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Captain C. Lee

1. Policies of Internal Security

- (a) Protection of life and property.
- (b) Maintenance of peace and order.
- (c) Prevention of crime.
- (d) Enforcement of laws and regulations.

2. Duties of I. S. Force

Members of the force must know first aid and be able to handle a variety of cases with good judgment. He must be active and observant and must keep moving around. They are given the power to arrest anyone who is disturbing the peace and making a nuisance of themselves. Gamblings may be broken up only when playing for money. If there is any trouble in the block, contact the man with the green band or call upon one of the following men:

Sanny Kaneko	41-11-A	Captain
Johnny Funai	21-6-F	Lieutenant
Bob Masamoto	14-2-A	"

There are, at present, 60 to 70 men on the force.

Vice control, such as gambling, commercial prostitution, and liquor and narcotic peddling, come under the jurisdiction of the I. S. Dept. but Capt. Lee emphasized that he hopes such problems will never come up. In the near future there will be a 20 mi. an hour speed limit inside the Center Proper, traffic control and apprehension of all violators but the department is rather disorganized at present and Capt. Lee must begin with the organization first before anything else can be arranged.

3. Internal Police & Military Police

After the contractors move out, the Military Police will move out with them to the border of the

*Bl. Mary meeting
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3. Internal Police & Military Police

After the contractors move out, the Military Police will move out with them to the border of the Project and the Internal Police will have the authority in the Center Proper. Military Police may be called in only by request by the Project Director or his Assistant for emergency propose only, such as riots, severe fires, etc. Concerning riots and such, both Capt. Lee and Mr. Townsend expressed the hope that such a necessity as calling in the M. P. will never oddity occur as it would be a black mark on the entire community and have bearing on the sentiments of the people outside. We are not a part of the Army and there are no military regulations here inside the camp.

4. Disposition of Criminal Cases

There is no jail or court set up in the Camp as yet and any crime considered a felony must be taken up by the Jerome County Court for disposal. If given the authority, Capt. Lee will set up a bed in the Fire Station for one man to stay on 24 hr. duty for emergency Police calls.

Block Managers may arrest persons found gambling for money but it is always best to call in the police. The entire community will be broken up into beats and one man will patrol each beat.

4BLOCK PLAN PROJECTS HUNT AGAINST CRIME Hunt will be patrol-
ed well according to the four-block warden system institted
by Clarence D. Lee, internal security officer.

In Lee's set up, the warden will be assigned a four-block
area. This beat will be patrolled twenty-four hours a day, it
was announced by the wardens office.

Residents are encouraged to report all thefts, assault or
loss of valuables to the block managers, who in turn will re-
port them to the warden. This point was stressed.

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INTERNAL SECURITY: The Internal Security staff of 98 persons was confronted with little crime. It functioned principally as an investigating bureau for leave clearance records, as a lost and found department, on patrol duty, and to cope with minor violations of the law, such as occasional drunkenness of workers back from the beet fields, petty thefts, and minor disturbances. Seventy-four members with the force are non-citizens, and 24 are citizens. The head of the department, C. D. Lee, wrote a police training syllabus for use in the extensive training program which was just getting underway as the period ended.

Harry L. Stafford,
Project Director

by John Bigelow,
Reports Officer

Dec. 5, 1942

Subject. Minidoka Report No. 17

Evacuee Gets Jail Sentence: In the first case of a Minidoka evacuee being tried and sentenced in an outside court for a crime committed inside the center, Noboru Hashimoto, 21, (Kibei) was sentenced to serve 30 days in the Jerome county jail by Probate Judge William G. Comstock for throwing a knife. Hashimoto pleaded guilty.

According to the investigation of the Internal Security Department, Hashimoto was under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence Thanksgiving Day. While the block manager was making an announcement in Dining Hall 14 where he was eating, Hashimoto heckled the speaker. The cooks became angry and Hashimoto was forcibly ejected from the dining hall. Then he went to his own dining hall, 16. When told that his dinner had been taken to his home by his mother, he picked up a dish and threw it at the dishwashers and walked out. He came back shortly, ready to pick a fight. While walking around he slipped and fell and his hand went into the soup pot. He got up angrily, picked up two butcher knives and waved them around. He threw one knife striking ladles and spoons hanging on the kitchen table. It did not hit anyone. Three men struggled to disarm him and put him out of the dining hall which was about a third occupied at

the time.

The residents of the block were aroused and expressed the wish that Hashimoto be sent out or severely punished. They said they consider him dangerous. The Internal Security Department was informed during its investigation that Hashimoto also owned the gambling table which was confiscated in September. During his stay at the Puyallup Assembly Center, Hashimoto threatened a cook with a butcher knife, was arrested and sent to the Pierce County jail. He received a 90-day suspended sentence on his promise of good behavior in the future.

The Internal Security Department reported that the people of the blocks which Hashimoto frequents were prepared to take his punishment into their own hands if the administration failed to act. It seems that he had been involved in various minor incidents which were not reported to the Internal Security Department.

Because many people thought that Hashimoto was deranged at times he was examined by Dr. Neher at the Project hospital and reported entirely sane.

Dec. 5, 1942

NO PRIVATE ENTERPRISES PERMITTED All enterprises on the project should be handled by the Consumers' Enterprises which is owned and operated by the residents for the benefits of all the residents to which membership is open to all the residents, Captain Clarence Lee, of the Internal Security, said this week. Several violations of the WRA regulation that no resident may operate any private enterprises on the project had been called to the attention of the Internal Security Division Lee said.

Individuals operating private stores, barbering in their homes and in the laundries, or acting as agents for periodicals for profit were warned by Lee to cease their activities as it is direct violation of the WRA regulation.

The Internal Security Division has requested that the Block offices be open to the men on night duty as it is very cold outside now. Many of the block managers commented that they have a lot of money on hand for which they are responsible and finally came to the conclusion that these men may stay there during office-hours only. The boiler room or the dining hall was suggested as shelter for them or else have the Housing Office open a room for them.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

11/23/42

Bd. Manag. meeting

MINIDOKA REPORT NO. 3--DEVELOPMENT OF
INTERNAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Sept. 26, 1942

Two weeks after the first warden reported for duty, the Internal Security Department of the Minidoka Relocation Center had cleared up a \$70 theft and a community store burglary, the only crimes of importance reported to date at the center.

Shortly after his arrival at the project on September 1, Clarence D. Lee, retired captain of detectives of the Berkeley, California, Police Department, organized a capable staff of wardens to cope with a difficult situation. Construction workers were still occupied in many sections of the center. The military police were on duty at various points within the center watching boundaries of restricted zones, lumber piles, and controlling ingress and egress on the project.

Many of the out-of-bound areas were temporary and were not posted, making for confusion among the evacuees as they arrived. In one instance an M.P. guard fired at, but did not hit, an evacuee who had wandered up a road into a restricted construction area and had failed to heed the guard's whistle and command to halt. The distance from the guard to the colonist was estimated at 100 yards. The colonist said he confused the whistle with the noise accompanying construction in the vicinity and did not realize the guard was signaling him.

This incident is reported simply to show the internal security problem in the center about the time Mr. Lee arrived. He selected a key man, Sanetomo Kaneko, 43, to be captain

of the department. This position is equivalent to the chief of police in a regular police department. Kaneko ran a Japanese merchant police patrol in Seattle before evacuation and had experience in peace work at the Puyallup Assembly Center. As rapidly as possible the staff was enlarged to its present force of 70 men, and all maintenance of peace within the center was assumed by the Internal Security Department from the military police. The wardens, as the patrolmen are called, are now stationed at fixed posts at strategic points, such as lumber piles, and direct traffic, help to handle crowds at assemblies, and perform many other duties to maintain peace and order in the community.

The department will operate in three eight-hour shifts around the clock as soon as organization is completed. This organization will include two Caucasian assistants to Mr. Lee, three Japanese lieutenants under Kaneko who will be headquarters' men, six patrol sergeants to check on patrolmen, and the patrolmen themselves who will patrol districts instead of remaining at fixed posts. This is in keeping with the metropolitan idea of continuous patrolling.

Mr. Lee will inaugurate a comprehensive training program later on, including rudiments of patrolling, investigative technique, how to take latent finger prints, and other police work.

How well he has trained his staff already was demonstrated by the speedy solving of two crimes mentioned at the start of this report. The first crime, theft of \$70, was reported several days after it had been committed when the owner noticed the money missing from a roll of \$300 in the bottom of a trunk in her apartment. When a boy applied at a community store for change for a \$20 bill, the storekeeper became suspicious and notified the block manager. The block manager. The block manager called in an Internal Security warden who investigated the boy and learned that he had been asked by another boy to get the change. When questioned, the other boy confessed to the theft. He had spent all but the \$20, but his parents made good the balance.

When the community store in Block 6 was burglarized of \$5 in cash and \$50 in merchandise, the clues were slender. The burglars had gained entrance by climbing through a trap door in the ceiling of an unoccupied apartment adjacent to the canteen and dropping through the ceiling of the store. A tip to the wardens resulted in a check up of a group of juveniles, 13 to 17 years old, who confessed. Practically all the loot was recovered.

Uniforms for the wardens are being made from surplus Army uniforms. A blue shoulder strap replaces the regular Army uniform shoulder strap. Sleeve emblems, metal badges, and cap insignia will identify Minidoka's I. S. wardens. On

daytime duty the only weapon is a whistle. Night patrolmen carry flash lights. They are peace officers and use psychology rather than force to maintain order, according to Mr. Lee. The Japanese wardens are conscientious, and proud of their jobs, and no instance of prejudice or discrimination has been found in any of their work.

