

JAPANESE HERE OPPOSE REMOVAL

Solon Calls Internment Sacrifice To U.S. Cause

Six thousand Japanese residents of Seattle and its environs, like those in other Pacific Coast communities, are finding war's problems particularly troublesome since last December 7.

The Japanese know that, whether born in Japan or natives of the United States, they are suspects to most Americans. They know, too, that officialdom at Washington is being flooded with demands that all Japanese be removed from their Pacific Coast homes and interned somewhere in the Midwest, or at least east of the Rockies. They know, too, that at least they will be removed from certain strategic areas near vital war industries and establishments.

But they are going calmly on with their various endeavors, where possible, and are redoubling their tasks on behalf of the Red Cross, civilian defense, buying of defense bonds and all the patriotic chores to which Americans are applying themselves.

Representative Leland M. Ford, Republican, California, last week announced that due to "the seriousness of the Japanese situation on the West Coast," he advocated moving all Japanese, American-born and alien, to concentration camps in the interior.

The congressman admitted that the question was "rather touchy in some quarters due to the fact many of the Japanese are American-born." He added that many loyal Japanese are serving in the United States Army and Navy and if these men are willing to give their lives for this country, then he believes it is not asking too much for other Japanese to make their sacrifice in the form of permitting themselves to be placed in concentration camps for the duration.

Patriotic Acts Cited

Seattle Japanese, however, argue that they do not want to become charges of the government. They point to their record of Red Cross work, sale of defense bonds and stamps and of young men serving in the armed service as signs of their patriotism and loyalty to this country.

"When the time comes—as we know it will—we shall be able to render a service no other racial group can in leading the offensive against the Japanese Empire," James Sakamoto, American-born publisher of The Japanese-American Courier, an English-speaking newspaper declared.

"There is only one side to this fight as far as Japanese-Americans are concerned and that is to beat Japan," he continued. "We must maintain our democratic institutions and way of life. We American-born Japanese are proud of our American citizenship. We don't agree with the judgment of relatives and friends living in Japan. We are Americans and willing to fight for that precious heritage."

Evacuation Scored

Sakamoto said that evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast would destroy all the progress that Japanese have built up here for the past 50 years.

"The processes of Americanization, so carefully and successfully nurtured, would be blighted almost irreparably," he said. "It would retard the national unity in this country by almost two generations. That's how long it's taken to build what we now have."

"We realize that much suspicion naturally falls on the foreign-born. We are cooperating actively with the authorities to uncover all subversive activity in our midst, and if need be we are ready to stand as protective custodians over our parent generation to guard against danger to the United States arising from them."

Sakamoto is general chairman of the Emergency Defense Council of the Seattle Chapter, Japanese-American Citizens' League.

Washington Recalled

William Hosokawa, Seattle-born Japanese who was graduated from the University of Washington in 1937 and then spent five years in the Orient, where he was for a time editor of The Singapore Herald, said:

"American-born Japanese here in Seattle are in much the same spot as George Washington was during Revolutionary days. He was fighting his home country and disagreed with relatives and friends who still were living in England. But he was fighting for liberty and an ideal. That's the same thing we American-born Japanese have to face at the present time."

Hosokawa said that every Japanese in Seattle is here because he likes the American way of life and wants to live here the rest of his life and send his children to American schools and "make them good Americans." He pointed out that Japanese who wanted to return to the Orient were given an opportunity to leave last November when the last boats to the Orient sailed.

Seattle, however, with the second largest Japanese population in the nation, hasn't been sold completely on the loyalty of Japanese living in this country. Japanese-owned grocery stores and markets report business has fallen off as much as 60 per cent since war was declared.

Many zealous adults are demanding that their government take no chances on the loyalty of the Japanese colony, but the youngsters of Seattle don't seem to see eye to eye with their elders. High-school basketball games find the Japanese boys and girls rooting as eagerly as the American students, and the latter show every sign of accepting them as unfortunate victims of circumstances.

Approximately 65 per cent of the truck gardening in King County is done by Japanese. They also grow most of the lettuce and cauliflower in the Kent Valley and much of the strawberry crop at Bellevue.

Drastic restrictions on trade with alien Japanese were effected after the Pearl Harbor attack, but since have been removed so that produce flows freely from Japanese farms to Seattle markets.

More than 20 Japanese - owned



Japanese owner of a Jackson Street furniture store, Takaaki Okazaki, has his picture displayed in his United States Army uniform in the store window showing him at Fort Lewis. His sister, Miss Kiyoko Okazaki (shown here), is running the store "for the duration."

Leader in the Japanese community and general chairman of the Emergency Defense Council of the Seattle Chapter, Japanese-American Citizens' League, is James Y. Sakamoto (right), who is shown here in his office at The Japanese-American Courier, English-language newspaper he publishes.



Headquarters of the Japanese-American Red Cross unit has more than doubled its output since the war started, according to Mrs. Yone Arai, unit chairman. Shown here are Mrs. Sakae Nakamura, Mrs. Arai, Mrs. Doris Hoshida, Miss Faye Shimono and Mrs. Hoshi Yamada (seated at the table knitting). The unit headquarters serves as a clearing house where sewing materials and knitting are assigned to volunteer workers who do the work in their homes, as proof of their loyalty.

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University of Washington-educated Herbert Yoshida, who is a third-generation Japanese-American citizen, is shown here in his grocery store at 2419 Dearborn St. Neighbors like Mrs. Lewis Miller and her small daughter, Dawn, patronize the small store. Some Japanese-American grocers have suffered huge losses in business, others still have the confidence and patronage of their customers.



Center of activity in the Japanese community these days is the Defense Council Headquarters at 517 Main St., where volunteer workers are kept busy answering questions, selling defense stamps and serving as a clearing house for Red Cross work in the district. Satsujiro Uno, in foreground wearing striped overalls, a poultry farmer, has been a Seattle resident since 1906. He is the father of six American-born children, four of them university graduates.

FEATURES IN THIS DEPARTMENT TODAY

This Page—Japanese here oppose removal.
Page 15—Full page of The Times' regular daily comics.
Page 16—Times' Saturday comic features, the antics of Mickey Finn; Smilin' Jack.
Page 17—Dixie Dugan; Ed Reed's "Off the Record."

Strolling Around the Town

Corky is a 3-year-old. Wire-haired Fox Terrier which thinks that all first-aid bandaging which goes on in his house is for his especial benefit, and there are some high old times at 1720 34th Ave. because of this belief.

Corky—named for the youngster in The Times' comic strip, Gasoline Alley—belongs to Albert L. Benarfa and his wife, Mrs. Florence Benarfa. Mrs. Benarfa is secretary at Plymouth Congregational Church, where several hundred persons are receiving instructions in first aid.

Watching his mistress apply first-aid lessons to her husband, Corky joined in what he figured was fun meant for him. When a blanket was placed on the floor for artificial respiration, and the command, "Roll the patient over!" was given, Corky rolled over and over—ending with rigid fore-paws, applying something between artificial respiration and digital pressure. He barked in high glee at his accomplishment.

Bandaging interested Corky, too. Head and one-eye and paw bandaging all were fun for him, provided the knots were good square knots, made to slip easily.

A dog fancier and friend of the Benarfes reported all this in a note to this department, and Mrs. Benarfa modestly corroborated it all.

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Mrs. Victor M. Jones lives at 16505 Aurora Ave., and is keenly sensitive to the "moods" in the fuel.

Ex-Seattleite Broadcasts to France

Edward Nordhoff Beck, 26-year-old Seattle youth, today is broadcasting in French, news and hope by powerful short-wave radio to residents of Occupied and Unoccupied France, who risk death to listen to the forbidden broadcasts.

Beck recently joined the foreign-language staff of General Electric's radio stations WGEA and WGEA in Schenectady, N. Y.

Beck, born in Seattle and a graduate of the Cornish School of Music, formerly was assistant manager of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra. He was entrapped in Paris, while studying music, when the Germans invaded in 1940. Dropping his voice study, Beck became a volunteer ambulance driver with the American Hospital in Paris.

An eyewitness to the invasion, Beck worked for months assisting refugees stranded on the road and in many prison camps that were without food or water.

"We were able to enter many of these camps—those that had been left in the hands of the old German army men—men trained before the time of the Nazi rule," Beck recalled. "The contrast between these men and the younger men schooled under the Hitler regime is remarkable."

"These older Germans, who guard camps in order to free younger men for active service, have more humanity and mercy than is found among the Nazis. We frequently were allowed by them to talk to prisoners."

Beck's last year in Paris was a sad one. The Conservatoire, which had closed, reopened and he studied under Vanni Marcoux, famous baritone.

"But we were living in an uncivilized world," he said.



EDWARD NORDHOFF BECK AT SHORT-WAVE MICROPHONE
Seattle youth now sends news and hope to residents of France
Beck returned to America when stations a total of ten 15-minute he heard, over a forbidden radio, periods, sending France factual of the state of national emergency, news of the world and the United States' role in the war.