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फाईल सं. 915/111/C/2/99
File No. Pol
खण्ड II
Volume

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Pol.

अनुभाग
Section
टिप्पणियां/पत्राचार
NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

को सूचीकृत की गई
Indexed on

अद्याक्षर
Initials

अभिलेख क/ख
Record A/B

अभिलेख ग में नष्ट गए
Record C Destroyed in

नोट बिया जाए अनुभागीया नोट बुक
नोट न किया जाए

To be noted in Sectional Note Book
Not to be noted

अनु० अ०/अधीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Initials of S.O./Supdt.

लिपिक के हस्ताक्षर
Initials of Clerk

विषय
SUBJECT
Netaji Subhash Chandra
Bose - Disappearance/
Death Inquiry - reg.

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Previous References

VI-I

बाद के हवाले
Later References

VI-IV

104/ASIS/2/11
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शहीद अभिलेख
रखें
APPRaised
KEEP
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

h/m

URGENT/INTERNAL

A brief note for meeting of a delegation with PM regarding probe into disappearance of Netaji on 12.1.2000 at 10.45 p.m. is enclosed.

Jarnail Singh
(Jarnail Singh)
11.1.2000

PS to PM

~~PPS TO PRL. SECY.~~ *has seen*

JS (J)

Meeting at 4.30 PM at TRCR.

I have a separate copy.

Jarnail Singh
12/1/2000

DS/CS)

12/1/2000
13/1/2000

23/1/2000

Prl. Secy. to PM
Dy. No. 142-6/00
Date 11/1/2000

Office of J. S. (J)
Dy. No. 87-6
Date 11/1/2000
194 DSS/91/12/1

vsn

**BACKGROUND NOTE FOR MEETING OF A
DELEGATION WITH PM REGARDING PROBE
INTO DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI
ON 12.1.2000 AT 10.45 PM**

With a view to end the controversy shrouding the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in August 1945, the Government of India vide Notification S.O. No. 339 (E) dated 14.5.99 (*flag 'A'*) have appointed a Commission of Inquiry which is headed by Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Head Quarters of the Commission are at Calcutta.

2. In response to the request received from the Commission, its term has since been extended by another six months beyond 14.11.1999, i.e. upto 14.5.2000.

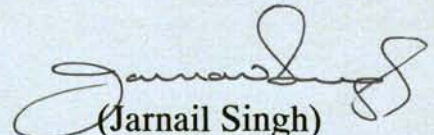
3. The Commission has already got published a public notice in various leading national/regional newspapers eliciting response from the interested parties with reference to the terms of reference given to the Commission. The said response has been called for by 6.2.2000.

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3/m

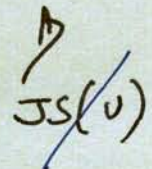
URGENT/INTERNAL

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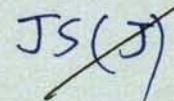

(Jarnail Singh)
11.1.2000

PS to PM

PPS TO PRL. SECY.


JS(u)


13.1

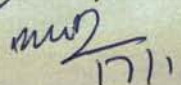

JS(J)

~~Brief~~ Summary record prepared
& sent up. 13/1

~~Handwritten mark~~

DS/(S) 14/1

Pd 17/1


17/1

699/BM/G/2000
Office of J. S. (J) 13/1
Dy. No. 87-6
Date 11/1/2000

JS (U) S. office
Dy. No. 93-6
Date 13/1/2000

284/SCS/912 14/1

472

**BACKGROUND NOTE FOR MEETING OF A DELEGATION
WITH PM REGARDING PROBE INTO DISAPPEARANCE OF
NETAJI ON 12.1.2000 AT 10.45 AM**

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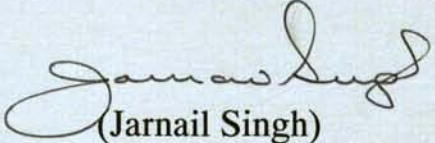
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SN

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(Jarnail Singh)
11.1.2000

PS to PM

PPS TO PRL. SECY.

b/w

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WITH PM REGARDING PROBE INTO DISAPPEARANCE OF
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9/2

URGENT/INTERNAL

A brief note for meeting of a delegation with PM regarding probe into disappearance of Netaji on 12.1.2000 at 10.45 p.m. is enclosed.


(Jarnail Singh)
11.1.2000

PS to PM

PPS TO PRL. SECY.

o/c

8/10/00

**BACKGROUND NOTE FOR MEETING OF A DELEGATION
WITH PM REGARDING PROBE INTO DISAPPEARANCE OF
NETAJI ON 12.1.2000 AT 10.45 PM**

With a view to end the controversy shrouding the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in August 1945, the Government of India vide Notification S.O. No. 339 (E) dated 14.5.99 (*flag 'A'*) have appointed a Commission of Inquiry which is headed by Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The Head Quarters of the Commission are at Calcutta.

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* * *

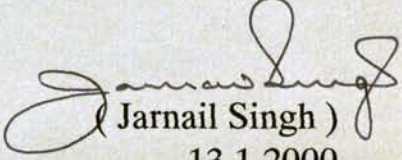
Subject: Meeting of a delegation with Prime Minister on 12.1.2000 at 4.30 p.m. regarding probe into disappearance of Netaji.

27/4 A delegation led by Shri Devbrata Biswas, MP and consisting of Shri Subrato Bose, nephew of Netaji, Dr. Chitra Ghosh, niece of Netaji, Shri Sudhanshu Das, Research scholar, Shri V.P. Saini, Shri Jayant Roy, MP, Shri Subodh Markandeya, Research scholar and Shri M.B. Kaushal of Netaji Probe Steering Committee met Prime Minister at 4.30 p.m. on 12.1.2000. During the meeting the delegation members made the following points:

- a) They congratulated the Prime Minister for taking a bold step for setting up the Commission to enquire into all circumstances leading to disappearance of Netaji. While welcoming the setting up of the Commission, they suggested that the Government of India should have widely publicised it in all local and national newspapers.
 - b) The headquarters of the Commission has been fixed at Calcutta. Since this is a national level Commission it should have been better if the Headquarters is in New Delhi.
 - c) If some result is to be achieved, the Government of India should take more interest as most of the documents are with Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and in Archives. As some of the documents may also be with some foreign countries such as UK, Russia, Japan etc., the Government of India, particularly Ministry of External Affairs may take more active interest in getting these documents. [It was suggested to the delegation that if the Commission orders for getting documents then Government of India can take action.]
 - d) OSS of USA was the first to investigate the aeroplane crash. It may be worthwhile to approach USA and get their assistance.
 - e) Since already more than 50 years have passed, there should be no difficulty in declassification of the documents about the Netaji's death.
2. Government of India may check whether the name of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose is in the list of war criminals. This work, of course, is separate from the work of Commission for which the Government of India may take separate action.
 3. Prime Minister suggested to the delegation **that 23rd January is Netaji's birthday. They should take active interest in the celebrations.**
 4. The delegation members requested that there should be a message to the nation from Prime Minister on 23rd January.

15/1/00
5. The delegation members said that they would be meeting the Minister of Information of Broadcasting to impress upon him the need for the Doordarshan and AIR to telecast some films/programmes on Netaji on 23rd January, 2000.

6. We will forwarding the memorandum given by the delegation to MHA for examination and suitable action. **PS to PM may see if any action is required on para 4.**


(Jarnail Singh)
13.1.2000

PS to PM

Seen Thanks. PM desires to have a draft for the message to the nation. OSD (G) may be requested to do the needful.

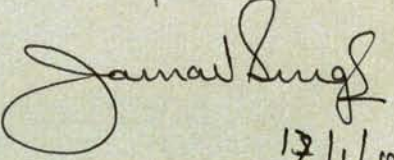
V. K. Gupta
15/1/2000

ISIT urgent.

OSD (G) [Shri Kauchan Gupta]

shall prepare a draft in consultation with Culture Ministry.

17/1/00


17/1/00

Office of J. S. (J)

By. No. 117-6

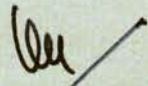
Date 13/1/2000

Internal

22/10
As desired by the delegation, the Prime Minister has issued a message to the nation on Netaji's birth anniversary on 23rd January, 2000. The message was widely reported by Calcutta media. A copy of the message is enclosed.

2. You may kindly recall that some points regarding research on Netaji were raised by the BJP delegation when it called on the Prime Minister at Raj Bhavan, Calcutta, on January 20th, 2000. One of them pertained to obstacles being raised by officials of Asiatic Society. This institution comes under the Union Human Resource Development Ministry and Government may wish to look into this issue.

3. I suggest we prepare an action plan on the various issues pertaining to the points raised by the delegations that have called on the Prime Minister regarding the mystery behind Netaji's disappearance, as this is an emotive issue for all Bengalis and needs to be settled in a manner that is satisfactory to all concerned. I also suggest that Netaji Research Institute in Calcutta be involved as they have already done a lot of work and are the custodians of most of his papers. Leaving them out does not make sense.


(Kanchan Gupta)
31-1-2000

JS(J)

①

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
नई दिल्ली-110011
NEW DELHI-110011

Forwarded to..... *Secretary*.....

..... *M/o Home Affairs*

को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए प्रेषित
for appropriate action.....
इस पत्र को प्राप्त सूचना नहीं भेजी गई है।
The Communications has not been
acknowledged.

dc
Out
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय गै० पत्र सं०
दिनांक.....

Prime Minister's Office U.O. No.....
Dated.....

[Signature]
(**बिष्णु कुमार ढल**)
(**B. K. DHAL**)
अवर सचिव
Under Secretary
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
Prime Minister's Office

4-5-99

9/5/11/c/9/9/99
1/10/99
4/3/99



जय हिन्द

जय सुभाष

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस विचार मंच

गोरखपुर

सुमेर सागर, गोरखपुर 273 001 (उ० प्र०) फोन/फैक्स 0551-338664
Email : abagchi 77 @ hotmail.com

2

IMPORTANT & PERSONAL

डा० अलोकेश बागची
संस्थापक

To,

FAXED

Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee Ji,
The Prime Minister,
Govt. of India / Govt. of Dominion of India.

yc

Sub: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose A War Criminal.

Dear Sir,

I wish to bring your kind notice to the following facts: -

- That it is in your knowledge, that Netaji is a War Criminal.
- That Netaji was declared a War Criminal, after He joined the Axis Power in 1945.
- That, it was accepted by Mr. Tony Blair, in his letter to Mr. Amalendu Guha, Economist, presently resident in Norway--, that Netaji is a War Criminal. (Letter already sent to you in previous Fax & Letter).
- That, He is a War Criminal, was accepted by Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary General, UNO, in his letter of July 1997. Already sent to you in previous letter.
- That, He is a War Criminal, was accepted, in The Transfer of Power 1942-47, Vol. 6 pages 137-39 and several other pages.
- That, He is a War Criminal, was accepted by Mr. Tony Blair, P.M., U.K., vide his letter, to myself, as a national President, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Vichar Manch (regd.), dated 31st March 1999.
- That, He is a War Criminal, was declared in the "Dissentient Report" - written by Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, elder brother of Netaji, in page # 11.68, 69, 91, 155, ii (APPENDIX).

23/4
01/11
To MHA

23

US (P)

P-III

23/4

4429/201/12
24/6



जय हिन्द

जय सुभाष

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस विचार मंच

गोरखपुर

सुमेर सागर, गोरखपुर 273 001 (उ० प्र०) फोन/फैक्स 0551-338664
Email : abagchi 77 @ hotmail.com



डा० अलोकेश बागची
संस्थापक

- That it is High time, you declare to The Nation, the Netaji was declared a War Criminal, Netaji is a War Criminal, and He shall remain a War Criminal, unless something good develops.
- That, Netaji was declared a War Criminal, by Nehru & his family, and Gandhi, to get the power and become the PM., which was accepted by the congress.
- That, Mr. Advani declared, in his announcement , dated 25th March99, deliberately, that Britain has exonerated Netaji, in the national daily-The Hindustan Times. to have the cooperation of Forward Block, who deliberately , betrayed you , in this vote of confidence.
- That if you do, announce this, then you shall definitely gets the political mileage.
- That if you fail to do, then Mrs. Sonia shall come and this issue shall become buried forever, and the Nation shall be practically get mortgaged to the foreign countries.
- That, if you do so, then the Nation shall hold you as a National Hero, of The 50 Years of Celebration.

I request you kindly, to take this opportune moment, use it and destroy the Nehru family and the Congress.

Thanking you,
Yours truly,

Dr. Alokesh Bagchi
19/4/99

Dr. Alokesh Bagchi, MS, FAIS, FICS.

National President,

For & On Behalf of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Vichar Manch (Regd.)

Summer Sagar Road,

Gorakhpur-273001.

E-mail: netaji@arbornet.org

(W)

3/c

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
नई दिल्ली-110011
NEW DELHI-110011

Forwarded to..... Home Secretary.....

..... M/o Home Affairs.....

को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए प्रेषित
for appropriate action.....

इस पत्र को प्राप्त सूचना नहीं भेजी गई है।

The Communications has not been
acknowledged.

O/C
6/5


(बिष्णु कुमार ढल)
(B. K. DHAL)
अवर सचिव

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय गै० पत्र सं०

दिनांक.....

Prime Minister's Office U.O. No.....

Dated..... 6..... 5..... 99.....

Under Secretary
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
Prime Minister's Office

9/5/11/19/99
201

2 (W/E)
43/6/5



जय हिन्द

जय सुभाष

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस विचार मंच

A-739, द्वितीय तल, सेक्टर - 19, नोएडा (011) 8539044, 8525525
Email : netaji@arbornet.org

5

डा० अलोकेश बागची
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष

बीजन घोष
राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष

To,
Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee,
The Prime Minister
Govt. of India / Govt. of Dominion of India
7 Race Course Road,
New Delhi -110001

4/c

Sub : Fresh Inquiry Commission Regarding Netaji

Respected Sir ,

With due regards , I beg to state that ,

The undersigned came to know about a Cabinet Decision, on dated 28th April 99, that a Fresh Judicial Commission, looking into The Dissapereance Of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, was passed in the Cabinet, and announced to the nation by Mr. IPramod Mahajan, Minister of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of Dominion of India.

It is really surprising, how a democratic Govt. can institute a Judicial Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire the whereabouts of a War Criminal or in other words, to know & trace out the arrest - evading - stories of a War Criminal.

Netaji was bracketed with Axis Power and for that reason He was declared a War Criminal by the United Nations which is, till date, holding the field.

Initially time limit for arrest and trial of War Criminals was 30 years, which was subsequently Ratified in -1971 -, whereby limitation of time-bar was withdrawn and India was one of The Signatories of that Ratification Treaty, regarding arrest and trial of War Criminal. (this is a matter of UN Records).

Rightly or wrongly, He was declared a War criminal, but as long as that declaration is not cancelled. He is a War Criminal.
(Ref. U.N.s' Secretary General Mr. Kofi Annan's letter to Admiral Surenji Goel)

Govt. of Dominion of India / Govt. of India should take all steps to remove His name from The War Criminal List as maintained by United Nations.

This work is very difficult since Govt. of India / Govt. of Dominion of India, entered Into International Agreement and signed United Nations Treaty in making Him a War

Signature
4/5
To MMA
PP
W (M)
P-F III
5/5/99

4420/PP/PP
24/6



जय हिन्द

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस विचार मंच

जय सुभाष

A-739, द्वितीय तल, सेक्टर - 19, नोएडा © (011) 8539044, 8525525
Email : netaji@arbornet.org

डा० अलोकेश बागची
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष

बीजन घोष
राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष

Criminal and promise bound to arrest Him and hand Him over for trial as a War Criminal, if He is found in Indian soil.

Transfer of Power

It is evident from the British Official documents of Transfer of Power, 1942-47, that He was declared a War Criminal, only censored Edition (in 12 Vols.) of which has been published by Britishers in 1971 (on wards) and Britain alone is in possession of those Documents, though India was one of the parties to that transfer.

Power was transferred to India under an Agreement, but India does not have copy of full text of that instrument.

The entire text of Transfer of Power has not yet been published, although it was initially agreed, that the full text of Transfer of Power would be published, in 1999.
(Constitutional Law of India, Supplement, 3rd Edition by H.M. Seervai).

The main reason for not yet publishing the entire text of Transfer of Power is, Netaji was declared a War Criminal with the knowledge and consent of congress High Commands and there was agreement between the Congress and /or Govt. of India, which was one of the conditions of Transferring Power to Indians, that if Netaji was found on Indian soil He will be arrested and handed over for trial as a War Criminal.

Govt. of India has not yet taken any steps to procure and publish the entire text of documents of Transfer of Power 1942-47, although we are celebrating 50 years of Independence.

What we call "India Wins Independence" is nothing but Transferring Power from Britishers to Indians.

In the absence of entire documents of Transfer of Power 1942-47, no fruitful, effective and truthful Inquiry could be conducted w.r.t. The causes of disappearance of Netaji and tracing His whereabouts.

No Inquiry will be needed in these regards, if the entire text of Transfer of Power is faithfully and truthfully published.



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डा० अलोकेश बागची
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष

बीजन घोष
राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष

Dissentient Report

A dissentient report was submitted to Netaji Inquiry Committee Report by one of the members of the Committee, who happens to be Netaji's Elder brother, Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, at page 11, 65, 68, 111, ii, of this report it is recorded "ALSO BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN DECLARED AN INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMINAL".

Every concerned person knew the fact that Netaji was declared an International War Criminal but Govt. of India all along tried to mislead the Country and the other population of the World in these regards.

To tell a lie to the Nation, no inquiry Commission is required.

Report of Initial Field Inquiries

Just after the surrender of Japan, more than four independent and separate teams were commissioned to inquire and arrest Netaji from South East Asia. All these are matters of records. Four of them were under, Wavell, Mountbatten, Mac Arthur, and Nehru respectively. Final Report of All such inquiries was indefinite.

Why so many teams of Inquiries?

Why they were sent to arrest Him, or know His whereabouts?

Why a definite information about death or disappearance of Netaji was so important to U.K. or U.S.A., who got victory?

The only answer is War Criminal.

Is the Govt. of India / Govt. of Dominion of India, willing or

In a position to publish the reports of those Inquiries?

If it is done, that will serve the whole purpose of instituting another judicial Inquiry.

Classified Documents

British Government classified about 9000 files pertaining to Netaji and INA and carrying that British Legacy, Indian Government maintained those files as Classified.

Only in February 1997 about 987 files were down graded to declassified and now kept in National Archives. Even the manuscript of "History of INA", written by Dr. Pratul Chandra Gupta, is still a Classified Document.



जय हिन्द

जय सुभाष

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस विचार मंच

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Email : netaji@arbornet.org



डा० अलोकेश बागची
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष

बीजन घोष
राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष

Why all such important files, which are mines of Information about Netaji and His activities, were marked as ' Top Secret ' and / or made Classified?

Why the rest of the files have not been made Declassified?

Unless & until all such files and all other classified information's, regarding Netaji is declassified and, made accessible to Public, no such Judicial Inquiry could be made.

" A matter of Public importance" cannot be Secret and/or Classified Information.

Public Purpose

Nation will not gain by knowing under what camouflage a War Criminal hides out or what mysterious stories were given out by Him, in order to go underground. Nation will be benefited with befitting dignity if a positive step is taken to remove His name Prospectively, if not retrospectively, from The War Criminal List, prepared by the United Nations at the end of World War -11.

Incorrect Statement

The Minister of Home Affairs made a totally incorrect statement, that Netaji's name was not included in Criminals List of War Criminals. It is immaterial whether a country declared Him a War Criminal or not, but it is material whether He was declared a War Criminal by United Nations, or India was under agreement with any country to hand Him over in the event He is found in Indian soil, for trial as a War Criminal.

The United Nations do not furnish any such information to any individual, but only to a country, since the countries are the members of the United Nations.

If the Govt. of India/ Govt. of Dominion of India has any doubts, they should request the United Nations to furnish information about Netaji's status as an International War Criminal.

Further, Govt. of India may write to U.K. and U.S.A. to give a categorical answer whether there was any agreement with them and the Indian Congress leaders and /or Govt. of India w.r.t. Arrest and trial of Netaji as a War Criminal.



जय हिन्द

जय सुभाष

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस विचार मंच

A-739, द्वितीय तल, सेक्टर - 19, नोएडा (011) 8539044, 8525525
Email : netaji@arbornet.org

डा० अलोकेश बागची
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष

बीजन घोष
राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष

Mr. Tony Blair has written, through The Commonwealth office, in a Diplomatic language, on 31st March 99, to Dr. Alokesh Bagchi, President, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Vichar Manch (Regd.), that Netaji is a War Criminal. He cannot as, Mr Kofi Annan, delete His name from War Criminal List.

White Paper

Before instituting any further judicial Inquiry or any other Inquiry, The Govt. of India, is bound to publish a White Paper on

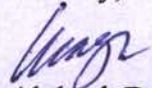
- (a) The present status of Netaji as an International War Criminal, as declared after the World War II, quote—United Nations documents.
- (b) The existence or absence of any agreement w.r.t. Arrest and handing over of Netaji, if He is found in Indian soil for His trial as a War Criminal.

In these premises, Govt. of India cannot institute a fresh Judicial Inquiry, as passed by the Union Cabinet on 28th April 99.

I beg to request you kindly , that as the Prime Minister and Head of Government , please put an end to this mockery of Justice . Please do not let them play with the Public money and Public Sentiments .

Please ask them to Get The Name of Netaji , expunged as retrospectively from the List of War Criminals as maintained by UNO.

Thanking you,
Yours truly,


Dr Alokesh Bagchi, MS, FAIS, FICS.
National President.
Sumer Sagar Road, Gorakhpur-273001. Fax 0551 338664.

B/K

(10)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
नई दिल्ली-110011
NEW DELHI-110011

Forwarded to..... *Home Secretary*
M/o Home Affairs

को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए प्रेषित
for appropriate action.....
इस पत्र को प्राप्त सूचना नहीं भेजी गई है।
The Communications has not been
acknowledged.

12/11/14
19/14
19/14

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय गं० पत्र सं०
दिनांक.....

Prime Minister's Office U.O. No. *915/11/12/9/99*
Dated..... *19.4.99*

(बिष्णु कुमार ढल)
(B. K. DHAL)
अवर सचिव
Under Secretary
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
Prime Minister's Office

PST

Political Section

If Approved we may send this representation
Re: disappearance / death of N. S. Bose. to MHA
for a. a. for order pls.

②
15/7

~~Doc (C)~~

Yes PL
PL
5/4

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15/7 (11)

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15/7

NAGPUR GUMASTA MANDAL

• नागपुर गुमास्ता मंडळ •

मुख्य कार्यालय - जुनी रेशम ओळी, इतवारी, नागपुर-२

पत्र क्रमांक :

नागपुर दिनांक

७-८-६८

12

डा. वि.

डा. देवव्रत विश्वाल
मराठी-कार्यकारी विद्यार्थी मंडळ
ज्यु. डिप्लोमा

जयहिन्द !

डा. नेताजी के अचानक अंतर्धान होने की खबर काबत, सिविलनेचर अधीक्षण-पद पर हल पुताकिडे नागपुर गुमास्ता मंडळ की ओटसे कुछ सिविलनेचर युवा फेर आपका भेज रहे है. युवा आप प्रधान मंत्री मंडळ को फेर आपने की युवा हवे.

विजित.
श्रीधर ठोकर

जनरल सेक्रेटरी
नागपुर गुमास्ता मंडळ

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MAHARASHTRA STATE

* VICE CHAIRMAN *

COM. SANJAY BAPAT

Tiwari Chowk, Yavatmal - 445 001.



Ref. No.

Date :

15

माननीय श्री. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयीजी,
प्रधान मंत्री,
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली.

विषय : विगत 18 अगस्त 1945 को नेताजी श्री. सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के अन्तर्ध्यान होने के घटनाचक्र की जांच के लिये उच्चस्तरीय जांच कमेटी गठन करने हेतु ज्ञापन ।

प्रिय वाजपेयी जी,

हम, भारतीय जनता की ओर से, विगत 18 अगस्त 1945 को नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के यकायक अन्तर्ध्यान होने सम्बन्धी घटनाचक्र के सम्बन्ध में, जो कि आजादी के 50 वें वर्ष का अति महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, उच्चस्तरीय एवं सशक्त जांच कमेटी या जांच आयोग गठित करने हेतु ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं ।

तथाकथित हवाई दुर्घटना की कहानी गम्भीर जांच खोजबीन की मांग करता है आप इससे जानकार हैं कि 28 अगस्त 1978 को भारत के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री. मोरारजी देसाई ने लोकसभा में 1956 में गठित शाहनवाज कमेटी तथा 1970 में गठित खोसला आयोग के निष्कर्ष हवाई दुर्घटना की सत्यता को मानने से स्पष्ट इंकार कर दिया था (आप स्वयं उस सरकार में विदेश मंत्री थे)

बहुतेरी गवाहियों के परस्पर विरोधाभास । सरकारी दस्तावेजों में भी विरोधाभास प्रत्यक्ष हुआ था इन्हीं तमाम कारणों के कारण भारत सरकार उपरोक्त दोनों ही निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकी थी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार द्वारा मरणोपरान्त नेताजी को 'भारत रत्न' देने के प्रश्न को लेकर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कोई मृत्यु प्रमाण प्रस्तुत न कर सकने के कारण सरकार ने "भारत रत्न" वापस लेने का निर्णय लिया था, इसने प्रश्न को और उलझाया ।

443/Ref/Pp
24/6

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MAHARASHTRA STATE

* VICE CHAIRMAN *

COM. SANJAY BAPAT

Tiwari Chowk, Yavatmal - 445 001.



Ref. No.

Date :



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अभी हाल में 30 अप्रैल 1998 को कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट की बेंच ने एक जनहित याचिका पर भारत सरकार को आदेश दिया है कि "नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में, विधिवत जांच आयोग गठित करके निम्न प्रश्नों की व्यापक जांच करे ताकि इस विवादास्पद प्रश्न को समाप्त किया जा सके" ।

अ. क्या नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जीवित है अथवा मृत हैं ?

ब. अगर उनकी मृत्यु हो गई तो क्या तथाकथित हवाई दुर्घटना में उनकी मृत्यु हुई ?

स. क्या जापानी मंदिर में रखी अस्थियां नेताजी की है ?

द. क्या उनकी मृत्यु किस दुसरी तरह से, किसी दूसरे स्थान पर हुई तो कब और कहां मृत्यु हुई ?

ड. और यदि वे जीवित है तो वे कहां है ?

कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय का और भी भाग नेताजी के अन्तर्ध्यान को लेकर आम जनता की भावनाओं पर प्रकाश डालता है । यही नहीं इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के विचार काल में किसी भी प्रकाशन में नेताजी को "मृत" कहने या प्रकाशन पर रोक लगा दी है ।

एशियाटिक सोसायटी कलकत्ता के शोधवर्ग ने इंस्टीट्यूट आफ ओरन्टल स्टडीज मास्को (रूस) के सहयोग से जो सामग्री संग्रहित की, उससे सम्बन्धित प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में कहा गया है कि 'यह बहुत ही दिलचस्पी का विषय है कि शोधार्थी साथियों ने नेताजी का सोवियत रूस के नेताओं से सम्पर्क जनित होने सम्बन्धित सामग्री प्राप्त की है । रूस के प्रेसीडेंट के अभिलेखागार में तथा नेताजी सम्बन्धित कुछ दस्तावेज के.जी.वी. के नियंत्रण में है, जो शोधार्थियों को नहीं मिल सके है । उन्हें देखने के यि विशेष आज्ञा एवं अनुमति की आवश्यकता है । ऐसा विश्वास है कि इन दस्तावेजों एवं अभिलेखों को जांचने के बाद नेताजी के रहस्यमयी अन्तर्ध्यान पर से पर्दा उठ सकता है' ।

..3

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MAHARASHTRA STATE

* VICE CHAIRMAN *

COM. SANJAY BAPAT

Tiwari Chowk, Yavatmal - 445 001.



Ref. No.

Date :

15

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इन परिस्थितियों में भारतीय जनता की ओर से हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि वह रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया के नेतृत्व में एक जांच आयोग गठित करे, इस आयोग में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि तथा मानवाधिकार विशेषज्ञ एक या दो उच्चतम न्यायालय के जज तथा उच्चस्तरीय सैनिक व्यक्तित्व जिसे सैनिक संचालन एवं युक्ति विशेषों का भरपूर ज्ञान हो - शामिल किया जाये।

हमारे यकीन है कि आपके सक्रिय सहयोग से इस सदी के अतिमहत्वपूर्ण विषय (18 अगस्त 1945) को नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के अन्तर्द्वयान होने की सच्चाई को खोज निकाला जायेगा।

भवदीय

पुरा नाम

सही /-

①

सुधाकर नागायक मुंदे
यवतमाळ

सही /-
सुधाकर

②

शशवन्त सत्यापिच लंके
यवतमाळ

सही /-
शशवन्त

③

गोविन्द नाशायणराव भेडाम
सदस्य नगरपरिषद्, यवतमाळ

सही /-
गोविन्द

माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी,
प्रधान मंत्री,
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

16

विषय : विगत 18 अगस्त 1945 को नेताजी श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के अन्तर्द्वयान होने के घटनाचक्र की जांच के लिये उच्चस्तरीय जांच कमेटी गठन करने हेतु ज्ञापन ।

प्रिय वाजपेयी जी,

हम, भारतीय जनता की ओर से, विगत 18 अगस्त 1945 को नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के यकायक अन्तर्द्वयान होने सम्बन्धी घटनाचक्र के सम्बन्ध में, जो कि आजादी के 50वें वर्ष का अति महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, उच्चस्तरीय एवं सशक्त जांच कमेटी या जांच आयोग गठित करने हेतु ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं ।

तथाकथित हवाई दुर्घटना की कहानी गम्भीर जांच खोजबीन की मांग करता है आप इससे जानकार है कि 28 अगस्त 1978 को भारत के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने लोकसभा में 1956 में गठित शाहनवाज कमेटी तथा 1970 में गठित खोसला आयोग के निष्कर्ष हवाई दुर्घटना की सत्यता को मानने से स्पष्ट इंकार कर दिया था (आप स्वयं उस सरकार में विदेश मंत्री थे)।

बहुतेरी ग्वाहियों के परस्पर विरोधाभास । सरकार दस्तावेजों में भी विरोधाभास प्रत्यक्ष हुआ था इन्हीं तमाम कारणों के कारण भारत सरकार उपरोक्त दोनों ही निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकी थी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार द्वारा मरणोपरान्त नेताजी को "भारत रत्न" देने के प्रश्न को लेकर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कोई मृत्यु प्रमाण प्रस्तुत न कर सकने के कारण सरकार ने "भारत रत्न" वापस लेने का निर्णय लिया था, इसने प्रश्न को और उलझाया ।

अभी हाल में 30 अप्रैल 1998 को कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट की बेंच ने एक जनहित याचिका पर भारत सरकार को आदेश दिया है कि "नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में, विधिवत जांच आयोग गठित करके निम्न प्रश्नों की व्यापक जांच करे ताकि इस विवादास्पद प्रश्न को समाप्त किया जा सके"।

अ. क्या नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जीवित है अथवा मृत हैं ?

ब. अगर उनकी मृत्यु हो गई तो क्या तथाकथित हवाई दुर्घटना में उनकी मृत्यु हुई ?

स. क्या जापानी मोंदेर में रखी आस्थयां नेताजी की है ?

- द. क्या उनकी मृत्यु किसी दूसरी तरह से, किसी दूसरे स्थान पर हुई तो कब और कहां मृत्यु हुई ?
- ड. और यदि वे जीवित है तो वे कहां हैं ?

(12)

कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय का और भी भाग नेताजी के अन्तर्ध्यान को लेकर आम जनता की भावनाओं पर प्रकाश डालता है। यही नहीं इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के विचार काल में किसी भी प्रकाशन में नेताजी को "मृत" कहने या प्रकाशन पर रोक लगा दी है।

एशियाटिक सोसायटी कलकत्ता के शोधवर्ग ने इंस्टीट्यूट आफ ओरन्टल स्टडीज मास्को (रूस) के सहयोग से जो सामग्री संग्रहित की, उससे सम्बन्धित प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में कहा गया है कि "यह बहुत ही दिलचस्पी का विषय है कि शोधार्थी, साथियों ने नेताजी का सोवियत रूस के नेताओं से सम्पर्क जानते होने सम्बन्धित सामग्री प्राप्त की है। रूस के प्रेसिडेंट के अभिलेखागार में तथा नेताजी सम्बन्धित कुछ दस्तावेज के.जी.वी. के नियंत्रण में हैं, जो शोधार्थियों को नहीं मिल सके हैं। उन्हें देखने के लिये विशेष आज्ञा एवं अनुमति की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा विश्वास है कि इन दस्तावेजों एवं अभिलेखों को जांचने के बाद नेताजी के रहस्यमयी अन्तर्ध्यान पर से पर्दा उठ सकता है"।

इन परिस्थितियों में भारतीय जनता की ओर से हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि वह रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया के नेतृत्व में एक जांच आयोग गठित करे, इस आयोग में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विोधे तथा मानवाधिकार विशेषज्ञ एक या दो उच्चतम न्यायालय के जज तथा उच्चस्तरीय सैनिक व्यक्तित्व जिसे सैनिक संचालन एवं युक्ति विशेषों का भरपूर ज्ञान हो - शामिल किया जाये।

हमारा यकीन है कि आपके सक्रिय सहयोग से इससदी के अतिमहत्वपूर्ण विषय (18 अगस्त 1945) को नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के अन्तर्ध्यान होने की सच्चाई को खोज निकाला जायेगा।

भवदीय

- 1) शरदकांगार नागपुर महाराष्ट्र - शरदकांगार
- 2) जगदीश प्रोद्दरकांगार - नागपुर महाराष्ट्र जगदीश प्रोद्दर
- 3) रामदास कांडकांगार नागपुर महाराष्ट्र
- 4) यशोधर कामराव नागपुर महाराष्ट्र (M.S) Dr. D. K. Bhat
- 5) गणेश विनायकराव वाठारे नागपुर महाराष्ट्र (M.S) Dr. D. K. Bhat
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

7/C

नई दिल्ली-110 011
New Delhi-110 011

8

Subject : Disappearance/Death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - constitution of Inquiry Commission.

Enclosed please find a copy of letter dated 3-4-1999 by Shri Ram Kishore Sharma, Addressed to the PM on the subject mentioned above for action as appropriate.

Rashmi Verma
[Rashmi Verma
Director

Home Secretary, MHA.

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PMO u.o. No. 915/11/C/9/99-Pol

dated 19-4-1999

Hand
19/4

7/C
(R)
19/4

Political Section

If approved we may send the letter
Reg. Disappearance/Death of Netaji S. C. Bose.
to MHA for further action.
for order pls.

(19)

(2)
15/4

Shree
15/4

~~Doc~~

Yes pl

Shree
15/4

vs (Dor) P III

Shree
15/4

RAM KISHORE SHARMA & CO.

BULB MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

299, Kucha Ghasi Ram
Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6

Plot No. 32, Sector 4
Industrial Area,
BALLABGARH (Haryana)

Ref. No.....

Dated 3-4-99.....

माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी
प्रधान मंत्री

विषय - नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
जांच आयोग का गठन

8/1

श्रीमान् जी

नेताजी की कथित विमान दुर्घटना में उनकी मृत्यु की कहानी पूर्णतः मनगढ़ंत है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य और सच्चाई से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ :-

- किस प्रकार यह फर्जी दुर्घटना रचि गई
- किस प्रकार नेताजी मारुको पंडुचे
- अन्ततक प्रकट न होने का कारण।

शौलमारी आश्रम (जिला कुंच विहार) के स्वामी शारदानन्द कौन थे नेहरू जी की मृत्यु पर बने घतचित्र न. 816 बी में नेताजी से शत प्रतिशत मिलता जुलता वह व्यक्ति कौन था

- सन् 1966 के पश्चात् 1500 लोगों की जनसंख्या वाले शौलमारी आश्रम के सब लोग कहाँ जायल गये

इन सब पर प्रकाश डालते हुए एक रिपोर्ट पेश है, लोगों को आखिर ऐसा क्यों लगता है कि नेताजी के बारे में सरकार द्वारा अब तक दी गई जानकारियाँ विश्वसनीय नहीं हैं, इस जांच से ऐसे प्रश्न शेष नहीं रहने चाहिये।

Pal
P. 111
12/4/99

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कृपया बलान्न रिपोर्ट को नवगठित आयोग को भेजने का कष्ट करें।

यदि उचित समझे तो मुझे जांच आयोग में सदस्य मनोनीत करने की कृपा करें।

प्राणी
रामकिशोर शर्मा

आपका उत्तर- 20/11/2024
कृपया मुझे सूचित करें

मैंने आपका पत्र पढ़ा है और मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैंने आपकी रिपोर्ट को आयोग को भेजने का कष्ट किया है। यदि उचित समझे तो मुझे जांच आयोग में सदस्य मनोनीत करने की कृपा करें।

आपका उत्तर- 20/11/2024
कृपया मुझे सूचित करें

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द बोस

(रामकिशोर शर्मा)

22

18 अगस्त 1945 को तथा काथित विमान दुर्घटना में उनकी मृत्यु की कहानी पूर्णतः ; मनगढ़ंत है ।

16 सितम्बर 1948 को मैं जापान गया था और 28 नवम्बर 1948 को वहाँ से वापस आया था, जापानी कम्पनी 'किन्तो श्योजी केशा' का कर्मचारी मिस्टर वाई इसकावा मेरे साथ समय समय पर दुभाषिये का काम करता था। एक दिन इसकावा जब मेरे साथ था उसके एक मित्र ने मुझे बताया कि वह मेरी जासूसी कर रहा था क्योंकि मैं जापानी हवाई अड्डे पर उतरने के बाद मैं जब सीधा अमरीकन सरकार के आफिस में अपने जाने का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने गया तब वहाँ की अधिकारी अमरीकन लड़की की भिगाह मेरे हाथ की उस अंगूठी पर पड़ी थी जिस पर जर्मन फन्दे का चिन्ह था। बाद में शक ने और भी उग्र रूप धारण कर लिया जब जासूसों को यह बात हुआ कि मेरे कमीज के सामने के और कफ के बटनों पर नेताजी के चिह्न हैं।

वास्तव में मेरी अंगूठी जो विवाह के समय मिली थी में 'स्वार्स्तिक' का चिन्ह था और यही चिन्ह हिटलर के समय जर्मन फन्दे का था। उस समय नेताजी के चिह्न के प्लास्टिक के बटन भारत के बाजारों में बहुत बिकते थे क्योंकि नेताजी को लोग सबसे ज्यादा आदर से देखते थे। उस समय जापान पर अमरीकन सरकार का अधिकार था और जनरल मैकार्थर वहाँ के सर्वेसर्वा थे।

मेरे जापान से लौटने से एक दिन पूर्व उस जापानी कम्पनी के मैनेजर टी. नेगीशी ने मुझे कम्पनी के गेस्ट हाऊस में रात्री भोज दिया जिसमें मैं, नेगीशी और इसकावा थे। नेगीशी और इसकावा अच्छी हिन्दी बोल लेते थे क्योंकि मैं यद्दसे पहले वह भारत में रह चुके थे।

उस भोज के समय इसकावा ने मुझे नेताजी के साथ शिक्के अपने फोटू दिये और बताया कि वह नेताजी के साथ जापान सरकार की ओर से भायजन आफिसर के तौर पर काम करता था। उसने यह भी बताया कि नेगीशी नेताजी के साथ अन्त तक थे और इन्हें सब बातें अन्त में

क्या हुआ। मेरे अनुरोध पर नेगीशी ने बताया :-

“नेताजी कुत्ते की मौत मरने वाले नहीं थे। जब वह भारत सरकार को धोखा देकर देश से बाहर भाग सकते थे तो हमारे पास से उनका गायब होना कौनसी बड़ी बात थी, जब कि हम उनके हर प्रकार का सहयोग दे रहे थे। हिरोशीमा और नागासाकी पर रोटम बम गिरने के बाद जापान ने हथियार डाल दिये थे और उस समय यह डर हो गया था कि कुछ समय में ही उस स्थान पर भी अमरीकन शिपाही आजायेंगे और नेताजी को गिरफ्तार कर लेंगे। नेताजी ने अपने साथियों सहित वहां से किसी और स्थान पर भाग जाने का अनुरोध किया। हमने टोकियो को वायर लैस पर नेताजी कि इच्छा वाकत सम्पर्क किया, किन्तु वहां अमरीकन का कब्जा हो चुका था और कोई बात नहीं हो पाई। तब रजक बन्द कमरे में मंत्रणा की गई जिसमें हम कुछ जापानियों के अभाव केवल नेताजी थे, उनका कोई साथी उस मंत्रणा में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया था। अन्त में यह निश्चित किया गया कि केवल नेताजी को ही भगाया जा सकता है, और उनके साथियों को उसकी भनक भी न लगे। उस प्लान के अनुसार नेताजी को रजक हवाई जहाज में सबसे पहले चढ़ाया गया, उनके साथियों को नीचे ही रोक कर बातों में भगाया रखा गया। नेताजी जहाज में चढ़ कर पायलट के कैबिन में गये और वहां पायलट के कपड़े पहिन लिये। रजक अन्य व्याक्ती जो नेताजी के ही डील डोल का पहले से ही पायलट के कैबिन में था, उसने नेताजी के कपड़े पहिन लिये और अगे की सीट पर बैठ गया तब नेताजी के साथियों को भी जहाज में चढ़ा दिया गया और उन्हें हिदायत दी गई कि वह आरिक्री सीट पर बैठे जिससे जहाज का सन्तुलन बना रहे। नेताजी पायलट के कैबिन मेंसे पायलट की डैस में नीचे उतर गये और रजक अन्य हवाई जहाज में बैठ गये। उनके साथ कुछ बक्से भी थे जिनमें कीमती जेवरात वगैरा भी थे।

जहाज अज्ञात दिशा की ओर उड़ गया।”

“ पहले वाले हवाई जहाज के पीछे एक लम्बा तार बान्द दिया गया, जिसके आखिरी छोर पर कपड़ा लपेट कर प्राग भगादी गई। जहाज ऊपर उठा और थोड़ी देर बाद ही प्राग भगाने के बराने नीचे उतर आया, नीचे उतरते समय जहाज को बड़ा झटका भी दिया गया जिससे अन्दर सब उल्टा-पुल्टा हो गया। नकली नेता जी को अस्पताल भेज दिया गया और मृत घोषित करके उनकी भरमूरी मन्दिर में रख दी। ”

“ यही है उनकी अन्तिम कहानी ”

मैंने नेगी नेगीशी से प्रश्न किया कि जब भारत स्वतन्त्र हो चुका है तब प्रकट क्यों नहीं हो जाते। उनका जवाब तुलना उतर था कि आखिरी समय हमने उनसे वायदा ले लिया था कि वह सब प्रकट नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि जिन डाक्टर्स ने उन्हें मृत घोषित किया था और जिस जिससे उन्हें भगाने में सहयोग दिया था, उन सबको फांसी हो सकती थी।

यही है उनके भूमिगत होने की कहानी जो अभी तक प्रकाश में नहीं आई और पहली बार उजागर की जा रही है,

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आखिर नेता जी जैसे कौन ? आज संसार भर में किसी भी व्यक्ति के पास नेता जी का मृत्यु का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। अब तक नेता जी की कथित मृत्यु का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है, और जितने भी प्रमाण प्रकाश में आये हैं उनकी सत्यता का परीक्षण करने के बाद यही निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि नेता जी की मृत्यु विमान दुर्घटना में नहीं हुई। उस दिन तो लड़ाई भी बन्द हो चुकी थी। मृत ~~का~~ घायल अवस्था में नेता जी का कोई फोटो भी नहीं है। शता भी कैसे, जब ऐसा कुछ हुआ ही नहीं।

जी. नेगीशी और वार्ड इसकावा कुछ वर्ष पहले मितशुबीसी कम्पनी के अध्यक्ष, दिल्ली आफिस में मैनेजर रह चुके हैं। अब नेगीशी की मृत्यु हो चुकी है।

23 अगस्त 1945 को टोकियो रेडियो से समाचार प्रकाशित किया:-

“ 18 अगस्त को एक विमान दुर्घटना में घायल होने के फलस्वरूप ताइपेई अस्पताल में नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का देहावसन हो गया । ”

सरकार ने शाहनवाज जांच समिति और बाद में रक्सला आयोग बनाये । रक्सला आयोग अपने जांच के दौरान जब ताइपेई पहुंचा था उस समय ताइपेई 4 हवाई अड्डे के मोरम वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी ने भी स्पष्ट कहा था कि 18 अगस्त 1945 को वही इस प्रकार की कोई भी विमान दुर्घटना नहीं हुई थी ।

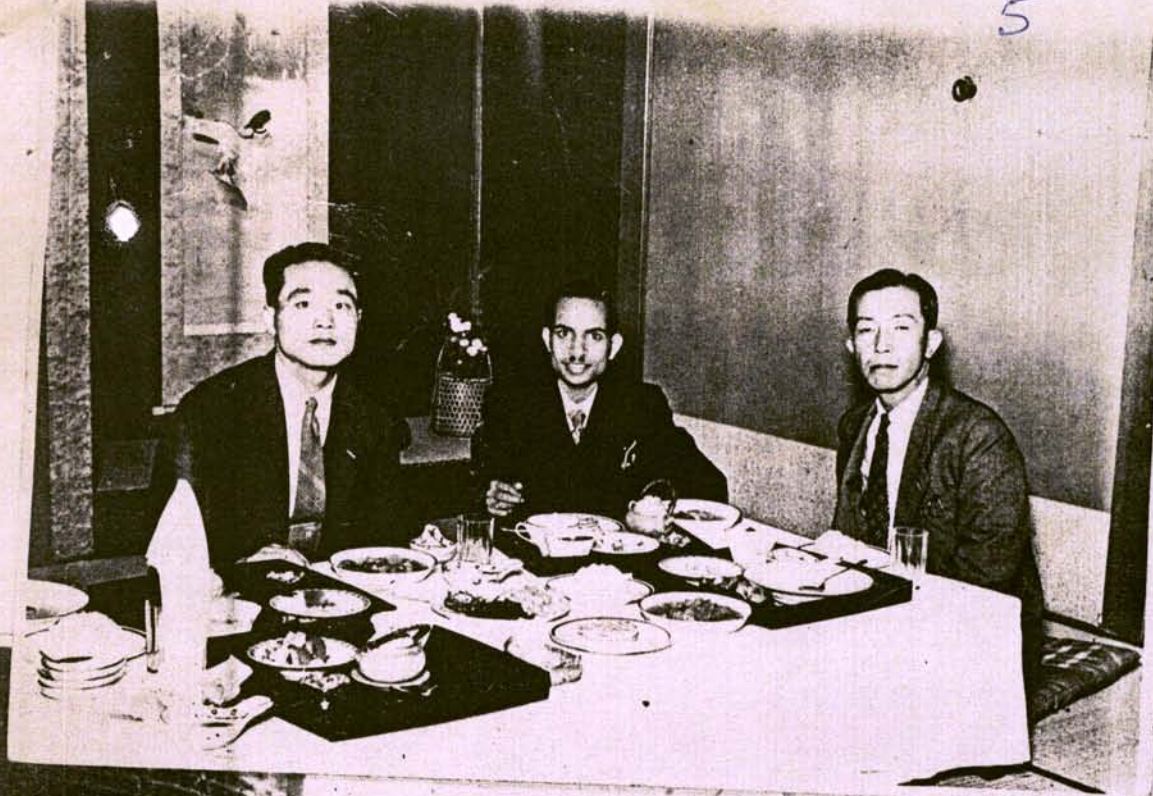
शाहनवाज जांच समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश सरकार की एक गुप्त रिपोर्ट नं. 10 / मिरन्नेनियस / आर्ट. रज. रज. से भी इस बात की पुष्टि हो जाती है कि नेताजी जापान की पराजय के बाद रूस पहुंच गये थे । उस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 38 पर लिखा है “ तेहरान से प्राप्त एक समाचार में यह बताया गया है कि रूसी अधिकारी यह स्वर-योद्धात्व कर रहे हैं कि बोस मारको में हैं । ”

शाहनवाज जांच समिति पर नेताजी के संबंधी सुरेश बोस ने भी जो जांच समिति के सदस्य थे, भूरे निष्कर्षों पर आधारित शाहनवाज समिति की रिपोर्ट पर इस्तेमाल नहीं किये । उनका मानना था कि न तो कोई हवाई दुर्घटना ही हुई और न नेताजी की उसमें मृत्यु ही हुई ।

12 अगस्त 1945 को नेताजी को जापान सरकार ने एक संदेश भेजा जिसमें आत्म समर्पण की प्रस्तावित शर्तों से उन्हें अवगत कराया । यह संदेश नेताजी के मुख्यालय में दुभाषिये श्री नेजीशी ने दिया था । नेताजी उस समय सेरबाज (मलाया) में थे ।

रक्सला जांच समिति ने भी नेजीशी का वधान लिया था । कथित अज्ञानी टोकियो के रेकोजी मन्दिर में आज भी रखी हुई है, किन्तु उनके परिवार वाले भी उसे नहीं लेना चाहते वयो । कि वह जानते हैं कि उनकी मृत्यु एक भ्रम गढ़न्त कहाणी है ।

20



वाई इसकावा
रामकिशोर शर्मा - इसमेरव के मेरवरु
टी. नेगीश्री - जिन्होंने नेताजी को
भगाने में सहायता कीथी



← इसकावा (पतन मुद्रा में)
नेताजी के साथ



इसकावा
नेताजी से डिक्शन
लेते हुए

नेताजी सोवियत संघ में

मार्च 1946 में तेहरान स्थित रूस के उपबणिज दूत 'श्री मोराडाफ' ने भी कहा था "बोस रूस में हैं"। जहां वे गुप्त रूप से आजाद हिन्द फौज की लाइन पर रूसियों के रजक गुप्त को संगठित कर रहे हैं।

जनता ने नेहरू सरकार से नेताजी के लापता होने सम्बन्ध में जांच कराये जाने की मांग की। लेकिन पं. नेहरू ने इस मांग पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। 29 सितम्बर 1955 को लोक सभा में संसद सदस्य रजक. वी. कामथ के रजक प्रश्न के उत्तर में नेहरूजी ने कहा "इस प्रकार के मामले में कोई भी संतोषजनक जांच केवल जापान की सरकार द्वारा ही की जा सकती है। यह मामला जापान का है और वही की सारी चीज है। हम अपने आप अथवा जांच समिती को जापानी सरकार पर नहीं थोप सकते" इस प्रकार नेहरूजी ने कोई भी सरकारी जांच समिती गठित न करने का अपना स्पष्ट निर्णय सुना दिया।

इस निर्णय के पश्चात् नेताजी स्मारक समिती ने डा. राधाविनोद पाल की अध्यक्षता में रजक गैर सरकारी समिती गठित करने का प्रस्ताव पारित कर दिया। इस प्रस्ताव से पं. नेहरू कुछ समय के लिये द्विविधा में पड़ गये।

जापान में सन 1948 में जब जापान के प्रधान मंत्री आशी पर 'टोजो ट्रिब्यूनल' चल रही थी, उस समय जुरी में डा. पाल भी रजक जाज थे और उन्होंने मुझे भी 'ट्रायल' देखने का पास दिया था। 9 जजों की जुरी में केवल वही रजक जाज थे जिन्होंने भिन्न मत दिया था कि वह निर्दोष थे।

शौल मारी आश्रम

पश्चिम बंगाल के उत्तर में रजक जिला है कुच बिहार। यह जिला बंगला देश, भूटान तथा नेपाल की सीमाओं के काफी निकट है। इसी जिले में सन 1960 में रजक साधू तथा उनमें शिष्यों ने रजक आश्रम स्थापित किया था, जिसका नाम उन्होंने "शौलमारी आश्रम" रखा था।

आरम्भ में लोगों को यह रजक सामान्य सी घटना लगी थी लेकिन जब आश्रम का विस्तार सौ रजक देहा में हो गया, तथा लगभग 1500 की जन संख्या वाले आश्रम के बाहर सशस्त्र पहरा लगने लगा, तो लोगों के मस्तिष्क में प्रश्न उठा कि वह साधु कौन है, जिसकी रक्षा के लिये सशस्त्र

पहरी आश्रम के चारों ओर खड़े रहते हैं। साधु की अनुमति के बिना कोई भी आश्रम के अन्दर बाहर नहीं आ-जा सकता था। उनसे भेट करने की प्रक्रिया भी विचित्र थी। भेटकी इच्छुक व्यक्ति को पहले एक आवेदन पत्र भरना पड़ता था, जिसमें भेट के कारण का उल्लेख विशेष रूप से किया जाता था तथा उसके साथ तीन पासपोर्ट साइज फोटो भी भेजना पड़ता।

मेजर सत्यगुप्त ने नेताजी को पहचाना

नेताजी के दृष्टिगत सहकर्मी मेजर सत्यगुप्त 24 अक्टूबर 1961 को आश्रम गये। वे वहां चार महीने रहे, लेकिन नेताजी नहीं मिले। 5 फरवरी 1962 को सत्यगुप्त की वहां नेताजी से भेट हुई। वहां दो अनुरूप और वे, 13 फरवरी को 1962 को समाचार पत्रों में उनका बयान छपा :-

“ अपने गुरु को पहचानने में कोई गलती नहीं की है और इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि शैलमारी साधु नेताजी हैं। स्वर्ण और चन्द्रमा के अस्तित्व पर प्रश्न उठाया जा सकता है लेकिन नेताजी से भरी भेट सभी सन्देहों से परे है। ”

सन् 1928 में जब सुभाष बोस ने “बंगाल वातान्तरिक” का गठन किया था तब वे स्वयं इसमें जी. प्रो. सी. बने थे तथा सत्यगुप्त को इन्होंने इसका मेजर बनाया था। आजाद हिन्द फौज के दिनों में वे इसमें होम फ्रंट के इन्चार्ज थे।

शैलमारी आश्रम के प्रशासक डा. गोपगुरु वरन्ध ने भी 15 अगस्त 1963 को कलकत्ता में संपादकों के समक्ष घोषणा की कि शैलमारी आश्रम के संस्थापक ही नेताजी सुभाष बोस हैं।

लोक सभा में बहस

29 मार्च 1965 को काफी इंगामा हुआ, उनके संसद सदस्यों ने सरकार से साधु के बारे में प्रश्न पूछे, लेकिन उनका कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला। सरकार शैलमारी सन्त का परिचय भी नहीं बता पाई।

मेजर जी की मृत्यु के पर बने पत्र पत्र नं. 816 बी. की ओर प्रधानमंत्री जी का ध्यान रखा गया जिसमें नेताजी से शत प्रतीक्षा मिलता जुलता एक व्यक्ति स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाया गया।

पं. नेहरू की शक-शय्या पर अंडाजालि अर्पित करने वाला
संघर्षी नेता जी सुभाष बोस नहीं तो कौन था ? इस प्रश्न का
संतोषजनक उत्तर संसार का कौटुंबी व्यक्तित्व आज तक नहीं दे पाया,
इसके विपरीत मेजर सत्यजुप्त ने कहा था कि यह चित्र शारदा मन्द
का है जो कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द का है, शायद नेता जी की
माता का नाम शारदा था, इसी कारण उन्होंने अपना नाम
शारदा मन्द अर्थात् शारदा का बेटा रखा है।

अप्रैल 1966 के आस पास शौलमारी आश्रम समाप्त होगया,
आश्रम के सभी संत तथा उनके शार्थी लापता होगये।

जांच समिती के सदस्य सुरेश बोस की रिपोर्ट में लिखा था :-

"सब गवाहियों, दस्तावेजों, चित्रों, नकशों आदि का ध्यान
पूर्वक अध्ययन करने के बाद मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि
विमान दुर्घटना नहीं हुई और नेता जी की मृत्यु भी नहीं हुई।

यदि नेता जी की वारतव में मृत्यु हुई होती तो जोटू -
ग्राफी के अबरदस्त शोकीन जापानी इस पूरे प्रकरण के
देशे चित्र उतार कर रख देते और उस इतिहास-पुरुष के
अन्त की पूरी फिल्म भी बनाती जाती क्यों कि ताइपेई नगर
ताइवान की राजधानी है जहां सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएँ
उपलब्ध हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने नेता जी के तथा कथित शक
का केवल एक ही चित्र लिया और वह भी चादर से पूरी
तरह ढके हुए शरीर।

विचित्र ताबूत और विचित्र दाहकर्म

चांग चुरंग नामक एक जापानी जावाह अयोग्य के सामने
पेश हुआ जिसके पास जापानियों के जमाने का सर्विस-टोकन
और शिनाख्त पत्र था। उसने बताया कि 18 अगस्त 1945
के दो-एक दिन बाद उसे सैनिक अस्पताल के एक कमरे के
बीचों बीच रखे एक बड़े ताबूत जिस पर बड़े लंबे अक्षरों
में "चन्द्र बोस" लिखा हुआ था की रखवाली करने पर
मैं तैनात किया गया, दो-तीन दिन बाद एक अफसर के साथ
कुछ जापानी सैनिक आरु और ताबूत को एक टुक पर लाद

कर लेगये । उनके शव पर लैपेट कम्बल को हराने या मृतक का मुँह देखने की कोशिश करने की सरवत मनाही थी । उनको आदेश था कि दूके हुए शव को ज्यों का त्यों दाह-भट्टी में रख दिया जाय । उसके लिये भट्टी का द्वार भी बड़ा करना पड़ा । उसने बताया कि शव के साथ कोई भी भारतीय नहीं था, और भट्टी जलाने के तुरन्त बाद ही वे सब वहाँ से चले गये ।

श्री खोसला ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस ताइवानी जावाह क प्रातिवेदन दर्ज किया है लेकिन उसने जो विचित्र कहानी सुनाई उसका विश्लेषण करने की चिन्ता नहीं की । ताबूत पर इतने बड़े बड़े प्रश्नों में "चन्द्रबोस" क्यों लिखा था ? कम्बल को हराने या मृतक का मुँह देखने की इतनी सरवत मनाही क्यों थी ? सुरक्षा के आदमियों से पूरा ताबूत भट्टी में रखने को क्यों कहा गया ? हबीबुर रहमान को क्या हुआ जो उस समय वहाँ मौजूद थे ? शव पर फूल क्यों नहीं चढ़ाए गये ? जापान द्वारा स्वीकृत देश के प्रमुख को उचित सम्मान क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

लेकिन इन रहस्य पूर्ण प्रश्नों का श्रीखोसला के लिये कोई महत्व नहीं था ।

रामकेशोर शर्मा
 299 कुन्दा वासीराम
 चान्दनी चौक, देहली
 दूरभाष 3962769

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
नई दिल्ली-110011
NEW DELHI-110011

9/12

(31)

Forwarded to..... *Home Secretary*

MHA

को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए प्रेषित
for appropriate action.....
इस पत्र को प्राप्त सूचना नहीं भेजी गई है।
The Communications has not been
acknowledged.

o/c
21/4

(बिष्णु कुमार ढल)
(B. K. DHAL)
अवर सचिव

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय गै. पत्र सं.
दिनांक.....

Under Secretary
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
Prime Minister's Office

Prime Minister's Office U.O. No.....

Dated.....
21.4.99

9/5/11/19/99
Ref

21/4

Jai Hind

I.N.A Freedom Fighters Association

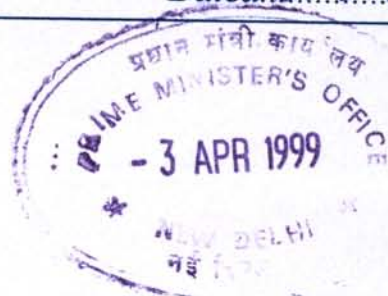
H.No. 739/1, Sector 41-A, Chandigarh.

Ref. No. I.N.A./873.

Dated. 31-3-99.

To

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.



Sub.: A Memorandum of demands made by the ex.I.N.A. People.

Jai Hind Sir,

We, the members of I.N.A. Association of Chandigarh, support the following resolutions adopted by Netaji Chetna Rally held at Delhi on 23rd March, 1999.

1. A High Powered Enquiry Commission with pleni-potentiary powers should be appointed to probe into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the realated developments since then.
2. The Government of India should make written request to the Government of Russia, England, Japan, United States of America, Vietnam, Taiwan and other concerned countries to make public the classiried documents, related to Netaji and I.N.A., in their custody.
3. The Government of India should make public all the classified documents in the custody, related to Netaji and I.N.A.
4. The names of Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be changed to 'Shahid' and 'Swaraj' as announced by Netaji Subhas himself in 1943.
5. An I.N.A. foundation should be established with the funds of provisional government of Azad-Hind which were brought to India from Bangkok. The details of I.N.A. assets and treasures recovered from South-East Asian countries, should be made public.
6. The birth place of Netaji at Cuttack, the House in Calcutta and the various other important places associated with him should be declared National Monuments

I.N.A. Freedom Fighters Association

110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200

Date: 21/11/2023

No. 110

The Government of India should make public all the classified documents in the custody, related to Netaji and I.N.A. in their country.

The names of Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be changed to 'Shanid' and 'Swaraj' as announced by Netaji Suphas himself in 1942.

The Government of India should make public all the classified documents in the custody, related to Netaji and I.N.A. in their country.

The names of Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be changed to 'Shanid' and 'Swaraj' as announced by Netaji Suphas himself in 1942.

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The names of Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be changed to 'Shanid' and 'Swaraj' as announced by Netaji Suphas himself in 1942.

Jai Hind

I.N.A Freedom Fighters Association

H.No. 739/1, Sector 41-A, Chandigarh.

37

Ref. No.

Dated.....

-2-

and preserved gracefully.

7. Netaji Bhawan should be established in Delhi and the Capitals of all the States.
8. 'Netaji chairs' should be established in all the universities of India.
9. A befitting I.N.A. War Memorial should be constructed in Delhi.
10. The life, deeds, Political thoughts, Achievements should be given more space in the school and college text books.
11. Since most of the I.N.A. people had grown very old and have serious health problems, they should be given complete medical coverage.
12. A portrait of Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh should be installed in the Parliament House.
13. 8th April, the date on which Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh and Battukes-hwar Dutt had thrown bombs in the Central Assembly should be observed by the Parliament House.

We appeal you to accept our above mentioned demands. We shall feel extremely grateful to you for this favour. We thank you very much for announcement through Home Deptt. that our item No. I has been accepted by your honour. Appointment of such a Commission, the Sooner the better.

Hoping for a favourable response & thanking in anticipation,

Yours Sincerely,

Sohan Singh
(SOHAN SINGH)
General Secretary.

M/C

(5)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
नई दिल्ली-110011
NEW DELHI-110011

Forwarded to..... *Home Secretary*
M/o Home Affairs

को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए प्रेषित
for appropriate action.....
इस पत्र को प्राप्त सूचना नहीं भेजी गई है।
The Communications has not been
acknowledged.

M/C
21/4/99

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय गै० पत्र सं०
दिनांक.....

Prime Minister's Office U.O. No.....
9/5/11/C/9/99Pof

Dated.....
21/4

M
(बिष्णु कुमार डल)
(B. K. DHAL)
अवर सचिव
Under Secretary

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
Prime Minister's Office

राजिस्टर्ड डाक से -

सत्यमेव जयते

मानव सेवक संघ (रजिस्टर्ड) म.प्र.
स्थापित 1962 रजिस्ट्रेशन क्रं. 367 दिनांक 15.7.1963 (क्रं. 1/1960)

अल्पाक्षर - गौरी

द्वारा संचालित

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस - शोध संस्थान, स्थापना दिनांक 28.5.1964

45

जय हिन्द

प्रधान कार्यालय:
केतकी निकेतन
3 सी - जवाहर नगर, (कम्पू)
लक्ष्कर (ग्वालियर) म.प्र. - 47400
फोन : 325919



न्यूज रील 816 बी भारत शासन

भोपाल कम्प कार्यालय :
प्रेमा गार्डन, 88ए/13,
तुलसी नगर, सेकण्ड स्टाप.
भोपाल म.प्र - 462003
फोन नं 556873

प सं 102/99
दिनांक 6-4-99

संस्थापक :- शिवद चन्द्र शुक्ल "शिवद"

प्रधान मंत्री (मा. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी)
भारत शासन
नई दिल्ली

मान्यवर
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
P.M.'s OFFICE
New Delhi
10 APR 1999

विषय- नेताजी के लापता होने की एक और जांच।
संदर्भ:- आपको संबोधित मेरा पत्र दिनांक 20-3-98 व
दिनांक 12-1-99 तथा गृहमंत्री भारत शासन को
संबोधित मेरा पत्र दिनांक 30-3-99 राजिस्टर्ड क्रं. 3491
दिनांक 1-4-99.

मान्यवर महोदय,

संदर्भ में अंकित दो पत्र आपको भेज चुका हूँ। इनकी प्रतियाँ संलग्न हैं।

2 समाचार पत्र दिनांक 26-3-99 में प्रकाशित समाचार से विदित हुआ है कि गृहमंत्री भारत शासन ने घोषणा की है कि "नेताजी के लापता होने की एक और जांच" कराई जाएगी। तथा इस संबंध में शीघ्र ही मंत्रिमण्डल की अनुमति लेकर कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ होगी। अतः शीघ्र ही मैंने गृहमंत्री श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी को 22 पृष्ठों की अपील प्रस्तुत कर यह निवेदन किया है कि "नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के लापता होने की एक और जांच कराने से पूर्व यदि रोलसला जांच आयोग की कार्यवाही का देखली जाय तो भारत शासन को यह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस स्वयं आयोग के सामने उपास्थित होकर अपने जीवित होने की पुष्टि

पूर्व पृष्ठ से:-

प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करना चाहते थे।”

3 इसका कारण बताते हुए मैंने गृहमंत्री जी को खोसला झण्डेवा द्वारा जारी की गई सूचना क्र. डी.ए.डी.पी 561 (16) 72 दिनांक 2-6-72 की प्रति भी संलग्न कर दी है तथा मेरे द्वारा लिखा गया पत्र दिनांक 18-2-72 की प्रति भी संलग्न की है, जिसके माध्यम से मैंने नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस के तत्कालीन निवास के ठिकाने का पता मध्य प्रदेश के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल पुलिस भोपाल को दिया था। यह मेरा सौभाग्य था कि नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस ने अपने मूल स्वरूप में मुझ से सम्पर्क साध कर मुझे विश्वास में लिया था और अपने को प्रगट कराने की भूमिका में मेरे व्यक्तित्व का उपयोग किया।

4 इसे भी मैं अपना सौभाग्य मानता हूँ कि जब प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरागान्धी ने खोसला झण्डेवा को भोपाल पंहुच कर उनकी जांच करने की अनुमति नहीं दी तब कानपुर के फूलबाग के जिस मंच पर पंहुच कर उन्होंने लाखों की जनता में प्रगट होकर दर्शन दिये उस मंच का संचालन मेरे द्वारा ही कराया गया था। दिनांक 23 जनवरी 1975 के 36 ऐतिहासिक पूरे कार्यक्रम की जानकारी मैंने तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति प्रखरहरिजन आली इंदरमद को अपने रजिस्टर्ड डाक से दिनांक 26-1-75 को भेज कर अपना राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य पूरा किया था।

5 अब आपकी सरकार भी नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस की तीसरी जांच उनके लापता होने के संबंध में नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस की 102 वर्ष की आयु में करा रही है इसके लिये मुझे प्रह्लाता है। परन्तु क्या नेताजी तीन बार भारत में प्रगट हो चुके हैं, इसकी जानकारी

पूर्व प्रश्न से:-

3

भारत सरकार को नहीं है? आप तो बहुत पुराने संसद सदस्य हैं। आप को नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के लीनों का प्रगट होने की जानकारी है और आप यह भी जानते हैं कि सन 1956 की शाहनवाज-जांच आयोग का निर्णय सन 1974 की खोसला जांच-आयोग का निर्णय झूठा होते हुए भी भारत देश की जनता को गुमराह करने के लिये ही अनाधिकृत रूप से प्रसारित हुआ था। यद्यपि यह कुकृत्य सत्ता कांग्रेस का था कि आज तक देश की जनता को यह छुपी जानकारी नहीं होने दी कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस मुद्दा-अपराधी हैं अथवा नहीं। इसके फलस्वरूप दो दो जांच आयोग के गलत निर्णय जोरि करवा कर जांच आयोगों की वैधानिक गौरव को भी कमलित कर दिया, तब कांग्रेस की अटल बिंदारी लालार कांग्रेस के उच्च कुकृत्य पर पर्दा क्यों डाल रही है?

6 आदर्शाध्य प्रहोदय,

समय आगया है। मैं पूरी जबाबदारी से यह पता लिख कर आप के निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के लापता होने के प्रसंग पर जो रहस्यालोक पहलू में जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने अपने स्वाध में गाढ़े थे उन पर जो रहस्य का पर्दा डाला

पूर्व पृष्ठ से। - 4

उठा दिया जाय। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप कांग्रेस की ओर से
मनोवृत्ति जैसे नेता नहीं हैं। आप गंभीर हैं और अपनी
गारिमा के अनुरूप सरकार चलाने पर विश्वास करते
हैं। फिर भी जो सच है उसे कब तक छिपाया जा
सकता है। सच्चाई जब विस्फोटक रूप धारण कर
उभरने को होती है तब प्रकृति में भी लूफान उठा
देती है और फिर ऐसा भूकम्प आता है कि उसे
रोकना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

7 नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के जीवित रहने
के विषय पर मेरी शोध उसी समय सन् 1966 में
पूरी हो गई थी जब मेरी पार्टी में नेताजी
सुभाष चन्द्र बोस से लश्का के मेरे निवास पर
हुई थी। घंटे के मुझे लगभग सात बार मिले और
उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा की। वे पूर्णतः सिद्ध साधक
हैं। और गंभीर मुद्दा में निरन्तर देश हित में ही
सोचते रहते हैं। दूसरी बार जब बोसला आयोग
ने उनका पता-ठिकाना जानना चाहा तब वे
मुझे अपना पता-ठिकाना बताने के लिये मेरे
भोपाल के निवास स्थान पर पहुंचे और मेरे द्वारा
ही अपना पता ठिकाना खोलना आयोग तक
पहुंचाया। अतः नेताजी के जीवित होते हुए वर्तमान
पता-ठिकाना इसी तरह से व्यक्त कराना सही उस्ताथा
जो उन्होंने मेरे माध्यम से अपनाया। मैं भी इस
माध्यम को गलत नहीं मानता।

पूर्व दृष्टसे:-

5

8 आरब विनम्र अनुरोध है कि "नेताजी के लापता होने की एक और जांच" के समाचार के अनुसार जब तक इका जांच के लिये मॉरिगण्डल की अनुमति मिले उससे पूर्व खोसला झापुस्त के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया मेरा पत्र दिनांक 18-2-72 की जांच करा ली जाय और यह पत्र लगा लिया जाय कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने उस समय नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को खोसला झापुस्त के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने में क्यों विलंब किया क्युंकि प्रमाण में शिथिलता क्यों करती? यदि इका जांच हो जाती है तो नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का पता भारत शासन को तुरन्त लग जायेगा और तब यदि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को आपकी सरकार की जांच में ईमानदारी का विश्वास हुआ तो संभवतः व आज की परिस्थिति में भी अपना पता-ठिकाना भारत शासन को देंगे।

9 इसी प्रसंग पर मैं आप से भेट करने का भी इच्छुक हूँ। यदि समय दे लेंगे तो आधिकृत रूप से मुझे निर्देशित करें। मैं तुरन्त दर्शन हेतु और चर्चा हेतु पंहुनूंगा।

10 शीघ्र उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा में:- शुभ कामनाओं के साथ:-

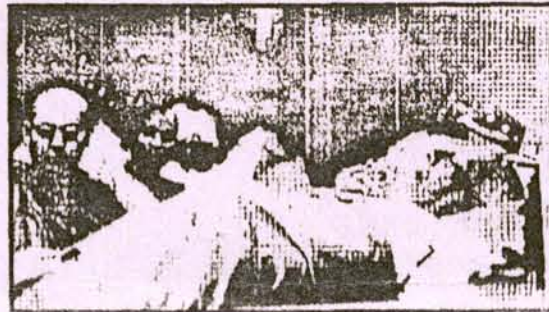
मंगलवार दिनांक 6-4-99
 पता- 3 सी-जवाहर नगर (कम्पू)
 लखनऊ (ज्वालिमर) म.प्र.
 फोन नं. 325919.
 जिला नं-2

भवदीय
 शरद चन्द्र शुक्ल शास्त्री

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस - शोध संस्थान, स्थापना दिनांक 28.5.1964

जय हिन्द

प्रधान कार्यालय:
केतकी निकेतन
3 सी- जवाहर नगर, (कम्पू)
लक्ष्कर (ग्वालियर) म.प्र. - 47400
फोन : 325919



भोपाल कैंप कार्यालय :
पेमा गार्डन, 88ए/13,
तुलसी नगर, सेकण्ड स्टाप,
भोपाल म.प्र. - 462003
फोन नं. 556873

संस्थापक - शरद चन्द्र शुक्ल "शरद"

प.सं. 1/मा. त. त. /99
दिनांक 12-1-99 मंगलवार

"नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस, अवस्थामा की तरह चिरजीवित हैं।" शुभ-कामना दिनांक 23-1-99
अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी दिनांक 23-1-1997. लालकिला दिल्ली

माननीय श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी जी
प्रधान मंत्री
भारत शासन, नई दिल्ली।

विषय :- नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के जन्म दिन- 23 जनवरी 1999 को राष्ट्रीय -
अवकाश घोषित करने एवं राष्ट्रीयस्तर पर इस दिन राष्ट्रीय समारोह
मनाए जाने बाबत अपील।

मान्यवर महोदय,

नये वर्ष 1999 के उपलक्ष में राष्ट्र हित में आपके प्रति शुभ कामनाएँ व्यक्त करते हुए
आपको स्मरण दिला रहा हूँ कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के जन्म शताब्दी समारोह के अवसर
पर लालकिला दिल्ली के मंच से दिनांक 23 जनवरी 1997 को आपने शुभ-कामना व्यक्त करती
हुए यह कहा था कि "नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस अवस्थामा की तरह चिरजीवित हैं।"

आपके उक्त उद्घोष से एक शोध-कर्ता के नाते मैंने अपनी शोध के इन विन्दुओं को
सही मान लिया कि :-

1. नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस कथित हवाई दुर्घटना में मरे नहीं और 1956 की शाहनवाज
जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट तथा सन् 1974 की गोलका जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट
झूठी [असत्य] थी। देश की जनता इन दोनों रिपोर्टों से गुमराह हुई है।
2. भारत शासन की डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म क्रमांक 816-बी "एक युग का अंत" नामक
न्यून रील का वह दृश्य जिसमें जवाहरलाल नेहरू की शव शैया के निकट 28-5-64
को त्रिमूर्ति भवन में नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस नेहरू जी की मृत-आत्मा को अपनी
श्रदान्जली समर्पित करने पहुंचे थे सही है।
3. मेरी पुस्तक शारदानन्द [खण्ड काव्य] के पृष्ठ 7 पर प्रकाशित मेरा पत्र 17-2-72
संबोधित बालमुकुन्द शुक्ल, इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल पुलिस, मध्य प्रदेश भोपाल का भी
सही साबित हुआ है, जिसमें यह सूचना दी गई थी कि "आज दिनांक 18-2-72
नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस - जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष 23 जनवरी 1997

2/11/99
6-4-99

(u)

शुक्रवार को रात्रि के आठ बजे नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस में निवास - स्थान 27/6 ताउथ टी० टी० नगर भीपाल में पधारें हैं। आदि आदि में यह पत्र आई.जी.पुलित मध्य प्रदेश भीपाल को स्वयं उनके बंगले पर जाकर दिया और पत्र प्राप्त के हस्ताक्षर लिये। तथा इस पत्र की प्रतिलिपि मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल, मुख्य मंत्री, मुख्य सचिव को तो भेजी ही, भारत के राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री, सूचना एवं प्रकाशन-मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली को तथा खोस्ला जांच आयोग के कार्यालय में रजिस्टर्ड डाक से भेजी थी। खोस्ला जांच आयोग कार्यालय से मुझे लिखित पत्र से प्राप्त की सूचना भी मिली है।

4. मेरी शोध का यह विन्दु भी सही सिद्ध हुआ है कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस दिनांक 23 जनवरी 1975 को कानपुर के फूलबाग मैदान के कुी मंच पर कई लाख जनता के मध्य प्रगट हो चुके हैं। इसकी सूचना में नेताजी मिशन के आदेशानुसार तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति फखरुद्दीन अली-अहमद को अपने पत्र दिनांक 26 जनवरी 1975 को भीपाल द्वारा रजिस्टर्ड डाक से भेज चुका हूँ।

5. मेरी शोध का यह विन्दु भी सही है कि प्रधान मंत्री भारत शासन मा० मुरारजी देसाई ने दिनांक 28 अगस्त को जो पत्र तांतद त्तर गुहा के प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में लोक सभा में पढ़ कर सुनाया था उसमें यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि "भारत शासन की दृष्टि में भी शाहनवाज-जांच आयोग व खोस्ला जांच आयोग दोनों ही रिपोर्टों में तर्क संगत सिद्धि व्यक्त किये गये हैं और गवाहों में विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण असेगितियाँ पाई गई हैं, इसलिये इन सब सिद्धियों, असेगितियों और उपलब्ध सरकारी लिखित रिकार्डों के आधार पर सरकार यह मानने में कठिनाई अनुभव कर रही है कि अब तक के निर्णय निर्णायक हैं।"

मान्यवर महोदय,

आप जानते हैं कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के जीवित होने के प्रसंग पर मैं सन् 1963 से ही शोध कार्य कर रहा हूँ। नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस जीवित तो हैं ही सन् 1972 में मुझ से भी सम्पर्क साध कर मुझे खोस्ला आयोग के समक्ष अपने पक्ष का गवाह बनाया था। मेरी ओर से भेजे गये नेताजी के जीवित होने संबंधी सभी प्रमाण खोस्ला आयोग के कार्यालय के रिकार्ड में सुरक्षित होना चाहिये।

अतः विनम्र निवेदन है कि आगामी 23 जनवरी 1999 शनिवार को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित कर नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का जन्म दिन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सार्वजनिक मनाया जाय तथा भू.पू. प्रधान मंत्री स्व० मुरार जी देसाई के कथन के अनुसार नेताजी के जीवित होने के प्रसंग पर गठित दो जांच आयोग क्रमशः शाहनवाज और खोस्ला जांच आयोग की रिपोर्टों में जो तर्क सिद्ध सिद्धि व्यक्त किये गये हैं उन पर स्थिति स्पष्ट कर एक स्वतंत्र पत्र जारी कराया जाय, जिससे कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के जीवित होने पर भी उन्हें मुक्त घोषित कराने में भारत का क्या हित था यह रहस्य आम जनता के सामने स्पष्ट हो सके।

यह प्रसंग जन चर्चा में आये और इस पर राष्ट्रीय बहस प्रारम्भ हो इसलिये मैं इस पत्र को खुला पत्र घोषित कर इसे समाचार मीडिया को प्रकाशनार्थ दे रहा हूँ। संकलित प्रमाणों का पत्रक संलग्न है।

भवदीय

5/5 2005/2/20

मंगलवार दिनांक 12-1-1999

पता- 88-ए/13 तुलसी नगर

भीपाल म.पू. फोन 556873

2005/2/20
6-4-99

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस - शोध संस्थान, स्थापना दिनांक 28.5.1964

जय हिन्द

प्रधान कार्यालय:

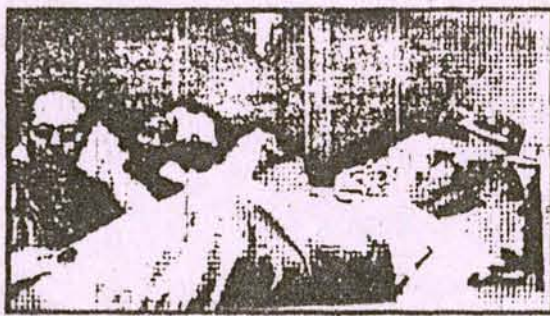
केतकी निकेतन

3 सी - जवाहर नगर, (कम्पू)

नश्वर (बवालियर) म प्र - 47400

फोन 325919

संस्थापक - शरद चन्द्र शुक्ल "शरद"



न्यूज रील 818 बी भारत शासन

भोपाल कैंप कार्यालय :

प्रेमा गार्डन, 88ए/13,

तुलसी नगर, सेकण्ड स्टॉप

भोपाल म प्र - 462003

फोन नं 556873

प स 101/नेताजी/98

दिनांक 20-3-98

मान्यवर अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी,

प्रधान मंत्री

भारत शासन, नई दिल्ली।

सादर जय-हिन्द । नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस - शोध संस्थान मध्य प्रदेश की ओर से भारत राष्ट्र के, सही अर्थों में राष्ट्रीय-प्रधान मंत्री के पद पर गुरुवार-19-3-98 को शपथ लेने के पश्चात् गुरुवार कार्यभार ग्रहण करने के कारण, इस संस्थान की शुभ-कामनाएँ स्वाकार करें ।

यद्यपि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने दिनांक 18 अगस्त 1945 को ही भारत की आजादी का झन्डा सिंहापुर में आजाद हिन्द के सेनिकों के मध्य फहरा कर आजाद भारत की घोषणा करने के बाद हवाई-दुर्घटना के माध्यम से सफल योजना क्रियान्वित करने के बाद भूमिगत हुए थे । तथापि भारतके अन्य भूत पूर्व प्रधान मंत्रियों ने सन् 1962 में साधू शारदानन्द के नाम से शीलसारी आश्रम में प्रगट होने पर, दिनांक 28-5-1964 को पं. जवाहर लाल की शव-शैया के पास त्रिमूर्ति-भवन में प्रगट होने पर तथा दिनांक 23 जनवरी 1975 को उत्तर - प्रदेश के कानपुर नगर के फूल बाग मैदान में बनें छुने मंच पर भारत के लाखों नागरिकों के बीच प्रगट होने के बाद भी इस प्रसंग पर कोई गंभीरता से निर्णय नहीं लिया । यही कारण है कि विगत 50 वर्षों में नियुक्त भारत के भूत पूर्व 15 प्रधान मंत्री असफल सिद्ध हुए हैं।

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस - शोध संस्थान ने आपको सही अर्थों में राष्ट्रीय - प्रधान मंत्री इसलिये घोषित किया है कि आपने गत वर्ष दिनांक 23 जनवरी 1997 को दिल्ली के लाल किले से नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को उनके जन्म दिवस पर शुभ-कामनाएँ व्यक्त करते समय यह शुभ सन्देश दिया था कि " नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, अवस्थामा की तरह धिर-जीवित हैं— " तथा इस वर्ष आपने अपना लोक सभा के प्रत्याशी का चुनाव प्रचार दिनांक 23 जनवरी 1998 को उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर नगर के फूल बाग मैदान में उती स्थान पर बनें विशाल मंच से नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को उनके जन्म-दिवसकी शुभ कामनाएँ व्यक्त करते हुए प्रारम्भ किया था । अतः संस्थान की आध्यात्मिक आपना के अनुसार आप स्वयं अपनी पार्टी {भाजपा} एवं सहयोगी दलों के साथ बहुमत लेकर विजयी तो हुए ही, राष्ट्रीय-प्रधान-मंत्री भी बनें । प्रांत उत्तर की आशा में, पुनः शुभ कामनाओं सहित :-

पता:- 88-ए/13 तुलसी नगर

भोपाल . मध्य प्रदेश ।

भाषीय

शरद चन्द्र शुक्ल "शरद"

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस - जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष 23 जनवरी 1997

20/10/2010
6-4-99

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

10/C (43)

नई दिल्ली-110 011
New Delhi-110 011

Subject : Setting up a Commission for Netaji under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 (Art-IX of 1952) - Writ Petition No. 11195(W) of 1999 - Bijan Ghosh Vs. Govt. of India.

Enclosed please find for action as appropriate a copy of W.P. No. 11195(W) of 1999 Bijan Ghosh v/s Union of India in the High Court at Calcutta forwarded to this office by Shri S. Roychowdhury, Advocate High Court.

Rashmi Verma
[Rashmi Verma]
Director

Home Secretary

=====

PMO u.o. No. 915/11/C/99 Pol

Dated 6-7-1999

12/11/99 (11/11/99)
6/7

10/C

Sabyasachi Roychowdhury

ADVOCATE

High Court, Calcutta

Bar Association Room No.-11

Phones : 248-5579/3190 Extn. 11

Residence & Chamber :

330, Vivekananda Road

P.O. Rajpur, South 24 Parganas

Pin-743358

Phone : 434-9590

cur

To

1. Union of India, service through the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, South Block, New Delhi.

2. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Service through the Secretary, South Block, New Delhi - 110 011 .

3. Ministry of Defence, Government of India, service through the Secretary, South Block, New Delhi - 110 001.

Dated : 25.06.1999.

14/c

Shri J.S. (J)

Re : W.P. No. 11175 (W) of 1999.

Bijan Ghosh,

Va.

Union of India & Ors.

Dear Sir(s),

Enclosed please find herewith a copy of the above referred writ petition which has been filed in the Central Computer Section on 25.06.1999 and will appear before the Hon'ble Division Bench presided over the Acting Chief Justice Satya Brata Sinha sitting Hon'ble Justice M.H.S. Ansari (as His Lordship sitting till date with the Acting Chief Justice).

The matter may appear before the Court No. 1 of the Acting Chief Justice on 28.06.1999 or soon thereafter. But if the matter does not appear on 28.06.1999, I shall mention the matter before the appropriate Bench for early hearing of the motion.

This is for your information and knowledge.

Yours faithfully,

S. Roychowdhury
ADVOCATE.

Copy to :

Union of India,
service through the Ministry Law Justice,
Raja Chamber, 4, K.S. Roy Road,
Calcutta - 700 001.

Encl : As above

Recd today. Matter was to come before Acting Chief Justice on 30-6-99. Please forward it Home secretary for appropriate action in time. ~~It may be requested~~

Fri. Copy to PM

Dy. No. 2277/9/99

Date.....

Office of J. S. (J)

Dy. No. 1291-6

Date 5/7/99

1545/Dir(15)/99

STF

*Dir (V) immediately 3/7/99
US (Po) 5/7/99*

*5155/100/199
29/7*

us

DISTRICT : CALCUTTA

IN THE HIGH COURT AT CALCUTTA
CONSTITUTIONAL WRIT JURISDICTION
APPELLATE SIDE

W.P.No.11195 (W) of 1999.

Subject matter relating to ;
Setting up a Commission for
Netaji under the Commission
of Enquiry Act, 1952 (Act IX
of 1952)

A N D

In the matter of :

BIJAN GHOSH ... Petitioner

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & OTHERS.

... Respondents.

Advocate-on-Record :

Mr. Sabyasachi Roy Chowdhury
Advocate,
Bar Association, Room No.11,
High Court, Calcutta.

Tel. No. Res :

10

Wb

DISTRICT : CALCUTTA

IN THE HIGH COURT AT CALCUTTA
CONSTITUTIONAL WRIT JURISDICTION

APPELLATE SIDE

W.P.No. (W) of 1999.

In the matter of :

An application under Article 226
of the Constitution of India ;

A N D

In the matter of :

Writ/Order/Direction in the nature
of Prohibition ;

A N D

In the matter of :

Writ/Order/Direction in the nature
of Mandamus ;

A N D

In the matter of :

Writ/Order/Direction in the nature
of Certiorari ;

47

-: 2 :-

A N D

In the matter of :
Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 ;

A N D

In the matter of :
Arbitrary, whimsical, malafide and/or
erroneous decision on the part of the
Government to order setting up of a
Commission for Netaji without first
making records and documents available
for inspection/study by the general
member of public ;

A N D

In the matter of :
Violation and/or infringement of
rights engrafted under Articles 13(3),
14, 19(1)(g), 21 and 300A of the
Constitution of India ;

A N D

In the matter of :
BIJAN GHOSH, Advocate,
having permanent address at
24, H. C. Sarker Road,
P.O. Krishnagar,
District - Nadia.

... .. PETITIONER

VERSUS

1. Union of India, service through the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, South Block, New Delhi.

2. Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, service through the Secretary, 104, North Block, New Delhi - 110 011.

3. Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, Service through the Secretary, South Block, New Delhi - 110 011.

... .. Respondents.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. Satya Brata Sinha, The Acting Chief Justice and His Companion Justices of the said Hon'ble Court.

The humble petition on behalf of the petitioner abovenamed most respectfully -

S H E W E T H :

1. That the petitioner is a citizen of India.
2. That the petitioner is a practising Advocate and now practising in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(49)

The petitioner has his deep involvement into the affairs relating to Netaji. The petitioner moved a writ petition earlier before this Hon'ble Court against the purported attempt on the part of the President of India in conferring Bharat Ratna posthumously upon Netaji. The said writ petition went upto the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by the judgement and order dated 4-8-1997 set aside the decision of the President of India in conferring Bharat Ratna upon Netaji posthumously . The decision passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as aforesaid has been reported in A.I.R. 1997 Supreme Court 3019 (1997) Vol. 6 S.C.C. No. 535.

3. That the instant writ petition canvases certain important questions of law for determination by this Hon'ble Court. The grievances raised in the instant writ petition centre around the acts and activities of the Governmental authorities in not allowing the citizens in general to inspect the documents relating to Netaji in one hand and in purporting to declare setting up of a Enquiry Commission on the other. The attempts on the part of the Governmental authorities to set up a Commission relating to Netaji without first allowing the citizens and/or persons interested to have access over the documents relating to Netaji now in custody

of the Governmental authorities will lead a Commission nowhere nor any purpose will be served in setting up such a Commission and, therefore the instant writ petition may be treated to have been moved as and by way of a public interest litigation.

4. In order to enable this Hon'ble Court to appreciate the grievances raised in the writ petition effectively a synopsis of the grievances canvassed in the writ petition is annexed hereto and marked as "A" annexure "A" to the instant writ petition.

4. (i) That the petitioner states that with a view to assist this Hon'ble Court to come to a just and reasonable finding it is necessary to state the facts in issue right from 17.1.1941 the date on which Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose evaded his "House Arrest". A short list of dates indicating the important events is appended below.

(ii) That the petitioner states that presumably on the basis of the decision rendered by this Hon'ble Court reported in A.I.R. 1999 Calcutta, Page - 9 (Pundra Jyoti Bhattacharjee & Anr. -VS- Union of India & Ors.) the Government of India announced on 25-4-1999 that the Government

of India will institute a fresh judicial enquiry into Netaji, inter alia, on the following issues :-

- (a) Whether Netaji is dead or alive ?
- (b) If he is dead whether he died in Plain Crash, as alleged ?
- (c) Whether the ashes in the Japanese Temple are ashes of Netaji ?
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and if so when and how?
- (e) If he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

(iii) That the petitioner states that the assertion of the petitioner in this that the Government of India has ordered a fresh enquiry on 25-4-1999 into Netaji, inter alia, on the issues set forth hereinbefore pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Hon'ble Court contained in paragraph 20 of the reported judgement to which your petitioner craves leave to refer at the time of hearing.

6. An enquiry is instituted under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 only when the subject of Inquiry is a definite matter of Public Importance and not otherwise. Relevant portion of Section 3, Appointment of Commission, of the said Act runs as follows :-

SECTION 3(1) :

The appropriate Govt. may, if it is of opinion that it is necessary so to do and shall, if a resolution in this behalf is passed by each house of Parliament or as the case may be, the Legislature of the State, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a commission of inquiry for the purpose of making an inquiry into any definite matter of public importance and performing such functions and within such time as may be specified in the notification and the commission so appointed shall make the inquiry and perform the functions accordingly.

So, unless and until subject in issue is not a definite matter of public importance, no commission is instituted. A matter of public importance is a mandatory statutory requirement, a 'sine a qua non' for instituting an Inquiry Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

7. The Govt. of India, following a Cabinet Decision instituted a Judicial Commission for a fresh probe into Netaji, made the Statutory declaration that all informations pertaining to Netaji and his activities, is a matter of public importance.

Informations pertaining to Netaji & INA are matter of Public Importance, statutorily, were established long back as soon as Netaji Inquiry Commission, 1970 was instituted.

Apart from the statutory seal of 1970 and repeated in 1999 (Shah Nawaz Committee was not under the Commission of Inquiry Act), otherwise also, Informations pertaining to Netaji & INA are definite matter of Public Importance of the highest order since Netaji & INA are the main architect of freedom struggle of India and in the pages of history and socio-political life he is the Deshanayak in the Public Mind of India, the most beloved hero. Gandhiji called him " The Patriot of patriots, the Prince of patriots ".

8. Evading house arrest, Netaji ultimately reached South East Asia. There he proclaimed Azad Hind Government (in short AHG), a Provisional Govt., and he became the first President of Provisional Azad Hind Govt. He took the charge of Supreme Command of Indian National Army (in short INA)which was Army wing of Azad Hind Government.

The Azad Hind Govt. was proclaimed on 21.10. 1943 and it declared war against U.K. & U.S.A. only on 23.10.1943 to wrest freedom for India.

ANG was recognised by 10 countries including Germany, Italy, Japan and secretly by the then Russia.

After the surrender of Japan (15th August), who was the main ally of Azad Hind Govt. on 23.08.1945 Dornai News Agency, a private news agency of Japan, announced that Netaji died on 18.08.1945 in an air crash in Formosa.

But till date even the Govt. of India could not produce any iota of proof of death of Netaji.

9. After surrender of Japan and disappearance of Netaji from the Office of INA and ANG, all the papers, files and records pertaining to Netaji. INA & ANG were confiscated by American and British-India authorities.

The number of such captured and seized files and the files maintained by Britain, British-India and American on Netaji and INA were about 10,000 (ten thousand) plus most of those files were marked as "CLASSIFIED" and rest as Top Secret.

These informations, i.e. existence of such voluminous number of files and records pertaining to Netaji and INA i.e. the most import part of Freedom struggle of India National Human Rights Commission on 11.02.99, relevant portion of that representation is quoted below :

struggle of India and maintaining them as "Classified"/ "Top Secret" were not at all allowed to be known to the people of India. In fact, these simple informations were "classified", no body ever knew.

10. After 50 years of Independence, in February/ March 1998, the then Defence Minister announced that about 990 (actually 987) numbers of files would be declassified and made downgraded, and to be kept open for public access. It was not informed to the Nation that who, at which level took the decision of making those files declassified and why those numbers of files were made classified and during this 50 years under whose custody these files were kept or whether they not at all custody of Govt. of India or not.

However, the Govt. of India is totally silent as to when those remaining 9000 files shall be declassified or why those 9000 files have not yet been made declassified.

11. Different representations were made to the Govt. w.r.t. declassification of such 9000 files but no answer has yet been received to the Nation as to when those shall be declassified.

The petitioner and other three persons, namely, Mr. Sunil Krishna Gupta, Mr. Nand Dulal Chakraborty, Mr. Surajit Sen Gupta, in a representative capacity on behalf of the citizens of India gave a

representation to the Chairman, National Human Rights Commission on 11.02.99, relevant portion of that representation is quoted below :

" Mystery not only surrounds his personality, but also his disappearance on 18th August 1945 of which there is hardly any sincere Governmental effort to unravel the truth. The nation, then, has a right to know what happened to its greatest revolutionary. The nation has a right to know why disinformation campaign instead of inquiry is indulged with doors of archives shut down prohibiting public scrutiny of about 9000 files including Historian Pratul Gupta's manuscript. On INA and Netaji with the unassailable insignia on it - 'classified' ".

N.H.R.C. did not deny the existence of such 9000 classified and Top Secret files pertaining to Netaji and INA.

12. The following files (bearing Numbers mentioned therein) which are of immense importance, were never supplied to Netaji Inquiry Committee 1956 and Netaji Inquiry Commission 1970 inspite of the repeated requests which were maintained by the respective Prime Ministers. Only evasive answers were given by the P.H.O.

Further, it was never mentioned before the Committee/Commission that there were Classified files apart from Top Secret Files pertaining to Netaji & INA. 1A, 2-A, 3-A, 6-A, 16-A, (U.O. Note No. D/S-86 6, dated August 24, 1953, from P.M.'s Secretariat to Mohd. Yunus, MEA (SEA.BR) , 17-A (U.O.Note No. D.3788-SEA/53, dated August 27, 1953, from Mohd, Yunus US, ME A (SEA) to P.M.'s Secretariat 27-A (Memo No. 2/53/1971/3/601 (151) dated October 13, 1953 from Mohd. Yunus MEA(SEA) to P.M.'s Secretariat), 33-B(letter No. 20/62(Acfts) dated April 82, Daryaganj, Delhi to the President), 34A (Rajya Sabha's Starred Question No. 560 dated September 28, 1954), 35-B (Note for supplementaries) 37-A-BCD (Enclosures to SNo. 37-A) And Notes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 29, File No. 23(156)/51-P.M. (Indian National Army (INA) in the Far East), 23(II)/56-57PM (INA -Treasure), 12(226)/56PM (Investigation into the circumstances leading to the death of Subhas Chandris Bose).

An Appeal, AIDE-MEMOIRE dtd. 22.11.92 was made & circulated to all the Members of Parliament by the General Secretary, wherein the abovementioned file numbers was mentioned (pg. 47).

13. If those Classified files are not declassified and Top Secret files are not Downgraded, if all such files including those mentioned in para 11, no Commission can reach to a conclusion or there cannot be any real and

genuine finding of fact and only misleading "Memorandum of Action Taken" could be submitted w.r.t. the Inquiry Commission.

In other words, no fruitful ~~was~~ purpose could be achieved by instituting a Inquiry Commission w.r.t. a subject or any issue if there exist such voluminous files, documents and record which are Classified separate, and thus not available/accessible to the people and Commission.

14. It is stated that since the Govt. of India has taken a Cabinet decision afresh in 1999, apart from that of 1970 and instituted an Inquiry Commission to look into all matters relating to disappearance of Netaji, i.e. treated information pertaining to Netaji is a definite matter of Public importance, the Govt. of India can no longer maintains the files, documents and records pertaining to Netaji and INA as Classified and Top Secret. These two decision are stand mutually exclusive.

The Executive wisdom of Govt. of India to maintain those files and records as classified or Top Secret is hereby questioned. There can not be any blanket authority which is contrary to Rule of law.

Further to that, in absence of or dispensing with basic and important materials and informations, there can not be any Inquiry Commission. There can not

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be any Inquiry Commission. There can not be any finding of fact if there is no material.

15. The right to know is concomitant in part III i.e. Fundamental Rights as guaranteed in the Constitution of India and it is a basic Right of Human Right.

The difference between Human and Animal is reasoning. A man can not apply his reasoning if there is no knowledge. So knowledge is the fundamental of human existence.

16. That the petitioner states that the then Prime Minister Mraraji Dessai announced in the Lok Sabha on 28-8-1978 as follows :-

" Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission held the report of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death as true. Since then reasonable doubts have been cast on the correctness reached in the 2 reports and various important contradiction in the testimony of the witnesses have been noticed. Some further contemporary official documentary records have also become available. In the light of those doubts and contradictions and those records the Government found it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive".

17. It will appear from the statements made by the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai that after submission of the reports by the Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission some further contemporary official documentary records were available. The assertion of the petitioner in this regard is this that those contemporary official documentary records which were revealed after submission of the report of the said Shah Nawaz Committee & Khosla Commission have not been made any public and unless and untill those citizens in general and the persons interested in particular are granted reasonable oppourtunities and/or access those to documents which have been revealed after submission of the reports by Shah Nawaz Committee & Khosla Commission any attempts on the part of the Government of India to set up a fresh Commission will lead the Commission to no where inasmuch as the Commission will never be assisted with the factual details to come to a just and fair conclusion.

18. Freedom is meaningless and a nugatory if there is no freedom of information, withholding information from the People by the State is infringing with the freedom of people. There can not be any meaning of Democracy and/or Republic if there is no freedom of information.

Animal existence is not Human life. Life means living with human dignity and decency, as held by the Apex Court. Violating the freedom of information is

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violating the Right of Life. Citizens of an Independent country is not subjects of any Imperial institution.

In fact, Freedom of Information and Transparency in Administration are the two most important and basic aspects of modern life and democratic doctrine.

19. It is stated that the Clause to the truth information are the following documents and records. The Nation will be more benefited, the purpose will be served better, the controversy will be solved in a much better conclusion if those records are made available and no Inquiry Commission will be required to know about the causes of disappearance of Netaji.

Instead of making no attempt to make those records available for the people of India, Govt. of India is making another futile attempt by way of instituting an Inquiry Commission to know about the causes of disappearance of Netaji.

A) War records of the U.K. Government Relating to Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A. including the following documents :

- A.1) Report of C.S.D.I.C. signed by C I Stevenson ;
- A.2) Report of Fignes, submitted to file Government of India on October 8, 1945 and Report of Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi dated May 19, 1948 (No. C-5).

A.3) Documents on Netaji Categorized as 'Top Secret' are in the possession of the U.K. National Archives, which will be published after 125 years from the date of Transfer of Power.

A.4) Diary of Lord Mountbatten.

A.5) Anglo-American Intelligence Report.

A.6) Communication between Mac. Auther and Lord Mountbatten relating to Subhas Chandra Bose.

A.7) H.O. Main File 273 Misc. I.N.A. 10 Misc.

A.8) File No. 249-INA-I and II(H) G.H.O. case on Subhas Chandra Bose.

A.9) Secret No. 63/2/10 G.S. I(b) H.O. SACSEA COMMISSION NO.1, SAIGON, 18th October, 1945 ;

A.10) Report of SASBA COMMISSION I, relating to Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A.

A.11) Allied Secret Report Sub : Subhas Chandra Bose and INA.

A.12) Report of SEATIC SECTION Intelligence Assault Unit, 7th IND DIV ALF SIAM with all the SEATIC DOCUMENTS 128.

- (65)
- A.13) Record of Tokyo Trial (War Criminals).
- B) War Records of U.S.A. relating to Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A. including the following documents.
- B-1) U.S. Naval Intelligence Report to Netaji's activities from 17th August to 25th August.
- B-2) Communication from General Mac. Arthur to the U.S.A. President, Truman between August 17 to August 31, 1945 regarding Subhas Chandra Bose.
- B-3) Allied Intelligence Report on Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A.
- B-4) Record of Tokyo Trial (War Criminals).
- B-5) Communication between Mac Arthur and Mountbatten during the period of August 17 and August 31, 1945 relating to Subhas Chandra Bose.
- C) War records of U.S.S.R. in connection with Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A.
- D) War records of Japan from 1944 to August 31, 1945 in relation with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A.

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- E) War records of Germany (both East and West) from 1941 to 1943 relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A.
- F) War records of China with special reference, presence and activities of Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A. personnels at Shanghai, Unan and Sinkiang during July and August, 1945.
- G) " Top Secret " documents relating to Subhas Chandra Bose are in the possession of the USSR National Archives.
- BB) History of INA (by Late Dr. Pratul Chandra Gupta) lies with the Defence Department since long.
- CC) Pandit Nehru's letter to Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during 1945 to 1947, relating to Subhas Chandra Bose.
- DD) Communication between Louis Fischer and Gandhiji, Louis Fischer and Khurshed Naoroji, Louis Fisher and President of U.S.A. and also top Political Leaders of U.S.A., Louis Fischer and the Prime Minister of U.K. and other top Political Leaders of U.K. in relation to Netaji and India's Independence.

20. When it is a matter of Public Importance then without disclosing the relevant records which is the source material of informations, appointing an Inquiry Commission is a futile exercise of purpose and object. The primary object of instituting such a commission is to know about Netaji, and his whereabouts after August 1945 and his present position. If the files and records pertaining to him which were made classified and are still maintaining as classified and the top secret files are kept outside the reach and access of public then no Inquiry Commission could reach to a true and conclusive findings and submit a proper report v.r.t. memorandum of actions to be taken.

21. Before instituting the Commission, Govt. must ensure that all the files which were asked but not produced on one plea or the others by the Govt. of India before the Netaji Inquiry Committee, 1956 and Netaji Inquiry Commission 1970 but which files are still with the Govt. of India, must be produced before this Commission. A specific direction is required to be passed by this Hon'ble Court upon the Govt. of India, in this special facts and circumstances and if required do horse the statutory provisions since a matter of National interest is of paramount importance and the technicalities of Statutory limitations should not stand in the way.

22. It is categorically stated that dispensing with those 9000 files which are till date classified top secret, no inquiry commission or investigating inquiry could be made to know the true informations about Netaji and that will be done to make a futile exercise and play with the sentiments of the people and that too knowingly.

23. It is made clear that the petitioner is not asking a direction upon the Govt. of India to declassified all the classified files or to make the 'top secret' marked files downgraded and accessible to the general people but praying before this Hon'ble Court that no Government or authority should be allowed to derive any political dividend, exploit the public sentiment, improperly or unpurposely utilise the public exchequer and there should not be wastage of public time in one plea or the other.

Since Netaji is the most beloved leader of India and above any criticism whatsoever unlike the other pre-independent political leaders, It is very easy and simple to swayed the sentiment of people in the name of Netaji.

If without declassifying those 9000 files and if without making those top secret files downgraded and accessible to the people and if without making any

effort to get those documents and records lying in foreign countries pertaining to Netaji and INA but which are not classified or secret documents according to those respective foreign countries, an attempt to institute an inquiry Commission w.r.t. find out the whereabouts of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose after August 1945 till date and to know about the causes of His disappearance, will prove ungenune unfair unjust and not bonafide approach on the part of the Government.

Nation has every right to know the truth. Right to information is a Fundamental Right in every democratic country and absence of true information is much better than mis-information and dis-information.

An Inquiry Commission which is devoid of a source material but which could be made available, is obviously a deliberate attempt to mis-lead the people and making them deprived of their right to information and it would be an well designed mechanism to misinform and disinform the people w.r.t. Netaji and subject/issue in reference. 22.

23: The petitioner states that no other writ petition has been moved by it before any other High Courts or Supreme Court on the same self cause of action.

24. Being aggrieved by and dissatisfied with the inaction and/or non-action and/or improper action on the part of respondent authorities, the writ petitioner begs to move this petition against the other following grounds, notwithstanding with each other grounds :-

GROUND S

I. *For that*
~~Because~~ there cannot be any Inquiry Commission w.r.t. any man or subject or issue or incident pertaining to whom or relating to which there exist classified documents and records apart from the Top Secret files/records.

II. *For that*
~~Because~~ informations pertaining to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the main architect of the freedom struggle of India, the President of Provincial Govt. of India are no doubt a matter of National Importance, but as soon as an Inquiry Commission is instituted within the meaning of Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, it was statutorily declared a matter of Public Importance.

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III.

For that
Because dispensing with the basic source materials there cannot be an effective Inquiry Commission to come to a conclusion rightly and fairly.

IV.

For that
Because the basic requirement of functioning of an Inquiry Commission properly, honestly and genuinely is the source materials apart from proper evidences of the knowledgeable and concerned persons and if that is not available the Inquiry Commission reduces itself to a futile exercise and most dangerously giving wrong information or mis-information to the Nation in the form of the reports after giving its findings based on no information ;

V.

For that
Because report on Inquiry Commission become a report of non-application of mind on the material information if the Inquiry Commission is required to function in a circumstances where the basic source of information are withheld by way of classified files or making such files 'top Secret' and non-accessible and simply not furnishing the files or records in one pretext or the others as were done earlier.

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VI.

For that
Because the Govt. of India cannot institute an Inquiry Commission without declassifying those 9000 files making all top secret files available to the Commission, giving the assurance that all the files and records will be supplied promptly whenever asked by the Commission which is paramount importance, and without making those foreign documents available to the Commission which are lying with the foreign countries but not classified.

VII.

For that
Because a Commission which is a matter of public importance must be held when all the documents and records relating to the subject or issues are public records.

VIII.

For that
Because without assuring that all the files and records shall be produced before the Commission whenever asked for to produce and all such persons shall be allowed to be examined whenever asked for, failing which the Commission would be heaving no meaning like the earlier one namely Netaji Inquiry Commission 1970.

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For that
IX. **Because** the unfair and ungentle approach on the part of Govt. of India is writ large from the fact of instituting Netaji Inquiry Committee 1956 though the Commissions of Inquiry Act 60 of 1952 was available with the Govt. at that point of time but no such Commission was instituted but simply a committee was instituted.

For that
X. **Because** the attitude of the Govt. of India is quite clear from the Netaji Inquiry Commission 1970 when the files were not produced by the Prime Minister's office and the evasive answers were given, either lost or not found, some of them were subsequently declassified in February 1998 and thus declaration on the part of Govt. is very pertinent on the part of Govt. for a proper function of the said Inquiry Commission that all the records and files pertaining to Netaji shall be produced.

For that
XI. **Because** the Govt. of India never made an declaration before instituting this Inquiry Commission that they have collected all the materials records and informations pertaining to Netaji and INA which were available in the

foreign countries in the world, save and except classified and top secret documents of those countries, because a huge records which are mines of informations pertaining to this subject/issue are available with many foreign countries, some of which are given at para 19 of the writ petition.

For Hat
XII, ~~Because~~ the Govt. of India has no purpose or authority to play with the public sentiment, to waste public time or to improperly use the public exchequer or to furnish mis-information or disinformation (which are worse than non-information) or make further insult to the beloved leader in the name of an ungeniune, untrue, unfair, evasive and misleading Inquiry Commission.

25. Petitioner submits that a National purpose will be served much better if all the classified files and records pertaining to Netaji and INA are declassified ; all the top secret files are down graded (there cannot be any utility of keeping those files classified and/or top secret as Britishers transferred the Power 50 years back and Govt. of India has no obligation to protect the imperial interest or should not bother for any 'personal distress' of any post-independent Indian politician) ; if collect all

the informations pertaining to Netaji from all the foreign countries which are in possession thereof and are willing to part with them and to approach the Security Council of United Nations to know about the present status of Subhas Chandra Bose as an International War Criminals.

26. Petitioner served a Notice to the Union Home Minister, just after the announcement by the Union Home Minister on 25.03.99 that unless and until those 9000 files Classified and other Top Secret files are declassified and downgraded, there cannot be any Inquiry Commission, w.r.t. Netaji or INA. But the Govt. of India never replied to that Notice.

27. The National will suffer perpetually if another Inquiry Commission is allowed to function and submit its report full of misinformation and disinformation w.r.t. the most beloved freedom fighter of India.

28. This petition is made bonafide and for the interest of justice.

In the premises, your petitioner most humbly prays that Your Lordships graciously be pleased to :-

a) A writ in the nature of Prohibition do issue upon the respondents prohibiting them from allowing any Commission of Inquiry to be constituted under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 upon Netaji without first declassified the files about 9000 files more particularly described in the foregoing petition and from exercising powers not warranted under the statute ;

b) Issue a writ of or in the nature of Mandamus directing the Govt. of India not to proceed any further with the declaration of instituting the Inquiry Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to know about the whereabouts of Netaji after 18th August 1945 till date, without declassifying all the files about 9000 files and downgrading the top secret files pertaining to Netaji and INA ;

c) Issue a writ of or in the nature of Mandamus directing the Govt. of India not to proceed any further with the declaration of instituting

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the Inquiry Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to know about the whereabouts of Netaji after 18th August, 1945 till date, without collecting all the records and informations pertaining to Netaji and INA from foreign countries, save and except which are classified or made top secret by those countries ;

d) Issue a writ or in the nature of Mandamus upon the Govt. of India to give a declaration that all the files and records shall be produced by the Govt. of India before the Commission as and when asked for ;

e) Issue a writ of Prohibition directing the Govt. of India not to take any steps and/or further steps w.r.t. the Cabinet decision of institute an Inquiry Commission to know about the whereabouts of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose till now since 18th August, 1945 ;

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f) Pass a writ and/or writs direction and/or directions, order and/or orders upon the respondent authorities not to proceed with the Netaji Inquiry Commission 1999 following the announcement of Cabinet decision of instituting a probe into the matters of disappearance of Netaji since 18th August, 1945 and his whereabouts till date after 14.09.1945, unless and until all the files and records about 9000 pertaining to Netaji and INA are not declassified and the other top secret files are not downgraded and made accessible to general public ;

g) Rule NISI in terms of prayers (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) above ;

h) Injunction restraining the respondents and their agents and subordinate from constituting any Commission upon Netaji without first allowing the citizens to inspect the documents detailed in the foregoing petition ;

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1) Interim order in terms of
prayer (h) above ;

j) Rule absolute should the
respondents praying to give substantiated
answers or return ;

k) Cost and costs incidental thereto ;

l) Pass any other order and/or
orders, direction and/or directions,
as Your Lordships may deem fit and
proper.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

AFFIDAVIT

I, Sri Bijan Ghosh, son of *B.R. Ghosh*
aged about *42* years, by faith - Hindu, by Occupation
practicing Advocate, residing at 24, H. C. Sarker
Road, P.O. Krishnanagar, District - Nadia, do hereby
solemnly affirm and say as follows :-

1. That I am the petitioner in the instant writ
proceeding and as such I am well acquainted with the
facts and circumstances of the case.

2. That the statements made in paragraphs *1 to*
23 ————— are true to my knowledge
and those made in paragraphs *26, 27* ———
are matter of records which I verily believe to be true
and those made in paragraphs *24, 25 and 28*.
are my respectful submissions before this Hon'ble Court.

Prepared in my office

Sd/- Subhasachin Roy Choudhury
Advocate.

Sd/- Deponent is known to me

Sd/- S. K. Maitra
Clerk to Mr. *S. Roy Choudhury*
Advocate.

Solemnly affirmed before me

on this the 24th day of
June, 1999.

Commissioner.

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Annexure 'A'

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SYNOPSIS

An Inquiry Commission has been instituted under the Commissions Of Inauiry Acts to know , inter alia , the whereabouts of Netaji and the causes of his disappearance after 2nd World War from South East Asia.

Earlier also such an Inquiry Commission was instituted in 1970. An Inquiry Committee was also justituted in 1956 on the same self subject.

There can not be any Inquiry Commission under Commissions Of Inquiry Act , Act 60 of 1952, with regard to a subject / person unless and untill that is a definit matter of Public inportance.

So , Statutorily , apart from the historical and socio-political importance , Govt of India declaired , at least twice that informations pertaining to Netaji is a definite matter of Public Importance .

Since it a definit matter of Public Importance and an Inquiry Commission is instituted only for the purpose of finding of Escts , there can not be any Inquiry Commission unless and untill all the records and materials pertaining to Netaji are made Public Documents

There are still about 9000 Classified and/or Top Secret Files pertaining to Netaji .

990 such file were declassified and downgraded in February / March 1998 and before that point of time Nation did not

know even that there were existing about 10,000 Classified and Top Secret files pertaining to Netaji and INA.

Unless and untill such Classified documents / records and Declassified and / or Top Secret Files are Downgraded , there cannot be any Inquiry Commission.

The decision of maintaining those records pertaining to Netaji and INA as Classified documents and / or Top Secret and the statutorily declaration that Informations pertaining to Netaji and INA is a definite matter of public importance , are mutually exclusive.

Government cannot maintain substantially huge numbers of Classified files on Netaji in one hand (which are mines of primary and important Informations) and institute an Inquiry Commission for finding of the fact about Netaji on the other hand. There cannot be any finding of fact unless and until all the relelvt records and files are made available before the Inquiry Commission.

In a democratic country , a Republic Government cannot maintain a dual standard about a subject which is a matter of National importance and an integral fabric of public mind and cannot demonstrate an ingenuine unfair approach to any man or matter which has a serious bearing on the public sentiment at large.

This writ petition is moved for issuance of writ and/or writs, order and/or orders, direction and/or directions upon the Govt. of India that since an Inquiry Commission has been instituted w.r.t. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose there cannot be any Classified documents / records / files and Top Secret files about Netaji and His activities .

The Inquiry Commission cannot be proceeded unless and until all such 9000 Classified are Declassified and other Top Secret files are Downgraded and all the informations pertaining to Netaji and INA , maintained by foreign countries having friendly relations with India , are made available to the public of India .

Further to that after 50 years of Independence of India , time has come to question the wisdom of Executive to make such files Classified and / or Top Secret thus putting a seal of absolute denial to the informations pertaining to Netaji .

In a Soverign Democratic Republic , the freedom of information is considered as a basic human right.

In the Constitution of India, the Freedom of information is concomitent in PART III of the Constitution and though it is not manifestly expressed but right to know is a right to life .

Hence the Writ Petition is filed to ensure that there should not be any statutory or Executive hinderence w.r.t. the informations pertaining to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

LIST OF DATES:

17.01.41 Evading house arrest, Netaji undertook his journey to any friendly foreign country which would help Indian in resorting arm revolution for achieving freedom. His destination was Moscow.

Since Soviet Russia was in a Secret Agreement with Britain during 2nd World War, it refused to give him any help officially, thus he could not get the asylum in Soviet Russia.

Left with no alternative he had to go to Berlin, the leader of the Axis Power, the opposite camp of Allied Forces. He was propelled by the doctrine, of "enemy's enemy is my friend".

03.04.41 Arrived in Berlin.

09.04.41 Submitted a secret Memorandum to the German Government delineating his plan for co-operation between the Axis Power and India.

For this reason the Allies termed and ranked him as a collaborator of Axis Power. However he could not contribute and / or change and / or influence either way or the other, the Axis War Strategy.

22.06.41 Violating the Non-aggression Treaty Germany attacked Soviet Russia, thus Humanity was saved.

Nov., 1941 Azad Hind Radio was started by the Indians at Berlin. The main purpose was propaganda against Britishers amongst Indians and to erode the sense of loyalty towards British.

07.12.41 Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, on the next day U.S.A decided to join the war directly, dimension of war totally changed.

15.02.42 Fall of Singapore, the Apex Naval Strategic Guard of Britain in South East Asia was totally demolished. The other two strategic capitals of British Imperialism, Rangoon and Calcutta were under the serious threat of Japanese capture.

Netaji first appeared in Azad Hind Radio and asked Indians to celebrated the fall of Singapore as a significant event of fall of British Imperialism.

07.02.43 As Germany attacked Soviet Russia and the war situation started swing against Germany and as he did not get any substantial help therein which can contribute in wresting freedom for India, he left Germany in a Soviet submarine most secretly.

Practically He was in Germany by accident.

He never expressed sympathy for Nazism.

Thereafter Reaching in an Island in South East Asia, flown to Tokyo and come in agreement with Japan for getting assistance for freedom struggle of India.

From Japan reached Singapore, which became the Head Quarters of His activities.

21.10.43 Declared provisional Govt. of Free India , namely , Azad Hind Government .

Like a regular Government that provisional Govt. had every thing like own currency, own bank, own flag etc.etc.

Netaji was declared the President of Azad Hind Government. Netaji was also declared the Supreme Commander of Azad Hind Fauz, the Army establishment of Azad Hind Government.

This Government was recognised by 10 countries including Germany, Japan, Italy . Russia gave the recognition secretly. This Government had an Embassy in Soviet Russia.

23.10.43 Following a Cabinet decision, Netaji proclaimed war against U.K. and U.S.A., the two major partners of Allied Forces. He proclaimed war not in violation of any International Laws of war.

(85)

He took help and assistance from Germany and Japan, the two predominating partners of Axis Power but he never contributed to the success of Axis Powers, or changing their war strategy, INA under his command fought a battle against the enemy of India's subjugation to wrest freedom for India. His army had no other ambition or goal.

Thereafter Though, neither Netaji nor any of the officers / soldiers of INA committed any war crime but the Allies ranked him as a collaborator to the Axis camp and since collaborating the axis was treated as a crime against humanity, so Netaji was declared a war criminal by the United Nations.

August, 1945 Netaji escaped from South East Asia under the camouflage of a fake plane crash on 18.08.45 at Formosa. Netaji did not surrender but escaped to Soviet Russia so that he could continue the freedom struggle of India.

Thereafter Five different independent authorities conducted extensive search to arrest Netaji in the whole of South East Asia but failed.

They ceased and captured [^] ['] 10,000 thousands of files and records pertaining to Netaji and INA maintained by AHA & INA. Britain, British-India and America also maintained files on Netaji & INA. The total number of such files ~~was~~ were more than 10,000. (ten thousands).

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Most of those files were made Classified and some of them were made Top Secret. Those files were maintained as Classified and / or Top Secret to produce as exhibits in the probable trial of Netaji as a War criminal.

23.01.92 The President of India conferred Bharat Ratna Posthumously upon Netaji which was challenged by this Writ Petitioner by filing a writ petition before this Hon'ble High Court, which culminated upto the Apex Court and by judgment dtd.04.08.97 the Apex Court canceled the posthumous Bharat Ratna conferred upon Netaji, Bijan Ghosh -vs- UoI & Ors., AIR 1997 SC 3019 : (1997) 6 SCC 535

However, the Govt. of India could not produce any iota of evidence that Netaji died or posthumous conferment was justified.

Most surprisingly and most shamefully, the Govt. of India claimed privilege against the production of document when the High Court passed an Order as to which led them to take the decision to confer the award posthumously. If it is assumed that Bharat Ratna is a matter of reward and regard, then what for that claim of privilege. (the question of privilege was left undecided by the Supreme Court).

Feb., 1998

990 Classified, and Top Secret files were declassified and down graded, which are now kept in the National Archives and accessible to general public.

The Writ Petitioner personally went through all those files thereafter.

The Nation came to know only this time that there were 10,000 Classified and Top Secret files pertaining to Netaji and INA. However, the Government of India never disclosed, in spite of several representations that when the rest 9,000 Classified Files will be declassified and down graded.

Petitioner alongwith other concerned persons gave a representation before the National Human Rights Commission for a real probe into the matter where categorically mentioned the existence of 9000 Classified file on Netaji.

23.10.98

In a Public Interest Litigation moved by Dr. Mahapatra, Ex-M.P., the Hon'ble Orissa High Court passed a direction upon the Govt of India to take all possible steps to remove the name of Netaji from the War Criminal List (which is maintained by the Security Council of the United Nations).

No compliance thereof has yet been reported.

No appeal has yet been filed.

88

25.04.99

Govt. of India made a Public announced for instituting a Judicial Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act, 1952, inter alia, to know about the cause of disappearance of Netaji after Second World War, to know his whereabouts thereafter, and to know where he is now if he is not dead by this time.

(Mr. Manoj Mukherjee, a retired Judge of Supreme Court has been appointed as Chairman of Netaji Inquiry Commission, 1999)

Before this Inquiry Commission, Netaji Inquiry Committee 1956 (commonly known as Shah Nawaz Committee) was instituted to know the causes of disappearance of Netaji, which submitted it's report.

Another Inquiry Commission was also instituted, Netaji Inquiry Commission, 1970 (commonly known as Khosla Commission), to know the causes of disappearance of Netaji after Second World War.

An Inquiry Commission is appointed for the purpose of finding Facts only.

An Inquiry Commission is appointed w.r.t. a subject, only and only when that is a definite matter of public importance. So admittedly the Govt. of India statutorily admitted and declared twice in 1970 and 1999

that informations pertaining to Netaji is a definite matter of public importance, apart from the admission in 1956 which was not Statutory but Official.

Apart from history and socio-political life of India, this is a statutory declaration that informations pertaining to Netaji and his activities are definite matter of public importance.

Apart from this, though it is not expressed in writings as a Fundamental right in the Constitution of India but it is concomitant in PART III of the Constitution that Freedom of Information is a Fundamental right and right to knowledge is a right to life.

Unless and until all such classified and top secret files are declassified and downgraded and documents and records pertaining to Netaji (not classified and not secret) maintained by other foreign countries are made available to Indian people, there cannot be any fruitful and purposive fact finding inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

This Writ Petition is moved for writ(s) / direction(s) / order(s) upon the Govt. of

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India to disclose all informations pertain-
 ing to Netaji by way of declassifying and
 downgrading those Classified and Top Secret
 files, to collect and bring all the record
 and files or certified copies thereof from
 foreign countries which are in friendly
 terms with India since Govt. of India had
 and has statutorily declared that informa-
 tions pertaining to Netaji is a definite
 matter of public importance .

Hence the Writ Petition.

al

DISTRICT : CALCUTTA

IN THE HIGH COURT AT CALCUTTA
CONSTITUTIONAL WRIT JURISDICTION
APPELLATE SIDE

W.P.No. 11195 (W) of 1999.

In the matter of :

An application under Article 226 of
the Constitution of India ;

A N D

In the matter of :

Sri Bijan Ghosh ... Petitioner.

V E R S U S

Union of India & Others.

... Respondents.

P E T I T I O N

Mr. Sabyasachi Roy Chowdhary
Advocate
High Court, Calcutta,
Bar Association, Room No. 11.

RECIPIENT OF :

PERSONAL

30th July, 99

M/C *(Signature)*

"GUINNESS BOOK" Felicitation
(Highest number of Public Speeches)

"INTERNATIONAL MAN OF THE YEAR"
Award (England)

"WORLD LIFETIME
ACHIEVEMENT AWARD" (America)

Advisor, "INTERNATIONAL
BIOGRAPHICAL CENTRE"
(Great Britain)

"OUTSTANDING MAN OF
20th CENTURY" (U. S. A.)

"INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR"
(Cambridge)

Advisor, "AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE"

INTERNATIONAL "WHO'S WHO"
OF INTELLECTUALS (England)

"2000 MILLENNIUM MEDAL OF
HONOUR" (America)

"NATIONAL CITIZEN AWARD" (Delhi)
(In journalism, arts, culture and
literature from Prime Minister of India)

Honorary Doctorate
"KALA PRAPOORNA"
By Andhra University

Respected Shri Vajpayeeji,

I would like to bring to your attention an important matter agitating the minds of the patriots of our country.

The name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is reportedly still listed as a war criminal in the records of the Government of India. Recently the International Court of Justice, Hague has given him a "clean chit".

Hence, if Netaji's name is still in the list of war criminals, it should be removed and he should be ~~be~~ declared as 'one of the great patriots of India', as Mahatma Gandhi described him in 1942 to Mr. Louis Fischer, well-known American journalist.

As a great patriot and Prime Minister, I think it would be in the fitness of things if you could kindly dispel the doubts in regard to Netaji.

I request you to favour me with a reply at your earliest convenience. It will have a great impact on the electorate in the coming elections to the Lok Sabha.

Awaiting to hear from you and thanking you in the mean time.

Yours sincerely

(Signature)
(Turlapaty Kutumba Rao)

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee
Prime Minister
New Delhi

9/15/99



प्रधान मंत्री
PRIME MINISTER

16/11
93

New Delhi
October 29, 1999

Dear Shri Biswas,

I have received your letter of October 26, 1999 regarding probe into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. B. Vajpayee

(A.B. Vajpayee)

Shri Debabrata Biswas, MP
Hemanta Basu Bhawan
49-C, Chittaranjan Avenue
Calcutta - 700 012

No. 915/11/C/9/99-Pol.

date: 05.11.1999

Copy with a copy of the letter under reference forwarded to Home Secretary for action as appropriate.



(WS)
6-11-99

[Signature]

72837/Pol/PP
9/11

[Signature]
(S.N. Sahai)
Deputy Secretary

o/c. (we.) P-11



प्रधान मंत्री
PRIME MINISTER

am

New Delhi
October 29, 1999

Dear Shri Biswas,

I have received your letter of October 26, 1999 regarding probe into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. B. Vajpayee

(A.B. Vajpayee)

Shri Debabrata Biswas, MP
Hemanta Basu Bhawan
49-C, Chittaranjan Avenue
Calcutta - 700 012

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915/11/C/9/99-304

DEBABRATA BISWAS
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(RAJYA SABHA) and
SECRETARY GENERAL
NETAJI PROBE STEERING
COMMITTEE.



PH. : 3352273
Tele-Fax : 3714131
28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road,
NEW DELHI - 110 001

HEMANTA BASU BHAWAN,
49-C, Chittaranjan Avenue,
CALCUTTA - 700 012
PH. : 2373956, 2371943
Tele-Fax : 2372065

Date: 26.10.1999;

Respected Prime Minister,

Jai Hind.

First of all we would like to express our heart felt gratitude for the appointment of the third Inquiry Commission to probe into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. However, we regret to point out that the Inquiry Commission has been moving at a snail's pace. We humbly request your goodself to take measures to accelerate the pace of the working of the Inquiry Commission.

You may be pleased to learn that with a view to help the Inquiry Commission in its working, we have organised 'Netaji Probe Steering Committee'. This Committee will help the Commission primarily by placing the facts and documents in a systematic manner before it. A delegation of the members of Netaji Probe Steering Committee would like to call on your goodself for presenting a memorandum on 10th or 11th November, 1999.

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स.म.सं./V.I.R.
हाथ से सं/Entry No. 98028631
दिनांक/Date 28-10-99

Contd....2/-

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ALL PM

26/10

5/1/2000

DEBABRATA BISWAS
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(RAJYA SABHA)



96

PH. : 3352273
Tele-Fax : 3714131
28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road,
NEW DELHI - 110 001

HEMANTA BASU BHAWAN,
49-C, Chittaranjan Avenue,
CALCUTTA - 700 012
PH. : 2373956, 2371943
Tele-Fax : 2372065

Date.....

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We shall feel highly obliged to your goodself for sparing time and giving us the appointment.

Looking forward to your positive response and thanking in anticipation.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

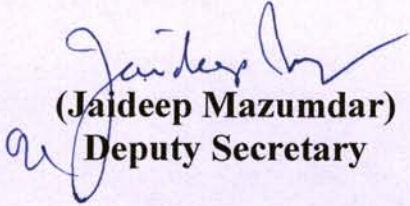
(DEBABRATA BISWAS)

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
NEW DELHI.

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18/12

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Enclosed is copy of a letter dated 14th December, 1999, addressed to Prime Minister from Shri A.K. Banerjee, Vice-Chairman, INA Association, West Bengal for kind information.


(Jaideep Mazumdar)
Deputy Secretary

Shri T.C.A. Rangachari, Jt. Secretary(EA), MEA. New Delhi.

PMO UO No. 915/1110/9/99Pal. dated 20th December, 1999

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UNITY

FAITH

SACRIFICE

I. N. A. ASSOCIATION

West Bengal

(Regd. No. S/5217 of 1962-63)

49/10, BALLYGUNGE PLACE
CALCUTTA-700 019

(28)

19/12



Ref. No. INA/VC/99/138.

Date..14..12.....199 9.

To
Hon.Sri Atal Behari Vajpayee,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi- 110 001.

Dear Sir,

It was shocking to find your External Affairs Minister Hon. Jaswant Singh, who paid respect to the so-called ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept at Renkoji Temple at Tokyo. We do not understand how your External Affairs Minister could go to Renkoji Temple, when you have appointed a one man commission to unveil the mystery of Netaji's disappearance in August 1945.

We do not know whether he went there on your advice or not.

You remember that the Chief Justice of India gave his verdict on the petition of an advocate Mr. Bijon Ghosh to withdraw the word " Posthumous along with Bharat Ratna on Netaji". The Indian Government could not produce any convincing documents on the death of Netaji. He may still be alive". After this we cannot expect our Prime Minister asking homage to Netaji by the External Affairs Minister.

We appeal to your goodself to redress this and make a public statement to allay any misgivings of the people.

With kind regards,

J A I H I N D

Yours in National Service.

A. K. Banerjee
(A.K. Banerjee)
Vice-Chairman,
I.N.A. Association, West Bengal.

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प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

OUT TO-DAY
MOST IMMEDIATE

नई दिल्ली-110 011
New Delhi-110 011

2/11

99

Shri Debabrata Biswas, MP, Rajya Sabha along with a delegation of the "Netaji Probe Steering Committee is meeting PM at 10.45 AM on the 12th January, 2000 in South Block to submit a memorandum on " Netaji Enquiry Commission."

2. You are requested to be present at the meeting . It is also requested that a brief note on the subject, not exceeding one page, may kindly be sent to this office by 3.00 PM 11th January, 2000.

[S.N.Sahai]
Deputy Secretary

07c

MHA. (Shri B.M. Kaushal - Special Secretary)

PMO.u.o.No.915/11/C/9/99-Pol.

dated:10.1.2000

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10/11

→ 22/11
P 11/11
→ 22/11

DEBABRATA BISWAS
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(RAJYA SABHA)



2/c
100

PH. : 3352273
Tele-Fax : 3714131
28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road,
NEW DELHI - 110 001

HEMANTA BASU BHAWAN,
49-C, Chittaranjan Avenue,
CALCUTTA - 700 012
PH. : 2373956, 2371943
Tele-Fax : 2372065

Date
24th Dec. 1999

Dear Prime Minister,

Kindly refer to my earlier letter to you regarding 'NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMISSION'. As I have informed you that we have formed a 'Netaji Probe Steering Committee' in order to facilitate the efforts of the Commission. We are also mobilising public opinion and documents which would help the Commission to come to a definite conclusion of this long pending mystery of the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

An eight (8) member delegation of the 'Netaji Probe Steering Committee' would like to meet you for submitting a detailed memorandum on 11th or 12th of January 2000. I am enclosing herewith some salient points of the proposed memorandum. We shall be able to furnish you more in details when we meet.

28/12
Appls.

We shall feel highly obliged to your goodself for sparing time and giving us the appointment.

Thanking you,
In anticipation,
Sincerely yours,

DEBABRATA BISWAS
(General Secretary, Netaji Probe Steering Committee)

Sir,
PM has kindly consented to receive a delegation of the Netaji Probe Steering Committee led by Shri Debabrata Biswas, up on Wednesday, 12 Jan 2000 at 10.45 AM in SB. PS has desired that concerned JS of Home ministry and your goodself to be present at the time of this call on PM. Grateful if you could also make available any brief on the subject for PM's perusal.
Regards.
DSCS)
JS(S)
15/1 8/100

420/PM/v/2000
10/1



NETAJI PROBE STEERING COMMITTEE

28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road

New Delhi - 110 001

Phone : 3352273, Telefax : 3714131

Dated 24th Dec. 1999

Respected Prime Minister,

We, the followers of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, are grateful to your government for accepting our demand of appointing a commission of enquiry to probe in to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

We appreciate the decision of the Govt. of India to make the terms of reference of the enquiry so comprehensive to cover almost all the aspects of the mystery.

May we further submit that whatever has been so far done by your govt. was a national duty long overdue towards one of the greatest and most illustrious sons of Mother India ie, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Besides this the appointment of the enquiry Commission is just a beginning and not an end in itself. The government must extend every possible help to the Commission to take the process to its conclusive end. A mystery which is more than 54 years old cannot be resolved so long as the political will of the ruling parties are not solidly and completely behind the Enquiring agencies.

We earnestly appeal your goodself to :

1. Publicly announce that the government shall make every possible effort and extend every type of help for unearthing the mystery.
2. As a symbol of assurance and gesture of commitment, voluntarily declassify all the documents related to Netaji and INA in its archives or at any other place.
3. To open and make public the jewellery alleged recovered from the site of air crash, and at present lying in the sealed boxes in the National Museum.
4. Since Netaji Probe Steering Committee is a widely representative body comprising the members of Netaji's family, INA people, renowned research scholars, ardent followers of Netaji and the All India Forward Bloc it should be formally recognised by the government of India, and associated with the Enquiry Commission. The government should give some grant to the Netaji Probe Steering Committee for meeting the expenses in the performance of its duties.
5. The Govt. of India should make available the services of the legal experts to all those people who want to appear before the Enquiry Commission. It is very essential keeping in view the fact that some people, who want to appear before the Commission, are not financially sound enough to engage legal experts to present their view point in the legal manner before the Enquiry Commission.

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6. The govt. should issue free railway passes or pay travelling allowance to all those people who want to appear before the Enquiry Commission to give their evidence.
7. The government of India should write to the governments of the countries like England, Holland, Russia, and Commonwealth of Independent States, Germany, Japan, U.S.A; Taiwan, China, Erstwhile Indo-China, Myanmar, Ireland, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afganistan, other Countries of the Europe and South East Asia to declassify the documents related to Netaji and INA in their Archives.
8. Keeping in view the complexity of the issues involved, the govt. should appoint experts from the fields of history, army, aeronautics, medical sciences to help Mr. Justice Mukherjee in the proper performance of his duties.

We hope that your goodself will consider with its true spirit.

Thanking you,

In anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

DEBARATA BISWAS, M.P;
General Secretary

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(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART II, SECTION 3, SUB SECTION (ii) OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY DATED 14.5.1999)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14.5.99

S.O. 339... (E) - Whereas the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee and the Khosla Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in April, 1956 and July, 1970 respectively to inquire 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 reported death as a result of an air craft accident, and subsequent developments connected therewith had come to the conclusion that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose met his death in an air crash;

And, whereas there is a wide spread feeling among the public that the issue of finding the truth about Netaji's death still remains;

And, whereas there has been a consistent demand for a further inquiry into the matter;

And, whereas the Calcutta High Court also directed the Government of India for a vigorous inquiry in accordance with Law, if necessary, by appointing a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of giving an end to this controversy;

And, whereas a Motion was adopted on 24.12.1998 by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly wherein a demand has been made for a fresh inquiry into the matter to remove the mystery regarding the whereabouts of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to appoint a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of making an indepth inquiry into a definite matter of a public importance, namely, the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

2. The Commission shall inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith including:-

- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- (b) if he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash,

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- as alleged;
- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji;
 - (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when and how;
 - (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

3. The Commission shall also examine the manner in which the exercise of Scrutiny of Publications touching upon the question of death or otherwise of Netaji can be undertaken by the Central Government in the circumstances.

4. The Commission shall submit its report to the Central Government as soon as possible but not later than six months from the date of publication of this notification.

5. The headquarters of the Commission shall be at New Delhi, and/or any other place as determined by the Commission.

6. The Central Government is of the opinion that, having regard to the nature of the inquiry to be made and other circumstances of the case, all the provisions of sub-section(2), sub-section(3), sub-section(4) and sub-section(5) of section 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said Commission and the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of the said section 5, hereby directs that all the provisions of the said sub-sections (2) to (5) of that section shall apply to the Commission.

N
14 May 99
(NIKHIL KUMAR)
SPECIAL SECRETARY (ISF)

(F.No. VI/11034/18/98-IS(D.III))

15

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
नई दिल्ली-110011
NEW DELHI-110011

Handwritten signature

Forwarded to..... *Secretary*

..... *m/o Home Affairs*

को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए प्रेषित
for appropriate action

इस पत्र को प्राप्त सूचना नहीं भेजी गई है।
The Communications has not been
acknowledged.

(B. K. DHAL)
(B. K. DHAL)
अवर सचिव
Under Secretary
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
Prime Minister's Office

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय गं० पत्र सं०
दिनांक.....

Prime Minister's Office U.O. No. *915/111219/99 Pal*

Dated.....
13-1-2000

Handwritten signature
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राष्ट्र !

ॐ वन्दे मातरम् ॐ

एक हृदय !

एक निशान-एक संविधान-एक ही परिपूर्ण भगवान ।

इन्कलाब-जिन्दाबाद
देव त्रिलोकी का भारत-जय जय कार



नेताजी सुभाष-जिन्दाबाद
ऋषिमुनियों का भारत-जय जय कार

दुःखी देश भू पर छाया, शोषण अन्याय मिटाना है, प्रेम पथ समता के चलकर सबको गले लगाना है ।

संस्थापक-भारत दल
डा.रामकुमार कमल

*

रा.संरक्षक-भारत दल
स्वामी गौरीशंकरजी अवधूत

*

रा.अध्यक्ष-भारत दल
दादा सुरेनजी गोयल
(भूतपूर्व एयर वाइस मार्शल)
६६, पूर्वी मार्ग, वसन्त विहार
नई दिल्ली

*

रा.महासचिव-भारत दल
पंचम सिंह कमल
कटहरा, बाजार, ज्वालापुर,
हरिद्वार-२४९४०७(उ.प्र.)
फोन-०१३३-४५०९२६

*

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
भारत सेवा धाम आरण्यक
क्रान्ति लोक, मोरना
जनपद-बिजनौर(उ.प्र.)

*

पत्राङ्क भा० २०/३/१/११

दिनाङ्क ३.१.२०००

सेवा में,

श्रीमान् अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
प्रधानमंत्री-इंडिया सरकार
नई दिल्ली

विषय: नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में "न्यायाधीश मुखर्जी जांच आयोग" को तुरन्त रोकने हेतु।

महोदय,

इंडिया सरकार, शाहनवाज जांचसमिति तथा जी.डी.खोसला कमीशन द्वारा नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में जांच करके उनकी मृत्यु का भ्रामक प्रचार कर भारत की भोली भाली जनता को गुमराह कर चुकी है।

अब आपकी सरकार ने तीसरी बार नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में "न्यायाधीश मुखर्जी जांच आयोग" गठित किया है। जोकि निम्न बिन्दुओं पर जांच करेगा।

(ए) क्या नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस मृत अथवा जीवित हैं,
(बी) अगर वे मृत हैं, तो क्या उनकी मृत्यु विमान दुर्घटना में हुई, जैसा कहा जाता है,
(सी) क्या जापानी मंदिर में रखी गयी राख नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की है,
(डी) क्या उनकी मृत्यु किसी रूप में, किसी अन्य स्थान पर हुई तथा अगर ऐसा है तो कब और कैसे?

(ई) अगर वे जीवित हैं, उनके अता-पता के सम्बन्ध में।

अब यदि आप ईमानदारी से जांच करने का भरोसा देते हैं तब भी यह भारत की जनता को पुनः गुमराह करने का षडयंत्र है। क्योंकि नेताजी के जीवित प्रमाणित होने पर भी आप नेताजी के प्रगटीकरण में असमर्थ हैं।

यदि आप वास्तव में शताब्दी पुरुष, राष्ट्रभक्त नेताजी सुभाष के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा-आस्था रखते हुए निष्पक्ष जांच की बात करते हैं तो पहले निम्न बिन्दुओं पर इंडिया सरकार श्वेत पत्र जारी कर स्थिति स्पष्ट करें।

(क) नेताजी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय युद्ध अपराधी नहीं हैं।

(ख) भारतीय संविधान भाग-२ नागरिकता अनुच्छेद ५ के (ग) जो ऐसे प्रारम्भ से ठीक पहले कम से कम पांच वर्ष तक भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र में मामूली तौर से निवासी रहा है; अर्थात् भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद ५ का (ग) बिन्दु स्पष्ट करता है कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र, भारत (इंडिया) के नागरिक नहीं हैं।

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(ग) भारत, कॉमनवेल्थ (राष्ट्रमंडल) से अपनी सदस्यता वापिस ले, क्योंकि भारत का राष्ट्रमंडल का सदस्य बने रहना भी भारत तथा नेताजी के लिए हानिकर है।

नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने का तब तक कोई औचित्य नहीं है जब तक इंडिया सरकार उपरोक्त तीनों बिन्दुओं पर राष्ट्रहित में श्वेत पत्र जारी न कर दे।

यदि इंडिया सरकार उपरोक्त तीनों बिन्दुओं पर अपना श्वेत पत्र जारी कर स्पष्ट कर दें कि-

(१) इंडिया सरकार नेताजी सुभाष को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युद्ध अपराधी नहीं मानती, अगर नेताजी भारत के किसी भी भाग पर प्रगट होते हैं तो इंडिया सरकार ब्रिटेन के हवाले नहीं करेगी।

(२) भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद ५ के (ग) नियम, उनके ऊपर लागू नहीं होता और इंडिया सरकार नेताजी को भारत का नागरिक होने का अधिकार देती है।

(३) भारत सरकार भविष्य में ब्रिटेन द्वारा स्थापित, राष्ट्रमंडल की सदस्यता से अपनी सदस्यता वापस लेता है तो उपरोक्त तीनों बिन्दुओं पर श्वेत पत्र जारी करने के उपरान्त मैं पंचम सिंह कमल, राष्ट्रीय महासचिव, भारत दल, शपथपूर्वक यह घोषणा करता हूँ, न्यायाधीश मुखर्जी जांच आयोग के (इ) बिन्दु के सम्बन्ध में जांच आयोग को नेताजी के जीवित होने तथा उनका अता-पता के सम्बन्ध में रहस्य खोल दूँगा। यदि वह रहस्य ठीक न हो तो मुझ पर राजद्रोह का मुकदमा चलाकर लाल किले के सामने फाँसी पर लटका दिया जाये।

अतः आपसे सानुरोध है कि न्यायाधीश मुखर्जी जांच आयोग पर अविलम्ब रोक लगाई जाये तथा हमारे द्वारा दिये तीनों बिन्दुओं पर राष्ट्रहित तथा नेताजी के सम्मान में श्वेत पत्र जारी करने की कृपा करें।

निवेदक

पंचम सिंह

पंचम सिंह कमल

राष्ट्रीय महासचिव-भारत दल

कटहरा बाजार, ज्वालापुर, हरिद्वार

पिन-२४९४०७

सूचनार्थ प्रेषित-

१. महामहिम राष्ट्रपति, इंडिया सरकार
२. न्यायाधीश मुखर्जी जांच आयोग
३. उपराष्ट्रपति, इंडिया सरकार
४. मुख्यमंत्री तथा राज्यपाल, पं.बंगाल
५. केन्द्रीय गृहमंत्री, इंडिया सरकार
६. समाचार-पत्र

NATIONAL CONGRESS (Netaji - Subhash)

Md. ABBAS
(PRESIDENT)

OFFICE : G-1/12 HOUSE NO. 151
SANGAM VIHAR NEW DELHI-62

Dated 1.3.1-2.2.20

राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस सुभाष वादी
नेता जी सुभाष चन्द बोस की तलाश

विषय: जिन्दा है तो कहां हैं । अगर मर गये हैं तो उनकी समाधी कहां है ।
=====

सेवा में,

ससादर निवेदन यह है कि राष्ट्रपति भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली,
प्रधानमंत्री, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
गृहमंत्री भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष मौ० अब्बास ने सब की राय से यह फैसला किया है कि हमारे
भारत देश की आजादी को आज 1947 से सन 2000 हो गये हैं और आज तक कोई नामो
निशान नहीं है ।

मौ० अब्बास ने बिगुल बजाया जागौं भारत वासी अवलाओं सुभाषवादी, यह सवालौं
का जवाब हम को टी वी पर दीजिये या लिखकर हमारे आफिस में भेजकर जवाब दीजिये ।

धन्यवाद,

प्रार्थी,

MD. Abbas

मौ० अब्बास
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष
हैड आफिस जी-1/12, म.न.151
नुरानी मस्जिद
संगम विहार, नई दिल्ली-110062

WS (Pal)

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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
IS-I DIVISION

* * * *

Subject : Meeting of 'Netaji Probe Steering Committee'
with PM - Brief regarding.

* * * *

28/11
The PMO may please refer to their U.O. Note No. 915/
11/C/9/99-Pol. dated 10.1.2000 on the above subject. As
desired, a brief note on the subject is sent herewith for
necessary action.

A.K. Paitandy
11.1.2000
(A.K. PAITANDY)
DIRECTOR (IS-I)
TEL.NO. 301 2478.

Prime Minister's Office (Shri S.N. Sahai, Deputy Secretary),
New Delhi.

MHA U.O.No. 1/12014/ 2 /2000-IS(D.III) dated 11.01.2000.

DsCS)

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BRIEF ON NETAJI INQUIRY PANEL

✓ With a view to giving an end to the controversy shrouding the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in August, 1945, the Government of India vide Notification S.O.No. 339(E) dated 14.5.1999 have appointed a Commission of Inquiry which is headed by Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. A copy of the Notification is annexed. The HQrs. of the Commission are at Calcutta.

✓ 2. On the recommendation of Justice Mukherjee, Shri P.K. Sengupta, a Member of West Bengal Higher Judicial Service (retired) and ex-Principal Secretary (Law), Government of West Bengal, has been appointed as Secretary to the Commission.

✓ 3. Subsequently, the key functionaries like two Section Officers, one Private Secretary, one OSD, one Accountant and one cashier have also joined the Commission on contract basis after clearance from MHA. One Assistant, one Steno Grade 'C', one Process Server and one Peon have been appointed by the Commission at its own level w.e.f. 10.1.2000.

✓ 4. Like any new set-up, the Commission too had the usual teething problems because creation of basic infrastructure and other facilities to make it functional, required deliberations amongst the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as per the procedural drill laid down in this behalf. However, with the allotment of office accommodation at Calcutta; provision of necessary budget; appointment of a Secretary and other key functionaries; designating officers as Head of the Department and Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO); allotment of a Pay & Accounts Office at Calcutta and the DDO Code to the Commission; etc., the Commission is now fully engaged with the inquiry entrusted to it.

✓ 5. In response to the request received from the Commission, its term has since been extended by another six months beyond 14.11.1999 i.e. upto 14.5.2000 vide Notification S.O.No. 1090(E) dated 14.11.1999.

✓ 6. The Commission has already got published a public notice in various leading national/regional newspapers, eliciting response from the interested parties with reference to the terms of reference given to the Commission. The said response has been called for by 6.2.2000.

* * * *

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14.5.99

S.O. 339... (E)- Whereas the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee and the Khosla Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in April, 1956 and July, 1970 respectively to inquire 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 reported death as a result of an air craft accident, and subsequent developments connected therewith had come to the conclusion that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose met his death in an air crash;

And, whereas there is a wide spread feeling among the public that the issue of finding the truth about Netaji's death still remains;

And, whereas there has been a consistent demand for a further inquiry into the matter;

And, whereas the Calcutta High Court also directed the Government of India for a vigorous inquiry in accordance with Law, if necessary, by appointing a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of giving an end to this controversy;

And, whereas a Motion was adopted on 24.12.1998 by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly wherein a demand has been made for a fresh inquiry into the matter to remove the mystery regarding the whereabouts of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to appoint a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of making an indepth inquiry into a definite matter of a public importance, namely, the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952(60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

2. The Commission shall inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith including:-

- (a) whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive;
- (b) if he is dead, whether he died in the plane crash,

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as alleged:

- (c) whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are ashes of Netaji;
- (d) whether he has died in any other manner at any other place and, if so, when and how;
- (e) if he is alive, in respect of his whereabouts.

3. The Commission shall also examine the manner in which the exercise of Scrutiny of Publications touching upon the question of death or otherwise of Netaji can be undertaken by the Central Government in the circumstances.

4. The Commission shall submit its report to the Central Government as soon as possible but not later than six months from the date of publication of this notification.

5. The headquarters of the Commission shall be at New Delhi, and/or any other place as determined by the Commission.

6. The Central Government is of the opinion that, having regard to the nature of the inquiry to be made and other circumstances of the case, all the provisions of sub-section(2), sub-section(3), sub-section(4) and sub-section(5) of section 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said Commission and the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of the said section 5, hereby directs that all the provisions of the said sub-sections (2) to (5) of that section shall apply to the Commission.

Nikhil Kumar
15 May 99

(NIKHIL KUMAR)
SPECIAL SECRETARY (ISF)

(F.No. VI/11034/18/98-IS(D.III))

20/1/00 (113)

NETAJI PROBE & RESEARCH FOUNDATION

28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road
New Delhi - 110 001
Phone : 3352273, Telefax : 3714131

January 12, 2000

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Prime Minister of India
South Block
Central Secretariat
Government of India
NEW DELHI- 110 011.

Sir,

Jai Hind.

a
12/1/2000
JS(J)

We, the followers of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, are grateful to your government for accepting our demand of appointing a Commission of Inquiry to probe into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We appreciate the decision of the Government of India to make the terms of reference of the Inquiry Commission so comprehensive as to cover almost all the aspects of mystery.

We earnestly appeal to your goodself to look into the following points:-

- a) The role of the government, in solving the mystery surrounding Netaji's disappearance, has not come to an end with the appointment of another Inquiry Commission, rather it has just begun. It is the duty of the Government of India to take the process of inquiry to its conclusive end by extending every possible help in the completion of the inquiry.
- b) The Government of India, through the actions like that of voluntarily declassifying the classified documents, make it clear that it's political will is completely behind the Inquiry Commission.
- c) All the documents relating to Netaji and I.N.A., in the various Ministries and Agencies of the Government of India; and the Ministries and Agencies of all the States, should be declassified and made available to the Commission of Inquiry.
- d) The Government of India should write to the Government of the countries like England, Holland, Russia, and Commonwealth of Independent States, Germany, Japan, U.S.A., Taiwan, China, Erstwhile Indo-China, Myanmar, Ireland, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, other countries of the Europe and South East Asia to declassify the documents related to Netaji and I.N.A.

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(10)

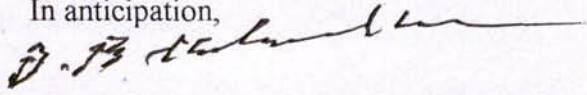
- e) The documents to be declassified by the Governments of other countries should be made available to the research scholars of Netaji Probe and Research Foundation; or the research scholars of Netaji Probe and Research Foundation should be allowed and assisted to go abroad to study all such declassified documents. In this context we would like to draw your kind attention to the case of scholars of Asiatic Society who had gone to Russia for studies and research. Unfortunately they have not been allowed to complete their projects. It is requested that they should be allowed to complete their projects, and helped in having access to the documents in the archives of that country.
- f) Since Netaji Probe and Research Foundation is a widely representative body comprising the members of Netaji's family, I.N.A. people, renowned research scholars, ardent followers of Netaji and the All India Forward Bloc, it should be formally recognised by the Government of India, and associated with the Inquiry Commission.

We hope that your goodself will favourably consider these submissions in the true spirit.

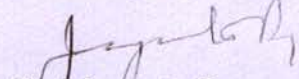
Besides, the above points, we would like to bring to your kind notice some more facts which have been described in the *Annexure* to this letter.

Thanking you,

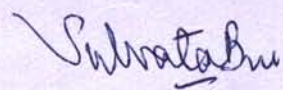
In anticipation,



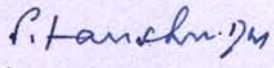
Shri D.B. Kalmankar
Chairman,
Netaji Probe and Research Foundation; and
Chairman, Legislative Council, Karnataka.



Shri Joyanta Roy
Member of Parliament

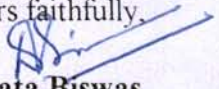


Shri Subrata Bose
Convener, Finance Committee,
Netaji Probe and Research Foundation;
and Nephew of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose,
S/o. Late Sh. Sarat Chandra Bose.

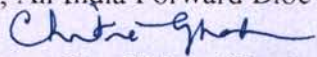


Shri Sitanshu Das
Research Scholar, and
Former Editor of The Indian Express,
The Patriot & The Tribune.

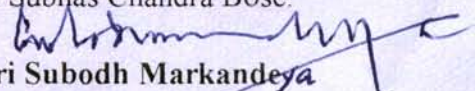
Yours faithfully,



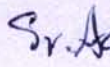
Debabrata Biswas
Member of Parliament
General Secretary,
Netaji Probe and Research Foundation;
and General Secretary, All India Forward Bloc



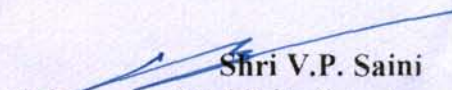
Dr. Chitra Ghosh
Convener, Research Committee
Netaji Probe & Research Foundation;
and Niece of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.



Shri Subodh Markandeya
Research Scholar and
Barrister of Supreme Court.



Sr. Advocate



Shri V.P. Saini
Public Relations and Publicity Secretary,
Netaji Probe and Research Foundation; and
Chairman, Netaji Research Foundation.

THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ANNOUNCED ON THE 14TH MAY, 1999, TO INVESTIGATE, UNDER THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ACT OF 1952, VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN 1945

....

The Netaji Probe & Research Foundation (which has its **Central Office at 28, Gurudwara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi - 110 001; Camp Office: 52/7, B.B. Ganguly Street, Calcutta-700 012**), welcomes the Government of India's decision to constitute a Commission of Inquiry headed by Mr. Justice Monoj Kumar Mukherjee to investigate all facts and circumstances related to the "*disappearance*" of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 "*and subsequent developments therewith*". We note that the Justice Mukherjee Commission has been constituted under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952). This decision of the Central Government of India was notified on 14 May, 1999, in Part 11, Section 3, Sub-section (i) & (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extra-Ordinary of 14 May, 1999 (vide Notification No.Notfn/010/99/JMCI published in the newspaper, The Telegraph, Calcutta). Suggestions for a comprehensive investigation and a full report on what happened to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose after the surrender of Japan to the Allied Forces in August, 1945 have been repeatedly made over many years by many sections of Indians in many parts of the country. We, therefore, appreciate the decision of the Council of Ministers headed by you to appoint an Inquiry Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act of 1952.

2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the greatest leaders of India's long freedom struggle, he represented a set of far-reaching policies of political and economic reforms for the preservation of India's post-independence territorial integrity and social and economic modernisation. In August 1945, and the time of his "*disappearance*" on a certain date of August 1945 he was Head of State of the Provisional Government of Free

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India and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of that Provisional Government, the Indian National Army.

3. In the final months of India's freedom movement during the period, August 1945 to August 1947, the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was not available to his compatriots. This fact made a fundamental difference to the direction India's political developments took during this crucial period. Many Indians are of the opinion that the political, social and economic developments in India would have taken a more constructive direction had Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose been one in the ^{collegium} collegian of Indian leaders which took momentous decisions affecting the future of undivided India in 1946-47. The removal of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose occurred at a time when the then Government of the United Kingdom, recognising the implications of the changed post-war circumstances of India, Britain and the World, generally, decided to commence talks for the transfer of power to elected Indian leaders. The outcome of these talks was decisively influenced by the absence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the ^{collegium} collegian of Indian leaders who took part in post-war constitutional talks with the plenipotentiaries of the Government of the United Kingdom on one side and with the leaders of non-Congress Indian political formations on the other. There is no doubt that Netaji's absence weakened the Indian nationalist leadership. Netaji's absence also meant that India's national leaders did not have at this critical juncture at their disposal a reliable administrative machinery and a loyal military force at a time when organised killings of undefended civilian populations on a large scale forced the nationalist leaders to accept in haste a long-term decision on dismemberment of undivided India. Reviewing the developments in undivided India in 1946-47, with historical objectivity, it would be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Indian nationalist cause was undermined and defeated by the fact that Indian leaders did not have at their command an administrative machinery and an armed force with which they could have defended defenceless innocent people from the depredations of organised armed bands whose atrocities forced on Indian leaders a far-reaching decision. Netaji, alone among all nationalist Indian leaders, at that point of time was in a position to offer India's nationalist leaders an administrative machinery which was not



controlled by the colonial government. He also, if required, could have fielded then at least two divisions of an experienced armed force which had been sworn to defend India's civil society and territorial integrity. Seeing the happening² of 1945-47, there is ample justification for the conclusion that Netaji's disappearance or removal from the scene during a decisive period in India's history undermined the undivided country's capacity to defend its territorial unity and its age-old inter-community symbiotic harmony and cohesion. In the affairs of nations, the adequacy of leadership available at decisive turns makes a fundamental difference to the future of these nations.

4. The investigation entrusted to the Justice Mukherjee Commission is thus of immense historical and political importance to India and the countries of the Indian sub-continent, because the removal of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from the scene altered the course of history of the South Asian region. This apart, Indians as a people have long wanted to know all facts about what happened to a relatively young leader whom they loved and respected. His popularity transcended all distinctions of communities and ethnicity of the Indian people.

5. More than fifty four years have elapsed since Netaji was said to have succumbed to injuries received in an aircraft accident on the Island of Formosa(Taiwan). Netaji's movements immediately preceding this reported event and what followed thereafter form the subject of the Commission's Inquiry. To begin with, the Government of India, unimpeded by any restriction or reservation concerning the release of secret official documents, should make available to the Commission all records, reports, files and information which are available on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the Indian National Army. These should thereupon be carefully examined by a team of scholars and archivists appointed by the Commission to help the investigation the Commission has undertaken. This team's work would continue on a day-to-day basis before it submits its comments and findings to the Commission. The findings of such a team, when expeditiously offered, can help the Commission; but these

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will be treated as one of several sources of information which the Commission would receive but not necessarily accept.

6. At the same time the Commission would be well within its rights, to ask the Government of India to urgently request the Governments of Japan, Britain, the USA, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Taiwan to extend unstinted cooperation to the Commission of Inquiry by making fresh efforts to identify and locate documents, reports and information which may throw light on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's activities and movements in the months preceding the surrender of Japan to the Allied Forces in August 1945 and in the period immediately following the conclusion of the War in the Asia-Pacific region.

7. Given the international circumstances of the relevant period which the Commission would be examining with extreme care, the co-operation of the above-mentioned Governments should be most urgently and immediately solicited by the Government of India through the Ministry External Affairs. Official secrecy laws employed in respect of government records and information, after the lapse of longer than fifty four years, can not apply to these documents. Without such documents as are still with the foreign government, the Commission cannot complete a comprehensive investigation.

8. Considerations of how the release of these documents might affect certain countries' good relations with other countries can also be satisfactorily met. The Ministry of External Affairs might suggest, if such a suggestion is considered necessary, that such information available with the foreign governments as might still affect the latter's good relations with other countries could be conveyed to the Commission in sealed covers only for the perusal by the Chairman of the Commission and none else, with a solemn assurance given by the Government of India that such sensitive documents would be sealed again by the Commission and returned unopened by the MEA to the concerned foreign governments.

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9. Bearing in mind that the lapse of time has removed persons who had personal knowledge of Netaji's decisions and the steps he took in the relevant period, the Commission would probably depend very largely on such documents and reports as are made available to the Commission. It is thus a matter of utmost importance that the National Archives of India makes a proper index of all available records having a bearing on the subject of the Inquiry in the possession of the various government agencies and the Ministries. All such records should be preserved. It is known that many government records of the period have been tampered with or are missing from the files.

10. The Ministries of External Affairs and Defence should transfer the records of the two world wars to the National Archives and the Government should immediately undertake the preparation of an index. However, the preparation of index should not delay the Commission's work, and these should be made available to the Commission as and when these are required by the Justice Mukherjee Commission.

11. The Government of India should make a ^{special} ~~social~~ effort to make available to the Commission the following documents. The security and intelligence reports on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the possession of the British Government which has not, with the permission of the Lord Chancellor of the U K Government, placed them in the Library of India Office in London or the Public Record Office in London. A report on the south-east ^{Asia} command prepared by a military intelligence officer (whose surname, to the best of our knowledge, is Figgers) should be made available to the Commission. The reports of another two British intelligence officers (whose surnames, to the best of our knowledge, are Finney and Daries) who had investigated the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the operations of the INA should be traced and presented to the Commission. The archives of the MEA might have these reports. The US secret operations agency, OSS, was probably the first to investigate the alleged Taihoku airport aircraft crash. The US Government archives might have a finding on the reported accident. This should be obtained.

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PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE ON NETAJI'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

(JANUARY 23, 2000)

On the occasion of Netaji's birth anniversary on January 23rd, 2000, the Prime Minister issued the following statement:

“Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose belongs to the great tradition of Indian heroes who symbolise fire and fervour, vigour and vision.

He was uncompromising and indomitable in his fight against imperialism and inculcated his fiery message in the minds of the people of India when they were waging a relentless battle against British rule.

Netaji gave a distinct political idiom to the nationalist urge of the people by unifying them into a vibrant force of action.

Netaji added a new dimension to the freedom struggle of the country. He demanded from the people an unwavering patriotic commitment in terms of devoted service and supreme sacrifice for the cause of the motherland.

Netaji is a source of everlasting inspiration to generations of freedom-loving people cutting across the frontiers of time and space.

Today as the nation recalls Netaji's patriotism and valour, I urge the people, especially the youth to draw inspiration from his life and fulfil his dream of a proud and prosperous India”.

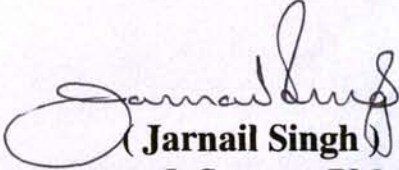
(Prime Minister)

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

29/1
(22)

A copy of the letter given by a delegation of Netaji Probe & Research Foundation which met Prime Minister on 12.1.2000, is enclosed along with that a copy of the letter of Shri Debabrata Biswas, MP. List of issues raised by delegation with Prime Minister on 12.1.2000 are also enclosed. [Shri M.B. Kaushal, Special Secretary (Home) was also present when the delegation met Prime Minister].

2. MHA may like to examine the various issues raised in the letters and intimate the position to this office about the location of headquarter of the Commission.

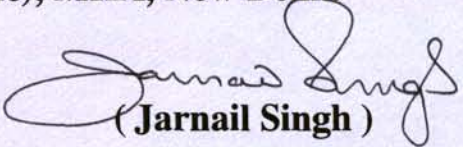

(Jarnail Singh)
Jt. Secy. to PM

Shri Kamal Pande, Home Secretary, MHA, North Block, New Delhi.

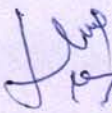
PMO UO No. 915/11/C/9/99Pol(Vol-II) Date: 31.01.2000

Copy to:

Shri M.B. Kaushal, Special Secretary (Home), MHA, New Delhi.


(Jarnail Singh)
Jt. Secy. to PM
o/c

9-11/12


Office of J. S. (J)
Dy. No. 280-6
Date 31/1/2000

NETAJI PROBE & RESEARCH FOUNDATION

28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road

New Delhi - 110 001

Phone : 3352273, Telefax : 3714131

12/1

January 12, 2000

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Prime Minister of India
South Block
Central Secretariat
Government of India
NEW DELHI- 110 011.

a
12/1/2000
JS(J)

Sir,

Jai Hind.

We, the followers of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, are grateful to your government for accepting our demand of appointing a Commission of Inquiry to probe into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We appreciate the decision of the Government of India to make the terms of reference of the Inquiry Commission so comprehensive as to cover almost all the aspects of mystery.

We earnestly appeal to your goodself to look into the following points:-

- a) The role of the government, in solving the mystery surrounding Netaji's disappearance, has not come to an end with the appointment of another Inquiry Commission, rather it has just begun. It is the duty of the Government of India to take the process of inquiry to its conclusive end by extending every possible help in the completion of the inquiry.
- b) The Government of India, through the actions like that of voluntarily declassifying the classified documents, make it clear that it's political will is completely behind the Inquiry Commission.
- c) All the documents relating to Netaji and I.N.A., in the various Ministries and Agencies of the Government of India; and the Ministries and Agencies of all the States, should be declassified and made available to the Commission of Inquiry.
- d) The Government of India should write to the Government of the countries like England, Holland, Russia, and Commonwealth of Independent States, Germany, Japan, U.S.A., Taiwan, China, Erstwhile Indo-China, Myanmar, Ireland, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, other countries of the Europe and South East Asia to declassify the documents related to Netaji and I.N.A.

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The documents to be declassified by the Governments of other countries should be made available to the research scholars of Netaji Probe and Research Foundation; or the research scholars of Netaji Probe and Research Foundation should be allowed and assisted to go abroad to study all such declassified documents. In this context we would like to draw your kind attention to the case of scholars of Asiatic Society who had gone to Russia for studies and research. Unfortunately they have not been allowed to complete their projects. It is requested that they should be allowed to complete their projects, and helped in having access to the documents in the archives of that country.

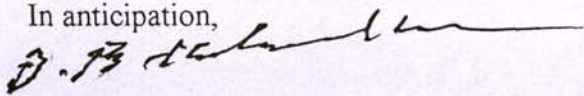
- f) Since Netaji Probe and Research Foundation is a widely representative body comprising the members of Netaji's family, I.N.A. people, renowned research scholars, ardent followers of Netaji and the All India Forward Bloc, it should be formally recognised by the Government of India, and associated with the Inquiry Commission.

We hope that your goodself will favourably consider these submissions in the true spirit.

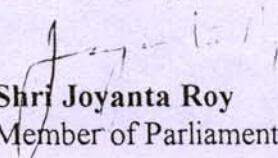
Besides, the above points, we would like to bring to your kind notice some more facts which have been described in the *Annexure* to this letter.

Thanking you,

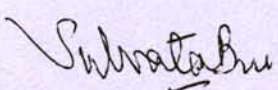
In anticipation,



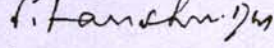
Shri D.B. Kalmankar
Chairman,
Netaji Probe and Research Foundation; and
Chairman, Legislative Council, Karnataka.



Shri Joyanta Roy
Member of Parliament

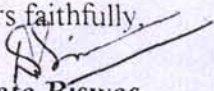


Shri Subrata Bose
Convener, Finance Committee,
Netaji Probe and Research Foundation;
and Nephew of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose,
S/o. Late Sh. Sarat Chandra Bose.

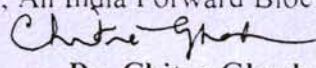


Shri Sitanshu Das
Research Scholar, and
Former Editor of The Indian Express,
The Patriot & The Tribune.

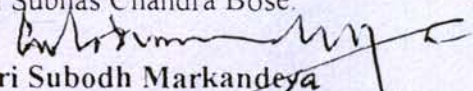
Yours faithfully,



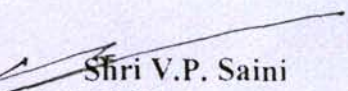
Debabrata Biswas
Member of Parliament
General Secretary,
Netaji Probe and Research Foundation;
and General Secretary, All India Forward Bloc



Dr. Chitra Ghosh
Convener, Research Committee
Netaji Probe & Research Foundation;
and Niece of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.



Shri Subodh Markandeya
Research Scholar and
Barister of Supreme Court



Shri V.P. Saini
Public Relations and Publicity Secretary,
Netaji Probe and Research Foundation; and
Chairman, Netaji Research Foundation

THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ANNOUNCED ON THE 14TH MAY, 1999, TO INVESTIGATE, UNDER THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ACT OF 1952, VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN 1945

....

The Netaji Probe & Research Foundation (which has its Central Office at 28, Gurudwara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi - 110 001; Camp Office: 52/7, B.B. Ganguly Street, Calcutta-700 012), welcomes the Government of India's decision to constitute a Commission of Inquiry headed by Mr. Justice Monoj Kumar Mukherjee to investigate all facts and circumstances related to the "*disappearance*" of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 "*and subsequent developments therewith*". We note that the Justice Mukherjee Commission has been constituted under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952). This decision of the Central Government of India was notified on 14 May, 1999, in Part 11, Section 3, Sub-section (i) & (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extra-Ordinary of 14 May, 1999 (vide Notification No.Notfn/010/99/JMCI published in the newspaper, The Telegraph, Calcutta). Suggestions for a comprehensive investigation and a full report on what happened to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose after the surrender of Japan to the Allied Forces in August, 1945 have been repeatedly made over many years by many sections of Indians in many parts of the country. We, therefore, appreciate the decision of the Council of Ministers headed by you to appoint an Inquiry Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act of 1952.

2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the greatest leaders of India's long freedom struggle, he represented a set of far-reaching policies of political and economic reforms for the preservation of India's post-independence territorial integrity and social and economic modernisation. In August 1945, and the time of his "*disappearance*" on a certain date of August 1945 he was Head of State of the Provisional Government of Free

India and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of that Provisional Government, the Indian National Army.

3. In the final months of India's freedom movement during the period, August 1945 to August 1947, the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was not available to his compatriots. This fact made a fundamental difference to the direction India's political developments took during this crucial period. Many Indians are of the opinion that the political, social and economic developments in India would have taken a more constructive direction had Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose been one in the ^{collegium} ~~collegial~~ of Indian leaders which took momentous decisions affecting the future of undivided India in 1946-47. The removal of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose occurred at a time when the then Government of the United Kingdom, recognising the implications of the changed post-war circumstances of India, Britain and the World, generally, decided to commence talks for the transfer of power to elected Indian leaders. The outcome of these talks was decisively influenced by the absence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the ^{collegium} ~~collegial~~ of Indian leaders who took part in post-war constitutional talks with the plenipotentiaries of the Government of the United Kingdom on one side and with the leaders of non-Congress Indian political formations on the other. There is no doubt that Netaji's absence weakened the Indian nationalist leadership. Netaji's absence also meant that India's national leaders did not have at this critical juncture at their disposal a reliable administrative machinery and a loyal military force at a time when organised killings of undefended civilian populations on a large scale forced the nationalist leaders to accept in haste a long-term decision on dismemberment of undivided India. Reviewing the developments in undivided India in 1946-47, with historical objectivity, it would be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Indian nationalist cause was undermined and defeated by the fact that Indian leaders did not have at their command an administrative machinery and an armed force with which they could have defended defenceless innocent people from the depredations of organised armed bands whose atrocities forced on Indian leaders a far-reaching decision. Netaji, alone among all nationalist Indian leaders, at that point of time was in a position to offer India's nationalist leaders an administrative machinery which was not



controlled by the colonial government. He also, if required, could have fielded then at least two divisions of an experienced armed force which had been sworn to defend India's civil society and territorial integrity. Seeing the happening^g of 1945-47, there is ample justification for the conclusion that Netaji's disappearance or removal from the scene during a decisive period in India's history undermined the undivided country's capacity to defend its territorial unity and its age-old inter-community symbiotic harmony and cohesion. In the affairs of nations, the adequacy of leadership available at decisive turns makes a fundamental difference to the future of these nations.

4. The investigation entrusted to the Justice Mukherjee Commission is thus of immense historical and political importance to India and the countries of the Indian sub-continent, because the removal of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from the scene altered the course of history of the South Asian region. This apart, Indians as a people have long wanted to know all facts about what happened to a relatively young leader whom they loved and respected. His popularity transcended all distinctions of communities and ethnicity of the Indian people.

5. More than fifty four years have elapsed since Netaji was said to have succumbed to injuries received in an aircraft accident on the Island of Formosa(Taiwan). Netaji's movements immediately preceding this reported event and what followed thereafter form the subject of the Commission's Inquiry. To begin with, the Government of India, unimpeded by any restriction or reservation concerning the release of secret official documents, should make available to the Commission all records, reports, files and information which are available on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the Indian National Army. These should thereupon be carefully examined by a team of scholars and archivists appointed by the Commission to help the investigation the Commission has undertaken. This team's work would continue on a day-to-day basis before it submits its comments and findings to the Commission. The findings of such a team, when expeditiously offered, can help the Commission; but these

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will be treated as one of several sources of information which the Commission would receive but not necessarily accept.

6. At the same time the Commission would be well within its rights, to ask the Government of India to urgently request the Governments of Japan, Britain, the USA, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Taiwan to extend unstinted cooperation to the Commission of Inquiry by making fresh efforts to identify and locate documents, reports and information which may throw light on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's activities and movements in the months preceding the surrender of Japan to the Allied Forces in August 1945 and in the period immediately following the conclusion of the War in the Asia-Pacific region.

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8. Considerations of how the release of these documents might affect certain countries' good relations with other countries can also be satisfactorily met. The Ministry of External Affairs might suggest, if such a suggestion is considered necessary, that such information available with the foreign governments as might still affect the latter's good relations with other countries could be conveyed to the Commission in sealed covers only for the perusal by the Chairman of the Commission and none else, with a solemn assurance given by the Government of India that such sensitive documents would be sealed a gain by the Commission and returned unopened by the MEA to the concerned foreign governments.

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9. Bearing in mind that the lapse of time has removed persons who had personal knowledge of Netaji's decisions and the steps he took in the relevant period, the Commission would probably depend very largely on such documents and reports as are made available to the Commission. It is thus a matter of utmost importance that the National Archives of India makes a proper index of all available records having a bearing on the subject of the Inquiry in the possession of the various government agencies and the Ministries. All such records should be preserved. It is known that many government records of the period have been tampered with or are missing from the files.

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12. The Japanese Foreign Office's Inquiry report on the Taihoku air crash should be obtained through the good offices of the Government of Japan.

13. Some Indian scholars have reported the existence of secret reports in the archives of the former USSR Government. Recalling that the former USSR, and the Third Communist International, which had its headquarters in the Soviet Union, had long and intimate contacts with Indian leaders of various persuasions, and Subhas Chandra Bose had tried to establish contacts at the highest levels of the Soviet Government during the Second World War, the Government of India should request the successor/Government of the Russian Federation to make available for the inquiry by the Commission all documents, records and information as are in the possession of the various agencies, archives and non-official organisations in the Russia Federation to facilitate the work of the Mukherjee Commission.

14. In the end, while thanking the Government of India for constituting the Commission of Enquiry, we reiterate the importance of providing the Commission with all records and information, whether available in India or in the possession of foreign governments, to make this investigation a truly conclusive one.

15. History demands that the Government and the country should make all efforts to unearth the facts of these fateful years. In the past, we were remiss in our duty to history and to posterity. Let us not fail again.

16. We should approach this investigation with an open mind, without any predisposition towards a conclusion - until the Commission has completed a truly comprehensive enquiry, recorded its findings, and these have been made public.

17.03.2000

[Signature]

[Signature]
12.01.2000

(U.P. SAINI)

Subrata Bose
Chitra Bose
P. Faruk Khan



NETAJI PROBE & RESEARCH FOUNDATION

28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road

New Delhi - 110 001

Phone : 3352273, Telefax : 3714131

Dated 27th January 2000

**To
Shri. Atal Behari Vajpayee,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.**

Sub: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Dear Prime Minister,

Jai Hind.

We are deeply shocked, appalled and disgusted to read in the press that your goodself has expressed the willingness of your government to bring to India the so called ashes of Netaji claimed to be lying at Renkoji temple. After the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry by your government, and after our meetings with your goodself on 24th March 1999 and 12th Jan.2000, it is extremely difficult to believe that you could have made such a statement which has appeared in almost all the papers all over the country. In the absence of any contradiction by PMO or your government, we have no option but to believe that you made this statement which is most irresponsible and damaging, and amounts to contempt of the Enquiry Commission. We condemn this statement in the strongest possible words and demand the withdrawal of this statement. The nation has been confused about the real motives of the government.

May we remind you that your government has appointed a Commission of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice M.K.Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India. One of the terms of reference of the Enquiry Commission is " Whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are the ashes of Netaji". So long as the Enquiry Commission has not submitted its report on the matter, to talk of bringing to India the ashes of Netaji, that too by a person like your goodself, amounts to scuttling the independent functioning of the Enquiry Commission. During your meeting with us you had promised to extend complete cooperation in the free and fair functioning of the Enquiry Commission; but your actions speak quite opposite to your words. Moreover if this is the beginning, where shall the whole thing end.

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- 2 -

The issue of Netaji's disappearance is a national issue and we should rise above all political and partisan considerations, in settling this issue for ever.

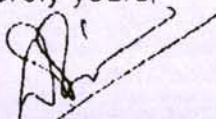
The success of the Enquiry Commission depends on the cooperation it gets from the govt. We look to you for light and guidance, and not confusion and chaos. We appeal your goodself to clarify the position of your government on this issue

Kindly recall our meeting on 12th Jan.2000, where I raised the issue of shifting the office of the Commission from Calcutta to New Delhi, your goodself also agreed in principle to look into the matter. I am taking this opportunity to request you to take immediate steps to shift the office of the Commission from Calcutta to New Delhi. So that, the activities of the Commission would be more smooth and useful.

Thanking you,

In anticipation,

Sincerely yours,



DEBABRATA BISWAS,
Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha),
General Secretary, Netaji Probe & Research Foundation.

Subject: Meeting of a delegation with Prime Minister on 12.1.2000 at 4.30 p.m. regarding probe into disappearance of Netaji.

A delegation led by Shri Devbrata Biswas, MP and consisting of Shri Subrato Bose, nephew of Netaji, Dr. Chitra Ghosh, niece of Netaji, Shri Sudhanshu Das, Research scholar, Shri V.P. Saini, Shri Jayant Roy, MP, Shri Subodh Markandeya, Research scholar and Shri M.B. Kaushal of Netaji Probe Steering Committee met Prime Minister at 4.30 p.m. on 12.1.2000. During the meeting the delegation members made the following points:

- a) They congratulated the Prime Minister for taking a bold step for setting up the Commission to enquire into all circumstances leading to disappearance of Netaji. While welcoming the setting up of the Commission, they suggested that the Government of India should have widely publicised it in all local and national newspapers.
 - b) The headquarters of the Commission has been fixed at Calcutta. Since this is a national level Commission it should have been better if the Headquarters is in New Delhi.
 - c) If some result is to be achieved, the Government of India should take more interest as most of the documents are with Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and in Archives. As some of the documents may also be with some foreign countries such as UK, Russia, Japan etc., the Government of India, particularly Ministry of External Affairs may take more active interest in getting these documents. [It was suggested to the delegation that if the Commission orders for getting documents then Government of India can take action.]
 - d) OSS of USA was the first to investigate the aeroplane crash. It may be worthwhile to approach USA and get their assistance.
 - e) Since already more than 50 years have passed, there should be no difficulty in declassification of the documents about the Netaji's death.
2. Government of India may check whether the name of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose is in the list of war criminals. This work, of course, is separate from the work of Commission for which the Government of India may take separate action.
 3. Prime Minister suggested to the delegation **that 23rd January is Netaji's birthday. They should take active interest in the celebrations.**
 4. The delegation members requested that there should be a message to the nation from Prime Minister on 23rd January.
 5. The delegation members said that they would be meeting the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to impress upon him the need for the Doordarshan and AIR to telecast some films/programmes on Netaji on 23rd January, 2000.

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NETAJI PROBE & RESEARCH FOUNDATION

28, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road

New Delhi - 110 001

Phone : 3352273, Telefax : 3714131

Dated 27th January 2000

To
Shri. Atal Behari Vajpayee,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

Sub: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Dear Prime Minister,

Jai Hind.

We are deeply shocked, appalled and disgusted to read in the press that your goodself has expressed the willingness of your government to bring to India the so called ashes of Netaji claimed to be lying at Renkoji temple. After the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry by your government, and after our meetings with your goodself on 24th March 1999 and 12th Jan 2000, it is extremely difficult to believe that you could have made such a statement which has appeared in almost all the papers all over the country. In the absence of any contradiction by PMO or your government, we have no option but to believe that you made this statement which is most irresponsible and damaging, and amounts to contempt of the Enquiry Commission. We condemn this statement in the strongest possible words and demand the withdrawal of this statement. The nation has been confused about the real motives of the government.

May we remind you that your government has appointed a Commission of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee, a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India. One of the terms of reference of the Enquiry Commission is "Whether the ashes in the Japanese temple are the ashes of Netaji". So long as the Enquiry Commission has not submitted its report on the matter, to talk of bringing to India the ashes of Netaji, that too by a person like your goodself, amounts to scuttling the independent functioning of the Enquiry Commission. During your meeting with us you had promised to extend complete cooperation in the free and fair functioning of the Enquiry Commission, but your actions speak quite opposite to your words. Moreover if this is the beginning, where shall the whole thing end?

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The issue of Netaji's disappearance is a national issue and we should rise above all political and partisan considerations, in settling this issue for ever.

The success of the Enquiry Commission depends on the cooperation it gets from the govt. We look to you for light and guidance and not confusion and chaos. We appeal your goodself to clarify the position of your government on this issue.

Kindly recall our meeting on 12th Jan 2000, where I raised the issue of shifting the office of the Commission from Calcutta to New Delhi, your goodself also agreed in principle to look into the matter. I am taking this opportunity to request you to take immediate steps to shift the office of the Commission from Calcutta to New Delhi. So that, the activities of the Commission would be more smooth and useful.

Thanking you

In anticipation

Sincerely yours



DEBABRATA BISWAS,
Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha),
General Secretary, Netaji Proba & Research Foundation.

To

Sri. Atal Behari Vajpayee,
Prime Minister, Republic of India

Adarneya Pradhan Mantriji,

I am overjoyed to read the news that you plan to bring to India the Sacred Ashes of our dear Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Japan. Netaji's Soul will finally rest in peace in his Motherland which he so dearly loved.

I am enclosing copies of a set of stamps he ordered printed (? 1944). He was hoping to liberate India with the help of the Javans of the INA. The stamps would have been issued if his plan had succeeded. The stamps were discovered by the American army after Japan's surrender and they were sold in stamp shops in the USA. I was lucky to buy a set in 1972.

I hope the memorial to Netaji will have a photo display of his life. I will be glad to donate the stamps to his memorial. Please write to me if my plan is acceptable to you.

P.S.

You perhaps have seen Netaji birth centenary volume, brought out by the government of West Bengal in 1977. There is no reference to the AZAD-HIND stamps in this volume.

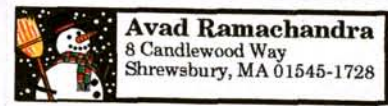
ENCL = #3.

Feb. 15. 2000

Sincerely Yours,

Avad Ramachandra

Avad Ramachandra



10/10/2000

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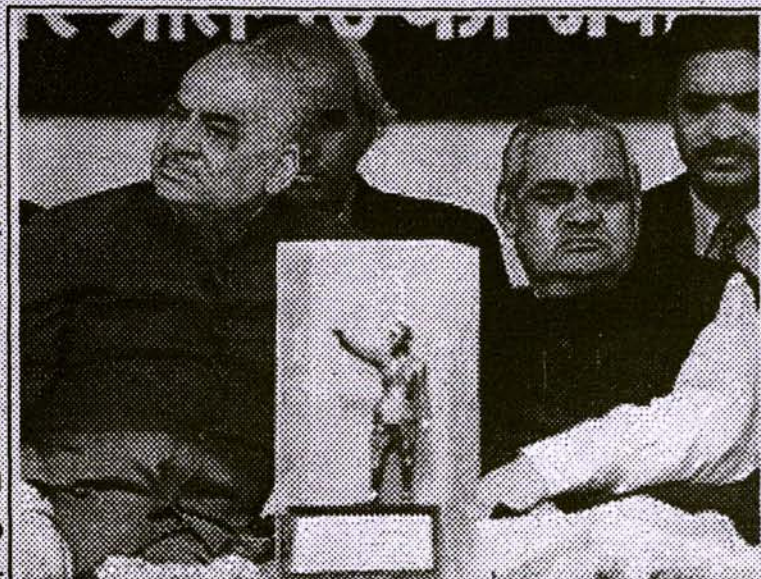
Govt. ready to bring Netaji's ashes from Japan

by a correspondent

New Delhi: The Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, on January 23 said that the government could initiate the process of bringing the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Japan and keep them in the Red Fort, but there should not be any differences on the issue. He was addressing a function to pay homage to the legendary freedom fighter on his 103rd birth anniversary on January 23.

The ashes of Netaji are at present kept at Renkogi temple near Tokyo. Netaji, who had formed the Indian National Army in 1943 to fight the British with the help of Japanese, was reportedly killed in an air crash over Taipei on August 18, 1945. However, there has been a controversy over his death. The Prime Minister said his government had already set up a commission to probe

Continued on page 30



Former Delhi Chief Minister, Madan Lal Khurana, and Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee at a function held to pay homage to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on his 103rd birth anniversary in New Delhi on January 23.

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'NETAJI'
SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE
(Jan. 23, 1897 – Aug. 1945)



Bose organized and commanded the Indian National Army (INA) in Burma during WWII. He hoped to liberate India from the British by military action. He ordered printed a set of stamps that showed the chain of foreign rule stretched across India snapping and other subjects. The stamps were discovered after his death in a plane crash in Formosa. The set of six stamps with the title AZAD HIND (FREE INDIA) which never saw circulation were sold to philatelists in the USA.

Avad Ramachandra
8 Candlewood Way
Shrewsbury, MA 01545-1728

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8 Candlewood Way
Shrewsbury, MA 01545-1728

