

K 4.52

67/14
C

Gila River
Staff

INTERNAL SECURITY

Quarterly Report, June, 1943

Province

Appointed personnel of the Internal Security for this period includes one Chief, two Associates and two Assistant Chiefs. The evacuee staff over this period averaged 76 officers and police patrolmen for the two communities. The Chief of Internal Security maintains a central office in the Administration Building in Butte Community, and maintains administrative supervision over the police organizations in both communities. An Associate Chief, assisted by an Assistant, is assigned to each community to supervise police activities in his jurisdiction.

Cases and Their Disposition

In this quarter, twenty-six arrests were made and all were disposed of, upon pleas of guilty, before the Project Director and/or his representative.

1. Three arrests were made for assault and battery. Two of the offenders drew an average jail sentence of 19 days, while one was placed on probation for a 60-day period with a work proviso.
2. One offender was arrested for aggravated assault and was sentenced to 90 days in jail of which 60 days was suspended on good behavior and with a work proviso.
3. One offender was arrested for gambling and drew a jail sentence of 30 days.
4. Two residents were arrested for disorderly conduct and were placed on probation for a period of 90 days with good behavior and a work proviso.
5. Six arrests were made for theft. One of the offenders was sentenced to 7 days in jail, and five were placed on probation for an average of 66 days upon good behavior with a work proviso.
6. Two traffic offenders were brought before the Project Director, their licenses were revoked, and a 60-day probationary period was invoked for each offender.
7. Four offenders were arrested for unlawful use of a Government vehicle, and all four drew an average jail sentence of 7 days each, and in

addition, a 90-day probationary period was imposed with good conduct and work proviso.

8. Seven juveniles were determined delinquent and placed under strict probation and supervision for a period of six months each.
9. One resident was transferred to the Leupp Relocation Center upon authorization from National Director, D. S. Myer.
10. Six mental cases were handled. All were committed and transported to the Arizona State Hospital in Phoenix for treatment. ✓

In addition to the above, enumerable investigations were conducted dealing with health and family problems where no formal arrests were made.

Changes in Personnel

Mr. W. E. Williamson, who has directed the activities of the Internal Security in this center since September of 1942, left the department during this quarter, June 26, 1943, to accept a call of the United States Navy as a commissioned officer. Effective July 1, 1943, Fred J. Graves, formerly an Associate Chief of this center and of late Chief of Internal Security at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, is replacing Mr. Williamson.

GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

RIVERS, ARIZONA

November 7, 1942

RE: K. N.

On November 3, 1942 Mr. L.G.M, Safty Department, U.S.E.D., reported that he had received information from an Indian guard at the Camouflage Factory, A. C, indicating that K. N, 72-8-D, has tried to induce people to bring him in a short-wave radio.

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Mr. M. advised that this information came to him from other source and that he would not guarantee its accuracy. He further advised that he investigated this information for Major J. H. of the Phoenix Office of the Military Intelligence. On November 4, 1942, A. C. P. O. Box Bapchule, employed by the U.S.E.D. at the Camouflage Factory gave the following information: He has talked with N. about three times at intervals of five minutes each. He has not talked with him now for several weeks. N. has complained about war conditions generally and conditons of this Camp specifically. On one occasion only, N. made reference to a radio. He asked the Indian if h he had a radio. N. then said he wanted to get a radio for his boys and at the time did not specify the type he wanted to get. He later in the same conversation asked the Indian if he could get the radio and asked the Indian, "Will \$20 be enough?" When the Indian asked the type of radio he preferred, N. said that he would like to get a short-wave radio for his boys. When the Indian refused the request, N. did not appear disturbed or angry. C further advised that in his opinion N. does not realize that the short-wave radios are on the contraband list. C. emphasized that N. wanted a radio and that he did not appear insistent on having the short-wave radio. The entire conversation lasted about five minutes. C. mentioned the incident to his superior officer who in turn notified the Safety Division of the U.S.E.D. Mr. C explained that at one time he was a Federal Probation Officer, and that he is on the alert for any type of pro-Japanese conversation.

N. will be interviewed and a closing report submitted within a few days.

PENDING

GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

RIVERS, ARIZONA

November 10, 1942

Major Jas. S. H
223 Ellis Building
Phoenix, Arizona

RE: K. N.

Dear Sir:

On November 3, 1942, Mr. L.G.M, Safety Division, U.S.E.D., reported that he had received information from Mr. A. C, Indian guard employed by the U.S.E.D, at the Gila River Relocation Center camouflage factory, reflecting that K. N had tried to induce people to bring into the Project area a short-wave radio. Mr. M. further advised that he was offering this information with the full knowledge and consent of Major J. H. of the Phoenix office of the Military Intelligence.

On November 4, 1942, Mr. A. C, P.O. Box Bapchule, Arizona, employed by the U.S.E.D. at the camouflage factory as a guard gave the following information: Several weeks ago he had one or two five-minute conversations with K. N. at the latter's home, which is located directly across the street from the camouflage factory. During one of these occasions, N. asked the Indian if he possessed a radio. N. then went on to explain that he would like to get a radio for his seven children. Still later in the conversation, N. is alleged to have asked the Indian if the latter could get him a radio, and the question was asked "Will \$20 be enough?" C. then asked N. the type of radio he would prefer and N. stated that he would prefer a short-wave radio set. The Indian then explained that he could not bring in any type of equipment to any of the evacuees and the subject was immediately dropped. C. emphasized that N. did not care particularly as to whether or not he received a long-wave or short-wave radio set, and only expressed a preference when the question was put to him by the Indian. C. also expressed the opinion that N. was not familiar with contraband restrictions and hence did not realize that short-wave sets are on the official contraband list. This conversation took place several weeks ago and had a duration of approx. five minutes.

Mr. C. explained that at one time he was a Federal Prohibition Officer, and that he is constantly on the alert for any type of pro-Japanese conversation or activity in this Project. In talking with Mr. C, the writer received the impression that Mr. C is uneducated, and appears, to have some kind of a "detective complex."

On November 9, 1942, K. N., born May 15, 1903, at Fukui Ken, Japan, presently employed as a farm laborer, reported to the Director of Internal Security for interview: He admitted having had one or two conversations with the Indian guards at the camouflage factory, located directly across the street from his barracks. He also stated that he has a fish pond in his yard, and that frequently people from the camouflage factory drop by to look at his fish. He does not recall talking with anybody about bringing him in a radio, and vigorously denied having asked a particular Indian to bring him in a short-wave set. He admitted that he would like to have any kind of radio for the pleasure of his seven children. He appeared to be unfamiliar with the contraband restrictions which make illegal the use of a short-wave set in a relocation center. From conversation, the writer received the impression that N. is ineducated, possesses inferior intelligence and is wholly indifferent to problems of war or international affairs.

Mr. F. N., United States citizen of Japanese ancestry and nephew of K. N. sat in during the interview and voiced the following opinion: His uncle is probably telling the complete truth as he possesses such little interest in current events. F. N. operated a radio repair shop before coming to this Relocation Center, and he takes the stand that K. N. would have consulted him had he any notions relative to the purchase of a radio. In the opinion of F. N., his uncle probably became involved in aimless conversation with the Indian and at this time casually mentioned that he would like to have a radio for his children. F. N. further expressed the opinion that the Indian considered this statement of extreme significance and therefore mentioned the same to his superiors.

K. N. has been a useful resident of this Community since his arrival. Police records reflect that at no time has he been involved in any kind of disturbance. He has been constantly employed and his conduct and that of his large family have reflected credit on the entire community. It is the opinion of the undersigned that this report is entirely unfounded.

November 10, 1942

RE: K. N.

This report is predicated on information given by Mr. L.G.M. of the US Engineering Dept reflecting that the above-captioned subject had tried to induce A. C, Indian guard, to bring him a short-wave radio.

N. was interviewed at 5:00 p.m. Nove. 9, 1942, in the presence of his nephew, F. N, and Sgt. H. N. Nk. advised that he is a father of seven children and that he came to this country in 1916. He admits having had one conversation with an unknown Indian, but denies that he asked the Indian to bring him in a short-wave radio. He claims that he may have talked about radios with the Indian but does not remember the fact. He stated that he has a large fish pool in his yard and that frequently the Indian guards employed across the street in the Camouflage Factory drop by to look at the fish.

F. N, nephew of the above, a Nisei, stated that in his opinion, his uncle is telling the turth. F. N. operated a radio repair shop before coming to this camp, and he points out that his uncle would have consulted him had he planned to get a radio.

K. N. Gave the impression of being very uneducated, and wholly indifferent to international affairs. His knowledge of the contraband rules appear very slight. He was instructed to refrain from having conversation with Indians in the future.

CASE CLOSED

Disturbance: Fight

I Parties involved T.T. victim

II Parties involved S.B. Hirokane assailant 45

Few others but names not known.

Location SW side step by Mess. 5 9:30 PM

III Informant. LF and ST

Evidences A found a stick at front of 6-14 by the firebreak between Blk 7 and 7.

B Found a small card by the door step of Mess 5.

Miyakawa Tamotsu 7-12-C

Party 3 was standing by the corner of 6th and C street about a block away and saw they were fighting, Party 3 ran to the scene but party 2 left the victim and began to run away. Party 3 chased three persons to Blk. 7 between bar, but they disappeared and could not catch them

Meantime party 1 was taken to hospital by following persons for this treatment. Parties 3

Later party 3 came back to office and reported about above disturbance. We trailed to where they disappeared and found a card #3 by the door step of #5 also a stick, which believe to be used by Assailant for this fight at front of 6-14 by firebreak between 6 7
TT rec. CH as one of the assailants, so brought him into our office and was held for investigation. DCJ investigated and party 2 admitted the stick found as evidence was used by him and later released for final disposition.

9/29/42

Intimidation allegedly existing in Camp #2 at the present time.

This invest. is predicated on a report alleging that certain members of the issei group in #2 have been intimidating certain members of the nisei group in reference to political activities by the latter group. On the morning of 11/29, the writer interviewed 2 informants relative to this matter, and received the following information.

Instant trouble started at the Tulare AC several months ago. When the Japanese people were first placed in the AC, it was believed that there would be no political discriminations between alien and non-alien groups. Subsequently, the WCCA announced that only citizens would be eligible to hold public offices. A number of unfounded rumors soon spread over the camp; intimating that this move had been caused by the nisei group to the detriment of the issei group. Later, after several searches had been made for contraband materials, the rumors became prevalent that the nisei group had informed responsible officials that the issei group was holding certain contraband materials in the camp. Various other rumors and stories originated, all along the same general principle that the nisei group was deliberately setting out to destroy the influence of the issei group.

Shortly before the residents the residents were moved to the Gila River RC, a notice was received from the WRA advising that future community government would be on a democratic basis, the inference being that the issei group could participate. At that time, certain members of the issei group were alleged to have made threats implying that "just wait till we get to the RC and take over the govt. ourselves."

A few weeks before the date of this writing, a public announcement was made to the effect that WRA officials had decreed that only citizens could hold elective positions in the community govt. Immediately rumors began to circulate, once more alleging that the nisei group had used unfair pressure and influence upon the administrative officials to bring about non-compliance in municipal govt. by the issei group. Both informants stressed that the feeling of hostilities was at its peak approximately two weeks ago, and both expressed the opinion that the matter was slowly dying out of its own accord at the present time. It was stated that a meeting of the issei group will be held on the evening of 11/30/42, and that the purpose of such a meeting was to decide whether or not that particular group should remain in existence as a political entity.

When asked if there had been any active intimidation in this camp during the past few months, both informants answered that there had been "a little." When asked to describe the intimidations, both informants disclaimed direct knowledge, but expressed the opinion that any intimidation has been very indirect, and had not been directed against any one particular individual. When asked if there was any possibility of violence and bloodshed, both informants answered in the neg. When asked if the Police org. in the camp could take any preventive measures, again a neg. ans. was received.

It was further expressed that the approach used by the nisei group to combat this feeling of hostility was one of inactivity, based upon the feeling that the anti-nisei group would sooner or later die of its own accord. The opinion was also expressed that the issei group would have liked nothing better during the past than some aggressive or hostile action on the part of the nisei group, inasmuch as this would have brought the issue to a crisis. However, the nisei group, in following the above mentioned course,, appears to have frustrated the issei group in its desire to force the issue.

Both informants expressed the opinion that this matter was being highly exaggerated because of the fear and apprehension felt by one particular individual believed to have been indirectly threatened by the issei group. Incidentally, this particular individual, whose name is being withheld, is the same individual who offered the original information relative to instant case. Confidential Informant A and Confidential Informant B expressed the opinion that this particular person was unduly alarmed over the matter, and had placed exaggerated importance on the entire problem.

Confidential Informant A and B are middle-aged members of the nisei group, hold responsible positions in community life, have exercised leadership since their arrival in camp, and enjoy good reputations for honesty and accuracy.

This matter is currently being investigated in all its ramifications. A report will be forwarded to the Project Director with the appropriate recommendations at such time that the investigation is completed.

10/1/42

Intimidation allegedly existing in #2 at the present time

One Sept. 30, 1942, acting Project Dir. Fryer advised that he had received information that the wife of T.N. had been threatened because of the political activities of her husband.

Confidential Inf. A and Conf Inf. B, mentioned in an earlier report, were interviewed in reference to this specific charge and gave the following information: Noguchi was a councilman at the Tulare AC and very active and prominent in community affairs. he was among the many members of the nisei group receiving criticisms and threats from the issei group at Tulare. He, too, was informed that the issei group would take over political control at the Gila RC and indirect threats were made at that time warning him against engaging in political activities at this Camp.

Nog. advised both informants that he was "fed up" with all the political wranglings and criticisms, and that he would not engage in politics at this camp if for no other reason than because his efforts appeared not to have been appreciated at Tulare. Accordingly, Nog has been very inactive in community activities in this ~~particular~~ particular camp. Conf. informants expressed the opinion that Nog probably received threats when he first arrived here two months back, but they had no information that he had received threats during the past three or four years.

It was also pointed out that Nog is single, and lives with his parents.

T. Nog currently employed in the Ad bldg. in #1 was interviewed by Capt. Von of the wardens and by ~~the~~ the Director of Internal Security on the morning of Sept. 30, and gave the following info:

He was very active in community politics at the Tulare AC and at that place first came to grips with ~~them~~ members of the nisei group. He was among those criticized by the issei group for having allegedly brought influence upon the administrative officials to destroy the influence of the issei group politically. While in the Tulare AC, he received no direct threats. However, indirect threats were often made against members of the nisei group, these threats being very general and entirely not specifically directed at individual nisei members. Nog grew weary of the continuous wrangling and bickering of the issei group in the AC and decided to quit politics at such time he entered a RC. Accordingly, he has concentrated his efforts on evacuee employment since he has been here, and no time expressed a public desire to enter politics. A week or so after his arrival here, his mother told him that she had heard something in the nature of a threat against her son in the event the latter entered politics at the Gila RC. Nog advised that he attached little importance to this at the time, and did not even go to the trouble of checking up on the details of the alleged threat. He denied that any threat has been made against the safety of either his father or mother. Since this incident, he has not been annoyed in any way by any member of this particular community, and has come to consider this whole problem being closed.

When asked if he felt that he would receive a threat if he should decide to run for office, Nog replied "perhaps", expressed that the issei group at the AC had passed a ruling that the Tulare councilman would not run for office at a RC. When asked if the fear of threats was interfering with his political aspirations in this camp, Nog replied in the negative adding that he had lost interest in polit. life for at least the present time. When asked whether or not members of the issei group would ever resort to violence in order to get compliance with their demands, Nog replied "definitely not." When asked if this anti-nisei movement was still under way in #2, he replied that it was slowly dying a natural death.

Nog also stated that it is more or less characteristic of the older Japanese people to make threats, usually through a third person or any other method whenever they fear they are being frustrated. He believes that once the older people in camp are happily adjusted to camp conditions, that they will quit feuding with the nisei group and desist in their practice of placing all the responsibility for misfortunes on the various members of nisei group.

October 28, 1942

RE: ^{S.N.} s.n. 46-13-B

At 2:00 p.m., October 27, 1942, S. K. 46-6-C, Cook at Mess Hall #46 Japanese alien, age 37, reported to the Director of Int. Sec. that shortly before he had been assaulted by S. N. in the lavatory of Blk #46. K. advised that N. requested a second helping of food during the noon meal of Oct. 27, 1942, and had been refused by K. because other people were waiting in line and because it was not known whether or not there was sufficient food to take care of the others. At approximately 1:00 p.m., Oct. 27, 1942 N. approached K. in the lavatory in Blk #46 and told him that there was plenty of food, and that if there were food shortages there, it was because kitchen helpers were taking food home. K. tried to explain to N. that at the time he requested a second helping it was unknown whether or not there was sufficient food. K. then asked N. to go to the Mess Hall with him so that he could see for himself just how much food was left over from the noon meal. At this time, K. alleged N. hit him two or three times, causing his right eye to blacken. K. also explained that N. is bigger and younger than he is. When asked if he would sign a complaint charging assault and battery against N., K. replied in the negative, saying that, "He was mad at the time and is not mad now." K. refused to accept hospitalization for his eye claiming that it would heal up by itself. It was noted that there were no lacerations connected with the bruise.

S. N. age 21, born April 25, 1921, at Seattle, Washington, employed in Mess Hall #28 and living at 46-13-B, reported at 9:00 a.m. October 28, 1942, for interview at the Office of the Director of Internal Security. He told substantially the same story as related above by Mr. K. However, he stated that when the cook asked him to go to the Mess Hall in order to see how much food had been left over, that he (N) believed that K wanted him to go in so that the cooks and the mess workers could join together and beat him up. He admitted striking K. two times, and then left the lavatory. He further stated that he talked with K. after the fight took place and apologized for his actions.

N. was vigorously reprimanded for this incident. He was told that in the event of a similar violation in the future that this incident would be used as evidence against him. He promised complete cooperation in the future.

CASE CLOSED

November 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Administrative Assistant
FROM: Director of Internal Security
RE: MLS

This report is predicated on information received from Mr. C.K. of the Social Welfare Department alleged that the above captioned subject have been spending nights in the Single Women's Barrack in Camp #2.

S., who's half Japanese and half Caucasian, advised the undersigned on October 31, 1942 that he has in the past spent several nights in the Single Women's Barrack in Camp #2 in company with a woman whose name is M.S. (Phonetic). He stated that Mrs. S. is married to a Caucasian who is presently living in California. He also advised that this woman is many years older than himself, and that at no time has he entertained any marital notions toward her.

He was immediately dismissed from further employment as a warden, and instructed to refrain from this practice in the future.

I appreciate the discreet and efficient method of investigation demonstrated by Mr. K.

November 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Placement Officer
FROM: Director of Internal Security
RE: MLS

You are advised that the above captioned subject left the employ of the Dept of Int. Sec. on Oct. 31, 1942. He was released from this Dept after he admitted spending several nights in the Single Women's Barrack in Camp #2. This information is given to you for whatever action you deem appropriate.

October 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
FROM: Director of Int. Sec.
RE: Men staying overnight in Single Women's Barrack at 51-2-D

Mr. O. #51 Blk Mgr. reported on Oct. 30, '42 that he had experienced some difficulty with a female resident of 51-2-D and gave the following information: This unknown female resident requested a partition immediately be installed in the Single Women's Brk at 51-2-D. When advised she wanted the partition installed immediately so that she would not have to be a witness to illicit relationships. She further advised that one or two nights back a few men had stayed overnight in the barrack with the female residents.

Mr. O. expressed the opinion that the practice of commercial

prostitution was not being carried out. However, such practice obviously is objectionable.

This information is being forwarded to you for appropriate investigation. If it is discovered that practice of commercial prostitution is being carried out, it would be appreciated if you would notify Dr. S. as well as the undersigned.

October 23, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief Medical Officer
FROM: Director of Internal Security
RE: Practice of Prostitution

This Department is continually on the lookout for this illicit practice, primarily in the interest of public health and morals. Although to date, no arrests have been made, there have been received a few rumors indicating that certain unknown persons are engaging in this illicit practice.

It would be helpful if you will report to us any outbreak of venereal disease in either camp. This obviously would be the best indication as to whether or not his practice was being carried out on a commercial basis. It is believed that the closest cooperation between your Department and mine should be had in the event of an outbreak of this practice in either camp.

Your advice and suggestion on this problem, or an outline of any information you may have received on this subject, whether founded or unfounded, would be appreciated.

Oct 13, 1942

Removal of property from Mess Hall 61

On the morning of Oct. 12, Asst. Project Steward requested help in searching the Blk. Mgrs quarters in Blk. 61 for property believed to have been removed from Mess Hall 61.

A large amount of sugar, coffee, ~~xx~~ rice, and various types of canned fruit was recovered. Mr. K advised that this property was worth approx \$200. The following people are declared by Mr. K to be responsible for this property:

Supervisor for Mess Hall 61	Tetsui Y
Chief Cook	Tom Y
Pantry Clerks	Richard N
	Kaz F

Responsible parties claimed that the food was removed from the Mess Hall for two reasons:

- 1) Because they feared a food shortage in the near future.
- 2) Because the storage facilities in Mess Hall 61 were limited and there were no sufficient room.

Mr. K refuted both theories but expressed the opinion that the responsible parties possessed these beliefs at the time the food was taken out. It was noted that none of the food had been hampered with or used in any way. The Blk Mgr. announced that he had been taking care of the property with the understanding that there was a true shortage of space in Mess Hall 61.

Mr. F H Project Steward advised that he did not consider this a crime but rather a mistake of judgment on the part of the responsible parties. He announced that he, himself will take the necessary disciplinary steps to prevent this type of occurrences in the future. No further investigation is contemplated on this case.

The above responsible for Mess Hall 61 were dismissed along with the Blk. Mgr. (for the reason that he showed poor judgement in storing the goods in his quarters and that he did not report the hoarding.)

Rumors of a possible food shortage stemmed out of such beliefs that the railroads may be bombed or that no food is being stocked up in the warehouses.

Oct. 8, 1942

Ben II

Capt. C.Y of #1 reported that he had been indirectly threatened by Mr. II employed as a Personnel Supervisor in the Steward's Dept. II is a member of the issei group and is believed to be about 55 years old.

Capt. Y advised that he and II have had many disagreements in the past, the first of which started at the Turlock AC over distribution of baseball equipment. Shortly after Capt. Y was appointed Capt. of Police Dept in #1, he was informed by reliable friends that II had stated that "he was going to get him, and have him thrown out of the Police Dept." No specific threat as to the method by which this threat would be put into effect as mentioned. II stated these words to Mr. K Blk. Mgr of Blk. 9 and also to the Mess Capt. of Blk. 9 whose name is unknown at the present time.

Capt. Y expressed the belief that II is merely talking for the sake of talking and he will make no effort to carry out his implied threat. However, it was recommended that Mr. II be vigorously reprimanded and warned of the consequences of similar activities in the future.

Capt. Y. expressed the opinion that II is a friend of Nak and that it was through the efforts of the latter that II secured position in the Steward's Dept.

Oct. 9, 1942

Ben II

This report is predicated on the complaint of Capt. Y, alleging that the above captioned subject had indirectly threatened him since he took over the duty of Capt. of the Warden's Office in Camp 1.

II reported to the Int. Sec. office on the morning of Oct. 8 in response to a request left with Mr. Harding, Chief Steward. II denied that he had made any threats, either direct or implied, against Capt. Y. since the latter took over his duty with the warden's organization. He did advise that at various times in the past he had represented dissatisfied groups from Blk. 9 and that he had consulted Capt. Y who at the time was Blk. Mgr.

It was noted during the interview that II is a prolific talker and the impression was received that he was not telling the truth. He was instructed to advise either the Cauc. directors at any time in the future that he wished to make a complaint against any member of the wardens' office. He was further instructed that in the event additional complaints charging threats or slander are received, that he will be subjected to a rigid investigation. In the event that he is found guilty of such charges in the future, every effort will be made to secure a punishment consistent with the gravity of the offenses. II promised to cooperate with this office in every respect in the future, and agreed to follow the suggestions as outlined above.

Case closed.

Oct. 6, 1942

Plumbers' strike.

At 2:30 PM Oct 3, 1942, K.M. age 24, reported that a plumbers' strike was being contemplated in #1 and that there was probability of violence.

M. advised that he and many other Camp #2 plumbers have been denied employment by Mr. Huso (placement officer) on grounds that there was insufficient work; but at various times #1 plumbers worked on projects in #2. It was also pointed out that his policy was frowned upon by #2 plumbers, although no representations had been made to the management.

M further advised that he was given to understand that he would get employment as a plumber within the near future, and that he and his fellow plumbers in #2 would be sent to #1. Upon investigation, M discovered that the reason for this action was a plumbers' strike in #1.

M. advised that Sam S. of #1, a plumber employed by Mr. Hislop, was the leader of the #1 plumbers. He further advised that Sam's crew had struck because the complaint was ~~disc~~ discriminating acts by Mr. Hislop. M discussed with Mr. S the possibility of his working in #1, and was alleged by Mr. S that "we have plenty of strong-armed guys in this camp." The inference was that #2 plumbers would be treated as scabs, and that violence would be used in preventing them from working in #1.

Mr. F.B, Project director, was given this information, and he indicated that he would make an immediate investigation. He made assurances that plumbers would not be sent from #2 to #1 unless this office was ~~not~~ notified in advance.

On Sun, Oct 4, a close check was made but no significant action was reported.

On Mon, Oct 5, Mr. Brown advised ~~that~~ that the plumbers' strike was over, and that he contemplated no additional trouble. He was requested to immediately notify this office in the event of any similar disturbances in the future.

An additional report will be rendered by Capt. Y of #2 office who's detailed to talk with Mr. S and impart to him of the Warden's office in reference to strikes and other disturbances.

(Mr. Hislop has been known to be a hater of the Japanese during his residence on the Pacific coast. His acts here certainly were not favorable toward the Japanese; his attitude is one of suspicion.)

October 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Ass't Director of Int. Sec.
FROM: Director of Int. Sec.
RE: Complaint of F.B.

Mr. W.H. project plumber, informed me on September 30, 1942, that Mr. FB, his subordinate, gave him the following information shortly prior;

F.B. is currently working at Mess Hall #13. Several evacuee plumbers are working on this job under his direction. Recently there has been a great deal of talk which may or may not be subversive. It is alleged that much anti-war talk, anti-Roosevelt talk, and similar expressions of dissatisfaction have been made. In so far as it is known, there have been no expressions made which would indicate a pro-Japanese attitude.

Please make such investigations as you consider necessary, and report thereon. Mr. H. expressed the opinion that he considered it best to fire these men. He would probably consider your opinion your opinion after investigation valuable.

November 8, 1942

Subject: 'Interviewing Suspect in Watch Theft from Block 61 Bath House

References made to the report of Mr. WEW, Director of Internal Security, dated Nov. 3, 1942, regarding the theft of a watch owned by Sue S. 61-1-A.

I. S. age, 7, 61-1-B, who was in the shower room at the time of the theft, was questioned in the Butte Community Wardens' Office at about 3:45 p.m. this date. He was accompanied by his father, I. S, and Warden T. K acted as interpreter.

Mr. S. was informed of the circumstances surrounding this case and agreed to cooperate. The boy stated that he was in and about the shower room at the time of the theft but that he did not take the watch. He also stated that he saw no one else in the shower room at this time. The father expressed the belief that he or the boy's mother would have found such a watch in the normal procedure of house cleaning or handling of the boy's clothes. He further stated that he did not believe the boy would lie to him.

Mr. S agreed that he would do everything within his power to assist us in clearing up this matter in order to erase any suspicion regarding his son, and he was assured that if he would communicate directly with Mr. W. or myself any information he might give us would be treated as strictly confidential.

November 3, 1942

RE: Theft of watch, property of S. S. age 64, 61-B

Sue S reported at 4:00 p.m., November 2, 1942 that his watch was stolen from the #61 bath house sometime between 4:30 and 4:45 p.m. Saturday, October 31, 1942. S. advised that he went into the shower room at 4:30 p.m. October 31, 1942 and left his trouser containing his watch on a clothes hook. He was in his shower from approx. 4:30 to 4:45 p.m. A boy by the name of I. S. who lives approx 61-7 was also in the shower room with him. This boy left before S. finished his shower and hence could have taken the watch, Also, S. pointed out that people could have come into the shower room and left without his knowledge at the time of his bath.

S. was vigorously interrogated by warden, T. K, and the above facts appeared to be true and accurate in every respect. The following is the description of the stolen article: Waltham watch, man's style, 17 jewels, silver or chromium plated case, round, non-luminous dial, plain black letter, second hand, loose clasp, worn, approx the same size as a dollar watch only thinner, and open face.

The watch was held in the watch pocket by a dirty white ribbon, It was purchased from the Isdri Drug Store on East First Street in L. A. approx. 10 years ago. No numbers are available.

PENDING

November 5, 1942

Subject: Report of Gun Being Seen in Butte Community

While conferring with Lt. F. about contraband articles on Nov. 3, 1942, he told me that his department had received information that some evacuee had been seen with a gun in his possession. This person was observed in Butte Community in an about Blk 9, 10 and 11. These Blk numbers are those used by the engineers and the Military and do not correspond with our own numbering system. This person is supposed to have a pistol or revolver in a shoulder holster and was seen by the Military Police informant about three weeks ago.

Lt. F. stated that there were two army pistols missing from their arsenal, but he believes that they would not be found in this Relocation Center.

He clarified this statement by saying that he believed that these two missing guns were probably sold somewhere outside of this project.

The corresponding Blk Numbers will be determined and investigation will be made in an effort to locate this person.

F.S. FR.
Ass't Director of Internal Security

November 3, 1942

Subject: Conference with Lt. Finley

At about 3:00 p.m. Lt. T. K and myself went to the Military Police station in this Relocation Area to confer with Lt. F. regarding contraband articles found in the mail or express.

Two flashlights sent to Y.N. 64-2-B, and T. T., 74-8-D, and designated as #1 and #3 respectively were turned over to us and will be put in the hands of the persons in charge of contraband.

Among the articles seized as contraband were some candles and a map. It was decided that the candles were not contraband and the map was taken to Mr. H. K, #2 Blk Mgr, for translation since it was in Japanese writing.

The map was sent to N. M. 60-12-B, Butte Community.

According to Mr. H. K, the map was made by K. H. Okayama, Japan in 1909 and appeared to be a plan for proposed developments in the city of Uno-ko. This city is situated north of the city of Okayama and south of the city of Okayama and south of the city of Shizuoka. Uno-ko is believed to be a harbor town in the island of Japan and it is near this city that US prisoners of war are incarcerated.

The map contained data of the harbor soundings, proposed construction, etc. and a notation was made near the upper left corner that no copies were to be made of this map.

Lt. F. was notified of this information and, although the map is some thirty-three years old, it was felt that it might contain data of possible value to the Military Intelligence. It is to be forwarded to them for inspection by Lt. F.

N. M. to whom the map was sent, will be interviewed in an effort to throw more light on this subject.

MEMORANDUM TO: Acting Project Director
FROM: Director of Internal Security
RE: Establishment of a Curfew

I believe that you will agree that there is entirely too much prowling around at night by juveniles in both communities. I note that the juveniles from the newly arrived group from Santa Anita do more prowling about at night than any other group which has heretofore entered this community. In the interest of prevention of juvenile delinquency, it appears very desirable to institute a curfew regulation at this time.

The Libraries in both camps close at 9:30 p.m. nightly. Therefore, it is suggested that a curfew be established at this time, to be effective at your discretion. Should this hour work out unsatisfactorily, you will be requested to make the necessary change. Wardens will be instructed to enforce the curfew law vigorously. It is suggested that all juveniles sixteen years old and under be affected by this ruling. Curfew will not be applied to those juveniles who are accompanied by their parents after hours. We shall not consider it a violation for a juvenile to visit shower room or latrine at hours after the establishment of the curfew.

Your consideration and a ruling thereon will be appreciated.

November 4, 1942

RE: R. A. T. age 22, 57-12-A (defendant), H. K. age 23, #58 Blk Mgr (victim).

At 1:00 p.m. November 3, 1942 H. M. reported that H. K. #58 Blk Mgr, had been a victim of assault and battery in #58 Mess Hall just prior to the time of the report.

Victim K. age, 23, was located in the Blk Mgr's Off. at Blk 58. He was observed lying on a bed with his face covered with bandages. He advised that shortly prior he had been beaten up by R. T. over an argument which arose out of the dismissal of the latter from the services of the Mess Department. K. gave the following information: T. for the past month or so had been employed as a checker at #58 Mess Hall. His insufficient methods had allowed many additional people to eat in that particular Mess Hall and as a consequence the regular guests had been getting short rations. About a month ago K. told T. that there had been numerous complaints and was requested to make improvements in his job. T. ignored this request completely. A short time ago the residents of this particular blk unanimously agreed to oust T. from this particular position and accordingly, Mr. H. was formally requested to make this change. T. received a dismissal slip a few days ago.

At approximately 12:10 p.m. Nov. 3, 1942, T. approached K who was standing in line to eat his noon meal and invited him to the pantry of Mess Hall #58 for an interview. K. responded, once inside the pantry T. locked both doors and thereby excluded any third person from entering. T. demanded to know reasons why he had been ousted and K. refused to give such information. K. explained that the whole procedure had been a blk problem and that nobody in particular was to blame. T. demanded to know the responsible parties and when this information was refused, he began to hit the victim. K. claimed that

he was hit at least twelve times in the face and kicked several times while lying on the floor. At this time, a man by the name of M T. a close friend of T, entered the room and pulled T. from K. Shortly thereafter K. went home. H. M subsequently learned of the encounter and notified this Office.

Roy T. age 22, 57-12-A, was shortly thereafter arrested by Camp #2 Warden, T.T., and brought to the Wardens' Office for interview. He gave the following information: He was born on September 1, 1920 in Honolulu. He has been in this country for the past two years and had been employed as a mechanic in Guadalupe. He came from the Tulare Assm Ctr and arrived at the Gila River Relocation Ctr. on August 1, 1942. He lives in the Single Men's Barrack. He has a ninth grade education. It is pointed out that he is 5' 5½" and weighs 166 lbs. as contrasted with 115 lbs. of the victim. T. explained that he has been a checker at the #58 Mess Hall for the past month or so. A day or so ago he received the dismissal notice from Mr. H. He felt that he was being unfairly treated and accordingly decided to contact the Blk mgr. for an explanation. He asked the Blk Mgr into the pantry with him, and then demanded to know the names of the responsible parties. He claims that K. was evasive and refused to give information, whereupon he started to beat K. up. T. admits striking K at least twelve times in the face and kicking him at least two times while lying on the floor. He further admits that he was the aggressor, and that the victim did not strike one blow in his own defense. Only reason he can give for the assault is that he was "very mad." He accepted complete responsibility for the encounter and admitted that he was 100% in the wrong by taking the vigorous action he did. He admitted that it is a privilege for any person in this camp to sign petitions in order to obtain redress or satisfaction. He also admitted that the Blk mgr was no more responsible for the petitioning than any other residents of the blk. T. claimed that his closest friend in this camp is G.H.

Mr. H. K., Assistant Project Steward, gave the following information: Normally 277 people eat regularly in Mess hall #58. During the past month or so there has been an average of 300-325 people each day. This has caused a food shortage and the residents of this blk have made numerous representations. A short time ago the Blk Mgr told us of this condition and requested that the necessary adjustments be made. Mr. K. stated that when the shortage of food was discovered the checker was immediately fired. Mr. K. also pointed out that no one individual was responsible for this action.

A complaint was drawn up charging assault and battery and was signed by the Director of Internal Security WEW. Acting Project Director R.G.C. heard the case and questioned the defendant and the victim in the presence of each other. M.T. acted as counsel for the defendant. Defendant was sentenced to three months in the County Jail at Florence, first two weeks to be served and the balance of sentence to be suspended pending his good behavior. Mr. R.B.C. informed the defendant that when he returns and if he causes trouble in this camp he automatically will be transferred back to the County Jail for his completion of three months' sentence. An effort will be made to transfer him to Camp #1 upon his return to this community.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
FORMAL COMPLAINT

I, _____, Director of Internal Security
do hereby affirm that on the 3rd day of November, 1942, A.T, a
resident of this community, did commit the following crime, and/
or violation of the rules and regulations of the Gila River Relocation Center,
to wit:

Defendant committed an unjustified assault and battery on the person of HK, age 23, Blk Mgr for #58 Block, causing the latter various bodily and facial bruises and lacerations. Defendant was released from his job as checker at #58 Mess Hall on November 2, 1942, after representations had been made by to Mr. H. by unanimous vote of Blk #58. At about 12:15 p.m., Nov. 3, 1942 defendant asked Blk Mgr K to step into the pantry of Mess #58 for a talk. When Blk Mgr K refused to give information as to the people responsible for the removal of the defendant, T, gave K a severe beating. T admits hitting the victim in the face and body at least 12 times and kicking him in the head at least twice when he was lying on the floor of the pantry.

T. Also admitted that he was not justified in this unprovoked assault upon the Blk Mgr, ~~was~~ and admitted that the Blk Mgr was no more responsible for his removal than other people in the block who had requested same.

RECOMMENDATION OF DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL SECURITY

This man is a member of a gang which prefers rowdyism and unprovoked attacks in settling affairs. Defendant weighs 166 lbs. as contrast to approx. 115 lbs. for the victim. Defendant admitted complete responsibility for the act. It is recommended that the defendant be incarcerated in the county jail for one week, and be transferred to Camp 1 upon his return to the project.

DISPOSITION

Three months in the County Jail, Florence, Arizona. First two weeks to be served and the balance suspended depending upon good behavior.

Q U A R T E R L Y R E P O R T

Internal Security
Gila River Project
Rivers, Arizona

A comprehensive training program has been in effect during the past several months, and will continue in the future. Here officers of the Division of Internal Security have been given instructions in such subjects as criminal law, evidence, proper method of searches, crime prevention, patrol procedure, interrogation, surveillance, riot duty, safety practices, and other similar subjects. In addition to this type of instruction, Associate Directors also spend considerable time working out individual problems with members of their commands.

The crime rate at the Gila River Relocation Center is of interest to any student in criminology. Although a good deal of speculation is involved, certain generalities may be obtained from a study of the crime rates. It is reasonably safe to say that the crime rate here is low for the average of municipalities of 14,000 population, but high considering the law-abiding habits and attitude of the Japanese people as a race. Prior to the war, the Japanese people both in California and in Hawaii possessed an almost negligible crime rate. Reliable statistics compiled by the Honolulu Police Department show that during the past several years, Japanese residents have committed one felony and misdemeanor for every ten committed by Caucasians. While the number of thefts, burglary, assaults, and other crimes committed by Japanese at this Relocation Center has been relatively small, a certain amount of concern is felt because of the relative increase in the incidence of crime committed in this Center by the Japanese.

The same is true of the problem of juvenile delinquency. There have been cases of vandalism, malicious mischief, burglary, theft, and assault committed by juveniles. Although it is our opinion that the rate of delinquency at this Center is very low as compared with the average community, there does appear to be an increase in delinquency as compared with the pre-war period, insofar as Japanese people are concerned.

Police officers at the Gila River Relocation Center are not equipped with any type of offensive weapon. This is probably one of the few police organizations in the United States which does not use any type of offensive weapon.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
TRAINING PROGRAM

aila

LECTURE I

T. Gusa

I. ATTITUDE

A. Means - How do we feel about job?

1. Attitude may be good or bad, or frequently subject to change.

B. Why is a study of attitude important?

1. Good attitude reflects good work, poor attitude poor work.

C. Thus far, attitude has been good

1. Cheerfulness
2. Interest in work
3. Cooperation with director and assistant director

D. However, some of us have poor attitudes

1. Sleeping on job during night shifts
2. Failure to carry out orders
3. Poor patrol work
4. Bickering about equipment, salary, superior officers, etc.
5. If attitude does not change, person should step out.
 - a. Otherwise, his poor work will result in dismissal

E. Proper attitude for this job

1. Importance of making happy adjustment, wherever one is.
2. Present position of Japanese calls for radical adjustment
 - a. All wars cause race friction, hatred, etc.
 - b. Problem of heat, dust, lack of equipment and utilities, etc.
3. Example of outstanding attitude - Young Japanese who wrote that he was proud to be in relocation center, and that he had a lot of work to do for his country here.

F. What can you get out of this job?

1. Render public service - more here than in any other department.
 - a. Every phase of camp life is related to police work -- fire, health, sanitation, morals, welfare,
 - b. Vollmer - "The police department is the waste-basket of municipal administration."
 - c. We are a service organization - not a spy bureau.
2. Build up respect for you and your organization
 - a. All of us like our friends and acquaintances to respect us and our work.
3. Earn money
 - a. Supervisory position, to which all members can aspire, will pay more than warden's position.
4. Useful experience and training
 - a. Opportunities in post war period for Japanese-Americans with police experience and training

LECTURE I

Page 2

- b. We shall acquire knowledge of human nature and psychology, reporting, criminal law, etc., and thus prepare us for more responsible work on the outside.
- c. Our experience will prepare us for requirements of useful citizenship. Police administration today needs more reform than any other phase of public administration.

G. Attitude of Director and Assistant Director

- 1. Are not concerned with international relations or causes of war.
- 2. We do not question policies given us by Washington
- 3. We do not feel sorry for evacuees. We feel nothing but respect for them.
- 4. What will motivate our decisions?
 - a. Not our own welfare
 - b. Not welfare of wardens
 - c. That which is fair and just and best for the entire 15,000 evacuees. This attitude must prevail throughout entire police organization.

II. IS THERE A NEED FOR A POLICE ORGANIZATION IN THIS CAMP?

A. Criminal statistics kept in Honolulu show that incidence of crime among Japanese is very low.

B. Local experience has proven that we do need a good police organization

- 1. Burglaries of warehouses
- 2. Thefts
- 3. Fights
- 4. Stabbing affray
- 5. Lost children and old people
- 6. Traffic
- 7. Dances and other social events
- 8. Protection of money
- 9. Problems caused by Indians, construction workers, and visitors

C. Answer to question is definitely YES. Public welfare and safety demands the services of a highly skilled police department.

D. We soon shall learn that most of our work is non-criminal in character.

E. Future police problems

- 1. Juvenile delinquency
- 2. Dissatisfied groups
- 3. Increased concentration of money
- 4. Organized crime

LECTURE I

Page 3

III. IS THERE A NEED FOR TRAINING?

A. Lack of training has caused some serious police problems thus far

1. EXAMPLE - Stabbing affray could easily have been handled
2. EXAMPLE - Thofts and burglaries could have been reduced considerably.
3. EXAMPLE - Gambling could have been kept unobjectionable.

B. We have done little preventive police work to date.

1. EXAMPLE - Juvenile who said he followed wardens and stole after they left scene.

C. Other reasons for training

1. We shall try to get useful equipment later on
 - a. Radio and other communication devices
 - b. Lie detector
2. Teaching of new techniques and practices
 - a. EXAMPLE - Old generation of policemen used to pound on pavements with sticks at night.
 - b. Beats are no longer patrolled as in past
 - c. Interrogation has changed considerably.
"Third degree" has no place in our organization.
3. Lecture courses offer us means of exchanging ideas and information.
 - a. EXAMPLE - Berkeley policeman who ran into burglars in alley held flashlight out to one side when he was fired upon.

D. We want to create a modern, efficient department.

1. Influence of habits on our daily lives.
2. We want to give wardens only useful habits.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
TRAINING PROGRAM

LECTURE II

I. AUTHORITY OF WARDENS

- A. Wardens may arrest or warn any person in the camp area doing anything injurious to public health, welfare, morals, or safety.
- B. This means that wardens are given large discretionary power. Also shows that only men possessing sound judgment and sense of responsibility should be given employment as wardens.
- C. Any abuse of this power will result in instant dismissal.
 - 1. EXAMPLE - Personal dislikes or grudges should never influence judgment.
 - 2. EXAMPLE - Many policemen carry "blacklists", containing names of people whom they arrest on all possible occasions.
 - 3. VOLLMER - Policeman fails in his responsibility when he gets mad while on the job.
- D. If arrest is made, how much force may be used?
 - 1. As much as is necessary; any more than this will make the arresting warden guilty of assault and battery.
 - 2. EXAMPLE - Striking a docile prisoner who has indicated his willingness to cooperate is entirely unnecessary.
- E. After arrest is made, what is to be done with prisoner?
 - 1. Jails are to be constructed in both camps. When these are constructed, prisoners should be turned over to custody of jailers.
 - 2. At present time, hold prisoners in wardens' office, and immediately notify either Mr. Williamson or Mr. Frederick.
 - 3. While holding prisoner in custody, always take away from him any dangerous weapons, liquor, etc. Allow him to eat, go to toilet, etc. but never allow him out of your sight. (Additional instruction will be given re care of prisoners, arrest procedure, etc.)
- F. Suppose warden makes arrest, and prisoner is later released without charges being filed?
 - 1. So long as wardens act in good faith, and even though an honest mistake of judgment may be made, wardens will be supported 100% by Director of Internal Security.
 - 2. EXAMPLE - Director may order release of prisoner if he believes that reprimand will serve cause of justice better than imprisonment.

LECTURE II

Page 2

- G. When should arrest be made, and when should reprimand be made?
1. This depends entirely on circumstances of case. Always arrest felons, such as men fighting with knives, clubs, or guns, burglars, murderers, people who start riots, robbers, rapists, people who take undue liberties with small children or young girls, dangerous insane people
 2. As a general rule, warn first offenders if they are guilty of such things as engaging in petty gambling, using obscene language, or simple disturbances of the peace. Arrest a person for this type of infraction if he has previously been warned.

II. RELATIONSHIPS WITH INDIANS

A. Problems caused by Indians

1. Trespassing
2. Improper relationships with girls of camp
3. Liquor
4. Fights
5. Selling contraband articles to evacuees

B. Indians "act dumb" about many things

1. Pretend they do not know camp regulations
 - a. Renting horses
 - b. Selling melons
 - c. Selling liquor
 - d. Claim camp is on their property

C. Conference with Mr. Robinson

1. After October 1st, 1942, arrest all unauthorized Indians found on camp area. This procedure has been publicized by Indian officials.
2. Selling of liquor to evacuees by Indians. Any Indian found doing this should immediately be arrested. Liquor should be removed, and properly tagged and initialed for evidence. Complaint will be filed with Alcohol Tax Unit, U.S. Government.
3. Intoxicated Indians on camp area. Follow same procedure.
4. Indians fighting while in camp area. Follow same procedure.

D. Conclusion

1. Indians have no right to be in the camp area, unless they are working here or have legitimate business here. In either case, they will have to carry proper credentials.
2. A firm, uncompromising attitude appears to be necessary in dealing with Indians.

LECTURE II

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III. RELATIONSHIPS WITH CONTRACTOR'S EMPLOYEES

A. Problems

1. Liquor and other contraband articles are smuggled into camp. Many evacuees openly solicit workers. Most contractor men do not cooperate, but a few do.
 - a. Contractor's canteen was closed to evacuee trade for this reason.
2. Improper relationships with girls in camp.
3. Fights and serious assaults.
 - a. Many construction workers are deeply prejudiced against all persons of Japanese ancestry.
4. Thefts and burglaries
 - a. Unquestionably, our people have been blamed for many thefts and burglaries they did not commit.
 - b. Theft of building materials by workmen is very common crime everywhere.
 - c. CASE - Carpenter in Honolulu who drive pickup, stole enough material to build and equip a complete house.
5. We can neither control nor investigate workmen coming into this project.
 - a. All hiring is done out of union halls.
 - b. There are probably many people with long criminal records, and other potentially dangerous people here.

B. What should we do when we observe infractions committed by contractor's personnel?

1. Get identification number, number of car, or other identifying information.
2. Report immediately to superior officer.

C. Conclusion

1. Exercise strict surveillance over these people, particularly if they are not at place of assignment.
2. Do not use force on them unless absolutely necessary. If necessary to use force, hold offender until either Director or Assistant Director takes over.

IV. RELATIONSHIPS WITH MILITARY POLICE

- A. Government wishes to do right thing here, but there is a conflict of philosophy relative to method of treatment.
- B. Misunderstandings over jurisdiction heretofore have caused many problems between warden's office and military.

LECTURE II

Page 4

- C. Problems caused by military
 - 1. Improper relationships with camp girls
 - 2. Fights and disputes
 - 3. Drunkedness
 - 4. Interference with community functions
 - 5. Trespassing
- D. Many people wrongly believe that military should be notified in event of emergency. Wardens, if properly patrolling their beats, should locate source of trouble before any outside agency is notified.
- E. Are military police allowed in camp area?
 - 1. Only in exercise of official business. Then, they should always clear with the office of the project director.
 - 2. If military police are called in at our request, they are given complete authority, and wardens should give 100% cooperation.
- F. Once permanent boundary markers are constructed and all roads leading to camp barricaded, military police will move outside the camp area.
- G. What should a warden do if he notices a soldier trespassing or committing a crime in the area?
 - 1. Obtain identifying information and notify Director or Assistant Director
- H. Military Police have been instructed to be courteous and firm. This is the same attitude that we should take with all violators of the law.
- I. What should be our attitude toward the military?
 - 1. One of complete cooperation and good-will. Such an attitude will reflect in better relationships.
 - 2. There has been noted a better feeling of cooperation during past few weeks. There is every reason that relationships will improve as we make progress.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
TRAINING PROGRAM

LECTURE III

I. REPORT WRITING

- A. Confidential nature of our work
 - 1. Domestic disputes, involving infidelity, etc.
 - 2. People consult us for all types of problems.
 - 3. Total success is dependent on secrecy we maintain.
- B. Many people believe that all police reports should be made available, inasmuch as they are public records.
 - 1. This is poor reasoning.
 - 2. Best way to combat this argument is to ask - How would you like any record involving yourself to be made public knowledge.
- C. With whom are we authorized to discuss police problems?
 - 1. Only with superior officers or project director.
 - 2. Any violation of this rule will constitute slander, and will call for instant dismissal.
- D. Best rule to follow - Keep all police business to yourself. Do not tell wife or friends.

II. REASONS FOR REPORT WRITING

- A. Short memories
 - 1. Most successful organizations give memorandum pads to employees which read "WRITE IT DOWN".
 - 2. Psychologists claim we remember only a small percentage of what we see, hear, or experience.
- B. Evidence
 - 1. Although we probably will not have to testify in court, we should always remember that what we learn by investigation must be retained.
 - 2. We expect a certain turnover in warden personnel, and thus must be able to carry on when one warden leaves service.
 - 3. Often, one or two overt acts are not sufficient to justify arrest or prosecution; however, proof furnished by reports that a successive number of violations has taken place will justify arrest and subsequent prosecution.
- C. Self-protection
 - 1. A few people known as "cop-haters" will frame policemen whenever the opportunity presents itself.

LECTURE III

Page 2

2. Recent ~~general~~ order was issued dealing with found property, in order to prevent subsequent charges of theft on part of wardens.
 3. Reports describe circumstances under which an arrest was made.
- D. Reports prevent witnesses and principals from changing testimony later on.
- E. Reports show us who are criminals and potentially dangerous people in camp are.
1. Remember that criminals do not always work in the same districts, nor at the same time.
 2. EXAMPLE - Man wandering around warehouse district late at night may appear to be harmless, but if records show that he has been stopped many times in that district at night, he should be investigated.
- F. Reports show us what progress we are making.
1. This enables us to make the necessary adjustments and changes.
 2. They might show that certain methods of patrol are proving to be worthless, and that a change is needed.
- G. Reports are necessary for documentation
- H. CONCLUSION
1. No type of police organization can be operated without a good system of reporting.

III. INFORMATION NEEDED ON WARDEN'S DAILY REPORT

- A. Hours and district patrolled.
- B. Any non-routine investigations or observations, such as
1. Lost children or old people
 2. Found articles
 3. Gambling games
 4. People wandering around late at night
 5. Fights and disturbances
 6. Rumors affecting internal security of camp
 - a. In past, certain individuals have spread reports

LECTURE III

Page 3

- of food shortages, mistreatments, etc.
- 7. Hazards to health, morals, or safety.
 - a. House of prostitution
 - b. Open holes in street
 - c. Existence of gang hideout
- 8. Warehouse doors or windows left unlocked, lights left off.
- 9. Automobiles parked in suspicious places.
- 10. Illegal bonfires

IV. INFORMATION NEEDED FOR SERGEANT'S REPORT

- A. Attendance date
- B. Account of unusual work of wardens, either good or bad.
- C. Anything not covered by reports of wardens.

V. INFORMATION NEEDED FOR LIEUTENANT'S REPORT

- A. Any matters dealing with general administration of particular office which should be called to attention of Director, or other officials.
 - 1. Crime situation
 - 2. Personnel matters
 - 3. Equipment

VI. DISPOSITION OF REPORTS

- A. Are studied by Director, and filed away for reference.

VII. HOW TO CHECK REPORTS FOR ACCURACY AND COMPLET

- A. Importance of 5 W's and the 1 H
 - 1. WHO - means to put down full name of all principals and complainants involved in case
 - a. Should include both English and Japanese names
 - 2. WHERE - Complete address
 - 3. WHEN - Exact time is always necessary
 - 4. WHAT - Always describe exactly what took place. Do not assume that reader of report will understand.
 - 5. WHY - if possible, put down the reason for particular act
 - 6. HOW - explain how action took place, if possible
- B. Wardens should check their reports for this points before turning them in.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
TRAINING PROGRAM

LECTURE 4

I. HOW TO ENSURE COMPLETENESS OF REPORTS

- A. Get full names, ages, addresses, etc.
- B. Get exact time
- C. Complete explanation of action taken
 - 1. Example: Do not say "Man was treated for an injury." Put down cause of injury, as well as description thereon.
 - a. Injury may have been caused by knifing, dispute over card game, or over some other matter requiring police attention.
 - b. Injury may have been caused by obstruction which we could remove, thus preventing similar casualties.
 - 2. Often, an injury results in a subsequent death. Complete information should be available regarding cause of injury, treatment received, etc.
 - 3. Example: Do not write that "a disturbance of the peace took place." We want to know what took place, who the offenders were, what action was taken, etc.
- D. Reports should be sufficiently comprehensive so that the Director can read them, and get a complete picture of what took place.

II. PATROL

- A. As police departments expand, they subdivide into various divisions, such as detective, vice, records, etc.
- B. Patrol Division is the most important division of any police organization, and all other divisions are merely adjuncts of the patrol division.
 - 1. This is because the Patrol Division is active in all types of activity.
 - a. Vice
 - b. Delinquency
 - c. Traffic
 - d. Criminal investigation
 - e. Public relations
 - f. Reporting and records

LECTURE 4

Page 2

- C. Furthermore, the more efficient the Patrol Division, the less need there is for specialized divisions.
 - 1. Vollmer - The Patrol Division is the eyes and ears of the executive.
- D. Patrol methods have changed during past few decades.
 - 1. Old time patrolmen used to call out time of night, rap on pavements when they saw offenders, etc.
 - 2. Many departments still use old fashioned methods.
 - a. Example: In many cities, patrolmen follow regular schedules.
 - b. This method has already been disproved locally.

III. DUTIES OF A PATROLMAN

- A. Cover district several times during tour of duty with no fixed schedule.
 - 1. Rule to follow: Always be where least expected.
- B. Know district thoroughly
 - 1. Entrances and exits
 - a. Remember that criminals always plan for a quick getaway.
 - b. Policemen are often outsmarted for lack of knowledge.
 - 2. Important buildings and places of congregation.
 - a. Wardens should be information centers.
 - b. Always be able to advise location of hospitals, schools, stores, and various offices.
- C. Stop all suspicious characters, particularly at night.
 - 1. People have no legitimate business out at night after certain hours. They often are out engaging in criminal activity.
 - a. Example: Most warehouse burglaries take place late at night.
 - 2. Be particularly vigilant about juveniles prowling around at night.

LECTURE 4

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- D. Make notes on all suspicious cars and drivers at night.
 - 1. Case: Contractor worker who drove truck in at night and drove away with several hundred dollars worth of equipment.
 - 2. Reports of joy-riding by evacuees.
 - 3. Trucks have been used to transport stolen lumber at night in these camps.
- E. Investigate every unusual condition
 - 1. Example: Lights turned off at canteen
 - 2. Example: Warehouse doors or windows left open
 - 3. Strange noises
 - a. Example: Woman who heard noise made by safe-crackers and reported same to police.
- F. Know people in district who can either help you, or who might be an object of police attention in future.
 - 1. Example: Safe burglar who operated in grocery store while people were passing.
 - 2. Example: Safe burglars who pretended they were garbage men and put safe in garbage can.
 - 3. Juvenile delinquents
 - 4. Criminals - including gamblers, sex perverts, etc.
 - 5. Parolees
 - 6. Community leaders
 - a. Boy Scout heads, block managers, etc.
 - 7. People who work nights around camp, especially those who drive trucks.
 - 8. School teachers, athletic instructors, etc.
 - 9. Administrative officials
 - a. Very important; they can help us do our work.
- G. Traffic control
 - 1. Get numbers and other identifying information of speeders, drunks, etc.
- H. Vice
- I. Wardens should be constantly vigilant for hazards.
 - 1. Crime hazards
 - a. Large concentrations of money
 - b. Poor safes
 - c. Unlocked doors and windows

LECTURE 4

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- d. Unguarded property
- e. Existence of gangs of rowdies
- 2. Health hazards
 - a. Mosquitoes
 - b. Rubbish dumping
 - c. Prostitution
 - d. Narcotics
 - e. Improper care of children or aged people
 - f. Swimming in contaminated areas
- 3. Fire hazards
 - a. Bonfires
 - b. Storage of highly combustible materials
- 4. Moral hazards
 - a. Gang hideouts
 - b. Houses of prostitution
 - c. Private gambling houses

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
POLICE TRAINING

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LECTURE 5

I. MANY POLICE OFFICERS ARE KILLED EVERY YEAR BY CRIMINALS

- A. CASE - Policeman who did not draw gun when stationed in bank.
- B. CASE - State trooper who did not make search of man he put in front seat of car.
- C. CASE - Prisoner who went into toilet, and hit detective over head with bathroom fixture when he walked in.

II. Policemen as a rule are lucky

- A. CASE - Policemen who had popper thrown into his eyes
- B. CASE - Man wanted for murder who layed gun down on counter.
- C. CASE - Patrolman who overlooked open window, thereby saving his life.

III. Should we exercise precautions on this job?

- A. Answer is YES; undoubtedly there are many people here who would be dangerous if apprehended.
 - 1. Certain people would resort to violence rather than be sent to another camp.
 - 2. Others would resort to violence, rather than risk humiliation of being apprehended and exposed.
 - 3. Others might be "cop-haters", such as crooked gamblers, or other people who hated police officers.

IV. Insane people often resort to violence

- A. CASE - College athlete who gouged out eye, and fought with officers.
- B. CASE - Crazy man in San Francisco who grabbed officer's gun and killed him.
- C. CASE - Person who barricaded himself in house and began shooting at passer-bys.

V. Have there been examples of violence in this camp?

- A. CASE - Khifing case in Camp 1.
- B. CASE - Ice pick used in gang fight the other night.
- C. Inasmuch as there have been such incidents in the past, we must therefore expect similar incidents in the future.
 - 1. Regardless of how efficient our work is, there are always a few who will not cooperate with the law enforcement agency.
- D. Indians are always dangerous when intoxicated.

VI. Attitude of Director of Internal Security in reference to treatment of offenders resorting to violence.

- A. Do not give the criminal an even break
- B. Wardens are trained to prevent crime and to capture criminals.
- C. This means that any offender resorting to violence should be disarmed and placed under arrest as soon as possible.
- D. EXAMPLE - man with knife threatening residents or wardens.
 - 1. As many wardens as are necessary should use chairs, long sticks, or other similar weapon on offender until he is disarmed.
- E. Man with club
 - 1. Use same procedure

VII. Suppose a gun is smuggled into camp, and is used?

- A. In such a case, the M-P's will be called in immediately. # 254
Under no circumstances should a warden fight a loaded gun.

VIII. Basic rules that wardens should follow in order to give themselves maximum protection.

A. Always search your prisoner as soon as he is arrested.

1. CASE - Drunken Indian in Camp 1 was arrested and quart bottle of whiskey was not removed.

2. Prisoner might have one of the following articles:

- a. Gun
- b. Knife
- c. Razor
- d. Club
- e. Acid
- f. Brass knuckles
- g. Pepper
- h. Long pins, fountain pens, etc.
- i. Bottle

3. Arresting warden is always responsible for proper search of prisoner.

a. Wardens must remember that other wardens have to handle their prisoners once they are turned over to brother officers.

1. CASE - Man arrested in Honolulu who brought gun into station, and then committed suicide.

B. Always keep prisoner in front of you

1. If you keep in your rear, he will either

- a. Escape
- b. Attack you - even kill you

2. CASE - prisoner who allowed sheriff to enter room first, and then locked him in room.

C. Always have a good "come along" hold

1. We shall be taught such holds in judo class

D. Never let a prisoner out of your sight while he is in your custody

1. They will often make request that appear to be quite reasonable, such as

- a. Wish to go to toilet
- b. Wish to pack bag
- c. Wish to make phone call
- d. Wish to get tooth brush
- e. Wish to get money
- f. Wish to kiss wife goodbye

2. If prisoner appears to be dangerous, take him immediately to the jail; if you pick him up at home, the warden should get such articles of clothing that may be necessary, while brother wardens guard prisoner.

IX. Conclusion

- A. The warden should always take the break himself; if wardens take chances and are injured, efficiency of department suffers.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
POLICE TRAINING

LECTURE 6

I. DISCUSSION OF ANONYMOUS LETTER WRITTEN BY LOCAL RESIDENT TO
EDITOR OF CAMP PAPER

- A. Wardens were called "gamblers, rowdies, and troublemakers."
- B. Thorough investigation that allegations made by writer were false.
- C. We must remember that we cannot please all the people all the time. Excessive number of such letters is bad sign.

II. JURISDICTION OF MILITARY POLICE

- A. Military police are instructed to patrol outside camp area during day time.
- B. They are also instructed to patrol the camp centers during the evening hours.
 - 1. This means that residents who leave camp centers at night are subject to arrest by military police.
- C. Many of the soldiers in camp at the present time are members of the signal corps, and have legitimate business therein.
- D. Relationships with military have improved considerably during past several weeks, and wardens should set good examples in cooperation.
 - 1. Both military and wardens achieve same objective.

III. SEARCHES

- A. "Hollywood" search of prisoner is poor and should never be used.
 - 1. Warden might be injured or killed.
 - 2. Prisoner might conceal or destroy evidence.
 - 3. Prisoner can effect escape.
 - 4. Public loses confidence in wardens when they hear of poor police work.
- B. RULES TO always follow when searching prisoner
 - 1. Have prisoner off balance.
 - a. Make him lean against wall with hands spread widely apart.
 - b. In this position, force him to spread legs widely apart.
 - c. Foot of person making search should be placed inside foot of prisoner, so that prisoner cannot

LECTURE 6

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regain balance at any time.

2. If it is not possible for prisoner to lean against an object, have him first get on knees, and then gently push him forward, so that he is prone on ground on stomach.
3. Always be systematic when making search.
 - a. Best method is to start at top of head and work down, covering all parts of body and clothing.

IV. OBJECTS TO LOOK FOR WHEN MAKING SEARCH

A. Weapons, such as

1. Guns
2. Knives
3. Clubs
4. Brass knuckles
5. Pins
6. Pepper
7. Acid
8. Bottles
9. Razor blades
10. Narcotics
11. Liquor

B. Tools used for escape

1. Files
2. Saws
3. Razor blades
4. Screwdriver

C. Evidence

1. Money
2. Jewelry
3. Narcotics
4. Liquor
5. Careful note should be made of all property of prisoner, particularly anything that looks as though it may have been stolen.

V. Parts of the body where articles may be stored

A. Hair - particularly for narcotics, small jewels, razors, etc.

B. Nostrils

C. Ears - either inside or outside near head

D. Mouth

E. Between fingers

LECTURE 6

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- F. Under testicles
 - G. Between toes
 - H. In addition, it is important to remember that many criminals carry adhesive tape, and that this is used to strap articles to various parts of the body.
 - I. Wardens should always remember that the criminal will deposit articles in places he does not think the warden will look.
 - J. Criminals also hide articles in their hands when apprehended by police officers. Policemen often fail to look inside hands when making a search.
- VI. Many prisoners attempt suicide while in jail, particularly drunks and people operating under extreme emotional tension. Best way to prevent this is to remove any articles which they might use.
- A. Belts
 - B. Garters
 - C. Sheets
 - D. Ties
 - E. Handkerchiefs
 - F. Watches, or other articles containing glass
 - G. Shoe laces
 - H. Razor blades
 - I. Medicine of any description
 - 1. If a prisoner claims he needs medicine, give it to him only upon the orders of an authorized physician.
- VII. If prisoner is considered dangerous, he should be stripped on a sheet, and every articles of clothing minutely examined.
- A. Many tailors cater to criminals, build them trick pockets, and other hiding places.
 - B. Each article of clothing worn potentially is a hiding place for contraband, evidence, or dangerous weapons.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
POLICE TRAINING

LECTURE 7

PUBLIC RELATIONS

- I. Our problems here are very much the same as police problems outside.
 - A. Juvenile delinquency
 - B. Personnel problems
 - C. Equipment
 - D. Disciplinary problems
 - E. Public relations
- II. There is a real need for a public relations in this department.
 - A. "Fan" letter from resident who called wardens "rowdies, gamblers, and troublemakers."
 - B. Other criticisms received
 - 1. Wardens are lazy
 - 2. Wardens don't present neat appearance
 - 3. Wardens are not trained
 - 4. Wardens violate the law themselves
 - 5. Wardens allow people to take lumber
 - 6. Wardens steal fruit
 - 7. Wardens steal lumber themselves
 - C. Many of these criticisms are justified
 - 1. Wardens have been fired for talking too much, gambling, and for other similar reasons.
- III. Our public relations program calls for a number of constructive enterprises
 - A. Junior traffic patrol
 - B. Sponsorship of boy scout troop
 - C. Creation of a junior warden organization
 - D. Talks before interested groups
 - E. Uniforms
 - F. Training
 - G. Close relationships with all community organizations, particularly the community councils and judicial organizations.
- IV. Examples of good public relations programs
 - A. Honolulu policemen gave orchids to good (?) women drivers.
 - B. Open house
 - C. Berkeley policeman who opened wood work shop in his basement for delinquent kids

V. Examples of how a department can benefit by a good public relations program

- A. When Congress cut the FBI budget, citizens from the nations wired congressmen that they would not be returned to office at the next election. Bureau got more money.
- B. Citizens of Berkeley passes a bond election for a new police building at the same time they voted against bonds calling for modern school buildings.

VI. Fundamentals of a Public Relations Program

- A. Public judges all wardens by acts of a few wardens, or even a single warden.
 - 1. When one warden is fired for gambling, many citizens jump to idea that all wardens are gamblers.
 - 2. It is unfair, but nonetheless true.
 - 3. Same is true of army and navy.
- B. Public invariably exaggerates seriousness of a shortcoming of a warden
 - 1. Progressive police organizations fire men for coming to work with liquor on their breath
 - 2. If a warden is seen at a gambling game, public claim that he is a ringleader.
- C. Public judges one police organization by other police organizations
 - 1. Around San Francisco, there is a prevalent belief that all policemen are like those who have been involved in bribery, gambling, etc.
 - 2. Same is true in this particular organization.
 - a. Police organizations in assembly centers were poorly organized and administered. It will take us a long time to convince people that our work is honorable and useful.

VII. How are we going to approach this problem of improving our public relations?

- A. Assigning one or two men to full-time work in this field.
- B. Drilling fundamentals into all members of the organization, so that all of us can be good public relations men.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY

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POLICE TRAINING

Lecture 8

- I. Why Do Residents Criticize Us?
 - A. Wardens themselves violate laws and camp regulations
 1. Stealing of lumber
 2. Speeding
 3. Joy riding
 4. Gambling
 5. Disturbing the peace
 - B. Wardens allow people to break laws and do not take action
 1. Several wardens have been fired for allowing residents to take materials they are guarding
 2. This charge is often unfounded
 - a. Case--Women wrote anonymous letter complaining wardens observed juvenile committing acts of vandalism without taking action.
 3. Gambling
 - a. This will always be a police problem, as some people believe that all gambling should be suppressed, as other people believe that no gambling should be suppressed.
 - b. Our policy is to suppress all objectionable gambling and not interfere with small friendly "penny-ante" games
 - c. Wardens must always remember that we cannot arrest people for gambling if we ourselves gamble
 - d. Thus far, wardens had caused much embarrassment by their gambling games
 - (1) One important gambling case was dismissed because a warden had participated one day before in a similar game at the same place
 - C. Wardens do not punish violators of camp rules and regulations
 1. Residents do not realize that it is our function to bring violators to court, and that other authorities punish
 2. Unfortunately, a judicial tribunal has not been set up, and many minor offenses have of necessity been overlooked
 3. Wardens do not have the power to punish violators, and wardens may be arrested if they take over this responsibility.
 4. Our police power must be used in a fair, courteous, and firm manner at all times

Lecture 8

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D. Wardens do not present a neat appearance

1. This appears to be a fair criticism
2. Usually, a person with a sloppy appearance does sloppy police work
3. Even though we do not have uniforms, wardens should shave daily and always be neat about their person and dress
4. When uniforms arrive, wardens will be inspected daily before going out on their tours of duty
5. It is hoped that the uniforms will bring about an increase of respect and confidence in our organization on the part of residents.

E. Arrogance--"Swell-Headed"

1. Many residents complain that wardens become arrogant once they assume police responsibility
 - a. This is typical of all police organizations
 - b. Some men grow with responsibility--others swell
 - c. Often a policeman appears arrogant or conceited because he feels conspicuous in a police uniform
2. We must conduct ourselves with pride in our organization, but not with conceit

F. Wardens act as informers for the Director and Assistant Director of Internal Security

1. Fortunately, this complaint comes only from a few, most of whom are professional gamblers or in sympathy with professional gamblers
2. Unquestionably, wardens in Assembly Centers very often were stool pigeons and informers
3. Our wardens are instructed never to spy or snoop, as we cannot expect to gain public confidence by such practices

II. Other criticisms directed at police organizations, which probably will be made here in the future

A. Improper arrests

1. Wardens must always use good judgment when making arrests
2. Case--Two drunken Indians allowed to drive away in their automobile
3. Wardens should remember that an arrest is always an extreme measure, and that a reprimand should be given whenever possible.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
POLICE TRAINING

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LECTURE 9

I. Public Opinion

- A. Director of Internal Security has talked with several fellows and people, in an effort to obtain representative opinion of entire community.
- B. Public in general has shown high interest in Department of Internal Security, and has made excellent suggestions.

II. What does Public expect of Department of Internal Security?

- A. Enforce all laws and camp regulations.
 - 1. Unfortunately, insufficient laws have been passed on to us for enforcement.
 - 2. Community Council will pass such legislation as will enable us to do efficient police work.
- B. Public expects us to enforce all laws quickly.
 - 1. Delay in prosecution brings about lack of interest, and causes public disgust and criticism.
 - 2. Permanent police building will contain jails, and serious offenders will be incarcerated pending trial.
 - 3. Acting Project Director has set good precedent in demanding speedy trials for all offenders.
- C. Public expects us to enforce all laws equally.
 - 1. In outside jurisdiction, people with money or influence often escape arrest or prosecution.
 - 2. Bribery cases in Assembly Centers caused deep distrust of police officials, and we must convince public that such will not take place here.
 - 3. Gamblers usually insist that wardens are "picking on them," and are ignoring other gambling games.
 - a. In every gambling game raided so far, the identities of the participants were unknown prior to time of raid.
- D. Public expects wardens to be particularly vigilant over control of vices.
 - 1. Prostitution--only a few cases have been reported.
 - a. Health authorities are cooperating with the Department of Internal Security and will report any outbreaks of disease.
 - 2. Narcotics
 - a. To date, no cases of narcotic addiction have been reported.
 - 3. Liquor
 - a. A few people are smuggling liquor into the camp, especially Indians, contractor personnel, garbage men, porters on train, and friends who visit residents.

LECTURE 9

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- b. Public has not as yet criticized wardens concerning the problem of liquor, although this must be kept to a minimum at all times.
 - 4. Gambling
 - a. This is a question which is always asked whenever a representative of the Wardens' Office makes a speech.
 - b. Great majority of the public will support and cooperate with the wardens, so long as our present policy is continued.
 - c. Naturally the professional gamblers and camp loafers will criticize our policy, and claim that people should be allowed to gamble any time, any place, and for any amount of money.
- E. Public expects wardens to take liberal attitude when making arrests.
 - 1. New policemen are often "pinch crazy." Some police departments judge efficiency by number of arrests made per month.
 - a. In many cases our success will be determined by the few arrests it is necessary to make.
 - 2. An arrest should be considered an extreme form of act, and should not be used unless absolutely necessary.
 - 3. This does not mean that we should not arrest burglars, robbers, rapists, (people who take indecent liberties with children or young girls,) or similar criminals.
 - 4. Our policy for minor offenders should be REPRIMAND FIRST, ARREST FOR SECOND VIOLATION.
- F. Public wants to know that we are on the job 24 hours a day.
 - 1. For this reason, wardens are encouraged to leave cards at warehouses in which doors or windows are left unlocked.
 - 2. Also, wardens are encouraged to visit Block Managers, Block Councilmen, and other community leaders.
 - 3. Representatives of our Department attend various community meetings.
 - 4. Public Relations Officers have been appointed to see that public is kept informed of our work.
 - 5. Many favorable comments have been made of thorough patrolling done by wardens during evening hours.
- G. Public expects wardens to be trained, and to improve service as they obtain more experience.
 - 1. Present training program is satisfying this demand.
- H. Public expects wardens to assume leadership in community affairs, particularly in matters of criminal justice.
 - 1. Director of Internal Security has been criticized because wardens do not punish criminals. When told that wardens are not allowed to punish people, residents ask "Well, why don't they?"

LECTURE 9

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2. Director of Internal Security gets complaint relative to housing, health, food, farm management, and virtually every other type of community problem.
 3. Wardens should always handle these problems with interest and sympathy, and should always refer such complaints to the proper authorities. Under no circumstances should we attempt to settle a problem not falling under our jurisdiction.
- I. Public does not want privacy of home invaded by wardens.
1. Case--Contractor personnel while searching barracks entered barracks without knocking.
 2. This is another reason why wardens are not allowed to snoop. We cannot expect public confidence and support if we do not do our work in a honest, straightforward manner.
- J. Public demands that wardens preserve all civil rights.
1. We must observe these rights ourselves, and arrest people who violate the civil rights of others. This is not a concentration camp.
 2. What are these rights which we must preserve?
 - a. Freedom of speech.
 - b. Freedom of religion.
 - c. Freedom of assembly.
 - d. Right to face accuser.
 - e. Right to speedy and fair trial.
 - f. Right to call witnesses for defense.
 - g. Right to counsel.
 - h. Right to cross-examine witnesses.
 - i. Right to introduce evidence.
- K. Public expects wardens to always present a neat appearance.
1. Untidy appearance usually reflects inefficient work.
 2. Once uniforms are issued, wardens will be inspected by supervisory officers at the beginning of each tour of duty.
 3. Wardens will be expected to be clean about their person and clothing at all times.
 4. The fact that public demands this is indication of the healthy interest public takes in our work.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY

POLICE TRAINING

Lecture 10

LAW OF ARREST

I. EXPRESSION "LAW OF ARREST" IS CONFUSING:

- A. There is no one law of arrest.
- B. Laws dealing with arrest are found in statute books, judicial decisions, etc.

II. POLICEMEN SHOULD BE INTIMATELY FAMILIAR WITH LAW OF ARREST:

- A. Police officers must be able to decide immediately when and when not an arrest may be made.
- B. Lawyers and judges can take weeks to consider this information.
- C. Many policemen have various laws of arrest typed on a card which is placed inside uniform cap.

III. FALSE ARREST:

- A. Many police officers have lost their life savings because of false arrest suits. Frequently policemen turn all property over to their wife in order to avoid this.
- B. Most false arrest suits are not publicized because of embarrassment to the Department and the individual officer.

IV. WHY ISN'T CITY OR COUNTY RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTS OF ITS AGENTS?

- A. Because courts reason that city is agent of state; since one cannot sue state in exercise of sovereign duty, it follows that city may not be sued.
 - 1. Since citizens must always have redress for wrongs caused to them, they are entitled to sue individual police officers.

V. CIRCUMSTANCES WHEN POLICE OFFICER OR CITIZEN MAY MAKE A LEGAL ARREST:

A. Warrant

- 1. Make sure that it is signed by proper magistrate. Warrant is not good if signed by Chief of Police, Head of Housing Department, or other officials.

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2. Check to see if warrant calls for day service only, or for night service.
 - a. If a day service warrant is served at night, arresting officer is liable for damages.
- B. Oral order of magistrate.
 1. Community council will set up magistrate in this Camp. If one of these judges ever orders a warden to arrest a man, the warden should immediately comply. If poor judgment is used by magistrate, responsibility rests with the magistrate.
 2. It is doubtful if wardens will ever be placed in this position.
- C. Crime committed in presence.
 1. Arrest may be made whenever warden or citizen actually sees a crime committed.
 2. Most arrests are made under this category.
- D. When felony actually is committed, and person is found near the scene either hiding or acting suspiciously.
 1. EXAMPLE--if canteen is reported burglarized and man is seen running away from the vicinity, he may be arrested for investigation.
 2. EXAMPLE--if hit and run case is reported and a man is seen driving a car with the front headlights smashed, with blood and parts of clothing on the fenders, he may be arrested for investigation.
 3. Wardens must use unusually good judgment in handling such cases.
- E. If person is about to commit a crime:
 1. Idle threat, cheap talk, etc. do not justify arrest.
 2. Probability that crime will be committed must be imminent.
 - a. EXAMPLE--if a man has a gun in his hand and is pointing it at the victim, he should be arrested before he actually fires the shot.
 3. Wardens must remember that they must be able to prove that defendant was about to commit a crime

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when they arrested him.

F. Insane people, who are likely to harm themselves or others or who are likely to destroy property.

1. Wardens are not expected to be experts on insanity.
2. Ordinarily insane people are quite harmless.
 - a. EXAMPLE--resident who wrote letters to Roosevelt, Hitler, Mussolini, and Emperor of Japan.
3. Frequently, an insane person will commit suicide or attempt to take life of another person. Such a person should always be arrested.
4. Even though arrested, insane persons will not be charged with crime. He will be removed to an institution which will help him regain his normal facilities.

G. Arrest by police officers only on suspicion.

1. This is an exclusive right of police officers and not given to ordinary citizens. Police officers may arrest a person if he has reasonable grounds to think that person he arrests may have committed a crime.
 - a. EXAMPLE--a warden stops a man with burglary tools in his possession. Even though burglar has not been reported, it is reasonable to assume that person is a burglar. Therefore, he should be arrested.
 - b. EXAMPLE--a man driving an automobile with bullet holes therein. Even though wardens have received no report of a shooting affray, the driver of the car may be arrested on suspicion.

VI. FORCE USED TO MAKE ARREST:

A. Law says that we can use as much force as is necessary.

1. Wardens must be the judge for the meaning of the words "as is necessary."
2. If a man has a knife, sufficient force must be used to disarm the man regardless of how much bodily harm is inflicted.

VII. BREAKING INTO HOUSE:

- A. According to law if warden holds a warrant, he must first knock on the door, identify himself, and state nature of business. If entrance is refused, the warden may then enter by force.
- B. If warden is in immediate pursuit of the violator, he may break down the door in order to make the arrest.

VIII. IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING LAW OF ARREST:

- A. Public loses confidence in us if we violate laws which give us power for arrest.
- B. All arrests should be made with careful thought and consideration.