L-G Section
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HEADQUARTERS
HIROSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 248

C/PS/rt

HMGT 014.5

15 March 1949

SUBJECT: Study of Present Japanese Prison System

TO : Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 248

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in Memorandum Number 8, Headquarters Chugoku Military Government Region, dated 21 February 1949, relative to the existing Japanese Prison System, the following information is submitted.

2. Present inspections of the prisons in Hiroshima Prefecture indicate a great improvement over conditions as observed in 1946, and facilities to accommodate the prisoners have been greatly increased.

3. The cleanliness of the buildings and grounds has now reached a favorable standard and the food is abundant and served from a much more presentable kitchen than in the past.

4. Medical facilities have been greatly improved but are still lacking as compared with Western standards, from the standpoint of sanitation and necessary equipment.

5. The Hiroshima Penitentiary is situated in Hiroshima City and that institution operates and controls three branch prisons within the prefecture at Onomichi, Yoshiura and Miyoshi, and the following information is applicable to each of the afore-mentioned penal institutions. The deficiencies of the institutions enumerated below are well known to the prison officials who claim that with additional budget allocations they (the officials) could eliminate said deficiencies and improve the operating standard of the prisons.

a. Lack of cell space has proved to be the greatest handicap at present. Hiroshima Penitentiary was originally constructed to accommodate eight hundred seventy (870) prisoners and now accommodates twenty-two hundred (2,200). This condition is looked upon with grave concern

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by police officials and the general public since individuals who have committed minor crimes are in continual contact with major criminals regardless of age or criminal record. Such crowded conditions are not conducive to good health since toilet facilities are limited, and encourages suspended sentences, temporary detention and other privileges which prove to be a detriment to the enforcement of law and order.

b. Prison labor is divided into two (2) groups. One group works in the prison factories and grounds and the other group works outside of the prison repairing river banks, charcoal and lumber agencies and in shipbuilding yards. There has been some controversy between labor union officials and prison officials regarding this type of work. The union claims that prisoners are creating unemployment by working outside, but interrogation of men who actually work with the prisoners prefer to have them, since the prisoners perform the less desirable tasks. Prisoners who do extra heavy work are rewarded by receiving a larger allocation of food and a small amount of money. Earnings from prison labor is payable to the state.

c. Recreation and exercise is encouraged in all prisons. Various games of baseball and volleyball are permitted and periodically movies, stage shows and concerts are presented.

d. Inmates' individual welfare is on a limited basis. There is no particular shortage of well-prepared food, but lack of wearing apparel and bed covering is apparent. Prisoners do not have enough wearing apparel to insure frequent changing and are known to work and sleep in the same clothing. The issue of bed coverage is very limited and is particularly noted during the winter months since heating facilities are not available in this area.

e. Morals of the prisoners is very much in evidence through the medium of the recreation facilities and special awards for extra work, but it is noted that the habitual criminals exercise much influence over the minor offenders by asserting themselves as leaders, materially and physically. Prisoners under sentence of death are detained in prison for long periods of time pending execution, a situation which proves to have a bad moral effect on the other inmates. Female prisoners are segregated from male prisoners in all prison activities.

6. Recommendations for improvements in the present prison system in this prefecture are as follows:

a. An up-to-date training and educational program for prison officials and guards.

b. Construction of additional detention buildings.

c. Complete segregation between habitual criminals and minor offenders.

d. A thorough study of the intelligence of new inmates to include previous record, latest crime, present physical and mental condition and improve character by the type of work allotted and by appropriate instruction.

e. Improve lighting system on outside walls to prevent escape, and install sufficient water reservoirs to insure protection from fire.

f. Issue additional firearms, preferably rifles, to guards on outside walls.

7. Conclusion. Crowded prisons and the conditions animated by same are believed to be the reason given for the inauguration of an organization in this prefecture known as the "Crime Prevention Association" which appears to have grown with amazing rapidity in the past months, with branches in various districts of the larger cities.

This organization claims to be responsible for the installation of additional lights in dark areas and other features in the assistance of crime prevention, but investigation by this headquarters reveals that it is financed by voluntary contributions from the citizens and it is suspected of being a revival of the Tonari Gumi System (Block Association). Further investigation is now being conducted and a special report on this matter will be submitted.

WILLIAM BAKER
Major, Inf
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED - Authority NND 745030 By NARS, Date 12/22/75

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HEADQUARTERS
OKAYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 248

FILE: 014.5

Okayama Japan
16 April 1949

SUBJECT: Prisons

TO; Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 248

1. In compliance with Memorandum number 8, Chugoku Military Government Region, dated 21 February 1949, the following is submitted on Prisons.

a. A great need for the Okayama Prison is more cell buildings to take care of the large number of inmates. The new temporary capacity of this prison is 910 inmates. At present the number being held is 1560. In a construction of new buildings adequate thought should be given to modernizing the prison along American lines instead of the customary animal like cages now used.

b. It is recommended that working facilities be improved so that inmates are not forced to perform work in same cells in which they sleep.

c. It is believed that the general welfare of the prisoners would be increased if more recreational facilities were provided.

d. There should be a definite improvement in the medical sandards at this prison. This includes more medicines and higher salaries for acquiring of better qualified doctors.

e. It is believed that by installing a shower system for bathing instead of the use of a "community bath" that sanitary conditions would be greatly improved.

f. There is a difinite need for more adquate clothing for prisoners.

g. There is a great need for a higher caliber of personnel who act as guards in the prison system. If guards

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were offered a more attractive income a higher type could be obtained. The average take home pay of a guard is ¥6,000.00. This is not enough money to induce a better ~~eal~~ class of men for these jobs. When temptation arises to supplement their earnings from bribes or other illegal acts they won't hesitate. As an example during February, March and April twelve guards resigned because of being caught in illegal acts. One additional guard has been suspended. His case is now pending. Further, the prison is under manned as far as guards are concerned.

h. With proper ~~M~~ equipment in the prisons for the manufacture of desks, chairs and other articles which are used or consumed by the national government, it is believed that tremendous sums could be saved if prison made supplies and equipment were used by the National Government in all its activities.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ARTHUR E. LOUNSBERY
Major, CMP
Executive-Adjutant

1949 Construction Plan of Attorney General's Office
C & R Institutions

DIST. Construction by Type & Inst.	J.D.H.	Ref.	D.H.	PRISON
HIROSHIMA	21,843,303	16,955.000	6.774.452	102.111.560
	J.P.	D.H.Q		
	3.948.779	5.685.863		

Income & Expenditure Table

	Est. Exp.	1949 Prison Industry
Hiroshima	77,180,000	129,180,000

Est. Statement of industrial revenue & expenditure

	Work allowances →	Traveling Ex.	Wear & Tear Ex.	Misc. Ex.	Equipment Ex.	Material Ex.
Hiroshima P.	1,640,000	600,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	21,000,000
Okayama P.	820,000	200,000	420,000	870,000	900,000	6,500,000
Tottori P	540,000	150,000	290,000	300,000	1,160,000	3,400,000

over

	Expenditure total	Revenue estimate
Hiroshima P. →	32,740,000	49,510,000
Okayama P	9,710,000	17,605,000
Tottori P	5,540,000	6,857,000

Figures represent amounts for 1949-50 fiscal year

22nd April 10p.m.

Subject; Rep ort on investigation of riot took place at Matsue Prison on 14th. April 1949

Reported by Mr. Inoue Vice-Director of Hiroshima Regional Hq. of Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau.

Most of the prisoners of Matsue Prison are sent from Okayama and Yamaguchi Prisons and the two groups were always rival each other. Therefor the warden decided to send four leaders of Yamaguchi group to Tottori and Hiroshima Prisons, and kept these four in a cell on morning of 14th. April, and let them not go out from cell. Then these four broke out from cell and started riot, rest of prisons followed leaders. However, warden issued emergency call and togather with about 200police of N.R.P. tried the cease the riot. During the riot prison guards shot nine warning shoots, but none of prisoners,guards and police were injured. The riot was ceased soon, and by the time Mr. Inoue arrived Matsue Prison regained law and order, and there were no signe of starting the riot again. However, the four leaders sent to Tottori and Hiroshima Prisons soon after the riot.

The couse of this riot is not based on prisoners' unsatisfaction of treatment of prisoners but merely rival of two Yamaguchi and Okayama groups.

Chart of Population of Prisoners
Relative to the Provost Court. (as of the end of April)
May 8. 1949
Director of Hiroshima Correction &
Protection Region

Prisoners

Classification \ Prisoners of each Prison	Sex	Names of Prison: Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Matsue	Iwakuni	Shinko	Total
Number of prisoners forwarded from last month	m	22	7	1			5		35
	f	3							3
	m	8	9	3	2		5		27
	f								
Entered prisoners	m	3							3
	f								
	m								
	f								
Left prisoners	m	3							3
	f	1							1
	m	3		1					4
	f								
Present Prisoners	m	22	7	1			5		25
	f	2							2
	m	5	9	2	2		5		23
	f								
Cumulative numbers of Prisoners	m	458	362	30			150		
	f	83							
	m	18	262	60	60		198		
	f								
Names of Crimes: Illegal possession of arms.	m	2							2
	f				1				1
	m								1
Unlawful entry (House-breaking)	f	1							1
	m								1
Assumed the name of social position	f				1				1
	m								1
	f			1					1
Forgery of a document	m								1
	f								
	m	1							2
Violation of Military Government order	f								
	m	2							3
	f						1		
Obstraction to a public peace.	m	2							2
	f								
	m					1			1
Violence	f								
	m								1
Blackmail	f					1			
	m	9	2				2		13
	f		6	2					8
Theft	m	2	1				1		4
	f								
Robbery	m								
	f								

Remarks: Black figure shows the numbers of prisoners trailed at Provost Court.
Red figure shows the number of prisoners trailed at Japanese Court.

Names of Crimes												
Embezzlement		m	1									1
		f										
		t										
Illegal possession of a Occupation Forces goods		m	1	2					1			4
		f										
		t							5			5
Violation of control Order for Guns and gunpowder		m	2	1								3
		f										
		t										
Other		m	1									1
		f										
		t	5	3								8
Total		m	22	7	1				5			25
		f	2									2
		t	5	9	2	2			5			23
Names of Crimes and prison term Hard labour	less than 15 years	m										
		f										
		t										
	10 "	m	4									4
		f										
		t										
	5 "	m	2	4					2			8
		f										
		t										
	3 "	m	4	3					1			8
		f		2					1			3
		t										
	2 "	m			1				1			2
		f		4	2	2			2			10
		t										
	1 "	m	8									8
		f		2					1			3
		t										
	6 months	m	1									1
		f	1/2	1					1			1/4
		t										
	3 "	m	2									2
		f	1									1
		t	3									3
	2 "	m										
		f										
		t										
	1 "	m										
		f										
		t										
	Total	m	2/2	7	1				4			23/2
		f	5	9	2	2			5			23
		t										
Imprisonment	Term Imprisonment	m	1						1			2
		f										
		t										
	Life Imprisonment	m										
		f										
		t										
	Total	m	1						1			2
		f										
		t										
Total		m	22/2	7	1				5			35/2
		f	5	9	2	2			5			23
		t										

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b), NARS Date

Imprisoned Times	1 Time	m	22	7	1			5		35
		f	2							2
		m	5	8	1	2		5		21
	2 "	m								
		f		1	1					2
	3 "	m								
		f								
	Total	m	22	7	1			5		35
		f	2							2
		m	5	9	2	2		5		23
Prisoners age	under 15 age	m								
		f								
		m								
	16 "	f						1		1
		m								
	17 "	f								
		m						1		1
	18 "	f						1		1
		m	11					4		15
		f	2							2
	20 "	m	1	1	1			3		6
		m	4	2						6
		f	2	1		1				4
	23 "	m								
		m	2		1					3
		f	2		1	1				4
	25 "	m								
		m	2	3						5
	Above 25 "	f		5						5
		m	2	1						3
		f		1						1
	30 "	m								
		f								
	40 "	m								
		f								
		m	1	1						2
	50 "	f								
		m								
	60 "	f								
		m	22	7	1			5		35
	Total	f	2							2
		m	5	9	2	2	2	5		23
Manner of detention	Solitude cell	m	1							1
		f								
		m	21	7	1			5		34
	Mixed cell	f	2							2
		m	5	9	2	2		5		23
		m	22	7	1			5		35
	Total	f	2							2
		m	5	9	2	2		5		23

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)/MR 93-1

Prisoners	At work	In Prison	m	15	7	1			5		28
			f	2							2
			m	2	9	2	2		5		20
		Outside of prison	m								
			f								
			m								
		Total	f								
			m								
	Not at work	Illness	f								
			m	7							7
		Hitch	f	3							3
			m	7							7
		Total	f	3							3
			m	22	7	1			5		35
			f	2							2
		Total	m	5	9	2	2		5		23
			m	21	7	1			5		34
			f	2							2
		Japan	m	5	8	2	2		4		21
Nationality			f								
			m	1							1
		Korea	f		1				1		2
			m								
		Formosa	f								
			m								
			f								
			m	22	7	1			5		35
			f	2							2
		Total	m	5	9	2	2		5		23

Accused Prisoner

Forwarded number from last month	m									
	f	2								2
	m									
Centered accused	f									
	m									
Left accused	f									
	m									
Present number	f	2								2
	m									
Cumulative number	f	53								53
Name of Crime: Violation of Cabinet Order No. 165, 1949	m									
	f	2								2
Total	m									
	f	2								2

Terms of detention	Less than 2 months	m											
		f											
		m											
	10 days	f		1									1
		m											
	Total	f		2									2
Presumed of detention	Mixed cell	m											
		f		2									2
		m											
	Total	f		2									2
Workers	Do not work	m											
		f		2									2
		m											
	Total	f		2									2

廣警保發第　九二一號
昭和二十四年五月八日
廣島警正保護管區長　德永憲一

中國軍政部法律行政課　御中

聯合國軍事占領裁判所關係收容人員表昭和二十四年五月末日現在

別人員

類別	性別	所別	入員	出員	現員	延人員	公安 罪 武器不法所持	公安 罪 凶器不法所持	公安 罪 兵器隱匿	公安 罪 政情顯覆企圖
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	男	廣島	3	3	22	458	2			
〃	女	〃		1	3	83				
〃	男	山口		3	19	一八五三				
〃	女	〃			7	362				
〃	男	岡山		1	3	二六九				
〃	女	〃			1	30				
〃	男	鳥取		1	2	大〇	1			
〃	女	〃				大〇				
〃	男	松江			2	二〇				
〃	女	〃								
〃	男	岩國			5	150				
〃	女	〃			5	一六八				
〃	男	新光			5	五五				
〃	女	〃								
〃	男	計	3	3	35	二二三四	2			
〃	女	〃			3	27	1			

DECLASSIFIED - E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402, NND 867

名	
に関する罪	
虚偽情報提供	〃
密淫賣	〃
住居侵入	〃
傳染病媒介	〃
身分詐称	〃
逃走・逃走幇助	〃
犯人藏匿	〃
放火	〃
冒瀆	〃
僞証及誣告	〃
文書僞造	〃
公務執行妨害	〃
密輸出入	〃
密航	〃
軍法違反	〃
軍政令違反	〃

罪るす関に物財										罪るす関に命生体身					
占領軍物資不法受領	占領軍物資不法所持	恐喝	收賄	贈賄	贓物	横領	詐欺	強盗	窃盗	脅迫	暴行	傷害	過失殺人	殺人	安寧阻害
〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃
	1					1		2	9		2				2
	2							1	2 大						
									=						
										—					
	1 五							1	2		1				
	4 三					1		4	13 八 —		3				2

刑名	刑名																	
								其他の罪										
	重労働																	
	三十年以下	十五年以下	十年以下	五年以下	三年以下	二年以下	一年以下	合計	其の他	郵便法違反	通貨交換規則違反	物々交換規則違反	交通規則令違反	暴力行為等処罰法違反	銃砲又ハ薬取締令違反	軍需物資不法處分		
	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃		
				4	2	4	8	22	1						2			
					3	4	1	7							1			
							1	1										
					1	1	1	5										
				8	8	2	8	35	1						3			

	數度所入							期月								
								錮禁								
十三歲未滿	計	三度	二度	一度	合計	國外追放	拘留	計	有期	無期	計	一月以下	二月以下	三月以下	六月以下	
〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	
	22			22	22			1	1		21			2	1	1
	二五			二五	二五			一	一		二五			一三	一二	
	七九		一	七八	七九						七九					一
	一			一	一						一					
	一			一	一						一					
	五			五	五			一	一		四					一
	三五		一	三五	三五			二	二		三八			一二	一一	

拘	別	齢	令	年
夜間獨居	獨居	計	六十歳以上	五十歳以上
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
	1	22		1
		2 3 五		
		7 九		1
		1 =		
		=		
		5 五		
		35 =		2

四十歳以上	三十歳以上	二十五歳以上	二十五歳未満	二十三歳未満	二十歳未満	十八歳未満	十七歳未満	十六歳未満	十五歳未満	十四歳未満
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
	2	2	2	4	11					
				三	二 一					
	1		3	2						
	—		五	— —	—					
			1							
			—		—					
			— —							
				4	1					
				三	—					
	3	5	3	6	15	1		1		
	—	五	四	四	六	—		—		

	數度所入							其月期 禁錮								
	計	三度	二度	一度	合計	國外追放	拘留	計	有期	無期	計	一月以下	二月以下	三月以下	六月以下
十三歲未滿	計	三度	二度	一度	合計	國外追放	拘留	計	有期	無期	計	一月以下	二月以下	三月以下	六月以下
〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃
	二二五			二二五	二二五			一	一		二一五			二三	一二
	一九		一	一八	一九						一九				一
	一二			一一	一一						一二				
	五五			五五	五五			一	一		四五				一
	三五二		一	三五二	三五二			二	二		三八二			一三	一一

國	業								作			禁		
		不就業							就業					
中華民國	合計	計	事故	不就業	懲罰	疾病			計	通役	所內	計	病舍	雜居
臺灣	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
朝鮮	一	二一	二一	二二	二二	七			二一五			二二		二一
內地	一	七	七	七					七			七		七
合計	一	一	一	一					一			一		一
中華民國														
臺灣														
朝鮮	一	五	五	五					五			五		五
內地	一	三四	三五	三五	七				二八			三五		三四

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E), NARS NO.

刑事被告人

類別	性別	越入	入員	出員	現員	延人員	罪	
廣島	男	二				五三	昭和三年政令二五号	二
山口	〃						〃	〃
岡山	〃						〃	〃
鳥取	〃						〃	〃
松江	〃						〃	〃
岩國	〃						〃	〃
新光	〃						〃	〃
計	〃	二				五三	〃	二

備考 廣島刑務所分には占領裁判所處斷勞役一名を含む

類別	籍	其他	備考
計	〃 〃	〃 〃	
罰金併科	22		
重勞働	廣島 2 五		
禁錮	山口 7 九		
	岡山 1 二		
	鳥取 二		
	松江		
	岩國 5 五		
	新光		
	計 35 二三		

作	禁・拘				向期留拘							名			
請願作業	計	病舎	雑居	独居	計	十日以下	一月以下	二月以下	三月以下	六月以下	一年以下	計			
〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃	〃 〃
	二		二		二	一		一				二			
	二		二		二	一		一				二			

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102/MNSC NO.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E), MDR No. _____

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

GMGT 330.2 (C-Va) 27 April 1949
19

SUBJECT: Prisons

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Pursuant to letter, Hq I Corps, File AG 319.1-BA, subject: "Studies of Military Government Programs", dated 10 Feb 49, the following data on Japanese prison systems is submitted. Transmitted as further information on this subject are letters dated 15 March 1949 and 16 April 1949 from the Hiroshima MGT and Okayama MGT which respectively constitute inclosures 1 and 2 to this report.

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3. Practically all persons who have been convicted are sent to the main prison of the prefecture having jurisdiction over the particular crimes. It is understood, however, that about 680 convicts work outside prison walls and live in dormitories supervised by prison guards; this system prevails in every prefecture in this region except Tottori. Naturally, the latter prisoners are adjudged by the warden of a type unlikely to escape. A handful of convicts also work as cooks and barbers in the various branch prisons of the prefectures. In the Chugoku Region there are from one to four branches of the main adult prison in each of the five prefectures, depending on the size of the ken; persons incarcerated therein are awaiting trial. However, each of the main prisons also has special cell for those awaiting trial in the courts of the capital cities of the prefectures, as the main prisons are all located in the capitals.

4. This paragraph outlines institutes set up in Chugoku Region to handle male juveniles under detention. There are two Juvenile Prisons, one located at Iwakuni City and the other at Tana Village (both being in Yamaguchi ken); the latter is a model institution for boys from all over Japan, named the Shinko Gakuin (New Light School). There is a Reformatory at Oshinozu Village, Tottori, and another at Hara Village, Hiroshima. Juvenile prisons are established under the Prison Law to receive minors under 18 years of age sentenced to penal servitude for more than two months.

The Reformatory Law provides for reformatories to give correctional education to persons committed thereto by the Family Court.

5. There is only one institution for female convicted prisoners in this region. It is situated at Miyoshi Town, Hirshima. As stated in par. 2, presently incarcerated therein are 103 adults and 61 females under 20 years of age. It is reported that a reformatory for girls will be completed in April 1949 at Kwannon Village, Hiroshima.

6. Generally speaking, prison cell blocks for male adults are of old design, being either of flimsy wooden construction offerring poor protection from winter winds or of grim, solid brick construction defying entry of sun-rays. However, there have been recently erected some cell blocks, of clean and humane aspect, and plans are drawn up for new buildings in prisons still overcrowded. Hiroshima prefecture, for example, is now completing two buildings which will house 600 inmates.

7. For at least a century penologists have recognized the best prison administration required, and best welfare of prisoners demanded, that there be no overcrowding in penal institutions. The table below reveals the average number of inmates during the past two months in the main prison for male adults of each prefecture, and indicates undesirable conditions:

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Shimane	557	591
Tottori	495	684

(Note: above figures in some cases include a small number of convicts living outside of prison walls; but it is certain that facilities are cramped in every main prison)

8. Certain problems are common to all prison administration in this region. Like prisons the world over, leading considerations are prevention of escape and maintenance of discipline; these factors are ever present despite the characteristic docility and deference shown by Japanese Prisoners to prison officials and inspectors. Escapes happen from time to time, due mainly to carelessness or insufficiency of guards rather than cleverness of convicts. Mass breaks with co-operation of outsiders appear unknown in this region. Outstanding exceptions to the general rule of good discipline appear in the following two paragraphs.

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 330.2 (C-Va) 19 April 1949

SUBJECT: Prisons

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
APØ 301

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10. On 16 Apr 49 the L-G Officer of Shimane MGT reported a riot that occurred the day before at the Matsue prison. About 140 prisoners created a disturbance for 1 1/2 hours. Some 100 National Rural Police and 40 Municipal Policeman were summoned. Reportedly, the NRP chief spoke and persuaded the prisoners to return to their cells. Prison officials stated prisoners got out of cells by means of chop-sticks, but apparently police incline to belief a guard gave a key to prisoners. The prison has a capacity of 557 and there were actually 591 in the prison - a comparatively good situation as concerns sufficiency of space. Furthermore, as there were at least 80 guards at Matsue the prison had a comparatively high percentage of guards for each 100 prisoners, judging by Chugoku Region standards. The basic cause probably lies in laxity of administration. The

immediate cause is not now known to this Headquarters. One possible cause may have been arrival from Okayama prison of several tough prisooners, handcuffed and blindfolded, thus creating resentment among other prisoners. Complaints against rations may have precipitated the riot, but due to standard prison diet the outbreak would be unjustified. Confusion of guards as to their responsibilities and "domocratic rights" of the convicts, plus possible subversive acts of Communists also must be considered.

11. Besides the bassic problems discussed in par. 6, the health of the prisoners always demands great attention. Although MG officers attest sanitation conditions have greatly improved in the last two years, conditions fall far short of average American standards. American doctors criticize: (1) fact of overcrowding and poor clothing of inmates; (2) lack of complete physical examination of each new inmate; (3) tubercular patients, although in their own wards, are in the close proximity to each other; (4) in some prisons records of blood serology for venereal-disease patients were inadequate; (5) in some prisons skin-diseased prisoners mingled freely with other inmates; (6) lack of kitchen screens in some prisons. Completion of plans in some prisons for new small kitchens and medical wards will do much to better conditions. The L-G officer of this Headquarters was informed by prison officials that rate of VD among inmates was low; for example, in Hiroshima prison, among 1862 inmates only 20 had syphilis and 8 gonorrhea. However, Okayama prison had 33 patients with syphilis. It is believed that prison officials will cooperate with American doctors, but frequent inspections by latter are advisable.

12. Overcrowding and lack of facilities have created in Okayama prison an outstanding bad situation. Each cell is small with little sunlight penetrating. In some cases five men are crowded in one cell and due to lack of workshops and guards, assert prison officers, have to work at straw-braiding as well as sleep in the same cell. Consequently, on some days they do not obtain the 30 minutes a day outdoor exercise provided for by prison regulations. The number of prisoners who live under such conditions are thin with an extreme pallor. There are some 152 guards assigned to this prison, 30 of whom do office work, and 70 of whom are on guard at a time. The warden desires an additional 50-60 guards.

13. Consideration of all problems as set forth above indicate a humane and democratic prison program will allow in principle for little or no reduction of costs. Although too detailed for the scope of this report, it is probable that wiser expenditures and more efficiency in general administration can be accomplished. These accomplishments will have to be effected through more frequent inspections of the Board of Audit of the Prime Minister's Office and of the Region Correction and Rehabilitation Headquarters.

14. Certain recommendations for improvement of prison administration have already been given. This Headquarters desires to enunciate again that senior officers in prison affairs should be more familiar with details of life in their institutions and should know relationship of guards and prisoners. The Hiroshima MG Team and the Okayama MG Team letters acompanying this report contain further recommendations. In addition it is well to cite recommendations of wardens of other prisons. The governor of the Yamaguchi prison (who appears to have a well-administered prison) recommends: (1) increase of number of prisons; (2) more and better clothing; (3) more governmental contracts for prison work. The warden of Matsue (Shimane) prison desires; (1) higher pay to obtain better-type guard (pay now is ¥4,600-6,000 a month); (2) better clothing. The governor of Tottori prison expresses his needs as: (1) more buildings, medical equipment and work-shop facilities as earthquake of 1943 created 90 percent destruction of which 50 percent has been restored; (2) educational programs to create tractable and democratic prisoners as well as guards; (3) additional pistols.

RUSSEL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

2 Incls:

As indicated in par, 1.

DECLASSIFIED - E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b), MAR 8 1978

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

21 April 1949
19

GMGT 330.2 (C-Va)

SUBJECT: Prisons

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1), MAR 1977

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 330.2 (C-Va) 19 April 1949

SUBJECT: Prisons

TO : Commanding General
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APO 301

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Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

~~21~~ April 1949
19 April 1949

CMGT 330.2 (C-Va)

SUBJECT: Prisons

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
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HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
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2 Incls:

As indicated in par, 1.

DECLASSIFIED - E.O. 12958 SECTION 3.3(b)(1), NARA DATE 10-30-2007

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 330.2 (C-Va)

19 April 1949

SUBJECT: Prisons

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

9. As a rusult of 30 boys trying to escape from the Hiroshima Reformatory at Hara Village on 16 Mar. 49 a newsman exposed a bad situation, i.e., the inmates were beaten by teachers, dangerous hazing among the boys, and undernourshment. According to the reporter (although possibly exaggerated), teachers and elder boys were taking a large share of other boys' food. On 19 March HMGT began a detailed inspection of the institution. The HMGT Welfare Officer has disclosed: (1) a chief, busy with executive duties, paying too little attention to questions of discipline and individual handling of inmates; (2) unsuitable and untrained personnel, with authority to punish, inflicting harsh treatment; (3) 15 and 16 boys, ranging in ages from 14-19, in rooms which should not have had more than 10 at most; (4) inadequate medical care; (5) inadequate recreational facilities; (6) an attitude on the part of the staff that the reformatory is a place for punishment rather than a place where the boys can be taught to turn their lives to a constructive purpose; and (7) inadequate case histories of the boys. Not all of the above defects are attributable to the reformatory staff; as in other institutions they may have no control over equipment granted them. The Regional Prison and Rehabilitation Director and MG Officers have already made considerable progress in ameliorating conditions.

10. On 16 Apr 49 the L-G Officer of Shimane MGT reported a riot that occurred the day before at the Matsue prison. About 140 prisoners created a disturbance for 1 1/2 hours. Some 100 National Rural Police and 40 Municipal Policeman were summoned. Reportedly, the NRP chief spoke and persuaded the prisoners to return to their cells. Prison officials stated prisoners got out of cells by means of chop-sticks, but apparently police incline to belief a guard gave a key to prisoners. The prison has a capacity of 557 and there were actually 591 in the prison - a comparatively good situation as concerns sufficiency of space. Furthermore, as there were at least 80 guards at Matsue the prison had a comparatively high percentage of guards for each 100 prisoners, judging by Chugoku Region standards. The basic cause probably lies in laxity of administration. The

immediate cause is not now known to this Headquarters. One possible cause may have been arrival from Okayama prison of several tough prisooners, handcuffed and blindfolded, thus creating resentment among other prisoners. Complaints against rations may have precipitated the riot, but due to standard prison diet the outbreak would be unjustified. Confusion of guards as to their responsibilities and "domocratic rights" of the convicts, plus possible subversive acts of Communists also must be considered.

11. Besides the bassic problems discussed in par. 6, the health of the prisoners always demands great attention. Although MG officers attest sanitation conditions have greatly improved in the last two years, conditions fall far short of average American standards. American doctors criticize: (1) fact of overcrowding and poor clothing of inmates; (2) lack of complete physical examination of each new inmate; (3) tubercular patients, although in their own wards, are in the close proximity to each other; (4) in some prisons records of blood serology for venereal-disease patients were inadequate; (5) in some prisons skin-diseased prisoners mingled freely with other inmates; (6) lack of kitchen screens in some prisons. Completion of plans in some prisons for new small kitchens and medical wards will do much to better conditions. The L-G officer of this Headquarters was informed by prison officials that rate of VD among inmates was low; for example, in Hiroshima prison, among 1862 inmates only 20 had syphilis and 8 gonorrhea. However, Okayama prison had 33 patients with syphilis. It is believed that prison officials will cooperate with American doctors, but frequent inspections by latter are advisable.

12. Overcrowding and lack of facilities have created in Okayama prison an outstandihg bad situation. Each cell is small with little sunlight penetrating. In some cases five men are crowded in one cell and due to lack of workshops and guards, assert prison officers, have to work at straw-braiding as well as sleep in the same cell. Consequently, on some days they do not obtain the 30 minutes a day outdoor exercise provided for by prison regulations. The number of prisoners who live under such conditions are thin with an extreme pallor. There are some 152 guards assigned to this prison, 30 of whom do office work, and 70 of whom are on guard at a time. The warden desires an additional 50-60 guards.

13. Consideration of all problems as set forth above indicate a humane and democratic prison program will allow in principle for little or no reduction of costs. Although too detailed for the scope of this report, it is probable that wiser expenditures and more efficiency in general administration can be accomplished. These accomplishments will have to be effected through more frequent inspections of the Board of Audit of the Prime Minister's Office and of the Region Correction and Rehabilitation Headquarters.

14. Certain recommendations for improvement of prison administration have already been given. This Headquarters desires to enunciate again that senior officers in prison affairs should be more familiar with details of life in their institutions and should know relationship of guards and prisoners. The Hiroshima MG Team and the Okayama MG Team letters acompanying this report contain further recommendations. In addition it is well to cite recommendations of wardens of other prisons. The governor of the Yamaguchi prison (who appears to have a well-administered prison) recommends: (1) increase of number of prisons; (2) more and better clothing; (3) more governmental contracts for prison work. The warden of Matsue (Shimane) prison desires; (1) higher pay to obtain better-type guard (pay now is ¥4,600-6,000 a month); (2) better clothing. The governor of Tottori prison expresses his needs as: (1) more buildings, medical equipment and work-shop facilities as earthquake of 1943 created 90 percent destruction of which 50 percent has been restored; (2) educational programs to create tractable and democratic prisoners as well as guards; (3) additional pistols.

RUSSEL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

2 Incls:

As indicated in par, 1.

CMGR 014 (C-Ts) 3rd Ind
(15 Feb 49)
Subject: Police Reports to Tactical Commanders

Headquarters Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 248,
Kure, Honshu, 10 May 1949

TO: Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Military Government Team,
APO 248

Your attention is invited to the preceding indorsement.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SNYDER:

JERRY W. TOM
1st Lt, USAF
Adjutant

09.1m

CMGR 000.5 (C-Va)
(19 Apr 49)
SUBJECT: Prison Riot

1st Ind

Headquarters Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 248, Kure, Honshu,
28 April 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Basic communication is forwarded for your information.

2. This headquarters, letter of 19 April 1949 to I Corps Headquarters, subject "Prisons", outlined problem set forth in basic letter, as well as other problems facing prisons in the Chugoku Region, and included recommendations for improvements.

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

09.10

HEADQUARTERS
SHIMANE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 248

HWM/

19 April 1949
49/LG/PS/9

SMGT-LT 000.5

SUBJECT: Prison Riot

TO : Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 248

1. The following report is in confirmation of telephone report to your headquarters on 16 April 1949.

2. At approximately 1000 hours, 15 April 1949, a group of prisoners totalling 140, agitated by eight members of the group, began rioting within their cells at the Matsue Prison. Window glass was broken and much commotion prevailed until one prisoner succeeded in unlocking his cell door by use of a tool smuggled into the cell from the prison workshop. With this tool the prisoner released the other 139 prisoners from No. 8 and No. 9 Cell Houses. The guards fired six (6) pistol rounds into No. 8 house and seven (7) pistol rounds into No. 9 house, without hitting any of the prisoners. The 140 prisoners held out in an adjacent prisons building and finally, through the pleadings of the Assistant Prison Warden, sent 13 inmates of the group as representatives to talk with the Warden and his Assistant. Thus, their tactics were not unlike the Communist-inspired Korean discussions with public officials. The inmates put forth the following three points in this discussion:

a. Firing of pistols by the guards was "unreasonable"

b. The means of transferring four prisoners to Okayama Prison recently were unnecessary and unfair. (This refers to the hand-cuffing and blindfolding of the four prisoners during the transfer.)

c. Procurators should be called to mediate the dispute, as well as newspaper reporters and members of the Civil Information Section of the Prefectural Government.

3. After the above pleadings and the sending out of an alarm to Matsue Municipal Police, Yatsuka District (Shimane) N.R.P., Shimane Headquarters N.R.P., Matsue Procurator's Office, Tottori Prison (Tottori-ken), and Yonago Prison (Tottori-ken), a total or 247 police and prison guards were present with eleven procurators.

4. The Assistant Prison Warden appeared at this headquarters at approximately 1300 hours requesting instructions and also the presence of the Legal & Government Officer at the prison to get the inmates back into their cells as no progress had yet been made to quell the riot. Strog "suggestions" were given the Assistant Warden for delivery to the Warden, with a 30-cells without further incident. This settlement was brought about through the direct efforts of the N.R.P. Troop Commander.

SMGT-IG 000.5

19 April 1949
49/IG/PS/9

SUBJECT: Prison Riot

5. All eighth (8) riot leaders are serving sentences for theft, burglary, robbery or orimes growing out of attempted robbery, with terms ranging from two years and six months to fifteen years. The one inmate with the fifteen-year sentence hasalready served twelve years and one month of the sentence.

6. Reports from the Prison Warden and the N.R.P, Troop Commander were requested by this headquarters. The conclusions drawn from the reports are that:

a. Prison guardshave become friendly with inmates

b. Laxity is admitted by the Prison Warden

c. Inmates were permitted to work at such tasks as manufacture of butcher knives.

d. Upon return to their cells, inmates' clothing was not closely inspected, resulting in the smuggling of tools from the work shop to the cells.

e. There are ten (10) pistols at the prison for use of the prison guards (one of this number is disabled); and cartridges for the pistols are in very limited supply.

f. There are eighty (80) full-time guards stationed at the prison.

g. Area of the prison is too small to permit such supervised recreation as tennis, etc.

h. Clothing for inmates is neither adequate nor uniform .

i. The prison itself was erected in the year 1888 and consequently is obsolete for the democratic handling of prisoners.

j. Had tear gas been available for use the riot would have been disposed of more rapidly and without the necessity of widespread police alert.

7. The following suggestions and recommendations were made to the Prison Warden as a result of investigation into this riot:

a. Strict discipline training for prison guards.

b. Inspection if inmates' clothing through disrobing of each inmate upon his return to his cell.

c. More adequate control over unruly prisoners.

d. Closer supervision of inmates and guards by the Warden.

8. Surveillance by this headquarters is continuing.

/s/t/ CLAYTON L. MAUSERT
Lt Colonel TC
Commanding

cc: 24th Inf Div
Attn: G-2

L-G copy
09.100

CMGR 000.5 (C-Va) 1st Ind
(19 Apr 49)
SUBJECT: Prison Riot

Headquarters Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 248, Kure, Honshu,
28 April 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

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RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED - NOT RESTRICTED

L-G Copy
Forwarded by 1st Ind dtd 28 Apr to I Corps

HEADQUARTERS
SHIMANE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 248

HWM/

19 April 1949
49/LG/PS/9

SMGT-LT 000.5

SUBJECT: Prison Riot

TO : Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 248

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SMGT-LG 000.5

19 April 1949
49/LG/PS/9

SUBJECT: Prison Riot

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e. There are ten (10) pistols at the prison for use of the prison guards (one of this number is disabled); and cartridges for the pistols are in very limited supply.

f. There are eighty (80) full-time guards stationed at the prison.

g. Area of the prison is too small to permit such supervised recreation as tennis, etc.

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c. More adequate control over unruly prisoners.

d. Closer supervision of inmates and guards by the Warden.

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/s/t/ CLAYTON L. MAUSERT
Lt Colonel TC
Commanding

cc: 24th Inf Div
Attn: G-2

Single spaced

PRIORITY 6 copies

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

19 April 1949

CMGR 330.2 (C-Va)

SUBJECT: Prisons

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Pursuant to letter, Hq I Corps, File AG 319.1-BA, subject: "Studies of Military Government Programs", dated 10 Feb 49, the following data on Japanese prison systems is submitted. Transmitted as further information on this subject are letters dated 15 March 1949 and 16 April 1949 from the Hiroshima MGT and Okayama MGT which respectively constitute inclosures 1 and 2 to this report.

2. A total number of 7,725 inmates were serving sentences on 31 March 1949 in prisons in the Chugoku Region. Of this number 6,182 were adult male prisoners, 103 adult females, 1,378 minor males and 61 minor females. Also in detention at the end of March awaiting trials were 1,324 persons, of which 1,285 were males and 39 females.

3. Practically all persons who have been convicted are sent to the main prison of the prefecture having jurisdiction over the particular crimes. It is understood, however, that about 680 ← convicts work outside prison walls and live in dormitories supervised by prison guards; this system prevails in every prefecture in this region except Tottori.

← Naturally, the latter prisoners are adjudged by the warden of a type unlikely to escape. A handful of convicts also work as cooks and barbers

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1) MAR 10

in the various branch prisons of the prefectures. In the Chugoku Region there are from one to ~~six~~ four branches of the main adult prison in each of the five prefectures, depending on the size of the ken; persons incarcerated therein are awaiting trial. However, each of the main prisons also has special cells for those awaiting trial in the courts of the capital cities of the prefectures, as the main prisons are all located in the capitals.

4. This paragraph outlines institutes set up in Chugoku Region to handle male juveniles under detention. There are two Juvenile Prisons, one located at Iwakuni City and the other at Tana Village (both being in Yamaguchi ken); the latter is a model institution for boys from all over Japan, named the Shinko Gakuin (New Light School). There is a Reformatory at Oshinozu Village, Tottori, and another at Hara Village, Hiroshima. Juvenile prisons are established under the Prison Law to receive minors under 18 years of age sentenced to penal servitude for more than two months. The Reformatory Law provides for reformatories to give correctional education to persons committed thereto by the Family Court.

5. There is only one institution for female convicted prisoners in this region. It is situated at Miyoshi Town, Hiroshima. As stated in par. 2, presently incarcerated therein are 103 adults and 61 females under ~~18~~ 20 years of age. It is reported that a reformatory for girls will be completed in April 1949 at Kwannon Village, Hiroshima.

6. Generally speaking, prison cell blocks for male adults are of old design, being either of flimsy wooden construction

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(2) NLS

offerring poor protection from winter winds or of grim, solid brick construction defying entry of sun-rays. However, there have been recently erected some cell blocks, of clean and humane aspect, and plans are drawn up for new buildings in prisons still overcrowded. Hiroshima prefecture, for example, is now completing ~~nm~~ two buildings which will house 600 inmates.

7. For at least a century penologists have recognized the best prison administration required, and best welfare of prisoners demanded, that there be no overcrowding in penal institutions. The table below reveals the average number of inmates during the past two months in the main prison for male adults of each prefecture, and indicates undesirable conditions:

~~P~~Prefecture	Designed Capacity	Actual Number of Inmates
Hiroshima	1,100	1,862
Okayama	920	1,550
Yamaguchi	850	1,350
Shimane	557	591
Tottori	495	684

(Note: above figures in some cases include a small number of convicts living outside of prison walls; but it is certain that facilities are cramped in every main prison)

8. Certain problems are common to all prison administration in this region. Like prisons the world over, leading considerations are prevention of escape and maintenance of discipline; these factors are ever present despite the characteristic docility and deference shown by Japanese prisoners to prison officials and inspectors. Escapes happen from time to time, due mainly to carelessness/or insufficiency of guards rather than cleverness of convicts. Mass

breaks with co-operation of outsiders appear unknown in this region. Outstanding exceptions to the general rule of good discipline appear in the following two paragraphs.

9. As a result of 30 boys trying to escape from the Hiroshima Reformatory at Hara Village on 16 Mar. 49 a newsman exposed a bad situation, i.e., the inmates were beaten by teachers, dangerous hazing among the boys, and undernourishment. According to the reporter (although possibly exaggerated), teachers and older boys were taking a large share of other boys' food. On 19 March HMGT began a detailed inspection of the institution. The HMGT Welfare Officer has disclosed: (1) a chief, busy with executive duties, paying too little attention to questions of discipline and individual handling of inmates; (2) unsuitable and untrained personnel, with authority to punish, inflicting harsh treatment; (3) 15 and 16 boys, ranging in ages from 14-19, in rooms which should not have had more than 10 at most; (4) inadequate medical care; (5) inadequate recreational facilities; (6) an attitude on the part of the staff that the reformatory is a place for punishment rather than a place where the boys can be taught to turn their lives to a constructive purpose; and (7) inadequate case histories of the boys. Not all of the above defects are attributable to the reformatory staff; as in other institutions they may have no control over equipment granted them. The Regional Prison and Rehabilitation Director and MG officers have already made considerable progress in ameliorating conditions.

10. On 16 Apr 49 the L-G officer of Shimane MGT reported a riot that occurred the day before at the Matsue prison. About 140 prisoners created a disturbance for 1 1/2 hours. Some 100

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(2), MAR 8, 1978

National Rural Police and 40 Municipal Policemen were summoned. Reportedly, the NRP chief spoke and persuaded the prisoners to return to their cells. Prison officials stated prisoners got out of cells by means of chop-sticks, but apparently police incline to belief a guard gave a key to prisoners. The prison has a capacity of 557 and there were actually 591 in the prison - a comparatively good situation as concerns sufficiency of space. Furthermore, as there were at least 80 guards at Matsue the prison had a comparatively high percentage of guards for each 100 prisoners, judging by Chugoku Region standards. The basic cause probably lies in laxity of administration. The immediate cause is not now known to this Headquarters. One possible cause may have been arrival from Okayama prison of several tough prisoners, handcuffed and blindfolded, thus creating resentment among other prisoners. Complaints against rations may have precipitated the riot, but due to standard prison diet the outbreak would be unjustified. Confusion of guards as to their responsibilities and "democratic rights" of the convicts, plus possible subversive acts of Communists also must be considered.

11. Besides the basic problems discussed in par. 8, the health of the prisoners always demands great attention. Although MG officers attest sanitation conditions have greatly improved in the last two years, conditions fall far short of average American standards. American doctors criticize: (1) fact of overcrowding and poor clothing of inmates; (2) lack of complete physical examination of each new inmate; (3) tubercular patients, although in their own wards, are in too close proximity to each other; (4) in some prisons records of blood serology for venereal-disease patients

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3.102, MR

were inadequate; (5) in some prisons skin-diseased prisoners mingled freely with other inmates; (6) lack of kitchen screens in some prisons. Completion of plans in some prisons for new kitchens and medical wards will do much to better conditions. The L-G officer of this Headquarters was informed by prison officials that rate of VD among inmates was low: for example, in Hiroshima prison, among 1862 inmates only 20 had syphilis and 8 gonorrhea./ However, Okayama prison had 33 patients with syphilis. It is believed that prison officials will cooperate with American doctors, but frequent inspections by latter are advisable.

12. Overcrowding and lack of facilities have created in Okayama prison an outstanding bad situation. Each cell is small with little sunlight penetrating. In some cases five men are crowded in one cell and due to lack of workshops and guards, assert prison officers, have to work at straw-bradding as well as sleep in the same cell. Consequently, on some days they do not obtain the 30 minutes a day exercise provided for by prison regulations. The number of prisoners who live under such conditions are thin with an extreme pallor. There are some 152 guards assigned to this prison, 30 of whom do office work, and 70 of whom are on guard at a time. The warden desires an additional 50-60 guards.

13. Consideration of all problems as set forth above indicate a humane and democratic prison program will allow in principle for little or no reduction of costs. Although too detailed for the scope of this report, it is probable that wiser expenditures and more efficiency in general administration can

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1), MDR 93-1

be accomplished. These accomplishments will have to be effected through more frequent inspections of the Board of Audit of the Prime Minister's Office and of the Region Correction and Rehabilitation Headquarters.

14. Certain recommendations for improvement of prison administration have already been given. This Headquarters desires to enunciate again that senior officers in prison affairs should be more familiar with details of life in their institutions and <u>should know relationship of guards and prisoners</u>. The Hiroshima MG Team and the Okayama MG Team letters accompanying this report contain further recommendations. In addition it is well to cite recommendations of wardens of other prisons. The governor of the Yamaguchi prison (who appears to have a well-administered prison) recommends: (1) increase of number of prisons; (2) more and better clothing; (3) more governmental contracts for prison work. The warden of Matsue (Shimane) prison desires: (1) higher pay to obtain better-type guard (pay now is Y4,600-6,000 a month); (2) better clothing. The governor of Tottori prison expresses his needs as: (1) more buildings, medical equipment and work-shop facilities as earthquake of 1943 created 90 percent destruction of which 50 percent has been restored; (2) eductional programs to create tractable and democratic prisoners as well as guards; (3) additional pistols.

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
COLONEL, FA
COMMANDING

2 Anals:
As indicated in par. 1.
AR

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1) NND 947005

Okayama File

CMGR 014.5 (C-Ts) 3rd Ind
(12 Mar 1949)
Subject: Special Report Regarding Prison Conditions

Headquarters Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 248,
Kure, Honshu, 5 April 1949

TO: Commanding Officer, Okayama Military Government Team,
APO 248

For compliance with paragraph 2 of the preceding indorsement.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SNYDER:

JERRY W. TOM
1st Lt, USAF
Adjutant

09.100

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b)(1) NND 963001

COPY

AG 319.1 - BA 2nd Ind Mar 8 1949

Hq I Corps, APO 301

TO: CO, Chugoku Mil Govt Region, APO 248

1. As similar conditions may exist in other penal institutions it is suggested that future inspection visits be of an unannounced nature.

2. It is desired that investigation and report of public procurator be expedited with appropriate action being taken if indicated.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

A. SEIPEL
It Col, AGD
Asst Adj General

CMGR 014.5 (C-Va) 1st Ind
(12 March 1949)
SUBJECT: Special Report Regarding Prison Conditions

Headquarters Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 248, Kure, Honshu, 15 March 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Basic communication is forwarded for your consideration.

2. This Headquarters will inform the superintendent of the Chugoku Prison District that detailed investigations will be made in the course of the next 30 days of all prisons in the region, and that recommendationswill be made to higher Headquarters regarding prison officials who permit unsatisfactory conditions to exist in their institutions.

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

09.100

HEADQUARTERS
OKAYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 248

JB/ry

FILE: 319.1

Okayama Japan
12 March 1949

SUBJECT: Special Report Regarding Prison Conditions

TO : Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 248

1. In compliance with letter, Headquarters Eighth United States Army, APO 343, File AGMGL 330.14, dated 12 February 1949 and 2nd Ind, Chugoku Military Government Region, File 014.5, dated 26 February 1949, subject: Letter from Japanese regarding prison conditions, the following information is submitted herewith.

2. On 7 February, during a telephone conversation between Colonel Link, Military Government Headquarters, Eighth Army and Captain Bolan, this headquarters, it was brought to the attention of this office that a letter was being forwarded pertaining to one Toshiharu Hamaguchi reconditions at Okayama Prison.

3. On 15 February, prior to receipt of the letter, Captain Bolan went to Okyama Prison. After talking to Hamaguchi a thorough check was made on prison conditions and may other prisoners interrogated. From the investigation it is believed the Governor of the Prison had been carefully concealing certain conditions, on prior visits, as are mentioned below:

a. Salt was being withheld from the prisoners' food.
b. Certain named guards were beating up prisoners.
c. One prisoner had been beaten up and badly scarred form the straps that kept him tied for several days.
d. It was claimed that trustees administered punishments in the form of fisticuffs to prisoners who violated certain prison rules. This was done allegedly under the guard's supervision.
e. Several signs were hanging up in the cell blocks. They read as follows:

(1) Complaint and grievance are the cause of accident.
(2) Serving in prison with a smiling face causes no accidents.

f. Masao Maeda was found to be very sick with diarrhoea and the doctor had only seen him twice in two weeks. This man had also been given a beating by the guard. He said he would identify the guard and make a sworn statement.

g. A prisoner by the name of Kin Otsudo claimed he had been handcuffed, and put into an isolation cell. While in there, the guards forced his hands up over his head and kept them there by placing a board between the

handcuffs and his back. While in this position he claimed he was beaten for á period of two hours. He stated he will identify the guard and make a s sworn statement.

h. There were several complaints that prisoners made to the effect that when they tried to see a doctor the guards would not allow it. The guard taking it on himself to judge whether or not a prisoner needed a doctor.

i. From talking to prisoners it is believed that some prisoners are getting special treatment in view of the fact that they might have communistic tendencies.

j. Several men stated that the guards were selling cigarettes.

k. Prisoners stated trustees who acted as food servers were taking the best of fish when fish was served and giving out only fish heads.

i. Prisoners were found to be insufficiently clothed.

Action taken

1. All the conditions claimed by prisoners were brought to the immediate attention of the prison officials.

2. The Japanese Liaison Officer was notified of the conditions as stated to exist by prisoners.

3. The Public Procurator was sent to the prison to take statements and make an investigation of the alleged conditions. He started the investigation right away and is still in the process of carrying it out.

4. When the investigation is completed a full report will be made.

/s/t/ ARTHUR E. LOUNSBERY
Major, CMP
Commanding

2 2 4 5 6

Hiroshima

法務行政長官

Main II required By Law
Once every 2 years in -
spection from Attorney
General's Office;

(minimum numbers required by Law)

once in two years by Board of Audit. 1862

Twice in a year internal Auditing 1550

General inspection by Attorney's General office - once in two year (minimum number required by Law) 1300

4712

General inspection by Connection & Rehabilitation Agional Hq. once in a year. 591

5303

684

5987

Question #2 Prisoners

Okayama ~~Guards 80~~ 591 (1736)

~~155~~ 155 (1653)

Okayama has more guards 152 (70 Hard duty on Iwo)

per 100 hundred

" prisoners than

Okayama. Why?

会計検査院

Okayama	127 -
MATSU.	138 -
condition	

Question #3 1. Audits once every one or 2 yrs.
2. Internal audit by 1 year
3. Regional Board audits a year.

Are there any laws from Attorney General's office to examine expenditures 3 each prior?

SHINKO GAKUIN
(New light) School

320
155

Tana Village
Yamaguchi

Franklin Turnpike
Prison, CID
381 capacity
916 actual

L-G Sec. 09.100

8 March 1949

SUBJECT: Sanitary and Public Health Condition of National Prisons in Chugoku Region.

1. Reference Region PH Chief ltr dtd 28 Feb 49 to Co, CMGR.

2. I cannot speak with authority on any prison in Chugoku Region except the Hiroshima Prison which I winspected on 12 Feb 49.

3. Dr. Brown's statements may present an accurate picture of the Okayama Prison, but in my opinion they do not appply with full force to the Hiroshima Prison.

4. On 7 March 1949 I was informed by the new governor of Hiroshima Prison, Mr. Kowada, that a complete physical exam is made of all incoming prisoners, and that skin-deseased persons did not mingle freely with other prisoners. Furthermore, the prison governor stated that blood tests of v.d. patients were taken.

5. It is true that the kitchen at Hiroshima Prison is not screened. In this connection, during the fiscal year 1949-50 a new kitchen is to be built. During the fiscal year 1950-51 a new medical ward will be built.

6. Hiroshima Prison on 12 Feb 49 had a capacity of 1100 with an actual count of 1862 prisoners. Two new dormitories, about completed, will house 600 prisoners. Hence, over-crowded conditions will be relieved.

7. There were only 15 TB patients reported, 20 with syphilis and 8 with gonorrhea. The TB patients were in a ward together - which is perhaps the best arrangement possible.

8. If other prisons are like Hiroshima I believe that prison authorities will cooperate with recommendations of American doctors. It will be interesting to observe developments. Account should be taken of equipment available for reforms all Americans know are desirable, but are impossible of 100 percent accomplishment.

9. Chugoku Region has to submit by 20 April 1949 a report on prisons to I Corps. I will cooperate with PH Section in compiling necessary data.

Arnold Van Benschoten,
Chief, Legal-Government Section,
Hq Chugoku Military Govt. Region.

8 March 1949

SUBJECT: Sanitary & Public Health Condition of National Prisons in Chugoku Region

1. Reference Region PH Chief ltr dtd 25 Feb 49 to CO, CMGR.

2. I cannot speak with authority on any prison in Chugoku Region except the Hiroshima Prison which I inspected on 12 Feb 49.

3. Dr. Brown's statements may present an accurate picture of the Okayama Prison, but in my opinion they do not apply with full force to the Hiroshima Prison.

4. On 7 March 49 I was informed by the new governor of Hiroshima Prison that a complete physical exam is made of all incoming prisoners and that skin-diseased persons did not mingle freely with other prisoners. Furthermore, Mr. Kowada, Hiroshima Prison Governor, stated blood tests & V.D. patients were taken.

5. If is true that patients afflicted with skin diseases are screened. During fiscal year

1949-50 a new hospital is to be built. During fiscal year 1950-51 a new medical ward will be built.

6. Heerbrug Prison on 12 Feb 49 had a capacity of 1100 with an actual count of 1862 prisoners. Two new dormitories, about completed, will house 600 prisoners. Hence, overcrowded conditions will be relieved.

7. There were only 15 TB patients reported, 20 with syphilis and 5 with gonorrhea. The TB patients were cleared together + which is perhaps the best arrangement possible.

8. If other prisons are like Heerbrugg & believe prison authorities will cooperate with recommendations of U.S. doctors. It will be interesting to observe developments. Account should be taken of equipment available for reforms all Americans know are desirable, but are impossible of 100% accomplishment.

9. Chaplain Regan has to submit by 20 Feb 49 a report prior to I Corps. I will cooperate with PW Section in compiling necessary data.

R. Van Benschoten,
Asst, L & Sec., CMGR.

PRISON CLOTHING

Copy

No. 540 - 24
24 Feb 1949

Subject: Allotment concerning the U.S. Army clothings

TO : Director, General Affairs Reformatory Section, Attorney General's Office

From : Director, Textile Section, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

We have presently decided to allocate the distribution of U.S. army's clothings with special issuance of cloth coupons with the following specifications.

The purchasing is done directly thru the Trade Bureau, with the cloth ration regulation — clause no. 3, Article 4, permit.

This is the 1948 allotted ration for your section as noted in the following columns:

Names of Government Section	Names of Articles	Quantities
Attorney General's Bureau (Reformative General Affairs Section)	Used mattresses	10,000
Same	Shirts	3,400
Same	Pillows	2,000
Ministry of Transportation (maritime General Affairs Section)	Used Mattress Covers	7,000
Ministry of Education (Equipment Section)	Same	1,923

Attorney General's Bureau (Reformatted) (General Affairs Section)	Blankets	2,650
Same	Jackets	2,350.
Same	Pull-overs (sweaters)	1,000

END

Copy

no. 540-24
24 Feb 1949

Subject: Allotment concerning the U.S. Army Clothings

TO : Director, Import Section,
Trade Bureau

FROM : Director, Textile Section,
Ministry of Commerce and Industry

We have decided to allocate the distribution of U.S. Army clothings, of which you have in your custody, to exchange them with our special cloth coupons issued by your bureau.

The demanding governmental sections for clothings will deal directly with your section with cloth ration regulation -- clause no. 3, article 4, permit.

The coupons issued for this special cloth rations should be returned to our bureau.

25 Feb 1949
no. 338
Attorney General's Office
Reformative General Affairs
Section

Subject: Allotment concerning the U.S. Army Clothings

TO : Directors,
Reformative Protective District,
Hiroshima (Chugoku Region)

From : Urashiro Furuhashi
Director -- Reformative General Affair's Section,
Attorney General's office

As the petition had already been sent to both the Trade Bureau and the Textile Section, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on the 24th of this month - no. 540-24 - Director, Textile Section, Ministry of Commerce and Industry had notified our office of the clothings allotment to inmates of completing the purchasing -- distribution of the clothings to the proper sections and making a complete written reports with the petition for an increased budgetary.

On the 19th of this month (February) a letter of petition had been sent from the Director, Matsue Prison -- under your command with the incitation from the local Military Government for increased allocation of inmates clothings.

After the completion of the receipt of clothings, notify us in details.

(Special clothing coupons -- 3 attached)

List of Articles	Quantity	Place of Purchase
Blankets	2,650	Jehol Section, Trade Corporation
Jackets	2,350	Same
Pull-overs (sweaters)	1,000	Same

END

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b)(1) NND 760030

No. 363
25 Feb 1949

Subject: Allotment concerning the U.S. Army Clothing

TO : Director,
Hiroshima Prisons

From : Urashiro Furuhashi
Director -- Reformative General Affair's Section,
Attorney General's Office

As of 24th of this month (February) no. 540-24, Director -- Textile Section, Ministry of Commerce and Industry had allocated the following to your section. Notify us in the following specifications after the purchase has been made.

The necessary budgetary will be allocated soon so notify us immediately of your report.

Articles	Quantities	Place-purchased	Remarks
Shirts	2,000	Textile Section, Trade Corporation	Usage for prison inmates
Shirts	900	Same	Usage by Juvenile reformatory
Shirts	500	Same	Usage by Juvenile Observation Reformatory
Pillows	1,000	Same	Usage by prison inmates
Pillows	500	Same	Usage by Juvenile
Pillows	500	Same	Usage by Juvenile Observation Reformatory

END

A List of Clothes Sales' Allotment to Specified Localities

Nomenclature	Blankets	Jackets	Pull-over (Sweaters)
Hiroshima	750	650	300
Yamaguchi	400	350	100
Okayama	400	400	150
Tottori		100	50
Matsue	400	350	200
Iwakuni	200	100	50
Shinko Reformatary School	160	100	40
Total	2,310	2,050	890
Hiroshima Juvenile	100	100	30
Miho Juvenile	50	50	20
Total	150	150	50
~~Hiroshima~~ Juvenile Observation	50	50	20
Yamaguchi Juvenile Observation	40	30	10
Okayama Juvenile Observation	40	30	10
Tottori Juvenile Observation	30	20	10
Matsue Juvenile Observation	30	20	10
Total	190	150	60
Grand Total	2,650	2,350	1,000

{22 mar 49
Tirano --
HKm}

あの割當數を當廳宛通報すると共に明細書添付の上至急豫算増額方申請りたい

おつて本月十九日發第三七一號を以つて貴管下松江刑務所長より現地軍政部より注意の次第もあるから收容者用衣料の増配方上申があつたが右は本割當の内より實情を精査の上割當しその結果報告されたい

記（特殊衣料切符三枚添付）

品目	數量	購入場所
毛布	二六五〇枚	鐵工品貿易公團
ジヤケツト	二三五〇點	仝
プールオーヴアー	一〇〇〇點	仝

以上

刑務所用

法務廳
矯正總務局

矯總甲第三三八號
昭和廿四年二月廿五日

法務廳矯正總務局長

古橋浦四郎

廣島矯正保護管區長殿

米軍拂下衣料品の購入竝割當に關する件

標記衣料品の拂下を申請中だつたが今般本月廿四日二四繊第五四〇號を以つて商工省繊維局長より左記の通り割當通知があつたから右は貴管下收容者用として購入竝に現品の引取を完了し管下各廳へ割當し、その割當數を當廳宛通報すると共に明細書添付の上至急豫算增額方申請ありたい

おつて本月十九日發第三七一號を以つて貴管下松江刑務所長より現地軍政部より注意の次第もあるから收容者用衣料の增配方上申があつた右は本割當の內より實情を精査の上割當しその結果報告され

つたが

刑務所用

Hiroshima Reformatory, Prefecture District

入すること につき衣料品配給規則第四條第三項の規定により許可され たから了承されたい
おつて本割當數量は昭和廿三年度實廳割當數量の内枠として處理す るから爲念申添える

記

官廳名	品種	數量
法務廳（矯正總務局）	故マットレス	一、九〇〇〇點
同（同）	シヤツ	二、四〇〇〇點
同（同）	枕	二、〇〇〇點
運輸省（海運總局）	故カバーマットレス	七、〇〇〇點
文部省（施設局）	同	一、九二三點
法務廳（矯正總務局）	毛布	二、六五〇枚
同（同）	ジヤケツト	二、三五〇點
同（同）	プールオーヴアー	一、〇〇〇點

以上

刑務所用

二四繊第五四〇號
昭和廿四年二月廿四日

商工省繊維局長

法務廳繙正總務局長　殿

米軍拂下衣料品の割當に關する件

米軍拂下衣料品を左記の通り割當することに決定し特殊衣料切符を發券するから了知されたい

なお現品手持者貿易公團特殊輸入部より直接購入することにつき衣料品配給規則第四條第三項の規定により許可されたから了承されたい

おつて本割當數量は昭和廿三年度貿廳割當數量の内枠として處理するから爲念申添える

記

種	品	數量
同	故マットレス	一、〇〇〇點
法務廳（繙正總務局）	シヤツ	二、〇〇〇點
同	官廳名	刑務所用

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECRET 6-102, NND 7

B

控

二四繊第五四〇號
昭和廿四年二月廿四日

商工省繊維局長

貿易廳輸入局長殿

米軍拂下衣料品の割當に關する件

このたび貴廳保管の左記米軍拂下衣料品を別紙の通り割當ることに決定したから當局發券の特殊衣料切符と引換えに現品を引渡すよう配慮願いたい

おつて需要官廳が直接貴廳より現品を購入することにつき衣料品配給規則第四條第三項の規定により許可されたから爲念申添える

なお回收した特殊衣料切符は當局宛返還されたい

巨列五號
刑務所用

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11605 SECTION 3 and 5(D) NARS Date

繊總甲第三六三號
昭和廿四年二月廿五日

法務廳繊正總務局長　古橋浦四郎

廣島刑務所長殿

米軍拂下衣料品の購入に關する件

本月廿四日、二四繊第五四〇號を以て商工省繊維局長より割當のあつた標記の件は左記の通り購入の上報告されたいおつてこれが所要豫算は別途配賦するから至急上申されたい

左記

品目	數量	購入物品	備考
シヤツ	二〇〇〇點	繊工品貿易公團	刑務所收容者用
シヤツ	九〇〇點	繊工品貿易公團	少年院收容者用
同	五〇〇點	〃	少年觀護所收容者用
枕	一〇〇〇ケ	〃	刑務所收容者用
同	五〇〇ケ	〃	少年院收容者用
同	五〇〇ケ	〃	少年觀護所收容者用

刑務所用

| | | |

携下衣料管内各所割當表

所名	毛布	ジャケット	ブールオーバー
廣島	七五〇	六五〇	三〇〇
山口	四〇〇	三五〇	一〇〇
岡山	四〇〇	四〇〇	一五〇
鳥取	四〇〇	三五〇	一五〇
松江	三〇〇	二〇〇	八〇
岩國	一六〇〇	一五〇〇	五四〇
光	二三〇〇	一四〇〇	二〇〇
計			
新	一〇〇	一〇〇	三〇
廣島少	一〇五〇	一〇五〇	三四〇
美保少	一〇〇	一〇〇	三〇
計			
廣島	五〇〇	五〇〇	二〇〇
山口	四〇〇	三五〇	一〇〇
岡山	四〇〇	三五〇	一〇〇
鳥取	三〇〇	二五〇	一〇〇
計			

刑務所用

No. 214
Hiroshima Reformative,
Protective District

Subject: Number of Inmates sentenced by Provost Marshal, interned in Regional Jap prisons

TO : Chief - Legal Government Section, CMLGR

From : Governor, Hiroshima Reformative, Protective District

Figures as of last day of January 1949:

Classification	Sex	Prefectures						
		Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Shimane	Iwakuni	Total
Brought over from Previous month	Male	16	11	4			3	34
	Female	6 (1)	(11)	(6)	2		(6)	6 (26)
admittance	"							
	"							
Dismissed	"							
	"							
Present Inmates	"	16	11	4			3	34
	"	6 (1)	(11)	(6)	2		(6)	6 (26)
Total Inmates thruout January	"	429	346	124			93	992
	"	186 (66)	341	(186)	(62)		186	186 (841)
Illegal retention of arms	"	2		1				3
	"				(1)			(1)
Prostitution	"	3						3
	"							
mediation of Infectious diseases	"	3						3
	"							
False Personation	"			(1)				(1)
	"							
Documental Forgery	"		1					1
	"							
accidental Injury	"			1				1
	"							

Nature of Crimes Relative to Public Safety

○ with figures are sentenced by Jap Courts

09.10

Classification	Sex	Prefectures						
		Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Matsue	Iwakuni	Total
Riotous Behaviour	male	1					1	2
	Female							
Theft	"	4	2 (7)	1 (2)	(1)		1	8 (10)
	"							
Robbery	"	2	1				1	4
	"							
Illegal possession of Goods Corruption Tokkō	"	1	3 (1)				(6)	4 (7)
	"							5
Illegal possession of fire arms	"	2		3				
	"							4
Others	"	4		(4)	(4)			4 (8)
	"							
Total	"	16	11	4			3	34
	"	6	6 (1)	(11)	(6)	2	6	6 (26)
Below 15 years	"			1				1
" 10 yrs	"	1						
	"							
" 5 yrs	"	2	4				2	8
	"							
" 3 yrs	"	1	6 (2)	3			(2)	10 (4)
	"							
" 2 yrs	"	7	(4)	(4)	2		1 (2)	8 (12)
	"							
" 1 yr	"	2	(4)	(1)			(1)	2 (6)
	"							
" 6 months	"	2						2
	"	5	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	5 (4)
" 3 Months	"							1
	"	1						
Total	"	15	10	4			3	32
	"	6	6 (1)	(11)	(6)	2	6	6 (26)
confinement without labour	"	1	1					2
	"							
Grand Total	"	16	11	4			3	34
	"	6	6 (1)	(11)	(6)	2	6	6 (26)

Confinement without labour / Number of years with hard labour

Classification		Sex	Prefectures						Total
			Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Shimane	Iwakuni	
	Re-entering prison - 1 time	male	16	11	4			3	34
		Female	6 (1)	(10)	5	(2)		(6)	6 (24)
	" 2 times	"							
		"		(1)	(1)				(2)
	Total	"	16	11	4			3	34
		"	6 (1)	(11)	6	(2)		(6)	6 (26)
Difference in Ages	13 yrs	"							
		"							
	14 "	"							
		"							
	15 "	"							
		"							
	16 "	"						(1)	(1)
		"							
	17 "	"							
		"							
	18 " below	"						1	1
		"	1					4	(4)
	20 " below	"	5					2	7
		"	1	1	2			1	(4)
	23 " below	"	4	2					6
		"	2	(1)		(1)			(2)
	25 " below	"	2	1	3				6
		"	1	(1)	(4)	(1)			1 (6)
	25 yrs above	"	2	6	1				9
		"	1	(1) (7)					1 (8)
	30 yrs above	"	2	1					3
		"		1					(1)
	40 yrs above	"							
		"							
	50 yrs above	"	1	1					2
		"							
	60 yrs above	"							
		"							
	Total		16	11	4			3	34
			6 (1)	(11)	6	(2)		(6)	6 (26)

Classification		Sex	Prefectures						
			Hokkaido	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Aomori	Iwakuni	Total
Kind of Work	Kind of confinement	"							
	" Solitary	"							
	" night solitary	"							
	" mixed confinement	"	16 6 1	11 11	4 6	2		3 6	34 6 26
	" Hospitalization	"							
	Total	"	16 6 1	11 11	4 6	2		3 6	34 6 26
	Inside Prisons	"	16 6 1	11 11	4 6	2		3 6	34 6 26
	Outside Prisons	"							
	Total	"	16 6 1	11 11	4 6	2		3 6	34 6 26
Nationalities	Japanese	"	16 6 1	11 8	3 6	2		3 5	33 6 22
	Korean	"		3				1	4
	Formosan	"			1			1	
	Chinese	"							
	Total	"	16 6 1	11 11	4 6	2		3 6	34 6 26

Hohm
18 Mar 49

名	
仁	関 す る 罪
傳染病媒介	〃
身分詐称	〃
逃走逃走幇助	〃
犯人蔵匿	〃
放	〃
冒瀆	〃
僞証及誣告	〃
文書僞造	〃
公務執行妨害	〃
密輸出入	〃
密航	〃
軍法違反	〃
軍政令違反	〃
安寧阻害	〃
殺人	〃
過失殺人	〃

廣矯保發第二一四號

中國軍政部法律行政課

聯合國軍事占領裁判所關係收容人員表 昭和二十年一月末日現在

廣島矯正保護管區長

類別	性別	廣島	山口	岡山	鳥取	松江	岩國	計
越境入員	男	16	11	4	2		3	34
	女	6	二	大	二		大	6
出員		一	二	大	二		大	二
現員		429	346	124	93	3	992	
		186	三二	一八	一分		一	
		6	二	大	大		大	6
		大	大	大	大		大	大
		一	一	一	一		一	一
人員								
延人員		2		1			3	3
罪別 公安 武器不法所持								
罪別 公安 凶器不法所持								
罪別 公安 兵器隱匿								
罪別 公安 政情類覆企圖								
罪別 公安 虛偽情報提供								
罪別 安寧 淫賣		3						3
罪別 安寧 住居侵入								

刑名別期刑	他の罪					労働重						
	交通規則令違反	物々交換規則違反	通貨交換規則違反	郵便法違反	其の他	合計	二十年以下	十五年以下	十年以下	五年以下	三年以下	二年以下	一年以下	六月以下	三月以下	一月以下
	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
			1		3	16			1	2	1	7	2	2	1	
						6								5	1	
						—										
						11				4	6					
						—										
						二										
					1	4					3					
						大										
						二										
						3				2	1					
						大										
			1	3	3	34		1	1	8	10	8	2	2		
						6								5	1	
						二										
						八								大	四	

其	罪ヲ行ヒ等処ノ前法ニ	銃砲火薬取締令違反	占領軍物資不法所持	占領軍物資不法受領	占領軍物資不法譲渡	恐喝	収賄	贈賄	賍物収受	横領	詐欺	窃盗	強盗	罪ヲ行ヒ等処ノ前法ニ	暴行	傷害	命ニ関スル罪
	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
		2			1							2	4		1		
					—												
		3	1		3							1	2				
													4				
													1			1	
													=				
													—				
												1	1		1		
					大												
		5	1		4							4	8		2	1	
					七								一〇				

拘禁				別	齢								
計	病舎	雑居	夜間独居	独居	計	六十歳以上	五十歳以上	四十歳以上	三十歳以上	二十五歳以上	二十五歳未満	二十三歳未満	二十歳未満	十八歳未満	十七歳未満
16		16			16		1		2	2	2	4	5		
6		6			6					1	1	2	1	1	
11		11			11		1		1	6	1	2			
4		4			4					1	3				
3		3			3								2	1	
34		34			34		2		3	9	6	6	7	1	
6		6			6					1	1	2	1	1	

年	入所度数									禁錮				
	計	三度	二度	一度	合計	國外逃放	拘留	計	有期	無期	計	一月以下
十六歳未満	16			16	16			16	1		15	
十五歳未満	6			6	6			6			6	
十四歳未満	11			11	11			11	1		10	
十三歳未満	2			1	2			2			2	
計	4			4	4			4			4	
一度	大			五	大						大	
二度												
三度	二			二	二						二	
計	3			3	3						3	
一	大			大	大						大	
十六歳未満	34			34	34			2	2		32	
十五歳未満	6			6	6			6			6	
十四歳未満	二			二	二			二			二	
十三歳未満	大		二	四	大			大			大	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(2)(3) NLS #87-

刑事被告人

類別	越境人員	入員	出員	現員	延人員	罪	
廣島							
山口							
岡山							
鳥取							
松江							
支國出張所							
計							

備考	罰金併科	重勞働	禁錮
	廣島		
	山口		
	岡山		
	鳥取		
	松江		
	支國出張所		
	計		

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)/MRS NO.

國籍	作業														
	就業			不就業											
	計	新內地	通役	計	疾病	懲罰	不就業	事故	計	合計	內地	朝鮮	臺灣	中華民國	其他
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
	16	16		16						16	16				
	6	6		6						6	6				
	一	一		一						一	一				
	11	11		11						11	11				
	一	一		一						一	一				
	二	二		二						二	二				
	4	4		4						4	3	1			
	大	大		大						大	大				
	二	二		二						二	二				
	3	3		3						3	3				
	大	大		大						大	大				
	34	34		34						34	33	1			
	6	6		6						6	6				
	二	二		二						二	二				
	大	大		大						大	大				

	作業		
	計	不就業	請願作業
	〃	〃	〃

禁拘				間期留拘							名			
計	病舍在	雜居	獨居	計	十日以下	一月以下	二月以下	三月以下	六月以下	一年以下	計			
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLS/M83 #57

CMGR C14.5 (C-Va) 2nd Ind
(12 Feb 49)
Subject: Letter from Japanese Regarding Prison Conditions

Headquarters Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 248, Kure, Honshu,
26 February 1949

TO: Commanding Officer, Okayama Military Government Team, APO 248

1. Basic communication with TOSHIHARU HAMAGUCHI's letter containing vague complaints regarding conditions in the Okayama Prison are forwarded.

2. It is recommended that, at your convenience, you write a short, special report clarifying the issue raised by the above-mentioned prisoner's letter.

1 Incl:
n/c

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102, MR 93-

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

KURE HONSHU

CHL No. 7 — 14 January 1949

SUBJECT: Prison Population.

TO : Commanding Officer,
Chugoku Military Government Region.

1. The mentioned below is the subject matter as of the end of December 1948 reported by Director of Hiroshima Regional Correction and Protection Office (former Hiroshima Regional Prison Office).

2. It is as follows.

(a) Number of persons serving sentences.

	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Matsue	Iwakuni	Shinko	Total
Male	2,492	1,377	1,462	876	794	770	33	7,804
Female	194	-	-	-	1	1	-	196
Total	2,686	1,377	1,462	876	795	771	33	8,000

(b) Number of persons held pending trials.

	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Matsue	Iwakuni	Shinko	Total
Male	581	281	341	53	53	43	-	1,352
Female	19	5	7	-	1	1	-	33
Total	600	286	348	53	54	44	0	1,385

(c) Number of adults serving sentences

	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Matsue	Iwakuni	Shinko	Total
Male	2,172	1,352	1,199	799	764	16	-	6,302
Female	129	-	-	-	1	1	-	131
Total	2,301	1,352	1,199	799	765	17	0	6,433

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CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

KURE HONSHU

(d) Number of minors serving sentences

	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi	Okayama	Tottori	Matsue	Iwakuni	Shinko	Total
Male	320	25	263	77	30	754	33	1,502
Female	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Total	385	25	263	77	30	754	33	1,567

Osamu Itagaki

O. Itagaki,
Director,
Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office.

THO/yt.