Parliament
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 11 dated 7th March 1927.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been drawn to the Report of the chief medical officer of the Burmah government and a medical colleague, with regard to Mr. Subhas Bose, that they do not regard conditions during confinement in gaol as conducive to restoration of his health; and what action the Government propose to take in the matter.

Answer to Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's Question No. 11
Dated 7th March 1927.

I have not seen this report but my Noble Friend will make enquiry.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Non-oral Question No. 5 dated 14th March 1927.

MR. LANSBURY: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can state how long Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, chief executive officer of the corporation of Calcutta, has been interned; whether any specific charge has ever been made against him; whether any written reply was made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to such charge; and whether he can state the terms of the charge made against him.

Answer

Mr. Bose was arrested in October 1924. The substance of the allegations against him was communicated to him and he was invited to answer. He refused to do so in writing or otherwise. I must decline to state the precise nature of the activities alleged against Mr. Bose, beyond saying that they amount to participation in a conspiracy for the commission of revolutionary crime.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 15 dated 14th March 1927.

MR. LANSBURY: To ask Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was appointed chief executive officer of the corporation of Calcutta in April 1924, and that his appointment received the sanction of the governor of Bengal; and, whether, seeing that Mr. Bose was interned by order of the government of Bengal within six months of his appointment and that he has been re-elected to that post, he will say whether his re-election has received the sanction of the governor of Bengal, in spite of his internment.

Answer to Mr. Lansbury's Question No. 15
Dated 14th March 1927.

I am aware that Mr. Bose was appointed to hold the post in question, that this appointment like several others made by the Corporation is subject to the approval of the local Government and that this approval was given: I understand that the Corporation have regarded Mr. Bose since his internment as being technically on leave with a substitute acting for him and that no question of his re-appointment or of re-approval by the local Government has arisen.

MR. LANSBURY: Is it not possible to expedite the release of this man, who apparently has the confidence of the Council still?

EARL WINTERTON: No, Sir. That does not arise out of this question, and I must point out to the hon. Member that if a person in prison has the confidence of this or that organisation it is not a reason for a remission of his sentence or for dealing with him in a different way from any other person.

MR. LANSBURY: Will the Noble Lord not agree that perhaps the municipal authorities know as much about this man and his actions as the people who put him in prison and kept him there without trial?

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

*Question No. 16 dated 21st March 1927.*

Mr. Thurtle: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he has any further information regarding the state of health of Mr. Subhas Bose, who has been detained in India without trial for more than two and a half years.

*Answer to Mr. Thurtle's Question No. 16*
*Dated 21st March 1927.*

I understand that while special medical examination has not disclosed actual disease, the health of this *detenu* is not satisfactory, and the question of moving him to a better environment is being considered.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 4 dated 28th March 1927.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the offer made by government of Bengal to allow Mr. Subhas Bose to go to Switzerland is subject to any and, if so, to what conditions; and whether such conditions have been accepted by Mr. Bose.

Answer to Mr. Pethick-Lawrence’s Question No. 4
Dated 28th March 1927.

The offer of releasing Mr. Bose made by the Government of Bengal is subject to the conditions that he will give his word of honour to proceed from Rangoon to Europe by a ship which does not touch at any port in India, and that he will there after not attempt to enter India, Burma or Ceylon until the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act has expired. My Noble Friend who is in communication with the Government of India on the subject has not yet heard whether the offer has been accepted by Mr. Bose. This offer has been made consequent on medical advice that Mr. Bose should take a sea voyage and made a prolonged stay in a sanatorium in Switzerland.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE: By the phrase “until the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act has expired,” does the Government of India mean until the date when it would normally expire, or until the time when it will be brought to an end if it should be extended?

EARL WINTERTON: I do not quite know what the hon. Member means by his Supplementary Question. My answer was quite plain. This undertaking is not to enter India until the Bengal Criminal Law (Amendment) Act has expired, that is, has come to an end.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE: Does that mean until the present law comes to an end, or until it finally comes to an end if it should be extended?

EARL WINTERTON: Obviously, it means when it comes to an end.

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U.S.S.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence apparently intends to repeat his question weekly until this matter is settled. It had been my intention on receipt of this last question two days ago to wait until Monday morning before submitting the papers with the proposed answer according to such information as we might, or might not, by then have received. It has, however, been represented to me that Lord Winterton might think that, having had long notice of the question, the Office should have taken steps once more to ascertain by telegram what answer can be given to it next Monday. The reason I thought, and still think, that there is no need to take this step is that, on the 24th March, we telegraphed asking for a telegraphic reply to this very same question. That telegram crossed the one from the Government of India dated 23rd March repeating the text of the Bengal Government’s statement, and it directly produced two further telegrams from the Government of India dated March 27 & 28, one of which makes it almost certain that, as soon as anything definite is heard from Bose, neither the Bengal Government nor the Government of India will again omit to inform this office without delay. We obviously cannot direct the Bengal Government to make their offer in writing to Bose and all we could do would be to wire and say that this same question has been repeated for Monday, and what are we to say? I submit that it is unnecessary to do this. (Mr. Bose ... has the Bengal Government in a ... stick and he knows: he is not likely to come forward himself on the basis of the published statement; and if the offer is made to him direct he will probably return it; knowing that in either case he cannot be kept much longer in Jail).

Sd/- Dawson
31.3.27

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 4 dated 4th April 1927.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether Mr. Subhas Bose has yet given his reply to the offer by the government of Bengal of his conditional release.

Answer to Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's Question No. 4.
Dated 4th April 1927.

No, Sir.

Supplementary Question

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence: Will the Government of India consider the possibility of making some proposal that does not involve the indefinite disfranchisement of Mr. Bose at the pleasure of the Government of India?

Earl Winterton: No, Sir. The position is that an offer was made and it is for Mr. Bose either to accept or reject it. My Noble Friend has asked the Government of India to telegraph if and when Mr. Bose accepts or rejects the offer. There the matter stands.
I entirely agree

URGENT

Note by Lord Winterton.

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P.S.

I prefer Sir M. Seton’s alternative but I should like the instructions of the Secretary of State or, if they cannot be obtained in time, some advice from the Department as to what I am to say if asked in a supplementary “What are you going to do about it?”

The matter is, as Mr. Dawson points out in the file below, very urgent, and I am inclined to think that, if Mr. Bose gets worse, Mr. Thurtle will try to move the Adjournment of the House one day. It would then be very difficult to defend a refusal of unconditional release. Mr. Lansbury has already accused the Government of India in a supplementary question (which the Speaker disallowed) of “trying to murder this man”. My own view is that in reply to the possible supplementary to which I have referred I should say. “My Noble Friend is in communication with the Government of India and I have no further statement to make at this moment.”

W.

1.v.27.

* Sir A. Hertzel.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 6 dated 2nd May 1927.

MR. THURTLE: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he is yet in a position to state whether or not Mr. Subhas Bose has accepted the offer of the government to allow him to take up residence in Switzerland.

Answer to Mr. Thurtle's Question No. 6
Dated 2nd May 1927.

I understand that he has not accepted.

Supplementary Questions

MR. THURTLE: Can the Noble Lord say whether the Government of India propose to make any other offer to Mr. Bose?

EARL WINTERTON: My Noble Friend is in communication with the Government of India, and I have no further statement to make at this moment.

MR. THURTLE: Is the Noble Lord aware that the Indian correspondent of the "Times" said the other day that Mr. Bose was in a most dangerous state of health?

EARL WINTERTON: I have already said that my Noble Friend is in communication with the Government of India and I have no further statement to make on the matter.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 4 dated 9th May 1927.

MR. LANSBURY: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he will give the House the latest information as to the condition of health of Mr. Bose, one of the prisoners detained under the Bombay Ordinance; what steps the Government is taking to preserve the health of Mr. Bose; and will he state whether it is proposed to take any further steps to arrange for his liberation and for that of other prisoners who have been so long detained without trial.

Answer to Mr. Lansbury’s Question No. 4.

Dated 9th May 1927.

I have no very recent detailed information, except that, since his examination in February by two doctors disclosed the possibility of early tubercle, Mr. Bose’s health has unfortunately not improved. In consequence it has been decided to transfer him from Burma to Almora—the best climate in India for tubercular patients—and he was to leave Rangoon last Saturday. The Governor of Bengal is arranging for a special medical examination by his own Surgeon and a physician of the Medical College when Mr. Bose passes through Calcutta.

I can make no statement about the possibility of releasing Mr. Bose or of any other of the persons detained in Bengal beyond saying that as was made clear by the announcement made by the Government of India on 21st March last, the text of which I circulated with the Official Report on 28th March, the question of each man’s detention is continually being examined and re-examined.

MR. LANSBURY: In view of that answer, Mr. Speaker, I propose, with your leave, to raise this question tomorrow on the Adjournment.

MR. T. WILLIAMS: Can the Noble Lord say whether the prisoners in Bengal have been charged with any definite specific crime?

EARL WINTERTON: That does not arise out of the question.

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MR. T. WILLIAMS: Asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he will give the names of the prisoners detained under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, who have, or are suspected to be suffering from, tuberculosis; and whether the Government have under consideration removing these prisoners to surroundings more conducive to the restoration of their health?

EARL WINTERTON: The two persons in question are Jiban Lal Chatterjee and Subhas Chandra Bose. The former was removed to a sanatorium a month ago. I hope to be in a position to make an announcement about Mr. Bose in the course of the next two days.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 67 dated 19th May 1927.

Mr. Lansbury: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what conditions, if any, were attached to the release of Mr. Bose; what was the actual tenure of his imprisonment without trial; will he lay upon the Table of the House a copy of the Report prepared by the four doctors which led the governor-general to order his release; is it intended to release the remainder of the persons in prison or detained under the Bengal Ordinance; and has the Government considered the question of withdrawing the Ordinance.

Answer to Mr. Lansbury's Question No. 67.
Dated 19th May 1927.

No conditions have been attached to Mr. Bose's release, who has been under detention since October 25th, 1924. I do not know whether the last medical examination resulted in any formal report. The answer to the last two parts of the question is in the negative.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 9 dated 23rd May 1927.

Mr. Lansbury: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will make an inquiry as to whether the medical examination by four doctors which led to the decision of the governor-general to order Mr. Bose's release resulted in a formal Report; and, if so, whether he will lay the Report upon the Table of the House.

Answer to Mr. Lansbury's Question No. 9
Dated 23rd May 1927.

As I informed the honourable Member on Thursday last, I have not as yet any information on the first point. And even if a formal report has been made, it is obviously a confidential document, and I am not prepared to lay it on the Table of this House.

Mr. Lansbury: Does the Noble Lord not think that it would be in the interests of public order in India that the people of India should be officially acquainted with the condition of Mr. Bose's health at the time of his release?

Mr. Hannon: May I ask whether it would not be in the interests of public order if a great many of these questions were kept off the Order Paper.

Earl Winterton: I am afraid I do not follow the hon. Member for Bow and Bromley (Mr. Lansbury). As far as I know there is no precedent for publishing the report of a medical examination, the result of which has been to allow a person to be released. I do not think the public interest would be served in any way by publishing what is obviously a confidential report.

Mr. Lansbury: Is it not the fact that this man has been in prison for 13 months, and that very circumstantial reports have been published as to the dangerous condition of his health; and is not the public in India and in this country entitled to ask what this man's health was
when the Government of India ordered his release?

Earl Winterton: No, Sir. I do not think they are entitled to inquire in the least. The Government of India, in the exercise of their judicial duty, decided that the state of his health was such that he should be released. There, I think, the matter should rest.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 12 dated 23rd May 1927.

MR. THURSTLE: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state the reasons which induced the government to change its policy in regard to the detention of Mr. Subhas Bose, one of the Bengal political prisoners recently released.

Answer to Mr. Thurtle's Question No. 12
Dated 23rd May 1927.

Mr. Bose was released on grounds of health.

MR. THURSTLE: Is the Noble Lord aware that some time ago he said it would be inexpedient in the interests of public safety to release Mr. Bose, and can he say what change of circumstances has resulted in it being expedient now?

EARL WINTERTON: His health.

MR. THURSTLE: Has his health been the only circumstance that has entered into the consideration of the matter?

EARL WINTERTON: Yes, Sir. The sole circumstance that caused the Government of India and my Noble Friend the Secretary of State to take the action they did was the state of Mr. Bose's health.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday 2 June 1927.

MR. LANSBURY: * * * * what is the position. He gave an answer on the 9th May last that according to information given in reports on the 30th January and 21st February last there were 16 men in prison under one Regulation. Five had been removed and placed under restraint in villages under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Of the 61 detenus 42 were in prison under the Bengal Ordinance. Four men had since been arrested and placed in prison. So this business of imprisoning people without trial or before a magistrate or a Judge and jury or anyone is still going on.

EARL WINTERTON: The hon. Member must not say that. Mr. Bose was tried.

MR. LANSBURY: That is a very good way of getting out of it. He was tried in secret. Two Judges went into the prison and the man was taken before them without any counsel or any one knowing what he said or what anybody said to him. That is a pretty fine thing to call a trial. That used to be called an inquisition in the old days. The Noble Lord knows perfectly well that when I say these men are in prison without trial, I mean the sort of trial which the ordinary people outside call a trial.

EARL WINTERTON: That is not what I said. I was only correcting what was unintentionally, a terminological inexactitude on the part of the hon. Member. He said the cases had not been considered. There is a distinction.

MR. LANSBURY: I do not think there is a distinction. I do not consider that two Judges going into a prison and having a man brought before them, as Mr. Bose himself said he was brought, can be considered a trial. He says that they charged him with helping in the manufacture of explosives and taking part in conspiracies to murder officials and so on, but no evidence was called
in the prison. No evidence was put to Mr. Bose. He was not allowed to call any evidence and for exactly the same reason that he is not put on trial. If Mr. Bose could be told who were the informants against him—[Interruption] That is the sort of argument which the Czars used to put up. It was the argument of Lord Balfour. I have heard Lord Balfour a score of times at the Treasury Box make the same statement about the Irish prisoners who were detained under the Coercion Act. The Noble Lord agrees with me that the prisoners I am speaking about have had no ordinary trial such as ordinary prisoners ought to receive.

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7
MINUTE PAPER

This question is presumably put in further pursuit of the issue which was raised between Lord Winterton and Mr. Lansbury in the course of the Debate on the Adjournment on June 2nd—see extract from Hansard attached.

I feel some doubt as to the best form of answer to give, since—as Mr. Lansbury probably knows—neither of the two events postulated in the question ever took place, and consequently no date can be assigned to either.

Mr. Bose was arrested under Regulation III of 1818 on 25th October 1924—the date on which the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance was enacted. On 19th January 1925 he was “transferred” to the Ordinance, and orders of detention were issued under that enactment to replace the warrant for his detention under the Regulation.

Some time—presumably—in November or December 1924 or January 1925 the cases of 19 persons (including S. C. Bose) arrested under Regulation III in October 1925 were referred to two Sessions judges for examination. This was evidently done because the law required it to be done in the case of the persons arrested under the Ordinance for precisely similar reasons, and there was no justification for differentiating in this respect between the Regulation prisoners and the Ordinance prisoners. The judges divided their report into two batches, that on three persons—including Subhas—being dated 9th January 1925, and that on the remainder 6 days later.

So far as we are aware these judges never saw the persons they were reporting on. Their report was based on the C.I.D. dossier containing the allegations and the grounds given for them. The report on the batch including S. C. Bose contains the following:

“S. C. Bose declined to make a detailed statement on the grounds that he was unaware of the evidence forthcoming and that the mind of the Government was already made up against him. He simply stated verbally that he was innocent.”
The 'statements' referred to are evidently statements made (or not made) to some person at the time of or shortly after his arrest. The Ordinance—which as already stated was not strictly applicable, but the procedure of which was followed—required the local Government within one month to lay before two judges "the material facts and circumstances in its possession....and a statement of the allegations against the person....and his answers to them if furnished by him." There is no question under the Ordinance or the present Act of the judges interviewing or giving a personal hearing to the prisoners or even to their representatives, nor as Mr. Lansbury evidently thinks, do the enquiring judges go into the prison.

So far as we know, the case which Bose and others like him were invited to answer, on or shortly after arrest, was simply the general allegation of membership of a revolutionary conspiracy. Of the nature and details of the 'evidence' against him he was not informed. This assumption tallies with the statement in the judges' report that "the charges against the three persons with whom we are now dealing (of whom S. C. Bose was one)....are charges of conspiracy to murder and to contravene the provisions of the Indian Arms Act and Explosive Substances Act." It also tallies with the statement made in the long letter by Bose written with reference to the Bengal Government's first offer of release, published in the Press and quoted by Mr. Lansbury that "I was only told that I was guilty "of being a member of a conspiracy for importing arms, "manufacturing explosives and murdering public officers" and I was asked if I had anything to say. I wonder "if the late Sir F. Marshall Hall or Sir J. Simon "could have put up any other defence beyond saying" not "guilty"—and that is exactly what I did."

The only available answer to the question appears to be something to the following effect:

"So far as I am aware Mr. Bose was not produced "in person before the judges who examined his case", nor
was the evidence against him submitted "to him in
detail for examination, and I regret "if anything I may
have said should have misled the "Hon. member on
these points."

Sd/-  DAWSON
14.6.27
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 51 dated 15th June 1927.

MR. LANSBURY: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he will state on what date Mr. Subhas Bose was brought before a magistrate or judge for examination as to the charges alleged against him and for which he was imprisoned, and also the date on which the nature of the evidence against Mr. Bose was submitted to him for examination or contradiction.

Answer to Mr. Lansbury's Question No. 51 dated 15th June 1927.

So far as I am aware Mr. Bose was not produced in person before the judges who examined his case, nor was the evidence against him submitted to him in detail for examination, and I regret if anything I may have said should have misled the honourable Member on these points.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 31 dated 21st November 1927.

Mr. Lansbury: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the town clerk of Calcutta, that agents provocateurs have been employed by the police for artificially creating a revolutionary movement; and whether he will cause a full inquiry to be made into these allegations.

Answer to Mr. Lansbury's Question No. 31
dated 21st November 1927.

I have not seen any statement to this effect by Mr. Bose, but the allegation is not infrequently made. My Noble Friend sees no necessity to make inquiries as to the existence of a state of affairs which could not possibly, had it existed, have escaped the knowledge of the Bengal Government and the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

Mr. Lansbury: In view of the position held by Mr. Bose, does not the Noble Lord think that so serious a statement as this made by so responsible a person should be investigated?

Earl Winterton: No, Sir. As I have said before to the hon. Gentleman, I cannot have regard to the position held by any person who has been in prison. People who have been in prison are in the habit of making all sorts of accusations. Whatever their previous position has been has no bearing on the subject.

Mr. Lansbury: Is the Noble Lord aware that this gentleman is the mayor-elect of his city, and therefore is considered a responsible person, and that the statements he makes are very categorical? Under these circumstances, ought they not to be investigated? "May I also
ask the Noble Lord since when it has been detrimental to any man's character that he should be a political offender and thrown into prison by a Government that happens to disagree with him?

Mr. Speaker: That question is very argumentative.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 10 dated 24th October, 1932.

Mr. John: To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he has any Report on the health of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose; and whether this Indian leader is receiving special medical attention in prison.

Answer to Mr. John's Question No. 10
dated 24th October, 1932.

Yes, Sir. Mr. Bose has recently been transferred to the King Edward VII sanatorium at Bhowali in the United Provinces.

I have this morning received by telegram a report from the sanatorium that the illness is considered to be mainly of a dyspeptic nature and no active lung trouble can be detected. Mr. Bose is expected to become a walking patient in a few days.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

*Question No. 7 dated 3rd April, 1933.*

**Mr. Thomas Williams:** To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he can state the reason why Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's passport forbids his entrance into the United Kingdom and Germany; whether the government of India have received any communication from the German government on the matter; and for what reasons this exclusion has been made.

*Answer to Mr. Thomas Williams' Question No. 7 dated 3rd April, 1933.*

Mr. Subhas Bose was detained as a State Prisoner in India under Regulation III of 1818 and has been permitted to come to Europe solely on grounds of health. He has been given facilities to visit such European countries as were considered necessary for the purposes of treatment and for consulting specialists, but in view of his previous activities it was decided that he could not be granted unrestricted freedom of travel. There is no question of any communication from a foreign Government.

**SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS**

**Mr. Williams:** Does the right honourable Gentleman agree that a regulation made in 1818 ought to cover this case when, as the right honourable Gentleman suggests, the visit would be one based upon Mr. Bose's desire to improve his health?

**Sir S. Hoare:** I think on the whole the Government of India have treated this man in a very fair manner. They gave him every facility for his treatment in Europe, but, in view of his past record, we cannot give him unrestricted facilities to travel wherever he wishes to go.
MR. WILLIAMS: If the right honourable Gentleman is satisfied that the only desire of Mr. Bose is to improve his health, does he not think permission might be granted for him to visit either Germany or this country?

SIR S. HOARE: No. The honourable Member will see that we have given permission for him to have treatment in those centres in Europe where he can get that treatment. As far as we know, the treatment that he requires he will get in the cities to which he is going.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 6 dated 13th November, 1933.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Smiles: To ask the Secretary of State for India, if he will represent to the government of India that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-mayor of Calcutta, should be re-arrested on his return to India on the ground of his disloyal and hostile conduct during the period of his release from detention in Bengal in order to proceed to Switzerland for medical treatment.

Answer to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Smiles'

Question No. 6 dated 13th November 1933.

Sir S. Hoare:

In releasing Mr. Bose the Government of India retained complete freedom of action in the event of his return to India.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 65 dated 7th February, 1935.

Mr. Thorp: To ask the Secretary of State for India, upon what date Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, president of the Bengal Congress, was released from detention as a dangerous political subject; whether, since his release, he has been made any and, if so, what allowance by the British Government; whether any terms were imposed to prevent his engaging in any anti-British propaganda; whether his attention has been drawn to the recent utterances in Italy of this gentleman to the effect that English merchandise should be boycotted and purchases made from other states of the world; and whether he proposes to take any steps to curtail such and similar subversive activities.

Answer to Mr. Thorp's Question No. 65
dated 7th February, 1935.

Sir S. Hoare: Mr. Bose was released on the 23rd February, 1934, in order that he might proceed to Europe for medical treatment. Except for his recent brief visit to India on the death of his father, he has been in Europe ever since. No allowances are paid to him while out of India. My attention has been drawn to certain statements made by Mr. Bose in Italy of the kind indicated in the question. I do not understand what kind of action my honourable Friend thinks it would be possible for me to take in the circumstances.
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION

Mr. Thurtle: Does the hon. Member think that any harm will come from Mr. Bose's visit to Ireland?

Major-General Sir Alfred Knox: Can the Under-Secretary say whether he obtained medical treatment in Dublin?

Mr. Butler: I am not aware of what he did in Dublin?
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Questions No. 5 dated 9th December, 1935.

MR. THURLE : To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can say why Mr. Subhas C. Bose is not permitted to pay a visit to this Country.

Answer to Mr. Thurtle’s Question No. 5 dated 9th December, 1935.

MR. BUTLER :

The honourable Member is presumably aware of Mr. Subhas Bose’s connection with the Bengal Revolutionary Movement which made it necessary to order his detention in India under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation. The sole reason for his release from this detention in February, 1933, was to enable him to visit particular countries on the Continent where specialist medical treatment could be obtained. My Noble Friend considers that his presence in this country would be undesirable, and in view of the circumstances of his release is not prepared to authorise passport facilities for a visit to this country unless it can be shown that it is essential for the medical reasons for which the passport was originally granted.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

MR. THURLE : Will the hon. Gentleman consider a revision of this ban if Mr. Bose will give an undertaking not to indulge in any political propaganda in this country?

MR. BUTLER : I am afraid I can only undertake to reconsider the matter on a medical basis.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD : Is it the fact that Mr. Sarvat Bose, the brother, who was interned in Bengal, has been set at liberty and is free to carry on his normal occupation.
Departmental notes on question No. 5 dated 9.12.35

(i) Minute prepared by Mr. Johnston on 6.12.35 for reply to Mr. Thurtle's question for 9th December 1935 offers an interesting reading:

"It will be remembered that in October Bose applied to the Consul in Vienna for a new passport. The Consul was authorised to give him one bearing the same endorsements as that then in his possession but did not follow his instruction and gave one valid for all countries in Europe. When this came to notice the consul was instructed to take any opportunity that offered to rectify his mistake but at the same time to be careful not to reveal to Bose that the passport in his possession was perfectly good for this country. The Foreign Office have been unable to obtain from the Consul information as to the exact terms of the correspondence which took place between him and Bose or as to how he may hope to correct his error. In the circumstances it seems desirable to be careful in replying to this question not to imply that Bose needs permission or an additional endorsement on his passport to enable him to come to this country ..."

(ii) Note addressed to Mr. Peel.

"I should prefer to say outright in the last sentence of the draft reply "It is considered undesirable that he should be given facilities for coming to this country." Our position as we know is weak. Bose himself has not realised this so far; but we cannot and should not try to make the issue if, as is likely, it is raised in Parliament on Monday. We are, in fact, coming to the point at which we may have to admit to the public—including

*IOR File No. L/P & J/7/795 p. 275
Bose—that we cannot stop him from coming here. I think it would be dangerous to gamble, even in a small degree, on the chance that we may not be asked what steps we have taken or can take to prevent his coming to England; and I would therefore make the draft reply scrupulously accurate, so that there should be no hedging if we should afterwards have to say that we cannot stop Bose from coming here.”

Sd./- Brown
6.12.35

(iii) Note to Mr. Morley by R. Peel on 7.12.35:

Mr. Brown's wording is of course more strictly accurate and my only objection to it is that I feel it is more likely to provoke an awkward supplementary than the original draft. Mr. Brown suggests that it is important that the draft reply should be scrupulously accurate so that there should be no appearance of hedging if we should afterwards have to say that we cannot stop Bose from coming here. That is of course true, but from the departmental point of view I would point out that the less said about our use of the passport system to control the movements of undesirable the better, for it must always be remembered that we have no Immigration Act in India and therefore are entirely dependent on control by means of the passport. We should therefore regard it as unfortunate if the admission has to be made that Bose can get here whatever we do.
2. As regards your other point, the answer is that there are a number of Indian students in this country upon whom Bose might exercise an undesirable influence and also his presence here would make it easier for him to improve contacts with the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Sd/- R. Peel
7.12.35.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 1 dated 24th February, 1936.

Sir Reginald Craddock: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, under what conditions was Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, a detenu in Bengal, permitted to leave India; and how has he been permitted to visit Ireland.

Answer to Sir Reginald Craddock's Question No. 1 dated 24th February, 1936.

Mr. Butler: As my honourable Friend will be aware, Mr. Bose was permitted to leave India in order to receive particular medical treatment. The territorial validity of his passport was framed accordingly. The question of his admission to the Irish Free State is one for the Free State authorities.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Questions No. 14 dated 23rd March, 1936.

MR. THURTLE: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he is aware that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been notified by His Majesty’s British consul at Vienna that if he returns to India he will not retain his liberty; and if this notification was on the instructions of his department.

Answer to Mr. Thurtle’s Question No. 14
dated 23rd March, 1936.

MR. BUTLER: Yes, Sir, this notification was given at my noble Friend’s request.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

MR. THURTLE: May I ask whether this Gentleman is not to be allowed to return to his native country without being arrested and, seeing that he was first arrested four years ago, do the Government intend to keep him under control indefinitely without trying him for any given offence?

MR. BUTLER: With regard to the first part of the question, I have already said that notification has been made to him that he cannot expect to remain at liberty if he returns to India. The second part of the question goes beyond the original question, and I should require notice of it.

MR. MAXTON: Will there be any limit to the continued persecution of this eminent citizen of India?

MR. BUTLER: I have already said that that is wider than the original question and had better be put on the Paper.

MISS WILKINSON: Will the hon. Gentleman tell the House what objections the Government have to Mr. Bose, and what is the charge against him? Has it yet been formulated?
Mr. Butler: I think Mr. Bose is aware of the reasons which led to his incarceration in India in the first instance. He was allowed to go away for medical reasons.

Miss Wilkinson: Is it not a fact that no charge has been preferred against him? Why do you not try him and sentence him if he has done anything?
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 5 dated 6th April, 1936.

Mr. Thurtle: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if, in view of the government's declared intention to deprive Mr. Subhas C. Bose of his liberty in the event of his return to India, he will state whether or not it is the intention of the government to formulate a definite charge against Mr. Bose and bring him to trial on this charge.

Answer to Mr. Thurtle's Question No. 5
dated 6th April, 1936.

Mr. Butler: As regards the action to be taken against Mr. Subhas Bose my Noble Friend must be guided by the views of the authorities in India. Mr. Bose was previously detained under Regulation III of 1818, a procedure which does not involve trial upon definite charges.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

Mr. Thurtle: Will the hon. Gentleman ascertain the views of the Government of India as to any future course of action against Mr. Bose?

Mr. Butler: Certainly.

Mr. Maxton: Will the hon. Gentleman not use his influence to stop the persecution of this gentleman who has a distinguished record of public work in India?

Mr. Butler: The same reasons which led to Mr. Bose's detention in 1932 still hold good, but he has been allowed to visit Europe for medical reasons.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 28 dated 21st April, 1936.

Mr. Thurtle: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can say when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was first arrested in respect of the charge for which he is at present under detention.

Question No. 29 dated 21st April, 1936.

Mr. Thurtle: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can now say whether or not the government of India intends to bring Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to trial.

Answer to Mr. Thurtle's Questions Nos. 28 and 29 dated 21st April, 1936.

Mr. Butler: Mr. Bose is detained, as he was in January 1932, under Regulation III of 1818, a procedure which, as I stated in reply to the honourable Member on the 6th April, does not involve trial on a definite charge or the formulation of such a charge.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

Mr. Butler: Mr. Bose is detained, as he was in January, 1932, under Regulation III of 1818, a procedure which, as I stated in reply to the hon. Member on 6th April, does not involve trial on a definite charge or the formulation of such a charge.

Mr. Thurtle: Is not the hon. Gentleman aware that this prolonged detention without trial is quite contrary to British standards of justice, and will he make strong representations to the Government of India to bring it to an end?

Mr. Butler: Mr. Bose's activities, connected as they are and were with the Terrorist movement, are reasons
which involve special methods such as are prescribed by this special Regulation.

Mr. Thurtle: Does not the hon. Gentleman realise that if this man has committed a crime, it should be possible to prove it; and why is action not taken to prove the crime?

Mr. Butler: The reason why this person was originally detained was referred to the scrutiny of two judges, who thoroughly investigated the case against him.

Mr. Maxton: Is Mr. Bose actually accused of terrorist activities?

Mr. Butler: Mr. Bose was associated closely with one of the main terrorist parties, and this is the reason why he was detained.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 81 dated 30th April, 1936.

Mr. Sorensen: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether intercepted letters concerning Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be published; and whether informers have been employed in order to discover evidence against him.

Answer to Mr. Sorensen's Question No. 81 dated 30th April, 1936.

Mr. Butler: Certain passages from intercepted letters were read out by the Government speakers in the debate in regard to Mr. Bose's case in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd March, the report of which I am sending to the Honourable Member. It is not proposed to publish anything further. The answer to the second part of the Question is in the negative.

SUPPLEMENTARIES

Mr. Sorensen: Would it not be better for those who are taking an interest in the future of India to be acquainted with the nature of the charge made against this particular man, and would it not be better that we should be acquainted with the actual text of the letters?

Mr. Butler: I am sending to the hon. Gentleman a copy of the report of the debate of the Legislative Assembly, which contains a great deal of material on this subject, and the same information will be placed in the Library of the House.

Mr. Sorensen: Is the hon. Gentleman aware that by some 62 votes to 59 the arrest of Mr. Bose was censured in the Assembly as recently as three weeks ago?

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 82 dated 30th April, 1936.

Mr. Sorensen: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, how many terms of imprisonment have been served by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose since 1921.

Answer to Mr. Sorensen’s Question No. 82 dated 30th April, 1936.

Mr. Butler: Mr. Bose has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment on four occasions. He has also been detained on three occasions under Regulation III of 1818.

SUPPLEMENTARIES

Mr. Sorensen: May I ask the hon. Gentleman whether he is aware that in Bengal there is considerable perturbation regarding the arrest of Mr. Bose, and that it is considered by many prominent officials in Bengal that, in view of the punishment which has been delivered and experienced by him, no further punishment is necessary?

Mr. Butler: The information of my Noble Friend is that when Mr. Bose regained his liberty he became the centre and focus of revolutionary activity.

Mr. Sorensen: May I ask precisely what is the charge against him and when the Government of India will bring him to trial?

Mr. Butler: I would ask the hon. Gentleman to read the debates of the Legislative Assembly, which will give him a great deal of information as to the reason for the detention of Mr. Bose.

Mr. Gallacher: In view of the fact that I am a centre of revolutionary activity, will the hon. Gentleman arrest me?
Departmental Note

Bose's jail history as prepared by Mr. Johnston on 29.4.36 for submission to the Secretary of State for India.
1. Arrested 10th December, 1921, and subsequently sentenced to six months simple imprisonment under section 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, (managing or assisting in the management of an unlawful association).


3. Sentenced the 23rd January, 1930, to one year's rigorous imprisonment, reduced to nine months on appeal, under section 124A, Indian Penal Code (sedition).

4. Sentenced January 1931 to seven days simple imprisonment for disobeying an Order under section 144, Code of Criminal Procedure, i.e. an Order to abstain from a certain act likely to disturb the public tranquility, etc.

5. Sentenced 27th January, 1931, to six months rigorous imprisonment under section 147, Indian Penal Code, (rioting). Released March 1931 following the Irwin-Gandhi Pact.


7. Arrested 8th April, 1936, on return to India.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 83 dated 30th April, 1936.

MR. SORENSEN: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, why Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had his passport seized at Port Said; why a policeman was detailed to mount guard over him whilst on board at that port; why the Austrian police, at the request of the British authorities, closely watched him at Badgastein; and why this personal interference was employed in this case.

Answer to Mr. Sorensen's Question No. 83 dated 30th April, 1936.

MR. BUTLER: I have no information as to the first two parts of the question, which relate to action stated to have been taken by the Egyptian authorities. With regard to the third part it was important that the British Authorities should be informed of Mr. Bose's whereabouts, but I have no reason for thinking that the measures taken were more than was necessary for the purpose or that they amounted to personal interference.

Minute prepared by Mr. Johnston on 29.4.'36:

This question is no doubt put at the instance of Krishna Menon of the India League, and is based on complaints made by Bose in letters to his friends.

As regards the first two parts of the question, the Egyptian authorities knew that Bose was on his way East in consequence of an enquiry as to whether he had passed through by air. Such action as they took was entirely on their own initiative.

The third part is more awkward. The Consul at Vienna had a long standing arrangement with the Austrian Police, that they should keep him informed of Bose's movements. When he was instructed to warn Bose he very probably asked the Police, if they could
supply the name of the sanatorium in Badgastein at which Bose was staying, and almost certainly asked them to let him know if Bose left and for what destination. It is very unlikely that the Consul went further than this; and the Foreign Office to whom I have spoken are quite agreeable to a stout denial being given to the suggestion of a request that Bose should be closely watched. It would, however, perhaps be undesirable to go as far as that.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 95 dated 28th May, 1936

Mr. Grenfell: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether Subhas Bose has yet been released from detention; and whether it has been decided whether full personal freedom is to be restored to him.

Answer to Mr. Grenfell's Question No. 95 dated 28th May, 1936.

Mr. Butler: I understand that Mr. Bose has been released from jail custody and has been placed under restraint in his brother's house at Kurseong.
HOUSE OF LORDS

1st December 1936.

Mr. Subhas Bose

The Earl of Kinnoull rose to ask His Majesty's Government how long it is intended to keep Mr. Subhas Bose under house detention without trial, and whether he will be allowed to take part in the forthcoming Elections; and to move for Papers. The noble Earl said: My Lords, at this late hour it is useless to try and deal with this Question at any length, but I feel I owe it to your Lordships and to the noble Marquess who will reply for the Government that at least I should say who this Gentleman is and give a very brief summary of his history as it affects my Question. First of all Mr. Subhas Bose is President of the Bengal Congress. He is also a member of the Working Committee of the All India Congress. He has also been Mayor of Calcutta. His history as it affects my Question is as follows: In 1924 he was first arrested. He was then chief executive officer of the Calcutta Corporation. He was interned either in prison or in house detention until 1927. He was again arrested in 1930, at a time when he was Mayor of Calcutta. He was released in the same year when Gandhi came over to England. In 1932 he was again arrested, but later in the year, owing to ill-health, he was allowed to visit Europe. What is a rather curious thing is that, although he is a British subject bearing a British passport, he was not allowed to visit this country. He was allowed to visit Europe, and he went to Austria to undergo treatment for his illness. In 1934 he went back to India in order to see his father who was dying. He was then interned for three months, and afterwards allowed to leave again for Europe. He returned to India in April of the present year, when he was put in prison, and since then he has been in house detention in his brother's house near Darjeeling.
It may be necessary—I do not say it is—from the Governmental point of view that in times of crisis certain political figures should be held in detention without charge and without being brought to trial. But there cannot always be a state of crisis. I maintain that this gentleman has been in prison continually, except when he came to Europe, since 1932. I picked up a cutting the other day from an Indian newspaper which quoted some questions which had been asked in the Bengal Legislative Council. The first question asked for the number of detenus at present in gaols or detention camps. I will not bother your Lordships by going through the whole five questions, but the fourth question was as to state that number of detenus who committed suicide during the last two years. The answer given was five. Incidentally, there were 2,000 detenus altogether. When I read such items they suggest the concentration camps of Germany. This habit of keeping political enemies in detention camps smells very much of Fascism and savours very strongly of the Nazi concentration camps.

I want to ask the Government whether they are going to keep Mr. Bose in prison for ever without trial. He is the leader of what I understand to be the most powerful Party in Bengal, and it may be that after the Election, after the change-over on April 1 next, the Congress Party may desire to take office. Is he going to be released to take part in the Elections? I would ask His Majesty's Government one final question, and it is whether they have any further report as to the state of this gentleman's health. I beg to move for Papers.

The Secretary of State for India (The Marquess of Zetland): My Lords, I do not for a moment complain of the observations which the noble Earl has made with regard to the detention of Mr. Subhas Bose, for indeed there is nothing more distasteful to any administrator than to have to resort to measures of this kind. Nevertheless I am satisfied, from bitter personal experience, that in the circumstances in India it is unavoidable. I should like to disabuse your Lordships' minds
of any idea that the greatest care is not taken in exami-
ning the evidence against persons like Mr. Bose before
these powers of detention are used against them.

By way of illustration of the extra-ordinary care which
is taken, I would like to give the noble Earl an example
that came within my own experience. I was in Bengal
at a time of great unrest when the terrorist movement
was a very serious menace, and it became necessary to
intern a considerable number of persons. I examined
personally the evidence against a large number of them,
and the evidence seemed to me to prove conclusively
their guilt. Nevertheless, partly to satisfy myself and
partly to satisfy public opinion, I invited two learned
Judges of different High Courts in India, one of them
an Englishman and one of them an Indian—Mr. Justice
Beechcroft and Mr. Justice Chandravarka—to examine
the dossiers of all those persons against whom we had
proceeded and to give them an opportunity of defend-
ing themselves. They did so, and the conclusion to
which they came was that out of 806 cases—the number
of men against whom we had to proceed—in six only was
there any doubt at all in their minds as to the guilt of
the persons proceeded against. If I may say so that
seemed to me to be a very remarkable result. In six
cases only out of 806 was there any doubt in the minds
of those two learned Judges as to the justification which
the Government had had in proceeding against them.
That is by the way.

I now come to the case of Mr. Subhas Bose himself,
and Mr. Subhas Bose's career has not been quite accur-
ately given by the noble Lord who asked this Question.
Unhappily, Mr. Bose, a man of great ability, a man
possibly of genius, is a man who, whether by his own
fault or by misfortune, has directed almost all his ability
to destructive rather than constructive purposes. As a
young man he became a member of the Indian Civil Ser-
vice, but while a probationer in that Service he came to
the conclusion that he could not serve what he described
as two masters—namely, the Government of the country
and the public of the country, and he therefore resigned. He came out to Bengal, and in the year 1921-22, when His Majesty, then His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was visiting India, Mr. Bose took a very prominent part in organising what were illegal volunteer corps which were intended to deprive the police of their proper functions and take over their functions from them on behalf of the Indian National Congress. As your Lordships are aware, even in this country we are having trouble, to a great extent at any rate, with subversive movements, and it has quite recently been considered desirable to introduce legislation to deal with the wearing of unlicensed uniforms, the organisation of processions and so on. In India we had those powers, and it became necessary for me to proceed against Mr. Bose under the Act which conferred those powers upon the Executive.

Mr. Bose was convicted in the Courts. It was not a case of interning him without trial; he was convicted and served his sentence. At this late hour I will not venture to trouble your Lordships with a full history of Mr. Bose's subsequent activities. They have, unhappily, been of a subversive nature, and on various occasions he has been restrained either as a result of sentences in the Courts or, on occasions, as the noble Lord pointed out, under the special powers conferred upon the Executive for dealing with persons engaged in activities of that sort. Let me come down to the present year. It is quite true, as the noble Lord said, that Mr. Subhas Bose was permitted to come to Europe for treatment, and he spent a considerable time, I think, in Vienna. Unhappily, it came to the notice of the Government that while he was in Vienna he was still carrying on his subversive activities. He was warned, therefore, that if he returned to India he could not be permitted to retain his liberty. He ignored that warning and returned to India this spring and was arrested on his arrival. After a short period of arrest he was permitted to take up his abode with his brother in his brother's house at Kurseong, not far from Darjeeling. There he is living with certain restraints
imposed upon his liberty. One of those restraints is that he shall not take part so long as he is under restraint in any form of political activity.

The noble Lord asked me two questions. He asked, first: How long do the Government propose to keep Mr. Bose under this modified form of restraint? And secondly: Will he be allowed to take part in the forthcoming Elections? In view of what I have said with regard to Mr. Bose, I think your Lordships will hardly be surprised if I say that it is not at this moment possible to say precisely how long it will be considered necessary to impose these restraints upon Mr. Bose's liberty, and in view of the conditions under which he is at present living in his brother's house it will not be possible for him to take an active part in the forthcoming Elections. I presume that what would be possible for him would be to do, as indeed his brother did at the time of the last Elections to the Legislative Assembly in India. At that time Mr. Bose's brother, named Mr. Sarat Bose, was, unhappily, also under restraint if not actually in prison—I do not remember now which—but he did stand for election as an absentee candidate and he was elected. He was not, of course, permitted to take his seat while the orders of restraint were in operation against him, but those orders have recently been cancelled, and it would, therefore, be possible I presume for Mr. Subhas Bose to follow his brother's example. I am afraid this reply will not be wholly satisfactory to the noble Earl who asked these questions, but if time had permitted, which really at this late hour it does not, I should have been prepared from my own personal knowledge to have given the noble Lord very good reason why Mr. Subhas Bose should not at the present time be allowed his complete liberty.

The Earl of Kinnoull: My Lords, in thanking the noble Marquess for his reply I should like to say how very much I appreciate at any rate his perfect frankness in saying that Mr. Subhas Bose will not be allowed to take part at the next Elections except in so far as he may
do so as an absentee candidate. The noble Lord's reply has not, however, relieved my mind of the charges of Fascism or Neo-Fascism that I made. I myself would very much like to see in India no one arrested and kept in prison without being brought to trial, but I understand, the noble Marquess's point of view and I thank him for his frank reply. I beg leave to withdraw the Motion.

Motion for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 6 dated 8th February, 1937.

MR. JAGGER: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Subhas Bose is running a temperature and has recently lost 20 lbs. in weight; and whether, in view of the reported seriousness of Mr. Bose's condition and public anxiety in India in this matter, he will give instruction that Mr. Bose be set at liberty and allowed the opportunity for proper medical attention either in India or abroad.

Answer to Mr. Jagger's Question No. 6
dated 8th February, 1937.

MR. BUTLER: In view of his state of health Mr. Bose was transferred in December from Kurseong to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, in order that he might receive medical treatment, and I am confident that he has every facility there for obtaining proper attention.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Question No. 5 dated 22nd November, 1937.

Mr. Thurtle: To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can give an assurance that the Government of India will place no obstacle in the way of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose visiting this Country on his forthcoming visit to Europe.

Answer to Mr. Thurtle’s Question No. 5
dated 22nd November, 1937.

Lord Stanley: I understand that Mr. Bose has already left India and I am not aware that the Government of India have raised any difficulties about his coming to this country.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION

Mr. Thurtle: Is the hon. Gentleman aware that difficulties were raised by the Government of this country to his visiting this country when he was last in Europe, and will he give assurances that no such difficulties will be raised on this occasion?

Lord Stanley: It will be better to meet those difficulties if and when they arise.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Answered on 27th November, 1941.

Question No. 42.

For 3rd Sitting Day after 23rd November, 1941.

Major-General Sir Alfred Knox: To ask the Secretary of State for India, if he has any information of the present whereabouts of Subhas Chandra Bose, late leader of the Congress Party.

Answer to Major-General Sir Alfred Knox's

Question No. 42.

Mr. Amery: According to a recent statement by the Government of India, leaflets have made their appearance in India which leave no doubt that Subhas Bose has gone over to the enemy. It is reported that he is either in Rome or Berlin, but I have no definite information.

Sir A. Knox: Is it true that Mr. Bose is ex-President of the Congress Party of India?

Mr. Amery: I do not think it would be fair to saddle Congress as a whole with the responsibility. I am not sure whether he was or not.

Sir A. Knox: Was he not President of Congress?

Mr. Amery: I am not sure that he was ever actually nominated.

Mr. Sorensen: Is it not a fact that Mr. Bose was forcibly expelled from Congress by his colleagues?

Mr. McKinlay: Is he a Socialist?

Mr. Maxton: Is not the information upon which the Secretary of State relies that he is in Berlin or Italy just a little bit vague?

There is some distance between the two; is it that he just does not know?

Mr. Mander: Is not the Mufti there with him too?