

余、山崎巖ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス。

一、余、山崎巖ノ自歴ハ一九一九年（大正八年）ヨリ一九三九年（昭和十四年）迄内務省各部局ニ在職シ、其ノ間一九三九年（昭和十五年）一月ヨリ七月迄内務省警保局長ニ在職シ、又同年十二月ヨリ翌一九四〇年（昭和十六年）十月迄警視總監ニ在職セリ。

一九四〇年（昭和十五年）十月ヨリ一九四五年（昭和二十年）ノ間内務次官ヲハジメ占領地ノ司政官等ニ在職シタリ。

一九四五年（昭和二十年）八月内務大臣ニ親任セラレ同年十月退官セリ。

二、内務省警保局長タリシ余ノ責務ハ全國ニ於ケル治安維持デアリ、且事件ヲ未然ニ防止シ又之ノ防止ノ爲ニ必要ナ措置ヲトルコト、又余ノ任務ノ一部ナリ。カ、ル任務達成ノ爲民間ニ於ケル一般情勢ヲ常ニ知悉シ且諸團體ノ動向、目的ヲ諒解シアルコトガ必要ニシア、余ハ余ノ部下ヨリカ、ル内容ニ關スル情報ヲ常ニ入手シアリタリ。

余ガ内務省警保局長ニ在職中一九三九年（昭和十五年）七月所謂七・五事件アリ。

情報ニ依リ余ノ知レル處テハ前田虎雄及影山正治等ヲ指導者トスル三十餘名ノ右翼革新陣營ノ血盟的一團ガ國家革新ノ實現ノ爲ニ、之ガ阻害者タル親英米の現状維持者、又ハ自由主義者ト目サルル者ヲ一舉ニ暗殺セント一九三九年（昭和十四年）七月五日未明此ノ一團ガ手榴彈、拳銃、日本刀、其他多數ノ武器ヲ準備シ正ニ出發決行ニ移ラントセルヲ入手セル情報ニ依リ探知シ未然檢舉シタル事件ナリ。當時木戸侯ハ内大由タリ。警視廳ハ之等ノ暗殺事件ヲ取調ヘソノ暗殺ノ目標ハ左ノ如クナルコト判明セリ。

1 政府代表トシテ米内首相

2 重臣代表トシテ湯淺前内府、岡田元首相、原田熊雄男、牧野元内府、木戸内府及松平官相

3 財閥代表トシテ池田成彬外二名

4 政黨代表トシテ町田民政黨總裁外四名等ナリ。

訊問調査ノ結果完全ナル報告ガ余ノ元ニ提出サレ而シテ上述ノ事ガ明確ト

ナリタリ。犯人達ハ十分ニ裁判サレ有罪トナリテ服罪セリ。上述ノ目標タ
リシ人々ニ對シテハ一定期間護衛ヲ附シタリ。

三、余ガ警視總監ニ在職中余ノ責任下ニ一九四一年（昭和十六年）八月平沼
男爵狙撃事件アリ。同事件ハ同年六月ノ「獨ソ開戦」ヲ契機トシテ此ノ際
速カニ米英ト戦ヒ兩方ニ進出スベキデアルト主張スル親獨的革新團體ノ一
ナル「まことむすび」ノ地方會員「西山直」^ガ米英ヘノ開戦ニ反對スルト目
セラレタル平沼男ヲ暗殺セントシタル事件ナリ。彼時警視總監私邸ニ訪問
シ男ヲ狙撃セルガ幸ニモ微傷ニアリタリ。西山ハ裁判ノ結果有罪トナリ
懲役トナリタリ。當時近衛首相ハ如何カシア米國トノ戦争ヲ避ケントスル
意圖ニアリタル如ク見ラレタル爲、親獨的革新陣營中ニハコノ種ノ險惡ナ
ル空氣相當アリ。余ノ公職ニ於ル情報入手ニ依リアコノ事ハ明白ナリキ。
木戸内大臣ニ關シテモ近衛公ト近々陛下側近ノ親英米派重臣トシテ彼等右
翼革新陣營ヨリ襲撃セラルル危険性アリタル爲警察當局ニ於テハ右事件當
時ヨリ對米開戦ニ至ル迄相當期間木戸侯ノ身邊警戒ヲ相當重ニシ護衛警
察員ヲ増派シテ、尙近衛首相、岡田大將、牧野伯、池田氏等ニモ護
衛ヲ増加セリ。

宣誓書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默祕セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザ
ルコトヲ誓フ

(捺
印名)

山崎

岩波

昭和二十二年(一九四七年)二月 六 日於

極東國際軍事裁判所

供述者

山崎 巖 啓

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

於同所

立會人

穂積 重 威



Def Doc No. 2262

U. S. A. I M T F E
ARAKI
SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : YAMAZAKI, Iwao

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet
and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country
I hereby depose as follows.

NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

CABLE ADDRESS:
"COCANCO TOKYO"

PHONE:
MARUNOUCHI (23)
3571

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al) A F F I D A V I T
- AGAINST -) of
AR^AZUKI, Sadao, et al) YAMAZAKI, Iwao

I, YAMAZAKI, Iwao make oath and say as follows:

1. I, YAMAZAKI, Iwao held various offices in the Ministry of Home Affairs from 1919 to 1939. From January, 1939⁴⁰ to July, 1939⁴⁰. I served as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry. From December, 1939⁴⁰ to October, 1940⁴¹, I served as Chief of Metropolitan police. From October, 1940⁴¹ to August, 1945 I held various positions such as Vice Minister of Home Affairs and in the Civil Administration of Occupied Territories. In August, 1945, I was appointed Minister of Home Affairs, but resigned as Home Minister in October the same year.
2. As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, it was my responsibility to preserve law and order throughout Japan and it was part of any duties to try and prevent anticipated incidents from arising and in the event that they did occur to take necessary steps to subdue them. In order to accomplish this effectually, it was necessary that I keep myself well informed of various movements among the civilian populations and to ~~certain~~^{ascertain} the opinions and purposes of various group I constantly received reports from my subordinates in connection with these matters. While I was serving as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, the so-called July 5th

1728

NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

CABLE ADDRESS:
"COCANCO TOKYO"

PHONE:
MARUNOUCHI (25)
3571

- 2 -

incident occurred in July, 19~~39~~⁴⁰. From reports I received I ascertained that the July 5th incident was plotted by more than 30 members of a rightist reformist group, led by MAYEDA, Torao and KAGEYAMA, Masaharu in attempts to assassinate those whom they regarded as pro-American and pro-British advocates of the status quo or liberalists. This group believed these proposed victims were obstructing its projected national reform. The plot was timed for before daybreak, July 5, 19~~39~~⁴⁰, but due to advance information we had received, the assassinations were prevented and all of the plotters were rounded up just when they were leaving their base of operation, fully armed with hand-grenades, revolvers, Japanese swords, and various other weapons. At this time Marquis KIDO was the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. The Metropolitan Police interrogated those who would be assassinated and found out that the target of their attempted assassinations included the following:

- (1) Prime Minister YONAI, as representative of the Government.
- (2) Mr. YUASA, Kurahei former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Admiral OKADA, ex-Premier; Baron HARADA, Kumao; Count MAKINO, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Mr. MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo, Minister of the Imperial Household, as representatives of the Senior Statesmen.
- (3) Mr. IKEDA, Seihin and two others as representatives of private industries.

NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

CABLE ADDRESS:
"COCANCO TOKYO"

PHONE:
MARUNOUCHI (23)
3571

- 3 -

- (4) Mr. MACHIDA, leader of the Minseito Party and four others as representatives of the political parties.

Complete reports of the interrogations of the plotters were submitted to me which verified the above. The would be assassins were duly tried, convicted and sentenced to prison terms. *Additional* police protection for the ^{above} ~~above~~ mentioned proposed victims was provided for a period of time.

3. while I was serving as Chief of Metropolitan Police, I was in charge of an investigation regarding a shooting affair which occurred against Baron HIRANUMA in August, 1941. It was perpetrated by a certain NISHIYAMA, Tadashi, a provincial member of the Makoto Musubi, one of the pro-German reformist groups, which advocated the urgent necessity for Japan to go to war promptly with America and Britain and to effect a southern advance as a sequel to the opening of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union in June, the same year. The would be assassins marked Baron HIRANUMA out as Senior Statesman opposed to war with America and Britain. He called on the Baron at his residence and fired upon the latter, who, however, fortunately, escaped with a slight injury. NISHIYAMA was apprehended, tried, convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. Inasmuch as Prime Minister KONOYE was generally regarded as endeavoring hard to avoid war with America, an ominous atmosphere prevailed in the pro-German reformist groups in this country. Reports I received in my official capacity completely substantiated this.

NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

CABLE ADDRESS:
"COCANCO TOKYO"

PHONE:
MARUNOUCHI (23)
3571

- 4 -

Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as well as Prince KONOYE, Prime Minister was in danger of falling a victim to the rightist reformist groups' terroristic action as pro-American and pro-British Senior Statesmen close to the Throne. Accordingly, as precautionary measure, the police authorities protected the Marquis from personal danger for a prolonged ^{period of} time from the time of the shooting affair against Baron HIRANUMA to ^{after} the opening of hostilities between Japan and America, by ^{increasing} ~~detail-~~ ^{the} ~~ing an additional~~ police escort for him, ^{from 10 to 50, and it was gradually decreased after the beginning} Additional ~~police~~ ^{of 1942 to about 20.} police protection was also given Prime Minister KONOYE, Admiral OKADA, Count MAKINO and Mr. IKEDA.

Def Doc No.

On this 6 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.T.F.E

DEPONENT YAMAZAKI, Iwao (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka 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 same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH.

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

YAMAZAKI, Iwao (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Sagara, Tasuku of the Defense, hereby certify that the attached translation of the affidavit of Yamazaki, Iwao is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

Sagara, Tasuku

Tokyo, Japan

Date

June 23, 1947

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
UNITED STATES AMERICA et al,

-vs-

YAMAZAKI Sadao et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: YAMAZAKI, Iwao

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

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2. As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, it was my responsibility to preserve law and order

throughout Japan and it was part of my duties to try and prevent anticipated incidents from arising and in the event that they did occur to take necessary steps to subdue them. In order to accomplish this effectively, it was necessary that I keep myself well informed of various movements among the civilian populations and to ascertain the opinions and purposes of various groups. I constantly received reports from my subordinates in connection with these matters. While I was serving as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, the so-called July 5th incident occurred in July, 1940. From reports I received I ascertained that the July 5th incident was plotted by more than 30 members of a rightist reformist group, led by MAYEDA, Torao and KAGEYAMA, Masaharu in attempts to assassinate those whom they regarded as pro-American and pro-British advocates of the status quo or liberalists. This group believed these proposed victims were obstructing its projected national reform. The plot was timed for before daybreak, July 5, 1940, but due to advance information we had received, the assassinations were prevented and all of the plotters were rounded up just when they were leaving their base of operation, fully armed with hand-grenades, revolvers, Japanese swords, and various other weapons. At this time Marquis KIDO was the Lord Keeper of the

DEF. DOC. #2262

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DEF. DOC. #2262

the police escort for him from 10 to 50, and it was gradually decreased after the beginning of 1942 to about 20. Additional police protection was also given Prime Minister KONOYE, Admiral OKADA, Count MAFINO and Mr. IKEDA.

On this 6 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.T.F.E

DEPONENT YAMAZAKI, Iwao (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depoent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

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

/s// YAMAZAKI, Iwao (seal)