

14

PS/56/NEC

PS/56/NEC

Declassified

Ghatak/15

(अरुण कुमार चटर्जी)  
(ARUN KUMAR CHATTERJEE)  
संयुक्त सचिव (अ. एन. सी.)  
Joint Secretary (A.N.S.)  
विदेशी सहायता, नई दिल्ली  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi

CORR ~~1-414~~ / 1-414  
 More than 20 yrs  
 CORR: Notes; pages 1 to 414  
 Total 414  
 Declassify  
 Keep  
 @gohy  
 28/12/15



EXPRESS DELIVERY

NEC J.A. Ayer  
for 24.7.56

20, Nagin Mahal,  
Churchgate,  
Bombay-1.  
18th July 1956.

My dear General <sup>A</sup>Shab,

I received yesterday your letter D.O.No. PS/56/NEC of the 13th instant. and immediately got a photo of myself taken, but I am afraid it has not come out well. I am, therefore, having another taken today, and shall send you four copies as soon as they are ready.

With kind regards,

Jai Hind,

Yours sincerely,

J.A. Ayer

(S. A. Ayer)

P.S. As I am no longer with the Central Board of Film Censors, future communications intended for me, if any, may kindly be sent to the address given above.

JCA

NEC. Jh

(2)

20 July 56

Dear Shah Nawaz

for 25.7.56

Jai Hind

Thank you very much for your letter dated 13 July 1956. I am sending four copies of my photo of passport size. I hope these will serve the purpose.

Please remember me to all the colleagues

With sincerest regards

Sincerely yours

Gulzare Singh

2 Madras  
c/o 56 A Po

To  
The Chairman & Members,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Calcutta.

Netaji  
23.4.88

Dear Sirs,

A Memorandum on the basis of the following points be submitted to the Netaji Enquiry Committee, and the copies of the same to the press for publication :-

(1) Apart from the amount of money now in the possession of our Govt., what steps have been taken by the Chairman of I.N.A.

Enquiry Committee at 82 Daryaganj, Delhi, to enquire about the assets of Azad Hind Bank at Taunggyi, Southern Shan States on the eve of the British occupation, Mr. Y. Yellappa, the Governor of Azad Hind Bank, ~~was~~ wounded by a splinter during bombing, was posted at YawngHwe, only 10 miles from Jaunggyi while general retreat was effected, the assets of Azad Hind Bank amounting to Rs.7 crores, Thirty-seven thousand, five and nine pies (including gold bars weighing about 170 lbs) were packed up by the order of Mr. Y. Yellappa who was brought down to Loikaw, the only exit from Shan States to Burma via Toungoo because Thazi and Meiktila, the proper lines of transport and communications were captured by the Anglo-American troops. In this retreat, Mr. Y. Yellappa was accompanied by Captain Laxmi Swami Nathan (Jhansi Brigade), Lt. Gajendra Singh, Lt. Col. N.S. Bhagat who was interned at Taunggyi by the Azad Hind Govt. Mr. Yellappa died at Loikaw due to his injury. This group of I.N.A. soldiers and officers and Azad Hind Bank employees (two Madrasis) was captured at Loikaw by the British Army under Major Yusuff Ali; what then happened to the assets?

2. Mr. Gopal Singh who was invested with the power by Azad Hind Govt. to collect funds for "Netaji Fund" was in possession of three crores, twenty thousand and seven hundred and sixty rupees. On the day he escaped to Siam. Why Gopal Singh is not interrogated by the responsible authorities of the present Govt.?

contd..

3. Why not Lt. General Kimura of Imperial Nipponese Army is contacted in Japan to ascertain whether Netaji actually met with air-crash?

4. Why steps are not being taken by the India Govt. to trace the I.N.A. Soldier, who was present in the Bangkok aerodrom when Netaji took his last flight? Will not the statement of that eye-witness more authentic to indicate the real persons who accompanied Netaji on that fateful day?

5. Why not the Officer Commanding of the Japanese Troops in Formosa be interrogated as to the difficulties in handing over the burnt body of Netaji to the Indians in Tokyo? Why a photograph of the burnt body of Netaji was not taken by the Japanese? Why, just after the announcement of Netaji's tragic death, three planes flew over to "Manchukuo", still then under the Japanese? Why the Officer Commanding of "Kwangtung Army" of the Japanese forces, was not interrogated as to who the Indian was, escorted by the same officer-commanding to a camp on the top of a hill in the same area? Why that officer was on that very day removed from the Command, even though Japan had surrendered?

Address

No 41, Schaleli St  
Cal. 5.

Lieut N. B. Dass

Next and last points

23. 4. 56

At Bangkok Aerodrome during that time I saw a security officer in Control of Nippon Army officer, I saw there is two planes of aerodrome. One plane Netaji and Lt General Kimura and next plane Colonel Habibar Rahaman and other Nippon officers way to Japan I don't know Netaji programme, Netaji will full Azad Hind uniforms and told me Jai Hind and Jai Bharat. Don't worry we will meet again due time, I saw planes started different ways. (Separate Route

N. B. Dass  
Lieutenant

(B)

Received a sealed cover  
from Shri Shakti Narayan  
178.  
addressed to General  
J. K. Bhosale, Deputy Comm.  
for Rehabilitation.

Silak Raj Verma.  
( ) 1720 hrs.  
14/7/56

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 14th July 1956.

With the compliments of  
Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee.

---

I am desired by the Chairman of the Committee to return herewith two copies of the statement of General J.K. Bhonsle sent by him to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, and to request that these copies may kindly be returned to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan immediately after each page being initialled by General J.K. Bhonsle and with full signatures on the last page of the statement, (as per the procedure of the Committee.)

This refers to the telephone talk which I had with you. As requested by me, these statements may please be returned duly signed before your Minister leaves for Calcutta on tour.

Mr. Thomas,  
P.A. to D.M.R.

(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to Chairman, N.E.C.  
Room No. 149-C, SOUTH BLOCK.

Nitaji Enquiry Committee.

(4)

16/7

No. PS/56/SRM.

Shri Gm Arjan Prasad  
Special Railway Magistrate  
Allahabad.

18/7

No. PS/56/NEC

Shri K.S. Negi,  
Jamanwala  
P.O. Kadirabad  
Distt. Bijnor U.P.

T wo e e.

BA

18/7



S.N. MAITRA, I.C.S.,  
MEMBER, NETAJI ENQUIRY  
COMMITTEE.

D.O. No. PS/56/NEC.

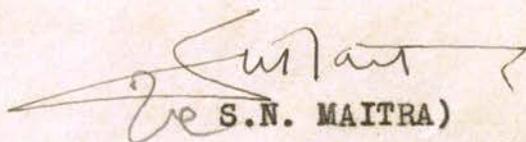
South Block,  
Dated the 17th July 1956.

Dear Shri Debnath Das,

I was glad to receive your letter of the 12th instant. I am afraid I did not get the previous letter mentioned by you. I have discussed with General Shah Nawaz Khan, the matter regarding photograph. Since your photograph was not taken during Netaji's last flight, although it is interesting, I do not think it would be useful for our Report. So there is no objection to your publishing it in any newspaper. Our Report is in the writing stage and is expected to be submitted soon. I hope you are well,

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

  
(S.N. MAITRA)

Shri Debnath Das,  
171/3 Rash Behari Avenue,  
Calcutta-19.

17.7.



CHAIRMAN, NETAJI ENQUIRY  
COMMITTEE.  
C/o Ministry of External Affairs,

No. PS/56/NEG.

9

New Delhi, dt. the 16th July 1956.

Shri K.S. Negi,  
Jaman Wala,  
P.O. Kadrabad,  
District Bijnor. U.P.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to invite a reference to your letter addressed to him, dated the 8th July 1956 and to say that full amount which became due to you, has already been paid to you. I am further to say that you were paid daily allowance which would cover your expenses for stay in Delhi and to regret that nothing more can be done in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to Chairman, N.E.C.



(10)

I therefore request the Committee to consider my case favorably. I am only a poor farmer. I am not a highly paid Govt servant nor a big business man.

I am only a poor KISAN. I hope my balance of money will be remitted to me by M.O. as early as possible.

Jaini. Kanda u.s. negi

K. S. NEGI

JAMAN WALA

P. O. KADRABAD.

DISTT. BIJNOR.

9-7-56.

Dwijen Bose  
47-4384.  
PHONE PK-3649

M.E.C. File. In 11-7-56  
2, WOODBURN COURT,  
(1ST FLOOR)  
10, ELGIN ROAD  
CALCUTTA-20 (11)

Ref No. \_\_\_\_\_

Dated 5<sup>th</sup> July 1956.

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

During my evidence before the your committee on the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1956, I had given evidence about Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's utterings in Public against Netaji during 1942 and afterwards. As promised, I give below excerpts of some of his said utterings.

1) On the 21<sup>st</sup> February 1942, at a public meeting at Shradhdhand Park, Calcutta, Shri J.L. Nehru uttered the following against Netaji which was reported in the Ananda Bazar Patrika and Hindusthan Standard and some other newspapers of the 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1942:—

"Let them not commit the error that they had fallen into in the past by thinking that they could ask for the aid of any other power outside. There is lay danger; therein lay peril; and if any of them thought in those terms, it was not any kind of courage, it was a sign of cowardice."

2.) On the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1942, at a Press Conference in New Delhi, Shri Nehru made the following remarks against Netaji which appeared in the abovementioned newspapers on the next day:—

DB

Dwijen Bose  
47-4384.  
PHONE PK. 3640

(12)  
2, WOODBURN COURT,  
(1ST. FLOOR)  
10, ELGIN ROAD  
CALCUTTA-20

Ref No. \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2.

Dated 5-7-1956.

"It is a slave's sentiment, a slave's way of thinking to imagine that to get rid of one person who is dominating us we can expect another person to help us and not dominate later. Free men ought not to think that way."

At the same Press conference, Shri Nehru said that he would oppose and fight Subhas Bose to death.

- 3.) On the 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1945 at a Press conference at Jinnah Hall, Bombay, Shri Nehru said as follows which appeared in various newspapers the next day:—

"When I was in Calcutta in 1942, there was a talk of Subhas Bose leading an Indian contingent of liberation against India. I was asked what my attitude would be. I said, I will oppose him and fight him because he is coming under Japanese auspices and under Japanese control and more for the advantage of Japan than for India." Subhas Bose was quite wrong in his methods when he thought that would achieve <sup>the</sup> freedom of India with the help of the Japanese."

- 4.) On the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1945 the following report of Shri Nehru's Press conference in Simla held on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1945 appeared in many newspapers:—

SB  
"Asked what his attitude towards Subhas Bose today

Ref No. \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3.

Dated 5-7-1956.

was, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recalled the statement which he made in reply to a similar question early in 1942 at Calcutta. He had then said that he would fight against Subhas Bose if he were to come to India under the auspices of the Japanese Government, because his coming to India then would have proved dangerous for the future of India. But after the Japanese war, if Subhas Bose were to come to India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said it would be wrong to adopt any vindictive policy towards him. It was however a different matter as to under what conditions he (Subhas Bose) would be allowed to return to India."

- 5.) In numerous public statements and speeches between April 1942 and August 1945, Shri Nehru said that Subhas Bose and his Azad Hind Fauz were "misguided", "mistaken", "wrong in their methods", etc. Shri Nehru cannot deny all these.
- 6.) In July-August 1945, in answer to some American Journalists at Delhi Shri Nehru said as follows:—  
"Subhas Bose formed the Forward Bloc to attack the Congress."

Shri Nehru was questioned and heckled by the public during the public meetings addressed



Dwijen Bose  
47-4384.  
PHONE PK-3640

2, WOODBURN COURT,  
(1ST FLOOR)  
10, ELGIN ROAD  
CALCUTTA-20

Ref No. \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4.

Dated 5-7-1956.

by him in Calcutta on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1945 about his above utterings and he was challenged to prove his <sup>above</sup> utterings. Leaflets incorporating the above utterings were given to Shri Nehru for his answer. But Shri Nehru had not had the courage to make an attempt to answer and somehow managed to evade the questions.

Kindly incorporate this letter in my evidence before your committee and circulate copies thereof to members of the committee.

yours faithfully,  
Dwijendra Nath Bose

for  
11-7-56

Dwijen Bose's  
letter to Shah Nawaz

Done  
4/7/48  
To  
1690  
Panchanantala  
Gandhi Colony  
P.O. Bexhampore.  
Murshidabad (West Bengal)

(14)  
L. N. Roy Chowdhury. 3  
Panchanantala,  
Gandhi Colony.  
P.O. Bexhampore.  
Murshidabad (West Bengal).

The Chairman,  
Netaji Inquiry Committee.

Hon'ble Sir,

1. Respectfully I beg to state that - I wrote two letters to you before this one, firstly when your commission came to Calcutta for the first time and second one when you came back from Japan, asking for permission to appear before you. As I am too poor to bear the expense of my fare from here to Calcutta & back and one or two days' daily expense at Calcutta, I could not go myself to appear straightway and as such I was waiting for a permission from you. I gave therein that letters certain references and I expected that either I would be called before the Commission to give statement on Netaji or a written statement

P. T. O.

⑮

might be called for by your honour. But sorry, no response or my letters might have been mislaid or taken away by some body for his reference. However, I beg to place before you certain facts in brief for your kind perusal and consideration. I understand that your firm report on the death (?) of Melaji is going to be submitted to the Govt and published in daily news papers on 30th June or so and I beg to request you to go through the following before you prepare a final report.

2. I had been in Headquarters 14th Army during the last war upto the conquest and re-occupation of South East Asia. I moved with HQ 14th Army from Barrackpore in 1943 and reached Rangoon on 6th May 1945 through East Bengal (Comilla-Meynamati), Assam and many places in Burma. As you had always been with INA HQ, you might remember the locations of HQ 14th Army

where it had been during the ~~war~~ Burma War (viz. Imphal, Indinghi, Monowa, Mektilla and, via Mingjan, Rangoon). Early in 1944 I came to know about Netaji when he, with you all officers, was leading INA in Assam front (Kohima) against British + Allied forces. This I knew through Daily Operational Summary and many other Secret or ~~Top~~ Most Secret official correspondence while I was in 'G's' Branch of HQ 14th Army, and therefore I had the inquisitiveness to know the whereabouts of Netaji and his other colleagues. With this idea, wherever I had been, I used to come out of our limit lines in the evening or even at night to mix with the local civilians and to know all about INA & Netaji. Besides through daily Summary of operation, Security-Intelligence Report and other official correspondence of our office, I gathered several information from

reliable public about Netaji and his INA. While I was at Dangoon (Kamant, University Buildings) I saw so many copies of "Rippon" journal found in a deserted building near the University wherein I saw certain pictures of Netaji & all of you on various activities. Some more copies of ~~the~~ war-time journals other than that 'Rippon' were also captured by our Intelligence Cos's people ~~wherein~~. This also I read in a copy, the exact number & date of the copy I can not remember, that "if Supreme Commander of INA in such emergency and danger, when he thinks better to ask for ~~anybody's~~ shelter & help and if he feels it, he may have in Dussa (Notes from a news Agency in Moscow)". Of course a correspondence of this nature also I read in a captured file of your INA HQ which was found in Mektilla.

All this thing and many other information you may have from Army HQ (Historical Sec) if the record of last war was not destroyed by the British. Those detailed report may be given in your presence verbally.

3. While HQ 14th Army was at Rangoon a secret conference of Generals & Brigadiers was held to discuss on INA and to find out the whereabouts of Subhas Chandra Bose. British Army Chiefs cherished otherwise idea about the Indians serving in the Army at that time and it was then decided that if the ~~last~~ death news of Netaji be published both Indians and Burmese would be demoralised and a certain portion of Indians in the Army who were inclined to INA would change their mind specially the few Indian clerks and Intelligence Corps people might change their mind and work sincerely. With this

With this idea a news was drafted; so far I remember this news first reached our HQ from an advance unit in Burma-Indochina border where a plane crash occurred due to Anti-Aircraft Gun shot by H.A.A. Bty. This news was then prepared in ADPR Branch and it was then given to the News Agency (Reuters Unit), which was then moving with the 14th Army, for publication. But the actual fact was known to a limited few and the fact was <sup>also</sup> sent to Army HQ, New Delhi by air through a special messenger. So His death news was a downright-falseness which you also know; and from various inconsistent reports of the then British Govt and Army HQ this fallacy could have been realised by many a public.



4.

Netaji left his home at Calcutta in such a way which people can not imagine. Some of us once were taught certain process of secret move and spying by the then revolutionary leaders of Bengal during the revolutionary age of 1928 to 1935. I can give you in detail of this process of move verbally. This also I knew and it's true fact that Netaji was questioned at many places in Malaya & Burma and even in Japan & Germany about the ways & means of his move and fly; but he did not expose it to any body, not even to Sj. Rash Behari Bose, Maj-Gen. Chatterya Debnath-Sas and any of you who were his most intimates. Because it was his only weapon to face any emergency. I, while at Rangoon came to know that Netaji met all of you and general

public at kamant (Rly station) maidan for the last time on 23rd April 1945 and bade good-bye. After that no body knew where and when he left for. I with the 14th Army, reached Rangoon on 6th May 1945.

5. I was at Singapore during 1946 where also I got several information from public. The poor people of village and Rubber gardens, where he often used to hide himself for preparing plans etc, also said to me certain facts which were belived to be true; they were not influenced by any leader nor they had any interest to give inconsistant reports on Netaji.

6. Any way, his death-report is not at all worth believing; no proof of it is available from any source.

7. According to the report of a Moscow News Agency, vide para 2 above, the then British Govt asked Russia Govt repeatedly to handover Nelañi Subhas Bose to them, so that Nelañi could be put up before the War Criminal Court for trial. But USSR repeatedly denounced the fact. British and USA did not agree to their reply and still they had been after Russia and later Russia Govt sent a note quite in angry mood telling the British & USA Govts not to enquire about Nelañi to them any more. I remember, I read this news in our then official organ "SEAC" newspaper sometimes in February 1946; I was then at Neeroun Camp (near Singapore city). I must say here, none can say whether our Nelañi is dead or still living giving all proof; all are in dark.

8. You yourself might remember that in Feb: 1946 our Prime Minister visited Singapore and certain other places in Malaya. There he tried to gather some news about - Delaji; his mission also was mainly to know about Delaji. But he could not do anything; because he had to remain with - highest circle, mainly with the Supreme Allied Commander Rear Admiral Lord Mountbatten and other Army Chiefs; he met with - Gen. Macdonald also, the then Governor of Singapore Island. But only death news he might have got from them. I was there at that time. I tried to meet him in the YMCA Hut, but due to big rush nobody could speak to him nor he could say anything to us. I with - some of my friends came from Deesoon to receive our great leader and attended the mass meeting at Jalen-Basar Stadium where he said nothing about

III

23

Relaxi. Also you might remember that in 1946 after the formation of Interim Govt a mission consisting of many News reporters from various Circle was sent to certain places in SEA and Japan to collect true facts about Relaxi. This mission halted at Singapore also and from Singapore Mr. G. Srisangapani, Editor Indian Daily Mail and Kerala Bandha, accompanied the mission. Gen Mac Donald led the mission. On return from Japan a detailed news regarding Relaxi was published in Indian Daily Mail. I was then a regular subscriber of this daily paper and so I had the chance to go through the report thoroughly. People were so ~~eyes~~ interested to know about Relaxi that this issue of Indian Daily Mail was very important to the readers and there was so heavy demand for this issue of paper that the hawkers sold it to the non-subscribers at \$1 to \$1.50 (ten dollars) per

12

(24)

per copy instead of only 10¢, its usual price and even my copy was sometimes taken away by somebody without my knowledge. Still I remember that no proof was found in Japan Imperial HQ and anywhere else nor any evidence from anyone was available that Nelāxi met any accident or died. In that news report there was a statement (the last one) given by a Japanese Sub-Lt that he once saw Nelāxi lying sick in Hospital in Tokyo (where the Sub-Lt was then posted). This much report you may have if you please called for Mr Srisangapani and that copy of Daily Trail.

9. There had been big Indian Business men and high officials in Burma (Monow, Mandalay, Memyo, Rangoon, Insein, Moulmein etc) and Malaya as well (Singapore, Ipoh, Penang, Swambang Naval Port etc) who -

assisted Netaji in all respects during his expedition. They also will give you the true news which would be valuable and helpful to your Commission. I think those people are silent - awaiting your report or they are <sup>not</sup> going to ~~you~~ expose the true fact that - Netaji is still living ~~and~~ at a place unknown to us. I met certain Burmese and Bengalees at Kamant and Achein village who helped Netaji and INA in all respects and they gave me certain information which proved that - ~~that~~ Netaji did not meet with any accident; official correspondence also proved that he was still living then and that accident & death - news were quite - false. I believe that our Netaji is still living.

10. In the last part of 1946 and early in 1947 when I came back to India, some times before Independence a report came to

to my knowledge through official sources (Intelligence Report of the Army), also it was later came out in certain news paper as well, that - "An Indian Raja in disguise of a Fakir, with - some followers, is often seen roaming about along the Himalayan range through Noman's land; sometimes seen moving from Tibet to - Bhutan & Bhutan to Tibet. He is with long hair and beard and his followers call him Raja. From his suspicious move and appearance he seems to be Subhas Bose?" This you may also know that - both British Govt and Indian Govt after Independence/partition tried to follow him to find out his identity. But all met with failure. In the meantime Tibet has become a Free Republic state and friendly with the New China. From the above report it has been the presumption



of general public that this has been done through the medium of Netaji.

11. Do you believe then that our Netaji is dead? NO. He is still alive and staying at a place unknown to all.

"Out of sight, out of mind" proverb says, but, he left India in 1941 and is out of our sight since then, still he is occupying a major & important position of our mind.

12. Therefore, I would pray to consider the whole fact, before you prepare a final report.

"Long live our Netaji"

I am,

Sir,

yours faithfully,  
Laxmi Narayan Roy Chowdhury.

25-6-56.

N.E.C. File (18)  
Date (Blank) *su*

To: Mr. Shar Nowaz Khan,  
Chairman,  
Netaji Inquiry Committee,  
C/o Embassy of India, Tokyo. *29.6.88*

From: Hatsutaro Shimada,  
319, 2-chome, Tanaka-machi,  
Ashikaga-Shi,  
Tochigei-Ken.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry for having troubled you with my letter the other day. It is not a matter of "puzzle". I hope you have received my letter. I know you are very busy but I am looking forward to a few lines from you.

Faithfully yours,

29

All letters addressed to the Netaji Inquiry Committee were answered except two, copies of which are attached herewith.

AP  
Pl. Ans. to India  
op. E. Army.  
1956

K. Kamal  
22. 6. 56.

No. 955/56.

25th June 56.

郵便はがき

30



東京都千代田区丸の内ビル五階

インド大使館

ネタジスバスチャンドラボク調査委員会

シヤーンノアスカール

様



利市田中町三丁目三一九

田 初太郎

新故過日は失礼いたしました

私儀委員長様とは一面謝も之無く過日  
貴調査委員会宛郵便にて御問合せいた  
しましたけれど決して「ザ」の二とではなく

定めし委員長様へ書留便は市由の  
の二と、思はれず御多忙の御身と確察  
申上りす何卒御一筆御返事  
下さる度一日千秋の思ひで御侍り  
申して存じます

善年  
々

I furnish you with the following information regarding Mr. Chandra Bose:

It was before or after the 20th August 1956. I was at the Gannosu Air Base in Fukuoka-Ken. Our Unit was Air Information and ~~Correspondence~~ Communication Corps belonging to the Imperial H.Q. Army Aviation Security Force.

It was about the 20th of August that I heard the death of Mr. Bose of an accident. At about 10 a.m. a few days after that, an Indian officer and Japanese Army staff (Lt-Col. or Col) landed on the Airfield. The Indian officer looked seriously hurt with bandages bound round his head and several other places. The Japanese officer also looked injured.

The Indian officer had carried a box containing remains with no name on hung from his neck. He left the Airfield after about 10 minutes after drinking water at the Communication office there. He uttered no word then, but so far as I remember, I think he headed for Tachikawa Airfield. I remember a little the Indian Officer's physiognomy but I will not write about it here as the letter will become very long. I am sure Mr. Bose's remains hung from ~~his neck~~ ~~the neck of the Indian officer~~ was carried to Japan. There were some other luggages.

-----

Remarks:-

His name and address <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ not traceable, since the envelope on which they must have been written was not given to me.

*Kamiko*  
22. 6. 56.

Date (Blank)

His letter which is quite illegible (as it is not written grammatically) could be figured out as follows:-

1. Mr. Bose had been alive until ~~the~~ July 1948.
2. The man who died of the airplane accident ~~ix~~ was not Mr. Bose. It is a secret known by the Special Secret Service alone. The plane was so devised by a plot as to crash into the sea so that no dead body might be discovered. But actually it crashed on the ground earlier than they expected. But  $\frac{1}{2}$  of his treasures were there at that time. There are four witnesses about the matter in Tokyo. A half of Mr. Bose's treasures had been converted into money by him. Another  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the treasures/~~was~~<sup>was</sup> converted into money by a soldier president of some company(firm).
3. Mr. Bose had been with two Americans, one Japanese and one Indian till July 1948 after the war.
4. Mr. Bose and another Indian had been extremely patriotic.
5. All the persons who acted with Mr. Bose ~~finally~~ entered India in the last stage, but all the communication from them/~~since~~<sup>till</sup> July 1948 had been ~~wipe~~ wiped out by the two Americans.
6. He disappeared from Asia on July 29, 1948 but I am afraid he is not alive judging from the circumstances and the action of the two Americans.

Mr. Bose was rather in favour of socialism than capitalism, and he had many points on which he wanted to agree with Russia. On the other hand he had known very well the weak points of Japan. He wanted to utilize Japan for achieving India's independence and the same was Japan. But, due to Japan's defeat in the War, his eyes were opened for the different world. He had regarded Americans as "noxious people". In fact, they erased him at last. We, members of Japanese Special Secret Service had been quite accustomed to such funny cases. As for me, I have kept the matter secret lest many persons should become criminals.

Please put up a public notice in the morning edition of the Ibaragi Shimbun dated July 30, 1956 guaranteeing the safety of myself. (However, I just hate to become a prisoner.) Then, I shall give you more details of the matter in writing.

Kishi

To

Mr. Shar Nowaz Khan.

Letter no. 103/56, dated 23-4-56, from  
shri S. Chidambaram Pillai, Kanjirapall.

Ref:— Netaji Bose

The writer acknowledges shri Shah Nawaz Khan's letter of 16-4-56, and he promises a personal interview between shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Netaji Bose, provided he receives full help and cooperation from his side. The writer, it is stated, has been trying to trace <sup>out</sup> Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for the last fourteen years. He is stated to have been in association with Netaji about four years prior to his disappearance. The time, he says, is now favourable for him to appear.

The writer requests that his letter of 11-4-56 may be given a wide publicity in the news papers and a copy of such a newspaper may be sent to him. After receiving the same, he adds, he would apprise him of the real will of Netaji Bose. The letter in hand, he states, has been written on his (Netaji's) instructions, who also wishes that his letter may not be brought to public

On a separate note the writer, refers to a news item published in Jan. 1950, in a Malayalam Daily 'Keral Kaumudi', Trivandrum, about Netaji's appearance in India. It was mentioned therein that he would appear in August 1950. This the writer submits, is a clear proof of Netaji's being alive.

RB 16/6

NB  
for file  
29.6

15577 to P.S.



Trasht 11. 31

“सारे जगत में अहिंसा और शांति का संदेश गूँज उठे।”

# Chandralekha Hindi Vidyalayam

KANJIRAPALLI.

Kanjirapalli P. O.

HINDI MASTER:-  
VIDWAN

S. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI  
R. B. VISARAD.

23-4-56

Letter No. 103/56 **जिस्टर में लगे**  
Ref: **Neterji Box** **₹250** **11/7/56** **Shri R.P.B**

मान्यवर सा नवाय खान जी !

आप को 16-4-56 का खत प्राप्त।  
 हाँ (दो) बलवाहू । मैं प्रतीक्षा करता हूँ  
 कि नेताजी को आप को सामने  
 दिखाई। इस महापक्ष में **कु** (निःस्वहाय  
 की भद्रक सहायता करें। मेरा यह पत्र  
 केवल हुए करीब चौदह वर्ष हो गये।  
 से 1945 में आपका हाँ के  
 तीन चार वर्ष पहले ही इसर के  
 निष्ठा से मैं हूँ से परिचित हूँ। हमारी  
 रक्षा के लिए यह अद्भुत हमी तब  
 गोपनीय का। अब तो समय आठवत्त  
 दिखाने पहुँचा है और काम प्रकट  
 रूप से शुरू किया है।

अतः यहाँ निनीत प्रार्थना है कि  
 नेताजी को प्रत्यक्ष हूँ की सहायता  
 प्रवेक कुल करने में 11-4-56



1950 अक्टूबर में Date. 23/4/56...

यहाँ के कुछ शख्सों में से मेरे  
विज्ञापन दिया जो कि लेताली

1950 आगस्त के पहले

हिन्दुस्तान पत्रों में। अब

यह बात भी समाप्त

करके लोप हो गई।

इस शख्सों में एक

का नाम "केवल का मुदी

मन्थालम है कि, दिवान द्रम

है। यह बात इसी लिपि लिखी

के लेताली में नहीं।

इस का मैं पता है।

आप का

विद्वान स. चिदम्बरम

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.,  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,

REGISTERED.

37

D.O. No. PS/56/NEC

-2-

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 19th June 1956.

My dear

I am enclosing herewith 5 copies of the evidence  
tendered by you before the Netaji Enquiry Committee at Calcutta  
on the 9th June 1956 and shall be grateful if you will kindly  
return the same to me, duly initialled by you on each page  
and with your full signatures on the last page of each set  
of the statement.

*Handwritten initials and scribbles*

Yours sincerely,

*Handwritten signature of Shah Nawaz Khan*

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Dr. S.N. Dutt,  
P 43 A, Block 'C',  
New Alipore,  
Calcutta-27.

Encl: referred to  
above.

IMMEDIATE

REGISTERED  
IN SEALED COVER

38

D. 3019-FEA 156

Government of West Bengal

All Communications to Government should give the Number, Date and Subject of any previous Correspondence and be addressed to the Secretary of the Department concerned.

*Y 15/6*

Home Department

G. A. Branch

No. 2097-GA  
5M-89/56

From : Shri T. Ghosh, I.A.S.,  
Under Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

To : The Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Govt.  
of India, New Delhi.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th June, 1956.

Sir,

I am directed to send herewith a sealed cover addressed to Shri S. N. Maitra, I.C.S., Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee received from the Despatcher, West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat, Calcutta and to request that the said sealed cover may be delivered to Shri Maitra. I am to add that the address of Shri Maitra is not readily available with this Government.

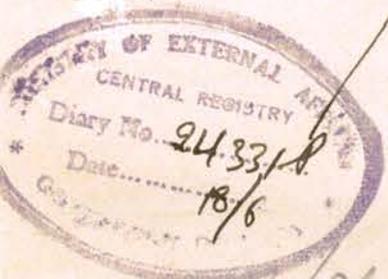
Yours faithfully,

*T. Ghosh*

Under Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal.

D.A.15.6/SKD/15.6.56.

*H 15/6*



*FEA/21*  
*18/6*

39

West Bengal Form No. 59.—ACJP—A 1224—1952-53—30,00,000

ON INDIA GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

URGENT

No.

S. N. Maitra, Esq., I.L.S.,  
Member, Netaji Enquiry Com.  
c/o Under Secretary, Home  
Writers Building.

*Da*

Despatcher,  
West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat,  
Calcutta.

Calcutta

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.

D.O. No. PE/56/NEC

(40)

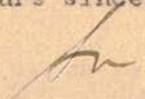
1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,

Dated the 26th June 1956.

My dear Aurobindo,

When I was in Calcutta, I had left Mr. Ayer's Book "UNTO HIM A WITNESS" for being handed over to Mr. Mitra or to your father. I would be grateful if you would kindly send that book to me in case you have not handed over to them. That book is urgently required here.

Yours sincerely,

  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri Aurobindo Bose,  
No. 2, Moira Street,  
Calcutta-

REGD. (11)

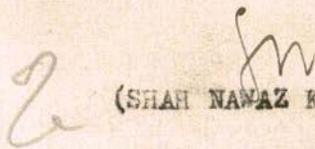
SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P. D.O.No.PS/56/NBC  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee.

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 26th June '56.

Dear Shri Sinha,

I am enclosing herewith three copies of the statement made by you before the Committee, and shall be grateful if you would kindly initial each page and sign in full the last page of each set of the statement and return the same to me at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri Jagdish Chandra Sinha,  
Paikpara Raj,  
Belgachia Villa,  
Calcutta.

Encl: as above.



SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P. REGD.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,

42

No. PS/56/NBC.

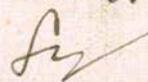
1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dt. the 26th June '56.

Dear Shri Thevar,

I am enclosing herewith three copies of the evidence tendered by you before the Netaji Enquiry Committee and shall be grateful if you would kindly return the same to me as early as possible, after you have gone through it, initialled each page and signed in full the last page of each set of the statement.

I shall be obliged if the papers are returned to me as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,



(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri M.L. Thevar, M.L.A.,  
Pasumpon, Kumudhi Post,  
Ramanad District. (South India).

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
C/o Ministry of External Affairs,

No. PS/56/NEE. (43)

New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th June 1956.

Messrs. Thackers & Co.,  
Rampart Row,  
Bombay-1.

Dear Sirs,

Please be good enough to send us by V.P.P. two copies  
of the following book:-

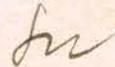
"UNTO HIM A WITNESS - by Shri S.A. Ayer.

The book may please be sent to -

The Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
C/o The Ministry of External Affairs,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

As this book is necessary in connection with an important official  
Enquiry, even if it is out of print, would you please be so good as  
to make a special effort as to obtain two copies for us.

Yours faithfully,



(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

CLASS AMOUNT NO. DATE



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

RECEIPT FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

CLASS AMOUNT NO. DATE

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

INLAND TELEGRAM

A

SPACE FOR POSTAGE STAMPS  
BELOW ABOVE LINE AND AT  
THE BACK.

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

SENT AT

WORDS

CODE SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

TO

BY

(SENDER TO WRITE BELOW THIS LINE ONLY)

DELETE CATEGORY NOT REQUIRED) ORDINARY/EXPRESS/NON-STATE/STATE/ **E X P R E S S** **S T A T E**

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS  
BY SENDER E. G.,  
"REPLY PAID", ETC.

TO

NAME **HARIDAS MITRA**  
14 **ASHUBISWAS ROAD**  
ADDRESS **CALCUTTA-25**  
TELEGRAPH  
OFFICE

1. NAME OF THE SENDER  
SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN  
A SEPARATE LINE JUST  
BELOW THE MESSAGE IF  
REQUIRED TO BE TELE-  
GRAPHED.

2. ADDRESS FULLY AND  
CORRECTLY FOR QUICK  
DELIVERY.

3. USE HIGH DENOMINATION  
STAMPS AS FAR AS  
POSSIBLE.

OUR LETTER

TWENTIETH JUNE STOP

~~KINDLY ARRANGE~~

*Please*

SEND ~~IMMEDIATELY~~ *papers* ~~IMMEDIATELY~~ *papers immediately*

SHAHNAWAZ KHAN  
NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

IN CASE OF COMPLAINTS OR APPLICATION FOR REFUND ETC., KINDLY SEE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN IN CLAUSES 47, 372 AND 388 OF POST AND TELEGRAPH GUIDE

(ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR STAMPS)

(ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR TEXT)

NOT TO BE  
TELEGRAPHED

{ NAME AND  
ADDRESS OR  
PHONE NO.  
OF SENDER

*Shah Nawaz Khan*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN )  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Tel. No. 31156, New Delhi.

25-6-1956.

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 20th June 1956.

To  
Shri Haridas Mitra,  
No. 14, Ashu Biswas Road,  
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, M.P.,  
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Transport and  
Railways and Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to  
say that certain books <sup>papers</sup> were left by him at your place  
when he left for Japan on the 26th April. It would be  
very much appreciated if these books <sup>papers</sup> are sent to him  
by post as early as possible, either freight to pay or  
if the freight is paid by you, then the amount may please  
be intimated to him so as to enable him to make the pay-  
ment to you. These books may please be sent to  
Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman Netaji Enq. Committee, care  
of the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Yours faithfully,

*R*  
(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to Parl. Secretary.

NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE,  
Government of India.

No. PS/56/MHC.

46

Room No. 37, Parl. House,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 20th June 1956.

The Estate Officer,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to say that one gentleman, Shri Ramamurti has just now come from Madras to give evidence before the Committee and that he would require hotel accommodation for himself and his wife. It will be appreciated if you will please arrange accommodation for him in the Constitution House with effect from 6 P.M. today.

The Netaji Enquiry Committee (Ministry of External Affairs) will be responsible for the payment of the rent and the food charges on account of their stay in the Constitution House. Their stay is expected to be for out two or three days.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

47

Enclosed is a letter in Japanese with a  
Portrait. The Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee  
desires that the letter may please be translated into  
English and return to him urgently by the 23rd June

*Rd*

(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to Chairman,  
Room No. 37, Parl. House,  
20-6-1956.

F.E.A. Section, Ministry of Ext. Affairs.

334-18756  
25/6

There is no Japanese translator  
in the Ministry. The School  
of Foreign Languages is also  
closed these days on account  
of summer vacation. It is  
not possible to get the  
letter translated.

Ans  
24/6/56  
R. Dyal

謝教の初受の候今般私儀貴調査団の公示を拝見仕り誠に  
喜ばれました私に留去数年矣又防須ラスビハリ殿と厚誼の  
中にあり死去の折は一月二十九日芝増上寺に於て一般告別式  
に御参加させを戴きました

私に在り如く是又防須殿が死去を非常に御愛用  
されました就一對を手に入れまして現在記念品と  
して保存しして居りますが今般調査団の公示を拝見  
致し又防須殿の志を御買求め下されは幸甚甚と  
思ひ此處に御照命致す次第です  
此多御中忍痛と存じますか御返事下され次第御時参  
致したく 文字は左記の通りであります

後 御 手 紙

三月十日 橋本縣足利市田中町三丁目三九

島田 初太郎

コネテスバステヤトラホース

調査団 委員 会 敬



坂上寫場  
鎗林町かごめ通り  
電話759番

Portrait

改乘正序

三三



Translation of

Letter from ~~SH~~ HATSUTARO SHIMADA (49)

319, 2-chome Tanaka-machi  
Ashikaga-shi  
Tochigi-ken.

Greeting

To Netaji Sugui Com.

Greeting,

I read in the papers about your arrival & feel very happy. <sup>Several</sup> ~~Some~~ years ago I enjoyed the friendship of <sup>father's</sup> Rash Behari Bose, & when he passed away, I attended his funeral service at Zojoji temple. I possess <sup>a pair of</sup> ~~valuable~~ scrolls of <sup>calligraphy</sup> ~~paintings~~ which <sup>father</sup> Rash Behari Bose was particularly fond of. If the Netaji Sugui Com. on this occasion of their <sup>visit</sup> ~~visit~~ should like to acquire ~~these~~ this pair of scrolls <sup>paintings</sup>, I am prepared to sell them to the Commission.

Yours faithfully

Hatsutaro SHIMADA

Scroll is shown in the photo

Scroll reads: "PROMOTE RIGHTEOUS SPIRIT"

Signed "KO-UN"

(Name of calligrapher)

NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

50  
Room No. 37, Parl. House,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 21st June 1956.

Shri S. Lakshminareau,  
Information Officer,  
Press Information Bureau,  
Ministry of I & B,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to send herewith our office peon to whom 4 copies of the photograph taken of Shri Kundan Singh yesterday in your Studio, may kindly be given.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

RQ

(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to Parl. Secy.

SECRET/IMMEDIATE.

By Registered Post with A/D.

51

Form No. XXIX, S. I., 1924.

Government of West Bengal

Home (Political) Department

From :- Shri Subodh Nath Kundu, B.A.,  
Asstt.Secy.to the Govt.of West Bengal.  
To :- The Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.  
No. 608-P.S....., dated Calcutta, the..... 19th June,..... 19 56.

Sir,

As desired by Shri S.N.Maitra, I.C.S., Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee, I send herewith 4 fair copies together with the draft copy of the statement made before the Netaji Enquiry Committee by Shri Dwijendra Nath Bose duly signed by him as instructed by Shri Maitra.

As regards the statement of Shri Aurobinda Bose, I may state that 4 copies of it were also sent to him for signature and return. He did not return the copies through the messenger on the date it was delivered to him. He has now informed me that the said copies have been sent by him direct to Shri S.N.Maitra, I.C.S., Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee, C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Please acknowledge receipt of the copies of statement sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,

Skundu.

Asstt.Secy.to the Govt.of West Bengal.

M.S./19.6./

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi.  
Dated the 20th June 1956.

Shri S.N. Kundu, B.A.,  
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal,  
Home (Political) Department,  
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 603-P.S., dated the 19th June 1956 together 4 copies of the statement made by Shri D.N. Bose before the Committee.

Yours faithfully,

(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to the Chairman, Netaji  
Enquiry Committee.

1, Ganning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 20th June 1956.

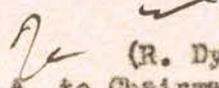
Shri Aurobindo Bose,  
No. 2, Moira Street,  
Calcutta-16.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated the 18th June 1956 together with 4 copies of your statement made by you before the Committee.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

  
(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee.



*Aurobindo Bose,*

2, MOIRA STREET, CALCUTTA-16.

( Pol. Sc. ) ; M.A. ( Mod. His. )

Regd. A. D.

Dated 18th June, 1956.

URGENT

Shri Shankar Maitra, I.C.S.  
Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
c/o Ministry of External Affairs,  
GOI Secretariat ("S" Block),  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I received your letter, the corrected draft of my evidence and four fresh copies thereof on ~~Saturday~~ Friday, 15th June at about 6 P.M.

I am enclosing herewith the documents mentioned above, duly signed by me.

Yours faithfully,

*Aurobindo Bose*

(Aurobindo Bose)

Encls: Five sets of Evidence.

*S. W. Kandasamy*  
DISCOVERER OF THE STRUCTURE OF ATOMS

*NEC file*  
*for 20.6.53*

MATHAGAL EAST,  
MATHAGAL,  
Ceylon... 21... May... 1956.

My No: B 6.

To:

The Permanent Secretary & the Committee,  
The Transport Ministry,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sirs;

I come to understand that you are now interested in the death of Subas Chandra Bose (information given by the Morning Times of Ceylon- 3rd May 1956).

As an information I could state that Bose made an air visit to Ceylon in a Japanese plane on a day on Feb- Mar 1942. I heard that during the latter part of the year 1941, he flew over to India through Jaffna. Later in the year 1942-43, a set of Japanese planes (twelve to fifteen in number) visited Ceylon even though there was an British Army Camp in Ceylon. No planes were shot down but these few planes were only driven.

The above mentioned facts are true to my knowledge, but I am sorry to state that no further information can be given to you on this subject for the fact that no written documents are available to-day, at the same time I was very young during the period of War. Finally I could state that I too agree on the general opinion that Subas Chandra Bose- The Leader of India died on 18th Aug. 1945.

Yours faithfully,

*S. W. Kandasamy*

Discoverer of the structure of Atoms.

S. W. Kandasamy

DISCOVERER OF THE STRUCTURE OF ATOMS

(56)

MATHAGAL EAST,  
MATHAGAL,

Ceylon 21 May 1956

My No: B'6.

To:

The Permanent secretary,  
Transport Ministry,  
Govt. of India,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Please inform the Committee that I am unable to pay a visit to you or to invite you for a talk on the subject, at present, as I am very busy in preparing a new Thesis on the Periodic Classification on the Elements. I hope you that you will proceed well on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

*S. W. Kandasamy*

Discoverer of the structure of Atoms

N.B.

I have addressed a letter to Hon. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, The Prime Minister of Ceylon to give you the necessary information regarding Bose's visit to the other parts of the island, if possible.

*S. W. Kandasamy*

1. Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 20th June 1956

Shri W.C. Bhadra,  
Dinda House,  
Madhabpur,  
Diamond Harbour,  
24-Parganas, West Bengal.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated the 9th June, and to say that the Committee has already examined Shri Kundan Singh.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*JH*  
*[Signature]*  
(R.Dyal)  
P.A. to Parl. Secy.

From: -

W.C. Bhadra,  
Dinda House,  
Madhabpur,  
Diamond Harbour,  
24-Parganas.

NET File (3) letter may be  
acknowledged & Sri  
Bhadra in front of the  
Dated, Diamond Harbour  
The 9th. June, 1956. already  
examined by  
Kundan Singh  
20.6.56

To

Major General Shah Nawaz Khan,  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiring Committee,  
(Dy. Minister, Central),  
New Secretariat,  
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta-1.

Dear Sir,

From the report in the News Papers dated-  
the 5th. June '56, it appears your Committee would  
like to hear the deposition of Mr. Kundan Singh, once  
the valet of Netaji.

Lt. Kundan Singh (of the I.N.A.) is at  
present my Driver (in my Bus) and residing here in  
Diamond Harbour. If you would so desire, he may be  
sent at once to depose before you, and I understand his  
will be valuable.

Kindly advise.

Yours faithfully,

W.C. Bhadra

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.,  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,

(59)  
No. PS/56/NRC.  
1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 12th June '56.

NFC

Dear Shri Goswami,

Enclosed please find herewith a draft of the additional evidence tendered by you before the Committee at Calcutta on the 9th June 1956. I shall be glad if you will kindly go through the draft and return the same to the Committee, if possible, along with 5 typed copies with your initials on each page and your full signatures on the last page of each set of the statement.

Yours sincerely,

*Sn*

*o/e* (SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri S.M. Goswami,  
10, Dr. Sarat Banerjee Road,  
Calcutta-29.

Encl: draft. 6 pages.

DRAFT.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.,  
Chairman, Netaji Enq.Cttee,

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the June 1956.

Dear Shri Goswami,

Enclosed please find herewith  
a draft of the additional evidence tendered  
by you before the Committee at Calcutta on  
the 9th June 1956. I shall be glad if  
you will kindly go through the draft and,  
~~if possible,~~ return the same to the Committee,  
if possible,  
/ along with 5 typed copies with your initials  
on each page and your full signatures on the  
last page of each set of the statement.

Yours sincerely,

*Shah Nawaz Khan*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

S.M..  
Shri/Goswami,  
10, Dr. Sarat Banerjee Road,  
..... Calcutta-29.

NET Lib  
12651 (4)

CCB No. 2547

TELEGRAM RESTRICTED

From - Foreign, New Delhi.  
To - Congendia, Hanoi.

DTO APRIL 221100

IMMEDIATE

No. 23457. For Sahay.

Your telegram No. 90/56 April 19. You may proceed on official duty to Saigon for the purpose.

PPS TO PM: PS TO PM(4): SHRI V.K. KRISHNA MENON:  
DY MINISTER: SG(2): FS(2): CS(2): JSE: JSS(2): DSXP:  
DSPAK II: SOFA: USFEA(2): USS(2): SONGCO: CAB SECY AND  
SHRI SHAH MAWAZ KHAN.

Note by CCB: Above telegram cleared through Army channels.

VDS/29.  
22-4-56.

*W. Singh*  
f Superintendent CCB.



THE PAN-ASIATIC FEDERATION, MADRAS.

(62)

Founded on Jan 22, 1947.

President:

S. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., B.L.,  
ADVOCATE, MADRAS.

OFFICE:  
1. Akbar Sahib St.  
No. 51, T. P. KOIL STREET,  
TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS. 5

General Secretary:

P. S. SHARMA, B.A., B.L.,  
ADVOCATE, MADRAS.

Date, 24-4-1956.

Treasurer:

N. RAMAKRISHNAYYA,  
ADVOCATE, MADRAS.

NBC file

12.6.56

To, Shrih Nawaz Khan Esq.

Chairman,

The Netaji Inquiry Committee.  
Parliamentary Secretary to the Railway  
and Transport Minister.

New Delhi (India/Union)

Respected Sir, In Re. Netaji Inquiry.

As one who followed the events of the  
The World War very closely like a student  
preparing for his examination and  
Netaji Bose Mystery, which is on a par

2

(63) With the alleged death of Herr Adolf Hitler,  
I have great pleasure in addressing you  
these few lines in the interests of truth and  
successful outcome of the labours of  
the Inquiry Committee. I believe, I am  
voicing forth the public concern and  
interest in the matter.

I am afraid that the Committee is trying  
to enact Mandate, without the prince  
of Denmark. I find from the press  
reports, that your itinerary includes Tokyo,  
Saigon and Bangkok. The most important  
places to be visited, undoubtedly, are  
Singapore and Tai Nakhon Airfield, Taipei,  
which have obviously escaped your notice.  
The success of the Commission depends  
upon the words *Opelandi* and the rightful

approach. you have to include both the places in your itinerary.

The London Report of the Japanese News Agency, published in the Mail, Decided on Aug 23, 1945 says that "the plane carrying Netaji left Singapore on Aug 16, 1945" and that "the plane crashed at the Tai Nohu Airfield at 2 P.M. on Aug 18, 1945". Hence it should be your purpose to visit Singapore in the first instance, then Taipei and lastly Tokyo to wind up the proceedings of the Enquiry Commission. The visit to Singapore is of paramount importance to get the evidence regarding the bombing

(69)

4

STANDARD AIR MAIL  
REGISTERED  
SINGAPORE-MADE

of planes that left  
 Singapore on Aug 16, 1945, in  
 which direction the planes left,  
 with their destinations, in which  
 plane <sup>Metaji #</sup> Bose took off and whether  
 there was really an air-crash over  
 Fochose. It is my at Taipei that  
 you will be able to ascertain whether  
 de facto there was a plane crash  
 or whether the alleged plane crash  
 is a myth. I think Tokyo may  
 prove the Achilles heel' in the affair.

I assure you of my full cooperation.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

D. S. Shelton  
 Navy General Secretary  
 & Founder P. H. E. Advocate

Dwijen Bose

PHONE

47-4384  
PK-3640

*Supra*

66

2, WOODBURN COURT,  
(1ST. FLOOR)  
10, ELGIN ROAD  
CALCUTTA-20

Dated 6th June 1956.

R. No. \_\_\_\_\_

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat,  
Calcutta - 1.

Dear Sir,

You are aware that due to <sup>a</sup>depth of time, on account of the departure of the members of your Committee, including yourself, for Japan on the 26th April 1956, that is, the day on which my evidence was fixed to be taken, my evidence could not be completed and that you had assured me that I would be called upon by you again on your return from Japan to complete my evidence. This is, therefore, to request you to let me know the date, time and place where I have to complete my evidence.

During my evidence on the 26th April 1956, it was not possible to have the rectangular wrist watch (alleged to have been worn by Netaji during the alleged 'plane crash') produced by Shri Amiya Nath Bose of 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta-20 (who is in custody of the said wrist-watch) who was asked by you to do so at my request. It is, therefore, very essential to have the said wrist-watch produced in my presence in the interest of proper finding. Shri Amiya Nath Bose should also be examined in that connection, *in my presence, if need be, even in his residence by making previous appointment. Do!*

I also request you to call upon Col. Habibur Rahman to be present before you at such time of my evidence when it is required in order <sup>that</sup> I may get the facility to prove that the said wrist-watch was never used by Netaji. I am agreeable, if necessary to stand the expenses of his journey for the said purpose.

Awaiting your reply and thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

*Dwijendra Nath Bose*

Copy to:-

- 1.) Shri S. Maitra, I.C.S.,  
Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat, Calcutta-1.
- 2.) Shri Suresh Chandra Nath Bose,  
Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat, Calcutta-1.

URGENT.

(67)

The Chairman  
Enquiry Committee  
on Netaji.

9.6.56.

(10.15 A.M.)

Dear Sir,

In response to your  
letter no. 1993 G.A. dt. 5.6.56  
& called to appear before  
your Committee at the  
appointed time, but  
found no one present  
including yourself.

Because of this situation,  
after further waiting, I am  
obliged to leave. I had  
no intimation of any  
alteration of the Commission's  
sitting either if there is any.  
Yours faithfully,  
Niharendu Dutt - Nayak

Phone

44-3451.

(67)

TELEGRAM FOREIGN.

SARDAR ISHAR SINGH  
RAJABANS ROAD  
BANGKOK.

PASSING BANGKOK 12-15 NOON FIFTH JUNE  
ENROUTE INDIA STOP YOURSELF AND PANDITJI MEET AIRFIELD.

SHAHNAWAZ KHAN  
NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE, CARE  
INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.

*Su*

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
c/o The Embassy of India in Japan,  
Tokyo.

Dt. 2-6-1956.

*Faint handwritten notes in Hindi/Urdu script, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through.*

Dated the 30th May 1956.

Dear Mr. Ray,

Our Committee has nearly finished its work in Japan and will be leaving Tokyo by Air India International on 5th June evening arriving Calcutta on the 6th June afternoon. 3 Calcutta witnesses have still to be examined, whose names I give below. I would be obliged if these three witnesses are requested to appear before the Committee on the dates mentioned against their names:

1. Shri Aurbindo Bose, No. 2, Moira Street, Calcutta.

8th June (10 A.M.)

2. Shri Niharandu Dutt-Mazumdar,

9th June (10 A.M.)

3. Shri S.N. Dutt, P43A, Block C, New Alipore, Calcutta  
-27.

9th June (3 P.M.)

The Committee would be glad if the same accommodation, as was made available last time, namely, the Committee Room in the New Secretariat Building, Hastings Street, is placed at its disposal, from the 7th to the 9th June.

Kindly confirm the arrangements made by telegram care of Indéahassy, Tokyo.

For the accommodation of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman of the Committee, I would be obliged if you arrange for him in the Central Government Hostel in Alipore, from the



6th to the 9th June. If accommodation is not available there, then kindly ask the General Manager, Eastern Rly. to reserve <sup>rooms</sup> for him in the Railway Retiring Rooms, Howrah, from the 6th to the 9th June.

Yours sincerely,

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
(S.N. MAITRA) 3/2-

Shri S.N.Ray,  
Chief Secretary,  
West Bengal Government,  
Calcutta.

*[Handwritten notes]*  
pl. sent  
by  
5/5

ISSUED  
31.5.56.

S.N. MAITRA, I.C.S.  
NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

By Air Mail  
D.O. No. PS/56/NEC

(69)

Dated the 30th May 1956.

My dear Sir,

Our Committee's work is nearly over and we are leaving Tokyo on the night of 5th June by Air-India International arriving Dum Dum airport at 4-25 P.M. on the 6th June. The Committee has still some work to do in Calcutta and I have written separately to Mr. Ray for making available the same room as before in the New Secretariat Building, Strand Road, from the 6th to the 9th June. I would be grateful if, as last time, a motor transport could be made available for use of the Committee from the 6th to the 9th June. If available, a station wagon may kindly meet us on our arrival at Dum Dum airport.

Yours

Sark

Shri J.N. Talukdar, I.C.S.,  
Director General of Transport,  
Government of West Bengal,  
Calcutta.

ISSUED

31. 5. 56

Pl. use  
Air Mail  
31/5

*Aurobindo Bose,*

M.A. ( Pol. Sc. ) ; M.A. ( Mod. His. )

2, MOIRA STREET, CALCUTTA-16.

Dated 9. 6. 1956.

Dear General-sahib,

I shall be grateful if you could kindly spare the album ("Freedom's Battle") for a little while.

I am submitting the Smarak Samiti Resolution as promised. I am also correcting the draft of my evidence.

Yours,

Aurobindo.

URGENT. N.E.C. file by word  
8.6.56

S.M.GOSWAMI

10, DR. SARAT BANERJEE ROAD.

CALCUTTA-29 8.6.56.

South #1232

Message the given by 4 P.M.

The Chairman

Nelaji Enquiry Committee

Calcutta.

I regret, I am not in  
possession of written statements. My opinion  
is that we should have heard him  
& heard him. In a sense the chairman agrees with me &  
that is in the form of a written statement. I do not  
think we will allow him a lengthy period, as we have  
had already heard him

Dear Sir

S.C. Das  
8.6.56

I shall be grateful if you  
allow me

to place certain facts, etc. before your  
Commission as desired by you through  
your Committee's press appeals. I can  
swear this will help you in ascertaining  
the truth.

II. The Committee has <sup>already</sup> had two  
sessions of meeting & recording  
your evidence. It would be appreciated  
if you could give us the new evidence  
that has come into your hands recently,  
in writing. It will be added to your previous  
evidence. I am sorry for not being able to meet you in person  
as I have to leave tomorrow. We have already agreed to meet two  
witnesses tomorrow.

Yours truly  
S. C. Das

Shankar Das  
8.6.56

for HEC. 2/16 9.1.56 723

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT,  
NEW DELHI.

---

Forwarded to... the Netaji Enquiry  
Committee C/O Ministry of External Affairs  
for disposal. New Delhi,

The communication has ~~been~~/not been  
acknowledged.

*Dr Chopra*  
for Private Secretary  
to the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister's Sectt. U.O. No. 8386-Pi 56

dated... 21 APR 1956.....

P.M.S. 3.

117 PMS-80,000-10-3-55-PP.

8386-PU52

(B)  
Natali Engineering Committee  
c/o E.A. Ministry  
A-174

House NO 9FA/3.

Sector 22A

Chandigarh

Dear Sir,

I've got in my possession some very valuable information about three Subhas Chandra Bose. If you want it personally I'll gladly give it to you. It is much too important to give to any one else. It is of utmost importance that you keep this in secret. Hoping to hear from you.

(P.T.O.)

5207-2008  
I am,

Yours faithfully,  
J. S. Beecha.



FOR

(74)

Shree Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Prime - minister of India

New - Delhi.

---

---





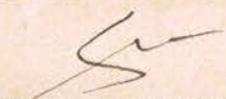


Dated the 31st May 1956.

Dear Shri Talukdar,

It was very kind of you to have proposed in your letter of the 18th May, addressed to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, M.P., to accord our Committee a reception on our return to Calcutta. While appreciating sincerely the sentiments you have expressed in your letter, I am directed to say that due to shortness of time, it will not be possible for the Committee to accept your kind invitation. As we have to finish our work within a strict time-table, the Committee will spend only two or three days in Calcutta en route to Delhi when the members will be busy with their own work. I hope you will appreciate the position and overlook our inability to accept your kind invitation.

Yours sincerely,

  
(S.N. MAITRA)

Shri HIRAK Talukdar,  
18, Raja Basanta Roy Road,  
Calcutta-26.

  
**ISSUED**

31.5.56

*we suggest decline this*  
*Not to be*  
*3/15*

Hirak Talukdar.

President, West Bengal Union Agricultural

Assistants Association,

18, Raja Basanta Roy Road, Calcutta - 26.

OFFICE:-

54, Station Street,

Calcutta - 1.

76

Ref.....

Date... 18/5/1956

Maj. Gen. Shah Newaj Khan M.P.,  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Commission,  
C/o. Indian Embassy,  
TOKYO (JAPAN).

Dear Sir,

This has reference to the talk the under -  
signed had with you at Calcutta with regard to  
accordng a reception to the commission on behalf  
of the business community of Calcutta who are  
admirers of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

You suggested that such a reception could be  
accorded to the committee on its return to India  
and that the committee may be officially appra -  
ched for fixing up the date of such reception.  
The undersigned therefore formally approaches  
you on behalf of the admirers of Netaji among  
business community at Calcutta for fixing a date  
for us to receive the committee in a befitting  
manner.

Reception of such kind is all the more  
necessary in view of the fact that certain inter -  
ested sections are carrying on anti-propaganda  
against this committee. They want that mystery  
should shroud the Netaji affair. The more the  
affair remains mysterious the more opportunity  
for them to exploit it towards undesirable ends.  
The undersigned therefore has every reason to  
hope that the committee will be pleased to fix a  
date for us for the purpose mentioned above.

Thanking you,

Copy to Sri S. Maitra I.C.S. | Yours faithfully,  
Secy. N.E.C., |  
Tokyo. |

*Hirak Talukdar*  
(Hirak Talukdar)

Hirak Talukdar.

President, West Bengal Union Agricultural  
Assistants Association,  
18, Raja Basanta Roy Road, Calcutta-26

OFFICE:-  
51, Linton Street,  
Calcutta-14.

Ref.....

Date.....18.5.1956

Maj. Gen. Shah Newaj Khan M.P.,  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Commission,  
C/o. Indian Embassy,  
TOKYO (JAPAN).

Dear Sir,

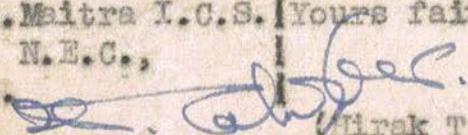
This has reference to the talk the under-  
signed had with you at Calcutta with regard to  
accordng a reception to the commission on behalf  
of the business community of Calcutta who are  
admirers of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

You suggested that such a reception could be  
accorded to the committee on its return to India  
and that the committee may be officially appoa-  
ched for fixing up the date of such reception.  
The undersigned therefore formally approaches  
you on behalf of the admirers of Netaji among  
business community at Calcutta for fixing a date  
for us to receive the committee in a befitting  
manner.

Reception of such kind is all the more  
necessary in view of the fact that certain inter-  
ested sections are carrying on anti-propaganda  
against this committee. They want that mystery  
should shroud the Netaji affair. The more the  
affair remains mysterious the more opportunity  
for them to exploit it towards undesirable ends.  
The undersigned therefore has every reason to  
hope that the committee will be pleased to fix a  
date for us for the purpose mentioned above.

Thanking you,

✓ Copy to Sri S. Maitra I.C.S. | Yours faithfully,  
Secy. N.E.C.,  
Tokyo.

  
(Hirak Talukdar)



79

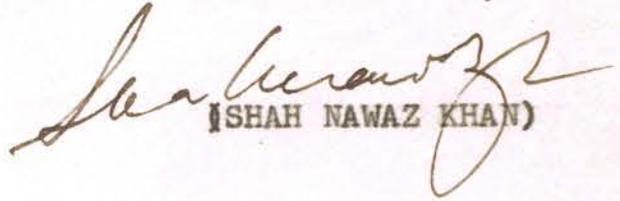
SHAH NAWAZ KHAN,  
Chairman,

Netaji Enquiry  
Committee,  
Bangkok,  
Dated the 28th April '56

Dear Sir,

The Committee would be grateful if  
you  
would come to Ratanakosin Hotel, Room No. 102, at P.M.  
today, the 28th April. 3 P.M.  
4 P.M.

Yours sincerely,

  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri A.C. Das, 3 P.M.  
Bangkok.

Shri Uttam Chand Sharma, 4 P.M.  
Bangkok.

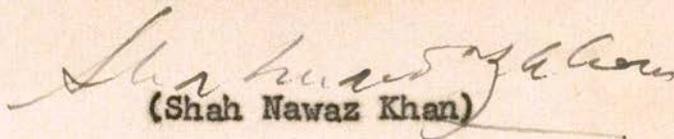
SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji  
Enquiry Committee.

New Secretariat,  
Calcutta.  
April 25, 1956.

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated the 12th April, 1956, regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and wish to assure you that the facts stated by you are receiving the earnest attention of the Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Yours faithfully,

  
(Shah Nawaz Khan)

Shri B. Prasad,  
14, Diwan Hall,  
Delhi - 6.

Acc. No. 101. In

14, Dinean Hall, (8)  
Delhi - 6  
12.4.56.

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee, New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I had an occasion to meet the late Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose at Calcutta, when he was a member of the Central Indian Cabinet, in 1946, for a very important national emergency work. After going through the main business, when our conversation switched over to "Subash Bahu", he was all smiling, told me to wait & see, and asked me not to go deeper into this subject.

The above statement of mine may be of some help to you. I believe he was quite alive then and may still be living somewhere, if at all, known only to his nearest friends or relatives.

Yours faithfully,  
B. Prasad.



SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M2P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

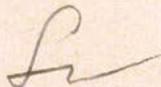
2

New Secretariat,  
Calcutta.  
April 25, 1956.

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated the 25th April, 1956, regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and wish to assure you that the facts stated by you are receiving the earnest attention of the Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Yours faithfully,



(Shah Nawaz Khan)

Shri J. N. Ghosh,  
113-B, Lower Circular Road,  
Calcutta 14.

113-B, Lower Circular Road,  
CALCUTTA-14.

25th April, 1956.

URGENT

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Buildings,  
1, Hastings, Calcutta, 1.

From,  
Jitendranath Ghosh, formerly Managing Director  
of the English Daily "The Nation", founded by  
Late Sarat Chandra Bose, and Secretary, Propa-  
ganda Dept., Socialist Republican Party, found-  
ed by Late Sarat Chandra Bose, and Secretary,  
Calcutta Citizens' Netaji Birthday Committee.

Dear Sir,

Sometime after the release of Shri Sarat Chandra Bose from prison in 1945, one Mr. Alfred Wagg came to see him in Calcutta. Mr. Wagg was the War Correspondent of E "Chicago Tribune" and as far as we were able to gather, was associated with the American Intelligence Service. Mr. Wagg was then on his way to Taihoku in Formosa, where the plane carrying Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose reported to have crashed on the 18th August, 1945. Mr. Wagg had in his possession a copy of the photograph of ~~the~~ a damaged plane, which was brought to India by Mr. Habibur Rahman. According to Mr. Rahman, he was travelling in the same plane as Netaji, when the plane reported to have crashed. Mr. Wagg went to Taihoku and made enquiries on the spot. He came back to India and saw Shri Sarat Chandra Bose again. He stated that the photograph of the damaged plane brought by Mr. Habibur Rahman could not have been taken at Taihoku. He surveyed the Taihoku airdrome

*Ask as usual*  
*J. N. Ghosh, Enquiry for the*  
*Perhaps we might if Mr Wagg ever*  
*has 2 India if Mr Wagg ever*  
*Don't mention any refer.*  
*Jan 25.4.56.*

*WZ*  
*Quinn*  
*Sam*



NFC File -

29  
26.4.56

TEL: PARK 2248

Committee has no time to go his residence today  
Perhaps it might be possible to the Committee to inspect the watch in their presence for today.  
Dear Sir  
26.4.56

T, WOODBURN PARK,  
CALCUTTA, 20.

April 26, 1956.

I don't remember it very clearly  
20/5/56

I received your letter of the 25th inst. last evening.

A watch was handed over to my father by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and not by Shri Bhulabhai Desai as you have stated in your

letter.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible for me to bring the watch to the New Secretariat this morning at 11 o'clock, as I am engaged in a part heard suit in the Calcutta High Court.

I shall be glad if you will come to my residence this evening at 6 p.m. and inspect the watch here.

Yours faithfully

Amiyavath  
(Amiya N. ...)

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee,  
Committee Room, 5th Floor,  
New Secretariat, Strand Road,  
Calcutta.

~~Urgent~~

NET File

(85)

26.4.88.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee,  
Committee Room, 5th Floor,  
New Secretariat,  
Strand Road,  
CALCUTTA.

From  
Amiyam Chatterjee }  
----- }  
----- }  
----- }

Dear Sirs,

It is my humble opinion that the Netaji Inquiry Committee is playing ducks & drakes with the witnesses who have hitherto appeared before the Committee. Whatever any witness may say, Indians know that Netaji is alive and I wholeheartedly support the statement which Mr Thebar, Madras M.L.A have given.

Netaji Jindabad.

yours faithfully

Sukumar Dey

P.O. Maku Junction  
Subhas Nagar  
Dist. Lakhimpur,  
Upper Assam.

Date Nil.

শ্রীমতী গৌ: সারস্বতী: মন

(৪৭)

মুখামনিগণ  
বি: অক্ষয়ীসমুৎ  
আশাচ শাস্ত্র

মানসবস্তু!

অবীণের বিনীত নিবেদন এই যে  
"নেতাজী ও ডাক্তার সর্গীস" পুস্তক  
যত উৎসাহে আক্ষয়ী হইয়াছে ইহাও  
আশাচ শাস্ত্র বুদ্ধিতে মনে হইয়াছে  
যত ইহা নিম্নোক্ত যেন হইয়াছে।  
যত আক্ষয়ী পুস্তকই বস্তু নহে  
ডাক্তার সর্গীসের নেতাজী  
জীবিত এবং সাদা জীবিত মত  
মদ্য মাননীয যের নেতাজী  
মদ্যে পুস্তক আশাচ শাস্ত্র  
আশাচ শাস্ত্র: তৎনেতাজী  
মমর্শন করিয়া ইতি  
বিনীত

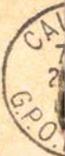
শ্রীমতী গৌ: মন  
(মৈত্রী - আশাচ)

पोस्ट कार्ड

केवल पता

शुभनीप

श्री ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय



नाम श्री ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

पता 1 Hastings St.  
कोलकाता

डाकखाना श्री ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

जिला Calcutta - 1





go to the  
place myself.  
Tantoni; Tenete  
glalalchondha

in  
place and.

26.5.58

INVEST WISELY  
Buy NATIONAL  
SAVINGS  
CERTIFICATE

INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

3215

58

Class }  
Prefix } Code

No.



Sent from

Sent at II. M.

To

By

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

Words.

TO

Recd. here at

H.

M.

O. OG PATNA R 25 30 CHIRMAN NETAJI COMMISSION

TOP FLORE NEW SECRETRAIATE STAND ROAD CALCUTTA =

AWAY FROM RAJGIR INFORMATION RECEIVED 25TH PATNA UNABLE

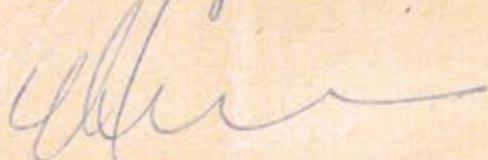
TO APEAR BEFORE COMMISSION 25TH =

... of the sender, if telegraphical should be written after, but separated from the text.

BHIKSHU SATO =

(29)

Received a closed cover from  
Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee, addressed to Shri T. Negishi, 7 Old  
Court House Street, Calcutta.

for Mr. Negishi  
  
A. HARA

Dear Sri Shek. Narsing,

In Japan - Sri Shimura - and Sri Hitaka  
had both been with Netaji. Their addresses may be had  
from Sri Shimonaka - whose address I can send you  
if you like - has the address of the above two gentlemen.

If you so desire, you may contact them.  
Any help I can render about this, I shall always  
gladly do.

Yours Sincerely,  
J. K. Chakravarti  
(member Lok Sabha)  
West Bengal.

26/4/56.

From Sri Parimal Chandra Ghosh  
c/o. The Jalpaiguri Press,  
Jalpaiguri.  
Dated 22.4.56.

(92)

To The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee.

I beg to place the following  
facts before you which I think will be  
of use to the Committee.

In a monthly magazine "Free  
India" in 1951 (I don't remember the  
month of issue), I read that one  
Mr. P. B. Seal wrote a life history of  
Netaji and this writer finished  
the book because he was convinced  
as Netaji was dead. Thereafter  
~~some~~ some men of Mr. P. B. Seal met  
Netaji in outer Mongolia. At that time  
Netaji was leading a monastery life.

From -

Sri Parimal Chandra Ghosh,

JALPAIGURI.

(94)

C/o. The Jalpaiguri Press.

22.4.1956

১০

স্বদেশীয় চেম্বার অফ  
নোভেলি ওদুত কমিটি  
"মুখ্য সংস্কার"  
(বি ব্লক), কলিকাতা।

*[Handwritten notes in left margin]*

সংস্করণ,  
নোভেলি সম্মেলন সংস্করণ  
সংস্করণ এবং কমিটি - মধ্য সংস্করণ -  
সংস্করণ "অন্য" - ১ সংস্করণ  
সংস্করণ - ২ সংস্করণ - ৩ সংস্করণ  
সংস্করণ - ৪ সংস্করণ - ৫ সংস্করণ

"Free India সংস্করণ -  
সংস্করণ (১৯৫২ সংস্করণ - Publication)  
সংস্করণ (Month) সংস্করণ সংস্করণ -  
Page No. 24 সংস্করণ: ২২।  
১৯৫১ (1951) সংস্করণ সংস্করণ -  
Mr. P. B. Seel ২২ (২) সংস্করণ  
"life" - history - সংস্করণ  
এবং উক্ত সংস্করণ নোভেলি  
সংস্করণ সংস্করণ সংস্করণ  
সংস্করণ - Mr. P. B. Seel সংস্করণ  
সংস্করণ - Outer-Mongolia  
নোভেলি - সংস্করণ - সংস্করণ  
সংস্করণ (নোভেলি Monastery  
life সংস্করণ সংস্করণ  
Mr. P. B. Seel এবং উক্ত সংস্করণ  
সংস্করণ - সংস্করণ - সংস্করণ

P. T. O.

২০  
 (২০) জীব-কামো লেখকসমূহ ২২ পৃষ্ঠিকার  
 ৩২৪৪ - Mr. P. B. Seal (২০) জীব-  
 life সম্বন্ধে (৫) চুক্তিগত -  
 নিম্নলিখিত (২) - ১) ২২ পৃষ্ঠিকার -  
 (২) ২৪ - কামো অধ্যায় (Chapters)  
 কামো ১৪ঃ ৩৫ পৃষ্ঠিকার, - ১  
 কামো অধ্যায় কামো ১৪ঃ  
 কামো নিম্নলিখিত (২) - ১  
 কামো America and London  
 ১ - স্বাধীন ২২ (২) কামো ৩ চুক্তি  
 কামো কামো ২২ পৃষ্ঠিকার স্বাধীন -  
 ২২ পৃষ্ঠিকার কামো (৫) সম্বন্ধে  
 কামো কামো ২৪ - কামো ৩১ পৃষ্ঠিকার -  
 কামো ১৪

উপরে - কামো - ২২ পৃষ্ঠিকার -  
 (২০) জীব সম্বন্ধে কামো কামো -  
 কামো কামো কামো ১৪ঃ -  
 কামো। কামো: Mr. P. B. Seal  
 ১৪ (২) কামো কামো ১৪ঃ -  
 কামো কামো Outer-Mongolia  
 কামো কামো, ১৪ঃ কামো  
 কামো ১ কামো কামো কামো  
 কামো কামো। ১ কামো -  
 Free-India কামো কামো -  
 কামো কামো কামো কামো -  
 কামো -

৩০

Free-India  
 office ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬

Non-Resident  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬  
 ২২-৪-১৯৫৬

২২-৪-১৯৫৬

২২-৪-১৯৫৬

২২-৪-১৯৫৬



Regd. A. D. Letter

Parimal Chandra Ghosh  
c/o The Jalpaiguri Press  
Jalpaiguri



To  
The Chairman,  
Netaji Investigation  
Committee  
" New Secretariate (Building)  
(B-Block)  
(Govt. of West-Bengal)

Calcutta - 1

Letter regarding  
the information  
of Netaji.



बिन्दु;

शरीर का गीला लक्षण

नर विज्ञान

नरविज्ञान;

११ अप्रैल १९६६ के 'मनोवैज्ञानिक' पत्रिका के अंक में मध्य भाग के विज्ञानिक और आर्य समाज समाज विज्ञान के बारे में है।

है, ४ अप्रैल १९६६ को शरीर का गीला लक्षण के लक्षण प्रकृतिक तौर पर है। यदि उच्च प्रकृतिक लक्षणों को लक्षणों के अंतर्गत है तो है। नर विज्ञान में गीला लक्षण के लक्षण उल्लेखित होकर समाज के बारे में है।

नर-विज्ञान

शरीर का गीला लक्षण

नरविज्ञान: - शरीर का गीला लक्षण

नरविज्ञान: - शरीर का गीला लक्षण

नरविज्ञान

१२. ४. ६६.

Sender:

P. Palani

97 RP

no get it translated

AVADAIR PATTU

VIKRAVANDI POST

(VIA) VILLUPURAM. 17-4-56

To.

ய்யு யான் கள்

நெகாஜ் விசாரனை கமிட்டியார்

Loந்தி உஸை வேன் விவகார  
இணக்கா  
முது முள்ள

Dear Sir.

நெகாஜ். யென் அவர்கள்

உயாடு லண்டன் கிடுக்கிராக்கள்  
சூக விளக்கி. ஏன்பதற்கு ஏண்ணிடம்  
நெக்காடுகள் கிடுக்கினிமுன—  
தரங்கள் தெரிவித்து கிடுக்கி  
படிக்க ஏற்கள் கமிட்டி கட்டு சண்  
உந்து சூட்கிடுகாள்சுடியும்.

அகநாடு கிரண் அங்கம் சண் டா  
 டே வண் டே யாணுப் இவ் வடிகெந்து -  
 அப்தே வடு வதற்குக் காரண சுகள ஏற்பு  
 களை யும் ஏனக் கனிக் திரப் கட்டா  
 யும் உந்து சாக வளங்க எண்பதற்கும்  
 ஏன் கண்ணும் கிந்திய எங்கே யுளங்க  
 என்மு தற்கும் காரணம் கட்டிகெண்  
 யு முத்து வடவளங்க தேயி அயி  
 கன் கருமும் காரணம் சரியனதாக  
 ஏனக் டே பட வளங்க. மருத்து அங்கம்

உத்திரவுக் டே யன் சபம்  
 இப்படிக்கே  
 சங்கம் கிழ்ப்படி குணம்  
கவியர்  
 கமலங்கே.

(98)

Regret to late  
this time - might see  
you on return  
25.4.56

9/11/56  
JN

To

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Writers Buildings, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I was away from Calcutta and was in Pakistan for about two weeks. I have just returned from there and have come to know that the statement from the people started about the Life of Netaji. I will be glad to place my statement before the Committee and I am interested to know the date and time.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*Jyotish Bose*

( Jyotish Bose )

6A Bepin Pal Road,  
Calcutta-26.

The 25th April, 1956.

Phone: P. 43A, Block 'C' (99)  
45-3859. New Alipore,  
Calcutta 27.

25.4.56.

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Dear Sir,

In response to your invitation to the public through the local papers, I have come to have my statement recorded, so that the mystery of Netaji's disappearance maybe cleared up.

I shall feel obliged if you kindly give me a suitable time.

I am not available between 2 to 4 Pm -

Yours faithfully,

Sudatta

(maternal uncle of Netaji)

In 25.4.56

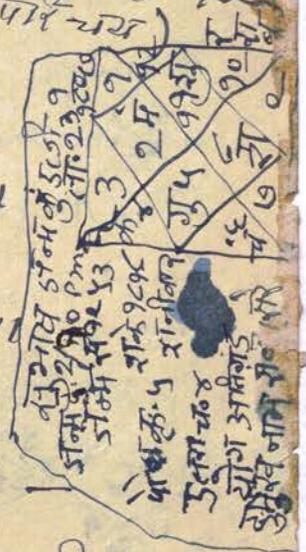
8th  
4/5/56

may be called  
in an return  
to Tokyo

प्रिय सेक्रेटरी नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस सेन कार्यालय कमेटी  
संभ्रम प्रणाम.

(सुनिये उसकी बात) नई दिल्ली

- ॥ अब सुनो तुमको भारतकी हमर कथा ॥
- ॥ कैसी मीठी तुमको स्वराज्यमता ॥ १ ॥
- ॥ सात देवानों अबतार लिया स्वराज्यकारणी ॥
- ॥ भारत माताकी बीनवणी ॥ २ ॥
- ॥ विष्णु ब्रह्मा महेश गुरुदेव भारतमाता ॥
- ॥ त्रयमूर्ती हनुमंता ॥ ३ ॥



- ॥ २ ॥ भाग्य, कालीं भारतखंडी, हनुमान अवतारी ॥ देवाजी ॥ १२ ॥
- ॥ १ ॥ सन, १८२७, २३ जानेवारी ॥ देवाजी ॥ ११ ॥
- ॥ वासु, सुभाष चंद्र देवाजी, बलपूर (हनुमान) आवतारी ॥ देवाजी ॥
- ॥ एक, दीन वना शंकराजी, उद्दण पूर्व समुद्रि ॥ देवाजी ॥ २७ ॥
- ॥ छोटा, धर काबुल जर्मनी राक्षी जपानी लढाई स्थानी ॥ दे ॥ २८ ॥
- ॥ वीर, धिन्नल भोसले सेगल, माराकर्म बलाबल ॥ दे ॥ ३१ ॥
- ॥ शंभु धवरा दुराल भारी, J. N. A की कर्तव्यगारी ॥ दे ॥ ३२ ॥
- ॥ बंबेगोले, लोफ गोले, मारा करी लक्ष्मीबाई लक्ष्मीबाई ॥
- ॥ घनधोर इल्लहाई ॥ ३३ ॥ दे ॥

- ॥ परा, कालिका तुलसी सास ॥ सुरेहवा तुलसी मारा ॥ नेताजी ॥ ४० ॥
- ॥ भाग्य, स्वामी सत्यम स्थानी ॥ तुलसी लढाई भक्तिमानी ॥ नेताजी ॥ ४१ ॥
- ॥ कर्मा, धन धन्य युद्ध सामुग्र्य ॥ उद्दण पूर्वसमुद्रि ॥ नेताजी ॥ ४२ ॥
- ॥ बिधुवा वायुयान सा डेतीनी ३/३० Am } on 18-8-45 } अरपकशी प्राणहानी ॥ नेताजी ॥ ४३ ॥
- ॥ कोई अ ज्ञान राजा छत्र भंग, उपनया पंचांग ॥ नेताजी ॥ ४४ ॥
- ॥ दुःख, भारतनरमारी ॥ शाक करी अपरपारी ॥ ४५ ॥ ४५ ॥ P.T.O.

Important copy for you

Dear Sir,  
 If you want further full explanation from me I can  
 and dare give you full details of all The 7 gods  
 incarnated for home-rule given by me in midnight  
 on 15-8-1947 }  
 Through wanshabhai Patel Home member of ministers  
 addressing 1 Aurangzeb Road new delhi <sup>from 1945</sup>  
 to 15 August 1947 Then stop. Uptill now - the secrecy I  
 have observed + will observe some time more which I do  
 not wish to disclose further more in person if quite necessary  
 Yours most Obediently  
 4th incarnated God Jai Gurudev  
 C/o Ganesh Shastri Kulkarni  
 Lordganj Jabalpur -

सुभाष मुकुट सेवक 2002 रूफ  
 1000 प्रियंदा सु  
 सुकेशरी ला 90  
 मुकुटसभा ला 90  
 शनि सुक वारु (3)  
 अफ पत. श्री सुभाष मुकुट  
 सु 90

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :-  
 Jai Gurudev C/o  
 Ganesh Shastri  
 Lordganj Jabalpur -  
 DELHI  
 10 AM  
 CALCUTTA

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र  
 इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न लिखें  
 do the  
 Secretary Netaji Congress Comm  
 C/o Ministry of External Affairs  
 C/o Mr. Chief Secy, 6th Flr. Secy.  
 New delhi  
 1956  
 India  
 25/8/56



۲۵.۴.۵۶

ریگور و رضا نے جوں - کہ آپکو پتہ ہے - عید کے بعد اس دور سے نہیں بنایا ہے۔

کہ جس سے تو کچھ جوٹ کا تھا بھلا اور یہ کام بندت و ریگور میں تھا۔

کہ میں اسکو جوٹے گا م نہنا - کہی تہہ جتنا کام بند کر رہا ہے - وہ سب جوٹے گا م نہنا

کہی تہہ اسکو پتہ ہے حکومت کی حال میں رہتے رہتے ریگور کو چھین لیا ہے۔

اور برائے تکبیر و نفرت ہیں - میں اسکا م کی لیا تھا تھا۔

اور میں نے عید جوٹ کا سلسلہ نہیں بنانا کیونکہ جو کام کرتا ہے وہ

سیاہی پر اور اڑھت کے کہا جا رہا ہے - جس میں دنیا کا کام ہر فی ماہ

میں نے پاکستان کو لیا تھا - کہ کتنی اڑھت کر رہا ہے - انہوں نے اسکو

اسکو لیا اسکو جوٹا تھا کہ میں گاڑھی کی وقت سے حقداریوں

میں اسکو ریگور کر لیا کہ میں - کہ میں حکومت کرنے کے لئے نہیں ہوں

میں خوف و اڑھت و ریگور کر رہا ہوں کہی تہہ میں اسکو نہیں کر رہا

تو کہ میں چلا جاؤں - میرا خیال یہ ہے عید اڑھت پر کیا جاوے گا

ہندوستان کی تیار بن جاتی اور سب دنیا بھر میں چلتی جاوے گی

میں یا اسکا کر رہا ہے - اس میں یہ کام نہیں کرتا دنیا جاتی سب نہیں جاتا

اور جو میں وہی دیکھ رہا ہوں



(103)

Received a letter No. PS/56/N dt. 25th April  
addressed to Shri Amiya Nath Bose, 1 Woodburn Court,  
Calcutta-20, from the Chairman, Netaji Enq. Committee.

A. Bose.

25. 4. 56

104

Received a letter No. PS/56 dt. 25/4/56  
addressed to Shri Dwijendra Nath Bose,  
Woodburn Court, 10 Elgin Road, Calcutta 20,  
from the Chairman, Netahi Enq. Committee.

P. Bose for  
D. Bose  
25.4.56

105

Received a letter No. PS/56/N addressed  
to Shri Aurobindo Bose, No. 2, Moira St., Calcutta,  
dt. 25th April, from the Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee.

NR

105

Received <sup>two</sup> closed covers from  
Netaji Enq. Cttee, addressed to Chief Secy,  
West Bengal Government, Calcutta.

*Handwritten signature*  
28/12

1061



107

PAIKPARA RAJ

"BELGACHIA VILLA"

P. O. BELGACHIA

CALCUTTA 37.

The 25th. April, 1956.

My dear General Shaheb,

As per our conversation, I am sending to you my Private Secretary Sri Hem Chandra Das for getting the draft typed Script of the evidence which I have given this morning before your Committee for correction.

I shall be thankful if you please handover <sup>to him</sup> to him who is authorised to take the same on my behalf.

With kindest regards,

Yours Sincerely,

(Jagadish Chandra Sinha)

Sri Shah Nawas Khan, M.P.,  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Building,  
Calcutta.

THAKURANA KAL  
BELGACHIA VILLA  
P. O. BELGACHIA  
CALCUTTA 27



Received a closed cover

Henn di. Jan

Private Secy. to Kuma J. C. Singh.

25.4.56.



(108)

HCC File No. 25755/29/4/56

To: The chairman  
Metaji Engineering  
Committee,

Sri Maitra  
what is it about?  
26/4  
Dear Sir,

Enclosed herewith  
one letter accompanied with  
a copy of "Lat-jug" a  
Bengali Bulletin. I would  
be glad if you please hand  
this over to Sri Suresh chandra  
Bose a member of your committee  
& oblige. Yours faithfully,  
N.K. Acharya



# লালমুগ

সম্পাদক—শ্রীনৃপেন্দ্র কুমার আইচ বর্শ্মণ ।

বুলেটিন নং—৪

১২ই এপ্রিল

শ্রীনৃপেন্দ্র কুমার আইচ বর্শ্মণ কর্তৃক ৪৮৬ বেলেঘাটা মেইন রোড হইতে প্রকাশিত ও প্রচারিত ।

## বেলেঘাটার সাধারণ নাগরিকদের প্রতি

মুষ্টিমেয় কয়েকজন ধনপতি ও তাহাদের পার্শ্বচর ও স্বাবকবৃন্দ যাহারা চিরকাল বুটীশের গোলামি করিয়া আসিয়াছে এবং যাহারা আজকাল কংগ্রেসের শীর্ষস্থানে অধিষ্ঠিত দেশের সেই সব বিশ্বাসঘাতকদের প্রতি আমাদের কোনই বক্তব্য নাই। আমাদের যতদূর অনুমান হয় বেলেঘাটায় উক্ত শ্রেণীর সংখ্যা অতিশয় নগন্য। বেলেঘাটায় সাধারণ নাগরিক বলিতে যাহাদের বুঝায় তাহারা চিরকাল অন্ধ্যায় ও অবিচারের প্রতি বিজোহী মনোভাবাপন্ন। দেশের স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রামে বেলেঘাটার দান সাধারণ নহে। দেশবন্ধু চিত্তরঞ্জন দাস এবং নেতাজী সুভাষ বসু বেলেঘাটার জনসাধারণের নিকট হইতে হাজার হাজার টাকা সংগ্রহ করিয়া স্বাধীনতার আন্দোলনের জয় ব্যয় করিয়াছেন। বেলেঘাটার বহু অক্লান্ত কর্মী স্বাধীনতার জয় জীবন উৎসর্গ করিয়াছেন এবং অশেষ লাঞ্ছনা ভোগ করিয়াছেন। বিগত হিন্দু-মুসলমান দাঙ্গার সময় মহাত্মা গান্ধী বেলেঘাটায় আসিয়া বেশ কিছুদিন অবস্থান করিয়া গিয়াছেন এবং বেলেঘাটার জনসাধারণের উগ্রতার জন্ম যেমন মুহূ তিরস্কার করিয়াছেন আবার তেমনই তাহাদের ন্যায় নীতির প্রতি অনন্যসাধারণ শ্রদ্ধা প্রদর্শনের জন্ম তাহাদের তিনি আশীর্বাদও

করিয়া গিয়াছেন। তাহার পরে বিগত সাধারণ নির্বাচনে বেলেঘাটা কেন্দ্র হইতে বেলেঘাটার জনসাধারণ প্রার্থিত কংগ্রেসের আস্থাভাজন ও সাহায্যপুষ্ট ব্যক্তির বিরুদ্ধে প্রদান করিয়া বামপন্থীদের সমর্থিত প্রার্থীকে বঙ্গীয় প্রাদেশ আইন সভায় নির্বাচিত করিয়াছিল। আমরা বেলেঘাটার স্বদেশ প্রেমিক সাধারণ নাগরিকদের প্রতিই দুই একটা বলিতেছি।

আমরা ইহা দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি যে বাংলাদেশের দিয়া যে ভয়ানক দুর্দিন চলিয়া যাইতেছে যাহার নশি করি ইতিহাসের পৃষ্ঠায় কোথাও নাই সেই দুর্দিন বেলেঘাটার প্রত্যেকটি দেশহিতকামী সাধারণ নাগরিক সম্পূর্ণ সচেতন। বাংলা দেশের উপর দিয়া দুর্ভিক্ষ মুহু অন্ধ্যায় জুলুমের বহু ঝটিকা প্রবাহ বহিয়া গিয়াছে। বিদেশী রাষ্ট্র এদেশে দুইশত বৎসর রাজত্ব করিয়া বাঙ্গালা মহাসমর্দনশ করিয়া যাইতে পারে নাই তাহা আজ দেশীয় রাষ্ট্র শক্তি সেই বহু নিন্দিত কংগ্রেস সংস্থার করিতে যাইতেছে। বাঙ্গালীর আজ পরম দুর্ভাগ্য ত মুখ্যমন্ত্রী নিজে বাঙ্গলা মায়ের নিধন যজ্ঞের প্রধান পুরু

## লালযুগ

২

তাহাই বলিতেছিলাম বাঙ্গালীর জাতীয় জীবনে যে দুর্দিন আজ সমাগত তাহা ইতিহাসের পৃষ্ঠায় কোথাও দেখা যায় নাই এবং ভবিষ্যতেও বোধকরি কোন দিন দেখা যাইবে না। মাতৃ হস্তা পরশুরাম বিধান রায় বঙ্গ বিহার সংযুক্তি তথা পুনর্মিলনের এক অবাঞ্ছিত প্রস্তাবেরমারফৎ বাঙ্গালী জাতিকে চিরদিনের জন্ত ধরাপৃষ্ঠ হইতে নিশ্চিত করিয়া দিবার জন্ত দৃঢ় প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ। আজ কিসের জন্য তিনি তাহার জীবনের শেষ অঙ্কে আসিয়া বাঙ্গালী হইয়াও বাঙ্গালীর সমাধি রচনা করিতে উদ্যত হইয়াছেন, তাহার কারণ নির্ণয় করিতে যাইয়া আমরা ইহাই জানিতে পারিয়াছি যে আজ বাঙ্গলার মূখ্যমন্ত্রী হইয়া তিনি ক্ষমতা মদে মত্ত হইয়াছেন। বাঙ্গলার কংগ্রেসে আজ তাহার অপ্রতিহত ক্ষমতা হার বলে তিনি তাহার Cabinet এর প্রত্যেকটি অধীনস্থ মন্ত্রী ও সদস্যদের সহিত চাকর বাকরের মত ব্যবহার করিতেও ইতস্ততঃ করেন না। এই ক্ষমতাবলে যদৃচ্ছভাবে দেশের শাসন কার্য পরিচালনা করিতেছেন। বিধান সভায় তাহার বিরুদ্ধে বিরোধীপক্ষের সকল তীব্র অভিযোগ উত্থাপন করিয়াছেন। বিচারকদের ও সচিবদের দিতে তিনি পারেন নাই। তিনি অসাধুদের বেতন বৃদ্ধি করেন ও প্রমোশন দেন। পরন্তু ন্যায় নিষ্ঠ উপযুক্ত রাজকর্মচারীকে তাহার রোষে হইতে হয়। অন্যায়ের প্রতিকার হয় না। সর্বত্র কুলুম ও জবরদস্তি চলিতেছে। রাশিয়ায় জারের আমলে যে জঘন্য নাটকের চিত্র দেখিতে পাইয়াছি বিধান রায়ের বাংলা দেশে তাহারই পুনরাবৃত্তি হইতে দেখিতেছি। হাউসে যেখানে Refugee Rehabilitation Board এর কুর্কোয়ার্টার সেইখানকার উচ্চপদস্থ কোন কোন কর্মচারী পদস্থ যুবক যুবতী কর্মচারীদের উপর নানারূপ অত্যাচারিতেছে এবং আরও নাকি কত সব বিভৎস কার্যকলাপ অচ্যুত হয়। প্রকৃত উদ্বাস্তু সাহায্য পায় না। কিন্তু মনয় সে উদ্বাস্তুরূপে সব কিছু অতিমাত্রার সাহায্য পায় না। বিধান রায়ের শাসনাধীনে এইসব অনাসৃষ্টি কার্য চালাইতে হইতেছে। প্রতিকারের উপায় নাই। বিধান রায়ের শাসন ক্ষমতা চলিয়া গেলে জনসাধারণ যখন কীর্তি কাহিনী আরও সব জানিতে পারিবে তখন জন

সাধারণ তাহাকে সমুচিত প্রতিদান দিবে। এই সম্ভাব্য বিপদের হাত হইতে উদ্ধার পাইতে হইলে তাহাকে যেমন করিয়াই হউক তাহার জীবিত কাল পর্যন্ত শাসন ক্ষমতা স্বহস্তে রাখিতেই হইবে। দ্বিতীয়তঃ একবার মানুষ ক্ষমতা মদে মত্ত হইলে সেই নেশা সে সহজে ছাড়িতে চাহেনা। কিন্তু বুলগানীন ও ক্রুশ্চেভকে পশ্চিম বঙ্গ বাসী যে অনন্য সাধারণ বিপুল সম্বন্ধনা জ্ঞাপন করিয়াছে তাহাতে তিনি নিশ্চিত বুঝিতে পারিয়াছেন কংগ্রেস আগামী সাধারণ নির্বাচনে জয়যুক্ত হইতে পারিবে না। তবে বিহারের সহিত যুক্ত হইলে এই পথে তিনি উদ্ধার পাইতে পারিবেন। তাহাতে বাঙ্গালী জাতি, বাংলা ভাষা ও বাংলার সংস্কৃতি বঙ্গোপসাগরে বিলীন হইয়া যাক, যাক না! তাহার আরাম বিলাস ও ক্ষমতা মত্ততা ত বজায় থাকিবে! বেলেঘাটার সাধারণ জনসাধারণ এই কথা আমাদের চাইতেও ঢের বেশী ভাল করিয়া জানে। তাহার প্রেমান পাইয়াছি যখন আমরা সংযুক্তির বিরুদ্ধে স্বাক্ষর সংগ্রহ অভিযানে বেলেঘাটার পাড়ায় ঘুরিয়াছি। তখন আমরা দেখিয়াছি যে কেবল অকংগ্রেসীরা আসিয়া সানন্দে স্বাক্ষর করিয়াছেন তাহা নহে পরন্তু বহু ঘোর কংগ্রেসী যাহারা কংগ্রেসের নামে অজ্ঞান তাহারাও সমান উৎসাহে সংযুক্তির বিপক্ষে স্বাক্ষর দিয়া গেছেন।

গনতান্ত্রিক পদ্ধতিতে, জনসাধারণ এক এক করিয়া প্রত্যেক উপায়ে বিধানরায়ের সর্বনাশা সংযুক্তির প্রস্তাবের বিপক্ষে রায় দিয়াছেন। সর্বস্বাক্ষরতাল, বিক্ষোভ প্রদর্শন। নিরুপদ্রব আইন অমান্য আন্দোলন। সভা সমিতি। বহু মিউনিসিপ্যাল নির্বাচন ইত্যাদিসব কিছু মারফৎ জনসাধারণ তাহাদের রায় দিয়াছে যে তাহার সংযুক্তির পক্ষে নাই। তথাপি ডাঃ রায় বলিতেছেন যে তিনি জনসাধারণের রায়ই মাথ করিবেন। বিরোধী পক্ষের নেতা জ্যোতি বসু তাহাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিলেন জনসাধারণের রায় বলিতে ডাঃ রায় কি বুঝেন। গনতান্ত্রিক ব্যবস্থাধীনে যে যে উপায়ে জনসাধারণ কোন vital issue উপরে রায় দিয়া থাকে এবং যে কোন গনতান্ত্রিক দেশের সরকার যাহা দ্বিধাহীন ভাবে মানিয়া নেয় তাহার সব কিছু উপায়ে যখন পশ্চিম বঙ্গবাসী সংযুক্তির বিরুদ্ধে তাহাদের মতামত জ্ঞাপন করিয়াছে তখন সাধারণ নির্বাচন ভিন্ন আর কোন উপায়ই ত অবশিষ্ট

## নেতাজী দেশে কখন আসিবেন ?

111

দুই বৎসর পূর্বে লালমুগ বুলেটিন যখন প্রথম প্রকাশিত হয় একটি প্রবন্ধে ইহাই দৃঢ় ভাবে অভিমত প্রকাশ করিয়াছিলাম যে নেতাজী জীবিত আছেন এবং উপযুক্ত সময়ই তিনি দেশে প্রত্যাবর্তন করিবেন। এই প্রবন্ধ পাঠ করিয়া আমাদের বন্ধুদের মধ্যেই দুই একজন বলিয়াছিলেন যে নেতাজী বোধকরি নূপেন বাবুর বড়ের কোনে অপেক্ষা করে আছেন? পরবর্তী সংখ্যাগুলিতে আমরা নেতাজী যে জীবিত আছেন সেই সম্পর্কে কতকগুলি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সংবাদ প্রকাশ করিবার সংকল্প ঘোষণা করিয়াছিলাম। সেই সময় আমরা নেতাজী সম্পর্কে যে সকল সংবাদ অবগত হইয় ছিলাম সেই সংবাদগুলি সম্পর্কে আমরা সম্পূর্ণ বিশ্বাস স্থাপন করিলেও আমাদের হাতে documentary proof কিছুই ছিলনা। ধবের কাগজে নেতাজী সম্পর্কে একতরফী পরস্পর বিরোধী সংবাদ বাহির হইয়াছে বে নেতাজী সম্পর্কে জনসাধারণের মধ্যে ঐ জাতীয় সংবাদের ভিত্তি উৎসাহ্য হ্রাস পাইয়া আসিতে ছিল। কাজেই নেতাজী সম্পর্কে আমরা যে সকল সংবাদ প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছিলাম তাহার পেছনে তখন পর্যন্ত প্রমাণ ছিল না থাকায় প্রামাণ্য বলিল পত্র যেমন তাহার প্রমাণের ফটো, চিঠি পত্র, কর্তব্য (private radio মাফকং) তাহার সংযোগ স্থাপন করিয়াছেন এইরূপ ব্যক্তির সন্ধান—আমরা কেবল সংবাদের উপর ভিত্তি করিয়া উহা প্রকাশ করিতে দ্বিধা বোধ করিতে ছিলাম। তাহার পরে যখন এই সকল documents হস্তগত হইল তখন নিবাহী কারণ বশতঃ আমাদের পত্রিকার প্রকাশ বন্ধ হইয়া গেল।

নেতাজী জীবিত আছেন কি নাই তাহা প্রমাণ করিবার জন্য তাহার রাগীদের মধ্যে আদৌ উৎসাহ থাকিত না যদি না নেতাজীর বিরুদ্ধে তাহার পবিত্র নামে বলহু আরোপ করিত। নেতাজী অজ্ঞাবধি হিত আছেন। তাহার বিরুদ্ধবাদীরা জানে নেতাজী অংশাই এক দেশে ফিরিবেন। দেশে ফিরিয়া বাহাতে তিনি বিপ্লবকে সাফল্যেরপথে পথ হইতে পারেন তাহার জন্য তাহার বিরুদ্ধে সর্ব রকম ব্যবস্থা অবশ্যই গ্রহণ করা যাইবে। শাহনাওয়াজ কমিটির উপর আমাদের আস্থা নাই। এই মিথ্যা প্রচারের প্রভাব আপততঃ সাজ্যাতিক। শাহনাওয়াজ তথাকথিত বৈধভাবে নেতাজীর কালনিক যত্ন লিয়া একবার আইন আদালতের খাতায়তুলতে পারিলে তাঁদের দিনে পহেলা থাকে যে বিরুদ্ধ বাদীরা সামলাইতে তাহাতে সন্দেহ করিবার কিছুই নাই। আগুনকে ছাই চাপা পুনের লেলিহান শিখাকে স্তিমিত করিতে কেউ পারে না। আমরা নেতাজীকে নাজেহাল করিয়াছে। কালের অক্ষয় বাহার নাম চিরস্মরণীয় হইয়া থাকিবে তাহার বর্তমানের শারিরীক ক অব্যাহত করিয়া বিরুদ্ধ বাদীরা সাময়িক ভাবে materially হইবে। দেশের কোটা কোটা জনসাধারণ উহা বরদাস্ত পারে না। কারণ উহার হৃদয় প্রসারী ফল জাতীয় জীবনের মারাত্মক।

আমাদের সর্ব শেখ বক্তব্য নেতাজীর অনুরাগীরা কখনই যেন শারিরীক ভাবে অবস্থানের বিষয় কিছুমাত্র সন্দেহ পোষণ না তিনি কখন ফিরিবেন তাহা নেতাজীর বুদ্ধ বিবেচনার উপরই দেওয়া বৈশ্বিক শৃঙ্খলার পরিচয়। Russia's communist

Party's cult of individualism এর বিরুদ্ধে জেহাদ ঘোষণা যেন নেতাজীর বিরাট ব্যক্তিত্বের উপর দেশবাসীর অপরিমিত শ্রদ্ধা-বিশ্বাসকে প্রভাবান্বিত না করিতে পারে সেই দিকে সকলের সজাগ দৃষ্টি থাকে অবশ্য কর্তব্য।

নেতাজী জিন্দাবাদ!  
নেতাজী দীর্ঘজীবী হোন!!  
বিপ্লব দীর্ঘজীবী হোক!!!

## বোলঘাটা কংগ্রেসের সংযুক্ত সভায় বামপন্থি নেতাদের বিরুদ্ধে কংগ্রেসী নেতাদের প্রলাপেত্তি

স্থানীয় শীতলা মন্দির প্রাঙ্গণে গেল ২৫শে মার্চ রবিবার বঙ্গ বিহার-সংযুক্তির সমর্থনে কংগ্রেসের ৪০/৫০ জনের একটি সভা কেন পণ্ড হইয়া গেল তাহা বোধ হয় অনেকেই জানেন না। ঘটনার বিবরণে প্রকাশ যে উক্ত সভায় কংগ্রেস নেতা বিজয় সিংহ নাহার এবং প্রতাপ গুহরায় সংযুক্তির সমর্থনে কোনরূপ যুক্তিপ্ৰদর্শন না করিয়া আগাগোড়া বামপন্থী নেতাদের প্রতিহীন মন্তব্য করিতে থাকেন। ফলে উপস্থিত ব্যক্তিদের পক্ষ হইতে তীব্র প্রতিবাদ ধ্বনি উথোত হইতে থাকায় বেগতিক দেখিয়া নাহার মহাশয় সাক্ষপাঙ্গ নিয়া চম্পট দেন। পরে উক্ত স্থানেই সংযুক্তি বিরোধী এক সভা হয়। কমরেড শৈলেন দে, নীহার চৌধুরী ও আরও দুই একজন সংযুক্তির বিরুদ্ধে অকাট্য যুক্তি প্রদর্শন করিয়া জ্বালাময়ী ভাষণ প্রদান করেন। জনসাধারণের পক্ষ হইতে সংযুক্তি বিরোধী ধ্বনিতে ঐ অঞ্চলে একটা আলো-রণের সৃষ্টি করে। কমরেড শৈলেন দে তাহার ভাষণের শেষে জনসাধারণকে সম্বোধন করিয়া বলেন "আপনারা সংযুক্তির পক্ষে রায় দিতে চাহিলে নিজ নিজ হাত তুলিয়া রায় দিন আর সংযুক্তির বিপক্ষে থাকিলেও হাত তুলিয়া রায় প্রদান করুন।" বলাই বাহুল্য সংযুক্তির পক্ষে একটা হাতও উত্তোলিত হয় নাই। বক্তাদের বক্তৃতান্তে সংযুক্তির বিরোধী ধ্বনির মধ্যে সভার কার্য শেষ হয়।

## লালযুগ

নাই। জ্যোতি বসুবিধান বাবুকে সোজা প্রশ্ন করিলেন—পদভোগ করিয়া তিনি Election এর মারফৎ শক্তি পরীক্ষা করিতে রাজী—আছেন কিনা? ডাঃ রায় তখন নিরুত্তরে পৃষ্ঠ প্রদর্শন করিয়া চম্পট। এই হইল আমাদের জনমত ভক্ত বাংলার মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ডাঃ বিধান চন্দ্ররায়।

সংযুক্তির পক্ষে ডাঃ বিধান চন্দ্র রায়—যতগুলি যুক্তি প্রদর্শন করিয়াছেন তাহার প্রত্যেকটির যথা যথ অকাট্য পাঠা যুক্তি প্রদর্শন করিয়া বিরোধীপক্ষ ডাঃ রায়ের যুক্তির অসারতা সন্দেহাতীত ভাবে প্রমানিত করিয়াছেন। কিন্তু আজও পর্যন্ত ডাঃ রায় বিরোধী পক্ষের একটি প্রশ্নেরও যথা যথ উত্তর দেওয়া ত দূরের কথা সেই প্রশ্নগুলি সম্পর্কে সম্পূর্ণ নীরব রহিয়াছেন। দেশের প্রিয় চিকিৎসক হিসাবে তাহার বহু আন্দায় দেশবাসী রক্ষা করিয়াছে। তাহার মতে তাহার শেষ সাধ এখনও বোধ করি জন সাধারণ পূরণ করে নাই। তাহা হইল সংযুক্তি সম্পর্কে জনতার রায়। বর্ধমানে তিনি সাধারণ নির্বাচনে নামিতে ভরসা পান না। Corporation এর election পিছাইয়া দেওয়া তাহার দৃষ্টান্ত। এক বাকী আছে লক্ষ লক্ষ বিরাট জনসভা করিয়া সেই সভাতে সংযুক্তির বিপক্ষে প্রস্তাব পাশ করাইয়া তাহাকে তাহা জানাইয়া দেওয়া। সংযুক্তি সমর্থনে বেলেঘাটার কংগ্রেস জনসভা আহ্বান করিয়াছিল কিছু কংগ্রেস কর্মী ব্যতীত উক্ত সভাতে আশানুরূপ লোক সমাগম হয় নাই।

আমাদের একান্ত আবেদন বেলেঘাটার সাধারণ নাগরিকগণ সংযুক্তির বিরুদ্ধে যে সমস্ত জনসমাগম ঘোষিত হইবে তাহাতে তাহারা হাজারে হাজারে যোগ দান করিয়া বঙ্গ বিহার সংযুক্তির বিরুদ্ধে ও ভাষাভিত্তিক প্রদেশ গঠনের দাবীতে রায় প্রদান করিয়া বিধান রায়ের স্বেচ্ছাকৃত তন্দ্রা ভাঙ্গিয়া ফেলুন এবং বেলেঘাটার সাধারণ নাগরিকদের যে ঐতিহ্য আছে তাহা তাহারা এই জাতীয় দুর্ঘোষের দিনে রক্ষা করুন।

সংযুক্তির বিরুদ্ধে ও ভাষাভিত্তিক প্রদেশ পুনর্গঠনের দাবীতে বাংলা দেশের এক প্রান্ত হইতে অত্র প্রান্ত পর্য্যন্ত যে সত্যগ্রহ ও আইন অমান্য আন্দোলন "করেঙ্গে ইরে মরেঙ্গে" মন্ত্রে উদ্ভুদ্ধ হইয়া পরিচালিত হইতেছে বেলেঘাটার ফরওয়ার্ড ব্লকের ডাকে

বেলেঘাটার যুবক বৃন্দ এই ঐতিহাসিক আন্দোলনে অংশ গ্রহণ করিতে পশ্চাৎপদ হয় নাই। ইতিমধ্যেই বেলেঘাটা হইতে ফরওয়ার্ড ব্লকের ডাকে চারি দল সত্যগ্রহী কারাবরণ করিয়াছেন। কমরেড প্রাণ গোপাল সরকার (বারোয়ারী তলা) উক্ত দল চতুষ্ঠয়ের অন্যতম নেতা। জেলের অভ্যন্তরে তিনি অশেষ দুর্ভোগ ভুগিতেছেন বলিয়া আমরা অবগত হইলাম।

ফরওয়ার্ড ব্লকের ডাকে পঞ্চম দলটা আগামী ১৯শে এপ্রিল বৃহস্পতিবার সত্যগ্রহ আন্দোলনে সক্রিয় অংশ গ্রহণ করিয়া কারাবরণ করিতে যাইতেছেন। বাংলার মায়ের বিশেষ করিয়া বেলেঘাটার এই বীর সৈনিকের সম্বন্ধনা জ্ঞাপন করিবার নিমিত্ত আগামী ১৮ই এপ্রিল বুধবার এ ঘটিকায় বেলেঘাটা সুভাষ পার্কে (ভাটিখানা ময়দানে) স্থানীয় ফরওয়ার্ড ব্লকের উত্তোগে এক মহতী জনসভা অনুষ্ঠিত হইবে বলিয়া আমরা অবগত হইলাম। উহাতে সভাপতিত্ব করিবেন বিপ্লবী জননেতা কমরেড নলিনী গুহ। প্রধান বক্তা ডাক্তার কানাই ভট্টাচার্য M. L. A. কমরেড চিত্ত বসু।

এই সম্পর্কে আমরা একটা কথা বলিতে চাই যে অর্ধে ভাবিতে পারেন তাহাদের যখন সম্পূর্ণ আস্থা বামপন্থী নেতৃত্ব উপর আছে তখন সভায় যাইয়া আর লাভ কি? এই কাহারও থাকিয়া থাকিলে তাহা অত্যন্ত মারাত্মক হইবে। গণতান্ত্রিক ব্যবস্থাধীনে সভায় উপস্থিত হইয়া সভার প্রস্তাবের অনুকূলে ভোট প্রদান সভায় গৃহীত প্রস্তাবের মূল্য বৃদ্ধি পাইয়া থাকে বাংলার দুদিনে জনসাধারণের সভায় অংশগ্রহণ থাকা দেশের প্রতি ইচ্ছাকৃত অকর্তব্য ভিন্ন আশা নহে। সুতরাং আমরা এই আশাই করিতেছি যে বেলেঘাটার সাধারণ নাগরিক উপরোক্ত সভায় এবং এই জাতীয় সভায় হাজারে হাজারে লক্ষে লক্ষে নির্ভীকভাবে যোগ দিয়া ও সংযুক্তির বিরুদ্ধে ও ভাষাভিত্তিক প্রদেশ পুনর্গঠনের পক্ষে ভোট দিয়া বঙ্গলা মাতাকে তাহার সমূহ অবলুপ্তি হইতে পরিত্রাণ করুন।

Register told that  
Prof. Tripurari Chatterjee (112)  
has no telephone at  
his residence. He does  
not come to University  
as it is closed.

His address is -

14 Fern Place

Near B-Block, St.

Calcutta - 19

P.T.D.

A letter may be addressed  
to Prof. Chalmers & the effect  
that the Committee was to  
write him but it <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>had not</sup> possible  
to contact him. The Committee  
hopes that in Calcutta a  
few days before the Tabernacle  
meeting first week of June & hopes

that it would be well to meet the



(113)

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P., No  
Chairman, Netaji Enq.Cttee,

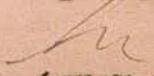
New Secretariat Building  
Block B, Strand Road,  
Calcutta, Dt. 25th April

Shri Tripurari Chakravarty,  
14 Fern Place,  
Near Balighat Station,  
Calcutta-19.

Dear Sir,

Your name has been ment  
ded to the Committee as a person  
visited Japan last year and coll  
certain evidence which might be  
interest to the Netaji Enquiry  
Committee. Since we got this in  
mation on the last working day  
Calcutta, I tried to contact you  
over the phone but was informed  
you had no telephone at your res  
dence and that the University wa  
closed for some time. I am, ther  
fore, writing this letter to you  
the hope that it would be possib  
for you to appear before the Com  
ttee on their return from Japan  
which would be some time in the  
week of June 1956. We shall con  
you on our return.

Yours faithful



(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

114  
SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enq.Cttee,

Camp: Calcutta, dt. 25-4-1956

Shri Aurobindo Bose,  
No. 2 Moira Street,  
Calcutta-16.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of date. The Committee would be glad to see you tomorrow, the 26th of April at 11 A.M. in Committee Room, Fifth Floor, B Block, New Secretariat, Strand Rd. Calcutta.

Yours faithfully,



(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Telegrams: SUVASBOS

44-5787 Telephone: P. K. 5959

*Aurobindo Bose,*

2, MOIRA STREET, CALCUTTA-16.

M.A. (Pol. Sc.) ; M.A. (Mod His.)

Dated 25th April, 1956.

URGENT

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Building,  
1, Hastings, Calcutta-1.

*Recd 28/4  
Super intendant  
Telephone no  
well.*

Dear Sir,

I shall be grateful if you kindly give me the opportunity to appear before your Committee so that I may place before it certain facts relating to Netaji and the enquiries that are being made into his affairs.

Yours faithfully,

*Aurobindo Bose*  
(Aurobindo Bose)

(118)

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P. No.PS/56  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enq. Committee,

BY SPECIAL PEON.

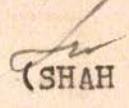
Camp: Calcutta,  
Dt. 25th April 1956.

Shri Dwijendra Nath Bose,  
Woodburn Court,  
10, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20.

Dear Sir,

The Committee is in receipt of your letter of date. The Committee would be glad to meet you tomorrow at 11 A.M. in the Committee room, 5th Floor, B Block, New Secretariat, Strand Road, Calcutta. A separate letter is being addressed to Shri Amiya Nath Bose to send the watch in question for the inspection of the Committee. I hope the watch would be made available.

Yours faithfully,



(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Dwijen Bose

PHONE ~~PK3646~~ :- 47-4384.

ref No. ....

URGENT.

To  
The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Building,  
Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

As per your Committee's notification in the Press, I would like to appear before your Committee and help in its task with certain facts which are in my possession.

I shall be extremely grateful if you kindly give me the opportunity of appearing before your Committee on the 26th April 1956.

The Wrist Watch alleged to have been involved in the alleged air crash is in the custody of Shri Amiya Nath Bose of 1, Woodburn Court, Calcutta-20; As a careful inspection of the same will bear out the correctness of my statement, I would request the Committee to call for its production before you. This I consider to be absolutely necessary.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Copy to:-

- 1) Shri S. Maitra, I.C.S.,
- 2) Shri Suresh Chandra Bose -  
Members, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee.

Yours faithfully,

*Dwijendranath Bose*  
(Dwijendra Nath Bose.)

WOODBURN COURT,  
(1ST. FLOOR)  
10, ELGIN ROAD  
CALCUTTA-20

Dated 25th April 1956.

(116)  
NEC file  
Informed by letter &  
telephone  
for  
25/4/56

(117)  
Dwijen Bose

PHONE PK. 3640

~~XXXX~~ :- 47-4334.

WOODBURN COURT,

(1ST. FLOOR)

10, ELGIN ROAD  
CALCUTTA-20

Ref No. ....

Dated 28th April 1956.

URGENT.

To  
The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Building,  
Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

As per your Committee's notification in the Press, I would like to appear before your Committee and help in its task with certain facts which are in my possession.

I shall be extremely grateful if you kindly give me the opportunity of appearing before your Committee on the - 26th April 1956.

The Wrist Watch alleged to have been involved in the alleged air crash is in the custody of Shri Aniya Nath Bose of 1, Woodburn Court, Calcutta-20. As a careful inspection of the same will bear out the correctness of my statement, I would request the Committee to call for its production before you. This I consider to be absolutely necessary.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Copy to:-

- 1) Shri S. Maitra, I.C.S.,
- 2) Shri Suresh Chandra Bose -  
Members, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee.

Yours faithfully,

*Dwijendranath Bose*  
(Dwijendra Nath Bose.)

(118)

Dwijen Bose

PHONE PK ~~XXXX~~ :- 47-4384.

WOODBURN COURT,  
(1ST. FLOOR)  
10, ELGIN ROAD  
CALCUTTA-20

Dated 25th April 56.

Ref No. ....

URGENT.

To  
The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Building,  
Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

As per your Committee's notification in the Press, I would like to appear before your Committee and help in its task with certain facts which are in my possession.

I shall be extremely grateful if you kindly give me the opportunity of appearing before your Committee on the 26th April 1956.

The Wrist Watch alleged to have been involved in the alleged air crash is in the custody of Shri Aniya Nath Bose of 1, Woodburn Court, Calcutta-20; As a careful inspection of the same will bear out the correctness of my statement, I would request the Committee to call for its production before you. This I consider to be absolutely necessary.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Copy to:-

- 1) Shri S. Maitra, I.C.S.,
- 2) Shri Suresh Chandra Bose -  
Members, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee.

Yours faithfully,

*Dwijendranath Bose*  
(Dwijendra Nath Bose.)

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN,  
Chairman, Netaji  
Enq. Cttee,

No. PB/507

719

NY SPECIAL PEON.

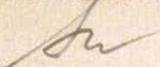
Camp: Calcutta,  
Dt. the 25th April 1956,

Shri Amiya Nath Bose,  
1, Woodburn Court,  
Calcutta-20.

Dear Sir,

The Committee has been given to understand by Shri Dwijendra Nath Bose that you have in your possession a watch which was handed over to Shri Sarat Chandra Bose by Shri Bhulabhai Desai. It is alleged that this watch was found on the person of Netaji after the plane crash. It is also learnt that you have in your possession certain photographs which might throw some light on the alleged plane crash of Netaji. The Committee would be very grateful if you could make these items available for inspection of the Committee tomorrow at 11 A.M. in Committee Room, 5th Floor, New Secretariat, Strand Road.

Yours faithfully,

  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

*my trip watch  
a gift from*



120

Dated, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 195 .

NCC No  
Request of the letter  
Jus

The Chairman,

Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to  
appear as a witness for the aforesaid  
enquiry which I hope, will  
materially change the face of  
the mystery.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully  
Kalijondu Kundu

---



122

in Russia's Concentration Camps. Mrs. Bejra Laxmi Pandit may give a light on this subject. She was the 1st Ambassador in Russia who promised us a letter to give a happy news after her return from Russia. Her mouth was gagged for some reasons or other.

I put this question to before the head of the Russian Delegation, who participated in Asiatic Conference, in New Delhi in July last April - 1955. They promised me to send the answer, from Moscow after further consulting the Bosses. I regret I have never received the reply from them to date. Sh. Guba Thakurda mentioned few names and enquired this address from me which I gave them & them.

In case you need my personal appearance before you to clarify any doubts, & please send me reply to the address given below.

Yours faithfully  
Zameer

Capt. S.S. Zameer

35 Syed Amir Ali Avenue

Cal - 17

To

123

The Chairman

Melaji Enquiry Committee.

Sir,

I have been suffering from an attack of high fever with attendant with symptoms and also some ailments since my return from writer's buildings - yesterday. Now I am at a position to move from my bed.

I would, therefore, request you kindly to send me the typed copy of ~~the~~ my evidence in a sealed cover for review for necessary correction.

I shall return the papers as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully.

K. P. Jay

Inspector Police,

2B.

25/4/56 Calcutta.

113/B Lower Circular Road

Calcutta.

25/4/56.

Recd a closed cover.

S.K. DE.

25.4.56.

Secretary  
Netaji Enquiry Committee  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Govt. of India  
New Delhi

Rangoon No. 11. 4. 56.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed letter  
is written in Tamil Language  
to be translated & found the  
correct reason for the death  
of Netaji.

Thanking you

yours faithfully

*S. Mohamed Yonus*

(S. MOHAMED YONUS)  
299, BARR STREET  
RANGOON

செய்யாமல்,  
 நெடுநாளு வினாக்கள் கூறிய  
 அவர் நாட்டுக்காரிய அமைச்சர் கனகம்,  
 திருநெல்வேலி அமைச்சர், 4/5/65.  
 இலக்கம் 12. 4. 56.

அன்புள்ள தாயா,  
 நெடுநாளு சுவாமி  
 சந்திர பௌவின் பற்றிய பற்றி என்  
 திருக்கார்ட அபிப்பிராயங்கள் திருநெல்  
 லிற் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர  
 விடுவதற்கு.

நெடுநாளுயின் பர  
 மம் பற்றி ஆராயல் செய்த அந்த ஏன்  
 கொள்ளப்பட முடிக் கலகத்து? என் பற்ற  
 யும் ஆராய வேண்டும். வீரர்  
 நெடுநாளு, உலகிலே சமூகத்திற்கு  
 தாக்கீதமாகப் செய்த பரிசுடல்  
 கள் என் கொள்ளக் கவனம் துடல்  
 உத்ப்பவர். உலக சமூகத்திற்கு  
 வேடு நாட ஏன் சமூகத்திற்கு உத  
 பற்றி தயாகப் செய்த பரிசுடல்



யற்ற வேறுபாடுகளைக் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும்  
 மரணம் நெடித்தாணிமயத்தான் குறிப்பிட  
 வேண்டும். அத்தகைய சேய்ப்பற்ற சூன்  
 வயின் வீரத்தோடு தற்கு மாக கற்பிப்ப  
 தற்கொடுப்பானதுதான் அவர் கிந்திய  
 விடுவதெனக்காக - கிந்திய மானம்  
 போல் புரிவதற்கு காக - அவன் மூட்டுவது  
 யுடன் மரணம் அமைத்தா சேய்ப்பற்ற,  
 அமைத்தார் கொண்டு கிந்திய மரணம்!  
 நெடித்தாணியின் சரித்திரம் பற்றி அறிய  
 தாரின் இ. ஆணம் பிற்காலத்தின் அவர்  
 கிந்திய மரணம் அறிவித்து கிந்திய மரணம்  
 விடுவதெனக்காகப் போரிட்ட கால வரலாறு  
 தான் தந்த கிந்திய மரணம் மரணம்  
 கிந்திய மரணம்.

"மரணம் சேய்ப்பற்ற மரணம்  
 சீப்பிடித்துக் கொண்டு, விபத்துக்  
 கிளக்காகியது. அவ்விபத்தின் நெடித்தாணி  
 உயிர்த்துறியும்" என்று நெடித்தாணியின்  
 மரணம் மரணம் மரணம் மரணம்  
 மரணம் மரணம். நெடித்தாணி மரணம்



கொள்வதற்கு உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்கப்  
 படை செய்யப்பட்டது. நெத்தாண்டிய  
 யாடும் சேட டெய் உப்பதா து தடுப்பதற்கு,  
 சேபேவர்க்கின் கிவன்குறைய வேறுபக்கம்  
 இடுப்பதற்காகவே இவ்வாறு பிரச்சாரம்  
 செய்யப்பட்டது, ஏன் அப்படியும்  
 இடுக்கக்கூடாது? என்னுடைய  
 படுவது போல், ஏன் ஆப்பாணியர்  
 அயதரக் கொன்றிடுக்கக்கூடாது?  
 என்வயம் ஆலோசிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய  
 துறும். அப்படி ஆலோசிக்கப்படுதின்  
 ஆப்பாணியர் நெத்தாண்டிய ஏன் கொள்வ  
 வேண்டும்? நெத்தாண்டி ஆப்பாணியரின்  
 பணகவரா? என்வன போன்ற கெள்விதன்  
 எடுகின்றன. ஆம் என்வ பதன்  
 உயும் கிழ்க்கண்ட விவரம்.

ஆப்பாணியர் மனோ, சிங்கம்  
 யூர், பரமாதேவிய நாடுகளைக் கைப்பற்  
 றிய பின் கிடிக்காடியாவின் கோன்  
 றியூர் நெத்தாண்டி, கிடிக்காடியாவின்  
 வதிந்த கிந்தியர்களிட, வேபிரசு.





தீயம், தீயத்தீயம் உட்கிள் தென்றல்  
 யானவர்கிள் மூப்பலியர். அப்படியின்க  
 விட்டல் அதிவிநரலின் திடிக்கொடைய  
 விடுதல், பசுபிக்சுதெத்திடுதல்  
 தெற்கத்தியர்களை விரட்டி யுயிடுக்கடி  
 யாது. திடிக்கெ நிகர்த்து கட்டுபட  
 பவம் கொண்டுதெத்தி மூப்பலர்.

பின்னர் வெகத்திள் தென்றல் விடுக்கொடிய  
 பசுபிக்சுதெத்திடுதல், திடிக்கெ வறவம்  
 தீய வறவம், தெற்கெ தீயத்தீயலி  
 வின் வடக்கெயின்ம தியுதினி தீய  
 வறவம், தெற்கெ வங்கமத்தெடர்  
 கடலின் அத்தபலர் திக்கொடல் தீயம்  
 வறவம், வடதெற்கெ தித்தியா-புத்த  
 தென்றல் வறவம் தென்றல் விடுக்க  
 தெடியாது. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் தீயத்தீ  
 கலம் தெடர்ந்து தென்றல் தென்றல்  
 தித்தியானவ சம்பூரணமாகக் கள்  
 பற்றி வசப்படுத்தித் கொள்ளலிட  
 டாயல், திடிக்கெ பத்தியின் தித்திய  
 பன்னன் தெடுபத்தியவையம்,

தென் திசை பகுதியையும், கிந்தியாவின்  
 கிழக்குக் கரைவரைக்குற்றங்கடிகளையு  
 மும் கைப்பற்றியிருக்கக்கூடியும். ஆனால்,  
 கிந்திய மன்னர் சூப்பாநாயர் காலடி  
 மலர்க்காலையும், கிந்திய மக்கள் வெடி  
 திண்டு கட்குப்பலியாகாமலும், கிந்திய  
 வின் எவ்வகையுட்கு அபாயமில்லாமலு  
 மலும் அடுத்த பெருமை செய்து  
 மலர்க்காலம் அருடும். கிந்தியாவின்  
 கரைவரைக்குற்றங்கடிகளையு  
 சூப்பாநாயர் மன்னரின் மாரிகாநாயர்  
 மலர்க்காலம் கிந்திய அரசர்  
 காலம்காலம் செய்துள்ளார். இவ்வகையு  
 மின் PRINCE OF WALES & RIBBLE  
 மலர்க்காலம் கிந்தியும், PEARL HARBOUR  
 மலர்க்காலம் கிந்தியும் கிந்தியும் சூ  
 பநாயர் அரசர் காலம் செய்து செய்து  
 கிந்தியாவின் கிந்தியும். சூப்பாநாயர்  
 மலர்க்காலம் கிந்தியும் கிந்தியாவின்  
 காலம்காலம் கிந்தியும் கிந்தியும்  
 மலர்க்காலம் கிந்தியும் கிந்தியும்  
 மலர்க்காலம் கிந்தியும் கிந்தியும்







ஜெபமாயம் திருக்கே யுத்தப்பிரகடமாயம்  
 தெய்வமுதல் சிவம் தவமாயுத்தத் திருக்கே  
 தவம் திருத்த. ஜெபமாயம்கம் பன்னிரு  
 கொண்டு விட்டார்கள் - திருக்கேயென்று  
 கொண்டு வர்கம் என்னு கொடுக்கிறது  
 வெகு கிரமமாக திருத்தியவரின் பதவி உள்  
 ளது. ஜெபமாயம் திருத்தியவர்க்கு  
 கொடுக்கத் தவம் கிரமத்தின் தெய்வமு  
 யின் திருத்தின் திருத்தும் தவத்தின் உதவிக்  
 குடு பெற்று அந்நிபிதவக்கப்பட்டதும்  
 திருத்தும் அந்நிபிதவம், ஜெபமாயத்தின்  
 கம்மலமாயம் திருத்திக்கப்பட்டதும் தவம்  
 வென்ற பவமாயமாயம்.

திருத்தின் பின் தெய்வத்தின்  
 கெட்டுவது உடல் ஜெபமாயம் திருத்தியவரின்  
 யும் திருத்தியவர்க்கு கெட்டு என்னு யும்  
 தெய்வமுதல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. தெய்வமு  
 தெய்வ தெய்வத்தின் உதவிக், திருத்தியவர்க்கு  
 திருத்தியவர்க்கு, தெய்வமுதல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதும்  
 திருத்தியவர்க்கு தெய்வமுதல் தெய்வமுதல்  
 ஜெபமாயம் தெய்வமுதல் தெய்வமுதல்









யும் தூக்கியிருந்தான் இந்நியா கொஞ்  
 சங்குட அந்தக்குடுக் காது என்று  
 சொன்னபடியுமா? அந்தமாதலிருந்து  
 கடம்புமட வேங்கைக்குத் தவக்கதகப்  
 பற்றியிருக்கபடியும். அந்தக்குடு,  
 யுத்தமுதல சம்பளம் சென்றிருந்து  
 மூலம் இந்நிய பக்கம் கொடிய யுத்த  
 அதுபவத்தி அடைந்திருக்கிறப்பம்.

ஆகவே மூப்பாறையான் இந்நியாயுத்த  
 வறியல விடுந்து அப்பத்திக்குக்க  
 யும், அவர்கம் அதுக்கத்தின் சிக்க  
 கொள்ளாமல் காய்ந்தாயும் ஒரு  
 பெரிய திட்டம் வகுத்துள்ளிருக்கிறார்.

அதிலிட்டத்தின்படி கிழக்காடியாவின்  
 வேல சென்றும் சென்றார், வேறடியும்  
 பெற்றார். அவர் திட்டத்தினால் மூப்பாறையான்  
 இந்நியாவின் மீது படை எடுக்காமல்  
 தடுக்கபடிந்தது.

கிழக்காடியாவின் சென்றார்  
 சமய 2 ஆயிரம் மூலம், மரு கிழக்கி  
 மூலம் மூப்பாறையான் வசப்படுத்தினார்.



வெகுக் கெய்திகேடு எப்படியோ நெடி  
 துறவி உருவியாக வந்து குறித்தாரை  
 என்ரு குறுகலிடி யுக் கொண்டுநீடு  
 மர் ஜெபுநியர். இவ்வியலிநீடு  
 மாரே ஜெபுநியர் என்ரு மனமகிடுநீடு  
 கடுவியுடுவே கெய்திகேடுகடுவியுடு  
 விமல்தீ மர் இவ் விடுதி யாகி!

சிதந்திடு வெட்டுகலிடுக்  
 படுபிய கினைநடுகமீடுபடு கடுகடு  
 படுபடுபடு விடுபடுகடுகடு ஜெபுநியலிடு  
 உருவிய படுபடுபடு, படுபடுபடு  
 மகடுபடுபடுபடு படு ஜெபுநியர் வடுகடு  
 மய நினைவு வெடுபடுபடு வடுபடு,  
 சிததக் கடுகடு வெடுபடுபடு ஜெபுநி  
 யமடுகடுபடுபடுபடுபடு சிதந்திடு  
 வீடுகடு சிதந்திடு விடுபடுபடுபடு  
 படுபடுபடு, சிதந்திடுகடுகடு  
 கடுகடுபடுபடு (ANTI FASCIST  
 PEOPLE'S FREEDOM LEAGUE) இவ்  
 கடுகடுகடுகடுகடுகடு கடுபடுபடு  
 மய சிதந்தியலிடுபடுபடுபடுபடு



ஆட்சி மீட்குதலிடுப்பதுடன், கிரீசிய  
யின் சகோதர நாடாகத்திகழ்வதும்  
இங்கே கவனிக்கவேண்டியதாகும்.

பம்மலின் விடுதலைக்காக  
ஐப்பாளியின் உதவியை நாடிய  
பம்மலியத்தலைவர்கள் எத்தனையு  
பாள அனுபவத்தகுத்தகன் ட ~~ஐப்பாள~~ அடி  
கடிப்பாள அனுபவத்தகுத்தகன், கெத்தாந்  
யும் சேர்ந்திருக்கவேண்டும். கெத்தாந்  
யின் அறையர் குறிப்பிடுதலும், தீர்க்க  
குறிசெய்தலும் அவ்வறையுள்ளுறையாக  
மதிக்கவேண்டியது. ஆகவே ஐப்பாளி  
யறைய கிரீசிய உட்புகட்டு ஐப்பாள  
நின்று விடத்தான் கெத்தாந்நிதிட்டம்  
பெட்டு உயர்ச்செய்தார். உலகத்தார்  
எவ்வளவு சீர்திருத்தம் கெத்தாந்நிதிடுதலு  
கொண்டிருக்கக்கிச் செய்துவிட்டது  
தான் உலகத்தாரை உச்செய்தார்.  
சென்ற சென்றும். கிரீசியாரையும்,  
கிரீசிய மக்களையும் பெருமூர்ச்சி  
கொண்டிருந்தார்.

நெஜத்தாழியின் திட்டம் மகிப்பெரி  
யது. அதன் பிறகு அன்று உறவு அங்கே தி  
துறவுமே அங்கு திட்டம் ஏதாவது வாயடைந்து  
விடுமே. ஆகவே கர்மவீதமான நெஜத்தாழி  
தும்மைப்பற்றியும், தாம் பிரவேசிக்கின்ற  
வெளியே தம்மைப்பற்றியும் பிறர் அங்கே திக்கா  
வாற்றாமல் நடந்து கொள்ளும்.

"ஆயர் நினைந்து நெஜத்தாழன்  
உங்களை விட்டுப் பிரிக்கிறான். நமதுகொண்ட  
தற்காலிக மானந்த" என்று நெஜத்தாழி  
புகட்டு அறிவித்துச் சென்றபின்,  
இந்தியாநாடு கெடைய விபத்திலிருந்து  
காப்பற்றி விட்டோம் என்று உலக  
புள்ளியை நெஜத்தாழி சொன்னார்.

இந்த தான் அவரது உறுதி  
வாய்த்து, ஆயர் கட்டித் தும்பற்றி  
எட்டு வேண்டியும் மது. புகட்டு நெஜ  
விடுகிறது அபாயங்கிந்திக்கும் காப்  
பற்றி விட்டுப்பின் வாங்கிச் சென்ற  
யின், 'நெஜத்தாழியின் வேண்டியினால்  
தான் தடுத்து நிறுத்தப்பட்டோம்,

வருகிக்கப்பட்டு 'என்ற மூப்பன்  
அதிகாரிகள் கண்டு கொள்ளாத.

அன்பது சந்திரேதித்தாரர். அது சந்திரே  
கமன் வீய்ச்சியும் நிச்சயமாக விட

டது. தெத்தாரியின் மென் அத்திரன்  
கொண்ட மூப்பன்யர் சிபுரித்தாரர்.

"கமிகரவே" என்றும் அங்கொட  
அமரணய்ப்பட நயச் சேர்ந்தி விளர

மொன்றிப் தெத்தாரியையும், கிரன்  
டொடுவனையும் எஞ்சக் கொண்டு போய்

அமரணத்திக்கு அப்பகுதி உண்டாகக்  
கொன்று விட்டனர். அங்கு உடனடி

மக நம் அமரன், நம் தெத்தாரி  
உயிர் அமர்த்தார். அங்கு உடனடி

கிரன் டொடுவர் பிழைத்திட்டுக் கொண்டு  
அங்கே! தனக்கென அமரன்

பெருந்தகை மறந்திடுது. அவர் பிழை  
மக்கள் மறந்திடுது என்றும் மற

யாது. அவர் அங்கு அங்கு வந்தார்.  
செ. மறந்திடுது யுதரன்,

299, பாத வீதி,  
கிரன் கமன்.

*செ. மறந்திடுது*

*The Basumati*

166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

23rd April 1956.

(138)

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Buildings,  
1 Hastings Street,  
Block B, Top Floor,  
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

On 20th April 1956 evening I received from Sree T. Ghose, I.A.S. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal. (Home his letter No.1481-GA requesting me to appear before you on 21.4.56 10 A.M. This did not give me any opportunity to prepare myself.

As I am too sick to appear before you personally so I beg to submit a statement .

Yours faithfully,  
*Taranath Roy*  
(Taranath Roy)



NEC 946

24.9.58

The Chairman,  
The Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Buildings,  
Calcutta 1.

Dear Sir,

In response to your official request I beg to submit the following concerning the last known phase of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.

1. Netaji was last seen at Singapore on 14.8.1945.  
Major General A. C. Chatterjee in his book "India's struggle for freedom" writes :- "We reached Singapore at 3 0'clock (14th August 1945) in the afternoon.... I went to Netaji's house and to my dismay I found that he had been anxiously waiting for me and had left that morning at 10 0'clock by plane for an unknown destination."

At that time at least, Minister Sree A.N.Sarkar was present at Singapore also the Japanese Liaison Officer Lt. Col Morata, Japanese General Magaki, Mr. M.A.D. Pillai of the Singapore High Court. Sree A.N.Sarkar asked Major Genel. Chatterjee to take charge but he could not say ~~where~~ where Netaji had gone. Lt. Col. Morata too could not give any information to whom Major General Chatterjee insisted for it. In the language of Major Genl Chatterjee -

"I told him that I wanted definite information and that I did not want to make a wild goose chase. I made up my mind that if I was unable to find out where Netaji had gone I would remain in Singapore and surrender there (India's struggle for freedom P.286)

Mr. M.N. Rajmoni special correspondent of Reuters at Singapore in his message Singapore d.25.8.45 writes " people knew this much that Netaji was going to Tokyo to discuss about urgent matters. Except this even his nearest friends did not know why he was going to Tokyo after Japan Surrendered. Netaji's plane reached Bangkok safe. After this nothing definitely was known about him. After a few days Tokyo Radio announced the news of the Domei Agency." [Who accompanied Netaji from Singapore? Jap Liaison Officer Lt. Col. Murata did not know, neither Mr. A. N. Sarkar the minister, nor not any other I.N.A. Person present at Singapore] The Domei Agency news about the plane crash reported by Mr. S.A. Ayer stated "Netaji started by a plane from Singapore".

did not know

- [The Committee should enquire at Singapore and Japan and I.N.A. personnel; - about -
- 1) Whether Kimura was seen there before and after 14th Aug 1945.
- 2) Whether Habibur Rahman, Ayer, Pritam Singh and Mr. Nigoshi were at all present at Singapore.
- 3) In this respect the evidences of Kimura, Cpl Murata and the Japanese pilot of the bomber (who are still alive in Japan) carrying Netaji from Singapore are ~~valuable~~ valuable.

2. From Singapore Netaji reached Bangkok -  
In Singapore on 19th Aug, Jap Col. Murata informed Major General A.C. Chatterjee that Netaji till that time was in Bangkok from whence he will go to Saigon.

Leslie Nakasima, the correspondent of United Press of America in his message from Tokyo d.31.10.45 received information from an authoritative source that Netaji left Singapore on 13th Aug. and reached Bangkok the next day morning (14.8.45)

The Committee should ascertain from Japanese Govt. record as well as from I.N.A. security officers stationed at Bangkok and Saigon between dates 14.8.45 and 18.8.45 when Netaji's plane from Singapore reached Bangkok and Saigon, what I.N.A. officials were allowed in the Japanese aerodoms to meet Netaji, and what Japanese Officer (Especially Kimura) accompanied him.

23/4/56

There are reasons to believe that Col. Habibur Rahman, Sree S. A. Ayer, Sree Dev Nath Das, Sree Gulzari Singh, Pritam Singh etc were in the city about 10 miles away from the aerodome and this the committee can also ascertain from the I.N.A. security officer then stationed at Saigon.

No where in his statement recorded by Sri S.A. Ayer on 8.7.45 ("Unto Him a witness - by Sree S.A. Ayer ppll-115) Col. Habibur Rahman says that he accompanied Netaji from Singapore to Bangkok.

#### At Saigon

Netaji's palne with his Japaneses Companion Mr. Kimura reached Saigon on 14.8.45. <sup>Habib,</sup>

On 17th Aug 10 am <sup>Halish</sup> Pritam, Col. Gulzana, Abid Hasan and Dev Nath Das reached Saigon.

On 20th Aug noon Major Gen. A.C. Chatterjee, <sup>with</sup> Col. Morata and Parnanath reached Saigon. He was made to understand that "Netaji had left for an unknown destination on 18th and that Iyer had followed him in another plane on 19th while Gulzara Singh, Debnath Das, Maj. Abid Hassan and Col. Pritam Sing had left Saigon that morning (20.8.45) in another plane.

(Indian Strggle for freedom By Maj. Gen. A.C. Chaterji)

It is interesting ~~to write~~ that no body did mention to this senior minister of the Azad Hind Government that Col. Habibur Rahman accompanied Netaji's bomber, although they <sup>member</sup> Ayer, Gulzara Singh Sri Debnath Das Major Abid Hossan and Col. Pritam Singh.

Col. Habibur Rahman in his statement on 8.9.45 at Tokyo avoided the date and time of his so called departure from Saigon Aerodome.

Maj. Genenezal A.C. Chatterjee was informed at Saigon on 20th Aug Noon that Sri S.A. Ayer left Saigon on 18th Aug.

But Sree Debnath Das in his statement submitted at a press conference in Calcutta on 18.6.54 writes -

"On the 21st (Aug 45) morning we were taken to the Aero-dome where two planes were waiting. To our surprise Sree S. A. Ayer was taken to one plane and the rest of us (Col. Gulzara Singh, Col. Pritam Singh, Major Abid Hassan and myself) were taken to the other".

Sree S.A. Ayer himself writes in his book "Unto Him a witness" p.p.76 - On the afternoon of 19.8.45 Japanese Kikan Officer Cap. Kiano suggested to Ayer and Das - "of course no doubt you will choose from amongst your selves a very important man .... who can be of help to Netaji----- some one who is like his successor" Sree Ayer also ~~writes~~ describes himself to be present at Saigon aerodom on 20.8.45.

Here he meets the chief of the Domei news agency Mr. Fukuoka. All I.N.A. officers were eliminated leaving Sree Ayer with Mr. Tukuoka, Rear Admiral Chuda, Col. T. etc to concoct a future death declaration.

It is ~~obvious~~ <sup>clear</sup> that on 19th Aug U.P.I. news reported that Pandit Jahar Lal Nehru declared at Sreenagar National Assembly that most of the I.N.A. people were arrested.

From Saigon we loose the trail of Netaji. The Committee should ascertain from the Jap Authorities and the Associated I.N.A. Security Officers atationed at Saigon and Bangkok Aero-drome whether Netaji with Col. Habibur Rahman <sup>he reached</sup> and Kimura backed from Saigon to Bangkok from where the plane was not traceable.

#### Death News.

The death news is said to have been first revealed to Sree Ayer at Saigon by different Japanese on 20.8.45, specially Domei News Agency representative. The Committee should find out what Mr. Fukeoka Chief of the Domei representative for the south region reported to their head quarters.

The Committee should demand of Sree S.A. Ayer the full text of the draft he dictated on 22nd Aug 1945 at Tokyo. This is most important. The Committee should get from the Domei news Agency, Tokyo <sup>and</sup> Reuters London Office the full text of this Domei

JM  
23/4/50

News Agency item distributed by Reuters from London d. 23.8.45.

If we take it that on 20.8.45 at Saigon Sree Ayer and no body else was favoured with the message from Rear Admiral Chuda "Atherji is dead .... years Netaji Chandra Bose Kakka" (Vide Unto Him a Witness) this, Netaji enquiry Committee has right to know from this responsible I.N.A. information minister, the direct evidence and proof of Netaji's death he had then in his possession. We find Sree Ayer first hears the story of the Taihoku crash from Col. Habibur Rahman on 8th Sept, 1945. Ayer distinctly decalres in his book - "I dictated a draft the Japanese Foreign office Officials Captain Aoki Col. T. & Col C. Camure after and showed me the draft of the announcement of Netaji's death- I approved it -....."

Of all other people this Sree Ayer was very much eager to announce the death news as soon as possible. He told the Jap authorities - "I told them you have lost four valuable days and the more you delay the announcement of Netaji's death, the less chance there is of any body ~~belonging~~ believing the news, So the sooner you announce it the better."

In this respect Col. Habibur Rahman's self contradictory statements issued in India and Pakistan cannot be beleived -

He told Major Gen, Shah Nawaz -

1) He jumped out and dragged out Netaji from the burning palne.

(But in his Tokyo statement to Ayer he said the Netaji himself made his way through fire .

2. Habibur himself was seriously wounded.

(Azad Hind Fouz-O-Netaji P. 493-494)

But in his Tokyo statement he told Ayer that he was neither seriously wounded nor burnt simply he could not stand."

Col. Habibur Rahman described the crash story and the death story to Sri Sarat Chandra Bose at 1, Woodburn Park, as he was 'commanded.' He also withdrew all his statement reagrding Taikoku crash & declared them to be false when he went over to Pakistan

Direct evidence of the so called crash can be gathered from

- 1) Intelligence enquiries at Formosa and the Chinese main land.
- 2) Deposition of the pilot and his wife who it is reported arenot dead.

Contradiction of death news.

1. "On the 26th August 1945 just a week after the reported ~~xxxx~~ plane crash, the Chief of the Japanese Military Intelligence Department met us at Hanoi together with a military officer from Toulour (Indi-China) - the seat of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese armed forces - Marshall Taranchi - ~~xxxx~~ and told me (Sree Devanth Das) in the Japanese..... Don't believe the plane crash as a real crash, you adjust your movements and plans accordance with the alternatives plan of Netaji" (press conference staement of

(Sree Debnath Das at Calcutta d.18.6.1954)

Associated Press of India in rheir New Delhi message of reports that an American correspondent interviewed Jahwa Nehru that Subash Chandra Bose is perhaps not dead, he w seen at Saigon after the death announcement.

I also draw the attention of the Committee to the Reuters news d.2.9.45 announcing that the British and American authorities do not believe the death myth.

In 1953 the Prime minister of India declared that the Government of India were convinced about the death of Netaji. I think the government put complete faith on Sree S.A. Ayers whom they sent (in 1951) for investgation. That Ayer report which the Government hesitates to publish must also be taken into account.

Page 4

Sree Debnath Das

Shiva Prasad Nag,

Editor, MEDINIPUR HITAIISHI,

Baxibazar, Midnapur.

Prop. N. 1. PRESS.

CALCUTTA-9.

#1 (142)

14, AMHERST STREET,  
CALCUTTA-9.

Dated 23/4/1956.

To  
The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Building,  
Block B, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I send herewith a questionnaire to you, the Bengali version of which was published yesterday in the Daily Basumat.

I am also pushing through the press my booklet - "Liu Po-cheng or Netaji?" which contains two articles by myself and one by Sri Tara Nath Roy. The two articles are - (1) "Is Gen. Liu-Po-cheng Netaji?" (2) "Is Netaji's marriage - a bluff?" Sri Roy's article - "Stop bluffing about Netaji" - ~~with~~ castigates Sebnath Das and his Canada. I hope to send three books by the 25th.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully  
Shiva Prasad Nag

(143)

To The Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Shiva Prosad Nag.

The Netaji Enquiry Committee is now in Calcutta. The Delhi enquiry has ended. Sri Thevar's startling assertions have, apparently cut no ice with the Committee. Habibur Rehman, came down from Pakistan as a witness and re-iterated his 1945 - Air Crash theory although in 1953 it was he who went back on his first statement and declared that Netaji was alive, that the air-crash theory was bluff, and that he had been commissioned by Netaji to spin out the yarn on his alleged death. The news was published in 1953 in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore. In the meantime, on April 17 last, a war-time Military Intelligence Officer, who was commissioned to apprehend Netaji and who is now a big gun in the Calcutta Police, has come out with a long press statement, dittoing Rehman's "latest" <sup>Mystery thickens, further,</sup> Sri Thevar challenged the competence of the present Enquiry Committee to conduct an impartial enquiry. I do not propose to do that because however might we object, the Nehru Government would not reconstitute it. So I would like to put several questions to this Committee. As for my credentials, I would humbly put that since 1952 I have been continuously writing articles in the Daily and Monthly Basumati, disproving the news of Netaji's death and marriage. In an article in the Daily Basumati on August 24, 1952 under the caption 'Is General Liu Po-cheng Netaji?' - I tried to prove for the first time that Netaji has taken to this guise for the fourth time since 1941, that he, as Gen. Liu Po-cheng, Commander of the Second Field Army, made the greatest contribution for the liberation of China. The Delhi Press Statement of Sri U. M. Thevar on April 3, has <sup>supported</sup> ~~proved~~ the <sup>bonafides</sup> ~~bonafides~~ of my thesis on Gen. Liu Po-cheng. I have never known Sri Thevar and in our cases, only truths may have polarised. I simply analysed the press-reports since

(144)

1947 to 1952 and came to the aforesaid conclusion. The Commission has set out on a national task. Hence I propose to ask them the following questions, to which, I hope, they will deeply ponder over and try to find out answers for them. The questions are as follows :-

Firstly, Habibur Rehman came to Delhi on April 5. He was to appear as a witness on the next day. But he gave his ~~testimony~~ <sup>evidence</sup> on the 9th. What is the reason for this delay? Was political pressure put on him from some quarters, in the meantime? Rehman is in the Political Service of the Government of Pakistan. Rehman, the aide of Netaji who "plane-crashed" with him, was a life-long fighter. How could he have acquired profound knowledge of politics so as to fit him for the Political Service? Is he really the Col. Habibur Rehman, the aide of Netaji or the other Habibur Rehman, who did radio propaganda from Hitler's Germany on behalf of Netaji's "Zentrale Friere Indienne"? Let the Commission clear up the mystery of these two Habiburs.

Secondly, according to a statement of Sri Debnath Das, Col. Habibur Rehman was not allowed to remain in Taihoku with Netaji. How could he then get the last message from Netaji, how could he inter him after his death? Who is lying - Rehman or Debnath?

Thirdly, on August 20, two days after the so-called Air Crash, Sri S. A. Aiyar heard for the first time from Mr. Fufuoka, a Representative of the Official Japanese News Agency - "Mr. Aiyar, I'm sorry for Netaji". Mr. Aiyar wanted to know if there was any engine trouble. To this Fufuokao replied - "Something like that. No more questions, please". After this Rear Admiral Chuda came and said - "Netaji is dead". Sri Aiyar then went to Tokyo and became a guest in the house of Sri Ananda Mohan Sahay. There Col. Habibur Rehman told him  
and

(145)

and R. S. Murthy (President of the Japan Branch of the Indian Independence League) that Netaji had air-crashed in Talpoku and died. But there is a fly in the ointment, There is a fairly wide discrepancy between his version of the Air-Crash and that of Domei, which he echoed. According to Domei, Netaji plane-crashed on August 18, 1945 and died at midnight. But Rehman's timing is 9 p.m. How to account for this discrepancy? A Police Officer of Calcutta <sup>(mentioned before)</sup> stated on April 17, that he interrogated Col. Habibur Rehman in Saigon some time in November, in 1945. As a veteran I.B. Officer he had an expert's knowledge of the ways of men. So, when Rehman wept (like a child) over the death-news of Netaji, he fully believed him! Our question is - if the Police Officer has so much faith in Rehman, how does he come to differ from him so far as air-crash timing is concerned? Rehman stated that Netaji's plane-crashed at 2-30 p.m. whereas the said Police Officer's timing is 9 <sup>a.m.</sup> ~~p.m.~~ How to account for this discrepancy <sup>again?</sup> Yes, how!

Fourthly, why on earth did the Police Officer become so vociferous on the eve of the Committee's arrival in Calcutta? Why did he not reserve his "stuff" for giving evidence before the Committee? Why did he choose to make so much fanfare through a press-statement? Is there any political reason behind? Why did n't he divulge his name?

Fifthly, the Police Officer stated that Netaji was not a War-Criminal, that in 1946 Mahatma Gandhi made the British Government ~~his~~ delete his name from the list of War Criminals. If that be so, Sri Nehru, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Home Ministry should have known it. In Delhi Sri Thevar wanted to know if Netaji was still a War-Criminal. The Enquiry Committee did not know the answer. They consulted the

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and yet could not reply on the very same day. The reply came after ~~four~~<sup>two</sup> days. Why was there so much delay? Again, the Shah Nawaz Committee stated that Netaji was never a War Criminal whereas the Police Officer reported that Mahatma Gandhi made the British Government expunge his name from the list <sup>in 1946.</sup> So Netaji's name was there on the list upto that time. And so the Committee's 'never' is, humanly speaking, not based on fact. Now, our question is — In whose Black List Netaji's name does n't occur? India's or for the matter of that Britain's and America's too? We want clarification. Mystery lurks behind equivocation.

In the sixth place - The said Police Officer has stated that he and his associates collected much valuable information about Netaji and Azad Hind Fauz, that they were recorded and kept at the I.B. Headquarters at 13, Lord Sinha Road in Calcutta, that before the transference of power in August 1947, the British authorities burn<sup>d</sup> down several pages of the Record. Our question again is - if they are the authors of the said Record, will the Police Officer and his associates tell the people and the Committee what those pages contained? Were there any Anti-British, pro-Netaji informations or some such items as might be little some of our own leaders of to-day?

In the seventh place - there are at least seven versions of the so-called Air-Crash. They are :-

(a) Domei, the Official Japanese News Agency stated that the date of Netaji's death was August 18, 1945, and the time of expiry midnight.

(b) The United Press of America gave out the date as the 15th August, 1945 and expiry time 9 p.m.

(c) Col. Habibur Rehman stated the date of death to be August 18, 1945, the time of accident 2-30 p.m. and time of expiry



147

expiry to be 9 p.m.

(d) Kyodo News Agency came out with the statement of two high-placed Japanese Army Officers - Lt. Genl. Haruki Isayama and Capt. Taneyoshi Yoshima declaring that the Air-Crash took place on August 18, 1945 at 5 p.m. and Netaji died at 11-30 p.m.

(e) Sri Velayandhan, M.P. in a Press Conference gave out that while enquiring in Japan, he was told by Major Sukhayama that Netaji died on August 12, 1945, four days after the Atom Bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

(f) The latest statement of Mr. S. Miura, leader of the Imperial Japanese War Graves Commission, gave out in Manipur, on March 5, 1956 that Netaji died in a plane-crash on the 19th August, 1945.

(g) Late Maj. Genl. A. C. Chatterjee in his book "India's Struggle for Freedom" stated that Netaji was alive upto August 19, 1945. He has said, - " On the 19th (August) Col. Morata came again and said that Netaji had gone to Bangkok and from there he would be going to Saigon and that I should proceed immediately to Saigon where I would find Netaji."

- Will the Enquiry Committee care to explain the reasons for such glaring discrepancies ?

In the eighth place - why is the Commission so bent on going to Japan (and Japan only) via Saigon and Bangkok ? Why can't they go to China as well ? So far, many cogent reasons have been advanced in favour of China. In my article - "Is Gen. Liu Po-cheng Netaji?" in the Daily Basumati on August 24, 1952 I established the fact that the great "One-eyed" (symbolical) General Liu Po-Cheng is none but Netaji. The Late Sri Sarat Chandra Bose in his Daily 'Nation' flashed a news in 1949 - 'Netaji in Peking'. In December, 1955 I again  
appealed

appealed to the Committee to go to China and not to Tokyo in an article in the Daily Basumati under the caption - "Let the Netaji Commission go to China". On October 5, 1955, Sri S. M. Goswami flashed the news in the Calcutta papers - "Mongolian or Netaji" - with a photograph of Netaji as a Mongolian Trade Union delegate, visiting a Peking hospital in 1952. Sri U. M. Thevar again, in his Calcutta and Delhi Press statements, asserted that Netaji is in China, that he is guarding India against foreign machinations from his present head-quarters at Sikang.

Why does n't the Committee care to do justice to the palpable cogency of reasons shown and go to China ? How many Tom-Dicks are visiting China at Govt. expense, on different missions ! China too is deeply in love with Sri Nehru's Government or else how could Chou En-lai warn Nehru from Peking, not to go to Bombay ? I am sure, the Govt. of China will be of immense <sup>help</sup> if the Committee goes to China. May we ask, if the reason for the Committee's refusal to visit China is political ? Political beyond ordinary comprehension !

Our ninth question - The said Calcutta Police Officer has stated that two of the four Japanese officers, who accompanied Netaji on his fatal journey, are still alive, that one of them (Mr. Sato) % is touring India as a Buddhist mendicant. On April 3, in his Delhi statement Sri Thevar stated that a Japanese Commander who followed Netaji from Malaya, had been alive even after the so-called crash, that one month later in September, he signed the surrender-document to the Americans, in Formosa. Will the Enquiry Committee interrogate these two Japanese ? According to S. Miura, Leader of the Imperial War Graves Commission, nobody escaped the Taihoku Air Crash. How could then Rehman remain alive ? Will the commission question Rehman again

again on this point ?

The tenth question - On February 21 last, the Statesman of Calcutta published a photograph of a Chinese Govt. Delegation, led by the Secretary General of the Yunan Peoples' Council, entering Iweje, a northern Burmese town, to settle border disputes. The first figure on the left is in European dress and remarkably resembles the picture of Netaji in South East Asia, published in the Netaji Number of "The Nation", 1950, page 40. Will the Committee throw light on it ? Will they enquire of the Govt. of Burma ?

Our eleventh question - Sri Shah Nawaz, Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry Committee has refused to take Dr. Radha Binode Pal, the eminent jurist of international<sup>al</sup> fame, on the Committee, because the latter believes that Air-Crash story is a big bluff. His mind is therefore obsessed. Shah Nawaz also is obsessed in the other way. He believes that Netaji is dead. An Enquiry Committee must consist of men, free from any obsession. So, if Dr. Pal cannot be taken in, Shah Nawaz also should not be. What has the Commission to say on this point ?

Our twelfth question - Netaji is a supreme Asian figure. An enquiry into his whereabouts is of national as well as international<sup>al</sup> importance. So, why should the enquiry be held in Camera ? Why should not leaders of public opinion be invited to be present at the Enquiry and depose in broad day light ?

The Commission's present itinerary being Tokyo via Saigon and Bangkok, we ask the following questions and request them to bring answers to these from their Tokyo-ward sojourn.

(1) Who is that Gen. Liu Po-cheng, who Commanded the Second Field Army of the P.L.A. of China, in the bloody Civil War, from 1947 to 1949 ?

(2) Who is the "Indian gentleman in military uniform"

who,

who, in May, 1951, talked for three days with Gen. Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese Army in North Korea ?

(3) In China's Civil War Gen. Liu Po-cheng invented a great military tactic - 'the human sea tactic' - and applied this successfully against Chiang Kaisekh. For this, the "Reader's Digest" of Canada ~~and~~ eulogised Gen. Liu Po-cheng as "a master manoevrerist". This same tactic was used in the Korean War against the Americans with success. Was this an outcome of the talk referred to above ?

(4) In 1951, Gen. Liu Po-cheng led an army into Tibet via Sikang, the epicentre of 1950 - earthquake and without firing a shot conquered Tibet, united the two erstwhile opponents, the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama. In the "Liberated China", a documentary film of 1950, Gen. Liu was seen in two scenes. The film was shown in 'Prachi' Cinema of Calcutta in 1952, on the occasion of the International Film Festival. This 'Liu' in the film strongly resembled our Netaji. The Statesman of Calcutta reported on June 27, 1954 that Liu Po-cheng had been made the Vice-Chairman of the Peoples' Revolutionary Military Council. In another news the said paper stated that Gen. Liu was promoted to the post of Inspector General of Military Training of the Peoples' Army by Mao Tse-tung at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples' Congress. This news was ~~is~~ datelined Hongkong, November 10, 1954. Another news said that Gen. Liu was Governor of Hopei Province for some time.

Will the Commission enquire into the antecedents of this Gen. Liu Po-cheng ?

(5) In his Delhi Press Statement Sri Thevar asserted that Sri Nehru knew about the whereabouts of Netaji. Reynolds News Agency flashed a report when Sri Nehru went to China in 1954. The report (published in the ~~Delhi~~ <sup>HongKong</sup> Press but mysteriously ~~is~~ not in India) said that somewhere in Dairen, Sri Nehru secretly

met a V.I.P. - "the mystery man of China". This news was also published in some papers of South East Asia. It seems to corroborate Sri Thebar. Will the Committee enquire of Sri Nehru about the veracity of the news ?

(6) Sri Vijay Luxmi Pandit, then Ambassador to Russia, came to India sometime in 1948 and at Santa Cruz Air-Port said that she had a news with her which, if flashed, would electrify the whole of India. That news was never given out. Will the committee enquire - what that 'electrifying news' was? This news was published in bold letters in all the papers of India.

(7) Sri Nehru ~~has~~ too, has admitted that the picture of the said Mongolian Trade Union delegate resembles Netaji. Will the Enquiry Committee therefore make an earnest enquiry? What has Sri Raghavan to say about the picture?

We hope, in the interest of the nation, the Commission will spare no pains in finding answers for these questions before arriving at <sup>Their</sup> ~~this~~ findings.

---

J. B. GHOSE & CO.  
Ex-Contractors in Approved Lists  
under A. H. Qrs. Simla & New Delhi.

126, Sovabazar Street,  
CALCUTTA-5.

The 23rd. April 1956.

To  
The Chairman,  
The Enquiry Committee of Netaji Sri Subhas Chandra Bose,  
New Writers' Buildings, "B" Block.  
CALCUTTA.

Sir,

Sub: Netaji Sri Subhas Chandra Bose:

As a result of your holding a recent enquiry in Calcutta to know the exact present position of Netaji Sri, Subhas Chandra Bose, whether he is alive or dead at Japan, since the cease of 2nd. Great War, in the year 1945. ~~He cannot~~ <sup>any</sup> can give <sup>any</sup> definite answer of the present position of his ~~life~~ <sup>life</sup>. It is a happy news by us that the Govt. of India has very kindly started an Enquiry Committee to be ascertained about this Giant Warrior after about 10 years on achieving India as Independent country for which he, Sri Bose made various organisations to make it free. The People of India and outside are anxiously awaiting for the great leader. We can now expect a good and sure news about him through this Enquiry Committee at Japan very soon.

Rumour as to the life of Netaji Sri Bose, is afloat here, in India, from Japan a long since past, that Sri, Bose is killed by AIR CRASH dated 16.8.45, and his body was removed to certain Hospital at Japan for first aid. After his admission in the Hospital he was declared dead. This information is quite baseless.

Myself Sri J. B. Ghose, Sole Prop. of Messrs. J. B. Ghose & Co., an Ex-Army Contractors, Class "A" - Vide our Registration and Ref No.4/5006, July 20/1939 in their approved list under A. H. Qrs., Simla & New Delhi - I strongly defy that Netaji can not be killed by Air Crash - accident, being a supreme Commander in the Army at that war-period, - he as per his military rank and position he can not be killed in this way. Whenever any order is passed by the supreme authority of Army Dept., all arrangements of his safety of life should be given to proper escorts of other faster planes to guard him althrough. In this case we do not find any information from his escort planes as per the date and order of military Dept. all over.

The administration of Army law is swparate, strict, confidential and as well as very prompt always. As soon as any order is issued by High Command on their dept. during the war-period this will be carried out immediately under military law as ~~for these~~ <sup>per</sup> rules. In any case, if any high Commander or Officer do like to engage any plane for his flight to any Zone for any purpose, the military authorities will book faster planes to give the plane a proper escort althrough. This system is strictly carried out on the Bomber Planes and Ammunitions carrier also, to follow by escort planes always as the case may be.

Similarly, the same class order to escort on all Depts. under Army on AIR, LAND and WATER remain as it is - ~~Escort~~ is a essential factor. The life of this Great General Sri, Bose is more valuable than Bombers and Ammunition carriers as mentioned above. His plane can not leave the Air Base without proper escort. The Enquiry Committee will contact with the Air Base at Japan as to under what order and from what Air Base and how Sri, Bose got ~~the~~ plane and flew to what purpose. This information will help the Enquiry Committee to find out some clue regarding Netaji's flight.

contd.

153

Further, I mention you here that one of my friends Mr. S. N. Sen of 5/40 Dum Dum Road ( Seven Tank Lane) Calcutta, who is a business magnet in Tokyo for about 17/18 years and residing there almost permanently came in India in the year 1949 April, and in 1952 March, to whom I got the information that the death report of Netaji is quite false. He is ALIVE . He told me that he is in Japan. There is ban of International Criminal Law in which General Tojo and 46 other criminals, high rank officials have been hanged at Japan by the order of Eastern Command of U.S.A which facts are well known to Dr. R. B. Pal, the then International Court Judge at Japan.

Any information as to contact <sup>to</sup> by Mr. S. N. Sen at Tokyo, if it is necessary, please refer it to Mr. ~~R.~~ N. Sen of 5/40, Dum Dum Road (Seven tanks lane) Calcutta who will give the full address of Mr. S. N. Sen at Tokyo.

We pray to almighty God for the safe and long life of Sri Netaji Bose. I thank the Chairman and members of the Enquiry Committee for their success in this mission.

"Jai Hind"

Yours faithfully,

*R. B. Pal*

Ex-Contractors to H. M.'s Army in India.

Copy to:-

- Editor "Statesman"
- " "Hindusthan Standard"
- " "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Cal.

To

The Chairman  
Netaji Enquiry Committee.

(154)

Dear Sir,

I know that Sreeman Subhas  
Chandra Basu is alive and he came in  
Calcutta at least twice after the alleged  
incident, you are enquiring about. I  
wish to inform you how I knew it  
personally if you so desire, today any  
time before 3 P.M.

yours faithfully,

R. Chakravarti

13, Biswas Nursery Lane }  
Calcutta-10. }  
24.4.56.

P.S:- I am waiting here to know when I may  
be called in if at all.



The Chairman  
Netaji Enquiry Committee  
New Secretariate Buildings  
1, Hastings Street  
Calcutta-1.

(158)

8/1, Dacca  
Calcutta-1  
23/4/56

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I am surprised by your letter no. PS/  
dated 21st. April 56, inviting me to furnish  
information about Netaji. I am sure  
there has been some misunderstanding as I don't  
knowledge or the faintest idea about  
In any other respect my services require  
glad to be of assistance & will be ever ready  
to cooperate wholeheartedly with you or any  
Govt. agency. I will be therefore obliged  
to kindly note my ignorance in the matter.  
My own <sup>logic and</sup> analysis of the events following the alleged  
Netaji's has convinced me of his death.

Yours sincerely

Sardar

(156)

To

Major General Shah Nawaz Khan.

---

I should very much like  
to meet you. Jai Hind!

*[Signature]*

24/4/56.

---

(D. C. Nag)

(157)

To

The Chairman,

Netaji Enquiry Committee.

New Secretariate top floor. B Block.

*Not file  
for  
9/6/55*

Sir,

Learning from your notice that you has been pleased to invite informations in connection with the enquiry about Netaji's accident and learning also from some news in the daily paper that on I.N.A. man's descending at Mymensingh in a Parachute was mentioned before the committee as a piece of evidence I, as an eyewitness of the Parachute occurrence, like to place before the committee the Parachute story. The I.N.A. man's Parachute descending occurrence took place just on the town of Kishorganj in the District of Mymensingh. A strong, and stout, short statured young man began to descend just on the civil Court buildings but actually descended at Rakhuaail, just on the out-skirt of the town. The man was slightly injured and under strong Police cordon was brought to the Local (Kisorganj) Hospital for first aid. No body was allowed to approach him. That man was, under special guard, sent to some unknown destination in the same evening, that is within a few hours. The occurrence took place in the first half of the Court hours. This may help you and hence I am sending it as a piece of information.

Yours.

*Muktār Rāj*

Muktār, Katwa, President  
of Bastuhara Samej Unnyan Samity. Katwa. (Bastuhara)

To

The President,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Delhi.

(158)

NEC 7/6

In

24/6/55

Sir, Being entrusted by the Government of India to take evidence from every possible source in respect of the death laws of Netaji at Tai-Hoko at Taipei, the Committee has announced through press, on behalf of the Government to enlighten them with any substantial news that may help the Committee, so far the inquiry is concerned and in view of it, I beg to furnish you with the following opinions of mine on the subject.

At the very approach, I would request you to refrain from any further procedure in the matter in view of the facts, rightly stated by Sri M.N. Thebar to the effect and he refused to appear before the Committee in protest of "Netaji being an International War Prisoner."

Secondly, the irrelevant information as served through press from time to time, differs each other and does not corroborate. Mahatma Gandhi had said in his Harijan Patrika, "If I am to rely on Colonel Habibur Rahman's sayings, I should deny the existence of Netaji." The Enquiry Committee was informed Mr. M.N. Thebar that neither Netaji is a war prisoner, nor his name is enlisted in the role of International War Prisoners, if that be so, then an immediate announcement to the effect should be made through the Security Council. I recollect Netaji was announced as the first prisoner of war, when he made his appearance in the 2nd World War after his disappearance and he was accused of conspiring with the enemies of the Allies States, being a citizen of a dependant country and he was called the leader of the conspiracy.

The Right and Left wings of the Congress differs in their opinion in the movement from the very beginning. When Netaji had hoisted the National Flag in the soils of India and this information was kept concealed and when Netaji approached his people through Radio for assistance and when he had proved all connections with the Japanese for their treachery and betrayal, the Right wing of the Congress remained silent at that crucial time. It should be noted that Right wing was silent and they say that they were in jail, but it is after all a plea and I must say that there were sufficient active workers outside the jail, who could have changed the very shape of the history, if they would have acted in a just manner.

I have heard the statements made by Mr. Shanawaz when a great ovation was showed to him and in reply he affirmed us that Netaji was living and so I would request you to go through the situation minutely, before the Committee starts for Japan. If the agreements between Japan and America be scrutinized then it may clearly be stated that Japan is not empowered to say anything on the subject.

could.



(159)

addressed to Siffiven Singh,  
3, Mango Lane

Received a letter No. PS/56/1 dated 23.4.56 from  
the Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Signature

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
24/4

Date.

addressed to Sri Devan Das, 3, Mango  
Lane.

Received a letter No. PS/56/1 dated 23.4.56 from  
the Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Signature

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
24/4 23-6315

Date.

(160)

New Secretariat,  
Camp: Calcutta.  
Dated the 23rd April'56.

Dear Sir,

The Netaji Enquiry Committee would be glad if you be so good as to appear before them and make available such information as you may possess concerning the last known phase of Netaji Subhas Chandr Bose, on Wednesday, the 25th April 1956 at 11 A.M. at Block No. b, Top Floor, New Secretariat, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Yours sincerely,



(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri Hiren Singha,

and

Shri Devan Das,

C/o Indian Super Painter,  
3 Mango Lane,  
First Floor,  
Calcutta.



Hiren singha }  
Dera Das } → 2  
10  
12

3 Mayo Lane  
First Floor  
cal →

23-6315  
super painter

India  
Anurit Bazar Patika

articles on redipi  
May 22 April. L

To, "HETU" / Bygack Street  
His Excellency - Sri Maitra I.C.S. Barua Bazaar  
Calcutta 7  
(Behind old street)

Dear Sri Maitra,  
21-4-56.

W. G. S. It's a great pleasure to find  
from the Newspapers that you are in  
Calcutta as a member of Netaji Enquiry  
Commission. Today I phoned up Home  
Secretary Sri Basu, who told me that he  
saw you with Sri T. N. Talukdar 2 day  
back. I phoned up Sri T. N. Talukdar  
who told me that you are stopping with  
Mrs. Sanyal in G. Block in some building  
in New Alipore. I shall thank you to  
give me date & time if I can give some  
evidence privately & personally to you. If  
you like I can come officially also at  
the New Secretariat if an appointment is  
given to me.

Due to acute insomnia I am not  
mentally well. I cordially invite you

+ your wife <sup>(2)</sup> for a cup of tea  
whenever it suits you.

h reply to this letter  
will be greatly appreciated.

There is no doubt now  
that my eldest son "Shoni" is Late  
Netaji + my youngest son "Soni" is  
late Sarat Babu.

I should have written this  
letter earlier to you, but I hesitated  
due to lack of courage in doing so.

I am sure you must have got  
all my previous letters. I met  
Mr. + Mrs. Chengappa in Madras +  
also Mr. Nanjappa, who helped  
me a great deal.

(3)

I saw His Excellency Sri Prakasa  
Governor of Madras last month. Sri  
Rajaji invited me twice but  
some obstacles came in the middle &  
so I could not see him.

My best wishes to you  
in your present mission. I have  
to discuss with you 2 points which  
I do not want to commit here.

Yours Sincerely  
B. N. Chaturvedi

P.S. Sri T. C. Varma has gone to Behar.  
I met the owner of the House 4. A. Allenby Road  
Calcutta when I met Netaji in 1940.

B. N.

CLASS AMOUNT No. DATE

167



# INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

RECEIPT FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

CLASS AMOUNT No. DATE

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

SPACE FOR POSTAGE STAMPS

INLAND TELEGRAM A

BELOW ABOVE LINE AND AT

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

SENT AT

WORDS

THE BACK.

CODE SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

TO

BY

1. NAME OF THE SENDER

SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN

(SENDER TO WRITE BELOW THIS LINE ONLY)

A SEPARATE LINE JUST

(DELETE CATEGORY NOT REQUIRED) ORDINARY/EXPRESS, NON-STATE/STATE/

EXPRESS

BELOW THE MESSAGE IF

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS  
BY SENDER, e.g.,  
"REPLY PAID", Etc.

TO

NAME *District Magistrate*

ADDRESS  
TELEGRAPH  
OFFICE

*PATNA*

2. ADDRESS FULLY AND

CORRECTLY FOR QUICK

DELIVERY.

3. USE HIGH DENOMINATION

STAMPS AS FAR AS

POSSIBLE.

*Netaji Enquiry Committee  
would appreciate if one  
Japanese work in Japanese  
monastery appear before them*

168

IN CASE OF COMPLAINTS OR APPLICATION FOR REFUND, ETC., KINDLY SEE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN IN CLAUSES 47, 372 AND 388 OF POST AND TELEGRAPH GUIDE.

(ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR STAMPS)

(ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR TEXT)

stop top	floor New Secretariat
Strand	Road Calcutta
Twenty fifth	afternoon
stop	first class travelling
will be	paid
	Chairman
	Netaji Engineering
	Committee

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED

NAME AND ADDRESS OR PHONE No. OF SENDER

Relief  
to Chairman  
Netaji Engineering

Committee  
New Sectt. Bldg, Calcutta

SHAH HAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee,

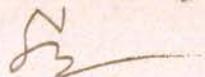
No. PS/56

B Block,  
New Secretariat,  
Strand Road,  
Calcutta, Dt. 23rd April  
1956.

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the  
receipt of your letter dated <sup>May</sup> April 1956,  
regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and wish to  
assure you that the facts stated by you are receiving  
the earnest attention of the Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Yours sincerely,



(SHAH HAWAZ KHAN)

2 attached  
addresses



Sailendra Nath Chatterjee, M.A., M.hone: 13.13.10

Retired District

Director, UNITED CYCLES LTD. and

CHATTERJEE INDUSTRIES LTD.

165, Vivekananda Road,

CALCUTTA-6 23.48

Dated 23.4.1956.

(16)

To,  
The Secretary, Netaji's Death Enquiry Committee,  
Top Floor, New Secretariat Buildings,  
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta-1

Dear Sir,

I beg to send you the following piece of information for whatever action you think fit & proper thereon:

1. The late Sri A. N. Sankar, M.A.B.L., member Azad Hind Government, was very well known to me.

2. About 5 years ago, he told me that Netaji was alive & that he contributed his humble mite for saving him. He said —

(1) When the fall of Singapore was imminent & the fate of the I.N.A. was sealed, Netaji's closest associates implored him to fly away, so as to have another opportunity of organising an army.

(2) Netaji flatly refused to abandon his men for his own life; but after prolonged entreaty for several hours, he agreed at 4 A.M. to go away.

(3) Immediately, the Japanese officers were asked to provide him with an Aeroplane. But as they had no aeroplane available, they gave him



a Japanese Bomber.

(4) Sri A. N. Sarkar & others immediately put Netaji in the Bomber with several kinds of dress for disguise & some money, & the Bomber flew away to an unknown destination.

3. When Sri Sarkar was telling me this story, his wife Srimati Santimoyee Sarkar was present & she seemed to know some of the facts in connection with Netaji's departure as above.

4. She has now been living in her home in Cossipore, & her address is perhaps 34/c, Kashi Nath Sutta Road, and if you think it necessary, I can take one of your representatives to her house which I know.

5. I have no independent knowledge of the above facts.

yours faithfully,  
Sailendra Nath Chatterji

From: D. L. Mukherjee, President, Staff Union, Scindia  
33 Netaji Subhas Rd.  
Calcutta 1.

21/4/56

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee  
Calcutta 12

D/Sir, 23-4-58

I intend to put before you what I saw in Mangdaw, Bommerey Bords in Feb 1946 when I visited that place on company's business. I saw Netaji in Bommerey dress along with his two associates in 1946 at Mangdaw in Bommerey dress in disguise.

I read the statement of Mr. Habibul Rahman & on the strength of that statement I had informed that "he is no more in this world". But on the recent statement of Mr. Mehar, I am confident Netaji is still alive & I definitely saw him in disguise.

I had the chance to speak  
to his associates, but Netaji  
was silent to have seen a  
Bengali in Burma disturbed  
borders. I brought over the  
matter several times in 1946  
which I could not disclose.

In 1937 I was with Netaji  
when he visited Calcutta as the  
President of the National Congress  
& I had the opportunity to serve  
him as a volunteer. I advised him  
I should appear before you as a witness.

POSTAL DELIVERY  
POST CARD

ADDRESS ONLY



The Chairman,

Netaji Enquiry  
Committee

New Secretariat Bldg

Top Floor

Calcutta

POPULAR ELECTRICAL AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL  
BIJOLI MONTHLY MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY GOVT. DEPTS. OF ELECTRICITY, INDUSTRY & EDUCATION  
23A, JUSTICE CHANDRAMADHAB ROAD, P. O. ELGIN ROAD, CALCUTTA 20

April 21, 1956.

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Buildings, Block B, Top Floor,  
1 Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I want to give evidence before you about Netaji, mainly on the following two points :

1. His psychological attitude, just two days prior to his departure from his Calcutta residence in January 1941.
2. The evidence of his death in air-crash as per chit written by Col. Habibur Rahman and Shri Iyer and sent surreptitiously to Sri Sarat Ch. Bose, when coming by military plane and British military escorts, from Dum-Dum airport while on way to Delhi from Tokio, to give evidence in I.N.A. trial at Red Fort, Delhi, in 1945. This chit was ~~xxx~~ found in the files of Sri Sarat Ch. Bose, while he was Minister in the Central Interim Ministry and I was his Secretary at the time.

I have been closely associated with Netaji since the days of the non-co-operation movement in 1921 and had been the Editor of his weekly and daily Bengali journals and also Editor and publisher of his books. Two days prior to his departure incognito, from Calcutta, he had called me and my wife, who also was a political worker, to his bed side and had related certain facts and incidents and also named certain workers involved. From the trend of talks it seemed clear that he was determined to eschew the line of activities he was following so long and was planning for something new, risky and daring. It was not however clear to us what his new activities would be, but this was certain that he was leaving his old moorings for good.

You may call me at any time to give evidence between 12 <sup>noon</sup> ~~A.M.~~ to 4 P.M.

Yours faithfully,  
*Gopal Lal Sanyal*  
Editor, BIJOLI Monthly Magazine.

Show to  
Chandra Bose  
The writer does not  
know to h of  
S.C. Bose  
23.4.53

(31) / Bysack Street,

Shivpersad Poddar's House,

My dear Sri  
Suren Chandra Bose

Barra Bazaar, Behind  
old mint, Calcutta 7.

My name is B. N. Chattervedi + Sri  
S. N. Maitra knows me. The house owner  
of H. A. Allenby Road travelled with me  
on 19.1.56. He knows my friend Sumara  
vadivelu. Ex - Buffers Cadets used to stop  
in that house + I used to visit them sometimes.  
One night I met Netaji in that house for  
about 1/2 hour. I asked him the following  
question: Where does Japan want to go. He  
told me that Japan wants to go to Australia  
+ not India. After this a son was born to  
us on 20.12.46 whom we call Tej Bahadur  
Chattervedi "Dhoni". In a group of photograph  
of Russian leaders he pointed out to me (age 3)  
that this fellow (Stalin) was a thief. Oneurga  
Bajra day some year he disappeared from my house  
+ I found him in Barra Bazaar Police Station. An  
entry is there in Thana. Fortunately we found him.  
We thanked God. You can recollect that Netaji was  
not allowed to cross the Russian Border. The boy is  
very quick + observes silence for most of the time +  
speaks very little + has Bengallee accent.

(2) in I.N.H. style  
Then one day he wore a youth cap +  
asked me how he looked?

On 21.9.50 you lost your brother  
Sarat Babu. When his body was being  
cremated my wife saw the following  
dream :- That she has given a birth to  
a male child in some maternity hospital  
in Calcutta. On the same day I posted one  
post card to Srimati Bibhaoti Bose  
(His widow) that do not worry at the  
loss of your husband, he is going to take  
birth in my house. On 21.9.50, we were  
blessed with a son who is the youngest +  
we call him Soni "Kishorendra Nath Chaturvedi".  
The boy speaks with Bengallee accent + his  
face is exactly same as Sarat Babu.

Our 2nd son "Moni" Tanuki Das  
Chaturvedi is late Mahatmaji, born to  
us on 11.7.49.

My wife can speak Bengallee language  
fluently + the above dreams can be  
verified. Kindly treat this letter as strictly

Confidential. I will supply you more information when I see you ~~next~~ if you call me for interviews.

I suggest to you that you <sup>justly</sup> come to my house with Sri <sup>Mr. Spaka</sup> Maibon & we shall have a heart to heart chat.

I shall be appointed as Governor of West Bengal on 1.8.56. This I have come to know thro' my Jogie Sadhana.

Yours sincerely  
B.N. Chattervedi

P.S.

Governor Sri Prabasa knows me personally. My wife saw the dream that the boy had Jagannath's impression on his forehead & your family belongs to Calcutta meaning near Puuri.

See. in deposit  
nothing of interest to the  
Committee

Sr  
23/4/56

(165)

Encl.  
23/4/56

To  
The Chairman  
Netaji Enquiry Committee  
Calcutta

Sir,

I am an advocate of the High Court  
@ Rangum - I have come here for a  
short stay - + will leave Calcutta to-day  
for Tataganagore.  
I was, you might be interested to know,  
associated with I. N. A. movement - in  
the beginning. arranging tea + sweets for the  
soldiers at Thinganyun Station - through  
which Azad Hind Fauj used to pass for  
the battle field - Committee members  
of Netaji Fund Committee and in  
the end I was put in charge of  
National Bank of Azad Hind  
Thinganyun.

I don't know whether I will  
be of any use to the Committee

Yours truly  
R. Basu  
R. Basu.

(545 Mercant Street  
Rangum.)



New Secretariat Building,  
CALCUTTA,  
Dated the 21st April 1956.

Dear Sir,

The Netaji Enquiry Committee would be glad if you be so good as to appear before them and make available such information as you may possess concerning the last known phase of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, on Monday, the 23rd April 1956 at P.M. at Block No. B, Top Floor, New Seett: Strand Road, Calcutta.

Yours sincerely,

*Shah Nawaz Khan* (SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

23rd

2-30 P.M.

Prof. N. Ahmed  
Khan

3-30 P.M.

Lt. N. B. Das

4-30 P.M.

Shri Sardar Absey

24th

10 AM

" H. K. Roy (S.P.)

11 AM

" Kalpade De  
(Inspector)

3 PM

" S.D. Goswami

25th

10 AM

12<sup>11</sup> AM  
Mon.

3 PM

" Jajdir Ch. Surbe  
Haji Saha & Son  
Prof. Prabh Gupta  
Japanese name

170

From:- Professor N. Ahmad Khan,  
Ex. Professor St. James College,  
3, Vanden Burghs Lane,  
Calcutta-12.

Dear Major General Shah Nawaz Khan,

Will you please let me know what time and place will suite you to allow me an interview with you.

I hope that you would be kind enough to let me know at your earliest convenience.

With best regarding and good wishes.

Very Sincerely Yours,

*N Ahmad Khan*  
( N. Ahmad Khan)

Afternoon 23

24

- 1. Prof. N. Ahmed Ali
- 2. Lt. M.B. Desai
- 3. Lt. Zamir Ali
- 4. Mr. Z. A. Khan
- 5. S. S. Khan

Morning 24

Very Sincerely Yours,  
 (M. Ahmad Khan)



(172) May be Collected <sup>out</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> Apr  
PAIKPARA RAJ 3 P.M. 24<sup>th</sup> Apr  
"BELGACHIA VILLA" *for*  
P. O. BELGACHIA  
CALCUTTA 37. 21-4

The 21st April, 1956.

To

The Chairman and Members  
of the Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat Building,  
Block 'B', Top Floor,  
1, Hastings Street,  
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I had been to Japan only last year and stayed there for about three weeks in connection with the World Religious Conference of which I was a delegate from India. During my stay in Japan as also in the course of my tour in some of the Far Eastern Countries I contacted many important people. Of course the moving topic of interest was Netaji. I think it may be of some use to you in your Enquiry if I am allowed to convey to you whatever knowledge I could gather in this respect. I shall be thankful if you will kindly let me know the date and time when I should appear before you.

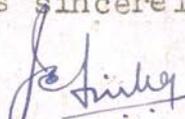
The

20<sup>th</sup>  
10 AM

The I. N. A. Conference was held in my house in 1946, and I had occasion then to get the views of many important I. N. A. Officers and men regarding Netaji, which may throw light on the subject.

With kind regards,

I am,  
Yours sincerely,

  
(Jagadish Ch. Sinha).

'R'.

173

New Secretariat Bldg.,  
Calcutta,  
Dated the 21st April  
1956.

With compliments of  
Chairman, Netaji  
Enquiry Committee.

—  
Kindly return the enclosed  
draft after correction, as  
early as possible.

*R. Dyal*

(R. Dyal)

To P.A. to Chairman  
Shri S. Majumdar,  
Deputy Director,  
Subsidiary Intelligence  
Bureau,  
9/1, Garia-Russehat Road-19.

*Calcutta*

(174)

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Telephone No.23-6271  
Extension 22.

New Secretariat,  
Calcutta.  
April 21, 1956.

Dear Sir,

Your name has been suggested by Shri Debnath Das as one who may be in a position to furnish certain materials before us regarding Netaji's departure from Saigon on or about the 17th August, 1945. If you have any papers in this connection, we would be glad to examine you on the 25th instant at 12 noon at the New Secretariat, Block 'B', top floor. Please give us a line in reply whether you will be in a position to appear before us on the appointed date and time. You ~~may give your telephone number also.~~

Yours faithfully,

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Professor Pratul Gupta,  
125, Rash Behari Avenue,  
Calcutta 29.

To

The Chairman  
Netaji Enquiry Commission  
New Secretariat Building  
Calcutta

Dear Sir,

Prof Pratul Gupta  
neg. to be called.  
S. C. Das  
21.4.56 requested

The following gentlemen may kindly be  
requested to give evidence before the Commission.

Letter issued -  
for  
21.4.56

1. Prof. Pratul Gupta  
( Prof. Gupta wrote History in I. N. A.  
under the auspices of the Defence Ministry,  
Govt. of India )  
Cal. address: 125 Rash Behari Avenue,  
Calcutta. 29. Tel. (46) 2043

2. DR. COL. S. BANERJEE, I. N. A.  
(One of the Personal Physicians to Netaji)  
- Now Chief Medical Officer,

BARNAGORE JUTE FACTORY Co. Ltd.  
Barnagore (Tel. B. B. 2153 )  
Res. 8 Amrita Lal Dutt Road,  
Barnagore

Debnath Das  
Dated, 21.4.56  
171/3 Rash  
Behari Avenue,  
Cal. 19

( Col. Banerjee may be contacted over  
phone - B. B. 2153 and ask the Exchange  
to contact him his residence )  
Jai Hind  
[Signature] 21.4.56



170

CONFIDENTIAL.

S.N. Maitra, I.C.S.

Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
New Secretariat,  
Calcutta.

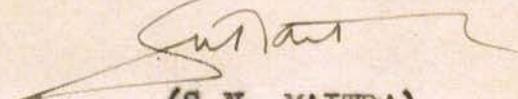
dt 25/4

Shri Upanand Mukerjee,  
D.I.G.,  
Intelligence Bureau,  
13 Lord Sinha Road,  
Calcutta.

Sir,

It is understood that some I.B. officers went to make enquiries in the Far East in 1945-46, which might be of interest to the Netaji Enquiry Committee. Two such officers were Shri Himangshu Kumar Roy, S.P. (West Bengal) and Inspector, Shri Kalipada Dey. It would be appreciated if these two officers be allowed to appear before the Committee and place such information as they have, before them on the 24th April at 10 A.M. for the first officer, and at 11 A.M. for the second officer in Committee Room on the Top Floor, Block B of the New Secretariat.

Yours faithfully,



(S.N. MAITRA)

25/4

Sr

21.4.56

To The Chairman and Members  
of the Metaji Enquiry Committee  
New Secretariat Building  
Block B, Top Floor  
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Dear Sir,

I received yesterday evening your letter of invitation to appear before you today (through Mr T. Ghosh I.A.S. Under-Secretary to the Government of West Bengal)

I regret to say that I have no "information" to convey. So it will serve no useful purpose by my appearing before you

With the kindest regards,

I remain,  
Sir,

Yours sincerely

Satya Ranjan Bakshi

16 B Priyanath Mallick Road  
Bhawanipore  
Calcutta

April 21, 1956

(178)

N.S.T. File

To

The Secretary, Netaji Enquiry Committee  
Camp at the West Bengal New Secretariat  
Building, Calcutta.

21.4.56

Sir,

In accordance with your advertisement  
inviting persons to give evidence about the  
disappearance of Netaji Subhash Bose, I am  
herewith submitting a copy of page 11 of an  
issue of "the Sunday Statesman" dated the 12th  
March, 1950 containing the article "The lost  
Buddha" by Dianne - le - C Rawson in which there  
are three photos. The figure at the left hand  
side of the photo at the top of the page bears an  
exact resemblance to that of Netaji Bose. The  
identity of this gentleman may kindly be enquired  
into.

Yours faithfully,

Sukumar Ghosh

21.4.56

Dated,  
The 21st April, 1956. |  
19, Aswini Dutta Road, |  
Calcutta-29. |

~~Copy to be called at 3 PM on 23<sup>rd</sup> April~~  
Su

THE LOST BUDDHA

By Diane le C. Rawson

ON a crystal clear morning in July, outside the ancient walls of the city of Lanchow, in China's North-west, two limousines sped along the dusty road, dragging red and yellow streamers in their wake; they veered towards the airfield and came to a sudden stop at the foot of a young boy with rosy cheeks and thick glasses emerged and within a few seconds was totally surrounded by his own suite and the waiting crowd. Wrapped in a brown cassock and amber shirt and wearing yellow shoes with green trimmings, he solemnly walked towards one of the aircraft, closely followed by his tutor. The Panchen Lama, Tenth Reincarnation of Buddha, had arrived to take a joy ride, the first ever to be taken by so sacred a personage.

and the smell of the butter lamps permeated everything. As my eyes became accustomed to the obscurity, I distinguished many strange objects—stuffed animals, sacred pieces of cloth, effigies, masks, and costumes for ceremonial dances. I was struck by the picturesque air of the temples; chanting and beating a drum while in front of the Great Temple. Lamas were prostrating themselves—a custom which over the ages has left deep imprints of feet and sliding arms on the wooden floor.

ANOTHER WORLD

But I could not permit myself further delay as I was to have an audience with the Panchen Lama. The Lamaerie was at the top of the mountain, so I climbed the ancient steps; it was a hard and long climb under the broiling mid-day sun and in the rarefied air on the way I passed many Lamas wearing the traditional brown cassock and amber shirt; some were just children, others were sombre men powerfully built; a few, carried huge whips—they were the "disciplinaries" who whip their young colleagues for any breach of discipline.

After being passed from guard to guard, the Secretary of the Panchen took me to the Audience room; thick Sinkiang rugs covered the floor and ancient Chinese scrolls decorated the walls. At one end of the room was a platform covered with heavy rugs where a beautifully carved teak-wood chair stood empty—His Divine



The Panchen Lama (centre) at the Lamaerie at Thar Province.

Highness, I was told, was still in meditation.

There was mystery in the air. We spoke in whispers while sipping tea and eating sweets, carefully watching the door through which the Living Buddha was to pass. Suddenly, a great commotion occurred. Had I brought with me a blue silk scarf, a sacred gift for His Divine Highness? This had been completely overlooked. Everyone was at once instructed to get a blue scarf at all cost and to return with it before the Living Buddha made his solemn entry. A blue scarf was found and within a matter of minutes the Panchen ascended his throne. We bowed several times, and I approached the throne and presented my gift. With a solemn face the Panchen thanked me, inquired about my health and with his blessings and good wishes presented me also, with a blue scarf; a dutiful tutor stood by, ceremoniously translating every word.

After a few more minutes of formal talk, the impressive face of the Panchen suddenly brightened up. A conversation between him and his tutor ensued. The tutor then said in an embarrassed tone: "His Divine Highness says that he remembers you very well as you went up in the plane with him over Lanchow and he wants to know if you also enjoyed the ride?" Indeed I had... he smiled, but, within a matter of seconds a stoical mask came over his face once more and the little Chinese boy gave way to the reincarnation of Buddha. I was later accorded the privilege of taking his picture.

after which we parted. It was the last time I ever saw him.

3,500 HORSES

The followers of the 10th Reincarnation have made many efforts to stage a sensational re-entry into Tibet. On several occasions they requested troops from the Chinese Government to escort them, but the Supreme Military Commission denied the request. This request was repeatedly denied on the ground that with the rapid advance of the Communists, no troops could possibly be sent to the Panchen's followers this year. The Panchen's followers this year are a tricky one; unless large sums of money kept on being poured into the Tsinghai Treasury, the Panchen Lama's welcome in Chinese territory would wear fairly thin. One of the last gifts made to the Panchen amounted to 3,500 horses, 10,000 silver dollars—for the Red Army to be fought at all.

But day by day the Communists were moving west, opposing the disbanding military leaders fled overnight the Sacred City of Thar was within their conquered. Many rumours were heard about the fate of the Panchen—some said he had been taken prisoner, but this was never confirmed. What became of no one knows, but the Communists are reasonable to assume will neglect such a convenient tool in future relations with Tibet.

The thrill of the flight, the wonders of an automatic pilot and of the many mysterious instruments were too much for a living Buddha, and the twelve-year-old boy proudly sitting in the co-pilot seat pocketed his glasses and smiled broadly. It was a memorable day for the Panchen Lama as after this exciting adventure, he was quickly to return to his monastic life of hard study and stern discipline.

The Tibetans regard the Panchen Lama with great respect and many of them had travelled hundreds of miles from Tibet over formidable ranges of mountains for a pilgrimage to his domain in the Tsinghai province of China. Although Buddhism was introduced into Tibet by King Song Tsen Gam-po around the 7th Century Tibet did not become a sovereign power until the 13th Century when it was placed under the religious guidance of the High Lamas; the reincarnation of Buddha however took roots around the 16th century in the form of the first Dalai Lama.

The position between the two High Lamas has been throughout friendly though there has existed a certain amount of rivalry between the following of the two lamas. In 1910 when the late 13th Dalai Lama was in exile in India the Chinese tried to use the Panchen Lama against the Dalai Lama but without success. When the 13th Dalai Lama returned to Tibet in 1912, the followers of the Panchen Lama regarded the approach of the Chinese to the Panchen Lama with suspicion. There was no armed conflict whatsoever but the Panchen Lama was induced by his followers to leave Tibet which he did in 1923. The Panchen Lama died in China in 1937. The possibility of his assassination cannot be ruled out but this is not believed by the Tibetans. The 13th Dalai Lama died in 1933 and the 14th Dalai Lama was installed in Lhasa in 1940.



A golden ornament on the roof of a temple at Thar, Sze, Tsinghai Province.

to find a male child who bears all the marks of a divine manifestation sometimes takes years of search—he must have an imprint on one hand shaped like a shell, have large ears, have the markings of a tiger on his legs and have eyes and eyebrows curving upwards. In 1941 however, some 100 miles from Sining, capital of Tsinghai, in a small village bordering the Great Wall, a peasant baby bearing the sacred markings was chosen to be the 10th Reincarnation and thus became the present Panchen Lama. Taken away from his family and native village, he was brought to the Kumbum Lamaerie in the sacred city of Thar Sze in the midst of the towering mountains of Tsinghai, and from that day on has lived a life of seclusion.

After my brief encounter with the Panchen Lama on the occasion of his historic plane ride over Lanchow, I set out for the city of Thar Sze and the sacred domain of the Living Buddha. I left Sining early one morning and travelled west towards the Koko-Nor lake, steadily climbing until I reached the city of Golden Temples at about 9000 ft; the road was little travelled except for occasional nomadic Tibetans carrying their worldly possessions on their backs. After passing several picturesque villages and a large market place, the road took an abrupt turn and there, nestled in the valley and slopes of the jagged peaks, appeared an unforgettable sight, an unreal world of golden temples and flamboyant colours. To our right, on the crest of a mountain, stood four High Lamas against the deep blue sky and blinding sun, wearing multi-coloured hats and magnificent flowing robes. When they saw us they soon vanished. Farther on, glittering in the sunshine, was the Great Golden Roof Hall where the Panchen conducts his prayers and where 3,000 Lamas can worship at the same time; close beside this Hall, was the Little Golden Roof Hall, truly a gem.

When I entered the temples, I felt as if I had entered another world. The darkness was rather oppressive.



The Panchen Lama (right), with a member of his suite, at the airfield at Lanchow, North-west China.

BEES of course have no speech as we have, but it now appears that they may not be so dumb as they were taken to be. By a series of brilliant experiments, an Austrian zoologist named Karl von Frisch has recently shown that bees can communicate between themselves the location of food through a system of "dances" that far transcends our previous conceptions of insect behaviour.

First, a few words about the man. Von Frisch was for many years a professor at Munich University and is now at the University of Graz, Austria. During the last war, he was in disfavour with the Nazi Government, but they postponed his dismissal because his work on bees was considered too important by the Food Ministry. Interested in bees for more than 30 years, von Frisch was the first to distinguish the colours to which bees are sensitive; he also showed that bees were guided more by odour than by colour in their search for food and that they could differentiate in taste between chemically different sugars. Although he wrote of the "speech" of bees as early as 1927, it is only since 1944 that he has been able to produce convincing evidence to shake the scepticism of fellow scientists towards his seemingly fantastic discoveries in bee communication.

TWO DANCES

Quite some time ago von Frisch noticed two distinct patterns in the movement of bees returning to their hive which he termed the Circling Dance ("Rundtanz") and the Wagging Dance ("Schwanzeltanz"). The course of the first dance is roughly circular but in the latter dance the bee moves continuously along a course somewhat resembling the figure 8 in a compressed state and while traversing the middle line separating the two halves, rapidly wags its abdomen from side to side till it reaches the next turn.

At first he thought that by the circling dance the bee wanted to indicate to its fellows that it had found nectar and that the wagging dance indicated pollen. But further study showed that this view was wrong. The kind of food visited is really understood from the odour given out by the returning bee; and in this connexion, the odour of the food actually eaten is more important than that of the pollen or nectar sticking to the body. Von Frisch, for example, observed that a bee fed with nectar while sitting on a cyclamen flower soon lost the latter odour in the course of its flight but retained that of the former flower.

What did the dances tell then? Distance and direction? Yes, as he watched the swarms of his carefully bred bees and like a good scientist repeated his experiments again and again, von Frisch could not escape the startling conclusion that the returning bees informed their fellows by these dances the distance and

direction of the place where food had been found.

Two groups of bees from the same hive were led to feed at two different places—one at a distance of a few metres, the other 300 metres away from the hive. The group returning from the nearer target did the circling dance and the other performed the wagging dance. Von Frisch then reversed the respective distances of the targets; imagine his joy when he found that each group of bees crossed over to the other dance-form. The change took place when the hive-to-target distance was about 100 metres.

POINT OF REFERENCE

But there was more in it than that. While the circling dance was merely a signal that food should be searched for within a radius of 100 metres around the hive, von Frisch found that when the target was further away both distance and direction were more precisely indicated by the wagging dance. The speed of this dance decreased with increasing distance; for example, the number of turns or figures-of-eight executed in 15 seconds were 10, 4 and 3 when the distances were 100, 1,500 and 3,000 metres, respectively. Distances up to 6 kilometres (about 4 miles) could thus be indicated but the degree of error was often considerable—as much as 100 metres. In case of obstacles on the way the bee found the shortest detour route and indicated the actual flying distance in its dance.

So much for distance. But how did the watchers know in which direction to go? Food placed in other directions was not visited. Watching the wagging dance more carefully the explanation that occurred to von Frisch was so fantastic that he dismissed it as impossible. Gradually however he became convinced that the line followed by the wagging part of the dance (between the two halves of the figure-of-eight) held the key to the matter. This is a comparatively simple matter on a horizontal surface where the body of the wagging bee may point directly towards the target (as we shall see, the bee does precisely that on such a surface), but normally, inside the hive, the combs are

vertical. Von Frisch found that the bee translated the horizontal into the vertical using the sun as a standard point of reference.

Now, it is known that bees may use the sun as a reference in finding direction during flight or in feeding the right hive. But what von Frisch now finds them able to do is far more complicated feat, as the following details will show.

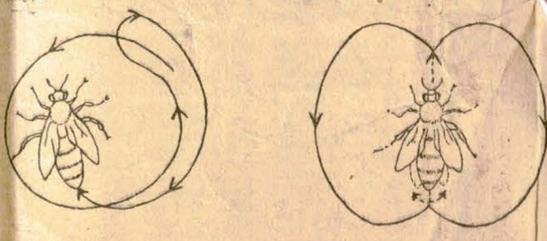
When the bee goes straight up along the vertical comb (i.e. directly against gravity) during the straight run of the figure-of-eight, it means in bee language that food, as observed from the hive is in the same direction as the sun. When the wagging portion of the dance follows a curve going straight down along the comb, the target would be directly opposite the sun; any other intermediate direction is indicated by the appropriate angle. Inside the dark hive the sun is not available—so another standard is necessary; the bee adopts force of gravity as such a standard, which is suitable as a direction indicator on the vertical comb though evidently not so on a horizontal surface. Going against gravity thus means "towards the sun". The dancer, following and imitating the dancer, correctly interpret and learn all this.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

Direction thus indicated is accurate to within 3 to 10 degrees. Searching bees get more exact guidance from the body odour left by their fore-runners which is perhaps specific for each hive. Bee watchers have observed how bees attack and kill intruders from other hives; it is probably this same specific hive odour that betrays them.

Now, in artificial hives (such as those of an apiary) where there is a horizontal landing board in front of the hive the bee occasionally performs the wagging dance on this surface, orienting itself of course directly to the sun. But what would happen if a horizontal surface inside the hive? Unless there is light the bee is lost; it cannot perform the dance because

(Continued on page 12.)



Circling

Wagging

A diagram illustrating Professor von Frisch's discovery.

The Sikh Trader—An Australian Pioneer

AMONG the many unsung heroes of early Australian pioneering days is one regarding whom appreciation is overdue. He is the Travelling Indian merchant who arrived in Terra Australis in the wake of the first outback settlers a century and a half ago. He and members of his community, came from the Punjab via Malaya. This merchant, turbaned and bearded, was a Sikh.

In the old days he was part and parcel of outback life. Settlers' wives depended upon him and his kind for household effects. Though cheap transportation has put him out of business, 100 years ago this merchant from India was a welcome guest in the isolated homesteads. In appearance, too, he was like Father Christmas on account of his flowing beard.

EXCEPT for a few scattered graves along the old tracks, the Sikh hawker leaves no tangible evidence of his part in opening up Australia. He never seems to have wanted to settle down in Australia, and the historian also seems to have passed him by. Old-timers, however, remember with affection and esteem the Singhs of the early days, particularly in Victoria.

In the Wimmera district of the Victorian outback there stands to this day a hut built by a friendly Murrumbidgee farmer for the Sikh travellers. In it, road-weary Singhs gathered to talk nostalgically of the homeland and of the Golden Temple. Guru Nanak's birthday was often celebrated at Murrumbidgee; wide-eyed farmers' children watching the proceedings from a distance.

THE Sikh pedlars and merchants prospered particularly in the Mallee and Wimmera districts of Victoria and in the Burrearong Valley on the N.S.W. border. In Burrearong Valley drovers told me of bush friendships with the travelling Singhs. Remembered names were Sunda Singh, Hackan Singh, Bud Singh and Mai Singh.

In a land of beards (the early settlers were nearly all bearded) the Singhs were above competition. Around 1850 there were

about 300 of these bearded hawkers doing the rounds in an area the size of the Punjab, Delhi and the U.P. The handful now remaining want to farm. They should make good farmers for the Punjab Sikh is a man of the soil.

An old pioneer who worked at timber cutting in the Mallee Valley recounts often how he was once isolated for months. Clothes tattered and favourite pipe broken when the unmistakable figure of a Sikh merchant with his calico bundle on his back loomed in the distance. He rushed over to the traveller and kissed him for joy.

These Australian Singhs were great walkers. Soil-toughened diggers and squatters harboured a healthy respect for the turbaned Singhs. With their huge bundles resting squarely on their heads they performed endurance tests of walking which would attempt in bitter cold or scorching heat they could always be depended upon to deliver the goods; provided, of course, they were not waylaid.

THEY worked on an order system, and what these men used to pack into their bundles would pack into the modern packer to shame. They crammed clothing, brushes, combs, bootlaces, shaving requisites, pipes, toys, kitchen utensils and other odds and ends. During drought they cheerfully gave credit to regular customers. Sometimes they were paid in gold by the diggers.

They have today left a monument of goodwill. In Goulburn valley, for example, the name Koon-ran Singh, still rings familiarly. He was

one of the last of the foot merchants to set sail for his beloved India. For 30 years he carried his wares to the outback wives. Sometimes in his bundle were little gifts for the children. No wonder he made hundreds of young friends.

Only after the bearded and aged merchant made his farewell round before embarking by P & O liner for Bombay, did Goulburn Valley wives do their first shopping in the mushrooming country towns.

Death often dogged the lonely trail of the Sikh merchants. Not a few of them were killed by the bad men of the outback. Sometimes they would be assailed by armed men while returning moneyed, from a successful selling trip. Yet, undaunted and nearly always without firearms, they plied the lonely trails with comforts to sell to the settler living miles from anywhere.



Paula Singh, one of the last of the Sikh travelling merchants of Australia, is planning to buy a farm in Victoria and hopes to visit India again. He has been in Australia for 30 years, most of the time spent in travelling on foot or horseback.

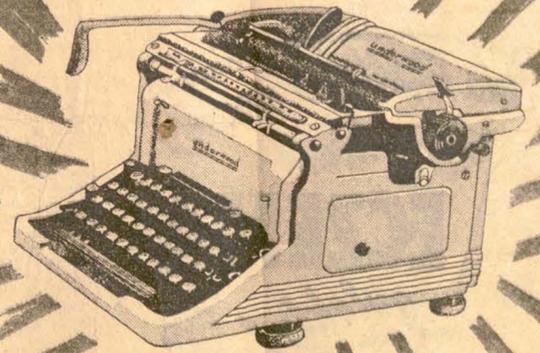
Our Business is to Serve your Business

BLACKWOODS

are Agents for

"UNDERWOOD" Typewriters, "SUNDSTRAND" Adding and Calculating and Book-keeping Machines; and "ELLIOTT-FISHER" Accounting Machines; "MONROE" Calculators; "BIOGRAPH" Duplicators; "SAFEGUARD" Check Writers; "INTERNATIONAL" Time-Recorders; "MARSH" Stencil Machines; "ART METAL" Steel Filing Units, Cabinets, Tables, etc.; "TANSAD" Steel Chairs; "LAMSON PARAGON" Ledgers, Fan-fold Forms, etc.; "INTER-OFFICE" Communication Sets; "SUMLOCK" and "PLUS" Adding and Calculating Machines.

IT'S NEW IT'S DE LUXE IT'S THE "RHYTHM TOUCH" Underwood



Underwood... TYPEWRITER LEADER OF THE WORLD

A SECRETARY SAYS:

"I never thought any writing machine could look so truly beautiful—so right for the work it is to do.

The trim, neat, streamlined contours of this new De Luxe Underwood really invite you to sit down and use it.

And when you do, you're delighted to find that the new gray, non-glare finish eliminates eye-strain. It's wonderfully easy now to turn out a full day's work.

With Underwood's marvellous Rhythm Touch Keyboard combined with Touch Tuning, the action is so responsive, smooth, quick and light that the words seem to simply flow on paper with no sense of effort or fatigue.

BLACKWOODS India Ltd. CALCUTTA

2, MANGOE LANE

Divisional Offices: NEW DELHI, NAGPUR, BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, Cannaught Place, Kamptee Road, Fort Chambers, 46, Hazratganj, 2/27, Mount Rd., Paris Bazar St., FORT

Sales and Services throughout India







PHONE : ALIPORE  
P101, NALINI RANJAN AVENUE  
NEW ALIPORE (BLOCK F)  
CALCUTTA-33.

The 16th April 1956

NET  
183  
18.4.56  
My dear Mr Khan,

I am just in receipt of your wire.

I am extremely sorry the date and hour proposed by you would not <sup>be</sup> suitable to me. Perhaps you know that since my return from Tokyo I had to resume my practice in the High Court. In view of my coming absence from the High Court for nearly three months I had to arrange my affairs so as to keep myself busy there these few days that are still left before I leave India. On Thursday I have a specially fixed case before the Bench presided over by Mr. Justice Ramaprasad Mookerjee.

I hope you will realize my difficulty.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Radhabinod Pal

(Radhabinod Pal)

Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi.



Not prepared to address the Committee  
Shalendra Singh

Employee Sarkar

20.4.56

181

AZAD HIND BHAWAN  
36/4A, KASHINATH DUTT ROAD,  
CALCUTTA-36.

to the person who was said to have brought the letter addressed to me & to the chairman of the committee. This was dated 1955

Handwritten notes in Bengali script, including 'শ্রীমান' and 'স্বাক্ষর'.

Handwritten notes in Bengali script, including 'Dated' and 'S.C. Das'.

Handwritten header in Bengali script.

Main body of handwritten text in Bengali script, consisting of several lines of a letter or document.

Final section of handwritten text in Bengali script, possibly a signature or closing.

182  
AZAD HIND BAHAWAL  
DASTI  
1947-48  
1947-48  
1947-48

1947-48  
1947-48  
1947-48

1947-48  
1947-48  
1947-48

1947-48  
1947-48  
1947-48

From:-  
Sri Benoy Kumar Datta,  
"Swargadham"  
Upper Chelidanga,  
P.O.- Asansol  
District - Burdwan,  
(West Bengal)

(184)

NBC

*[Handwritten signature]*

18486

To

The Chairman,  
The Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

From the press report I come to know that you are kindly receiving opinions from the public regarding "Mysterious Disappearance of Netaji.

I am neither a member of a political party nor I was connected with the I.N.A. From my school life, I came under the influence of Netaji. So I most humbly submit to you whatever I know about his mystery from press and hearsay.

1. In the early part of 1946, it was announced by beat of drum by the Assam Government that some Naga Sannyasis were attempting to cross ~~the~~ into India in the Assam-Burma border and it was apprehended by the then British Government that Netaji was amongst them. For this purpose some pictures of Netaji were distributed amongst the border people in order to identify easily. The then Government even declared some reward (as far as I remember the amount was Rs 10,000/-) for it.

2. One gentleman who read with Netaji in England wrote an article about Netaji some years ago in the Amrita Bazar Patrika. He wrote that he was in charge of a Military Hospital in the Assam-Burma border. One day one Sannyasi came to the Hospital to get a civilian patient of nearby village admitted. But the writer refused the patient with regret as he was a civilian and said that his duty was nearly over for that day and asked the Sannyasi through his assistant to come next day and promised to try ~~to get the patient admitted~~ to get the patient admitted. The writer saw the Sannyasi from a distance. After going to his quarter he was thinking that he must have seen the sannayasi earlier somewhere. Then he recollected the sannayasi resembled the face of Netaji who was once his college friend. Next day, coming to hospital, he enquired about the Sannyasi. But he came to know that the Sannyasi had already left the vilage and the villagers did not know his whereabouts.

3. Sm. Bimal Protibha Debi who was once ~~an~~-associate of Netaji claimed in 1946 at Jubbulpore (in the early part of 1946) that she heard the voice of Netaji in the Manchurian Radio.

4. One of the followers of Netaji claimed to have seen Netaji in <sup>an</sup>air port in France twice as far as I remember it was in 1948. I do not personally believe that <sup>Netaji</sup> was in Europe or in India during the last decade.

5. In 1946, American Military Intelligence Department informed late Sri Sarat Bose that Netaji was spotted once in Ceylone and once in Singapore, after the fall of the Japanese.

6. It is also heard that Lord Mountbatten of Burma the then Rear Admiral and Commander of South East Asia Command headquarter being at Trinkomalee followed in a plane in order to trace Netaji when the Japanese surrendered.

7. Sri Hemanta Kumar Bose, M.L.A. claimed in the West Bengal Assembly (as far as I remember in the year 1952) that a boy came from Singapur to present some personal belongings to the late Sarat Bose. The boy ~~also~~ claimed that Netaji was a guest for a few days in their family after the surrender of Japanese.

8. The late Sarat Bose came in contact in Europe in 1948 and 1949 with one lady journalist and a civilian German who was a once a prisoner of war in the hands of Japanese. The said German gentleman was said to be released from the Japanese due to intereference of Netaji.

From them and from other sources he was convinced that Netaji was alive.

9. In the middle of ~~194~~ October of 1949, an American journalist met late Sarat Babu. In that press interview he challenged ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ "Government of India knows well where ~~knows~~ Netaji is". But at the same time he ~~denied~~ the press-report regarding so called "Radio-Speech" of Netaji in the Peking Radio on 21.10.49. He opined that the news-item was cooked some where and it was mere a scopp news.

10. It is heard that the late Kiron Shankar Roy the then Home Minister of West Bengal who died on 20.2.49 called for ~~XXX~~ late Sarat Babu just before his death and enquired to Sarat Babu whether Netaji was alive or not. Sarat Babu replied in affirmative.

11. It also appeared in the press as far as I remember in 1948 that Netaji was shot dead in the Manchurian border clash.

12. It appeared in the latter part of 1952 or early part of 1953 in the weekly Blitz that Netaji was shot dead by General Mac Arthur.

But these reports were not confirmed by any source.

13. I do not know what Col. HabiburRahaman told you yesterday. But he denied the death news afterwards, to Sarat Babu and also in the last year or year before last from Lahore. He is said to have confessed to late Sarat Babu that he was ~~amere~~ly a soldier of I.N.4. and he was asked to say so i.e. to confirm the death of Netaji.

14. For the last 2 or 3 years I have gone through the statements of Sri Deb Nath Das but his last statement was confusing and he did not clearly point out who was responsible for his so-called death. But when Col. Habibur Rahaman categorically denied from Lahore in 1955 or 1954 then I do not give much importance to the statement of Sri Das, as Col. Habibur Rahaman was the only Indian to accompany Netaji.

I do not wish to <sup>discuss</sup> through the recent statemets of different witnesses. But I give very much importance ~~xx~~ to the statement of Sri Radha Benode Pal, Ex-Judge of International War Criminal Tribunal at Tokio.

In this connection I beg to draw you kind attention that I was fortunate enough to attend a meeting at Jubbulpore on 21.10.46 where you said in the following way though in Hindi " As you believe in your heart that Netaji is alive ~~xx~~ I belive also in the same way," on the query from the audience. I strongly believe that you did not merely shared the sentiment of the general public.

~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ I happend to meet one of the sons of late Sarat Babu at Netaji Bhawan in Calcutta on 17.3.1956. On query he asked me to wait for the report of the Netaji Enquiry Committee and refused to comment about the mystery ~~XXXXXX~~ of Netaji. But he opined that the Enquiry Committee should have gone to Taihoku aerodrome in Tainan (now Formosa), China, Manchuria, Saigon & not to Japan.

I hope you will kindly excuse me for my typographical mistakes as I could not draft due to paucity of time. I have some paper cuttings and journals in support of the statements which I have said in the foregoing paragraphs. I could not collect ~~x~~ these seriatim as they are lying scattered some here and some at Burdwan. If you require at all, though I do not think that you will give importance to press reports, then I may send to you as and when you will kindly ask me to do so.

I, with all others, firmly believe that Netaji is alive. He will reappear in the opportune moment.

Long live Netaji.

Jai Hind.

Yours sincerely,

Benny Kumar Datta 7-4-1956



O-3 CH 10/5



188

N.E.C. File

In 8.4



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

(1)

233

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

0  
Letters from 16  
in Chandigarh

18 two adds 32  
general shahniwaz chairman  
netaji's death

investigation new delhi

~~By Jawaharlal Nehru new delhi~~

circumstances strongly support  
col Hali Buraahman's complicity  
netaji's end work upon line

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry relating to this telegram.



C.-3



196



# INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

*if like*

*Kartarsingh  
Dhameja  
ex municipal  
Commissioner  
Jullundur city*

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

**This form must accompany any enquiry relating this telegram.**

16369/4

1844

300 की डाक  
300 की डाक  
300 की डाक

(184)

नेपाली आदि समाज

(184)

184

निजीरुपे अथवा अखिल नेपाल अथवा  
वर्ग दिवसी

पुस्तकालय उपकरणिको अर्थ

आदि उन आफ्नो नेताजी सुभाषण बापत होला जो आफ्ना देशको  
नेताजी निजी हुने उक्त उक्त बन्ने सुभाषण हुने आदि आफ्नो  
दिवालीको जोतीको जो आदि सुभाषण हुने आदि आफ्नो  
करीब एका मात उठाउने हो सुभाषण आफ्ना होला  
देशको नेताजी सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना  
उक्तको होला सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना  
नेताजी सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना  
आदि आफ्नो सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना

ने- 23-आगस्ट 1949 को उक्त आदि 24 आगस्ट  
सुभाषणको नेताजी सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना  
आदि आफ्नो सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना  
आदि आफ्नो सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना  
आदि आफ्नो सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना  
आदि आफ्नो सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना  
आदि आफ्नो सुभाषण बापत होला आफ्ना







બેલા

AKOLA D. 9-4-1956

સરકારી કાર્યાલય (199)

કામચો જોઈ

16/3/56

આપને જો કાર્યકોષમાં કમી થયેલું હોય તો  
 કમી થયેલું જાણવું અને તેને પૂરું કરવું છે.  
 જો કમી થયેલું હોય તો તેને પૂરું કરવું છે.  
 જો કમી થયેલું હોય તો તેને પૂરું કરવું છે.  
 જો કમી થયેલું હોય તો તેને પૂરું કરવું છે.

જા.સ. ~~સર~~ ૧૯૦૭ યા ૧૯૦૮માં  
 (Borrow) મેરેકું જાલાપુર કે પાઠશાળાની કો  
 મોરમને મેરેકું જાલાપુર મળી પો આર  
 બેરેકું પાપર મેરેકું હોર "જય ભરણ" બોલો  
 ઈસા ભેરેકો મળ ખરેકું જાણના કો  
 જોવાળી કો સુરાભરેકું (સર) સુરામ મે કો  
 ફર જાપ ઈ ખાઈ દોષી મગર ફર આર  
 જાપ બોલે કો કો વાપ જોવાળી કો કો  
 ખરેકું આપકો ઈએકાદમી આરેકું  
 મેરેકું જા કુલ જાકો કો કો

भारत (M.P.) का २५००  
भारत भारत USSR भाग लाने के लिए  
दुई रुपये

२००

भारत (M.P.)

मेराजी एज्युकेशनल कमिटी  
% Minister of Education  
इलाहाबाद  
NEW DELHI  
जिला

पोस्ट कार्ड  
कबल पता



نریجان سکرٹریس سٹیجی تحقیقاتی کمیٹی عورت وزارت اور فارم دہلی

اختیارات کے علاقے سے متعلق یہاں کہ یہ تحقیقاتی کمیٹی بھی سٹیجی سبھا کے ضمیمہ بروکس کے بارے میں معلومات فراہم کرتی ہے۔ سو جو کہ میں نے آگے متعلق سنا تھا وہیہ کرنا ہے۔

جس مقام پر۔ لوان ریاست کشمیر میں مدت سے تجارت کرتا ہے اور اس نام سے گورنمنٹ ڈپلٹی بھی لکھ رہا ہے دیا تھا۔

ماہ دہلی - اگست 1946 میں دو ہندوستانی شخص بہتہ کرینڈو کشمیر مقام گرل (ضلع لوان) لپٹی آنکو گرل سے لوان جا پہنچی آجارت نہ ملی پھر وہ دونوں بلطف زانکار تحصیل گرل (Zauskar Tehsil Kaqchil) اپنا لوان اختیار کر کے مقام وردکھو (Rudokh) میں لپٹی انی میں سے ایک ساتھی تو دیپس پر ایل۔ اور دوسرا مقام پوٹا۔ یا (Puga Pota) یہ جگہ لوان سے ملو جا پہنچی اور ڈپر طاقیم ہے) پر دیپس آ گیا۔ پوٹا سے اُس وقت لوان جانے کا تھا لیکن سپروائزر راہداری نہ ہو سکی وہ جگہ سے اُسکو لوان کی جانب جا پہنچی آجارت نہ ملی پھر وہ ملو کی جانب دیپس لوٹا۔ وہاں پر مقام تنگ (Tangla) میں وہ عبور نہ ہو سکا۔ ضلع مانڈوہ کے ایک بیوپاری عبد العزیز بانائی سے ملو (عبد العزیز بہ سلسلہ کاروبار ملو سے لوان جا رہا تھا) اور اس مقام تنگ تک گیسٹ روڈوں سے رات اٹھے گاٹی

دوسری صبح اجنبی شخص بلطف ملو اور عبد العزیز بلطف لوان روانہ ہوئے۔ آگے چل کر اجنبی شخص لوان پہنچا (Long Decha) پر ملو سے لوان جانے والے ایک پوسٹال کو روک کر بیوپاری امرتھ ڈونما (جو وہ وقت پر پوٹا سے ملو چوٹو یہ شخص بے سرو سامانی یہاں تھے) سے ملو سے لوان جانے والے ایک پوسٹال کو روک کر بیوپاری امرتھ ڈونما نے ایسے غرور ویرانی جگہ پر ایک ہندوستانی اجنبی شخص کو روک رکھا اور وہاں پر کوٹھڑی کے نام و کام وغیرہ گوارا دیا گیا جس کے جواب میں اجنبی نے اپنا نام سورج دیو (Surya Dew) بنا کر بتا دیا اور کہا کہ وہ اپنا دوسرا ساتھی وردکھ میں چھوڑ دیا ہے جگہ نام بین (Bepan) ہے۔ اور کام کے متعلق اس نے یہ جواب دیا کہ ہندوستان

۱۹۲۱  
کی لہجہ پارہ کر کے انکا ارادہ روس (Rus) جانے کا تھا جو کہ نیا بھاشا میں پندرہویں  
آزاد مینہ فرج کے بانی روس میں ہیں اور وہ دو فو انکے پاس مانے لیتے آئے لیکن لکھنؤ  
۱۵ اور مشعل نورو روپوں اور بے سرو سامانی کی وجہ سے پن کو ردک میں اس طلب کے

لئے چھوڑ کر خود واپس آیا ہیں۔ اور اب کلو جا رہا ہیں۔  
مذکورہ بالا عبارت امرضید و بوج دیو کے درمیان گفتگو کا خلاصہ جو امرضید  
کی زبانی میں لکھی گئی ہے۔ عبدالعزیز کو میں مل نہ سکا۔ امرضید ڈونا ایک قابل اعتبار  
شخص و بیوپاری تھا اس لئے عبدالعزیز کو ڈونا کے لئے ضرورت محسوس نہ کی

بوج دیو دریا نہ تھا۔ گندمی رنگ انور میں زبانی پر کافی عبور اور  
سمجھ بانیے والا تھا۔ 25 - 26 سالہ نوجوان معلوم دیتا تھا۔ اس نے یہ تمام گفتگو امرضید  
نہ لکھی تھی تو ٹیٹل پٹیٹی اردو زبان میں کی۔

نوٹ: عبدالعزیز نامی بیوپاری بھونتر ریاست سندھی - ضلع ماٹلہ کا داد کا ندار تھا  
شاید یعنی نگ زندہ ہو۔ بھونتر ریاست کے نواح میں ہے۔ یعنی 1947 میں گو  
آپا بھونتر واپس لکھی نہیں گیا۔

آپا بھونتر گندمی نواح میں  
۱۱th of April 1956  
Kundalal Gohil

Kundalal Gohil  
Basipurani  
Po:- Sadhu Ashram  
Dist:- Hoshiarpur

N.B.  
for  
48

The person states that he has read in the papers that many (193) (193) knowing Netaji whereabouts after August 1945 should write to the Committee. According he has written that he had seen Netaji about August 1945 (perhaps in 1946) and as he was in an I.A.A. and was quite familiar with his face, so there can be no doubt of his mistaking anybody for Netaji. He says that if he is asked to appear before the C.I.B. he should be paid expenses and he should be paid called through his office. He has also said that he would give later references in this connection.

5 List of enclosures

Date of despatch

No.

Dated

Telegam  
Mubalomatam  
17670  
Jeser

File No.

On 14/12

DEPARTMENT OFFICE

not necessary  
for

17.4.57



NBC  
14.4.56

श्रीमान् मादय जा ?

146 नमस्त

तिला में निव्व का कि में ने हिन्दुस्तान Regd No

D. 146 अथवा में पहा है का को 3 मनुष्य

नोता जा के बाद में 17 अगस्त 1945 को या

उस के लगभग या उस के बाद का धरनाडा

का विवरण मालूम हो तो उस या 3 म कि

15 अप्रैल तक पत्र भेजना! सा पर का

उस के बाद नोता जा सभा-यन्त्र बाहर मुला

धानी में न उन का देखा में उन को

अच्छा तरह से जानता है कथा के म

आइ-रुन-ले में था लहा में उन को

की लला विदेवन मुला था! इस लला

बाद में कि देखा है 1945 न अरुद

बाद में! आ 31 अ म मरु गानर

पर है अजा पर को मुला या जाय



New Delhi,  
18th April. 56

Shri A.K. Gupta,  
Joint Editor,  
Hindustan Standard,  
Qutab Road, Ramnagar,  
New Delhi. -1

Dear Sir,

I am desired to enclose a draft of the evidence tendered by you before the Committee on the 16th instant, and to request that you may kindly go through it and correct the same and forward it with your signatures to Shri R.S. Chavan, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, for record.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-  
(R. Dyal)

P.A. to Chairman.

Encl:1  
draft.

*Office copy.  
For approval  
R*

Copy to Shri R.S. Chavan,  
Under Secy, M/EA for information  
and with the request that he may please keep the draft  
sent to him by Shri Gupta and give the same to the  
Committee after their return from tour.

(R. Dyal)

Tele: "HINDSTAND" New Delhi

Phones: 45181 (3 lines),  
44885 & 47058

# Hindusthan Standard

(Published simultaneously from Delhi & Calcutta)

A NATIONALIST ENGLISH DAILY

Proprietors:—ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, LTD.

Ananda Bazar Patrika (Private) Ltd.

Post Box No. 294,  
HINDUSTHAN STANDARD BUILDINGS,  
QUTAB ROAD, RAMNAGAR,  
NEW DELHI-1.

April 12, 1956.

Ref. AKG/42A/56.

Mr. Shahhawa~~z~~ Khan,  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
South Block,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

During my visits to the Naga Hills and the North East Frontier Agency in 1950-51, in course of my journalistic assignments I had an opportunity to have had some discussions with Mr. Zapu Phizo, the Naga Leader, and some Mishmi headmen. During these talks I had some information which might throw light in the matter of Netaji Subhash Bose's mysterious disappearance after August 1945.

If you so desire, I may appear before your Committee to give evidence about these talks either tomorrow or the day after as it suits you.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*A.K. Gupta*

( A. K. Gupta )  
Joint Editor

*Shri A.K. Gupta  
I had to be named &  
a copy sent deli  
fixed for his name -  
-wichee.*

*S.C. Son  
12.4.56.*

*Date my name  
be fixed.*

*for  
14.4.56.*

*16th*

*at 3 P.M. in 161 A, South Block  
w/... over the phone.*

*Examined N.E.C.*

*for  
18.4.56*

*12.4.56*

*1953 1971 16 things*

۲۵۴

سیرت صاحب  
۱۳۱۶  
۱۹۸۱/۴

پہلے میں ازاد بیرون یعنی گاہیت شوق تھا یہاں سے کہ ان کے دور میں اس کا مطلب تھا  
پہلی بیرون تھا یہ کہ خط برائے شوق لاہور میں لکھا گیا ہے اور اس میں ہے کہ یہاں سے کہ  
یہ قلعہ میں بیرون تھا اور وہ بیرون قلعہ میں بائیں طرف تھا اور اس میں ہے کہ یہاں سے کہ  
منہ میں ہے کہ ایسا تھا کہ شوق میں ازاد بیرون کو شوق کہتا تھا یہاں سے کہ یہاں سے کہ  
نہاں سے کہ یہاں سے کہ بیرون قلعہ میں لکھا گیا ہے اور اس میں ہے کہ یہاں سے کہ  
شوق سے کہ باجانی طرف لیکن بیرون میں یہاں سے کہ بائیں طرف تھا اور اس میں ہے کہ  
اسکا تھا یہاں سے کہ بیرون قلعہ میں لکھا گیا ہے اور اس میں ہے کہ یہاں سے کہ  
یہاں سے کہ بیرون قلعہ میں لکھا گیا ہے اور اس میں ہے کہ یہاں سے کہ  
کوئی کہ یہاں سے کہ بیرون قلعہ میں لکھا گیا ہے اور اس میں ہے کہ یہاں سے کہ  
یہاں سے کہ بیرون قلعہ میں لکھا گیا ہے اور اس میں ہے کہ یہاں سے کہ



نتیجہ زندگی

جذبہ

گذشتہ برس کے کہ - نتیجہ کی آفریں لیکچر سوسائٹی

سلطان باگڑ جوہر مارو میں ہوگا - جس وقت انہوں نے ہندوستان

کی اس وقت کی حالت - اور اس میں آزاد ہونے اور جاہلیوں کے

فوجی طاقت پر دشمنی ڈال - لیکچر دو گنڈے تک جاری رہا اور نہایت

سہی باتیں انہوں نے بنائیں - تقریباً کے ضمن میں سے پہلے انہوں نے

کہا کہ - میرا دل چاہتا ہے کہ - میں اپنے بہادر افسران اور سپاہیوں کے

ساتھ رہوں - مگر چند جاہلی اور ہندوستانی افسر جمہور کرنے نہیں کہ -

اس وقت آپ کا فون سے ساتھ رہنا ٹھیک نہیں - بتو کہ آگے

وقت کا پروگرام فیمل سوجا دیے گا - اس کے پہلے فون سے خبر لینا

بیت میں ضروری ہے - باتیں جو آزادوں کی دیکھیں ہم لوگوں کے منہ پر

رہتا ہے ہیں ان کو سنا کر ہرگز نہ سنا سکتے - بہت بگڑتی

سج چکی ہیں - اس کے بعد 4.30 بجے شام کو چار بجے کے بعد جاہلیوں کے

اور انڈین افسروں کے ساتھ چلے گئے - 9.15 بجے کے بعد

جاہلیوں کے بفر میں شرط کے نتیجہ دل دیکھے ہیں - بتو کہ برف

پھر وٹا مارا اور لگا سا ٹھنڈا کھل گیا ہے - 11 بجے کے بعد

نتیجہ کی گئے سوئی جہاز کا حادثہ ہو گیا ہے - اور ان کے ساتھ دو اور

ہی ہندوستانی افسر تھے جو کہ بیت تری طرف تھے اور نتیجہ

کا انتقال ہو گیا ہے - ذمہ افسر کے مندرجہ ذیل نام ہیں

11) چیف آف سٹاف Bihulul. Nehman

2) کنٹرول بریگیڈ

نتیجہ موت کا ثابت ہونا۔ جو کہ بارہویہ میں مجتہد کے آدھے  
 سے ہے اور قوت میں ہے جنہیں شروع ہو گیا۔ کتاب 12 جلد  
 11/45 دن ہمارے پھر جہت کشی کے تمام 2/2 اور 2/2 حالت  
 پورٹ کے امور و سمجھایا کہ۔ اس باب میں وہی کتاب  
 پتہ الہیاء بھی نہیں ہو سکتا کہ۔ سو ہی حاشیہ میں نتیجہ چلے  
 ہیں۔ یہ حرف سرکار ہر حال کو دیکھا دینا ہے  
 اسے بعد 3/4 و آئندہ قوت آئی اور سمجھدی بنایا  
 کے ساتھ نہیں ہے طالب پتہ سو

آج کے دن

مجموعہ مجر آزاد و نونہ

شہد شہداء اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ  
 اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ

This is from a soldier  
 of the INA. There is a story  
 new which he will be  
 able to state before the  
 committee.

I don't think it is necessary  
 to examine him

Shalungh

14.4.48

202

199

Cadentia utnessy

Ack. copy to  
issued to  
Robert  
16/4

(203) (209)

**NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE,  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.**

New Delhi (3), the .....19  
16th April, 56

To

- 1) Dr. Benoy Sinha, M.B.,  
6/1-B, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA-1.
- 2) Mr. Sushil Kumar Ghosh, "Hari Bhawan",  
Halisahar P.O., 24 Pargs. (W. Bengal).
- 3) Shri S. Chidambaram Pillai,  
Chandralekha Hindi Vidyalayam,  
Kanjirapalli P.O., KANJIRAPALLI.

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks  
the receipt of your letter dated the % th April, 1956,  
regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and wish to  
assure you that the facts stated by you are receiving  
the earnest attention of the Netaji Enquiry Committee.

- 1) 9th April
- 2) 10th April
- 3) 11th April

9  
/c  
Yours sincerely,

(Shah Nawaz Khan)

\*\*\*\*\*

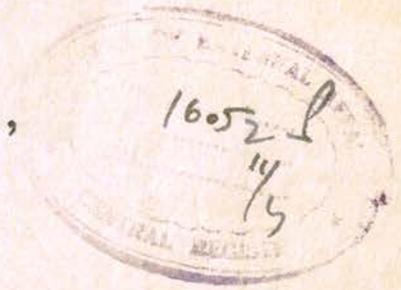


Dr. Benoy Sinha, M.B.

6/1-B, British Indian Street,  
Calcutta-1, the 9<sup>th</sup> April '56.

To

The Secretary,  
Netaji Subhas Bose Enquiry Committee,  
C/o Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.



Dear Sir,

The following facts are laid before the Committee to help it to serve the purpose for which it is intended.

Soon after the report of crash of the plane carrying Netaji and his subsequent admission in a hospital, his death was broadcast by Reuter. This tragic news concerning an eminent Indian patriot whose political adventure for the emancipation of his country's freedom is unique, was neither confirmed with condolence by the Japanese Government nor acknowledged by the Allies.

As time rolled on, all sorts of credible or improbable rumours are now accumulated regarding the mysterious disappearance of Netaji. Soon after the alleged crash, a member raised a question in the British Parliament asking the Secretary of State for India to make an enquiry about the opinion of the Government of India regarding the reported air crash of Netaji. Lord Wavell was then Viceroy of India. A special personal file referring to Netaji, it is reliably understood, was preserved in the safe custody of the Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy and the access to this file was available to, besides the Viceroy, the Private Secretary and the Deputy Private Secretary. On receipt of the enquiry by the Secretary of State for India, Lord Wavell at once called for this file which was personally made over to the Viceroy by his Private Secretary, Sir Evan Jenkins, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. This file, it is presumed, was never returned by H.E. to his Private Secretary. Whereabouts of this file should be traced which may help the committee to arrive at truth concerning the abrupt vanishing of Netaji.

My presumption is that if Netaji were not alive, this important file would have been returned to the P.S.V.

Thanking,

Yours truly,

Benoy Sinha

9/4/56.

*For action  
for 14/5  
F.A.  
19/4  
Wavell  
19/4*

Sushil Kumar Ghosh

"HARI BHAWAN"

Secretary to Netaji Subhas Chandra  
Bose. Ex-Member, All India Con-  
gress Committee, Bengal Provin-  
cial Congress Committee,  
etc, etc,

205  
HALISAHAR P. O.

24 Parg (W. Bengal) 202

Dated 10<sup>th</sup> April 1956

Political Sufferer.

To The Secretary  
"Netaji Enquiry Committee"  
Department of External Affairs  
New Delhi

Dear Sir,

I have just come to know  
about your starting with the enquiry.

I have got some very important  
facts to convey to your Committee. This  
may be done abalacte.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,  
Sushil Kumar Ghosh

The report to be sent to  
a special sub-committee  
at Calcutta  
14.4.56

FOA

(206)

(205)



To

The Secretary  
"Netaji Enquiry Committee"  
Department of External Affairs  
Central Secretariat  
Govt of India  
New Delhi





Dr. S. Sreerama Rao L.M.P.,

EYE SPECIALIST & DENTAL SURGEON

Member: Malaya Medical Mission.

President: Sahitya Mandali.

Author: Githahridayam, Poolamala etc.

1  
208 "GITHA CLINIC"  
ELURU, (ANDHRA)

208 9.4.1956

14.4.

To, The Secretary, Netaji Sengh  
Committee: External affairs  
ministry: New Delhi

Sir,  
I was in Malaya in the year 1946  
and had ample opportunities to meet or  
treat many of the I.N.A personnel  
including some top-ranking leaders  
and close associates of Netaji. My  
own driver was an I.N.A man.  
At Keluang I had occasion to treat  
the inmates of the "Black Camp"  
a concentration camp with 198 prisoners  
whose sad plight I brought to light  
which resulted in their release and  
repatriation soon after.

I had discussions with many of  
the members of the Indian Independence  
League about the happenings near about  
the time Netaji was supposed to have  
brought his death in a plane accident.  
Almost all of them were certain about  
his death, but were reluctant to accept

EYE SPECIALIST &amp; DENTAL SURGEON

Member: Malaya Medical Mission.

President: Sahitya Mandali.

Author: Githahridayam, Poolamala etc.

.....195

it as a fact for the simple reason that they could not imagine a South East Asia without the towering personality of Netaji who strode that area like a colossus.

Further their affection for Netaji was such that they were not prepared to accept as fact a thing which they knew perfectly as a settled fact. That is a perfectly normal psychology which will be much in evidence in the friends and relatives of a great personality who died recently. That is how I explain this confusion about the death of Netaji. The same thing is true of Sri Sitaramaraju the great Andhra Pithuni leader of the early twenties whose death is not accepted as a fact even to-day by many Andhras and whose periodical reappearance at some place or other used to be reported till recently. I quote an instance in V. V. to explain this sort of psychology.

Dr. S. Sreerama Rao L.M.P.,

3

"GITHA CLINIC"

ELURU, (ANDHRA)

EYE SPECIALIST & DENTAL SURGEON

Member : Malaya Medical Mission.

President : Sahitya Mandali.

Author : Githahridayam, Poolamala etc.

.....195

While dining with a number of  
I.N.A friends one night at Singapore  
I touched on the death of Netaji.  
A lady who was in the Jhansi regiment  
sprang to her feet and exclaimed  
"Oh I will be mad with joy if  
Netaji appears here to-day, but alas!  
I know he is no more"

Considering the above experiences

I am of the opinion that Netaji must  
have died in the plane accident

Yours truly,  
S. Sreerama Rao



M. Kuttan Nair, J.N.A.  
Putten BUNGALOW,  
PARIPPALLY P.O. QUILON,  
T.C. STATE.

11th April, 1956.

14/A

To:  
The Hon'ble Secretary,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
C/o. Foreign Dept.,  
Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Jai Hind,

Netaji is alive and he is everywhere.

Thank you for your invitation for correct statements regarding Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. I am sure Netaji is alive and always working for the Mother Country to lift her to the standard of a First rate Nation. Due to World situation he is in underground. According to propaganda Netaji taught us, I presume, that he will re-appear in Bharathawarscha when India stands aloof from British Commonwealth of Nations or at the event of a World war No. 3 to liberate the coloured from the superior whites. His aim is always, I understand, that Asia for Asiatics i.e. Asiatic Co-prosperity Sphere. As he is the arch enemy of Anglo Americans I fear he may sustain the same consequences inflicted on General Hideki Tojo, late Prime Minister of Japan. India today is not strong enough to stem the tide of attacks from all sides. Anglo-Americans are still having their divide and rule policy. Russia may also have territorial ambition in India. Due to Foreign policy of Great Britain we are safe, and all are in my opinion. Volitional propaganda in the required way to protect Netaji.

I saw Netaji twice in India in disguise. Once while I was at Allahabad Railway Station on 25/6/47, evening clad in pure white khader i.e. Gandhi Cap, Juba, Dhotti wearing Chappals of Bengali Rastri. He was holding Amrit Bazar Patrika, and some other magazines. I wished him with folded hands and he smiled and paid in return. I was in perplexity. At the next station he got down and disappeared in a car. People shouted slogan

J.N.A.  
M. Kuttan Nair, ex. Confidential Secretary (Royal Navy) Civil  
'B' class Officer, Provisional Govt. of Andhra State (East India) Journalist etc.  
Putten Bungalow, Parippally, Quilon,  
T.C. State.  
If necessary I am also ready to join the party  
for enquiry so that I can see Netaji, early.

Address: -



Handwritten scribbles and the word "To" written below them.

208

no. 212

The Secy.

Sir  
14.4.58

Netaji Enquiry Committee  
Govt of India  
New Delhi

Dear Sir,

I had to state - man I made an arrangement to call Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose by Planchet Board through Medium in 1951, but not found Netaji in Planchet, then called Babuji and asked him about Netaji. Babuji - said - man Netaji is living near the India and He will come India within 1958. Also I came to know through Planchet that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose living now. It is for your information inf.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely  
Dr. Parthasarathy Chakrabarty -  
Kankoa

Date: -  
12.4.56.  
P.O. Kankoa  
Dist. Burdwan  
WEST BENGAL



C-3

209

213



on 15. after

201

144



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H; \_\_\_\_\_ M;

X HK RAJKOT 14 17 SHAHNAWAZKHAN 1

CANNINGLANE NEWDELHI

YOUR INVITATION APPEARING NETAJI DEATH INQUIRY COMMITTEE

REACHING SIXTEENTH FORENOON HARIN SHAH

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram

MGIFPAh,—617—16-6.51—66,000 Bks.

To,

(210) (214)

D. 1823 FEASB

The Ministry of External Affairs,  
Through: The Secretary,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee  
New Delhi.

From: Gulab Rao Lingobaji Mohite,  
At & Post: Dharamnagar (R.S.)  
Dist: Amravati (M.P.)

Subject: Shri Subhas Bose: Evidence to  
show that he is still alive.

Ref: Information in "Hindustan" of 8.4.56  
under "Delhi News" column.

Sir,

I strongly feel that Shri Subhas Bose is alive and submit the following information which supports my doubt.

I was Head Master at Tirasa in the year 1945-46. I had read in the newspapers that Shri Subhas Bose had disappeared from Saigaon in August 1945. The incident I relate took place some days after his disappearance from Saigaon.

One day when I was going to school from my home at about 3 P.M. I saw in the road a figure exactly resembling Subhas Bose, tall and strong and having complete similarity with his features. I say so as I had seen Subhas Bose many times from short distance. The person I saw was wearing an old red felt cap having no brim. He was otherwise bare except a gunny rag wrapped round his loins. My first reaction was that he must be a poor fakir. As I went some 20-25 feet near him he sat down and buried his head in his knees and both his hands. When I went still near him I thought that he must be a mad-man and hence I went very fast by him. As I went some distance at once figure

16333-1  
12/4

PER  
Committee

no  
for  
14-4-56

(215)

figure of Subhas Bose came before my eyes. I remembered that Shri Bose had disappeared from Calcutta to Afganistan in the dress of a Pathan. At once the thought struck me: "Can it be the same personality once again returned in the same dress?" Hence I returned from half a furlong to make sure of my doubt. But though I made all possible searches I could not find him again.

Next day, when I went to Shri Bhimrao Bapu Deshmukh Tiwasekar and related my experience of previous day and expressed my doubt, a person sitting there in return related the following:

His cattle had strayed. He had gone to search the same at the eastern side of a nullah last night. Near the nullah he saw 15-20, who had arms and were speaking in low tone among themselves. He was frightened and returned. At the same time he saw that a very strong torch light was thrown on the Wani Road and they went by the same way.

This incident supports my story.

When English were ruling the country and he I kept the information secret.

For information please,

yours faithfully,

G. Z. Mohite

My Address:

Gulabrao Zingobaji Mohite,  
 At + Post Dhamangaon (S.R.)  
 Dist : Amraoti (M.P.)

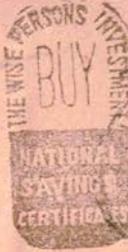


C-8

210

216

274



See Feb  
See  
16/5/58



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

ORD CACCOPTA 78 26 CHAIRMAN NERADU

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

NEWBEDIAT E

YOUR WTRR STOP REGRED STOP HEAVILY BOOKED IN  
HIGH COURT THESE DAYS PROPOSED DATE NOT SUTRABLE

= RADHABINDOEPAD =

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram

11/4  
Nanak Chand, (21)  
From: (The Ex-Chairman, Indian Independence League, Shanghai.) (27)  
Kashmiri Bazar, Jandiala Guru, Dist. Amritsar.

To:  
The Secretary,  
Netaji Subash Chandar Bose Inquiry Committee,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir,

Having read in the press that an Inquiry committee has been formed by the Govt. of India to inquire about the whereabouts of Netaji Subash Chandar Bose; I beg to send you the following information which I received in Shanghai while I was functioning the duties of the Chairman, of the Indian Independence League, Shanghai.

"The Japanese Consel General, Shanghai, telephoned me on 22.8.1945, that Netaji Subash Chandar Bose has expired in Formosa on account of injuries suffered from an Air Crash,"

Yours faithfully,

*Nanak Chand*

Nanak Chand

*Acad*



Lardar Ahsan

(218)

8/1, Dacres Lane  
Calcutta-1.

574

my dear Shah Nawaz Bhai,  
I guess from Press reports that you  
may be visiting Calcutta in connection  
with Netaji's enquiry. If so I will  
like to see you here to discuss certain  
things. I will be therefore obliged if  
~~you~~ I could know the correct date  
of your Calcutta visit, so that I may  
adjust my stay here accordingly.  
With the best of regards.

Affectionately yours

L. Ahsan.

Ahsan

নেত্রকারী তবুও কনিশন। শীঘ্রই মঙ্গলবার  
 টিকি বন্দিরাছেন যে, এই কনিশনে এমন  
 সকল ব্যক্তি থাকি পুরোজন, সাঁহারা বিচার  
 বিশেষণ সন্মুভাবে করিতে পারিবেন এবং  
 সাঁহারা এতাবৎ নেতাজী সম্পর্কে আলোচনা  
 করিয়া আনিতেছেন। কনিশনের মধ্যে  
 ডাঃ রাধাকিনোদ পালের ন্যায় বিচক্ষণ ব্যক্তিরও  
 থাকি পুরোজন। শুধু তাহাই নহে, অন-  
 বর্ক অবধার করিয়া জাপান বা ফরমোগার  
 না যাইয়া পুথমে চীন যাইয়া কনিশনের  
 তন্ত করা কর্তব্য। চীনে তন্ত বে কার্যা-  
 করী হইবে, সে বিষয়ে আমরা নিঃশঙ্কেহ।  
 কারণগুলি নিম্নে বিবৃত করিতেছি।

পত ১৯৫২ সালে দৈনিক বঙ্গবর্তীতে  
 "জে: লিউ পোচেং কি নেতাজী?" শীর্ষক  
 পুস্তকে আমি পুমাণ করিয়াছিলাম যে, ১৯৪৭  
 হইতে ১৯৪৯ পর্যন্ত যে "একচকু" জে:  
 লিউ পোচেং, দ্বিতীয় ফিল্ড আর্মির সেনা-  
 ধ্যক্ষরূপে চীনের গৃহযুদ্ধে সহ্য কৃতিত্ব পু-  
 র্ণন করিয়া আমেরিকানদের নিকট  
 হইতেও "সৈন্যসংগঠন" কৌশলী-  
 ("master manoevrist") আখ্যা লাভ  
 করিয়াছিলেন, তিনিই নেতাজী। আমি  
 ইহাও দেখাইয়াছিলাম যে, ১৯৫১ সালের  
 মে মাসে সিকিং হইতে যে লিউ পোচেং  
 তিব্বত অভিবান করিয়াছিলেন, তিনিও  
 নেতাজী। ১৯৫১ সালে উত্তর কোরিয়ার  
 গৃহযুদ্ধের সময় চীনা সেনাপতি জে: পেং  
 তে জয়ই যে সন্মুভবাহ রচনা করিয়া আমে-  
 রিকানদের ধায়ের করিয়াছিলেন, তাহা  
 লিউ পোচেং বা নেতাজীর আবিষ্কার এবং  
 তিনিই তাহা পুথমে চীনের গৃহযুদ্ধে সফলতার  
 সহিত পুরোণ করিয়াছিলেন। কানাজ হইতে  
 পুকাশিত "রিভার্স ডাইজেস্ট" পত্রিকার ইহার  
 উল্লেখ আছে। আমার পুস্তকটি পুকাশিত  
 হইবার পর ১৯৫২ সালের আশ্বিন মাসে  
 দ্বাদশিক বঙ্গবর্তীতে চীনা মুক্তিকৌশলের সৈন্য  
 সাহিনীর এক চিত্র পুকাশিত হয়। উহাতে  
 বাম দিক হইতে ষষ্ঠ ব্যক্তির সহিত নেতাজীর  
 অপূর্ব সৌহার্দ্য লাভিত হয়। ইহার পর  
 ১৯৫২ সালে গিকিং-এ পুহীত বঙ্গোলায়  
 ট্রেড ইউনিয়ন পুতিনিধিরূপে নেতাজীর  
 যে আলোকচিত্রটি গত ৫ই অক্টোবর পুকাশিত  
 হইয়াছে, তাহারও সহিত ৩শবৎসরে যত্ন

হয় না?  
 (২) হরিনারায়ণ যোগাল নাভে যে ব্যক্তি  
 নেত্রকারী রেকর্ড হইতে ব্যতিক্রম যাওয়ার পক্ষে,  
 মৌলবিনের পার্শ্ববর্তী পুথমে দেখা করিয়া-  
 ছিলেন এবং নেতাজীর সঙ্গে যাত্রা করেন,  
 তিনি বর্তমানে হংকং সহরে ইন্টারন্যাশনাল  
 হোটেলের ৬৬নং কামরায় আছেন। তাঁহার  
 সহিত যোগাযোগ স্থাপন কেন করা হয় না?  
 পুণ্ডলির যথার্থ উত্তর দিতে পারিলেই  
 নেতাজীর রহস্য উদ্ঘাটিত হইবে। পুস্তকটি  
 বেশরকারী কনিশন যদি চীনে যাইয়া এই  
 পুণ্ডলির উত্তর সংগৃহ করিতে পারেন,  
 তাহা হইলে নিঃশঙ্কেহে কর্মসিদ্ধ হইবেন।  
 আমি পূর্বেই বলিয়াছি, জে: লিউ পো চেংই  
 নেতাজী। ভারত ত্যাগ করবার সময় যিনি  
 "জিয়াউদ্দিন" হইয়াছিলেন, ইতালীতে তিনিই  
 হন "সেনর অরন্যাওে মাজেট্টা" এবং  
 জার্মানীতে "সি: এল্ড"। বর্তমানে সেই  
 নেতাজীই ছদ্মবেশে চীনে আছেন জে: লিউ  
 পোচেংরূপে। অনেক চীনা তত্ত্বাবধানের  
 কথা যদি সত্য হয়, তাহা হইলে "লিউ  
 পো চেং" নামটিও বঙ্গোলায় নাম, চীনা নহে।  
 ইহার সখকে সাম্প্রতিক যে তথ্য পাওয়া  
 গিয়াছে, তাহাও আমাদের পুস্তকটি  
 বেশরকারী কনিশনের নিকট সন্ধান সূত্রের  
 দ্বারা কাজ করিবে।

"লিউ চায়না নিউজ এজেন্সী" ২৬শে  
 জুন, হংকং তারিখনামার এক সংবাদ পত্রি-  
 বেণন করিয়াছিল। উহা ২৭শে জুন,  
 ১৯৫৪তে কলিকাতার স্টেটসম্যান পত্রিকার  
 পুকাশিত হইয়াছিল। উহাতে বলা হইয়াছিল  
 - "নিম্নোক্ত সেনাপতিগণ পিপলস রিভলিউ-  
 সনারী বিলিটারী কাউন্সিলের ভাইস চেয়ার-  
 ম্যান নিযুক্ত হইয়াছেন—লিউ পো চেং, হো লুং,  
 চেং ই, লো জুংয়ুয়ান, জ্যু সিয়াং চিয়েন,  
 লিএ জ্যুংচেন এবং ইয়ে চিয়েন ইং।"  
 সংবাদে আরও পুকাশ ছিল—"জে: লিউ পো  
 চেং, সাঁহার বধ্যচীনের হোপেই পুদেশের  
 কয়েকটি জেলার কর্তৃক ছিল, জে: ইয়ে চিয়েন  
 ইং, সাঁহার দক্ষিণ চীনের ক্যাংটনে কর্তৃক  
 ছিল, তাঁহাদের ক্ষমতা সঙ্কুচিত করা হইয়াছে  
 কারণ, চীন সরকার গত ২০শে জুন এক  
 বিজ্ঞপ্তি দ্বারা ৬টি শাসন-অঞ্চল তুলিয়া  
 দিয়াছেন এবং ৩০টি পুদেশকে ২৬টি  
 পুদেশে পরিণত করিয়াছেন।"

১২ই নভেম্বর, ১৯৫৪, স্টেটসম্যান  
 পত্রিকার আর একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সংবাদ  
 পুকাশিত হইয়াছিল—

213

সংবাদ—শ্রীবারাঙ্গকমার ষোথ

কলিকতা, ৩, ১৬৬নং বঙ্গবাজার স্ট্রিট, বঙ্গবর্তী  
 বৈদ্যুতিক রানিরা মোমেন শ্রীতারকমার  
 চোচাচা: হার মুক্তি ও পুকাশিত।

The address of the writer  
 of this article may be  
 available from the  
 manager Sri Tarunath  
 Ray of the Basumat  
 office

(২)

কর্তব্যকে মইয়া নিজ সঙ্কল্প কার্যে পরিণত  
করিতে পুঙ্খভিন্ন বিরুদ্ধে অভিযান শুরু করিয়া  
দিয়েন। তাঁহার ভবিষ্যৎ দৃষ্টি তাঁহার কল্পনা,  
তাঁহার সংগঠন শক্তি তাঁহার কর্মোপায়, তাঁহার  
আশা সভ্যই অভাবনীয়। ইহার বিষয় পাঠ  
করিতে করিতে বিস্ময় ও শ্রদ্ধার অভিজুত  
হইয়া যাইতে হয়।

(৫) পরিকল্পনানুযায়ী কার্য চলিতে  
লাগিল। কিন্তু বিঃ বেনগুরিয়ন ভাবিতে  
লাগিলেন যে কোন কঠিন ও সুস্থান সঙ্কল্পকে  
সুস্থভাবে কার্যে পরিণত করিতে হইলে শুধ

হয় না। **Communal Settlement**  
বলা চলে।

১৯৫০ খৃঃ-এর পর হইতে যে ৮৫টি  
শিত এখানে অনুগ্রহণ করিয়াছে, তাহার  
কিবাছের সম্পত্তি। “কিবাছ” তাহাদিগের  
মালন-পালন, ভরণপোষণ, চিকিৎসা ও  
শিক্ষার ভার গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন। তাহাদের  
নিমিত্ত শিতগদন নিশ্চিত হইয়াছে। মাতাগণ  
শিতদের তথায় রাখিয়া নিশ্চিত মনে  
কেতে কাজ করিতে যান।

এখানে শিতগণের আহাৰ, বিহার,  
নিদ্রা, ক্রীড়া, কৌতুক, শিকা পুঙ্খভিন্ন সু-  
ব্যবস্থা আছে। এখানকার শিক্ষা সমাপ্ত হইলে  
তাহাদিগকে গ্যালিলিখ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়ে,  
তৎপরে হিব্রু বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অথবা হাইকোলে  
অবস্থিত “Technion” বা কারিগরী  
শিক্ষাকেন্দ্রে আরও শিক্ষানুভব করিতে পাঠান  
হইবে।

আবশ্যকবোধে অধিকতর জ্ঞান ও  
উচ্চ শিক্ষা লাভের নিমিত্ত উপযুক্ত ছাত্রছাত্রী-  
গণকে ইউরোপ, আমেরিকা পুঙ্খভিন্ন দেশে  
কিবাছ সরকারের ব্যয়ে অধ্যয়নের সুযোগ  
দেওয়া হইবে।

১৯৫৪ খৃঃ-এর বাৎসরিক কার্যবিবরণী  
হইতে অবগত হওয়া যায় যে, স্বাক্ষর হানাসীর  
আজুর কেন্দ্র হইতে ১০ টন আজুর, পালিত  
৬০০০ হাঁস-মুরগী হইতে ৩৫০,০০০ ডিম,  
বান্দ্যের নিমিত্ত ৮ টন নোরগের মৎস, ৪৫০টি  
বেগ হইতে ৩২০০ লিটার দুগ্ধ, ৮০টি গাভী  
হইতে ১৬০,০০০ লিটার গোদুগ্ধ, মাঠ হইতে  
২০০ টন খাদ্যশস্য ও ২০০ টন পি-নাট এবং  
কৃত্রিম জনাশয় হইতে ৬০ টন মৎস্য এক  
বৎসরে উৎপন্ন হইয়াছে।

ইসরাইল রাষ্ট্রের Conscripts  
সৈন্যগণের মধ্য হইতে ৬০টি যুবক-যুবতী  
এখানে আসিয়া কর্মরত রহিয়াছেন। এত-  
দূরতীত রাষ্ট্রের বহু সরকারী কর্মচারী ও  
অধিবাসীও আসিয়া এ মহৎ কার্যে  
যোগদান করিয়াছেন।

(১) শিশুর হইতে বর্ডন পর্যন্ত যে  
ত্রিকোণাকৃতি ভূমিখণ্ড দৃষ্ট হয়, উহাকে  
“নেগেভ” বলে। ইহার মধ্যস্থলে “বীর-  
নেবা” একটি বিশিষ্ট স্থান।

বীরসেবার উর্দ্ধ, তাপে অবস্থিত উত্তর  
নেগেভে কিষ্কিৎ বৃষ্টিপাত ঘটে। কিন্তু দক্ষিণ  
নেগেভে বৎসরে মোট ৪ ইঞ্চির অধিক  
বৃষ্টিপাত হয় না।

যে মৎস্যমাত্র্য বৃষ্টিপাত হয়, তাহাও বৃষ্টি-  
কর্তাশ্রমবিহীন নগ্ন পাহাড়ের উপর হইবে  
ওক নদীগর্ভ পথে ক্ষত পুঙ্খভিন্ন হইয়া মরু-  
ভূমির বালুকা রাশির মধ্যে বহুদূর বিলীন  
হইয়া যায়।

# ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়া

জামিনী চিন্তা

একপে চলিতেছে

## ইন্দ - বসুশ্রী - বীণা

পুস্তক ৩ বার মো : ২, ৫-৩০ ও ৯টা  
এবং ভারতের অন্যান্য অনেক কেন্দ্রে

সমগরবে চলছে—



## শ্রীরঞ্জ-চিন্তা

পুস্তক : ২-৩০, ৫-৪৫ ও ৯টার

## শ্রীমদ-আবুলক্বা - ছা ববর

ময় শ্রী শ্রীকৃষ্ণ - পান্ডুরাজ অঙ্কন  
(বরানগর) (বালী) (গালকিয়া) (শিবপুর)

। বা ০৩। - পাক ৩। ও ৫৩।  
(বর্তমান)

(৫ম পৃষ্ঠার পর)

জানিলে জনগণ আগামী নির্বাচন বানচাল করিয়া দিতে পারে, অন্ততঃ পূজিবাদীদের উদ্দেশ্য যে বাধ হইবে, সে বিষয়ে সন্দেহ নাই। সুতরাং বিকল্প নেতৃত্ব ভারতে নাই, “কান ছাড়া গীত নাই,” ইহা প্রচার করিবার জন্য পূজিপতির উঠিয়া-পড়িয়া লাগিয়াছেন।

ভারতবর্ষ বর্তমানে চীন ও রাশিয়ার অকৃত্রিম ভালবাসা লাভ করিয়াছে। আন্তর্জাতিক ক্ষেত্রে তাহার স্থান সুউচ্চ। অবশ্য ইহার জন্য সর্বাধিক কৃতিত্ব শ্রীনেহরুর, একথা স্বীকার করিতেই হইবে। এই অবস্থায় নেতাজীর নেতৃত্বে শক্তিশালী ঘব ভারত গড়িয়া তোলা খুবই সম্ভব। দেশে ক্ষাত্রশক্তির নব জাগরণ, মহাপ্রাণতার ধ্যানের ব্যক্তিমানেসের উজ্জ্বলিত একমাত্র নেতাজীর ন্যায় মহান নেতার হারাই ন্যস্তব। সুতরাং দেশের কল্যাণে, ভারত সরকারের উচিত, এই মহান নেতাকে দেশে ফিরাইয়া আনা। তৃতীয় মহানুভব একদিন আসিবেন। সেই মুহুর্তে ভারতকে নিউট্রাল না নিরস্ত্রীর রাধিতে গেলেও সংহত, সঙ্গঠ ভারত পুরোজন। সে কাছ আছও হয় নাই। দেশের অর্থনৈতিক মুক্তি এবং যুবশক্তির জাগরণ এখনও বহু দূরে। রাশিয়ার মহান নেতৃত্বের দোষের জন্য গারা ভারতে অতৃত-পূর্ব উৎসাহ-উদ্দীপনার মঞ্চের কেন হইয়াছিল, কেন পশ্চিমবঙ্গে ৫০ লক্ষ মরণারী পূর্ণিবীর রেকর্ড করিয়াছে, তাহার মনস্তাত্ত্বিক বিশ্লেষণ করলে সরকার দেখিতে পাইবেন যে, দুঃখ ও ধারিত্রয়ের উদ্ভে উঠিবার জন্য পূর্বল আকাঙ্ক্ষাই মহান নেতৃ-সমর্পনে ভীড় জবাইবার কারণ। এই অভাব দূর করিতে হইলে পূজিবাদী-পুজাবিত বংশেরূপকে পিপ্ল-জন সংগে এবং রাষ্ট্রীয় শাসনায়ত্নকে সমাজ-তাত্ত্বিক আদর্শে চালিয়া গাজিতে হইবে।

নেতাজী ভিন্ন ভারতের পূজিপতিদের বাধা অগাহ্য করিয়া কে এত দুঃসাহসে অগ্রসর হইতে পারেন? পূর্ণিহরক নিভাত ভক্তলোক। তিনি পাবলিক একাটিনস কান্ট্রীর নির্দেশমত জিপ কেলেকারী লুগেন গব মিন্টার

মহাশয় কতক অষ্ট্রিয়া হইতে আনীত এক তাঁহার ‘নেপন’ পত্রিকার পুকাশিত ‘নেতাজী’র চিত্রের লবঙ্গ বিন আছে। কলিকাতার ১৯৫২ সালে আন্তর্জাতিক চলচ্চিত্র উৎসব উপলক্ষে “মুক্ত চীন” (“Liberated China”) নামে যে চলচ্চিত্রটি বান্ন কয়েক দিনের জন্য পুদর্শিত হয়, তাহারও দুইটি পৃষ্ঠো নিউ পো চেংরুপে নেতাজীকে দেখা গিয়াছিল। উক্ত পুর্বে আমি ইহাও উল্লেখ করিয়াছিলাম। যাহাদের সন্দেহ আছে, তাঁহারা উক্ত ফিল্ম এদেশে আনাইয়া দেখিবার ব্যবস্থা করিলে আনার কথাই সত্যসত্য নির্ধারণ করিতে পারিবেন।

নেতাজী যে চীনে আছেন, সে সম্পর্কে কাঙ্ক্ষিত, ১৯৬২, মৈনিক বহুভাষীতে আভাষ হিন কৌজের প্রাক্তন সামরিক অফিসার লেঃ এন বি গাস পুপের আকারে অকটা মুক্তি পুদর্শন করিয়াছেন। জনসাধারণের স্মৃতিশক্তি দুর্বল বলিয়া পুর্বাণ আছে। সেজন্য পূর্ণিহরক দাসের মুক্তিগুলি পুনরায় উপস্থাপিত করিতেছি।

(ক) ৩শ্বরংচর বহুর অনুবোধনে আভাষ হিন কৌজের প্রাক্তন অফিসার পূর্ণিহরক এ এন সরকার মহাশয় পাঁচ পাতায় লেখা টেলিগ্রাম নেতাজীকে পিকিং-এ করিতে গিয়াছিলেন, কিন্তু পোষ্ট অফিস তাহা গ্রহণ করেন নাই। ৩শ্বরং বহু মহাশয় তাঁহার ‘নেপানে’ ‘পিকিং-এ নেতাজী’ (“Netaji in Peking”) শীর্ষক এক সংবাদও পুকাশ করিয়াছিলেন।

(খ) ১৯৫২ সালে পিকিং সন্মেলনে আগত, নেতাজীর সহিত সৌন্দর্য্যসম্পন্ন বঙ্গোদীয় পুতিনিধির সহিত ভারতীয় পুতিনিধিদলের সাক্ষাৎ করিতে দেওয়া হয় নাই কেন?

(গ) উক্ত পুতিনিধি বিরাট ব্যক্তি সেজন্য তাঁহার বেহরক্ষী ছিলেন লালকৌজের চতুর্ধ কট আশির কাপ্তেন ফুয়ন নিয়ং। অন্য কোনও পুতিনিধির বেহরক্ষী ছিল না কেন?

(ঘ) পিকিং সন্মেলনের পর উক্ত পুতিনিধিকে ১৪৫ মাইল দূরে গুয়ানচাং পুর্বে একাকী কেন লইয়া যাওয়া হয় এবং যাইবার পূর্বে চীনের পররাষ্ট্র-মন্ত্রী চৌ এন লাই তাঁহার সহিত কেন গোপনে সাক্ষাৎ করেন?

বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন। ১৯৪৭ সালের ১৫ আগস্ট স্বাধীনতা ঘোষণা হওয়ার পরেই দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনটি গভীরতর হয়ে ওঠে। ১৯৪৭ সালের ১৫ আগস্ট স্বাধীনতা ঘোষণা হওয়ার পরেই দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনটি গভীরতর হয়ে ওঠে।

(৩) ইন্ডিয়ান রাষ্ট্র:—সুতরাং ইহুদিগণ এই সুযোগের অবসর গ্রহণ করিয়া গোপনে গোপনে অস্ত্রশস্ত্র, আধুনিক বুদ্ধবিদ্যায় পারদর্শী সুশিক্ষিত সৈন্য পুত্র সন্তানসমূহকে বাহির হইতে প্যালেস্টাইনে আমদানী করিতে থাকে। ইতিমধ্যে বেশ-বিমেষে ইহুদিগণের মধ্যে Zionist-এর দল গড়িয়া উঠিল, এবং তাহারা উপযুক্ত সুযোগের পুত্রীকা করিতে থাকিল।

১৯৪৮ খৃঃ-এর মে মাসের এক রাত্রি ০-২৪ ঘটিকার বৃষ্টিপ Mandate-এর অবসান ঘটিলে তাহারা তৎক্ষণাৎ এক শাসন পরিষদ গঠন করিয়া প্যালেস্টাইন দখল-পূর্বক স্বাধীন "ইন্ডিয়ান রাষ্ট্র প্রতিষ্ঠা" ঘোষণা করিল। ইহাতে পুত্রবধী বৃন্দমান রাষ্ট্রগণ সন্নিহিতভাবে গাড়ে গাত লক্ষ সৈন্য লইয়া নতুন রাজ্য সরকারকে অবরোধ করিলেন। কিন্তু স্বাধীনতা দ্বাৰে বৃহৎপুত্রিত্ব সুশিক্ষিত আড়াই লক্ষ ইহুদী সৈন্য তাহাদিগকে বৃহৎ পরাভূত করিয়া বহু ঈপ্সিত স্বাধীন ইন্ডিয়ান রাজ্যের ভিত্তি সুপুত্রিত্বিত্ত করিয়াছিল।

(৪) "ভেল আভিত"—এ স্বাধীনতা স্থাপন করিয়া ৬২ বৎসর বয়সে বেনগুরিয়ন সাহেব ইহার পুত্রান মন্বয় গ্রহণ করিলেন।

এ রাজ্যের অর্ধেকাংশ অসুখের পুত্র ককর, কণ্টকমর মরুভূমি। উত্তরাংশে জুড়িয়ায় পার্শ্বতা অকমে গুণে বৃষ্টি না হইলেও নীতে বেশ বৃষ্টি হয়, এইজন্য এই অংশে বর্ষেট ফল ও বাগ্য শস্য জন্মায় ও পশুপালন হয়। কিন্তু তিনি ইহা বেশ স্পষ্টভাবে বুঝিতে পারিলেন যে, জন্মবর্ধমান লোক-সংখ্যার বাসাসংস্থানে ইহা পর্যাপ্ত নহে।

সুতরাং তিনি জনানিয়রগণের দ্বারা এ সমস্যা সমাধানের বিষয় চিন্তা না করিয়া উদর বন্ধর বৃকে শস্য ফলাইয়া সে অভাব পূরণ করিতে বন্দন করিলেন।

তাঁহার এ গড়পক্ষে বৃদ্ধাঙ্কব ও অপরেরা অবান্তর, অসুখ ও বাতুলের উচ্চত বেয়াল বলিয়া হাসিয়া উড়াইয়া দিলেন। তিনি ইহাতে অতিশয় বিরক্ত হইলেন এবং বুঝিলেন যে, আরাবগণের, সুবিলাসী ও শূন্যবিশ্ব পুরাতন অধিবাসীগণের দ্বারা এ কার্য সম্ভব হইবে না। সুতরাং তিনি বেশ-বেশে ইহুদি

দিয়া ৬৭ বৎসর বয়সে বন্ধ পুত্রিকের কার্য বাছিয়া লইলেন। তাই বেশমাতৃকার পুত্রিত্ব মুগ্ধতা উচ্চমনা পুত্রিক বেনগুরিয়নের অধিনায়কত্বে গ্যালিলিয় মরুপুত্রের পুত্র হইতে শস্য ও কণ্টক হইতে ক্রাফাল লাভ পাছ মাত্ চারি বৎসরের চেষ্টায় সম্ভব হইয়াছে।

(৬) গ্যালিলিয়ান পাহাড়ের উপর হইতে বৃষ্টিপাত করিলে জর্ডন নদীর অপর পারে সিরিয়ান সীমান্ত রক্ষণ কর্তৃক পরিক্রমিত 'বাসান'-এর চালু ভূমি, ৫ মাইল উত্তরে যথায় একদা যোত্তমা রাজ্যকে পরাজিত করিয়াছিলেন, সেই বেরোবের শুভ বারি রাশি সমুচ্ছলন হ্যাছোর, ৭ মাইল দক্ষিণে যথায় একদা বীতবৃষ্টি শিষ্যগণকে বন্দ কণা শুনাইতেন, সেই কে-পারনয়াম, ইহা মধ্যবর্তী অব্যবহিত ভূমাংশে যেখানে চারি বৎসর পূর্বেরও পুত্র কণ্টকমর জনশূন্য মরু পুত্র পড়িয়া ছিল, তথায় আজ জলপূর্ণ একটি জনপদ গড়িয়া উঠিয়াছে। তাহার চতুর্দিকে ক্রাফালের বাগান, পুশোদ্যান, পাইপ বাহিত জলে সিকিত শস্যক্ষেত্র ও শাকসবজীর বাগান, মেঘশালা, গোশালা, হাস-মুরগী পালনের ক্ষেত্র। ট্রাক্টর সাহায্যে কথিত চালুভূমি এতদ্ব্যতীত বৈদ্যুতিক আলো, কৃত্রিম মনুষ্য হুট জলাশয় তাহার শোভাবর্ধন করিতেছে। স্থানটির নাম 'কাফর-হানানী'। এখানে মরুর বৃক হইতে পুত্র, ককর, কণ্টক অপসারিত করিয়া ১৫০ জন কর্মী ব্যতিত স্থাপন করিয়া ছিলেন।

সর্বপুত্রনে জীবনধারণের নিমিত্ত অত্যাবশ্যকীয় গৃহপালিত পশুগণ তৎপরে জাতির ভবিষ্যৎ-এর আশা শিতগণ-এর নিমিত্ত স্বামী গৃহসমূহ দ্বিমিত হইয়াছিল। পুত্রবয়স্কগণ, পুইউডের বেড়াবিশিষ্ট কুটির ক্যাম্পবাট বিছাইয়া শয়ন করেন। সকলেই সুবৃষ্টির পুত্রিত্ব মুক্তপদীন Zionist। এখানকার শাসন ও সমাজব্যবস্থা অভিনব। Zionism ও British Social Democracyর সংশ্লিষ্ট উদ্ভূত অপরূপ ব্যবস্থা। সমাজে কোন শ্রেণী বিভাগ বা উচ্চ-নীচ ভেদাভেদ নাই। গৃহের অধিবাসীরাই সমস্ত সম্পত্তির মালিক, অথচ নিজের সম্পত্তি বলিতে কাহারও কিছুই নাই।

হয়ত একটি ছোট রেডিও সেট বা একটি টি-এর কেচলী অথবা দু'একখানি গানের পুস্তক, ইহা ব্যতীত ব্যক্তিগত সম্পত্তি বলিতে কাহারও কিছু নাই।  
সাধারণ কর্তৃক নির্বাচিত পুত্রিনিধি-

The address of this work is available in the  
**নেতাজী-তদন্ত চানে হডক**

গত ৫ই অক্টোবর, ১৯৫৫ হিন্দুস্তান টায়গার্ডে, আকর্ষণীয় পত্রিকার এবং দৈনিক বহুসংখ্যক "নেতাজী" শীর্ষক এক সংবাদ এবং পিকিং-এ ১৯৫২ সালের ২রা মে পৃথীত আন্তর্জাতিক ট্রেড ইউনিয়ন কংগ্রেসে যোগদানকারী মঙ্গোলীয় এবং অস্ট্রেলীয় পুতিনিয়িগণের এক আলোকচিত্র প্রকাশিত হয়। কলিকাতার সাংবাদিকগণের নিকট এক বিবৃতিতে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের ভূতপূর্ব অ্যাগ্টি করাপশান অফিসার, 'নেতাজী রহস্য সন্ধান'র লেখক শীমন্ত সৌরীজমোহন গোস্বামী পূর্বাণ করেন যে, উক্ত চিত্রে পুতিনিয়িগণ, বাম দিক হইতে তৃতীয় ব্যক্তিই মঙ্গোলীয় পুতিনিয়িগণের জ্ঞানকণে নেতাজী। সংবাদটি প্রকাশের পর মঙ্গোলীয় চক্রল হইয়া উঠেন এবং সত্য তথ্য বিচারিত করিবার জন্য কোনও কোনও সংবাদপত্র ভারত সরকারের উপর চাপ দেন। অবশ্য এই সংবাদ প্রকাশের দুইদিন পূর্বে শীমন্ত শীলতন্ত যাত্রী (বর্তমানে কংগ্রেসের এ আই সি গির সভ্য) পাঠনা হইতে গত ৩রা অক্টোবর এক বিবৃতিতে বলেন যে, মে-হবিষর রহমান নেতাজীর অগ্নিচক্র হইয়া যাত্রার সংবাদ পূর্বে প্রকাশ করিয়াছিলেন তিনিই দুই বৎসর পূর্বে পাকিস্তানে বলেন যে, নেতাজীর বিমান দুর্ঘটনাও হয় নাই এবং তিনি মারাও যান নাই। এই সংবাদটি পাকিস্তান 'সিভিল এণ্ড মিলিটারি গেজেট' এবং অন্যান্য পাকিস্তানী সংবাদপত্রে প্রকাশিত হইয়াছিল। শীমন্ত পুস্তকতঃ বলেন যে, রাজ্য বিধান সভার সদস্য, নেতাজীর অন্যতম বিশ্বস্ত অনুচর শ্রী ইউ এম খেবর, ১৯৫৩ বঙ্গ মহাশয়ের নির্দেশে চীন যাইয়া নেতাজীর সহিত সাক্ষাৎ করেন। তিনি তখন সিং-ইয়াং-এ ছিলেন।

সংবাদগুলি প্রকাশে জনসাধারণের বিশ্वास পুনরায় ফিরিয়া আসে। ভারত সরকার গণদাবীর চাপে বেসরকারী তদন্ত কমিশন গঠিত হইবার কথা ঘোষণা করেন। দিল্লী হইতে শাহ নওয়াজ চুটিয়া আসেন কলিকাতার এই গুপ্ত সংবাদ পরিবেশন করিতে। নেতাজীর পরিবারের কাহাকেও নইলে জনগণ নশ্ট হইবে। অতএব স্থির হইল যে, নেতাজীর মৃত্যু শীমন্ত হরেশচন্দ্র বঙ্গ মহাশয়কে কামশনের অস্ত্রভুক্ত করা হইবে। কিন্তু গত ৪ঠা ডিসেম্বর কলিকাতার সংবাদপত্রে প্রকাশ হইয়াছে যে, ভারত সরকার, বেসরকারী নহে, সরকারী তদন্তের ব্যবস্থা করিতেছেন। উহার জন্য যে তিনঘনের

কমিশন গঠন করা হইয়াছে, তাহার নেতৃত্ব করিবেন শ্রীমুক্ত শাহ নওয়াজ। অপর দুইজন সভ্য হইবেন শ্রীমুক্ত হরেশচন্দ্র বঙ্গ এবং পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের মনোনীত একজন পুতিনিয়ি। বহু-বিষোধিত, জনগণের বিপুলভাষন, বেসরকারী তদন্ত কমিশন গঠনের আশা স্বপ্নের মত মিলাইয়া গেল। সরকারী কমিশনটি গণদাবীর মিতাইতে পারিবে কিনা, সে বিষয়ে যথেষ্ট সন্দেহের অবকাশ আছে। একমাত্র শাহ নওয়াজই নেতাজী সম্পর্কে বরাবর রাখেন। কিন্তু তিনিও বর্তমানে কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের উচ্চপদস্থ কর্মচারী। সুতরাং তাহার দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী যে কর্তার

**ত্রিাশিবপ্রদান নাগ**

ইচ্ছা যারা পূজাবিত হইবে না, এমন কথা বলা বার না। ইনি ১৯৫২ সাল পর্যন্ত নেতাজী জীবিত আছেন বলিয়া স্বীকার করিয়াছেন, একাধিক বক্তৃতায়। ইনিই তাহার পর অজ্ঞাত কারণে তাহার মৃত্যু-সংবাদ প্রচারে সহায়তা করিতেছেন। সুতরাং এইরূপ কমিশনের কোনও মূল্য আছে বলিয়া আশ্রয় মনে করি না। ইহাও আমরা বিশ্वास করি না যে, দরিদ্র ভারতীয় জনগণের অঙ্গস্বার্থব্যয় করিয়া আপানে তদন্ত করিতে গেলে কাব্যগিদ্ধি হইবে। যে জাপানে এই বৎসর আগষ্ট এবং সেপ্টেম্বর মাসে ঘটা করিয়া দুইবার নেতাজীর মৃত্যুবারিকী পালন করা হইয়াছে এবং শ্রীনেহরুর লোকসভার পদত বিবরণী অনুসারে, বাহাতে জাপ সরকার বিশ হাজার ইরেন দিয়া সাহায্য করিয়াছেন;—যে জাপানে এখনও আমেরিকার দোর্দণ্ড পুতাপ, সে দেশের সরকার কতখানি সক্রিয় সহযোগিতা করিবেন, কতখানি সত্যসঙ্ঘিন্যার পরিচয় দিবেন, তাহাই জিজ্ঞাস্য।

নেতাজীর মৃত্যুসংবাদ প্রচারে লাভ কাহার? এই পুণ্ড জনমন আলোড়িত করিয়াছে এবং এখনও করিতেছে। লাভ নিশ্চয়ই কাশিরও আছে, তাহা না হইলে বার বার ফলাও করিয়া তাহা প্রচারের উদ্দেশ্য কি? কেনই বা নেতাজী মারা গিয়াছেন, ইহা পূর্বেই ধরিয়া লইয়া তদন্ত হয়? অম্লার-রিপোর্ট কি এইভাবেই হচিত হয় নাই? কেনই বা ভারতের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের গাভীর নাম উচ্চারিত হয় না? নেতাজীর জন্ম দিবসে সর্বভারতীয় ছুটির বিবস ঘোষিত হয় না কেন? স্বাধীনতা-সংগ্রামের নব্য ঐতিহাসিকগণ নেতাজীর অবদান সম্পর্কে এত

**মৃত্যুসংবাদ-১৯৫৩**

স্বপ্নহস্তই বা কেন? নেতাজীর মৃত্যু-সংবাদ প্রচারে লাভ আছে বৈকি—লাভ আছে ইংরাজ আন্দোলকার, লাভ আছে ভারতীয় পুতিনিয়িগণ। অ্যান্ডো-আনেরিকা জানেন যে, আগামী তৃতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধে তাহার নেতাজীর ভারতকে খন্দে পাইবেন না, এমন কি মিটটাল বা নিম্নলীয়ারূপে নাও পাইতে পারেন। আবার তাহার শাসনতান্ত্রিক ব্যবস্থার চাচিকিতে সন্দেহ, তাহার শক্তিবান নেতার আবির্ভাবে মাতৃভূমির কিরণে দক্ষ শূণ্ডালের ন্যায় বিবরে লুকাইতে বাধ্য হইবেন। সুতরাং লাভ আছে বৈকি।

তদন্তকাব্য কোথায় করিলে কার্যসিদ্ধি হইবে, তাহাই এখন বড় পুণ্ড। শ্রীমুক্ত গোস্বামী চীনে যাইয়া অনুসন্ধানের কথা বলিয়াছেন। গত ৫ই ডিসেম্বর পশ্চিমবঙ্গের ভূতপূর্ব মন্ত্রী শ্রীমুক্ত নীহারেন্দ্র দত্ত মজুমদারও বলিয়াছেন যে, নেতাজী চীনে আছেন এবং তদন্ত কমিশন কাব্যকারী করিতে হইলে বেসরকারী অভিজ্ঞ ব্যক্তি লইয়াই তাহা গঠিত হওয়া উচিত। আমাদের মতে হয়, অন্যান্য বারের ন্যায় এবারও পুতিনিয়িগণের ব্যক্তিত্ব জনসাধারণকে বিভ্রান্ত করার চেষ্টা করিতেছে। তাহাদের পুতাবে শ্রীনেহরুরও বিভ্রান্ত হইয়া অনুপযোনা কামশন গঠন কারতেছেন। ইহা জাপান যাইয়া কংগ্রেসদান অনুষ্ঠান করিয়া, মিথ্যা মুক্তত্বের আমদানী করিয়া পূর্বাণ করার চেষ্টা করিবেন যে, নেতাজী নিঃশব্দেই মারা গিয়াছেন। তাহা হইলেই লাভ হইবে চোরাকারবারী এবং সনাতনোচিত-বৈধ পুতিনিয়িগণের পক্ষে। তাহাদের পক্ষে ঘোষণা করিয়া যাইতেছে। অলটারনেটিভ লিটারেচার বা নিকল্প নেতৃত্ব আছে (৮ম পৃষ্ঠার ১২ কবনে ৪৪৮)

(১)

বৃত্তিবে প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হতে পারেন; আর্থিক ক্ষেত্রে ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি, শারীরিক উৎপাত ও ভৃত্যাদিজনিত অশান্তির লক্ষণ দেখা যায়। রাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রে সামেন্দ্র্য বাড়বে। শত্রুর উৎপাত কিছু ক্রমে হতে পারে। দাম্পত্য ক্ষেত্রে সন্তান বৃদ্ধি পাবে। হেলেনমেঘেরের কারো শারীরিক অসুস্থতা চিন্তাকুল করতে পারে। মনুলগ্নে জন্ম হ'লে কাজের চাপ বাড়বে; নতুন কোন ব্যাপারে উদ্দীপনা বৃদ্ধি ও মনো-মোহের সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে; আর্থিক ক্ষেত্রে আকস্মিক ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি ও শারীরিক দুর্ঘটনাটি ঘাবে মাঝে বিবৃত করবে।

মকর:--কোন কাজে ব্যাঘাত পড়বে এবং চুক্তির কাজ বিলম্বিত হতে পারে। এ সম্ভায়ে চাকাকড়ি আদায়ের ব্যাপারে কিম্বা ন্যায়্য পূর্ণাঙ্গতে কিছু গোলযোগ দেখা দিতে পারে। ঠাণ্ডা বেগে ব্যাধা-বেদনা ও বায়ুর উপদ্রব বাড়তে পারে। গুরুজনদের কারো পীড়াদি গুহট ঘটতে পারে। চাকুরী ক্ষেত্রে নিজের পুণ্ডাব-পুণ্ডিপত্তি বাড়লেও শত্রুতা বিবৃত করবে; দাম্পত্য ক্ষেত্রে মনোমালিন্যের বা তুল বুঝাবুঝির কারণ ঘটতে পারে। মকর লগ্নে জন্ম হলে নতুন পরিচিতি ও বন্ধুর সংখ্যা বাড়বে; কর্মক্ষেত্রে কারো সঙ্গে অপূতিকর ঝগড়া-বিবাদ ঘটতে পারে; অর্থাগনের ব্যাপারে মশা দেখা দেবে।

কৃত্ত:--প্ৰোফেশনে কিম্বা ব্যবসায়ের ক্ষেত্রে অসুস্থতা, সামাজিক সম্পর্কের পূসার ও বিশিষ্ট বন্ধু লাভের সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে; গান-নৃত্য কিম্বা জলিত শিল্পাদির ব্যাপারে সুনাম ঘটবার সম্ভাবনা। প্ৰেমপূর্ণিত্যের ব্যাপারে বিশেষ সফলতা ঘটবে এবং পূর্ব পরিচিতির মধ্যে ধারা মেকী তাঁরা ধরা পড়বে। পারি-বারিক ক্ষেত্রেও সন্তান বৃদ্ধি পাবে; স্বাস্থ্য বিশেষ ভাল মাঝে না। এ সম্ভায়ে ঘুরাঘুরি একটু বেড়ে যাবে। কৃত্তলগ্নে জন্ম হলে ব্যবসায়ের আয় বৃদ্ধি, সামাজিক পুণ্ডিতা ও পুণ্ডিত্যের সম্পর্ক বাড়বে। কর্মক্ষেত্রে উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধ হতে পারে।

মীন:--এ সম্ভায়ে আর্থিক ক্ষেত্রে সুফল পাবেন; কিছু সফলও হতে পারে। সুনাম-সুখ্যাতিতে কর্মক্ষেত্রে শত্রুতাও আপনাকে আপ্যায়িত করতে পারে। কিন্তু কর্মব্যস্ততা ও ছুটাছুটি একটু বেড়ে যাবে। কোন বিশিষ্ট পুণ্ডিতান অথবা বিশিষ্ট বাজির অর্থাচিত অনুগৃহ বা পুণ্ডা পাবেন। পরিশ্রমিক ক্ষেত্রে মাক লক্ষণ; ঠাণ্ডা লাগার পরীর একটু ধারণ হতে পারে। অবিবাহিতের বিবাহের সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। মীনলগ্নে জন্ম হলে সকল ব্যাপারেই স্বাধীনতা, মানসিক আতঙ্ক এবং আর্থিক ব্যাপারে অনিশ্চিত ভাব বাকুল করে তুলতে পারে। মানস্য বোকদমা সম্বন্ধে সতর্ক থাকি দরকার।

পর্যায়; (২) তিন বৎসর পর কতকটা; (৩) মাসিবি সঙ্কল; (৪) উভয় বেগই রয়েছে (৫) প্রায়নিক কিম্বা বনিজ ভ্রব্যাগি; (৬) চাকুরীর চেষ্টা করতে পারেন; (৭) প্রনি ও রাহ; (৮) তিন বৎসর; (৯) সুব সাবধানে; (১০) কতকটা সম্ভাবনা আছে; (১১) পরে পরিবর্তন; (১২) একপ সম্ভাবনা এখন রয়েছে; (১৩) সম্পূর্ণভাবে নয়; (১৪) একটু সাবধানে বিশেষ বিবেচনা করে করবেন; (১৫) নিজের বিবেচনা অনুযায়ী চলবেন। শ্রীবিহেরপুরী দেবী (ঠাকুরপাড়া, কালনা)—পঁচিশের মধ্যে সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। শ্রীমতা ফমা মণ্ডল (দক্ষিণ ব্যাটরা, হাজড়া)—পরীর ধারণা যেতে পারে। শ্রীমৎসেন্দ্রনাথ রাহ (কান্দোনোড়া)—এ সম্বন্ধে কোন উপদেশ দেওয়া রীতিবদ্ধ। শ্রীবিভূতিচরণ গুহ (শালিখা, লোকো কালনী)—সম্ভাবনা আছে। শ্রীভবানীপুসাদ বোদক (কলুপাড়া লেন, শালিখা)—নয় মাস। শ্রীবিহেশ্বর ব্যানার্জী (সিধগোড়া, ভাষসেনপূর)—দেবী বা ব্যাধা আছে। শ্রীঅমলেশ্বর সরকার (অনুপূণা ডাওয়ার, বড়পূর)—(১) হবেন না; (২) ডাল; (৩) পারা উচিত; (৪) ব্যাধা কিছু থাকলেও এটা করতে হবে; (৫) হবে; (৬) চক্ষুকচ কিম্বা মুনটোন ধারণ করতে

**প্রশ্নোত্তর বিভাগে**

এই পৃষ্ঠার পূর্বাধিত 'কপন' সহ একখানি 'কপনে' একটির বেশী পুণ্ড ক ভিতর অথবা পোইকাতে মাটির পামাইলে জাটা দিয়া জড়িয়া দিবেন। পুণ্ডোম জিখিবেন। ধারাবাহিকভাবে তারিখ অনু-উত্তরের জন্য তাগাদা কবিবেন না। পুণ্ডের সঙ্গে পুণ্ডকস্তার জন্মকণ্ডনী বা রা (ষ্টাণ্ড কিম্বা স্থানীয়) অথবা বর্তমান পামাইবেন। পুণ্ডের সঙ্গে এই পৃষ্ঠার পুণ্ড হইবে না। বাজিরতভাবে কোন পুণ্ডের পামাইবার ঠিকানা:—"রাশিচক্র বিভাগ", কলিকাতা-১২।

নাম: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ঠিকানা: \_\_\_\_\_  
 পো: \_\_\_\_\_

বেদনা কষ্ট দিতে পারে। ব্যবসায় আর বাড়বে; সম্ভাব্য ক্ষেত্রে রাজনৈতিক ব্যাপারে পুণ্ডাব বাড়বে। বৃহ লগ্নে জন্ম হলে মর্গ্যাদা বাড়ার মত কোন ব্যাপার ঘটবে; পদোন্নতি, আর্থিক লাভ ও ভ্রমণের সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। বৃশ্চিক কিম্বা কৌটপতজাদি থেকে সাবধান।

মিথুন:--কর্মক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ কোন সুফল দেখা দেবে; বেকারের পক্ষে অর্থাগনের সুযোগ সম্ভাবনা। কোন পদমুখ বা বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তি হতে উপকার হবে। প্ৰেমপূর্ণিত্যের ব্যাপারে মানসিক অস্থিরতা বাড়বে; বোঁকের মাধার বিবাহাদিরও সম্ভাবনা আছে। বিদেশে শিক্ষার্থী বা বিদেশ ভ্রমণে টক্করদের মাগনে বেশ সুযোগ সূত্র দেখা দিতে পারে; গুরু-জনের সঙ্গে মতামতের মতামতের সম্ভাবনা। উদর সংক্রান্ত কোন রোগ থাকলে সাবধান থাকবেন। মিথুন লগ্নে জন্ম হলে কথা কাটাকাটি থেকে শত্রুতা ঘটতে পারে; দাম্পত্য ক্ষেত্রে স্বামী কিম্বা স্ত্রীর স্বাস্থ্য চিন্তা-কুল করবে; আর্থিক চিন্তাচিন্তা চলবে।

কর্কট:--সামাজিক ক্ষেত্রে কিম্বা বন্ধ-মহলে পুণ্ডাব বাড়বে; বৈয়হিক ব্যাপার কিছু বিবৃত করতে পারে; বয়স্ক পুণ্ড-কন্যাদের জন্য কোনরূপ পুণ্ডিত্য ভোগের লক্ষণ দেখা যায়। কর্মক্ষেত্রে নিজের উদ্দেশ্য কার্যাকরী হবার সম্ভাবনা। রাজনৈতিক ব্যাপারে ঠামেলা দেখা দেবে। জীলোকের পক্ষে স্বামীর জন্য পুণ্ডিত্যভোগের লক্ষণ আছে; অথচ স্বামীর জন্য সর্ববোধের কারণ ঘটতে পারে। প্ৰেমপূর্ণিত্যের ব্যাপারে মনোমালিন্যের ব্যাপার ঘটতে পারে। কর্কট লগ্নে জন্ম হলে যে কোন কারণে মানসিক আকুলতা এবং বয়স্ক লোকের পক্ষে অধার মনোভাব পুণ্ড হলে দেখা দিতে পারে; আর্থিক ক্ষেত্রে ভুললক্ষণ দেখা যায়।

(2)

To general Shah Noaz  
Chairman of the Netaji Enquiry  
Committee  
New Delhi

Sir, A cutting <sup>in three sheets</sup> from the daily Basemati a Bengali newspaper published from the Basemati office 166 Bowbazar Street Calcutta containing an article named শিবাব্রহ্মের মৃত্যু written by Shiba Brahm Nag whose address may be had from Sri Tarunath Roy, manager of the Basemati is sent here with in 3 sheets to facilitate your enquiry. There are many matters of reference in the article those matters may kindly be <sup>in</sup> enquired to come to a true and final conclusion. There is a book written by Soumen Goswami named শিবাব্রহ্মের মৃত্যু priced Rs/- available at the Basemati office. If necessary this book may be secured from the Basemati office.

Public Voice

Another report is published in the daily Anandabazar Patrika to say that Mr. Thakur said that শিবাব্রহ্মের মৃত্যু had told that there had been no plane crash nor Netaji died in the air crash.

P.S. This cutting is sent in pursuance of report in the Statesman & Daily English newspaper, which says that you have asked public to help you any information in regard to the enquiry.   
Public Voice of the Indian



“চারি জন উচ্চপদস্থ সেনাপতি”

পদোন্নতি” ১৯৫৮

হংকং, ১০ই নভেম্বর :—অদ্য পিকিং  
রেডিওর এক সংবাদে পুরাণ, চীন সরকার  
চারিজন উচ্চপদস্থ সেনাপতির পদোন্নতি  
বিধান করিয়াছেন। উহাদের মধ্যে অন্যতম  
হইতেছেন—বিখ্যাত, পুস্তক ফিল্ড কম্যান্ডার,  
“একচক্” জে: লিউ পোচেং।

“জে: লিউ পোচেং, যিনি দ্বিতীয় ফিল্ড  
আর্মির সেনাধ্যক্ষরূপে সৈন্য পরিচালনা-  
কৌশলে বিশেষ ধ্যাতি অর্জন করিয়াছিলেন,  
তাঁহাকে সামরিক শিক্ষার ইন্সপেক্টর জেনারেল  
নিযুক্ত করা হইয়াছে। সম্প্রতি সংগঠিত  
আত্মীয় দেশবন্ধু পরিষদের ১৫ জন ডাইস-  
চেয়ারম্যানেরও তিনি অন্যতম।”

উপরিউক্ত সূত্রগুলি ক্রিশন ব্যবহার  
করিলে সিদ্ধি নিশ্চিত। আপানে যাইবা যে  
কোনও লাভ হইবে না, তাহা পূর্বেই  
ঝালিয়াছি। নেতাজী যে মারা যান নাই,  
শ্রীদেবনাথ দাস কল্পক জাপানীহের দ্বারা  
নেতাজী হত্যার অভিযোগ যে সঠিক হইয়া,  
তাহা বঙ্গবর্তীর কল্পনাধ্যক্ষ শ্রীযুক্ত ভাবানাথ  
দাস মহাশয় ১১ই জুলাই, ১৯৫৪-এর দৈনিক  
বঙ্গবর্তীতে “নেতাজী সম্বন্ধে অপপ্রচার বন্ধ  
কর” শীর্ষক এক পৃথক্ অকাটা যুক্তি পূর্ণন  
করিয়া পত্রাণ করিয়াছেন। স্মৃতবাং জনগণকে  
পুনরায় বিভ্রান্ত করিয়া রাজনৈতিক সুবিধা  
লাভের যদি ইচ্ছা না থাকে, তাহা হইলে  
সত্য উদঘাটন করিবার জন্য নির্মুক্ত মন  
লইয়াই ভারত সরকারের অগ্ৰসর হওয়া  
করুক। অবশ্য একথাও দেশবাসীকে স্মরণ  
রাখতে বালি যে, নেতাজী যখনই পুরোজ্ঞান  
বুঝিবেন, তখনই ভারতে আসিবেন। তাঁহার  
পথরোধের ক্ষমতা কোনও পুতিজ্ঞানবীর  
শ্রীকর নাই।

(৫)

র দ্বায়, দুপতি,  
টাডি, মধু দে,  
। পুত্ৰি ।

স : নিনতাই ভট্টাচার্য  
পরিচালনা

চক্রবর্তী

কমল দাসগুপ্ত

পরিবেশক

দা চিত্র

মতলা ষ্টাট, কলি ।

বষ্টকর এর নাট্য-। বস্ম  
আলোচনার বস্তু !!



উত্তরা ০

পূর্ববর্ষী ০০

উজ্জ্বলায় ০

ভিন্ন আয়গাতেই—

২, ৫।।, ৯টায়।

—৫০০ টিকিট শো'র ১ ঘণ্টা আগে  
। (বেহানা) — শ্যামাশ্রী — মাঝাপুরা  
— নেত্র — মীনা — শ্রীলক্ষ্মী  
আরামপুর টকাজ — স্বপ্না (চন্দননগর)

214  
A. B. B.

ceased ..  
be under the new dispensation. That  
is all the more regrettable, but I do  
trust, in my unflinching faith in the  
goodness and honesty of men, that my  
letter giving this 'little' informa-  
tion will be 'acknowledged'.

What I did not like about the  
ways of the Newspapers (or Of The Co-  
mmittee, was it?) is that they comple-  
tely blacked out news about this "In-  
quiry" from <sup>where</sup> ~~the~~ Habibur Rehman was to  
depose before the "Committee".

Mr. Thevar had said certain thi-  
ngs, ~~and~~ (Hindusthan Std., Cal of 5/4)  
and on the 7th it appeared that Netaji  
was ~~never~~ 'declared a War Criminal'.

But why all news was blacked out?

Asking for 'explanations' from  
'high-placed' Govt. 'Officials' is  
supposed to be sacrilegious "~~in~~" in  
"Communist Countries". Should that be  
so even in honest "Democracies"?

An Old Man Wants An Answer. -  
Would that be forthcoming?

Sincerely with Best regards

( S.N. Batabyal )

His Home Address: P.O. SUPAUL  
Dst. Bhagalpur (BIHAR).

sti  
d b  
cea

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये



The Secretary, Netaji Enquiry Committee

C/o.- The Ministry of External Affairs,  
NEW DELHI.

← दूसरा मोड़ →

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :-

यहाँ काट कर फोड़िये →



→

2714  
Under Certificate of Posting.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

The 10th April, 1956.

To:  
The Secretary,  
Netaji Enquiry-Committee,  
Care, The Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir;

In pursuance of your notification appearing in the Newspapers (vide Hindusthan Standard, Cal., dated 7.4.56), I have to inform you that in the 'Searchlight' of Patna (Bihar) dated 24.8.50 (Dak Edition), a statement was published of Sri P. D. Seal, who was then writing the life of Netaji, and it was stated therein that Netaji was living in <sup>Ulan</sup> ~~Man~~ Batan Monastery' in Outer Mongolia as an Ascetic, having no ~~interest~~ desire to take part in politics or the like.

I believe this information is not exactly so to you, for it is public knowledge, and the more so, considering that the Chairman of the Committee is one who was once the trusted lieutenant of Netaji, himself.

do  
But strange things happen in this world of ours, which I have seen and watched for over eighty (80) years, and therefore I am posting this letter under a Certificate (of "Posting" - which was, and should be a "guarantee" of receipt by the addressee, but which, alas - it has ceased

Acknowledged

(229)

D. 1833-155-1758

(215)

Account  
15/4

From:- Sri. Balaram Chatterjee,  
C/O. The Hony. Secretary,  
D. B. I. T. A. Welfare Cinema  
Scheme,  
Gangutia Tea Estate, P.O. KALCHINI,  
Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

10th April, 1956.

To The Secretary,  
Netaji Enquiry Commission,  
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs,  
Govt. Of India,  
New-Delhi.

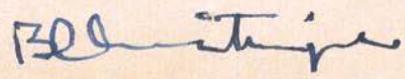
Sir,

I know certain very important infor-  
mations regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose  
which I would like to state before the  
commission,

Kindly do the needful and oblige.

16/4/56  
M/Y

Yours faithfully,



(B.Chatterjee)

may be asked to send us the  
information in writing before  
they called up for

14.4.

230

216

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No.

dt. regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and wish to assure you that the facts stated by you are receiving the earnest attention of the Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Yours sincerely,

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

12/4/56.

Shri

*Approved*  
*[Signature]*  
12.4.

- 1) Shri S. Ahsan, 8/1, Dacres Lane, Calcutta-1.
- 2) Shri Nanak Chand, (The ex-Chairman, Indian Independence League, Shanghai), Kasimiri Bazar, Jandiala Guru, District Amritsar.
- 3) Shri N.N. Batabyal, P.O. Supaul, Dist. Bhagalpur, Bihar.
- 4) *The fourth letter does not appear to have any name and address of sender.*

2311 217

EXPRESS TELEGRAM.

DR. RADHABINOD PAL  
1101 NALINIRANJAN AVENUE  
NEW ALIPORE  
CALCUTTA-33

1224-FAA MANY THANKS YOUR LETTER 14TH APRIL STOP  
COMMITTEE WOULD BE GLAD MEET YOU AT YOUR HOUSE 19TH  
APRIL THREE P.M. IF SUITABLE TO YOU STOP KINDLY CONFIRM.

CHAIRMAN NETAJI ENQUIRY  
COMMITTEE. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS.

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED

*Sm*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)  
Chairman, Netaji  
Enquiry Committee.  
14-4-1956.

*Please issue  
to day.  
Rel  
14/4/56*

*Issued tel  
14/4*



233

218

PHONE : ALIPORE 4106.  
P101, NALINI RANJAN AVENUE  
NEW ALIPORE (BLOCK F)  
CALCUTTA-33.  
12th April, 1956.

Dear Mr. Khan,

I am thankful for your D.O. P.S. / N dated the 10th instant.  
56

I would have been glad if my views on the enquiry regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose would have been of any service to the Enquiry Committee. But I regret very much I shall not be in India during the period mentioned in your letter. I am leaving India on the 20th April for Geneva to attend the Seventh Session of the International Law Commission scheduled to commence on the 23rd April. I am sorry I could not avail of this opportunity thus offered to me by you of meeting myself and the other members of the Committee on this occasion.

Yours sincerely,

*Radhabinod Pal*  
(Radhabinod Pal)

Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi.

NET for  
12.4.56

Dharmamata,

The contents of this letter show that the writer is not of very sound mind. His statements "How he has been dead, why he is dead and I know where he is" confirm my above opinion. So, I do not think, he should be spanned.

S. C. Dora  
4.56

I agree  
for  
14.4.56

I beg to state that I want to bring your attention that I am India's astrologer. I belong to the Orissa state. I am working at Kharppur for 16 years. I know whereabouts of Subhash Chandra Bose. How he has been dead, why he dead and I know where he is now. I know all these things about him. He born in 1943 in Malhiyas house. I send two registered covers to <sup>Krishna</sup> Danacharan the private Minister of Orissa on 42 adus but I not yet received any reply from him.

This thing is known to many that I have registered two covers. Mahatma is already dead and he is know born in Kharppur. on 1951. I know where Kasturi took his birth. If you kindly come here then I am sure to show those two and even know their faces were maching with the dead. In America they invent a machine which shows the soul of 7 stages of the man. I know the machine also.

1 I know how the machine is constructed.  
2 In America one glass is flying got the who left that in air and know that it flying.

4 I know how the <sup>23rd</sup> hydrogen bomb is constructed.

5 I know how to change copper into gold.

6 There were many things which I show you and you were astonished at the first sight.

7 I know where there were many houses look for

8 Why there were ~~the~~ so many floods being the bridges coming. I know all.

9 Many a C.I.D fellows hear then me many a times they took too many things from me.

10 They killed my mother, father and brother by some astomical means.

11 From many a days they were trying to kill me but I am also an astrologer.

12 In within a short time they were trying to kill Nehru and President Rajendra Babu.

13 I'll know the C.I.D fellows coming in contact with me that is why I am going to fear to go Delhi and even to Gurgaon.

14 Cuttack district union No 1 Dhalai Gai near about - set my house lakhs of Rupees were spending. You come here very soon, save me. If you do not help me you will loose the 5th stage. America, Japan, Germany and Russia known to me.

Melmon Dan Behela  
Sine Writer  
T. No. 7341  
Khangpur Workshop  
14. C. P.

Si Block No. 4/13.A  
Unit. 22.  
Dew settlement  
Khangpur.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman,

EXPRESS DELIVERY.

235

D.O. No. PS/56/N

22

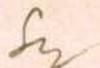
NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 11th April 1956.

Dear Sir,

It is understood that you have been in Formosa and made some enquiries regarding the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The Netaji Enquiry Committee would be very glad if you could make it convenient to appear before them and place such information as you might have with you. As the Committee would be proceeding to Calcutta about the 17th instant, it would be appreciated if you could make it convenient to appear on or about the 15th of April. Your travelling expenses by first class would be paid. Kindly reply by wire.

Yours sincerely,



(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri Harin Shah,  
Journalist,  
"Raghuvir Bhavan",  
Gondal Road,  
Rajkot (Saurashtra).

(236)

(222)

Haris Shah

Trinidad

"Kumbhari"

Behind Fardkot House

New Delhi

Visited Fouse in 1948 - He has  
photographs of Fardkot.

Saurashtra address

Raghuvar Bhatt

Gondal Road

Raykot

(Saurashtra)

returning in 2 weeks.

NEEY

SIXTIETH  
NETAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
NETAJI BHABAN

(237) (223)

General Secretary :  
SRI HEMANTA KUMAR BASU M. L. A.,



Office :  
167-3, CORNWALLIS STREET,  
CALCUTTA-6.

Sri N. Maheswaramaling Thevar M. L. A. (Madras)

Comrade Thevar,

The morning papers of Calcutta brought a sensation amidst the papers, and within a very short time no newspapers were available in the city in which your press conference report are published. Anandabazar Patrika + Jugantar placed the report in the first page under bold heading. I am personally so much glad to read it which is beyond my pen to express. Shall be pleased if you kindly let me know if you kindly inform me by return of post or cable when you are appearing before the Commission? I have every intention to go to Delhi + meet you just after I receive your reply.

Hope you will also come to Calcutta on your way back and attend the working committee meeting of our party. Pray to god for your success. More things we meet. Anxiously awaiting for your reply.

Comradely yours -

Hari Das Seal.

Please communicate at the  
above address

4.4.56.

238

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 11th April  
1956.

Dr. B.C. Paul,  
Bactro-Clinical Laboratory,  
Deshbandu Para,  
Siliguri,  
Darjeeling.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by Shri  
Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman of the  
Netaji Enquiry Committee, to  
acknowledge with thanks the  
receipt of your letter No. BCL/5/  
55/11 dt. 3-4-1956.

Yours faithfully,

(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to Chairman,

Dr. R. C. Paul

B. M. S. Reqd. PATHOLOGIST.  
REGD. NO. 7217

BACTRO-CLINICAL  
LABORATORY.  
Deshbandu Boarding  
SILIGURI, DARJEELING.

239  
223

Ref. No. BCL 5/55

Date 3.4.56

Letter may be  
acknowledged.  
NK  
104

To

Sri

Captain Sha Neogj  
President

Netaji Enquiry Committee  
New Delhi

D/Sr.

It is highly gratifying that you have been selected the President of the Netaji Enquiry Committee, which is to start soon for Japan for a very noble and national cause.

On the eve of your departure, I am sending herewith a cutting from a news paper which contains two photos - one of our Prime Minister Sri J. B. Lal Nehru and the other of "Dr. Ba U" - who is designated as President of Burma. There is very similarity of "Dr. Ba U" with Netaji.

My mind says that it is the



240

photo of Netaji, - Dr. B. C. or Basu?

I shall think myself very fortunate if the cutting comes to be of any use regarding whereabouts of Sri Netaji.

Please return it to me if it comes to be of no use for the purpose.

May Almighty God help you for the noble cause.

Yours Sincerely  
B. C. Paul

(Dr. B. C. Paul)



**Sri Nehru on way to China meets Dr. Ba U, President of Burma, when the latter entertained the Prime Minister of India.**

*L. B. C. Paul*

RETD. B. S. PATHOLOGIST

REGD. No. 21

BACTRO-CLINICAL LABORATORY

SILIGURI (DARJEELING)

**BACTRO-CLINICAL LABORATORY.**

*Dr. B. C. Paul, B.M.S., Retd., Pathologist.*

**P. O. Siliguri (Darjeeling)**

From

(228) (242)  
V. Somasundra Thevar,  
Mahilankottai village (Post)  
Pattukottai Taluk, Tanjore Dt.  
South India.

To

Shree. Sha Navaskhan,  
President, Nethaji--Death Enquiry Committee,  
Delhi.

Sir,

I submit that the Japanese surrendered before the British on 20th April, 1945. On 23rd April, 1945, Shree. Nethaji Subash Chandra Bose left Burma for Ceylon. I strongly oppose to the statement saying that he is not at Japan but deceased already. I assure and venture to say that he is still living.(alive)

5th April, 1956.

Yours faithfully,

*S. Somasundra Thevar*

5.4.56

Dated.  
Bhubaneswar  
6th April, 1956

Published from Thacker Spink & Co, Calcutta.

To  
The Chairman

Netaji enquiry committee,  
New Delhi.

243

Dear Sir,

As an ordinary countryman and an ardent admirer of Netaji of our beloved Netaji Bose I draw your kind attention over a few points as to the facts and figures with the ensuing enquiry of our beloved patriot.

So far as to the importance of the object in view from different angles I request you, excuse me sir, if, turning from our points, besides other counsels and procedures I put these views along with.

Firstly we should enquire about the facts and reality of the photographs published in various local newspapers very similar and symmetrical to Netaji Bose.

Secondly, we should take counsel from Sri S.C. Goswami author of "The mystery of Netaji unrevealed".

Thirdly, we should try to get help from of Japan, China, Singapore, Russia, and Germany for necessary evidences concerned herewith.

Fourth, we should take witnesses from :-

- ① Lt. N.B. Das of I.N.A
- ② Sri Hari Narayan Ghosal  
Hongkong  
International Hotel  
Room No- 66.

Lastly the peoples of the country will feel gratitude on you if you kindly spare no pains to collect the letters of Netaji written to the Government of Russia, China, Germany, Japan and Italy and their answers during the second world war (I.N.A. Movement) so as to add those letters in his works.

The Principal and means of this proceeding is a huge laborious task. I know, but instead of this proceed - we, this is my mere hope, none can reveal <sup>the mystery</sup> of Netaji.

We the country man are awaiting  
your success.

22

With best wishes and

regrets on your enemies,

Thanking you Sir.

Yours faithfully

~~Pr~~

A. K. Roy.

Berhampur.

पहला मोड़  
↑  
↓

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र

इस पत्र के अन्तर कुछ न रक्खिये



Sj Saha Nandas Khan (Member Genl  
Chairman Netaji Enquiry  
Committee)

M.P.

100/100  
Parliament House

New Delhi  
India

दूसरा मोड़  
← →

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :-



पत्र फाट कर फोड़िये →

दूसरा मोड़ →

(245) (230)  
Sum  
10/4/56  
MEC  
10.4.56  
GOVERNMENT DRESSING & FINISHING CENTRE  
INDUSTRIAL AREA-B,  
L U D H I A N A.  
Dated 7.4.56

To

The Neta Ji Enquiry Committee,  
C/O Ministry of External Affairs,  
NEW DELHI.

Dear Sirs,

While I was in Japan in 1954, I met General Nakamura of  
the following address:-

Nichinan Sangyo & Co. Ltd.,  
441 Sakai,  
Musashigoshi, Tokyo,  
Japan.

General Nakamura told me that he was a friend of Neta Ji  
and that Neta Ji was dead. He took me to a temple ~~where~~ near Tokyo  
where Neta Ji's ashes are being worshipped daily by a Japanese Priest.  
He was with Neta Ji in Saigon.

I hope that you will kindly get in touch with General Nakamura  
and have the necessary informations.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*B.P. Ghosh*  
(B.P. GHOSH)  
Technical Adviser,  
Government of India.

246  
SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee.

D.O. No. PS/56/N

(3)

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 9th April 1956.

Dear Shri Thevar,

Please refer to your letter of today.  
From enquiry made, it appears that Government of India  
is not aware of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose having been  
declared a "war criminal". The Committee sincerely hopes  
that you will be good enough to place such facts as you  
might have regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, before us.  
Please let us know when you can do this.

Yours sincerely,

*Su*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Shri U. Muthuremalinga Thevar,  
M.L.A.,  
Camp: 182, North Avenue,  
New Delhi.



247

232

DRAFT.

Dear Shri Thevar,

Please refer to your letter of today. From enquiry made, it appears that Government of India is not aware of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose having been declared a "war criminal". The Committee sincerely hopes that you will be good enough to place such facts as you might have regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose before us.

Yours sincerely,

Chairman, Netaji Enquiry  
Committee.

Handwritten  
9.4.48

Dr. Mukheramalinga Devar M.L.A

Madras

248

22, Nov.

New Delhi

9.4.56

To

Shri Shakti Nawaz Khan M.P

Chairman,

Netaji Enquiry Committee

Dear Sir,

When I appeared before the Committee on  
to the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, it was eventually decided  
by you, on my request, that a reference would  
be made to the Government to enquire whether  
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, was declared a  
war criminal by the Allies - If any communication  
has been received from the Government on that point,  
I may please be informed about its contents

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely

Dr. Mukheramalinga Devar

1972. 11.

9/4/56

249  
SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

D.O. No. PS/56/

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 10th April 1956.

Dear Dr. Pal,

The Netaji Enquiry Committee has begun its work in Delhi. We propose to start for the Far East in the last part of April to continue the Enquiry. We shall be passing through Calcutta and tentatively would be there between 20th and 25th of April. You were in Japan on a very important mission and have been able to gather much knowledge concerning the war years in South-East Asia. The Committee would appreciate very much if you be so good as to give them the advantage of your knowledge and views on the Enquiry regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, which is of such interest to so many of our countrymen.

A line in reply would oblige.

Yours sincerely,

*SN*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

*2e*  
Dr. Radha Binode Pal,  
P 101 Nalini Ranjan Avenue,  
New Alipore,  
Calcutta-33.

CABLE ADDRESS  
"SENSHON"  
CALCUTTA.

# G. MAJUMDAR & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SHIP PAINTERS & MARINE CONTRACTORS,  
REGULAR SERVICES TO LEADING SHIP OWNERS OF JAPAN.

PHONE : ~~250~~ 23-1011

5, DHARAMTALA STREET

Calcutta-13, 6th April, 1956

NEC

11/4/56

Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan,  
Chairman, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose,  
Enquiry Committee,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your Press Statement dated New Delhi 4th, April '56, inviting public opinion throwing light on the departure of Netaji Bose from Saigon on or about August 17th, 1945, I the undersigned Shri G. N. Majumdar beg to state the following facts in connection thereto.

That I was in Japanese Naval Transport Dept. located in Kappel Harbour base, Singapore, from middle of 1944 till the end of World War II i.e., 1945. And during this period I had personal contact with Netaji Bose on several occasions while he was living in Maya Building at Katong, Singapore. He was very kind to us.

On the night of August 16th, 1945, prior to his departure from Singapore for an unknown destination via Saigon and Taipeh, he had a prolonged discussion with the I.N.A. Officers and other Indian leaders as well as a friend of mine namely Mr. I. E. Roy who informed me about Netaji's future plan and movement.

At that time he had an intention to move to Russian held territory, some where in Far East.

On the night of August 18th, 1945, while I was on night duty in our base, we heard a Radio Broadcast from Tokyo in Japanese language, that Chandra Bose (Netaji) accompanied by other superior Japanese Army officers in the same plane crashed somewhere in Taipeh at the time of landing on his way to Manchuria (Mansuko). In this connection, I like to state that I can fluently speak and well understand the Japanese language.

Contd.....



BYAIR MAIL  
PAR AVION



Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan,  
Parliamentary Secretary,  
Union Minister for Railways &  
Transport,

From :—

G. MAJUMDAR & CO.  
5, DHARAMTALA STREET,  
CALCUTTA - 13.

NEW DELHI.

9-456  
DAN  
1-11-11

CABLE ADDRESS  
"SENSHOKU"  
CALCUTTA.

# G. MAJUMDAR & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SHIP PAINTERS & MARINE CONTRACTORS,  
REGULAR SERVICES TO LEADING SHIP OWNERS OF JAPAN.

PHONE: 62

252 23-14

5, DHARAMTALA STREET,

Calcutta-13, ..... 195

(2)

The following day morning i.e., August 19th, 1945 our Naval Daily Issue published from the Japanese Naval Head Quarters Base, Singapore, in Japanese language stated the facts of the plane crash, in which Netaji Bose, a passenger, was heavily injured along with other occupants, rushed to the Hospital.

The same Press reported there he had valuable jewelleryes with him such as diamond, gold etc.

No doubt he was taken to the Hospital for treatment but Hospital Authorities in Taipeh, did not utter or publish or make any statement about his death - which seems to be a mystery.

In fine, so far as my knowledge is concerned, Netaji Bose is not yet dead. He is still alive and more light should be thrown in the mystery of his death which seems to be ambiguous from time to time, and the Government of India will definitely do its utmost to find out the secrets.

Yours faithfully,

*G. N. Majumdar*

(G. N. Majumdar)

Frem,

Bhim Dev Sanghi,  
B.A., LL.B., Pleader,  
Chaura Rasta,  
JAIPUR.

253

~~253~~

NEC  
12/4/56

Te,

Shree Shah Nawaz M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry committee,  
Parliament House,  
NEW DELHI.

My dear Shri Shah Nawaz Ji,

Jai Hind.

I am glad to know that you are taking further steps for knowing the details of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, whereabouts. I heartily congratulate you in your mission and wish you every success.

I am also interested in Netaji's life. I think I can also be helpful to let you know one address to whom you should contact regarding the affairs who could tell you more facts about the death and life of Netaji by giving proofs and evidence. I have myself seen some correspondence made by Netaji to late Lala Shanker Lal who was once his secretary. At present all these correspondence are with the address given below, who is the daughter of late Lala Shanker Lal.

Miss Lila Bai B.A.  
d/o  
Late Lala Shanker Lal  
C/o  
Working Girls Hostel  
Near Constitution House,  
New Delhi.

I fervently hope that you will contact her definitely and acknowledge my letter with thanks.

Hoping an early reply.

Dated.2.4.1956.

Yours Sincerely,

Bhim Dev Sanghi  
(Bhim Dev Sanghi)



254  
278  
U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR, M.L.A.,  
MADURAI.

(Camp) 182, North Avenue,  
NEW DELHI.

Dated 2nd April 1956.

Dear Mr. Shah Nawaz,

I have reached Delhi on the morning of 1st April '56 in response to your invitation and I do hereby report my arrival. But to my surprise, the Committee is found to be not in a position to function on account of the reported non-arrival of one of the members of the Committee. You told me last evening, that the Committee would start functioning atleast on 2-4-56. But I have not so far received any intimation from you. I am thus not in a position to know for certain when the Committee would at all begin functioning. In view of my several engagements already committed to I have to inform you that I am unable to stay here beyond 5-4-56. I hope you could make it possible to utilise my services by that time. For further correspondence with me beyond 5-4-56, you may address to the following:-

U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, M.L.A.,  
North Masi Street,  
MADURAI P.O.  
(Madras State)

Yours sincerely,

*U. Muthuramalinga Thevar*

N.B.

I shall be sending my T.A. bill seperately.

Confidential

255

259

No. PS/56/NEC

Netaji Enquiry Committee

June 28, 1956.

Dear Shri Kaul,

Shri S.M. Goswami in his statement made before the Netaji Enquiry Committee, has claimed that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is alive. In support of his contention he has produced a picture of Trade Union Delegation and one of the persons in that picture is supposed to resemble Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. An extract from Shri Goswami's evidence is given below. It would be highly appreciated if enquiries are made through our Diplomatic Missions in China and Mangolia as to who the person standing third from the left in the picture, an enlarged copy of which is sent herewith, might be. It may please be noted that although the booklet containing the picture is claimed by Shri Goswami to have been received by him, in 1955, the picture was published in China in 1952. As the Committee has to write its report shortly, early action in the matter would be very much appreciated. You will recollect that this matter was unofficially referred to you by me previously, but apparently in the absence of photograph, you have not been able to take any action. It is understood that a copy of the same picture was produced in Parliament not long ago.

" I will now come to another very important matter. I have with me a booklet entitled 'Trade Union Delegation in China' published by the Workers' Press, Peking, China, September 1952. In that booklet, at page 4, is a picture an enlargement of which I have filed to this Committee, in the figure third from the left has a striking resemblance to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I received this booklet in 1955. I had made copies of this picture and circulated them to various persons, both in Calcutta and outside, who knew Netaji very intimately and who all endorsed my view that central figure is of Netaji. I also sent copies of this picture to the members of Parliament and many have agreed with my view that the persons third from the left has striking resemblance to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. On the 4th October, I called a Press Conference and released to the press this picture."

Yours sincerely,

(Shah Nawaz Khan)

(S. M. Khatri)

Shri T.N. Kaul, ICS,  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Encl: 1 Photograph

DRAFT.

Dear Shri Kaul,

Shri S.M. Goswami in his statement made before the Netaji Enquiry Committee, has claimed that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is alive. In support of his contention he has produced a picture of a trade union delegation and one of the persons in that picture is supposed to resemble Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. An extract from Shri Goswami's evidence is given below. It would be highly appreciated if enquiries are made through our Diplomatic Missions in China and Mangolia as to who the person standing third from the left in the picture, an enlarged copy of which is sent herewith might be. It may please be noted that although the booklet containing the picture is claimed by Shri Goswami to have been received in 1955, the picture was published in China in 1952.

As the Committee has to write its report shortly, early action in the matter would be very much appreciated. You will recollect that this matter was unofficially referred to you by me previously but apparently in the absence of photograph, you have not been able to take any action. It is understood that a copy of the same picture was produced in Parliament not long ago.

" I will now come to another very important matter. I have with me a booklet entitled ' Trade Union Delegation in China ' published by the 'workers' Press, Peking, China, September 1952. In that booklet at page 4, is a picture an enlargement of which I have filed to this Committee, in the figure third from the left has a striking resemblance to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I received this booklet in 1955. I had made copies of this picture and circulated them to various persons, both in Calcutta and outside, who knew Netaji very intimately and who all endorsed my view that central figure is of Netaji. I also sent copies of this picture to the members of Parliament and many have agreed with my view that the person third from the left has striking resemblance to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. On the 4th October I called a press conference and released to the press this picture. "

Yours sincerely,

ICS.

(25)

(244)

feel that we  
 should examine  
 Sri T. N. Kaul ~~to~~  
 on the subject of a  
 photograph produced by  
 Sri S. M. Goswami

---

9.6.50

g. S. G.  
 9.6.50

official verification  
 of the above photograph

---

258

242

Resolution on Enquiry Regarding Mysterious  
Disappearance of Netaji.

That this meeting of the Netaji Smarak Samity records its appreciation to learn that it is now in the contemplation of the Govt. of India seriously to consider the question of enquiry in the matter of mysterious disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

That in the opinion of this Samity, Netaji is acclaimed to-day in the heart of the Indian people as the foremost among the Indian patriots and his name will go down in the History of our National Struggle as the Liberator of the Mother Land. As such, this Committee considers it necessary and imperative to find the facts about his mysterious disappearance, particularly, in view of the controversy about his alleged death, ashes, etc. through proper enquiry, as a solema national duty of Free India, rather than as mere concern of his family or personal friends.

In the opinion of this meeting, therefore, the proposed enquiry should be entrusted to a suitable Fact-finding Commission consisting of such persons as may command public confidence in the context of the proposed enquiry concerning Netaji.

For effective functioning and due discharge of its responsibilities, it is likely that the commission will have to contact, amongst others, the Govts. of Japan, China, United Kingdom, United States of America, U.S.S.R. and Siam, as well as hold on-the-spot enquiry at different places in the Far East and else-where as may be found necessary. As such contacts and communications with various Governments concerned could be naturally made through the usual channels of the External Affairs of the Govt. of India and the appropriate Embassis, the Committee urges on the Govt. of India to give due recognition and necessary facilities to the Commission.

This meeting requests Maj.Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan to lend his good offices to convey the views as embodied in this resolution and in the light of the discussion held personally to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, for his personal consideration and decision of the Government of India.

This Committee, while believing that the matter of Netaji's Mysterious disappearance is a concern of the nation, nevertheless feels the association of his family would be desirable in this ~~mat~~ matter and therefore, resolves that Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, the eldest living brother of Netaji, be requested to closely associate himself with the commission and guide its activities.

Submitted to the Netaji Enquiry Commission on  
8<sup>th</sup> June, 1956.

Anubinda Bose  
8.6.56.

1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 22nd June 1956.

Dear Shri Jain,

The Netaji enquiry Committee has some evidence on record to show that a plane - a two-engined Japanese Bomber - carrying Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose crashed at Taihoku in Formosa on the 18th of August 1945. Several eye-witnesses, and other Air-field staff, have given their versions of the accident, extracts from which are enclosed herewith. On enquiry, it has been ascertained that no investigation into the cause of the accident was carried out by the Japanese authorities at that time which was immediately after the surrender of Japan. It would be very helpful to the Committee if, on the basis of the available evidence we have gathered, some expert opinion is obtained as to the causes of the and whether in a plane crash of this nature, it is possible for any plane crash. It is understood that your Directorate General deals with such matters. It would be very much appreciated if, on examination of the evidence, some opinion is made available to the Committee. I may add that the Committee is expected to submit its report to the Government very shortly.

Yours sincerely,

*Shah Nawaz Khan*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri L.C. Jain, ICS,  
Director General of Civil Aviation,  
New Delhi.

Incl:

of the  
passengers  
to survive.

260

244

SECRET.

DRAFT.

Dear Shri Jain,

The Netaji Enquiry Committee has some evidence on record to show that a plane - a two-engined Japanese Bomber, carrying Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose crashed at Taihoku in Formosa on the 18th of August 1945. Several eye-witnesses, and other Air-field staff, have given their versions of the accident, extracts from which are enclosed herewith. On enquiry, it has been ascertained that no investigation into the cause of the accident was carried out by the Japanese authorities at that time which was immediately after the surrender of Japan.

It would be very helpful to the Committee if on the basis of the available evidence we have gathered, some <sup>expert</sup> <sup>opinion</sup> indication is obtained <sup>of</sup> the causes of the plane crash. It is understood that your Directorate General deals with such matters. It would be very much appreciated if, on examination of the evidence, some <sup>opinion</sup> information is made available to the Committee. I may add that the Committee is expected to submit its report to the government very <sup>shortly</sup>.

Yours sincerely,

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

*Sw*  
22.6.

Shri L.C. Jain, ICS,  
Director General of Civil Aviation,  
New Delhi.

Enclose:

Susima

(26)

~~(24)~~

1. Haleb
2. Tabakashi
3. Kondo
4. Nonozaki
5. Arai
6. Sakai
7. OKISHI - hot faced.
8. YAMAMOTO (NARAHARA)



Summary.

From the statements tendered before the Committee by various witnesses, the following facts have emerged.

On 17th of August 1945, Netaji with 11 other passengers and members of the crew flew from Saigon in a twine-engined Army Bomber of the latest type. It was known as Sally. *It has also been referred to as K 2 Type* type 97 bomber. It belonged to the Japanese Air Division stationed in Singapore. It arrived at Saigon in the afternoon of 17th of August. It would appear that the plane was fully loaded at about 3 P.M. There were 10 Japanese on board, including one General Shidei who was proceeding to Dairen (Manchuria). At the last minute, the crew of the plane were informed that they would have to carry one additional passenger who was not a Japanese. Later, they were told that they would have to carry two additional passengers instead of one and the crew were told that the persons travelling were proceeding on a very important mission and had to go by that plane. Here it might be mentioned that the Japanese had officially surrendered to the Anglo-Americans on the 15th of August 1945. Towards the end of the war, their air-force was very badly mauled and all their aerodromes and maintenance centres had been heavily bombed. There was a scarcity of aeroplanes all round and the planes that were flying were taking a certain amount of risk. Although the Japanese had surrendered, no Occupation forces had arrived at Saigon by that time. In fact, it was approximately two weeks after the accident that the Occupation Forces reached Saigon. Netaji accompanied by Col. Rehman and other members of his staff, arrived at the aerodrome at Saigon at about 5 P.M. Other passengers had been waiting for him for about two hours. The engines of the plane were running when he arrived. On arrival, it was told to the Japanese that certain personal articles belonging to Netaji had not arrived for which they had to wait. The engines of the plane were accordingly switched off. After about half an hour, a car

263

~~247~~

carrying these articles arrived at the aerodrome. These articles were contained in two boxes. The approximate weight might have varied between 40 to 60 kilos. The plane took off normally from Saigon and arrived at Tourane after about two hours, where they spent the night. During the flight from Saigon to Tourane, the crew felt that the plane was over-loaded. They, therefore, took off all the machine-guns and ammunition and dumped them at Tourane. The maintenance of the plane was looked after by the members of the crew and other staff stationed at Tourane.

Next morning, the plane took off from Tourane at about 5-30 A.M. The next halt was to be at Taichu, an aerodrome situated in the southern part of Formosa. The take-off was quite normal and the flight from Tourane to Taichu was very smooth. The engines were running so well that it was decided not to land at Taichu but to proceed to Taihoku (Taipeh) situated in the northern part of Formosa. The weather was excellent and the engines were running very smoothly. They had plenty of gasolene. The plane landed at Taipeh at about 1 P.M. After landing, the plane taxied to a place near the main building of the aerodrome. This place is shown in one of the sketches attached to this note. The passengers alighted and went to have lunch in a tent which had been pitched nearby. The Ground Engineer in charge of Maintenance Unit at Taihoku (Taipeh) was told by General Shidei, one of the passengers, that they were in a hurry to leave Formosa and that they next stop would be at Dairen. All the petrol tanks were filled up with gasolene to the maximum capacity as the distance from Taihoku to Dairen was a long one. The engines of the plane were tested by Major Kono, a Ground Engineer Air-Force Officer, also travelling as a passenger on this plane, Major Takizawa, the Chief Pilot of the plane, and Capt. Nakamura, the Ground Engineer, in charge of Maintenance Unit

at Taihoku. While testing the engines and running at full speed, it was suspected by Major Kono and Captain Nakamura who were standing in front of the plane that the sound was not normal. Major Takizawa was seated inside the plane. He was signalled to slow down the engines and was told about the suspected difficulty <sup>defect</sup> in the engine. Some adjustments were made and engine was again tested by running it to full speed and slowing it down again in the normal fashion. It was found that there was nothing wrong with the plane. Here it might be mentioned that the occupation of Dairen by the Russian Forces was expected at any moment. After the occupation of Dairen, the Japanese plane would not be allowed to land there, or the passengers would have to face certain difficulties. They were, therefore, anxious to reach Dairen before its occupation by the Russian Forces.

After the plane had been fully inspected and refuelled, the passengers went on board and the plane taxied to one end of the runway and in the usual manner before starting the run, the engines were again tested. The plane ran down the full length of the runway <sup>its tail was lifted off the ground when it had to well</sup> and took off after running along the ground for 3/4th of the length of the runway. It was normal for bombers of this type to leave the ground after running along <sup>the tail of</sup> the ground up to half the length of the runway. The length of the runway was 890 <sup>meters</sup>. After the plane took off and left the ground, and had attained a height of approximately 150 ft. its left propeller came off with a loud bang. This bang was followed by another loud bang which emanated when the engine of the plane flew off. This unbalanced the plane. The pilot of the plane tried desperately to control the plane and landed on one engine but he was unable to do so, and the plane crashed within the boundary of the aerodrome and came to a halt after hitting stone piles which had been stacked there to fill up bomb craters. The left wing of the plane was broken. The body of the plane also broke into two. The place from where it broke off into two is shown in some of the sketches which are attached to this note. The front portion of the plane caught fire and the whole of the front <sup>was</sup> portion of the plane was completely burnt.

It is alleged that General Shidei and Major Takizawa were burnt inside the plane and could not be rescued. All the other passengers got out of the plane themselves or were rescued by others and taken to the Hospital. It is said that of the 10 persons who were taken to the hospital, 3 died later, namely, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Lt. Aoyagi, Pilot, and a Navigator.

Detailed statements given by various people are attached.

---

It has also been stated by some persons that the plane had previously been damaged, it was completely overhauled and tested for air-worthiness. It was found to be quite satisfactory before starting from Saigon.

...

A sketch plan of the plane showing seating arrangement is enclosed herewith.

5 photographs taken at the time of the plane crash round about the 18th or 19th of August 1945 are also attached herewith. Photographs Nos. I, II, & III relate to the actual plane that crashed. Photograph No. 4 is that of a box containing the dead body of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and photograph No. 5 shows Col. Habibur Rehman, one of the survivors of the plane crash four or 5 days after the actual plane crash.) These photographs may please be returned with your opinion.

Encl: as above.

Ex-Major Kenichi Sakai.

" At the time of the Japanese surrender during the last world war, I was posted as a Battalion Commander in charge Aerodrome defence, Taihoku. On 18-8-1945 at about noon time when I went to the aerodrome, I was told by Captain Nakamura that a plane had crashed on the aerodrome. I went to the site of the accident and found that the plane had been completely burnt and only the wreckage of it was still smouldering. .... . When I went to the site of the accident, I found that the left engine had been buried in the ground. The left wing of the plane had been broken and was lying away from the plane. The right wing of the plane was intact. The portion marked 1 in red pencil on sketch A had been completely burnt. So far as I remember, the tail of the plane had broken away from the plane. The plane had broken into two from the place marked 2 on the sketch. The tail portion had become separate from the main body but was lying very near the main body. There was no fire in the tail portion of the plane. I arrived from the barracks at the scene of the accident two hours after the accident had taken place. The wreckage of the plane was lying about 20 or 30 meters from the end of the runway."

Ex-Captain M. Nakamura (now M. Yamamoto).

" During the last war, I was a regular officer of the Army Air Force..... At the time when the war came to an end, I was stationed at Taihoku aerodrome in Formosa. At that time, I was the Officer-in-Charge of the Aerodrome and was also charge of the maintenance unit. I am a Ground Engineer.....  
.....

At about 1-20 P.M. Major Takizawa and Pilot Aoki got into the plane and tested it. I was standing just in front of the plane. When they started the engines, I found that one of them was defective. I raised my hand to indicate to him (Major Taki zawa) that the engine on the left side was defective. On my signal indicating that the engine was defective Major Takizawa leaned out of the plane to listen to me. I told him that the left engine was defective and should be put right. Major Takizawa slowed down the engine and told me that it was a brand new engine which had been replaced at Saigon. After slowing down the engine, he adjusted it for about 5 minutes. The engine was adjusted twice by Major Takizawa. After being adjusted, I satisfied myself that the condition of the engine was all right. Major Takizawa also agreed with me that there was then nothing wrong with the engine. Both the engines were further slowed down to enable all the passengers to get on board. From the order in which the passengers entered the plane, I could make out that the most comfortable seats were to be occupied by General Shidei, Mr. Bose and his Adjustant. I did not look inside the plane. After everybody had taken seat in the plane, the plane taxied

to one end of the runway marked C in sketch 1. Having reached point C, the engines of the plane were speeded up to the maximum speed and then slowed down. This was the normal procedure which all Japanese planes followed to test the fitness of engines. Having satisfied myself that the engines were correct, the plane was speeded up and allowed to run down the runway. The length of the runway was 890 meters. In the case of heavy bombers, normally the tail gets lifted half the way down the runway marked D in the sketch 1, but in this case, the tail was not lifted off the ground until it had run approximately 3/4th down the runway to point E marked in the sketch 1. At that time, I was standing at a point marked F on the sketch 1. This was about 30 meters away from the air strip. About 50 meters before the end of the runway, the plane took off and made a steep ascent. Immediately on taking off, the plane tilted to its left side and I saw something falling down from the plane, which I later found, was the propeller. Later when I went on the spot, I found that a whole propeller had fallen down from the plane. At the place where I was standing, I considered that the maximum height that the plane had attained was between 30 to 40 meters but I think in actual fact it must have been slightly higher. The plane crashed on its left side at the point marked G in sketch 1, and it caught fire. The fire started from the front portion of the plane, and enveloped almost the entire plane. \*

---

Major Takehashi Ihaho.

\* Prior to the war, I was a regular army officer. .... In the beginning of August 1945 I received orders for transfer to Cheju Island lying South Korea (Quelpart Island)..... The plane took off from Taihoku between 12-30 and 1 P.M. The plane had just become air-board when there was an explosion. It tilted to the left side and crashed to the ground in front of the runway. The runway was standard. The plane took off after it had traversed 3/4th of the runway from point 1 on sketch A and it crashed to the

p f

I am an Air Force Officer myself and have been a pilot and have been a pilot. I knew that at the time of taking off, the normal rate of revolutions per minute of the propellers of this type of aeroplane were 2600 and the maximum permissible was 2800 RPM (only 3 minutes). But when the plane was taking off I looked at the dial and saw that the indicator showed 2850 RPM. This showed clearly that the plane was overloaded and I thought to myself that the load on the plane must be reduced after we reached the next halt. In the plane I was sitting near Mr. Bose. I had a map which Mr. Bose and I consulted on the way during the course of our talk. We arrived at Tourane at about 7 P.M. During our journey from Saigon to Tourane, the plane was flying at a height of approximately 3000 meters. We were flying at a speed of 230 kilometers per hour.....

The same evening we took off 12 anti-air craft machine guns from the plane and all the ammunition. We took off the machine gun and ammunition in spite of the fact that we apprehended meeting enemy planes on the way. We took the risk in order to lessen the load in the interest of safety. We found some luggage in the bomb rack. We took off that too. The total weight that we took off from the aeroplane including the weight of the machine gun ammunition and other baggage was approx. 600 kilos. We attended to the maintenance of the aeroplane and after satisfying ourselves that everything was correct, we went to our Hotel.....

During the course of our flight from Tourane to Taihaku, the flight was very smooth and engines worked very well..... Before 2 o'clock, the engine of the plane was tested. Mr. Takizawa tested it inside and I tested it from outside. I noticed that the engine on the left side of the plane was not functioning properly. I, therefore, went inside the plane and after examining the engine inside, I found it to be working alright.

We took off....

ground outside the concrete runway. The place where it crashed had gravel and sand spread on it. The place where the crash took place was inside the boundary of the aerodrome. When the plane crashed, it hit the ground on its nose. Then it came to its normal position..... The plane had caught fire. "

---

Major Taro Kono.

" I was a regular officer of the Japanese Army..... At the outbreak of the war, I was first posted to the 7th Air Force Division at Makassar in Selebes Island.....  
x 7 We took off from Taihoku at exactly 2 o' clock. The runway of the aerodrome at Taihoku is short. It is only 1600 meters. The plane took off from the aerodrome and reached a height of approximately 30 meters. Then there was a loud explosion and the plane tilted to the right side. I was sitting on the left side and I saw that both the propeller and the engine of that side had fallen off. After tilting to one side, the plane started falling off..... In the meantime, the plane crashed on the ground... Since the propeller and the engine on the left side of the plane had fallen off, the plane fell on its right side and its right wing was completely smashed. At a place marked (a) in red pencil on sketch B 1, there as a joint where the plane split into two. There was another joint at a place marked (b) also marked in red pencil. At joint (b), the plane bent inwards as shown in sketch BII. <sup>At</sup> The time of take-off, the speed was 140 kilometers per hour. Since the plane hit the ground it caught fire. The flames were coming from the right side of the plane from the direction of the engine. As the plane was falling to the ground, the petrol tank inside the plane fell down and came in between me and Mr. Bose. "



210

235

Lt. Col. Monozaki.

" During the war, I was a Lt. Col. on the staff of the 2nd Air Division which was later designated as 7th Air Division..... The plane in which Netaji emplaned at Saigon belonged to the 3rd Air Force Army which was then stationed at Singapore. It was 97 K.V. heavy bomber type..... By the 17th August 1945. the Japanese had surrendered. At that time, I was stationed at Saigon waiting there for a transport to carry me to Tokyo. I had received orders for transfer to the Imperial General Headquarters, <sup>Air</sup> Tokyo.

The plane taxied to one end of the runway as shown in my sketch marked G, and started taking a turn.... I felt that the plane had left the ground and was air-board. Shortly afterwards, I heard an explosion and saw the plane nose diving towards the ground. The plane had attained a height of approx. 20 meters when I heard the explosion. Before the plane started nose diving, I heard three or four loud bangs coming from the engine side. At that time, I did not know what was the cause but later I learnt that the propeller on the left side of the plane had blown off. The maximum height that the plane had attained was about 20 meters. As the plane crashed on the ground, it broke into two-near the part marked in red pencil in the sketch plan A, and I was thrown out. I got up quickly and ran towards the main body of the plane to see that it did not catch fire but found that it had already caught fire.....The plane took off from a point marked X in blue pencil on sketch C and crashed at a point marked X in red pencil in sketch C. After crashing the plane split into two portions; the rear portion was thrown out in the direction indicated in blue dots. The main body of the plane dragged itself and came to a mount after striking it, towards

the stone pile marked Y on sketch C. It was at a distance of 20 or 30 meters from the point where the plane had crashed on the ground. All this took place on the concrete runway. The plane came to a halt after hitting the same pile behind which I was taking cover..... The plane was on fire; it was ablaze. "

---

Captain Arai.

" I was a Captain in the Air Force belonging to Fukasa Unit No. 2793..... I met Netaji at Saigon aerodrome on 17th August 1945 at about mid-day. I was in the plane and the propeller had already started when Netaji and his party came in a car and asked the plane to wait so that they could come on board.

In a few minutes, we had gained about 500 meters approximately. I could not judge the height accurately as I could not see the ground. I heard two loud noises and the plane started to dive towards the earth. I found the ground rapidly approaching towards us, and the next moment I realised that the plane was crashing. I learnt later that the two loud noises were due first to one of the propellers dropping and the second to one of the engines falling out.

(Remarks:- Cause of crash because of overloading). "

...

On crashing to the ground, the plane broke into two about the middle as shown in the red pencil in the sketch plan. "

---

Col. Rehman.

" I was a member of the Provisional Government of the Azad Hind and a Member of the War Council also.

The plane took off just about 2.35 P.M. and it circled over the aerodrome. I did not notice anything unusual in the way of noise... After taking off, the plane circled over the air-

272

266

-6-

field at a few hundred feet height and then it turned north or north-east. We were not more than 5 or 6 minutes in the air and the plane was still gaining height when suddenly I heard a deafening noise as if some cannon shell had hit the starboard side of the plane. My immediate reaction was that some enemy plane carrying cannon had fired at our plane and had hit it. As soon as the noise was heard, the plane started wobbling with its nose downwards and I heard a wailing noise usually heard at the time the plane makes a nose dive ..... Within a few seconds, the plane crashed on the ground and its fore-portion of the plane split and caught fire. "

---

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,

SECRET.

D.O. PS/56/NEC

273

Room No. 37, Parl. House,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 19th June 1956.

My dear Shri Dutt,

Please refer to the Prime Minister's note No. 24, dated 20-10-1955, para 3, File No. 25/4/NGO (Vol.II) attached, in which he has suggested that "after this enquiry begins, it might be worthwhile for us to ask the American Embassy and the British High Commission if it is possible for them to give us some information."

The Committee is now in the final stage of writing out the Report. It would be very much appreciated if information on the lines suggested above by the Prime Minister could be obtained from the American and British Governments.

During the course of his evidence before the Committee in Tokyo, one Col. J.G. Figgess, who is at present employed as the Military Attache in the British Embassy in Tokyo, stated that he was in Tokyo in September 1945 as a Staff Officer to Lt. General Gairdner, then Personal Representative of the Prime Minister of the U.K. attached to General MacArthur, and that he had received orders from either the Headquarters of Supreme Allied Commander, S.E. Asia Command, Kandy (Ceylon) or the Director of Military Intelligence India, in September 1945 asking him to carry out enquiries in Tokyo and Formosa to ascertain the truth about the story of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. These enquiries were carried out by him through the agency of the Counter Intelligence Corp attached to the Headquarters of the S.C.A.P. (General MacArthur) in Tokyo.

...

*(Handwritten initials)*

274  
-2-

Japan. Col. Figgess was positive that a copy of his report would be available with the British Government. He had also sent a copy of his report to the then Government of India (either the Director of Military Intelligence, G.H.Q. India or to the Director of Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi). It would be very much appreciated if any information of the nature suggested could be obtained from the British and American sources.

Yours sincerely,

*(Signature)*  
(SHAH MAWAZ KHAN)

Shri S. Dutt, ICS,  
Foreign Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

Encl: File referred to  
above enclosed.

*Sub in sealed cov*

275 (259)

My dear Shri Dutt,

Please refer to the Prime Minister's \*  
File No. 25/4/NGO (Vol. II)  
note No. 24 dated 20-10-1955, para 3, in which he  
has suggested that " after this enquiry begins,  
it might be worthwhile for us to ask the American  
Embassy and the British High Commission if it  
is possible for them to give us some information. "

File attached.

The Committee is now in the final  
state of writing out the Report. It would be  
very much appreciated if information on the lines  
suggested above by the Prime Minister could be  
obtained from the American and British Foreign  
Offices.

During the course of his evidence  
before the Committee in Tokyo, one Col. J.G. Figgess,  
who is at present employed as the Military Attache  
in the British Embassy in Tokyo, stated that he  
was in Tokyo in September 1945 as a Staff Officer  
to Lt. General Gairdner, then Personal Representative  
of the Prime Minister of the U.K. to General  
MacArthur, and that he had received orders from

*attached* the Headquarters of Supreme Allied Commander,  
S.E. Asia Command, Kandy (Ceylon) in September  
1945 asking him to carry out enquiries in  
Tokyo and Formosa to ascertain the truth about  
the story of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra  
Bose. These enquiries were carried out by  
him through the agency of the Counter Intelligence  
Corp attached to the Headquarters of the S.C.A.P.  
(General MacArthur) in Tokyo, Japan. Col.  
Figgess was positive that a copy of his report  
would be available with the British Govt.  
He had also sent a copy of his report to the  
then British Govt. in India (either the

*attached*  
*a the Director of Military Intelligence India*

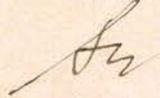
276

269

-2-

Director of Military Intelligence, G.H.Q.  
India or to the Director of Intelligence  
Bureau, New Delhi). It would be very  
much appreciated if any information of  
this nature <sup>suggested</sup> could be obtained from the  
British and American sources.

Yours sincerely,



(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri S. Dutt, ICS,  
Foreign Secretary,  
Ministry of EA,  
New Delhi.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,

(277) (267)  
D.O. No. PS/56/NEC

Room No. 37, Parl. House,  
New Delhi,  
Dated the 19th June 1956.

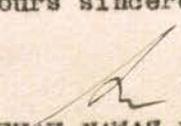
Dear Shri Datar,

As you are aware, the task of the Netaji Enquiry Committee is nearing completion. We are now in the process of writing out the Report. During the course of our tour abroad, it came to light that two Police officers by the name of -

1. Mr. P.E.S. Finney, and
2. Mr. W.F.M. Davies

were deputed by the Central Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, in 1945 to proceed to Bangkok, Saigon, Formosa, etc. and make enquiries regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I am given to understand that on the completion of their tour abroad, Mr. Finney submitted a report to the Government of India (probably Directorate of I.B.). It would be very much appreciated if a copy of that report and any other relevant records concerning the last known phase of Netaji's life could be made available to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri B.N. Datar,  
Home Minister, Government of India,  
New Delhi.



278

262

Dear Shri Datar,

As you are aware, the task of the Netaji Enquiry Committee is nearing completion. We are now in the process of writing out the Report. During the course of our tour abroad, it came to light that two police officers by the name of -

1. Mr. P.E.S. Finney, and
2. Mr. W.F.M. Davies.

were deputed by the Central Intelligence Bureau, Govt. of India, in 1945 to proceed to Bangkok, Saigon, Formosa, etc. ~~to~~ and make enquiries regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I am given to understand that on the completion of their tour abroad, Mr. Finney submitted a report to the Govt. of India (probably Directorate of I.B.) It would be very much appreciated if a copy of that report and any other relevant records concerning the last known phase of Netaji's life could be made available to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Shri B.N. Datar,  
 Home Minister, Govt. of India,  
New Delhi.

*Handed over  
 to Mr. Datar  
 on 19/6/52  
 at 11/17*

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,

No. PS/56/NEC

Dated the 29th May 1956.

Dear Mr. Sen,

Our Committee has seen the two letters from Dar (Nos. F.5(1)NGO-1, dated the 25th and 26th of May 1956), regarding the evidence in Formosa. It is noted that the Government of India are not in favour of the Committee paying a visit to Formosa. It is also noted that the authorities in Formosa are not willing to allow the evidence of Formosan witnesses to be recorded outside that Island. In the circumstances, the Committee has no option but to agree to the only method by which evidence of Formosan witnesses is likely to be obtained. Arrangements may please be made to have the statements of Formosan witnesses recorded, as suggested, by the British Consul General and make them available to the Committee either during their stay in Japan till the 4th, or if that is not possible, on their return to India, Care of the Ministry of External Affairs. In this connection, it is suggested that a hint, if there is no objection, may be given to the British Consul in Formosa that while a Chinese official might be present during examination of Formosan witnesses by the Consul, the latter would no doubt make sure that the witnesses speak their mind openly. It would be appreciated if 4 copies of the statement in English, duly authenticated

Yours truly

See  
S.C. 10m  
29.5.56

Sum  
25-5-56.

Sum 308

by the British Consul, are forwarded to this Committee.

We have been asked to supply Chinese names in full of the Formosan witnesses. We have only got the names through non-Chinese sources and can give them as we have received. The names of the Formosan witnesses together with some indication of the points on which they might give evidence, are given in the attached note.

As for the entries in the hospital and crematorium registers, it is a matter of convenience whether they are obtained through the British Consul or the Japanese Ambassador in Formosa. The Committee would have no objection if the latter channel is used.

The papers concerned are three:-

1. The doctor's report regarding the alleged death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Nanmon Military Hospital, Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 18th of August 1945.
2. The police report on the same subject.
3. The cremation permit issued by the Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 20th of August 1945.

It may please be ascertained whether such records are available. If they are, it is requested that relevant extracts made from them on proper authentication and four copies of the same together with certified English translations may kindly be made available to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri B.R. Sen,  
Ambassador for India in Japan,  
Tokyo.

Encl:1

(26) (281)

Points for the British Consul in Taiwan.

---

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to enquire into the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, with the following terms of reference:-

" To enquire into and to report to the Government of India on the circumstances concerning the departure of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Bangkok about the 16th August 1945, his alleged death as a result of an aircraft accident and subsequent developments connected therewith. "

Some witnesses have deposed to the Committee that Mr. Bose met with an air accident at Taihoku (Taipeh) air-field on the 18th August 1945, and that he was admitted to the Nanmon Military Hospital where he is said to have expired the same night. It is said that his body was cremated at Taihoku City crematorium on the 20th of August. There are some witnesses in Formosa who may be able to give evidence on the following points. Their names as obtained from Indian sources are given below and may not be wholly accurate. It is also regretted that their present addresses are not known to the Committee:- In tracing these witnesses, it might be of advantage to contact the following gentlemen: noted on the margin\*

\*Mr. Huang,  
Supdt. of Police,  
Taipeh.

Mr. S. P. Chun, Secy,  
to the Commissioner of  
Police, Formosa.

Mr. Chung Yung-kai,  
Office of the Governor  
General of Formosa.

1. Nurse Tsan Pi Sha (nurse in Nanmon Military Hospital, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945.

This witness might testify regarding the entry of Mr. Bose and his Adjutant, Col. Habibur Rehman, into the Nanmon Military Hospital, their treatment there, the last hours of Mr. Bose, his death, keeping the body in the hospital and its removal later on.

~~282~~ 282

2. Miss Chu Chow Tse, nurse Nanmon Military Hospital.

This witness is said to have been on leave during that time but might heard of the story.

3. Dr. Kan King-yen, President, Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945.

This witness might give evidence regarding maintenance of record in the bureau, particularly of the certificate for the alleged cremation of Mr. Bose's body.

- 4 and 5. Mr. Li Chin Kui and Mr. Tan Chi ch, Clerks in the Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945.

These witnesses are said to have issued a certificate of cremation in respect of the body of Mr. Bose after reading the relevant medical reports from Nanmon Military Hospital and Police report regarding the death. They are also said to have seen the body which was identified by some Japanese officer. These witnesses might testify regarding the certificates, namely, the doctor's certificate and the cremation certificate. If there be any wrong entries in any one or all the certificates, they might be able to give reasons for the same.

6. Mr. Chu Tsung, In Charge, Taihoku City Government crematorium.

This witness may be able to testify as to who brought the body of Mr. Bose to the

~~283~~

283

crematorium, who identified it, how was the actual burning conducted, and who took delivery of the ashes.

Dear Mr. Sen,

Our Committee has seen the two letters from Dar (Nos. F.S(1)MGD dt. 25/10/45), regarding the evidence in Formosa.

It is noted that the Govt. of India are not in favour of the Committee paying a visit to Formosa. It is also noted that the authorities in Formosa are not willing to allow the evidence of Formosan witnesses to be recorded outside that Island. In the circumstances, the Committee has no option but to agree to the only method by which evidence of Formosan witnesses is likely to be obtained. Arrangements may please be made to have the statements of Formosan witnesses recorded, as suggested, by the British Consul General and make them available to the Committee either during their stay in Japan till the 4th, or if that is not possible, on their return to India, Care of the Ministry of External Affairs. In this connection, it is suggested that a hint, if there is no objection, may be given to the British Consul in Formosa that while a Chinese official might be present during examination of Formosan witnesses by the Consul, the latter would no doubt make sure that the witnesses speak their mind openly. It would be appreciated if 4 copies of the statement in English, duly authenticated by the British Consul, are forwarded to this Committee.

We have been asked to supply Chinese names in full of the Formosan

269

285

witnesses. We have only got the names through non-Chinese sources and can give them as we have received. The names of the Formosan witnesses together with some indication of the points on which they might give evidence, are given below. *in the attached note.*

As for the ~~authenticated~~ copies of entries in the hospital and crematorium registers, it is a matter of convenience whether they are obtained through the British Consul or the Japanese Ambassador in Formosa. The Committee would have no objection if the latter channel is used.



The papers concerned are three:-

- 1. The doctor's report regarding the alleged death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Nanmon Military Hospital, Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 18th of August 1945.
- 2. The police report on the same subject.
- 3. The cremation permit issued by the Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 20th of August 1945.

It may please be ascertained whether such records are available. If they are, it is requested that relevant extracts made from them on proper authentication ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ and four copies of the same together with certified English translations may kindly be made available to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Shri B.R. Sen,  
 Ambassador,  
 Indian Embassy,  
 Tokyo.

(287)

DRAFT.

The British Consul in Taiwan,

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to enquire into the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, with the following terms of reference:-

Some witnesses have deposed to the Committee that Mr. Bose met with an air accident at Taihoku (Taipeh) air-field on the 18th August 1945, and that he was admitted to the Nanmon Military Hospital where he is said to have expired the same night. It is said that his body was cremated at Taihoku city crematorium on the 20th of August. There are some witnesses in Formosa who may be able to give evidence on the following points: Their names as obtained from Indian sources are given below and may not be wholly accurate. It may also <sup>be</sup> stated that their present addresses are not known: *In the Committee.*

1. Nurse Tsan Pi Sha (nurse in Nanmon Military Hospital, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945.

This witness might testify regarding the entry of Mr. Bose and his Adjutant, Col. Habibur Rehman, into the Nanmon Military Hospital, their treatment there, the last hours of Mr. Bose, his death, keeping the

body in the hospital and its removal later on.

2. Miss Chu Chow Tse, nurse Nanmon Military Hospital. This witness is said to have been on leave during that time but might have heard of the story.

3. Dr. Kan King-yen, ~~Director~~ President, Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945. This witness might give evidence regarding maintenance of record in the bureau, <sup>particularly</sup> particulars of <sup>the certificate for</sup> the declaration of the alleged cremation of Mr. Bose's body.

4 and 5. Mr. Li Chin Kin and Tan Chi, Clerks in the Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945. These witnesses are said to have issued a certificate of cremation in respect of the body of Mr. Bose after reading the relevant medical reports from Nanmon Military Hospital and Police report regarding the death. They are also said to have seen the body which was identified by some Japanese officer. These witnesses might testify regarding ~~their~~ certificates, namely, the doctor's certificate, police certificate and the cremation certificate. If there be any wrong entries in any <sup>one</sup> or all <sup>the</sup> certificates,

they might be able to give reasons for the same.

6. Mr. Chu Tsung, In charge Taihoku City Government crematorium. This witness may be able to testify as to who brought the body of Mr. Bose to the crematorium, who identified it, how was the actual burning conducted, and who took delivery of the ashes.

(27)

(290)

EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN  
TOKYO

SECRET

Reference No. F.5(1)NGO-I

Dated May 28, 1956.

To

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

*See  
S.C. Dar  
29.5.56*

I am desired to say that the Ambassador has on return to Tokyo confirmed the contents of my two letters both bearing reference No. F.5(1)NGO-I and dated May 25th and 26th, 1956, respectively with the following modification. Paragraph 2 of my letter of May the 25th, 1956, may kindly be cancelled and substituted by a fresh paragraph 2 as given below :-

"The Ministry of External Affairs feel after reconsideration of the matter that they would not be in favour of the Commission visiting Formosa. The Ministry of External Affairs feel that even if the good offices of Japan enable the Commission to proceed to Formosa it is not likely that the Formosan Government would extend any facilities and in fact they may well put obstacles in the way and stipulate degrading conditions. The Ministry feel further that it would be politically embarrassing and might lead to complicating situations. The Ministry advise that if the Commission feels that there would be public criticism later the Commission is at liberty to say, if necessary, that the Ministry of External Affairs advised against a visit to Formosa. Under the circumstances I am to request for advice of the further action desired in the matter of securing authenticated copies of the entries in the hospital registers at Formosa."

Yours faithfully,

*A.K. Dar*

( A.K. Dar )  
First Secretary

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
CHAIRMAN,

NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

C/o

Dated the 29th May 1956.

Dear Shri Bose,

Shri Maitra and myself have read your letter of the 26th May with some amount of surprise. It has so far not been necessary, neither do I think it necessary now, for a three-member Committee to correspond with each other by formal letters. You have said in your letter that you consider it necessary for us to go to Rangoon and examine Mr. U Nu and Dr. Ba Mau, present and past Prime Minister of Burma, in order to prove that the Japanese in carrying Netaji to Tokyo, were not showing him any special favour and that they were doing so to others such as the Prime Minister of Burma. Even if the point is conceded, I do not see how it would help us at all in the Committee's work according to our terms of reference. I presume you had read Mr. U Nu's Book "Burma under Japanese Invasion" before you left India, and if you thought it necessary that the Committee should visit Burma, I do not see why you should have left the suggestion to be made so late after arrangements for our return to India directly have, as you know, been finally made. You are also no doubt aware of the date line, 30th of June, by which the Committee's work must be finished. And lastly do you not

*Delivered  
personally  
by hand  
29/5*

*Recd. the letter on my  
way back to the Hotel  
S.C. Am  
29.5.56*

think it somewhat presumptuous for our Committee to land at Rangoon at short notice and examine the Prime Minister of Burma without first ascertaining his wishes through our Government? For these reasons, ~~I reasons~~, I regret that Shri Maitra and myself cannot agree to your suggestion at this stage.

Yours sincerely,

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)  
CHAIRMAN,  
NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Shri S.C. Bose,  
Member,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
C/o The Embassy of India in Japan,  
Tokyo.

293

277

Dear Shri Bose,

Shri Maitra and myself have read your letter of the 26th May with some amount of surprise. It has so far not been necessary, neither do I think it necessary now, for a three-member Committee to correspond with each other by formal letters.

We have <sup>said in</sup> ~~seen~~ your letter that you consider it necessary <sup>for us</sup> to go to Rangoon and examine <sup>present</sup> Mr. U Nu and Dr. Ba Maw, ~~President~~ and past Prime Minister of Burma, ~~just~~ in order to prove that the Japanese in carrying Netaji to Tokyo, were not showing him any special favour <sup>and</sup> that they were doing so to others such as the Prime Minister of Burma.

Even if the point is conceded, I do not <sup>See</sup> think <sup>how</sup> ~~that~~ it would help us at all in the Committee's work according to <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~ terms of reference.

I presume you had read Mr. U. Nu's Book "Burma under Japanese Invasion" before you left India, and if you thought it necessary that the Committee should visit Burma, I do not see why you should have left the suggestion to <sup>be</sup> made so late <sup>after</sup> ~~when~~ arrangements for our return <sup>directly</sup> to India <sup>been finally</sup> ~~are~~, as you know, ~~being directly~~ made. You are also no doubt aware of the date line, 30th of June, by which the Committee's work must be finished. <sup>not</sup> And lastly ~~don't~~ you think it somewhat presumptuous for our Committee to land at Rangoon at short notice and examine the Prime Minister of Burma without first ascertaining his wishes through our Government?



298

2941

For these reasons, I regret that  
Shri Maitra and myself cannot agree  
to your belated and curious suggestion  
*this stage.*

*Su*  
Yours sincerely,

Shri S.C. Bose,  
Member, Netaji Enq. Cttee,  
C/o Indian Embassy,  
Tokyo.

Suresh C. Bose

NEC file ~~201A~~

Tokyo,

295

In 28.5.58

Dated 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1956.

Ref. ....

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee  
& Shri S. N. Maitra, J.C.S., Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Dear Sirs,

I have to state that during the course of the above-mentioned enquiry, it has transpired with some amount of difficulty that the Japanese Government had more or less agreed to take Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to Manchuria by air-dropping him at Dairen there and for which purpose, the aeroplane carrying him & others was bound for Dairen direct from Taihoku in Formosa.

It is evident from "Burma under Japanese Invasion" written by Mr. U. Nu, the present Prime Minister of Burma and who was Foreign Minister during the last war & which book I had given to both of you for perusal, that the Japanese Government at the time of their surrender had not only given protection to a number of Burmese Ministers, but had also removed them along with some members of their families away from Burma, obviously with the idea that they should not fall into the hands of the Anglo-American Occupation Forces at least at an early stage and which plan the Japanese officers carried into practice even by sacrificing some of their own interests.

For the above-mentioned reasons, I consider it very important to personally meet at least Mr. U. Nu & Dr. Ba Maw, who was Prime Minister at that time, at Rangoon on our way back to India, along with some others, whom we may consider necessary there & record their statements, which I am confident will show that the conduct of the Japanese Government regarding Netaji was not exactly a special favour to him, but was part of a pre-arranged plan of that Government.

I, therefore, request that you will consider it proper for us to halt at Rangoon on our way back & make necessary arrangements from here, so that we may examine at least Mr. U. Nu & Dr. Ba Maw there. I attach some amount of importance to this matter & as arrangements have not as yet been made for our flight back, I trust there will not be any inconvenience on this score.

I remain,

Yours truly

Suresh Chandra Bose 26.5.56

Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee

Conr 48/B

296

EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN  
TOKYO

~~SECRET~~

Reference No. F.5(1)NGO-I

Dated May 26, 1956.

To

The Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. F.5(1)NGO-I dated the 24th May, 1956, I am desired to inform you on the authority of telegraphic advice received vide telegram dated May 24th from the Ministry of External Affairs that in response to the request from the Government of India to the authorities in Formosa, through the U.K. Government, to allow five Chinese, whose names were furnished by the Commission, to proceed to Hong Kong for giving evidence to the Commission; the Formosa authorities have replied that they are not willing to allow the persons to leave Formosa but would be willing to allow these Chinese to give evidence to the British Consul at Formosa in the presence of Formosan officials. In case the Commission would like to obtain the statements of the Chinese in Formosa in the above manner I am to request for the full names in Chinese of the witnesses concerned.

2. I am to say further that the Government of India have not heard as yet from the U.K. authorities about the entries in the crematorium registers and the British Consul at Formosa is being reminded in the matter.

3. The Government of India feel, I am to add, that this attitude of the Formosa authorities in refusing the Chinese witnesses to give evidence to the Commission directly at Hong Kong is indicative of what may be expected. However, if the Commission would like the British Consul at Formosa to record the evidence of the relevant witnesses under the conditions stipulated by the Formosa authorities the Government of India would consider arranging for the same. The Government feel, nevertheless, that the Committee may consider it desirable to defer this matter until after some indication is available of the attitude of the Formosa authorities to the suggestion of Government conveyed in my previous letter of May 25th that the Japanese Ambassador at Formosa be asked to obtain certified copies of the entries in the hospital registers for transmission to the Commission. I would, under the circumstances, be grateful for advice of the decision arrived at by the Commission on paragraph 2 of my letter of May 25th enquiring whether the Embassy should now approach the Gaimusho formally for securing through the Japanese Ambassador at Formosa authenticated copies of the entries in the hospital registers at Formosa.

Yours faithfully,

*A.K. Dar*

( A.K. Dar )  
First Secretary

48/A

297

EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN  
TOKYO

~~SECRET~~

Reference No. F.5(1)NGO-I

Dated May 25, 1956.

To

The Chairman,  
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Committee,  
Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th May, 1956, to Ambassador Sen regarding the visit of the Committee to Formosa, I am desired to say that the contents of your letter were conveyed to the Government of India with the request that the matter may be placed before the Prime Minister. The Ministry of External Affairs have replied vide their telegram of May 22nd that as had already been mentioned to the Commission at Delhi it would neither be advisable nor practicable to visit Formosa. The Ministry of External Affairs have added that the hospital concerned in Formosa was being run by the Japanese all of whom would have left Formosa by now and no first hand evidence would be available in Formosa under the circumstances. The Ministry of External Affairs feel, however, that there might be entries in hospital registers at Formosa which would be relevant and these may be obtained through the Japanese Government by arranging for the Japanese Ambassador in Formosa to make certified copies of the entries and send them to this Embassy for handing over to the Commission.

2. The Ministry of External Affairs feel strongly that any attempt to visit Formosa may well turn out to be embarrassing all round and lead to frustrating complications without any advantage for the Commission. Under the circumstances I am to request for advice of the further action desired in the matter of securing authenticated copies of the entries in the hospital registers at Formosa.

3. This letter has been written in the absence of the Ambassador and if the Commission so desire confirmation of the above reply from the Ministry of External Affairs can be secured when the Ambassador returns to Tokyo.

Yours faithfully,

*A.K. Dar*

( A.K. Dar )  
First Secretary

S.C. Bm  
26.5.56

II. Sri S.C. Bose  
S.N. Maitra

May I have your views re the entries in hospital records to be obtained through the Japanese Ambassador in Formosa.  
2. Your view on a visit to Formosa in view of Para 2 above

*Shakunwaraj Khan*

26.5.56

*ask sent Sen this letter.  
all this day. please  
or we the connected  
for 7. S.C. Bm  
26.5.56.*

*with that before asking for authenticated copies of the entries in  
hospital registers at Formosa, an attempt should be made  
formally through somebody in the Foreign office here for enabling  
to go to Formosa, as noted in the letter part of our letter of 18.5.56  
to Ambassador here. This mode of contact was suggested by me  
to Ambassador at Bangkok & it was agreed that better results  
be expected here & so the matter was not proceeded with further there.*

Dated the 18th May 1956.

Dear Shri Sen,

*See  
d/m  
26.5.56*

The Netaji Enquiry Committee has before it some evidence that the aeroplane carrying Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose crashed at Taihoku air-field in Taiwan (Formosa) and that his body was cremated there. In order to examine Formosan witnesses and to visit the alleged place of occurrence, the Committee had, before leaving Delhi, enquired about the possibility of visiting Formosa and had written to Shri Dutt, Foreign Secretary. His reply dated 18th April (copy enclosed) was not very favourable. Since then, the Committee has examined a number of witnesses in Japan and feel that it would be very desirable to pay a visit to Formosa if it is at all possible. The Japanese Foreign Office have been helping the Committee in its work in every way and it may be presumed that they would be helpful if a proposal for the Committee's visit to Formosa is made to them. At a small party given by Mr. Hattori and others of the Foreign Office, this matter was brought up informally and Mr. Hattori gave me to understand that such a request if made to them, they would be willing to use their good offices with the Taiwan authorities. The Committee has another 2 weeks in Japan and would be obliged if the possibility of paying a visit to Formosa is further examined to enable them to do so during this time.

Shri B.R. Sen,  
Ambassador of India in Japan,  
Tokyo.  
Encl:1

Yours sincerely,

*Sh*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,

298 No. PS/56/N

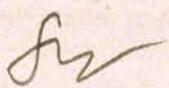
New Secretariat,  
Camp: Calcutta,  
Dated the 23rd April '56.

The Foreign Secretary,  
Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

You have intimated in your letter No. FS/407, dated 18-4-1956, that it would be difficult for the Members of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to proceed to Formosa. In that connection, I wish to enquire whether it might be possible through the good offices of the British representative in Formosa to arrange for the examination of some of the more important Formosan witnesses in some place outside Formosa, say, Hongkong. I enclose a list of such witnesses who might testify as to the alleged plane-crash and subsequent conditions of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. It will be seen that the list is not very large. Hong Kong is being suggested as a venue as it will be on our route to and from Japan and is not too far away from Formosa.

Yours faithfully,

  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Encl: 1 list.

200

~~200~~

To  
The Foreign Secretary.

Dear Sir,

You have intimated in your letter No. *FS/407* dated *18-4-56* that it would be difficult for the Members of the Netaji Enquiry Committee to proceed to Formosa. In that connection I wish to enquire whether it might be possible through the good offices of the British representative in Formosa to arrange for the examination of some of the more important Formosan witnesses in some place outside Formosa, say, Hongkong. I enclose a list of such witnesses who might testify as to the alleged plane-crash and subsequent conditions. *A note is attached to the list.* It will be seen that the list is not very large. Hongkong is being suggested as a venue as it will be on our route to and from Japan and is not too far away from Formosa.

*For approval*

*JW*  
*23.4.56*

Yours sincerely,

301

204

List of Formosan Witnesses.

1 & 2. said to have been nurses.

3 to 6, said to have witnessed donation of blood trans- fusion.

7,8 & 9, Certificate of cremation is said to have been issued from this Bureau.

10. Netaji's body is said to have been cremated here.

✓ 1. Tsan Pi Sha, Nurse, Southgate Military Hospital, Taipeh.

✓ ~~2. Chu Chow Tso, Nurse, -do-~~

<del>3. Ku Chin Hui</del>	)	Medical students, Taiwan Medical University Hospital No.1 (Any two)
<del>4. Chin Chu Chang</del>	)	
<del>5. Huan Kuo Hya</del>	)	
<del>6. Cheng Jue San</del>	)	

✓ 7. Dr. Kan <sup>King-yen</sup> ~~Konyen~~, Director, Bureau of Health & Hygiene, Taipeh.

8. Li Ching Kui	)	Clerks at the Bureau of Health & Bygiene, Taipeh
9. Tang Chi en	)	

✓ 10. Chu Tsung, In charge, Taipeh City Govt. Crematorium.

*any one of the  
any two of these  
for clerks three*



304

286

List of Formosan witnesses.

- 1. Tsan Pi Sha, Nurse, Southgate Military Hospital, Taipei.
- 2. Chu Chow Tse, Nurse, -do-
- 3. Dr. Kan King-yen, Director, Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taipei.
- 4. Li Chin Kui )
- 5. Tan Chi ch ) Clerks at the Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taipei
- 6. Chu Tsung, In Charge, Taipei City Govt. Crematorium.

1 & 2 said to have been nurses.

3,4, & 5. Certificate of cremation is said to have been issued from this Bureau.

10 Netaji's body is said to have been cremated here.

----



CONFIDENTIAL

NET

303

~~Confidential~~

No. 793-PMH/56

New Delhi,  
April 14, 1956.

My dear Shah Nawaz,

I have had a letter from Shri Suresh Chandra Bose enquiring about the procedure to be followed in regard to the Netaji Enquiry. It appears from his letter that there has been a tendency for members to act individually. I think this should be avoided. There should be close consultation.

Suresh Babu also says that something appeared in the Press, apparently because you had had a talk with someone in the Lobby. I think this also should be avoided.

I enclose a copy of a letter I am sending to Suresh Chandra Bose.

Yours sincerely,

Jawaharlal Nehru

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan,  
1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi.

CONFIDENTIAL

204

No.792-PMH/56

New Delhi,  
April 14, 1956.

My dear Suresh Babu,

Your letter of April 14th. I am sorry I missed your previous letter and delayed answering it. Immediately after, I went on the Karnatak tour.

In an enquiry of the kind your Committee is conducting, any hard and fast rules are likely to come in your way. Obviously, some broad rules have to be followed, but they should not be too rigid. There should be close cooperation between the members, and every step taken should be in consultation with each other.

Normally, therefore, the whole Committee should sit and decide as to what steps to take, whom to summon and what documents and papers to call for. It may occasionally happen that, owing to the absence of some member, this full consultation cannot take place. The remaining members may, therefore, take some steps. So far as getting of papers is concerned, any member can do so if he can get them and place them before the Committee.

Broadly speaking, however, it is obviously desirable that the three members should consult each other fully about every step taken.

The Committee is not a strictly legal or a judicial committee and is, therefore, not bound down with all the intricate rules of evidence and the taking of oath etc. But, commonsense rules should anyhow be followed.

It is desirable that members of the Committee should not give any interviews or make any statements to the Press. They should avoid even informal talks on this subject with others who might give the information to the Press.

Yours sincerely,

Signed. Jawaharlal Nehru

Shri Suresh C. Bose.

Copy to: Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.

Secret

NE.C. file for 18.4.58 (205)

Secret

FS/407

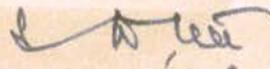
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI.

April 18, 1956.

Dear Shri Shah Nawaz Khan,

Will you please refer to your D.O. No. PS/56/N of 10th April? As you are aware, we have no diplomatic relations with the Formosan Government, nor do we recognise them. It is unlikely that they will give any facilities to an Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in this matter. It is even possible that they would put obstacles in the way of the Committee, and create difficulties and complications which would hinder rather than help the work of the Committee. In these circumstances, we do not think that it would be practicable or advisable for the Committee to go to Formosa.

Yours sincerely,



(S. Dutt)  
Foreign Secretary

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan,  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

(306)

NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

16th April 56

The Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am to invite a reference to our letter, dated the 10th April, regarding the possibility of the Netaji Enquiry Committee's visit to Taihoku in Formosa. As the Committee expects to leave Delhi on the 18th instant, it will be appreciated if a reply thereto is expedited.

If, however, it is not possible to send us a communication before the 18th, the Committee would appreciate if they could be informed through our Embassy in Tokyo.

Yours faithfully,

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

*Since writing the last letter some new evidence has come to light which makes it all more desirable that the Committee should visit Formosa.*

## DEPARTMENT/OFFICE

Letter  
Draft Memorandum  
Telegram

Serial No.

File No.

1. Date of despatch

No.

Dated

2. List o. enclosures

The Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am to invite a reference to our letter dated the 10th April, regarding the ~~probability~~ <sup>possibility</sup> of the Netaji Enquiry Committee's visit to Taihoku. <sup>in Formosa</sup> As the Committee expects to leave Delhi on the 18th instant, it will be appreciated if a reply thereto is expedited. (If, however, it is not possible to send us a communication before the 18th, the Committee would appreciate if they could be informed through our Embassy in Tokyo.

Yours faithfully,

(S.N. MAITRA)  
(*Shri N. Maitra*)

For approval.

*fw 16/4/54*

## NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

10th April 56

The Foreign Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

As you are aware, the Netaji Enquiry Committee has begun its work and recorded statements of some witnesses. According to some evidence, the plane said to have carried Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose crashed at Taihoku in Formosa. It has also been deposed that his body was cremated in a crematorium and the ashes kept in a temple near Taihoku for some time. It would have been desirable if the Committee could have visited Taihoku in Formosa with a view to satisfy themselves and appreciate the evidence given. It is, however, understood that there may be some difficulties in doing so. The Committee would be very glad to have some information on the possibility of visiting Formosa for the purpose of the Enquiry.

Yours sincerely,

*Sh*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

1037  
No. PS/56/X

309  
1, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi.  
Dt. the 4th April '56.

*Edwin*  
The Manager,  
The Press Trust of India,  
Parliament Street,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to enclose herewith  
a Press Statement. Shri Shah Nawaz  
Khan, M.P., Chairman of the Netaji  
Enquiry Committee, would be highly  
grateful if you will please have it  
issued in Daily Papers of tomorrow's  
date, i.e. 5th April.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(R. Dyal)

P.A. to Chairman.



SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P.  
Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

D.O. No. PS/56/117 <sup>TOP</sup>

~~222~~ 220

310

South Block,  
New Delhi  
Dated the 17th July

Dear Shri Bose,

In a news-item headed "NETAJI MYSTERY DEEPENED" in Hindustan Standard on the 17th July, verbatim quotations from Ministry's Top Secret File No. 273-INA appeared. This file was from the Defence Ministry along with others on the clear understanding that the contents would remain Top Secret. So far as it is known, these files have been read by myself, Shri Maitra and yourself. It is also known that you took extracts from the file. In view of the seriousness of the matter, it is proposed to report it to the Government of India for such action as they might think fit. Before doing so, I would be obliged if you kindly let me know if you could throw any light on this unfortunate disclosure.

*Not delivered*

Yours sincerely,

*Sh*  
(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri S.C. Bose,  
Member, Netaji Enquiry Committee.

293

File No.

19 .

Collection No.

Pros.  
Serial Nos.

SUBJECT

*Car. bill. Lubianis et.*

Previous References

Later References

311

311

Handwritten notes in Japanese/Kanji, including the characters "外人" (foreigner) and "情報" (information).

or British Intelligence.

As I had a great respect for the late Netaji, I did not relate the incident to any body.

Question by Chairman: After the plane crash when did you see Col. Habibur Rehman first?

Answer: I saw him in the second hospital.

Question by Chairman: Was there any official enquiry after the air-crash?

Answer: There is always an official enquiry but in the present case I have no knowledge of it as I was in the hospital.

Interpreted by Mr. Rahman.  
Admitted correct.

293

312

Netaji arrived in Singapore on the 2nd July 1943. I <sup>received him personally</sup> was present myself at the Singapore Aerodrome, ~~to receive him.~~

Netaji assumed the leadership of the Indian Independence movement in East Asia on 4th July 1943. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind was formed on 21st October 1943 and ~~I understand that~~ at that time all Axis <sup>Countries</sup> ~~powers~~ recognised Netaji's Government.

Then on ~~the~~ 6th July 1944, Netaji shifted the headquarters <sup>from Singapore</sup> to Burma. I ~~did~~ <sup>could</sup> not go to Burma because I was attached to the Rear Headquarters of I.N.A. as Liaison Officer.

9

<sup>at that time</sup> ~~I belonged to the~~ <sup>was attached</sup> ~~organisation called~~ <sup>military</sup>

"Hikari Kikan". This organisation was <sup>do the liaison work between Netaji's INA & Japanese Army.</sup> specially organised to help Netaji in

~~his activities from the military point of view - to give advice as to how the INA should be equipped, also how to supply ration to those people and also operational affairs.~~

I was acting as the Liaison Officer between the Japanese Hikari Kikan and the INA.

Before the formation of <sup>NETAJI'S</sup> the Provisional Govt. of India, this Hikari Kikan was a Liaison Office between the Japanese Military headquarters and INA & IIL. At that time, they served two purposes - one military and the other civil, but after the formation of the Provisional Govt. of India, <sup>a</sup> Japanese Minister was appointed, Mr. T. Hachiya, ~~Minister Designate~~ to the Provisional Govt

Statement given by  
Mr. K. Kunizuka, Nichi-Ind Shoji Co., Ltd.,  
7 Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1,  
on 23rd April 1956 at 10-30 A.M.

*I was conscripted to the Japanese  
Army after my study in  
+ in 1941*

~~I joined the Army straight~~  
~~from the College.~~ <sup>was conscripted to the Japanese</sup> In 1941 I joined as <sup>Commissioner</sup>  
2nd Lieut. and in 1945 I became Captain. <sup>of Emergency Commission Officer.</sup>  
Then on the outbreak of the War in 1941 <sup>was promoted to</sup>  
I landed in Hajia, a small town in Siam. <sup>strongly</sup>  
~~I was~~ <sup>as</sup> an Intelligence Officer attached to  
the 5th Division, of Japanese Army.

On the 12th December, 1941 there  
was a battle in Gitra. <sup>the border town of Malaya + there I came</sup> The first Indian  
<sup>to know one</sup> officer who wrote to me for interrogation

was Captain B.M. Patnaik, I.M.S. I first  
came in contact with the Indian forces at  
Gitra. After a few days I met Captain  
Mohan Singh and was with him throughout,  
in the Malayan campaign, and thus I started  
as a Liaison Officer between the Indian  
side and the Japanese Army. Singapore  
surrendered on the 16th February 1942.

In July 1942 Mr. Rash Behari Bose came to  
Malaya and he took over the command of INA and  
I.I.L. ~~Then there was some trouble in the~~  
~~INA. General Mohan Singh was removed from~~  
~~the command of the INA by order of Shri~~  
~~Rash Behari Bose, who was the Chairman of the~~  
~~Council of Action under whose direct control~~  
~~the INA came and by whom General Mohan Singh~~  
~~had been appointed Commander of the Indian~~  
~~National Army.~~

*arrived as such to all  
last day of Japanese  
surrender in 15 Aug 1945*

of India. <sup>afterwards</sup> So Hikari Kian was a Liaison body between the INA and the Japanese Military Command.)

Netaji's headquarters moved to Burma on the 6th January 1944. The Rear headquarters remained in Singapore. In February 1944, units of the INA proceeded to Arakan front. On 18th March 1944, the INA crossed the frontier and stood on the Indian soil. The Hikari Kian also proceeded with the INA as the Liaison body. At that time General Isoda was the Chief of the Hikari Kikan organisation which was assisting <sup>INA</sup> Netaji in Burma. The strength of the Hikari Kian was 500. ~~Hikari Kikan had the following departments:-~~

1. ~~Operation,~~
2. ~~Supply, and~~
3. ~~Information.~~

Apart from the liaison between the INA headquarters and the Japanese Military Command, a Hikari Kikan officer was to be attached to an INA regiment at the front so that they could act as liaison with the Japanese units at the front, <sup>besides</sup> as well as ~~with~~ the Hikari Kikan headquarters (in Rangoon. The Hikari Kikan) organisation assisted the Provisional Govt. of India in securing such <sup>equipment,</sup> stores and provisions from the Japanese Government and Military units as were not available elsewhere. The Provisional Government of India also had their own separate organisation for obtaining supplies such as foodgrains, clothing etc. through their own <sup>sources.</sup> efforts.

2

(298)

(315)  
-4-

Although I did not visit the front-line personally but I learnt from official sources that the INA fought very bravely on the Imphal front as well as on the Arakan front. For their spirit of fighting on the front-line, the Japanese admired the <sup>INA officers &</sup> Indian soldiers and appreciated <sup>very much</sup> their courage. After the attack on Imphal, the Japanese and the Indian National Army units had to withdraw. I was at that time in Singapore and I had no direct knowledge of the fighting there. In April 1944, the Japanese Army units started evacuating from Rangoon, & Netaji also retired. Netaji took with him some units of the INA and ~~had with him~~ some members of his Govt. At the time, the decision to evacuate Rangoon was taken I was deputed to fly to Rangoon and be of assistance to Netaji there. I did so but unfortunately by that time Rangoon had been occupied by the enemy forces. The plane carrying me returned to Bangkok. At Bangkok I made arrangements for a convoy of approximately 10 lorries belonging to the Japanese Military units and proceeded with that convoy by road in the direction of Rangoon. I met Netaji's party at Moulmein. This was some time <sup>at</sup> the end of April 1945. Then Netaji ordered me to help in the evacuation of the Rani of Jhansi unit from Burma to Siam. From

3

Moulmein to Bangkok, Netaji travelled in the same car as General Isoda and H.E. Mr. Hachiya. They were accompanying Netaji from Rangoon. On ~~14th~~ 15th of May I returned to Bangkok with the detachment of Rani of Jhani unit.

Netaji stayed at the house of Mr. Mehtani a Sindhi gentleman in Vang<sup>h</sup>appi, Bangkok, *as temporary residence.*

In Bangkok, Netaji had discussions with Japanese officers regarding his own movement and the future plans of ~~the~~ <sup>his govt and</sup> INA. So far as I know his idea at that time was to move his headquarters to North China near the Mangolian border to a place called "Cho-Ka-Ko". At that time Netaji's intention was to transport all ~~the~~ <sup>INA</sup> ~~Army~~ units under his command through French Indo-China to North China near the Mangolian border.

Netaji's reading of the situation was that sooner or later Malaya, Siam and French Indo-China would fall to the Allied forces and that the days of Japanese resistance were numbered. He, therefore, wished to move the INA to North China which was still occupied by the Japanese forces and which was very near the Russian ~~border~~ <sup>aid</sup> border. Netaji was anticipating that his next allies would be the Russians. *(after the fall of Japan)* The Chinese Red forces were also fighting in the <sup>neighbouring</sup> ~~same~~ area.

4



As the Japanese Army had never surrendered, it was a great shame to ~~for the Japanese to retreat from Burma~~ have retreated in Burma and along with us Netaji also suffered the hardships during <sup>his</sup> our retreat. So we felt ~~very~~ very sorry for him and at the last stage, we wanted to comply with <sup>army</sup> Netaji's wishes whatever these might be, whether advantageous or disadvantageous to the Japanese and we proposed to him to take his units to any place desired by him. These discussions continued for some days in Bangkok. After having discussions with the members of his Cabinet, Netaji had further discussions with General <sup>S.</sup> Isoda at the Hikari Kikan. Since this matter was beyond the jurisdiction of General Isoda he sent a cable to the Imperial General Headquarters at Tokyo for a decision. At the same time Netaji <sup>also</sup> requested ~~General~~ <sup>us</sup> Isoda to make contact with the Russian Embassy in Tokyo ~~Mr. Jacob Malik was the~~ <sup>then</sup> Russian Ambassador in Tokyo at that time. The communication was made through the Japanese channel. The request was to the effect that Netaji wished to establish ~~lines~~ contact with the Russians and to move his headquarters and other forces to Russia, <sup>in side.</sup> This request was made sometime in June just before Netaji left for Singapore. As far as I remember there was no <sup>reply</sup> response ~~from the Russian side because the~~ Japanese Govt. themselves were <sup>desperately</sup> trying to

X on the future movement of his govt + INA

5

X reached to Netaji

~~308~~

318

secure the good offices of the Russian Government for the termination of the hostilities <sup>and</sup> ~~between the Japanese and the Anglo-Americans~~ and secondly, the Russians themselves had declared war on Japan.

I think that the Russian Embassy was <sup>basically occupied</sup> very busy with these important matters. So they were unable to reciprocate.

On 16th of June, Netaji <sup>on urgent work</sup> left for Singapore. At that time I was asked by Netaji to accompany him to Singapore but I was unable to do so as I was looking after the <sup>I.N.A in Bangkok.</sup> ~~fresh troops~~ who were retreating.

Negotiations for the Japanese surrender started on ~~the~~ 10th of August <sup>45</sup> and the formal declaration was made on the 15th August <sup>1945</sup>.

On 16th August, Netaji returned from Singapore to Bangkok. I went to the aerodrome to receive him. Mr. <sup>T. NEGISHI</sup> ~~Wassia~~ who was a member of the Malayan Branch of the Hikari Kikan, was accompanying Netaji from Singapore to Bangkok. ~~I do not remember whether any INA officers were accompanying Netaji.~~

As soon as Netaji arrived, he went to the residence of General <sup>S.</sup> Isoda for discussion and decided that he would fly for <sup>SAIGON on</sup> ~~Komosa~~ the following day. ~~I came to know from official sources that~~

the following alternatives were discussed

During the Conference



- should
- (1) That Netaji fly to Tokyo and seek shelter in Japan like Dr. Ba <sup>Banno</sup> ~~Ma~~ of the ~~Burmese~~ government.
  - (2) that he should surrender with his forces in Bangkok to Lord Mountbatten
  - (3) that he should fly to Manila and surrender to General McArthur.
  - and(4) that he should proceed to Manchuria to join the Russians who had already occupied Manchuria.

Course No. 1 was considered undesirable as Japan was a small country and he was sure to be found out by the occupation forces. Course No. 2 was detested by Netaji as he hated the idea of surrendering to the British.

Course No. 3 was considered to be little better than Course No. 2 but ~~not much better, and~~ was not favoured by Netaji.

X for which he prepared him self for long time

Course No. 4 was considered by Netaji to be the best course and he requested General S. Isoda to make necessary arrangements for his transport.

Having taken this decision, Netaji returned to his own headquarters to have further consultations with his own Ministers and decided on the strength of the personnel who would accompany him. Netaji handed over the list of the persons who were to accompany him. <sup>to ml.</sup> As far as I remember, the list included approximately

7

320

~~307~~

-9-

10 names. But due to the difficulty of air transport, the numbers that could accompany Netaji was limited; also at that time it was prohibited for the Japanese ~~aerodrome~~<sup>forces</sup> to fly by the order of Allied Forces.

8

(321)

Mr Kanizuka continued :-

(303)

Then very early in the following morning - (17th August, 1945) I went to Bangkok airport and I saw Netaji off. That morning Netaji and his party left by two planes. I only remember Netaji's plane. As far as I can remember, it was an ordinary transport plane. Netaji was accompanied by Col. Habibur Rahaman and I believe General Isoda and Mr Nigeshi were also in the same plane. In the night before I was shown by Netaji the treasure that was accompanying him which consisted of gold jewellery, bangles, necklaces etc and some gold bullion and Netaji presented me with a gold cigarette case with his autograph engraved. \* Unfortunately I lost it during the time I was taken <sup>as</sup> prisoner by the Allies. ~~The treasure was kept in a large bag.~~ I do not remember whether the treasure was put in the same plane and I do not remember the details of the luggage, <sup>as</sup> I ~~do not~~ did not pay any attention to it because the occasion was so serious. As soon as Netaji's plane took off, I returned to my headquarters. The other plane must have left afterwards. ~~I had to rush back to my headquarters because~~ I had to <sup>despatch</sup> ~~issue~~ certain telegrams. I rushed back to my headquarters to send cables to the Japanese authorities in Saigon informing them of the time of arrival of Netaji. From Bangkok, Netaji was told that the planes carrying him and his party would fly only as far as Saigon. I told Netaji that from

\* his departure

\* as a sign of his thank for my service.

9

(32) (20)

Saigon ~~he should contact~~ the Japanese Expeditionary Forces <sup>in Saigon</sup> who would make further <sup>plane</sup> arrangements for his ultimate destination which was Manchuria. The military headquarter was situated at Dalat near Saigon. ~~I do not know who was the supreme commander at that time.~~ The cable that <sup>we</sup> I sent regarding Netaji, was addressed to the headquarters of the Southern Command. I do not remember whether Mr Hachiya <sup>T.</sup> accompanied Netaji. The same evening we received information of Netaji's safe arrival in Saigon. I communicated the news about Netaji's safe arrival ~~in Xiamen~~ <sup>gen. J.K. Bhonsle</sup> to Netaji's representative in Bangkok ~~General Bhonsle.~~ On the morning of the 19th August, 1945, <sup>at</sup> about 9 A.M. I received a telegram from the Japanese headquarters at Saigon informing us that Netaji had expired as a result of a plane accident at Taihoku ~~six~~ aerodrome on the 18th of August. I transmitted this information immediately to the INA authorities in Bangkok. I gave this information to General Bhonsle at Bangkok but it was kept <sup>as</sup> a top secret. The following morning, that is, on the 20th of August, the news regarding the demise of Netaji was broadcast over the Tokyo Radio by the Chief of Information Bureau, Mr J. Ito. We took down this ~~information in short~~ and circulated it to all Hikarikikan officers. By this time the news of Netaji's demise was known to the public at Bangkok.

NETAJI'S

But the general feeling including among the Japanese, was to disbelieve this news. We thought it was the last favour of the Japanese Government to facilitate ~~his~~ escape by making this false announcement. On the 20th August I came to know more details about the plane crash from ~~Mr. Ito's~~ <sup>TOKYO</sup> broadcast which had stated that Netaji and General ~~Sidey~~ <sup>SIDEI</sup> had expired. General ~~Sidey~~ <sup>SIDEI</sup> was the newly appointed Chief of General Staff to the Manchurian Forces and he was supposed to accompany Netaji from Formosa to Dairin, <sup>MANCHURIA.</sup> We also learnt that Colonel Habibur Rahman and other Japanese officers in the plane had received injuries. The broadcast was very brief and only mentioned that Netaji and General ~~Sidey~~ <sup>SIDEI</sup> had died. The original cables and other documents at the Hikari ~~kikan~~ office were destroyed by us just before the British Forces landed at Bangkok. After ~~the~~ 20th I did not receive any further communication regarding this. I kept touch with General Bhonsle for about a month after which time the British landed at Bangkok and I was arrested and put in Bangkok jail. I was detained in Bangkok jail till January 1946. During this time I was very frequently interrogated by the British Intelligence. They were keen to know the movements of Netaji about which I told them that I had no idea.

Then I was transferred from Bangkok jail to Singapore jail where I was kept in

11

(4)

379

detention till June 1947. I was detained as a suspected war criminal, *but* I was released in July 1947. Although I was only a Captain and a junior officer in the Hikarikikan, I was kept as a special prisoner for the reason that I had personal contact with Netaji from the very beginning till the very last. Mr T. Nigeshi was a civilian. Before the war he was in the service of the Mitsu Bishi Shoji Co.Ltd and he was in Calcutta before the war. As soon as it was learnt that Netaji was coming to East Asia, <sup>the Army</sup> we felt the need for a better interpreter who could speak English fluently. This was necessary as the number of good English interpreters in the Hikarikikan was limited. At that time Mr Nigeshi was in the service of the Rangoon Branch of the said Company. ~~He~~ He was <sup>recommended</sup> ~~sent~~ by General <sup>M.</sup> Senda who was adviser to Netaji. ~~Mr Nigeshi was recruited as a result of the recommendation of General Senda who was an adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.~~ As soon as Netaji arrived in Singapore in July 1943, Mr Nigeshi was posted to Netaji's staff and he took up residence in Netaji's house. Being a civilian and being experienced in the business line <sup>X</sup> and ~~the other Japanese officers too junior, they were rather ke stiff, but~~ <sup>(in presence of Netaji)</sup> ~~Mr Nigeshi was very friendly and could at times ~~at~~ joke, which Netaji ~~also~~~~

~~but~~  
\* Mr T Nigeshi was a good personal friend of Netaji joking with him frequently, & Netaji appreciated him very much.

12



(5)

328

~~appreciated and reciprocated.~~ Mr Nigeshi accompanied Netaji on his missions to Tokyo twice including the historic East Asiatic Conference which was held in November 1943. During Netaji's last flight from Saigon to Bangkok after the Japanese surrender, Mr Nigeshi accompanied him from Singapore to Bangkok and stayed overnight <sup>in</sup> Bangkok and then flew with Netaji to Saigon. He did not return to Bangkok but stayed on at Saigon as a civilian. General <sup>3</sup>Ishoda returned to Bangkok after seeing off Netaji at Saigon. He returned to Bangkok on the following day. He was also detained in the Bangkok jail.

Certificate that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge & recollection.

13

(K. KUNIZUKA)

308 327  
Statement by Shri J. Murti, 760  
Asagaya 1-Chome Suganami-Ku, Tokyo,  
recorded at Tokyo on 11-5-1956 at 3 P

I came to Japan in December 1938 and I have not been to India since. I am the younger brother of Shri M. Rama Murti who was the President of the Indian Independence League, Tokyo. At present, my brother, Mr. Rama Murti is in Madras at Mount Road Rayala Building, Coronet (Madras) was in Tokyo when Netaji came to Tokyo for the first time either in May or June 1943. He was staying at the Imperial Hotel. He was accompanied by one officer whom I recognised from the photograph. This officer was recognised by the Chairman as Mahatma Hasan. There was no other Indian with him on that occasion. He called all the Indians to the Imperial Hotel and gave us a talk on how to organize ourselves for the coming struggle for India's liberation. I did not see him again on that occasion. Netaji I saw him was when a big gathering was held in Hibiya Park. This gathering was held ~~xxxxxx~~ soon after the establishment of the Government of Azad Hind in October 1943. It was a gathering consisting of many Indians. It was addressed by the leaders of East Asia who

309

328

in Tokyo for the Greater East Asia Conference. The greatest appalause was given to Netaji. That was the last time when I met him.

I heard the news of the air crash through my brother to whom Mr. Ayer had spoken about it the day after Mr. Ayer himself arrived in Tokyo. This would be in the 1st week of August 1945. After 4 or 5 days I met Mr. Ayer personally in Mrs. Sahay's home. He was staying in Mrs. Sahay's house. Mr. Sahay was not there. Mr. Ayer told all the Indians present there, Tokyo cadets and Mr. Sahay's family that he had heard from the Japanese that the plane carrying Netaji had crashed and that Netaji had died as a result of the injuries sustained in the plane crash. He told Col. Habibur Rehman who was also in the same crash, was expected to come to Tokyo and on his return would be able to get the details from him. A few days after Col. Rehman arrived in Tokyo accompanied by some Japanese officer who brought him to the house of my brother who took him to Mrs. Sahay's house as accommodation for him had been arranged there. Mr. Ayer was also staying

310

329

Sehay's house. On recollection I now remember that perhaps on the same day or a day before Col. Habibur Rehman came to our house, Mr. Ayer had brought Netaji's ashes and kept them in our house. I do not know from where they had brought the ashes. My brother had accompanied Mr. Ayer when he went to bring the ashes. They told me later that they had brought those ashes from the Japanese Military Headquarters. I place before the Committee a letter signed by Col. Habibur Rehman, dated 24-8-1945, Taihoku, Taiwan, purporting to be a statement of Col. Habibur Rehman Khan, Indian National Army, regarding the air crash at Taihoku, Formose. This letter gives the details of the air crash on 18th August 1945 and the details subsequent to the crash including the demise of Netaji and General Shidei. I found this letter on my brother's file. As far as I remember, it accompanied the ashes.

When I first saw Col. Habibur Rehman, his head, hands and his right knee or just below it were all bandaged and he was limping. When Col. Habibur Rehman arrived at our house the

314

330

-4-

Netaji's ashes were kept and bowed before them. All the Tokyo cadets were present in our house at that time. Immediately after this, Col. Habibur Rehman was taken to the house of Mrs. Sahay where he was given a room to stay. I used to attend regularly to Col. Habibur Rehman's injuries. The day after his arrival, at Mrs. Sahay's place, Col. Rehman asked all Tokyo cadets to assemble at Mrs. Sahay house and other local Indians were also invited. These included Mrs. Sahay's family and our family; the INA broadcasting unit, Tokyo, were also present. Col. Habibur Rehman made exactly the same statement which is contained in the written statement which I presented to the Committee. Briefly, he said that due to lack of space, Mr. Ayer could not also accompany Netaji as was expected previously. So it was decided that Col. Habibur Rehman should at least accompany Netaji. The Japanese allowed Netaji only one seat for himself but on great insistence they allowed one more and it was decided that Col. Rehman should accompany Netaji. As soon as they came to Taihoku and took off after reaching a height of about 50 ft. or 60 ft, the plane crashed and it caught fire and Netaji being in the front, received severe burns. Col. Habibur

about 100 ft or 200 ft

Rehman was not severely burnt but while he was trying to put out clothes of Netaji, his hands were burnt. Netaji was taken to the hospital where he died.

I do not remember whether he mentioned having seen Netaji's body or not. I remember he said that Netaji was cremated near the Taihoku aerodrome and his ashes were brought. The ashes came to Tokyo along with him. These ashes were handed over to Mr. Ayer in the morning and Col. Habibur Rehman came to our house in the evening. The ashes were kept in our home originally. Then after about 7 to 10 days of being brought to our house, it was decided that it would be better to transfer the ashes to some shrine as it was apprehended that the Anglo-Americans would take custody of the ashes. My brother, as the President of the I.I.L., went to several temples to select a suitable one. It was found that in a larger temple, there were difficulties as there were many authorities <sup>to</sup> consult. Eventually, a small temple was selected. The ashes were taken in <sup>an informal</sup> a procession to the temple from our home. On the insistence of Mrs. Sahay, the ashes were transferred from our house to her house and kept there for one or

*an informal*

(B13)

332

or two days. From there the ashes were taken in a procession to the temple. All the Tokyo INA cadets, my brother and I, Mrs. Sahay and her family, I.N.A. broadcasting unit were present. Mr. Ayer was also with the procession. Col. Rehman could not accompany the procession as he was wanted by the American police for interrogation. Besides the Tokyo cadets numbering about 60, there were a large number of Japanese. About 10 or 15 Japanese military officers and civilians were also present in the procession. The ashes were carried by a cadet by the name of Virik. The procession went from Mrs. Sahay's house to the Renboji temple which was at a distance of about two miles from her house. On arrival at the temple, the ashes were put on the altar and as the flowers and wreath were placed, the religious ceremony was conducted by 4 or 5 Buddhist priests.

*about forty*

*no*

*small*

314

333

Mr. Ayer had written on the cloth wrapping on the urn the words-

"NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE"

I am not quite sure whether he wrote this at our house or at the temple. At the conclusion of the ceremony, we returned to our homes leaving the ashes in the temple. The name of the priest in charge of the Renkoji temple is Rev. Mochi Zuki. Since then, on the 18th of every month I and my family with a priest have been paying our respects.

As there was every likelihood of the ashes being taken away by the Occupation forces, Mr. Ayer divided the ashes and kept a small portion in our house. My brother used to worship the ashes regularly. These ashes are still at our home in Tokyo.

When Mr. Ayer brought these ashes to our house, he did not bring anything else with him nor did my brother bring anything else from the Japanese headquarters. Col. Habibur Rehman had three metallic or leather suit cases with him but these were left in the truck and taken with him to Mrs. Sahay's house. These boxes contained Netaji's clothes which were eventually taken back to India by Mrs. Sahay. The clothing included an over-coat. After about <sup>one or two</sup> ~~4~~ or ~~5~~ days'



stay at Mrs. Sahay's house, Col. Habibur Rehman thought that it would be better for him to move to another house which was about 5 minutes walk from our house. Mr. Ayer was also staying with Col. Habibur Rehman. The main reason why they moved from Mrs. Sahay's house was that there were children in the house and there was not enough accommodation for everybody. After Col. Habibur Rehman shifted to the new house, he told my brother that there was a wooden package containing some ornaments salvaged from the plane crash. This was then in the custody of the Japanese Military authorities in Tokyo. He requested my brother to go and take possession of this package from them and bring it home. My brother went to the Japanese Military H.Q. and brought the package. He took the package straight to Col. Habibur Rehman's house. It was a heavy package and was brought with the help of a man. It was carried by a labourer. The box was 18" in height, about 30" in length and 16" in width. It was a wooden box and nailed down. Afterwards, it was opened in the presence of Col. Habibur Rehman, Mr. Ayer, my brother and myself and its contents were weighed. The contents of the box were burnt down ornaments, some molten metal etc. A list was prepared and signed by Col. Habibur Rehman. The grand total came to 11

*slightly*  
*very roughly*

*slightly*

*very roughly*

kilograms. The valuables together with the list were handed over by my brother to the Indian Embassy on 24-9-1951. I have with me a photostat copy of the list made out by Col. Habibur Rehman as attested by the Indian Embassy. The same day Mr. Ayer also handed over to my brother gold weighing 300 grams and Japanese currency worth 20,000 Yens. These were left with my brother for safe custody until such time as a competent Indian authority took possession of it. This gold was handed over to my brother by Col. Habibur Rehman and Mr. Ayer because they were expecting to be arrested by the Occupation authorities. This gold was kept from November 1945 to 24th October 1951 by my brother in his house. This gold was handed over to the Indian Embassy on Mr. Ayer's second visit to Japan in 1951. So far as I know, no attempt was made before 1951 by my brother to hand over the gold to any competent authority.

*I remember that my brother was making constant effort through correspondence to Mr. Ayer to find out competent Indian authorities to hand over the above materials entrusted with him*

My brother returned to India in 1953 and has not returned since then to Japan.

I met a British Colonel by the name of Figess in Tokyo. He was in charge of Liaison organisation of the British. He came to our home once where he had a long talk with my brother and Col. Habibur Rehman.

(317)

(336)

- 10 -

After this, he visited our home two or three times but I do not remember any details because I met him only casually. It is not true that Col. Figess at any time made a suggestion to us that we should accept British nationality.

(318)      (337)

formerly

Evidence of Lt. N.B.Das, /belonging  
to the Supreme Command of the  
Indian National Army.

-----

I first met Netaji on the 17th July, 1943 in Singapore. On the 7th of December, 1943 I went with the Advance Party to Burma. I was working in the Quartermaster's Branch of the Supreme headquarters. I ~~visited~~ visited various places in Burma in connection with secret service work. I also visited the Arakan Front with Col. Raturi's unit. Later we had to return to Rangoon. My job was to collect intelligence from military as well as civilian population. In Siam and Saigon we were contacting civilian population and watching shops etc. At that time I knew Malayan, Thai language, Siamese and Japanese. Later on I returned to Bangkok. At that time I had no particular work in Bangkok. I was sitting at the aerodrome and talking to a Japanese and I saw two aeroplanes at the aerodrome. Probably it was 16th or 17th of August, 1945. In one plane I saw Netaji and General Kimura take off and in the other plane Lt.Col.Habibur Rahman and some other Japanese officers. There was no other Indian officer in either of the planes. I was at a distance of

approximately one hundred yards from these aeroplanes inside the aerodrome. Just as Netaji was getting inside the plane, he told me, "Don't worry, we will again meet in due course of time, Jai Hind, Jai Bharat." The Japanese to whom I was talking was a good friend of mine. He had worked with me in the Arakan Front and his name was Timeotoo. He belonged to the Intelligence Department. Lt.Gen. Kimora was a brigadier in the Japanese Army, and he was commanding armies in Burma, Saigon and Bangkok. I was told by a Japanese friend that he was General Kimora. I did not know him personally.

Then these two planes flew off in two different directions.

I was recruited in the R.I.S.E. as a clerk in 1940. Before that I was an accountant in the Urban Cooperative Bank in Chittagong. I am now an Agent in the Aryasthan Insurance Co. My age is now 52.

I learnt Japanese, Malayan and Burmese while in military service. Asked by the Chairman, the witness could not say the Japanese words for "please sit down", or "water".

Questioned ~~about~~ by the Chairman about certain points which Lt.Das made in his written statement in respect of the Manchuko hill top, Lt Das said that he learnt these from the Japanese and he had no personal knowledge of the planes that flew over Manchuko.



220  
339  
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY  
TO  
MINISTER FOR  
TRANSPORT & RAILWAYS  
INDIA

75  
With the compliments of  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee.

Draft is enclosed herewith.  
Kindly correct the same and  
arrange to return it immediately  
(today positively).

*RD*  
(R. Dyal)  
P.A. to Chairman.  
25-4-1956.

Sir,  
The draft is returned  
after many corrections.  
Fresh copy may be sent for signature,  
if necessary. No sur.  
25/4/56.

Witness No. 16.

321

340

Statement by Shri S.M.Goswami,  
ex Special Officer, Anti-corruption,  
Government of West Bengal, at present  
a merchant in Calcutta. on 24/4

-----

Shri Goswami: I record my protest that a statement from New Delhi has been issued on the 1st of April, 1956 in the Amrita Bazar Patrika - the source of which is unknown - in which it has been stated in the concluding paragraph "it is now known that when the Mongolian Trade Union Delegation visited Peking last year (the photo was taken at that time), Mr Raghavan, India's ambassador in China, met them. Mr Raghavan was a Minister of Netaji's Azad Hind Government."

Chairman: This Committee is not aware of the source from which this statement was made.

Shri Goswami: Has the Committee come across any rejoinder by me published in Hindusthan Standard on 5.4.56?

Chairman: We have not seen it or considered it.

Shri Goswami: A news item ~~from the~~ dated 6th April from New Delhi says that the Netaji Enquiry Committee today examined Shri Debnath Das who was an adviser in the Provisional Government of the Azad Hind. The Committee has started a thorough examination of the photographs taken at Peking during a visit of a Mongolian Trade Union Delegation

S. M. Goswami  
25/4/56

whose leader is said to have the resemblance of Mr Subhas Chandra Bose. The Indian Embassy staff who were in the photograph are being contacted to enlighten the Committee. Mr C. Raghavan, former Indian Ambassador in China, who was the Finance Minister of Netaji's Azad Hind Government, is one of those seen in the photograph.

Chairman: This statement was not issued by the Committee.

Shri Goswami stated that he does not believe that the plane carrying Netaji actually crashed.

In 1949 I went to Germany and there I came across a gentleman by the name of Hans Von Have who told me that Netaji was alive. ~~xxxx~~ After my return in 1949 I gave a statement to the Press stating that Netaji was alive as the German civilian revealed to me and this is incorporated in my book "Netaji Mystery Revealed" on pages 11 and 12. (Shri Goswami presented the Chairman and the members of the Committee with three copies of his book).

news of  
Then in 1953 when the/depositing  
of Netaji  
of the ashes/in a temple first came  
out in the papers, I immediately flew  
to Tokyo. There in company with Mr V.V.  
Seth, Director of the Indo-Japanese  
Brotherhood Association and many other  
gentlemen I went to see the priest of the

*Shri Goswami*  
*25/4/56*



~~223~~

342

Renkoji temple. There I cross examined the priest and immediately on my return to India I made out a statement which was published in the Hindusthan Standard on 5.4.53 (vide pages 21 and 22 of my book). I found out from the priest that one Ramamurti deposited a box on the 18th of September 1945. I was very surprised to find that a fresh oil cloth was covering the box and with the butt end of a pen it was written thereon "Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's ashes". I cross examined the priest to know whether that was the box that came in 1945 to which he answered in the affirmative. Then I asked whether the wrapper was there in 1945 and the priest also answered that in the affirmative. I asked him whether the cover had been changed and the priest answered in the negative. But I could see that the oil cloth was fresh and milk-white and any oil cloth of eight years' standing would definitely turn ~~greenish~~ which would be corroborated by any scientist. The priest told me that Mr Ramamurti occasionally used to come here, close the doors, get the box in front of him and pray in front of the box. So I said that these eight years have passed and how is it that these things never came out in the limelight. You got a box on the 18th September, 1945 and in 1953 there is a revelation of the ashes. He said that

Doc 600  
2/4/53

324

343

4.

Ramamurti knows about everything. At that time I searched for Ramamurti and I was told that Ramamurti has left for India. He is in the Madras airport running a curio shop and he is the man who embezzled at least four to five crores of rupees from Netaji's Azad Hind Govt fund. No attempt has been made either to seize him or to interrogate him. I made two attempts and once I reported this matter to the Chief Secretary, Mr S.N.Ray and told him that Ramamurti is hanging around the Japanese Consul office to get a visa for going to Japan. But there was no attempt either to get him or to ask him anything and I was told by the Indian citizens in Japan "get hold of Ramamurti, you get Netaji's treasure as well as Netaji".

A man dies once and at a particular time but here in case of Netaji we find that he died on four different dates and five different timings. I shall now place before the Committee ~~that~~ all the information I have collected up to now from Japanese sources and from Kyodo News Agency and whatever has come out in the press.

(1) The official Japanese New Donmi Agency stated on the 22nd August 1945 the date of death to be 18th August, 1945 and the time of expiry midnight

(Ref. my book - page 41).

*Handwritten signature*  
25/4/56

325  
344  
5.

(2) The United Press of America gave out the date of death as 15th of August, 1945 and expiry time 9 P.M. (Ref. page 43 of my book).

(3) Col. Habibur Rahman stated the date to be 18th August, 1945, the time of the accident 2-35 P.M. and the time of death to be 9 P.M.

(4) Kyode News Agency in 1955 came out with the statement of two high-placed Japanese army officers, Lt.Gen. Haruki Isaya ~~ama~~ and Capt. Tano Yoshi Yoshima, declaring that the air accident took place on the 18th August, 1945 at 5 P.M. and Netaji died at 11-30 P.M. (Reference - Hindusthan Standard dated 27.9.55).

(5) Shri Velaj ~~Ukhar~~ M.P. in a press conference gave out that while enquiring in Japan he was told by Major Sukiama that Netaji died on August 12th, 1945 - four days after the atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima (Reference - Hindusthan Standard dated 29.10.55).

(6) The latest statement of Mr S. Muraya Leader of the Japanese War Graves Commission, now touring Manipur, gave out on the 5th March, 1956, that Netaji died in a plane crash on the 19th August, 1945.

(7) On the 7th April, 1956, in the local press came out a statement from Tokyo.

Two of these eye witnesses are reported to be Mr Tsaruta, Army Surgeon of Namon

*S. S. S. S.*  
2/5/16

326

345

6.

Branch of Taipeh Army Hospital and Mr T.Yoshimi, Head Surgeon Captain and gave out that Bose is believed to have died at 7 P.M. on August 18th, 1945.

(8) On 17.4.56 comes the story of a West Bengal Government Police Officer in the press that Netaji died on the 19th August in Taipeh Hospital 12 to 14 hours after admission.

(9) Shri Hiren Sinha and Shri Deven Das, narrated in Amrita Bazar Patrika on 22.4.56 that the plane crashed at 1-30 P.M. on the 18th August, 1945 and in this respect I emphatically lodge my protest against the paper Amrita Bazar Patrika for giving publicity to this article when the Enquiry Committee is holding its session here and when the matter is under its consideration.

Question by Shri Bose: In the earlier part of your evidence today you have stated that in a photo-print presented by you to the Committee Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is seen. Do I take it that according to you he was a member of the Mongolian Trade Union Delegation that came to Peking in 1952? Is it correct?

Shri Goswami: What he was I don't know. I will give you the original documents. I will show it to you. He might be a sight-seer and then just a snap-shot was taken.

*Handwritten signature and date:*  
25/4/56

Shri Bose: I refer you to page 23 of your book in which you have published an extract from the Indian Life dated 27th February, 1953, that <sup>when</sup> with the formal cessation of war which followed the atom bomb on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, Japanese forces in Manchuria surrendered to Russian Army in the middle of August, 1945, Netaji wanted to go in hiding but was captured by Russians and removed to a remote part of Siberia under orders of Kremlin. May I know whether you would accept the latter statement as true?

Shri Goswami: I shall not accept the whole thing as true. Netaji was never taken in the prison, he was in Russia in a village, ~~and he~~ <sup>originally</sup> he was with the Kwantung Army ~~but I had~~ <sup>he was in Russian Prison in</sup> ~~wardings are absolutely wrong.~~ <sup>wrong.</sup> He was never taken a prisoner. Although the Japanese forces in Manchuria surrendered to Russia, they ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> still prisoners of war and all of them ~~were~~ <sup>now</sup> armed with Russian ~~xxxxxxx~~ <sup>and most probably in Sakhalin Island</sup> guns and armaments, and with the cooperation of the Japanese people, <sup>may enter Japan in near future.</sup> There were five lakhs of them, ~~but~~ <sup>"In Russian Prison"</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>word</sup> has been used purposely by the Editor of the Indian Life ~~xxxx~~ with some bad motive to go against the communists and the Russians. I know from my subsequent enquiries that this man was hob-nobbing with the Americans and declared that the Russians had taken Netaji in prison. This paper is now defunct and I definitely did not give this

*Shri Goswami*  
25/4/56

word personally. It was he who has done it and I am not to be blamed for it. Netaji was very well treated.

In my book on page 41, Mr S.A. Aiyer drafted this Domei Agency news and he said, "I told them, you have lost four valuable days and the more you delay the announcement of Netaji's death, the less chance there is of anybody believing the news. So the sooner you announce it, the better. I dictated the draft, 22nd August.

Immediately after the news was flashed about Netaji's death, the Manchester Guardian remarked, "Though Subhas Bose was reported to have been killed in an air crash in Formosa at the end of the war, his body was not found and a legend grew up that he was ~~hid~~ in hiding. He led a revolt against Gandhi and the ideas of non-violence." (Ref. page 1 of my book).

Shri Bose: Mr Goswami, did you meet Herr Have?

Shri Goswami: Yes, Sir, I met him.

Shri Bose: When did you meet him for the first time?

Shri Goswami: I met him in May 1949.

Shri Bose: Where did you meet him?

Shri Goswami: I met him at Monckeburg, Strasse, Hamburg.

Shri Bose: Where was he when the plane crash took place?

Shri Goswami: When the alleged plane crash took place, he was in Tokyo.

*Shri Goswami*  
*25/1/46*

Shri Bose: Did Have go to Formosa to make enquiry about the alleged plane crash?

Shri Goswami: He did not tell me particularly whether he went or some other German technicians went there. He said that from his German friends in Taihoku he came to know that there was no such crash in which Subhas Chandra Bose died. The Japanese Foreign Office also asked him not to bother his head over this issue because this was a top secret.

Chairman: Did you go to Formosa?

Shri Goswami: No.

Shri Bose: What was your opinion after your conversation with Herr Have regarding Netaji's reported plane crash?

Shri Goswami: There was no plane crash in which Netaji died and it is not so very much substantiated. When I again visited Germany in 1951 I saw two pictures of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the office room of Mr ~~Herr~~ Von Have. In one picture, Netaji was clad in civilian clothes and at the bottom it was written, 'to my friend ~~Herr~~ Von Have, with kind regards - Subhas Chandra Bose, Berlin 1935' and in another picture, he was in a military uniform and written 'to my friend, ~~Herr~~ Von Have, Tokyo, 1943'. I asked Mr Have wherefrom did he get those pictures. He said that he got them from a common friend of ours.

*Shri Bose*  
29/4/56

I asked him whether he remembered what he told me in 1949. He said, 'yes, I told you that it was a stage play. He did not die of any aircrash but if he has died a natural death or whether he has been shot dead by the Japanese ~~he~~ does not know. <sup>He</sup> ~~said~~ <sup>said</sup> but I confirm now that he is alive.'

I will now ~~give~~ come to another very important matter. I have with me a booklet entitled 'Trade Union Delegation in China' published by the Workers' Press, Peking, China, September 1952. In that booklet at page 4, is a picture an enlargement of which I have filed to this Committee, in which the figure third from the left has a striking resemblance to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I received this booklet in 1955. I had made copies of this picture and circulated them to various persons, both in Calcutta and outside, who knew Netaji very intimately and who all endorsed my view <sup>that central figure</sup> <sup>is of Netaji.</sup> I also sent copies of this picture to the members of the Parliament and many have agreed with my view that the person third from the left has striking resemblance to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. On the 4th October I called a press conference and released to the press this picture.

Chairman: Did you show this picture to Major General J.K. Bhonsle and what was his remark?

Shri Goswami: I showed him this

*D. S. Goswami*  
25/11/56



11.

3315 350

picture  
and he said that the face has striking  
resemblance to Netaji but the legs as  
they appeared to him were either  
injured legs or something. The face  
was definitely of Netaji.

Shri Maitra: Did you enquire of  
the Workers' Press, Peking, as to the  
identity of the persons in the photograph?

Shri Goswami: No.

Chairman: Did you show this picture  
to Shri S.A.Aiyer?

Answer: I did not show this picture  
to him. I have never met him.

Chairman: Did you show this to  
Shri Debnath Das?

Answer: No I have not met him.

Chairman: Are you aware that Shri  
Debnath Das lives in Calcutta?

Answer: Since Debnath Das came out  
with a statement after a lapse of about  
nine years that it is the Japanese  
who have poisoned Netaji Subhas Chandra  
Bose, I was trying to contact him but  
I could not get him. Since then I was  
told that he ~~was~~ has taken up a Govt  
job in the Community Project and I did  
not pursue the matter.

Chairman: Did you show this picture  
to Shri Suresh Chandra Bose?

Answer: Yes. He was maintaining  
a rigid silence.

Chairman: Did you show this

*Subhas Chandra Bose*  
*25/11/56*

picture to Shah Nawaz Khan?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman: What was his remark?

Answer: His remarks were that that the face appeared to be that of Netaji but the shoulders were ~~xxx~~ rather narrower than those of Netaji.

Chairman: Did I make any remarks about the legs?

Answer: No.

Shri Maitra: What other steps did you take to establish the identity of the person in the photograph?

Answer: I went to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi and also the Consulate office in Calcutta to ascertain this particular person. They informed me that they will write to Peking and get the particulars. They took down my address but up till now I have received no reply from them.

I also contacted Shri H.V. Kamath asking him if he could manage to get some particulars from the Chinese Embassy. After this I ~~xxx~~ called for a press conference and issued this to the press which was published in the Hindusthan Standard, Ananda Bazar Patrika and some ~~xxx~~ other papers. I gave a paper clipping,

*Handwritten signature and date:*  
25/4/58

a book of mine entitled 'Netaji Mystery Revealed' and a photo in the hands of Mr Shah Nawaz Khan to be handed over to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. On my arrival in the month of November 1955 in Delhi I enquired of Mr Shah Nawaz Khan whether he had handed over the picture with my press clippings and the book to Pandit Nehru. I got the reply in the negative. Then I handed over the picture, my book with a letter to Pandit Nehru personally. In the letter I made a request to the Prime Minister that no useful purpose <sup>you try to get a</sup> ~~one-man~~ commission will be served by this ~~exercise~~. Instead of that I suggested that that particular bald-headed gentleman resembling Netaji be invited to India through diplomatic channel. The Prime Minister through his Joint Secretary replied to my letter on the 5th of January, 1956, stating that my suggestion has been noted but to my great surprise I find that it has not yet been translated into operation <sup>upto now</sup>. When I could not do anything from the Government level, I placed the matter in <sup>six</sup> the hands of ~~the~~ Members of the Parliament to press through the Parliament and the result was the setting up of this Enquiry Committee.

Shri Bose: Mr Goswami, I am referring you to page 44 of your book to an extract from Major General Shah Nawaz's book entitled "Azad Hind Army and Netaji". Will you please ~~read it~~ read it out?

*Shri Bose*  
*2/5/56*

Shri Goswami: "Col. Rahman stated that the plane started from a Formosa airfield on way to Tokyo. Suddenly something struck the plane. The impact seemed to be heavy. It was Col. Rahman's belief that a buzzard had descended upon a wing of the plane. The plane at the time had reached the height of 300 feet or so. The impact brought down the plane on a small hill near the airfield and the plane immediately caught fire. Rahman jumped out of the burning plane and extricated the wounded Netaji out of the flames. Col. Rahman too received some burning injuries. Scars on his hands and face bear testimony to the fact. Rahman goes on describing the incident by saying that Netaji received head injuries at two spots. The injuries were too serious yet he was completely in senses for full half an hour. Thereafter he collapsed into unconsciousness. Both of them were hustled off to the same hospital and six hours after admission Netaji breathed his last."

On page 48 - Netaji left Singapore as per Domei News Agency. S.A. Aiyer, Col. Habibur, Col. Pritam Singh and Japanese Negoshi, Interpreter, accompanied him. According to United Press of America Netaji left Singapore on the 13th August, vide page 48 of my book.

*S. Goswami*  
25/1/78



16.

336

355

Chairman: Are you aware that Col. Chopra was arrested with the rest of the INA men in Rangoon in April 1945?

Shri Goswami: I am not aware of that.

Netaji had a reading glass and a silver cigarette case with him. Where did they go? If the wrist watch could be taken out, the reading glass which used to remain in his breast pocket and the cigarette case could have been equally taken out.

Chairman: You wrote a book entitled Netaji Mystery Revealed. When did you write this book?

Answer: On 23rd ~~May~~ April, 1954.

Chairman: Opposite page 8 of your book you have given a photograph of some Chinese Generals and in that photograph underneath you have written third from the left in the second group. What exactly is the implication of this?

Answer: They said that it was the ~~photo~~ photograph of the Chinese Liberation Army fighting against Chiang Kai Shek. The picture third from the left in second group very much resembles Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the implication is that it is his photograph. It looks very much like Netaji.

*S. G. Bose*  
*25/4/56*

Chairman: You have also produced

before the Committee a photograph of a Mongolian Trade Union Delegation who visited Peking in 1952 in which you have suggested that the third man from the left bears a striking resemblance to Netaji. Is it your contention that the photograph of the Chinese General and the Mongolian Trade Union Delegate are one and the same person?

Answer: Yes, Sir.

Chairman: Can you throw any light on how the General of the Chinese Army became a delegate of Mongolian Trade Union Delegation?

Answer: Yes. Right from 1947-48 this particular ~~same~~ gentleman resembling Netaji has been fighting <sup>for</sup> ~~with~~ Mao Tse Tung against Chiang Kai Shek. There may be some difference in the face as one is of 1947-48 and the other is of 1952, which is after a lapse of five years. When Mao Tse Tung settled down in New China, the question of fighting does not arise and therefore the particular Mongolian Trade delegate seen in the picture may not be in full military uniform but is at least wearing a dress which is worn by Mr Chau En Lai and other top ranking Chinese officials.

*Shri Bose*  
25/4/56

Shri Bose: Mr Goswami, I refer

18.

338 352

you to page 41 of your book in which the headline is "USA contradicts". Would you please give us the gist of the contents noted therein?

Shri Goswami: On 29th August, 1945 the Associated Press of America from New Delhi gave the following statement. "An American correspondent asked Shri Jawaharlal Nehru about his mental reaction on Subhas Chandra Bose's activities. The correspondent emphasised that Subhas Chandra Bose was not dead. He was alive and probably at Saigon.

" He however went on holding that Subhas Chandra Bose ought to be treated as a war-criminal, as his men had caused murder to many American and he himself had forcibly extracted money from the poor in Malay and Burma".

Page 42 - "London, 2nd September (Reuter) - Sunday Observer's correspondent at New Delhi declares that war councils - both British and American - attach little credence to the Japanese news that Shri Bose has been killed in an air accident. U.S.A. has strongly resented the request made to <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ Jawaharlal Nehru for releasing a condolatory message in honour of Shri Bose and asserted that Shri Bose should be tried as a war criminal and there were enough evidences to show that Shri Bose was found in Saigon even some days after the Japanese Radio announced his death to the world."

*Shri Goswami*  
*25/1/56*



339

358

Shri Goswami: In conclusion  
I hereby emphatically declare that  
if the authorities give me the proper  
facilities and necessary help, I am  
prepared to get in touch with the  
Chinese Government at Peking and am  
prepared even to bring this man <sup>resembling Netaji</sup> to India  
at my own cost to dispel the doubts  
from the ~~w~~inds of the people of India.

*S. S. Goswami*  
25/4/56

*S. S. Goswami*  
25/4/56

340

359

Second statement of Shri Goswami,  
recorded at Calcutta on 9th June 1956 at 4 P.M.

—

One gentleman by the name of Captain Rao took all the belongings of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and sent them to Singapore in the year 1945. <sup>from Singapore after Netaji's departure on 16th August 1945</sup> This <sup>gentle</sup> man was a Captain in the first World War in 1914-18 and was an INA officer in the Second World War. Captain Rao made attempt to contact Netaji in China through Burma and Shan States <sup>reaches Shanghai</sup> about two or three times but he failed. He was sent to India in 1954 as he was caught while sneaking his way to China and he was externed from Burma for that reason. He made an attempt here to again go back to Burma but he was refused visa. I met him in <sup>along</sup> ~~Bashumuti Office in Calcutta~~ with late Taranath Roy, the Manager of Bashumuti. After that I saw a Post Card written by Capt. Rao from Margarita in Assam wherein he stated in an indirect language that he tried every possible way to pass through Assam-China border to China but he could not succeed and the only course <sup>left</sup> open to him was to become a Christian and thereby possibly he could <sup>cross</sup> pass the border as a missionary. (The Post Card referred to was addressed to late Taranath Roy). After that in his (Rao's) last letter which was shown to me by late Roy, he stated that ~~nothing~~ all his attempts to cross the border had failed and that he was living in a village in Manipur. After giving my evidence before this Committee on the 24th of April, I was told by late Taranath Roy ( Shri Roy died in the month of May) that whether I could proceed to Assam where someone would meet me either at Gauhati or Shillong and

344  
360

give me detailed confirmation about Netaji's existence in China.. As it was not possible for me to proceed immediately, I told him that I would proceed in the last week and distinctly ~~save~~ gave him the date either 29th or 30th of May and requested him that his representative or his agent in Assam may be informed to meet me at the State Transport Office, Gauhati, Assam. I met his agent accordingly at the State Transport Office at Gauhati on 30-5-1956 at about 11-30 A.M. This man appeared to be either a Khasia or ~~any~~ <sup>he some</sup> Naga ~~but a~~ hill-man. I cross-examined him and he confirmed that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is in China and that he visited Assam-China border <sup>in the past.</sup> I asked him where he lived. He said that he lived very near to Assam-China border. He did not give me his home address. He was a thin chap about 5 ft. 6 inches in height, of dark complexion and aged between 32 -35. He did not speak English well. He was wearing trousers and <sup>a</sup> ~~light~~ bush-shirt. I did not ask his name because I was in a hurry and moreover, as the meeting had been arranged by late Taranath Roy and ~~Captain Rao~~ for me, I did not consider it necessary to ask his name and address etc.

Question by Mr. Bhanu Maitra. Did he mention at what point he saw Netaji.

Reply: I asked him if he had seen Netaji himself. He said that some of his friends who <sup>live in a village</sup> are very absolutely on the border, had seen Mr. Bose along with some Chinese <sup>Officers.</sup> Generals. <sup>He</sup>

<sup>Said that</sup> Netaji had been coming to China Assam border to meet <sup>him</sup> ~~him~~ <sup>from here all</sup> because both <sup>all</sup> are friends but from the man <sup>living in village knew</sup> ~~side~~ I could gather was that everyone knew on the border that Netaji was in China and he used to come sometimes on <sup>Other (China)</sup> that side along with <sup>Others.</sup> other Generals.. That man had told me that his friends had

342 361

seen Netaji in the uniform of a Chinese <sup>military officer</sup> general.

He was accompanying other Chinese <sup>officers</sup> ~~generals~~ <sup>military</sup> personnel.

Question: Did you get any indication at what point of Assam-China border, Mr. Bose is supposed to have been seen?

Reply: I did not get any indication.

Question: When was Mr. Bose seen?

Reply: My impression is that it must be between 1954-55.

Question by Chairman: Can you produce the letters of Capt. Rao?

Reply: No, because they were all addressed to late Taranath Roy. I think the last letter written was in an envelope, the previous two were Post Cards and the language was indirect. In this connection I would refer to a statement made by <sup>Phizo</sup> Fizo in the Anand Bazar Patrika in which he emphatically says that Netaji Subhas Bose has not died in a plane crash but is in Outer Mongolia or may be in Indo-China, and I would request the Committee to get hold of the Anand Bazar Patrika of 2-5-1951.

Question: Have you attempted to contact <sup>Phizo?</sup> Fizo?

Reply: No, how can I but one thing I contacted some Military officers at Shillong.. I have given a statement in Shillong which was published in Assam Tribune and Shillong Times of 2nd June, 1956.

I would refer to the Committee page 22 of my Book <sup>"Netaji Mystery Revealed"</sup> and Sunday Hindustan Standard of 5/4/53, <sup>wherein I made observations</sup> Now I want to ~~make some observations~~

regarding the box containing the ashes because ~~immediately~~ on my return from Japan in 1953, I gave

3431

362

a statement to the Hindustan Standard ~~page~~22 that the box containing Netaji's ashes is of 14" x 10" x 10" completely wrapped ~~and shrouded~~ <sup>new</sup> by a white oil cloth and <sup>on one side</sup> at the end is written in italics "Netaji Subhas <sup>Chandra</sup> Bose's Ashes", but I find from the pictures in the Amrit Bazar Patrika of 5-6-56 that the box held by the priest of Renkoji temple is of a smaller size <sup>(9")</sup> and the writing is in block letters, only "NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE" which apparently means that the whole box and its relics since 1953 has been changed.

Regarding the photo of the Mangolian Delegate, on the 6th of October 1955, I saw Major General <sup>Shri</sup> Shah Nawaz Khan at No. 2, Moira Street, Calcutta, in the house of Shri Ranjit <sup>B</sup>ose. During the course of discussions, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan told me that if this particular Mangolian Delegate visited Peking in 1952, the Indian Ambassador, Mr. Raghavan must have had the knowledge. I emphatically <sup>challenged</sup> ~~challenge~~ that Mr. Raghavan was not the Ambassador then. After that in my letter to the Prime Minister dated 31st December 1955 I wrote that this particular Mangolian Delegate who was lodged in the Peking Hotel refrained from presenting himself or holding discussions with any other delegates altogether <sup>130</sup> ~~13~~ in number.

Question: How did you come to know about the activities of this particular Mangolian delegate?

Reply: From the statement of Lt. N.B. Das made <sup>through</sup> ~~in~~ the press.

Question: How did Lt. Das come to know of the whereabouts of the Mangolian Delegate?

Reply: It is up to him to answer.

Since then I find in the papers Hindustan Standard, Calcutta Edition, dated April 6<sup>th</sup> and also of 7<sup>th</sup> that statements supposed to have been made by the Enquiry Committee that Shri C. Raghavan was the Ambassador, which is incorrect as (it is not C. Raghavan but N. Raghavan),

I challenged

who The Chairman denied to have made any statement like this, and accused the Press. It is, therefore,

imperative that the Press should be asked the source from where such were not to make any irrelevant statements like issues to prejudice this in order to hood-wink the public

regarding the gravity of the photographs and or its importance. genuineness.

In my press conference on the 4<sup>th</sup> October 1955 when I released to the press this photograph of the Mangolian delegate with the striking resemblance of Netaji, visiting Peking in May Day celebrations in 1952, I made a request to the Govt. to come forward to say who the person is. Up to now, the Government is sitting meticulously silent over the issue.

In my evidence on the 24<sup>th</sup> April, I have again come out with a challenge that I am prepared to go at my cost to China and find out this Mangolian delegate with the resemblance of Netaji and if found Netaji to bring him back at my own cost. All

345 364

All that was necessary from the Government were proper facilities. This has not been responded, and lastly in all the evidence that has been adduced <sup>from Japan and published in the</sup> ~~and came out in the~~ local dailies specially of Japan, it is categorically stated that Netaji breathed his last at 9 P.M. on the 18th of August though ~~Dom~~ Agency and others categorically stated that he breathed his last at 11-30 P.M. But how is it that Mr. Kunizuka, the Japanese Liaison Officer heard of Netaji's death <sup>over radio transmitted from Formosa</sup> on the 18th August at Bangkok <sup>at 3 P.M.</sup> somewhere between 4 and 5 P.M. and informed the same to Col. Chopra at about 6 P.M. 3 hours ahead.

<sup>the</sup> Same evening. <sup>Mr</sup> Kunizuka & Col Chopra it is <sup>to be</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>sure</sup> ~~have~~ given evidence to checked and found correct. This effect.



346  
365  
for 9.7.56  
PAIKPARA RAJ

"BELGACHIA VILLA"

P. O. BELGACHIA

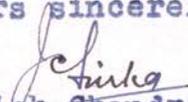
CALCUTTA 37.

The 6th July, 1956.

My dear General Shaheb,

I thank you for your Registered  
D.O.NO.PS/56/NEC d/26.6.56 with its enclosures. The  
three copies of the Statement are duly signed, as desired  
and sent back to you herewith. Hope you will find the  
same in order.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Jagadish Chandra Sinha)

Sri Shah Nawaz Khan, M.P.  
Chairman,  
Netaji Enquiry Committee.



347      366

Witness No. 18.

Statement by Sri Deven Das, at present engaged in press and publicity business and also a sub-editor of the Howrah Municipal Gazette, 18, Rajballav Saha Lane, Howrah.

I typed out the article, "How Netaji met with plane accident". This article appeared in the Sunday Edition of the Amrita Bazar Patrika, April 22, 1956. All the information was given by the Flying Officer. I am afraid I cannot disclose the name of the person who gave this detailed information including the sketch of the plane to us. We are pledged to keep this information secret in the interest of that person. He is a Japanese. When we met him, he was not a military officer but he was engaged in doing business. I met him some six months ago which is the last time when I met him. I have no knowledge whether he is in Calcutta or not.

Chairman: Have you any personal knowledge about the accuracy of the information?

Reply: I have no personal knowledge to verify the accuracy of the article or of the details contained in the sketch or the article. This article was written by him in English and after being duly corrected, it was dictated to me and later I typed out the article.

Chairman: Why did you publish this article now when it came into your hands some six months ago?

Reply: He requested us not to publish the article then. Now that there is a fact finding committee, we published it in the public interest for which he has given his consent.

Sd. Deven Das.  
25-4-1956.

(348) (367)

Statement by Ex-Lt. Col. Shiro Nonogaki, at present Manager, Osaka Branch, Tokyo Kogyo Boyeki Shokai Ltd., 2nd Floor, Mistui Bank Senba Branch, 5, 2-Chome, Kitya-Kyuhoji-Machi, Nigashi-ku, Osaka (Japan), recorded on 14th May at 10 A.M. and 2-30 P.M.

During the war, I was a Lt. Col. on the staff of the 2nd Division which was later designated as 7th Air Division. This Division had its headquarters in East Java at Malang. Later, due to enemy activity, the headquarters of the Division was moved to Saigon on 28th July 1945. I met Netaji for the first time on August, the 17th, 1945 at Saigon aerodrome. I met him while he was boarding a plane at Saigon. The plane in which Netaji emplaned at Saigon belonged to the 3rd Air Force Army which was then stationed at Singapore. It was 97 K.V. heavy bomber type. Although it was a bomber, it carried no bombs at that time and was being used as a transport plane. This plane was being utilised by the 3rd Army for flying as a transport between Singapore and Tokyo. I cannot say the exact reason for its being utilised for this particular purpose. It was an old plane. Generally, the newest type of planes were being utilised as bombers. By the 17th of August 1945, the Japanese had surrendered. At that

time, I was stationed at Saigon waiting there for a transport to carry me to Tokyo. I had received orders for transfer to the Imperial General Headquarters Air, Tokyo.

I arrived at the aerodrome Saigon at about 4 P.M. The plane was already at the aerodrome. There were some other planes on the aerodrome too. This plane had come from Singapore. When it arrived from Singapore, I cannot say. There were 13 men on board the plane. Their names are as follows:-

1. General Shidei.
2. Lt.Col. Sakai.
3. Lt. Col. Nonogaki.
4. Major Kono.
5. Major Takizawa.
6. Major Takahashi.
7. Captain Arai.
8. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.
9. Adjutant to Netaji (name not known).
10. 4 members of the crew whose names I do not know. These included one pilot, 2 Engineers and one wireless operator.

General Shidei came to the aerodrome after me. Netaji was the last one to arrive at the aerodrome. At the time when Netaji arrived at the aerodrome, ~~Netaji~~ some of the Japanese were sitting inside the plane; others were still outside. The plane had to wait for Netaji's arrival for about half an

350

369

hour. The plane had no seats in it and all the passengers were seated on the floor and the number of passengers that could be carried on this plane depended on the space that was available inside the plane. Besides the crew, this plane was capable of carrying 16 or 17 passengers without their baggage. The carrying capacity of that bomber was one ton and it was capable of carrying an equivalent load either in men or baggage.

General Shidei who was on this plane, had been my Instructor at the Staff College, Tokyo, when I was a student there. I was asked by General Shidei to look to the seating arrangements of the passengers in the plane. The best seat on the plane was the one occupied by General Shidei. The next best was occupied by Netaji Bose. The next and the one after that was occupied by his Assistant.

After Netaji entered the plane, he said that besides him and his Adjutant, one other person of his party should also be accommodated. We learnt that some more baggage of Netaji was coming. We waited for this baggage. Eventually, the two boxes arrived. These boxes were fairly heavy. We told Netaji that either the additional person could accompany him

or the boxes. It was decided that the additional person of his party would be sent later by the next plane and that the boxes would accompany him. These boxes were leather boxes, each about 30" long, 10" wide and about 18" high. The plane was due to take off from Saigon aerodrome at 5 P.M. but as Netaji's baggage had not arrived, we had to wait for about 15 minutes. We saw a car dashing up to the aeroplane and two boxes were taken out of that car. Up till that now, I did not know Netaji although I had heard of him in Singapore. Staff Officer Tada pointing out to him said that he is Mr. P or Mr. T- I do not remember which. The gentleman referred to Mr. P or Mr. T was a well-built and tall man. I recognised him as Chandra Bose whose pictures I had seen previously. (Witness identifies pictures of Netaji). I cannot remember what dress he was wearing at that time. I had lifted one of the boxes and felt that each of which weighed approximately 20 kilos. These boxes were kept by the side of Netaji in the plane. The plane took off from the aerodrome at 5-20 P.M. The take-off was quite normal but it looked a little heavy. The plane was scheduled to fly to Heito aerodrome in South Formosa but since it had already

become very late, the plane instead took off for Tourane. The plane was bound for Dairen -Manchuria via Formosa. It was to go to Tokyo after touching Dairen. The plane arrived at Tourane at about 7 P.M. We spent the night in Tourane. I do not remember the name of the Hotel. It was a Military Hotel and was the best and the biggest hotel in Tourane. I was formally introduced to Netaji for the first time by General Shidei in the lobby of the Hotel. All of us stayed in the same Hotel. At Tourane, I, Major Kono and Major Takizawa stayed in the same room. Others stayed separately in different rooms. I do not remember the details of it. All of us had dinner together. General Shidei and Netaji were talking to each other in German. I did not know what the talk was about as I myself do not know the language.

Next day, early in the morning at about 5 A.M. while it was still dark, we left the Hotel and went to Tourane aerodrome. At Tourane, we realised that the plane was overloaded. We, therefore, took off all the surplus things from the aeroplane. These included a machine-gun, its ammunition and an anti-air craft gun, which were still fixed on the plane. We took off from Tourane just as the sun was rising.

The take off was quite normal. The seating order inside the plane was as before. The route chartered for the plane was a direct one from Tourane to Haito but on the way we learnt that there were enemy planes in the neighbourhood of Swatan in South China. We, therefore, altered our course and went further east and made detour. The plane was flying at a height of approximately 4000 meters and it was quite cold inside the plane. As we came over Haito, we found the weather favourable and in order to cover some more distance, we decided to land instead at Taihoku in the north of Formosa. We did not give any information to Taihoku aerodrome about our landing there. We arrived at Taihoku aerodrome a little before mid-day. There were two aerodromes at Taihoku, but the one on which we landed, was the bigger one and was always utilised by the planes which were bound for Tokyo. Since we landed at Taihoku without any previous warning, there was no one on the aerodrome to receive us. The landing was quite normal. After landing, the plane taxied to a place shown on the sketch plan (B). We alighted from the plane and went to a tent that had been pitched nearby.

On seeing us coming out of the plane, some soldiers saw us and came towards us. They told us that this tent had been pitched for a Japanese prince who was expected there shortly. We utilised this tent for resting. We were served lunch in the tent. While we were having lunch, the plane was refuelled. We stopped at Taihoku air-field for two hours. We enquired of Netaji at what height the plane should fly-whether at 4000 meters as before. He said that that would be suitable and to meet the cold, Netaji put on a woollen sweater. The plane was scheduled to carry General Shidei to Manchuria. Netaji agreed to go along with him to Dairen in Manchuria. So there was no change in the schedule of the plane.

We took our seats in the plane in the same order as before. The plane taxied to one end of the runway as shown in my sketch marked C, and started taking a run. I was seated in the part facing the tail of the plane. I felt that the plane had left the ground and was air board. Shortly afterwards, I heard an explosion and saw the plane nose diving towards the ground. The plane had attained a height of approximately 20 meters when I heard the explosion.



Before the plane started nose diving, I heard three or four loud bangs coming the engine side. At that time, I did not know what was the cause but later I learnt that the propeller on the left side of the plane had blown off. The maximum height that the plane had attained was about 20 meters. As the plane crashed on the ground, it broke into two, near the part marked in red pencil in the sketch plan A, and I was thrown out. I got up quickly and ran towards the main body of the plane to see that it did not catch fire but found that it had already caught fire. On seeing the plane on fire, I ran away from the plane. I was under the impression that the machine-gun and ammunition which we had taken off at Tourane, were still in the plane. I thought that on catching fire, the ammunition would go off and kill people. I, therefore, took shelter behind a small mound nearby. I had completely forgotten at that moment that the machine-gun and ammunition had been taken off at Tourane. The shelter behind which I took cover was a pile of stones and sand which had been collected there to fill up bomb craters. There were a series of these piles on the edge of the left side of the runway. The plane took

356

375

off from a point marked X in blue pencil on sketch C and crashed at a point marked X in red pencil in sketch C. After crashing the plane split into two portions; the rear portion was thrown out in the direction indicated in blue dots. The main body of the plane dragged itself and came to a mount after striking it, towards the stone pile marked Y on sketch C. It was at a distance of 20 or 30 meters from the point where the plane had crashed on the ground. All this took place on the concrete runway. The plane came to a halt after hitting the same pile behind which I was taking cover. The relative position of various people as I saw them at that moment, is given in the sketch D. The plane was on fire. The plane was ablaze. When I first saw Netaji after the plane crash, he was standing somewhere near the left tip of the left wing of the plane. He was standing erect. His clothes were on fire and his Assistant was trying to take off his coat. He took off Netaji's coat quickly but was finding difficulty in taking off the woollen sweater. Since Netaji was sitting very near the petrol tank, he was splashed all over with petrol. It seemed that all his body was on

fire. The other passengers were scattered in groups here and there near the plane. As I crossed over and went to the waiting car I saw Major Kono clearing. I had noticed Netaji and his Assistant very clearly from the first. I did not see General Shidei at that time. Major Kono and I got into the waiting car and went to the hospital. Before we left the scene of the accident, I saw several other lorries and cars arriving in quick succession on the same spot. Major Kono and I were the first to be taken to the hospital. Just after our car reached the hospital, Netaji arrived in a peculiar vehicle used at the aerodromes for starting the propeller of the plane. Its name in Japanese is "Shidosha". It is marked E on sketch plan. Netaji was stripped of all his clothes on the aerodrome. When he arrived at the hospital, he was absolutely naked. He had nothing on him. He was then brought inside the hospital and taken to a room and put on a bed as shown on the sketch marked F. I was kept in a separate room which was a waiting room. I had a slight burn on my fore-head. Otherwise I was not injured at all. I saw several other injured persons being taken in, but I do not remember who they were. They were all being

358 377

taken in the same room as Netaji. I was alone in the waiting room. After a short while, I went and telephoned to the headquarters of the local Military Police. I went into the room in which Netaji was lying after about 30 minutes. From the Military Police, Major Takamia came to the hospital and from the Military Headquarters side, Lt. Col. <sup>SHIBUYA</sup> Shaguya. On arrival at the hospital, Major Takamia and Lt. Col. <sup>SHIBUYA</sup> Shaguya were told by me that Mr. T was a very important person and that every endeavour must be made to give the best medical aid to him. I accompanied Lt. Col. Shibuya and Major Takamia to the room where Netaji was lying. This was my first visit to that room. On entering the room, I saw Netaji lying on the bed with his head near the wall. In that ward, there were 10 beds. All the beds in that ward were not occupied. I do not remember the names of any of the other occupants. The other occupants of the wards were the same persons who were injured in the plane crash. When we entered the room and went to Netaji's bed, the position of various persons who were present, is indicated on sketch marked F. General Shidei was not on any of those beds. When I first saw Netaji

lying on his bed, all his body was bandaged. Only his eyes and mouth were visible. The rest of the face and head were fully bandaged. Netaji's Assistant was lying in the next bed when we entered. When we entered, he sat up in his bed. His hands and half of his head were bandaged. We stayed there in that room from half an hour to one hour. At that time Netaji was alive and he was able to talk. He talked to me through the interpreter. He was also talking to his Assistant. Before talking to Netaji, I asked the Doctor about his condition. The Doctor told me that since he had been badly burnt, it was unlikely that he would survive till the next morning. After talking to the Doctor, I asked Netaji if there was anything that I could do for him. I asked this through the interpreter. Netaji said that the pillow was very heavy. I asked the Doctor to provide a soft pillow for him but the Doctor replied that since the back of Netaji's back was badly burnt, he was feeling a soft pillow to be hard. I asked Netaji whether he had any message to deliver to the Indian people. He did not reply. After this, Netaji said that his greetings be conveyed to F.M. Terauchi. I asked if he had anything more to say. He

replied that the men who had been left behind in Saigon should be brought to Taihoku quickly. He did not say anything further after this.

Up till that time, Netaji was fully in his senses and understood what we were talking to him.

I requested Lt. Col. <sup>SHIBUYA</sup> Shaguya to inform Saigon and Tokyo by telegram about this accident. Lt. Col. <sup>SHIBUYA</sup> Shaguya accordingly sent a telegram on the same day. I think it was about 4 P.M. I am not quite sure about the time. At about 6 P.M. the same day, those persons who were not badly injured, were taken to the other hospital. Myself, Major Kono, Captain Arai, Lt. Col. Sakai, Major Takahashi and one more Japanese were taken to the other hospital. Netaji and his Assistant remained behind in the same hospital. Before leaving the hospital, I again went to Netaji's room and found him in the same condition as before. I did not talk to him on that occasion. I cannot remember the exact date but the same night I heard that Netaji had expired. I did not see the body of General Shidei. I learnt about his death three days later.

Three or four days after

being taken to the other Hospital, Major Takahashi and I were flown back to Japan. I arrived in Kyushu and spent about one month in hot springs to recoup my health. When I recovered, I came to Tokyo.

As far as I remember, no official enquiry was held into the causes of this accident by the Govt. of Japan. The Japanese had surrendered by that time. Therefore, no enquiry was held.

After six months of my arrival in Tokyo, I was called to the British Embassy and interrogated there. I do not know the name of the officer who interrogated me. The British officer wished to ascertain whether Netaji was dead or alive. I told him all the information which I have told the Committee.

I have heard that Netaji's ashes are being kept in a temple in the Koinji area in the suburbs of Tokyo. I have never been to the temple.

Since then, two Indians came to me together and asked me about the plane accident. I remember one of them to be Mr. Ayer. This was 5 years ago. I recollect a photograph that was taken on that occasion. It is opposite page 273 of Mr. Ayer's Book "Unto Him A Witness". The

362

381

-15-

persons in the photograph are from L to r front row - myself, Mr. Ayer, Captain Arai and standing in the back row Lt. Col. Tada who has since died.

I remember on one occasion, one Japanese who has many Indian friends came to me and asked for full details of this plane crash. I gave him all the details and he made sketches of the same. Some days later, an article based on my discussions with him appeared in a Japanese magazine. It was in Sunday Mainichi.

Interpreted by Mr. Rehman.

Admitted correct.

N. Nonogaki

15/5/1956



(1)      (363)      (382)

24

Statement by Shri Aurobindo Bose recorded at  
Calcutta on 26th April 1956, and 8th June 1956.

There are two schools of thought - one ~~belonging~~  
~~to a school which believes~~ <sup>says</sup> that Netaji is dead and the other  
~~that Netaji is alive,~~ <sup>without rhyme or reason.</sup> I must say that I do not subscribe to any  
of the two schools of thought.

I must say that Netaji was <sup>a past</sup> ~~the~~ master <sup>in</sup> ~~plans~~ of  
planning <sup>secret</sup> schemes.

To substantiate this, I will just refer  
to three important aspects of his activities.

Firstly, the British Government could never  
get direct clue of his revolutionary activities from 1921 to  
1940. Hence, they used to arrest him mostly under Regulation III  
of 1818;

Secondly, his <sup>plan to</sup> escape <sup>from India in 1941,</sup> ~~plan.~~ The British  
Intelligence completely failed <sup>it</sup> to unravel <sup>it</sup> till the last; and

Thirdly, his submarine voyage from Germany  
to <sup>SE Asia</sup> ~~Penang~~ was also another blow to the prestige of British  
Intelligence.

My second point is about Col. Habibur  
Rehman's attitude and stand. I was ~~party~~ taken into confidence  
~~by Netaji in connection with his plan to~~  
~~in his plans connected with his~~ escape from India and I had  
the honour of announcing that he was missing from his room  
on the 26th January, 1941. With <sup>those</sup> ~~my other~~ <sup>our</sup> members of ~~the~~ family  
who were involved in this, we ~~were~~ <sup>an oath of secrecy</sup> administered <sup>by</sup> Netaji, ~~an~~  
~~oath of secrecy~~ so much so that we did not take into confidence  
even our <sup>grandmother</sup> ~~mother~~ to whom I related the same story which I had  
given to the ~~Press~~. I remember that my father, mother and other  
elders of the family had <sup>on the subject</sup> ~~questioned me~~ <sup>even</sup> and rebuked me for not  
~~taking them into confidence.~~ <sup>telling them the truth.</sup> They tried various ways of cross-  
examination, yet ~~we~~ had the same story to dish out to every body.  
It is my firm belief that Col. Habibur Rehman is under a similar  
oath of secrecy and he has to repeat the story which Netaji has  
~~asked~~ <sup>tutored</sup> him to give out to the world, and in this ~~context~~ he cannot  
make any <sup>difference</sup> ~~references~~ with regard to personalities or members of the  
family, etc, till he is released from that oath of secrecy. I have  
not yet been released from the original oath of secrecy that was

(2)

364

383

administered to me by Netaji before he left.  
Col. Habibur Rehman has not told me that he is under any oath of secrecy. I did not ask him whether he was under any oath of secrecy. *It should be taken for granted.*

About the air-crash, from my conversation with various I.N.A. men and officers, it has been clear to me that Netaji busied himself in good time to thrash out alternative plans for the I.N.A. and himself as he could clearly see that the defeat of the Axis Powers was fast approaching.

My next point is about his destination. I believe that his destination was <sup>kept</sup> a mystery. There was just a vague idea. Here I would quote page 72 of Mr. Ayer's Book wherein he has written thus:-

*Quote*

But there was a general impression that Netaji's destination was Manchuria - see page 69 <sup>(968)</sup> last paragraph.

The final destination to my mind was definitely Moscow - see page 75 last paragraph, and I would like the Committee to give due importance to these portions *of Shri S. A. Ayer's book.* Here I would like to say that those who are trying to make out the case that the plane was bound for Tokyo, are doing so with an ulterior motive and it is definitely an after-thought. There could not have been any question of his proceeding to Manchuria or Moscow via Tokyo. *[vide p. 75, 96id.]*

My next point is that there was only one Indian taken into confidence and that was Col. Rehman because Netaji did not want to take chances with any other Indian. This will be borne out by what Mr. Ayer has written in his book, pages 84 -87.

" ..... that not a single Indian in India or East Asia will believe the story unless you produce the conclusive proof."

In spite of this clear warning, Mr. Ayer was flown not to Taihoku but to Taichu airport, <sup>where</sup> ~~and even then was~~ *Even after landing*

*\* He could not have reached Moscow as was expected by Rajar Abid Hassan (note)*

*[I] have known come in touch with almost all INA men. I have known many of them intimately. I say with confidence that certain exceptional qualities of Col. Habib made him stand alone for the arduous job that Netaji was coming. [Even Shri Ayer was side-tracked.]*

(3)

365

304

there he was under the impression,

~~under the impression~~ that he had reached Taihoku.

My other points are that I have seen Col. Rehman at close quarters on several occasions. I believe that the marks on his person are artificial. I believe that he could not have got out of the so-called air-crash with so little injury. I have seen the uniform which <sup>Col.</sup> Habib was wearing at the time of the <sup>alleged</sup> crash. I say that I did not find the slightest trace of any ordeal on it. I say that

<sup>Col.</sup> Habib's story is what Netaji had tutored him to say. I have to regret that in certain details

<sup>Col.</sup> Habib's memory has failed him on occasions and he has given different stories at different times, <sup>the</sup>

<sup>reason being</sup> lapse of memory and too much elaboration. I have seen the four photographs brought by Col. Rehman and I say that they prove nothing. I say that he could not have brought anything better because Netaji was not involved in any 'plane crash. These pictures are to be found in the Book "Freedom's Battle."

My next point is that during <sup>the</sup> Belgachia Villa Conference of the INA in 1947, <sup>Col.</sup> Habib and other INA officers spent <sup>a</sup> the night with us. Some of the other officers told <sup>Col.</sup> Habib that his uniform gave the lie to his story whereupon <sup>Col.</sup> Habib pulled <sup>the</sup> blanket over his face and turned round.

At the <sup>M</sup>onument meeting on the 23rd January, 1951, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, who was the <sup>main</sup> Chief Speaker at that meeting, publicly declared that he believed that Netaji was alive and linked up Dr. K.N. Singh's movement that was going on in <sup>Nepal</sup> ~~Netaji~~ at that time.

Question by Mr. Bose. Will you please explain the type of the uniform that Col. Habib was wearing?

Reply: It was the usual <sup>Officers'</sup> uniform of the British Indian Army ~~Officers~~ - ~~Surge~~ Khakhi coloured, very tight-fitting, ~~and~~ it was a warm uniform. And I ~~can make this statement~~ categorically that we were told repeatedly that these uniforms <sup>were given</sup> belonged to them when they were in the British Indian Army.

Question by the Chairman: Can you give us details of the uniform?

Reply: Tight fitting trousers. On one occasion I saw Col. Habib wearing top boots and on other occasions I saw him wearing ordinary shoes.

Question by the Chairman: Can you tell us which trousers was he wearing at that time?

Reply: He claimed to have had the very uniform which he was wearing in Calcutta and at Kanpur at the time of the accident and I have heard it from all the three I.N.A. heroes of the <sup>Trial</sup> ~~First file~~ admission <sup>^</sup> that they had advised Habib that his ~~giving out~~ <sup>giving out</sup> that he was wearing this uniform at the time of accident was some sort of a weak point in his story, which he should change. This advice was tendered to Habib when ~~all~~ the INA people were in the Red Fort. So far as the trouser is concerned, Col. Habib was also heckled when he showed some mark of injury on his right <sup>leg</sup> ~~shin~~ <sup>^</sup> bone, a little below the knee, but the trouser did not bear any evidence of damage, etc.

Question by the Chairman: Earlier you said that you had seen Habib wearing top boots as well as in ordinary shoes, you are also aware that top boots are worn in breeches, which of these two dresses are you referring to?

Reply: I am referring to the trouser and not the breeches. I saw Col. Habib once or twice in top boots but usually he uses the trouser.

Question by the Chairman: Can you tell us which one of these two was he wearing at the time of the accident?

Reply: He was wearing the same trousers. He had been telling the whole world repeatedly that the uniform which he was using in India was the identical one which he had on at the time of the plane crash.

Question by Mr. Bose. Do you remember how many times you met him in Calcutta or elsewhere?

Reply: I could not give the exact number of times but for days together we have been with each other like brothers and such occasions were many in Calcutta as well as out of Calcutta.

Question by Mr. Bose. Do you remember on how many occasions he visited Calcutta?

Reply: Yes. He visited Calcutta <sup>once definitely, may be</sup> at least twice.

Question by Mr. Bose. Have you any idea of the duration of his stay on each occasion?

Reply: Between 3 to 5 days. ~~on each occasion.~~

Question by Mr. Bose. Have you any idea where he was putting up?

Reply: I could be precise. At least on one occasion he stayed with us partly and partly with Shri Jagdish Chandra Sinha at the Belgachia Villa.

Mr. Bose  
Question by the Chairman: Did you ever meet him at the time, at Mr. Sinha's house and did you have any conversation with him there?

Reply: Yes.

Question by Mr. Bose. Do you remember in whose presence that conversation took place?

Reply: There were many people, mostly members of the family and some INA officers.

Question by the Chairman: Can you give us any idea of the dates when Habib came here. You said that he came at least two times.

Reply: About one date, I could be specific. Round about the 23rd January, 1947. A conference of INA officers was held. <sup>it was convened</sup> If I am not wrong, <sup>by</sup> Shri Sarat Chandra Bose and almost all the important <sup>of the INA</sup> officers and delegates, representing the rank and file and other ranks, attended the said conference. The conference was confined entirely to the INA people except a few political leaders but there was a mammoth rally inside the Belgachia villa. There was a crowd of <sup>about</sup> 50,000 persons. It could not be held outside the Villa because there was Section 144 in Calcutta at that time, due to communal disturbances and most of the INA officers and men were introduced to the public by Col. G.S. Dhillon.

Question by the Chairman: What was the next occasion?

Reply: I would not venture to answer that question because I have a feeling that his first visit was prior to his visit to Belgachia Villa.

Question by the Chairman: Can you tell us the approximate date of his visit?

Reply: I would not say that but it was when we were staying at Netai Bhavan.

Question by the Chairman: Can you tell us roughly the year and month.

Reply: I do not remember the month.

Sri S.C. Bose: Would it be any time in 1946?

Ans: In all probability, yes.

Regarding the uniform, he was <sup>accustomed to</sup> wearing a coat and a forage cap.

Mr. Chairman: What type of coat?

Ans: Almost the exact replica that you generally wear; so you can describe it.

Mr. Chairman: That is Military Tunic.

Ans: If that is the technical word for it, it is not a double-breast coat - I am certain of that - and it is very tight fitting.

Sri Bose: Could you please give us an idea about the sleeves?

Ans: Yes, unusually short in length and width.

Sri Bose: By short did you mean half-sleeves?

Ans: No, usually coats come nearabout the base of the thumb. It was more or less slightly above his wrist.

Sri Bose: Slightly above or below the wrist?

Ans: Above the wrist. He used to have khaki coloured shirts and khaki coloured tie.

Sri Bose: Did he wear any badge of the I.N.A. or the I.I.L. (Indian Independence League) or any small photo of Netaji?

Ans: Yes, and on ceremonial occasions I.N.A. shoulder badges of <sup>his</sup> the rank.

Sri Bose: I believe a belt was no part of his uniform?

Ans: No.

Sri Bose: Did you ever see him in glasses?

Ans: No.

Sri Bose: ~~Will you please~~ Will you please

let us know where those meetings referred to in your statements before us on the 26th April, 1956, in Calcutta were held?

Ans: Ochterloney Monument, Calcutta Maidan and Mahajati Sadan on Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

(8)      (270)      (389)

The Chairman had challenged the veracity of my statement and wanted me if I could produce some evidence that he actually made that sort of statement. At that time I had told him that thousands and thousands of people would come and bear me out on this point if they were put this question whether Sri Shah Nawaz had made such a statement in these meetings or not. The Chairman had mentioned whether there were any reports on the same lines in the newspapers. I have gone through the old files of only two Calcutta newspapers, namely, the Hindusthan Standard dated 24th January, 1951 and the Ananda Bazar Patrika dated 25th January, 1951, and have got the following

excerpts from the news published in these papers.  
 news published in  
 (True copy of excerpts from/Hindusthan Standard and a verbatim transliteration of excerpts from news published in the Ananda Bazar Patrika dated 25th January, 1951 submitted by Sri Arabino Bose to the Netaji Enquiry Committee in Calcutta on the 8th June, 1956 - later withdrawn by him in the absence of a receipt.)

Sri Bose: This news matter which you have just spoken of was regarding the meeting at Mahajati Sadan?

Ans: Mahajati Sadan.

Sri Bose: Do you remember on which date that meeting was held?

Ans: 23rd January, 1951.

Sri Bose: The birthday anniversary of Netaji / Subhas Chandra Bose - was it that date?

Ans: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Has Mahajati Sadan been completed?

Ans: No, the construction work is still going on.

Mr. Chairman: Under whose auspices?

Ans: If I am not wrong, I think the West Bengal Government has taken over the whole thing.

Sri Bose: Then it is fortunate or unfortunate,



I must say, that Netaji's idea of independence is still incomplete like the Mahajati Sadan which is still not complete yet.

Mr. Chairman: Which is being completed by the West Bengal Government.

Ans: My next point is, four photographs were brought by Colonel Habibur Rahman and a wrist watch as the only evidence to confirm Netaji's death in the plane crash.

Sri Bose: Was that during Colonel Rahman's first visit to Calcutta?

Ans: Yes, but he had released the photographs to the press after he was let off by the police?

Sri Bose: Was he not a free man when he first came to Calcutta?

Ans: I have no idea if he was whisked away! *prior to his formal visit to Calcutta;*  
 Many of the I.N.A. people were brought to Calcutta - technically that would be under police escort - then they were whisked away to Delhi or certain other camps. I have submitted these photographs to the Commission on 26.4.56 which are contained in an album (copies of those photographs). On scrutiny it will be found that these photographs prove nothing at all, much less Netaji's death. One of the photographs in which a canvas is supposed to be covering Netaji's body is shown could have been easily manipulated and under the canvas anything else could have been placed. Two photographs are of the crashed plane and in one of them only the tail is shown in a vertical position. I have checked up with aeronautical and medical experts and none of them would give even one per cent. chance of survival to any passengers occupying such an ill-fated plane. In the fourth one, Colonel Habibur Rahman is shown sitting on a stool before a

(10) (372) (29) 4.

pedestal on top of which there is an urn, supposed to be containing Netaji's ~~the alleged~~ <sup>alleged</sup> ashes. This again cannot prove anything. I conclude that though it was a very heavy responsibility which had devolved on Col. Rahman to prove to the world that Netaji was actually involved in a plane crash and had died, yet he could not bring ~~xxx~~ with him better evidence as the plane crash did not take place and Netaji was not involved in any fatal accident. To questions why Colonel-Sahib did not take photographs of Netaji ~~ix~~ his answers had been different at different times. On one occasion he said that he could not get hold of a camera in Taihoku though he tried his best, yet he actually must have got hold of a cameraman to take these photographs. On another occasion he made the plea that Netaji's dead body was such a fright and displeasing thing to him that he never saw his dead body and much less would he have allowed it to be photographed.

Sri Bose: Did Col. Rahman tell you that he saw Netaji's dead body from the time of his alleged demise up to the time of his alleged cremation with regard to Netaji's face requiring for identification purposes?

Ans: I definitely remember that on all occasions he told not only me but so far as my knowledge goes to everybody who talked to him on the subject that he never saw Netaji's dead body.

Sri Bose: So this conduct of Col. Rahman explains to a great extent these four photos which do not disclose the identity of Netaji alleged to ~~xxx~~ be therein?

Ans: My answer is emphatic yes.

Mr. Chairman: Are you aware that Col. Habibur

has  
Rahman/appeared personally and given his evidence  
before the Committee?

Ans: Yes.

This is with regard to the photographs. About the wrist watch, this is what I have to say. Pandit Nehru visited Calcutta some time in December, 1945. He was staying at the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose at 1, Woodburn Park, during the first half of his stay and had shifted to Dr. B.C. Roy's residence later on.

Sri Bose: Do you remember the occasion on which Panditji visited Calcutta and stayed with Mr. Bose giving the purpose?

Ans: There was plenty of work in Calcutta. It was his first visit to Bengal after his release from Ahmednagar Fort.

Mr. Chairman: What was the reason why he came to Calcutta - was he holding any official position?

Ans: De jure and de facto he had become some sort of protagonist and a protector of the I.N.A. people and he was intimately connected - practically it was his own effort in rousing the people.

Mr. Chairman: You mean to say it was <sup>his</sup> ~~his~~ show to arouse the people?

Ans: Do not use the words I have not used. It was almost his effort in rousing the people in favour of the cause of the I.N.A. officers and men. On reaching 1, Woodburn Park, he met the members of the family, had a wash, had his breakfast and then returned to his room. He opened one of his bags and told me that he had brought a wrist watch which Col. Rahman had brought to India. I saw it. His room was on the ground floor; we went upstairs and he handed

(12)

(374)

(393)

over the watch to the late Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Sri Bose: What was the type and nature of that watch?

Ans: It could better be described by the Chairman because it was almost identical <sup>to the one he had been</sup> ~~as he is~~ <sup>using before the present one.</sup> ~~wearing~~. The watch was a rectangular in shape, smallish, with a leather band.

Sri Bose: Was the watch in proper working order?

Ans: No.

Sri Bose: Was the leather wrist band also in proper condition?

Ans: It was slightly <sup>chained</sup> churned, as far as I remember. <sup>^</sup> It was not absolutely new.

Sri Bose: Was the watch running?

Ans: No, it was out of order.

Sri Bose: You remember what time the watch indicated?

Ans: About two. The watch hands showed 7 minutes past two. I will explain a bit on this point. The small hour hand was near 2, while the minute hand was between 5 and 10, and I was told that the watch had stopped exactly at the time of the plane crash.

Mr. Chairman: Did Col. Habibur Rahman ever say that it was Netaji's watch?

Ans: Later on he certainly said that he brought the watch which Netaji was using at the time of the crash.

Sri Bose: Did you ask him at that time at what time and under what circumstances he came into possession of that small rectangular wrist watch?

Ans: He told me simply this much that it was the watch which Netaji was using at the time of the accident. He did not tell me the time and the

13

375

394

circumstances of his getting it.

Mr. Chairman: Did you and Col. Habibur Rahman inspect the watch together?

Ans: No, but he has verified the photograph which is also contained in the album and admitted that it is the same watch.

Mr. Chairman: Since you seem to have studied the watch very carefully, may I know what make it is?

Ans: I do not remember the make of the watch and I do not and I have not claimed at all that I have studied the watch very well - at least that has not come out from what I have said.

Mr. Chairman: Did the watch besides having an hour and minute hands have the seconds hand also?

Ans: I do not think so.

Mr. Chairman: Do you remember it clearly?

Ans: That is my answer. If you want more definite information I want to see the photographs I sent to you.

(At this stage the Committee was adjourned till 2.30 p.m.)

(14)      376      395

(The Committee resumed its sitting after Recess.)

(Evidence of Sri Arabindo Bose continuing.)

Witness: The photographs I have referred to are on the page opposite the one which is the I.N.A. Memorial in the Album "Freedom's Battle" (1942-45) and which was tendered by Sri Dwijendra Nath Bose.

Sri Bose: You have not said about that ill-fated plane?

Ans: Yes, I said I have consulted aeronautical and medical opinion - that is already on record.

Sri Bose: About the tail, does the tail appear to be fixed to the wrecked plane?

Ans: Yes, fixed to the wrecked plane.

Sri Bose: To the fusilage?

Ans: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: You have referred to certain aeronautical experts that you have consulted. Would you like to give us the names?

Ans: No, that I would not. They are top men in their line, but I would not disclose their names.

Sri Bose: Could you please give us an idea whether they are Indians or non-Indians?

Ans: Indians and non-Indians.

We were on the topic of that wrist watch. I would like to put on record the fact that Netaji, to the best of my knowledge and specially from what I have come to know from the I.N.A. people, always used a wrist watch other than the one which has been brought by Col. Rahman. I would like to tender, as you call it, to the Committee a photograph of Netaji's <sup>first</sup> arrival in <sup>Bangkok</sup> ~~Singapore~~ - if I am wrong in these matters the Chairman would be in a much better position to correct me - from Tokyo, the first time he arrived <sup>in Bangkok</sup> ~~in Singapore~~ to take over the charge of the ~~IX~~ I.I.L. <sup>and</sup> ~~in~~ the I.N.A. from Sri Rash Behari ~~Das~~ Bose. The photograph was taken at the

(15)

(377)

(396)

brought him  
↑  
that had

airport as he was <sup>morning</sup> proceeding away from the plane and on the left wrist of Netaji will be seen clearly his famous <sup>round</sup> wrist watch. This wrist watch had very great sentimental value to him and when we were working out his plans for his escape from India in January, 1941, though he had given us instructions that he should not have anything with him which could identify him, so much so that he even changed his glasses, yet he insisted on taking this wrist watch with him. I conclude that I do not believe that Netaji used one of the wrist watches which <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ presented to him for the I.N.A. people by President Dr. Jose Laurel. He could never have parted company with his own wrist watch for which he took such a great risk when he left India as that was the only thing which belonged to him and was carried <sup>by</sup> ~~with~~ him. Even his clothes and underwears ~~were~~ did not have the dhobi marks; they were absolutely new and brought straight from the shops.

(Photographs showing Netaji wearing the wrist watch referred to above is submitted to the Committee and is marked as Exhibit A.)

This is with regard to the four pictures and the wrist watch which Col. Habibur Rahman brought to India with him as positive proof! I think it has been my endeavour to convince you that it was just a sort of make-belief because if Netaji was really involved in a plane crash, certain other things, even ~~not~~ broken or in certain other state, would have been brought by Habib Sahib. Take for instance his glasses. That was a thing which Netaji could not dispense with. That is why Col. Rahman could not bring it, and I am sure there was no reason for <sup>the</sup> ~~that~~ glasses to be put into the coffin and sent to the crematorium for burning! It has not been brought by Col. Rahman because Netaji could

16

3783  
297

not get another pair of glasses as he did not probably have time or had certain other difficulties. When he left India <sup>in 1941</sup> we actually gave him - got the time to give him - a new pair of glasses and the old two pairs were left on his table so that that sort of thing would help us in convincing the police at least <sup>that it was</sup> a case of renunciation. Apart from the glasses, certain personal effects like cigarette case or lighter and specially a small Hindu religious book which Netaji used to keep under his pillow, etc. - in one word his personal effects are missing. They could not have been brought by Col. Rahman because Netaji could not get their substitutes and Netaji had to take them with him.

Now, I will come to a very relevant issue which will help the Commission in finding out the <sup>truth</sup> proof. I am rather unfortunate that we could not take <sup>up</sup> this point earlier before you left for South East Asia, for you could have done certain things. On the 8th September, 1955, I had occasion to go to Delhi <sup>on my way to PEPsu.</sup>

Mr. Chairman: Are you aware of the fact that quite a good deal of what was supposed to be Netaji's personal effects and <sup>pieces of gold</sup> ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ has been salvaged and it is now in the Rashtrapati Bhaban in New Delhi?

Ans: I have seen certain reports but the things which I have been trying to emphasize, his glasses, etc., I am sure ~~they~~ are not there up till now. Nobody whom I know has been informed that Netaji's Gita or his cigarette case or his glasses or his fountain pen - such intimate personal effects which he probably carried always on his person - are in the National Archives. Nobody has said so. I have only heard from <sup>the</sup> Chairman that <sup>a few</sup> certain lumps of gold or molten pieces have been deposited in the Archives.



17

379

398

On the 23rd January, 1951, ~~after~~ the Chairman, who had several meetings to address in Calcutta, was to meet Dr. Radha Benode Pal at his residence and then catch the train, but as he was delayed <sup>in the meetings</sup> we informed Dr. Pal that the engagement had <sup>to</sup> ~~been~~ cancelled. Fortunately or unfortunately, General Shah Nawaz ~~himself~~ missed the train and we returned home, contacted Dr. Pal over the 'phone and told him that General-Sahib had missed the train; so could <sup>we</sup> ~~he~~ come over tomorrow? Dr. Pal invited General-Sahib and myself and my brother <sup>Shri</sup> Ranjit Bose at 10 in the morning the next day. ~~There~~ The three of us went to Dr. Pal <sup>The next day</sup> and were closeted with him for more than an hour, when there was a threadbare discussion about the veracity of Col. Habibur Rahman's statement about the plane crash. At that time Dr. Pal was staying at 21, Beadon Street. The door was closed and we discussed the whole thing with him for more than an hour and I distinctly remember that General Shah Nawaz agreed with Dr. Radha Benode Pal that Col. Habibur Rahman's story of Netaji having died in a plane crash was not true and that Netaji was still alive. I would like to tender before this Committee a letter, which is in my possession, written by Dr. Radha Benode Pal to one Mr. ~~Nayak~~ Nair of Tokyo on the 14th ~~Mo~~ February, 1953. The importance of this letter will be clear from the fact that Dr. Radha Benode Pal, who ~~at~~ ~~had~~ at that ~~had~~ time <sup>had</sup> little or no axe to grind in politics, was not only doubting the story given out by Col. Rahman but had expressed that he had reasons to doubt its correctness. Dr. Pal was very fortunate, more fortunate even than this Commission in having gone to Tokyo as a Judge <sup>representing</sup> of the then Indian Government which was controlled by Whitehall and as such he had access to various documents

18

389 399 5

which came up before the International Tribunal which ~~exam~~ tried General Tojo and others. Only the second para is relevant, para beginning "It is really ....." and ending "its correctness." I am going to tender one of these <sup>photo stats</sup> to the Commission.

(A photostat copy of the above-mentioned letter of Dr. Radha Benode Pal to Mr. Nair dated 14th February, 1953, is submitted to the Committee and is marked Exhibit B.)

My next point ~~is~~ - I come straight to September, 1955, and I will be very brief on this point. On reaching Delhi on the 8th September <sup>en route to Pepsu</sup> I was met at the station by General Shah Nawaz, Sri Jagannath Kolay, M.P. and others. During my brief stay there I heard repeatedly from General Shah Nawaz about certain plans to bring Netaji's so-called ashes lying in Renkoji Temple and putting up some sort of <sup>memorial</sup> monument. About a fortnight after that I had ~~gone~~ again occasion to pass through Delhi when a certain member of Parliament put certain questions to the Government regarding the ashes and I would refer to relevant portions of short-notice questions Nos.13 and 14, dated 29th <sup>September, 1955,</sup> ~~January, 1956~~ and the Supplementaries and answers by the Prime Minister connected therewith.

"Sri Kamath: The Prime Minister has said that the question with regard to the ashes, or the supposed ashes, of Netaji S.C.B. is a matter for his family to decide. He said in the last Parliament on the 5th March, 1952, that personally he was not satisfied that the report presented or submitted by Mr. S.A.Ayar, one-time member of Netaji's Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind was convincing enough, and therefore that was not the last word on the subject. May I know whether Government still hold the view that that is not the last word and that the report of Mr. S.A.Ayar is not convincing,

19

381  
400

and whether it is because of that that Government have not taken any action in this matter with regard to the ashes? May I also know whether this matter is merely a family affair or a national affair?

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru: The honourable member will notice that what I have said is that the approval of the family is necessary and desirable. I do not say that it is entirely a family affair; certainly, it is a national affair also.

Honourable members will remember that some time ago, for a considerable time, some people in this country doubted the fact of Netaji S.C.B.'s death, and challenged that. It became difficult for Government to take any action in this matter when this fact was doubted by some, and certainly not without the approval of the family.

The honourable member has referred to a report by Mr. Ayyar, and to what I am reported to have said. I have absolutely no recollection of having made the remark which the honourable member says I made.

Shri Kamath: I shall pass it on to you.

Mr. Speaker: Later.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may be that I made the remark in regard to certain details in that report. But I have no doubt in my mind - I did not have it then, and I have no doubt today - of the fact of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death. It may be that the circumstances may not be quite clear; it may be so.

In a matter of this kind, the only enquiry, that is to say satisfactory enquiry that can be made is by the Japanese Government. The matter is in Japan; the whole thing is there. We cannot impose ourselves or an enquiry committee on the Japanese Government. Of

20

382

201

course, if they choose to enquire, we will very gladly co-operate and give such help as we can. But we simply cannot enquire into their territory, and more specially also, when probably all the possible witnesses are either Japanese Government officials or others connected with that Government.

Sri Kamath: Am I to understand that Government will welcome a proposal for a Indo-Japanese Commission to enquire into this matter at official level or governmental level?

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said that the question of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death is, I think, settled beyond doubt. There can be no enquiry about that. But as for the exact circumstances, possibly if there is an enquiry held, it may be that some additional facts may come to our notice. And as I said, the initiative must come from the Japanese Government in this matter. If it comes, naturally we shall gladly give them such help as we can.

Sri H.N.Mukherji: The Prime Minister has told us that he has no manner of doubt in his own mind about the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Do we take it that this is based on a definite finding by Government in regard to the finality of the information? In that case I want to know how is it that we are not taking steps to secure the expeditious return of the ashes, also, apart from that, to do in this country certain jobs which we owe to the memory of the dead. I ask this question because this question of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose or otherwise has been contested, and the whole matter is hanging fire for a long time, but people's emotions require to be respected on this issue

(21)      (383)      (402)

of the death of a very great man. And that is why I ask the Prime Minister to tell us what steps Government intend to take ~~in~~ - now that he is certain that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead - in regard to the perpetuation of his memory in this country?

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru: I thought that I had answered this question already. ~~Dr. Ram Subhag Singh~~

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Prime Minister has said that Government have not approached the Japanese Government or the management of the Renkoji Temple to bring those ashes to India in the absence of the approval of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. May I know whether Government have approached that family or sought their permission to bring those ashes to India.

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not recently. But references have been made in the past.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

(Sri Hirendra Mukherji rose)

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question already. I do not want to argue.

Sri Hirendra Mukherji: I have not got the answer. The House has not got the answer. The country has not got the answer. Let us have it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not a debate that is going on. The honourable member will realise that he is asking for information. Even the long question that he put was really speaking not a question which should have been allowed by me, but it is because of the emotions and sentiments that I have allowed it. Now, there is an end to it.

This announcement of the Prime Minister repeatedly in the Parliament that in his opinion Netaji was dead, represents the view of the Government and we have to simply note the fact that two members of <sup>this</sup> ~~the~~ Committee are directly associated with the Government.

My next point is-~~that~~ On the 6th of October, 1955, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan arrived in Calcutta and on the same evening he presided over a meeting convened by the Netaji Smarak Samiti. I was present in that meeting which was attended by several prominent citizens of Calcutta and the President explained the whole position of the Govt. of India in view of Pandit Nehru's recent announcement in the Parliament that the Government were not in favour of setting up an official Committee but however, if the Netaji Smarak Samiti pressed, then he would meet the Prime Minister and secure his good offices to obtain co-operation of the Government of India without which no Enquiry Committee could function in Japan. I am tendering a copy of the Resolution unanimously adopted at the said meeting. Another important aspect of that meeting, I would like to refer here, is that the President explained to the persons assembled there that the Japanese Government gave out reports of death or disappearance of all the Heads of States which were Japan's allies during the war at the time of surrender and specially mentioned the names of Dr. Ba Maw, Laurel and Head of the Chinese Nanking Govt. but all these gentlemen were later on traced out or had surrendered to the Allied Powers.

With regard to Netaji, a similar report was put out by the Japanese Govt. This is a very important point because if actually the Japanese Government did put out false reports about people who were later on found to be quite hale and hearty, then automatically the presumption would be that their version of Netaji having died in a plane crash, had also been done with the same motive. Whereas the others could take the risk of giving themselves up, it has not been possible for Netaji as he was considered to be much more important and also <sup>more</sup> dangerous. This very fact explains that the Japanese Government, in conjunction with Netaji had, to draw up a comprehensive picture of a plane having crashed and the consequent inevitable things that <sup>would</sup> ~~could~~ follow. Therefore, starting from the Foreign Office and the Army Headquarters down to the Hospital staff, crematorium staff etc., <sup>have</sup> ~~have~~ all <sup>been</sup> tutored and their statements should be brushed aside on the ground of *alibi*. It is natural to expect that there would be persons from various departments of <sup>the</sup> Japanese Armed Forces <sup>etc.</sup> who would be expected to be involved in particular phases of this plan, to draw <sup>up and</sup> ~~to~~ make their story as realistic and convincing as possible.

I would like to state before the Committee that there have been several instances in Netaji's life when he secretly slipped out of the house-not very well known to the public-but equally important. Because this is a sort of secret planning and surreptitious movement, going into hiding-was more or less in his blood. In his boy-hood when he was a school student, <sup>on</sup> one occasion, he went away from his house without informing any body on a medical mission. In spite of the best efforts of the family none could trace him. Ultimately he was discovered by some of

24

386

405

his associates and he returned home according to his <sup>time-table</sup> wishes. No other factor could prevail upon him to return home-like <sup>a</sup>weeping mother, angry father or elder brothers, etc. <sup>The</sup> <sup>instance</sup> ~~Second thing~~ is that when he was a student in the Presidency College, Calcutta, ~~None~~ could trace him though there was a frantic search and he returned <sup>home</sup> only when he was felt like coming back. Netaji was a patriot ~~is~~ first and then a politician and my personal feeling is that though this Committee has taken on itself the task of finding out the truth about his mysterious disappearance, yet nothing should be done to upset his plans and disturb his scheme of things. If he has not elected to remain in silence, it would <sup>not</sup> be a friendly job to try to search him out.

~~My last point is that~~ We have heard from several INA officers that his parting message was that he would meet them in Free India. Also before taking leave of his colleagues and friends, he had indicated that that would be <sup>the</sup> last meeting for some time. We naturally expected that he would return to India and meet his friends again.

~~My last point is that~~ Though you have also done a little <sup>x</sup>spade work about Jewellery, I do not know how much, what is the worth of the stuff which has been deposited in the National Archives? ~~but~~ I think that the treasure was being sent with him with a particular idea and the treasure, if it has not been misappropriated as some say, -its absence-that no body is finding it also gives a clue that Netaji carried the treasure with him and the actual purpose in putting the treasure in his luggage is being served. By saying this, I would not dissuade anybody from pursuing the matter, but this gap also indicates that Netaji actually disappeared from the scene, went into hiding and was not



(25)

(389) 406

killed in the alleged plane crash.

My last point is that Col. Rehman has often made different statements, because he could not actually work out the minute details and after all these years he forgot what he told previously and these discrepancies have been marked many times by many of his colleagues in the INA <sup>and others.</sup> It is also to be noted that there are certain discrepancies in the <sup>original</sup> story and certain facts which would naturally arouse suspicion in the mind of the public about the veracity of what Habib was saying. I have a feeling that this was also planned by Netaji so that the intelligentia among his countrymen would read between the lines and keep it to themselves that Habib's story is confusing and has to be taken with a grain of salt. That touch is definitely there and I feel that this clue has been left as per Netaji's instructions.

Question by Chairman: What is your theory - whether Netaji disappeared with the treasure or without the treasure?

Reply: He disappeared with the treasure. It is not available because it has gone with him. Only ~~that~~ a little <sup>r</sup> faction has been left in a molten state etc. to show that there was a plane crash.

Question by Mr. Bose. Who is Mr. Hemanta Bose?

Reply: He presided over the meeting of the Mahajani Sadan on the 23rd January 1951. He is the Chairman of the Forward Bloc and an MLA of West Bengal.

Question by Mr. Bose. Can you tell us the antecedents of Shri Amar Bose?

Reply: He is also a Forward Bloc leader.

A copy of excerpts from newspaper Hindustan Standard front page (dated 24th January 1951) is submitted to the Committee, marked exhibit 'C'.

Admitted correct.

Checked.  
Anshu Das  
9.6.56.

\* at present Leading Director, The Society of Polymer Science, Japan, Lecturer of Tokyo Univ. Lecturer of Keio Univ.

387  
607

\*

Statement by Mr. Keikichi Arai,  
9.3-Chome, Honcho, Nihonbashi  
Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, recorded  
on 9th May 1956 at 3 P.M.

I was in the same plane as Netaji.

I was a Captain in the Air Force belonging to Ftukasa Unit No.2793. During the course of my service, I was posted at Saigon, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Taiping, Rangoon and Mandalay. I was also posted in Sumatra and Java. At the time of the Japanese surrender, I was at Saigon. I was in Saigon for two weeks waiting for an aeroplane, to return to Tokyo, where I had been ordered to come back and report to War Office.

I met Netaji at Saigon aerodrome on 17th August 1945 at about mid-day. I was in the plane and the propeller had already started when Netaji and his party came in a car and asked the plane to wait so that they could come on board. In the plane were the following:-

Lt. Col. Nonagaki.  
Major Kono.  
Lt. Col. Sakai,  
Sargeant Okshita.  
Col. Habibur Rehman.  
Netaji Chandra Bose.  
General Shidei,  
Myself and others

There were in all 12 or 13 persons on board, including 3 or 4 members of the crew.

I was a Ground Engineer in Air Force and my job was to run

408

388

parts etc. The plane in which we flew was a twine-engined bomber of the latest type. It was not carrying any bombs at that time but was being used for transport. There were no seats and we were sitting on the floor. We took off from Saigon at about 1-30 P.M. quite smoothly. We reached Tourane in the evening; the flight took about 3 hours to reach Tourane from Saigon.

Netaji, Col. Habibur Rehman, General Shidei, Lt. Col. Nonagaji, myself and all the other officers on board, put up in the night at the largest hotel in the town whose name I do not recollect. We had dinner together and at the table General Shidei, myself and Netaji talked about the future of Asia and Europe. Netaji said that although Japan had been defeated she had helped in liberating countries of South-East Asia.

At that time, I was not aware where Netaji was proceeding. We kept talking till late hours in the night. We had breakfast early in the morning at break of dawn and proceeded to the plane and took off soon after. The take-off was smooth and the seating arrangement was as before which I have shown in the sketch.

Handwritten Japanese text, likely a translation or commentary on the typed text. The text is written in a cursive style and covers the left side of the page. It appears to be a detailed account of the flight and the meeting with Netaji, mirroring the typed text on the right.

Although Japan was defeated in the War, it was significant in touching off national emancipation movements or stimulating underdeveloping countries to rise up. The objective of the Holy War has never died out because of Japan's defeat in the war, and I should like to declare that French Indo-China, Burma, Java as well as India would achieve their independence in the near future. Now, this has been realized and I am deeply impressed with it.

389

429

The crew was in the nose of the plane. On the right side was General Shidei and behind him Lt.Col. Sakai; opposite General Shidei was Netaji and behind him Col. Habibur Rehman. Then came Col. Nonagaki, Major Kono and myself.

After taking off from Tourane, the plane proceeded towards Formosa and landed at Taihoku at about noon on 18th August 1945. We got down and had our lunch in one tent. Some cotton cloth was spread on the <sup>ground</sup> way as some very important persons were expected. We stayed at the air-field for about one hour. At the air-field I heard Netaji talking to Col. Rehman that his intention was to proceed to Mukuden, the capital of Manchuria. Myself, General Shidei and others were bound for Tokyo. Finally, it was decided that the plane should proceed to Mukuden although it was more distant than <sup>Japan</sup> Tokyo. In order to go to Mukuden it was necessary to take on board more gasoline. It was filled to capacity. As a result, what with the baggage and passengers on board, the plane became over-loaded. In a few minutes, we had gained about 500 meters approximately. I couldnot judge the height accurately as I could

Handwritten Japanese notes, including a large arrow pointing downwards and the word "DUE" written vertically.

Remarks:-

"Cause of crash because of over-loading"

It was the first time in the history of Japanese Army plane that an airplane crashed as its propeller came off and the reaction caused the engine slip out of the plane. The pilot was the veteran of Japanese Army and was matchless in the skill. He was specifically selected as special precaution was exercised for the safe flight.

390

4/10

I found the ground rapidly approaching ~~the~~ and the next moment I realized that the plane was crashing.

*Handwritten notes in Japanese characters, partially obscured by a line.*

not see the ground. I heard two loud noises and the plane started to dive towards the earth. I found the ground rapidly approaching towards us. I learnt later that the two loud noises were due first to one of the propellers dropping and the second to one of the engines falling out. On crashing to the ground, the plane broke into two about the middle as shown in the red pencil in the sketch map signed by me. Since I was sitting in the rear portion, I was thrown out. ~~and~~ since General Shidei and Netaji were sitting in the front portion, they were badly burnt, as they were trapped and could not get out. When the plane crashed, I was thrown out. I was almost senseless and I ~~ran away~~ from the aeroplane. I halted about 15 meters away from the plane but I was not in my senses. Even though I ~~ran away~~ 15 meters away the heat of the burning plane burnt the right portion of my face, the back sides of both my hands and the front portion of my fore-arm. (These show burnt marks).

*plan*

I was tossed out

*Handwritten notes in Japanese characters, circled.*

I lost my senses. When I regained them, I saw a man running round the wrecked plane shouting "Shidei, Shidei". I recognised that man to be Lt. Col. Sakai. Hearing this, I realised that I was not dead. As I was not in my senses, I can not give details of the fire





392x

412

Continued.

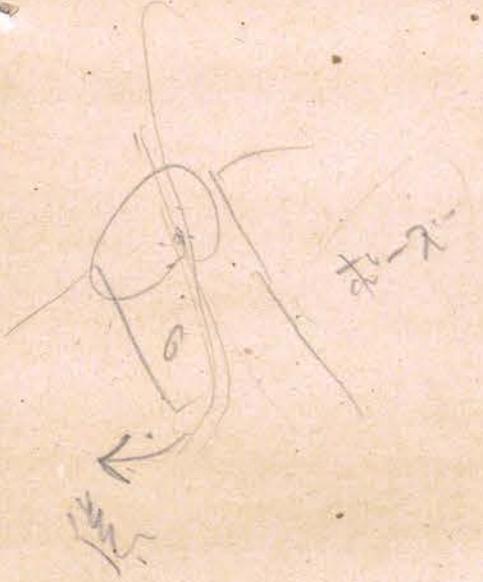
I was waiting at the entrance of the hospital. I saw <sup>all 12 1943</sup> 12 persons involved in the plane crash being brought there in military vehicles. There were soldiers and army nurses accompanying them. All of them, including Netaji and General Shidei, with one exception, were carried on stretchers ~~xxxxxxx~~. Col. Nonagaki could walk. He told me that as I was injured I could <sup>should</sup> go and receive treatment. So I came into ~~the hospital room~~ and laid down on a bed inside the hospital ward. Netaji and General Shidei were taken to a room to the left of the entrance. I was in a room to the right of the entrance. Those who were seriously burnt or injured, were taken to the room to the left of the entrance, others whose injury or burn was not so serious, were taken to the room to the right of the entrance. When they were brought in, I noticed that the bodies of Netaji and General Shidei had taken on the colour of tanned leather. I do not recollect whether either Netaji or General Shidei had any clothes on them. My impression at that time was that both were dead. After I laid down on the hospital bed, my hands were in a state of cramp, my head was reeling and there was darkness before my eyes, and my whole body was in pain and I could not move. Half an

I could not tell whether either Netaji or General Shidei had put their clothes on, which had been burnt.

393

413

Half an hour after I laid down on the bed I enquired of a hospital nurse, whose name I did not recollect, about the condition of Netaji and General Shidei. I continued to ask about their condition from time to time thereafter. At about 10 P.M. the nurse told me that Netaji had expired. When I asked the nurse the first time, she told me that Netaji was alive but that General Shidei was dead. She kept me informed about Netaji's condition till she told me at about 10 P.M. that he had expired. I was under the impression that a Doctor had been in attendance on Netaji all the time. I was given treatment, bandaged and confined to bed for a few days. I was then transferred to another hospital. It might have been after 2 or 3 days. I did not see Netaji again. During my stay in the first hospital, I did not have any talk with any of the other injured persons. When I came to my ward, Netaji and General Shidei were taken to the other ward, I did not see them at all. There were three or four injured persons, in the same room as myself but I did not have any talk with them. I am not aware how the dead bodies of Netaji and General Shidei were disposed of.



2

2

394

414

1120 東陸隊

2 or 3 of the injured persons who had also been taken to the other hospital died there.

second

Among those who were also taken to the second hospital, were Col. Nonagaki, Col. Habibur Rehman, Major Kono, and Col. Sakai. There were some others. A few days after going to the second hospital when my injuries were a little better and I could move a little, I met Col. Habibur Rehman and had talks with him. Col. Habibur Rehman's head, face and hands were bandaged. After two weeks, Col. Habibur Rehman with Col. Nonagaji went away to Tokyo taking with him Netaji's ashes and belongings. I do not know where the ashes were.

I was in the second hospital for 40 days. Col. Sakai wa also went in the same plane as Col. Nonagaji. After the three above-named gentlemen had left, myself, Major Kono and one or two survivors from the crew of the wrecked plane proceeded to Tokyo in another plane. Among the survivors of the crew, I only recollect the name of Sargeant Okshta.

On returning to my home in Tokyo, I was nursed by my wife and later reported myself to the Army Headquarters (Riko Gunsho). I was not interrogated either by American

my wife who was ~~doctress~~ doctress

3-72  
10/14/12  
12/12/12

Sakai

原 春子 氏