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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

War Relocation Authority

Community Management Division

Internal Security Section

A Summary Report of the Internal Security Section

of the

WRA Washington Office



# FINAL REPORT

## Internal Security Section of Community Management Division

### - OUTLINE -

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- Authority for Organization
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OUTLINE -- continued

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FINAL REPORT  
COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

- ORGANIZATION -

Authority for Organization

After the Army had evacuated all of the people of Japanese descent from the strategic military area of the West Coast in the Spring and Summer of 1942 and had placed them in ten different relocation centers, it became necessary to create a new civilian agency to supervise the administration of these centers. To this end, Executive Order 9102 issued March 8, 1942 established the War Relocation Authority.

Policies

Internal Security Sections immediately were organized to keep law and order within the centers, while the U. S. Army maintained contingents of military police to patrol the areas surrounding these centers. The general overall supervision of the entire Internal Security program was placed in the Community Management Division of the WRA Washington office. Here were formulated seven general topics:

- 1) General Rules and Regulations
- 2) Arrests
- 3) Insanity Cases
- 4) Prisoners
- 5) Distribution of Personnel
- 6) Relationship with Center Agencies and Military Police
- 7) Police Records and Report Writing
  - (a) Uniform Classification of Offenses
  - (b) Definitions of Offenses
  - (c) Case Report Form
  - (d) Investigation Report
  - (e) Index Cards



The policies, finally approved and accepted, were issued by the Director as a part of the WRA Manual -- a copy of which is found on the following pages. Of special and noteworthy interest are Articles 30.1.33D and 30.1.33F, which provide for an adviser to the accused and accord him due process of law.

#### Personnel

The Internal Security Section of the Washington office was in charge of a National Chief and one Internal Security Officer. Each center was provided with a Chief of Internal Security and a police force for each unit within the center -- of a minimum of three and a maximum of six appointed policemen. If a center consisted of more than a single unit, a minimum of three and a maximum of six appointed policemen were provided for each unit. The Director also authorized the appointment of additional policemen, watchmen, and guards in special cases as Tule Lake. In addition to the appointed policemen, evacuees numbering from ten to one hundred and seventy were assigned to serve as policemen on the police force of the various centers.

#### Qualifications

The qualifications of the police officers were the same as those of any metropolitan police department. All persons appointed and assigned to be police officers were required to be in sound physical condition; to possess courage, self-reliance, intelligence, a high sense of loyalty, and duty; and to be of good moral character.

#### Recruitment

Recruitment of personnel for appointed police officers, watch-



men and guards was done chiefly through the personnel officer of the respective centers and the local U. S. M. S. with the collaboration of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. By and large, this system was very satisfactory.

#### Budgeting

Inasmuch as the Internal Security Section was a part of the Community Management Division, its budget was submitted as a part of the Community Management Division budget. Annual budgets were prepared at the centers as carefully as possible, reviewed by the Washington office and then presented to Congress for appropriations. After the annual appropriations had been made, quarterly budget proposals for allocation of funds had to be made to the budget bureau. In making this proposal, it was necessary to support each request by a justifying statement.

#### Duties of National Chief

The National Chief of the Internal Security formulated policies, developed procedures, established standards of performance, and inspected and evaluated the results of the Internal Security Section. He directed, planned, coordinated and controlled the administrative services including the budget, personnel, provision of equipment and supplies.

#### Duties of Center Chiefs and Police Officers

The functions and duties of the Chiefs of Internal Security and the police officers are clearly defined in the WRA Manual Articles 30.1.4 to 30.1.7 inclusive. Each center maintained a 24-hour police protection



and patrol of the center. It guarded warehouses and other government property, payrolls and other material. It assisted the military police in checking persons and cars entering and leaving the center. It also cooperated with the county, state, federal, and military protective agencies and officials.

Guards and police officers were properly and thoroughly trained. Rules governing the guard and police force were established, and effective plans for the operation of the guard force to meet every foreseeable emergency were worked out. Guards and police officers were inspected and written reports as to their activities were required.

The Manual, in Articles 30.1.10 to 30.1.20 inclusive, elaborates on arrests of evacuees with and without warrants, rights of the accused, trials, and disposition.

The modus operandi of false arrests, offenses punishable, Federal felonies, State felonies, misdemeanors, discipline, hearing, and jail are covered in Articles 30.1.30DD to 30.1.43F.

#### Coordination of Units

In spite of the carefully and well formulated Manual instructions, there soon developed differences of opinion as to the interpretation of these instructions. A fairly uniform system of internal security finally was established through personal contacts and written correspondence with the centers by the National Chief and his assistant. A complete documentation of all internal security activities in the various centers is now on file in the WRA Washington office. This documentation incorporates a wealth of material which



would be of great interest to students of sociology and psychology and to those making a study of the strange pattern of human behavior.

- FACILITIES -

Office Space

Facilities for operation, although at first rather limited, were later well developed. Proper and adequate office space in the regulation barrack-type buildings were provided. Motor vehicles, and at Tule Lake Center, firearms and uniforms, were supplied. The patrol cars at Tule Lake were equipped with "two way" radio receiving and sending sets.

Jail

A modern fireproof jail, large enough to accommodate twenty-four prisoners, was constructed at the Tule Lake Center. During the closing months of this center, the evacuees lost much of their early recalcitrant attitudes, and for economic reasons the use of the jail was discontinued. It was found that for the few persons who ran afoul of the law, it was cheaper to board them at the County Jail in Alturas, California. This system of boarding prisoners was used at all of the centers.

- PROGRAM -

General

Executive Order No. 9102, authorized the War Relocation Authority to establish and maintain an internal security program at each center, the essence of which was the maintenance of law and order within the centers. The program which WRA established was based upon a courteous but firm relationship with the evacuees. This brought forth



good public relations and cultivated better conformance to rules, regulations, and laws.

#### Segregation and Renunciation

The Japanese-Americans, ordinarily peaceful and law-abiding people, conformed to the program and it operated smoothly from the time of its first organization. As the program continued, certain disputatious individuals developed at the centers. They in turn were segregated at the Tule Lake Center, which then became known as a Segregation Center. The segregation program was followed by a renunciation program during which more than 5,500 Nisei at Tule Lake renounced their American citizenship. The disposition of these cases was turned over to the U. S. Department of Justice.

#### Relocation

The final chapter in the WRA program was relocation. The Internal Security Sections worked most heartily and in conformity with the Relocation Sections in making this part of the program a success.

#### - SERVICES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

#### Patrolling

The chief service of the Internal Security was the 24-hour police protection and patrolling of the center areas which housed approximately 110,000 people. It guarded warehouses and other Governmental property, payrolls and other materials valued at more than \$85,000,000.00.

#### Arrests

It arrested persons apprehended in the commission of an offense



and also apprehended, upon the issuance of warrants, persons charged with an offence. It escorted prisoners to courts, jails or other destinations and gave testimony in trials of the accused persons.

#### Traffic

All traffic within the centers was directed by Internal Security and traffic violators apprehended.

#### Working Relationship

It maintained an adequate working relationship with local law enforcement agencies and aided officials of the local, state and Federal Government in the apprehension of persons who were believed to have violated the laws of these governments.

#### Training

It also was necessary to inaugurate and conduct training courses and classes for Internal Security officers in all aspects of policing and law enforcement, including routine patrolling, intelligence work, investigation of crimes and misdemeanors, disturbances and complaints, the apprehending of violators or suspects and the quelling of disturbances, the gathering and preservation of evidence and the inspection of buildings and grounds to determine that rules and regulations of upkeep, order, and behavior were adhered to.

#### Reporting

Also included were record procedures and report writing. Chronological accounts of all police activities were provided and the information disseminated to the members of the Internal Security Section and other participating and interested agencies outside the Department.



The information thus gathered was classified, indexed, and filed so that it was readily available.

### Records

All of the police records, with the exception of a few miscellaneous items, were classified according to the "Uniform Classification of Offenses".

#### Part I

- 1) Felonious Homicide
- 2) Rape
- 3) Robbery
- 4) Aggravated Assault
- 5) Burglary
- 6) Theft
- 7) Auto Theft

#### Part II

- 1) Simple Assault
- 2) Forgery
- 3) Embezzlement and Fraud
- 4) Possession of Stolen Property
- 5) Illegal Possession of Weapons
- 6) Prostitution
- 7) Sex Offenses
- 8) Offenses Against Family and Children
- 9) Narcotic Drug Laws
- 10) Liquor Laws
- 11) Drunkenness
- 12) Disorderly Conduct
- 13) Vagrancy
- 14) Gambling
- 15) Driving While Intoxicated
- 16) Violation of Road and Driving Laws
- 17) Parking Violations
- 18) Other Offenses
  - (a) Arson
  - (b) Blackmail, Extortion, Kidnapping
  - (c) Burglary Tools, Possession of
  - (d) Malicious Mischief
  - (e) Obscene Literature
  - (f) Parole Violations
  - (g) Public Nuisances
  - (h) Subversive Activities



- (i) Trespass
- (j) Miscellaneous
- 19) Suspicion

Part III

- 1) Lost
- 2) Found

Part IV

- 1) Accidents
  - (a) Motor Vehicle
  - (b) Railroad
  - (c) Street
  - (d) Home
  - (e) Industrial
- 2) Drowning
- 3) Fire Arms
- 4) Other Accidents
- 5) Suicide
- 6) Sudden Death
- 7) Sick Cared For
- 8) Mental Cases
- 9) Cases Involving Contraband
- 10) Cases Involving Infraction of Project Regulations
- 11) Other Cases Not Listed Above

Training

The training courses, although adequately and well set up in accordance with the model Washington Police Academy course, were not so well received by some of the older officers. They assumed a rather indifferent and "know it all" attitude. This attitude was reflected to some degree in the younger officers and at times presented a serious situation. Those, however, who took advantage of the opportunity have benefitted greatly by it and have been able to obtain more lucrative employment.

- TYPES AND FREQUENCY OF OFFENSES -

Comparison with American Cities

After the centers had been in operation for two years, the



Washington office of the Internal Security Section made a survey and study of the types and frequency of offenses committed within the center during that period of time. This data was compared with the information brought forth in the Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. A comparison disclosed that the crime rate within the centers was approximately one-third of what it was during the same period of time in average American cities of the same population as the centers.

#### Types of Offense

The types of offense which predominated were those committed against property, such as burglary and larceny. Next came offenses against persons, such as assaults and then gambling and violation of liquor laws. Sex offenses and prostitution were in the minority.

#### Automobile Accidents

The number of automobile accidents was somewhat higher than in average American cities of similar size. At the Tule Lake Center, a concerted traffic campaign was inaugurated during the months of May, June, July and August of 1945 with the result that the number of automobile accidents was reduced by one-half. Had similar campaigns been started at the other centers, comparable results, no doubt, would have been obtained.

#### Other Accidents

Other accidents such as home, industrial and street were practically nil.

#### Project Rules and Regulations

As could be expected, there were some infractions of the various



center rules and regulations. This was especially true during the periods of Registration and Segregation.

- PROBLEMS -

Registration

The registration of evacuees to determine their loyalty took part from the last few days of February through March, 1943. Some of the evacuees defied the administration and refused to register. Leaders were sent, for a time, to an isolation center at Moab, Utah, and to a discontinued C. C. C. camp.

Segregation

During October, 1943, thousands of evacuees who during the registration period had expressed their loyalty to Japan were transferred to the Tule Lake Center. Thousands of others at Tule Lake who had expressed their loyalty to this country were removed to other centers. Both the Registration Period and the Segregation Period added materially to the duties and work of the Internal Security Section.

When the group of so-called disloyal evacuees arrived at Tule Lake, an anti-administrative opposition was created. This group took advantage of many small incidents and misinterpreted certain acts of the administrative officers. They made demands for paved streets, and hardwood floors for their apartments. This situation crystallized on November 4, 1943, when a so-called "goon squad" attempted to intimidate Internal Security officers and the Project Director. This resulted in a clash and the Military Police guards stationed outside of the area were moved in and order was restored within the center. The leaders of this incident were apprehended and for some months were confined to



a so-called "Stockade Area". Later fifteen hundred aliens, including many who had renounced their American citizenship, were transferred to Department of Justice Internment Camps at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Bismarck, North Dakota. This removal aided in keeping the remaining colonists under control.

#### Selective Service

Other than at Tule Lake, there was no large scale attempt to avoid Selective Service. The record made by Nisei soldiers during World War II has been most outstanding and can be pointed to with both pride and glory. At Tule Lake in July, 1944, Federal officers arrested twenty-eight men of military age for failure to comply with the Selective Service Act. These men were taken before the United States District Court at Eureka, California. They were all returned to the center within a few days, their cases having been dismissed by the Court.

#### Work Stoppage

Work stoppages were few and, with the exception of two such stoppages at Tule Lake in October and November, 1943, were not serious.

#### - EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAM -

The Internal Security program, when judged by standards set by outstanding law enforcement agencies -- national, state and municipal, did not attain its full goal. It was, however, much ahead of the average type of such an organization. At all times ethical methods were used in spite of the fact that many of the appointed personnel felt that harsher methods should have been applied in dealing with the people of Japanese ancestry.



Not all of the major criminal cases were solved but the records will show that intensive investigations were made. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining information from evacuees concerning cases in which evacuees were involved.

The Tule Lake Center had more cases of criminal and subversive nature than any other center. The investigation of anti-American and anti-Administrative activities necessitated a great deal of time of the investigators. The information furnished by the Internal Security Section was of great assistance to the U. S. Department of Justice and was used in making certain final decisions.

Although the Internal Security Section can make no claim for any brilliant achievements, it has, considering all circumstances, performed its duties in a quiet and democratic way. The officers at the head of this organization at all times attempted to "march down the middle of the road" and did not listen to those who advocated harsh and severe methods.

- COST OF OPERATION -

Cost of Fiscal Year 1945

Relocation Centers	: Salaries : : Appointed: : Personnel:	: Salaries : : Evacuees : :	: Travel : :	: Other : : Contract'l: : Services :	: General : : Supplies:	: Total
Central Utah	: \$ 34,936.	: \$ 16,565.	: \$ 486.	: \$ - -	: \$ 1,317.	: \$ 53,304.
Colorado River	: 35,790.	: 47,831.	: 1,267.	: 220.	: 712.	: 85,820.
Gila River	: 43,345.	: 37,149.	: 398.	: 50.	: 1,092.	: 82,034.
Granada	: 32,444.	: 39,393.	: 973.	: 249.	: 817.	: 73,876.
Heart Mountain	: 15,008.	: 13,393.	: - -	: 264.	: 534.	: 29,199.
Manzanar	: 44,256.	: 14,254.	: 75.	: 101.	: 210.	: 58,896.
Minidoka	: 31,659.	: 14,596.	: 1,253.	: 2,309.	: 1,633.	: 51,450.
Rohwer	: 29,310.	: 19,314.	: 165.	: 219.	: 1,322.	: 50,330.
Tule Lake	: 133,198.	: 27,863.	: 695.	: 1,410.	: 3,268.	: 166,434.
 TOTAL	 : \$399,946.	 : \$230,358.	 : \$5,312.	 : \$4,822.	 : \$10,905.	 : \$651,343.



The foregoing information explaining the cost of operating the WRA Internal Security Sections for the fiscal year of 1945 was received from the Accounts and Examination Section of the Washington Office.

- PUBLIC RELATIONS -

Relations with Federal, State and Local Agencies

At the beginning of the WRA program, many of the federal, state and local agencies did not understand the scope and intent of the program. This was especially true of the work of the Internal Security Section. As a result it was necessary to spend considerable time in pointing out to these agencies the full purpose of the program. After this was done, public relations were firmly cemented.

Special emphasis was placed on harmonious public relations with the contingents of U. S. Army troops stationed in the areas surrounding the centers. This relationship proved to be most valuable at the time of the disturbances at the Tule Lake and Colorado River Centers when the troops were called upon for special assistance in quelling said disturbances within the centers.

Relations with WRA Sections

The working relationship of Internal Security and other WRA sections was at all times on a cooperative and congenial basis. Closely associated were the Community Councils and Judicial Commissions. After Tule Lake became a Segregation Center, these councils and commissions were abolished and Internal Security then worked with the Coordinating Committee.

The reception of incoming and outgoing evacuees and the ingress and egress at the centers of all other persons was for the most part



handled by Internal Security. It escorted visiting officials to and from the nearest railway stations. In the final and closing days of the centers the section evolved, so to speak, into a service agency, especially as applied to the relocation program and the transportation of relocatees. Much of this work did not fall within the category of Internal Security, but was done in the spirit of cooperation and designed to improve public relations.

- CLOSING OF SECTION -

Completion of Program

The two main objectives of the closing program were (1) to assist in the relocation of all evacuees eligible to relocate and (2) to assist in the termination of all WRA services to evacuees.

All evacuees whose names did not appear on the detention lists supplied to the War Relocation Authority by the Department of Justice were eligible to relocate. They were given financial and other assistance in relocating.

Evacuees whose names appeared on the detention lists supplied by the Department of Justice were not eligible to relocate and remained in the custody of the Department of Justice. All of these detainees were interviewed and processed by the Department of Justice. The Internal Security Section provided suitable space and facilities to that department for this purpose. It also assisted in notifying the detainees as to the time of their interview and escorted quite a number to the processing office.

Inventory of Property

Immediately upon the announcement that a named relocation center was to be closed, the Internal Security Section of that center prepared



an inventory, one original and two copies of all its equipment and supplies. This inventory was presented to the Project Director and forwarded to the Washington office.

#### Records

All official accounts, records, documents and reports were completed properly before the centers were closed, so that they could be forwarded to the central office.

#### Final Reports

The final reports of the Internal Security Section of the various centers were developed in a succinct manner. They followed as nearly as possible the various activities covered in this narrative, namely:

- 1) Organization of section, appointment of personnel, duties and problems
- 2) Facilities for operation
- 3) Description of program
- 4) Service and accomplishment
  - (a) Training, patrolling, investigations and intelligence work
  - (b) Types and frequency of offenses
  - (c) Special problems as registration, segregation, selective service and work stoppage
  - (d) Effectiveness of program
- 5) Cost of operation
- 6) Public Relations
- 7) Closing program
- 8) Tables

These Internal Security Section reports were submitted to the Chiefs of Community Management Divisions where they were incorporated with the Division's final reports.



- APPENDIX -

Form WRA - 236

All monthly statistical reports of the Internal Security Sections of the various centers were submitted on Form WRA-236, a copy of which will be found on the following page. The arrangement and classification of offenses is in accordance with "Uniform Crime Reporting."

Form WRA - 246

Form WRA-246 (the second of the two forms following this page) was used by the Internal Security Sections in reporting individual cases.

Copies of Forms WRA-236 and WRA-246 were submitted to the Headquarters of the Internal Security Section, Washington, D. C. In this way one complete set of duplicate copies of all the Internal Security reports was filed at a central office.



Center Cases

A comparison of the number of law and order cases during the last three semi-annual periods is made in the following table:

Center	January-June 1944	July-December 1944	January-June 1945
TOTAL	902	848	667
Central Utah	50	134	103
Colorado River	37	107	115
Gila River	33	32	31
Granada	48	34	16
Heart Mountain	80	15	29
Jerome	3*	—	—
Manzanar	84	46	24
Minidoka	199	156	76
Rohwer	26	14	5
Tule Lake	342	310	288

\*Report from January 1 to May 31 only



Types of Offense

A further comparison by type of offense at all centers with the exception of Tule Lake for the past four semi-annual periods is listed in the tabular form:

Offense	'July-Dec. ' 1943	'Jan.-June ' 1944	'July-Dec. ' 1944	'Jan.-June ' 1945
TOTAL	244	178	130	179
Murder	—	—	1	—
Rape	—	—	1	—
Burglary	30	21	13	35
Theft	93	73	57	89
Auto Theft	—	—	9	7
Assault (Ag.)	51	37	14	4
Disorderly Conduct	36	28	24	13
Liquor	11	6	2	13
Gambling	23	13	7	16
Forgery	—	—	2	—
Vagrancy	—	—	—	1
Rape (Attempt)	—	—	—	1



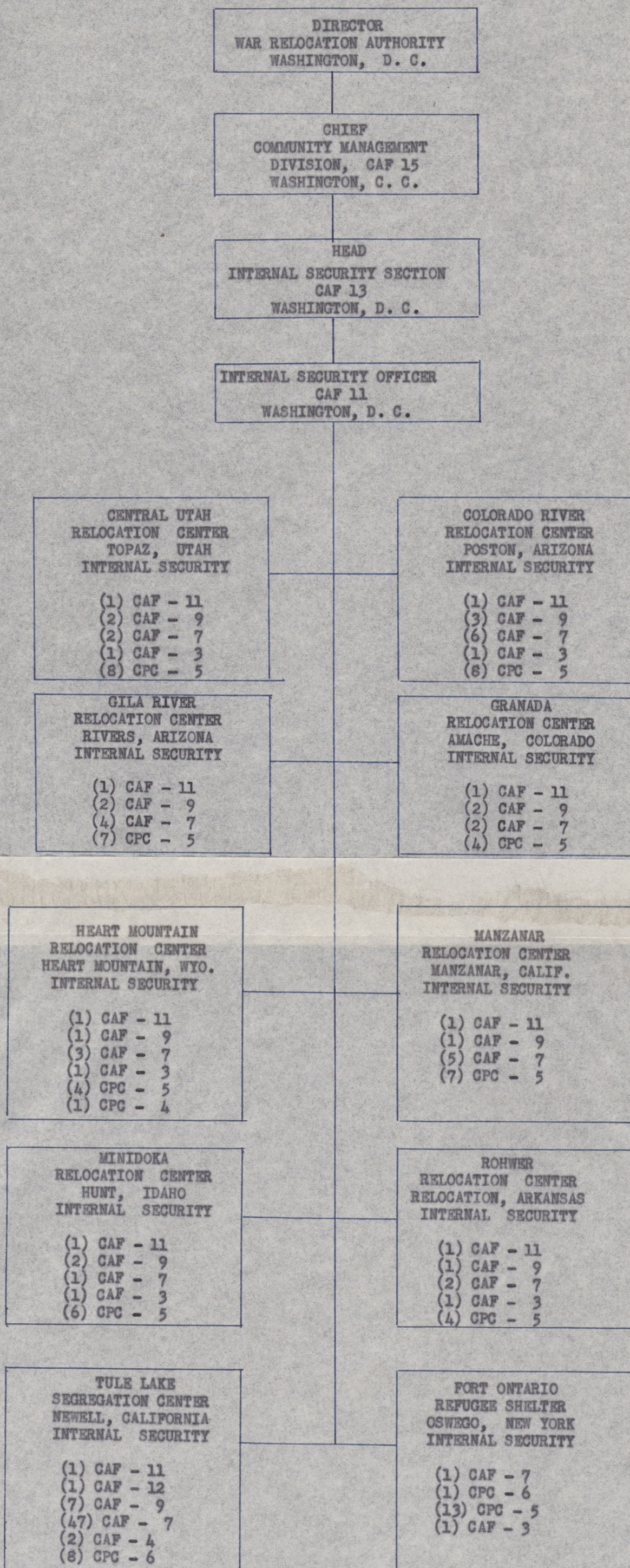
A similar table for the Tule Lake Center follows:

Offense	July-Dec. 1943	Jan.-June 1944	July-Dec. 1944	Jan.-June 1945
TOTAL	29	66	123	74
Murder	—	—	1	—
Robbery	—	—	1	—
Theft	11	25	38	30
Burglary	11	15	29	14
Auto Theft	—	—	1	—
Assault (Ag.)	2	10	23	8
Disorderly Conduct	5	11	14	7
Liquor	—	5	15	13
Forgery	—	—	1	2

A graphic description of the entire Internal Security Section is presented in the following organizational chart. It depicts the number and Civil Service classification of the Internal Security personnel at all of the centers and the Washington office.



DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY - INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION





## WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Budget Bureau No. 13-R037  
Approval Expires: 6/30/44

For Month Ending \_\_\_\_\_ 194 \_\_\_\_\_ Monthly Report

## INTERNAL SECURITY

Center \_\_\_\_\_

## CLASSIFICATION OF CASES:

## CLASS I:

1. Felonious Homicide _____	4. Aggravated Assault _____	6. Theft _____
2. Rape _____	5. Burglary _____	7. Auto Theft _____
3. Robbery _____	(Breaking or Entering) _____	

## CLASS II:

8. Other Assaults _____	13. Prostitution _____	21. Gambling _____
9. Forgery and _____	14. Sex Offenses _____	22. Drunken Driving _____
Counterfeiting _____	15. Offenses vs. _____	23. Road & Driving _____
10. Embezzlement _____	Family & Children _____	24. Parking _____
and Fraud _____	16. Narcotic Drug Law _____	25. Other Traffic & _____
11. Possession of _____	17. Liquor Law _____	Motor Vehicle _____
Stolen Property _____	18. Drunkenness _____	26. Other Offenses _____
12. Illegal Possession _____	19. Disorderly Conduct _____	27. Suspicion _____
of Weapons _____	20. Vagrancy _____	

## CLASS III: (Lost and Found)

28. Lost: Persons _____	Other Cases _____	29. Found: Persons _____	Other Cases _____
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## CLASS IV: (Accidents)

30. Motor Vehicle _____	35. Drowning _____	39. Suicide Attempts _____
31. Railroad _____	36. Firearms _____	40. Sudden Death & _____
32. Street Accidents _____	(Not Suicide) _____	Bodies Found _____
33. Home Accidents _____	37. Other Accidents _____	41. Sick Cared For _____
34. Industrial " _____	38. Suicide _____	42. Mental Cases _____

43. Cases Involving _____	44. Other Cases Involving Infrac- _____	45. All Other Cases _____
Contraband _____	tion of Project Regulations _____	Not Listed Above _____

## CASE SUMMARY:

46. Total Number of Cases This Month _____	50. Number of Persons Arrested in Cases _____
Pending _____ Closed _____	Arising This Month _____
47. Total Number of Cases To Date _____	51. Number of Previous Cases in Which _____
Pending _____ Closed _____	Arrests were Made This Month _____
48. Number Previous Cases Closed _____	52. Number of Persons Arrested This Month _____
This Month _____	in Previous Cases _____
49. Number of Cases This Month in _____	53. Arrests Made This Month by Outside _____
which Arrests were made _____	Authorities and not Reported Above _____
	as Arrests by Project Staff _____
54. Number of Cases Referred This Month: To Project Director _____	Judicial Comm. _____
To Other Project Division: (Welfare, Education, Etc.) _____	To Outside Officials _____

(OVER)



56. DISPOSAL OF CASES:

Project  
Director

Judicial  
Commission

Outside  
Officials

Number of Persons Convicted: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Persons Acquitted: \_\_\_\_\_

57. PERSONNEL AND DUTY STATUS:

Number Persons on Force \_\_\_\_\_ Evacuees \_\_\_\_\_ Appointed Personnel \_\_\_\_\_

Number Assigned to Fixed Posts \_\_\_\_\_ Additions to Force \_\_\_\_\_ Terminations \_\_\_\_\_

58. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTION: (Use the space below to comment on any significant developments during the month in the field of Internal Security; any change in policies or procedures; needed explanations supplementing statistical report; any activity of outside law-enforcement officials at project; trends noted; crime prevention work done; activities of agitators or potential trouble-maker groups; current problems of the department; plans for the future; suggestions for improving the service, etc.)



WRA-246  
Project \_\_\_\_\_

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
CASE REPORT

National  
Case # \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Case  
or Charge \_\_\_\_\_

Classification \_\_\_\_\_

Project Case # \_\_\_\_\_

Principal  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Case Responsibility Assigned to  
Re-assigned to \_\_\_\_\_

Where Happened \_\_\_\_\_

Person Arrested \_\_\_\_\_

Alias \_\_\_\_\_

When Happened \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Day \_\_\_\_\_

Date & Time of Arrest \_\_\_\_\_

How Happened \_\_\_\_\_

Arrested by  
Previous Cases \_\_\_\_\_

Previous Criminal Record \_\_\_\_\_

Reported by \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Referred for trial to \_\_\_\_\_

Reported to \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Referral \_\_\_\_\_

Date & Time Reptd. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Trial \_\_\_\_\_

Per Suspected \_\_\_\_\_

Continuances \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Result of Trial \_\_\_\_\_

Why Suspected \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Sentence \_\_\_\_\_

Removed to \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Suspect M. F. \_\_\_\_\_

Removed by \_\_\_\_\_

Hair Eyes \_\_\_\_\_

Other Case Disposition & Date \_\_\_\_\_

Height Weight \_\_\_\_\_

Age Complexion \_\_\_\_\_

Marks \_\_\_\_\_

Dressed \_\_\_\_\_

Witness in Case \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property & Value and Investigational Findings

(Use other side if necessary)

Name of Investigator \_\_\_\_\_  
Date and Time report completed: \_\_\_\_\_



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

December 1, 1943

Subject: Manual Release No. 39

Distribution: A

Attached is a second part of the Manual Section on Internal Security, covering Sections

30.1.1 to 30.1.7  
30.1.10 to 30.1.20  
30.1.30 to 30.1.42  
30.1.109 to 30.1.113

As noted, this supersedes Administrative Instructions Nos. 83, 84, 85, and 86, which may now be destroyed. See the Fire Protection Handbook, 40.4.1 for cooperation between Internal Security and Fire Protection Sections. Section 30.1.20, naming persons awaiting trial or in custody ineligible for leave, should be remembered by all persons concerned with the issuance of leaves. Section 30.1.32, penalties to be imposed by the Project Director, has been worded to correspond with Section 30.3.4-A, penalties to be imposed by the Community Council. Section 30.1.113 carries the sense of Instruction No. 86; the rest of that page and of the page preceding has not been altered.

Administrative Instruction No. 50 has been cancelled without replacement, and recipients of this release should remove it from their binders. The matter shall be subject to regulations by the Project Director, if necessary.

*Reland Barrows*

Executive Officer



# WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

## ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL

### Chaper 30 -- Community Management at Relocation Centers

#### Internal Security 30.1

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- .1 The keeping of law and order within relocation areas is the responsibility of the War Relocation Authority. To perform this function an Internal Security Section has been established in the Community Management Division at each Center. **Internal Security Organization**
- .2 A Chief of Internal Security shall be in charge of the Section and in charge of the police force at each center. There shall be on the police force at each center that consists of a single unit a minimum of three and a maximum of six appointed policemen; and at each center that consists of more than a single unit, a minimum of three and a maximum of six appointed policemen for each unit. Appointed policemen shall be on duty at all times. In special cases where circumstances justify, the Director will authorize appointment of additional policemen, watchmen and guards. In addition to the appointed policemen, evacuees in such numbers as may be required shall be assigned to serve as policemen on the police force. No evacuee less than 20 years old shall be assigned to the police force, and the majority shall be at least 30 years of age. In the discretion of the Project Director, evacuee women may be assigned to serve as policewomen on the police force. **Center Police Force**
- .3 No person shall be appointed or assigned to be a police officer unless he or she is in sound physical condition and of sufficient size and strength to perform the duties required; shall possess courage, self-reliance, intelligence, and a high sense of loyalty and duty; and shall never have been convicted of a felony, and shall not have been convicted of any misdemeanor within one year prior to his appointment. **Qualifications of Police Officers**

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Functions  
of Chief  
of  
Internal Security

.4 The Chief of Internal Security shall:

- A. Be responsible for the appointment, organization, training, and direction of police officers, and for their efficiency and conduct.
- B. Keep himself informed of the efficiency of the individual members of the police force; inspect them at regular intervals; and instruct them in their duties.
- C. Detail officers necessary to carry out the orders of the Project Director and to preserve order during hearings held by the Project Director and by the Judicial Commission.
- D. Investigate all reports and charges of misconduct on the part of police officers and recommend to the Project Director proper disciplinary measures.
- E. As circumstances require, maintain classes of instruction for police officers in order to familiarize the officers with the manner of making searches and arrests, the proper handling of prisoners, the keeping of records of offenses and police activities, and other subjects of importance to official police duty.
- F. Be responsible for all police intelligence work at the center and act as liaison officer in maintaining contacts and facilitating exchange of information with the F.B.I., military and naval intelligence services, and other agencies able to supply relevant information.

.5 Police Officers shall:

Functions of  
Police Officers

- A. Inform themselves as to the laws and regulations applicable to the center where employed.
- B. Obey promptly all orders of the Chief of Internal Security.
- C. Lend assistance to other police officers when necessary.
- D. Investigate and report all violations of law or regulations coming to their notice or attention or reported for their attention.

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E. Arrest all persons observed by them to be violating laws or regulations applicable to the center.

F. Prevent violations of laws or regulations whenever possible.

.6 The Chief of Internal Security shall prepare regulations to be approved by the Project Director, governing the conduct of police officers and he shall be responsible for duly notifying all police officers of such regulations. He shall have authority to recommend to the Project Director the removal of any police officer for misconduct. Pending action by the Project Director, he may suspend the police officer from a duty status but not from pay status.

Conduct

.7 One or more of the appointed officers of a center should be deputized as deputy sheriffs or as state police wherever circumstances will permit.

Deputization

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- .10 The following subsections .11 to .20 apply to any arrest that is to be made by WRA police officers of any evacuee for the purpose of placing him on trial on the charge of having committed an offense, whether the trial is to be held before the Project Director, the Judicial Commission, or the State or Federal Courts. **Arrests of Evacuees at Centers**
- .11 A police officer may arrest an evacuee without a warrant only if the evacuee has committed, or is committing, an offense in his presence or if the evacuee has confessed to the commission of an offense. **Arrest without Warrant**
- .12 An arrest of an evacuee for an offense not covered in 30.1.11 may be made only pursuant to a warrant of arrest issued by the Project Director. **Arrest with Warrant**
- .13 The Project Director may issue a warrant of arrest --
- A. On the application of a police officer who makes a signed, written statement that he has reason to believe that an offense has been committed and that the person for whom the warrant is requested has committed the offense. The Project Director, in his discretion, may require such additional details to be included in the statement as he may believe desirable. When it is urgent that the warrant be issued at the earliest possible moment, the Project Director shall normally not require more than such a written statement by the officer that he believes an offense has been committed and that the person for whom the warrant is requested has committed it. When the issuance of a warrant is less urgent, the Project Director shall normally require the statement by the police officer to state briefly why he believes the person for whom the warrant is requested has committed an offense. In any case in which the Project Director finds that the belief of the police officer that an offense has been committed, or the officer's belief that the person for whom the warrant is requested has committed it, is clearly unwarranted, he shall refuse to issue a warrant. **Issuance of Warrant**
- B. On the application of any evacuee, any member of the staff of the WRA, or any other person within a relocation center, who makes a signed, written statement that he has reason to believe an offense has been committed, setting forth his reasons for such belief, and

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that he has reason to believe that the person for whom the warrant is requested has committed the offense, setting forth his reasons for such belief -- except that the Project Director shall not issue a warrant in these cases unless he is satisfied from the statement that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense has been committed and that the person for whom a warrant is sought has committed it.

- C. For the arrest of a person who has refused to obey a subpoena issued as provided in Section 30.1.15.

All signed, written statements on the basis of which warrants of arrest are issued shall be preserved and made a part of the record in the case.

.14 Each warrant of arrest shall:

- A. Be issued in the name of the Director of the War Relocation Authority.
- B. State the name of the person to be arrested.
- C. State the date and exact time at which it was issued.
- D. Set forth the nature of the offense.
- E. Be signed by the Project Director.
- F. Be endorsed by the police officer making the arrest, showing service of the warrant on the person arrested.

Form of  
Warrant

- .15 The Project Director is authorized to issue a subpoena, to be served by a police officer, requiring any person who he has reason to believe has information pertaining to the commission of an offense, to appear at a time and place designated in the subpoena for examination either by the Project Director or by a person designated by him. The time designated in the subpoena for the appearance of the person on whom it is served shall be such as to give him a reasonable time in which to appear. If a person fails to obey a subpoena, the Project Director may issue a warrant for his arrest.

Subpoena for  
Preliminary  
Investigation

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- .16 When an evacuee is arrested he shall be informed promptly of the charges against him. Additional or revised charges may be entered later. A charge may be withdrawn at any time before trial.

Accused to  
be informed  
of Charges

- .17 Within 48 hours after an arrest the case shall be referred:

- A. To the Project Director if the Project Director is to try the case;
- B. To the Secretary of the Judicial Commission if the Judicial Commission is to try the case;
- C. To State or Federal authorities for prosecution if the case is to be tried in the State or Federal courts.

Docketing  
Cases for  
Trial

When a case is referred for trial to the Project Director or the Secretary of the Judicial Commission, it shall be immediately entered on the Project Director's or the Judicial Commission's docket for trial.

- .18 The Project Director and the Judicial Commission shall hear the cases on their dockets promptly. In no case shall a trial be unduly delayed.

Trials  
to be  
Prompt

- .19 A. When a person placed in custody is to be tried in either the State or Federal courts, he shall be retained in custody until he is turned over to the appropriate State or Federal authorities.

- B. When a charge has been filed against a person and his case has been entered on the docket of the Project Director or the Judicial Commission for trial, the Project Director shall consider whether the internal security of the center will be adversely affected if the defendant is released pending trial. If the Project Director is satisfied that such internal security will not be adversely affected, the defendant shall be released from confinement pending trial, provided he gives a personal undertaking to report for trial when notified; but the Project Director shall require him to remain at all times within the boundaries of the relocation center until his case has been tried. If the Project Director believes the internal security of the center will be adversely affected by the defendant's release pending trial, the defendant shall be kept in custody until the case is tried;

Disposition  
of  
Defendant  
Pending Trial

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but in this event, the Project Director shall insert a signed, written statement in the record setting forth why he believed it necessary to keep the defendant in custody pending trial.

Ineligibility  
for Leave

.20

A person awaiting trial or in custody shall not be eligible to receive any kind of leave under the leave regulations.

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.30 The offenses defined in this Section 30.1.30 shall be deemed to be offenses against the peace and security of the center when committed by any evacuee in the center, and the offender may be punished by disciplinary action of the Project Director in accordance with the provisions of this Manual Section.

**List of  
Offenses  
by  
Evacuees  
Punishable  
by  
Project Director**

- A. Any person who shall attempt or threaten bodily harm to another person through unlawful force or violence shall be deemed guilty of assault.
- B. Any person who shall wilfully strike another person or otherwise inflict bodily injury, or who shall by offering violence cause another to harm himself, shall be deemed guilty of assault and battery.
- C. Any person who goes into the private quarters of another and is there guilty of assault and battery; any person of robust health or strength who commits an assault and battery upon one who is decrepit; any adult male who commits an assault and battery upon the person of a child or a female; any person who commits an assault and battery upon another by using an instrument or means that will inflict disgrace upon the person assaulted, as an assault or battery with a whip; any person who assaults another and inflicts serious bodily injury; any person who assaults another with a premeditated design, and with means calculated to inflict great bodily injury, shall be deemed guilty of aggravated assault and battery.
- D. Any two or more persons acting together without authority of law who use any force or violence, who disturb the public peace, or who threaten to use such force or violence or to disturb the public peace, if their conduct be accompanied by immediate power of execution, shall be deemed guilty of riot.
- E. Any two or more persons who assemble together to do an unlawful act, and separate without doing or advancing toward it, or who assemble together and do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner, shall be deemed guilty of unlawful assembly.
- F. Any person who shall engage in any game whatsoever played with cards, dice, or other device for money,

**Assault**

**Assault  
and  
Battery**

**Aggravated  
Assault  
and  
Battery**

**Riot**

**Unlawful  
Assembly**

**Gambling**

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checks, credits, or any other thing of value, shall be deemed guilty of gambling.

**Gambling  
House**

- G. Any person who shall permit any building or structure of which he is in possession to be used for the purpose of conducting any game whatsoever played with cards, dice, or other device for money, checks credits, or other thing of value shall be deemed guilty of operating a gambling house.

**Operating  
Confidence  
Game**

- H. Any person who, with intent to cheat and defraud, shall obtain or attempt to obtain from any other person any money, property, or valuable thing whatever, by means or by use of any trick or deception, or false or fraudulent representation or statement or pretense, or by any other means, instrument, or device, or by means or by use of any false or bogus check, or by any other printed, written or engraved instrument, or spurious coin or metal shall be deemed guilty of operating a confidence game.

**Carrying  
Concealed  
Weapons**

- I. Any person who shall go about in a public place armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person, unless he shall have a permit signed by the Project Director, shall be deemed guilty of carrying a concealed weapon.

**Abduction**

- J. Any person who shall wilfully take away or detain another person against his will or without the consent of the parent of other person having lawful care or charge of him, shall be deemed guilty of abduction.

**Theft**

- K. Any person who shall take the property of another person, with intent to steal, shall be deemed guilty of theft.

**Embezzlement**

- L. Any person who shall, having lawful custody of property not his own, appropriate the same to his own use with intent to deprive the owner thereof, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement.

**Fraud**

- M. Any person who shall by wilful misrepresentation or deceit, or by false interpreting, or by the use of false weights or measures, obtain any money or other property with intent to deprive the owner thereof, shall be deemed guilty of fraud.

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|---|---------------------------------|
| N. Any person who shall, with intent to defraud, falsely sign, execute or alter any written instrument, shall be deemed guilty of forgery.  | Forgery                         |
| O. Any person who shall receive or conceal or aid in concealing or receiving any property, knowing the same to be stolen, embezzled, or obtained by fraud or false pretense, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed guilty of receiving stolen property.  | Receiving<br>Stolen<br>Property |
| P. Any person who shall wilfully, by making false charges against another person or by any other means whatsoever, extort or attempt to extort any moneys, goods, property, or anything else of any value, shall be deemed guilty of extortion.   | Extortion                       |
| Q. Any person who shall engage in fighting in a public place, disturb or annoy any public or religious assembly, or appear in a public or private place in an intoxicated and disorderly condition, or who shall engage in any other act of public indecency or immorality, shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct. | Disorderly<br>Conduct           |
| R. Any person who shall drive or operate any automobile, wagon, or any other vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public safety, shall be deemed guilty of reckless driving.  | Reckless<br>Driving             |
| S. Any person who shall maliciously disturb, injure or destroy any livestock or other domestic animal or other property, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief.  | Malicious<br>Mischief           |
| T. Any person who shall go upon, into, or pass over any apartment, room, building, or lands of another person and shall refuse to go immediately therefrom on the request of the owner or lawful occupant thereof, shall be deemed guilty of trespass.  | Trespass                        |
| U. Any person who shall without proper authority use or injure any public property of the Center, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.   | Injury to<br>Public Property    |

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- Maintaining a Public Nuisance**
- V. Any person who shall act in such manner, or permit his property to fall into such condition as to injure or endanger the safety, health, comfort, or property of his neighbors, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a public nuisance.
- Cruelty to Animals**
- W. Any person who shall torture or cruelly mistreat any animal, shall be deemed guilty of cruelty to animals.
- Prostitution**
- X. Any person who shall practice prostitution or who shall knowingly keep, maintain, rent or lease, any house, room, or other place for the purpose of prostitution shall be deemed guilty of prostitution.
- Giving Venereal Disease to Another**
- Y. Any person who shall infect another person with a venereal disease shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
- Failure to Send Children to School**
- Z. Any person who shall, without good cause, neglect or refuse to send his children or any children under his care to school during such time as the schools are open and receiving children, shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
- Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor**
- AA. Any person who shall wilfully contribute to the delinquency of any minor shall be deemed guilty of an offense.
- Bribery**
- BB. Any person who shall give or offer to give any money, property or service, or anything else of value to another person with corrupt intent to influence another in the discharge of his public duties or conduct, and any person who shall accept, solicit or attempt to solicit any bribe, as above defined, shall be deemed guilty of bribery.
- Perjury**
- CC. Any person who shall wilfully and deliberately, in any proceeding before the Project Director or the Judicial Commission falsely swear or interpret, or shall make a sworn statement or affidavit knowing the same to be untrue, or shall induce or procure another person so to do, shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

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- DD. Any person who shall wilfully and knowingly make, or cause to be made, an unlawful arrest, detention or imprisonment of another person, shall be deemed guilty of false arrest. **False Arrest**
- EE. Any person who shall wilfully and knowingly, by force or violence, resist or assist another person to resist a lawful arrest shall be deemed guilty of resisting lawful arrest. **Resisting Lawful Arrest**
- FF. Any person who shall neglect or refuse, when called upon by any police officer, to assist in the arrest of any person charged with or convicted of any offense or in securing such offender when apprehended, or in conveying such offender to the nearest place of confinement shall be deemed guilty of refusing to aid an officer. **Refusing to Aid Officer**
- GG. Any person, who, being in lawful custody for any offense, shall escape or attempt to escape or who shall permit or assist or attempt to permit or assist another person to escape from lawful custody shall be deemed guilty of an offense. **Escape**
- HH. Any person who shall wilfully disobey any subpoena, warrant or written order duly issued by the Project Director shall be deemed guilty of an offense. **Disobedience to Lawful Orders**
- .31 Since the list of offenses defined in 30.1.30 is not an exhaustive one, and since the Project Director is responsible for maintaining law and order in the relocation center, he may punish by disciplinary action in accordance with the provisions of this Manual Section any other act of an evacuee that he considers inimical to the orderly administration of the center or that violates any regulation applicable to the center. All such cases shall be reported immediately to the Director. **Other Offenses**
- .32 The maximum penalty that may be imposed by the Project Director, in the exercise of his disciplinary powers, for commission of an offense, shall be imprisonment in jail for not more than three months. The Project Director may permit a defendant to pay a fine of a fixed sum of money as an alternative to serving a fixed period of imprisonment. The maximum fine so imposed shall not exceed the sum of \$300 for any single offense. The community council may provide, by regulation duly promulgated, that the Judicial Commission may, in cases tried **Penalties**

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before it, also impose a fine, in the same manner, and subject to the same limitation as to amount. Amounts received as a result of such sentences, whether imposed by the Project Director or by the Judicial Commission, shall be paid into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

**Disciplinary  
Action by  
Project Director**

- .33 A. The Project Director shall exercise his disciplinary power personally after granting to the person charged with an offense a hearing at which the Project Director shall preside. He may, if he wishes, ask representatives of his staff or a representative committee of evacuees to attend the hearing and advise him before a penalty is imposed.

**Calendar  
and  
Records**

- B. The Project Director shall designate some person to keep a calendar of pending cases, a record of decisions, and a complete file of each case. The records shall be maintained as a part of the official files of the project. A bailiff shall be appointed to keep order during the hearing and to take charge of witnesses. A stenographer shall be appointed to make a transcript of all proceedings. The transcript shall be corrected and approved in writing by the Project Director.

**Contempt**

- C. The Project Director may issue subpoenas over his own signature to subpoena witnesses needed at a hearing. He may punish for contempt witnesses who refuse to appear or to testify. The maximum punishment shall not exceed that stated in Section 30.1.32.

**Advisor  
to  
Accused**

- D. The Project Director may assign an advisor to the defendant to help him present his case if he does not choose one for himself.

**Prosecutor**

- E. The Project Director may assign some person to present the case against the defendant at the hearing. This person may be either an evacuee or a member of the administrative staff and need not be the same person at all hearings.

**Responsibility  
of  
Project Director**

- F. The Project Director shall himself be responsible for seeing that a complete case is fairly presented. The defendant's advisor and the person assigned to present the case against the defendant are intended

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to help in this process, but the responsibility shall rest with the Project Director. He may freely question the defendant and the witnesses, supplementing the questions asked by the defendant's advisor and the person presenting the case against the defendant.

G. The following procedure to be followed at the hearing is suggested. It may, of course, be varied and modified to fit the circumstances:

- (1) The presiding officer should state clearly to the defendant the nature of the charge against him.
- (2) The defendant should be asked to plead guilty or not guilty.
- (3) The substance of the case against the defendant should be stated by the person assigned for that purpose.
- (4) The substance of the case for the defendant should be stated by the defendant or his advisor.
- (5) The evidence and testimony against the defendant should be fully presented. The defendant and his advisor should be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses.
- (6) The evidence and testimony on behalf of the defendant should then be presented with a similar right of cross-examination by the person assigned to present the case against the defendant.
- (7) The hearing may be adjourned, when necessary, to secure more information.
- (8) Any evidence that is relevant should be heard.
- (9) The Project Director may announce his decision immediately or take the case under advisement.

Procedure  
at  
Hearing

H. The decision of the Project Director shall be based only on the evidence presented at the hearing.

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I. Hearings before the Project Director should ordinarily be open to the public unless the nature of the testimony or other circumstances make that procedure inappropriate. Attendance may, of course, be limited to the capacity of the room.

Offenses Punishable  
by  
Judicial Commission

.34 Offenses against law and order defined by regulations enacted by the Community Council of a WRA center in accordance with the provisions of Administrative Instruction No. 34 (Manual Section 30.6), and only those offenses, may be tried and punished by the Judicial Commission of the Center. The Judicial Commission shall determine its own procedures to the extent that they are not fixed by the permanent plan of government for the project. The maximum penalties that may be imposed by the Judicial Commission shall be the same as those that may be imposed by the Project Director when exercising his disciplinary powers. These penalties are stated in Section 30.1.32. The presiding officer of the Judicial Commission may issue subpoenas over his own signature to subpoena witnesses needed at a hearing before the Judicial Commission. He may punish for contempt witnesses who refuse to appear or to testify. The maximum punishment shall not exceed that stated in Section 30.1.32.

Federal  
Felonies

.35 In the case of an offense that is a felony under Federal law, the offender shall be turned over by the Project Director to the United States Attorney for prosecution in the Federal courts, unless it is improbable that a prosecution of the felony would result in a conviction, or it is not certain whether the offense is a felony or a misdemeanor, or the offense is a felony under Federal law but is only a misdemeanor under state law, or the Project Director and the United States Attorney agree that the case is one that can be better handled on the center. In any of these events, the Project Director may elect to treat the offense either as a misdemeanor or as a violation of a regulation of the Community Council, if it is one.

State  
Felonies

.36 In the case of an offense that is a felony under State law, the offender shall be turned over by the Project Director to the local prosecuting official for prosecution in the State courts, unless it is improbable that a prosecution of the felony would result in a conviction, or it is not certain whether the offense is a felony or

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a misdemeanor, or the offense is a felony under State law but is only a misdemeanor under Federal law, or the Project Director and the local prosecuting official agree that the case is one that can be better handled on the center. In any of these events, the Project Director may elect to treat the offense either as a misdemeanor or as a violation of a regulation of the Community Council, if it is one.

- .37 In the case of an offense that is a violation of a regulation of the Community Council, the offender shall be tried before the Judicial Commission, and the Project Director shall not hold a hearing or impose punishment in any such case, except that -

Violation of  
Regulation of  
Community Council

- A. If the offense charged is aggravated assault and battery, or
- B. If the offense charged is punishable under State or Federal law by a more severe penalty than the maximum permissible under this Manual Section, and the Project Director believes that the penalty available under this Section will not be an appropriate punishment under the circumstances, then, in either such event, the Project Director may issue an order removing the case from the docket of the Judicial Commission and may set it down for hearing before himself or may refer the case to the State or Federal courts, as may be appropriate in the particular case.

- .38 In the case of an offense that is a misdemeanor under Federal or State law but is not a violation of a regulation of the Community Council, the Project Director may either turn the offender over to the local authorities for prosecution in the State or Federal courts or punish the offender by the exercise of his disciplinary power.

Misdemeanors,  
State or  
Federal

- .39 In the case of an action that is an offense under Sections 30.1.30 or 30.1.31 but is not defined as an offense in any regulation of the Community Council or by State or Federal law, the offender, may be punished by the exercise of the disciplinary power of the Project Director as provided in this Manual Section.

Discipline  
by  
Project Director

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Supersedes A.I. #83, 84, and 85



**Project  
Jail**

- .40 As soon as practicable, the Project Director shall arrange to lease or hire the use of space in a suitable jail in a conveniently located city or town, and shall thereupon use such jail for imprisoning evacuees sentenced to jail either by himself or the Judicial Commission, in lieu of maintaining a jail within the boundaries of the center. If such arrangements cannot be made, the Director shall be promptly informed, so that alternative provision may be made.

**Articles Seized  
from Gamblers**

- .41 Money or articles used in gambling and seized by project police shall be marked with the name, family number and address of the owner. They shall be deposited in a locked place on the center, except where the gambling cases are prosecuted in outside courts under State law and the State law provides for other disposition. If the owner is adjudged innocent the money or articles shall be immediately returned to him. Where he is adjudged guilty the money or articles shall also be returned to him, but not until his departure from the center on seasonal or indefinite leave, except that in the discretion of the Project Director all or part of the money may be returned to the owner prior to such time for the purpose of paying fines or upon a satisfactory showing of need. Receipts shall be taken for all money and articles returned.

**Articles Seized  
from Thieves**

- .42 Money or articles seized by project police and adjudged to have been stolen, embezzled, or obtained by fraud or extortion shall be kept in a locked place on the center until ownership has been established to the satisfaction of the Project Director. Where the owner is unknown the Project Director shall cause a notice to be published in the project newspaper describing the money or articles, setting forth all the relevant circumstances, and stating that the money or articles will be turned over to the owner upon satisfactory proof of ownership. Such notice shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks unless the owner is found in the meantime. In case ownership of money is not established to the satisfaction of the Project Director in accordance with this procedure, the money shall be deposited in Miscellaneous Receipts Account 3900 ("Forfeiture of Unclaimed Funds") of the United States Treasury, or such other account as may hereafter be designated in lieu thereof. Articles to which ownership is not established to the satisfaction of the Project Director shall be kept in a locked place on the project.

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the transfer of the evacuee to the Leupp Center; he may order the transfer of the evacuee to another relocation center; if the evacuee is an alien he may certify the evacuee to the Department of Justice to be appropriate for detention as an enemy alien who is dangerous to the public peace or safety of the United States; or he may return the docket to the Project Director with a direction that no such removal shall be undertaken. In the last-named event, the Director may further indicate what legal prosecution or other action he deems appropriate or necessary under the circumstances.

.110

- A. Upon receipt of an order from the Director to transfer an evacuee to the Leupp Center or to another relocation center, the Project Director shall take immediate steps to carry out the order in such a way that the evacuee may be removed without creating a disturbance at the center. The Project Director may arrest and confine the evacuee until removal, when in his judgment the maintenance of law and order within the center would otherwise be jeopardized.
- B. Prior to the transfer of evacuees to the Leupp Center or another relocation center the Project Director shall notify the Project Director of the new center of the number of evacuees being transferred, the method of transportation, and the time of expected arrival at the new center, and obtain his concurrence in the time of arrival if circumstances permit. In the case of transfer of evacuees to the Leupp Center the Project Director shall also, prior to the transfer, notify the Commanding General, Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah, of the number of evacuees being transferred and the date of their expected arrival at the Leupp Center.
- C. In every case of transfer to the Leupp Center, the Project Director shall furnish an escort to accompany the evacuees. In the case of transfer to another relocation center, the Project Director shall furnish an escort in those cases where he believes an escort is needed. Copies of the dockets prepared in each case shall be forwarded to the Project Director of the new Center at the time of transfer. At

Removal of  
Trouble-Maker  
From  
Center

11/26/43

Supersedes A.I. # 86, and Issuance of 9/4/43



(.110C)

the request of the evacuees, their household and personal effects at the relocation center may be moved to the new center at WRA expense.

**Families of  
Transferred  
Trouble-Makers**

- .111 The families of evacuees transferred to the Leupp Center will not be permitted to accompany the evacuee to Leupp. No woman or child may be transferred to the Leupp Center. In any case where an evacuee is to be transferred to another relocation center, rather than to the Leupp Center, the immediate family of the evacuee shall be given the option of following or accompanying the evacuee to the new center. Children 16 years old or over shall be permitted to make their own choice; children under 16 shall be governed by the decision of the remaining parent or person standing in loco parentis.

**Return of  
Transferee  
from  
Leupp**

- .112 Whenever the Project Director of the Leupp Center believes that a resident of the center should be transferred to a relocation center he shall submit his recommendations to the Director, together with his reasons therefor. In any event, if the Project Director of the Leupp Center has not submitted any such recommendations by the expiration of 120 days after the evacuee's transfer to that center, or at the end of any 120-day period thereafter, he shall transmit to the Director an interim report on the evacuee, together with his recommendations.

**Policies  
Applicable  
to  
Leupp  
Center**

- .113 No resident of the Leupp Center shall be granted leave without the prior approval of the Director, or transferred to another center without such approval except for emergency hospitalization. Insofar as consistent herewith, all Sections of the Administrative Manual generally applicable to relocation centers, with the exception of that relating to the organization and functioning of community evacuee government (30.6), shall be deemed to be applicable to the Leupp Center, and insofar as the provisions of those Sections can be made applicable thereto. Any questions that may arise with reference to the applicability to the Leupp Center of any Administrative Manual Section or portion thereof, shall be referred to the Director for decision.

11/26/43

Supersedes A.I. # 86, and Issuance of 9/4/43