SCENE

the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE



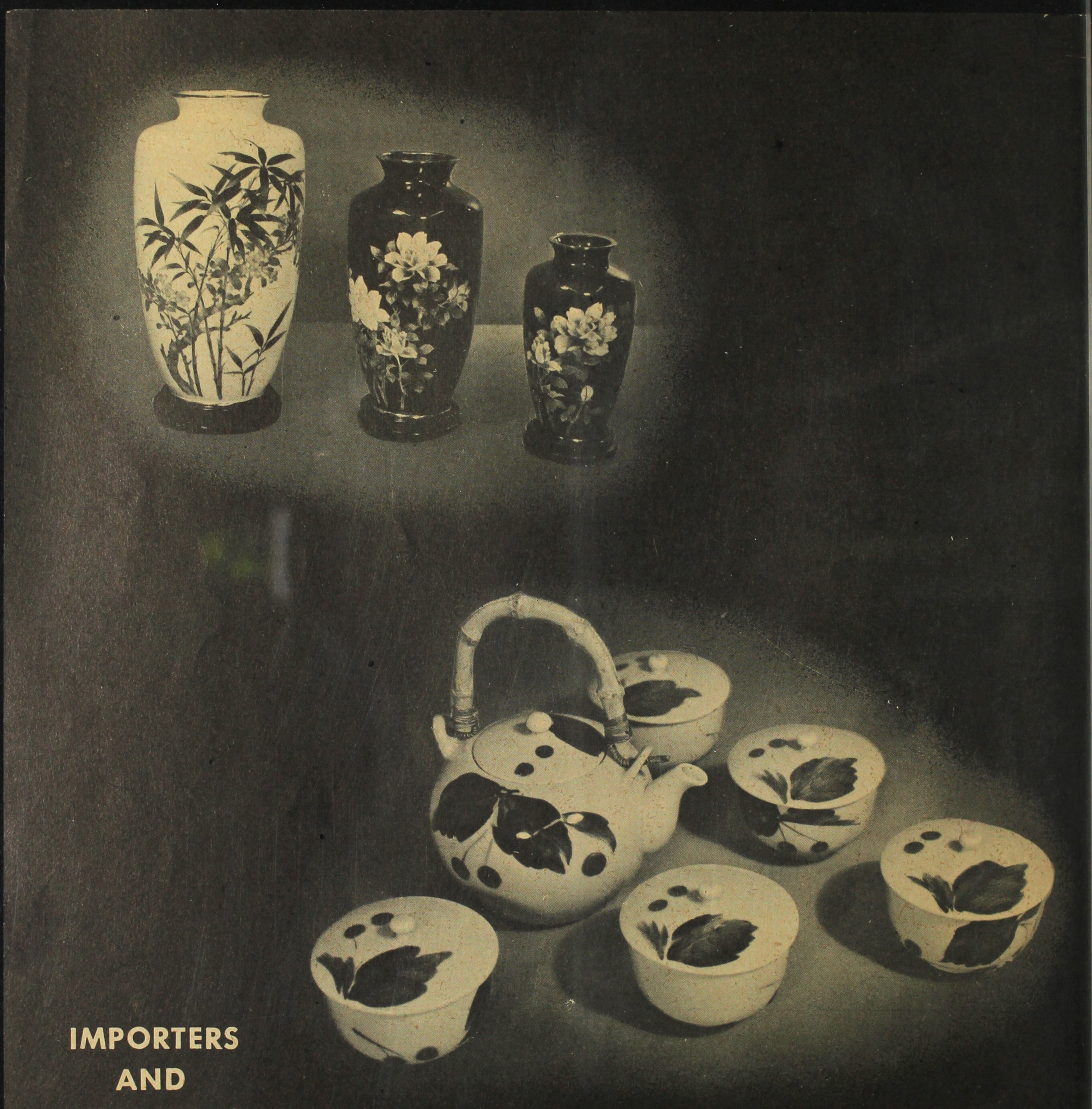
Chinese in U.S.
are worried
page 26

Printed in U.S.A.

グラフ世界

FEBRUARY, 1951

25¢ $2.00 YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION



IMPORTERS
AND
EXPORTERS

James T. Nishimura & Co., Inc.

2611 South Indiana Avenue Chicago 16, Illinois

DAnube 6-4242



當館の玄關口より東京の全望と美しい富士山を眺められます。

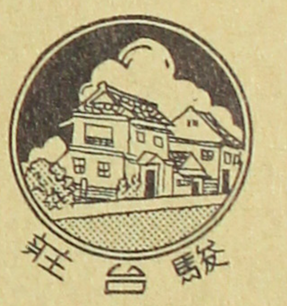
SUNDAISO

11, 2-CHOME, SURUGADAI, KANDA, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO

Best Japanese-style Hotel in Tokyo

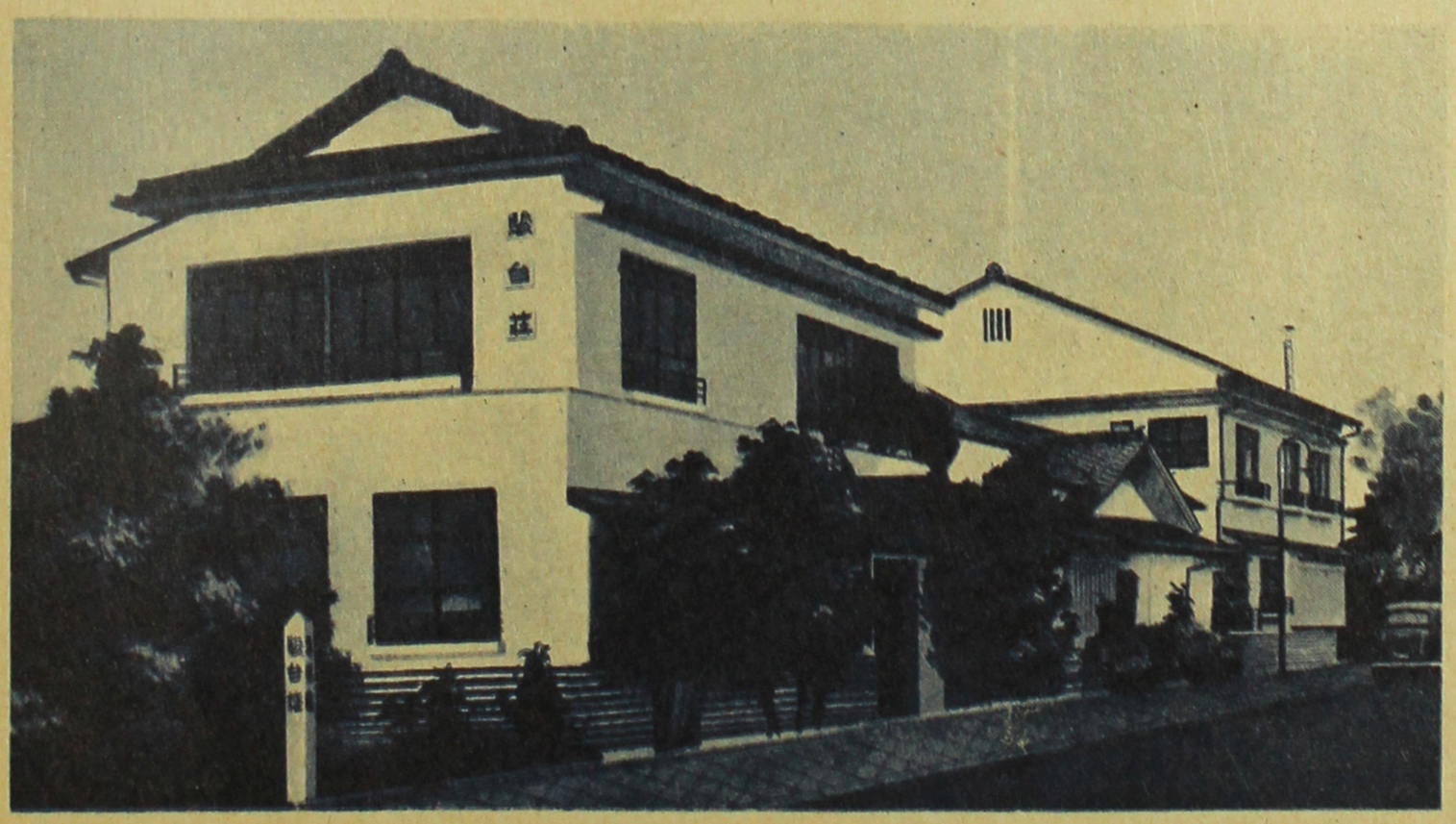
You probably can't afford to stay at the Imperial Hotel when you visit Japan. Neither do you want to take a chance at some hotel about which you know nothing. What's the answer? Stay with us at the SUNDAISO, situated in the quieter environs of Tokyo and convenient to all shopping centers. The view is wonderful. The hotel is atop a hill from which you can see the greater part of Tokyo as well as breathtaking views, on clear days, of Fujisan in summer or winter majesty.

Sakae Oishi, manager, who has lived in the United States, extends an invitation to spend your stay in Japan at the SUNDAISO.



櫻の花咲く故國、戰後の日本を御訪問には是非駿台荘へお泊り下さい。東京の中央にあり高台で窓から都の大半を又遙かに富士山を眺められます。

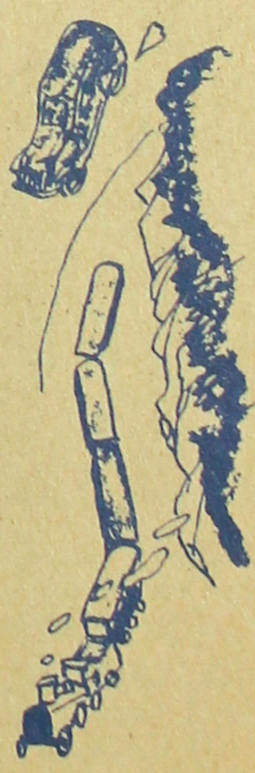
當館にはミゾラ、リビングストン、サンタフエでインタニーであつた大石榮氏が經營の任に當つて皆樣をお待ちして居ります



國際觀光旅館
日本交通公社協定旅館

駿台荘

東京都千代田區神田駿河台二丁目十一番地
電話神田(25)一〇七六一七、〇一八一一三





WHY
did the Walter Resolution get blocked ?

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE ISSEIS
would already be the law of the land.

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE–
Send your congressman a copy of

AMERICANS BETRAYED

BY MORTON GRODZINS

University of Chicago Press



Chicago Publishing Corporation
2611 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

2-51

Please send me____copies of "AMERICANS BETRAYED" by Morton Grodzins, at $5.00 per copy. (If payment is sent with order, the CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION will mail book, postage paid.)

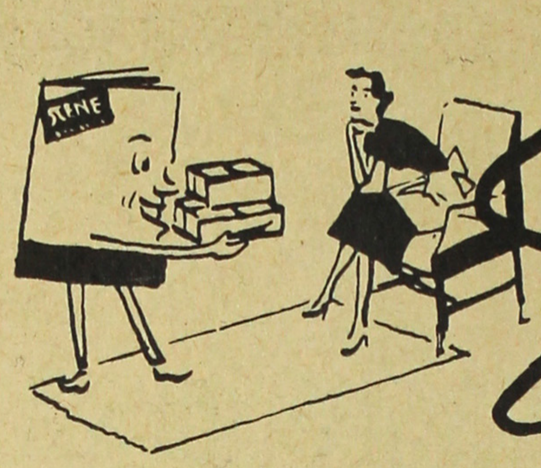
$_____enclosed. I understand you will pay postage.

Please bill me at $5.00 per copy plus postage.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone___ State_____

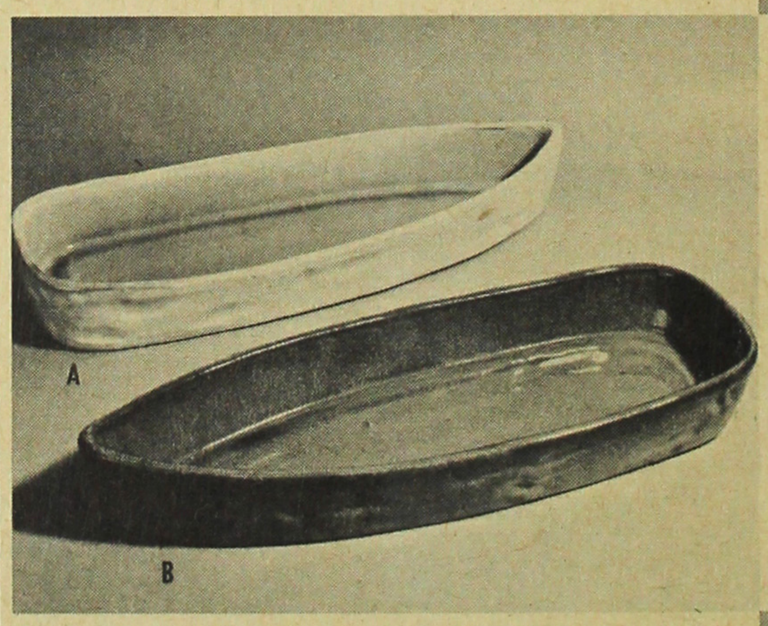


Shopping

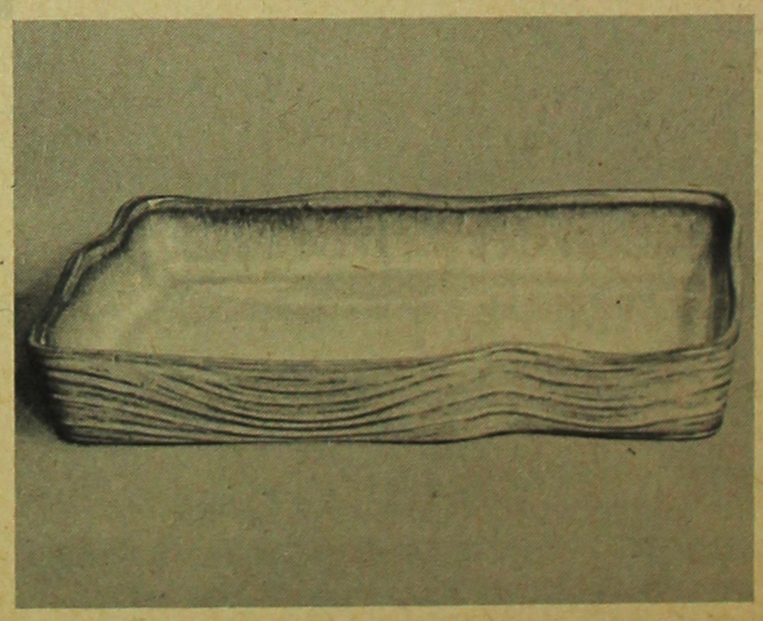
A wide selection of beautiful and practical Oriental dinnerware priced to fit the purse of the average housewife. These are all direct importations. When ordering, please include identification code of each item. Send check or money order to James T. Nishimura Co., Inc., 2611 S. Indiana, Chicago 16, Illinois. Postage is prepaid and delivery is absolutely guaranteed.



FIGURINE SET. "The Seven Gods of Good Fortune." Traditionally famous luck pieces. Makes charming mantle display. Every figurine hand-painted in colorful red, blue, gold and white.
KU1 .....$6.50 set



BOAT-SHAPED VASES. Heavy set, sturdy vases, rustically handsome. Ideal for beautiful center pieces. Finished in shining gloss. Water blue interior. 15 in. length. Choice of grey, blue, light tan, blue-green, dark blue, light blue.
9-5 .....$8.85 pc.



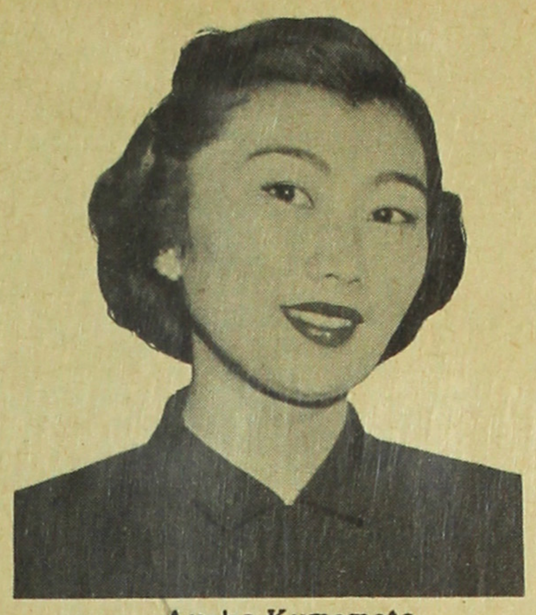
FLAT "HISSHO BAKE" VASE. Ideal for center pieces and flower arrangements. Designed in the genuine Oriental manner by expert flower arrangers. Measures 9½ in. x 15½ in. Select from 6 different colors: neutral grey white, blue, tan, blue-green, dark blue and light blue.
9-1 .....$12.00 ea.

SCENE, the Pictorial Magazine
February, 1951

SCENE is published monthly by the CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION at 2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. Printed in U.S.A. Entered as second class matter November 14, 1949, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois,under the Act of March 3, 1897. Subscription price—$2 for 12 issues, $3.75 for 24 issues, $5 for 36 issues.

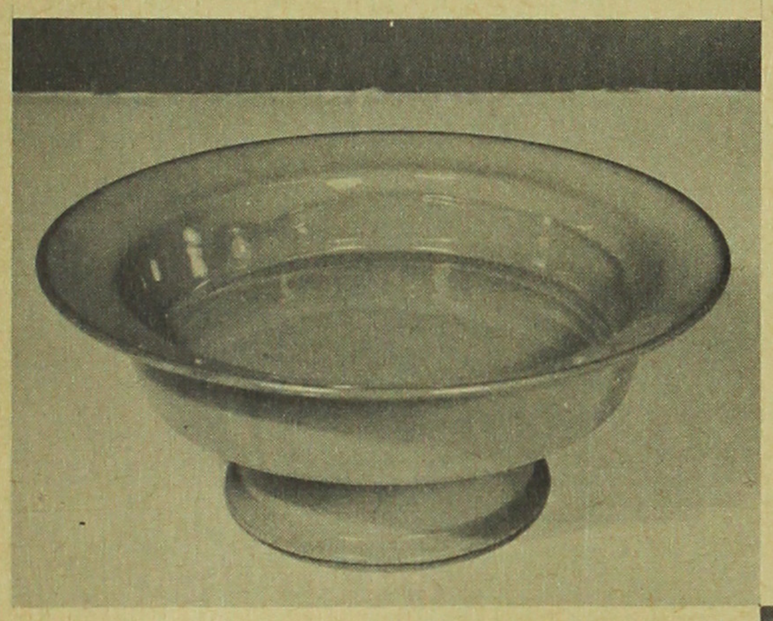
Volume 2
Number 10

with Aya



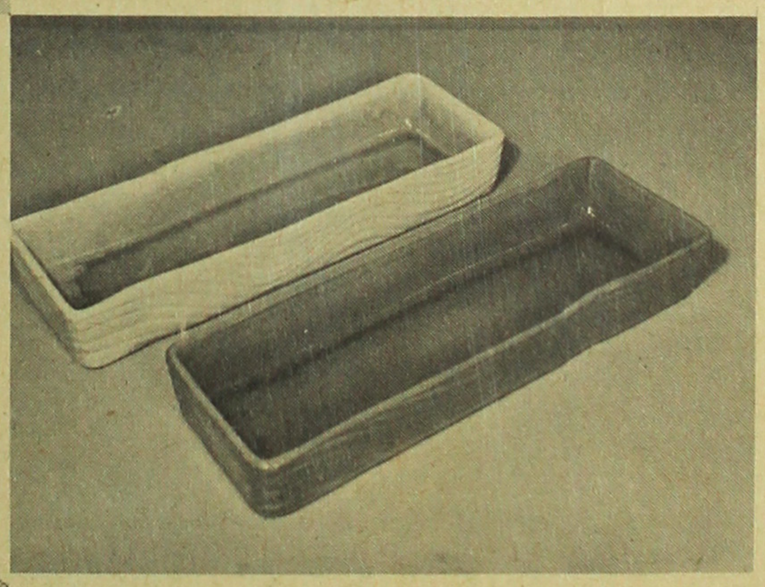
Ayako Kumamoto
Feminine SCENE Editor

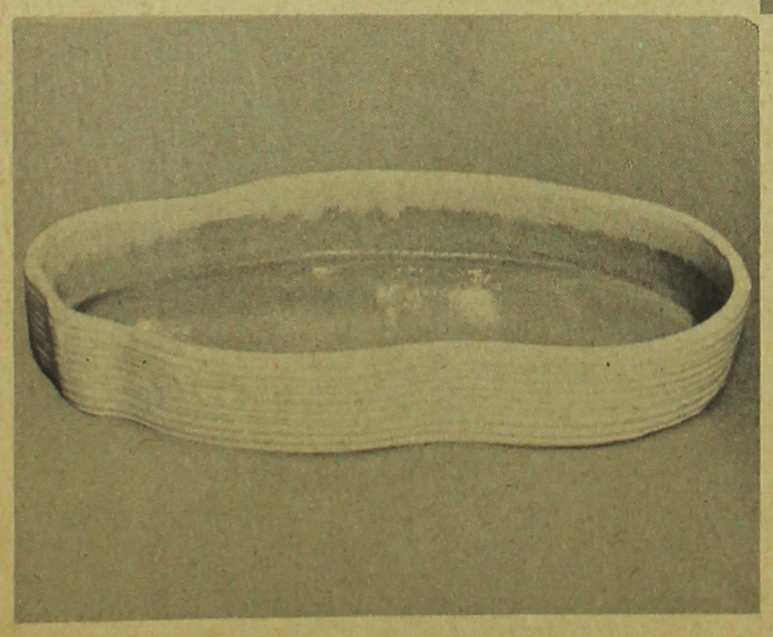
今度日本から最も新らしく而して日本趣味豊かな優秀品で安價な食器類、生花用ベース類が澤山入荷致しました。此の目錄を御覽の通り美事な品揃ひであります、お氣に入りましたら目錄の品目番號に代金を添えて左記まで御注文下さい。郵送費は無料で荷造り保證づきで直ちに御送り致します



FLOWER AND FRUIT BOWL. Float your fresh blooms in this graceful footed bowl or heap it high with colorful fruits. Exquisitely shaped. Choice of four attractive colors: grey, blue, light tan and blue-green. 10 in. diameter.
9-8 .....$12.80

RECTANGULAR FLOWER VASES. Smartly fashioned and in new colors, these vases blend in beautifully with modern settings. Measures 15 in. x 5 in. Choice of four colors: grey, blue, tan, blue-green.
9-15 .....$12.00 pc.





OVAL FLOWER VASE. Smartly oval-shaped with horizontal grooves running around the exterior. Length, 15½ in. Comes in 6 different colors with delicate blue-green interior: grey, blue, tan, blue-green, dark blue, light blue.
9-14 .....$12.00 ea.

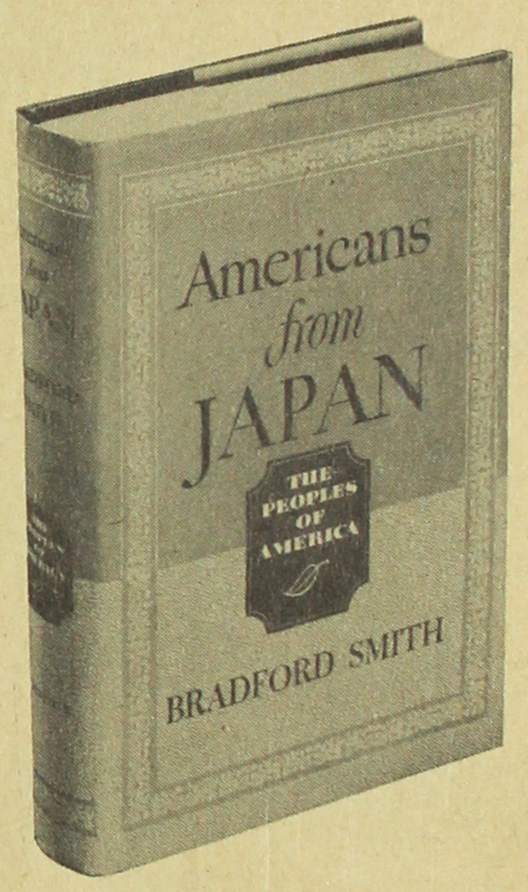
***All listed prices of items in "Shopping with Aya" apply on all orders received after February 1, 1951**

THEY BRIDGED THE PACIFIC

and helped give
Japan a Constitution
Made in America.

AMERICANS FROM JAPAN

BY BRADFORD SMITH
J. B. Lippincott Company





Bradford Smith

"This is not merely the story of a small minority in the United States," says Bradford Smith. "It is the story of how cultures meet and blend, in which is clearly shown how the Japanese contribution to us is important beyond the small number of people involved. The Japanese history in the U.S. is one of the most moving dramas in our history. It is a tale of persecution . . . of valor . . ."

Chicago Publishing Corporation
2611 South Indiana Avenue 2-51
Chicago 16, Illinois

Please send me.....copies of "AMERICANS FROM JAPAN" at $5.00 per copy. (If payment is sent with order, the CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION will mail book, postage paid.)

$.....enclosed. I understand you will pay postage.

Please bill me at $5.00 per copy plus postage.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____



Roy Uno photo

ONE OF THE YEAR-END affairs at which Niseis cavorted in Los Angeles was the Intercollegiate Nisei Organization's convention dance. Pretty Fudge Kikuchi, representing the Los Angeles City and State Colleges, was named "Miss Nisei Co-ed of 1951." Her court (l. to r.): Satoko Yamashita, Reedley College; Dorothy Nagata, Fresno State; Aya Nishi, USC, and Dorothy Oshinomi, UCLA.

ACROSS THE NATION

Pix of Nisei Socials



VETERANS, their wives and girl friends carried on in traditional gaiety at the LA Nisei Veterans Association New Years Eve Dance.



A CONGA LINE helped usher in 1951 at the NVA affair in Los Angeles. The gathering was held at the Zenda Ballroom.



VIVACIOUS Grace Tokuyama receives a gift from Tak Nakaki for best typifying "the spirit of New Years Eve."



HANK AIHARA and the former Karie Shindo, newlyweds, spent their first New Years Eve together as mister and missus.



Scenefoto by Bob Laing

IN SAN FRANCISCO, Niseis gathered at the JACL chapter's New Years Eve dance at the Buchanan St. YMCA.



SCENEfotos by Ken Mazawa

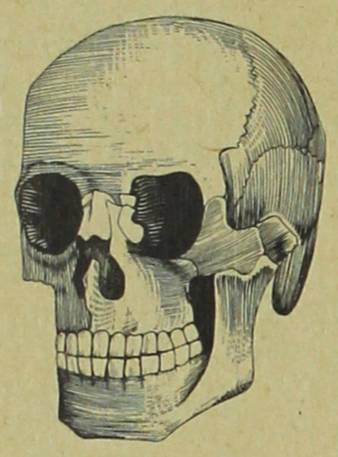
CHICAGO'S INTERCOLLEGIATE club celebrated the year end with a "Miss Collegiette" dance at the Stevens Hotel. The reigning queen was Ruth Watanabe of Northwestern University shown holding trophy presented by club president Yoji Ozaki. Other "Miss Collegiette" candidates were, l. to r., Lillian Kimura (U. of Ill.), Sally Miyamoto (DePaul), June Sakiyama (U. of Ill. at Chicago), Miwako Nakauchi (Roosevelt College), Toby Ozone (Ill. Inst. of Tech.) and Janice Asai (Illinois Med.) Below: Vocalist Pat Suzuki leads the gathering in traditional group singing. There are about 300 Nisei collegians in the Chicago area.



Letters to the Editors

BAD OMENS BOTHER THEM

Dear Sirs: My parents were quite upset by the picture of the skull and the story about the mortician in your January issue. "What a bad omen to start the new year," they said. I think your inclusion of the two items in your New Year edition offended a good many Issei . . .—JAMES OTANI, Los Angeles.



Dear Sirs: . . . bad-sign for 1951 . . .—MRS. FUJIE S., Chicago.

Dear Sirs: . . . Could you have waited until February to print things reminiscent of death? . . . SHIRO TSUCHIYAMA, Cleveland, Ohio.

Our superstition wasn't showing. No offense meant.—ED.

JAPAN'S HOUSES & TRAINS

Dear Sirs: Having recently returned from Japan where I was with the Occupation as a soldier and later in the civil service, I got quite a bang out of Harold Buck's article, "Japanese House—phooey!" (SCENE, December). But you actually get used to such accommodations after awhile, and I must say that my money certainly went further over there than it does Stateside. . . . Those Japanese trains sure run on schedule. I understand that the Occupation personnel is going to get lost in the mad scramble if the peace treaty they say is coming doesn't guarantee them the kind of preferred transportation we got when I was over there. . . .—IRWIN STOKELY, Milwaukee.

ON THE JAPANESE SPECIES

Dear Sirs: Congratulations to you for the unusually readable article on the Origin of the Japanese Species (SCENE, January). I have not known many Japanese, and only inadvertently discovered your magazine through a friend. . . I am a bit disillusioned because I thought all Japanese looked alike. . . .—RICHARD JOHNSON, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sirs: . . . we have been comparing noses to see what branch our ancestors descended from . . .—MASAO SHIMOURA, San Francisco.

Dear Sirs: I showed the article to my social science teacher who used it during class discussion about the Japanese race . . . .—MARY HASEGAWA, San Diego, Calif.

Dear Sirs: Isn't it a bit presumptuous to assume that "in no other place in the world has human nature attained a highly specialized type as in the Japanese islands?"—BOB SAITO, New York, N. Y.

We said "probably"—which you left out.—ED.

Dear Sirs: . . . and who wrote the article . . .?—WILLIAM RIDDEL, Boston, Massachusetts.

SCENE's editors.—ED.

LEARN LINOTYPE...



Three short months (or less) is all you need at CLS to get started in this well-paid craft

...Step up to Better Pay...Short Hours
Pleasant, Steady Work

EASY TO LEARN AT CLS

- Our system includes an easy step-by-step course from simplest fundamentals to advanced composition. You learn one thing at a time . . . advance according to your own aptitude. Everything you need to know to make good in this respected and well-paid craft is covered in the course.

INDIVIDUALIZED SUPERVISION

- Top-notch instructors work with you on practical assignments. Their many years of experience are yours to draw upon and speed your progress. . . . Schedules at CLS are flexible. You attend during the hours you are free, days or evenings—devote as much time as you like—graduate when you have finished the minimum requirements.

OPPORTUNITIES ARE WAITING

- Linotyping is an uncrowded field with countless openings for year-around, well-paid employment. For the thoroughly trained craftsman the work is easy, pleasant and filled with opportunity. Operators make better-than-average pay; local rates run from $1.75 to $3 per hour, depending on ability. Get on the road to financial security today. Write, phone or come in now for Fall enrollment.

Chicago Linotype School

637 S. Dearborn St. Chicago 5 WEbster 9-9079

USEFUL BOOKS

Published by
The American Technical Society



Check this list . . . 2-51

☐ FUNDAMENTALS OF CARPENTRY
Durbahn
Volume I—Tools, Material, Practice
336 pages, 234 illustrations . . . $3.25
Volume II—Practical Construction
444 pages, 318 illustrations . . . $4.25

☐ MASONRY SIMPLIFIED
Dalzell-Townsend
Know-how of the trade for the amateur and professional.
Vol. I, 367 Pages, 210 illus. . . . $4.50
Vol. II, 405 pages, 257 illus. . . . 5.00

☐ HOW TO TALK MORE EFFECTIVELY
Bordeaux (& Tanaka) $2.75

☐ MATHEMATICS FOR INDUSTRY
Rusinoff
Math most needed in engineering and machine shop practice.
519 pages, 533 illus. $5.50

☐ GRAPHIC ARTS PROCEDURES
Karch
How to understand printing. For anyone who buys printing at all.
372 pages, 222 illus. $3.75

☐ CORPORATION FINANCE SIMPLIFIED
Silverstein
For every investor who wants to know the fundamentals of corporation financing. $3.50

☐ PAINTING AND DECORATING
Dalzell-Sabin
What you need for your job at home.
152 pages $1.75

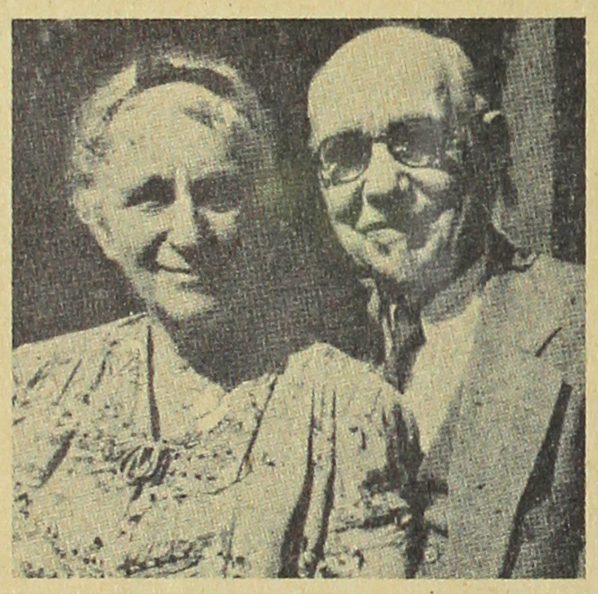
PLACE YOUR ORDER TODAY!

CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION
2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.

As I Remember It- 43 Years in Japan

By
GURNEY BINFORD

Just Published. 228 pages. $3.00



Gurney and Elizabeth Binford in 1947

THIS story had to be written. The thousands of friends of the Gurney Binfords—on both sides of the Pacific—will read with genuine pleasure this heartwarming account of two great souls. Elizabeth and Gurney Binford went to Japan to spread the Kingdom of God. Quiet, gentle Quaker folk, they spent a lifetime in arduous and rewarding labor there.

Send for your copy

Chicago Publishing Corporation
2611 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

2-51

Please send me.....copies of "AS I REMEMBER IT—43 YEARS IN JAPAN" at $3.00 per copy. (If payment is sent with order, CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION will mail book postage paid.

$ ..... enclosed. I understand you will pay postage.

☐ Please bill me at $3.00 per copy plus postage

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

Continued from page 9.

PLUGS FOR HAWAII STATEHOOD

Dear Sirs: . . . I believe more pictures and articles of Hawaii should be included in your magazine. Many people on the mainland are not informed about the islands. We in Hawaii have the greatest Japanese-American population compared with other parts of the United States. We are making excellent progress in business and in social activities. Writeups of typical Hawaiians will tend to help statehood for Hawaii.—CHARLES T. HASHIMOTO, Hilo, T. H.

THE A-BOMB AND KOREA

Dear Sirs: I am a Korean attached to the United Nations force as a liaison officer . . .I have been reading SCENE and wish to subscribe. . .—1ST LIEUTENANT T. YUN BONG, Language Corps, Korea Army, 24th Infantry Division, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.

Dear Sirs: . . . I have just come from a visit to a wounded GI who was flown back here to St. Luke's hospital from the Korean front. . . You say in your editorial that it would be a mistake to use the atom bomb on the Chinese. . . Just ask any of our outnumbered troops in Korea fighting off those maniacal Commies . . .—SAMUEL ISHII, Tokyo, Japan.

MORE SERIOUS ARTICLES

Dear Sirs: I'd like to have your most enjoyable magazine to send to my very good friend, Dr. C. N. Wu, a Chinese who has lived in Japan since his childhood. He is very curious about America, and your magazine is just perfect for him. . . I think a little more attention to serious accomplishments of Japanese-Americans will improve SCENE. . .—MRS. T. D. CLAGGETT, Louisville, Ky.



Mrs. T. D. Claggett

Reader Mrs. Claggett's letter was so helpful and friendly that we wrote back to her and asked if she wouldn't let us print her picture and excerpts from her letter. She obliged. With her husband, Lt.-Col. Claggett, she spent two years in Japan—in Yokohama "and learned to like things Japanese."—ED.

CURIOUS ABOUT DEMOCRACY

Dear Sirs: . . . It is most remarkable to find the Niseis taking such a vital part in everyday American life. . . I am a housewife, living in a typical Japanese atmosphere. If you desire, I will be happy to exchange my Japanese ideas in correspondence to learn about your American ways. At present I am teaching English privately to the vice-governor of Wakayama and to his charming wife. These people seem to be up-to-date and are very eager to learn conversational English. . . My hobby is flower arrangement. I have already received my teaching degree, though I have never thought of instructing. Since I wish to know more of democratic America, I wish that you or your friends will write to me. . .—MRS. TOMI SHIMAMOTO, 129 Kitsunejima, Wakayama City, Japan.

CASE FOR CATHOLICISM

Dear Sirs: It indicates the depth of your insight and seriousness of purpose that you devote a series of articles to the propagation of Christianity in Japan. Unfortunately, the question is not as simple as one might wish. Because there are so many conflicting claims to present the true doctrine of Christ, a situation has arisen in which anyone who presents one interpretation rather than another is looked upon as a fanatical partisan if he is not suspected of less worthy motives.

Yet I venture to point out that in view of the divisions and conflicts which have arisen among Christians of European origin, the Japanese people would do well to study the whole question very carefully in the hope of finding the one representative of Christianity which can authenticate its claims to speak in the name of, and by, the authority of Christ. They may thus avoid the confusion that has proved so tragic in European history.

So far I have been sincerely trying to see the question from one point of view of the Japanese people who wish to know more about Christianity, but who do not know in whom they may confide as the true representatives of that faith. Now, if you will bear with me, I will briefly indicate the features which have led me personally to accept the Roman Catholic faith as that desired object of confidence.

1. It is necessary to study history. What did the Apostles trained and authorized by Christ do? Did they establish one Church for all nations, whose head would never be subject to any temporal ruler, but only to Christ?

2. Which church now existing works habitually on an international, interracial, and intercultural scale? I believe sincere and painstaking investigation will prove that there is only one Church which adapts herself in every possible way to the culture of every nation in which she works, confiding her entire work in that country to a native clergy as soon as that may be formed.

3. Only a church which can trace an uninterrupted history back to the Apostles of Jesus Christ and which is equally independent of and equally devoted to the best interests of all nations can measure up to the requirements of a true representative of Christ . . .

If the Japanese people, following the example of the heroic Catholics of Nagasaki, will act in this way, the entire world will be in debt to them, because they will have contributed greatly to the unity of the entire world in one great family of unity in the faith and love of the Father of us all.—ALAN C. BATES, Chicago.

SCENE
the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

Date _____ 1951

Three years (36 issues) $5.00
Two years (24 issues) $3.75
One year (12 issues) $2.00
(Foreign postage 40¢ a year additional)

☐ Remittance enclosed ☐ Please bill me

in the amount of $_____ for which please send me_____ issues of SCENE.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone_____ State _____

Gordon, Minneapolis-Peter Ohtaki, St. Louis—Henry Tani; Salt Lake City—Larry Tajiri; Denver—Bill Hosokawa, Min Yasui; Los Angeles — Eiji Tanabe; Fresno — Mike Iwatsubo; Sacramento—Eugene Okada; Toronto, Canada—Hugo Yamamoto, Toyo Takata; Winnipeg, Canada—Yosh Tashiro; Honolulu, T.H.—Eileen O'Brien; Osaka, Japan—Welly Shibata; Tokyo, Japan—Kay Tateishi, Masao Ekimoto.

STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS
Wayne Miller; Chicago—Ken Mazawa, Louie Sato; New York—Toge Fujihira; Denver—Carl Iwasaki; Los Angeles—Jack Iwata; San Francisco—Tom Okada, R. Laing.

CONTRIBUTING PHOTOGRAPHERS
Chicago—Vince Tajiri, Fred Yamaguchi; Honolulu, T. H.—Hideo Niiyama, Seabrook, N.J.—John Nakamura; Denver—T. K. Shindo; Berkeley—Dr. Henry Takahashi; Sacramento — George Ochikubo; Seattle—Elmer Ogawa.

STAFF ARTISTS
Peter Miyahara, Adrian Lozano, Louie Sato, Tak Hirai.

BUSINESS MANAGER
George Kosaka

CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION. Editorial offices at 2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. Phone DAnube 6-4242.

PRESIDENT
James T. Nishimura
VICE PRESIDENTS
Allan Hagio
Togo Tanaka
TREASURER
Tadashi Uchimoto
SECRETARY
Thomas Masuda

INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Japan has a Valentine's Day 13
His business is saving faces 17
Can the U.S. count on Japan in a war? . . 21
Three of a kind 35

SCENE PERSONALITY

How a $1,000,000 farm operates 30

SHORT SHORT STORY WINNER 36

FEMININE SCENE

Glamor from the sea 42

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Shopping with Aya 4
Letters to the Editors 9
SCENE in Washington 12
Behind the Scene 15
Editorial 20
Italics 23
SCENE Facts and Oddities 38
Japonica 39

JAPANESE SECTION 44-54

The cover and entire contents of SCENE are fully protected by copyright in the U.S. and must not be reproduced in any manner without written permission.



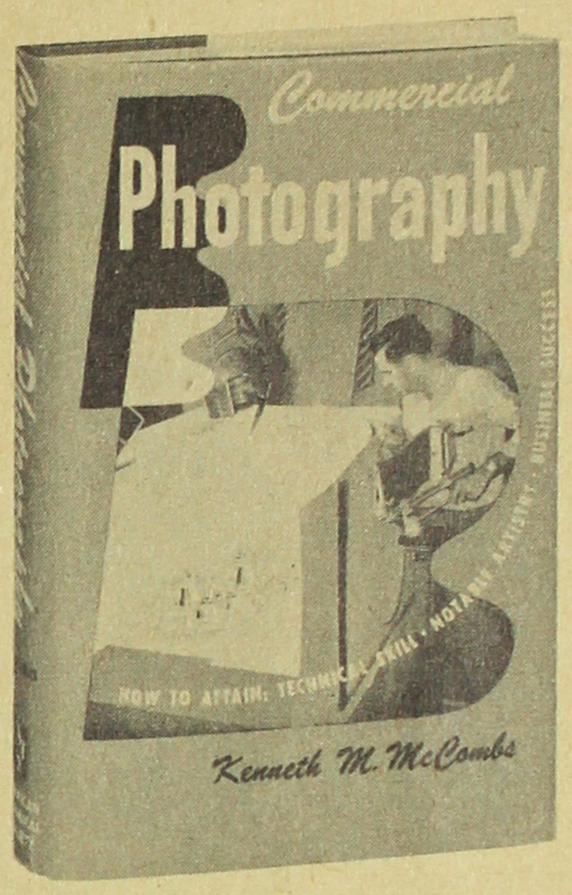
Cover

The exotic beauty on this month's cover is a Chinese-American professional dancer of New York. Like thousands like her (there are approximately 60,000 Chinese in the United States) she was born and reared in this country. Yet because of the Korean conflict, Chinese-Americans are beginning to face a hostile public. For a more complete story turn to page 26 for "U. S. Chinese start their new year with foreboding."

Newest in its field

Publication Date:
January 3, 1951

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY



363 pages
Illustrated
Printed on
coated paper

$5.00

FOR THE AMATEUR AS WELL AS PROFESSIONAL

Commercial
PHOTOGRAPHY
By
KENNETH M. McCOMBS

Chicago Publishing Corporation
2611 South Indiana Avenue 2-51
Chicago 16, Illinois

Please send me _____ copies of "COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY" at $5.00 per copy. (If payment is sent with order, the CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION will mail book, postage paid.)

$_____ enclosed. I understand you will pay postage.

Please bill me at $5.00 per copy plus postage.

Name _____

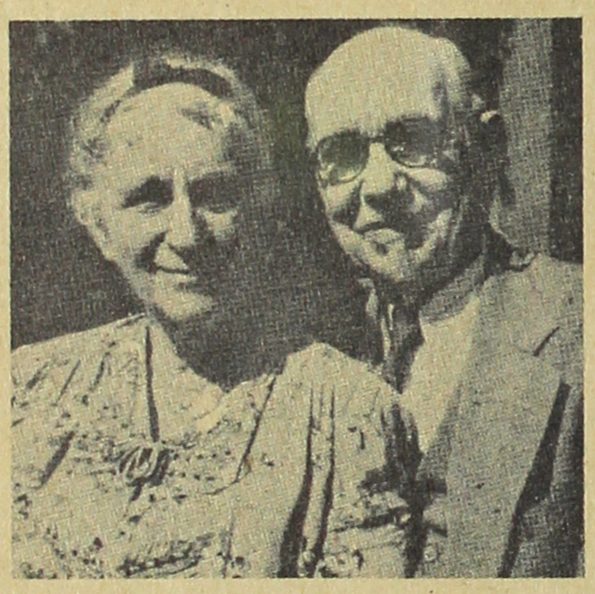
Address _____

City _____ Zone___ State _____

As I Remember It- 43 Years in Japan

By
GURNEY BINFORD

Just Published. 228 pages. $3.00



Gurney and Elizabeth Binford in 1947

THIS story had to be written. The thousands of friends of the Gurney Binfords—on both sides of the Pacific—will read with genuine pleasure this heartwarming account of two great souls. Elizabeth and Gurney Binford went to Japan to spread the Kingdom of God. Quiet, gentle Quaker folk, they spent a lifetime in arduous and rewarding labor there.

Send for your copy

Chicago Publishing Corporation
2611 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

2-51

Please send me.....copies of "AS I REMEMBER IT—43 YEARS IN JAPAN" at $3.00 per copy. (If payment is sent with order, CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION will mail book postage paid.

$ ..... enclosed. I understand you will pay postage.

☐ Please bill me at $3.00 per copy plus postage

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

Postage Will Be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
First Class Permit No. 9470, Sec. 34.9, P.L. & R., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION

2611 South Indiana Avenue

Chicago 16, Illinois

U.S.A.

. . .I have been reading SCENE and wish to subscribe. . .—1ST LIEUTENANT T. YUN BONG, Language Corps, Korea Army, 24th Infantry Division, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.

Dear Sirs: . . . I have just come from a visit to a wounded GI who was flown back here to St. Luke's hospital from the Korean front. . . You say in your editorial that it would be a mistake to use the atom bomb on the Chinese. . . Just ask any of our outnumbered troops in Korea fighting off those maniacal Commies . . .—SAMUEL ISHII, Tokyo, Japan.

MORE SERIOUS ARTICLES

Dear Sirs: I'd like to have your most enjoyable magazine to send to my very good friend, Dr. C. N. Wu, a Chinese who has lived in Japan since his childhood. He is very curious about America, and your magazine is just perfect for him. . . I think a little more attention to serious accomplishments of Japanese-Americans will improve SCENE. . .—MRS. T. D. CLAGGETT, Louisville, Ky.

Reader Mrs. Claggett's letter was so helpful and friendly that we wrote back to her and asked if she wouldn't let us print her picture and excerpts from her letter. She obliged. With her husband, Lt.-Col. Claggett, she spent two years in Japan—in Yokohama "and learned to like things Japanese."—ED.



Mrs. T. D. Claggett

CURIOUS ABOUT DEMOCRACY

Dear Sirs: . . . It is most remarkable to find the Niseis taking such a vital part in everyday American life. . . I am a housewife, living in a typical Japanese atmosphere. If you desire, I will be happy to exchange my Japanese ideas in correspondence to learn about your American ways. At present I am teaching English

trine of Christ, a situation has arisen in which anyone who presents one interpretation rather than another is looked upon as a fanatical partisan if he is not suspected of less worthy motives.

Yet I venture to point out that in view of the divisions and conflicts which have arisen among Christians of European origin, the Japanese people would do well to study the whole question very carefully in the hope of finding the one representative of Christianity which can authenticate its claims to speak in the name of, and by, the authority of Christ. They may thus avoid the confusion that has proved so tragic in European history.

So far I have been sincerely trying to see the question from one point of view of the Japanese people who wish to know more about Christianity, but who do not know in whom they may confide as the true representatives of that faith. Now, if you will bear with me, I will briefly indicate the features which have led me personally to accept the Roman Catholic faith as that desired object of confidence.

1. It is necessary to study history. What did the Apostles trained and authorized by Christ do? Did they establish one Church for all nations, whose head would never be subject to any temporal ruler, but only to Christ?

2. Which church now existing works habitually on an international, interracial, and intercultural scale? I believe sincere and painstaking investigation will prove that there is only one Church which adapts herself in every possible way to the culture of every nation in which she works, confiding her entire work in that country to a native clergy as soon as that may be formed.

3. Only a church which can trace an uninterrupted history back to the Apostles of Jesus Christ and which is equally independent of and equally devoted to the best interests of all nations can measure up to the requirements of a true representative of Christ . . .

If the 'Japanese people, following the example of the heroic Catholics of Nagasaki, will act in this way, the entire world will be in debt to them, because they will have contributed greatly to the unity of the entire world in one great family of unity in the faith and love of the Father of us all.—ALAN C. BATES, Chicago.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Togo Tanaka

MANAGING EDITOR
Shigemi Mazawa
EDITORS
R. C. Takeuchi
Shigeru Nagata
ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Robert Ozaki

FEMININE SCENE EDITOR
Ayako Kumamoto

ACTING ART DIRECTOR
Allan Hagio
ASSISTANT ART DIRECTOR
Max Joichi
ASSOCIATE ART DIRECTOR
Sho Kaneko

TOKYO BUREAU
Suimei Azumi

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Chicago—George Morimitsu; New York—Dyke Miyagawa, Eddie Shimano; Washington, D.C.—I. Herb Gordon; Minneapolis-Peter Ohtaki; St. Louis—Henry Tani; Salt Lake City—Larry Tajiri; Denver—Bill Hosokawa, Min Yasui; Los Angeles — Eiji Tanabe; Fresno — Mike Iwatsubo; Sacramento—Eugene Okada; Toronto, Canada—Hugo Yamamoto, Toyo Takata; Winnipeg, Canada—Yosh Tashiro; Honolulu, T.H.—Eileen O'Brien; Osaka, Japan—Welly Shibata; Tokyo, Japan—Kay Tateishi, Masao Ekimoto.

STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS
Wayne Miller; Chicago—Ken Mazawa, Louie Sato; New York—Toge Fujihira; Denver—Carl Iwasaki; Los Angeles—Jack Iwata; San Francisco—Tom Okada, R. Laing.

CONTRIBUTING PHOTOGRAPHERS
Chicago—Vince Tajiri, Fred Yamaguchi; Honolulu, T. H.—Hideo Niiyama, Seabrook, N.J.—John Nakamura; Denver—T. K. Shindo; Berkeley—Dr. Henry Takahashi; Sacramento — George Ochikubo; Seattle—Elmer Ogawa.

STAFF ARTISTS
Peter Miyahara, Adrian Lozano, Louie Sato, Tak Hirai.

BUSINESS MANAGER
George Kosaka

CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION. Editorial offices at 2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. Phone DAnube 6-4242.

PRESIDENT
James T. Nishimura
VICE PRESIDENTS
Allan Hagio
Togo Tanaka
TREASURER
Tadashi Uchimoto
SECRETARY
Thomas Masuda

SCENE the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE
FEBRUARY 1951 Vol 2 No 10

Copyright 1951 by Chicago Publishing Corporation

Contents

NATIONAL SCENE

Archbishop McIntyre visits Maryknoll . . 15
Go for broke 24
U. S. Chinese start their new year with foreboding 26
He paints on plastic 37

INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Japan has a Valentine's Day 13
His business is saving faces 17
Can the U.S. count on Japan in a war? . . 21
Three of a kind 35

SCENE PERSONALITY

How a $1,000,000 farm operates 30

SHORT SHORT STORY WINNER 36

FEMININE SCENE

Glamor from the sea 42

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Shopping with Aya 4
Letters to the Editors 9
SCENE in Washington 12
Behind the Scene 15
Editorial 20
Italics 23
SCENE Facts and Oddities 38
Japonica 39

JAPANESE SECTION 44-54

The cover and entire contents of SCENE are fully protected by copyright in the U.S. and must not be reproduced in any manner without written permission.



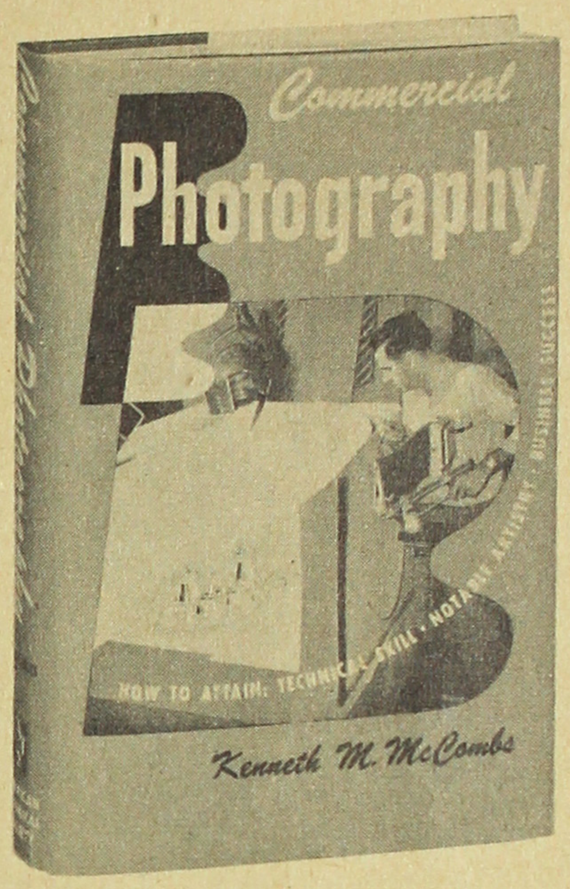
Cover

The exotic beauty on this month's cover is a Chinese-American professional dancer of New York. Like thousands like her (there are approximately 60,000 Chinese in the United States) she was born and reared in this country. Yet because of the Korean conflict, Chinese-Americans are beginning to face a hostile public. For a more complete story turn to page 26 for "U. S. Chinese start their new year with foreboding."

Newest in its field

Publication Date:
January 3, 1951

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY



363 pages
Illustrated
Printed on
coated paper

$5.00

FOR THE AMATEUR AS WELL AS PROFESSIONAL

Commercial
PHOTOGRAPHY
By
KENNETH M. McCOMBS

Chicago Publishing Corporation
2611 South Indiana Avenue 2-51
Chicago 16, Illinois

Please send me ____ copies of "COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY" at $5.00 per copy. (If payment is sent with order, the CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION will mail book, postage paid.)

$ ____ enclosed. I understand you will pay postage.

Please bill me at $5.00 per copy plus postage.

Name ____

Address ____

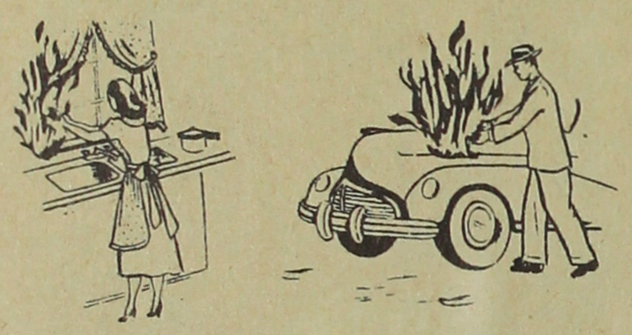
City ____ Zone ____ State ____

PRESTO "CB" TRADE MARK FIRE EXTINGUISHER



ONLY 3.98

(Complete with matching Wall Bracket)



THE MIRACLE FIRE-FIGHTER THAT PUTS OUT ALL FIRES IN A JIFFY!

PRESTO contains the same powerful chemical developed during the war and used as standard equipment on our Army bombers.

When fire breaks out . . . anytime . . . anywhere . . . the finest fire insurance policy you can have is PRESTO—the one-man fire-fighting department that kills all fires faster than bulky extinguishers many times its size and cost. A necessity for homes, cars, motorcycles, boats, etc.

PRESTO is so small . . . so light . . . so powerful, that any member of the family can use it instantly and effectively. It's just as simple as pointing your finger at the flames . . . you turn the valve, and PRESTO does the rest.

Guaranteed for 20 years. Refill $1.85.

Send for yours today! You'll be glad you did.

PRESTON SMITH PRODUCTS
216 West Jackson Boulevard 2-51
Chicago 6, Illinois

Please send me _____ PRESTO FIRE EXTINGUISHERS at $3.98 postpaid each complete with matching Wall Bracket.

I enclose _____

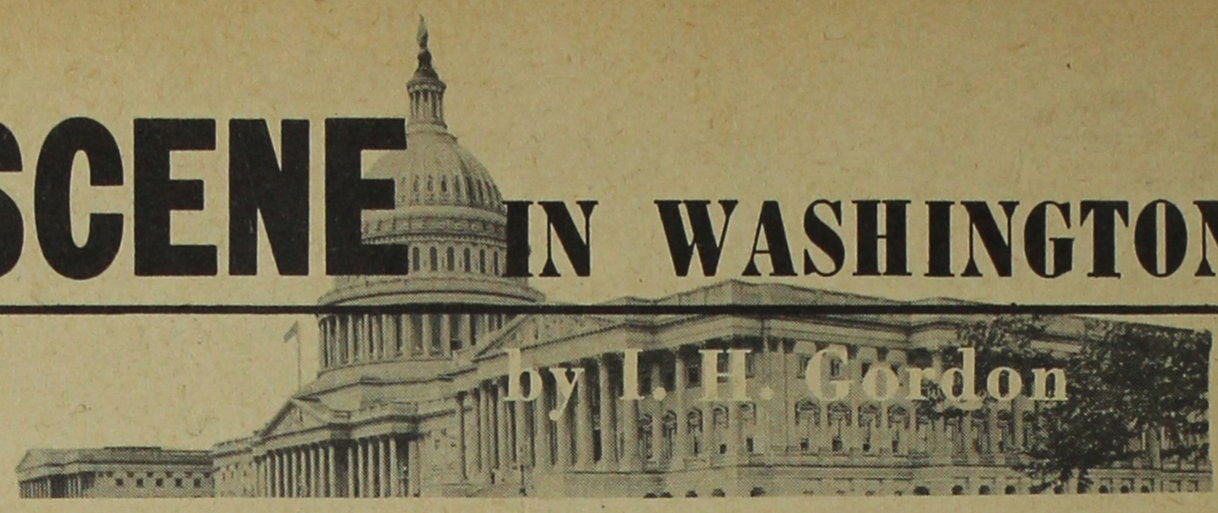
Please send me C.O.D.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

SCENE IN WASHINGTON



by I. H. Gordon

WASHINGTON—By the time this column appears in print, United Nations forces may have completely evacuated Korea, or may be hanging on to a slim toe hold. But whatever the situation is, there is mounting belief in Washington that the campaigns need explanation.

The question keeps coming to the fore: What is a forced withdrawal? In military campaigns, a forced withdrawal obviously is one in which an curring reports in Korea, the withdrawal of UN troops has been so opposing army actually forces another to retreat. But according to re-fast that contact with the enemy frequently is lost.

This raises the question whether the withdrawals are deliberate. If so, for what reasons?

It is impossible to know at this time because of two things. One is what has been termed the "propaganda-like" reports issued from MacArthur's headquarters, the second is censorship.

* * *

But Korea, and all of its implications, increases the urgency for settling the problem of Allied relationships with Japan.

There is no doubt about it, the United States is pressing for a peace treaty with Japan. The Western Powers and their allies in Asia today agree this must be done with or without Russia.

Prediction: The State of War between the United States and Japan definitely will end in 1951.

* * *

A coalition composed of the southern blocs in both Houses, allied with Republicans, is running Congress.

The coalition scored its first victories early. For example, in the House, the old powers of the Rules Committee, giving it almost life or death control over any legislation originating in the lower chamber, were restored the first day of the 82nd Congress.

What happened was this: The coalition voted to remove the 21-day time limit during which the Rules Committee may decide how a measure shall come up for a vote. Now, as of old, the Rules Committee may study a bill for as long as it likes. Sometimes the Rules Committee may take months to reach a "decision."

* * *

WATCH FOR: Passage of naturalization and immigration laws this year. Congress will remove race from naturalization, will restore the right of all remaining Asian countries (China, the Philippines and India now have the privilege) to use their token immigration quotas.

* * *

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write your Congressmen. Nothing is as effective on how a Congressman votes as a letter from home.

If you want immigration and naturalization legislation liberalized, tell the representative and senators who represent you what you want done. Tell them what bills you want them to vote for. And get your friends to do the same.

* * *

CHINATOWN IS WORRIED. From the golden lanterns above San Francisco's Grant Ave., to the tenement houses crowded upon New York's Mott St., the Chinese in America are becoming increasingly concerned over their status.

Business in various Chinatowns has fallen from 10 to 50 per cent. The bitter, irrational voices of hate that once screamed at the Japanese now are being turned upon the Chinese. These voices will become louder. The Chinese will realize that. And they remember, too, what happened to the Niseis and Isseis on the West Coast.

The most damning factor about this is that Japanese evacuation set the precedent. It happened to you yesterday, it can happen to your friends tomorrow.



Japan has a 'Valentine's day'

AUTHORITIES ARE vague as to the origins of the St. Valentine's Day custom of youths and maidens exchanging tender sentiments each February 14. Most people have forgotten that the day marks the anniversary of the dtath in 200 A.D. of the Roman priest, Valentine.

How the anniversary of his death has become linked with lovers' verses is not known, although some authorities say that the custom is believed to have been handed down from the Roman festival of the Lupercalia, celebrated in the month of February, when the names of young women were put into a box and drawn out by men as chance directed.

In genial climates Valentine's Day is about the mating period of birds and this, also, is supposed to have had something to do with the origin of the customs with which the day is associated.

The observance of Valentine's Day generally has been regarded as a western custom. A surprisingly similar occasion is celebrated in Japan, however. It is called the "hoshi-matsuri" (Star Festival) or "tanabata matsuri" and is celebrated July 7.

It has its origin in the legend that on the eve of each July 7 Shokujo, or the Weaver Princess star (Vega, the principal star in the constellation Lyra) is supposed to meet Kengyu, the Herdboy star (Altair, the brightest star in the constellation Aquila), on the bank of the Amanogawa the River of Heaven, or the Milky Way, for their annual tryst.

The legend back of this meeting is that a celestial princess, daughter of a celestial king, a most skillful weaver and the embodiment of industry, is weaving cloth for the king's garments. While thus engaged, she falls in love with a handsome lad, a cowherd, and as a reward for her diligent industry, her father, the king, allowed them to marry.

But the couple, though married, were so much in love that the princess gradually neglected her weaving while the herder began allowing his cows to stray. This so exasperated the king that he finally separated the couple, forcing them to remain on opposite sides of the Milky Way and permitting them to approach each other only once a year.

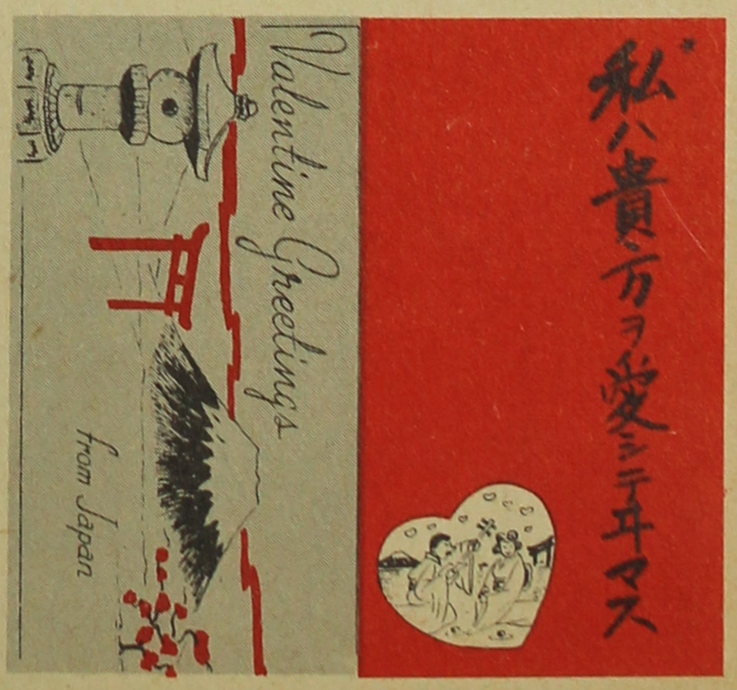
But there is no bridge over the Milky May and the princess, when the time came for her first visit, wept so bitterly at the impossibility of meeting her husband that she aroused the sympathy of a magpie who assured her that a bridge would be constructed for her. This was accomplished by magpies spreading their wings and forming a bridge over which the princess crossed. But, the legend goes on, if the eve of July 7 is rainy the magpies will not form the bridge and the celestial lovers must wait another year before meeting.

The princess, as an accomplished weaver, receives on this day the supplications of those who wish to improve their own weaving, sewing and their knowledge of the gentle arts: Music, poetry, handwriting, etc., of which the princess later became the patron, and farmers ask the herdboy for plentiful harvests.

The festival is observed in Japan in a spirit of joy. Bamboo trees are set up in front of the house or before garden shrines. To their branches are hung poems on the love theme of the festival, also papers cut in the shape of a kimono (as a tribute to the weaver princess).

Western style Valentines recently made their appearance in Japan in post exchanges at U.S. Army bases. Manufactured in Japan, such Valentines, as the one reproduced in connection with this article, are crude tokens of a lover's sentiments. American soldiers, for lack of anything else, send them to wives and sweethearts in the States. But some soldiers send them to their Japanese girl friends.

Most Japanese, however, never have heard of Valentine's Day and it is unlikely that they ever will.



WANTED

PUBLIC SPIRITED MEN AND WOMEN WHO WILL ACT NOW TO FINISH A JOB VITAL TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY. NO REWARD EXCEPT THE SATISFACTION OF SEEING AMERICA STRONG AND FIT TO FACE THE UNCERTAIN FUTURE.

Why you are needed. 50% of the Hoover Report recommendations have been enacted into law. These recommendations, agreed upon by Democrats and Republicans, have made a big start in the important job of modernizing our government. They've cut waste in federal operations by billions of dollars.

Now the rest of the Hoover Report recommendations are before Congress. If passed, they will put our government in fighting trim to face any eventuality—save billions more.

What you can do. Join your local or state Hoover Committee. Working with them you can bring the story of the Hoover Report recommendations to your friends and neighbors—help start the nation-wide surge of action that will carry the recommendations to completion.

SEND FOR THE FREE BOOKLET

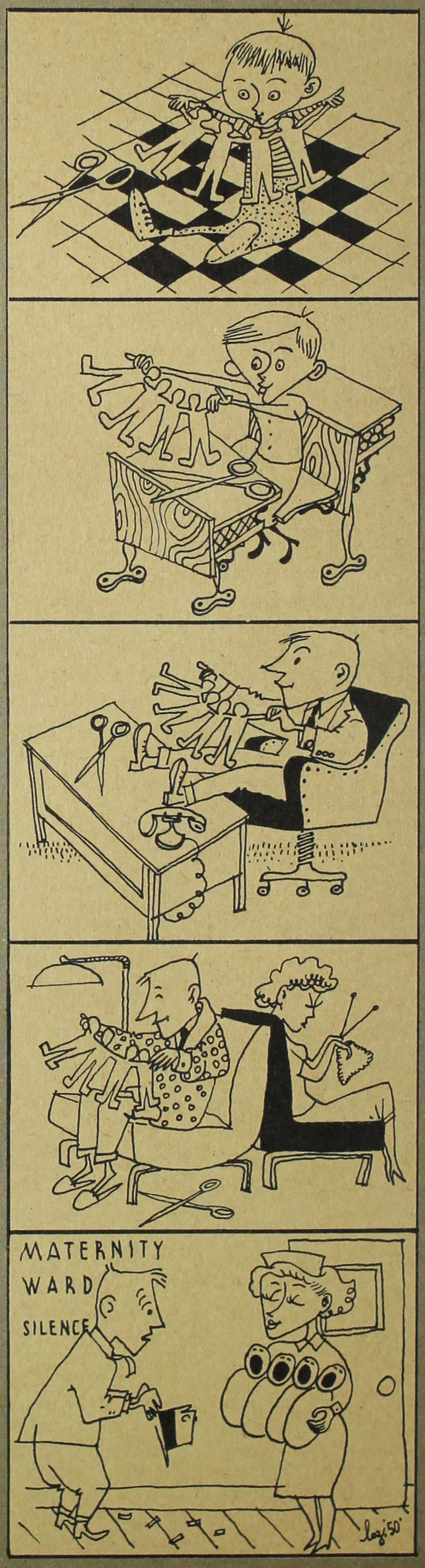
"Will We Be Ready?"

This booklet gives you the rousing story behind the Hoover Report—the startling facts it disclosed—the wonderful progress it has made. With it you'll be well prepared to help finish a job on which our national security may depend. Send now for "Will We Be Ready?"—The Hoover Committee, Box 659, Philadelphia, Pa. *It's free.*

A PUBLIC SERVICE PROJECT THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

BETTER GOVERNMENT AT A BETTER PRICE

This advertisement was contributed to the Government Reorganization Campaign by J. Walter Thompson Company.



in March

SCENE the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

GREATEST NISEI BOWLER

WORLD'S BIGGEST FISH MARKET

Plus many other interesting articles

KUREHA
SPINNING CO., LTD.
Main Office:
28 Hommachi 2-chome,
Higashi-ku, Osaka
Tokyo Branch:
18 Marunouchi 2-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo



Archbishop McIntyre visits Maryknoll

WHEN ROMAN CATHOLIC Archbishop J. Francis McIntyre visited the Los Angeles Maryknoll Center, little Fujiko Karen Yamaga (left) and her big sister Misako Jo Ann were on hand to greet him.

The occasion was the sacrament of Confinement of a class of adults and children at St. Francis Xavier Chapel. The Maryknoll Center, located on South Hewitt St. on the edge of the area known as Little Tokio, has for a quarter of a century been the cradle of vigorous Japanese community leadership.

Father Hugh Lavery, who directs Maryknoll, is warmly regarded by Catholics and non-Catholics alike. Thousands of Niseis who grew up with it, even though they are now scattered throughout the United States and Japan, will remember Maryknoll as their spiritual home.

Behind the SCENE

DOWN TO RIO

SCENE photographer Toge Fujihira again is off on another assignment in a foreign country. This time it's South America. Toge left New York shortly after Christmas for Rio de Janeiro. He plans to spend eight weeks in Brazil and then go on to Argentina.

TWO NEW PINS

Two new pins were stuck onto SCENE's circulation map last month. One was for Korea and the other Hongkong. Our Korean reader wrote he had been reading his friend's copy of SCENE. Now that his friend has moved away he wants to subscribe. The Hongkong subscriber used a SCENE subscription blank and envelope that was enclosed in a SCENE promotional mailing piece. Our circulation department thinks there is a story behind how our new Hongkong reader got ahold of the subscription blank.

"GURAFU SEKAI"

Ever wonder why SCENE also is "Gurafu Sekai" (Japanese characters on the cover meaning Graphic World)? Try asking an Issei to pronounce "SCENE."

FIRST ON THE AGENDA

A subscriber was in our office the other day when the latest issue was brought in from our press room. We handed him a copy and watched. He immediately turned to the "Letters to the Editor" section and read it through before passing on to the other pages.

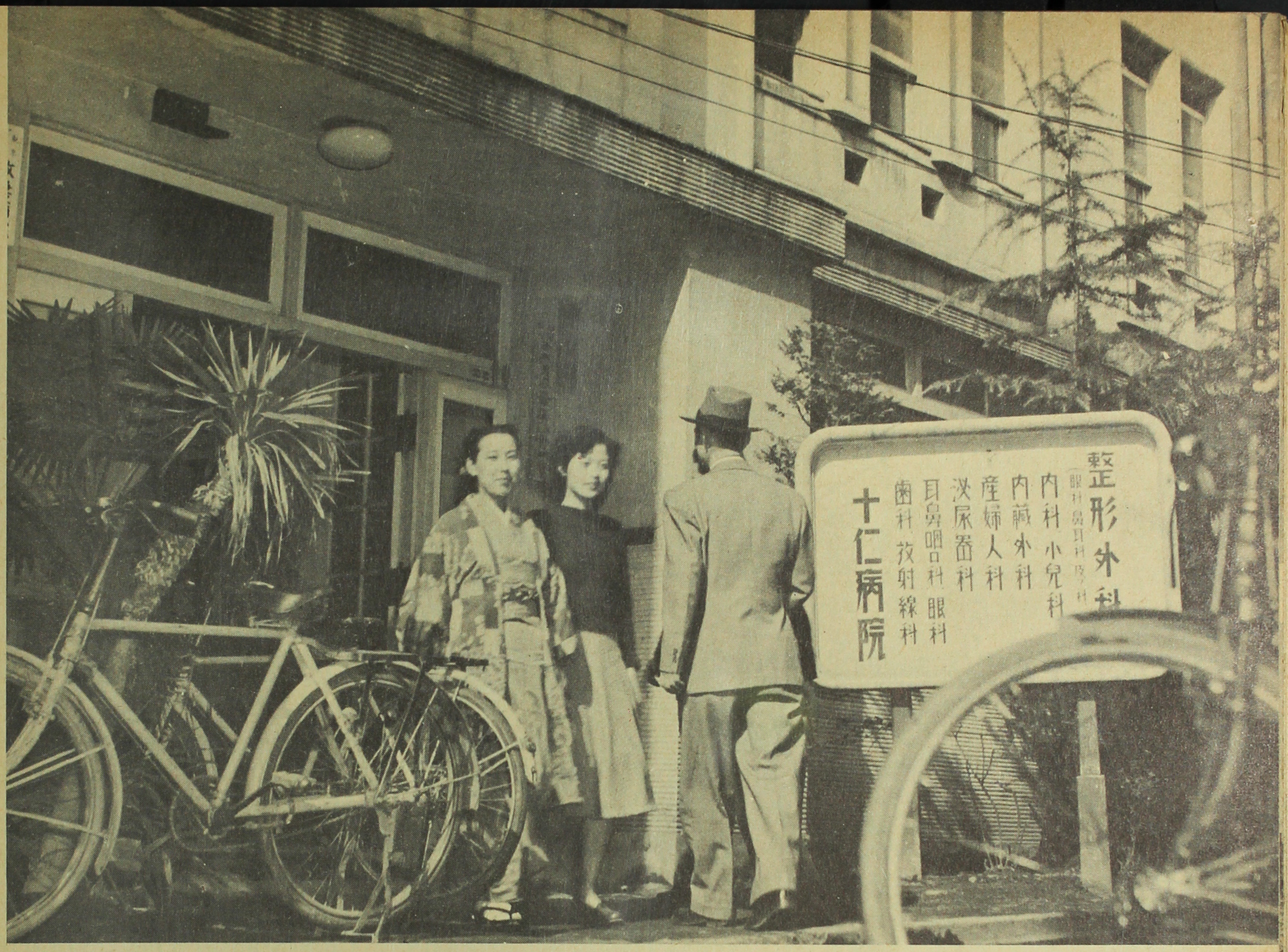
REQUEST FROM JAPAN

SCENE circulation has been growing in Japan at a pace that has surprised even our blase editors. We were, to be sure, confident that the magazine would attract readership there but didn't quite anticipate that Maruzen, Japan's largest chain of book stores, would request monthly deliveries of SCENE for sale in their stores. It seems their customers have been asking for copies. Their comments and comments of editors who have been quoting us in their newspapers: "We want to know about the Isseis and Niseis in America, how they live and how they get along with the rest of the Americans."

CONTEST EXTENSION

Reader response to our Children's Art Contest has been so encouraging we have been forced to extend the deadline to June 30 so all entries can be accommodated.

DR. UMEZAWA measures the patient's nose, first step in plastic surgery to alter its shape.



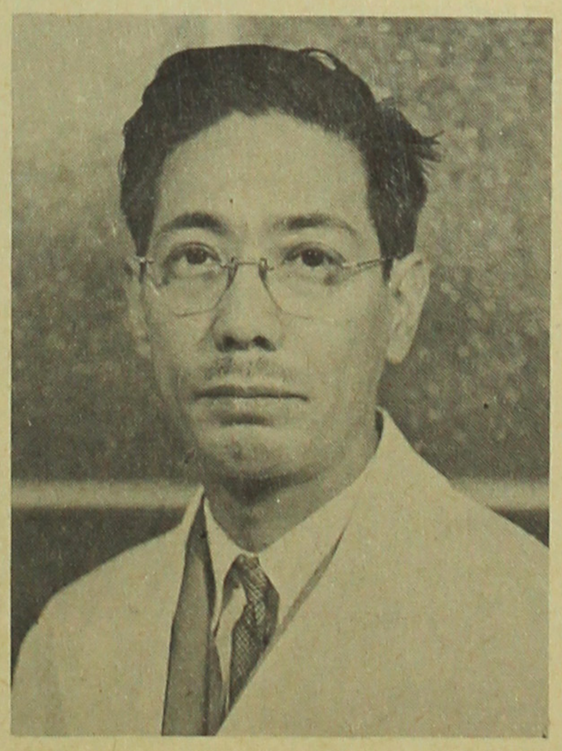
ENTRANCE TO Jujin Hospital, which treats all forms of disease but has become especially noted for corrective plastic surgery. To Dr. Fumio Umezawa, its founder and director, plastic surgery at his hospital represents fulfillment of his ambition.

His business is saving faces

Story and photos by Bob Laing.

JUST A FEW BLOCKS from the busy Ginza, in Tokyo, is Jujin Hospital. From the outside it looks like any ordinary Japanese hospital. In fact, it treats most forms of ailments, including those in the field of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, urology, dermatalogy, ophthalmology as well as dentistry. Its regular staff is composed of 15 doctors and 30 nurses.

Despite this, the hospital is fast becoming famous throughout Japan. The reason is the specialty of its owner and director, Dr. Fumio Umezawa, one of the foremost plastic surgeons in the Orient. His hospital is the place where "high noses" are made out of flat ones, and single lidded eyes given double lids so envied by Japanese women.



Dr. Fumio Umezawa

Jujin Hospital represents the fulfillment of a medical school dream of Dr. Umezawa. Before its establishment, plastic surgery was little known in Japan. There were doctors who specialized in this field but their work was mainly curative. Dr. Umezawa's plastic surgery is mainly corrective.

Dr. Umezawa, who is 48, has been practicing plastic surgery for 18 years.

"I think," he said, "that I am one of the first doctors in Japan to apply surgery for the creation of beauty. It is my belief that beauty is an important factor contributing to health."

He now is writing a book on cosmetics and plastic surgery based on his personal experiences, but instead of being a technical tome, it will be written in terms understandable to the layman. He said he would try to explain what this method can do to brighten the lives of those who have what they consider facial deformities.

"During the war," he explained, "merely surviving was the problem for most of us. Diet was restricted to the minimum caloric need and no thought was given to improving its taste.

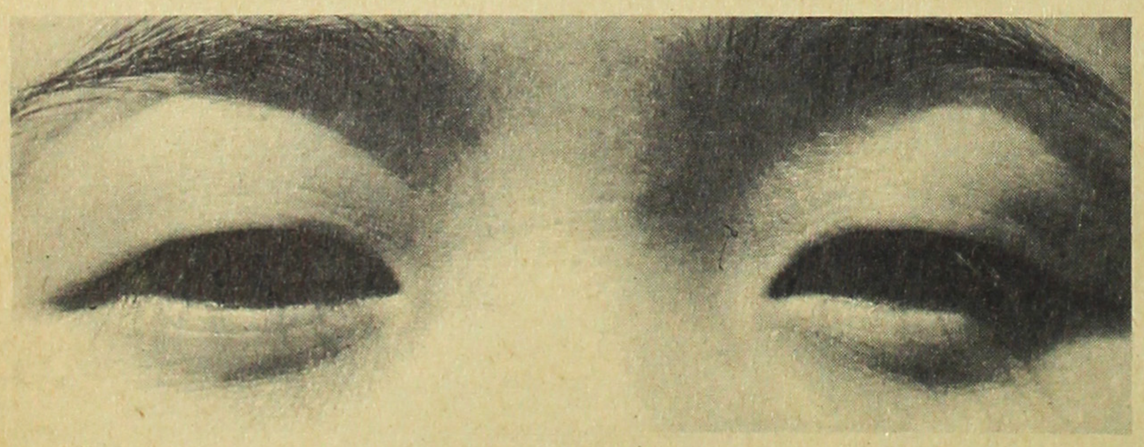
"Now the Japanese people have begun to live again. Now we have time to think and plan our lives. No more do we belong body and soul to the emperor. Naturally, when

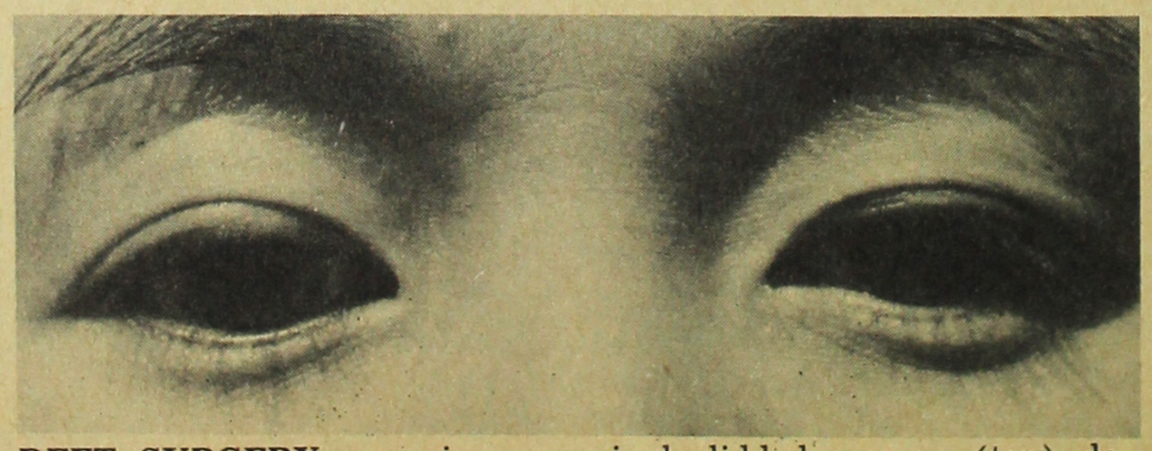


BEFORE AND AFTER. A second look at these pictures discloses that they are of the same woman before, and after, surgery of the nose.



CORRECTIVE SURGERY of the nose and also of the eyelids from single to double lids.





DEFT SURGERY can give any single-lidded woman (top) desirable double eyelids (bottom). If she changes her mind, she can go back to the single lids.

people are no longer hungry, their thoughts turn to beauty, to better clothes and better appearance.

"Their clothes now must have style; their bodies, too, which have regained health, now demand something more. We try to give it to them.

"Admittedly, the person who wants the shape of his nose changed desires surgery mainly because he is dissatisfied with it aesthetically. It is either too prominent, too flat, crooked, hooked, bent or otherwise misshapen in his eyes. He wants us to change it for him. Needless to say, we try to improve its appearance.

"If the result is such that the patient has a nose whose shape he no longer considers a deformity, he is happy. His happiness naturally creates a more healthful mental outlook and for that alone, I believe plastic surgery is justifiable."

He added that there were times, too, when changing the shape of the nose resulted in a more normal respiratory action through removal of obstructions in the air passages.

The doctor agreed that two of the chief reasons for the upsurge in plastic operations were the great number of American movies shown in Japan and the omnipresence of GI's.

He pointed out that most Japanese think Americans are good-looking; they have, in general, high, thin noses, intellectual eyes, beautiful skin and fine postures.

"In comparison," he said, "our faces look too flat.

"The fact that the flat looking face can be made to look more European is one of the reasons that plastic surgery is becoming so popular here."

About two-thirds of his plastic surgery patients are women and his most popular correction is making single eyelids into double lids. Dr. Umezawa has more than a hundred eyelid patients a month.

The second most popular operation is having the nose raised.

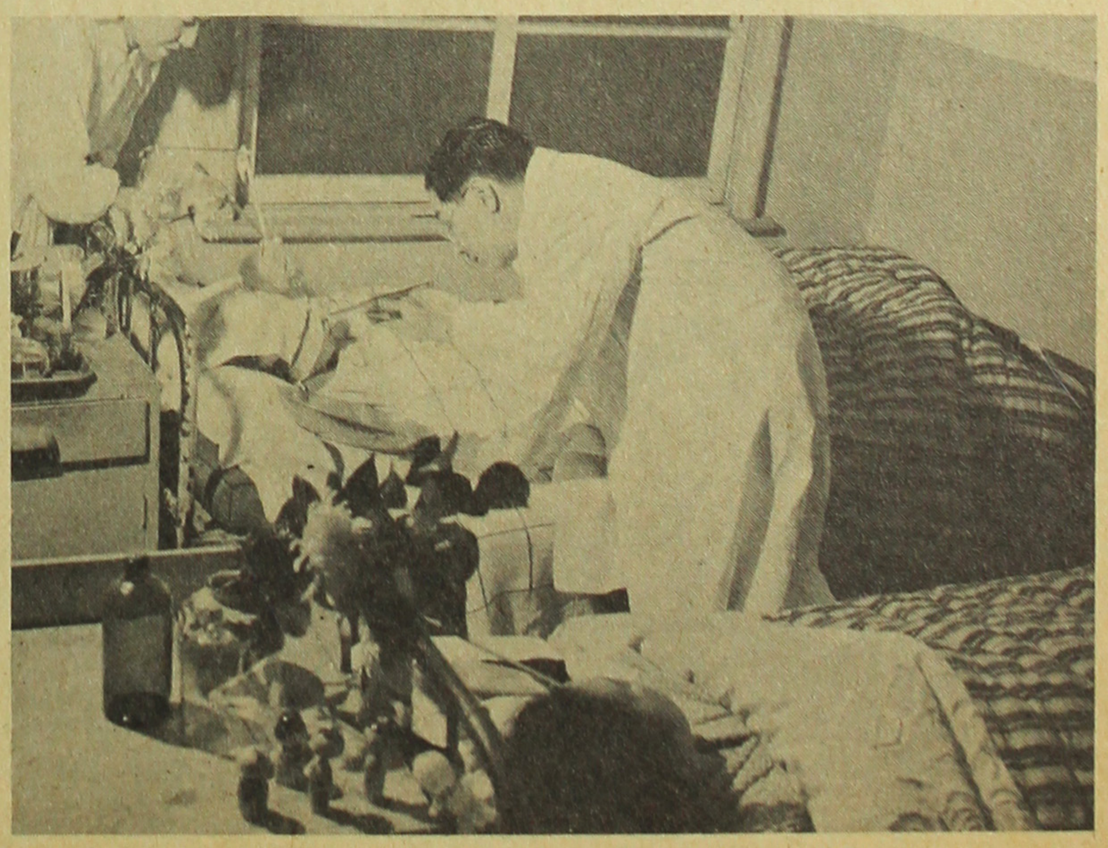
According to the doctor, about 50 per cent of Japanese women have single eyelids, which tend to make the eyes look thin. By means of a delicate operation, without making any incisions, a fold is made in the upper eyelid identical to that of a natural double eyelid. The operation, completed in 10 minutes, looks simple but the technique is tricky. By this method, the single lid can be restored if the patient changes his mind.

Common methods used in raising the nose include injecting paraffin, or inserting ivory, bone or cartilage plastic. Dr. Umezawa uses for the inlay a specially treated flexible substance shaped into the desired form.

A PLASTIC INLAY here is inserted into the patient's nose. Inlay is necessery to raise the shape of the nose. Business has boomed at Jujin Hospital since the occupation brought high-nosed American GI's and other Caucasians to Japan.

東京都銀座の目抜きの場所に堂々と構えた十仁病院は整形外科の第一人者として世界的に知られている梅澤文雄博士が主宰している。

博士は語る「美が健康に及ぼす影響は極めて大なるものがあり、戰時中唯榮養を攝ることばかりに熱中して人体の美を忘却していたが、現在では最早やお腹はすいてはいない。美に對する觀念が再び復活し、衣類に種々な新スタイルを好む如く、身体の健康以上その美を要求する樣になつたが、そろ〳〵怪奇な鼻が氣になり、もう少し格好の良い鼻にと考えると氣になつて仕方がなかつたが、自分の好きな格好にすれば明朗な氣分に氣持ちが樂觀的になる、するとヒスが癒る。健康上好結果を與える。こうした現在整形外科という技術が廣く利用される樣になつた原因には、一は米國から輸入される映畫の影響で俳優の美男美女が美の標準を刺戟したこと、二は進駐軍の米兵は何れも立派で綺麗で細々長く高い鼻、インテリ的な眼や体格に比較し、日本人の偏平的な顏が氣になり出して寫眞の如く人工的に生れ變われる整形手術により瞼は二重に、鼻は高くと大流行となつたもので、患者は六割までが女性であると。



DR. UMEZAWA inspects a patient after a nasal operation.

EDITORIAL

This is war

HOW DARK are the days before us? The Congressional Record has always been an accurate barometer of the storms besetting the ship of state. Since last November, we have noted how the overwhelming tone of the Record has dipped deep into gloom. The shadow of war has darkened its fine print

We have been defeated in Korea. All through Asia we are on the defensive. It is within the realm of possibility for us to be driven out of Europe. The shock of Korea has awakened our leaders to this threat, and we are now moving toward full mobilization of our strength.

War is cruel, barbarous, revolting. Its very barbarity has made the American people understandably reluctant to face the ugly reality that it is upon them once again.

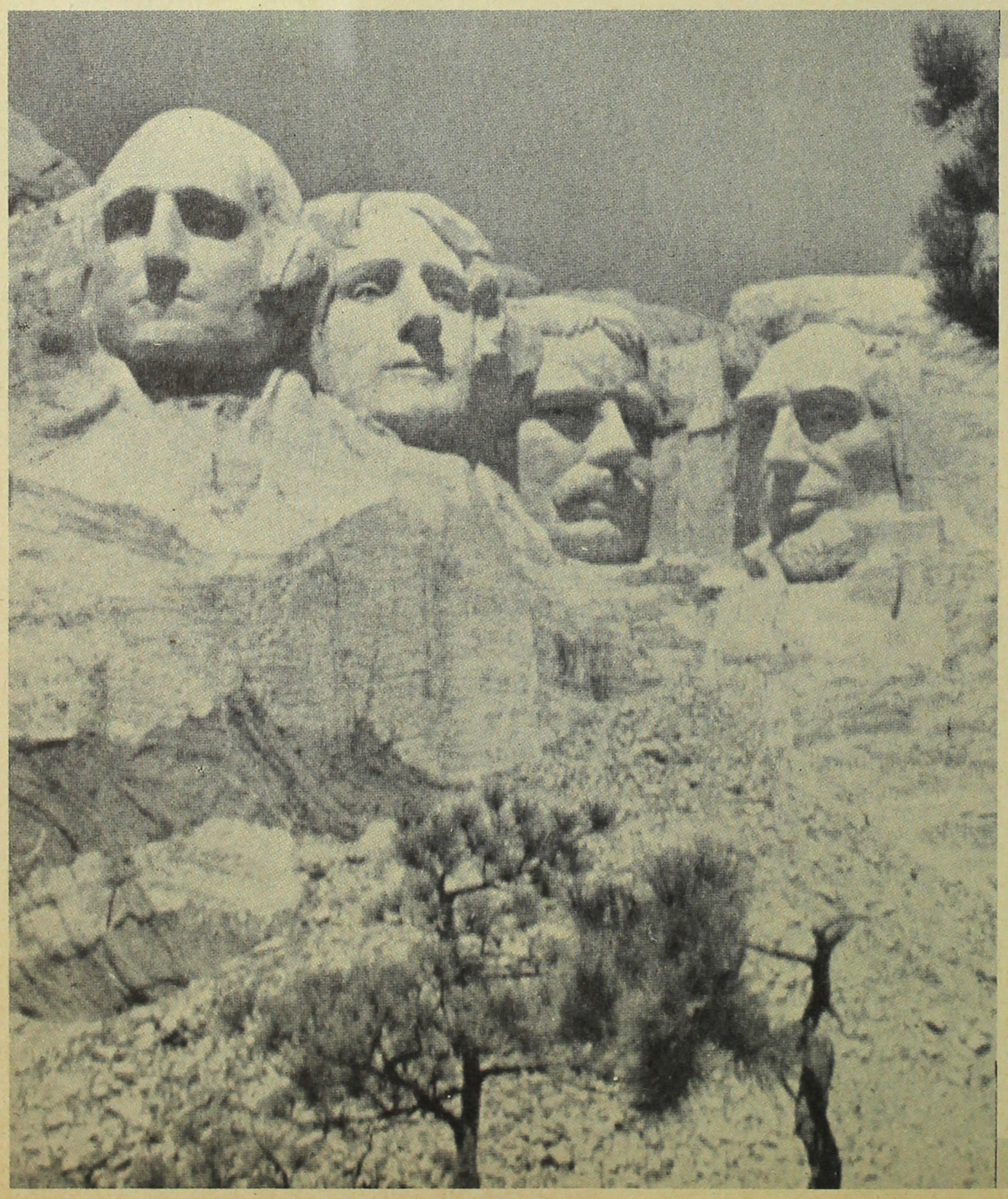
It is late. It is close to midnight. The conviction has taken hold in Washington that we can delay no longer; that to do so will mean only darkness and defeat and desolation.

For those who plead delay in taking our stand on the field of battle, there is no longer room in the counsel halls. Such people are accused of being resigned to the death of civilization, of clinging to hopes and aims that died yesterday, of blindly resisting what will save us. Those who now stand in the way of our total rearmament are charged with loving neither freedom nor justice but having room only for resentment at the harshness of events.

The tone of the day is set by this quotation from the Congressional Record: "There is an eternal purpose toward which all events move. As Lincoln put it, 'The Almighty has His own purposes.' Even if the worst comes; if civilization becomes a shambles, there will be a remnant of the redeemed. And if we have been an unworthy instrument in establishing His kingdom on earth, it may even be that God will raise up another people unto Himself."

The question is each day becoming more trite: Are we at war? Can anyone deny it?

現在の米國人の氣分は一言にして言えば極めて暗い氣分である。それは議會の議事錄によく現われて、昨年十一月頃からのを見ると、其の內容は朝鮮では退陣アジア全體の事件は受身であるし、歐洲でもやゝもすれば追い出しを喰らいそうな形勢にあり、其の首腦者は今や軍備の擴張に全力をあげ、戰爭はどうしても避けられない、然し市民は何れも戰爭は慘酷で厭やだ、再びやりたくはないがもう十二時になつてしまつた。遲い華府では一分間でもそれを許さないほどに切迫してゐる。この現實があり〳〵と現われているのが議事錄だ、



I hope I shall always possess firmness and virture enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man.—**GEORGE WASHINGTON.**

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.—**THOMAS JEFFERSON.**

The true Christian is the true citizen . . . following the higher law with reverence, and in this world doing all that in his power lies, so that when death comes he may feel that mankind is in some degree better because he lived.—**THEODORE ROOSEVELT.**

I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for the day.—**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

Can the U.S. count on Japan in a war?

By Lt.-Col. Paul Rusch

IN A SHOWDOWN with the Communist world, the people of Japan are ready to be counted with the West. How an implacable foe has been converted into our staunchest potential ally in the Far East may still puzzle some Americans. But had they the opportunity to know and see Japan as I have, there would be little doubt left in their minds.

I have just returned from my latest trip to Japan. I drove from Tokyo along the coast over narrow roads, twisting paths and smooth highways to the northern island of Hokkaido, home of the aborigine Ainus. Then back again along the eastern coast down to the southern island of Kyushu—in all some 3,615 miles in three months. I visited several hundred villages, met with several thousand people. I talked with them—men, women, and children—exchanged casual pleasantries, heard them tell of their hopes, their fears, their problems, their successes.

At the Kiyosato Christian Community Center in Yamanishi Prefecture, where the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan is moving ahead with a community development project, I heard gray-haired villagers speak with youthful optimism about such things as public health, 4-H farm projects, a village library.

In Tokyo, I talked with Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida exchanging views about the future of Japan. In the big cities I talked with bankers and businessmen, industrialists and editors, with factory workers and students. And I got from scores of the more than 600 men —many of them leaders in their various communities—who know me as their godfather, some closeup appraisals of conditions in Japan and the state of mind of the people.

I have spent most of my adult life in Japan—among the Japanese people.The impressions I gathered on my latest return are not the fleeting conclusions of the tourist nor the product of wishful thinking. I am convinced now, more than ever, that there is solid, substantial evidence on every hand to confirm the growing belief that Japan is our natural ally in the Far East and a dependable bastion of American democracy.

The successes of our occupation are better known to the Japanese than to the Americans. In the States I detect from some vociferous quarters a tendency to discount the achievements of Gen. MacArthur's administration. But this is not the case in Japan.

Unlike the situation in Germany—or Korea before last June 25 for that matter—Japan is not divided. There is no east and west or north and south Japan, as in Germany and Korea. MacArthur's insistence upon a unified command has not gone unnoticed among Japanese leaders. That the threat of civil war has thus been minimized is due, the Japanese know, to MacArthur's foresight.

Japan is no longer hungry. While there is still a rough road ahead to achieve a balanced economy, the food situation has been greatly alleviated.

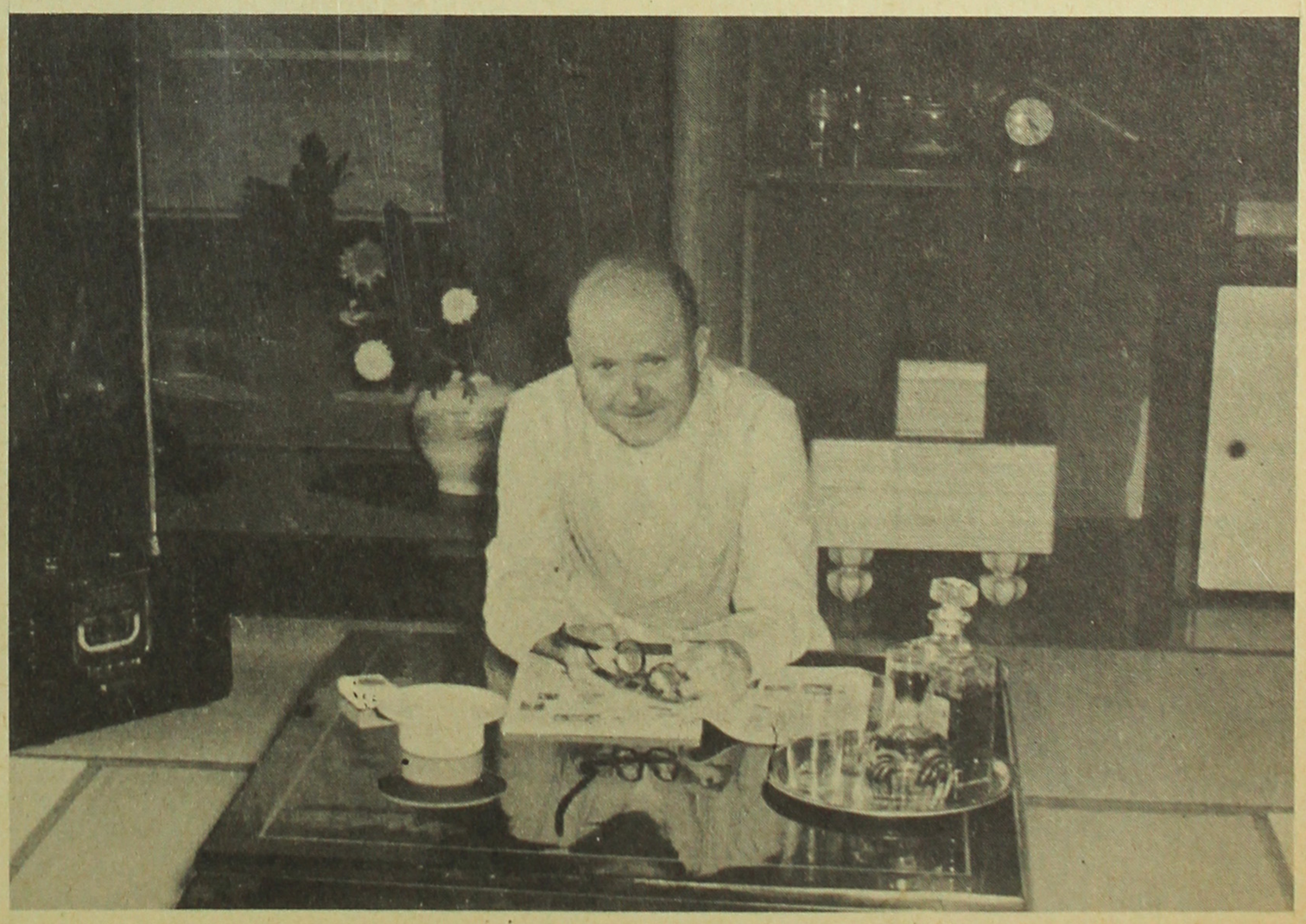
Japanese health standards are up. Infant mortality is down, thanks to public health measures instituted under the American occupation.

By whatever yardsticks you choose to measure the steady march of the Japanese people to recovery of their physical wellbeing, the occupation has brought about some tremendous strides —and the Japanese in all walks of life know this. As conquerers, Americans on the whole, they say, have proved friends.

MacArthur has called for a peace treaty with Japan for more than two years now, and Washington has finally agreed it is overdue.

I believe we are going to continue to help the Japanese get on their feet. And there is no longer any doubt in my mind that the Japanese themselves want us to help them prepare to defend themselves against Communist aggression.

There is a tremendous will for peace among the Japanese. Make no mistake about it. After V-J Day, the people had had their stomach full of militarism. The terible atomic devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki added to their growing conviction about the futility of war. And their new constitution, which we Americans inspired them to accept, renounced war. That great ideal has found a firm foothold in the hearts of the Japanese—as it must among all men.



IN TOKYO, Rusch stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tokichi Onishi, near St. Luke's Hospital. Rusch, who has spent most of his adult life in Japan, is as comfortable in a Japanese house as he would be in a western style home.

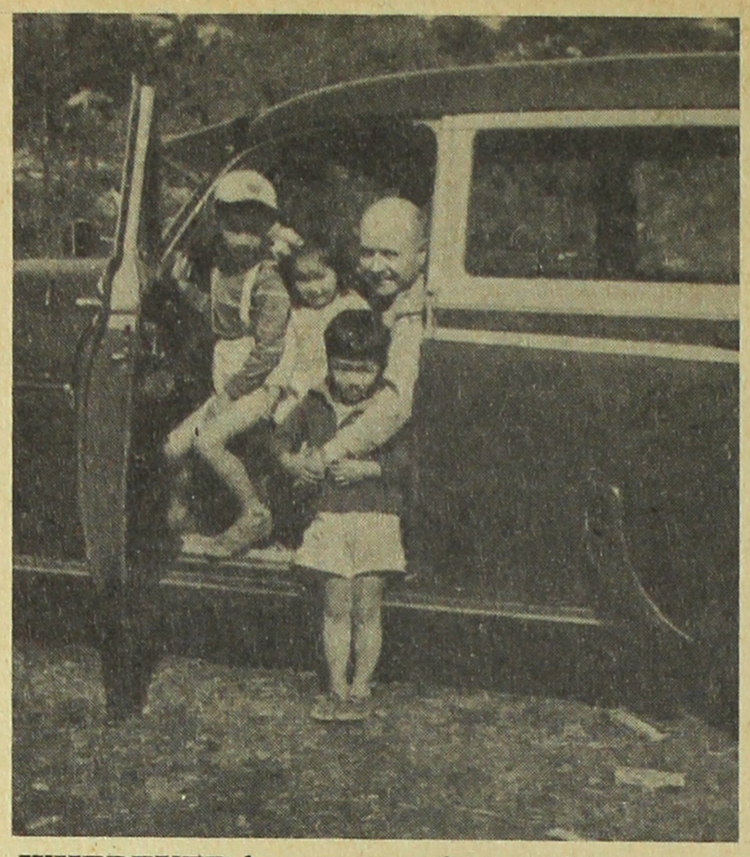
But the time is not yet when that ideal can claim unquestioning adherence from the Japanese people as they see war at their front gate.

They know this now—and so do leaders in our occupation. The Japanese fear of conquest by Russia is an historic one. It goes back to the last century, and it has been implanted firmly in the national consciousness since the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

In 1951, the Japanese people feel the tremendous pull toward their alignment with the United States. They mean to defend themselves. They will ask for the means with which to defend themselves. To neglect to fight will mean that Communism will take over Japan, too.

Among the top men in the Japanese government, there is agreement with what Raymond Moley says when he declares that "Japan and England are our natural allies. All three of these nations (the U.S., Japan and England) have been maritime powers, industrially minded and quick to learn. All three have salt water between them and possible enemies."

In 1941, when I was a teacher at St. Paul's University in Tokyo, I recall a conversation between a Japanese and an American newspaperman. The Japanese editor remarked to the correspondent: "Yes, Japan and America will go to war. But because I know that modern wars are won with steel and guns and tanks and planes and ships, Japan will lose in the end. America's productive power and vast resources will be too much. Out of that horrible war, however, will come understanding. Then America and Japan will have a realistic friendship."



WHEREVER he went on his station wagon tour of Japan, Rusch attracted children.

I believe that time has now come.

Gen. Robert Eichelberger puts it straight on the line when he says: "Japan's security and our men are now indivisible."

In answer to the question, "Can we trust Japan?" Eichelberger's reply is an unqualified, firm "Yes." He ought to know. He commanded the 8th Army that ocupied Japan for three years.

The new American-Japanese friendship of 1951 means, simply, that we are going to count upon Japan as an ally—and an armed ally at that. Through five years of occupation, it has been proved that Japan can be trusted. The Japanese are a realistic people, and they know the world situation will compel them to insist upon rearming themselves.

Raymond Moley expresses an American point of view that is gaining more support each month when he says: "The creation of a Japanese Army is a matter so obviously in the interest of the United States and the free world that the average rational person might wonder why it has been so long neglected."

And what do the Japanese feel about this? Officially, they will not be on record until we get a treaty. But newspaper polls taken since the Korean reverses show an increasing majority in favor of rearming.

One aspect that gives me greater hope than all other developments is the fact that by nature the Japanese have felt an aversion to the godless character of communism. Prime Minister Yoshida underscored this when I talked with him in December. The great spiritual void that symbolized the state of the Japanese mind in 1945 has not yet been filled.

In a very real sense, the appeal of democracy in Japan has, by reason of its nature, been Christian. The two great ideological forces which have thus been locked in battle for the right to fill the Japanese void are Christianity and communism.

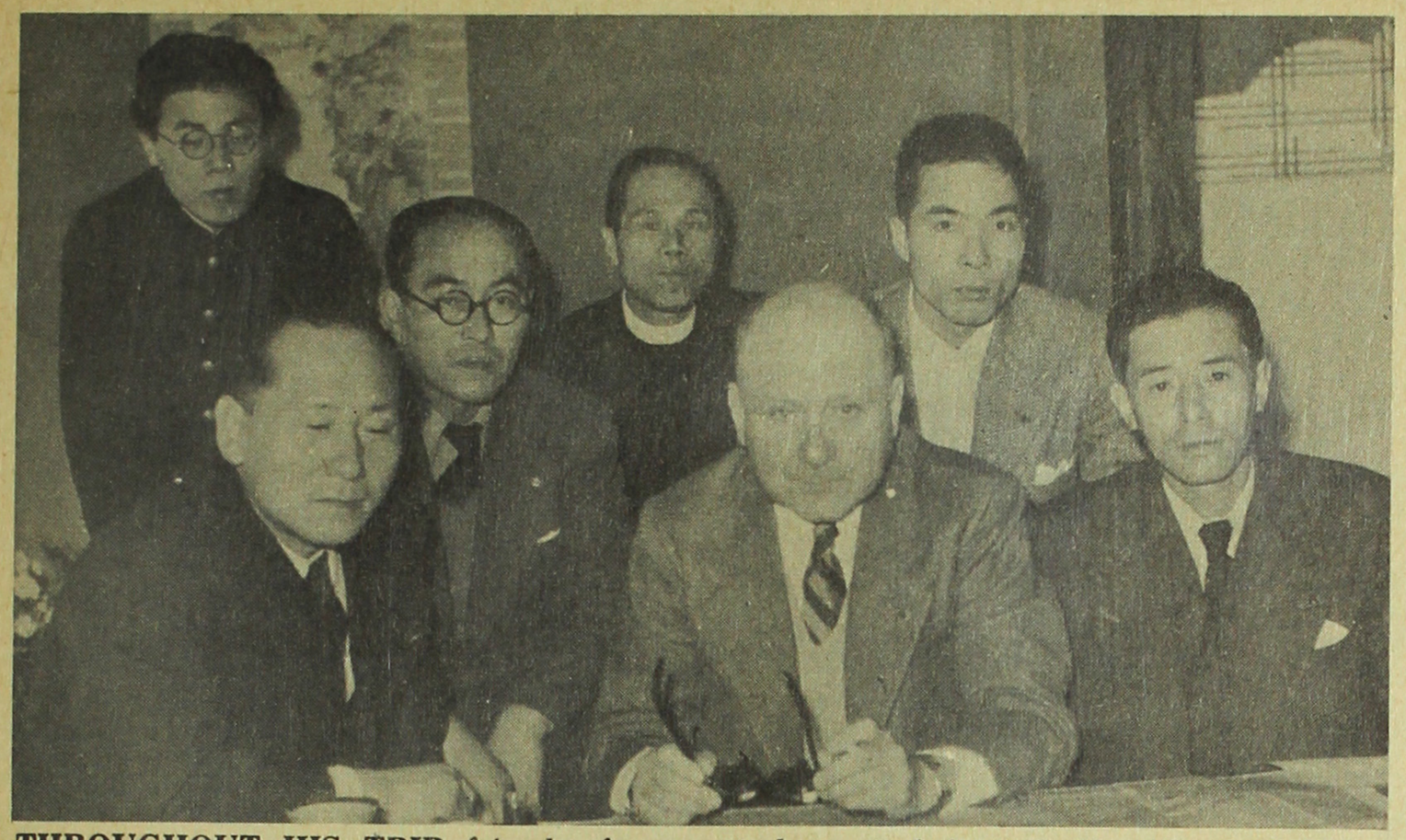
The Communists are far from beaten completely in Japan. So long as powerful armed neighbors on the continent are ruled by Soviet masters, the threat will constantly be there. But whatever the developments in the months ahead, it will be more than the government of Japan which is friendly to us. It will be the people. And when the chips are down in Asia, we are going to discover that we will need the Japanese as much as they need us.



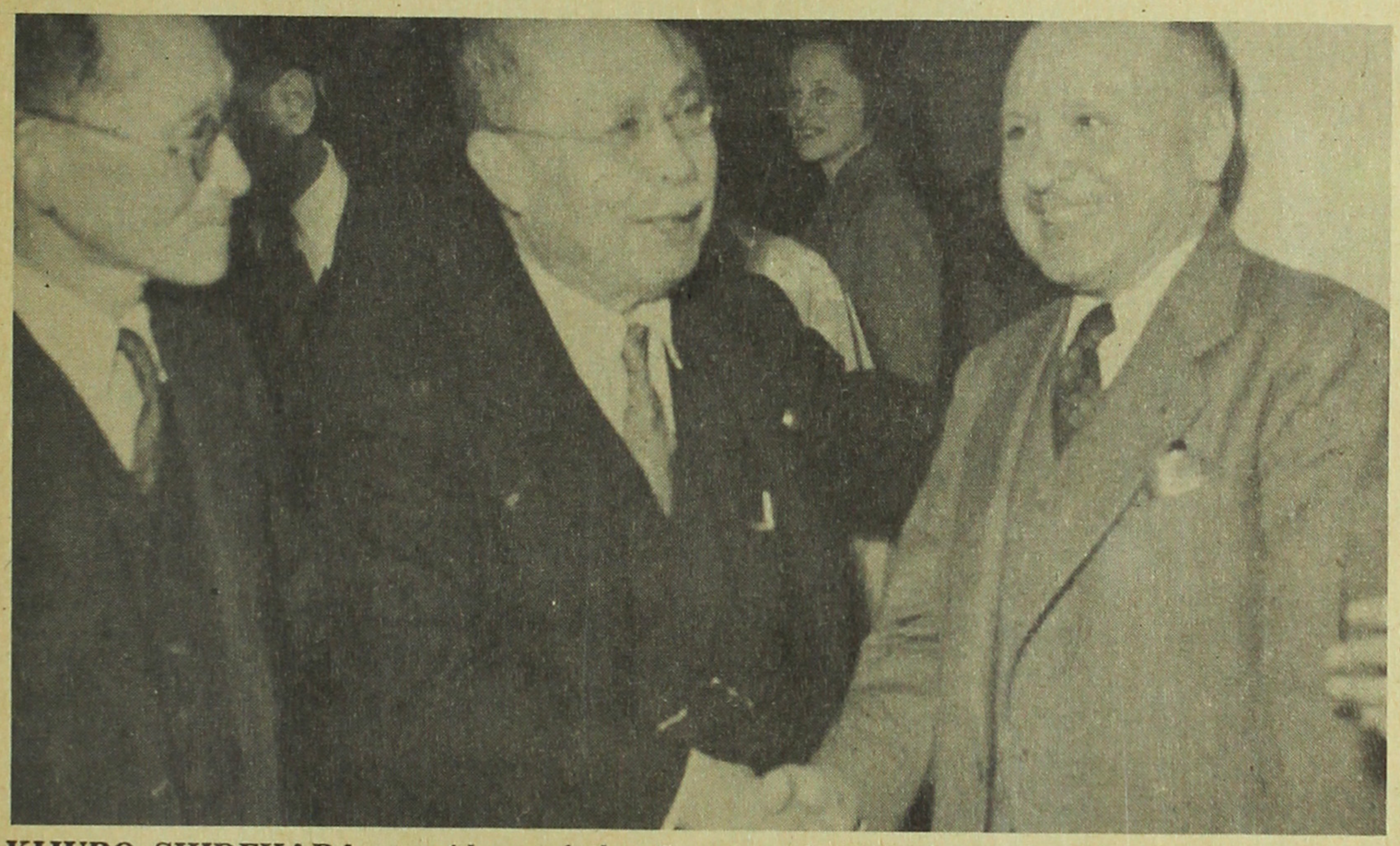
RUSCH STEPPED off the plane at Haneda airport, Tokyo, in September and spent the next three months traveling about Japan.



THE CITIZENS of Kiyosato, model Japanese community Rusch helped found in 1938, were out in force to welcome him on arrival.



THROUGHOUT HIS TRIP friends, former students and just people who had heard of him came to meet and talk with Rusch.



KIJURO SHIDEHARA, president of the Japanese house of representatives, was among friends that gathered to say goodbye to Rusch at the American Club in Tokyo.



THE MAN WHO introduced American football to the Japanese 17 years ago poses with three fellow players of that 1934 game: Maj. Gen. G. D. de la Chevalerie, head of the Belgian mission in Japan; Rusch: Col. John Gigges, British military adviser; and Michael Galenques, now a French newspaperman.

italics

THE REV. KIYOSHI TANIMOTO, survivor of the A-bombing of Hiroshima (to a group of Niseis at Chicago's Ellis Community Center): Our dream is to raise a peace center on the site of the ruins of the old Hiroshima Castle, formerly military headquarters. We already have architect's plans for an orphanage. You know, one atom bomb made 6,000 orphans. But we have no money yet.

HUGHES TATARA, first Nisei motorman to be hired by the Los Angeles Transit Company, after his training period running a streetcar (Crossroads, L. A.): Generally speaking, the women give the most trouble.

FELIX AMERASINGHE, student from Ceylon now in the U. S. (on the New York-Herald Tribune Forum): The machine age seems to have reduced the home life of America, that was once rich and pure, to mad scurrying. The family always needs more money. . .

MIKE MASAOKA (in an ADC dispatch from Washington, D. C.) At the rate the Justice Department is now working, the job of adjudicating and paying evacuation claims to persons of Japanese ancestry is going to take more than 100 years.

BILL HOSOKAWA, discussing the possible use of the A-bomb in Korea (Pacific Citizen, Salt Lake): I am less afraid of the possibility of our leaders making frivolous use of power at their command than I am of the consequences of failing to use our strength when it is needed.

ELLIS M. ZACHARIAS (Retired Admiral), wartime deputy director of naval intelligence (Look Magazine): The United States introduced the terror of the atomic bomb to the world on August 6, 1945, when we unleashed the weapon on Hiroshima. It was, so it has been said, what won the war with Japan. The fact is, we didn't need to drop the bomb. Japan was already prepared to surrender and would have done so if only we had given her the chance.

NEAL STANFORD (Christian Science Monitor, Boston): In American thinking, Japan occupies in the Orient the equivalent strategic and economic position of western Germany in Europe. . . A Japanese peace treaty by spring or summer is a distinct possibility.

JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT, in a letter from Tokyo (Manas, Los Angeles): The people in the U. S. Occupation in Japan are proving that they are deathly afraid of being criticized. . . They remind the Japanese of their ruling class before the surrender.

Epic of the 442nd

'go for broke!'

By LARRY TAJIRI

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S epic of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, "Go for Broke!" has been previewed in Los Angeles and will be shown soon in theaters across the country.

It is the story of the volunteer regiment of men from the relocation camps of the West and the plantations, villages and towns of Hawaii who wrote an unusual and unforgettable chapter, from June, 1944, until V-E day, in the military annals of the United States.

"Go for Broke!", from an original story by Robert Pirosh who also directed the picture tells of six men in a single squad of the 442nd and of a young Texas lieutenant (Van Johnson), fresh from OCS, who comes to the unit hating his assignment. The story takes the men from Camp Shelby in Mississippi to the Italian countryside where they were first committed to battle. It follows them to France and the film's action climax is built around the rescue of the 36th Division's "lost battalion."

Reaction from preview audiences in Los Angeles indicates that the film is one of the best made about World War II. Writer-director Pirosh has eschewed frantic flag-waving while quietly underscoring the gallantry of the men.

"Go for Broke!" is the story of Sam, a mainland Nisei who has left a girl in a relocation camp, and of little Tommy, orphaned by the attack on Pearl Harbor. It is the story of cynical Chick, a chick-sexer, and of Frank, who was trained as an architect but was barred from the drafting board by prejudice. And there is Kaz, an islander with a ready ukulele, and Ohhara, the top sergeant who looked after his men.

Of the six Niseis who have featured roles in the picture, only one, Lane Nakano, has previously acted in a motion picture. Nakano, the only mainlander among the Nisei actors, was seen briefly in "Tokyo Joe" and recently finished a role in MGM's "No Questions Asked" which he won on the strength of his performance as Sam.

Producer Dore Schary and Pirosh sought new faces for the picture. Pirosh and Mike Masaoka, special consultant on the film, went to Hawaii and returned with six players. George Miki,



MGM BROUGHT George Miki, a customs bureau employe, from Honolulu to play the role of Chick, the cynical chick sexor, in "Go for Broke!", the film story of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Miki is a 442nd veteran.



VAN JOHNSON plays the unwilling lieutenant who is assigned to the 442nd and discovers that it is one of the toughest combat outfits in the U.S. Army. Flanking Johnson are Akira Fukunaga (left), of Honolulu, and Lane Nakano, a mainland Nisei.

a customs employe in Honolulu, plays Chick while Akira (Sunshine) Fukunaga, former executive secretary of the 442nd Veterans Club of Honolulu, is Frank. Henry Oyesato recreates an almost biographical role as Ohhara while Henry Nakamura, the only non-veteran, is young Tommy. Ken Okamoto, who organized the Shelby Serenaders, is the ukulele-strumming Kaz. Okamoto sings six songs in the film, including two he composed himself, "Meaning of Love" and "Pirosh Hula." The sixth Hawaiian prospect, John Ushijima of Hilo, didn't accept the role offered him, instead went east to attend law school.

The use of "amateurs" in important roles has given the film documentary realism. Every effort was made by the studio to heighten this realism through the use of backgrounds and equipment which duplicated those used by the 442nd. In addition to Masaoka, who served with the 442nd through all of its campaigns, Col. Thomas Akins, former battalion commander, acted as technical adviser on the picture.

In addition to the six Nisei principals nearly 300 others mostly 442nd veterans, appear in the film. Van Johnson is the only star but "Go for Broke!" introduces Giana Canale, an Italian actress in her first American role, Warner Anderson plays Col. Pence, commander of the 442nd, while Don Hagerty is Sgt. Culley and Dan Riss is Captain Solari, an Italian American officer with the 442nd.

When the titles flash on the screen audiences in America and across the world will read that the picture stars Van Johnson "and the heroes of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team."

The picture is a heartwarming tribute to a group of young Americans who went to war to fight two foes, the enemy in the field and racial bigotry at home—and won both battles.



MAIL CALL from a scene in the picture, recalled to (l. to r.) George Miki, Henry Nakamura, Lane Nakano and Akira Fukunaga, trying days on the Italian front in the last war.

U.S. Chinese start their new year with foreboding

WHEN THE MOON completes another cycle and starts once again around the earth Feb. 6 it will mark the start of another new year for Chinese the world over.

In Communist mainland China confident forecasts of victories in Korea will accompany proclamations from Red leaders that the new year can bring only further military and political gains. On Nationalist Formosa, Chiang's forces will start the year wondering when they will get another chance to battle against the People's Republic of Mao Tse-tung.

But elsewhere throughout the world, scattered islands of Chinese are nervously noting that an anti-Chinese feeling is here and there breaking out in physical violence.

In the United States, which has a Chinese population of about 60,000, Nation magazine deplored the "rumblings of trouble" in Chinatowns of the West Coast and remarked:

"It would be a grave mistake for the Chinese Americans to dismiss the current incidents as insignificant or to rely upon the assurance of the California Defense and Security Corps that they need not fear anti-Chinese feeling. Japanese-Americans, after being given similar assurances by responsible California officials in 1942, found themselves in relocation centers."

According to Nation, there have come reports of vicious anti-Chinese remarks overheard in shops and restaurants in San Francisco, which has a Chinese population of about 20,000. In Los Angeles, Chinese merchants say that orders began to be cancelled when the Chinese Reds marched into North Korea.

"Restaurant and cafe owners who have summoned the police to oust noisy patrons," said Nation, "find themselves faced with the ingenious defense that the drunks were merely "beating up these Chinese Commies."

In one narrow area of Chicago's sprawling slums, Chinatown goes about its daily business in a changing atmosphere that portends an uncertain future.

Repercussions of Red China's entry into the Korean war are beginning to be felt. Outwardly, the brilliant neon signs of the chop suey palaces shine as brightly as ever. But behind this facade, in the back rooms of the curio shops and exotic, smelly food shops, in the ramshackle tenements leaning against each other in the dark side streets, uncertainty crowds the minds of of the community's 5,000 Chinese.

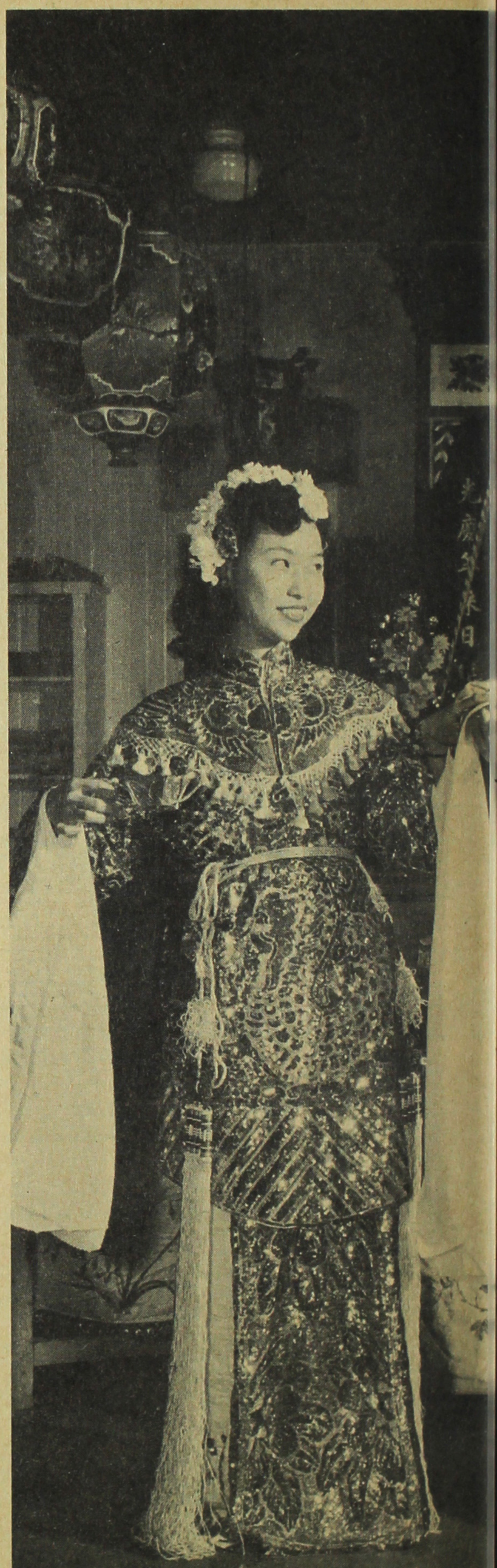
There are those who recall what happened to the Japanese colonies on the Pacific Coast in the last war, and they wonder if it might not happen to West Coast Chinese this time. Young Chinese-Americans, applying for jobs at defense factories, find themselves being politely told that the positions have already been filled.

One sign of unreasoning antagonism already has cropped out in the colony. Chinatown store windows have been smashed by hoodlums.

Business, too, has suffered in Chinatown. Restaurant keeper Jim Wong estimates his business has declined at least 10 per cent since China's armies invaded Korea. Of course, occidentals still patronize the chop suey houses, and the number eating at Wong's restaurant was considerable. But, as Wong pointed out, on other nights—prior to Red China's interference in Korea—the place would have been packed.

The consensus in Chinatown boils down to this: It isn't what is happening now that concerns the residents, so much as what they fear will happen to them in the near future.

No restrictions have been clamped as yet on the Chinese in Chicago. Most of the Chinese nationals can see no reason why restrictions of any kind should ever be placed on them inasmuch as they swear no loyalty to Red China. But an undertone of fear dominates their thinking. The newspapers and the public have branded Red China as a stooge of Russia. Russia is the big villain. But as the Korean war drags on and the Allies in Korea retreat and as it becomes more



LAVISHLY ELABORATE and colorful costumes are traditionally a part of the Chinese



New Year celebration. The two pictured above will have parts in a festival play.



LANDMARK ON Chicago's south side is the On Leong tong's building in the center of Chinatown. There are but 5,000 Chinese living in the Windy City.



CHARLIE LOW, proprietor of San Francisco's glittering "Forbidden City," shows San Franciscan Lily Serizawa his celebrity "album." Low is one of the city's wealthiest Chinese.

THE NARCISSUS FESTIVAL in Honolulu brings out Chinese beauties whose photographs are sent far and wide to publicize the colorful event. A beauty contest among girls of Chinese ancestry is a feature of the celebrations. Contestants appear in bathing suits also although they are in evening dress in the picture below.





THE CHINESE "DRAGON" really is a lion. Erroneously called a dragon, it is one of the most spectacular features of the festival. Manipulated by acrobats to the clashing cymbals and popping of firecrackers, it is danced through the streets on New Years.

and more evident that China is our chief enemy a Chinaman becomes a Chinaman, Red or otherwise, to most Americans.

The Chinese in Chicago realize this and, led by such organizations as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, are supporting publicity campaigns designed to educate the American public, to show that the Chinese in America have no sympathy toward the Red regime; that they are still the same Chinese who have lived peacefully in this country for all these years.

How much success they will have remains to be seen.

In Hawaii, the narcissus bulbs are sprouting. The traditional flower of the Chinese new year, carefully nurtured by Chinese families for weeks before, is timed to bloom Feb. 6. Families watch the sprouting bulbs with eagerness because the mixed budding of single and double flowers will bring extraordinary luck to the family during the coming year.

Honolulu's Chinese community, outwardly still unaffected by events in Korea, nevertheless received a warning from Given Tang, president of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

"If there is a third world war," he said, "there will be confusion and unrest, and ignorance or misunderstanding may cause a spiritual suffering among the Chinese of Hawaii."

He urged every one of the 31,000 Chinese in the islands to make positive efforts to help the war effort by contributing to the blood plasma bank, buying U. S. Savings bands and volunteering their services.

There is reason to believe that the territory's Chinese will, on the whole, fare better than mainland Chinese should prejudice and hysteria again threaten a repitition of what happened to the West Coast Japanese in 1942. By virtue of their concentration and integration in the islands they probably will undergo a minimum of dislocation and discomfort.

Of the 31,051 Chinese in the Territory of Hawaii, 94 per cent were born, reared and educated in the islands. Alien registration records show that there are only 1,900 alien Chinese in Hawaii. Of that number three-fourths of them are more than 60 years old and have lived in Hawaii longer than they have in China.

Official Chinese sources in the United States are quick to point out that the situation which confronts the Chinese in this country today can not be compared with that which faced the Japanese in 1941. Japan, they said, was at war with the United States. China, and of course they mean Nationalist China, is not. Says Nation magazine:

"Some of their (Chinese) leaders, as a measure of security, are saying that West Coast Chinese are ardent supporters of Chiang, but the fact is that most California Chinese are sympathetic to the new regime in China, as they have every right to be. This does not mean, of course, that they condone Chinese aggression in Korea; much less does it imply—and this is the real point—subversive intentions. The problem of the Chinese-Americans is simply a special version of a large problem now faced by many Americans: Are they to be castigated as "disloyal" simply because they may object to certain phases of American foreign policy in the Far East."



It's celery planting time at the prosperous Hirasaki Farms in California's lush Santa Clara valley.

How a $1,000,000 farm operates

Story of an immigrant youth's climb to success

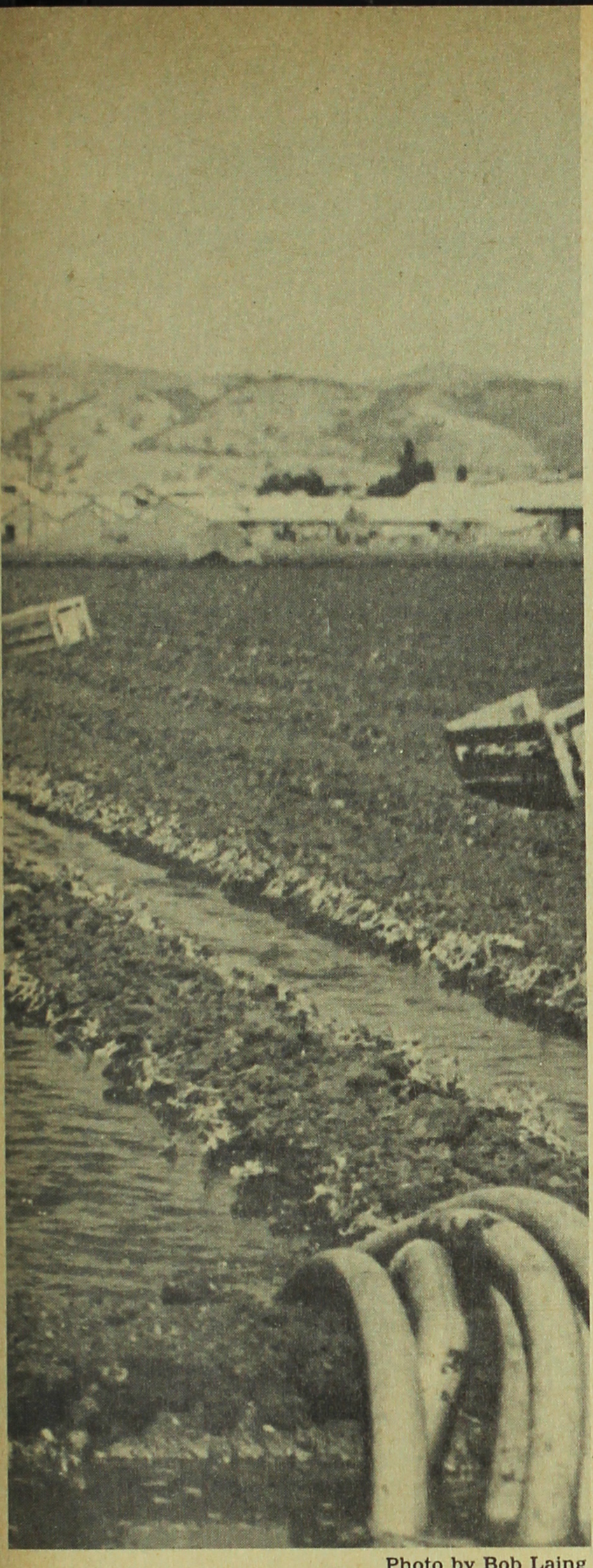
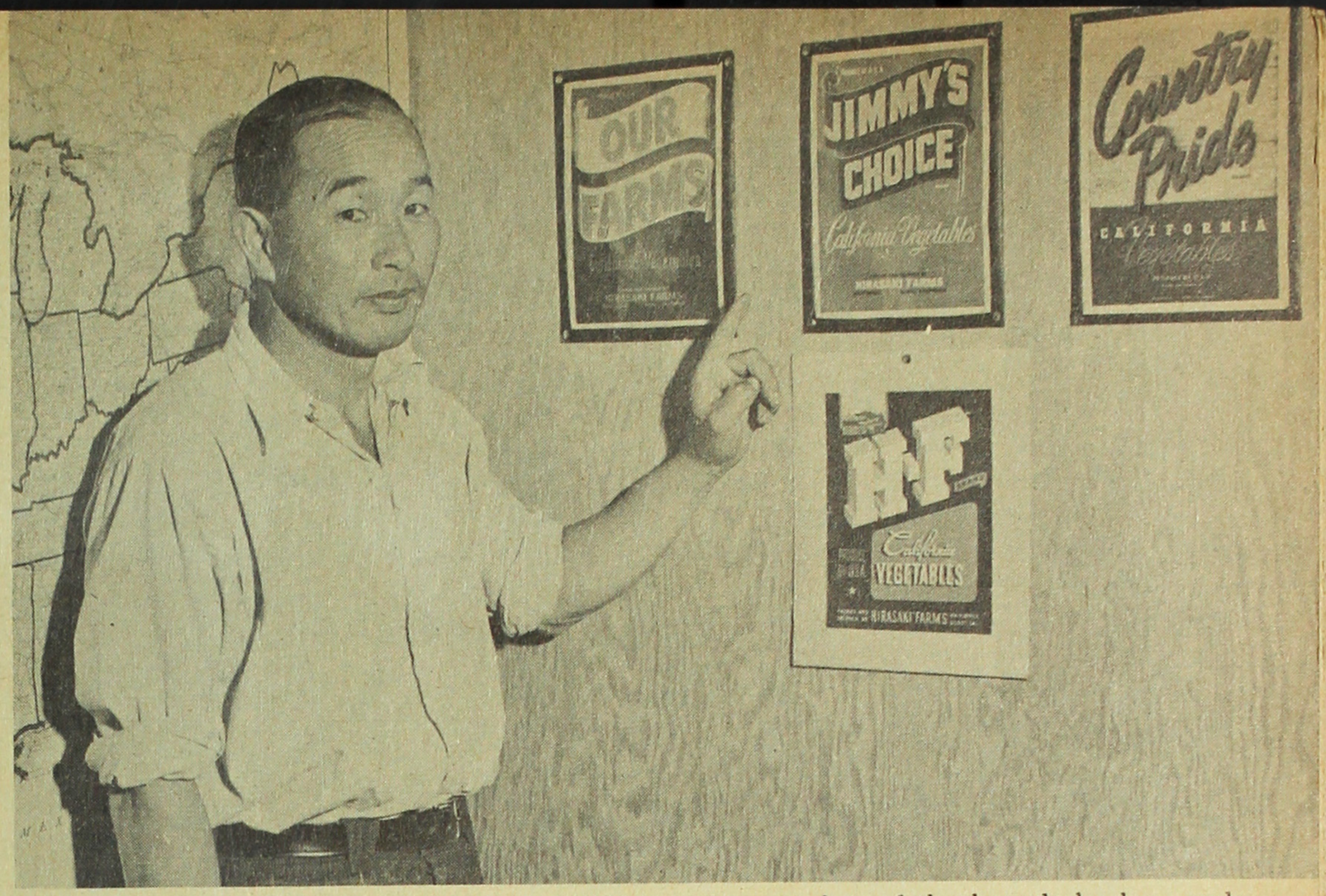


Photo by Bob Laing



KIYOSHI HIRASAKI, owner of Hirasaki Farms, shows a few of the brands he has made famous throughout the United States. "Jimmy's Choice" evolves from Hirasaki's nickname.



HARVESTING CREW loads celery onto trucks which take it speedily to the packing shed where workers trim, pack and ice it into crates ready for shipping.

EXTENDING SOUTHWARD from the southern tip of San Francisco bay, between the Santa Cruz mountains on the west and the Mt. Hamilton range on the east, is a strip of land containing some of the richest black loam soil in California. It is the Santa Clara valley.

At Gilroy, on U.S. Highway 101, is some of the best land in the valley, and it is here that Kiyoshi Hirasaki, founder and owner of Hirasaki Farms, Inc., cultivates 1,700 acres to raise truck crops.

It is a big farm, as truck farms go, but when one considers that Hirasaki raises such care-demanding crops as lettuce, celery, broccoli and peas, the enormity of the operation becomes apparent.

The busy season starts around May 15 each year and continues with frenzied activity until about Thanksgiving.

Approximately 1,000 acres are planted to lettuce and two crops a season are harvested. About 260 acres are planted to celery at the rate of two and a half acres daily so that it can be harvested and processed at that rate later. Green peas take another 300 acres and 200 acres are set aside for broccoli.

The highly successful owner of this king-sized farm was born in Kumamoto, Kyushu, 50 years ago. His father left his family in Japan and emigrated to the United States while the son was still a baby. When Kiyoshi was 14 years old his father called him to San Jose where the youngster was put to work for the Kimverlin Seed Co. Five years later, after a thorough, and valuable, apprenticeship in the seed business, young Hirasaki in 1919 leased 130 acres, bought three teams of horses and struck out on his own.

He prospered almost immediately and a year later returned to Japan to marry Haruye Yonemitsu, a hometown girl.

His first child, Manabe, was born two years later at the farm. Manabe now is general manager and although only 28 already displays the qualities of good judgment and executive ability of his father.

In the years that followed Hirasaki and his wife had seven more children: Mineko, Fumiko, Michiko, Aiko, Hisa-



WITHIN MINUTES after the celery is cut in the fields it arrives in "baskets" at the packing shed, on the main line of the Southern Pacific at Gilroy, about a mile from the farm. Speed keeps wilting at a minimum.

shi, Shinobu and Midori. The last named now is 10 years old.

Mineko, bookkeeper of the farm's enterprises, is the wife of Lawton Sakai and the mother of a young son, Kenny. Her husband oversees operation of the farm's huge packing shed. Michiko forsook the farm life to be a licensed pharmacist and now is working in San Francisco. The others live at home.

In 1919, Hirasaki's wealth was easily figured: Three teams of horses and 130 acres. Nowadays, he has to go to his accountant to find out how many tractors he owns and what they are worth.

He puts the machinery inventory at slightly more than $100,000. Just to keep it running on gas and oil costs him $1,000 each month. Repair bills for his equipment alone are almost enough to keep a nearby machine shop in business. The farm's payroll averages, during the season, $10,000 a week.

Add to this, $45,000 annually for fertilizer and $200,000 a year for crates, and it is understandable why the farm has to gross a million dollars each year to break even.

It explains in this instance, why a crate of lettuce, delivered to the East Coast, must sell for at least $5.50 a crate for the grower and shipper to break even. Anything above that is the profit on his investment and risk.

And there is plenty of risk. Take last year for example. The East had fine growing weather and bumper crops throughout the summer. California vegetable growers took it on the chin. A good part of the Hirasaki lettuce was plowed under this year because the market price would not pay for harvesting costs. Fortunately, celery held firm and made up for the loss.

All vegetable farming requires a lot of painstaking, manual work but celery is by far the most difficult to raise. Young plants are nurtured for 60 days in green houses, then taken to the fields and set along the rows by hand, or in some cases, by planting machines. The irrigation water must reach the young plants within minutes after planting. After that, they must be watered twice a week until just before harvest when they are watered every other day.

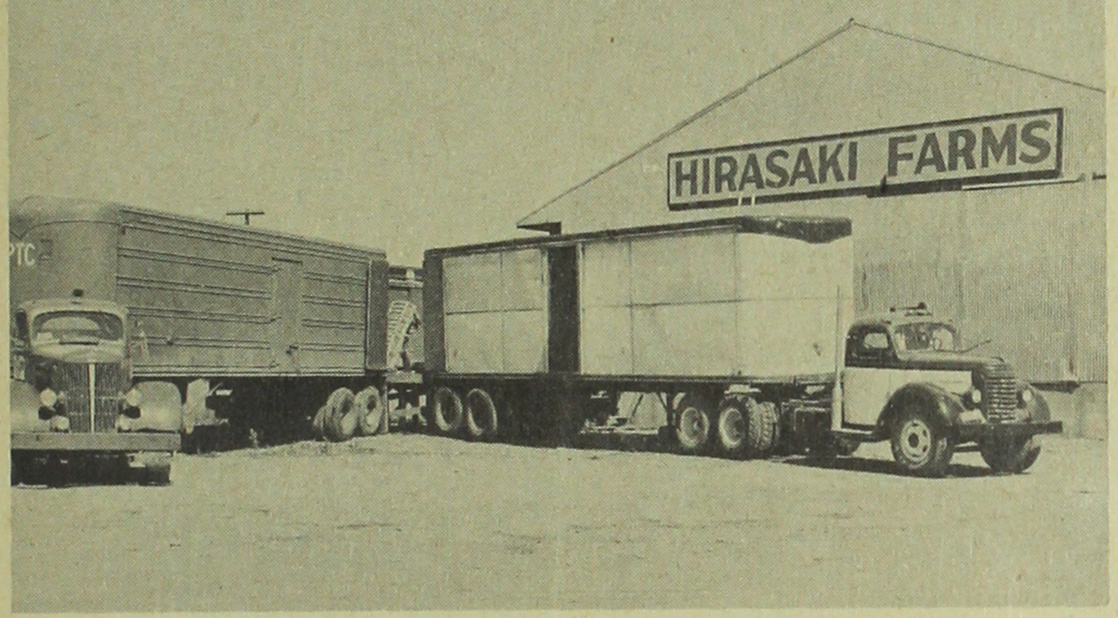
Often, just before harvest, the maturing celery is given a shot in the stalk by an ingenious system of infiltrating calcium nitrate into the irrigation water as it flows onto the field. About 500 pounds of this chemical is used to each acre.

An acre of celery contains 40,000 plants, which yield about 1,200 crates. An acre of lettuce yields only 300 crates. For this reason, $3.75 per crate on the East coast will cover the expense of raising and shipping celery, as against $5.50 per crate for lettuce. The difference is in the greater yield per acre of celery.

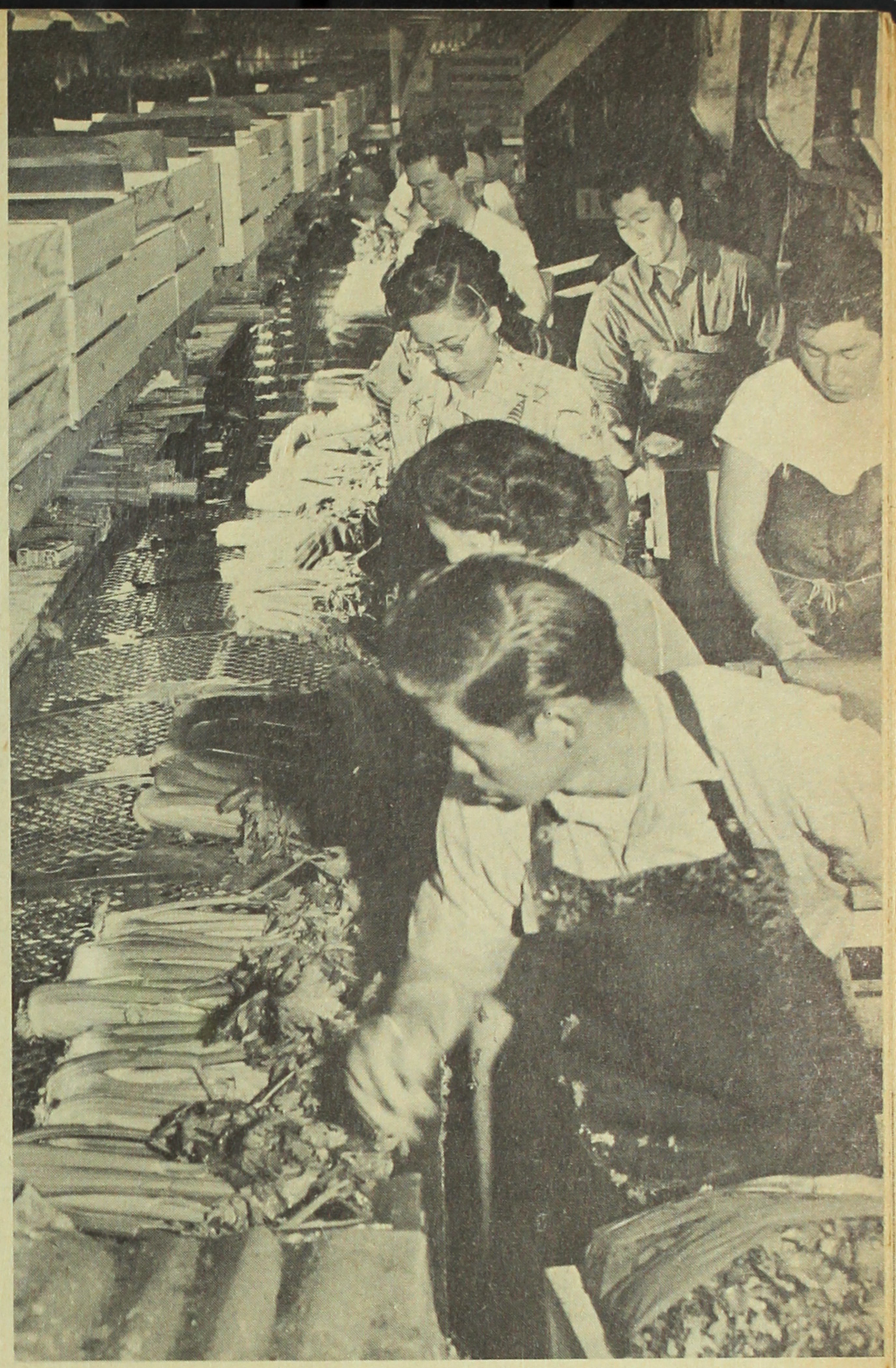
The Hirasaki method of irrigation is interesting. After the land is plowed by gang-plows digging 18 inches deep



AS CRATES OF CELERY are loaded into trucks and freight cars, chopped ice is blown in before car is sealed.



NOT ALL OF THE Hirasaki celery goes by rail. Huge trucks take it all over the country. Truck at right is from Omaha.



HERE THE STALKS are trimmed and washed while workers at right pack it into crates. At the end of this line is the lidder.

into the soil, and disked, harrowed and rolled not less than six times, a "lister" makes the long, heaped up rows of dirt in which the plants are set.

Across the upper ends of the fields an enormous, double-bladed plow digs the irrigation ditches each time a crop is planted. The water level in the naturally diked up ditch is slightly higher than the feeder rows. Hundreds of short sections of lead pipe are used to siphon the ditch water into the rows.

The worker places his hand over one end of the curved pipe, pumps the other end in the ditch a few times to force out the air, lays the pipe down and the water comes boiling through. It is ingenious in its simplicity and inexpensive.

An enormous amount of water is needed. All during the summer months 10,000 gallons of water a minute, day and night, are pouring out on the Hirasaki farm. That's a million and a half gallons a day.

At cutting time, crews slice off the plants just below the ground and lay them in long rows. Trimmers follow the cutters to clean off roots. Trucks, with trailers holding four "baskets" each, come along the rows and are loaded. They immediately take off for the packing shed, a mile or so distant on the main line of the Southern Pacific at Gilroy. A schedule is maintained so that the plants reach the coolness of the packing shed within minutes after cutting.

On reaching the packing shed, the "baskets" which hold about 15 crates of celery, wheel off the truckbeds and on to a tilting apparatus along an endless chain table. Here women lay the bunches with tops all one way. The plants go through a high pressure washer and out past a long line of packers.

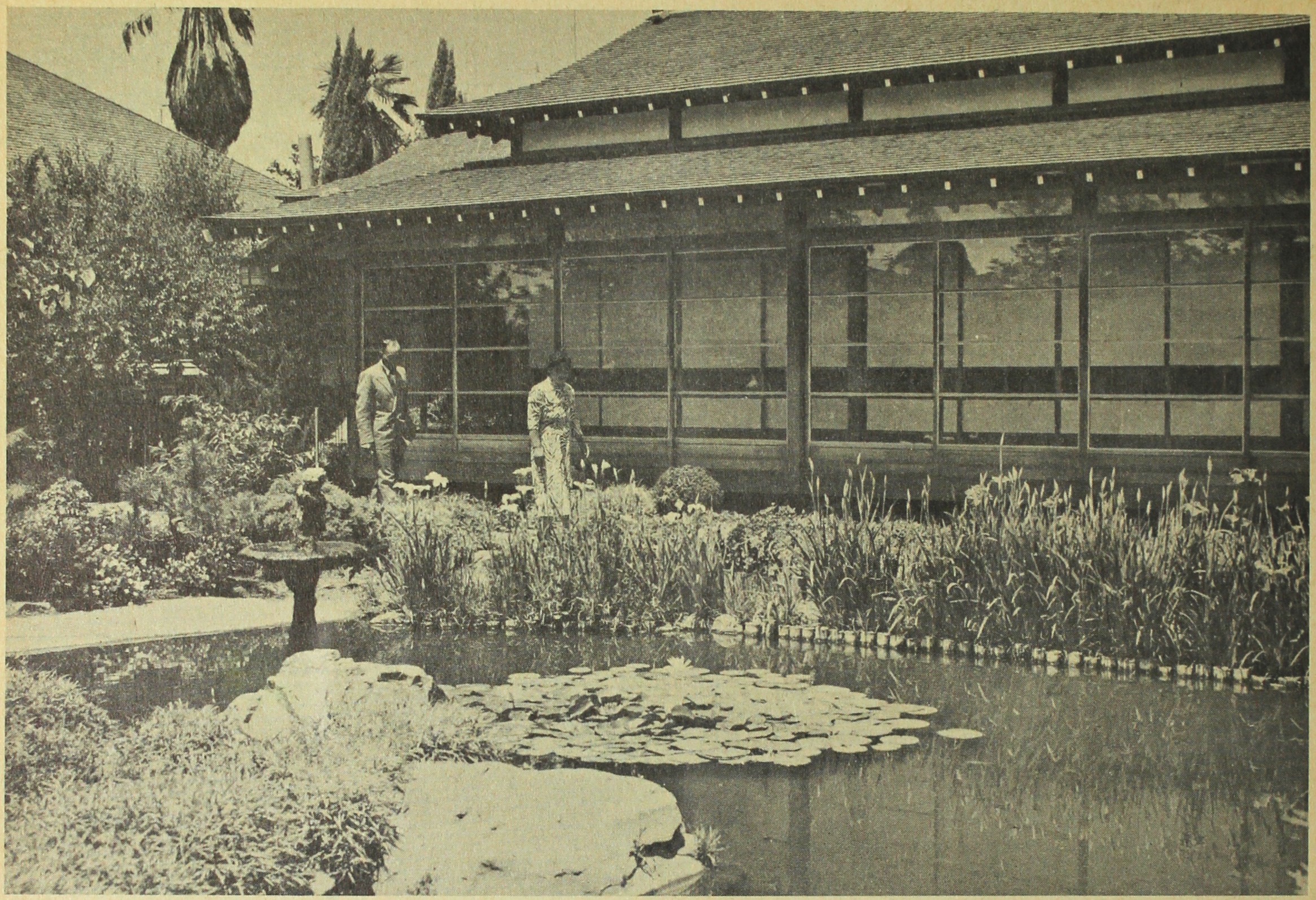
As fast as a crate is packed it slides onto a belt that carries it to the lidder, then through a cooling, hydrochlorine bath and out to another belt where it is labelled. Without stopping, the crates continue along the platform outside the shed and into freight cars or huge trailer trucks.

As each car is filled, 10 tons of chopped ice are blown into the car to insure freshness while in transit. Thus, the seven to eight cars shipped daily use a tidy 70 to 80 tons of ice.

A federal inspector paid by the Hirasaki firm is on duty at the plant. He opens at least one out of every 50 crates packed and inspects for grade and quality.

In addition, state experts are continually inspecting the plants for insect damage, fungi and anything that might harm the product, or spread to other plantings.

Until last fall, the farmhome consisted of two houses. One was a typical, large ranch house; the other was a bit of transplanted Japan complete with **tatami, fusuma** and a genuine Japanese bath. A landscaped garden and a pond



ONE OF THE TWO HOUSES on the farms is an authentic Japanese structure which was built in 1941 with material obtained from the Japanese exhibit at the Golden Gate Exposition. It is complete to tatami, shoji, fusuma and even a Japanese bath.

complete the picture.

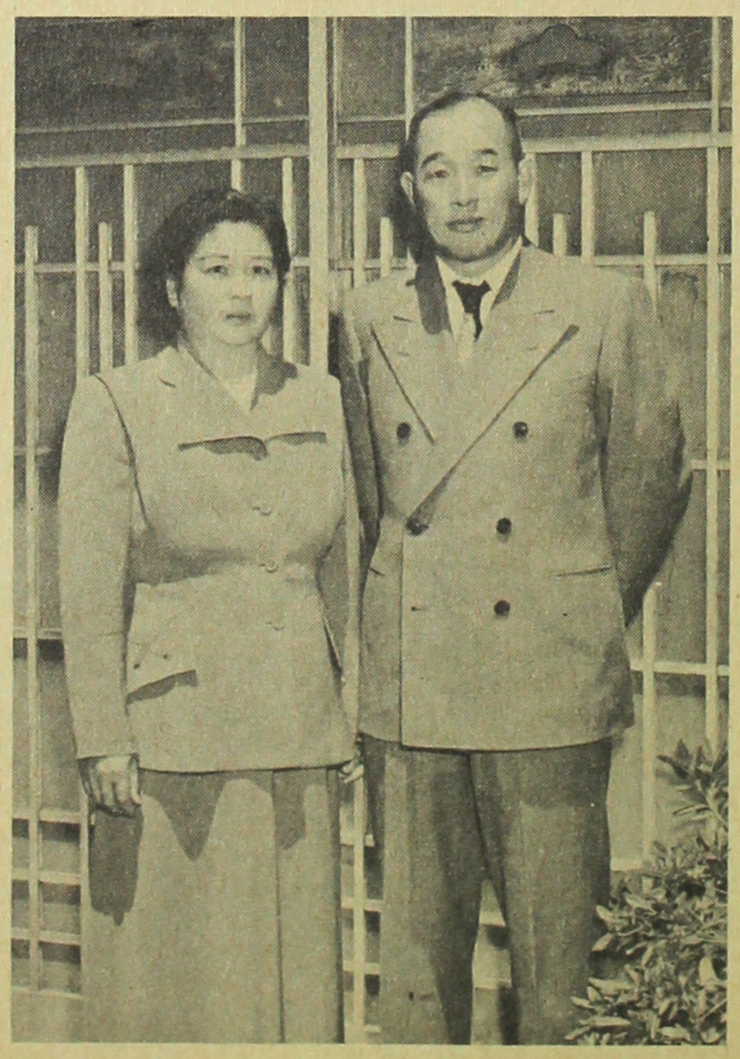
But recently, a long, new, one-story building that embodies features of both western and oriental design has supplanted the old ranch house. The new addition, built of redwood lumber, is of modern California ranch style consisting mainly of sleeping rooms. The rooms open on a long hall that runs the length of the building along one side, much like the **engawa** or enclosed porch in a Japanese house.

This hall is joined to the **roka** which is connected with the Japanese house.

The Japanese house was built in 1941 with material obtained from the Japanese exhibit at the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition in 1939-40.

It was the elder Hirasaki's intention to do away with the **tatami** in the Japanese house and use conventional hardwood flooring. However, his friends' pleas to retain one place where they could renew their memories of the homeland dissuaded him. He plans to retain the **tatami** but, except for special occasions, it will be covered with carpet so that shoes may be worn in the house and furniture placed in the rooms.

An example of the business acumen that has turned waste into hard dollars is the Hirasaki farm's utilization of celery too small to pack for market. Last year stalks too small for crating were given to a nearby dairy for cattle feed. But this year they were sold to a concern that packages celery hearts in cellophane for the chain store and super market outlet. Income from this source alone last year paid for a brand new Cadillac for Hirasaki.



MR. AND MRS. KIYOSHI HIRASAKI pose before their Japanese house.

Late last month Kiyoshi Hirasaki decided he had striven long enough. The immigrant boy who started with a team of mules and 130 acres 31 years ago was now a successful and respected farmer. He had built the little plot into the produce factory that was Hirasaki Farms, Inc., the largest packers of fresh vegetables in the Santa Clara valley. He could point to the fact that Hirasaki lettuce last year received the highest price ever paid on the New York market.

The elder Hirasaki is retiring. The announcement released to the newspapers said that others will farm the acreage after Feb. 1 and that the packing shed will be leased to a dehydrating firm. His eldest son, Manabu, president of Hirasaki Farms, Inc., will retain ownership of the properties but the old man is looking forward to taking life easy at an age when most men still face long years of dubious labor.



Laing Photo Service

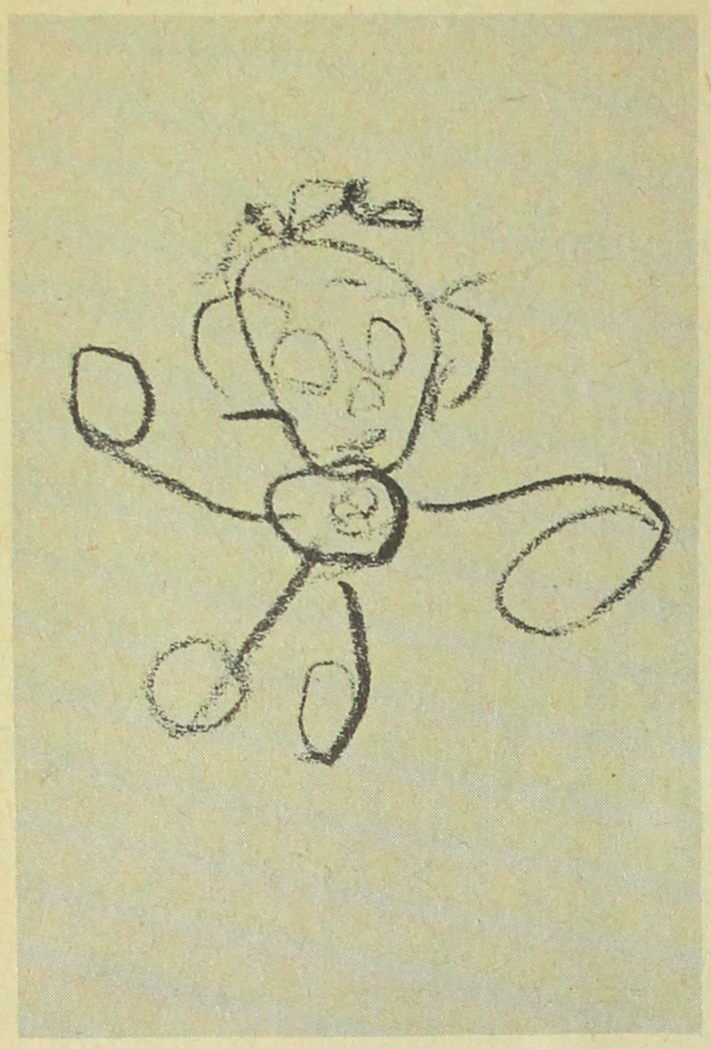
Three of a kind

THREE BRIDES in various states of marriage are shown in this picture. The girl at the left is on her way to be married; the bride in the center has just been married and the bride at the right waits her turn with the bridegroom. The picture was taken in the waiting room of a shinto shrine. It is customary and traditional for Japanese marriages to be performed in shrines.

Guests, almost without exception, are never present. The ceremony is attended only by immediate members of the bride and the bridegroom's families. The receptions that follow the ceremony, however, do not differ from the western custom, and guests help celebrate the occasion.

Seated along the corridor leading to the shrine room are members of the principals' families. Note the headdress of the brides at the left and to the right. The strip of white gauze over pink silk on the headdress is called a "tsunokakushi." Literally, it means "horn concealer." In Japan jealousy on the part of a wife is considered a cardinal sin and unwifely.

Horns, as everybody knows, are parts of the devil's equipment. It is a common Japanese expression to say of a jealous woman, "Her horns are showing." Thus, the white cloth is meant to be a reminder to the bride that whatever happens after she has been wed, she should not show jealousy.





CHILDREN'S ART CONTEST

THIS MONTH'S WINNER

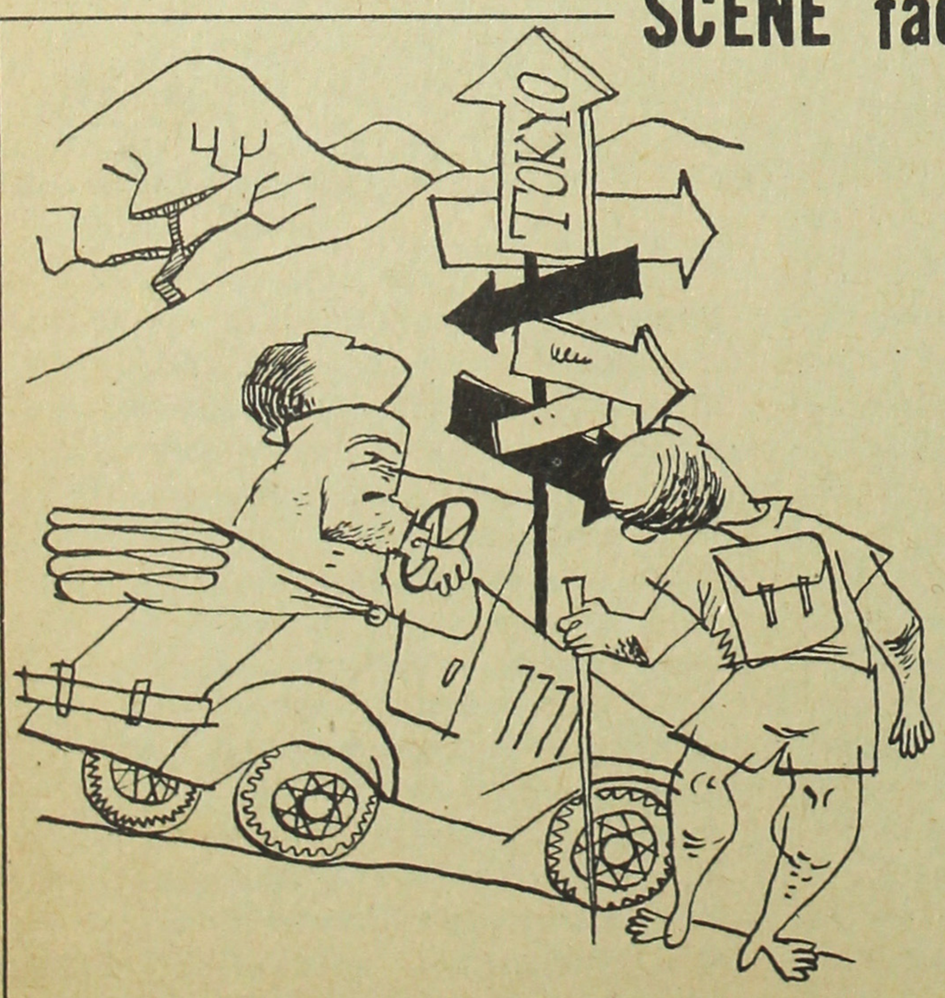
(Top left)
Submitted by Mrs. J. S. Yamamoto, Chicago, Ill., with the following information: Drawn by Esther Naoye Yamamoto, age 2½ .Entry is a crayon drawing and represents a "brownie."

(Top right)
Submitted by Mrs. Kiso Kosai, Spokane, Wash., with the following information: Drawn by Kenneth Kosai, age 6, pupil of Mrs. Schneider of Lincoln school. Entry is a crayon drawing and represents the child's father going to work.

RULES OF CONTEST

(1) The contest is open to all children under seven regardless of nationality. (2) Any media may be used. (3) No restriction to number submitted. (4) All entries to be accompanied by entrant's name, age, sex, name of parents, school attended and teacher's name. (5) Entries to reach Chicago by Dec. 31. (6) Decision of the judges is final. Address all entries to SCENE Magazine, 2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. Sufficient postage must be enclosed if return of entries is desired. Prize of $3.00 for every drawing published. Prizes for final selections—$25.00, $15.00, $10.00 and $5.00. To be announced in March SCENE.

SCENE facts and oddities



FROM WHATEVER PART OF JAPAN A JAPANESE STARTS FOR TOKYO HE IS JOURNEYING "UP" TO THE CAPITAL. IT WOULD SEEM THAT A PERSON LIVING NORTH OF THE CAPITAL WOULD GO "DOWN" TO TOKYO. THE REASON WHY EVERYBODY TRAVELS "UP" TO TOKYO IS THAT THE EMPEROR RESIDES THERE, AND WITH THE REVERENCE IN WHICH HE IS HELD BY THE PEOPLE THEY GO "UP" TO HIS MAJESTY'S CAPITAL FROM WHEREVER THEY START.



WOMEN IN JAPAN WEAR THEIR KIMONOS CROSSED LEFT OVER RIGHT (WESTERN MALE STYLE), THE REASON BEING THAT ONLY THE DEAD ARE DRESSED WITH CLOTHES CROSSED RIGHT OVER LEFT.



Plastic table cloths take on their hand painted designs at Hi-Quest Art Specialties Co. *SCENEfotos by Ken Mazawa*

He paints on PLASTIC

By George Morimitsu

MAC NAKATA has never had a formal art education. But he has always had a dabbler's affinity for the feel of a slender brush in his hand. This, and a lively imagination, have brought Nakata to his present position as an entrepreneur in an unusual phase of commercial art.

The Hi-Quest Art Specialties Company, of which Nakata is boss, occupies the third floor loft of a building on N. Orleans St. in Chicago. It produces hand-painted plastic shower and window curtains, table covers, beach bags and personalized baby bibs and aprons.

In the shop somewhat resembling a huge art classroom, sheets of transparent plastic film take on designs of flowers and birds from the deft, quick hands of Nisei girls in smocks.

Those baby bibs and aprons you see in stores are an exclusive product of Nakata's firm. The bibs are hand-painted with appropriate figures and personalized with the names of the toddler recipients. These are painted to order only.

But Nakata's volume comes from orders for hand-painted shower and window curtains and table covers. This amounts to about 75 per cent of the firm's total output.

Nakata designs all his specialties with the help of his brother Chuck. He's getting his art training through practical experience.

After high school in Tacoma, Wash., he went to work as a silk-screen artist with the Safeway grocery chain. He gave that up to relocate to Chicago where for two years he supervised



MAC NAKATA, boss man, and Mrs. Nakata compare the finished product, a shower curtain, with the artist's original design. Nakata, a native of Tacoma, Wash., started in business for himself in Chicago a couple of years ago.

some 50 girls who painted metal toys in a factory.

He got the idea for setting up his own business while working for the company that produced hand-painted shower curtains. He started in a small way, working at his job during the day and designing for himself at night. As his part-time undertaking grew, he obtained help and finally quit his job altogether to devote full time to his growing enterprise. At his present quarters, Nakata has 10 girls and two men employed the year 'round turning out his specialties.

Nakata says he is fortunate because most of his girls came with previous experience; some worked with him at shops where he had supervised. He says no art experience is necessary to become a hand painter and points to himself as Exhibit A.

Nakata insists that anyone who has some artistic talent can become quite adept at such a job after a couple of months. The painting becomes mechanical, he explains, since the same designs are painted over and over. Nakata admits, however, that about a year's experience is required before a girl is worth top pay. He pays them on a piece work basis, with a guaranteed minimum.

His products may have anywhere from five to eight different hues, compared to the maximum three colors of the silk-screen process. The paint he uses on his items, he says, has been proven more durable than the three-color jobs produced by silk-screening, as well as comparing favorably price-wise.

Nakata says the time wasted setting up the silk-screen outweighs its faster production. One of his girls, he says, can produce just as much by the hand brush as others can on silk-screen.

What's his success formula? He believes it is the quality of the work turned out by his factory.

今はプラステック流行の時代です中山マツク氏が二年前から始めた會社は大繁昌で現在十二名の人達が働いています、○上圖　下繪に熱中している中田さん。○右上圖　カーテンに彩筆を揮つている中澤よし子さん。○右下圖　赤ん坊の前かけのデサインを描いている氷川マーサさん。



ILLUSTRATOR MARTHA HIKAWA paints an intricate design on baby bib. Hi-Quest products are sold in stores throughout the country.

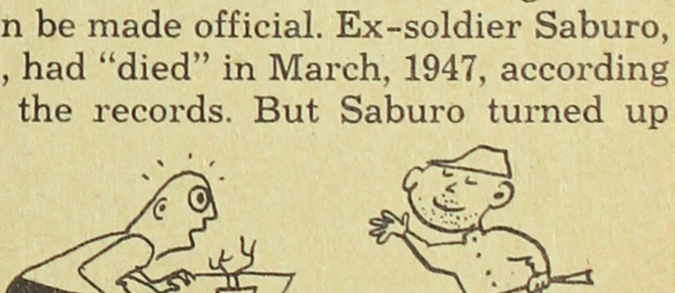


A SHOWER CURTAIN with a design that would go well in a modern bathroom is painted by Mrs. Yoshiko Nakasawa, an employe.

JAPONICA

BUDDHA IN HOCK

The world's largest enshrined statue of Buddha is in hock. Priests at the Todaiji temple in Nara had to offer the



solid silver and gold image as security for a loan from the Japanese government.

CRIME SURE DIDN'T PAY

Scientific crime investigators, the police, that is, nipped the short-lived crime spree of Masao Kawabata, one-time enthusiastic advocate of the scientific investigation of crimes. As a student at a Tokyo university, he had been one of the organizers of a "Study Group for Scientific Crime Investigation." Recently, a thief sneaked off with cash, books, cameras and calculators from Tokyo University. The culprit, who was caught, was identified as none other than Kawabata.

'DEAD' MAN DIES

Now that his brother is really dead, Wataru Jitsukawa is wondering how it can be made official. Ex-soldier Saburo, 37, had "died" in March, 1947, according to the records. But Saburo turned up

recently at home very much alive. Wataru put off correcting the records at the town hall what with the red tape he had to go through to change them. Then brother Saburo committed suicide. Wataru is wondering how to go about registering the death of a man already officially dead.

NEW DIRECTIONS

Tokyo has a traffic problem on its hands—pedestrian traffic. The Metropolitan police board recently instituted a keep-to-the-right rule for foot traffic and posted officers to see how people were observing the regulation. Results were encouraging. Of 53,163 pedestrians checked, 36,650, or 69 per cent, observed it and 16,513 didn't. It was pretty good, they decided, for a country which has followed the English practice of traffic direction for longer than most people can remember.



THE SNIPER

This story is the eighth winner in SCENE's Short Story Contest. This contest has been extended until June 30, 1951. It is open to anyone anywhere. Stories may cover any subject but must not exceed 1,000 words. Monthly winners receive a prize of $25.00. Postage must be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired.—ED.

IN THE HALF-LIGHT of early morning, Barker looked toward the ridge and wondered when the sniper would commence firing. He was certain he had spotted the fellow's hiding place, a dark shadow against the coral, half-way up the hill.

Seventy days of tortuous fighting, strike after strike with Napalm bombs, dangerous patrols, flamethrowers and tons of ammunition had wiped out most enemy resistance on hot, rocky Peleliu. Yet, there were those who held out in caves.

Barker began to regard this tiny segment of the war as a kind of personal feud. Every time he stood up in his foxhole, and at almost regular intervals in the last few days, the sniper fired in his direction. He began to wonder why the guy always missed by at least five feet; for he often made a perfect target in the bright sunlight, and the distance between them was hardly more than 500 yards.

It was almost as if the sniper dared Barker to come and get him. Barker decided to accept his challenge.

Walking slowly toward the base of the hill, he watched for a tell-tale puff of smoke; listened for the familar whing of bullets. Before he had gone a hundred yards, the crack of a Japanese rifle echoed in the ravine. The bullet landed in line with Barker, but six feet away, kicking up a small

Illustrated by Carl Baker

by Lee Ruttle

On Peleliu, Barker wondered why the enemy sniper consistently missed his target



cloud of coral dust on his right. The sniper was on the job. Barker hit the ground and waited.

"Damn!" he thought, "the guy must still have some of those smokeless shells!" There had been no puff of smoke to give away the man's position.

Barker advanced again, crouching, running, waiting. There were no more shots from the cave. In another short dash, he reached the bottom of the ridge. To fire at him now, the sniper would have to shoot straight down—if he could see his target at all.

Barker began the short, hard climb, carefully avoiding loose rocks. When he judged that he was about parallel with the sniper's position, he peeked around a jutting rock, and saw that he was less than 10 feet from a shelf of land in front of the cave.

Then the Japanese soldier appeared, looking out over the field below and apparently unaware Barker had crept up.

The marine carefully brought his rifle in shooting position. He had to make the first shot count; for if he missed or only wounded, the Japanese would not miss—this time.

He fired. The Japanese rocked as if struck, and then turned sharply. The eyes of both men met.

In that instant before his enemy fell, Barker sensed the man was speaking—not in Japanese. There was something more than a hurt look in the man's eyes, and his words were familiar, like friendly words.

This was crazy, thought Barker. What had the man said? And why? Confused and angry, he fired another shot into the prone body. Then, seeing no other signs of life around the cave, he crawled out to the shelf where the dead man lay. He stood for a moment, looking down on the corpse. For the first time, he felt a strange kind of guilt, as if he had killed someone who had meant him no harm. Had the sniper wanted to surrender? Had he purposely missed him, firing only to attract his attention? The questions made him angrier—at himself, perhaps. He wanted to kick the dead man.

Barker bent down to search the man's pockets. There was little of interest, the usual coins, a few yen notes, a pencil stub. When he turned the body over, he felt a slight bulge at the waist. Another Belt-of-a-Thousand-Stitches, he thought. But it was a money belt.

More yen notes filled one compartment. The second pocket contained a photograph. It was a picture of a young girl, pretty, and dressed for all the world like any American bobby-soxer. She reminded Barker of some of the girls he knew back at Galileo High in San Francisco, before the war. Niseis, they were called.

In the next compartment of the money belt, Barker found a letter—written in English. His hands trembling with excitement, he made out the message on the envelope, "WILL FINDER PLEASE DELIVER THIS LETTER TO MISS DORIS TAKEUCHI, P. O. Box 234, SAN FRANCISCO."

He started to read.

"My dearest One: If some good guy ever finds this letter, you will understand many things. First, you will know that when I left you and the United States, to go back to Japan, it was not all of my doing. You already knew how my folks wanted me to go there to study. I thought that perhaps I might learn enough to bring about some understanding between our own dear country and that of our ancestors. But, then the war came. . . ."

He stopped reading, carefully folded the letter back into the oilskin pouch and put it in his own pocket. It didn't seem right to be reading another guy's mail. Maybe someday, he'd get back to San Francisco and . . .

He was almost down the face of the cliff before he realized that he still clutched the picture of the girl. He climbed back up, and placed the photograph in the already cold hand of the man before the cave.

二月號懸賞短篇小說の入選は加州オークランド市の米人リー・ラットル氏の「狙撃者」です。梗概は、ペリリュ島の日米太平洋戰で米國のジー・アイ、バーカーが自分を狙撃する日本兵の彈丸は不思議にも自分の身邊數歩の處へ正確に撃つが自分に當らない、續に觸り或日潜行してその背後から彼を狙撃して仆した。近寄つて調べると嚢中から英語で書いた手紙と寫眞が出たそれは若し自分が死んだらこれを竹内ドレス嬢に送つてくれとあつた。

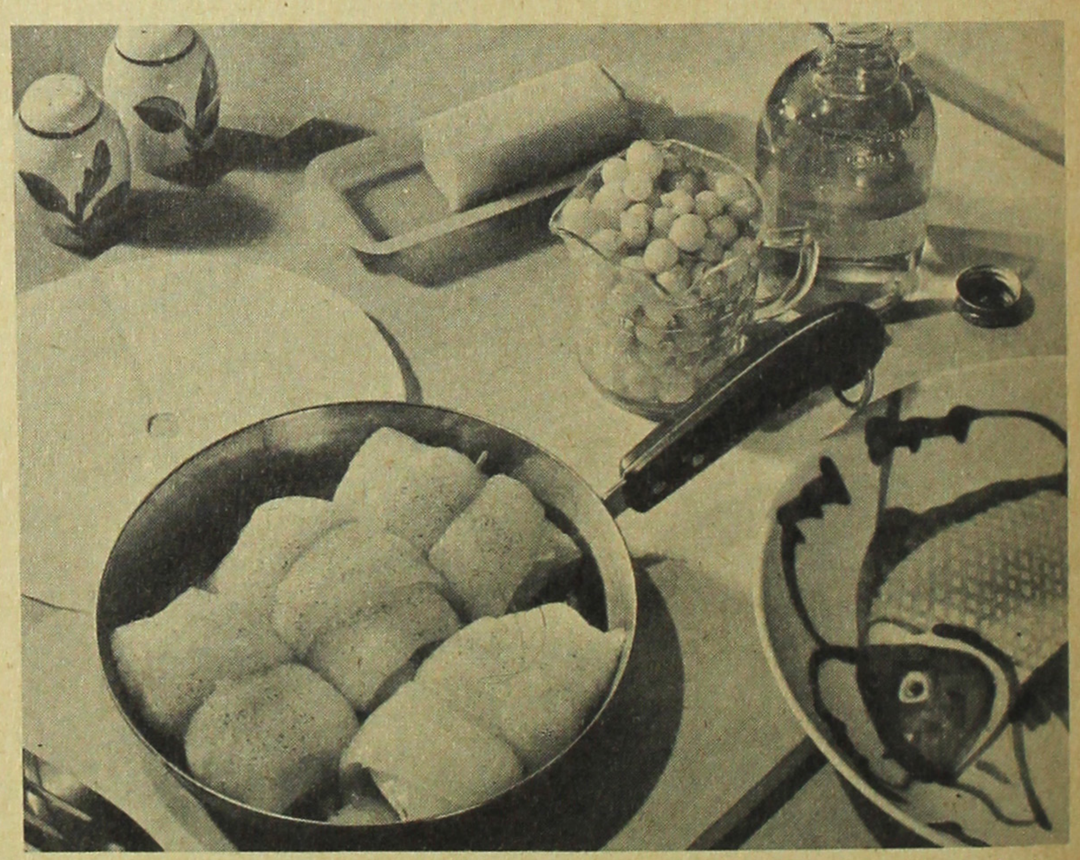
彼が自分を撃たなかつたことが始めて判つたような氣がした。



The author of "The Sniper," Lee Ruttle, wants primarily to write children's books but doesn't object to occasionally seeing his short stories published. Ruttle spent two years as a marine in the South Pacific, 72 days of which were on Peleliu in the Philippines, the scene of his short story. He has had stories published in "Leatherneck," marine magazine, and is a public relations counselor most of the time who writes whenever he gets the urge. He lives in Oakland, Calif., with his wife and loves Japanese food "except mochi," he says, "which sticks to my teeth." Ruttle is 41 years old.

They'll ask for second helpings of this savory fish dish.

Glamor from the sea



F. M. Demarest photos

KING NEPTUNE'S realm is the source of dozens of fascinating fish and shellfish, all with a distinct flavor and texture to please the tongue and captivate the appetite.

What's more, ways of preparing these fishery products vary so that using ingenuity to combine fish and shellfish with other foods becomes a matter of culinary fun, not only to provide different taste treats but also to make a well-rounded meal with proteins, minerals and vitamins in proper proportion for health and well-being.

The two recipes given here, while both of seafood, use two entirely different kinds. The fillets for the Fillets Veronique, inexpensive, tender, easily digested, and easily prepared, are especially delectable when served with wine sauce and white grapes.

The crabmeat, also easily prepared, is more expensive but has such a delicious flavor that a little goes a long way, as when used to stuff a cucumber for salad or appetizer. Both, of course, have the nutrients with which seafood is so richly endowed.

FISH FILLETS VERONIQUE

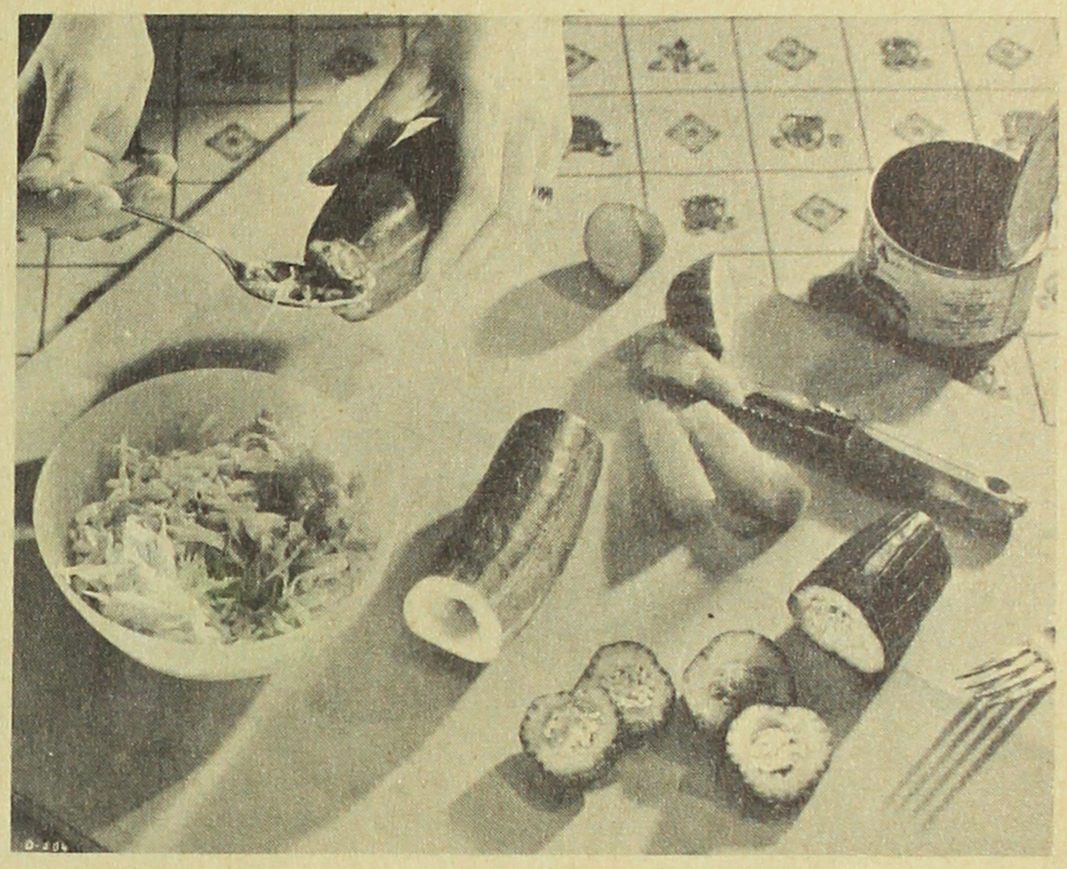
4 to 6 fish fillets (sole or haddock)
2 tablespoons butter
1 chopped shallot or 2 teaspoons chopped onion
salt and pepper
¼ cup white wine
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
¼ cup milk
1 cup seedless white grapes (fresh or canned)

Cut circle of white paper the size of fry pan or skillet and cut tiny hole in center. Butter one side of paper. Set aside. Roll up each fish fillet and fasten with a toothpick. Melt 2 tablespoons butter in fry pan or skillet and add shallot or onion. Sprinkle fish fillets with salt and pepper and place in pan with butter and shallot. Add wine. Place circle of paper, butter side down, on top of fish (to keep surface of fish moist). Cover pan and let simmer 10 minutes. Discard paper circle. Carefully remove fish to heatproof serving platter. Cook liquid left in pan until reduced about one-third. Cream together butter and flour. Add with milk to liquid in pan. Let simmer, stirring occasionally, until thickened. Place grapes around fish. Pour sauce over fish and reheat for a minute of two in hot oven or, if desired, brown quickly under broiler. Serve immediately.

CRAB STUFFED CUCUMBERS

3 tender young cucumbers
1 can crabmeat
3 tablespoons mayonnaise
salt and pepper

Slice off ends of cucumbers. Remove centers with an apple corer. (Reserve centers and chop and mix with canned tomato soup for a quick, unusual soup.) Pick over crabmeat and remove any hard fibers. Mix with mayonnaise and season to taste with salt and pepper. Stuff crabmeat into hollowed-out cucumbers. Score cucumbers skins with a fork. Wrap stuffed cucumber in waxed paper or aluminum foil and chill thoroughly. Slice and serve on crisp lettuce with a spoonful or two of sour cream.



人物月旦 (21)

橫顏

永田生

安武嘉一郎論



Kaichiro Yasutake
Director of the Chicago
Resettlers Committee

(ハシカゴ定住者會專務理事)

今次大戰を畫して在米日系人の分布地區には一大變革が行はれた。その最も著しいものはシカゴ市の日系人社會である。戰前は僅かに二百餘人に過ぎなかつたものが一九五〇年末の調査に依ると約二万餘名という夥しい數に增加しているのである。

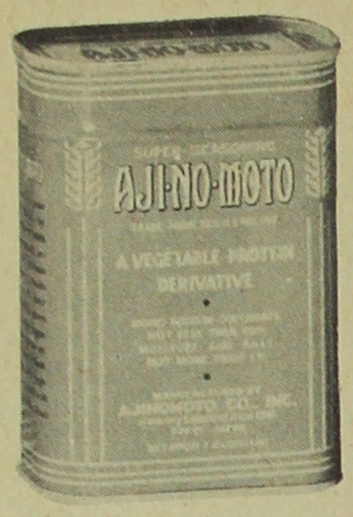
戰後處置に關し、華府當局の取つた政策は成るべく日系人を一カ所に蝟集せしめず、これを全米に散布せしめようとした結果、當然シカゴ市もその豫定地としてWRAは力を此處に注いだ。世界的大工業都市であり工場方面に日本人を入れて見たところ勤勉ではあるし文句は言わず理想的の工場勞働に適する所から各工場より引つ張りタコとなり好待遇にセンターにあつた日系人はシカゴへへと殺到した。

これ等の人々に對し種々の便宜を圖り、日米人間の融和、斡旋の衝に當り、今日の日系人社會を形成せしめたのが現在の定住者會であつて、いつゝあるのが現專務理事安武嘉一郎氏である。

安武嘉一郎氏は福岡縣の產、鄕里の中學を卒えて、一九〇七年渡米、桑港の高校を卒業後當時飛ぶ鳥も落とすという高田商會沙港支店の新進實業家として活躍し、高田商會が米國引き揚げ後は約二十餘年間沙港移民局の通譯官として戰前まで勤務され戰時中はローズバーグ、サンタフキー等の敵國外人監禁所にあつてスポークスマンとして日米人の間に立ち時局善處に其の全力を盡した。

今日でもまだ南米には勝つた組がある如く當時監禁所では侃々がくゝの議論をなす者が多數を占め、氏も幾度か非難攻擊の的となつたのであるが米國の事情に明るい氏の取つた手段が決して間違つていなかつたことは今日となつては、それ等の人々に十分了解された事であろう。

氏は性溫厚にして、八面玲瓏よく衆人と和し、公共事業には詘向の適材として今や二万シカゴ在住日系人の向上發展にその全力を傾注して奉仕しているのである。

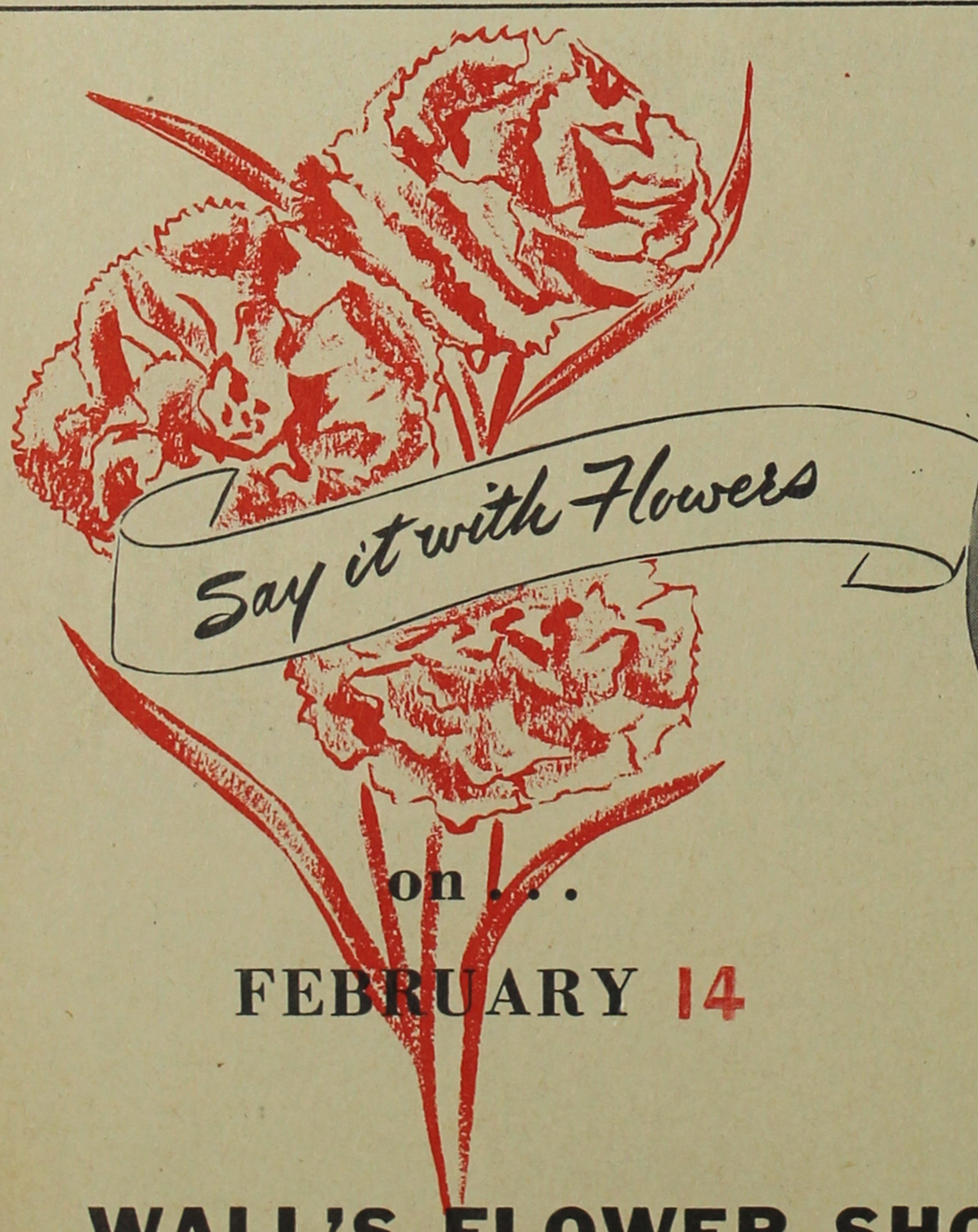


トロント市

Furuya Trading Co. Ltd.

古屋貿易會社

381 Spadina Ave.
Toronto 2B, Ont.
Phones:
Midway 5356-9398



THERE is nothing so lovely or more
appreciated as a thoughtful gift of flowers
to express tender sentiments
on *Valentine's Day.*

WALL'S FLOWER SHOP

4523-27 W ADDISON ST • CHICAGO 41 • KI 5-2967

新國劇

大菩薩峠

鼎談會

指導　高野弘正
補綴演出　谷屋充
演出　濱田右二郎

新国劇は、九月は名古屋の御園座に出演、「一月形半平太」プレイボールの一座を樂屋に訪れた記者は「その他を提げて詰腹」の中の一座を御園座喫茶部で、今度の大菩薩峠指導者高野弘正氏（劍道範士）と演出の谷屋充氏、總務部長で同じく演出分擔の濱田脚色補綴と演じ右二郎氏の三氏の豆鼎談会をおこなました。

記者。今度は大分筋のわかりよい大菩薩峠になつてるそうですね。

濱田。それはもう、別にお話した通りです。全然わかりいゝですよ。

記者。今度の脚色演出で、外に何か意圖されたものは？

谷屋。わかりよいと云うことと、机龍之助はまだ悟道に入つていない迷える一剣士ですが、自分は悟りたいと願つているんです。とこ ろが周圍の事情が悟りを妨げるんですね。その環境と鬪う龍之助の悩みと矛盾を、心理的に出したいと思つたんですよ。今までの龍之助よりはそう云つた點、精神的に深みのある龍之助が出來上つてる筈です。

高野。龍之助と云う人間は、しかし結局悟れないんだな。

濱田。悟らせないうちに作者が殺つちまつたから（笑聲）

谷屋。しかし、介山居士の狙つた最後の龍之助の片鱗を出してみたかつたんですよ。劍に対してはもう自信滿々として、その點は、ハツキリ出ているんだが……。

記者。立廻りは今誰がタテ師になつているんですか。

濱田。やはり澤田の弟子で渡邊正一と云う人で、二年前まで劇団にいたんですがね、今は新橋で料理屋をしてます。これが殺陣の呼吸がうまくて、新国劇秘藏のタテ師なんですよ。

記者。高野先生、辰巳や島田、その他新国劇の御連中は、舞台で本物以上の殺陣を無數に演じている譯ですが、いざ泥坊に入られて刃物で渡り合うような場合、何か舞台の經驗が役に立ちますかね。

高野。立たんでしような（笑聲）藝で鍛えられた人間としての何かはある筈なんだが、劍そのものは駄目でしよう。

谷屋。ところがね、いつだつたか大阪の歌舞伎座で、藥を束にして試し斬りをやつたんです。相当腕の立つ人もいたが、誰も斬れなかつた。それを辰巳君が一刀のもとに斬つたんです。鮮やかにね。あれをみて私は、舞台の經驗で、自然に業を身につけているのかと思つた。

高野。普通の素人よりはマシだろうが。

記者。金子洋文作の「髪」と云う芝居で、辰巳がみんなの髷を刀で拂い落しますね。あの近眼の辰巳がお約束の立廻りと云いながら、よく、刀のきつ先がピッタリ髷に当ると思つて、感心したんです。

濱田。稽古とコツで行くんだな。

記者。舞台で劍を振うには、高野先生、劍を知つてる役者と、知らん役者と、どつちがいゝですかね高野。まるで知らん方がいゝでしよう。生じつか知つてると邪魔ですよ。我々が芝居で劍を持つたら本当に斬つてしまう。ワザと空を斬るなんてことは、却つて知つてるものには難しいですよ。早川雪洲が劍道三段なんですが、芝居で劍を持つとまるで下手クソなんです（笑聲）

記者。龍之助の青眼音無しの構え見て、どうなんでしよう。理屈に合うのですか。

高野。合いますね。小野派一刀流にあゝ云う構えがあるんです。

濱田。高野先生の指導で、辰巳君の音無しの構えが、沢田時代よりよくなつているのです。

高野。辰巳が劍道を知らんから却つていゝんですよ。生じつか知つちや、形をつけたりすると却つて變なことになる。

記者。盲の劍士と云うものは、実際に成立ちますかね。

高野。それは成立つ。腕が違えばやはり側へ寄れないですよ。

谷屋。一つ高野先生に目隠しさせて、我々が竹刀を持つてひつばたいてみるか。（笑聲）

記者。是非一度やつてみて下さい濱田。それを一度やつて、辰巳君に見せて、盲になつてからの立廻りを變えた方がいゝかな（笑聲）

高野。本当の斬合になつて、芝居にはならんよ。



寫眞は　高野弘正師範

Hiromasa Takano, Japan's foremost swordsman.



大菩薩峠、島田正吾の扮した宇津木兵馬

Shogo Shimada, stage actor, in the leading role of "Daibosatsu Toge," famous play about a swordsman.

米國經濟概況

一九四二年と一九五一年の全般情勢比較檢討

國際情勢は刻々と惡化し何日如何なることが勃發するか噴火口上にある一九五一年の景氣は如何、經濟界はどう進展するか？、これが探究は刻下の急務であつて、今日の狀態は恰も第二次世界大戰の火蓋を切つた十年前の狀況に酷似する點がすこぶる多い、歷史的に見て、一九四二年は第二次世界大戰となつてからの第一年目であり、この大戰によつて米國市民の個人に與えた經濟的影響がいかなるものであつたかを今日一九五一年の狀態と比較して檢討して見ることにより、本年の景氣いかんを豫測し得る事と信ずる。

重税に物價統制

第二次世界大戰となつた一九四一―二年に於ける重税金、各種統制、徵兵等が一齊に實施されたため株式は下落する一方娛樂方面のナイトクラブや其の他のものが殷盛を極め、統制の反映として闇マーケットが旺んになつたのと同樣、一九五一年も同じ情勢下におかれてゐる現在、再びあの狀態が復活するのであろうか？、これを十年前と左に比較して見るに

重税を課せられん

第一一九四二年當時米國市民一人割の借金は、四百二十弗であつたが現在の一九五一年は千六百九十弗となつてゐる。又課税から見るなれば一九四二年は十二パーセントであつたものが一九五一年は二十パーセントとなりまだ〳〵上るものと豫測されてゐる。又弗の價値は一九四二年は四十七仙であつたのが現在は四十仙となつてゐる程インフレの傾向が顯著であり政府はこれに對し五十二仙から五十五仙の間にインフレしようとする方針で、要するに第三次世界大戰となれば、市民に課せられる税金は一九四二年のそれに比較し恐らく非常な高率の重税を課せられることは疑うの餘地はなく、現在すでに夫婦者一万弗收入に對し千三百七十二弗の税を課していているが、目下華府の議會に提案されている税率はこれを千五百七十弗に引き上げ、恐らく千六百十六弗までの高率になるものと見られている。

インフレーション必至

斯くの如き狀態よりして一九五一年は一九四二年に比しインフレーションの騰まることは火を見るより明らかなことである又農產方面を見るに一割の騰貴が豫想され、日常生活費は七・五パーセントの上騰はやむを得ないとされている。一九四二年二月にフォード自動車が八百四十弗デトロイト渡しであつたが、現在では凍結値段で千四百十弗である。勿論幾分車の質が改善されているがその差額は相當に大きいのである。

經濟統制の ワク

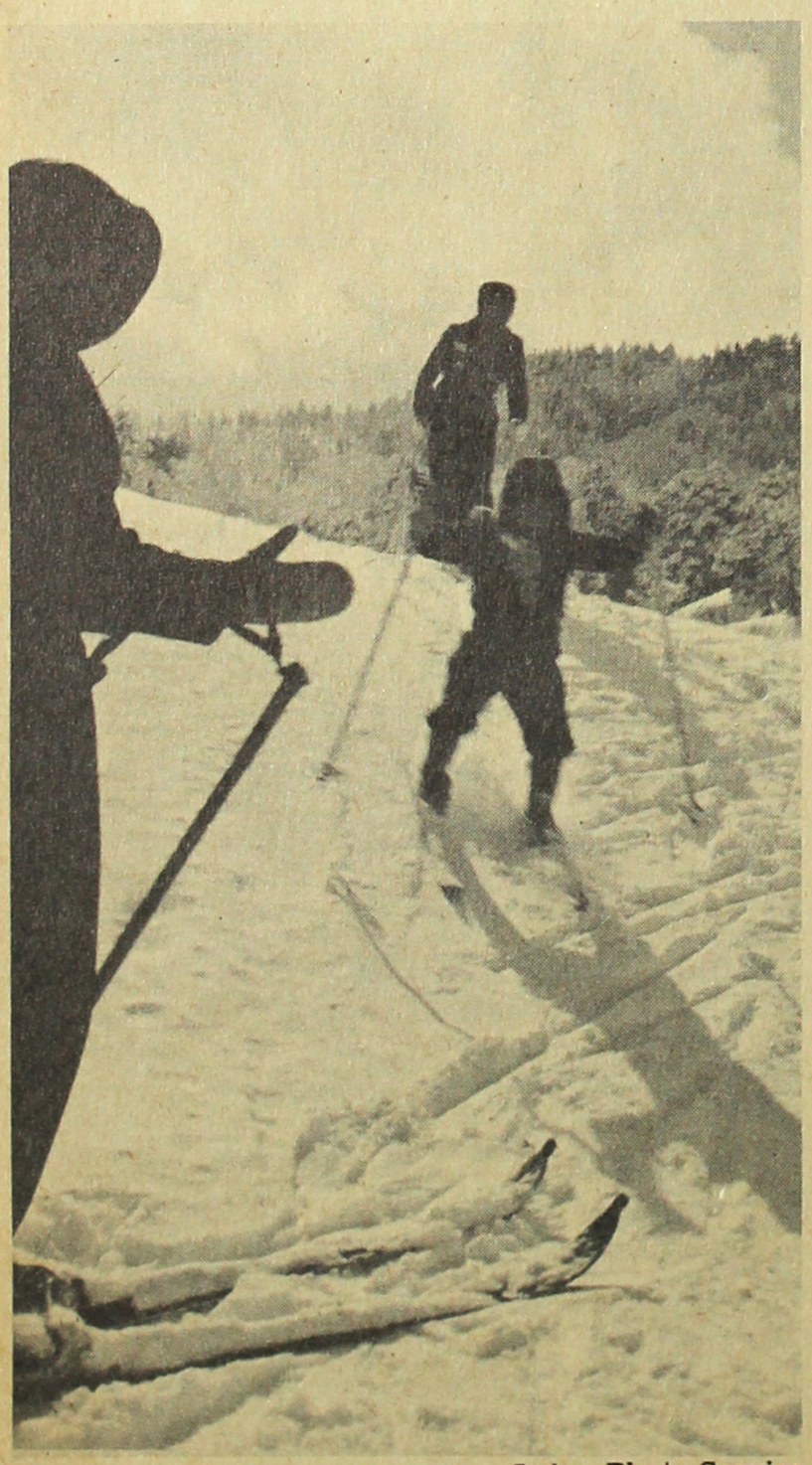
總ての物に對し經濟統制の枠は最も嚴格に行われるであろうが、政府は一九五〇年十二月一日の物價値段に引き戻そうと努力しているが、勞働賃銀の上騰及び農產物の騰貴等を考慮に入れなければ、なか〳〵この引き戻し實現は至難であると觀測されている。これを一九四二年に比較すると一九五一年には軍需工業が目下のところ約六分の一に相當するが、產業的擴張によつてそれ以上を十分に吸收する力が存在している。故に今後軍需產業が盛んとなり、その擴張を見ても平和產業は依然繼續される生產力があることで、軍需產業と平和產業と重複併行しても十分にこれをこなし得るキャパシチーがあることである。

減縮される產業類

更に一九四二年に比し一九五一年は軍需、平和の兩產業に必要とする資材を十分に持つ上、現在九百万人の勞働力があり、特に食料品は潤澤豐富で戰時狀態になつてもその影響は少く、衣類等も同樣、婦人用のナイロン其の他も日本よりの絹輸入で一九四二年當時の如き困難はなく十分にまかない得る狀態である、唯減縮さるゝものは建築方面で一九五〇年度は百卅万の住宅を建築したが、一九五一年は六十万から四十万軒に減縮されるがあらう。

自動車は三割五分

レヂオ、テレビジョン等は 七十五パーセント、鍋釜類三十パーセント等の生產靴類は十パーセント、プラステックは廿五パーセントを減縮されるに反し、娛樂方面活動寫眞その他は曾て見ない繁榮を見せ、一九五一年はその全盛期を豫想されている。旅行方面も鐵道、自動車運輸準備の完成で困ることはなく自由に旅行し得る。株式界の影響は一九四二年と同樣と見られる。即ち一九五〇年は過去十七年間の內で一番好景氣であつた株式界も一九五一年には慘落を見るものと思われる。次に徵兵は現在年內に百万以上を徵兵すると發表されているが、一九四二年には四百三十六万を一年間に徵兵した事實に鑑み情勢如何でおそらくこれと同樣の結果を招來するものと考えられる（一月十日　西村生）



Laing Photo Service

Even children participate in winter sports at Shiga Heights, Japan's famous winter resort.

スキーをたのしむ子供たち

SCENE
the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

Date _____ 1951

Three years (36 issues) $5.00
Two years (24 issues) $3.75
One year (12 issues) $2.00
(Foreign postage 40¢ a year additional)

☐ Remittance enclosed ☐ Please bill me

in the amount of $_____ for which please send me_____issues of SCENE.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

大菩薩峠

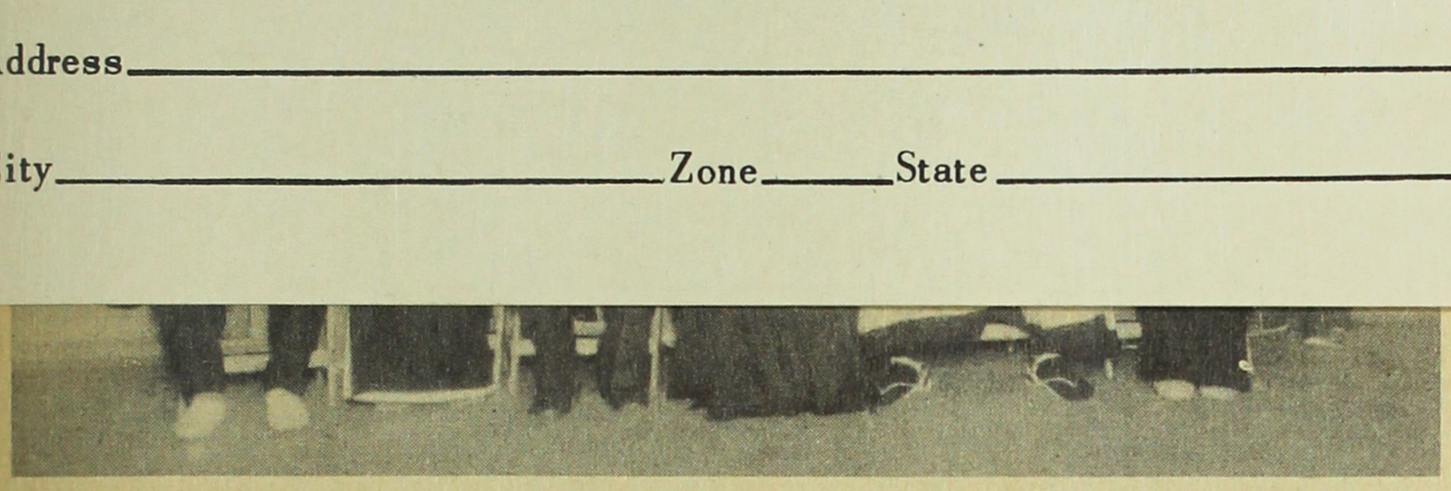
高野弘正氏より

御無沙汰お許し下さい。扨て本月（十月）に私の指導の下に「大菩薩峠」の去年の續篇第二、第三兩篇全幕廿一場を提げて新橋演舞場に公演廿五日大入り滿員を續け、十一月京都、十二月大阪、一月名古屋と轉戰して參ります。

何しろ廿五年間一万頁に亘つて日本が世界に誇り得る文學的なもの）構想の雄大さは格別なものです。尚お御參考に「大菩薩峠劇團」も出來上ることになつて居ります。

十一月東京にて

高野弘正



Actors and representatives of the 'Shin-kokugeki" theater troupe currently presenting the play "Daibosatsu Toge" before packed houses in Japan. The play is based on the novel of the same title written by Kaisan Nakasato. The novel required 25 years to write and ran to 10,000 pages. It is considered to be one of the world's greatest literary works.

關係者

新橋演舞場で開催された中里介山居士七周忌法要に列席の「大菩薩峠」に出演の新國劇の座員及び關係者。

（前列向つて右より）久松喜世子▲（兵馬）島田正吾▲介山實弟中里考古▲（監督）高野弘正▲（龍之助）辰己柳太郎▲（總務）濱田右二▲外座員關係者

…… 御手持有價證券の調査 日本の證券投資への御相談は株式、公社債に 明治三十年來の 經驗を持つ ……

YAMAICHI SECURITIES CO., LTD.

3 Kabuto-cho, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

社長 小池厚之助

刊行資料

- 會社年鑑
- 證券月報
- 證券週報

Monthly Investor's Digest
Weekly Circular
How to Invest in Japanese Securities



山一證券

外國部

Postage Will Be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
First Class Permit No. 9470, Sec. 34.9, P.L. & R., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION
2611 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois
U.S.A.

況

の較検討

るか噴火口上にある一九五一年の景は刻下の急務であつて、今日の狀態に酷似する點がすこぶる多い、歴史らの第一年目であり、この大戰によものであつたかを今日一九五一年の氣いかんを豫測し得る事と信ずる。

こなつた 一九四一＝二年に於ける重式は下落する一方娯樂方面のナイトして闇マーケットが旺んになつたの在、再びあの狀態が復活するのであ

一年當時米國市民一人割の借金は、十弗となつてゐる。又課税から見る一九五一年は二十パーセントとなり一九四二年は四十七仙であつたのが

また〳〵上るものと豫測されてゐる。又弗の價値は現在は四十仙となつてゐる程インフレの傾向が顯著であり政府はこれに對し五十二仙から五十五仙の間にインフレしようとする方針で、要するに第三次世界大戰となれば、市民に課せられる税金は一九四二年のそれに比較し恐らく非常な高率の重税を課せられることは疑うの餘地はなく、現在すでに夫婦者一万弗收入に對し千三百七十二弗の税を課しているが、目下華府の議會に提案されている税率はこれを千五百七十弗に引き上げ、恐らく千六百十六弗までの高率になるものと見られている。

インフレーション必至

斯くの如き狀態よりして 一九五一年は一九四二年に比しインフレーションの騰まることは火を見るより明らかなことである又農産方面を見るに一割の騰貴が豫想され、日常生活費は七・五パーセントの上騰はやむを得ないとされている。一九四二年二月にフォード自動車が八百四十弗デトロイト渡しであつたが、現在では凍結値段で千四百十弗である。勿論幾分車の質が改善されているがその差額は相當に大きいのである。

經濟統制のワク

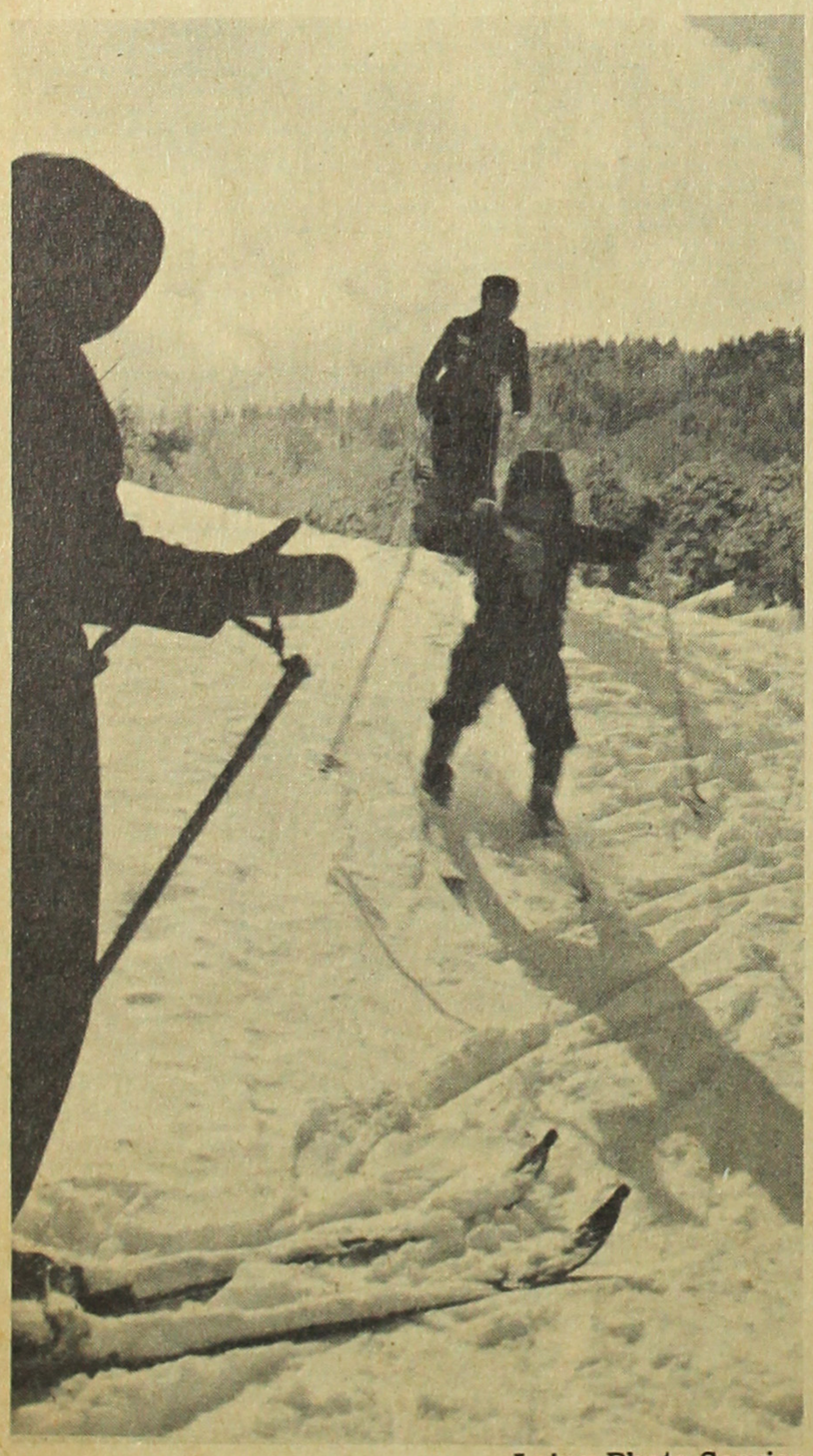
總ての物に對し 經濟統制の枠は最も嚴格に行われるであろうが、政府は一九五〇年十二月一日の物價値段に引き戻そうと努力しているが、勞働賃銀の上騰及び農産物の騰貴等を考慮に入れなければ、なか〳〵この引き戻し實現は至難であると觀測されている。これを一九四二年に比較すると一九五一年には軍需工業が目下のところ約六分の一に相當するが、産業的擴張によつてそれ以上を十分に吸收する力が存在している。故に今後軍需産業が盛んとなり、その擴張を見ても平和産業は依然繼續される生産力があることで、軍需産業と平和産業と重複併行しても十分にこれをこなし得るキヤパシチーがあることである。

減縮される産業類

更に一九四二年に比し 一九五一年は軍需、平和の兩産業に必要とする資材を十分に持つ上、現在九百万人の勞働力があり、特に食料品は潤澤豐富で戰時狀態になつてもその影響は少く、衣類等も同樣、婦人用のナイロン其の他も日本よりの絹輸入で一九四二年當時の如き困難はなく十分にまかない得る狀態である、唯減縮さるゝものは建築方面で一九五〇年度は百卅万の住宅を建築したが、一九五一年は六十万から四十万軒に減縮されるがあらう。

自動車は三割五分

レデオ、テレビジョン等は 七十五パーセント、靴類は十パーセント、プラステックは廿五パーセント、鍋釜類三十パーセント等の生産を減縮されるに反し、娯樂方面活動寫眞その他は曾て見ない繁榮を見せ、一九五一年はその全盛期を豫想されている。旅行方面も鐵道、自動車運輸準備の完成で困ることはなく自由に旅行し得る。株式界の影響は一九四二年と同樣と見られる。即ち一九五〇年は過去十七年間の内で一番好景氣であつた株式界も一九五一年には慘落を見るものと思われる。次に徴兵は現在年内に百万以上を徴兵すると發表されているが、一九四二年には四百三十六万を一年間に徴兵した事實に鑑み情勢如何でおそらくこれと同樣の結果を招來するものと考えられる（一月十日 西村生）



スキーをたのしむ子供たち

Laing Photo Service

Even children participate in winter sports at Shiga Heights, Japan's famous winter resort.

大菩薩峠

高野弘正氏より

御無沙汰お許し下さい。扨て本月（十月）に私の指導の下に「大菩薩峠」の去年の續篇第二、第三兩篇全幕廿一場を提げて新橋演舞場に公演廿五日大入り滿員を續け、十一月京都、十二月大阪、一月名古屋と轉戰して參ります。

何しろ廿五年間一万頁に亘る一大長篇小說は世界のどこにもない面白さと雄大さをもつて日本が世界に誇り得る文藝品の一つです。一九三八年私がまだアメリカに居ります時分に此の著者中里介山居士はシスコの私のもとに遙々來られましたが、アメリカの新聞社は既に「ビリーブ・イツト・オア・ナツト」誌上に此の一大雄篇の存在を知つていてインタヴユーに來たほどでした。私は二十五年間介山居士について文筆の修業をし、傍ら私の「劍の精神」を語つたものです。今年が居士逝いて七年、その追善興行と銘うつて公演しています。

寫眞やら筋書やら御送りしますから、世界に誇り得る此の作品紹介は御誌にも無益ではないと思います。日本で世界に誇り得る内容と（面白くて哲學的なもの）構想の雄大さは格別なものです。尙お御參考に「大菩薩峠劇團」も出來上ることになつて居ります。

十一月東京にて

高野　弘正

關係者

新橋演舞場で開催された中里介山居士七周忌法要に列席の「大菩薩峠」に出演の新國劇の座員及び關係者。

（前列向つて右より）久松喜世子▲（兵馬）島田正吾▲介山實弟中里考古▲（監督）高野弘正▲（龍之助）辰巳柳太郎▲（龍務）濱田右二▲外座員關係者

Actors and representatives of the 'Shin-kokugeki" theater troupe currently presenting the play "Daibosatsu Toge" before packed houses in Japan. The play is based on the novel of the same title written by Kaisan Nakasato. The novel required 25 years to write and ran to 10,000 pages. It is considered to be one of the world's greatest literary works.

……御手持有價證券の調査 日本の證券投資への御相談は株式、公社債に明治三十年來の經驗を持つ……

YAMAICHI SECURITIES CO., LTD.

3 Kabuto-cho, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

社長　小池厚之助

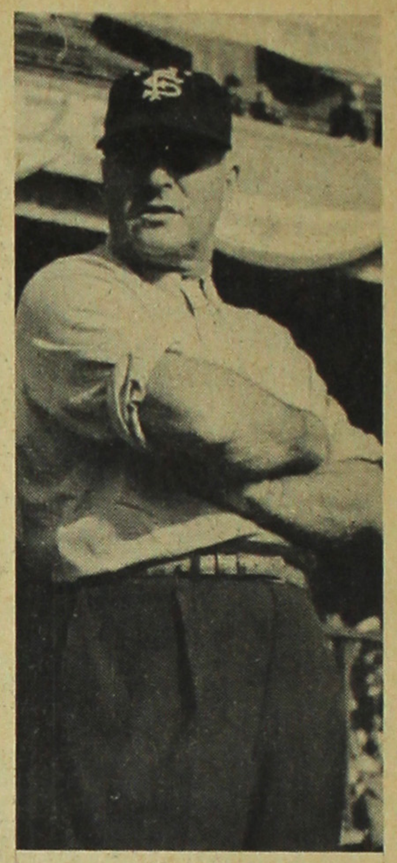
刊行資料

- 會社年鑑
- 證券月報
- 證券週報

Monthly Investor's Digest
Weekly Circular
How to Invest in Japanese Securities

山一證券

外國部



オドーウル氏

Lefty O'Doul

約をしなかつた。

そのうちに、幾年かたつて、戰爭が始まり、戰爭が終り、日本も少しく落ちついてプロ野球が再開された時に、G・H・QのE・S・Sにいる二世の將校が、私に會いたいという傳言があつたので、行つてみるとそれは一九三五年の昔にガアーダルーブであつた少年遊撃手……〝キャッピイ〟原田恒男中尉ではないか!!

原田中尉はE・S・Sの局長W・F・マークエット少將閣下の副官を勤めていた。直ぐ私を閣下に紹介してくれ、當時私が日本野球連盟の副會長の任にあつたので、私は公私ともに閣下と副官の、非常な厚遇を受けたばかりでなく、それがくち火となつて、閣下は次第に日本に於ける野球のことに絶大な盡力をしてくれることになつた。

その適例として、一九四九年秋サンフランシスコ・シールズを日本に迎えて終戰後はじめての日米野球交歡にあらゆる點で大成功を收め、ひいては日米の親善に資すること多大であつたし、更に一九五〇年初秋にはN・B・Cの世界選手權大會を日本に開催し、アメリカ代表のケープハアーツ・テイームを迎えて、これまた多大の成功を收めたのである。

この間に、惜まれつゝも原田中尉は民間に下つて、ハワイ・ホノルルに本社をもつ、ハワイアン・トラヴエル・サービス社の專務取締役に就任、しかも社長代理として日本に駐在することになつた。だが、マークエット少將閣下の信任は舊にも倍して厚い上に、閣下も原田氏も、ともに親しくボールとバットを握つての實際の野球選手なので、二人が會するたびに出るのは〝野球の話〟で、それも主として〝……どうして日本の野球をよくするか?〟にかゝつていた。

ところで一九四九年秋シールズが日本にきている間に、この親善試合の事實上の實行委員長であつた原田氏は、たま〳〵フランク・オドーウル監督との話のうちに、一九五〇年にはメイジヤー・リーグの名選手を日本えつれて來て、日本人の大歡迎に答え、且つは日本の野球發展の資料としたい……是非そうして欲しいという應酬があつた。

たま〳〵シールズのフエーガン會長、オドーウル副會頭、グラハム會頭などを見送りながら、原田氏が一九五〇年十一月ホノルルへ赴いたとき、そこにはジョウ・デイマジオ選手と、ジョウ・ペイジ選手の二人が來合せた。デイマジオはオドーウルの弟子とも稱すべき間柄なので、自然原田氏とオドーウル、デイマジオの會談があり、その節原田氏はデイマジオのひととなりに感服してしまい、一九五〇年日本へ招待する話が出たわけである。



デイマジヨ選手

Joe DiMaggio, Japan's baseball idol.

原田氏は、民間に下つても日本の野球につくす考えには少しの變りもなく、このデイマジオとの會談、その前のオドーウルとの會談を是非とも實現しようとして、私費を投じて一九五〇年三月と七月の兩度アメリカ本土にわたり、フランク・オドーウルを中心に、メイジヤー・リーグ・スターズを日本へ迎える計畫を熱心にすゝめた。

最初の案ではジョウ・デイマジオ、ラルフ・カイナー、テット・ウイリアムズ、ビル・ワールなどを迎えて、日本のテイームに混えて、最近に於けるアメリカの持つ最高技術を日本の野球界とファンに傳える計畫であつた。この計畫の最後の仕上げに原田氏は一九五〇年になつての三度目の渡米を八月に行つた。

その後、いろ〳〵の經緯を經てジウヨ・デイマジオ一人が、フランク・オドーウルと同行することになり、原田氏はこれを招待する一切の困難なる手續きをG・H・Qに責任をもつて終了した。丁度、その時に私は原田氏に呼ばれて、この計畫に手助けをすることを申し入れられた。

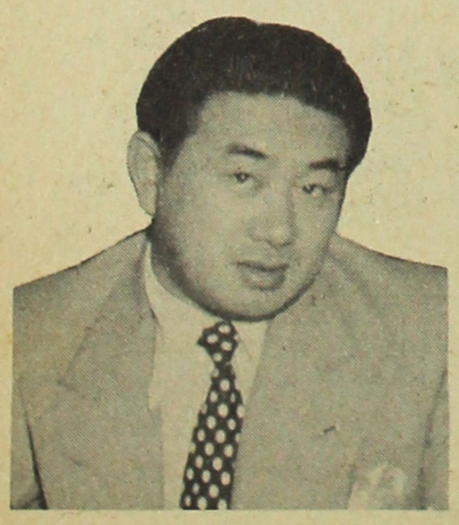
前に述べたような、私と原田氏の間柄である。更にフランク・オドーウルとは一九二二年以來の舊知で、一九三一、三四年の兩度アメリカ・テイームの日本來遊に際して親交を一層厚くしているし、特にベーブ・ルースなどを日本へ連れてくることに二人は非常な苦心をした經驗があり、且つ私が日本から二度アメリカへテイームを引率して行つた時には、オドーウルに散々世話になつている。その上ジョウ・デイマジオとも一九三五年にサンフランシスコで知己になつているので、原田氏の申入れを直ちに承諾したのである。從來の關係もあつてフランク・松本瀧藏氏も、この擧を大に援けた。

さて、さすがに日本人の間に多年植えつけたフランク・オドーウルの人氣と世界的名選手ジョウ・デイマジオの絶大な名聲によつて十一月一日に二人を羽田に迎えて以來、前年シールズを迎えた盛況に匹敵するほどの熱狂を東京に於ては捲き起した。しかし、名古屋以西のエキスヒヴイションは、必しも滿足すべき大盛況ではなかつた。

それにもかゝわらず、二人の球資を日本に迎えたことは野球技術の上に、また人格最も優れた名選手の起居動作が、日本人に與えた感銘の上に、多大なる効果をもたらしたのである。但し經濟的には原田恒男氏は莫大の負擔を自ら背負うことにさえなつた。

だが、原田恒男氏の野球に對する熱愛のため、また同氏の持つ內外の信用と聲望とによつて、こんどの擧は朝鮮事變惡化のうちにもよく擧行され、このために日本の野球界がひ益されたことは實に量り知れぬ大きなものがある。これを考えて原田氏はその大きな負擔をさえ、實は輕く考えているのであろう。

このように、こん度の擧に於ての原田恒男氏の大努力には、私など心から敬意を表するもので、若し原田氏がなかつたらこん度の快擧など、とても實現出來る筈のものではない。このことは、誰よりもよくオドーウル・デイマジオの二人が熟知して、原田氏に感謝しつつ歸米したのである。



原田　恒男氏

Tsuneo Harada

日本野球界秘話

オドーウルデイマジオを迎えて

鈴木惣太郎



Sotaro Suzuki

荒谷節夫さんという人があつた。昭和十五年か十六年に、死去されたが日本の野球關係者で、この人の世話にならぬ人は少い。生前荒谷さんは、日本にも家があつたが、主としてキヤリフオルニア州のサンタ・マリヤに住み、その附近で日本人の作る、全米的に有名な蔬菜を、遠くアメリカの東部地方にまで積み出し、手廣く商賣をされていたから、その生活もなか〳〵はでであつたが、生れつきの性格が豪快で而も義俠心にも富んでいたのである。

ところで、私も同氏に世話になつた一人であるが、それは一九三五年に東京・巨人軍をアメリカへ引率して行つた時である。これも世話づきで義俠心の强い、ロスアンゼルスのオリンピック・ホテルの主人澤野氏に連れられて、ガアーダループまで自動車を走らせそこで巨人軍と佛教青年會の野球テイームと試合を行うお世話を荒谷さんにたのんだ。



東京後樂園野球場に現われた觀衆に應えているデイマ

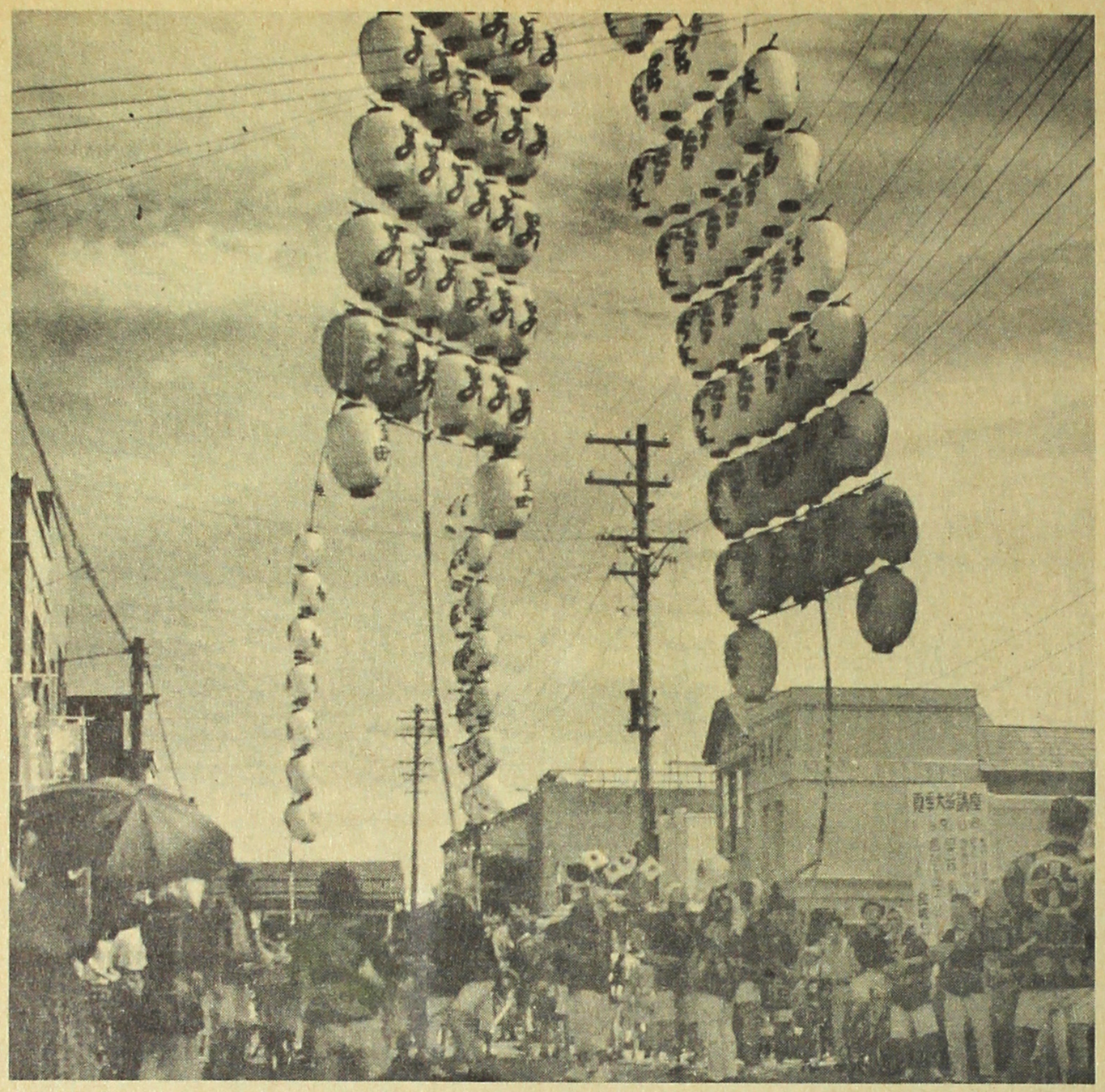
Joe DiMaggio acknowledges ovation given him by a capacity crowd in Tokyo.

荒谷さんは私の希望を快諾してくれた。そればかりでなく、その佛教會のテイームには、素晴しい遊擊手がいるから巨人軍で契約しないかというのであつた。後に試合のとき、その遊擊手を見たら守備も巧いしよく打つので注目されたが、未だ年が若かつたので、身體が出來ていなかつたから少し年月を經てからにしようということで、當時契

Sotaro Suzuki, president of the Japan Baseball Association who recently helped arrange the exhibition tour in Japan of Yankee slugger Joe DiMaggio and San Francisco's Lefty O'Doul, declares the American stars were a tremendous success as "good will missionaries." He also pays high compliment to Tsuneo Harada, former Guadalupe, Calif., baseball star and former GHQ officer, as the person mostly responsible for the visit.

秋田の眠り流し

この寫眞は、秋田縣秋田市の名物「眠り流し」と稱する七夕祭りの行事である。起源は明らかでないが、舊藩主佐竹氏遷封以前からのものゝようで、八月六日、大町茶町を除く外町町内から、このように長い竹竿數本を結びつけ、それに四十六個又は廿六個の燈籠を、まるで米俵を積んだような形につるした「竿燈」を作つて、粋な裝束をした若者たちが〝おえたサッサ〟〝どつこいショー〟と懸け聲しながら掌や額や、肩さき、腰などに据えるという妙技を、晝は街中をねり廻り、夜は廣場に集まつて觀い合い、見物の人達にも見せて樂しい一日を送るのである。星の神樣を祀るという夏の夜空に、燈籠に灯をともした竿燈が、まるで灯の海のように何十本も浮かぶ景觀は、傳說の夜にふさわしいまことに美しいながめと言える。（秋田魁新報文化部提供）



While the rest of Japan celebrates "tanabata matsuri" on July 7 (see page 13) people of Akita prefecture for centuries have been celebrating "nemuri nagashi." Huge banners of candle lanterns, representing the Milky Way, are carried through the town.

御手持證券についての御相談は
特に御便宜をお計ひ申します
是非御問合せ下さい

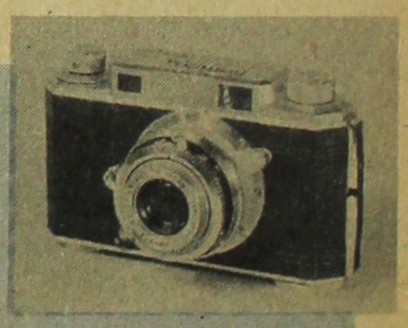
大阪商事

外國部

本　社　大阪市東區今橋五丁目
東京支店　東京都中央區日本橋江戸橋
電話日本橋（24）1395—8・2135—8
各地支店　京都・福岡・熊本・和歌山

コニカ・ペール・スナツピー・コニカ・ペール・スナツピー
ペール・スナツピー・コニカ・ペール・スナツピー・コ

Best Camera for the price!



Konica with HEXAR lens for Best Pictures

コニカ・ペール・スナツピー・コニカ・ペール・ス
ペール・スナツピー・コニカ・ペール・スナツピー
スナツピー・コニカ・ペール・スナツピー・コニカ・ペ

Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan

新日本報告

日本總支社
東京都中央區銀座
五ノ四 安藤七段ビル
シーン、グラフ世界
日本總支社
支社長 安藤 穗明
電話銀座(56)一八五二
五二六五

東京都知事安井さんが日系新聞記者を招待

米國視察より歸朝した東京都知事安井誠一郎氏は、去る十一月廿一日米國日系新聞記者協會の各代表者を知事官邸に招待し歸朝懇親會が催されたが、席上安井都知事の渡米談があり非常に有益な會合であつた（寫眞）前列向つて右より）

▲ハワイ報知牧野薫▲知事參與木村毅▲ハワイ時事山下草園▲東京都知事安井誠一郎▲新日米鷲谷精一▲羅府新報武藤省吾▲ロッキー新報村山有（後列、向つて右より）格州時事小澤武雄▲東京都知事祕書犬養正男▲加州毎日青木得聞▲都知事祕書澁谷春夫▲羅府新報下妻孝悌▲ニューカナデアン露木海藏▲日米時事四至本八郎▲北米毎日榊原龜之甫▲シーングラフ日米時事安曇穗明



The women of Hokkaido wear the "Kakumaki," a large shawl, to withstand the winters of Japan's coldest region.

日本の雪

『かくまき』て寒さを凌ぐ北海道旭川のお孃さん



Mayor Seiichi Yasui of Tokyo discusses his recent trip to the United States with correspondents of Japanese-American newspapers.

日本に於ける創作舞踊家
檜 健次氏の近業

檜健次氏と云えば、在米同胞にも御馴染みの創作舞踊家で、桑港や羅府で多數の二世のお嬢さん達に踊りを教えていた人である。

その檜健次氏が、昨年の暮れ「人間の黄昏」と云う十章からなる創作舞踊を帝劇で發表し、これには日本古典舞踊の大家藤間喜與惠さんも特別出演し、檜舞踊の門下生數十人が出演して大成功を收めた。

この發表會に招待された私は舞踊の終つた後深い感激に包まれながら樂屋に檜健次氏を訪ね祝辭を述べたのであつたが、檜氏は今回の創作舞踊について、

「私は外國の人達の創作したものを單に模倣するだけでなく、日本の傳統にしつかりとした魂のつながりを持ちながら、更に現代人の心の姿をよりよく生かしそれをみることによつて、嚴肅な人生を思索し、更に生きる喜びを共にすることの出來るような舞踊を創作することが私の終生の念願で、この「人間の黄昏」も「生と死の思索」であり、わが人生の斷章でもあります。邦舞と洋舞との融合を念願する私は是非心を新たにして外國の空氣にも觸れたいと思いますので出來る丈早い機會にアメリカえも行き、久しぶりで懷しい皆様にも御目に掛り度いと思つて居りますから、貴誌を通じて宜しく御傳え願います。」との事であつた。

寫眞は最近の檜氏と日本舞踊の大家藤間喜與惠さん





Kenji Hinoki (right), Japanese choreographer who formerly taught Japanese dancing in this country, recently created and presented the dance "Ningen no Tasogare" (Dusk of Man) which has won high praise for its originality. The dance combines features of both the traditional Japanese and Western dancing.
The leading role of the dance was taken by Kiyoe Fujima (top), one of Japan's leading dancers.

グラフ世界

Published by
CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION
2611 S. Indiana Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

PUBLISHER
James T. Nishimura

EDITOR
Shigeru Nagata

TOKYO BUREAU
Suimei Azumi



文と繪

廣島原爆の跡 青えんどうの花

二科會員 寺田竹雄

焼けたゞれた産業奨勵館のドームが午後の陽をあびて赤く光り、はく落した灰色の壁のところどころには黒い鐵骨と肉色の煉瓦がさらけ出されていた。窓という窓から青空がのぞけて見える一層悲しさを粉した。

廣島の街で一番強く感じることはそこら一帯木らしい木は一本もなく、いたるところに墓場がむき出しになつていることだ。しかもどの墓石も原爆の作用で白く眞新しいものとなつていた。

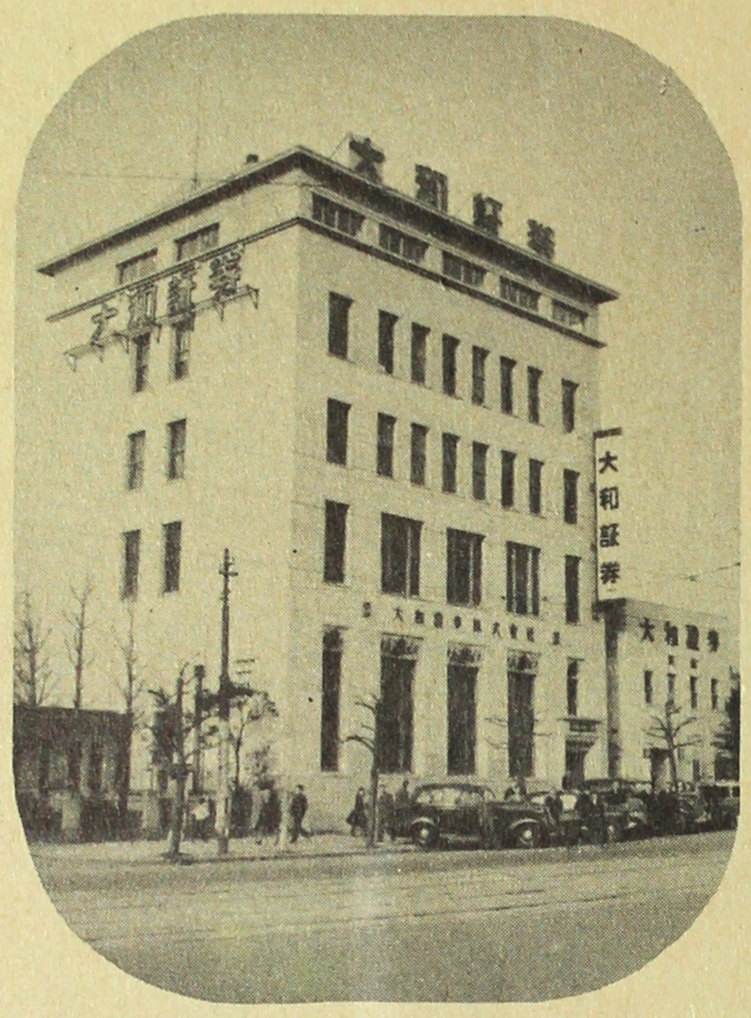
原爆の跡には七八十年間も草木は生えず、ましてや人間の生活を營むことは思いもよらないと聞いていたが原爆中心地から百米は離れていないと云われるこのあたりには、痛々しくも復興の努力が續けられ、崩れ落ちた土塀の外側には青えんどうの花が美しく咲き亂れていた。



二科會員寺田竹雄畫伯

This sketch of Hiroshima's atomized Industrial Exhibition Hall was drawn by Takeo Terada (left), American-born artist who is now regarded as one of Japan's top artists.

He writes: "The burned and twisted dome shines red in the afternoon sun. Flesh-colored bricks and the iron framework show where the gray walls are cracked. What strikes the observer most strongly in the streets of Hiroshima is that there are no trees worthy of the name. Gravestones jut out in full view. Blasted clean by the atom explosion, they appear new. I had heard earlier that the atomized ground would grow no vegetation, but only a few hundred meters from the epicenter of the blast I find fresh green pea flowers blooming through the fallen debris."



株式・公社債

古い傳統をもつ大和證券が
い完備を利用し
つ部を御調査
査下さい

資本金　二億圓

大和證券

支店　兜町、新宿、池袋（以上東京）、大阪、難波（大阪）、京都
名古屋　神戸、岡山、高松、廣島、門司、福岡、金澤、新潟
靜岡、札幌、福島、秋田、仙臺、高岡、和歌山　岐阜、下關、熊本

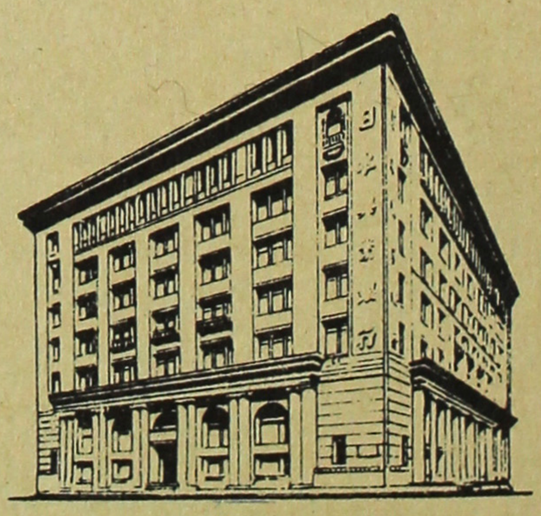
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANK

日本興業銀行

外國爲替銀行
本店・東京都千代田區丸の內
支店・大阪・神戸・名古屋他六支店

● Besides long-term industrial financing, we carry on other banking activities, including foreign exchange transactions.

● Inquiries on Japanese corporations and foreign trade are welcome.



The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo
Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and other principal cities throughout Japan

2004.162.8

The talk of the town!



the new 1951 pictorial GUIDEBOOK is here!

only $1.00

it's practical ... it's interesting ...

Get your copy Today!

For the Best Dollar Value of theYear

FILL IN AND MAIL THIS CONVENIENT ORDER FORM

Chicago Publishing Corporation
2611 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

Please send me_____copies of the 1951 GUIDEBOOK at $1.00 each. (If remittance is sent with order, postage will be prepaid by Chicago Publishing Corporation.)

$.....enclosed. I understand you will pay postage.

☐ Please bill me at $1.00 per copy plus postage

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Harry Itsuki
5401 M Street
Sacramento, California

10-51

the Friendly Bank!

AT YOUR SERVICE

- REMITTANCES TO JAPAN
- YEN BANK DEPOSITS

To your designated bank in Japan
You can depend on The Cosmopolitan
for swift and reliable service.

THE COSMOPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK of CHICAGO

801 North Clark Street • Chicago 10, Illinois
• MOhawk 4-5200

日本送金取扱

◎送金預金

送金……内地一弗對三百五十八圓四十五錢
預金……定期預金
　　普通預金
ギフト・チエツキ……内地七大銀行の贈答用小切手

Gift Cheque and Remittance!

東京銀行が皆様に贈る年頭サービス

一、在外者圓預け

年利五パーセント、預入期間一ケ年。十年迄は一年毎に複利計算を致します。

二、東銀特賞定期預金

一口千圓の定期預金で二月廿四日に抽籤し特賞五十万圓。以下空くじなしの賞金が當ります。六ケ月たてば圓貨預金となり使えますから、日本え御旅行の方は御利用下さい。

三、鄉里送金

日本向けの鄉里御送金は、七十年の經驗を持つ當行へお向け下さい。美しいギフト、チエッタを使用して受取人にお屆け致します。

四、海外向けパンフレット

當行の海外圓係業務案内書を用意して居りますから御遠慮なく御請求下さい。

Takayama

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 6, 1-chome Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, chuo-ku, Tokyo
BRANCHES: Yokoyama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and in all other major cities of Japan.

2004.162.8-.9