IN TERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 3038

11 June 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMEN TARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Loose, Handwritten Sheets, Corrected Decoration Data on Certain Defense Witnesses, and Additional Decoration Data on KOSHI, Saburo

- Date: 6 May 1947 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese, English
 - Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

 * Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF CRIGINAL)

Board of Decorations, Japanese Govt

SCURGE OF CRIGINAL:)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: See below

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Data on following personalities:

KOGA, Kiyoshi ARIYCSHI, Chuichi GODO, Takuo HANEDA, Toru IKAWA, Tadao ISHIMARU, Shitowa MURAKAWA, Kengo CNCDERA, Naosuke BABA, Tsunego FURUMII, Tadayuki IKEZAKI, Tadatake HATTA, Shiroji IWAI, Takeo IN.HARA, Hatsuji IWATA, Ainosuke KANAT, Shozi KANEKO, Kiyoto KAWABE, Masakaza

KCMURA, Sakahiko KC TANI, Etsuo KUSUMOTO, Masataka MaNakI, Yoshinobu MATSUDA, Reikichi MISHIMA, Yasuo MIZUNC, Shinko MURAMATSU, Tsuneo NAKAMURA, Benko NAKAYAMA, Hajime NAKAYAMA, Yasuro MISHIMURA, Susumu SAITO, Masatoshi SHIMCMURA, Nobusada SHIRAI, Seishin SHIZEKI, Ihei SHIRAI, Masatoki SUETAKE, Kamezo

Doc. No. 3038 - Fage 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

SUZUKI, Kunji SUZUKI; Tadakatsu TAKAGI, Rikuro TAKAHASHI, Tan TAKAHASHI, Tatsuhiko TAKEUCHI, Kakuji TAKAKURA, Tadashi TAKEUCHI, Ryuji UNO, Masuko YAMADA, Tozo Definit (law 1927 Original () Dony (: YOSHIDA, Zengo YOSHINAKA, Kazutaro YCSHITADA, Wagata NAKAJIMA, Hitakichi KUZUN, Yoshihisa

France of Benerick Lines County attended to Bushing

and the second contribution

Market attented

emit of July 125

THE PARTIES AND PARTY.

temperature policy.

CHIEFEE LAMBE

tile through the Still

BANKE , TANKE

CONTRACTOR AMERICAN

creer , Allegen

- () deal Shed Store and road at see

ELECTRICAL TERRESPONDE FORTER OF MALES AND ENDING

and the control principlet to brade

Augusti . The same

ointell Julia

- MILEST TARGETTAL

CERSIF - ANDEL

I TO LINE OF THE MELLER

Protection of the second

THE SHAPE SALES

Solution Little

threat sit . . E. Salit.

CARRELL . . LAIL

amphones Charles

trent july

North Office.

cocentrall . Attitu

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF

LEAVINE TO EDITION

CONTROLL BUSINESS

Biography of INAHARA, Katenji

AFTER a protracted illness, Mr. Katsuji Inahara, director of the foreign Affairs Association of Japan and editor of Contemporary Japan succumbed on Pecember 27, 1945 at his home at Katase, Kanagawa Prefecture.

A native of Tottori Prefecture, he came to Tokyo during his early youth. He entered the Seisoku English Cchool, where his outstanding gift for foreign languages earned him the position as an instructor on the staff of the school. "fter a few years of tesching he went to america and entered Stanford University in California, form which he graduated in 1907 with honours and the Phi Beta Kappa membership. At Harvard University he took his post graduate course, majoring in economics, and received his Master of arts degree in 1908. Before sailing home, he served for a year as secretary to the Japanese association in Los Angeles.

On his return home, he began his journalistic career with the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, in which his articleson foreign relations and international affairs were rated very high. With the late Dr. Sakutaro Yoshino, well-known Christian socialist and Mr. Nyozekan Hasegawa, celebrated writer and ex-member of the House of Councilors, both of whom were then on the editorial staff of the newspaper, Mr. Inahara formed the famed "threesome" of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

During World War I he served as a foreign correspondent for the Asahi Shimbun in London. His articles on the blackouts in London and the bombing by the Zeppelines

were later collected and published in a book under the name of ankoku-no London yori (from London in plackouts). He proceeded from London to Moscow in 1917 to study the communist regime during its embryoric stage. His few years' stay in Europe supplemented the knowledge and education he acquired in merica, and made him one of the foremost writer on world affairs. After the so-called Osaka Asahi Incident, he resigned from his promising post to devote most of his time to writing books, of which Eikoku-o Chushinto-shite (Sround the British Empire) and Fuan-naru Sekaisoh (The World-wide Insecurity) were most popular.

In 1921 he attended the Washington Fisarmament
Conference as a member of the Japanese delegation headed
by admiral Tomosaburo Kato. After his return he joined
the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Thimbun, assuming the editorship of
the English edition of the same paper, where he was promoted to the post of managing director. Whe he resigned in
1932, he organised the Foreign affairs association of Japan.
publishing Kokusai Hyoron (The International Reviews),
Contemporary Japan and Japan Year Book. With his wide
knowledge and unbiased opinion, he contributed much,
through publishing the above, to the enlightenment of the
Japanese people on the world problems and the introduction
of Japan's political, social and cultural problems to overseas
readers. During fifteen years while he held the editorship of

Contemporary Japan, he assiduously devoted himself to the promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries. He wrote during this period the best of his workd including Gaiko Tokuhon (The Primer in Piplomacy), Gendai Gaiko-no Ugoki (The Current Trend in World Diplomacy) and America Minzoku-ken (The U.S.A. and Her Nation).

The loss we find in his sudden death is a heavy one indeed, particularly when his judicious criticism and unbiased opinion on swiftly moving current events both at home and abroad are what the public need most under the trubulent circumstances of today.

AFTER a protracted illness, Mr. Katsuji Inahara, director of the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan and editor of Contemporary Japan succumbed on December 27, 1946 at his home at Katase, Kanagawa Prefecture.

A native of Tottori Prefecture, he came to Tokyo during his early youth. He entered the Seisoku English School, where his outstanding gift for foreign languages earned him the position as an instructor on the staff of the school. After a few years of teaching he went to America and entered Stanford University in California, form which he graduated in 1907 with honours and the Phi Beta Kappa membership.

At Harvard University he took his post graduate course, majoring in economics, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1908. Before sailing home, he served for a year as secretary to the Japanese Association in Los Angeles.

On his return home, he began his journalistic career with the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, in which his articleson foreign relations and international affairs were rated very high. With the late Dr. Sakutaro Yoshino, well-known Christian socialist and Mr. Nyozekan Hasegawa, celebrated writer and ex-member of the House of Councilors, both of whom were then on the editorial staff of the newspaper, Mr. Inahara formed the famed "threesome" of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

During World War I he served as a foreign correspondent for the Asahi Shimbun in London. His articles on the blackouts in London and the bombing by the Zeppelines were later collected and published in a book under the name of Ankoku-no London yori (From London in Blackouts) He proceeded from London to Moscow in 1917 to study the communist regime during its embryoric stage. His few years' stay in Europe supplemented the knowledge and education he acquired in America, and made him one of the foremost writer on world affairs. After the so-celled Csaka Asahi Incident, he resigned from his promising post to devote most of his time to writing books, of which Hikoku-o Chushin-to-shite (Sround the British Empire) and Fuan-naru Sekaisoh (The World-wide Insecurity) were most popular.

In 1912 he attended the Washington Disarmament Conference as a member of the Japanese delegation headed by Admiral Tomosaburo Kato. After his return he joined the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, assuming the editorship of the English edition of the same paper, where he was promoted to the post of managing director. When he resigned in 1932, he organized the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan. Publishing Kokusai Hyoron (The International Reviews), Contemporary Japan and Japan Year Book. With his wide knowledge and umbiased opinion, he contributed much, through publishing the above, to the enlightenment of the Japanese people on the world

AFTER a protracted illness, Mr. Katsuji Inahara, director of the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan and editor of Contemporary Japan succumbed on December 27, 1946 at his home at Katase, Kanagawa Prefecture.

A native of Tottori Prefecture, he came to Tokyo during his early youth. He entered the Seisoku English School, where his outstanding gift for foreign languages earned him the position as an instructor on the staff of the school. After a few years of tesching he went to America and entered Stanford University in California, form which he graduated in 1907 with honours and the Phi Beta Kappa membership.

At Harvard University he took his post graduate course, majoring in economics, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1908. Before sailing home, he served for a year as secretary to the Japanese Association in Los Angeles.

On his return home, he began his journalistic career with the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, in which his articleson foreign relations and international affairs were rated very high. With the late Dr. Sakutaro Yoshino, well-known Christian socialist and Mr. Nyozekan Hasegawa, celebrated writer and ex-member of the House of Councilors, both of whom were then on the editorial staff of the newspaper, Mr. Inahara formed the famed "threesome" of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

During World War I he served as a foreign correspondent for the Asshi Shimbun in London. His articles on the blackouts in London and the bombing by the Zeppelines were later collected and published in a book under the name of Ankoku-no London yori (From London in Blackouts) He proceeded from London to Moscow in 1917 to study the communist regime during its embryoric stage. His few years' stay in Europe supplemented the knowledge and education he acquired in America, and made him one of the foremost writer on world affairs. After the so-called Osaka Asahi Incident, he resigned from his promising post to devote most of his time to writing books, of which Eikoku-o Chushin-to-shite (Sround the British Empire) and Fuan-naru Sekaisoh (The World-wide Insecurity) were most popular.

In 1912 he attended the Washington Disarmament Conference as a member of the Japanese delegation headed by Admiral Tomosaburo Kato. After his return he joined the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, assuming the editorship of the English edition of the same paper, where he was promoted to the post of managing director. When he resigned in 1932, he organized the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan. publishing Kokusai Hyoron (The International Reviews), Contemporary Japan and Japan Year Book. With his wide knowledge and unbiased opinion, he contributed much, through publishing the above, to the enlightenment of the Japanese people on the world

AFTER a protracted illness, Mr. Katsuji Inahara, director of the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan and editor of Contemporary Japan succumbed on December 27, 1946 at his home at Katasa, Kanagawa Prefecture.

A native of Tottori Prefecture, he came to Tokyo during his early youth. He entered the Seisoku English School, where his outstanding gift for foreign languages earned him the position as an instructor on the staff of the school. After a few years of tesching he went to America and entered Stanford University in California, form which he graduated in 1907 with honours and the Phi Beta Kappa membership.

At Harvard University he took his post graduate course, majoring

At Harvard University he took his post graduate course, majoring in economics, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1908. Before sailing home, he served for a year as secretary to the Japanese Association in Los Angeles.

On his return home, he began his journalistic career with the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, in which his articleson foreign relations and international affairs were rated very high. With the late Dr. Sakutaro Yoshino, well-known Christian socialist and Mr. Nyozekan Hasegawa, celebrated writer and ex-member of the House of Councilors, both of whom were then on the editorial staff of the newspaper, Mr. Inahara formed the famed "threesome" of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

During World Wer I he served as a foreign correspondent for the Asahi Shimbun in London. His articles on the blackouts in London and the bombing by the Zeppelines were later collected and published in a book under the name of Ankoku-no London yori (From London in Blackouts) He proceeded from London to Moscow in 1917 to study the communist regime during its embryoric stage. His few years' stay in Europe supplemented the knowledge and education he acquired in America, and made him one of the foremost writer on world affairs. After the so-celled Osaka Asahi Incident, he resigned from his promising post to devote most of his time to writing books, of which Eikoku-o Chushin-to-shite (Sround the British Empire) and Fuan-naru Sekaisoh (The World-wide Insecurity) were most popular.

In 1912 he attended the Washington Disarmament Conference as a member of the Japanese delegation headed by Admiral Tomosaburo Kato. After his return he joined the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, assuming the editorship of the English edition of the same paper, where he was promoted to the post of managing director. When he resigned in 1932, he organized the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan. publishing Kokusai Hyoron (The International Reviews), Contemporary Japan and Japan Year Book. With his wide knowledge and unbiased opinion, he contributed much, through publishing the above, to the enlightenment of the Japanese people on the world

AFTER a protracted illness, Mr. Katsuji Inahara, director of the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan and editor of Contemporary Japan succumbed on December 27, 1946 at his home at Katasa, Kanagawa Prefecture.

A native of Tottori Prefecture, he came to Tokyo during his early youth. He entered the Seisoku English School, where his outstanding gift for foreign languages earned him the position as an instructor on the staff of the school. After a few years of teaching he went to America and entered Stanford University in California, form which he graduated in 1907 with honours and the Phi Beta Kappa membership.

At Harvard University he took his post graduate course, majoring in economics, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1908. Before sailing home, he served for a year as secretary to the Japanese Association in Los Angeles.

On his return home, he began his journalistic career with the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, in which his articleson foreign relations and international affairs were rated very high. With the late Dr. Sakutaro Yoshino, well-known Christian socialist and Mr. Nyozekan Hasegawa, celebrated writer and ex-member of the House of Councilors, both of whom were then on the editorial staff of the newspaper, Mr. Inahara formed the famed "threesome" of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

During World War I he served as a foreign correspondent for the Asahi Shimbun in London. His articles on the blackouts in London and the bombing by the Zeppelines were later collected and published in a book under the name of Ankoku-no London yori (From London in Blackouts) He proceeded from London to Moscow in 1917 to study the communist regime during its embryoric stage. His few years' stay in Europe supplemented the knowledge and education he acquired in America, and made him one of the foremost writer on world affairs. After the so-called Osaka Asahi Incident, he resigned from his promising post to devote most of his time to writing tooks, of which Bikoku-o Chushin-to-shite (Ground the British Empire) and Fuan-naru Sekaisoh (The World-wide Insecurity) were most popular.

In 1912 he attended the Washington Disarmement Conference as a member of the Japanese delegation headed by Admiral Tomosaburo Kato. After his return he joined the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, assuming the editorship of the English edition of the same paper, where he was promoted to the post of managing director. When he resigned in 1932, he organized the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan. publishing Mokusai Hyoron (The International Feviews), Contemporary Japan and Japan Year Book. With his wide knowledge and unbiased opinion, he contributed much, through publishing the above, to the enlighterment of the Japanese people on the world

problems and the introduction of Japan's political, social and cultural problems to overseas readers. During fiftenn years while he held the editorship of Contemporary Japan, he assiduously devoted himself to the promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries. He wrote during this period the best of his work including Gaiko Tokuhon (The Primer in Diplomacy), Gendai Gaiko-no Ugoki (The Current Trend in World Diplomacy) and America Minzoku-ken (The U.S.A. and Her Nation).

The loss we find in his sudden death is a heavy one indeed, particularly when his judicious criticism and unbiased opinion on swiftly moving current events both at home and abroad are what the public need most under the trubulent circumstances of today.

problems and the introduction of Japan's political, social and cultural problems to overseas readers. During fiftenn years while he held the editorship of Contemporary Japan, he assiduously devoted himself to the promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries. He wrote during this period the best of his work including Gaiko Tokuhon (The Frimer in Diplomacy). Gendai Gaiko-no Ugoki (The Current Trend in World Diplomacy) and America Minzoku-ken (The U.S.A. and Her Nation). The loss we find in his sudden death is a heavy one indeed, particularly when his judicious criticism and unbiased opinion on swiftly moving current events both at home and abroad are what the public need most under the trubulent circumstances of today.

problems and the introduction of Japan's political, social and cultural problems to overseas readers. During fiftenn years while he held the editorship of Contemporary Japan, he assiduously devoted himself to the promotion of matual understanding between Japan and foreign countries. He wrote during this period the best of his work including Gaiko Tokuhon (The Primer in Diplomacy), Gendai Gaiko-no Ugoki (The Current Trend in World Diplomacy) and America Minzoku-ken (The U.S.A. and Her Nation). The loss we find in his sudden death is a heavy one indeed, particularly when his judicious criticism and unbiased opinion on swiftly moving current events both at home and abroad are what the public need most under the trubulent circumstances of today.

problems and the introduction of Japan's political, social and cultural problems to overseas readers. During fiftenn years while he held the editorship of Contemporary Japan, he assiduously devoted himself to the promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries. He wrote during this period the best of his work including Gaiko Tokuhon (The Primer in Diplomacy), Gendai Gaiko-no Ugoki (The Current Trend in World Diplomacy) and America Minzoku-ken (The U.S.A. and Her Nation).

The loss we find in his sudden death is a heavy one indeed, particularly when his judicious criticism and unbiased opinion on swiftly moving current events both at home and abroad are what the public need most under the trubulent circumstances of today.

Report by: Lt. J. Curtis 13 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Arthur A. Sandusky

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

No further information will be furnished on INAHARA, Katsuji, a Japanese witness, requested by SHIRATORI. Subject died in the latter part of 1946.

DOUGLAS L. WALDURF, Chief, Investigation Division, IPS INATARA (INAMURA), Katsuji
Request by: STIRATORI, Tostio

Address: Unknown

He has been and is editor of the Magazine "Contemporary Japan".

INFARA (INAMURA), Katsuji Request by: shiratori, Toshio

addres i vuksom.

He has been and is edition of the magazing

FAR EAST COLLAND Operations, CIS, G-2 Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: INAHARA, Katsuji

Director, Dai Nippon Genron Hokoku Kai (Great Nippon Patriotic Press Association). This organization was abolished by SCAP.

SOURCE: Report by Mr. Cnade of CI&E Section.