

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

vs

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

AFFIDAVIT

I, MURAKAMI Keisaku, former Lt. Gen of the Japanese Army, born in 1889, take oath and depose as follows:

From March 8, 1943 to December 20, of the same year, I was director of the Research Institute of Total War in TOKYO. The Institute was established in the autumn of 1940 in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance and was a government organ for the research of basic problems of total warfare and for the training of personnel necessary in the various ministries for the conducting of the total warfare. The director of the Institute was under the direct control of the Prime Minister.

On the day of my appointment to that post, I was received by Premier TOJO Hideki in his office at the official residence. TOJO handed me a written order appointing me director of the Research Institute of Total War, and said that, "at present, the Institute should make supreme efforts in the study of the national ideology of the Japanese Empire /NIPPON KOKUTAI KANWEN/ and in order to secure ultimate victory, it is necessary that each student of the Institute be imbued with that ideology". In connection with the above object, Litt. D. YAMADA Takao, Director of JINGU KOGAKUKAN, Dr. HIRAIZUMI, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University and Rear Admiral TERAMOTO, professor of the Naval College were invited to the Research Institute of Total War. The Institute received various secret materials necessary to carry on the research in the various problems concerning total war from all the ministries, and besides, the students of the Institute constantly received additional secret data from their ministries and used them in their researches.

The Institute was sometimes given definite research problems on total warfare from Premier TOJO, but usually, the Institute itself selected the most important problems of the time for investigation. Vice Admiral ENDO, my predecessor in the post of Director of the Research Institute of Total War said to me in March 1943 that "The Research in the administration of the occupied areas in the Greater East Asia territory, occupied by the Japanese Army, was personally entrusted by Premier TOJO". The above secret research, that is, the draft for the administration of the occupied areas in the Greater East Asia Occupation Areas, had been completed before I assumed the post of the Director of the Institute and I read it through. Besides the above, I read through the draft for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere drawn up by the Research Institute of Total War. The said draft provided for the establishment of:

- (A) The central area including Manchuria, Soviet Maritime Province, and North China which would be united by Japan;
- (B) The Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere, including besides the above, Eastern Siberia, China and Indo-China;
- (C) The Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere, including besides the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere, Australia, India and Pacific Islands.

The various problems of the further conduct of war by Japan in the near future, i.e., the period from 1943 to 1944, were investigated by the Institute under my direction.

In my interrogation on March 28, 1946, I already stated the plans worked out by the Institute with regard to the increase in the output of aircraft up to 40,000 planes a year, the increase in the construction of vessels with the total tonnage of 1,500,000 tons a year and other matters.

The draft plans worked out by the Institute were sent to the Prime Minister and all the ministries concerned in order to have them carried into practical use. Compared with the other ministries, the War and Navy Ministries were most closely connected with the Institute, and that is why the Institute was headed alternately by a general or an admiral.

When I was director of the Institute, it had about forty students consisting of responsible officials of the respective ministries whose rank were usually equal to the ranks of major or Lt. Col. and some representatives of banks and companies.

At the opening ceremony at the Institute in April 1943, there were present Mr. SUZUKI, Minister of State without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Planning Board, Mr. HASHIDA, Minister of Education and Mr. HOSHINO, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet who participated in the establishment of the Institute in 1940.

Chief of departments and sections concerned of the ministries gave lectures at the Institute, Maj. Gen. ARISUE, Chief of the 2nd Section of the Army General Staff, Col. NISHIURA, Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the War Ministry, etc. gave lectures.

When I was director of the Institute, theoretical researches and maneuvers were conducted with the express purpose of rendering practical assistance and data to the Cabinet and the respective ministries. When carrying out these researches and maneuvers, they were conducted under strict consideration of the actual international and internal situations, and were based only on the real strength and resources of the state.

In the summer of 1943, at a conference of the Institute advisors,

matters concerning the students from the respective ministries to be accepted in 1944 were discussed and decided on. HOSHINO, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and the Vice Ministers of the respective ministries were present at this conference.

At the graduation ceremony in December 1943, TOJO, HOSHINO, SUZUKI and other ministers were present. Prime Minister TOJO stated in his speech at the ceremony that, "the Pacific War has entered into its decisive phase and therefore the personnel of all the ministries must make intense efforts. And as regards a research of the students this term was only a short term research from April to December 1943, the students should not be satisfied with what they had achieved. Although the students were given a firm foundation in the national ideology of the Japanese Empire, this ideology should be thoroughly grasped by the students". Prime Minister TOJO further stressed that they should all endeavor to accomplish the war, firmly believing that Japan would by all means be the winner.

Due to the shortage of personnel, the number was cut down by half in 1944. Furthermore, in 1944, the Institute was ordered to conduct only researches which were considered most important by the Cabinet. The Research Institute of Total War was closed down after TOJO resigned from the post of Prime Minister in 1944.

MURAKAMI Keisaku.

October 20, 1947 TOKYO.

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named MURAKAMI KEISAKU at the MITSUBISHI 21 Building, TOKYO, JAPAN on this 20 October, 1947.

D. WHITE, Captain.
Summary Court Officer.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Steve S. Yamamoto hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that this day, the said MURAKAMI, Keisaku was duly sworn in my presence and signed said affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 20 day of October, 1947, at Tokyo Japan.

/sg/ Steve S. Yamamoto
C-888916, Capt. Inf.