

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: SHIOTA, Hiroshige

I, SHIOTA, Hiroshige, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, in accordance with the customs and practices of my country, depose and state as follows:

I was born 14th October 1873 in Kyoto Prefecture, and was graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo Imperial University, in 1899, majoring in surgery. In 1911 I received my M.D. degree and was then appointed professor of the Tokyo Imperial University in charge of surgical medicine. I became professor emeritus in 1937. After the surrender of Japan, I was appointed as the Chief of the Medical Bureau of the Welfare Ministry for a short time and was given the rank of Shin-nin. During that time I became a member of the House of Peers representing the society of scholars. At present I am an advisor to the Welfare Ministry. In

Def. Doc. # 2557

addition, I hold different official position in the Academic Societies of Surgery, both domestic and foreign. Since 1928 I have been the President of the Nippon Medical College.

When assassins made a successful attack on Prime Minister Hamaguchi in November, 1930, I was the chief attending physician and likewise I was the chief attending physician when Lord Chamberlain Suzuki, Kantaro, was made the target of unsuccessful assassin's attack in February, 1936. He is the same Suzuki who was Premier at the time of Japan's surrender. Again when the Minister of State Hiranuma, Kiichiro, was the target of an assassin's attack on the 14th of August, 1941, at his residence in Nishiokubo Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, I was the chief attending surgeon. The attack was made with a pistol.

My charts which I kept in the Hiranuma case, were left at his residence in his care but they were all burned when his house was attacked and destroyed in the early morning of the 15th of August, 1945. Consequently I am giving the following medical data from my memory of the case.

Shortly after 8:00 a.m., on the 14th of August, 1941, I had a telephone call from Dr. Fujiaki, Kenzo, a physician friend of mine. He told me that the Minister of State Hiranuma had just been assaulted by an assassin and had received serious pistol wounds in his neck and other places

Def. Doc. # 2557

and his condition was critical. He was deeply concerned and stated that my assistance was needed immediately. I rushed to the place of attempted assassination at once and I found that the place of the assault had been untouched by the authorities and that the Minister of State had not been removed. He was lying there covered with blood which had already begun to congeal on his body. My examination revealed that he was conscious but that he was in a critical condition, his complexion was deathly pale and it was evident that he was suffering extreme pain. I immediately gave such first aid as I could. I swabbed the wounds and adjacent areas, applied antiseptics and did what I could to staunch the flow of blood because the hemorrhage had been extensive and he had already lost considerable blood. All the wounds were serious. One of the bullets entered the body at a point below the right jaw bone and coursed upward through the base of the tongue and emerged at the back of the tongue, breaking the socket of a right incisor and forcing a left incisor out through the upper jaw. The other bullets penetrated the body on the left side of the face and left shoulder. The wounds were of such nature that there was great danger of infection and I knew that should the wound become ulcerous and the infection spread to the throat, that death by suffocation would be inevitable. I also

Def. Doc. # 2557

knew that if suppuration became general, that the blood poisoning would be unavoidable and in view of the nature of the wounds, absolutely fatal. The patient was over seventy years of age and due to this contributing factor and his general state of health, I despaired of his life for the first two days and could render no encouraging opinion whatsoever. Fortunately we were able to successfully avoid infection and as no other complication developed, he began to gradually recover. But because of the seriousness of wounds, and other contributing factors, his recovery was extremely slow. As I recall at the time when we probed for the bullets, we failed to recover one of them and I think it is still in his body, embedded in the flesh under the left portion of his upper back.

I attended the case for over three months. At first I paid daily visits but these were gradually reduced as the patient's condition became more satisfactory. In the early stages I ordered complete rest, excluding his own people from the bedside. Later I permitted visits from his immediate family members, and close relatives, but they were strictly enjoined from talking about serious matters, especially politics. Shortly before the outbreak of the Pacific War, there was to be a meeting which was to be held in the Imperial Palace. Hiranuma's presence was especially

Def. Doc. # 2557

requested and he wanted to go. I was consulted on the proposition and while I did not like the idea, I finally gave my permission on the condition that he be accompanied by two secretaries and a nurse. I had never before allowed him to leave the premises since he had suffered his injury. Fortunately the trip did not affect him adversely as he was convalescing nicely and he gradually recovered his health.

On this 26th day of August, 1947
at Tokyo

/S/ SHIOTA Hiroshige (seal)

I, MÖRI, Yoichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date,
at the same place.

Witness: /S/ MÖRI, Yoichi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to talk the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ SHIOTA, Hiroshige (seal)

ERRATA SHEET

Page 3	---	line 11	delete "such" and "as I could"	
"	"	---	line 12	substitute "the best" for "what" delete "to staunch"
"	"	---	line 13	delete entire line
"	"	---	line 14	delete the entire line and substitute "The most serious"
"	"	---	line 15	delete "were serious. One of the bullets" substitute "wound was the one where a bullet"
"	"	---	line 16	insert "passing near the right carotid artery" between "upward" and "through"
"	"	---	line 19	delete "The other bullets" and substitute "Another bullet"
"	"	---	line 20	delete from "on" to end and substitute "at the left supraclavicular fosse"
"	"	---	line 21	delete the entire line and substitute "remaining in the body. There were several bullet wounds"
"	"	---	line 22	delete from "great" to "and" and substitute "on the right and left face which passed through the body." and substitute "these wounds" for "the wound"

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣審供述書

供述者 鹽田廣重

自分候我國ニ行ハレル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣審ヲ爲シタル上次ノ
如ク供述致シマス

私は明治六年十月十四日京都府に生れ明治三十二年東京帝國大學醫科大學を卒業爾來外科學專攻明治四十四年醫學博士の學位を受け後東京帝國大學醫學部教授と爲り外科學講座擔當昭和九年退官名譽教授の稱號を受けました。

日本降服後一時厚生省醫療局長官に任せられ親任の待遇を賜つたことがあります同時に學界代表の意味で貴族院議員に勅選されて居りました。現在は厚生省顧問を致して居ります其他内外各種の外科學界の役職員と爲つて居ります。昭和三年以來引續き日本醫科大學學長であります。昭和五年十一月暗殺者が首相濱口雄幸を襲撃した時に私は主治醫でありました。昭和十一年二月侍從長鈴木貫太郎が暗殺者襲撃の目標となりました。この鈴木氏は日本降服の時の首相であります。更に昭和十六年八月十四日國務大臣平沼騏一郎が東京市淀橋區西大久保の白邸で暗殺者の襲撃を受けた時も私は主任外科醫でありました。平治の治療に際して私の作成したカルテは本人の私邸に預けて置いてあります。昭和二十年八月十五日拂院同邸が襲撃を受け焼打に因つて焼失した時に焼失しました。従つて以下平沼治療に関する私の記憶を辿り醫療に關する事實を述べる次第であります。

昭和十六年八月十四日午前八時過頃友人の内科醫二木謙三博士から電話があつて只今平沼國務大臣が暗殺者に襲はれ頸部外數ヶ所に拳銃による重傷を受け重態であるといひ二木博士は大變心配して居る様子で私に即

刻往診を頼むとのことでありました。私は直ちに兇行の現場に急行しました。遭難の現場は官憲により手を加へられたることなく其儘で平沼國務大臣は他所に移されず其處に凝結しかかつて居る血にまみれて横臥して居ました。診察しますと意識はありましたが重態で顔色は氣味悪い程蒼白で非常な痛苦を忍んで居ることが明瞭でありました。私は早速出来る丈けの應急處置を施し創傷部其附近の血糊を拭ひとり防腐劑を施し出血が相當多量でありましたから止血の爲め出来る丈けの事をしました。熱れの傷も重傷であり一弾は右側下顎隅角後下部から舌根を経て舌に入り舌背に出で上顎門齒齒槽突起及左門齒を缺き上唇を貫いた貫通銃創を與へ、他の彈丸は左顔面、左肩胛より体内に入つた銃創を與へて居りました。右創傷は化膿する危険多く若し化膿して咽喉部に波及すれば窒息死を免れず又若し化膿が一般的になれば敗血症を招くこと必至であり創傷の性質上これは致命的であります。患者は年令七十才以上で、これに其體質條件を併せ考慮し、私は最初の二日間位は生死に付樂觀的意見を出さなかつた程悲觀して居りました。然るに幸運にも化膿を防ぐことが出来餘病併發もなくて済み徐々に快方に向ひました。然し重傷であるのと他の條件が悪いので其恢復は非常に遅れました。

當時の記憶によると彈丸を探しましたが其内一つは見當らず一個は今日尙左上背部の筋肉の下に入つてると思ひます。

私は三ヶ月餘り治療に従事しました。初めの内は毎日往診しましたが病状がよくなるに伴れ往診の度数は漸次減少致しました。始めのうちは絶對安靜を命し近親でも病床に近づけませんでした。其後家族と近親との面會は許しましたがむつかしい話特に政治の話は嚴禁しました。太平洋戦争の始まる少し前宮中で會合があり平沼も特に召されて出席した。いからといふて意見を求められました。私は不賛成でした。遂に秘書二名と看護婦一名の同伴を條件として許可しました。負傷以來此時まで一度も外出は許してなかつたのです。幸に順調に恢復期に向てましたので悪影響なく其後漸次健康を取り戻しました。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日 於

供 述 者 鹽 田 廣 重

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於

立 會 人 毛 利 與 一

フ

良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ欺秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ誓

宣

誓

書

署名捺印

鹽田廣重

D. D. 2557

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
et al)

vs)

ARAKI, Sadao, et al,)
Defendants)

AFFIDAVIT OF
SHIOTA, Hiroshige

I, SHIOTA, Hiroshige, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, in accordance with the customs and practices of my country, depose and state as follows:

I was born 14th October 1873 in Kyoto Prefecture, and was graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo Imperial University, in 1899, majoring in surgery. In 1911 I received my M.D. degree and was then appointed professor of the Tokyo Imperial University in charge of surgical medicine. I became professor emeritus in 1937. After the surrender of Japan, I was appointed as the Chief of the Medical Bureau of the Welfare Ministry for a short time and was given the rank of Shin-nin. During that time I became a member of the House of Peers representing the society of scholars. At present I am an advisor to the Welfare Ministry. In addition, I hold different official position in the Academic Societies of Surgery, both domestic and foreign. Since 1928 I have been the President of the Nippon Medical College.

When assassins made a successful attack on Prime Minister Hamaguchi in November, 1930, I was the chief attending physician and likewise I was the Chief attending physician when Lord Chamberlain Suzuki, Kantaro, was made the target of unsuccessful assassin's attack in February, 1936. He is the same Suzuki who was Premier at the time of Japan's surrender. Again when the Minister of State Hiranuma, Kiichiro, was the target of an assassin's attack on the 14th of August, 19⁴¹~~39~~, at his residence in

Nishiokubo Yodo-bashi-ku, Tokyo, I was the chief attending surgeon. The attack was made with a pistol.

My charts which I kept in the Hiranuma case, were left at his residence in his care but they were all burned when his house was attacked and destroyed in the early morning of the 15th of August, 1945. Consequently I am giving the following medical data from my memory of the case.

Shortly after 8:00 a.m., on the 14th of August, 1941, I had a telephone call from Dr. Futaki, Kenzo, a physician friend of mine. He told me that the Minister of State Hiranuma had just been assaulted by an assassin and had received serious pistol wounds in his neck and other places and his condition was critical. He was deeply concerned and stated that my assistance was needed immediately. I rushed to the place of attempted assassination at once and I found that the place of the assault had been untouched by the authorities and that the Minister of State had not been removed. He was lying there covered with blood which had already begun to congeal on his body. My examination revealed that he was conscious but that he was in a critical condition, his complexion was deathly pale and it was evident that he was suffering extreme pain. I immediately gave such first aid as I could. I swabbed the wounds and adjacent areas, applied antiseptics and did what I could to staunch the flow of blood because the hemorrhage had been extensive and he had already lost considerable blood. All the wounds were serious. One of the bullets entered the body at a point below the right jaw bone and coursed upward through the base of the tongue and emerged at the back of the tongue, breaking the socket of a right incisor and forcing a left incisor out through the upper jaw. The other bullets penetrated the body on the left side of the face and left shoulder. The wounds were of

such nature that there was great danger of infection and I knew that should the wound become ulcerous and the infection spread to the throat, that death by suffocation would be inevitable. I also knew that if suppuration became general, that the blood poisoning would be unavoidable and in view of ^{the} nature of ^{the} wounds, absolutely fatal. The patient was over seventy years of age and due to this contributing factor and his general state of health, I despaired of his life for the first two days and could render no encouraging opinion whatsoever. Fortunately we were able to successfully avoid infection and as no other complication developed, he began to gradually recover. But because of the seriousness of wounds, and other contributing factors, his recovery was extremely slow. As I recall at the time when we probed for the bullets, we failed to recover one of them and I think it is still in his body, embedded in the flesh under the ^{left} ~~right~~ portion of his upper back.

I attended the case for ^{over} three months. At first I paid daily visits but these were gradually reduced as the patient's condition became more satisfactory. In the early stages I ordered complete rest, excluding his own people from the bedside. Later I permitted visits from his immediate family members, and close relatives, but they were strictly enjoined from talking about serious matters, especially politics. Shortly before the outbreak of the Pacific War, there was to be a meeting which was to be held in the Imperial Palace. Hiranuma's presence was especially requested and he wanted to go. I was consulted on the proposition and while I did not like the idea, I finally gave my permission on the condition that he be accompanied by two secretaries and a nurse. I had never before allowed him to leave the premises since he had suffered his injury. Fortunately the ~~his~~ trip did not affect him adversely as he was convalescing nicely and he gradually recovered his health.

D.O. #2557

HIRANUMA

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

對

荒木貞天 其他

宣誓供述者

供述者

塩田廣重

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上
次ノ如ク供述致シマス

一 私は明治六年十月十四日京都府に生れ明治
三十二年東京帝國大學醫學部
爾來外科醫學專攻明治四十四年醫學博士
の學位を受け後東京帝國大學醫學部
教授となり外科醫學講座擔當。昭和九年名
譽教授の稱號を受けました。
日本降服後一時厚生省醫務局長の官に
任せられ親任の待遇を賜ったことがあります
同時に學界の代表の意味で貴族院議員に
勅選され居りました。現在は厚生省顧問
を致し居ります。其他内外科各種の外
科學界の役職員と為る居ります。昭和三
年以來引續き日本醫科大學學長と
あります
昭和五年十一月暗殺者の首相濱口雄幸
を斃害した時に私は主治医にありました
が昭和十一年二月侍從長鈴木貫太郎が
暗殺者斃害の目標となりました時も亦

主治医となりました。この鈴木氏は日本降服の時の首相であります。更に昭和十六年八月十四日國勢大臣平沼騏一郎が東京市淀橋区西大久保の自邸で暗殺者の襲撃を受けました時も私は主任外科医でありました。

平沼の治療に際して私の作成したカルテは本人の私邸に預けて置いたのであります。昭和二十年八月十五日拂曉同邸が襲撃を受け焼打に因つて焼失した時に焼失しました。従つて以下平沼治療に関する私の記憶を辿り醫術に関する事實を述べる次第であります。

昭和十六年八月十四日午後八時過以友人の内科医ニ木謙三博士から電話があった。只今平沼國勢大臣が暗殺者に襲撃はれ頸部^外数ヶ所に銃弾による重傷を受け重態であるといふ。ニ木博士は大変心配して

居る様子を私に即判往診を頼むとのこと
 でありました。私は直ちに兇行の現場に急
 行しました。遭難の現場は官憲により
 手を加へられたることなく其儘で平沢岡
 勢大臣は他所に移されず其処に凝結
 しかつて居る血にまみれて横臥して居
 ました。診察しますと意識はありませ
 ぬが重態で顔色は氣味悪い程其容白で
 非常な痛苦を忍んで居ることが明瞭で
 ありました。私は早速出来る丈の応急
 処置を施し創傷部其附近の血糊を
 拭ひとり防腐剤を施し出血が相當の
 多量を有りました。あう止血のため出来る
 丈の布を以てしました。熱丸の傷も重傷
 であり一弾は右側下顎隅角後下部から
 舌根を経て舌に入り舌根に出血の上顎
 門歯歯槽突起及左門歯を缺き上唇を
 貫いた貫通銃創を以て他の弾丸は

左顔面、左肩胛より肺内に入った銃剣

を共にして居りました。右剣傷は化膿する

危険多く若し化膿して咽喉部に波及

すれば窒息死を免れず又若し化膿が

^{一般的にまれ}全身に及ばば敗血症を招くこと必至であり

剣傷の性質上これは致命的であります

患者は年令七十才以上で、これに^甚肺質

條件を併せ考慮し、私は最初の二日間

位は生死に付樂觀的意見をおさして居た

程悲觀して居りました。然るに幸運

にも化膿を防ぐことが出来、餘病併發

もなく、済み徐々には快方に向ひました

然し重症傷であるのと他の條件が悪い

ので其恢復は非常に遅れました。

當時の記憶によると弾丸を探りました

が其内一つは見當らざ、一個は今日尚

左上背部の筋肉の下に入つて居ると思ひ

ます。

~~初~~私は三月間^{餘り}治療に従事しました
 初めの内は毎日往診しました。病状が
 よくなるに伴い^{往診}の回数も漸次減少
 致しました。始めのうちには絶対安静を
 命じられ、病床に近寄りませんでした。
 其後家族と近親との面會は許してもらった。
 あつかしい話特に政治の話は嚴禁ありま
 した。太平洋戦争の始^る少し前
 の會中では會合があり平沼も特に召され
 て出席した。わいのわいとして意見をおめ
 らねました。私は不賛成でした。遂に
 秘書二名と看護婦一名の同伴を
 條件として許可してもらった。負傷以来
 此時まで一度も外出は許さなかった。
 のびす。幸に順調に恢復期に向し
 ました。悪影響御音なく其後漸次
 健康を取り戻しました。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日 於

供述者

嶋田 廣重



右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同日 於

立會人 毛利 興一



宣
誓
書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ
誓フ

署名捺印

境田廣重



左鎖骨上窩より入つて首終して居るものであります尙左右
顔面に數個の貫通銃創がありました

十行目全部削レ

十一行目初メノ「した。右創傷は化膿する危険多く」ノ十四字ヲ削
レ

十二行目「若し」ト「化膿して咽喉部」ト在レ間ニ「之等の銃創が」
ノ六字ヲ加フ

十八行目「其内」ヲ「其時」ニ改ム

十九行目「筋肉」ヲ「皮膚」ニ改ム

辯護側書證二五五七號

正誤表

一頁

七 征符号「原生省」ヲ「厚生省」ニ改ム

十四 行目「平治」ヲ「平沼」ニ改ム

二頁

五行 目終リノ「出来」ノ二字ヲ削ル

六行 目初メノ「る」丈の「」ノ四字ヲ削ル

六行 目終リノ「出」ノ一字ヲ削ル

七行 目初メノ「血」ガ相當多量でありましたから止血の爲め「」ノ十九

字ヲ削ル

八行 目初メノ「熱」の傷も重傷であり「」ノ十字ヲ削リ「最も重傷ト

考へらるる」ノ十字ヲ加フ

九行 目終リノ「軍」通統創を「」ヲ「軍」通統創で「ト改メ左ノ文ヲ加フ

「あつて右類動靜脈の近くを貫いたものであつて他の一つは

International Military Tribunal
for the Far East
Tokyo, Japan

Pros. Defense

Offered Identification

Received in Evidence

Rejected

Received Conditionally

Clerk of the Court