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QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31

INTERNAL SECURITY

During the time concerned in this report several changes have transpired in the Internal Security Section. As had been anticipated several months previous to this period, an Internal Security Section was set up in the Washington office early in March. It was felt that this need was mandatory in inaugurating a system of standard reporting procedure, for a clearing house of information concerned with internal security, and other reasons. At the project level the Internal Security Section had functioned on a more or less separate basis. They were concerned with the internal security of their own separate project, and clearing of information or project exchange of information was not done. The survey conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation also brought out the need for a clearing house of information, standard manuals, rules and regulations, and a training program.

During this period the survey of the centers by an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was completed and a comprehensive report, with findings and recommendations completed. The report is being given serious study by staff members of War Relocation Authority after which further discussions of the problem will be carried on with representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The functions and duties of the Chief of the Internal Security Section have been more clearly defined in Administrative Instructions 83, 84, and 85; and have designated certain project officials for actual responsibility. The responsibility for the function of prosecution has been clearly set forth and will do much towards stabilizing the functions of the Internal Security Section.

The average total personnel on all projects has been 31 appointed officers and 707 evacuees in the Internal Security Section. Personnel selection and procurement of the appointed staff in the Internal Security Section has been very difficult. Persons who have a background of training necessary for work within a relocation area are few. A number of men capable have been drawn into the armed forces or have gone into war work of some sort, at a greater earning capacity; also men who are capable of passing the minimum requirements are reluctant to withdraw from a police organization wherein there are benefits such as pensions, retirement, etc., in view of the fact that the War Relocation Authority is only of temporary nature. The Personnel Division of WRA has done a great amount of work in trying to obtain a sufficient number of men who meet the minimum requirements. They have contacted many other agencies of the Government, among which is the Federal Civil Service Commission, on a nation-wide recruitment basis.

At the project level important items have transpired. Some projects have started traffic divisions and have submitted traffic ordinances, rules and regulations. Several of the projects have instigated the licensing of dogs and drafted rules and regulations concerning pound masters. They have adequately taken care of the handling of animals with regard to control of rabies, and clearance with the health officer of the project. Nearly all of the Internal Security Sections have conducted some basic training course. The curriculum has not been a standard one, the subjects being selected at the project on a priority basis consistent with specific project need. Some of these courses touched on report writing, rules and regulations, first aid training, interrogation, finger-printing, beat patrol, description of persons and property, state laws, court procedure, traffic, crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, and others.

The registration program affected the Internal Security Section at the various projects in different ways. The Community Analyst is making a study of this and a separate report is being prepared. At some of the projects it was necessary to make wholesale arrests. At other projects small numbers of arrests were made, the feeling being that the ringleaders had been apprehended. At the time of the registration, it seriously concerned the Internal Security Section due to the fact that its major connection was with Administration policy and regulation, and only concerned in an indirect way the actual internal security of the project proper.

During the period plans were completed for the abandonment of the Moab isolation center and the establishment at Leupp, Arizona of a larger center for the detention of trouble makers and incorrigibles, transferred from various centers. Transfer of the population and administrative personnel from Moab to Leupp will be effected early in April. At the close of the quarter the evacuee population at the Moab isolation center was 34, made up entirely of citizens received from the relocation centers as follows:

Manzanar - 21
Gila - 13

The usual type of crime rate within the relocation areas is less by comparison with outside cities. Of the crimes that are committed that do compare, the majority of the offenders are juveniles. Crimes of a felonious nature are practically nil. The greatest problem is concerned with group assault and battery of individuals who for one reason or another have incurred the enmity of the groups. In a few instances members of these groups have been apprehended and punished at once; in most cases, however, detection of the responsible gangs has not been possible.

At the close of this period the Internal Security Section of the Washington office is in the process of setting up and establishing functions, basic fundamentals, and techniques consistent with a sound internal security program. The next period will result in a clearing house for information at the Washington level, a standardized case reporting procedure, and a standardization of curriculum of a training program. In considering the tools with which the Internal Security Section has had to work, the results have been gratifying.

Insert (a)

During this period the ~~survey~~ ^{survey} report of the centers by an inspector of the FBI was completed and a comprehensive report, with findings and recommendations completed. The report is being given serious study by staff members of W.R.A. after which further discussions of the problem will be carried on with ~~the~~ representatives of the FBI.

Gurnea's visit & inspection.

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Mayanar - 21

Isila - 13

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QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31

INTERNAL SECURITY

During the time concerned in this report several changes have transpired in the Internal Security Division. As had been anticipated several months previous to this period, ^{an} ~~headquarters of the National~~ ^{Section was} ~~Chief of Internal Security~~ ^{in the} ~~were set up at~~ ^{officially in March,} Washington, ~~D. C.~~. It was felt that this need was mandatory in inaugurating a system of standard reporting procedure, for a clearing house of information concerned with internal security, and other reasons. At the project level the Internal Security Division had functioned on a more or less separate basis. They were concerned with the internal security of their own separate project, and clearing of information or project exchange of information was not done. The survey conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation also brought out the need for a clearing house of information, standard manuals, rules and regulations, and a training program. The various needs for this were not a new item to Director Myer, as in the preparation of designating a National Chief these conditions were mentioned as some of the needs for having such a position. On about March 11 the National Chief of Internal Security took over his duties in Washington.

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section
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contacted many other agencies of the Government, among which is the Federal Civil Service Commission, on a nation-wide recruitment basis.

At the close of this period the ~~National Division~~ *Int. Sec. Sec. of the Wash. office* is in the process of setting up and establishing functions, basic fundamentals and techniques consistent with a sound *program* Internal Security Division.

The next period will result in a clearing house for information at the Washington level, a standardized case reporting procedure, and a standardization of curriculum of a training program. In considering the tools with which the Internal Security *Sec.* Division has had to work, the results have been gratifying.

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INTERNAL SECURITY
April through June
1943

During this quarter the comprehensive report of Inspector ^{Myron}Gurnea of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, covering his inspection of Internal Security and related problems at the 10 relocation centers, was carefully analyzed. This thorough-going study furnished several significant and specific suggestions for improving the present policy and organization of the security program at the centers. Though several of the suggested changes could not be made due to administrative considerations or established policy of the Authority, efforts were made to incorporate into the program as many as possible of the proposals,

Partly as a result of Mr. Gurnea's report and partly as the continued development of work already started, the principal development during the period was in the tightening up on organization and the establishment of more definite policy statements. A standardized case reporting procedure has been established for the field and a clearing house of information has been set up in the Washington office.

A manual has been issued setting forth procedures looking toward a sounder and more uniform internal security program at the relocation centers. Included in this manual were plans for uniform writing of police case reports and reporting of such cases to the Washington office. Since May 15 copies of all such reports have been sent in by most centers. These reports have then been indexed for purposes of statistical summary and analysis.

In order that the projects might have all assistance possible, in setting up their new records, in organizing their training programs, and in general carrying out the requirements which have been set up for all centers, the Acting Head of the Internal Security Section was in the field during the greater part of this period.

Few serious crimes or disturbances have been reported by the centers. Petty thefts are still too numerous at some centers, and gambling remains a problem everywhere. Aggravated assault cases have decreased appreciably and the constantly increasing opportunity for relocation outside the centers undoubtedly is helpful in relieving tensions that might otherwise lead to serious conflicts between factions and individuals. One death at Central Utah was caused by the military police when a sentry shot an evacuee who approached too close to the boundary fence. This case received much attention at all centers.

All projects have adjusted quite well to the upset conditions occasioned by the Selective Service Registration Program carried on during the first quarter.

It appears that all center police forces have felt in varying degree the loss of personnel due to relocation, removal of repatriates, expatriates, and those who answered "no" to the loyalty questions. Recruitment of qualified internal security appointed personnel has continued to be somewhat difficult, although not as much as it was during the first quarter of the year.

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COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISIONINTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

July to December, 1943

With the exception of the Tule Lake incident no disturbances of any importance occurred at the centers. Following is a table showing the number of cases involving law and order reported by the centers during this period:

<u>Center</u>	<u>Number of Cases *</u>
Central Utah	37 + 6
Colorado River	24 + 10
Gila River	107 - 77
Granada	45 + 3
Heart Mountain	69 + 5
Jerome	30 - 27
Manzanar	120 - 42
Minidoka	92 + 53
Bohwer	29 - 8
Tule Lake	85 ** + 235

790
638
152

638

* Excludes Lost and Found Reports.

** Number of cases does not include period while Army was in charge.

During the latter half of 1943 the major reports from a typical project are as follows: 11 theft cases involving such articles as electric fans, lumber, currency, checks and bonds; 7 cases of infraction of WRA regulations such as leaving center without authority and possession of contraband; 3 cases of assault; 1 case of simulated sui-

cide, 5 reports of disorderly conduct, including one instance when several boys threw rocks at a train.

Gambling and juvenile delinquency continued to be a problem at several centers.

Attempts during this period to secure a qualified candidate for the head Internal Security position in the Washington office were unsuccessful. The Acting Head of the Section continued his field inspection and recruitment trip. Although recruitment of qualified personnel continued to be a problem, we have been able to maintain a minimum staff both of evacuees and appointed police at all the centers.

Training programs designed to strengthen the center evacuee police forces have been inaugurated at all of the centers and at several projects the evacuee staff has been extremely diligent and effective in law and order enforcement.

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

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<u>Center</u>	<u>Number of Cases *</u>
Central Utah	37
Colorado River	24
Gila River	107
Granada	45
Heart Mountain	69
Jerome	30
Manzanar	120
Minidoka	92
Rowley	29
Tule Lake	85 **

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COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Internal Security Section

Jan. to June, 1944

The following is a tabulation by centers of all internal security cases, excluding lost and found, reported to this office through May 31, the last date for which figures are available:

<u>CENTER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>
Central Utah	43 + 8
Colorado River	34
Gila River	30
Granada	42
Heart Mountain	74
Jerome	3
Manzanar	78
Minidoka	145
Rohwer	21
Tule Lake	320

A comparison with the cases reported during the last half of 1943 reveals a slight increase in the number of cases reported by five centers and a considerable decrease in cases at Gila River, Jerome and Manzanar. Both Minidoka and Tule Lake showed considerable increases in the number of cases handled. Part of the increase at Tule Lake is attributable to the fact that the figures for the second half of 1943 do not include cases handled during the time the Army was in charge and the more intensified type of case reporting which is being used at that center.

A review of the monthly reports submitted by the centers, together with the actual case reports received during June, reflects a decrease in the number of more serious offenses at the relocation centers, as follows:

	<u>July - Dec. 1943</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1944</u>
Thefts	95	73
Burglaries & Robberies	30	21
Assaults	51	37
Disorderly Conduct	36	28
Violations of Liquor Laws	11	6
Gambling	23	13

Arrests for drunkenness increased slightly, and the combined figure for traffic and motor vehicle violations plus accidents was almost double that of the preceding six months.

At Tule Lake there has been an increase in the number of serious offenses and a slight drop in the number of traffic and motor violations. A tabulation of these offenses is as follows:

	<u>July - Dec. 1943</u>	<u>Jan. - June 1944</u>
Thefts	11	25
Burglaries	11	15
Assaults	2	10
Disorderly Conduct	5	11
Violations of Liquor Laws	0	5
Gambling	-	-
Drunkenness	0	8

Effective February 1, 1944, Willard Schmidt was transferred from the Washington Office to the position of Head of Internal Security at Tule Lake. The vacancy in Washington created by this transfer has not yet been filled due to the difficulty of securing a qualified person.

With the reinstitution of Selective Service for Japanese Americans some resistance was encountered at most of the centers and particularly at Heart Mountain, Colorado River, Granada, and Minidoka. This resistance was occasioned for the most part by a feeling on the part of the individuals involved that their citizenship rights should be fully restored before they were called for military duty.

Encouragement was lent to this resistance by a fairly large group at Heart Mountain. The leader of this opposition was an evacuee who at various times in the past had been highly critical of administrative policies. He styled himself Chairman of the Fair Play Committee and protested to Washington in connection with several phases of project operation. About the middle of February another evacuee joined him in his efforts and the project group agitating against Selective Service became known as the Fair Play Committee. Their efforts were vigorously opposed by other residents, and by the end of May the influence of this group had declined to a large extent; however, the number of failures to report for induction was larger at Heart Mountain than at any other center.

Juvenile delinquency has continued to be a problem at most of the centers. Through the intensification of the center activities programs and the employment wherever possible of Internal Security officers who have had experience and are interested in working with young people in such activities as Boys Clubs, etc., we are attempting to divert the energies of younger groups into acceptable and productive channels.

Tule Lake has continued to present the most serious problems in internal security. The stockade, which was established at the time of the Tule Lake incident in November, is still in existence. It was turned over to the administration of the War Relocation Authority by the Army on May 23. During the period covered by this report cars equipped with two-way radios were put into use by the Internal Security Section.

The evacuee police force known as the Colonial Police Department has developed into a reasonably well functioning organization at the present time. Effective June 1 that group began their own reporting of cases handled by them and will submit their own monthly summary of cases handled in that department. Supervision of the force is maintained by two members of the appointed internal security staff.

Military police at all centers except Tule Lake were appreciably reduced during the period, at some projects only a token guard being maintained. At Tule Lake approximately 750 military police remained on patrol and guard duty.

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Semi-Annual Report
Welfare Section

January 1 - June 30, 1945

Objectives at the Beginning of the Period

As the last period of the program opened, the Welfare Section prepared to direct its activities chiefly to (1) developing resettlement plans for those families and individuals needing financial assistance and welfare services in the community of resettlement, and (2) counseling with other families regarding resettlement plans. Groundwork for accomplishing the first had already been laid. The second objective was a continuation of the family counseling program, limited by the priority given the first objective and by the available staff.

Plans for Resettlement of Dependent Families

In developing the plan for the resettlement of the dependent group care was taken to assure that financial assistance would be immediately available in the community of resettlement, and that those needing financial assistance for an indefinite period should, as far as possible, be resettled in their community of legal residence in order to assure that such assistance would continue to be available.

An agreement was made with the Social Security Board for the extension of the Alien Enemies and Others Program to provide temporary assistance in communities of resettlement. The program is financed by a transfer of funds from WRA to the Board, and is called the Resettlement Assistance Program. The program was primarily designed to provide assistance to evacuees who had not acquired legal residence in the community of resettlement. However, the post-exclusion program necessitated broadening it to include temporary assistance to families who had returned to their community of legal residence, pending the determination of their eligibility for one of the permanent welfare programs.

The State welfare agencies in the evacuated States agreed that the period during which the exclusion orders were in effect was not to be considered in determining whether a person was a legal resident of the State for the purposes of receiving assistance from public agencies.

The following procedure was used in planning for these families. A family summary, containing information as to composition, pre-evacuation residence, resources, relatives, references and similar information was forwarded by the center Welfare Section to the appropriate Area office. In each office there is an Area Adjustment Advisor who is a social worker with community organization experience and who is responsible for referring the summary to the appropriate public welfare agency. If, after checking the references and other pertinent data in the summary, the public welfare agency verifies that the family is a legal resident of the community, the agency so advised the Area Adjustment Advisor who forwards this information to the center. The family is then advised that community accepts them as residents and will provide assistance in accordance with their needs.

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Difficulty was encountered in establishing residence for some Issei, many of whom had been migratory workers and who had no Caucasian references. At first the public welfare agencies were unwilling to accept references from Japanese-Americans but this was modified toward the end of the period.

It was originally planned that all families, both dependent and others, would receive only relocation assistance of \$25 per person given to other families and that any assistance needed in the community of resettlement would be provided by the public agency through the resettlement assistance program. Aside from those needing continuing financial assistance to provide basic items of the budget, most of the requests for assistance were for funds to buy furniture. Many families had either sold their furniture during evacuation for a small sum and spent the proceeds, or the furniture had been stolen or vandalized. Public welfare agencies normally handle very few such requests and there are no generally accepted budgets for re-establishing households. Also it was difficult not to consider grants for the purchase of furniture as restitution. In addition, there was no adequate method for budgetary control of such grants as long as they were paid by State and local welfare agencies. Such a control was essential in order to assure that the limited funds available for this purpose were distributed on an equitable basis.

In view of these difficulties the resettlement assistance program was modified, effective June 1, 1945. The Social Security Board, through State and local public welfare agencies, continued to provide assistance except for minimum household equipment to those who need continuing financial assistance beyond the initial adjustment period; the Board also continues to provide resettlement assistance to meet unforeseen needs occurring after the family's resettlement, due to illness, unemployment and similar adversities, including emergencies during the first month.

The centers provide aid to those families who need only temporary assistance in reestablishing themselves and their households. Needs considered under this category are: Household equipment, transportation of household goods and personal effects from railway station to residence, and one month's rent. The WRA also grants funds to dependent families (those needing continuing financial assistance) for minimum household equipment.

Actual Resettlement of Dependent Group

Even though a public welfare agency was willing to assume responsibility for their care, most dependent families were understandably reluctant to leave the center. They had had no previous experience with welfare agencies and did not know what to expect, either as to amount of grants or kind of services provided. It was particularly difficult to find housing for this group as many landlords do not want to deal with the public welfare agency. Many families had no able-bodied adult capable of searching for such housing as was available. As the period ended, serious consideration was being given to requiring them to set a date for departure and to planned departures.

Relocation of Unattached Children

The Endo decision required a modification of the procedure governing the relocation of children unaccompanied by a parent or other legally responsible relative, set forth in Administrative Notice 130. Prior approval of the reloca-

tion plan was no longer required, but if the child left the center without such approval the center was instructed to notify the appropriate relocation office. However, many States have laws governing the placement of children brought in from other States. This modification resulted in the relocation of children in a State without compliance with such laws. Accordingly, as the period ended, steps were being taken to issue a revision of Administrative Notice 130 to meet this situation.

Children's Village

A summary on each resident in the Village was prepared and forwarded to the appropriate agency in the county in which the child had legal residence. That agency will assume responsibility for placing the child. Few children left the Village during this period, since it was thought advisable for them to finish school before relocating.

Benefits for Servicemen's Families

Benefits available to dependents of servicemen are a valuable resource in relocation and accordingly the center Welfare Sections have given increasing attention to assuring that all servicemen's families are aware of such benefits and if apparently eligible have applied. The War Department in administering the program providing benefits for dependents of servicemen has taken the position that residence in a relocation center does not make them ineligible if all elements of dependency are present. However, in many cases the family receives a lower benefit than they otherwise would, due to the items of the budget provided by WRA. However, the Veterans Administration in administering benefits to parents of deceased veterans have taken the position that as long as the parents reside in a relocation center their needs are being met by the Federal Government and they are not eligible. The family may re-apply, however, when they relocate. The WRA has requested the Veterans Administration to review this decision.

Field Service

The Washington Office has continued to provide field service to the center Welfare Sections on a planned basis. A new plan was adopted whereby teams composed of representatives of the Welfare Section and of the Relocation Division visited the centers in order that a comprehensive review of the working relationships of the two units might be made and the coordination of their activities might be improved. This has brought about a much better understanding on the part of the centers of the policies and procedures of the Washington office and has provided the Washington office with a much better understanding of center problems.

Changes in Organization

As a result of this new plan the functioning of the two units were carefully reviewed at each center with a view toward both improving the service to evacuees and speeding up relocation. Several changes were made depending upon the needs of the particular center. At Colorado River and Central Utah

the Welfare Section and Relocation Division were merged into a new Relocation Division, with a District plan of operation. At Gila, Rohwer, and Minidoka a closer cooperation and clearance between the two units was brought about and procedures set up for a District plan in which a counselor and a relocation interviewer would work in teams in specifically assigned districts. Under this plan, the counselor handles all welfare cases and the interviewer, all cases not involving any welfare problems.

Personnel

As the post-exclusion program progressed, the shortage of qualified welfare workers became acute. Some staff resigned to accept positions with UNRRA. As the schools closed some teachers were detailed to the Welfare Section to act as counseling aides. A few students from the Haverford College program for training for foreign relief were employed with very satisfactory results. It was necessary to increase the welfare staff in some of the West Coast relocation offices, partly by detailing staff from Washington and by some transfers from centers.

Activities for the Remainder of the Program.

The activities of the Welfare Section during the remainder of the program will be centered around the following:

- (1) Definite scheduling for relocation of dependent families
- (2) Plans for those for whom legal residence has not been established
- (3) Final documenting of the Welfare program.

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COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Internal Security Section

July to Jan. 1945

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During the period July 1 to December 31, 1944, inclusive, there were no major incidents except two murder cases, one at Tule Lake Segregation Center and one at Colorado River Relocation Center. The Centers reported the following number of cases involving law and order:

<u>CENTER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>
Central Utah	134
Colorado River	107
Gila River	32
Granada	34
Heart Mountain	15
Manzanar	46
Minidoka	156
Rohwer	14
Tule Lake	310

The number of cases reported by some of the Centers is larger than during the preceding six months. A greater part of this increase is explained by the fact that previously traffic violations had not always been reported as part of the total number of cases handled. Internal Security Sections at some of the Centers have waged a rather active safety campaign in an effort to lower the number of automobile accidents and traffic violations.

A tabulation of offenses at the Relocation Centers for the past three semi-annual periods is as follows:

	<u>July - Dec.</u> <u>1943</u>	<u>Jan. - June</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>July - Dec.</u> <u>1944</u>
Murder			1
Rape			1
Burglary	30	21	13
Theft	93	73	57
Auto theft			9
Assault (Ag.)	51	37	15
Disorderly conduct	36	28	24
Liquor	11	6	2
Gambling	23	13	7
Forgery			2

The above tabulation reveals a general decrease in the number of serious cases reported. With the exception of Colorado River and Heart Mountain, there was very little resistance to the operation of Selective Service. The

lifting of the "exclusion order" by the Western Defense Command caused no difficulty for Internal Security.

Juvenile Delinquency, which has been quite a problem at most of the Centers, is now on the decline. The Internal Security effort to work with parents, the homes, schools, churches, supervisors of organized recreation, welfare, and other kindred organizations, has received splendid cooperation. This program of positive, dynamic and desirable recreation and character building activities is in direct opposition to the undesirable influence and attractive nuisances so easily available to Juveniles.

Tule Lake, as in the past, continues to be the most serious problem. Although there has been an increase in the number of some of the more serious offenses as shown by the following tabulation, Internal Security now has the situation well in hand;

	<u>July-Dec.</u> <u>1943</u>	<u>Jan-June</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>July-Dec.</u> <u>1944</u>
Murder			1
Rape			0
Robbery			1
Burglary	11	15	29
Theft	11	25	38
Auto theft			1 (outside)
Assault	2	10	23
Disorderly conduct	5	11	14
Liquor laws	--	5	15
Gambling	--	--	--
Forgery	--	--	1 (outside)

This increase can be attributed in part to the transfer to Tule Lake during the segregation period of a rather large group of persons unsympathetic to America or to the administration.

It has been difficult to maintain a minimum staff of Internal Security Officers and the recruitment of qualified personnel also continues as an acute problem.

The "In Service Training Program for Internal Security Personnel," inaugurated more than a year ago, has developed into a major asset for this section.

Another major asset has been the development of the efficiency and loyalty of the Evacuee and Colonial Police Forces. Too much credit cannot be given to the evacuees who have so diligently assisted the appointed personnel in a most difficult problem.

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Central Utah	47	18	16	42	8		131
Colo River	10	7	20	22	40		99
Gila River	9	5	1	16	0		31
Granada	13	5	6	3	5		32
Hot Mtn	3	7	3	2	0		15
Mangus	6	5	9	7	13		40
Minidoka	39	33	24	26	no repl		122
Lo River	3	3	1	2	4		13
Total	130	83	80	170	50		483

Ink - Adm.	64	75	53	38	66	296
- Col	no repl	10	6	no repl	26	42
Total	64	85	59	38	92	338

Grand Total	194	168	139	158	162	821
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*For Mr. Proulx
cc to Hogan 2/20*

REPORT ON
INTERNAL SECURITY UNITS ~~ON~~
RECORDS, REPORTS AND FILES

By Arthur W. James
Head Internal Security Section

During December 1944 and January 1945, the Internal Security Section offices in the War Relocation Authority centers at Heart Mountain, Minidoka, Tule Lake, Manzanar, Topaz and Rohwer were inspected.

A check of the system of forms, reports, records and files in each unit revealed the following information:

1. War Relocation Authority form Nos. 236, 246, 247, 139, 139A, 38, 339, and 7, as revised in instances, are in common usage although some have been immaterially changed to meet local conditions.

2. In all of these units, except at Rohwer, a variety of supplementary project designed forms is in use. A collection of these in four (4) Centers has been compiled, as a matter of information, and these have been reviewed by the Analysis and Procedures Section.

In general, it seems that this development of supplementary forms is not so excessive or meaningless as to be objectionable. The use of these forms, in addition, seems to be decreasing. It seems unnecessary, therefore, at this time to interrupt this practice as a whole.

3. The system of indexing and filing War Relocation Authority forms is fairly uniform throughout the centers visited.

In all centers visited a 3" x 5" card index is made of each "War Relocation Authority 246 Case Report" form.

At Tule Lake three (3) copies of the index card are made, and four (4) cross files are kept, namely, "Crime," "Name," "Address," and "Project Area."

In other centers this card index of War Relocation Authority 246 form varies from one (1) to three (3) files.

At Rohwer, there is a name file only, with no break down as to category of crime, address, or block. At some centers there are three (3) card index files of "War Relocation Authority 246 Case Reports," namely, "Crime," "Name," and "Address."

At others, two (2) files are kept, namely, "Crime," and "Name."

The "Crime" files everywhere is sub-divided under the categories as listed on "War Relocation Authority Form 236", which conforms with national criminal statistics recording systems.

4. Filing varies from the somewhat elaborate system at Tule Lake to a simple preservation of War Relocation Authority forms in other centers.

At Tule Lake there are nine (9) or more filing cabinets with 20 or more major subject headings, as follows:

Cabinet No. 1

Card Index - "Crime"

Cabinet No. 2

- a. Personnel
- b. Colonial Police Force
- c. Case Reports - War Relocation Authority 246's
- d. Gate Reports
- e. Correspondence File (Jacoby)
- f. Daily Time Reports
- g. Miscellaneous

Cabinet No. 3

- a. Daily Forms
- b. Gate Reports
- c. Persons Released from Stockade
- d. Information Wanted
- e. Closed Cases
- f. Case Files
- g. Alphabetical Index

Cabinet No. 4

- a. Card Index - "Name" file

Cabinet No. 5

- a. Equipment
- b. Bound Volumes
 - 1. Property Records
 - 2. Weekly Digests
 - 3. Administrative Bulletins
 - 4. War Relocation Authority Manual
 - 5. Evacuee Directory
 - 6. Flicker File
 - 7. Statistics
 - 8. Receipts - Evacuee Property

Cabinet No. 6 (Box)

To Be Indexed

Cabinet No. 7 (Box)

All Reports Pertaining to Cases

Cabinet No. 8 (Box)

Investigation Unit

Cabinet No. 9 (box)

Documents for Washington Office

At other centers the system is less elaborate and less detailed. In all centers, however, there are files for War Relocation Authority forms, personnel, correspondence, property records, center roster, administrative reports, and other essential documents and papers.

All Internal Security units keep an inventory of property. This is made quarterly. Inventories were reported as immediately accountable, with the exception of a few articles which had been duly reported.

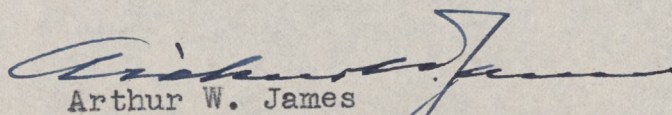
All Internal Security offices were found approvable as to conditions of quarters, property and supplies. Automotive equipment is in a varying condition of ~~dis~~repair from good to bad. It was the consensus of Internal Security Chiefs, however, that this equipment can be maintained, by appropriate administrative action. It was reported everywhere that it is increasingly difficult to get competent automotive repair service at the center.

Mr. Joseph H. DeWitt, who inspected the Internal Security units at Poston, Granada, and Gila River in October 1944, states that this report applies equally well to those centers. It may, therefore, be considered to cover all centers.

It appears that in all centers the Internal Security units are in a position to produce all War Relocation Authority records for national archives purposes, and a descriptive police report, with index files, of every case of law violation by Japanese evacuees under the War Relocation Authority program.

It would seem, therefore, that further indexing of the copies of case reports sent the National office would be unnecessary duplication.

Respectfully submitted,


Arthur W. James
Head Internal Security Section

Class.

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	Reloc.	July
Murder	1	1
Rape	1	1
Robbery	3	
Burglary	12	29
Theft	44	38
Auto Theft	4	1 (outside)
Assaults	15	23
Disorderly	22	14
Legions	9	15
Gambling	8	
Forgery	2	1 (outside)

Central Utah - Traffic
 Jan - June 29
 July - Nov. 108

Cases not traffic
 Jan - June 51-29 = 22
 July Nov 131-108 = 23

FD 100

DATA FOR SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT -- Internal Security

During the year the size of the Internal Security force in the several centers was maintained at previous numbers. Normal replacements were made in nearly all instances from retired personnel of Pacific Coast police departments consisting of well trained and experienced officers from 45 to 55 years of age. The evacuee police departments were reduced in size largely as a result of relocation thereby permitting a reorganization of these forces with clearer delineation of duties. With the appointment on November 1 of a permanent head of the Internal Security Section in Washington, direct supervision of the center units was established and a program of in-service training, inspection, and recruitment were inaugurated. The national office developed closer working relationships with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, made a number of special field investigations, and provided substitute personnel for temporary vacancy in center forces. With the single exception of traffic offenses cited in special drives against violations of automotive regulations, all categories of felonies, misdemeanors, and administrative regulations decreased. The general crime rate in the centers was small compared with national rates, the chief responsibility of the Internal Security police being the protection of property, facilitating administrative procedures and supervision of the evacuee police programs. Special attention was paid to arrangements for protection of buildings which will be vacated and surplus property which will be stored as relocation accelerates. Internal Security police have assisted Department of Justice and Army units engaged in screening the center populations preparatory to relocation and closure.

JH

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July 28, 1942

SUBJECT: Interior Security
TO: Mr. E. R. Fryer and Regional Directors
of the War Relocation Authority

1. The actual strength of the Interior Security Police at each Assembly Center is (or was at the time the Center was evacuated) as follows:

<u>Center</u>	<u>No. of Personnel</u>	<u>Date</u>
Cave Creek	4	5-15-42
Fresno	22	7-23-42
Manzanar	15	6-1-42
Marysville	13	6-24-42
Mayer	4	6-10-42
Merced	24	7-23-42
Pinedale	19	7-15-42
Pomona	23	7-23-42
Portland	17	7-23-42
Puyallup	29	7-23-42
Sacramento	20	6-15-42
Salinas	10	6-28-42
Santa Anita	86	7-23-42
Stockton	23	7-23-42
Tanforan	22	7-23-42
Toppensih	2	5-14-42
Tulare	25	7-23-42
Turlock	18	7-23-42

2. In the office of the Interior Security Branch at W.C.C.A. Headquarters in San Francisco, there are 10 women stenographers or clerks, a superintendent of records, a planning assistant, two inspectors, an assistant chief of the Branch, and a chief. All but the chief (a Major) are civilians. The total number of employees in this Branch including all Assembly Centers, was 392. In proportion to the population, considering all Centers listed and the entire personnel of the Branch, there were 3.8 interior police per thousand of evacuee population. In the nine centers from which evacuation has not yet started, the approximate population is 61,000 and the total personnel of the Interior Security Branch as of June 22 was 287 or 4.7 police per thousand evacuees.

3. Due to the fact that the Interior Security Branch was not started until almost May 1st and could not be said to be organized until June 1st and the records system not completed until late in June, there are many incidents which occurred prior to these dates which are not recorded in our files. As an example of this, Major Santilli's daily population reports show 314 parolees, from detention and internment camps, returned to Assembly Centers. Our records show only 118 parolees returned to Assembly Centers.

4. A complaint form is made in each Assembly Center on each complaint or violation reported to the Interior Police. As of midnight, July 22-23, there were 3761 such complaints on file in the records office of the Interior Security Branch. These were divided as follows:

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Parolees	116
Stikes	4
Assaults	17
Disorderly Conduct	40
Escape (Actual)	1
(Attempt)	5
Subversive	16
(Suspicion)	40
*Contraband - Total	1665
(Dangerous)	36
(Others)	1611
Gambling	39
Prostitution	1
Mess Hall Inc.	15
Unauthorized Assembly	3
Regulatory Inf.	32
General	
Total - Above Offenses	1994
Other Offenses	
All Classifications	<u>1767</u>
Total - All Offenses	3761

*Contraband total includes "Dangerous" and "Other", plus certain types omitted from either group.

This total of 3761 involves approximately 7500 individuals since in most instances more than one person is involved either as complainant or victim.

5. Charges filed and disposition thereof are as follows:

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>No. Charges Filed</u>	<u>No. Convictions</u>
Parolees	0	0
Strikes	0	0
Assaults	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	5	5
Escape (Actual)	4	4
(Attempt)	0	0
Subversive	10	0
(Suspicion)	0	0
Contraband - Total	1	0
(Dangerous)	1	0
(Others)	0	0
Gambling	37	37
Prostitution	0	0
Mess Hall Inc.	2	2
Unauthorized Assembly	0	0
Regulatory Inf.	2	0
General	0	0

(Contd. from page 2)

Offenses	No. of Charges Filed	No. Convictions
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total - Above Offenses	64	49
Other Offenses - All Classifications	8	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total - All Offenses	72	56

6. The F.B.I. has taken custody of 30 persons in Assembly Centers for various charges which are not in all instances revealed to us.

7. Our records show 118 parolees returned to Assembly Centers from detention and internment camps. Actually this number is at least 314.

8. In 19 cases, information has been referred to G-2.

9. Subversive activities have started to appear, as such, only in the past month. From the developments in this period, it seems certain that there will be more difficulty with this activity as time goes on.

10. The function of interior security, as we see it in the Assembly Centers, is considerably beyond that of an ordinary American community of the same size in peace time. There is but one problem of the ordinary community that is almost non-existent in the Assembly Centers - control of motorized traffic - while there are many important time-consuming problems which must be controlled by Interior Police that are never found in the ordinary community: (1) control of visiting, (2) inspection of parcel post, (3) inspection of other incoming packages or baggage, (4) investigation of subversive activities, espionage and sabotage on a much greater scale than in a community of similar size, (5) enforcement of center regulations, (6) escorting of evacuees on necessary errands outside the center boundaries, and (7) transferring evacuees from one center to another. In addition to these, many of the police problems of the ordinary community give definite promise of becoming more aggravated in Assembly Centers. Some of these are vice, thefts of various kinds and assaults.

11. This organization has recently received reports from Klamath Falls, Oregon, that evacuees are seen there quite often without Caucasian guards or escorts. Similar complaints have been received from areas near other Relocation Centers.

12. It is also understood that at the Colordao River Relocation Center there are no Caucasian police, while at Tule Lake there are only 2 Caucasian police and at Manzanar the Caucasian police force was reduced from fifteen on June 1 to 5 at the present time.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

13. This office is under the impression that conditions at Relocation Centers at the present moment are, and will continue for some time in the future, identical with those which now exist in the Assembly Centers except for slightly improved living quarters and more agricultural and industrial labor opportunities. This suggests the need for the maintenance, for the time being at least, of an adequate interior policing control. On this premise it is recommended that a minimum of three Caucasian interior police be employed per each one thousand of evacuees residents in each Relocation Center. This will provide only one interior policeman for duty per each one thousand of evacuees during each eight-hour shift. It is believed that this number should perhaps be increased to four interior police per thousand in order to provide against the contingency of illness and the six-day duty per week requirements of the National Labor Relations laws.

14. It has been the experience of the W.C.C.A. and the C.A.D. that the Interior Security police should not be placed under the absolute jurisdiction of the Center Manager. Their professional and technical responsibilities should be discharged without interference or control by the Center Manager, and the interior policing policies should be promulgated by the Regional Director and should be supervised by him. We consider the principle so controlling that a very carefully worded statement thereof has been included in the Interior Security Manual which is in effect in each Assembly Center. A copy of the Manual is inclosed herewith, and attention is invited to pages 71 and 72 thereof.

15. The primary purpose of this memorandum is to invite your attention to the fact that the Interior Security police organization of the W.C.C.A. has been very carefully selected and trained. The chiefs, inspectors and sergeants are persons of professional attainment. The Interior Security personnel is rapidly being released by the WCCA and it is suggested that it might be advisable for the W.R.A. to consider the employment of such of this personnel as it may desire in order to provide continuity of police personnel familiar with the Japanese psychology and conduct. It is believed that the stronger the Interior Security police organization within the Relocation Center, the less will be the desire of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command to exert military control over what should be ordinary administrative procedure on the part of the W.R.A.

16. The records and files are now being maintained by the Interior Security Branch in the Whitcomb Hotel in such form as to be transferable to the W.R.A., and in accordance with the suggestion made by you to Lt. Col. Boekel and to Major Ashworth at a conference some two months ago.

17. It will be appreciated if you will kindly indicate to us to what extent, if any, you desire our Interior Security Branch to make available to the W.R.A. such of its personnel which will otherwise be disbanded progressively as evacuation is completed.

Karl R. Bendetsen
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff
Civil Affairs Division

(This report was evidently the result of communication from Lt. Col. Boekel to Bendetsen suggesting that the W.R.A. might well use the Interior Security Police of the Assembly Center which group would otherwise be reduced. See 4X6 notes on this subject.)

Lat Secy B

Letter from Whitaker to Myer
December 1, 1942

"I have given considerable thought and study to the revised project personnel set-up. I have discussed this matter with the two project directors in this region and would like to make the following recommendations based upon these conferences.

We should set up an Internal Security Division with three sections. One section would be in charge of internal security, one would be in charge of fire control, and one would be in charge of safety. The recommended salary for the head of the Division would be \$3800, Caf-11, and the recommended salary for the section chiefs would be \$3200, CAF-9.

In support of this recommendation, I would like to call your attention to the fact that it is my feeling that the police force should not be in the Community Services Division. The Community Services Division should be at all times free to represent the evacuees. This does not mean that the head of the internal security force should not be social minded; definitely he should be. However, should any differences of opinion arise between the evacuees and the police, for instance, this matter should go to the project director with the Community Services Division being unhampered to the end they could represent the evacuees.

Please give this matter careful consideration before a final decision is made.