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The court wasted no time in reaching its decision, the News stated. After listening 35 minutes to the ponderous argument of former California Attorney General U. S. Webb (who is responsible for drafting California's Alien Land Law) the seven judges momentarily held a whispered consultation without leaving the bench. After which Presiding Judge Curtis Wilbur dismissed the charges.

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WHO THINK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1943

ARMY OPENED TO JAPANESE BORN IN U. S.

Loyal Nisei Have Right to
Fight for Their Native
Land, Asserts Stimson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(INS)—Secretary of War Stimson announced today that plans have been completed to admit a "substantial number" of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to the United States Army.

Stimson said at his press conference that many "loyal American citizens of Japanese extraction" have requested the organization of a special army unit in which they could serve.

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizens, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle," Stimson declared. "When obstacles to the free expression of that right are imposed by emergency considerations, those barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible."

GLAD OF CHANCE

Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of war."

Under the new plans, Stimson said, Americans of Japanese ancestry will be voluntarily inducted into the Army. Facilities for induction, he added, will be nationwide, including the Hawaiian Islands and the war relocation centers in the United States.

The War Secretary emphasized that "no individual will be inducted if doubt exists as to his loyalty."

SEPARATE TRAINING

He explained that after induction, "Nisei"—American-born citizens of Japanese parentage—will begin training as a combat team for service in an active theater of war. The new unit will be trained separately from the battalion of Americans of Japanese extraction—originally a Hawaiian National Guard organization—which is already part of the Army.

Earlier, Senator Wallgren (Democrat), Washington, called for segregation of loyal Japanese in internment camps from trouble makers, with a plan also to permit the loyal Japanese to enter into production.

Grew's Advice Sought on Separation of Japs in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(P) Colorado, Utah, Arkansas and Arizona later.

The advice of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, was sought today by a Senate military subcommittee studying means of separating potentially loyal Americans from other Japanese now held in a dozen detention colonies.

Chairman Chandler (Democrat), Kentucky, asserting the committee had been informed that nearly two-thirds of 106,000 Japanese in the colonies could be released for military or production service, said:

"If this is true, something should be done to separate the loyal Japanese from the avowed enemies of this country in those camps."

Chandler said he had invited Grew to appear at an executive session this afternoon "because his knowledge of the Japanese would be most helpful at this time." Grew was in Tokyo when the war started. He returned on an exchange ship last fall.

The committee has under consideration a resolution by Senator Wallgren (Democrat), Washington, to transfer supervision of the Japanese colonies from the War Relocation Authority back to the War Department.

Committeemen have received numerous complaints, Chandler said, that the Japanese were being "pampered." They plan to make a personal tour of camps in California, Wyoming, Idaho,

District Attorney here, declared that a recent survey showed between 200 and 300 tractors once owned by Japanese

The subcommittee was told of three classes of Japanese in this country—the American-born, American-educated Japanese, most of whom Chandler said are loyal Americans, the American-born-Japanese-educated and the Japanese-born, Japanese-educated. The latter cause most of the trouble, he said, because of the number of Shintos among them.

Machines Left ned Japs Asked

evacuees stored in barns in Orange County alone.

Gault suggested that the machinery, of which there is an acute shortage, be taken over as a military necessity under the War Powers Act. He pointed out that the tractors and other farming equipment are now stored under control of the Alien Property Custodian.

Under the plan proposed the government would turn the property over to the Defense Plant Corporation, which in turn would sell or lease the machinery to farmers now cultivating the lands formerly in the hands of the Japanese.

Jan 28, 1943
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3-10-43

Seizure of Farm Machines Left Behind by Interned Japs Asked

Seizure of farm machinery left behind by evacuated Japanese farmers and Japanese-American vegetable growers was asked yesterday in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, by John M. Gault, chairman of the war advisory committee of the Los Angeles County Council, American Legion.

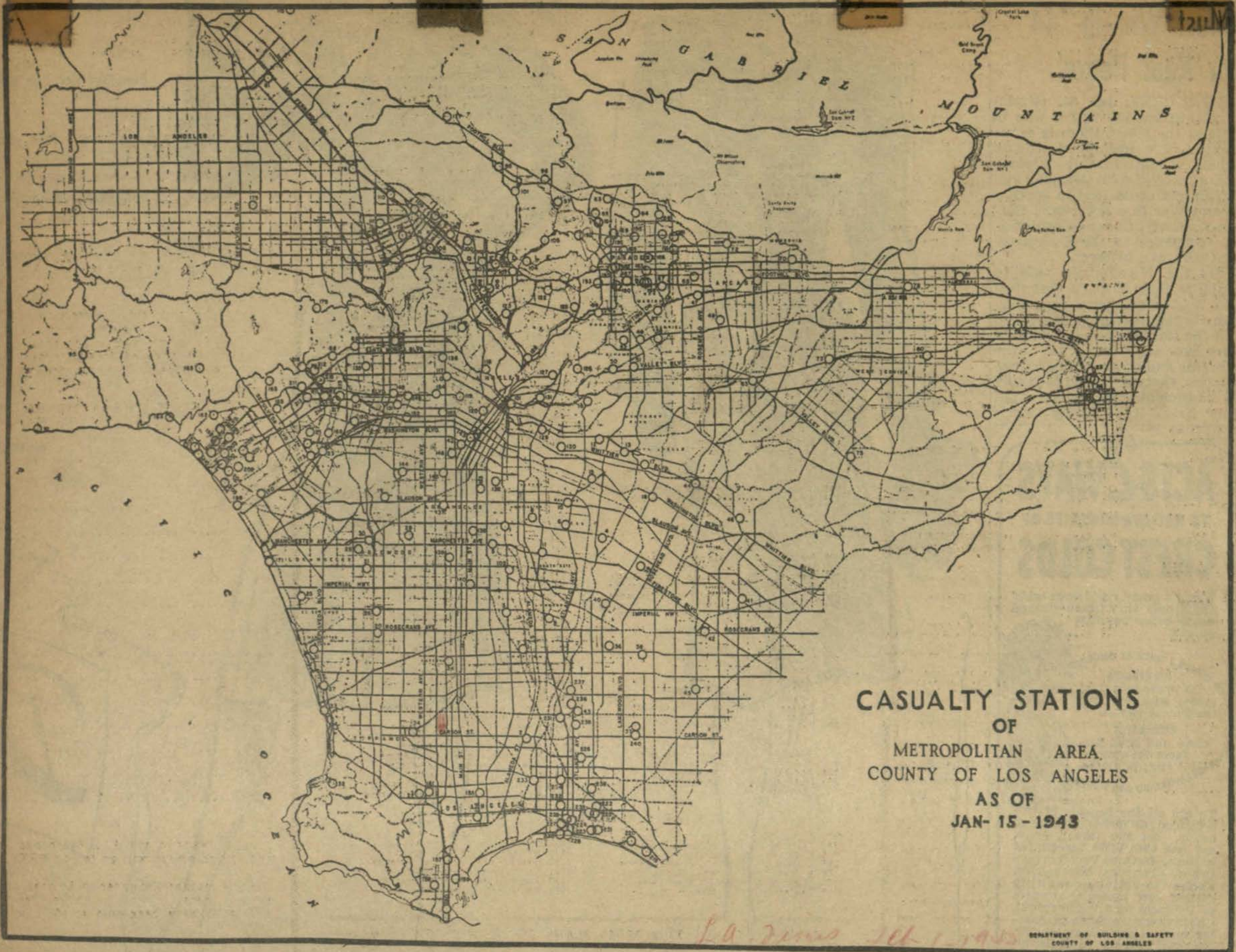
In a letter to Wickard, Gault, who is an Assistant United States District Attorney here, declared that a recent survey showed between 200 and 300 tractors once owned by Japanese

evacuees stored in barns in Orange County alone.

Gault suggested that the machinery, of which there is an acute shortage, be taken over as a military necessity under the War Powers Act. He pointed out that the tractors and other farming equipment are now stored under control of the Alien Property Custodian.

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CASUALTY STATIONS
OF
METROPOLITAN AREA,
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
AS OF
JAN-15-1943

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & SAFETY
 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CLIP IT FOR REFERENCE—Casualty stations are numbered on this map. The numbers on the map are keyed to the adjoining list.

