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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 3347 and 3348

27 Jan 1948

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavits of Nakahara, Jiro and Sakai, Susumu

Date: January 1948 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

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SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Sworn affidavit

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SHIMADA, Shigetaro; ARIIZUMI, Tatsunosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Atrocities; Submarine Warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 3347 - Sworn statement of Nakahara, Jiro in the matter of operations of the I.J.N. Submarine I-8 in the Indian Ocean in 1944, particularly in the sinking of the SS Tjisalak on 26 March 1944, and the SS Jean Nicolet on 2 July 1944, while Admiral SHIMADA, Shigetaro was Chief of Naval General Staff and Navy Minister.

Doc. No. 3348 - Affidavit of Sakai, Susumu in the matter of operations of the Japanese Eighth Submarine Squadron, including Japanese submarine I-8, in the Indian Ocean in 1943-4, particularly from February to July 1944 while Admiral Shigetaro SHIMADA was Chief of Naval General Staff and Navy Minister.

Analyst: JAMES HOYT

Doc. Nos. 3347 and 3348

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Legal Section
 and
 International Prosecution Section.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST.

In the matter of operations of the)
 I. J. N. Submarine I-8 in the In-)
 dian Ocean in 1944, particularly)
 in sinking the SS TJISALAK on 26)
 March 1944, and the SS JEAN NICO-)
 LET on 2 July 1944, while Admiral)
 Shigetara SHIMADA was Chief of)
 Naval General Staff and Navy Min-)
 ister.)

Affidavit of NAKAHARA,
 Jiro former civilian
 radio monitor employed
 by Naval General Staff.

I, Jiro NAKAHARA, being duly sworn upon oath, make the following statement:

1. My name is Jiro NAKAHARA. I was born in the Territory of Hawaii, of Japanese parents, in 1920. I came to Japan in 1938. My registered domicile is Yamaguchi Ken, Oshima Gun, Shiroki-Mura, Tononyu.
2. The Japanese Naval General Staff in November 1942 called me in to work as a civilian radio monitor at the Japanese Naval Foreign Broadcast listening post. In February 1943, I was ordered to go to Truk Atolls. I returned to Japan in October 1943, and worked on the listening post in the Naval Headquarters at Tokyo until February 1944. In that month Commander ARIIZUMI of the Japanese Submarine I-8 went to the Navy Ministry in Tokyo and asked for a civilian radio monitor for the I-8, and I was assigned to that duty on written order sealed by the Vice-Chief, Naval General Staff.
3. I boarded the I-8 at Kure and we left Japan in February 1944, and headed for Penang. We stayed in Penang for a week and then went into the Indian Ocean on a patrol south of Ceylon, which lasted from March until May 1944.
4. In March 1944, the I-8 sank a Dutch ship named TJISALAK. About a half hour after the torpedos hit the ship, the submarine surfaced. Commander ARIIZUMI ordered me to come to the conning tower and to call by megaphone to the lifeboats to come to the submarine. I was told to tell the people in the lifeboats to board the submarine one by one, to go to the foredeck and sit down there, and that they would be shot if they looked back. As they boarded the submarine they were stripped of life belts, watches and all other possessions except their clothes. There were about 100 persons consisting of passengers and crew.
5. The Captain of the ship, the radio man, the engineer officer, about four other men, and a woman passenger were taken below in the submarine.

6. As the prisoners boarded the submarine, their hands were tied behind their backs. After most of the prisoners had been seated on the deck forward, four members of the submarine crew went up and brought the prisoners back, one by one, and they were killed. As soon as I heard what was going on, I went below to the officers' messroom. I was called up again by the Senior Officer to tell them again that they would be shot if they looked back. I did not actually witness the killings, but according to the members of the crew, the survivors of the torpedoed ship were clubbed, slashed with swords and shot to death. This continued for about one hour. The Senior Officer, Lieutenant HONDA, told me to stay on the foredeck and kept telling me to tell the prisoners to face toward the front, otherwise they would be shot if they looked back.

7. I had returned to the officers' messroom when the submarine submerged. Commander ARIIZUMI ordered me to act as interpreter in questioning the prisoners who had been taken below. The interrogations were held in the officers' messroom. He first questioned the woman. She was then taken to the forward crews' quarters. About an hour later I went to that room. I asked the woman if there was anything that she wanted. The only thing she said was that she wanted a cup of water, so I brought it to her. She told me that she was in Japan for some time before the war started, that she was an American Red Cross worker, and that she was on her way to Bombay, I think. While I was talking to her the Senior Officer and four sailors came in. They had two rifles. The Senior Officer said to me in Japanese that she would have to be shot. I did not tell her but I think she knew what was going to happen. It was then night time. The sailors took the prisoners up on deck one by one and shot them; at least I think so, because some of the crew afterwards told me that they were shot. Just before she was taken, I couldn't look her in the face. She told me that she knew what was going to happen. The Senior Officer told me to ask her if she wanted to be blindfolded and her hands tied. She said she didn't and he said that was okay. Just before she left she said, "Sayonara," the "Sayonara" was addressed to all of the crew. I do not remember whether they completed the interrogations of the men prisoners before the woman was executed or not.

8. The Master of the Dutch Ship had been brought below with his hands tied behind his back. He told me to tell Commander ARIIZUMI that it was contrary to International Law to have his hands tied. When I interpreted that statement to ARIIZUMI, he said "Bakayaro (fool), this is war." The Master of the TJISALAK also asked ARIIZUMI to be kind and lenient with the crew of the Master's ship. After they finished interrogating him, I think they took him to the forward crews' quarters. I saw him there at the time I was talking to the Red Cross worker.

9. When ARIIZUMI finished interrogating the Master of the Dutch ship, the radio officer of that ship was interrogated by the Communications Officer of the submarine, and I acted as interpreter. Then an Engineering Officer was interrogated by the First Officer of the submarine. I never saw any of the prisoners after I left the forward crews quarters.

10. I heard Commander ARIIZUMI telling Lieut. HONDA and the medical officer and one other officer in the officers' mess of the I-8 on the day after the sinking of the TJISALAK that the Naval General Staff had ordered that all survivors of the sunken ships were to be killed. I think HONDA passed this order to the crew. All of us obeyed orders from ARIIZUMI because we knew he was ruthless. His nickname among the crew was GYANGU, meaning gangster.

11. Commander ARIIZUMI had told me during the interrogation of the Master of the ship that the Japanese Naval Headquarters had issued an order that everyone on board enemy vessels was to be slain. He also told us not to tell anybody about the slaying of the prisoners.

12. As soon as the first patrol was finished we came back to the base at Penang. When we got back I told Commander ARIIZUMI that I couldn't go on another trip because I was suffering from spinal sclerosis, and I am supposed to wear a cast. He told me if I didn't go I would be court-martialed. I knew I could not be court-martialed because I was a civilian.

13. We left Penang on the second patrol after spending about three weeks there making repairs. This second patrol continued from early June until early August 1944. This patrol was in the same area as the first. In July the I-8 sank the SS NICOLET. In this second sinking it was exactly the same story as in the sinking of the TJISALAK three months' earlier. As soon as the submarine fired the torpedoes, it surfaced. Upon orders of Commander ARIIZUMI, I called through the megaphone for the survivors to come aboard the submarine. Again survivors were stripped of all their belongings except their clothing, were bound, and sent forward under guard to sit down on the foredeck. There were about 80 survivors who came aboard the submarine. After the Master of the NICOLET and other prisoners had been taken below, the rest of the survivors, according to what I heard from the crew, were brought back one by one and killed by shooting, bayonetting, clubbing or by slashing with swords.

14. The Master of the NICOLET, the radio man, an engineer, a State Department man and maybe some others who had been taken below, were interrogated. The Master of the NICOLET was questioned by Commander ARIIZUMI, the radio man by the Communications Officer, and the engineer by the engineer of the submarine. They were the same people who did the questioning

on the first patrol. Again I was the interpreter. I heard that all the prisoners were executed aboard the submarine, except the Master and the State Department man, and the only prisoner whom I later saw leaving the submarine was the State Department man. The State Department man was thin and had a beard. He asked me for a razor but the Captain told me I could not give him one, and I told a Petty Officer, who, I think, gave him a razor. I told the State Department man that he would get along better if he would cooperate more with the Japanese personnel. He thanked me. This was while we were anchored at Penang but I had not gotten off the ship. I remember we brought him back to Japan in the I-8. I later saw him at Yokosuka.

15. I did not see any of the executions but I was told by other members of the submarine crew that some of the prisoners that were taken below were beheaded and that Commander ARIIZUMI did some of the beheading personally. I saw the Engine Room Divisional Officer wiping blood off of his sword after some of the executions and wash his hands in disinfecting water.

16. Since I was a civilian on the ship and also because I was a Nisei, I was not trusted by many members of the I-8 crew and they did not tell me everything that happened.

17. I returned to Japan on the I-8 in September 1944 and resumed my work as a civilian radio monitor at the Naval General Staff, where I worked until August 1945. Soon after I reported back at Naval General Staff I was told by the Chief of the Third Section not to relate my experience overseas. I heard later that Captain ARIIZUMI killed himself at the end of August 1945. I have read in ARIIZUMI's official naval personal service record that he was promoted to Captain in October 1944.

18. I have never been questioned at the Naval General Staff, or elsewhere by Japanese Naval or Foreign Office personnel in regard to the events which I have described in this statement. I never heard that any of the members of the I-8 crew were questioned in regard to these events by Japanese Naval or Foreign Office personnel. I was first interrogated in regard to these events by Lt. W. Salter, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, of the Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on 13 June 1947, and then at later dates by Mr. Thomas C. Fisher of the Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

(s) Jiro Nakahara.

Tokyo, Japan.

I, Jiro NAKAHARA, being duly sworn on oath, state that the foregoing statement has been read by me, and that this statement, consisting of four pages is true and correct to

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the best of my knowledge and belief.

Jiro Nakahara.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January
1948.

W. Salter
Lieut. RNVR

印度洋ニ出テ「セイロン」島以南ノ哨戒ニ當リマシタカコシハ

一九四四年ノ三月ヨリ五月マテ續クイタノデアリマス。

4. 一九四四年三月イノ8号ハ「レサス」トイフ和蘭船ヲ撃テ沈

シマシタ。魚雷カ船ニ命中シテヨリ約三十分ノ後潜水艦ニ水

面ニ出マシタ。有泉艦長ハ私ニ司令塔ニ出テ来テメカス。

テ救命艇ニ向ッテ潜水艦ニ来ル様呼ビカケヨト命ジクノデア

リス。私ハ命令ニ依リ救命艇ニ居ル人々ニ向ッテ一人ツツ潜水艦

ニ来リ移リ前甲板ニ集ッテ坐ルヨウ。又若シ後ヲ振返ルト

射殺サレルヨウ告ゲタノデアリマス。彼等ガ潜水艦ニ乗移ルヤ

彼等ノ救命帶時計其他衣服以外ノ持物ハ凡テ剥ギ取

ラシタノデアリマス。彼等ハ約百名デアリ。乗客ト船員アリ

マシタ。

5. ソノ船ノ船長無線電信技師。機関柙士官也ニ約四人ノ

男子ト一人ノ婦人ガ潜水艦ノ内部ニ連行サレマシタ。

6. 捕虜達ハ潜水艦ニ乗移ルヤ後午ニ縛ラレマシタ。殆ド全

部ノ捕虜達ガ前甲板ニ坐ラセラレタ後四人ノ潜水艦乗組

員ガヤテ末テ一人ツツ捕虜ヲ後甲板ニ連シテ行キ。彼等ヲ殺

シタノデアリマス。私ハコノ事態ヲ聞クヤ否ヤ士官食堂ニ降リテ

行キマシタ。私ハ先任將校ノ命ニヨリテ再ビ上ニ登リ彼等ニ

向ッテ若シ後ヲ振り向ケバ射殺サレルト告ゲタノデアリマス。

私ハ殺ス所ヲ目撃シシタ譯テハアリマセンガ乗組兵員ノ誰ニ

依ルト奥雷ヲ撃テ沈サレタ船ノ生存者ハ棍棒ニテ打タレ刀

ニテ斬ラレ射殺サレタノデアリマス。コレハ約一時間續キ

マシタ。先任將校ノ本田大尉ハ私ニ前甲板ニ留マル様

命且ツ捕虜ニ前面ヲ向イテルヤウ若シ後ヲ振向ケハ
 射殺サレルト告ゲヨト私ニ命ジ續ケタリデアリマス。
 7. 潜水艦が潜水シタ時ハ私ハ士官食堂ニ歸ツテオリマシタ
 有泉艦長ハ私ニ命ジテ下ニ連行サレタ捕虜達ノ訊問
 ニ際シテ通訳ヲサセタノデアリマス。訊問ハ士官食堂ヲ行ハ
 シマシタ。彼ハ先ヅ婦人ヲ訊問シマシタ。彼女ハソレカラ前方
 兵員室ニ連行サレマシタ。一時間後私ハ其ノ部屋ニ行キ
 マシタ。私ハ婦人ニ何ヲ欲シイモノハナイカト尋ネルトタゞ水が
 一杯欲シイト云フノデアリマシタ。持ツテ行ッテヤリマシタ。彼
 女ハ私ニ向ツテ戦争ノ始マル前暫ク日本ニ居タ事カアリ米
 國赤十字社ノ勤務者デアリ。「ボンベイ」ニ行ク途中デアツ
 タノダト私ニ語ツタト思ヒマス。私が彼女ト話シテキル際先任
 將校ト四人ノ水兵が這入ツテ来マシタ。彼等ハ二挺ノ銃ヲ
 持ツテオリマシタ。先任將校ハ日本語ヲ私ニ彼女ハ射殺
 サシネバナラヌト申しマシタ。私ハ之ヲ彼女ニ話シマセンデシタが如何
 起。ロウトレテルカハ彼女ニハ解ツタト思ヒマス。水兵達ハ捕虜カ
 連ヲ一人ノ甲板ニ連レテ行キ射殺シマシタ。後ニナツテ或ル
 乗組兵員が彼等ハ射殺サレタノダト私ニ話シタノデアリマシタ。私ハ少ク
 トモソウ考ヘルノデアリマス。彼女が今ヤ連レテ行カレントスル際
 私ハ彼女ヲ正面ニ見ル事ハ出来マセンデシタ。彼女ハ何か起
 ルカ解ツテ居ルト私ニ語りマシタ。先任將校ハ私ニ命ジテ彼
 女が目隠シヤ後手ニ縛ラレル事ヲ望ニテ居ルカドウカ尋ネサシ
 マシタ。彼女ハ「イエトイ」彼ハ「ヨロシイ」トイッテデアリマス。彼女ハ
 去ル前ニ「サヨナラ」ト申しマシタが「サヨナラ」ハ乗組員全部ニ対シ

ア云々トデス。ソノ婦人が処刑サレル前ニ男子ノ捕虜ニ連
 訊問ガ完了シタカドウカハ記憶ガアリセン。

8. 和蘭船ノ船長ハ後手ニ縛リ上テラレテ艦内ニ連シ下サレマ
 シタ。彼ハ私ニ彼ノ手ヲ縛ルノハ國際法違反デアルト云フコト
 ヲ有泉中佐ニ話スヤウニ申シマシタ。私ガソノ旨ヲ有泉ニ
 通譯シタ所。彼ハ「馬鹿野郎。コレハ戦争ダ」ト云ヒマシタ。

此ラサツク號ノ船長モ亦有泉ニソノ船長配下ノ船員ニ親
 切デア寛仁デアツテモラヒタイト願ヒマシタ。彼等ハ彼ノ訊問ヲ終
 ヘタ後、彼ヲ艦ノ前部兵員室ニ連シテ行ツタト私思ヒス。赤十字
 勤務者ト私ガ話シテタ時、私ハソコデ彼ヲ見マシタ。

9. 有泉カ和蘭船ノ船長ノ訊問ヲ終ヘタ時、ソノ船ノ無電係士
 官ハ潜水艦ノ通信將校ニヨリ訊問ヲ受ケ、私ガソノ通譯ヲ
 致シマシタ。ソレカラ機関科士官ガ潜水艦ノ上級將校ニヨリ訊
 問ヲ受ケマシタ。私ハ艦ノ前部兵員室ヲ去ツテカラ後ハ捕
 虜ハ一人モ見セデシタ。

10. 此ラサツク號ノ沈没シタ翌日潜水艦イノ8号ノ士官食堂
 デ海軍軍令部ガ沈没船ノ生存者ハ全部殺害セヨト命令シタ
 旨有泉中佐カ本田大尉、軍医官及ビモ一人ノ士官ニ話シテ
 ルヲ私ハ聞キマシタ。本田ガコノ命令ヲ兵員達ニ傳ヘタノガ
 ト私ハ思ヒマス。有泉ノ殘忍ナコトヲ知ツテサマシクノデ、私
 達ハ皆ソノ命令ニ從ヒマシタ。彼ノ乗組員ノ間ニ於ケル縛
 名ハ「悪漢」デシタ。

ハコ船の船長ノ訊問中、有泉中佐ハ私ニ「日本ノ海軍
 本部ハ敵船上ノ者ハ凡テ殺害セヨト」命令ヲ出シテ、
 ト語リマシタ。彼ハ又私達ニ「捕虜ヲ殺害シテ、
 ニモ云フテハナラナイト」告ゲマシタ。
 12. 第一回ノ哨戒カ終ルヤ否ヤ私達ハベナンノ基地ニ歸
 リマシタ。歸リマシタ時、私ハ有泉中佐ニ私ハ背椎硬化
 症ヲ病ニテ居リ、背當ヲ着用シテ、イルト思ハレテ居ラカ
 モ一度哨戒ハ行カレナイト云ヒマシタ。若シ私カ行カ
 ナラ、私ハ軍法会議ニ附セラレルト彼ハ私ニ云ヒマシタ。
 私ハ民間人カカラ軍法会議ニ附セラレナイト云フコトヲ
 私ハ知ラズキマシタ。
 13. 艦ノ修理ニ約三週間ヲ過シテカラ、私ハオ二回目ノ哨
 戒ノタメ、ベナンヲ立ケマシタ。コノオ二回目ノ哨戒ハ
 年ノ六月ノ初旬カラ八月ノ初旬マデ、続キマシタ。コノ哨戒ハ
 本一回目ト同一海域テ行ハレマシタ。七月中、潜水艦イ
 ヲ辨ハ汽船ニコレット 辨ヲ沈タマシタ。コノオ二回目ノ
 沈ニオ一テモ、状況ハ三月以前、シサラフク 辨ノ壘、
 合シ、金ク同一デシタ。潜水艦ハ、臭雷ヲ發射スルヤ否ヤ、
 水ニ浮ビ揚リマシタ。有泉中佐ノ命令ヲ、私ハ「ガ
 ン」生存者ニ潜水艦ニ「来ルヤウ」呼ビカケマシタ。又モ生存
 者ハ衣類ノ外ハ、凡テノ所有物ヲ、剝ギ取ラレ、縛ハラレ
 シレテ、前甲板ニ座ルヤウニ、番兵ヲ付ケテ、前オニ連レテ
 行キマシタ。潜水艦上ニ「来」生存者ハ約八十名デシタ。
 ニコレット 辨ノ船長及ビ他ノ捕虜達ガ艦内ニ連レテ

行カレマシテクラ、乗込員カラ私カ聞キマシタ所デハ、生存者ノ
 残り者一人ツ、連レ尻サテ、銃ヲ盡ツテ、銃劔ヲ刺
 スヤラ、棍棒ヲ打ツマラ或ハ日本カ、斬ツテ、殺害サシ
 レリ。

但、ニコレットノ船長、無電係、機関士、國務省、役人及ヒ
 多分下ニ連行サレテ、他、数カノ者達ガ訊問ヲ受ケ
 マシタ。ニコレットノ船長ハ有象中座ニ訊問サレ、無電係
 ハ通信將校カラ、又機関士ハ潜水艦ノ機関料將校
 カラ夫々訊問サレシタ。彼等ハ最初ノ哨戒ノ時ニ訊
 問ヲシタト同ジ人々デアリマシタ。又モ私が通訳ヲ致シ
 マシタ、船長ト國務省ノ役人トヲ除イテ、仔虜ノ全部ハ
 潜水艦エテ処刑サレタサウス。ソレテ潜水艦ヲ去ツテ行クノ
 後デ私が見テ、仔虜ハ國務省ノ役人ダケデアリマシタ。
 予國務省ノ役人ハ、親マシテ、頭髪ヲ生マシテ、イシタ。
 彼ハ私ニ刺カ、ヲ貸シテ、フレト頼ミマシタガ、艦長ガ貸シ
 テハナラヌト云フテ、私ハ下キ官ニ話シ、ソノ男ハ彼ニ刺カ、與
 ヘタト思ヒマス。私ハ國務省ノ役人ニ、若シ彼ガモット日本人ト
 調子ヲ合セルナラ、彼ハモット具合ヨク行クガラウト話シマシタ。
 彼ハ私ニ感謝致シマシタ。コレハ我々がベヤン碇泊中ノ事
 デシタガ、私ハ下艦シテ居テ、誤デアリマセウ。私ハ艦カ我々が
 イノハ号デ、彼ヲ日本ニ連シテ来クト記憶シテ居リマス。後デ
 私ハ彼ヲ横濱賀テ見受ケマシタ。

15 私ハ処刑ヲ目撃シタコトハアリマシガ潜水艦、他、乗組員
連カラ下ヘ運レテ行カセタ俘虜、或者、連ハ斬首アレ有泉
中佐自ラソノ中、或ル斬首ヲ行ツタトイフ事ヲ聞キマシタ。
私ハ機関室分隊士官カ処刑、後自今、劔ノ血ヲ拭ヒ
消毒水デ手ヲ洗ツテイルヲ見マシタ。

16 私ハ艦中デノ民間人デアリ、又ニセデアツタ爲イ、八号ノ乗
組員、多ク、人連カラ信用サレマシテシタ。又彼等ハ起ツタ事
ノ凡テヲ私ニ話シテクレマシマシタ。

17 一九四四年九月、私ハイノ八号デ日本ニ歸リ海軍軍令部デ
民間人ラジオモニタートシテ再ビ私ノ仕事ヲ始メ、ソコデ一九
四五年八月迄働キマシタ。私ガ海軍軍令部ニ復命シテ同
モナリ、第三部長カラ海外ニ於ケル私ノ経験ヲ語ルテ
ト云レマシタ。私ハ後デ有泉艦長ガ一九四五年八月ノ末自
殺シタト聞キマシタ。私ハ有泉ノ海軍服役履歴書デ
彼ガ一九四四年十月ニ大佐ニ進級シタ事ヲ讀ミマシタ。

18 口供書ニ於テ私ガ述べタ事件ニ関シテハ、私ハ海軍軍
令部、或ハ他ノ如何ナル所ニ於テモ日本ノ海軍マ外務省
ノ人カラ訊問ヲ受ケタ事ハアリマシ。又此等ノ事件ニ関シテハ
イノ八号ノ乗組員中、誰カ日本ノ海軍マ外務省ノ人カラ訊
問ヲ受ケタトエフコトヲ聞イタ事ハアリマシ。此等ノ事件ニ関シ
テ私ハ一九四五年六月十三日ニ連合國最高司令官總司
令部法務部ノ英國海軍義勇隊 W. ソルター大尉
ニ始メ訊問ヲ受ケ、更ニ後日連合國最高司令官
總司令部法務部ノトマス・C. ライツァー氏ニ訊問ヲ受

J. P. S. Lib. No. 3347

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テマシタ。

中原次郎

日本東京

私中原次郎ハ正式ニ宣誓シテ前述べ陳述ハ私ガ之ヲ
閱讀シテト及ビ四頁カラテルヲ陳述ハ私ノ最善ノ知識
信念ニ照シテ眞実且正確ナル事ヲ申上ゲマス。

中原次郎

一九四〇年一月六日本官ノ面前ニテ署名サレ宣誓サル。

W. ソルター

英國海軍義勇隊大尉