

# YOUNG SCORES PRO-JAPANESE GROUPS IN U.S.

Pacifist Organizations Charged With Encouraging Nips to Resist Internment Efforts

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"Several thousand Americans are working under a Chicago committee's efforts to negotiate peace with Japan. Of the senatorial delegation from the Pacific Coast which should have a deep interest in our troubles with Japan, only one can be considered as having a passing knowledge of the dangers—Senator Pat McCarren of Nevada. Senator M. C. Walgren of Washington is one of the most inconsistent. Of Mid-West Senators, Guy Gillette of Iowa and A. B. Chandler of Kentucky are cognizant of the Japanese threat. However, pressure is being brought on them to prevent an expose of pro-Japanese elements operating in the United States."

## BUREAU ATTACKED

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# Japs' Ouster Under Fire

Civil Liberties Union Would Have Them Returned to Coast

Continued from First Page

under complete control, and when they should find the moment opportune there would be plenty of sabotage were the Japanese left on the Coast instead of being evacuated. The Japanese agents on the Coast or in Hawaii were not notified of the impending attack on Pearl Harbor.

"It is not sound policy to wait until after the sabotage has been committed to say we should have evacuated them first," Costello declared.

Wirin said the view of his group is that no citizen's rights may be abridged because of race, and that was the chief issue here, referring to the American-born Japanese.

## Course Advocated

Asked what he would do now, Wirin said he would have them returned after first sifting the loyal from the disloyal through a procedure that would be established—tests of various types, hearings, interviews, record searching and so on. There might be some restrictions placed upon them, such as keeping out of and away from defense plants and off the beaches, as a general rule. But if an American-born Japanese were found to be loyal Wirin would employ him in a defense plant just like any other American citizen.

## Restriction Opposed

Clinton J. Taft, director of the A.C.L.U., took exception to Wirin's justification about permitting the Japanese on the beaches, for Costello had maneuvered Wirin into the position that restricting their movements as to the beaches violated the principle as to the right of the Japanese to freedom of movement. Taft said it violated the principle and therefore he opposed any such restriction.

Committee members, Wirin and Taft discussed at length the various problems, philosophies and implications in the whole question of the Japanese evacuation problem and even jumped over into the zoot-suit phenomenon, until Representative Eberharter suggested that the discussion be put back on the main track.

## To Aid Zoot Suiters

Wirin told the committee he considered the zoot suit troubles recently "a form of race riot" and that his group is going to appear for some of the "suiters" under charges.

Costello told him that in his opinion when any group such as the A.C.L.U. or social welfare worker takes that viewpoint and tries to make a racial issue of it, "you are merely fomenting the racial question and encouraging these delinquent youths." It is a question of youth delinquency and not race prejudice, said Costello.

Wirin said that in his opinion hearings should be held now by some agency such as the committee, to determine the loyalty from the disloyal Japs and release should be based upon the determination. Further, he said the committee ought to look into groups fanning racial prejudice.

## General Testifies

Earlier, the committee heard from Brig. Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, commanding general of the Southern Land Frontier Section, appearing at the committee's request, as to the method of obtaining troops to guard dams and other important defense installations. Generally the Army looks to the States, cities and other governmental agencies, as well as private companies operating such utilities and installations, to provide their own guards. There were exceptions, he said, in which the commanding general of the area might be justified in providing Army personnel for guard work. It has been done.

The procedure is for application to be made to the general, and based upon his determination of need and available personnel he will make his decision.

## Guarding of Dams

The committee was particularly concerned over the matter of adequate guards for Roosevelt and other dams in Arizona. That area is not under Brown's jurisdiction. The committee will notify the Governors of Arizona and California of procedure to follow.

The committee wound up its hearings in Los Angeles, and moved last night to Poston, Ariz., there to hold a hearing at the Japanese relocation center and inspect it. Further hearings will be conducted in Washington, according to Costello.

6-19-43  
LA TIMES

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# Huntington Beach Board Votes Against Jap Return to Coast

HUNTINGTON BEACH, May 17.—Return of the Japanese to their prewar homes in the Pacific Coast area today was opposed in a resolution adopted by the Huntington Beach Board of Directors.

into our midst," the resolution added:

"We are convinced that for our safety and theirs, these Japanese must not be returned."

The resolution asked that the

- Apple Pie & Cheese Wedge
- Coffee or Milk
- (2 lbs. Beef Shank—8 points)
- (No Blue Stamps)
- \* \* \*
- Katharine Bane's
- Betrothal Told

from a dish presented at your right. (The left-handed have to learn to adjust themselves to the awkwardness of the situation to them.) On the other hand, if you mean that plates filled in the kitchen are merely put down at the places, then whether each is put down at right or left doesn't matter—just as it doesn't matter whether each plate is removed at left or right. Even so,

## Curfew Legality Upheld by Court

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 2.—Legality of curfew in the Pacific coast defense area, prompted by military necessity and imposed by the army commander, was sustained unanimously by the Supreme Court in its decision read by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

While acknowledging that distinctions between citizens on the basis of their ancestry is odious to free people, the nation's highest court opined that imposition of curfew on alien Japanese as well as natives could not be regarded as infringement of constitutional right—a point raised by the appellants, Gordon Hirabayashi of Seattle and Minoru Yasui of Oregon. Attorney for the latter, A. L. Wirin, argued that racial prejudice on the part of Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, chief of the Western Defense Command, was responsible for the regulation. Actually, of course, he was empowered to order curfew by President Roosevelt, who issued an executive order authorizing military commanders to exclude persons from military zones if that action should be regarded as necessary.

A notable phase of this Supreme Court decision, which was not entirely unexpected, was the fact that it was the unanimous view of all nine justices. Thus, there were no dissenting opinions read by any one of them.

## BLACK DRAGON

Momentarily daunted Martin Dies has now discovered wings hovering ominously over him. You really have to have a fantasy of bearded Comm-pal on the public, he is great metal flanks to keep o' nights. Berr! For sheer coming and going.

And the Texan has his with mind you, than the Americans from the relocated ceremoniously herded after these, according to the chief received training in an esoteric Black Dragon Society members of an organization and are prepared to unite United States. Ten thousand are now in this country. They

we suspect that somewhere in the back of all this stands the tall, fearsome figure of Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner. And there ought to be some place in the scenario for the mysterious Dr. Fu Manchu.

## NO REASON FOR CONFINEMENT

The somewhat synthetic nature of Martin's dragon is revealed, however, when the facts of the situation are examined. Most of the persons released from the relocation centers are citizens of the United States—which means that they were born in this country—and have never been in Japan in their lives. They could have received the training of the Black Dragon school, therefore, only through correspondence courses, which are not generally considered effective for instruction in espionage. The War Relocation Authority, before releasing anyone, makes a painstaking investigation of his past and then double checks its findings against the records of the FBI. The truth is that there is no more reason for the confinement of these Americans of Japanese ancestry than there is for the confinement of Americans whose parents, grandparents or great-grandparents happened to emigrate to this country from Germany or Italy.

One may reasonably ask by what authority the Dies Committee injects itself into this situation. The problem, if any, is one for our duly constituted security agencies. Until the FBI and the intelligence branches of the Army and Navy hear the whirr of dragon wings, we think the Nation need not tremble. As for Mr. Dies, he might usefully remember his recent pledge to end the work of his already celebrated committee and attend to the business of legislation for which his Texas constituents sent him to Washington.—The Washington Post, Washington, D.C.

Some Florentine will kill  
he will never have the  
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## LONG BEACH HITS RETURN OF COAST JAPS

City Council, Elks Lodge Cite Danger to War Industries; DeWitt Policy Gets Praise

LONG BEACH, June 22.—Two resolutions, opposing any attempt to release alien or American-born Japanese from relocation centers for return to the Pacific Coast, were on file here today.

The Long Beach City Council unanimously passed a resolution introduced by Councilman Martin L. Moxley, which cited the danger of sabotage and hindrance to the war effort in allowing Japs to be released during wartime.

### DE WITT PRAISED

The Council resolution also praised Lieutenant General John L. De Witt, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command, for his "consistent stand in excluding Japanese from coastal areas."

A second resolution was passed by Long Beach Elks Lodge 888, warning of the "threat to national defense" and the likelihood of "uncontrolled violence, riots and breaches of peace which would endanger the lives of Japanese" if they return.

Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to President Roosevelt, Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey, and Congressman Ward Johnson.

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## Democratic Training for Nips Proposed

Legion Post Suggests Schooled Japs Then Be Sent to Tokyo

PORTLAND, Ore., June 22.—(INS)—A proposal to school American Japanese in democracy and send them back to Japan after the war to establish democratic principles among their fellow countrymen was contained today in a resolution adopted by the American Legion Portland Post No. 1.

Efficiency of present war relocation centers now housing Japanese was questioned. The resolution proposed custody of Japanese in these centers be turned over to the United States War Department for proper segregation and special schooling of loyal American-born Japanese.

Japanese-Americans so schooled would be trained to aid in the reorganization of Japan and her possessions under a democratic form of government.

Those shown to be disloyal or unsympathetic should be confined in concentration camps, the resolution recommended. Their deportation to a place of safe keeping where they could not interfere with establishment of democracy also was recommended.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Oregon Senators and Representatives in Washington, D. C.

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## Seized Papers Tell Secret Plans Made by U. S. Japanese League

### Placing of Nip Worker in Ickes' Home Is Detailed

Startling reports of revelations in seized files of the Japanese-American Citizens' League in Washington that Japanese have "infiltrated" into confidential Government conferences were published yesterday in the Examiner. The records were seized in a Dies Committee raid on the League's headquarters, and contain reports of Mike Masaoka, Washington representative and field executive, to the Salt Lake City headquarters of the League. Further revelations of the Dies Committee follow:

By Ray Richards

Los Angeles Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—How he attended conferences here of War Relocation Authority executives at which vital decisions were reached on the handling of the Japanese resident problem is revealed today in reports from Mike Masaoka, Washington representative and field executive of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, to the League Salt Lake City headquarters.

Masaoka's reports were declared to have been uncovered in files of the League seized by the Dies Committee here last Saturday.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, Masaoka said "was afraid that Congress would jump down his throat if it could imagine a part of the part which we play in forming WRA policy."

"The WRA desires to continue this fine relationship and will continue to do so as long as confidential matters are kept in confidence."

"Myer says he is willing to fight the War Department itself on matters of final authority. He admits this is a bluff, but he knows DeWitt hates to think about the evacuee problem, and Myer says this may be the way to get away from interference with his program."

In the morass of intrigue between the Japanese-Americans and the bureaucrats, the hiring of three Japanese to work on the Maryland farm of Interior Secretary Harold Ickes appeared. It also was a secret originally, to which only Ickes, Mrs. Ickes, the WRA and the Japanese-American Citizens League were privileged.

### Tells Efforts to Avoid Publicity

An entry in one of Masaoka's weekly reports to headquarters last October says:

"We have been waiting for the names of persons suitable for Mrs. Ickes. I compliment your discretion on not mentioning the plan because it might be broadcast to the world, which would make it most embarrassing to us and to the WRA. We had a hard time convincing Mrs. Ickes, for her husband is high in politics, and such action, if it became known generally, might serve a damaging purpose."

The action became known when the Japanese reached the Ickes farm recently.

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### Indemnity Plans Made at Luncheon

Telling of a luncheon with McWilliams, Masaoka reported:

"We discussed at some length the possibility of indemnity. McWilliams thought the Government might set up a commission after the war to take care of claims. He suggested that we explore this possibility privately and confidentially."

"Personally, I think it has great promise if handled correctly, we ought to form ways and means now for obtaining a just settlement for every evacuated person after the war."

Masaoka wrote: "Ennis (Edward J. Ennis, director of Alien Enemy Control unit of the Department of Justice) will have Biddle issue a special directive to all West Coast United States attorneys, prohibiting them from discussing the Japanese-American problem in public."

But, when there was prospect that officials might talk in behalf of the Japanese, the ar-

ago charged that 10,000 Japanese-Americans were members of the youth movement of the secret, war-inciting Black Dragon Society of Japan, and that hundreds were trained in "service to Japan" on return to North America" at a government sabotage and espionage school in a Tokyo suburb.

Reciting another conversation

with McWilliams, Masaoka wrote:

"In breaking down the real force behind the anti-Japanese sentiment in California, McWilliams was of the opinion it was the California Chamber of Commerce. It seems the Chamber is interested not so much in preventing Japanese from returning as in having some diverting issues when re- action sets in after the war

and the war industries must be dismantled."

This particular report went on: "I had a conference with Milton Eisenhower, who preceded Myers as WRA director. Eisenhower recently wrote another letter to the President, and he tells me the President is becoming more interested in us. He tells me the OWI is ready to do everything in its power to help us out. I sug-

gested Elmer Davis ought to talk about us on one of his broadcasts."

Davis is now under congressional fire because of a recent speech in which he complained, in effect, that Washington news correspondents are not covering the news properly because they devote too much time to reporting matters which reflect on government officials and departments.

arrangement was different, Masaoka reported:

"It appears that the OWI is winning its battle on our behalf and that Government officials are being asked to mention the loyalty of American Japanese at every opportunity."

Another item in the Masaoka report is this:

"The War Department is favorably considering granting friendly alien status for Japanese nationals who have members of their immediate families in the armed service. I am pushing this matter with the Department of Justice and they too are inclined to be favorable, although the fact that the German nationals are not given this status is a deterring factor."

### Expect to Turn All Japs Loose

Masaoka indicated that the WRA is so confident it will soon turn all the Japanese loose that no effort is being made to employ them in the centers to the advantage of the United States war effort, a report said.

"With the stress on resettlement, the relocation center program is kept at a minimum, with the industrial and agricultural program aimed toward subsistence only. All community enterprises are to be kept in a highly liquid state."

A May report from Masaoka indicated that directors of the centers are no longer required to submit to higher authority the names of Japanese they intended to release, and that a check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was no longer even a WRA pretense.

Mentioning that each departing Japanese is given \$50 and transportation, Masaoka said:

"Although official figures are not in, estimates suggest that many residents are taking advantage of the transportation allotments. A liberal policy is being followed, and just about anyone may qualify."

Masaoka claimed that 75 per cent of the approximate 5000 Japanese-Americans who informed the Army that they are loyal to Japan are those who have spent some time in Japan—known as "Kibel," or ar-Buddhists.

The Dies Committee some th

## BLACK DRAGON FANTASY—

Momentarily daunted by the dissolution of the Comintern, Martin Dies has now discovered the shadow of a black dragon's wings hovering ominously over the length and breadth of America. You really have to hand it to our legislative sleuth. The fantasy of bearded Communists with smoking bombs having palled on the public, he has now conjured up "gryphons with great metal flanks" to keep the D.A.R. and little children awake o' nights. Brrr! For sheer terror, this has the red menace beat coming and going.

And the Texan has had nothing more substantial to work with, mind you, than the release of a few thousand Japanese-Americans from the relocation centers into which they were unceremoniously herded after Pearl Harbor. An untold number of these, according to the chief investigator of the Dies Committee, received training in an espionage school operated by the imperialistic Black Dragon Society of Japan. These secret agents are members of an organization terrifyingly titled the Butoku-Kai, and are prepared to unleash a wave of destruction upon the United States. Ten thousand of them, said the Dies investigator, are now in this country. The Dies Committee hasn't said so, but we suspect that somewhere at the back of all this stands the tall, fearsome figure of Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner. And there ought to be some place in the scenario for the mysterious Dr. Fu Manchu.

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TIMES

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# Shift of 100,000 Japanese From Hawaii Urged

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# SUPREME COURT RULES ON COAST JAPS

## Jap Curb Upheld by High Court

WASHINGTON, June 21. (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that in time of threatened danger requiring prompt action, a military commander may impose a curfew upon all persons of Japanese ancestry, including American citizens.

Chief Justice Stone, who delivered the opinion, asserted that a West Coast curfew had been imposed to protect the United States from sabotage after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

**High Court's Finding**  
"Like every military control of the population of a dangerous zone in wartime," the Chief Justice wrote, "it necessarily involves some infringement of individual liberty, just as does the police establishment of fire lines during a fire, or the confinement of people to their houses during an air-raid alarm—neither of which could be thought to be an infringement of constitutional right."

"Distinctions between citizens solely because of their ancestry," Stone said, "are by their very nature odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality."

"We may assume that these considerations would be controlling here were it not for the fact that the danger of espionage and sabotage in time of war and of threatened invasion, calls upon the military authorities to scrutinize every relevant fact bearing on the loyalty of populations in the danger areas."

**Curfew Challenge**  
The curfew regulations were challenged by two American-born persons of Japanese ancestry.

Stone asserted that "in a case of threatened danger requiring prompt action it is a choice between inflicting obviously needless hardship on the many or sitting passive and unresisting in the presence of the threat."

"We think," Stone added, "that constitutional government, in time of war, is not so powerless and does not compel so hard a choice if those charged with the responsibility for our national defense have reasonable ground for believing that the threat is real."

"The challenged orders," Stone said, "were defense measures for the avowed purpose of safeguarding the military area in question, at a time of threatened air raids and invasion by the Japanese forces, from the danger of sabotage and espionage."

**Plaintiffs in Case**  
Those challenging the regulations were Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle and Minoru Yasui of Portland, Or. Hirabayashi, a senior at the University of Washington at the time of his arrest, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for violating the curfew regulation and for failing to report to an evacuation center. Yasui, a graduate of the University of Oregon, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined \$5000 for violating the curfew regulation.

Approximately 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry were said to have been evacuated from their homes under the orders.

A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney for Yasui, told the Supreme Court that "racial prejudice" on the part of Lieut. Gen.

## Supreme Court Upholds Curb on Coast Japs

Continued from First Page

John L. DeWitt, in charge of the Western Defense Command, was responsible for the regulations.

Solicitor General Charles Fahy, the government spokesman, denied this and said the restrictions were imposed because of military necessity following the Pearl Harbor disaster.

**Action Imperative**  
"It was imperative," Fahy asserted, "that those charged with the defense of our shores take adequate protective measures against a possible invasion and against potential saboteurs and fifth columnists."

Hirabayashi and Yasui were convicted in separate Federal district courts of violating an act of Congress passed March 21, 1942, which made it a misdemeanor for anyone to violate restrictions imposed by a military commander on movements within a military zone.

President Roosevelt, on Feb. 19, 1942, had issued an executive order authorizing the Secretary of War and military commanders to exclude "any and all persons" from military zones if that action should be deemed necessary.

The curfew restriction, requiring all persons of Japanese ancestry to remain in their homes between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., was imposed on March 24, and the exclusion orders came a few weeks later.

**Court's Opinion**

Chief Justice Stone said: "The large number of resident alien Japanese, approximately one-third of all Japanese inhabitants of the country, are of mature years and occupy positions of influence in Japanese communities. The association of influential Japanese residents with Japanese consulates has been deemed a ready means for the dissemination of propaganda and for the maintenance of the influence of the Japanese government with the Japanese population in this country."

"As a result of all these conditions affecting the life of the Japanese, aliens and citizens, in the Pacific Coast area, there has been relatively little social intercourse between them and the white population. The restrictions, both practical and legal, affecting the privileges and opportunities afforded to persons of Japanese extraction residing in the United States, have been sources of irritation and may well have tended to increase their isolation, and in many instances their attachments to Japan and its institutions."

**Some of Considerations**  
"Viewing these data in all their aspects, Congress and the executive could reasonably have concluded that these conditions have encouraged the continued attachment of members of this group to Japan and Japanese institutions. These are only some of the many considerations which those charged with the responsibility for the national defense could take into account in determining the nature and extent of the danger of sabotage in the event of invasion or air-raid attack."

"The extent of that danger could be definitely known only after the event, and after it was too late to meet it. Whatever views we may entertain regarding the loyalty to this country of the citizens of Japanese ancestry, we cannot reject as unfounded the judgment of the military authorities and of Congress that there were disloyal members of that population, whose number and strength could not be precisely and quickly ascertained. We cannot say that the war-making branches of the government did not have ground for believing that in a critical hour such persons could not readily be isolated and separately dealt with and constituted a menace to the national defense and safety, which demanded prompt and adequate measures be taken to guard against it."

**Obvious Protection**  
"Appellant does not deny that, given the danger, a curfew was an appropriate measure against sabotage. It is an obvious protection against the perpetration of sabotage most readily committed during the hours of darkness, if it was an appropriate exercise of the war power its validity is not impaired because it has restricted the citizens' liberty."

"Like every military control of the population of a dangerous zone in wartime, it necessarily involves some infringement of individual liberty, just as does the police establishment of fire lines during a fire, or the confinement of people to their houses during an air-raid alarm—neither of which could be thought to be an infringement of constitutional right. Like them, the validity of the restraints of the curfew order depends on all the conditions which obtain at the time the curfew is imposed and which support the order imposing it."

## TO PROBE NIP CAMP ISSUE

Committee Says Jap-American League Linked With WRA; to Study Detroit Riot Case

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(INS)—Representative Martin Dies (Democrat), Texas, chairman of the House committee probing un-American activities, announced late today this committee will begin sweeping investigations next week into the Detroit race riots, the hiring of Japanese workers by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes and the general conduct of the war relocation authority.

Dies disclosed his committee recently confiscated evidence linking the Japanese-American Citizens League with operations of the WRA. He added public hearings would start next week.

### JAPS IN RIOTS

According to Dies, investigation of Japanese released from WRA camps and their reported propaganda activities also figures in the "Detroit case" of recent race riots. This also will be investigated along with activities of three Japanese-Americans hired on the Ickes farm after they were released from a WRA internment camp in the West, Dies stated.

Ickes said he had nothing to do with hiring of the Japanese-Americans but that it all was arranged by his wife.

Of the files seized from the Japanese-American Citizens League, Dies said:

**WRA DICTATED**  
"If true, these statements show a very close contact with the War Relocation Authority and other Government officials who have jurisdiction over interned Japanese."

The evidence indicated, Dies added, that the organization "largely dominated policies of the WRA—and dictated some—and constantly was in very close contact with the Authority."

The J. A. C. L., according to Dies' claims, was responsible for the release of many Japanese-Americans interned in various camps, he said.

Dies said his investigators had worked in Detroit for several years investigating various "subversive" organizations in that area accused of spreading racial hate. One Japanese, a Major Takahashi, was apprehended some time ago for activities in connection with the National Workers League and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Dies said.

### Santa Fe Relocation Camp Swept by Fire

SANTA FE, N. M., June 23.—(INS)—A disastrous fire today swept the Japanese relocation camp on the northern edge of Santa Fe where 5000 Japanese are interned. Government officials immediately opened an investigation to determine the cause of the blaze.

All of the internees and camp employees escaped injury. Destroyed by the flames were the camp laundry, dining hall, kitchen, recreation hall, store houses and two barracks.

Santa Fe firemen were handicapped in their efforts by a lack of water.

Exploding cans of food simulated gun fire during the blaze and added to the excitement.

## Agent Holds Class for Hawaii Girls

Though its not the of work for ral agent R. T. instructing an all-class at the Hon-according to a MacDonald, NEA ident. umbering 50, or-ss with an eye to in case the island by the Japanese—

who invented the sport some 350 years ago. "It's a great game for women," declares Kami. "In case of an emergency, they can utilize the opponent's strength to the greatest of ease." But it's not all fun for instructor Kami. Favorite gag of the girls is to shake hands with him on arrival at class and then cart-wheel him over their shoulders and on to the floor.

## Washington Issues Reply to Allegations

ng on a "count the before they hatch" reporting, the nation's een publishing numents on the WRA ram allegedly made s, investigators, and of the Dies Com-ings while the inves- been going forward he extent even before y under way, Wash- of War Relocation clares in a statement

**NO PLEASURE DRIVING**  
(a)—Evacuees in the centers are permitted large quantities of gasoline for pleasure driving, some using government automobiles.  
(b)—They have been allowed to bring their own automobiles to the centers and use them mainly for "visiting back and forth."  
(Statements attributed to Rep. Joe Starnes, acting chairman of the committee in a United Press dispatch from Washington dated June 2. Rep. Starnes has categorically denied ever having made the statement.) Comment: All of these statements are wholly unfounded. No evacuee is permitted to use a personally owned automobile at any relocation center. Only in a very few cases have evacuee-owned automobiles been stored within the cen-

**RESTRICTIONS**  
and American-born e being fed so well Quartermaster Depot that they are send- of butter, coffee ioned food to friends center." (Statement tained in a report y field investigators

### —Dies Checked

(Continued from Page One)  
ters, and in all these instances, the cars have been impounded by the WRA. All evacuees who have used their own automobiles in going out of the centers on indefinite leave, have obtained their gasoline through the local ration boards and in accordance with the regular rationing procedure.

Discrimination in the War Effort. It will fight discrimination in industry, public housing, trade unions, Government civilian employment and the voluntary services, according to Leonard Lyons in San Francisco Chronicle.

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