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the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

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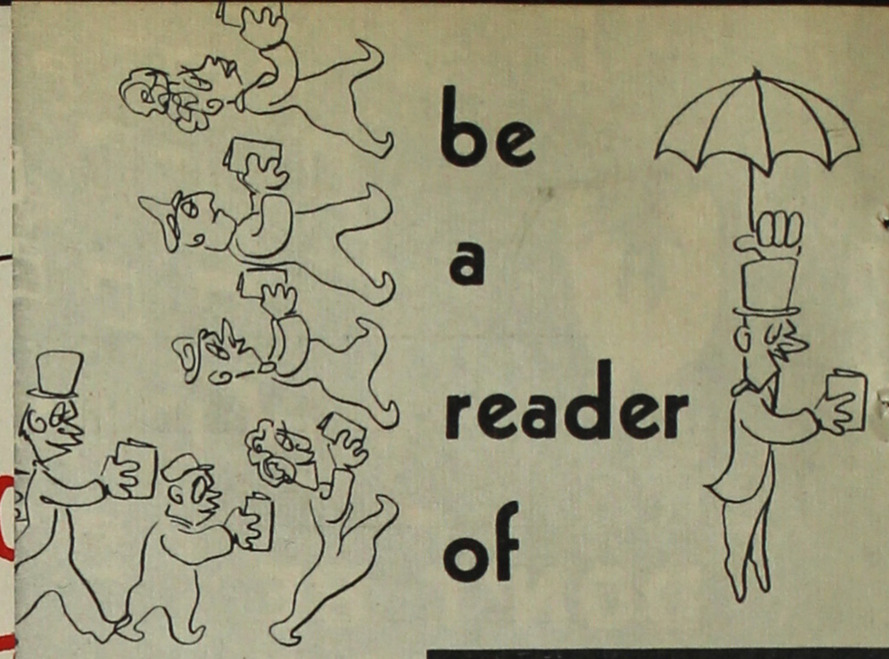

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Picture of the Month

BEFORE THE WAR, a sight like this was a familiar and comforting one to the Issei—shelves generously stocked with the choicest, imported 'sake.'

It will soon be a familiar one again, with the first postwar shipment of this gentle but highly potent brew expected in this country this month.

'Sake' is Back !

THERE'S GOOD NEWS for the thousands of Issei all over the U.S.! The first postwar shipment of "sake" (Japan's national drink, made of rice drippings, and charged with a velvet mule's kick) is expected in this country this month.

All the nostalgic brands—"Haku-zuru," "Kiku-masamune," "Sakura-masamune," "Ozeki," "Kamozuru"—will be available again to long-suffering "sake"-thirsty throats. A more happy reunion of "old friends" would be indeed difficult to imagine.

SCENE
The Pictorial Magazine

Vol. 1 No. 6

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October, 1949

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Cover

With the fall weather has come the dragonfly, having his brief winged glory in the air, after a lowly summer life as a wriggler in pond-waters.

To the Japanese, the dragonfly—or 'tombo'—is an accepted symbol of autumn, together with the 'kaki' (persimmon), 'kiku' (chrysanthemum), 'naba' (mushroom) and the 'kuri' (chestnut).

The Japanese further believe that, in fishing, if the 'tombo' should alight on the fishing pole, it is a sure sign that the fisherman will be rewarded.

This striking cover photo was taken by SCENE-fotographer T. K. Shindo of Denver.

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Letters to the Editor:

Dear Editor:

By chance I saw a copy of your magazine, "Scene," and was much impressed by it.

VERG KIBBY

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

Just what the Nisei need!

CAROLYN SHIMA

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

Confined in the hospital now for three months, I welcomed a copy of SCENE, which a friend of mine brought. I read and re-read SCENE and anxiously wait for your next issue. More power to you!

JOE HORIUCHI

Summerville, Washington

Dear Editor:

The judges must've been blind! Joan Ritchie beats them all as far as looks, figure and personality go! ("Nisei Week Lovelies")

TOSH AKIYAMA

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editor:

Susie Shinohara should have been Queen! ("Nisei Week Lovelies")

JS

Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Editor:

Fumi Iketani is IT! ("Nisei Week Lovelies")

JIM TANAKA

Chicago, Ill.

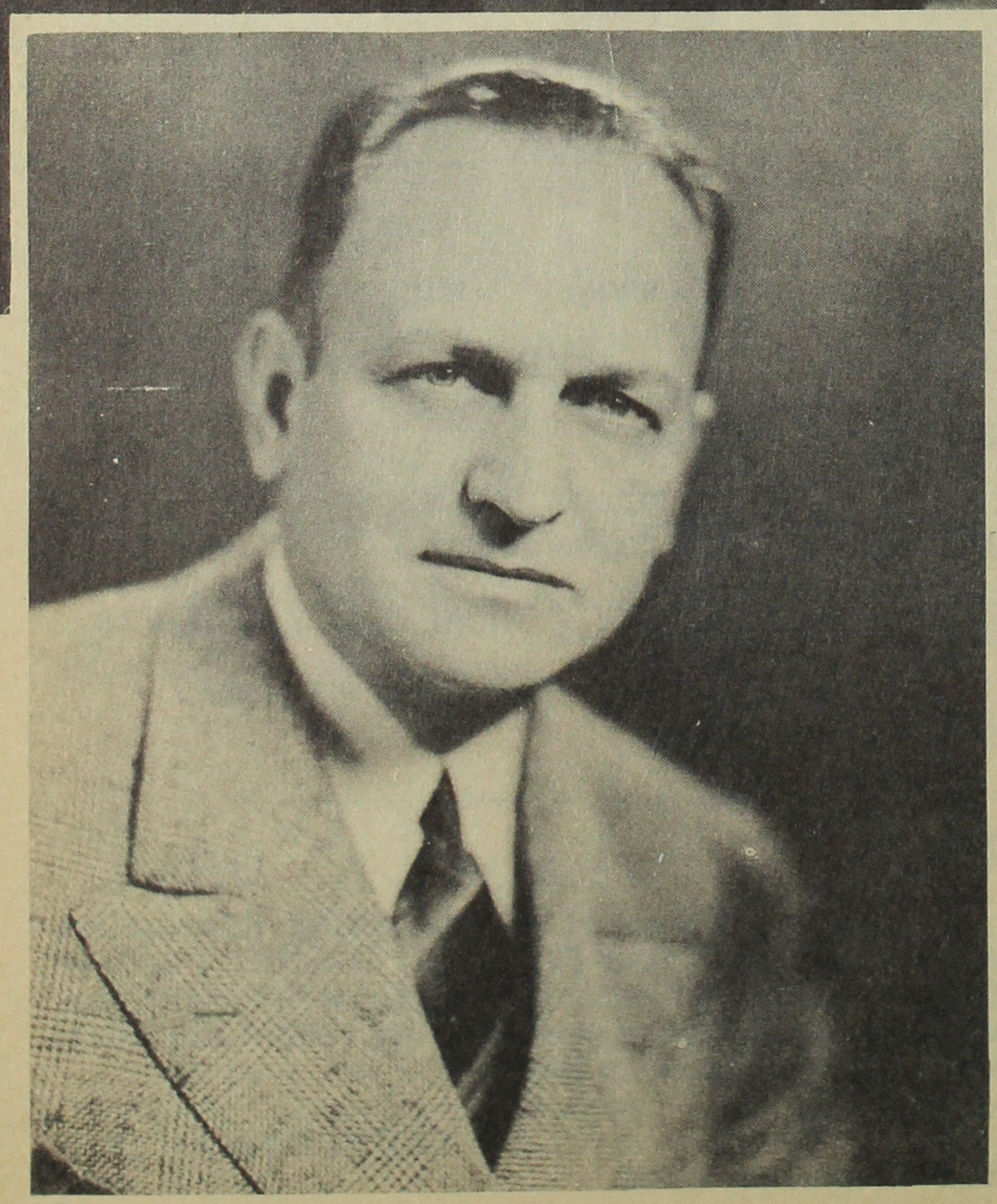
Dear Editor:

. . .thoroughly enjoyed the interesting, informative article on rice in your September SCENE. I believe that well-developed articles like this on the every day, common-place factors concerned with Nisei life would sell your magazine to the Nisei.

SACHI OTANO

San Francisco, Calif.

SCENE*flashes*

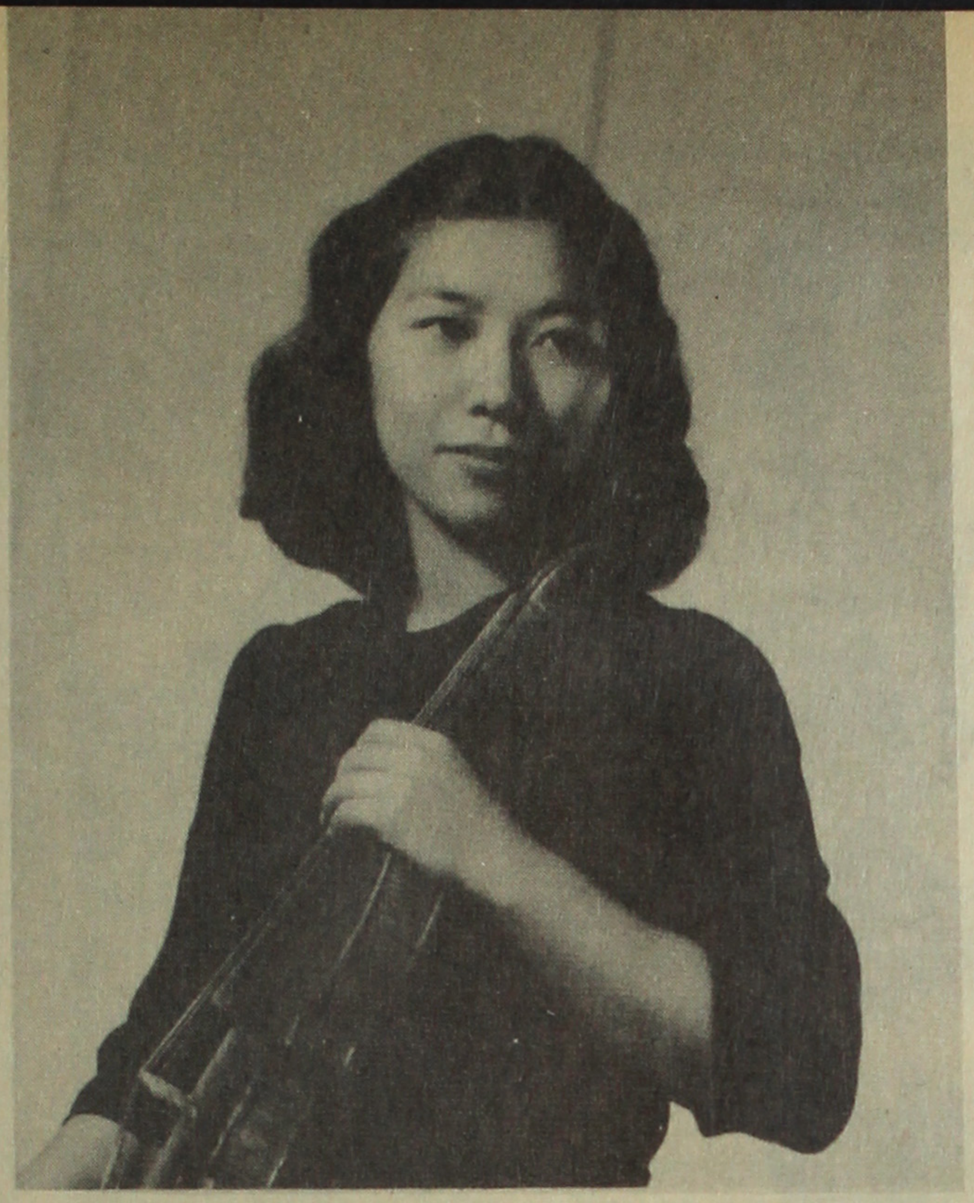


WITH THE JUDD BILL—the measure which promises immigration rights and naturalization privileges—apparently just a dust-gatherer on a Senate shelf, due to certain immigration clauses, all eyes of the Japanese in the U.S. and Hawaii were turned, up till SCENE's publication time, to the Walter Resolution, which—shunning the irritating immigration phase—is merely concerned with the extension of citizenship privileges to all legal immigrants.

The Walter Resolution passed the House, July 6, and its homestretch scene taking place in the Senate seemed a hopeful one.

The JACL-ADC has contacted Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (left) and has urged him to 'actively assume the leadership necessary to secure' passage of the measure.

More than 90,000 Issei (Japanese aliens) will be affected by the Walter Resolution, and stimulated by the bright possibility of its passage, many have again assiduously turned to the renewed study (as shown above) of the language and customs of their soon-to-be mother country.



LEAVING THIS MONTH for Kansas City for the opening of the symphony season is a young Chicago violinist, Teruko Akagi (left).

Miss Akagi signed a contract, last month, with the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra.

The former Seattleite, during the past year, has been playing first violin in the Women's Philharmonic Orchestra and in the National Women's Symphony.

'AH, SHINA NO YO-ORU! Ah-h, Shina no. . .'

For a month now, Japanese music has been emanating from station KWKW in Pasadena, California, Sunday evenings, between 8:00 to 8:30 p.m.

The reason is 'Don Mori Time,' a new disc jockey program featuring the aforementioned Mori, whose real name is Kurt Hiroshima.

Below, Mori (center) and his brother, Arthur (left), interview Tak Shindo, who will soon be furnishing live Japanese and American music for the show. Mori has also made arrangements for another hour-long disc jockey program on Saturday evenings.

SCENEfoto by Ken Mazawa

SLENDER, DARK-EYED Fujima Kansuma, foremost choreographer in the U.S. of Japanese dances, receives a bouquet of roses and welcome smiles from dance starlets Mari-Ann Akiyama (left) and Toyoko Kitahata, as she steps off the plane.

Miss Kansuma was a shining guest star at the precedent-breaking Japanese dance recital held in downtown Chicago. Also starred were Haruko and Tomeko Uyeda.

The Midwest Views its First Full-length Program of Japanese Dances

THE MIDWEST WAS treated to a full-length program of Japanese classical dances for the first time, on the evening of September 25, when the Chicago Yayoi Koenkai presented its three-hour show before a full house at the 8th Street Theatre.

The audience of 1,500, a third of them Caucasians, applauded the numbers enthusiastically. Highlight of the evening's performances was the guest appearance of Fujima Kansuma, this country's most outstanding choreographer of Japanese dances. The slender, dark-eyed Nisei thrilled the audience with her beautiful, expressive interpretations.

Other stars of the evening were the Uyeda sisters, Haruko and Tomeko, who are gaining much prominence in the Midwest as accomplished portrayers of the Japanese terpsichorean art. They teamed together in one of the biggest numbers, "Utsubo," a dramatic rendition which brought tears from the eyes of those in the audience who understood the meanings of the dance.

The most noteworthy dance in the way of eye appeal, however, was "Sukeroku." The spectacular costumes worn by the sisters and Miss Kansuma as the three Queens of the Geisha are woven in gold and declared to be priceless. The gilded headpieces alone were once valued at $1,000 each. The costumes are about 300 years old and were worn by the first Joyu, Japan's first great woman actress. They were presented to Miss Kansuma as a gift when she visited Japan, in appreciation of her fine talent and so that the Nisei dancer might display their ornate beauty before her American audiences.

Fujima Kansuma is the professional name of Sumako Hamaguchi, of Los Angeles. She was conferred her stage name by Fujima Kanjuro, Japan's number one dance instructor, under whom she studied for five years.

Miss Kansuma has won a wide reputation among her audiences on the West Coast. She has danced at the Hollywood Bowl and the Los Angeles Philharmonic Auditorium. Her students are scattered all over the country, and they, in turn, are teaching other pupils in the styles for which Miss Kansuma has become noted.

Sponsoring organization of the program, the Yayoi Koenkai, was founded in May of this year for the express purpose of furthering the dance studies of the Uyeda sisters. The sisters learned to dance in Los Angeles, under Fujima Kansuma, back in 1939. Since coming to Chicago in 1945, they have appeared before varied audiences throughout the Midwest, including a "Japan Night" performance at the Chicago Railroad Fair and a television broadcast from the Congress Hotel in Chicago.

One of the notable moments in their yet-fresh career was in being nominated to dance at the National Folk Festival in St. Louis early this spring. To this event came folk dancers representing the best from each nationality group throughout the nation. The Uyeda sisters were the first Orientals to ever perform at this annual show. They were accepted as members of the National Folk Festival and have been asked to return there each year.

Immigrant groups from Europe and even China have brought something of their culture which became integrated into American civilization, but those from Japan have not succeeded so well in that respect—outside of, say, suki-yaki. And the Yayoi Koenkai feels that the grace and beauty of the Japanese dance, at least, should remain here as a contribution from the culture of the Issei immigrants.

Courtesy 8th Street Theatre

CROWDS wait outside the 8th Street Theatre for the 'National Barn Dance,' broadcast coast-to-coast weekly.

The night of September 25, a capacity 1,500—a third of them Caucasians—gathered at the same theatre to witness the Japanese dance recital.

FUJIMA KANSUMA is the professional name of Sumako Hamaguchi, formerly of Los Angeles. The Nisei was conferred her stage name by Fujima Kanjiro, Japan's number one dance instructor, under whom she studied for five years.

HARUKO (LEFT) and Tomeko Uyeda are being sponsored by the year-old Yayoi Koenkai to establish the Japanese dance as a contribution of Japanese culture.

ESCARE from RUSSIA

A True Story of a Japanese Woman Who Smuggled Her Husband From Russia in a Basket Trunk

Illustrations by Nori Kenmotsu

(Ed. Note: What are and were the true happenings behind the prison camp fence in Soviet Russia? You will feel the impact of the following true account, as told to Hideo Shibusawa by Tokindo Sakata, a prisoner of war who returned to Japan after four years of imprisonment.

Mr. Shibusawa is a well-known Japanese writer. His translator is on the faculty of the University of Hawaii.)

As told to Hideo Shibusawa
Translated by Tsuyoshi

TOKI—TOKINDO SAKATA was his full name—was back in Japan again. For nearly four years, he had been interned in a Russian prison camp as a prisoner of war. He had come to see us and, as we sat around the dinner "chabu-dai," he said:

"There must be anywhere between 1,500 and 2,000 in each group of prisoners leaving Russia. They travel as a unit. Each unit must pass a certain receiving station on top of a steep hill. The prisoners must report there and must undergo a final inspection by the Russians. After that they are admitted into the last internment camp before boarding a homebound ship.

"The road leading to the receiving station is 45 degrees uphill. Hell's Stairway, the prisoners call it. It's hard enough for us young men to climb it with nothing much to carry. But a twenty-year-old Japanese woman climbed it with a 'kori' (Japanese woven basket trunk) with her husband inside of it."

And so my wife and I heard the story of a fantastic escape from behind the so-called Iron Curtain. Toki

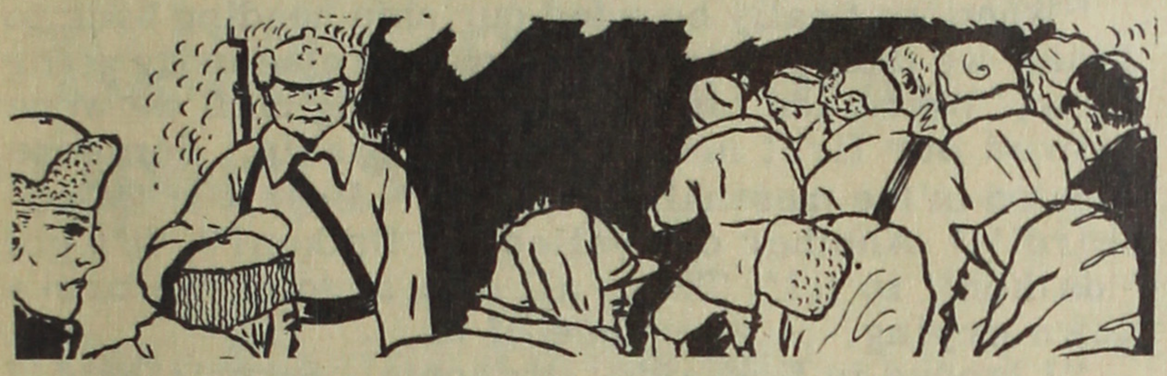
took another sip of his tea.

He continued:

"It's incredible and unbelievable. But every bit of it is true.

"I can't tell you the real names of the individuals involved. I'll call the woman Ayako, her husband Bentaro and their friend Chojiro.

"Bentaro took Ayako as his wife in Manchuria when the war ended. No sooner were they married than the Russians interned them. In time, the Russians decided to send Ayako home but ordered Bentaro to work in a coal mine. Ayako and Bentaro knew that



if they were separated then, they might never see each other again. Ayako made up her mind quickly. She was not going to be sent home alone and wait for a husband who might never come home. Better dead than being a Russian slave was Bentaro's feeling. That was enough for the young wife.

"She conceived the daring and almost impossible plan then of smuggling her husband out with her in her 'kori,' to carry him on her back. The two told a friend, Chojiro, about it. Chojiro was willing to help them.

"The three knew that if one prisoner was caught trying to accomplish such an act, all the rest of the group traveling with him would be punished, sent back to hard labor in Russia. They had to keep it a secret. Bentaro would have to keep his painful posture for days or perhaps for months. Even a cough would have to be suppressed.

"And Ayako would have to climb up Hell's Stairway unaided with the heavy load of her husband on her back. Bentaro was small and rather thin, but he did weigh 125 pounds.

"Hell's Stairway would be torturesome, indeed, but that was just the beginning. What Ayako, Bentaro and Chojiro did not know was that when they entered the receiving station, they had to wait until each one was called for inspection. The Russians were thorough and examined even the seams of the women's kimonos! Sure doom waited the three at that door!

Group Starts on Its Way

"The group going back to Japan started on its way. Hell's Stairway was a nightmare. Ayako staggered several times and she feared she might break down completely before reaching the top.

"She made it, however. She successfully managed to haul her 'kori' over the top. Her triumph was short-lived. The Russians were inspecting person and baggage. There was absolutely no chance of Ayako passing that inspection with her smuggled passenger in the 'kori'!

"The only way out of this predicament would be to transfer the 'kori' to the other side of the admitting door without inspection. But how? A watchtower near by with its machine guns pointing in all directions threatened to kill anyone who might attempt a getaway.

"But there WAS a slim chance. There was a door, another door, which was comparatively unguarded at the rear of the station. Only an armed guard on foot passed by it once every few minutes.

"Somehow, luck was with Ayako. She, with the help of Chojiro, managed to carry the 'kori' through this rear door at night. By walking about two miles to the left through this forest, so they had calculated earlier, they should cover enough ground to come to the back of the main internment camp. They were right. There on the other side of the fence lay a huge pile of the luggage that had already been cleared. Ayako and Chojiro laid the 'kori' into this pile, marked it and retraced their secret and dangerous path.

Ayako Makes Several Trips Back and Forth

"Ayako made several trips during the next days along the secret trail, bringing food and relief to Bentaro.

"Finally, Ayako was called for inspection. She passed it safely and was able to join her precious 'kori' on the other side of the fence. But there remained one more difficult task for Ayako to do. After the inspection, the prisoners had to walk about two and one-half miles to the port of embarkation. You might call it the home stretch of the runway between Russian slavery and freedom. There were no stops. Ayako had to carry her 125-pound cargo on her back for the entire length of that home stretch without any rest.

"How such a superhuman feat was accomplished by a frail woman is still a mystery to me. But Ayako did it.

"As soon as their boat was safely out of the Russians' reach, Bentaro came out of the 'kori.' Ayako Bentaro and Chojiro embraced each other and cried and embraced again and again, while a dumbfounded crowd watched them.

"They are now back in Hokkaido, their home."

Toki had a little smile, as he concluded his story.

My wife and I also felt a warm glow of satisfaction as we heard the happy conclusion to the harrowing experience, and there was even a hint of tears in my wife's eyes. We marveled at the courage of the young Japanese woman, the incredible strength of her love.

We sat in silence for a while, and then our thoughts

(please turn the page)

reverted to our young friend in front of us. Toki had warned us of his coming by letter. So we had not been surprised when he had come to see us. Actually, it had been as if a long-lost son had come home at last. He had been the closest friend of our now-departed son.

We had asked him if there was anything special that he would like to eat. "Broiled eel," he had answered. "That would be a delicious treat."

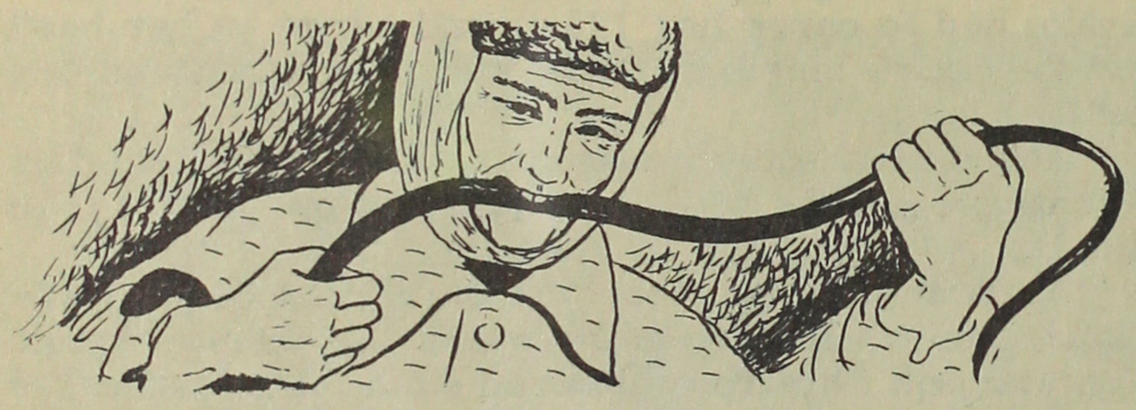
Lured by the aroma of broiled eel, our cat had come into the room and had sat on Toki's lap.

Toki had laughed as he had spoken, "Good thing I'm not hungry for you, cat." He had stroked the cat's neck.

Then he had started telling us of postwar detention in Russia.

"Being young men, we prisoners were hungry all the time. The Russians fed us poorly. That drove us to eating anything we could lay our hands on. Plants and animals. Come to think of it, of all four-legged animals, cats are the least delectable. Cats have little fat. Dogmeat is nearly as good as beef. Rats aren't half as bad as you might think, either. You cut its skin all the way around its neck, and the rest of it will come off easily like a sweater.

"A rare treat was snake. If one of us happened to



sight a 'ma-mushi,' or a viper, in the bush, there would be a mad scramble over it; for everyone would try to tackle the poor snake who carried the feast with him. A snake will crawl around your arm when you grab it by its neck. You may be scared at first, but hunger soon overcomes fear. You skin it from the tip of its tail. Bite off its belly. Suck its blood and swallow its liver, both rich in vitamins. Next comes its meat. You start eating from its tail, bone and all. It'll continue to protest and fight against you. You've got to hold it firm with both hands and manage it the best you can. It tastes something like 'sashi-mi' or raw tuna fish. Maybe even better.

Going Home

"When we finally boarded our ship heading back to Japan, we didn't quite believe we were actually going home. We couldn't be sure of anything until we were served our first meal aboard the ship. Someone shouted in the messhall, ' "Miso!" Boy, it's "Miso-shiru"!' Another one yelled, ' "Daikon!" It's got "daikon" in it!' Then, all of a sudden, we broke down crying. . .everyone of us.

"I landed in Hokkaido, my home. Surprisingly, I was calm. But then I saw apples in a store. I wept. I couldn't help it. I had been afraid I might find our people thoroughly beaten down with nothing to live on. The apples told me that everything would be all right.

"There were so many that wanted to come home with us. One time, in the prison camp, there was a rumor that the sick and crippled would be repatriated. Several fellows took this seriously and cut their arms with axes. I stopped one of them in time to save him. He was hysterical."

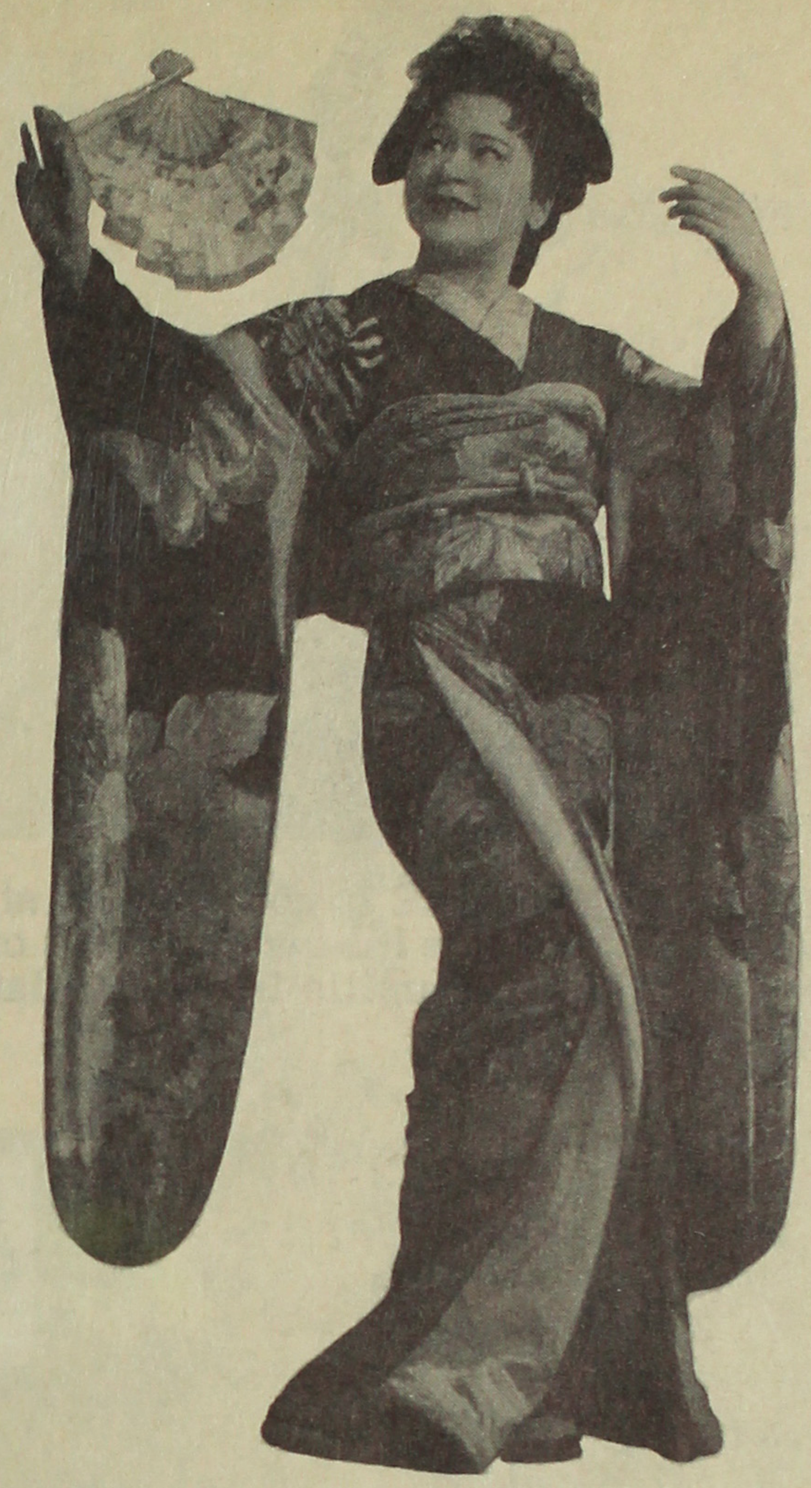
Toki paused.

It was a little later after this, that Toki told us of the unbelievable escape from Russia accomplished by a frail, twenty-year-old woman—the story which I have related in the first part of my narrative.

Toki will be staying in Tokyo. He has a job waiting for him in the city.

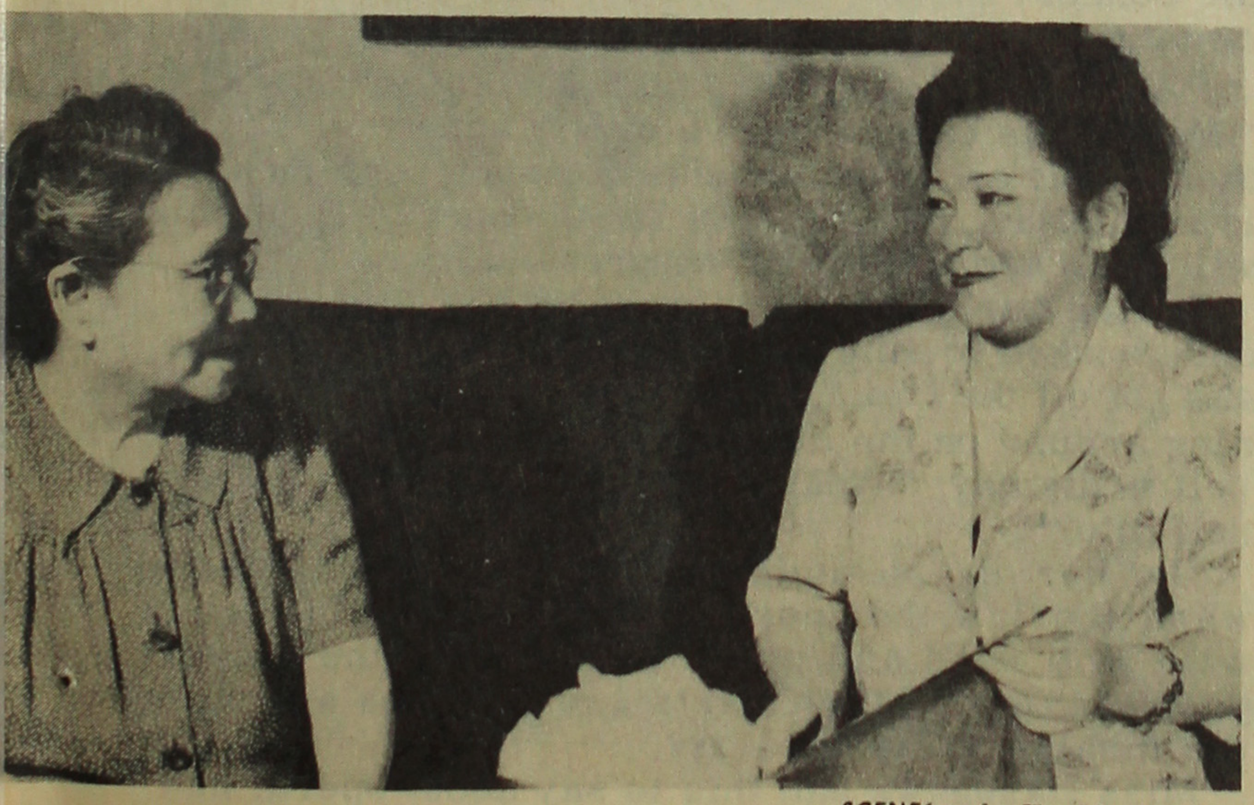
Toshiko Hasegawa, Opera Star

Nisei Attains Ambition To Sing at World-famous La Scala Opera House



SUCCESS ON THE operatic stage came to Toshiko Hasegawa like a climactic scene from a Hollywood movie script. She had always yearned to sing at the La Scala Opera House in Milan, long considered to be the world's finest. But the management of La Scala was most discriminatory, and for a singer to receive a featured role there meant she had to have not only outstanding musical and dramatic qualities, but a lot of influential pull as well.

The Nisei prima donna had just returned to her home in Milan, one day in 1946, after concluding an operatic engagement at Genoa. It was eleven o'clock in the morning, when a messenger appeared at the door. The gist of the message was this: Would Miss Hasegawa be able to sing the part of Cho-Cho-san at the La Scala Opera House at the matinee performance that afternoon?



SCENEfoto by Ken Mazawa

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS in Europe, opera star Toshiko Hasegawa returned recently to the U.S. for a brief visit with her mother (above) and her brother.

By a lucky series of events, Toshiko had returned to Milan just in time to be available when both the regular Cho-Cho-san at La Scala and her understudy were taken ill.

It was a thrilling moment in Toshiko's life to sing at the famous old opera house, under the baton of Antonio Guarnieri, who is the leading conductor in Italy, next to Toscanini. Her performance that afternoon thrilled the management of La Scala, too, and Miss Hasegawa has been singing featured roles there ever since.

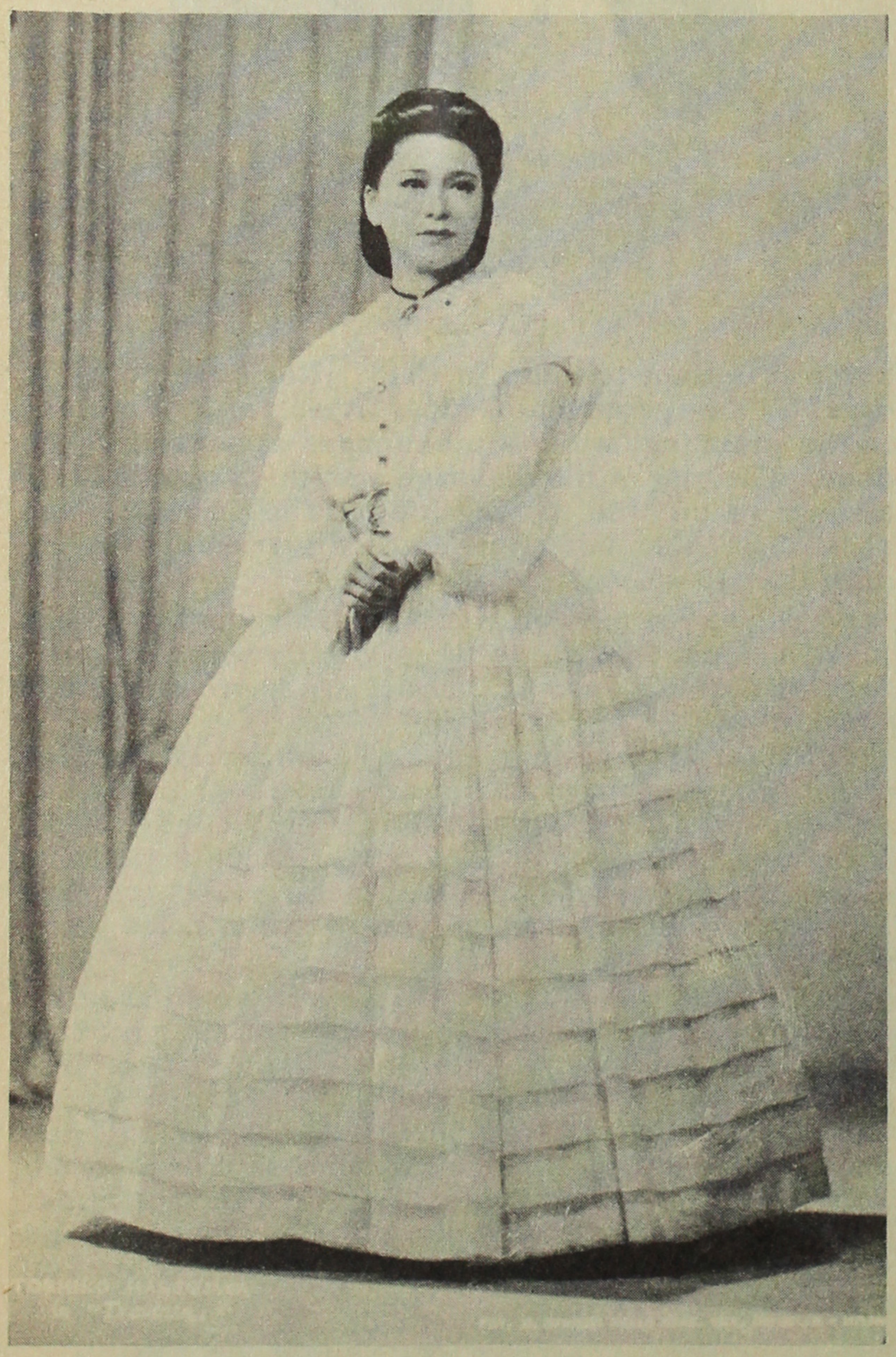
Back in the United States recently after an absence of fifteen years, Miss Hasegawa visited her mother and brother in Chicago. She emphasized that her triumphant debut at La Scala did not come with any suddenness in her career, however, for she had been singing with various opera companies in Europe since 1936. She had been waiting for this break for ten years.

Miss Hasegawa has dark, bright eyes and speaks with an Italian accent, a combination which gives her the appearance of an Italian woman. She has a quick sense of humor and an appealing frankness.

"When I was a little girl," she said, with an amused light in her eyes, "I was a tomboy. My father made me take piano lessons to calm me down, but I'm

(please turn the page)

MISS HASEGAWA'S ROLE is not confined strictly to that of Cho-Cho-san. She has sung the part of Nedda (above) in Pagliacci, Camille in La Traviata and Mimi in La Boheme.



SAYS MISS HASEGAWA: 'If it were not for my love of acting, I would never have remained on the operatic stage. There is too much politics, too much back-biting. So many fine singers drop out because of this.'

afraid he just wasted his money. I was always running off to play outside."

She didn't care much for singing, either, although her voice was fine enough to elicit favorable comments from her friends. She did like to act, but her father vetoed that idea. Then one night she saw a performance of La Traviata in Sacramento, and after that Toshiko knew it had to be the opera or nothing for her.

Miss Hasegawa was born in Sacramento. Her school years were spent in Stockton, where her parents operated a dry goods store. She attended the public schools in that delta city, and after finishing at the College of Pacific she studied music in the East before leaving for additional study in Italy in 1934.

Sings Various Roles

Since then, she has sung with leading opera companies throughout Europe. Her role is not confined strictly to that of Madame Butterfly, although she does receive the most remuneration for this. She has sung, among others, the part of Mimi in La Boheme, Camille in La Traviata and Nedda in Pagliacci.

Miss Hasegawa was in Milan during the war, when all forms of entertainment were forbidden by the Italian government, with the exception of opera. She was able to get all the foodstuffs she needed, since the countryside abounded in agricultural products. Her Italian friends knew of her penchant for rice, so they brought the staple to her by the sackful.

When the Nisei GIs from the 442nd Combat Team discovered the presence of Toshiko in Milan, they made visits to her home by the truckloads. The rice and home-made tsukemono that she offered them added much to her popularity with the rice-hungry soldiers.

The Nisei luminary has never sung in an opera in the United States, although she has made a tour of South America four times.

"I would like to sing in this country," she said, "but only if I were twenty years younger. I could no longer bear the struggle of making a reputation from a brand new start."

American Stars get Rich on Concert Stage

In this country, she also pointed out, opera stars garner the greater part of their earnings by going on the concert stage. But in Italy and other European countries, the opera is the sole source of revenue.

"A concert singer would starve in Italy," she said. "Maybe she can make five or six appearances, and then that is all. The audience for such performances is so limited, you see. But for the opera—thousands will go to see any one of the presentations."

During her early years in Italy, she said, she was once booked to sing a role in a small village. When she got off the train and saw the naked children running around on the dirt streets, she thought to herself in dismay, "What kind of a place have I got myself into?"

But her discouragement gave way to amazement when she saw the opera house—a beautiful theatre with fine rugs and plush seats. And the country people came by foot, carts and bicycles and filled the theatre to its capacity.

Miss Hasegawa had this to say about opera, however: "If it were not for my love of acting, I would never have remained on the operatic stage. There is too much politics, back-biting. So many fine singers drop out because they cannot stand this sort of thing."

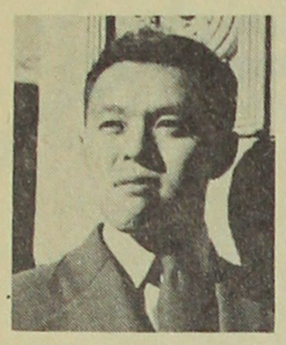
SPECIAL FEATURE

(First of Two Parts)

Nisei in Chicago

By Jobo Nakamura
SCENEfotos by Ken Mazawa

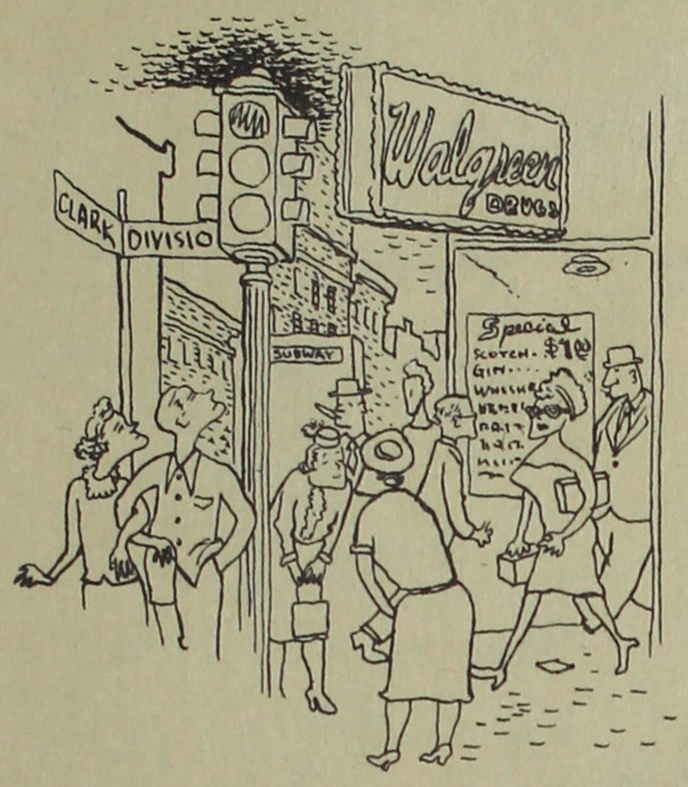
The Author and the Photographer



JOBO NAKAMURA started eight months ago in the preparation of 'Nisei in Chicago.' He is a biochemist by profession and formerly from California. Aside from his duties as Contributing Editor for SCENE, Nakamura also writes for Japanese American papers.

ALREADY KNOWN to our readers from the last issue of SCENE, Ken Mazawa strode side by side with Nakamura in the photographic preparation of 'Nisei in Chicago,' shot well over 300 prints.

Chicago - Giant City of Noise, Paradoxes, Opportunity



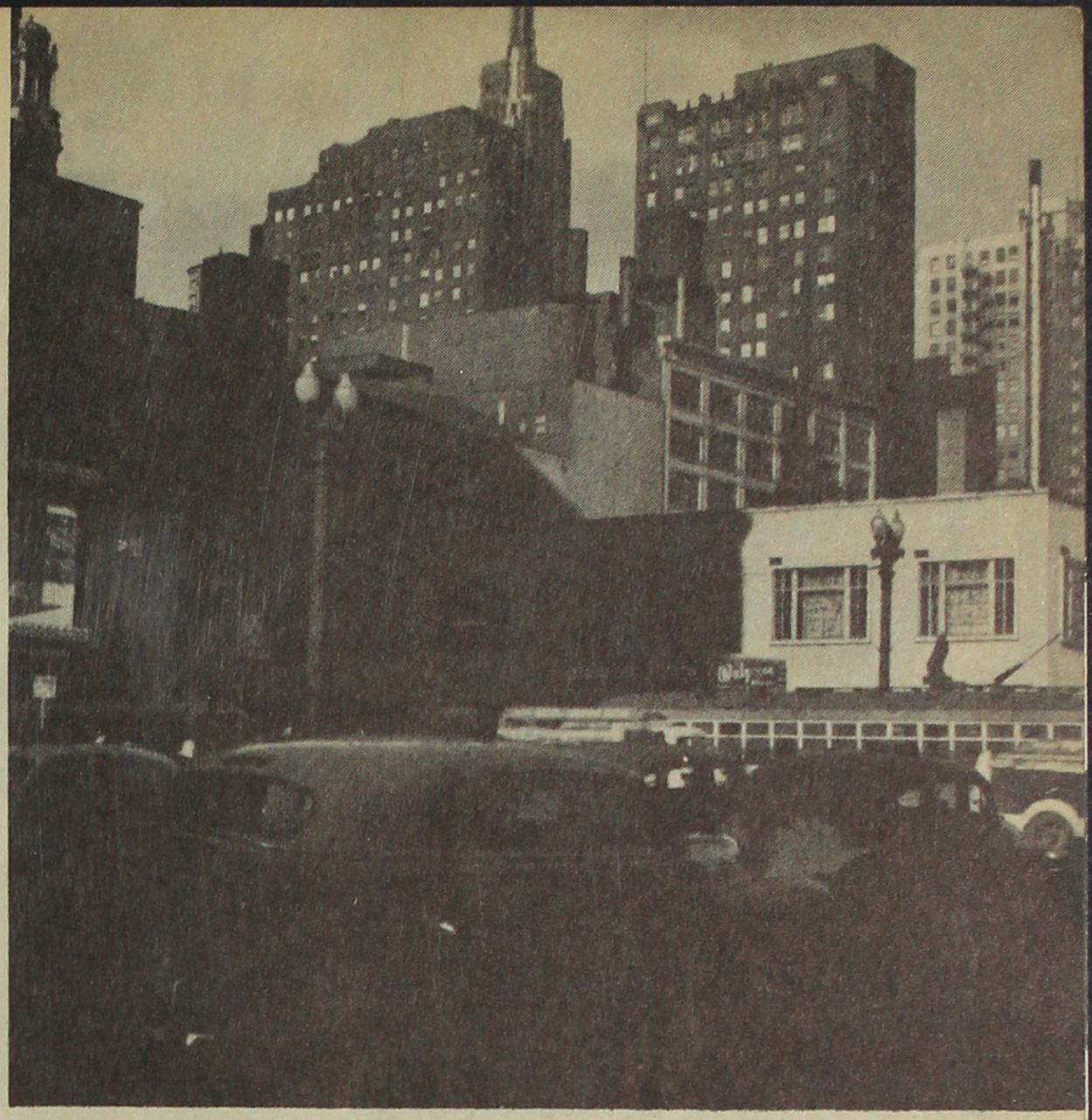
THE TRAINS WHICH COME into Chicago trundle wearily through the interminable and bleak industrial alleys, worm in and out of the back doors of the dank tenement houses and wade through the rows of morning washes. There is only the uninspiring sight of the soot-stained buildings and chimneys to greet the newcomers to the city. There are only the sight and the sound of dirty, sweating men working; tired old women hanging battered underclothes on the back porches and children playing in the streets of the tenement district.

On the other hand, one can drive into the city along the scenic grandeur of Lake Shore Drive lining Lake Michigan and revel in the gorgeous blue-green water, the pounding surf, the refreshing green trees of the parks that sit along the shoreline, the awe-inspiring outline of the skyscrapers in the background. At the crack of dawn, the city is beautiful in the hazy mist which hugs the cold, gray buildings; there is a solemn dignity in the peaceful scene of the deserted streets.

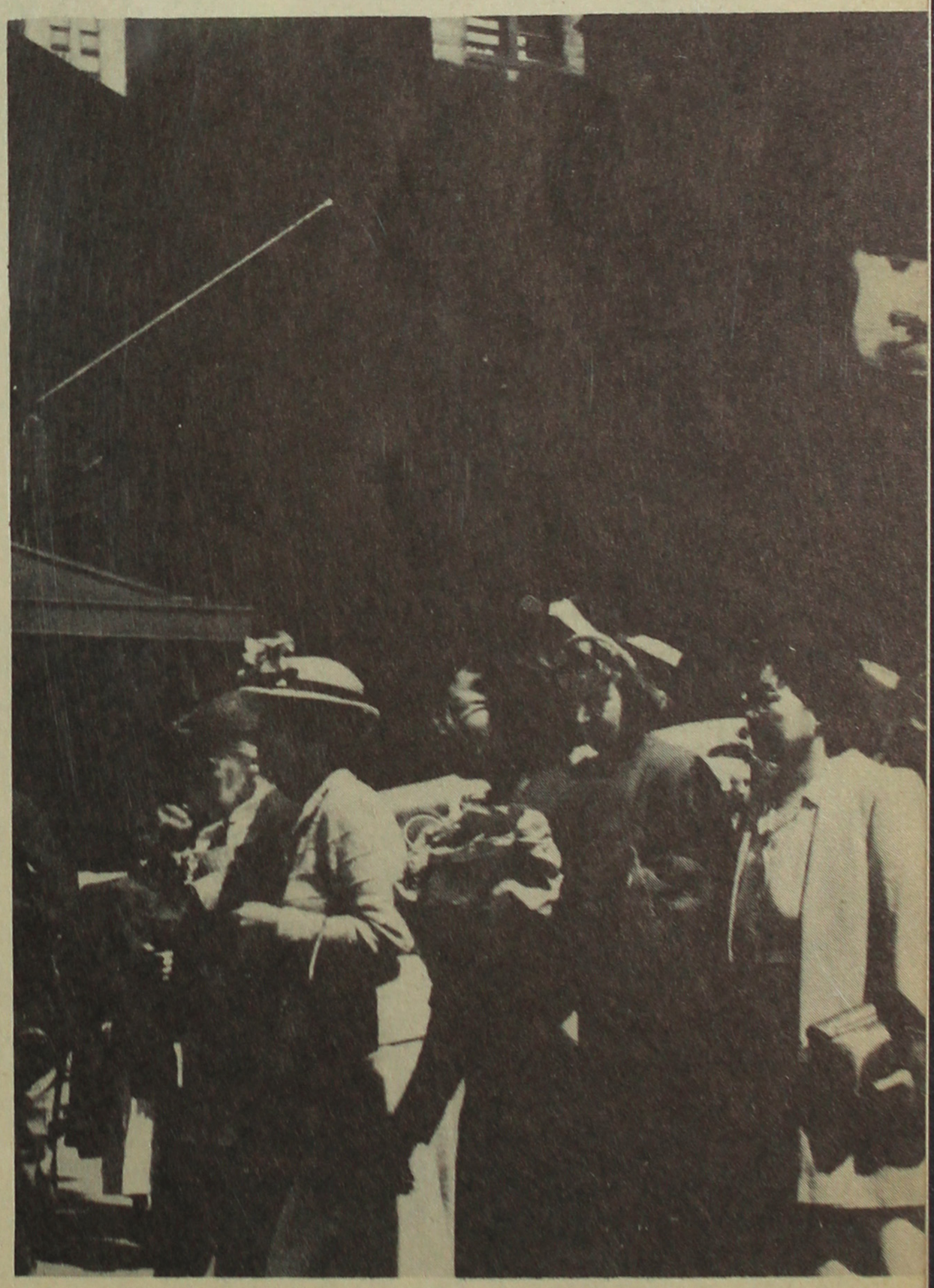
As the day wears on, however, people start to burrow like maggots between the buildings. And the noise of the horns, cops' whistles, screeching brakes, roaring elevated trains—all go to the making of one terrific bedlam.

Chicago is a giant of strange paradoxes, with its equal touches of cruel impassiveness and open-minded friendliness. It is a cauldron of teeming and diversified humanities: Negroes, Mexicans, Jews, Poles, Italians, Russians, Greeks and Croats.

There is no end to amazement in Chicago. It is a city of turbulent pace and vitality, unset in its ways. It is a mecca for the adventuresome, who challenge this fast and maddening tempo, hurling themselves into the struggle with single-minded purposes.



DAWN BREAKS over the huge metropolis. Thousands of people will be coming into the Loop, the heart of Chicago.

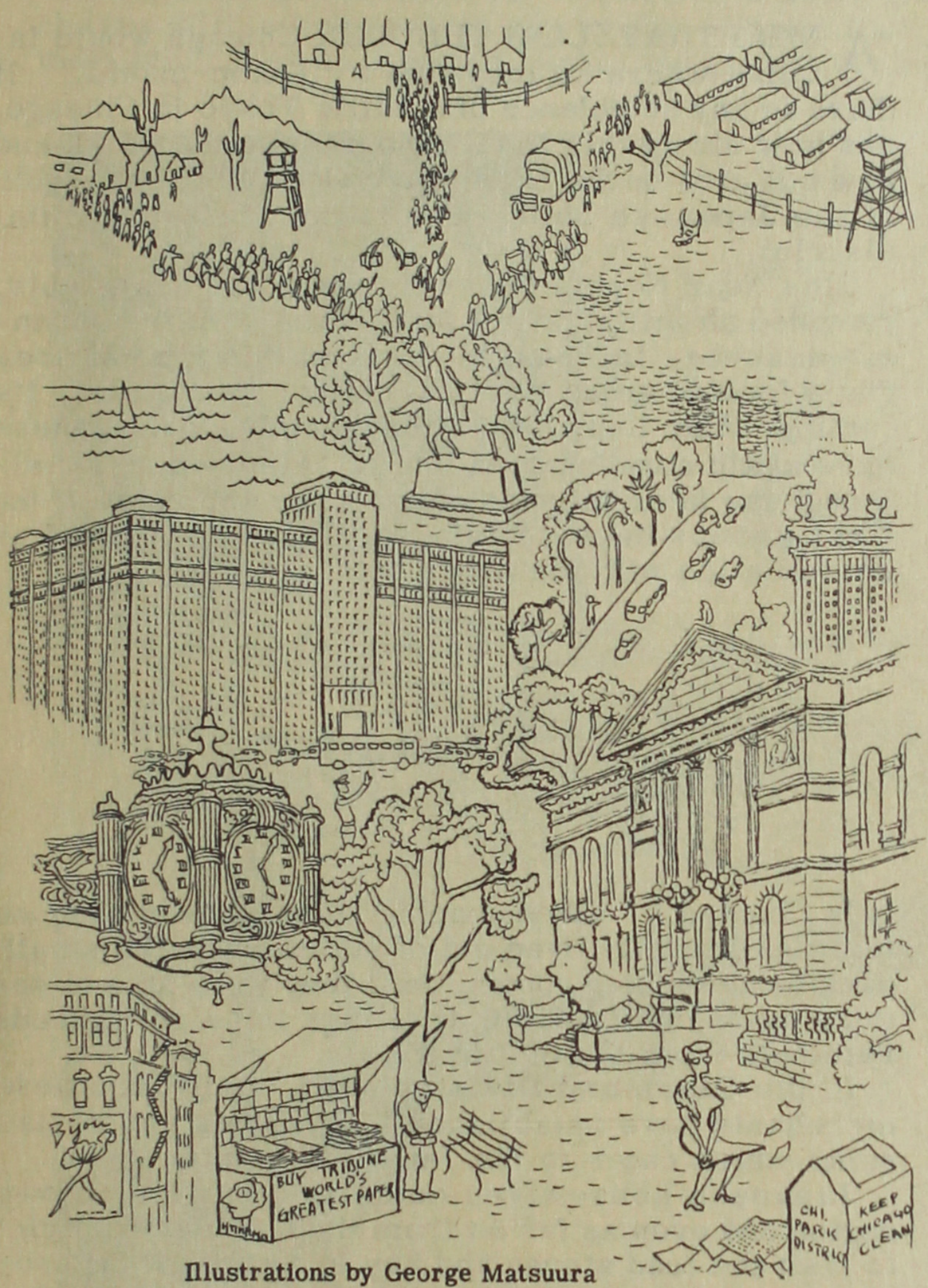


BY MID-MORNING THE Loop is filled with myriads of people—shoppers, workers, etc.

COLD, GRAY SHADOWS shroud Chicago in semi-darkness, loathe to leave with the coming dawn. The imposing skyscrapers loom like modern fortresses against the sky.

Nisei in Chicago Continued

More than 20,000 Japanese Have Made Chicago their Home



Illustrations by George Matsuura

INTO THIS TREMENDOUS AND multifarious community known as Chicago, some 20,000 people of Japanese extraction have come to stay, largely through the consequence of war and evacuation. More than 13,000 of them are Nisei (Japanese Americans) who have come from their lives in Oriental "ghettoes" on the West Coast and from the relocation camps where insecurity and a sense of futility were their constant companions.

Many Nisei have come to know and understand Chicago—the great city that gave them comfort and security in its big, coarse arm when they made their first fearful step into the unknown of the Midwest. They walk today in the raging pedestrian traffic of the downtown Loop like seasoned Chicagoans, striding forth through the crowd with quick and determined steps.

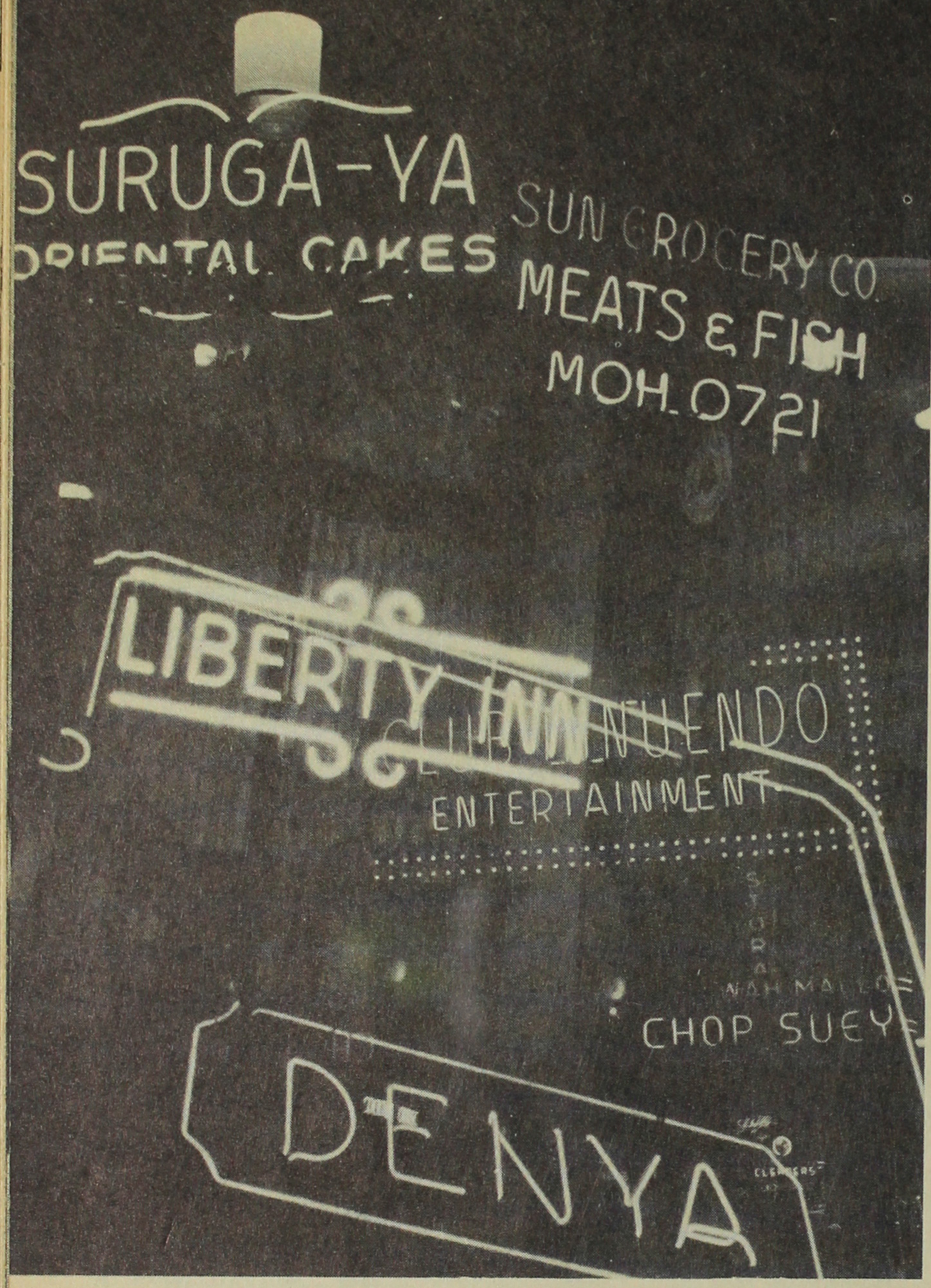
For a Nisei—and for any individual—to like and to love Chicago is not an easy thing. It does not come soon. But Chicago has given the Nisei a step up the American ladder. The Nisei can look back to the pre-war days, where for the most part he and his friends lived in a virtual cage—the "Nihon-machi" (Japanese-town) of the West Coast. He can look back to those days when he perhaps worked as a laundry boy or a house servant—even with college training—and lived as though he had never known anything except the existence he knew at the moment. It was from within this cage that he had looked out and had wondered what America was really like, but he had feared to step out.

OF THE 20,000 JAPANESE who have trekked into Chicago, more than 13,000 are Nisei (Japanese Americans). With the advent of seven years, the Nisei have come to know and understand the city.

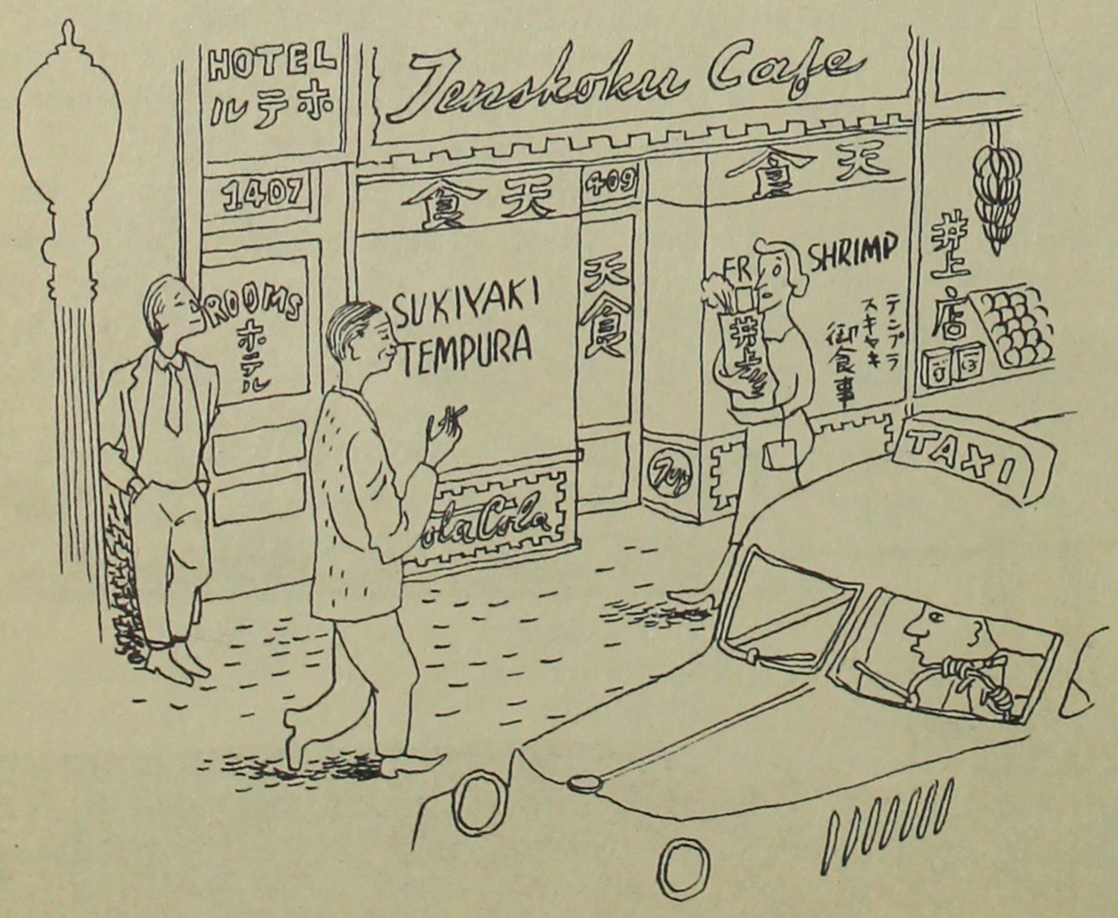
CHICAGO HAS EXTENDED its big, coarse arm to the Nisei. In spite of its sometimes impersonal nature, the city has given the Nisei opportunities.

The Nisei in great numbers have chosen to remain in Chicago. Opportunities for business and employment are as they have never been on the coast. The Nisei are in commercial art, journalism, scientific research, air conditioning and numerous other fields which they would not have dreamed of entering before the war. Unless the traditional barriers against the Orientals on the coast are drastically eased, it is very doubtful that very many of them will move back.

Most Nisei evacuees have been in Chicago from five to seven years. They gripe about the adverse weather conditions, ranging from icy winters to stifling summers. They gripe about the soot and the smoke. They gripe about the pollen-laden air. They gripe about all the inconveniences. But they are still here. Get on a streetcar. Stand in front of Marshall Field or on the corner of Clark and Division. Sit at Wrigley Field or at Orchestra Hall or at Soldier Field. Go to the night schools, dance halls, the universities, the pool rooms and restaurants. They are still here, slowly and unconsciously becoming an integral part of the city scene.



A SEMBLANCE OF a Little Tokyo in Chicago would be the Clark and Division area, where the first influx of Japanese evacuees settled.

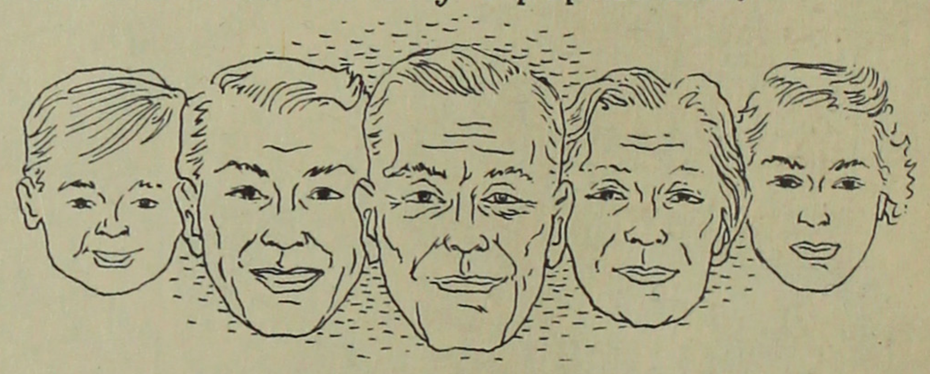


Nisei in Chicago Continued

'Nihon-machi' Centers around Clark and Division

A NISEI TRAVELING THROUGH Chicago would inquire where he may find a "Nihon-machi." If there is any semblance of a Little Tokyo in Chicago, one may direct this Nisei sojourner to the Clark and Division area on the Near North Side. About an eighth of the Japanese population is concentrated in this district.

This Near North Side area, a world of transients, provided an initial hostel for the influx of the Japanese evacuees in 1943-44. It is in this type of area that a foreign group meets minimum opposition to its coming. And, therefore, unfortunately, the Japanese have again concentrated into a "Nihon-machi," although the later influxes of evacuees and many of the first groups have satisfactorily accomplished an assimilation with the city's population.



In Chicago's "Nihon-machi," thousands of evacuee families literally lived out of suitcases in the small, dank housekeeping rooms, until they were able to secure more comfortable dwellings in neighborhoods removed from the district.

In the Clark and Division area, many Japanese merchants have established food stores and restaurants which cater to the Japanese palate.

Japanese housewives come in from the uptown region and even as far as from the Oak Park district to visit the food stores and buy in a substantial provision of shoyu sauce, pickled horseradish, rice cakes, sea weeds and bamboo shoots.

Restaurants on Clark Street serve quick dinners of shoyu-flavored foods and all-the-rice-you-can-eat. Caucasian GI veterans who did hitches in occupied Japan soon seek out these restaurants on Clark Street in nostalgic yearning for teri-yaki, tempura, sashimi and other Japanese delicacies. One restaurant specializes in unagi-domburi, a tasty meal in a single bowl: a mound of hot rice which is surmounted with a layer of chicken-flavored eel roasted in soy sauce and sugar. With the suki-yaki meals, there is the loud and lilting Japanese music on the juke boxes. Pert and pretty Nisei waitresses sing "You're Breaking My Heart" in the back amidst the clattering of the dishes. One of the restaurant owners has a master's degree in organic chemistry and he can be found back in the kitchen washing dishes.

Nisei children are seen playing on the sidewalk in front of these restaurants and food stores. They are playing with Italian, Negro and Polish playmates—all dressed alike and talking alike—all growing up in the tenement area of the big city.

The single Nisei men living in this district seek recreation and company in the poolrooms, taverns and the restaurants. Many of them are college stu-

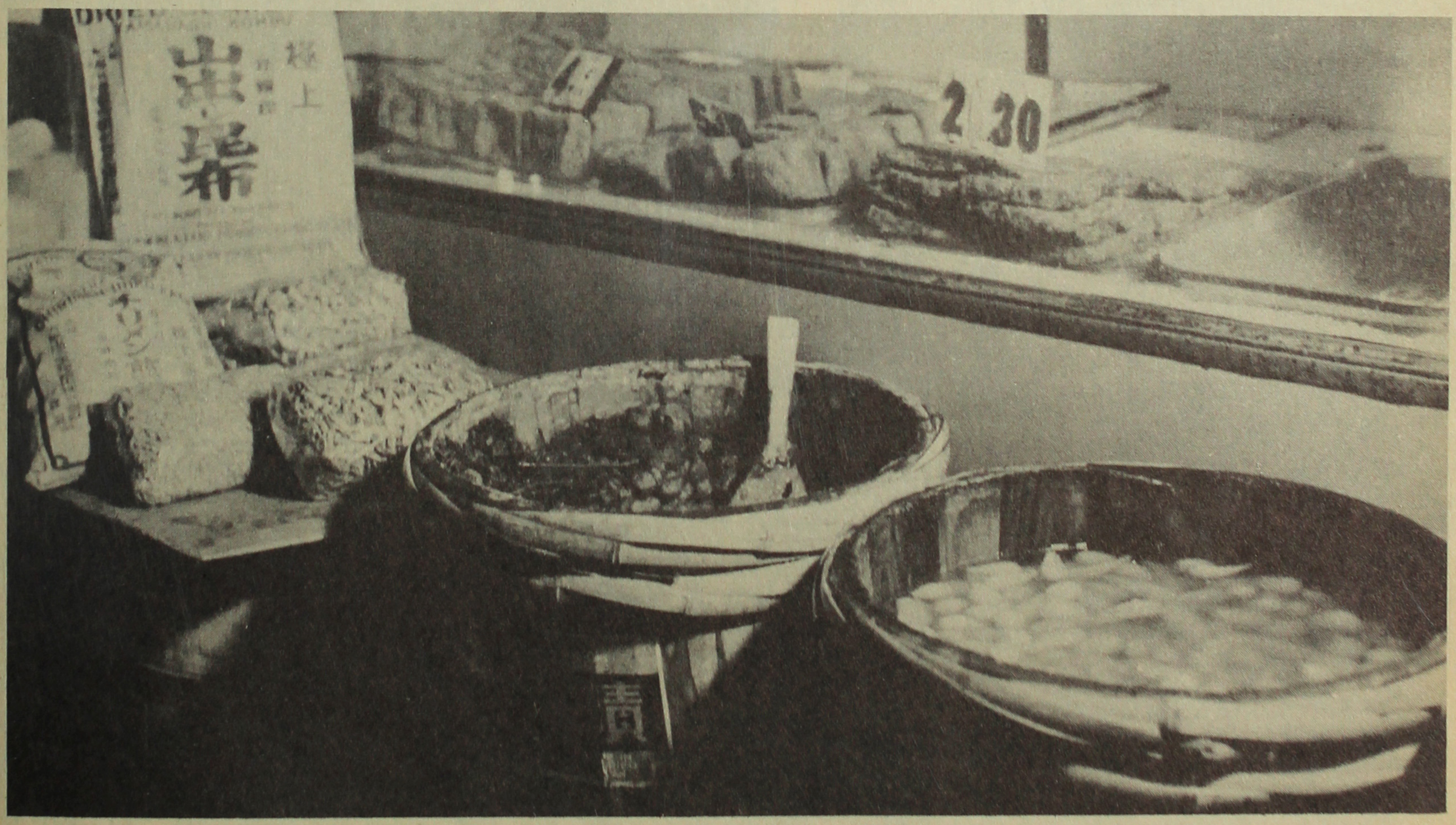
dents. In a Nisei-operated tavern, it is not unusual to find a Nisei boy doing his thermodynamic problems in one of the back booths. Over a pool table or over a glass of beer, they discuss their personal problems and the vissicitudes of their daily lives.

A young Nisei girl lives in a room-with-kitchenette and boils her coffee amidst toothpaste and cosmetics. She dashes off to her office job in the downtown buildings and dashes back for a quick bath which she shares with other tenants whom she will not likely meet other than on a casual basis, and in the evening she is back in the Loop for a movie date with her boy friend.

Since the influx of the evacuees in the Near North Side neighborhood, it is said that the Japanese have tidied up the stores and apartment houses, and the initial investment ran as high as two and a half million dollars. This district, characterized as the world of single, transient men, is virtually an isle of cheap hotels, dingy honky tonks and greasy restaurants--amidst which "Nihon'machi" has reared its head.

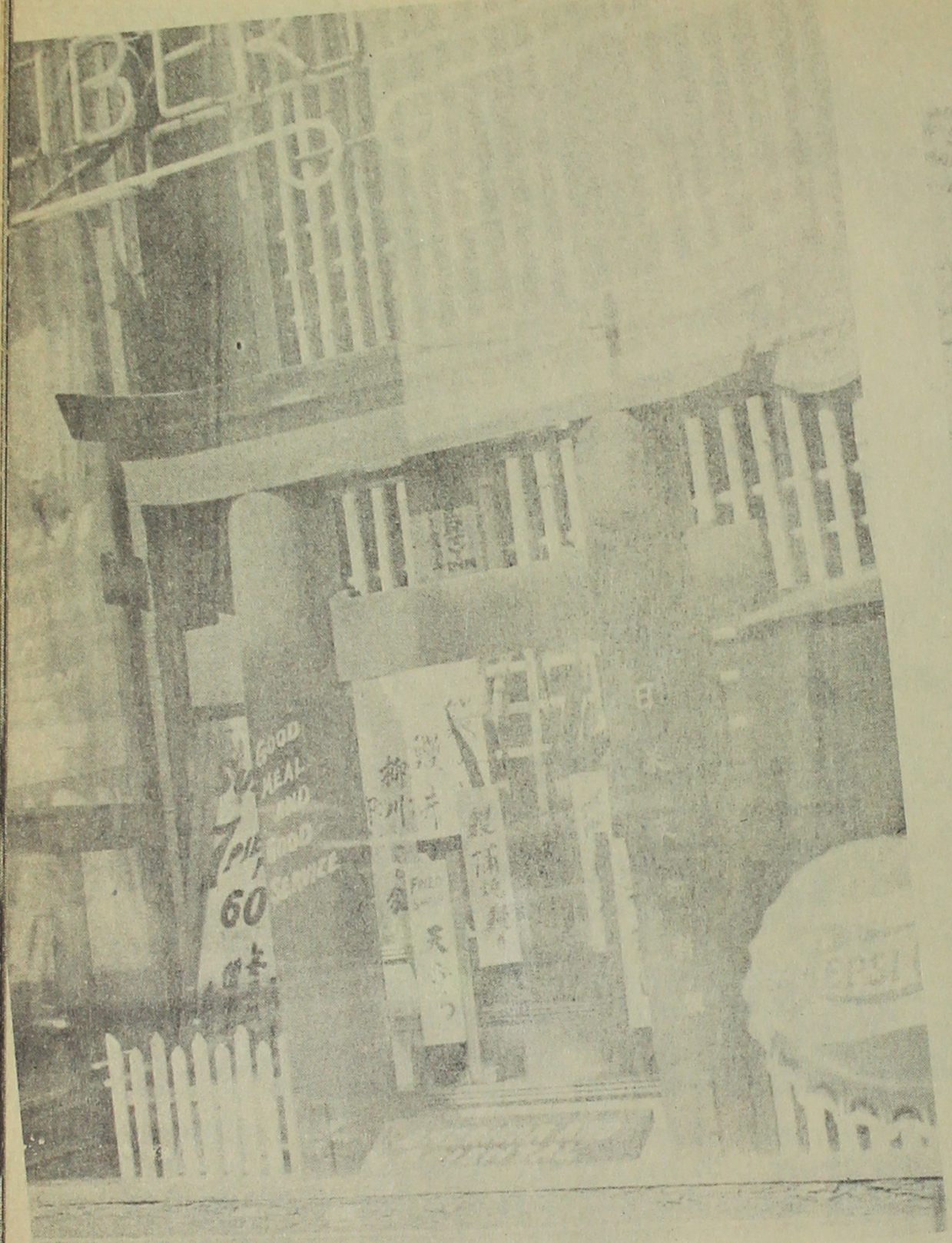
A 'NIHON-MACHI' STORE window posts the latest crop of Japanese records.

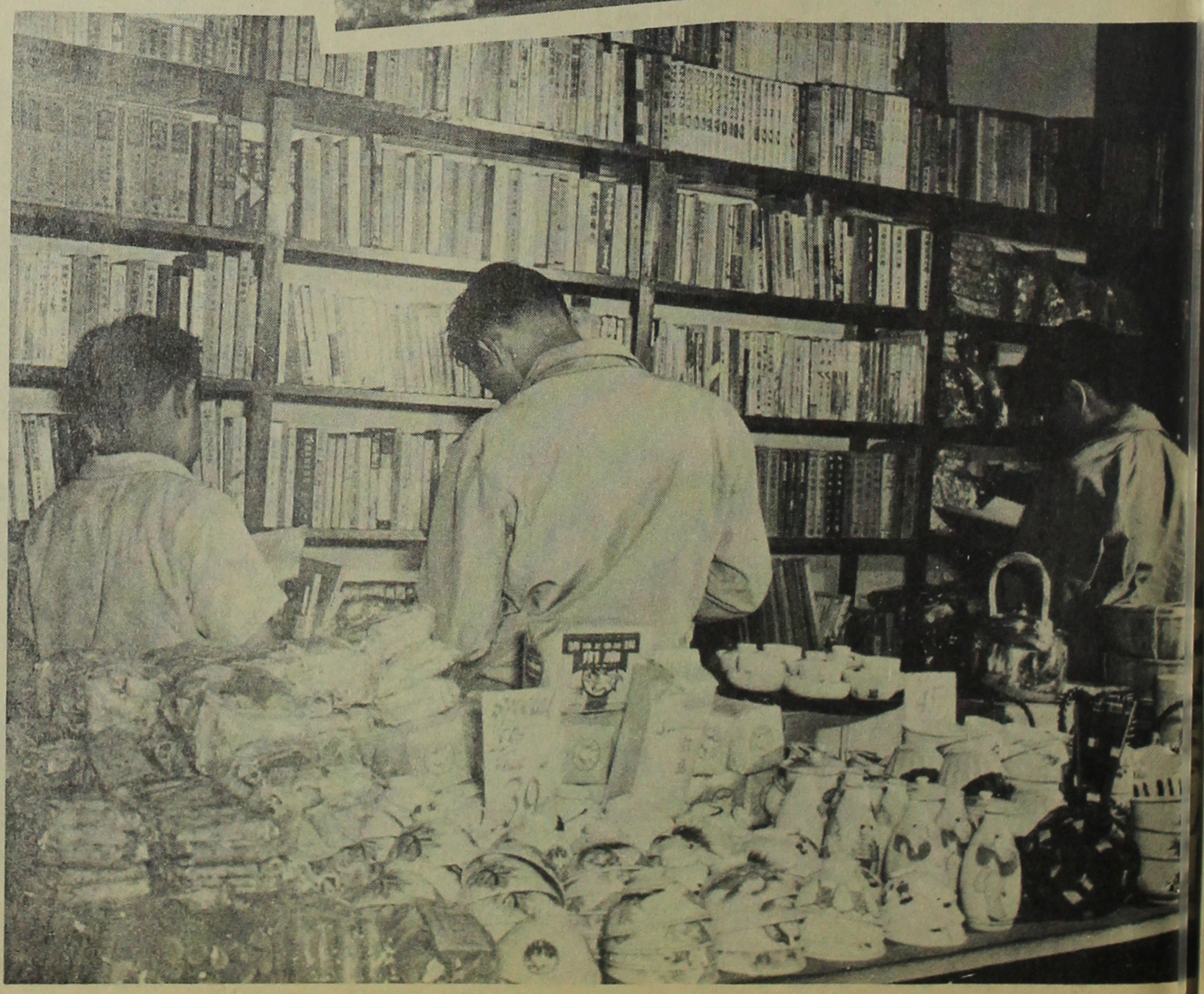
IMPORT PRODUCTS of occupied Japan line the shelves of this general merchandise store. The shop also sells imported goods from other countries of the Orient. Japanese records are aired loudly and festively into the street to attract the customers. The atmosphere is strictly that of Japan.



FOLLOWING AN OLD Japanese custom, 'mochi-gome' is pounded to make rice cakes, in readiness for the New Year's Day celebration.

THE CHARACTERISTIC aroma of pungent 'rakkyo' and 'umeboshi' permeate the air of a Japanese food store.





(ABOVE) A CLARK STREET restaurant displays an Oriental 'torii,' symbol of good luck.

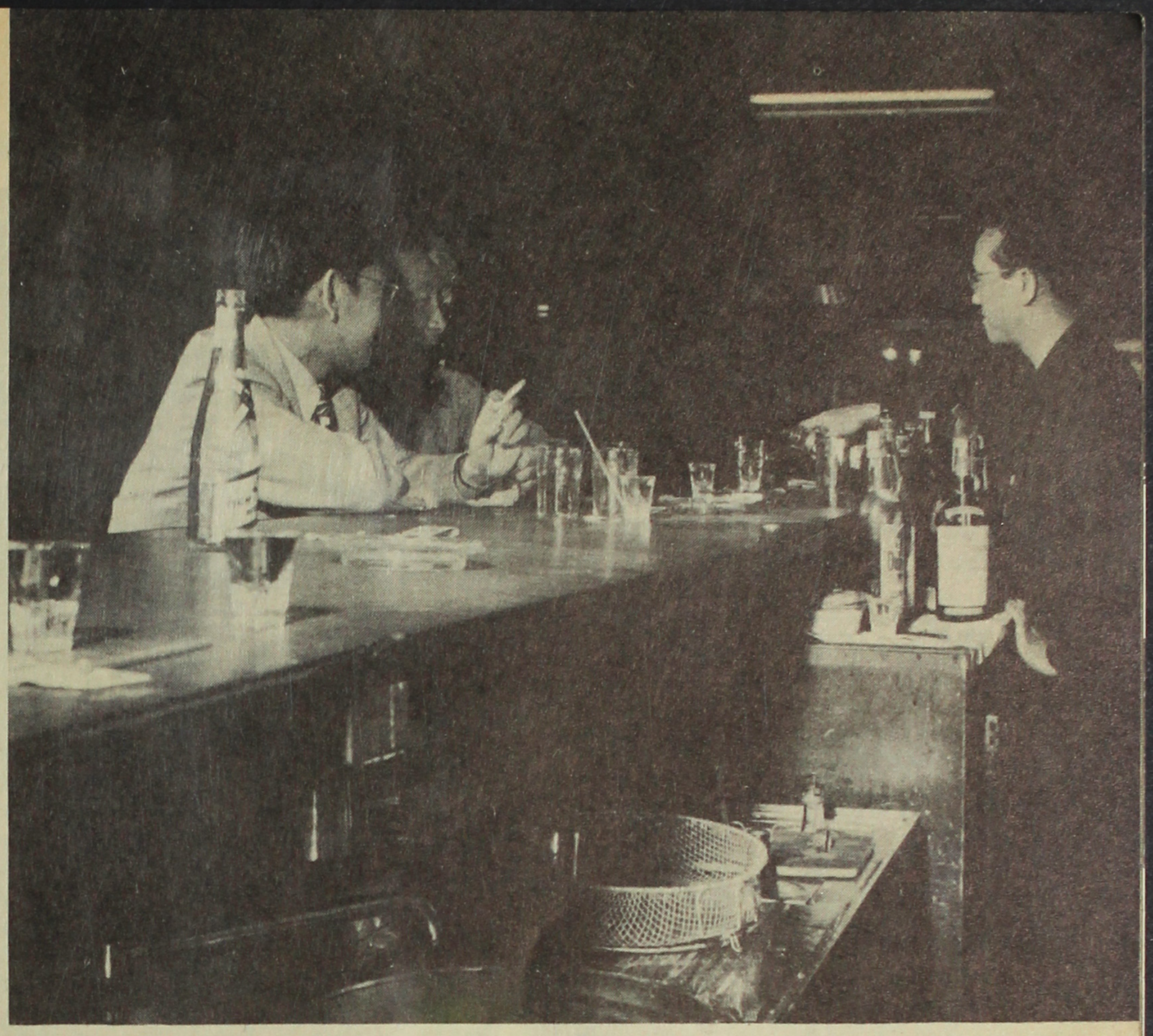
(TOP R.) EVERYTHING from a lettuce-tomato sandwich to 'nabe-yaki-don' is on the menu of a 'Nihon-machi' restaurant. For 60¢, one can get a complete meal of 'suki-yaki' with 'miso-shiru,' 'tsuke-mono' and all-the-rice-you-can-eat.

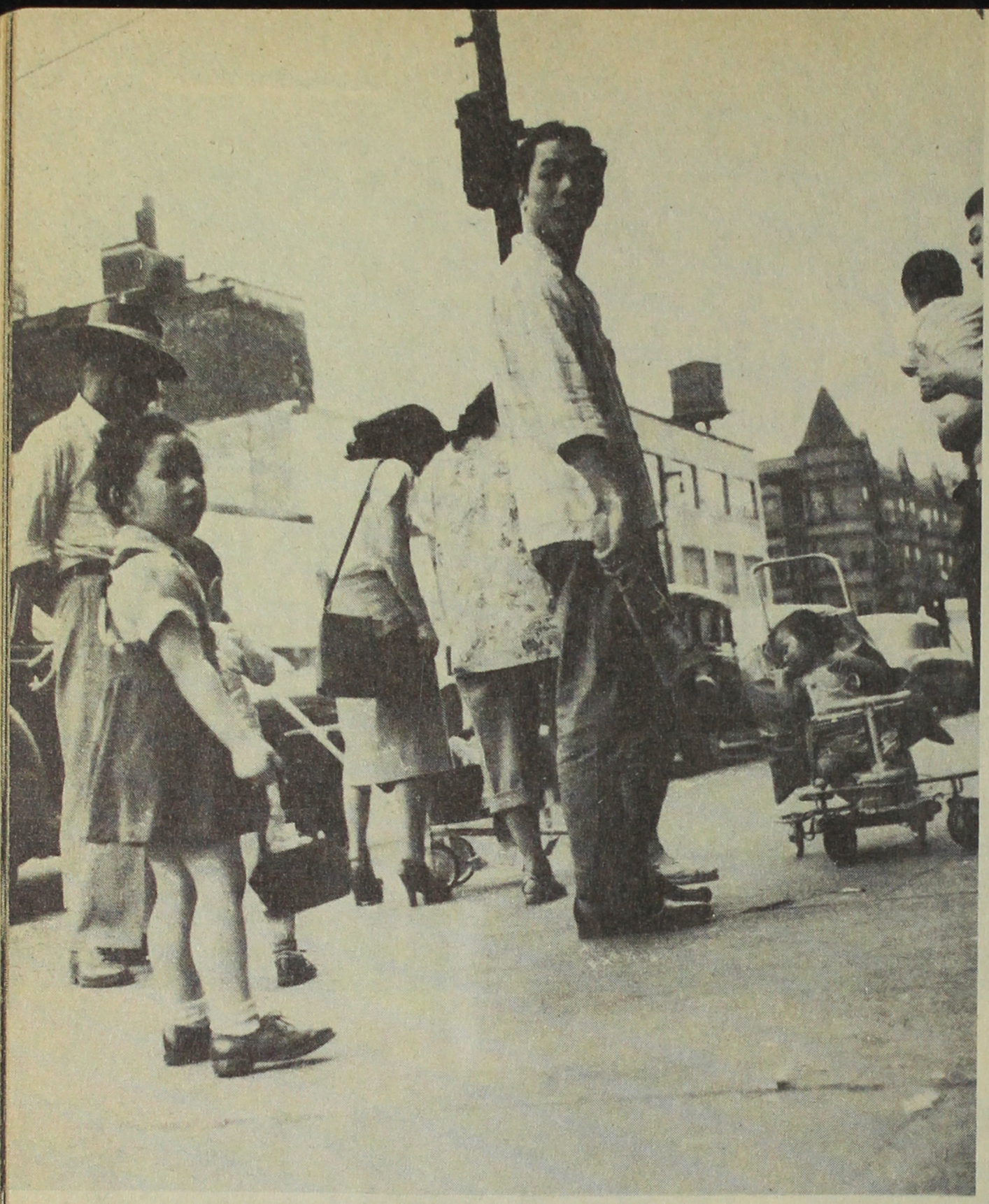
(RIGHT) A JAPANESE book store furnishes the latest literature imported from occupied Japan.

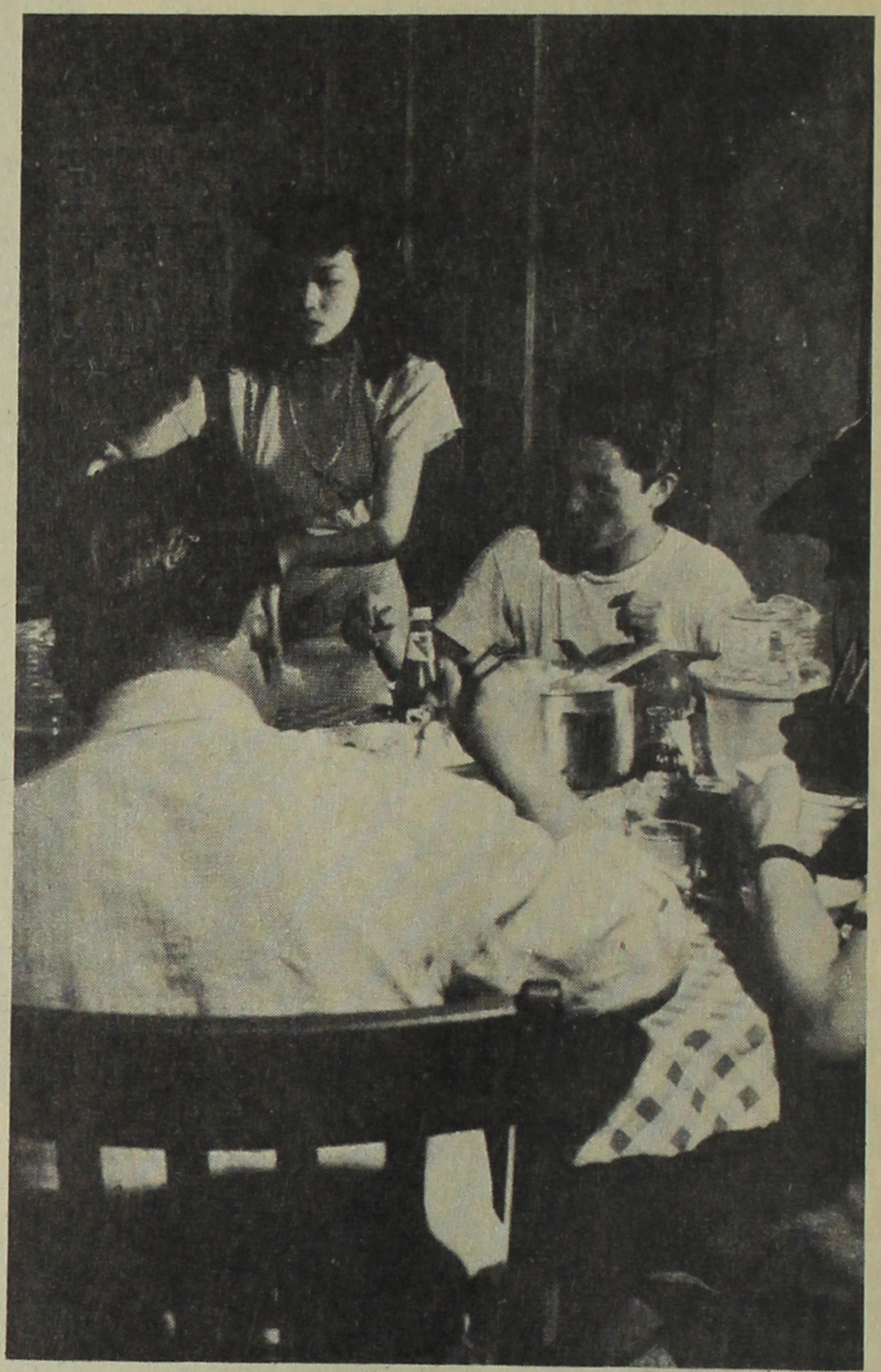
(RIGHT) A NISEI TAVERN offers a congenial atmosphere in the world of anonymous living that is characteristic of the Near North Side area.

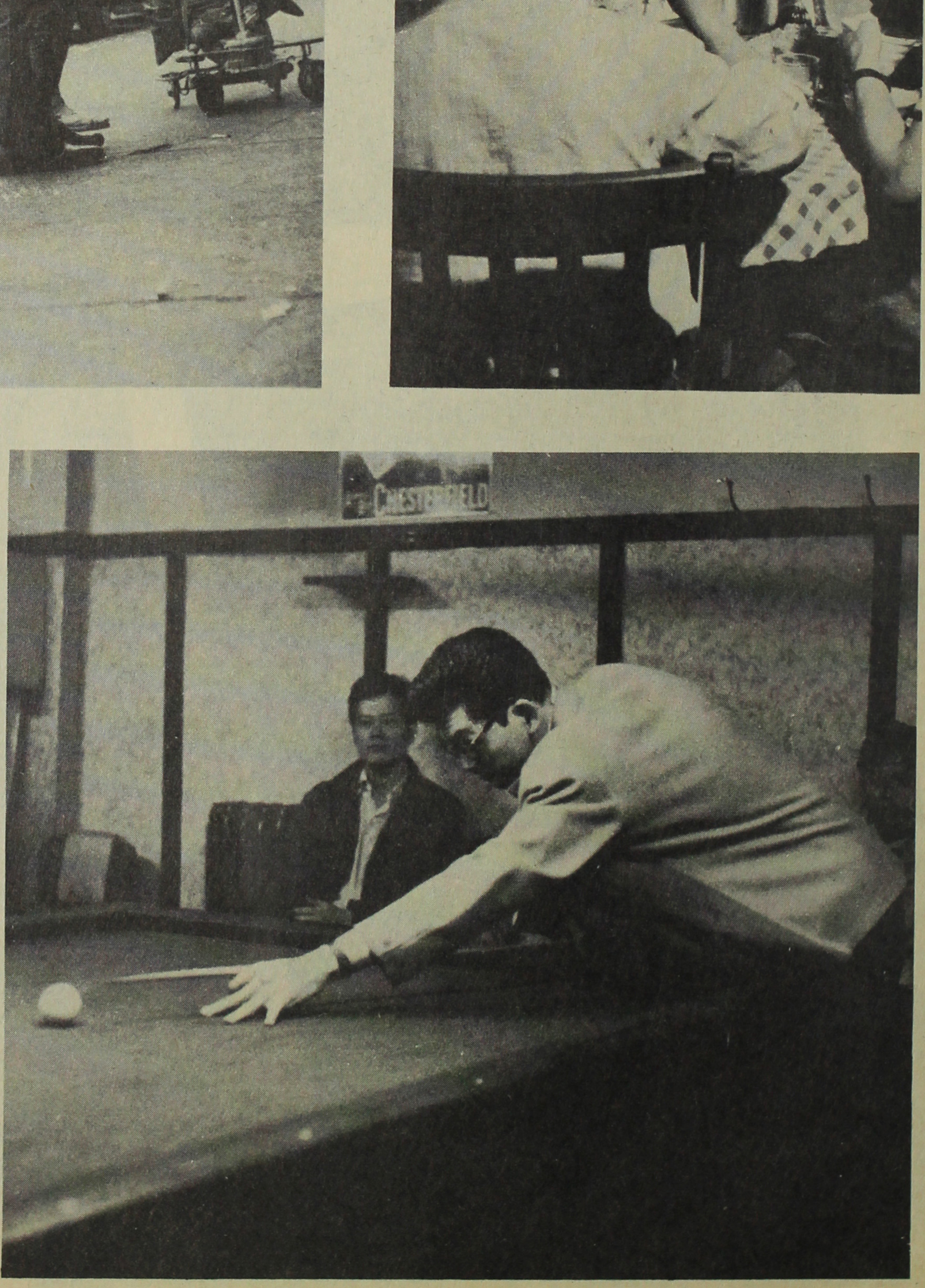
(BELOW) OLD CLOTHES—50¢ and up—are on sale in a Clark Street dry goods store, are suitable for gift packages to occupied Japan.

(BOTTOM R.) A Japanese restaurant is a popular place for Nisei to meet and chat or discuss business. Gold Coast Caucasians also come to taste some 'new and exciting and exotic Oriental food.'









(ABOVE) LIFE IN 'Nihonmachi' on a drowsy summer day.

(TOP R.) LIVING IN a boarding house for the single Nisei men is not a reasonable substitute for a real home, but it fills the gap which hotels and rooming houses leave.

(RIGHT) POOLHALLS dot the Clark and Division area.

Many have Moved to Quieter Neighborhoods

SEVEN-EIGHTH OF the Japanese population is settled in less-garish neighborhoods farther removed from Nihon-machi.' Many are fortunate in living in quiet, tree-lined surroundings.

LIFE IS OF A more leisurely, uplifting pace in the neighborhoods away from the Clark and Division area. And the Nisei have taken their first step in assimilation with the American population.

JACK YASUTAKE (LEFT), executive director of the Chicago Resettlers Committee, listens to the problems of an Issei mother. The Resettlers Committee was formed in 1944.

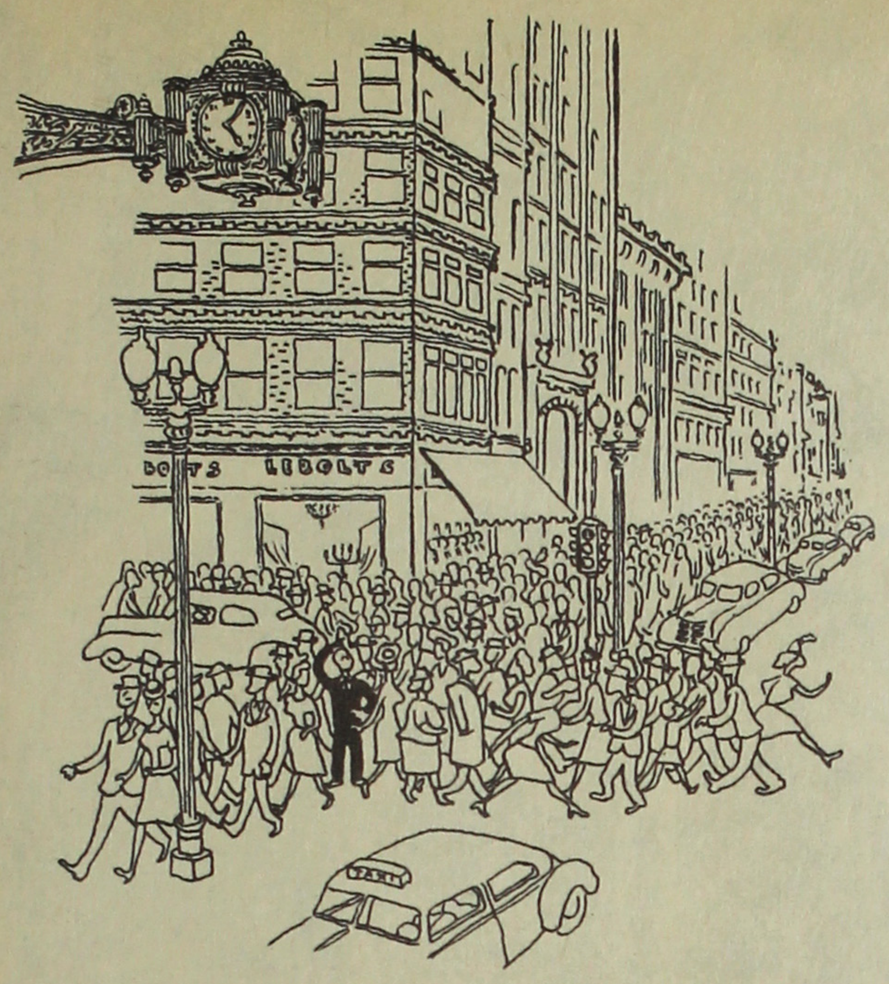
Nisei in Chicago Continued

The Resettler Committee and Church, Social Organizations Combated Slight Rise of Nisei Delinquency Which Rose with First Months in 'Nihon-machi'

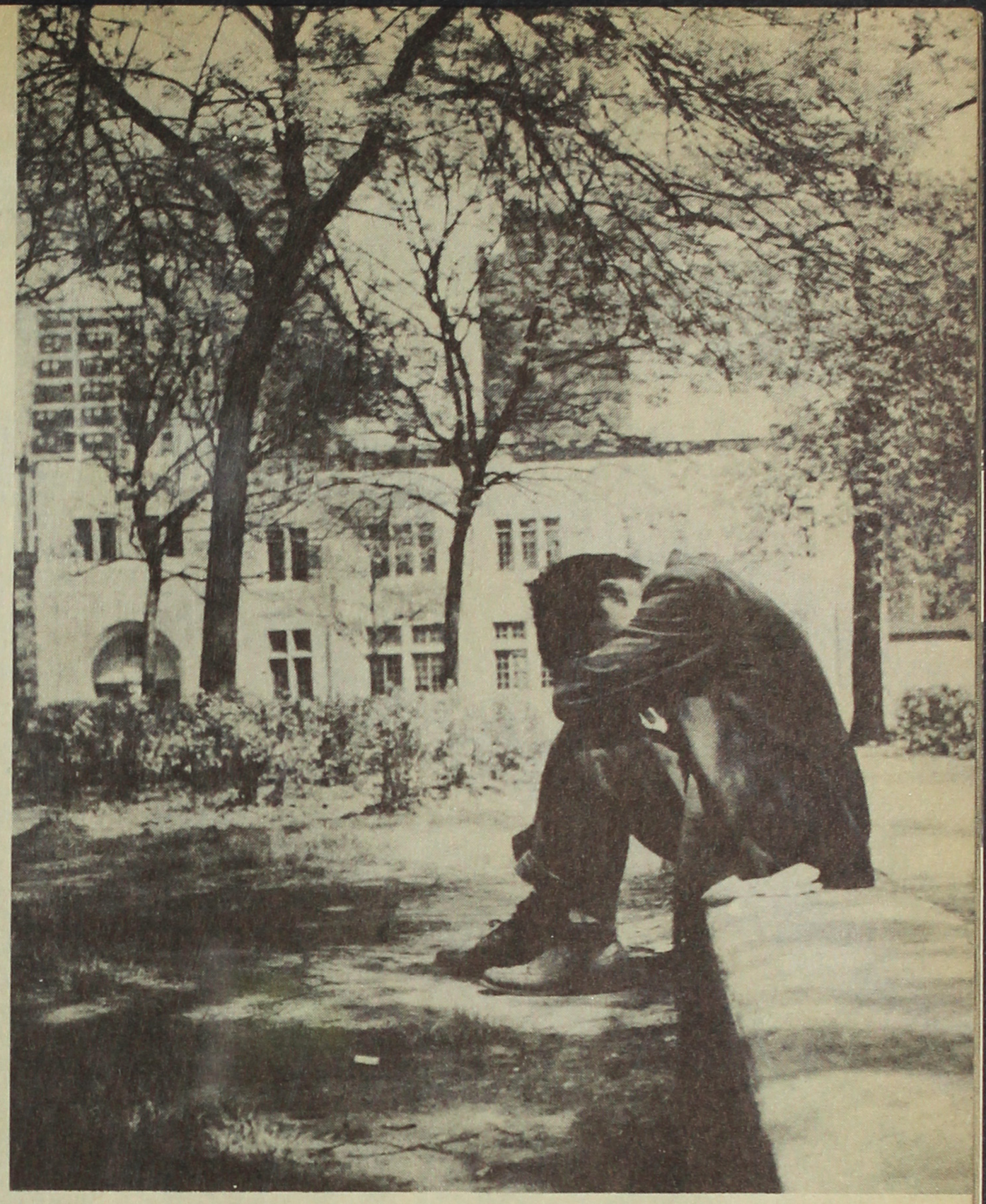
TO THE FRIENDLY store-front office of the Chicago Resettlers Committee on 1110 North LaSalle Street, the Nisei and Issei have gone to seek advice on problems ranging from marital adjustment to the concern of city-wide juvenile delinquency.

As distinguished from the civic functions of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), the Resettlers Committee's activities emphasize social welfare work in cooperation with existing welfare agencies to which constant referrals are made. The committee was formed in 1944 by a small group of Nisei and Issei to meet an urgent need to fill the gap left by the War Relocation Authority upon the latter's disbandment.

The Japanese evacuee had—by no choice—sought housing in the city's crowded and depressive areas.



CHICAGO'S 'NIHON-MACHI' bred many disappointments and frustrations. The young Nisei was lost in the impersonality of a great metropolis.



The unhealthy environment of noisy taverns, cheap night clubs, run-down rooming houses superimposed on the impersonal nature of the big city have contributed to an insecure type of resettlement. The result manifested in a strong tendency of the young Nisei towards a showing of delinquency.

Available statistics and police "blotters" revealed a rate of delinquency—low but rising—among the Japanese Americans which was virtually unknown before the war. The Resettlers Committee report in 1947 disclosed that "at least fourteen babies have been born out of wedlock to young Nisei women. . . also an increasing number of abortions. Prevalence of gambling. . .the case of one youth in his early twenties who became a member of a hold-up gang and is now serving life sentence in a federal penitentiary."

The Resettlers Committee, once set up, moved quietly with meager fund and inexperienced personnel and set in motion an over-all community program of wholesome recreation. With the cooperation of the YMCA, CYO and various settlement houses, existing facilities were made available for the young Nisei. Organized basketball leagues, girls' clubs, Saturday night dances and special interest groups were on the menu card and, almost dramatically, the rising evidences of delinquency diminished to a low ebb.

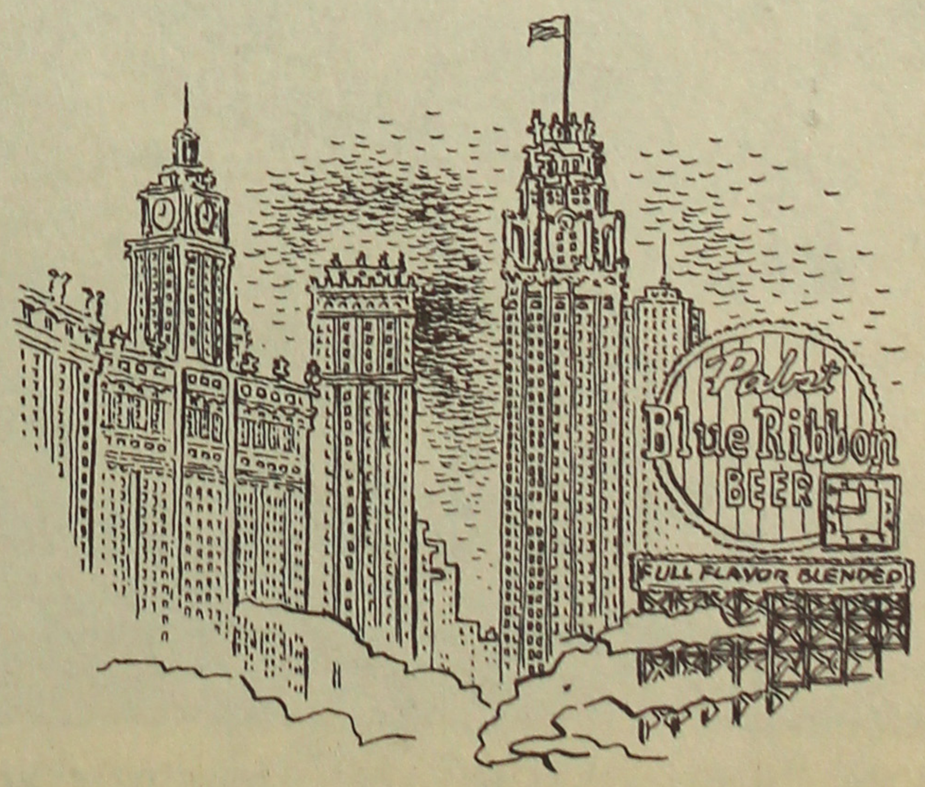
At the same time, various other Japanese organizations—church and social—were in the fight to settle the Nisei and Issei problems.

With most of the problems originating in so-called "Nihon-machi" of Clark and Division, these same problems have been understandably extinguished with the larger remainder of the Japanese population that have settled away from the Clark and Division district.

However, it is not to be forgotten that here in many instances still, attempted assimilation has not been easy.

As far as the Nisei themselves are concerned, the Resettlers Committee and the church and social groups stress this one important point:

"A realistic approach towards assimilation is the development of well-integrated personalities."

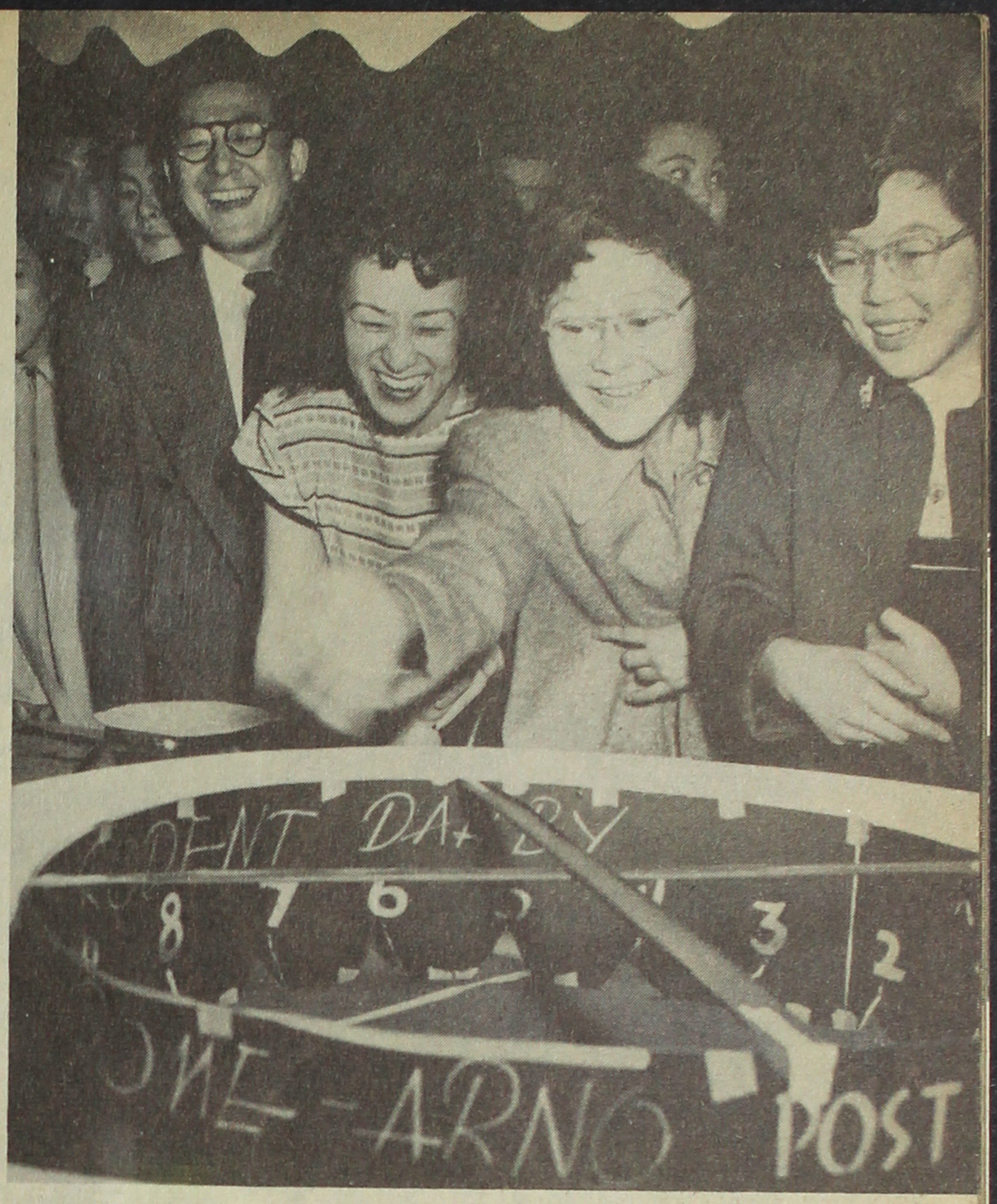


IN THE 'NIHON-MACHI' area, the single Nisei men mostly lived in dark 'holes-in-the-wall.' It was depressive and, as one Nisei put it: 'There was nothing to do.'

Programs of Wholesome Recreation Set in Motion

TO COMBAT THE LOW but rising rate of delinquency especially among the young Nisei, the Resettlers Committee and the various church and social organizations set in motion programs of wholesome recreation.

The rising evidences of general deterioration have quickly diminished to a scant trickle, as a result.



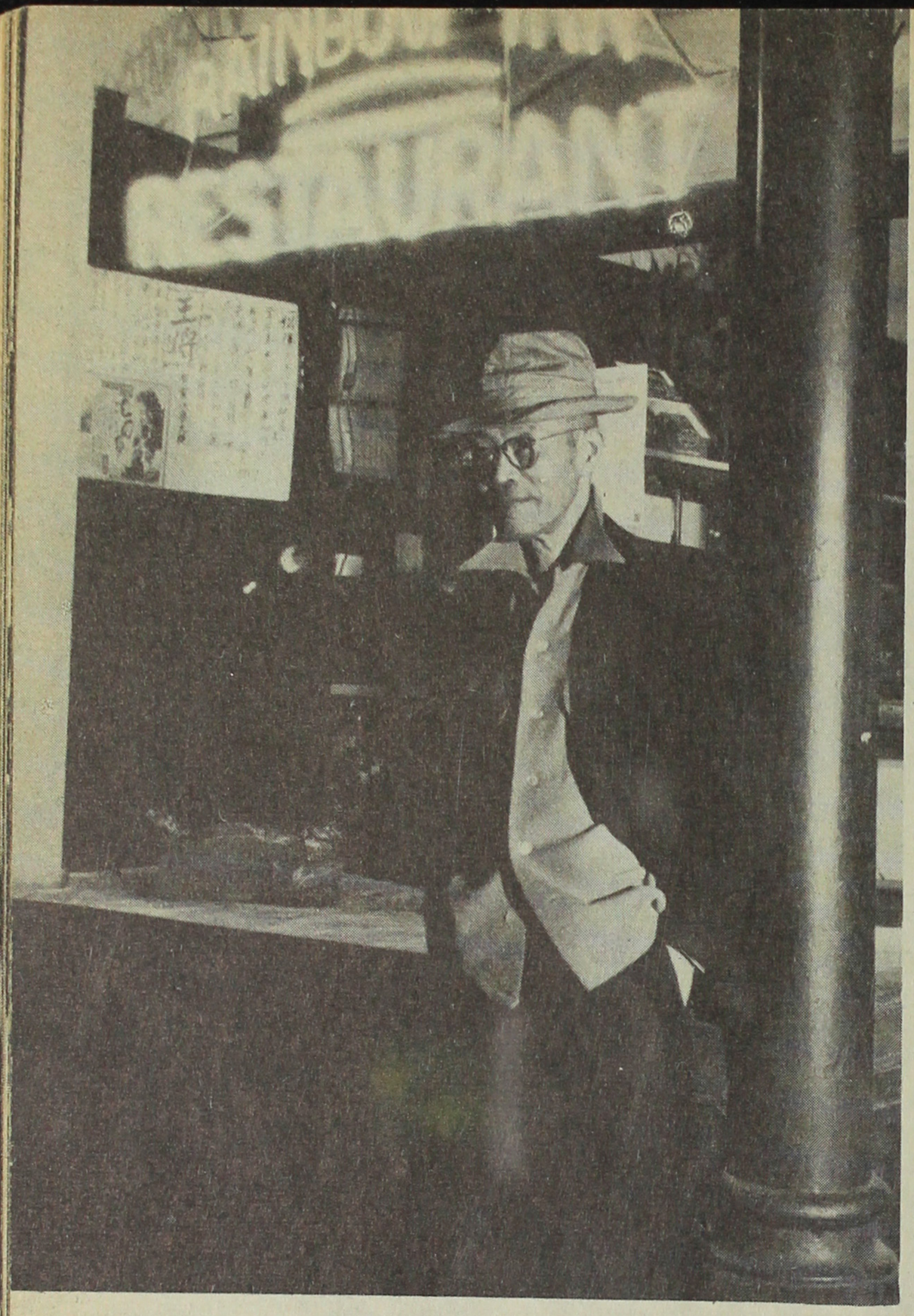
(RIGHT) COMMUNITY GATHERINGS, such as carnivals, provide wholesome entertainment, served to bring back smiles.

(BELOW) REV. G. KONO (left) supervised volunteers in bundling clothes for the needy of Europe and Asia. Projects like this made the Nisei's vision turn outward.

(BOTTOM R.) NISEI GIRLS spent evenings mending clothes that went to Europe and Asia.

THE RECREATION MENU card also features community sport events.

BASKETBALL DRAWS THE greatest crowd.



Issei Bachelors Found Life Depressing

AMONG THE ISSEI—especially the unattached bachelors—living in the Clark and Division area. life is generally boresome and depressing.

To rectify this situation, the Resettlers Committee and the church and social organizations provide, as in the case of the Nisei, programs of recreation.

And, taking in the married Issei men and women also, classes in English are provided, so that they may form a closer contact with their children and America in general and thus develop well-rounded, happy routines.

(LEFT) A LONELY ISSEI bachelor stands in front of a bright 'nihon-machi' sign and, filled with depressive boredom, starts thinking of prewar days.

(BOTTOM L.) FACILITIES FOR playing 'go,' a Japanese game, have been made available to the single and married Issei men.

(BELOW) ENGLISH CLASSES for Issei parents serve to bring them in closer contact with their children, open up mutual horizons.

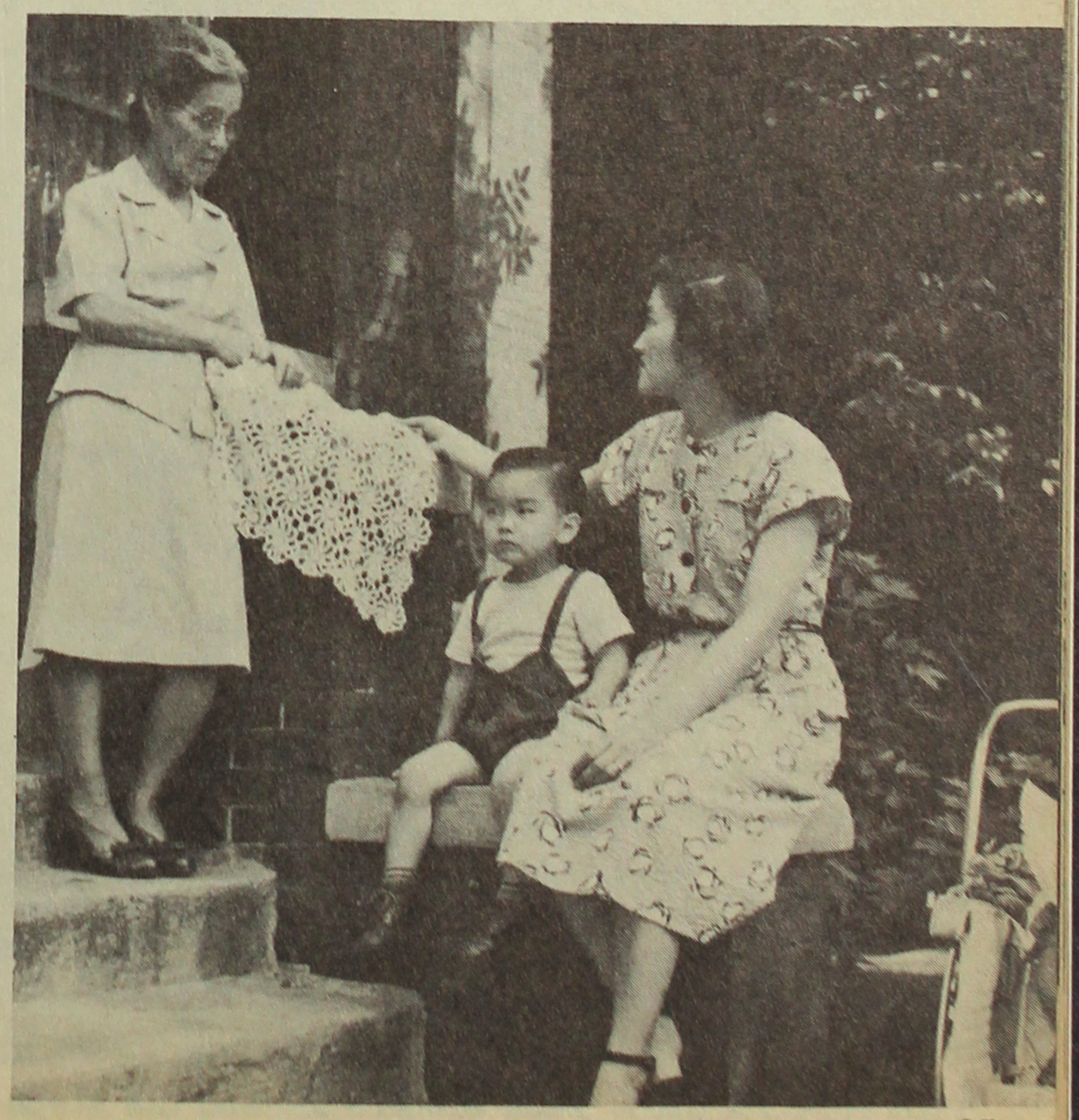
'NIHON-MACHI' PROBLEMS are erased in neighborhoods farther removed from the Clark Street area.

Majority of Japanese Have Moved Away from 'Nihon-machi'

WHILE A STRONG FLAVOR of "Nihon-machi" persists in the Clark and Division district, this is indeed not a reflection on the type of life led by the majority of the Japanese in the city, as stated before. Scattered in the vast metropolis of Chicago, Yamamotos and Suzukis live side by side with Rodzinowskis and Greenburgs. The Yamamotos and Suzukis do their shopping and seek recreation in their respective communities. Their children attend school and play with other American children of many racial extractions.

As a result of this gradual assimilation, many of the depressing problems that face residents of "Nihon-machi" are understandably cleared away in one fell swoop, though there may still be problems of a somewhat different nature. These problems have to do with the assimilation that they are seeking and gradually attaining.

It must be remembered, however, that so-called "complete integration" of the Yamamotos in the mainstream of American life—and this is realized by the Resettlers Committee and the other groups—is still as unrealistic as it sounds. By nature of their background and expressions, the Yamamotos' daily life includes a well-balanced association with both Japanese and non-Japanese alike.

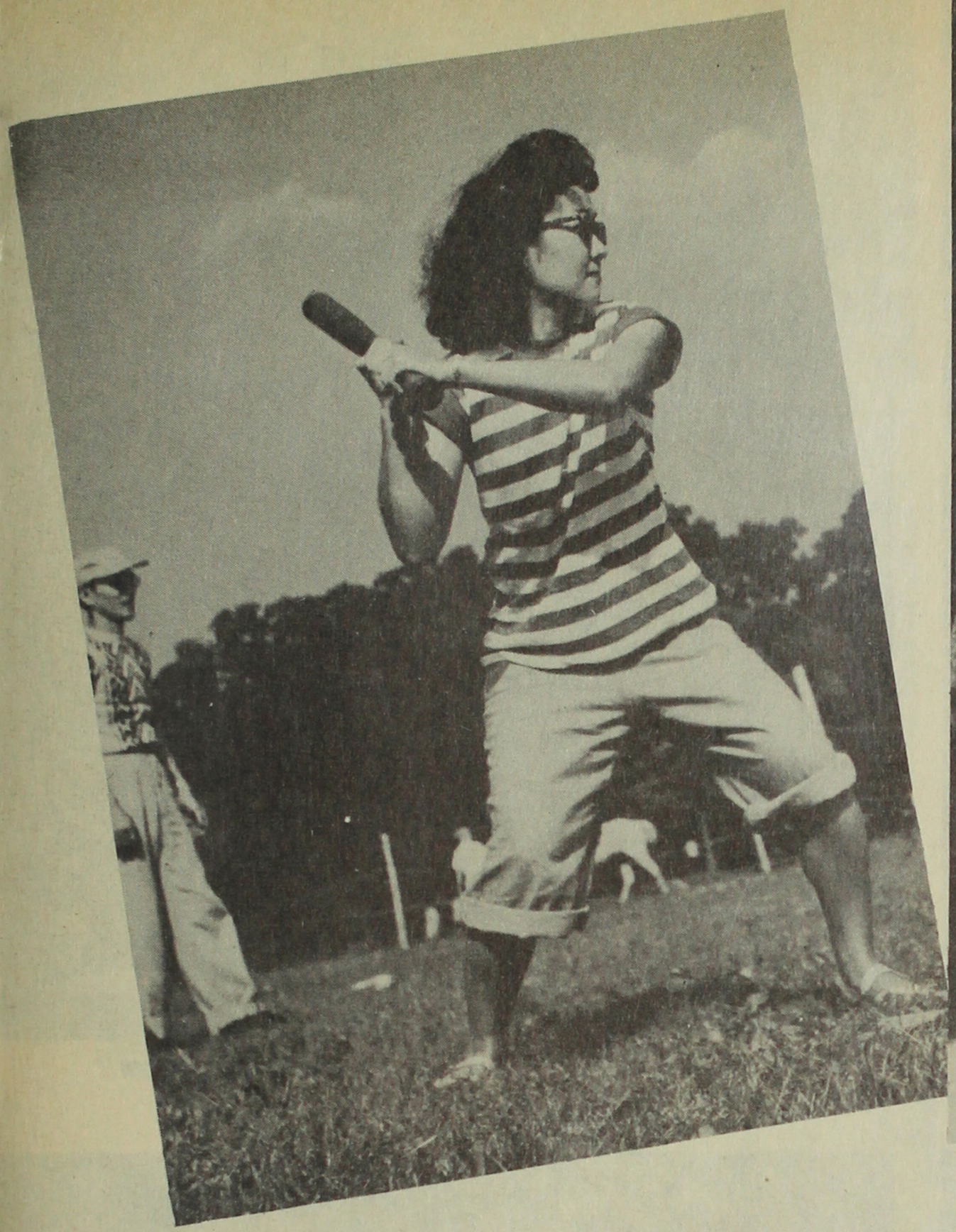


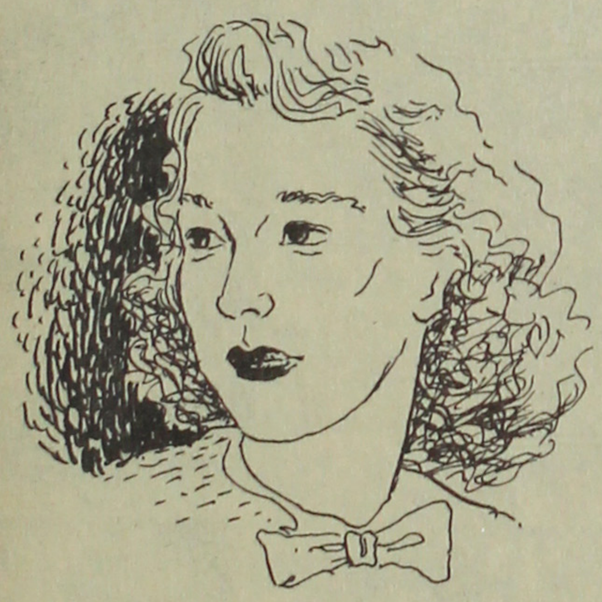
LIFE is optimistic away from Clark and Division.

THE NORTH SIDE Tada sisters ascend the steps to their church.

'HMM, GUESS THAT'S the answer, all right.'

ARMS LOADED WITH BOOKS, five high school misses head homeward.

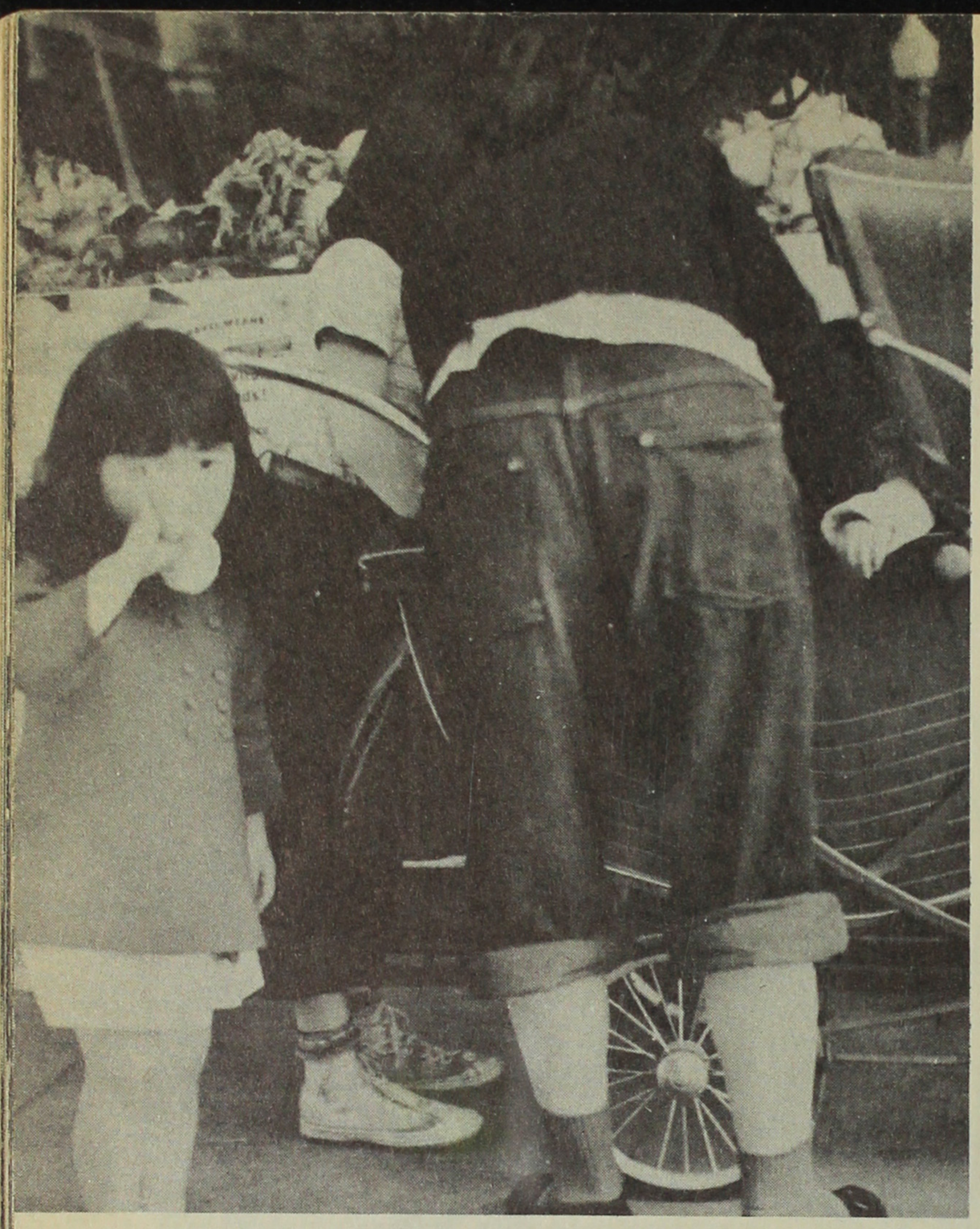




(ABOVE) 'OKAY! Okay! Let's see a nice one, now!'

(TOP R.) YOUNGSTERS of the outlying districts begin assimilation early, still blissfully unaware of the disease known as racial hatred.

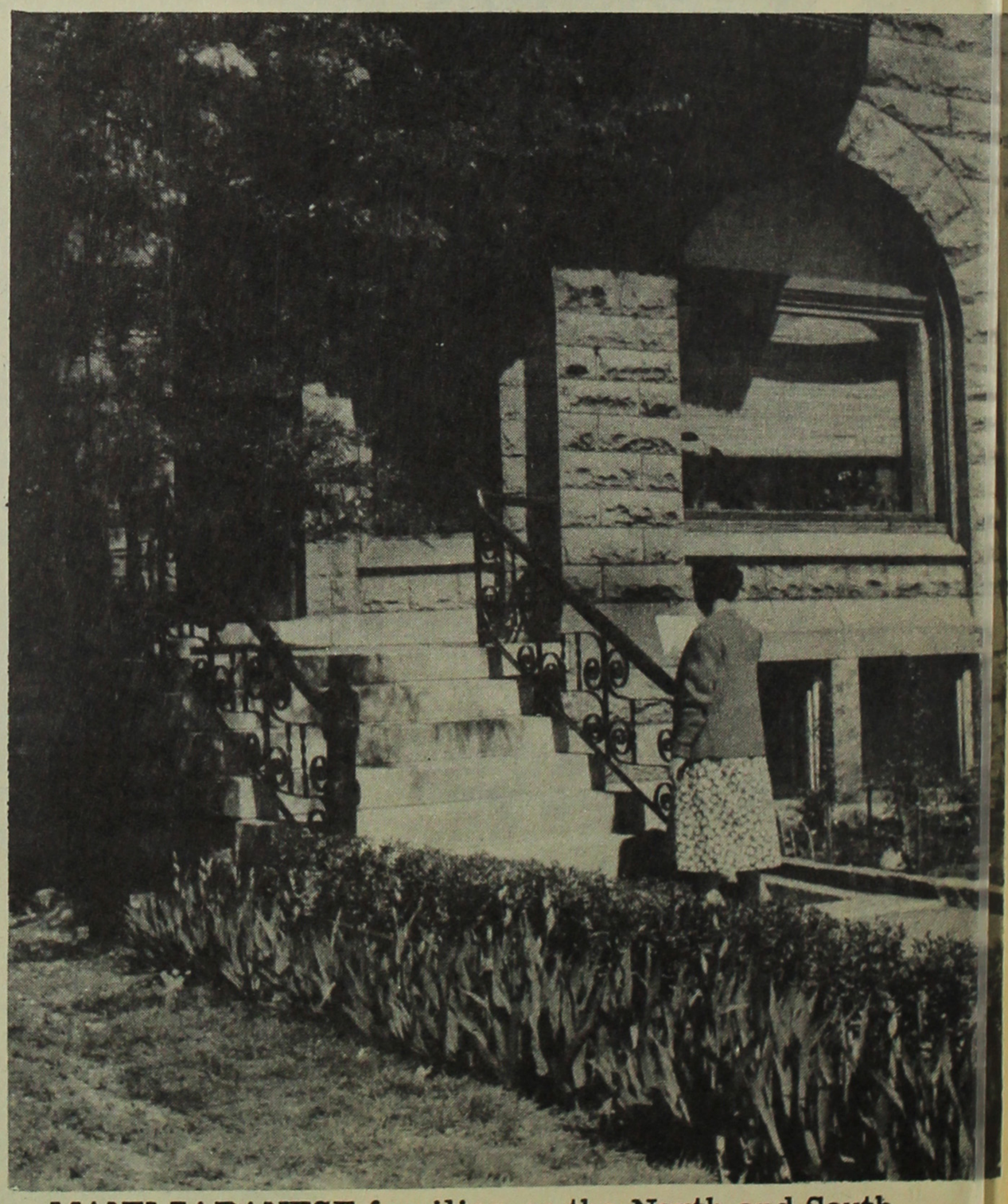
(RIGHT) TWIN granddaughters are taken for a walk.



A BLUE-JEANED baby-sitter arranges her tiniest charge in a more comfortable position.

'NOW, LET'S SEE. . . Do I have everything now? Eggs. . . Two heads of lettuce. . .'

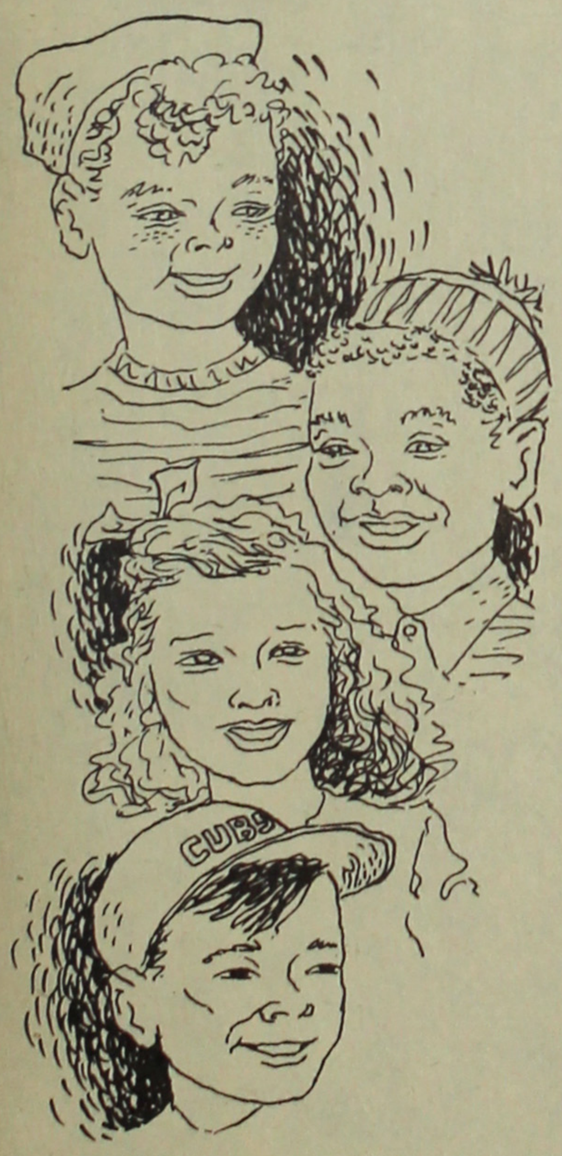
TWO ISSEI MOTHERS stop to chat, taking time out from their shopping duties.

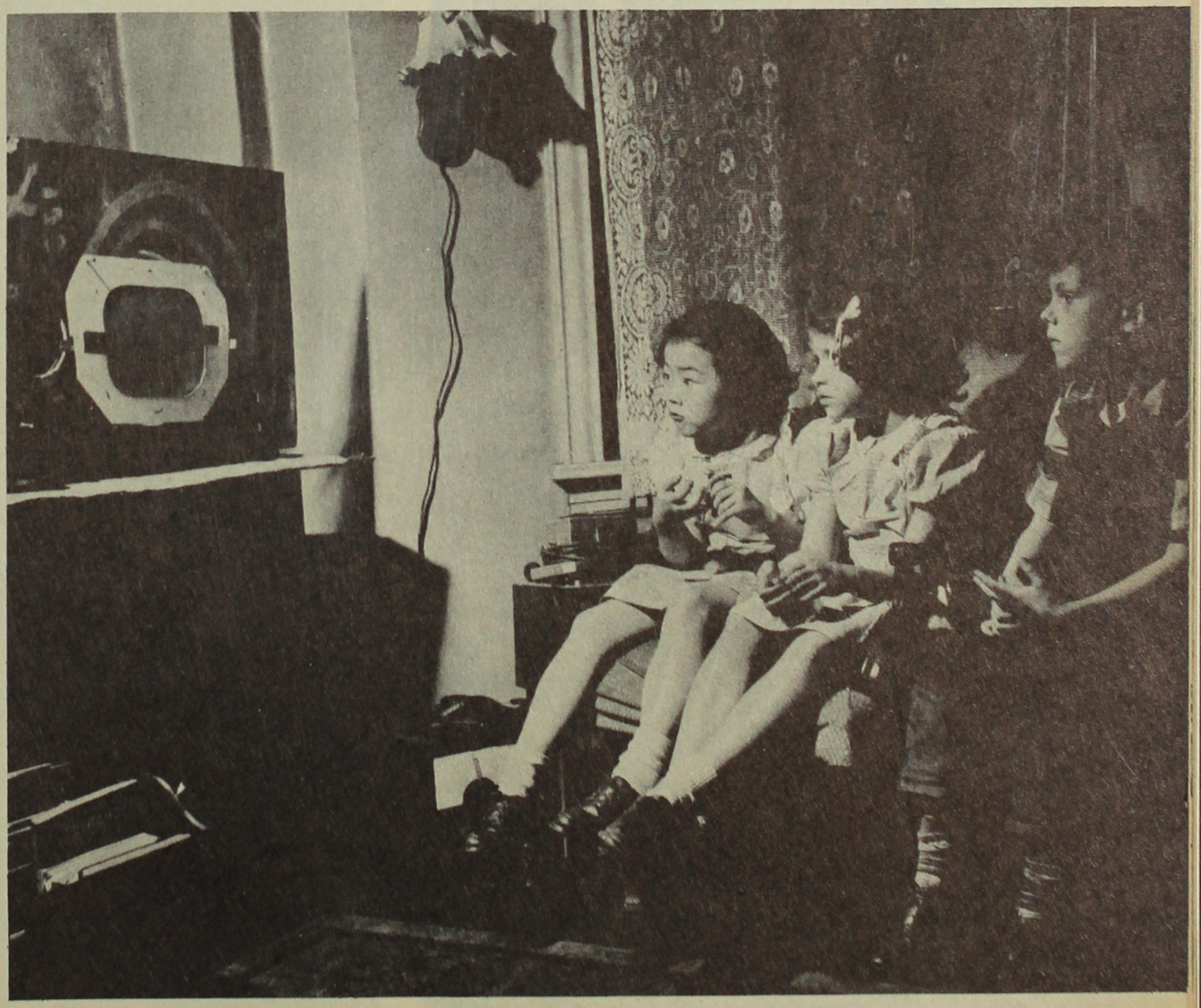


MANY JAPANESE families on the North and South Sides have space for gardens.

A GROUP OF teen-agers, in traditional babushkas and jeans, stroll down a quiet street.

IN THE NEIGHBORHOODS away from 'Nihon-machi,' a few kitchens like the above may be found.





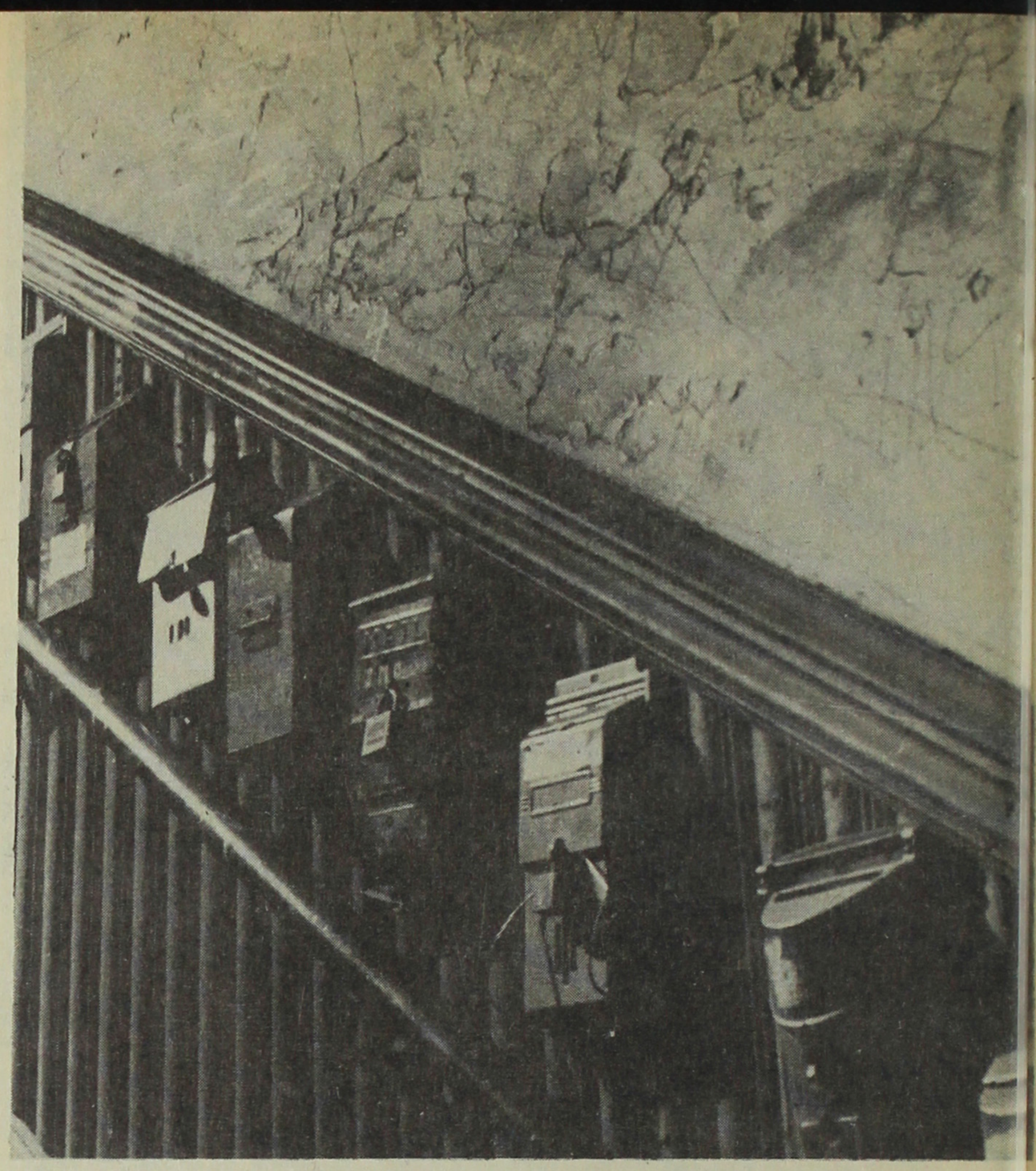
KAREN HAMAMOTO INVITES her Caucasian playmates over to view the many programs on the television set her father made at home.

Nisei in Chicago Continued

Housing Situation is Crux Of Nisei Social Maladjustment

THE NON-AVAILABILITY of attractive housing for the Japanese in Chicago is undoubtedly the crux to the whole problem of social maladjustment. There is some discrimination when the Nisei go house-hunting. On the whole, it is the lack of housing facilities that exists not only in Chicago, but all over the U.S. at the moment.

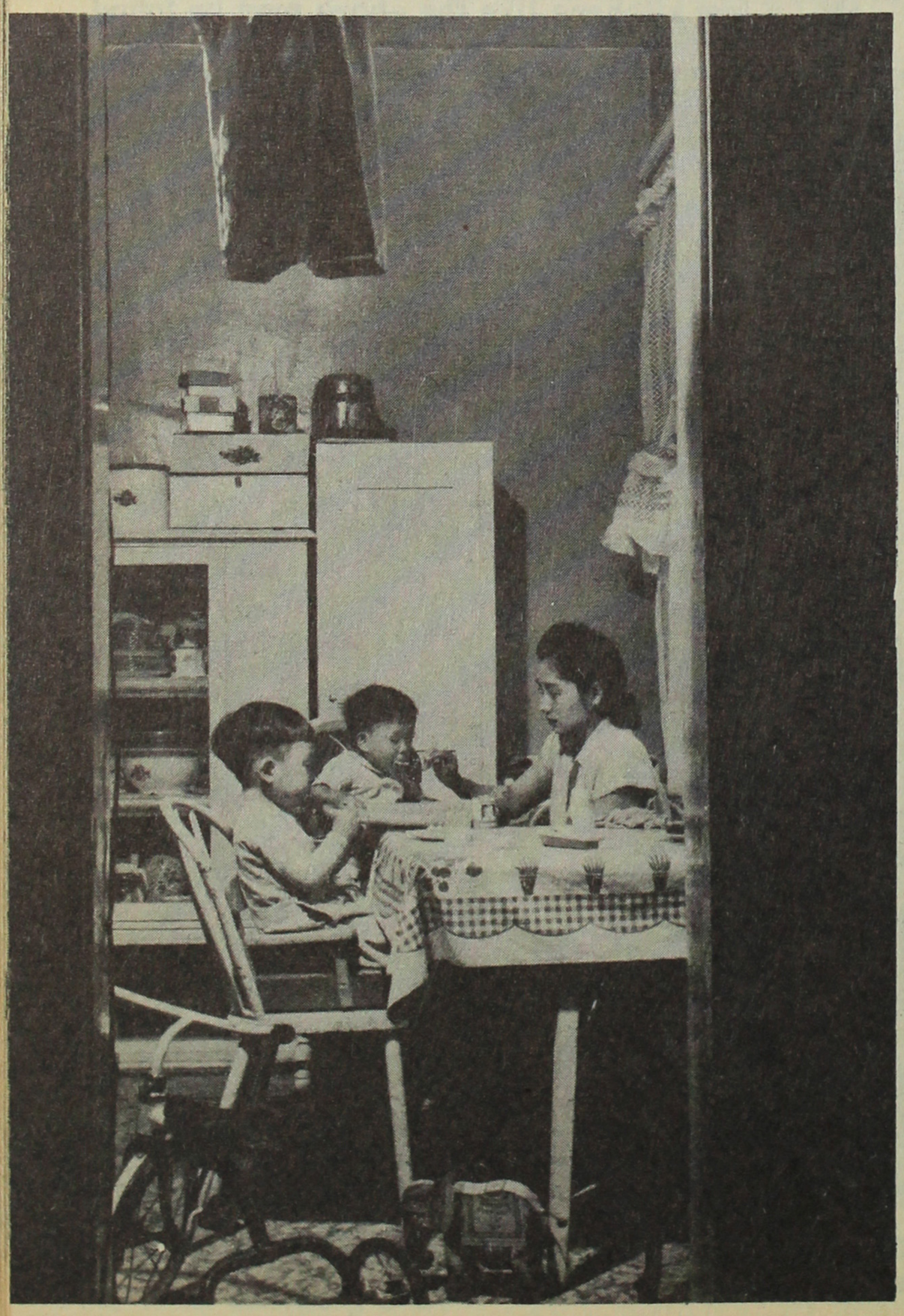
Also, as a majority, the Nisei are of a wage-earner group. Even in the higher-income bracket, a few have successfully combatted the housing shortage and discrimination to buy or rent into attractive living quarters in desirable neighborhoods.

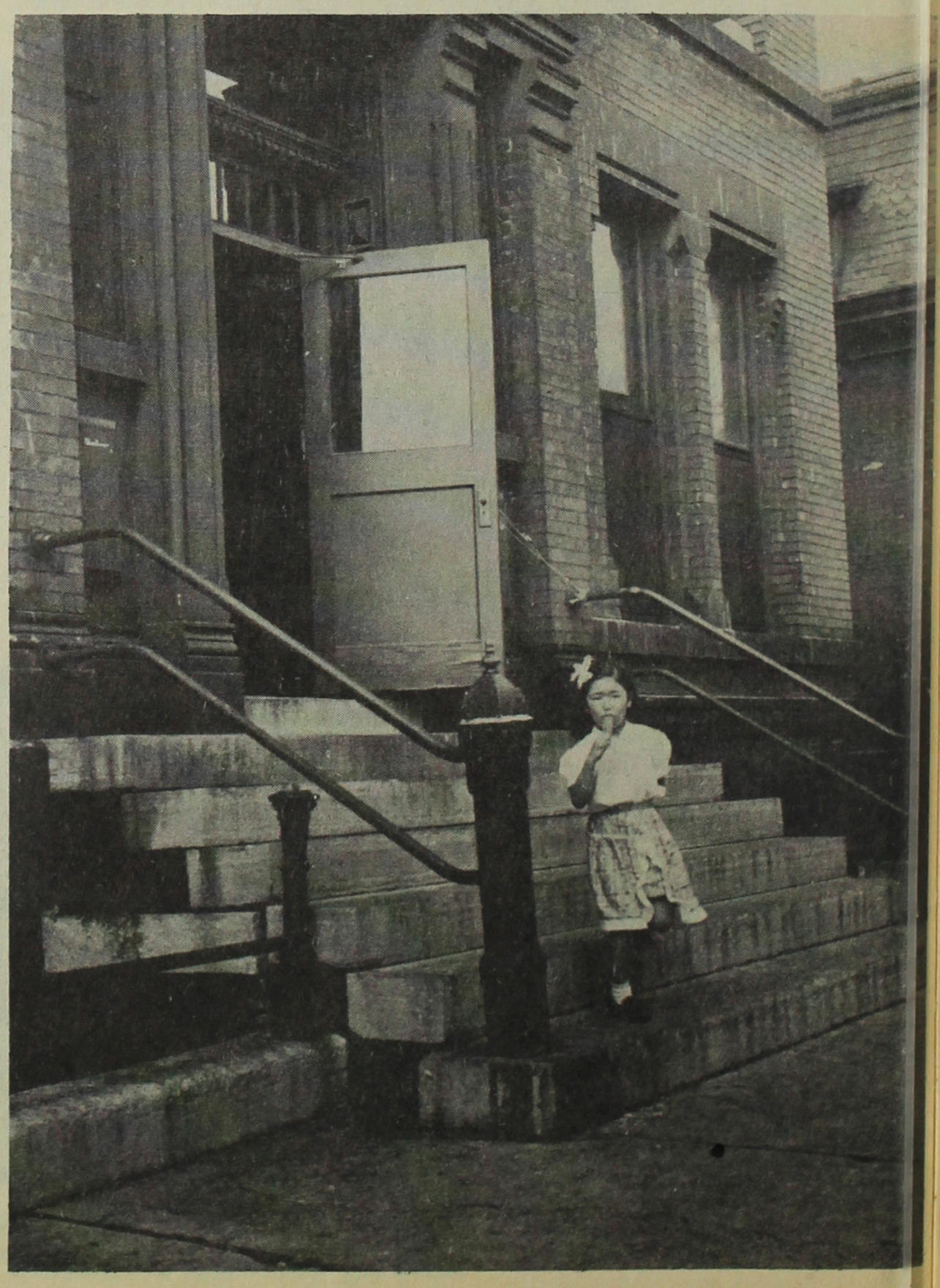


(RIGHT) PEELING and marked plaster walls lead the way into a building occupied by some Japanese.

(BELOW) MOST apartments are crowded.

(BOTTOM R.) BUILDINGS are old and dirty.





THE NOBORU HONDAS are among the few Nisei in the higher-income bracket. Even then, most of these few find housing facilities scarce due to a housing shortage and minor racial discrimination.

The Hondas have been fortunate, have located this pleasant South Side home.

THE HONDAS' LIVING ROOM is a homey one, touched with an air of modernity. Honda is a life insurance agent.

Last year, he sold the most insurance for his company and as a result was given a bonus of a free trip to California.

GUEST OF HONOR at the 1949 annual meeting of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination was Lena Horne. Representing the Japanese is Tats Kushida (second from left) of the JACL.

Nisei in Chicago Continued

Important Regional Office of JACL Maintained in Chicago

AN IMPORTANT REGIONAL office of the Japanese American Citizens League—a national educational and civic organization—is maintained in downtown Chicago. The branch office for six years has kept vigilant watch on infringements of civil rights of the Nisei and Issei living in the Midwest area.

During 1943-45, when thousands of Japanese evacuees from the ten relocation camps in the inland deserts and wildernesses came into Chicago, the JACL office shared the heavy load of public relation work with the War Relocation Authority to win acceptance for the newcomers.

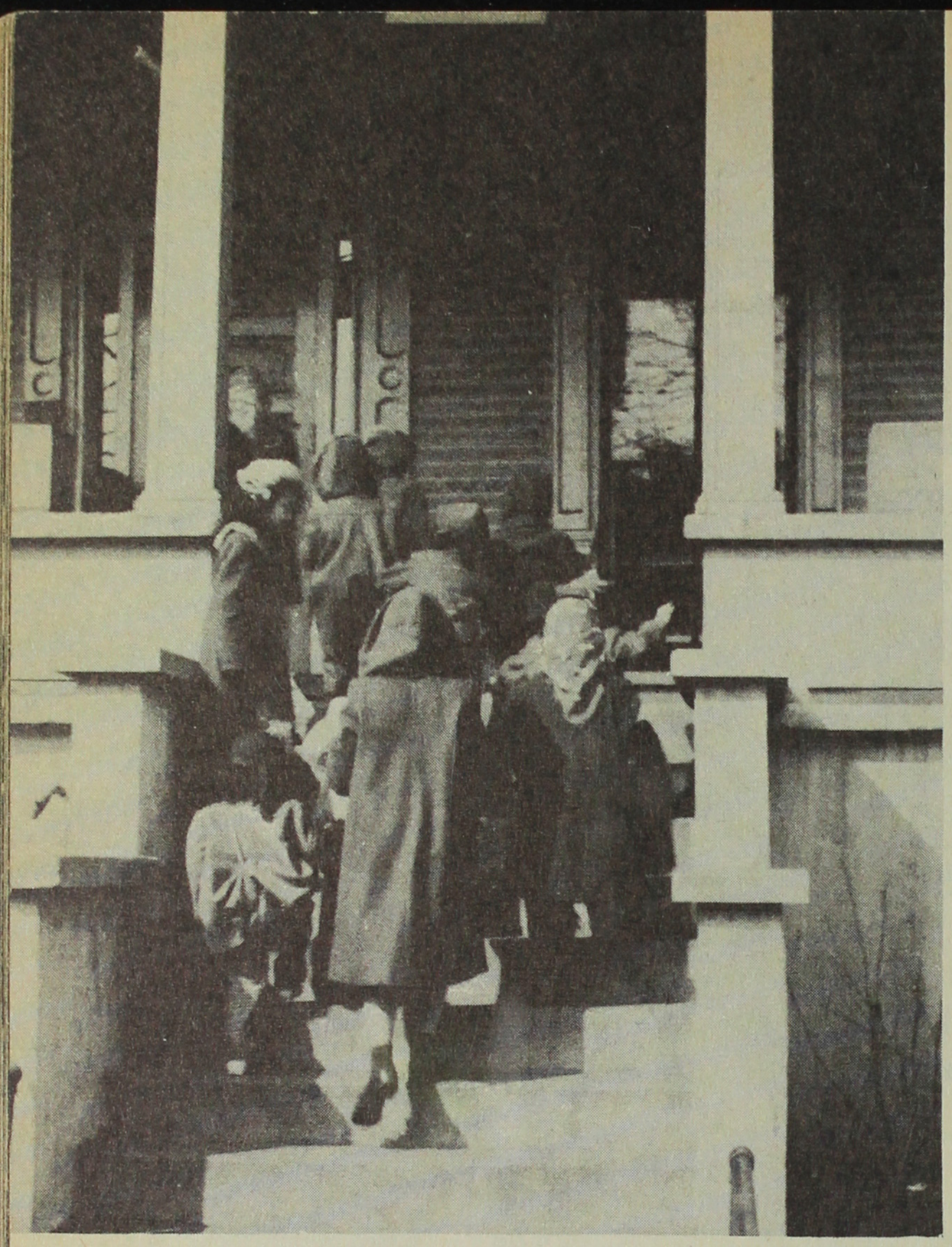
Now that the major phase of the movement of the Japanese has reached a state of equilibrium, the JACL has embarked on a vigorous program to erase flagrant anti-Oriental laws of the country.

The JACL office in Chicago together with the Anti-Discrimination Committee has this year raised over $12,000 in the city to be used in the ADC's vigorous legislative efforts in Washington, D.C. as well as in the field by regional offices. The JACL-ADC National legislative program is directed by a young Nisei veteran and former college instructor, Mike Masaoka.

THE JACL (JAPANESE American Citizens League) is a national educational and civic organization. An important regional office is maintained in Chicago.

Monthly meetings are held in a downtown building, and the Chicago chapter of the JACL has a membership of more than 700.

A VICTORY FOR THE Nisei against discrimination without similar advances in a general interracial harmony would be a hollow one, and the JACL participates actively in functions seeking that end. Here is shown Kushida—who will be leaving for California soon to rejoin his family— meeting with the Oriental Council.



(ABOVE) THE nursery school of the Ellis Center is one of its main functions.

(RIGHT) TWENTY-ONE children are enrolled at the nursery school, under the guidance of Mary Matsumoto.

Nisei in Chicago Continued

Ellis Center Provides Community Nursery

THE ELLIS COMMUNITY Center on 4430 Ellis Avenue, to a casual passerby, would appear to be just another residential house on the block, but upon closer scrutiny one may discover that the building houses a children's nursery, a church, youth activity club rooms, a cooking school, a language and citizenship school and dens for the cub scouts and campfire girls.

The center was once a home of the Pinkertons—of the famous detective agency—and it was bought by the Evangelical and Reformed Church. A social recreational and religious program was initiated by the Rev. George Nishimoto and Mary Matsumoto. Young Nisei in this area formed a Work Campers group and converted a run-down house littered with broken furniture and debris into a bright and gay community center.

Its nursery for pre-school children of all families in the neighborhood is the center's chief contribution to the community. At the moment, under the guidance of Miss Matsumoto and two part-time assistants, there are twenty-one children enrolled.

TO COORDINATE ACTIVITIES of the thirteen girls' clubs in Chicago, two representatives from each club meet monthly at the Resettlers offices as the Girls Inter-Club Council (above). (Note: After SCENE's publication date, a new council and its officers were elected for 1950)

The organization serves as a clearing house for all social activities sponsored by the various clubs, holds each year a Graduation Tea honoring all girl high school and junior college graduates in Chicago and also cooperates with the Resettlers Committee in the sponsorship of benefit projects.

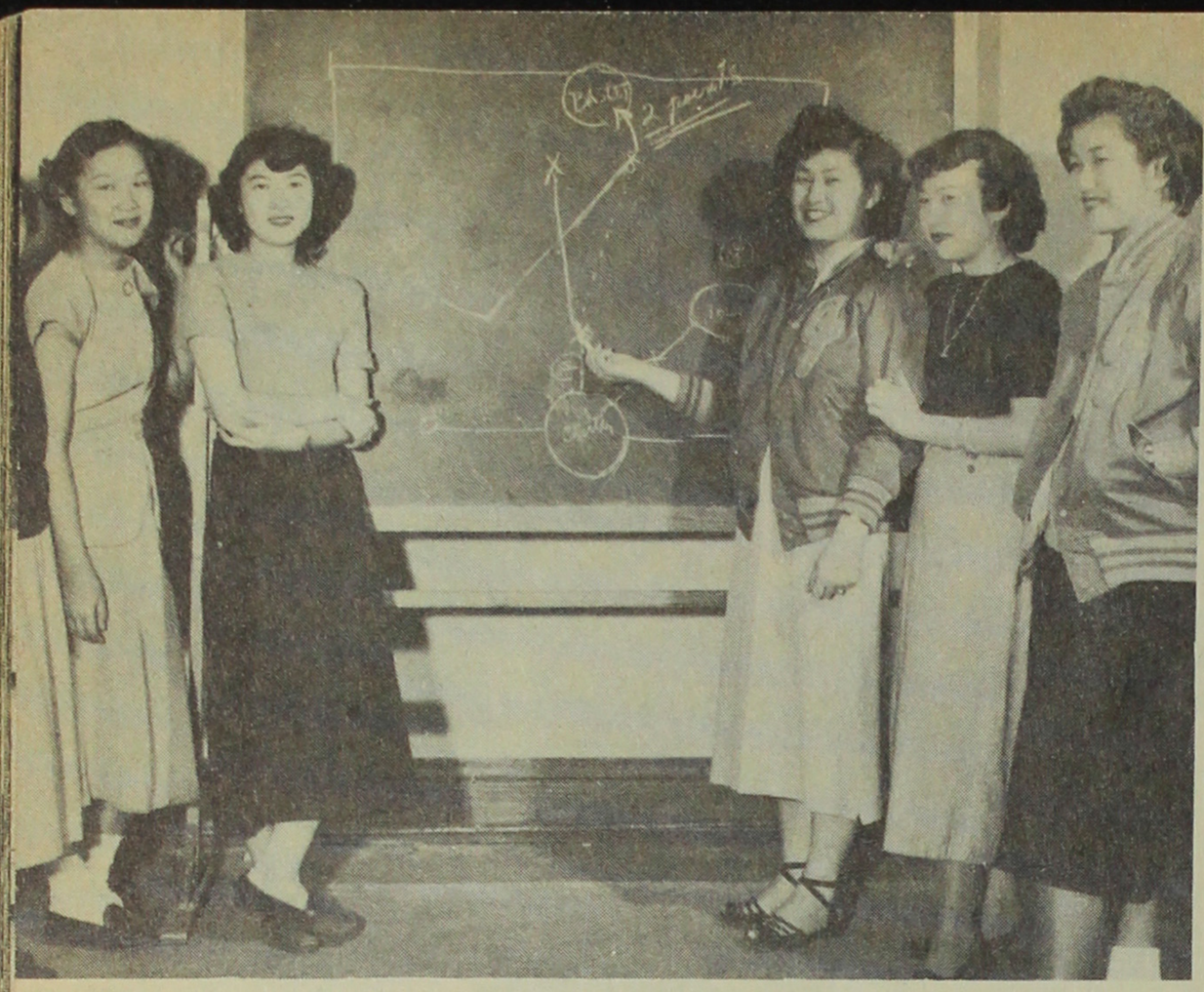
Nisei in Chicago Continued

Girls' Clubs of City Provide Color

A THREAD OF COLOR in Nisei life in Chicago is furnished by the thirteen girls' clubs of the city. The majority of the groups consists of teen-agers—jeans, glossy sport jackets, clogs and all—though, frequently, they blossom out in soft evening wear.

The oldest group is the Mam'selles, the members of which are from 23 to 30 years of age and mostly married; the youngest, the Darnelles, whose members are from 13 to 15.

Together—united under the Girls Inter-Club Council—or separately, these various clubs, as social groups, hold innumerable dances and other gay events. They also sponsor various benefit activities. Funds have been contributed thus to CARE and other organizations. During the Christmas and Thanksgiving holidays, baskets of food have been distributed to the needy.



JOLENES (many on vacation)

PHILOS

SORELLES

CHARMETTES

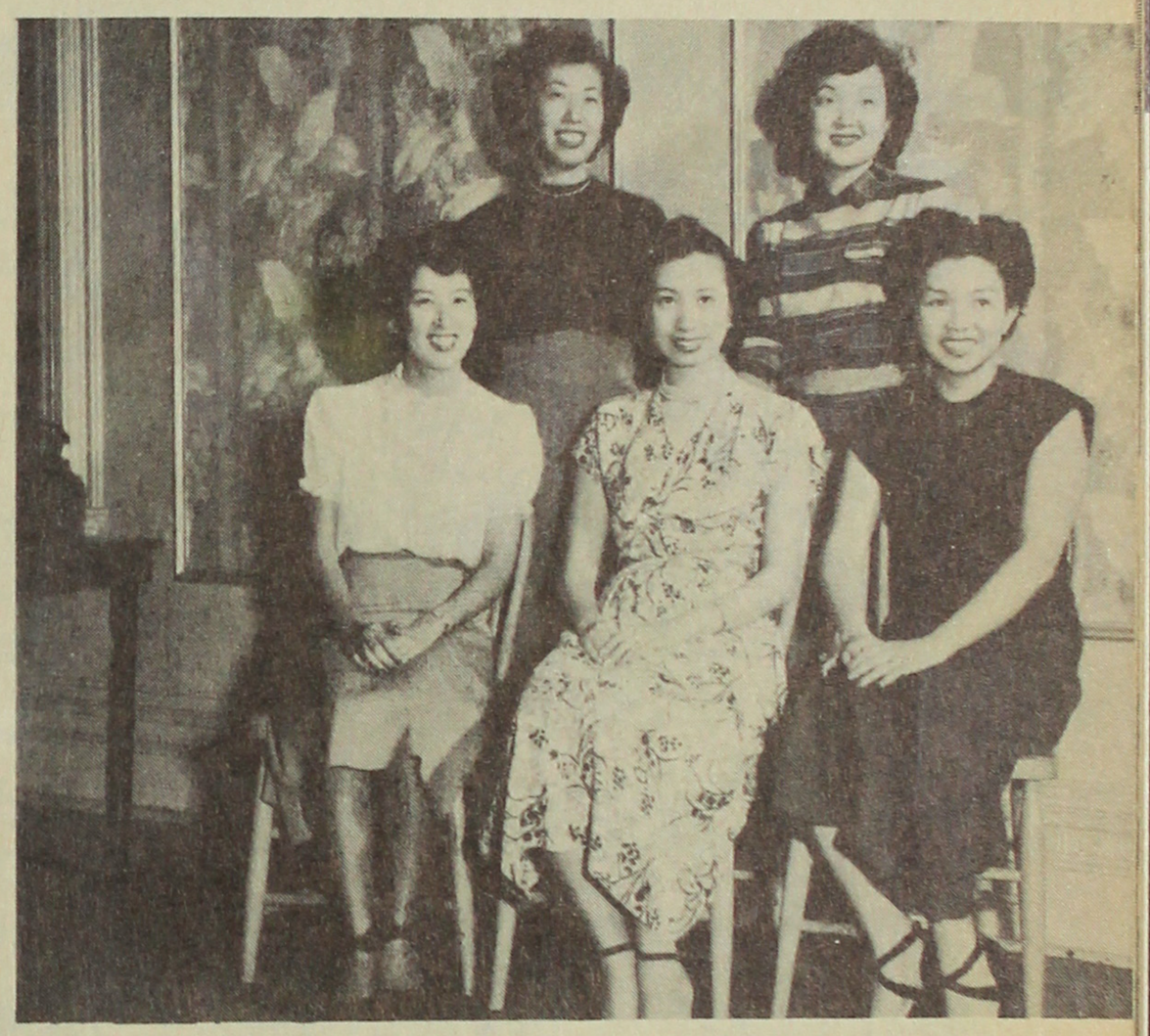
SILHOUETTES

CHATELAINES (many on vacation)

MAM'SELLES

TING-A-LINGS

DEBONAIRES



ESTELLES (many on vacation)'

The remaining two clubs are the Yu-Kyes and the Darnelles.

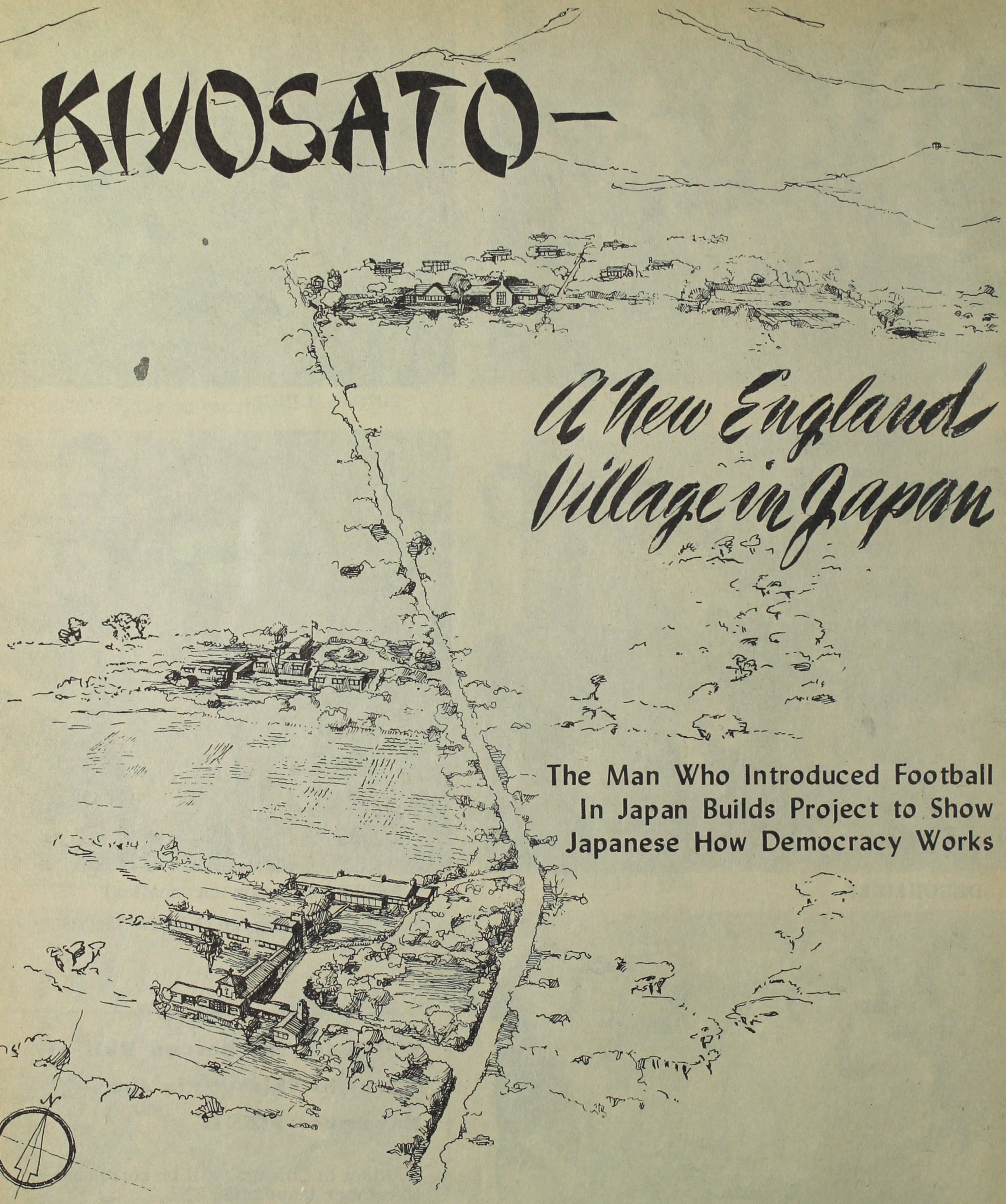
COLLEENS

Watch for the Second Half of 'Nisei in Chicago' in the November SCENE!

'Nisei in Chicago' will be concluded in the November issue of SCENE.

It will present the many untapped occupational fields that have been penetrated by the Nisei in this city. It will also take you into the day-by-day routines of an average Nisei girl in Chicago, an average Nisei boy and an average Nisei family.

KIYOSATO—



A New England Village in Japan

The Man Who Introduced Football In Japan Builds Project to Show Japanese How Democracy Works

By Togo Tanaka

A SHORT, BALDING MAN with large, friendly eyes marched into the huge plush lounge of Chicago's Union League Club. He took one sweeping glance at the empty hall, walked over to a long mahogany table, then sat down on a rich, leather couch, bouncing gently as if to test the springs.

He turned to the tall, white-haired man with ruddy cheeks who had followed him and said: "That table is just the right size. This couch would fit perfectly in front of our fireplace. And we could use those books. I want you to send all this to Japan. We can use this at Kiyosato."

The shorter man—Lieut. Col. Rusch of SCAP headquarters in Tokyo—and his companion—Courtenay Barber, Sr., of Chicago—had a good laugh.

The idea of appropriating such massive items from under the nose of the Union League Club, however, is actually much less formidable than some of the recent accomplishments attributed to Paul Rusch in building and developing Kiyosato—Japan's first community center modeled on the pattern of a New England village.

Kiyosato started eleven years ago as a model youth camp and conference center. It was called Camp Seisen Ryo and was a modest project of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan, which Paul Rusch, then a professor of economics at St. Paul's University, had founded.

Rusch Brings back Progress Report

What has happened in the intervening eleven years in Japan—war, destruction, chaos and rebuilding—is the substance of the progress report which Paul Rusch has brought back to America.

He is no longer a lieutenant colonel on the staff of General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo. He received his discharge in July after a final report at the Pentagon Building in Washington. He is at last doing what he started out to do in 1938.

But now, he declares with solemn conviction, the urgency is greater than ever. Kiyosato to him has become a symbol of hope in postwar Japan.

Kiyosato is a rural community, a village around which there are other villages. What happens in Kiyosato can flow outward, down the southern slope of Mt. Yatsu, Japan's famed eight-peak mountains in Yamanishi Prefecture.

Kiyosato in postwar Japan has become what Rusch chooses to call the testing ground of "Christian democracy." If it succeeds and takes hold, Americans can take comfort in knowing that we are winning the peace in Japan. Paul Rusch stowed his army uniform in mothballs so that he could get back to the U.S. again on a civilian mission to make sure that Kiyosato will succeed.

'Urgency is Great'

"The urgency is great," he says, "because it is true, as my friend, John Young, who teaches at Doshisha University, says: "Christianity is fighting a losing battle with communism in Japan."

In Tokyo, at SCAP headquarters, consternation descended on the top brass when Rusch expressed a desire to leave the army two years ago. He was widely recognized for his unique qualifications: he had loyal friends—ex-students of his at St. Paul's University—among Japanese in all parts of the country. He got around everywhere. He was troubleshooter, expediter and confidante to more Japanese than anyone could keep count of. SCAP wanted him to stay and managed to keep him two years longer than he had intended to remain in uniform.

But he crammed his off-duty hours with a staggering burden of activities—mostly centered on developing and expanding Kiyosato. In the early months of the occupation, he shared his food, his cigarettes, his privileges with his Japanese friends. When Kiyosato grew into a project that included a health center, experimental farm and a community center, he spent two-thirds of his pay as a lieutenant colonel in building a connecting road that ran through the development.

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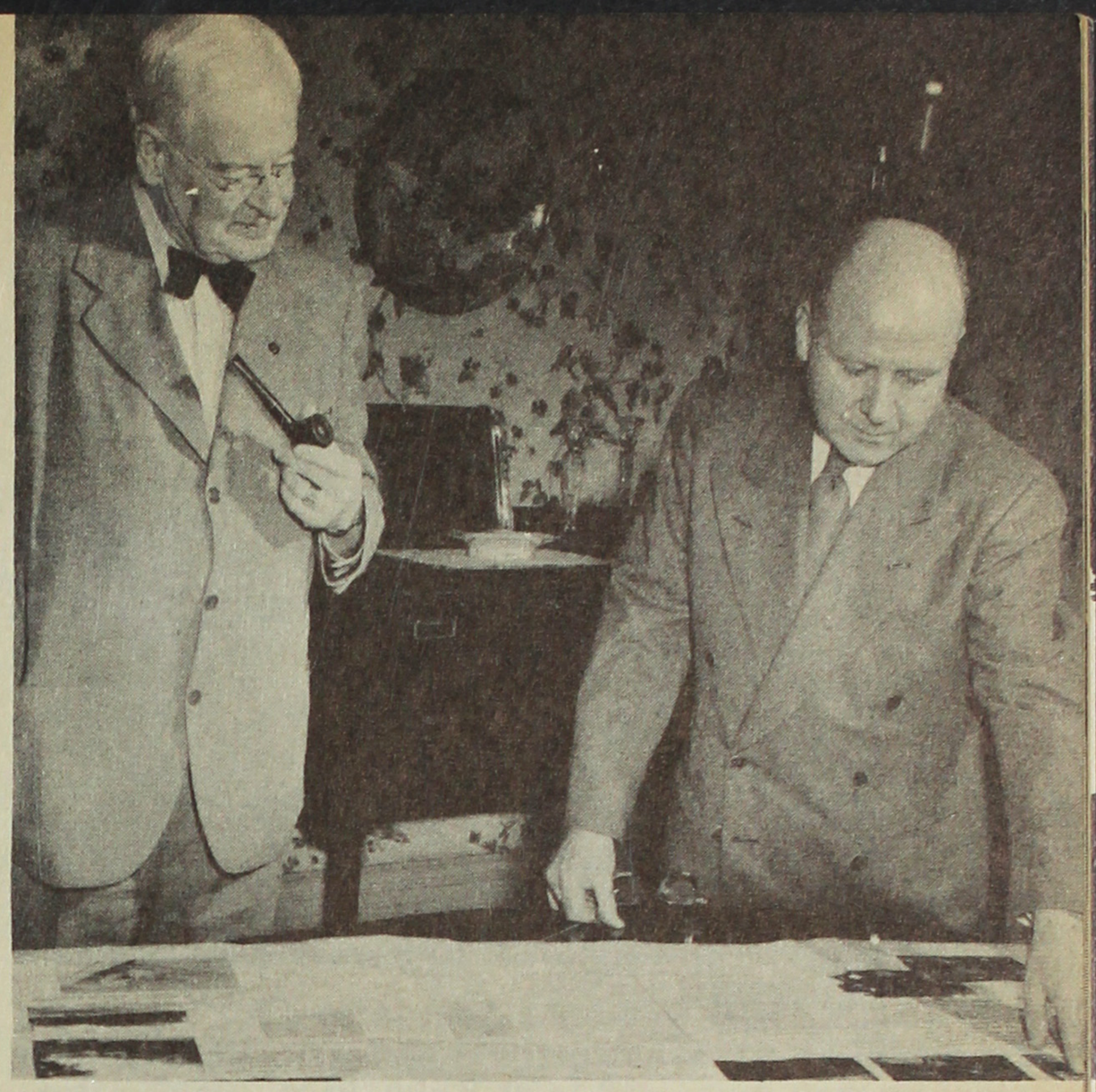
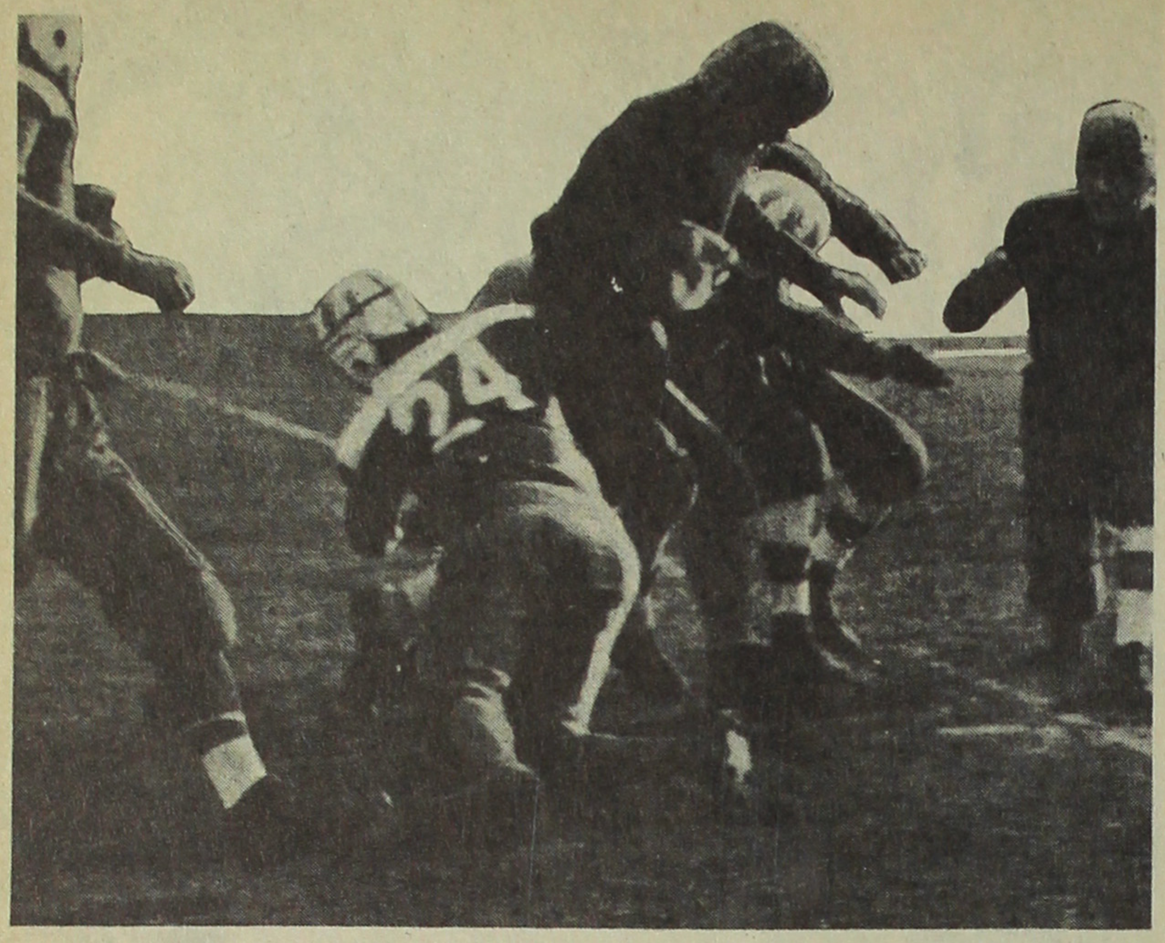


PAUL RUSCH (RIGHT) explains the progress report on Kiyosato he has brought to the U.S. to Courtenay Barber, Sr., a main drive behind the project.

A FORMER LIEUTENANT colonel, Paul Rusch--with his many Japanese friends—was an invaluable aid on General MacArthur's headquarters staff.



PAUL RUSCH was once best known for being the man who introduced football in Japan. Before the war, he was a professor at Tokyo's St. Paul's University.

A skeptical Japanese businessman looked in on the strange goings-on. How could any foreigner do all these things without there being some catch? That businessman to date has contributed several million yen to the Kiyosato project.

The Paul Rusch exploits while he was in uniform have become something of a legend in Japan. The Nisei who have returned to this country say that this man, who was once best known for having introduced football to Japan, is something of a linguistic phenomenom.

AS A LIEUTENANT colonel, Rusch spent two-thirds of his pay in helping to build a connecting road that ran through the Kiyosato project.

As a wartime director of personnel for the Military Intelligence Language School, he was responsible for training thousands of U.S. troops as Japanese language experts. Before the war, he taught thousands of Japanese students at St. Paul's University—though his classes were in English. Yet Paul Rusch himself speaks almost no Japanese. The story persists, however, that he has enough loyal friends among the Japanese to man a division. Language, in his case, is no barrier to understanding.

To Paul Rusch, army service has been only the means to a greater end. Winning the war was not enough; the peace has not yet been won, he declares.

"If we want democracy to succeed in Japan," he says, "Americans must demonstrate how it works in practice." When he found the time had come when he could do that job better out of uniform than in, he returned to civilian life.

'Highway for God'

Essentially a man of action, he describes his work at Kiyosato with the phrases of his religious convictions: "Kiyosato," he will tell you, "is a practical venture to make level in rural Japan a highway for God."

American occupation of Japan has "sown the seeds of freedom and democracy," it is true. "But," he adds, "we cannot say yet that either the Japanese people or their leaders have acquired the faith and initiative necessary to select from those seeds the ones which fit Japan or to put them into practical everyday use."

At Kiyosato, it is Paul Rusch's hope and vision that Japan may find a workable solution to the challenge of making her blueprint for democracy work. There, in a rural setting, plans have been carefully drawn for the erection of a model village center that will serve some 40,000 men, women and children in nearly forty villages of Kitakoma County, Yamanishi Prefecture.

Architect's drawings for a model town hall, chapel, vocational school and rural library have been on the board for some time. Actually the whole Kiyosato program—from the standpoint of its physical plant development—is only at the halfway mark. Its experimental farm—where new agricultural products and new methods have been introduced—has taken on some of the aspects of the American 4-H farm program. The Yatsugatake Health Center, an integral part of Kiyosato, is already functioning. Since July, 1946, doctors and nurses from St. Luke's International Medical Center in Tokyo have been serving the people of the thirty-nine villages in Kitakoma County. When completed, the health center will provide a public health clinic for farmers, a ten-bed ward, village school clinics and quarters for doctors and nurses.

Rusch Will Whip Out Sketch

Ask Paul Rusch about Kiyosato and without any further provocation whatever, he will whip out a photostatic copy of an architect's sketch of what Kiyosato will look like when completed. But, he will caution you as your eyes sweep over the panorama of a 350-acre development with three large buildings on the landscape, the physical plant is the least important of the whole undertaking.

It's what this venture is doing to and for the people, he will remind you—that is what is going to count.

He returned to the United States to tell Americans

A WHITE FENCE GATE opens the way to the Kiyosato camp proper. The whole project was started eleven years ago as a model youth camp and was called Seisen Ryo.

what is going on in Japan. As executive vice-president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan, he will spend nearly ten months touring the entire continental expanse from California to New York.

In Tokyo, at SCAP headquarters, his executive officer was a Nisei from the West Coast, Capt. Fred Kosaka. The contagious Rusch enthusiasm hit Kosaka hard. The Nisei was deeply impressed by the depth and character of friendships which his colonel enjoyed among the Japanese. Paul Rusch, interned by the Japanese military after Pearl Harbor and shipped back to the U.S. during the war on the Gripsholm, had come back to Japan as he had said he would—not as a conqueror, but as an old friend—to bind up the wounds with healing hands. To even the most skeptical Japanese, he lived down the military uniform.

Kosaka Joins Rusch

Kosaka, upon returning to the U.S. after his discharge, took careful and deliberate measure of Paul Rusch, Kiyosato and the whole outlook in Japan. He then joined with Rusch in the mission. He is associate secretary of the American Committee for the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan.

Both Kosaka and Rusch have before them a pace-setting itinerary that will find them hopping from one end of the country to the other until spring of next year for the committee before they return to Japan. They will be carrying the ball, but a third member of the committee will be doing a lot of the signal-calling.

He is Courtenay Barber, Sr., of Chicago, who has been one of the main sources of the drive and energy behind the work at Kiyosato. A friend and admirer

(please turn the page)

CAPTS. GERALD J. Cameron and Alexander M. Mace relax before the fireplace in the camp proper's living room.

of the late James Houteling, founder of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Courtenay Barber is serving as coordinator and treasurer for the American Committee for the Brotherhood in Japan. He is one of the Midwest's outstanding church and civic leaders.

The road ahead for Kiyosato and other centers like it is not without its hazards and obstacles. The economic distress of a nation seeking to find recovery from the devastation of war does not make the task easy. The impact of the communist floodtide that has swept the Far East is already making its effect felt.

Communists are Busy

The communists in Japan are busy, reports Rusch. They are still relatively few in number, but the core of the Communist Party in Japan is well-organized. Their leaders are tough, fanatic in their zeal, completely one-track in their devotion to their objective—to take over Japan. In the last national election, they increased their strength in the Diet from five seats to thirty-five.

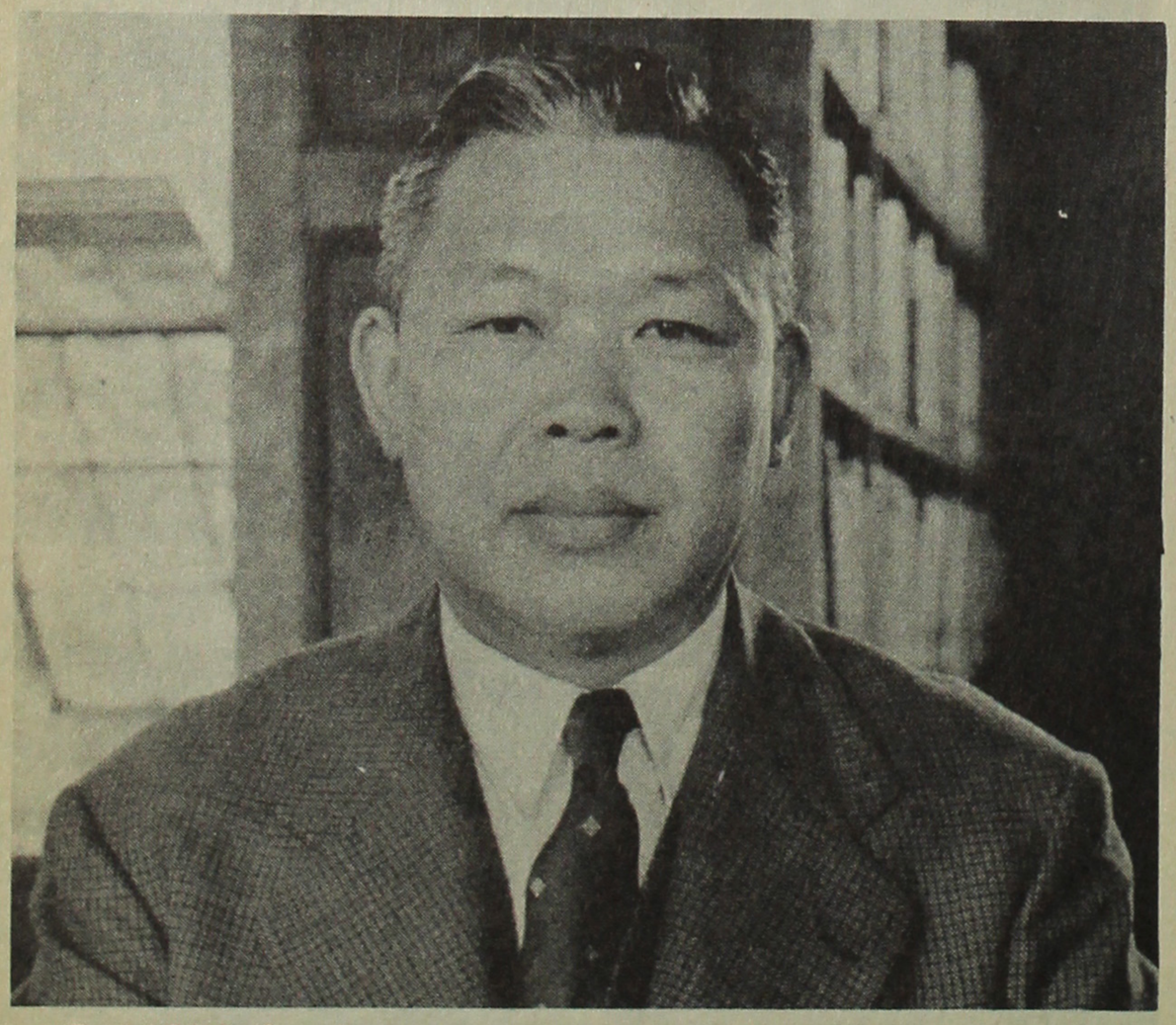
They are reaching out into every educational group, into the ranks of labor, into government workers and even among professional men—doctors, nurses. They are aiming at both the rural areas and the large cities, and they are stirring up hatred, discontent, conflict.

The communist strategy in Japan, says Rusch, is not always in plain sight. "But on one score we can be sure—it concentrates its efforts among the young people. We Americans sometimes overlook the importance of youth work in Japan. But the communists never do."

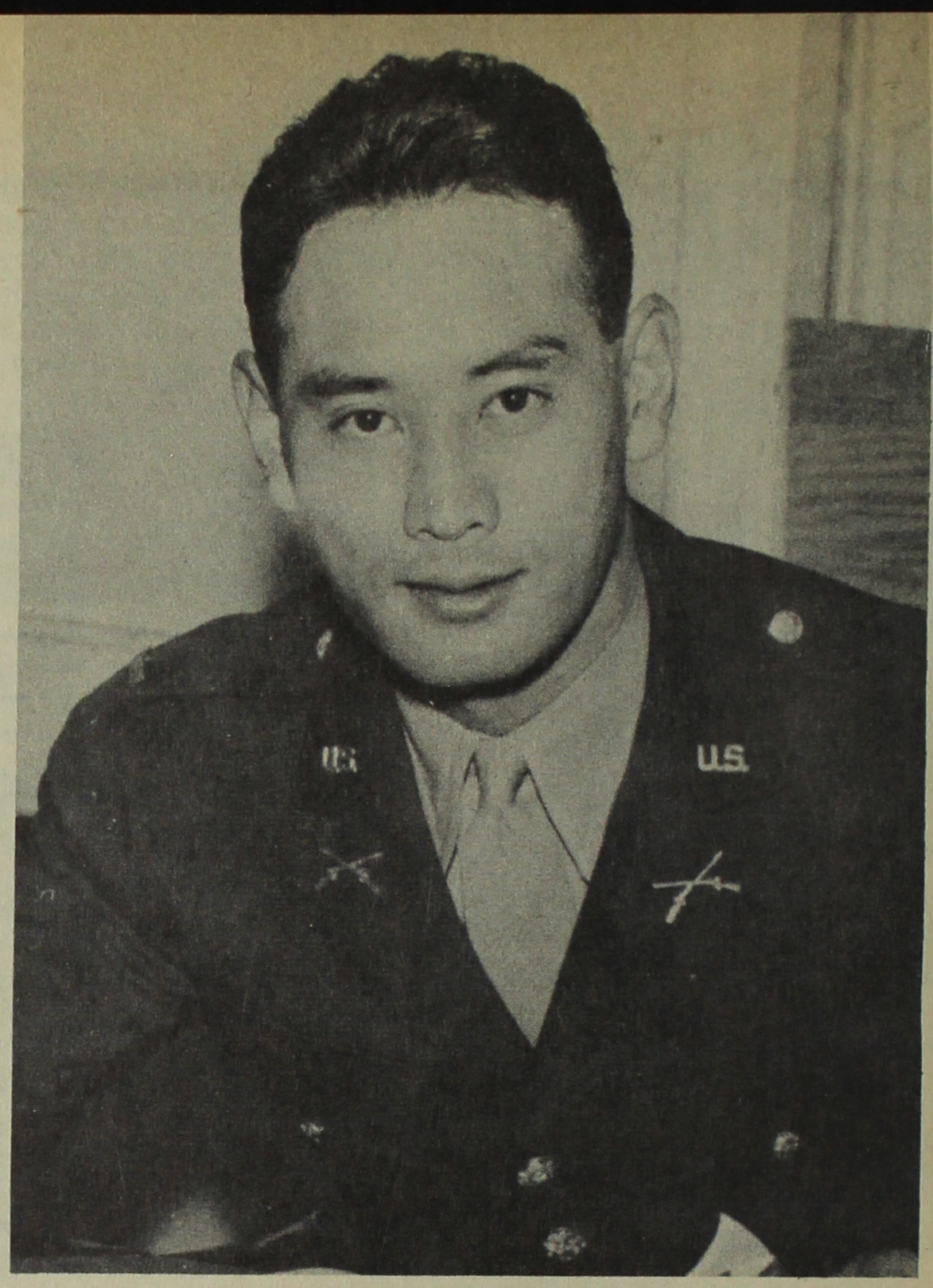
If you happen to be a Nisei who is suspicious of the too-oft-repeated cries of alarm about Reds! Reds! Reds! it is more than likely that you will press Paul Rusch for an itemized bill of particulars.

You will ask him, for example: "Isn't the Communist Menace overplayed in Japan as it sometimes is in the States?"

Rusch will blink imperceptibly as if in slight surprise at such a question, but his answer will come straight and fast: "yes, it's possible to overrate



J. MORI, businessman, watched Rusch and Kiyosato with skepticism, wondered at the motives. He investigated; to date, he has contributed several million yen.



CAPT. FRED KOSAKA, Nisei from the West Coast, has joined Rusch in his work. He is executive secretary of the American Committee.

any menace—and to get an exaggerated fear of it. When the first Japanese prisoners of war were returned home by the Russians, there was great concern in Japan that a Red Trojan horse was being delivered home. Well, most of those returned soldiers are turning out quite different from what their communist teachers expected.

'But Communist Threat is Real'

"But let's make no mistake about the communist threat in Japan today. It's real. It's immediate. And remember this—a communist Japan would be disaster for America. It would be a tragic disaster for the Nisei. I personally think that if Japan went communist, the Nisei in this country might conceivably be placed in the worst spot they've ever been in. And all the good that came out of their struggle in the recent war could be wiped out overnight.

"But I don't think it is enough to merely point to the threat from communism in Japan today. That's much too negative. There is a more positive approach—and that's the way of projects like Kiyosato.

"After Kiyosato, learning from our work there, we want to move on and establish similar centers on Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kyushu and in the Kwansai area of Honshu.

"We have a challenge and an opportunity in Japan today. The challenge is to demonstrate that our kind of democracy works and can work for the Japanese for their welfare, peace and security. We have an opportunity to work with her people, to share with them our hopes, our aspirations, our substance and our knowhow. At Kiyosato, we're trying this out. We think we're on the right road."

PRINCE TAKAMATSU (fourth from left) was present at a ground-breaking ceremony for another addition to the project. The prince watched the proceedings with a smile of understanding approval.

RUSCH (FRONT, second from right) at a gathering of the St. Paul's Club in the Mainichi Building. On Rusch's right is Katsuhiko Haida, who is the "Frank Sinatra of Japan."

THE SPORTS SCENE

SOUTHPAW AL Lien will be one of the Seals to barnstorm through Japan.

San Francisco Seals Train Sights on Japan

THE MAN WHO helped launch the horsehide craze in Japan on the present scale—stocky Lefty O'Doul, manager of the San Francisco Seals—was busily making plans last month for an "invasion" of the Far East with his hustling ball club.

Up till SCENE's publication date, Gen. MacArthur had given the "go-sign" for the barnstorming tour—and, barring financial barriers, O'Doul had high hopes of packing up his boys and heading eastward the first of this month.

This will mark the first appearance of an American ball squad in Japan since the war.

It will be strictly a non-profit tour, with any balance remaining after the expense money is taken

out to be turned over to Gen. MacArthur for Japanese charity.

The seals expect to play twenty games while in the Land of the Rising Sun, a game apiece with the eight teams of the Japan Professional Baseball League, the six teams in the Tokyo Big Six League, university loop, three GI squads, the pro All-Stars, the GI All-Stars and the Big Six All-Stars.

Most of the Seals will be going on the trip, with a few other ex-Seals filling in for those unable to go.

Going is Con Dempsey, with his blazing fastball and sharp-breaking hooks. Dempsey led the Coast League last season in strikeouts with 171. Two ex-big leaguers, Second Baseman Dario Lodigiani and Pitcher Cliff Melton, are signed up. Then there are Roy Jarvis, Gene Brocker, Jim Moran, Roy Nicely, Mickey Rocco, Frank Shofner, Dick Lajeskie, Jackie Tobin, Reno Cheso, Ray Orteig and Dick Briskey.

Sensational Dino Restelli, sparkling in his big league debut, has also asked O'Doul if he can make the trip. The Seals mentor has asked Commissioner A. B. Chandler and the Pittsburgh Pirates if he could take Restelli along to inject major league spicing.

The Japanese ball clubs and fans are eagerly awaiting the coming of the Seals. Baseball is the most popular sport in Japan today.

The origin of baseball in Japan can be traced back to 1873, lagging thirty-four years behind the eventful day when Abner Doubleday first launched the game in the U. S. Students of the Kaisei School, forerunner of the present Tokyo University, were first taught the game by two American teachers. Five years later, the Shinbashi Baseball Club formed by employees of the Railway Ministry, now the Transportation ministry, first donned regular uniforms.

(please turn the page)

MANAGER LEFTY O'DOUL will have his Seals cross bats with the Japanese in twenty games. Proceeds, minus expenses, will go to Japanese charity.

Photo from 'New Japan'

AN OPENING BALL is thrown by Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat, baseball commissioner for Japan.

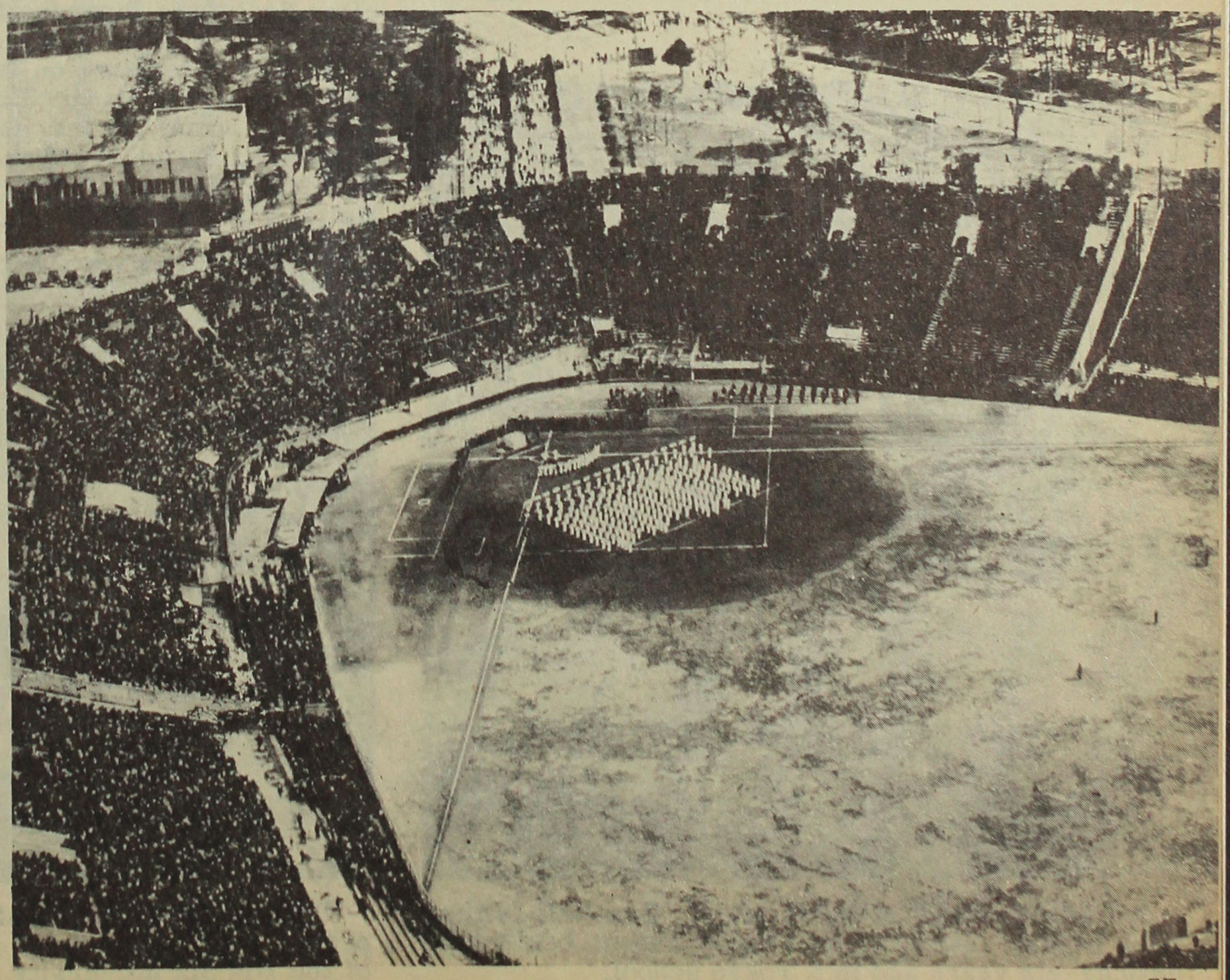
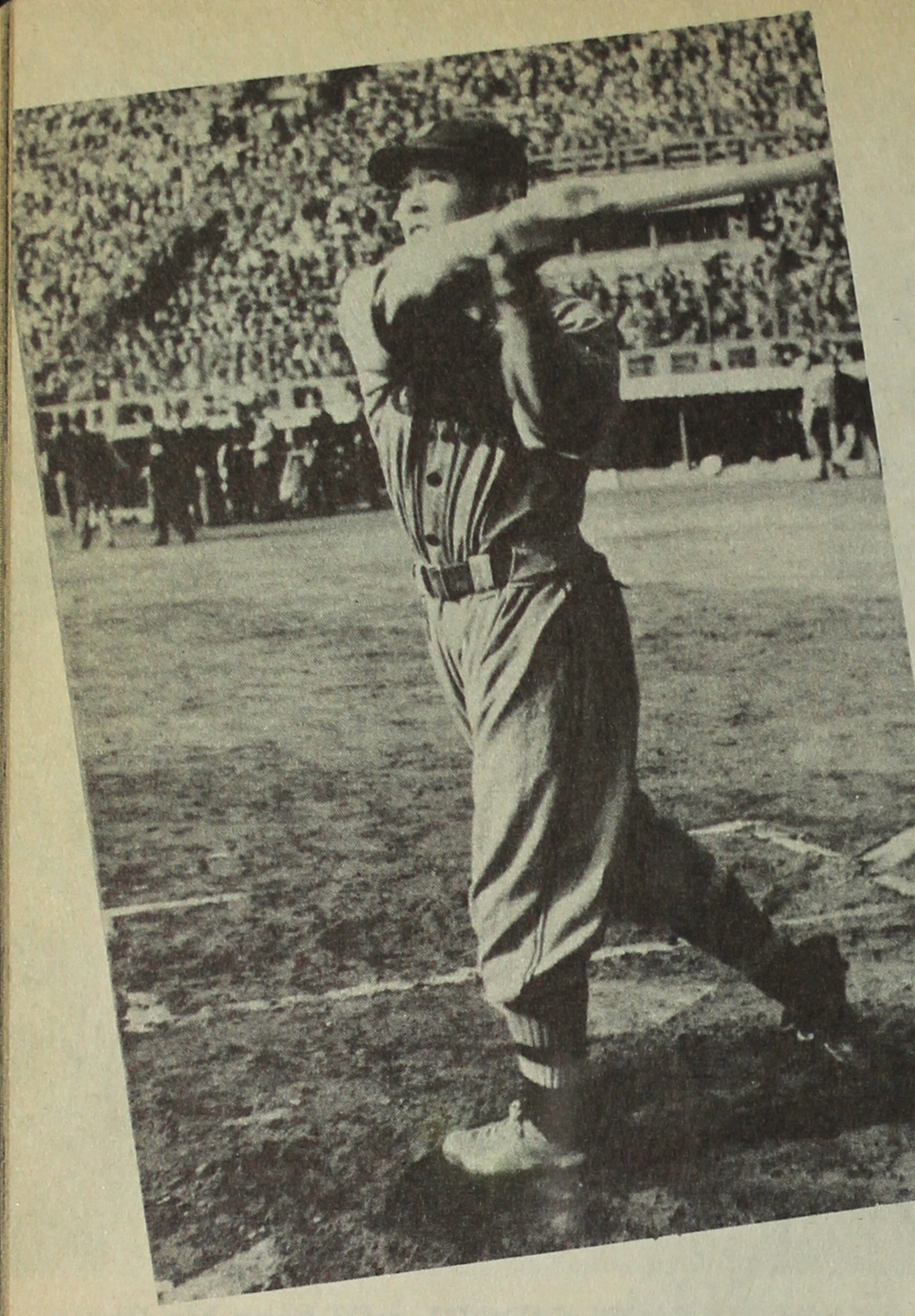


Photo from 'New Japan'

A TOURNAMENT at Koshien Stadium. Between 30,000 to 40,000 ball fans come to watch a series like this.



HOMERUN EXPERT is Noboru Aota, left fielder for the professional Giants. Last season, he tied with teammate T. Kawakami with twenty-five four-baggers.

A CLOSE PLAY at home plate. Baseball is the most popular sport in Japan today, had its beginning seventy-six years ago in a Tokyo school.

sity squad went on a barnstorming tour of the U.S. and the college lads excitedly brought back with them various improved techniques that served to hustle up the game.

At the present, baseball occupies every facet of the Japanese scene.

There is the Big Six University circuit, composed of the six universities in Tokyo: Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Hosei, Rikkyo and Todai. The Waseda-Keio rivalry is comparable to that of Yale and Harvard in U.S. college football. Then there is the Japan Professional Baseball League, composed of eight teams: Kyojin (Giants), Tokyu (Fliers), Kinsei (Stars), Chunichi (Dragons), Hanku (Braves), Nankai (Hawks), Hanshin (Tigers) and Taiyo (Robins).

Annual national affairs are the Inter-City Baseball Tournament and the Senior High School Baseball Tournament. And, throughout Japan, several smaller meets are held each year.

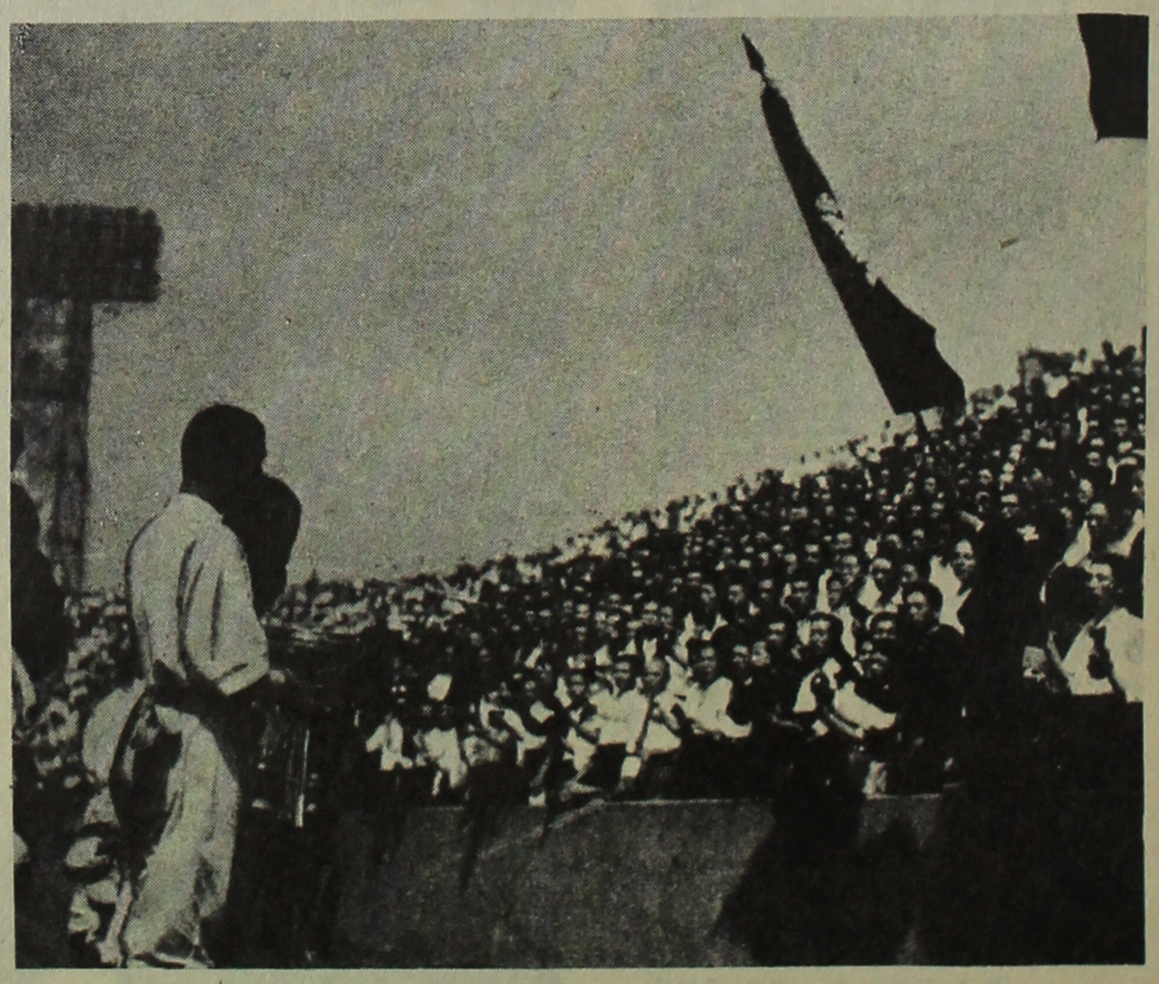
Even softball has come into its own in this country, with women softball teams also springing up to devastate the diamond's grass.

A National Softball Baseball Tournament is held every year, and the winning team is awarded an Emperor's Trophy.

It is to be noted, however, that the ability of Japanese ballsters leaves much to be wished for. For instance, the general ability of the professional players is far below that of American major leaguers, barely embracing the ability of minor leaguers.

The enthusiasm of the ball fans is, on the contrary, equal to if not surpassing that of the American fans. At the major stadiums in Tokyo and Kansai at a good game, attendance is counted at 30,000 to 40,000. Average attendance comes to 20,000 per game. U.S. major league attendance averages 15,000 per game.

Excitedly awaiting the onslaught of the San Francisco Seals, the Japanese fans pin their hopes on the strong Waseda and Keio varsity nines and—in the professional league—on such stellar performers as Hawaiian-born Tadashi "Bozo" Wakabayashi, player-manager of the Tigers, and home-run kings Tetsuji Kawakami, Giant first baseman; Noboru Aota, Giant infielder; Hiroshi Oshita, Flier infielder and Kaoru Betto, Tiger right fielder.



THE POWERFUL WASEDA University team is presented an Emporer's Trophy for landing on top of the Big Six university circuit for 1948.

A LONG-STANDING MENU FAVORITE with the Nisei is succulent, gravy-rich Shrimp Egg Foo Young.

Served with tsuke-mono and sui-mono, this dish is the center of attraction of a satisfying fall dinner.

the Feminine SCENE

Shrimp Egg Foo Young

GIRLS, FOR THAT light of love and appreciation beaming anew in your husbands' eyes, have a home-cooked dinner of savory Shrimp Egg Foo Young waiting for them after the long day's work.

This menu favorite will heighten many a fall evening!

SHRIMP EGG FOO YOUNG

5 eggs
1 small can shrimps
1/2 onion
3 shiitake (dried mushrooms)
1/2 teaspoon ajinomoto
1/2 teaspoon salt

(The following ingredients may be added to give richer, tastier flavor)

1 takenoko (bamboo sprout)
4 mata (Chinese water chestnuts)
1/4 teaspoon grated garlic

Beat eggs. Cut shrimps into small pieces. Cut onion in thin slices. Soak shiitake in water, then cut in thin strips (be sure to save water in which shiitake are soaked). Cut takenoko in short, thin strips. Peel and cut mata in thin slices.

Mix all ingredients thoroughly.

Heat frying pan and put in 2 tablespoons oil. Pour in 1/4 of mixture of ingredients and fry both sides, like griddle cake. Take out patty and leave in a dish.

After mixture has been used up and patties all fried, return all patties into frying pan, leaving in oil. Pour in enough hot water to cover patties. Cover tightly and simmer 15 minutes, adding more hot water, if necessary.

Pour in (directly over patties) mixture of the following for the gravy and cook until gravy thickens:

2 tablespoons corn starch
1/2 cup water (water in which shiitake had been soaked)
1/4 cup shoyu

Before serving Shrimp Egg Foo Young patties, chopped green onions may be sprinkled on top.

Yield: 4 Shrimp Egg Foo Young patties.

△櫻府相撲大會に出場した沿岸選手と協會關係者

沿岸相撲の中心は北加相撲協會

櫻府の先輩奮起して協會組織

卒先して

沿岸に於ては北加の櫻府が角力の中心地である、終戰後各地歸還地で、相撲大會を開催したのは櫻府が第一で、一九四八年七月四日、恒例に依るフォースジュライの青年大角力を開催し、其後北加相撲協會を組織して、本年は同じく七月四日北加大相撲を開催したり、彈固山の柴田義雄、高井山の高井誠吾、濱田隆衛氏等が、昔時の如く斡旋し今夏は中加より濱中、福錦、桑港祝原、櫻府横田、松尾、西田等の諸豪が參加し、終戰後始めての大相撲を見せて大成功裡に終了してゐる。

……○……

ダルマ印
新オボロ
海老
ベリカン印
元賣販卸
社事商田濱

人物月旦 (5)

横顔

永田生

金子彌五郎論

シカゴの日本人街へ、週に一度、髯も剃らず破れ帽子を阿彌陀に冠り、土に汚れた百性着で姿を現す大人がある。日の出食堂のカウンターにでつかと腰をおろし「冷うぞん」に舌鼓を打ち乍ら「人生は七十からだ、今の若い者には張が足らぬ、モット～苦勞せにや物にならぬ」と元氣の良い田舍辯で、人々を煙に捲く御人がある。邊幅を飾らず生地其の儘の痛烈なる人生批判は、單なる感情論ではない血と汗と涙で、激しい人生を闘ひ抜いて來た尊い～體驗である、この大人こそ今シカゴで有名なる金子彌五郎其の人である。

◇ ◇ ◇

「今は二世の時代ぢや、親父共は引込んでおれとは何たる痴言であるか」と意氣込む、金子老は、頑固一點張りの御人かと思へば、決して左にあらず、良く時代を認識して、二人の令息には夫れ～獨立した店を持たせ、自分は內助の功著しい夫人と共にインデアナの農園で野菜耕作に餘念が無い。シカゴの同胞社會へ日本種の新鮮な大根や茄子、葱、牛蒡などが食膳に供せられるやうになつたのは、一に金子さんのお蔭である。

◇ ◇

一見漠たる田風士であるが機を見るに敏なる金子老は、ホテル、ルーミング食料品店の有望なるを知るや、忽ち、市內數ケ所に手を伸し、巨夢を投じてこれを買收し、今や挺子でも動かぬ堂々たる地盤を北部日本人街に對立するに至つた。透徹したその頭腦から下す事業に對する斷案は、全く電光石火疾風迅雷的果斷で、間髪を容れない。此の性格は、氏が青年時代の十數年をネバダの鑛山で送り、如何に人生が辛いものであるか、生存競爭裡に生き抜くには寸刻も油斷してはならないと云ふことを、血と汗で十分に體得した苦勞の產物であつて惰夫を起たしむるものがあり、一世の模範的人物として萬人の認むるところである。

△シカゴ相撲大會の盛況（一九四九年八月）

第一回の納涼相撲

日向灘の日高虎雄氏が委員長となり、四本柱に薩州山、若港、敷島、春駒の諸豪が据はり、出場力士も四十名に近く、田村柔道の門下生多く、田村兄弟が優勝した。次で第二回は、一九四八年七月十一日前記同所で催された、出場力士五十餘名日白黒と云ふ國際角力の感がありシカゴ獨特の角力光景を呈した、伊織君が優勝し全市に亘る角力氣分は日白八間に瀰漫して非常な勢と成つて來た。斯くて全市に角力應援の聲が起つたので、本年は是非北部で開催して欲しいとの要求になり

第三回の大相撲

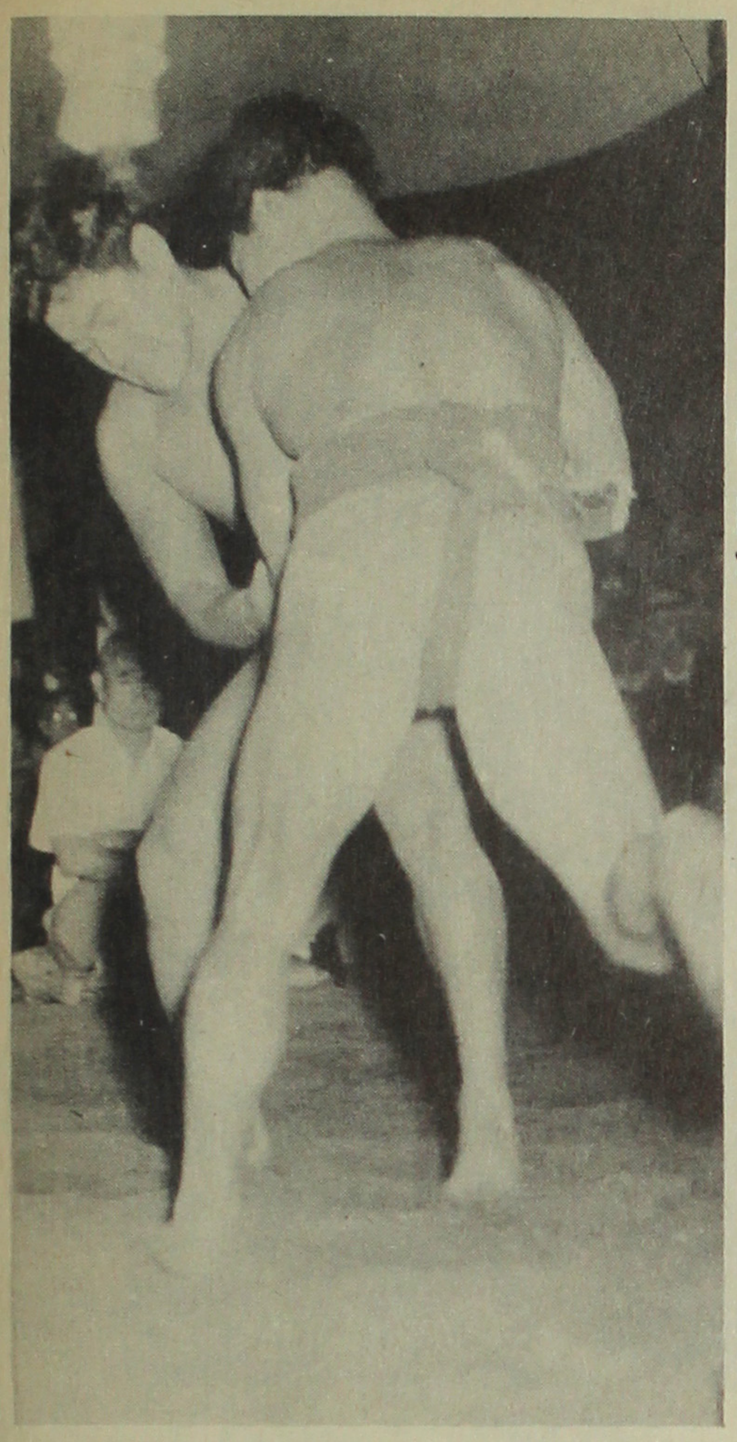
シカゴ北部で開催

八月廿一日正午北クラーク街一〇二〇ケーフォード商會裏金子彌五郎氏所有の空地で、シカゴ相撲協會が中心となり、創立記念の大相撲が開催された。これがシカゴに於ける第三回目の大會である。場所は狹隘であつたが鮨詰めで七百餘名の觀客があり、出場力士日米選手五十餘名で、何れも立派な相撲を取り、大關は岡村君が獲得して大喝采を博した。主催係深い諸氏により先づ設立されたもので現幹部は

△會長日高虎雄（日向灘）
副會長上野桂次郎（若港）
副會長宮本英喜（敷島）
幹事長永田繁會計松本幸一
監査前田鰷、檢査役福永正行（薩州山）、行司坂本讓次、師範堀部伊織、岡村、顧問各新聞社の諸氏である

猶今大會の成績を見るに、出場選手は、嘗て加州のエ組十名、ビ組十名、シ組二十名はあり、何れも猛稽古に勵んだ甲斐あつて、第二回よりズット上達し、此の勢ひで練磨するならば、體軀と云ひ元氣と云ひ恐らく全米一の強いチームを組織することは敢て至難でないと思はれる。殊に米人の選手多數を有することはシカゴ相撲の特徴であらう。

新に設立された、シカゴ相撲協會は、主として相撲に關



△シカゴの二世選手伊織と岡村

△シカゴ相撲大會に活躍した二世力士と協會役員

△シカゴ相撲大會で珍らしく好角家連の土俵入りや甚句を踊り

△シカゴ相撲大會で米人選手も妙技を揮ふ。

益々強味を增すシカゴの選手

米人選手も多數參加

終戰後各地センターにあつた同胞は、續々とシカゴへ轉住して來た。其の結果戰前三四百名より在住してゐなかつたシカゴの同胞數は、一躍二萬名を超過するに至つた。斯く多數の同胞が集まれば、其處には必ず、日本の藝術や娯樂が自ら盛となり、角力道も嘗て北加の横綱日向灘の日高虎雄、南加横綱若港の上野桂次郎、北加の雄敷島の宮本英喜、東京相撲常陸山部屋の俊豪薩州山福永正行、北加青年聯盟相撲生みの親永田繁氏、角力通で元常陸山部屋にあつた澤岳巴城氏、元須市の好角家松本幸一氏等が期せずしてシカゴに集まつたので、當然角力大會を催し、戰後卑窟に流れんとする同胞間の元氣擧起に努めやうではないかと云ふことになり、偶シカゴ新報社營業部長の石田重若氏の盡力で一九四六年八月十一日南レーキバーク街マンションホテル松本幸一氏の裏庭大空地で、第一回の納涼大角力がシカゴ新報主催で開催されたシカゴに於ては、有史以來日本の角力が始めて催されたのである。

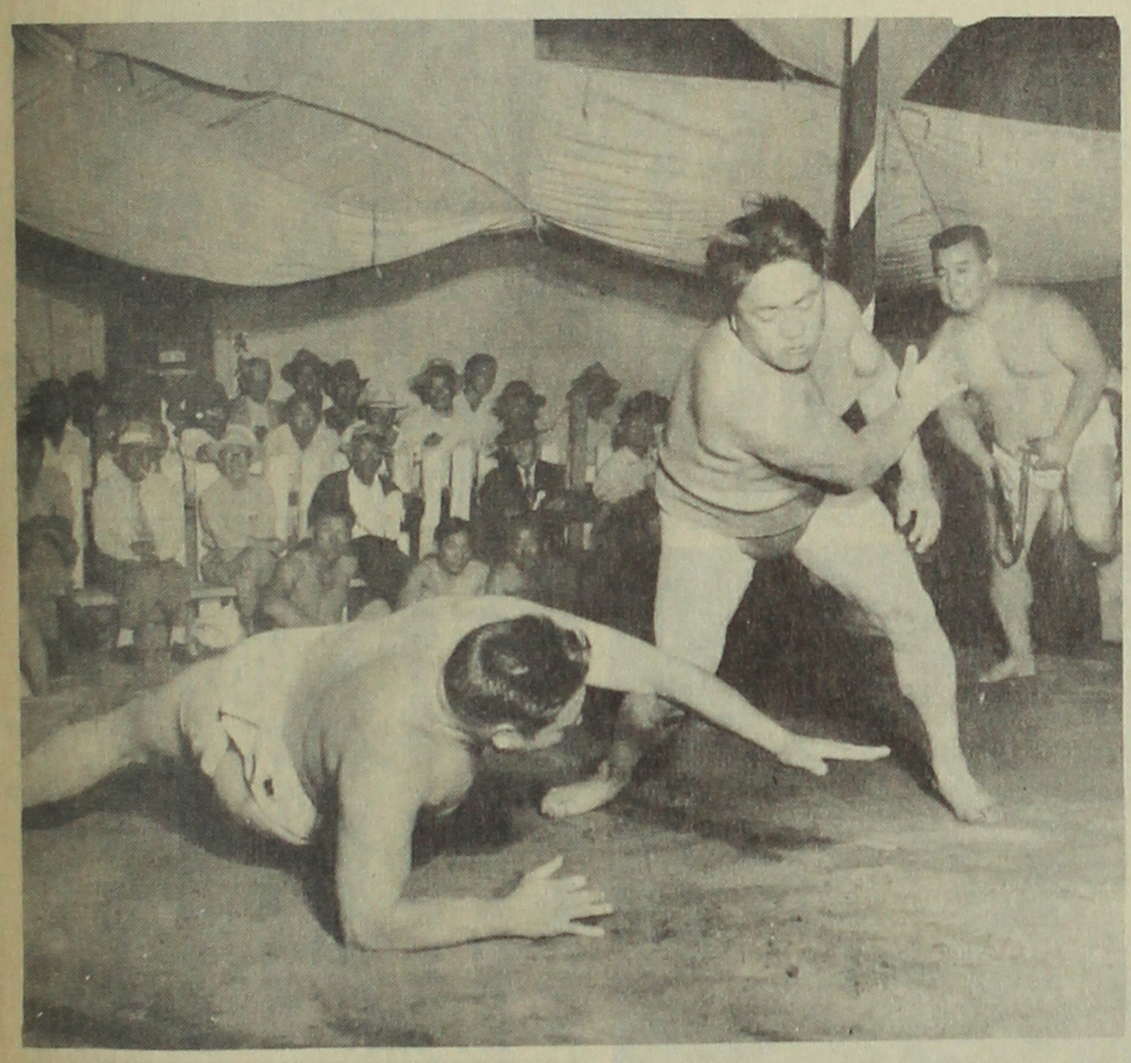
發展途上にある
北米の相撲道

シカゴ櫻府に協會生る

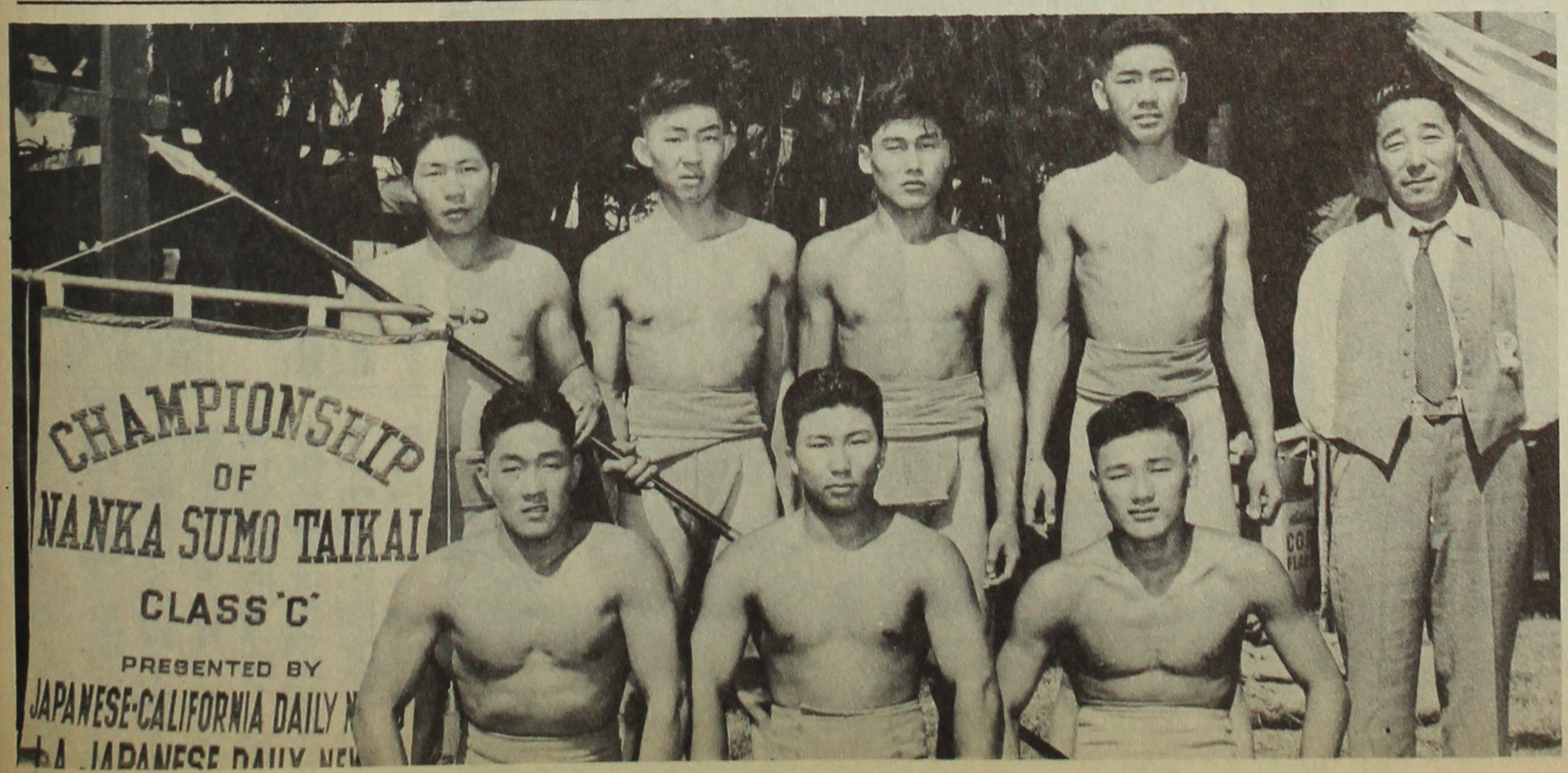
日本人の到る處必ず相撲は附きものである。北米の天地にも古から所謂花相撲は、各處で行はれたが、一九〇七年横綱常陸山が來米して以來、三十名が來り、一九二〇年には大阪朝日山一行が來米する杯、各地の興行は何れも大入滿員の盛況を呈した。相撲道の勃興に伴ひ、米各地では相撲協會が設立され、青年聯盟相撲の組織も完了し、一九四一年（第二次大戰迄）繼續されて來た、其間一九二七年には元横綱栃木山の春日野守也が來米し、第二世の力士指導に力を盡し、東京相撲協會との連絡となり、小金山、花甲山、大錦、鳳、梅ケ谷、太刀山、栃木山等の横綱が屢來航して相撲熱を煽り、一九一五年バナマ博覽會には常陸山、梅ケ谷、西の海、玉椿等の一行の米國相撲協會が主となり、北米二世相撲選手見學團一行十名が渡日し各地の學生相撲と試合を行ひ好成績を擧げた第二次大戰には各地共總引上げの爲め、聯盟戰は中止となつたが、各收容所では何れも相撲大會が盛大に行はれた終戰後は一九四六年シカゴ新報社が卒先してシカゴ角力大會を開き、續いて一九四七年加州櫻面都に青年大角力が行はれ、本年は再び櫻府及びシカゴで二大相撲大會が開催され、今や戰前にも勝り北米の角力道は隆々たる勢ひを以て進展せんとしてゐる。

横綱梅ヶ谷之土俵入

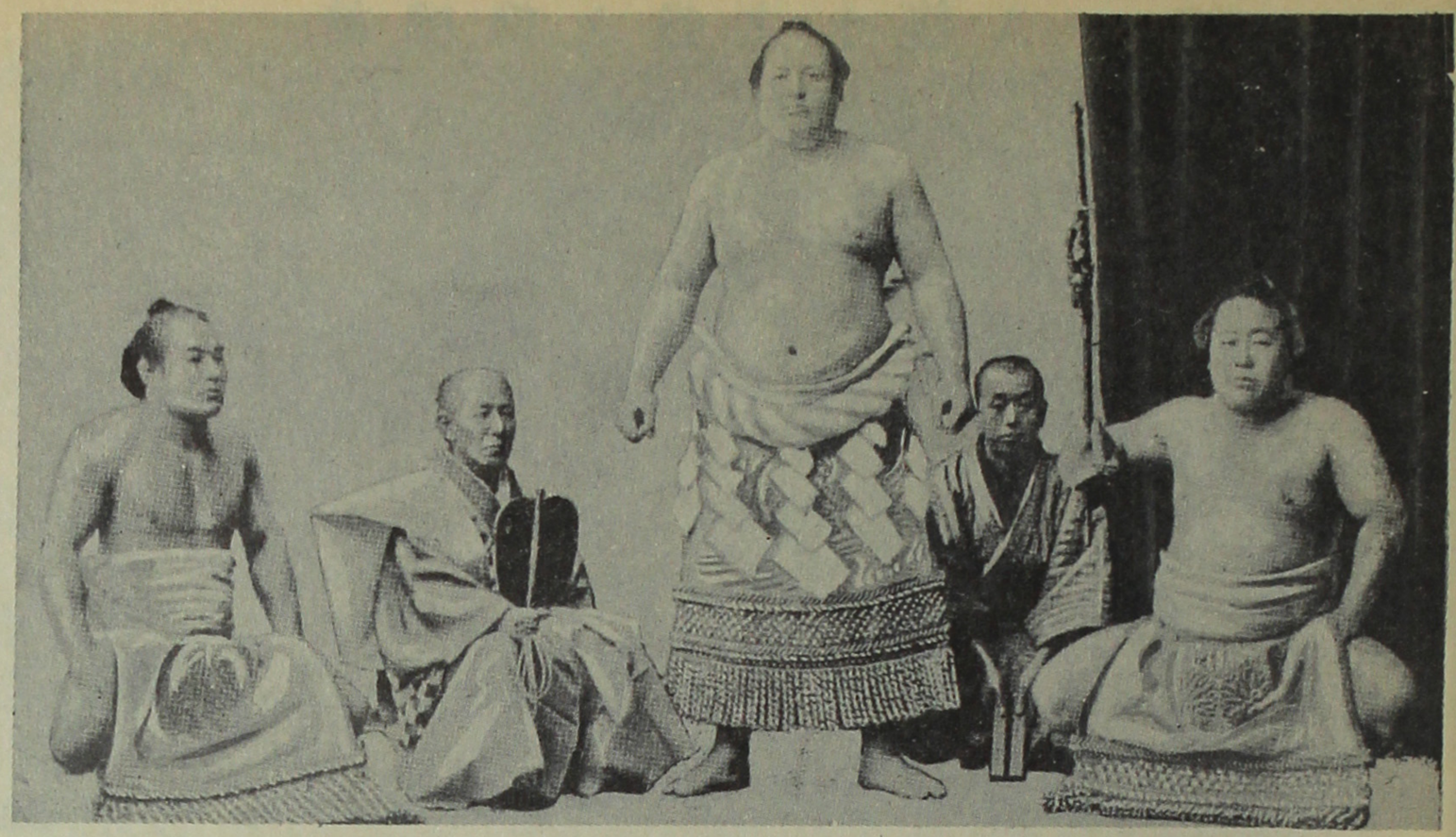
露拂　玉椿　　横綱　梅ヶ谷　　行司　伊之助　　太刀持　谷ノ音



△櫻府の雄横田選手



△南加相撲大會に優勝したシ組選手（一九三五年）



太刀持　呼出　横綱　行司　露拂
稲川　勘太郎　常陸山　庄之助　兩國

館で現狀を見たのであるが栃木山が花道を引あげてくるとき百圓札が四枚も脊中にはりつけられ、其の日の祝儀一萬圓を越したと云はれてをる、當時大學出の給料僅かに、五十圓の時代であつたから、大した騷ぎであつた。一九二七年歐米漫遊の途渡米し沿岸各地で相撲奬勵に努め、特に二世力士進出に盡力し同胞に馴染深い横綱である。

第廿八代　大錦大五郎、

第廿九代　宮城山福松、何れも大阪協會力士で、大正十一年五月横綱となつておる。

第三十代　西の海嘉次郎（源氏山）が横綱となり、

第卅一代　常の花寛一は智勇兼備の名將として、相撲史上に飾られる存在である。十三年一月（西暦一九二四年）横綱を免許されてをる、昭和五年四月二十九日宮中に於ける、天覽相撲で最高位の横綱として面目を施し、五月場所で引退したが、七年一月天龍事件のあと取締となり、苦難の道を切りひらいて相撲道空前の黄金時代を築きあげ、敗戰後も最高責任者として難局打開に手腕を示し、今年六代目出羽ノ海親方を襲名して協會の大黒柱となつてゐる。

第卅二代　玉錦三右衛門　昭和八年五月

第卅三代　武藏山武、同十一年一月

第卅四代　男女の川登三　同十一年五月

第卅五代　双葉山定次　同十三年一月

が何れも横綱の免許を受け三度目の四横綱時代を現出した。双葉山の出現は史上空前の興隆時代を示したもので、前人未踏の六十九連勝と云ふ最高記録を樹立したのである、昭和十三年一月大正生れの力士として始めて横綱を張つたのである

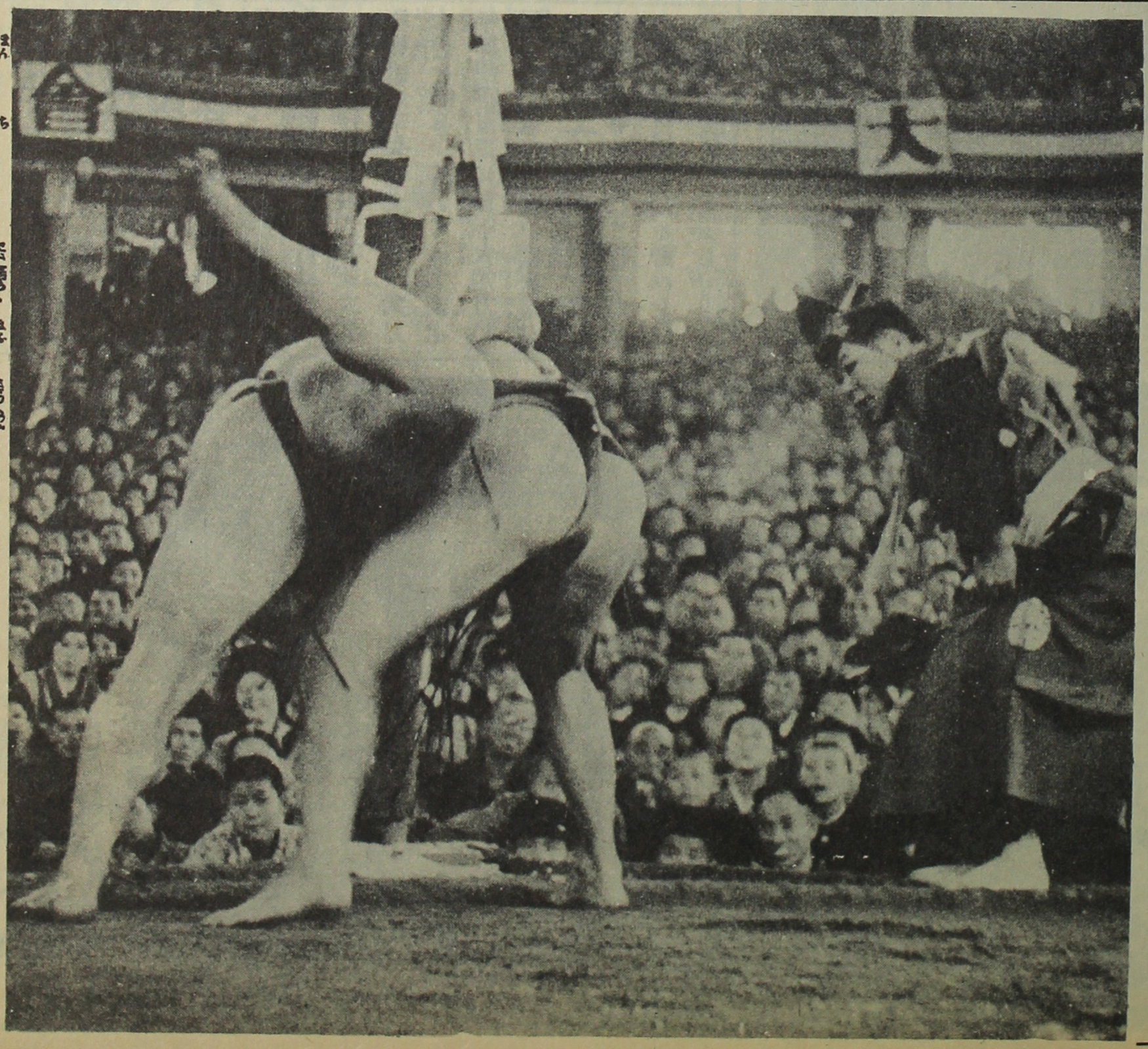
第卅六代　羽黒山政司、昭和十六年五月横綱となる

第卅七代　安藝の海節男

第卅八代　照國萬藏が、昭和十八年一月同時に横綱が許され、四度目の四横綱時代が現出した。安藝の海は昭和十四年一月十四日、双葉山の七十連勝を阻んだ俊豪である。照國は二十四歳で免許を受けた最も若手の横綱である。

第卅九代　前田山英五郎　昭和二十二年五月横綱を許された闘志溢れし相撲ぶりで人氣があつた。

第四十代　東富士謹一で本年春場所で第四十代の横綱となつた。江戸ッ子力士として五尺九寸、四十八貫正に双葉山に次ぐ横綱として其の將來を期待されてをる。



△滿都の血を湧かす東京相撲の壯觀

で、明治十五年八十八歳の高齢で病没したが「稻妻の消え行く空や秋の風」の辭世を殘してゐる。

△第八代　不知火諾右衛門は細川候のお抱、天保十一年（西暦一八四〇年）横綱となる。將軍家慶の上覽相撲に大關劔山を破り、將軍から白眞弓に「横綱のしめし力やまさりけん西の最手こそ弓を取りけれ」の短冊を贈られ、自ら弓取式を行つたと記錄にある。

△第九代　秀ノ山雷五郎は南部候のお抱、弘化三年九月横綱となる。此の時代名力士續出して紛擾絶えず爲めに十一年間横綱は中絶したが

第十代　雲龍久吉が文久元年（西暦一八六一年）

第十一代　不知火光右衛門が横綱となる。此の時アメリカ使節ペルリの黒船が來航した年で、國民の士氣揚り兩横綱の土俵入りの見事さは現在でも雲龍型、不知火型といわれるほどで人氣を呼んだものである。雲龍も、不知火も共に細川候のお抱で、ペルリ來邦の相撲に大關劔山を破り、將軍から白眞弓に「横綱のしめし力やまさりけん西の最手こそ弓を取りけれ」の短冊を贈られ、自ら弓取式を行つたと記錄にある。

第十二代　江戸時代最後の横綱は陣幕久五郎で、松門が横綱となつた年で、國民の士氣揚り兩横綱の土俵入りの見事さは現在でも雲龍型、不知火型といわれるほどで人氣を呼んだものである。雲龍も、不知火も共に細川候のお抱で、ペルリ來邦の相撲に大關劔山を破り、將軍から白眞弓に「横綱のしめし力やまさりけん西の最手こそ弓を取りけれ」の短冊を贈られ、自ら弓取式を行つたと記錄にある。

相撲中興の功勞者
明治大正の横綱

四横綱の豪華版

第十三代　鬼面山谷五郎が明治最初の横綱となつたが高砂浦五郎の相撲會所改革の火の手が上り相撲は重大危機に瀕したが、冗勳諸公の肝煮りで收まり、相撲は再び躍進することになり

第十四代　境川（增位山）が、明治三年（西暦一八七〇年）横綱となる。

第十五代　梅ケ谷藤太郎（初代）で相撲中興の功勞者である。最初大阪相撲に參加し、明治十七年五月横綱となる。同年芝離宮延遼館で　明治陛下の天覽相撲あり、十八年引退後雷權太夫を襲名、協會取締として國技館を建設する杯著しい功績を殘して昭和三年（一九二八年）八十八歳の長壽で沒した。

第十六代　西の海嘉次郎は番附面で初めて横綱の肩書がつけられた嚆矢である

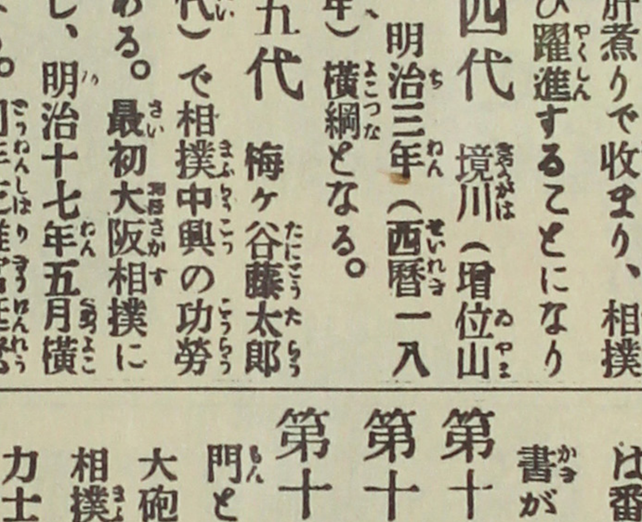
第十七代　小錦八十吉で大砲萬右衛門

第十八代　大砲萬右衛門

第十九代　常陸山谷右衛門となるのであるが、小錦大砲と異り、常陸山は單に相撲が强かつた計りでなく力士の品位の向上、相撲の發展に努力し、明治の黃金時代を築きあげた「角聖」と云はれる大功勞者である。水戸の劍客家に生れ、明治三十七年一月横綱となる。最盛時五尺八寸三十八貫、明治四十年（一九〇七年）歐米を巡遊し米國ではテオドル・ルーズベルトと會見して相撲道を說く杯の有名な話がある。

第二十代　梅ケ谷音松は二十六歳で常陸山と同時に横綱を許されてゐる、五尺六寸四十二貫で滿天下を湧き立たせた、梅常陸の對戰は十五回で常陸七勝三敗五引分で常陸の勝越しとなつてゐる。

第廿一代　大阪相撲の若島權四郎で明治三十八年司家から第二十一代横綱を許されてゐる。



照國（三十八代横綱）

第廿二代　太刀山峯右衛門で、「相撲はいやだ」と云ふのを無理に板垣伯や西郷候が富山から入門させた逸材、常勝常陸山を破つて四十四年横綱の免許を受くこの年始めて常陸山、梅ケ谷、太刀山の三横綱の豪華番附が形成された。

第廿三代　大木戸森右衛門、大阪相撲協會から大木戸の横綱免許を推薦したが却下したので紛擾を起し東西兩協會の絶交となつたが大正二年了解成り、横綱が免許された。

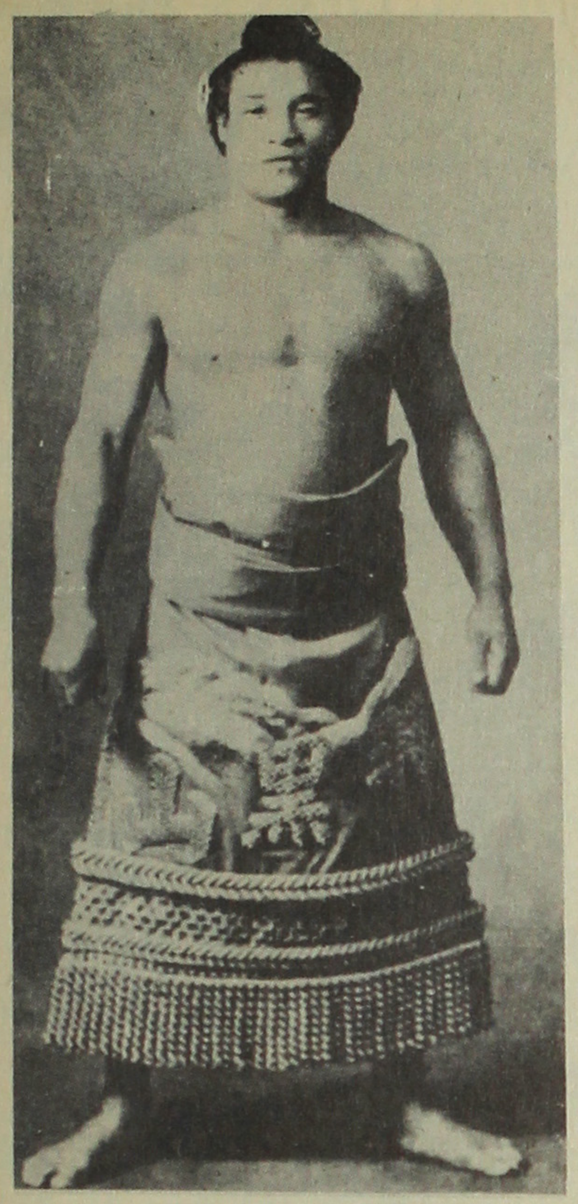
大正時代は空前の興隆

第廿四代　鳳谷五郎で、大正最初の横綱である。五尺七寸四分、三十一貫、美男子で「ケンケン」の妙手として知られてをつた。

第廿五代　西ノ海嘉次郎で先代同樣鹿兒島に生れ、大正五年五月（西暦一九一六年）横綱を許された。

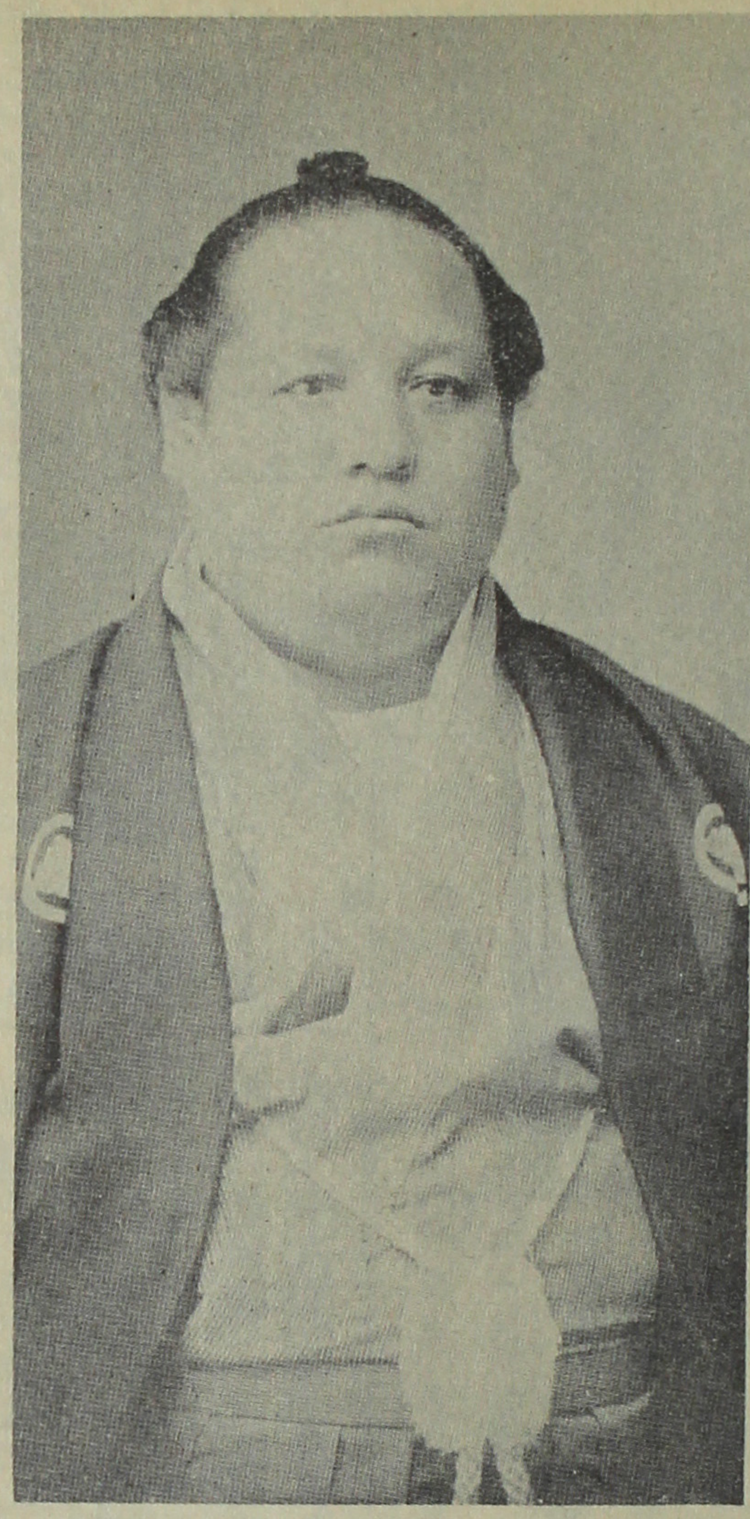
第廿六代　大錦卯一郎で四十三年一月（西暦一九一〇年）初土俵を踏んでから五年目に入幕し怪出世記錄を作る躍進で横綱となり「相撲の妙諦は立合の一瞬にあり」とし近代相撲の創始者である。

第廿七代　栃木山守也、四十四年五月序ノ口に其の名を記されてから、大正三年一月十兩になり大正四年入幕六年一月大關、七年五月横綱を免許されると云ふ快調ぶりで、大正五年常勝將軍横綱太刀山を寄切つたとき日本中の大騒ぎは大變なもので、記者も其時國技



羽黒山（三十六代横綱）

グラフ世界



角道空前の豪華版
横綱の出現
常陸山谷右衛門

相撲初期より今日迄の歴代横綱いろ〳〵
日の下開山と謂はれる男一疋

「名横綱出でて相撲道興る」とは古來からの鐵則である。東京相撲今年の夏場所は、江戸ッ子力士東富士が第四十代目の横綱となり、羽黒山、照國、前田山と併せ四横綱と云ふ、角道空前の豪華版で、往時の双葉山全盛時代を偲ばせるものがある。相撲道の横綱は嘗て天皇から授けられたものであるが、現在では、日本相撲協會が推薦して、熊本の司家吉田追風から免許を受けることになつてゐる、相撲司家は昔し皇室につかへた家の子孫世襲で、現當主は二十四代目吉田追風である。

勸進相撲後の横綱
初代から四十代まで

△初代　明石志賀之助　初代の横綱には、明石志賀之助と谷風梶之助との二説あるが、吉田司家及び相撲協會では明石説を取つてをる。明石志賀の助は、水戸藩士徳川家光の寛永元年（一六二四年）大關の地位にあつた、勸進相撲の元祖で天皇から「日の下開山」と名乘ることを許されたとある。

△第二代　綾川五郎次、備前岡山候の抱力士で美男子であつた。

△第三代　丸山權太左衛門は四斗俵に筆をさして輕々と「いろは」を書いたと云ふ怪力士で俳句を好み「一つかみいざまいらせん年の豆」と云ふ有名な句がある。

△第四代　谷風梶之助は今日の相撲を築きあげた力士で仙臺の生れ「谷風の前に谷風なく谷風のあと　谷風なし」と稱られた名力士であつた。明和六年（一七六九年）初土俵を踏んで寛政元年七月（西暦一七八九年）横綱を免許されてをる。六尺二寸五分四十五貫と云ふ堂々たる横綱振りは當時滿天下を湧き立たせたものであつた。

△第五代　小野川喜三郎は、谷風と對峙して相撲道今日の基礎を築いた力士で谷風と同時に横綱ノ免許を受けた（西暦一七八九年）十五歳の時大阪力士となり久留米藩有馬候のお抱力士で江戸に下り、谷風と對立するに至つた當時六尺一寸三十一貫あつたと云ふ。谷風小野川の勝負は

勝	負
二五五	一〇
一四四	一三

谷風は横綱になつてから、六ケ年間出場十場所に負けは二つ、小野川は九年間九場所に負け乍も驚異的の好成績をあげたものである。小野川が引退してからは、三十年間横綱は空位のまゝであつたが、

△第六代　阿武松緑之助が文政十一年横綱を免許された。阿武松は長州候のお抱力士で小柳改め阿武松となつてゐる。

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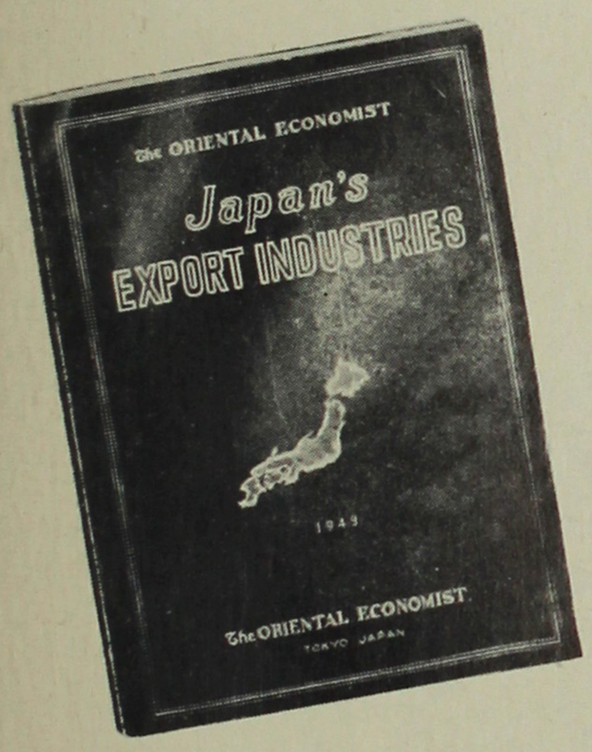

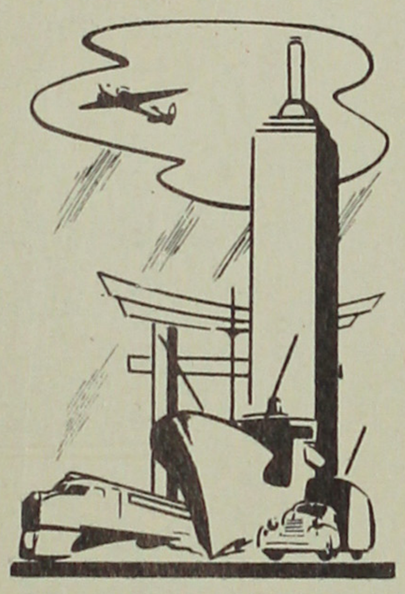

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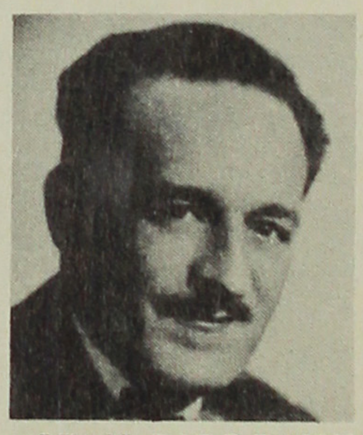

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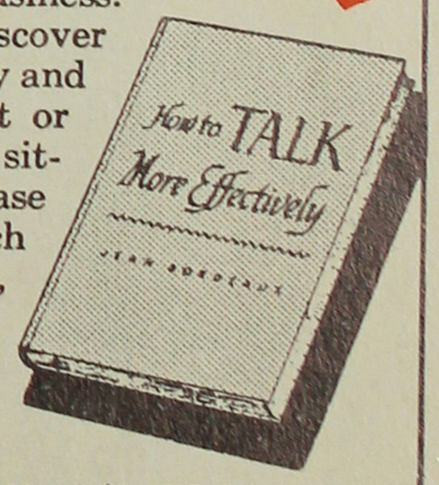

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勸進相撲後の 横綱

初代から四十代まで

江戸ッ子力士東富士が第四十代目の横綱となり、羽黒山、照國、前田山と併せ四横綱と云ふ、角道空前の豪華版で、往時の双葉山全盛時代を偲ばせるものがある。相撲道の横綱は曾て天皇から授けられたものであるが、現在では、日本相撲協會が推薦して、熊本の司家吉田追風から免許を受けることになつてゐる、相撲司家は昔し皇室につかへた家の子孫世襲で、現當主は二十四代目吉田追風である。

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初代の横綱には、明石志賀之助之助と谷風梶之助との二説あるが、吉田司家及び相撲協會では明石説を取つてをる。明石志賀の助は、水戸藩士徳川家光の寛永元年（一六二四年）大關の地位にあつた、勸進相撲の元祖で天皇から「日の下開山」と名乘ることを許されたとある。

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	勝	負
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小野川	一四四	一三

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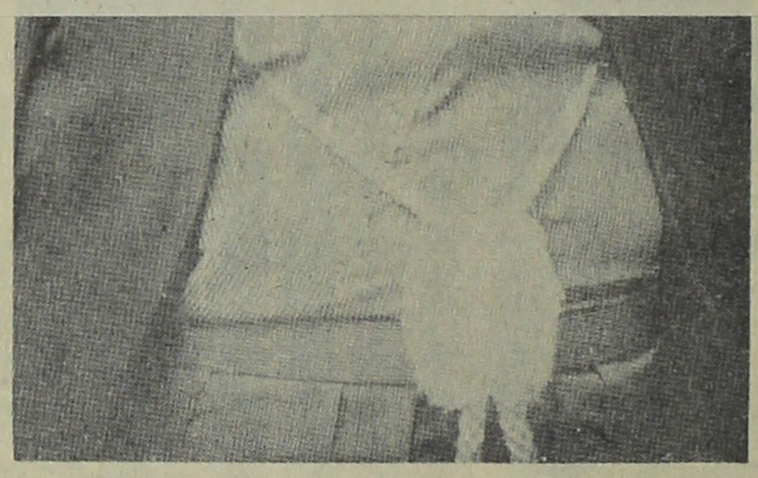

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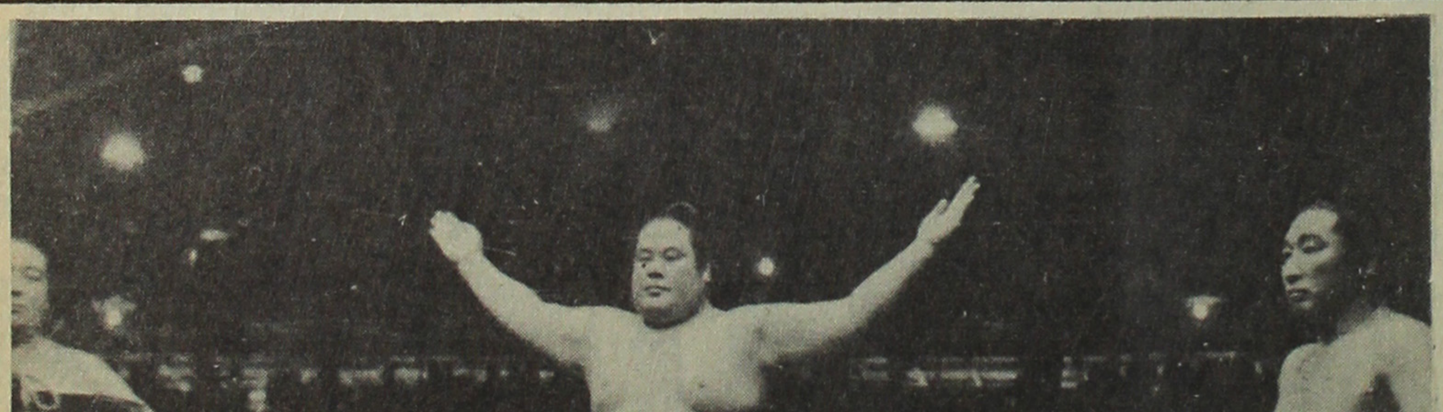

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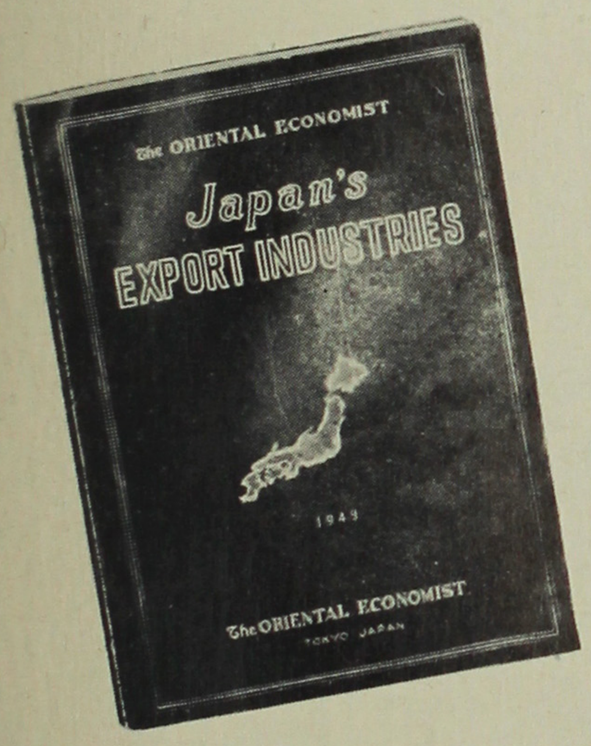

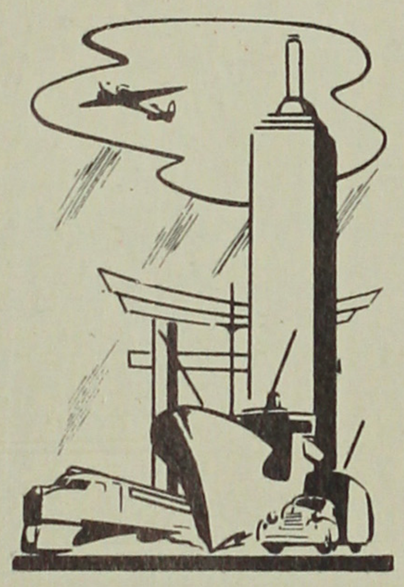

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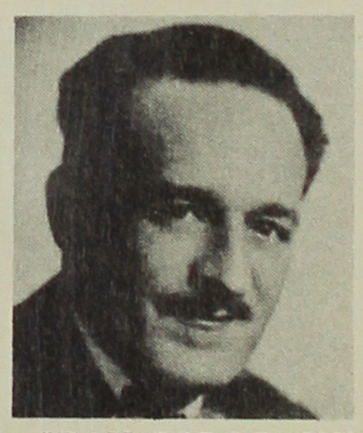

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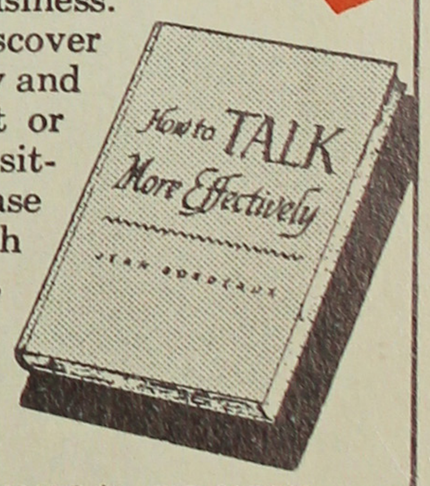

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