SCENE

the PICTORIAL MAG



My Japanese wife
By Carrol Klotzbach p-22

Printed in U.S.A.

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JULY, 1951

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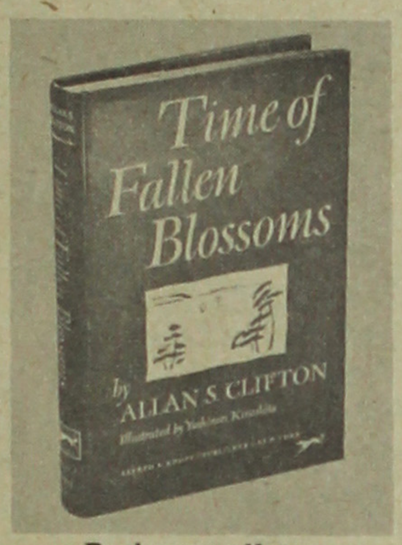
Letters to the Editors

THANKS FROM AUTHOR

Dear Sirs: May I compliment you (SCENE, May) for the fine announcement of "Upon Their Shoulders." To say that I am pleased with it is an understatement, and I hope other Niseis will brave the writing frontier as a result of your encouragement and understanding. . -SHELLEY A. OTA, Milwaukee, Wis.



Shelley A. Ota



Packs a wallop

HIT HIM WITH A WALLOP

Dear Sirs: . . . the impact of a haymaker is what I felt upon reading the chapter from Allan Clifton's "Time of Fallen Blossoms" (SCENE, May). The destruction of war is too often oversimplified in our daily thinking. We are horrified by the devastation—the physical wreckage left in the wake of an atom bomb. But little do we recognize that it is for the survivors to face the real hell that must inevitably follow. The crime of Hiroshima is not that war compels man to be so inhumane in wielding the weapons of death but that it makes man so forgetful so quickly of the eternal truth that spiritual destruction is the lot of the living. . .—JOHN NAKASHIMA, Cleveland.

Dear Sirs: . . . "Moose" was exceedingly well done. I am going to read the whole book.—MARK ELLISTON, New York.

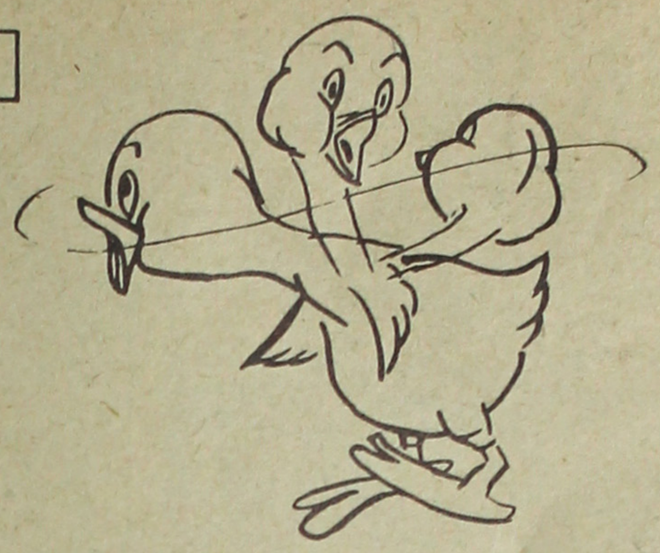
THE SENATOR'S OK

Dear Sirs: We greatly enjoyed the article by Lawrence Nakatsuka about Sen. Wilfred Tsukiyama (SCENE, May), and every word he wrote was true. So many people are indebted to the senator not only for personal kindnesses but also for the outstanding leadership and civic spirit he has demonstrated throughout his useful career. . .—WILLIAM MAJORS, Honolulu.

COUCH AND THE U.C. PRESS

Dear Sirs: I was asked to comment on the article, "A Case History in Book Publishing" by W. T. Couch. I am happy to do so. Mr. Couch was Director of the University of Chicago Press when the book, "The Meaning of Significance" by my father, the late Harold C. Goddard of Swarthmore College, was accepted for publication. We have the highest regard for Mr. Couch as an editor and for his integrity. We were shocked to hear of his dismissal from the University of Chicago and have followed with the greatest interest the statements which he has made to his friends about the case. We are very glad that you have published this article so that a wider public can have access to the facts. It seems to us that if the University of Chicago has adequate other reasons for dismissing Mr. Couch than the one which he believes to be the cause, it ought to make a clear, documented, public statement about this reason. Until this is done, I think we must believe in Mr. Couch's statement, whether we personally know and trust him or not.—MRS. LEE E. HOLT, Springfield, Mass.

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Letters to the Editors

Dear Sirs: . . . As you know, Couch and I were colleagues at the University of North Carolina where he did most significant work as the director of the University of North Carolina Press. . .—FRANK P. GRAHAM, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

Frank Graham was president of the University of North Carolina when Couch was director of the press there. Graham subsequently was governor of his state, then U.S. senator until his defeat by Willis Smith in June, 1950, in a run-off election.—ED.

Dear Sirs: I feel reasonably sure that the controversy over "Americans Betrayed was an important factor in the dismissal of Bill Couch; but the clash of personalities between Hutchins (former Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins) and Couch might well have arisen over some other issue where there was strong convictions on both sides . . . I have seen no evidence that Couch was guilty of insubordination, and I think that the burden of proof of insubordination rests on Hutchins and the University of Chicago administration. I wish you could get a statement from the University or publicize the refusal to make statement. Unless the University defends its position, one may question whether it has any defense.—W. M. READ, director, University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Dear Sirs: . . . From all that I have been able to learn, Mr. Couch has his facts correct. He is a man of unquestionably good ethics, morals and decency. The administration of the University of Chicago apparently did not have the moral fibre that a great American university ought to have. Couch's battle to break the resistance to publishing 'Americans Betrayed" finally triumphed, but he became a martyrized victim because of the technique of his battle. . .—G. F. SHEPHERD, JR., Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sirs: . . . I have followed the Couch vs. the University of Chicago controversy through the mimeographed information Mr. Couch has been sending his friends, and with the rest of the people who know him and his work, I have felt a deep regret that his standing up for his rights has resulted in his inability to function as that for which his taste. his courage, and his business acumen so eminently qualify him —and, likewise, that the country is not benefitting by his gifts. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me personally that the case is being laid before the public in your excellent magazine. . . I wish to speak of my pleasure in finally seeing an advertisement (SCENE, May) for "Americans Betrayed." I have vainly tried to get this book for our public library, where I am chairman of the book-selection committee. I shall forward the information to our librarian. It might interest you to know that two prominent Niseis live in our community here in Woodstock — the painter Kuniyoshi and the writer, Mr. Ota . . .—KAJ KLITGAARD, Berasville, N.Y.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi was born in Japan, therefore is, technically speaking, an Issei.—ED.

Dear Sirs: I have your letter of May 21, 1951, and I appreciate your kind remarks in connection with my assumption of the Office of the Chancellor.

I do not feel qualified to make any comment on the article which appeared in SCENE. The matter referred to occurred in the administration prior to mine, and I am not familiar with the detail of it. I certainly appreciate your kind offer to print an administration statement of the matter.—LAWRENCE A. KIMPTON, acting chancelor, The University of Chicago.

Kimpton's letter was dated May 29, two days before he officially assumed the title of chancellor June 1.—ED.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find an editorial from the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News on the W. T. Couch case. WILLIAM T. POLK, associate editor.

The News editorial stated in part: "Can it be that a publisher from the benighted South was too liberal for enlightened Chicago in a matter of race relations?"—ED.

WHAT'S WRONG HERE?

Dear Sirs: Los Angeles contributing photographer for SCENE Jack Iwata caught this one in May SCENE.

Michi Shimbo of Seattle proves girls there don't like to wear kimonos (page 19).



Wrong way



Right way

Puzzle: What's wrong with Michi?

Nothing . . . only her kimono is not flapped over correctly. It's left over right. Photog Iwata encloses picture of Mitsuko Miura, actress, just for the records.—HENRY MORI, Los Angeles.

THE STORE DIDN'T HAVE IT

Dear Sirs: After reading your most inesting article about the No-Name Lure (SCENE, April) invented by John Fujita, I spoke about the lure to a friend of mine who is a fishing enthusiast. He immediately rushed to the nearest fishing equipment store in the hope of buying one. But to his disappointment, the local store did not have any of the No-Name Lures in stock. I wish to inquire where the lure may be obtained.—SAMUEL SOGA, Arroyo Del Valle, Livermore, Calif.

Exclusive dealer at this writing for the No-Name Lure is the Taiyo Trading Company, 1656 Post Street, San Francisco 15, Calif.—ED.

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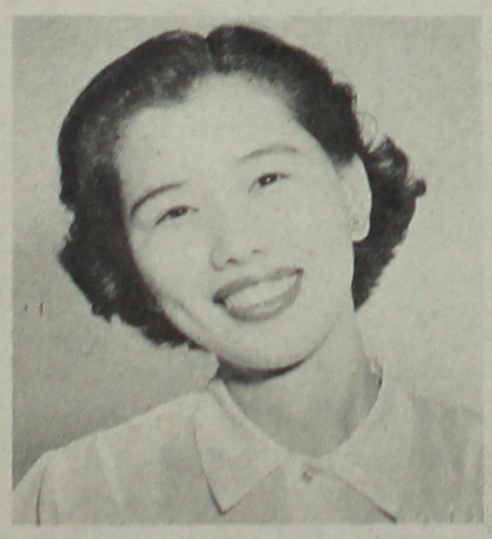
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Mrs. Carrol Klotzbach (Mitsue Shigeno), is a 25-year-old Japanese war bride from Tokyo. She met her husband three years ago at an army hydroponic farm at Chofu, 18 miles from Tokyo, where she was in charge of mess hall waitresses. "My eye stayed put after that first meeting in the mess hall," says her husband. She lives in Washington, D.C. and is the mother of a year-old boy.

Cover photo and photos for "My Japanese Wife" (page 22) were taken by Emory Tally.

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MANAS (Los Angeles): History is moving very rapidly in the twentieth century. In 50 years, Europe has sunk to being an impoverished and blood-soaked battlefield . . . George Santayana, the famous scholar, secluded in his old age in Rome, has advised the United States to waste none of the lives of its young men in a fruitless attempt to defend a land which is "already a wreck."

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS (Dallas, Texas): Peoples at war suffer notably from mass astigmatism. The enemy is—the enemy and all bad . . . In World War II, every Japanese was a slant-eyed scoundrel ready to burn, rape and slay the conquered. There is a measure of compensation in the fact that the other fellow sees you much in the same terrible light.

DR. CARL F. WITTKE, dean, graduate school, Western Reserve University, speak-on the loyalty oath (Chicago Tribune): Democracy will die of creeping paralysis if public servants are forced to work under suspicion and surveillance.

ROBERT S. ELEGANT (New York Times): Fear of American power and for American wealth hold the Soviet Union and Red China together.

LARRY TAJIRI (Pacific Citizen): A look at the facts should remind us that the basic objectives of the Japanese American Citizens League are still far from won: (1) Naturalization is still denied aliens of Japanese ancestry, and (2) the evacuation claims program is still progressing at snail's pace. Of the economic losses suffered in the mass relocation of Japanese Americans, only a small fraction has been repaid.

BERNARD MAINWARING, publisher, Idaho Free Press, to Nisei audience: There was a time when some callings were difficult for Japanese in the United States to enter. But this is no longer true. You can now aspire to virtually any calling, to virtually any position in life.

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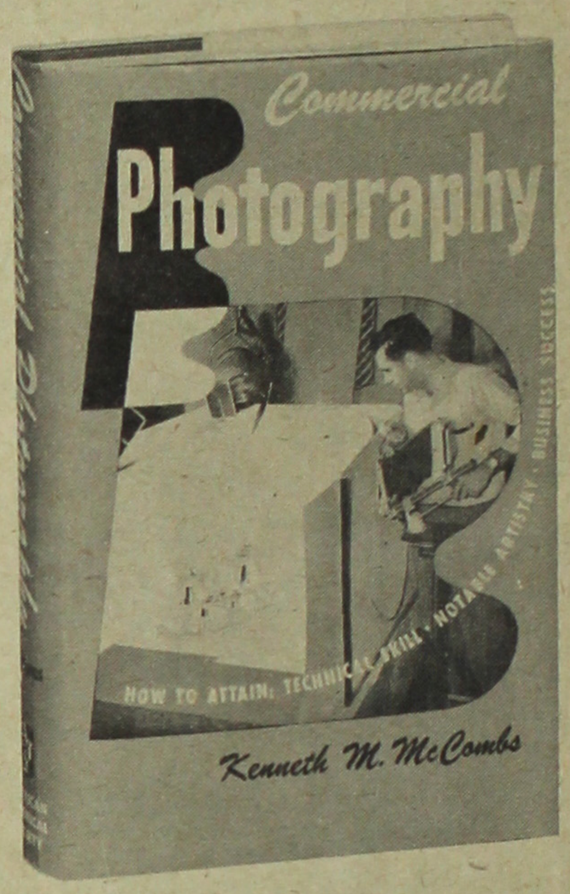
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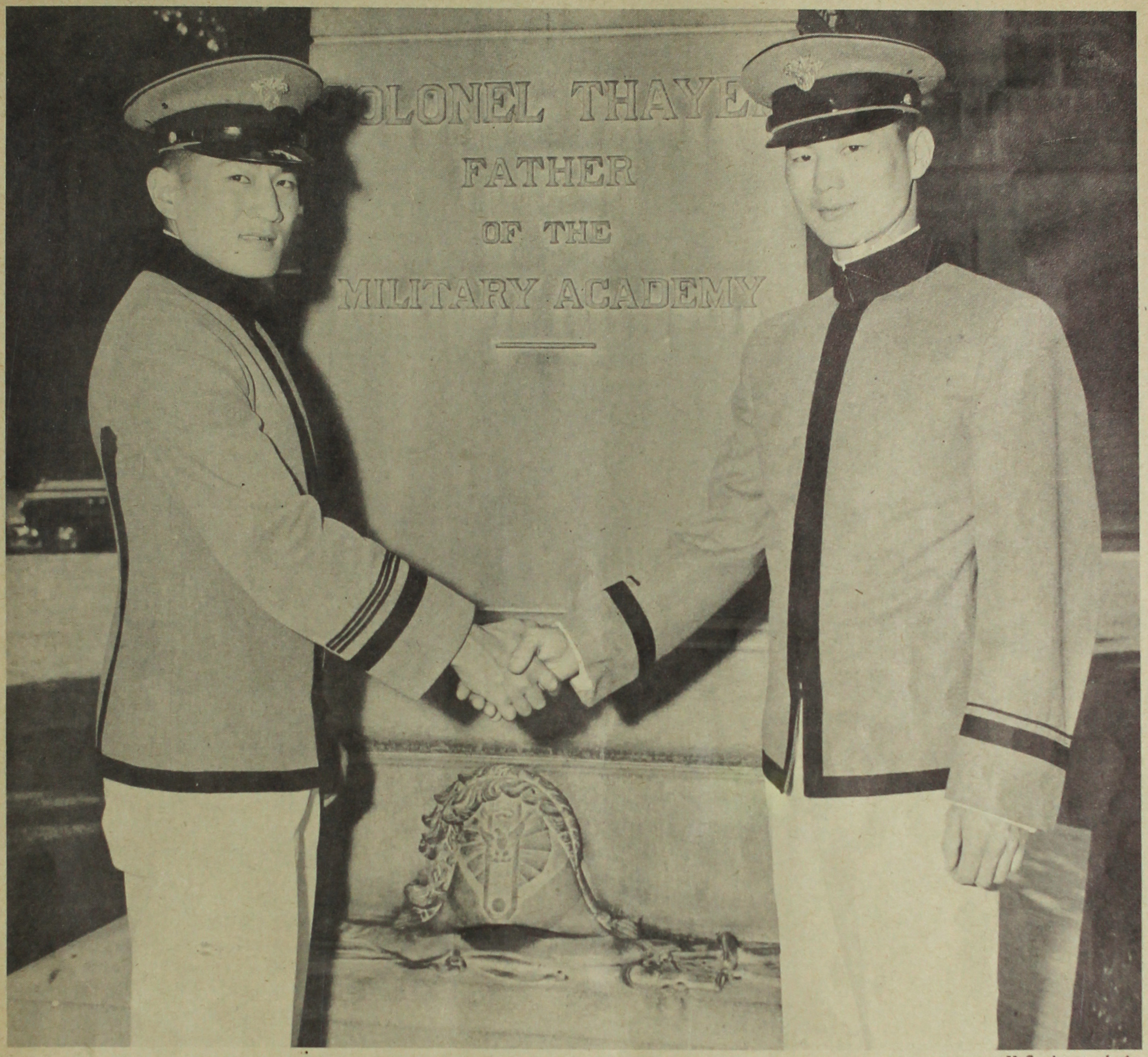
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U.S. Army photo

George Shibata (left), first Nisei graduate of West Point, is congratulated by Glenn Matsumoto, another West Pointer.

West Point graduates first Nisei

NISEIS HAVE WON recognition in so many fields that it won't be long before their acomplishments will be commonplace and unworthy of special comment.

There are doctors, lawyers, merchants, a few chiefs, butchers and bakers, maybe beggars and some thieves in their ranks.

But until last month, a Nisei was yet to be graduated from the U.S. military academy at West Point.

To George Shibata, 25, who was appointed to the academy from his home state of Utah, went the honor in June of being the first American of Japanese ancestry to be commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army from West Point.

Shibata entered the academy in 1947 after his discharge from the army. He served with the 82nd Airborne division in the European theater.

He is the son of Mrs. I. Shibata of Garland, Utah.

THREE MEMBERS of the cast of "Go For Broke!" and three top winners in 1951's Miss Hawaii contest flew from Hawaii to make public appearances in Washington and New York to publicize "Go For Broke!" L. to r.: Akira "Sunshine" Fukunaga, Gloria Kanemura (second place winner), Lt. George Miki, Claire Heen (Miss Hawaii), Ken Okamoto and Joan Scott (third choice).



VAN JOHNSON, star of "Go For Broke!" and his wife, Evie, are greeted by Hawaii maidens upon their arrival in Honolulu to attend the world premiere of the MGM movie.

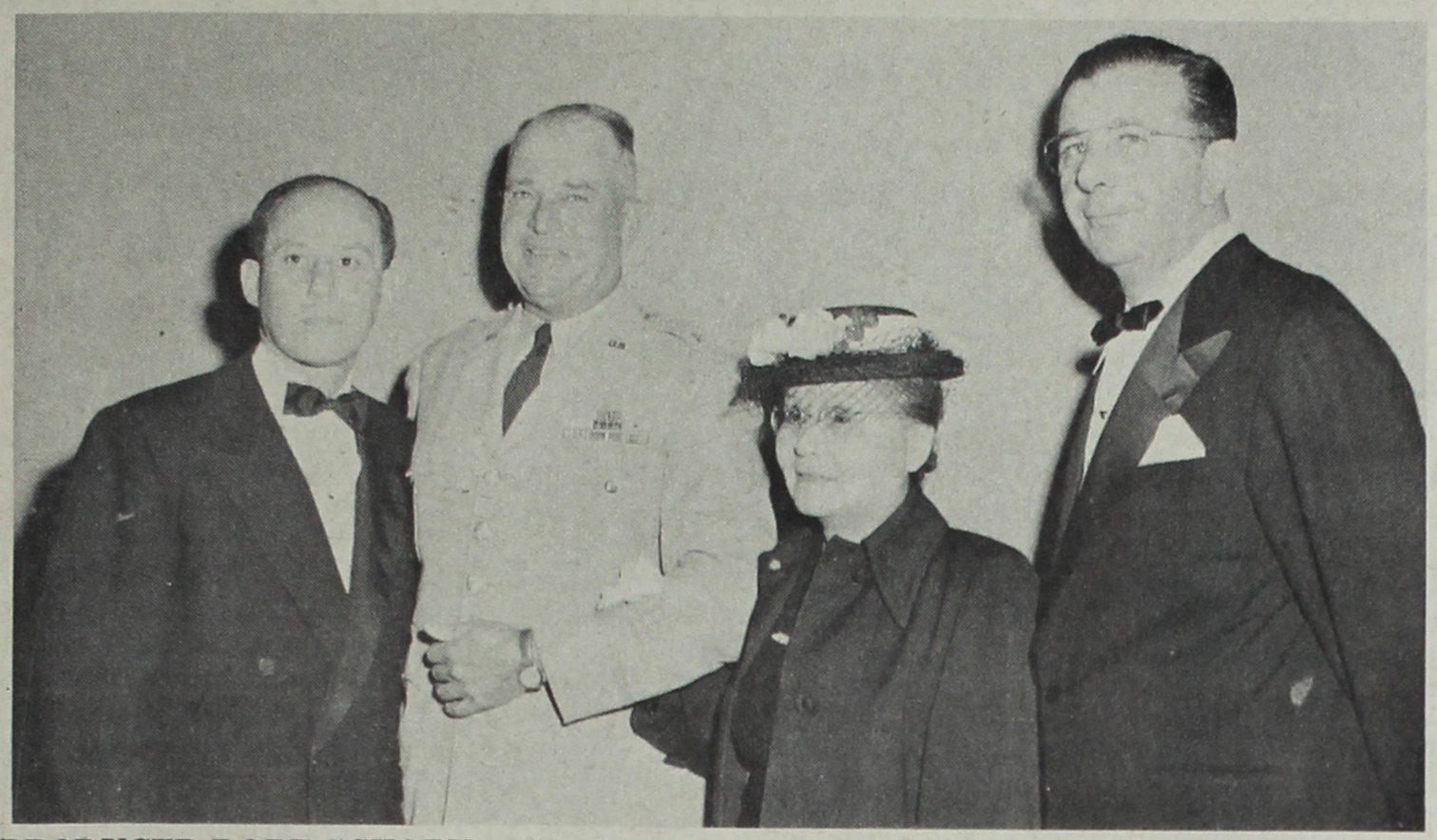
"Go For Broke!" pulls at the box office

GO FOR BROKE!' MGM's movie about the 442nd regimental combat team, has more angles than a heptagon. Its appeal cuts a wide swath through the cross-section of America. Primarily a movie about Nisei GI's it appeals not only to Japanese Americans but to people of Hawaii (from where most volunteers for the 442nd came), to World War II veterans, racial minority groups and to the average American moviegoer who has shown a preference for action-packed war movies.

Promotion-wise, too, it is a natural in the way of publicity gimmicks. And for sheer entertainment, it contains comedy, pathos, racial conflict and realistic battle scenes, all deftly packed together by that Oscar-wininng combination of Dore Schary and Robert Pirosh which produced "Crossfire" and "Battleground."

Box-office receipts since May 4 when the movie was released supports early expectations. Variety's weekly survey put "Go For Broke!" third in box office appeal at the beginning of June. It trailed "The Great Caruso" and Danny Kaye's "On the Riviera." Good crowds were reported in St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Denver, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and Seattle. In San Francisco, the picture was held over for a second week at Loew's Warfield.

In Fresno, Calif., the mayor added his bit to promote the picture. He proclaimed a holiday in honor of the 442nd combat vets.



PRODUCER DORE SCHARY and writer-director Robert Pirosh greet Mrs. Nawa Munemori, Gold Star mother who was guest of honor at the Hollywood opening of the film. She is escorted by Brig. Gen. Frank Kellogg.



GOLD STAR MOTHERS honored at the Sacramento showing were (seated, l. to r.) Mrs. Elizabeth Murakami, Mrs. Tsuru Naka, Mrs. Tsuneyo Sakai, Mrs. Tsune Tahara; (standing) Mrs. Asa Abe, Mrs. Tane Akiyama, Mrs. Yoneyo Hayashi.

Photos by Toyo Studio



EMI KAMIKAWA escorts Gold Star mother Mrs. Sakai past the color guard in front of Sacramento's Senator theater. On extreme left is Tosh Kino and on the right is Dave Noguchi, both of VFW Nisei Post 8985.

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Sansei babies score at Reno, San Mateo, N.Y.

IN NEW YORK CITY, out in San Mateo, Calif., and in between at Reno, Nev., children of Japanese parents are pulling down top honors in baby contests of one kind or another.

The blue ribbon winners all were sansei babies.

In Manhattan, Reiko Sunami, 4½, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Soichi Sunami, was crowned child Health Queen of New York.

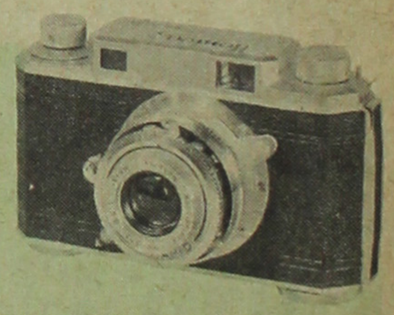
More than 700 children of pre-school age were examined by doctors who made the selection. Reiko's father is a photographer for the Museum of Modern Art. Her mother is the former Sueko Matsushima of Tacoma, Wash.

The San Mateo winner was Ted Wesley Ota, 15-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Ota. The "Supreme King" of the Fairyland Coronation Pageant in San Mateo County, sponsored by the Disabled American Veterans, was the only Japanese baby in the contest. He defeated 196 participants for the title.

In Reno, Kenneth Date, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Date, ruled the two-to-six year old division after selection as king from a field of 300 entrants.

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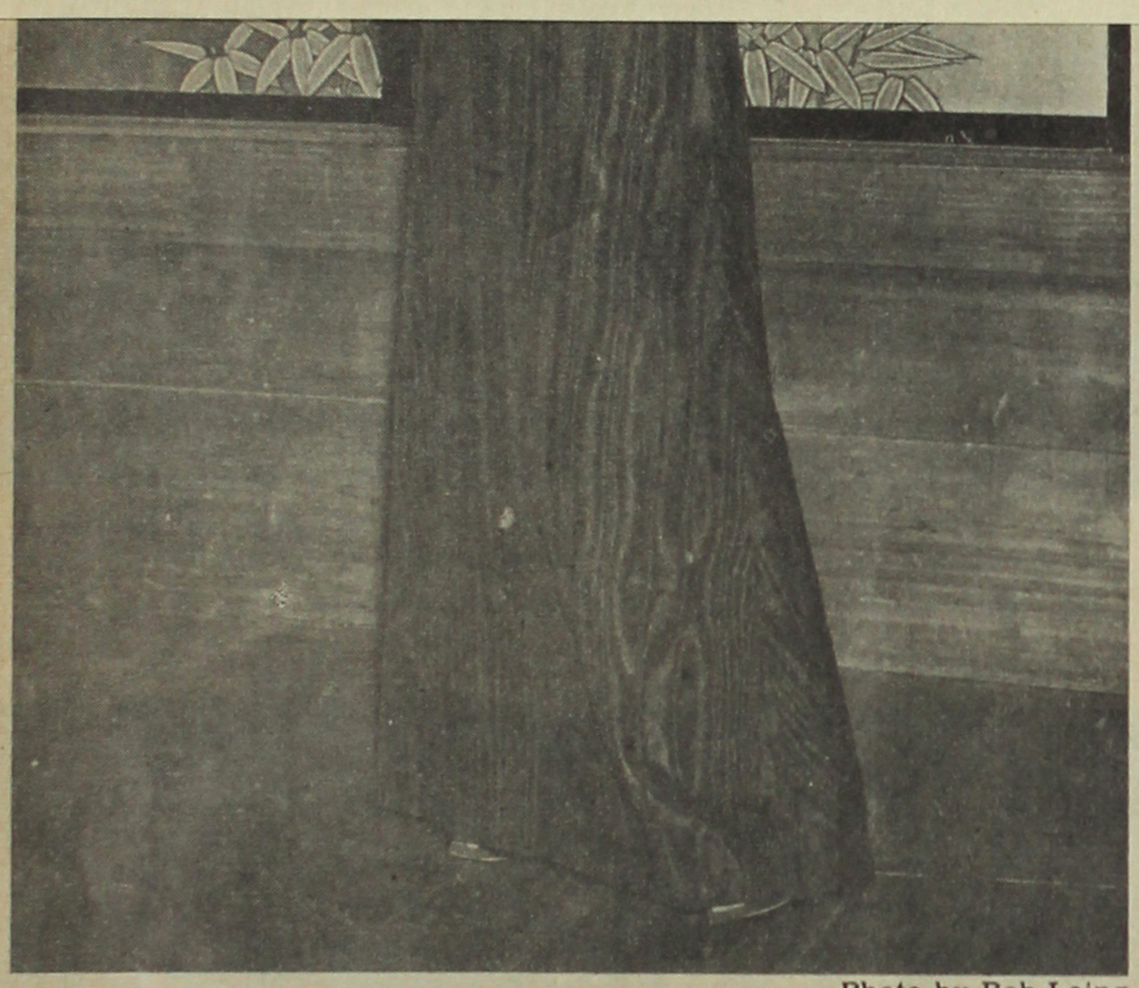


Photo by Bob Laing

Radio executive's daughter wins in T V contest

THE FACT that her father is the president of a radio broadcasting company in Tokyo had nothing to do with Yoshiko Ishii's qualifying as a contestant for the title of Miss U.S. Television in San Francisco.

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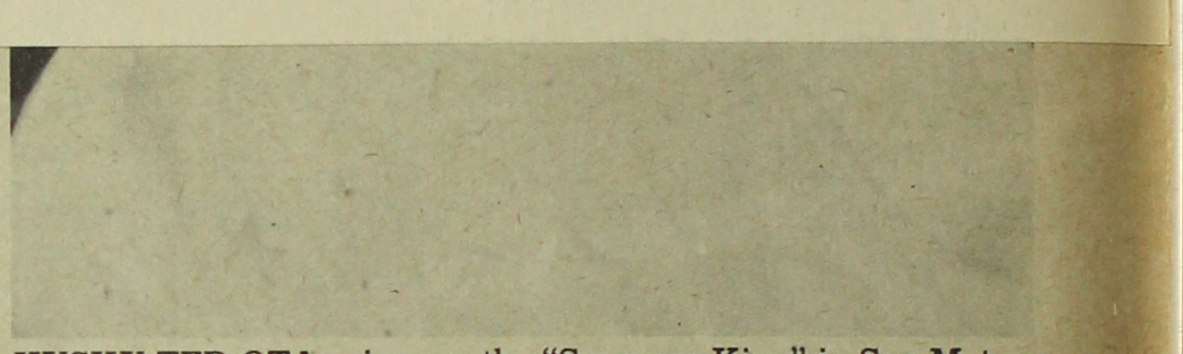
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LITTLE REIKO SUNAMI is crowned "Health Queen of New York."



HUSKY TED OTA reigns as the "Supreme King" in San Mateo.

Sansei babies score at Reno, San Mateo, N.Y.

IN NEW YORK CITY, out in San Mateo, Calif., and in between at Reno, Nev., children of Japanese parents are pulling down top honors in baby contests of one kind or another.

The blue ribbon winners all were sansei babies.

In Manhattan, Reiko Sunami, 4½, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Soichi Sunami, was crowned child Health Queen of New York.

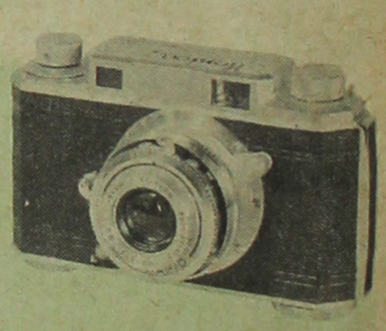
More than 700 children of pre-school age were examined by doctors who made the selection. Reiko's father is a photographer for the Museum of Modern Art. Her mother is the former Sueko Matsushima of Tacoma, Wash.

The San Mateo winner was Ted Wesley Ota, 15-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Ota. The "Supreme King" of the Fairyland Coronation Pageant in San Mateo County, sponsored by the Disabled American Veterans, was the only Japanese baby in the contest. He defeated 196 participants for the title.

In Reno, Kenneth Date, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Date, ruled the two-to-six year old division after selection as king from a field of 300 entrants.

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Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan



Photo by Bob Laing

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Photos by Elmer Ogawa

MRS. MATSUDAIRA, who speaks little English, is 49 years old. She was a Buddhist until her conversion to Catholicism in 1929.

It couldn't happen to a better mom

By Catherine Flood

THERESA MATSUDAIRA may speak only a little English, but the language of her heart was so eloquent that fame reached into her rambling house in Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. Thomas Matsudaira, 49, "The Catholic Mother of the Year," is the first woman in the western states to get the award given by the National Catholic Conference on Family Life.

The mother of 13 children, 12 of whom are living, is a devout, unassuming woman whose family life so impressed a visitor that she was nominated for the national honor.

The award is based on good family spirit and Christian teachings.

"Here is a wonderful example of family unity," said the Rev. George D. Haggerty, pastor of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Church, known more familiarly as the Maryknoll Church to Seattleites. Mrs. Matsudaira was baptized there Dec. 24, 1929. Her husband became a Catholic in 1942 while the family was in the relocation camp at Hunt, Idaho.

Father Haggerty had this to say of the Matsudairas: "They are outstanding in courtesy, kindness and unselfishness. And so very American in the sense of a buoyant family life—it's a lively, noisy, busy family. They have fun among themselves and the welcome mat is always out for all the children's friends. The place bursts at the seams with real living. This home is a happy one—poor in this world's goods, but its members have a wonderful faith. And Mrs. Matsudaira sets the tone.

"To think," said Father Haggerty, "that out of 28 million Catholics in the United States, such an honor should come to this little parish." (Maryknoll Parish serves approximately 200 Japanese Catholics, 50 Chinese and 1,000 Filipinos.)

You get a "happy family" feeling the moment you start up the dozen cement steps at 522-16th Avenue, toward the roomy frame house set among big trees.

A baby face (Stephen) peeks around a curtain to greet you with the broadest of friendly smiles. Two teen-age boys dash across the porch. One calls: "She'll be right back. Make yourself at home."

Through a side bay window, you see a pile of fresh-laundered clothes—lots of them—by a sewing machine.

In a tiny grove in the back yard is a charming, irregular pool of eight gargantuan goldfish. Beside the pool rises a miniature stone shrine where Our Lady presides serenely amidst forget-me-nots.

Indoors all is happy, organized confusion.

Eight of the nine sons and all three daughters live there. The second son, Michael, 26, lives nearby with his wife and year-old son. Mike, a language major at the University of Washington, is a freshman in the Far Eastern department.

Two grown sons add their earnings to provide for the large family. John, 28, works for the Veterans Administra-

CATHOLIC "MOTHER OF THE YEAR" and her family, photographed in the back yard of their house in Seattle, are (l. to r.): Pauline, 16; Theophane, 14; John, 28; Ida, 8; Michael, 26; Vincent, 6; Mrs. Matsudaira; Stephen 2½ (in arms of father, Thomas); Joseph, 11; Theresa, 5; Francis, 21; James, 18 and Martin, 13. One other child, Mary Elizabeth, 7, died in 1949.

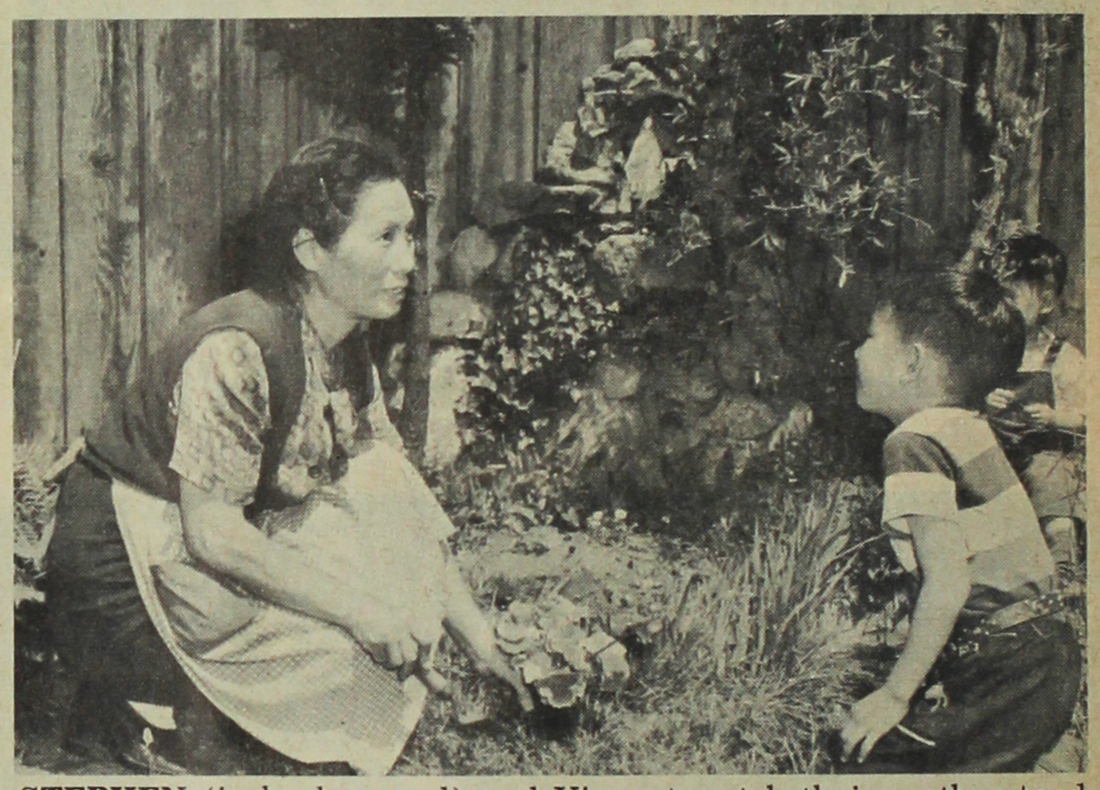
WEARING THE NEW pastel suit that her children chipped in to buy for her, Mrs. Matsudaira speaks a few words acknowledging her selection as "Mother of the Year" at the Mother's Day reception held in the Maryknoll Church in Seattle.



PAULINE HELPS her mother read the hundreds of congratulatory letters that poured into their Seattle home.



THE MATSUDAIRAS live in a modest home in Seattle. With 12 children, Mrs. Matsudaira spends a lot of her time in the kitchen.



STEPHEN (in background) and Vincent watch their mother tend the flowers in the garden shrine of Our Lady in the back yard.

tion and Francis, 21, is a postal clerk. The three eldest sons served in the Army in World War II—John with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Italy, and Mike and Francis in Japan. John was seriously wounded, hospitalized for 29 months. He put that time to use by studying painting.

After only three years' study, John received recognition as an artist and has exhibited in major Pacific Coast galleries and won a cash prize in the Annual Northwest Watercolor Exhibit at the Seattle Art Museum.

James, 19, was just graduated from O'Dea High School. Theophane,14, goes to O'Dea. Attending Immaculate Grade School are Martin 13, Joseph, 11, and Vincent, 6.

The girls are Pauline, 16, a high school junior; Ida, born eight years ago in Hunt, and named for Idaho, a third grader; Theresa, 5, named for her mother, a Maryknoll kindergartener.

Another daughter, Mary Elizabeth, died of rheumatic heart disease in January just a month before her eighth birthday.

Stephen, the 2½-year-old, is the youngest.

All the children except Ida were born in Seattle, where Thomas Matsudaira brought his bride from Japan in 1921. He and his wife have revisited Japan eight times, Mrs. Matsudaira prolonging her 1927 stay for two years.

They visited in Kanazawa prefecture, where Hotoru Umeda, now Theresa Matsudaira, was born February 15, 1902, and grew up. Thomas Matsudaira was born there in 1892; he also lived in Ishikawa prefecture.

Until a few weeks ago, Matsudaira couldn't spend as many evenings with his family as he would have liked to, for he worked most nights in a restaurant—Manca's. Now he keeps daytime hours at a prominent jewelry store, gets home in time for dinner every night.

For 11 years before the war, he tended Puget Sound oyster beds in winter and went to Alaska in summer. He was with the former Kadiak Fishery Co.—for four years as cannery foreman at Anchorage, the rest of the time at their Kodiak Island installations.

Old-time Seattle baseball fans know Tom Matsudaira's name well. He pitched on the leading Japanese team there from 1912 to 1916, until he lost the sight of his left eye in an elevator accident. As pitcher for Tengu, one of 10

teams playing in Seattle then, Tom was known as Schnozzola.

About 10 years ago, the Matsudairas moved from downtown Seattle to their present home, only a few blocks from the old Liberty Field where he played ball (it now is the Catholic Memorial Stadium) and even closer to Maryknoll Church where Mrs. Matsudaira goes to mass every morning, and where she takes a modest part in women's activities. She is a member of the Altar Society and Genkokai (Queen Society of Issei Catholics). Except for her church interests, she is completely absorbed in the problems of rearing her family.

It was a typically busy morning when she received the telegram from New York, which Francis translated for her later that day. The selection of Catholic Mother of the Year is made traditionally on May 4, the Feast of St. Monica, patroness of Christian mothers.

"It couldn't happen to a nicer mom," was Francis' immediate comment.

By Mother's Day, modest Mrs. Matsudaira was getting used to the unaccustomed attention. Photographers, reporters, telegrams, phone calls . . . "Could we have a party for you? . . . and the Bishop himself, the Most Rev. Thomas A. Connolly, to present the gold medal in the Matsudaira home, at an intimate family ceremony.

Immediately after the announcement appeared in newspapers across the country, Mrs. Matsudaira began getting fan mail. She has had letters and telegrams from almost every state and Hawaii. Fan mail still arrives in large batches. Every message is being answered, the older boys and a cousin having undertaken the arduous but pleasant task.

After the family dinner for 23 on Mother's Day, there was a big celebration. Maryknoll Parish entertained with a reception, complete with speeches and entertainment. The parish gave Mother Matsudaira a handsome wrist watch, a silver rosary and other presents. Her own family (even Stephen, they say) chipped in for her new and becoming pastel suit. John added orchids.

And Vincent took his first communion that day.

Theresa Matsudaira is beginning to settle down, but life will never be quite the same again, even in the familiar, happily bulging old house.



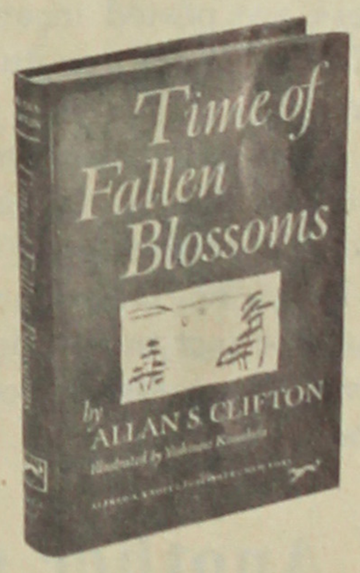
MRS. MATSUDAIRA, right, and a friend, a few years after she came to Seattle from Japan as a bride in 1921.

全國カトリック家庭生活會議は一九五一年度のカトリック母性に日本人婦人松平 テレサ夫人を選定發表した。松平夫人は一九二一年渡米十三人の母で今年四十九歳 メリノール教會の熱心な信者で、毎朝のミサを欠かした事がない。長男は廿八歳 末子は二歳半 十三人の子持ちとは珍らしい長男のション君は四四二聯隊の勇士 マイク、フランシスこの両君は日本に進駐して居た

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. . . The book is one of the best on Japan since those of Lafcadio Hearn. Here is the same sympathetic understanding, the same true appreciation of an alien culture by an acutely sensitive soul which penetrates any artificial barriers and reaches for the common denominator of all peoples, human nature."—**Kango and Kats Kunitsugu in Crossroads.**



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By Allan Clifton

Published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

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EDITORIAL

No lesson learned

IN THE OLD DAYS of the "International Settlements" in Shanghai, signs were prevalent in certain well-trimmed park areas that proclaimed: "No Chinese or Dogs Allowed." Foreigners, who had come with gunpowder and cannon to stake their claims and build a great city on Chinese soil, were telling the natives where to get off—and stay off.

This outward expression of the foreigner's imperialistic habit of mind became ingrained in the pattern of East-West relations. But such racism breeds ill will. In a very real sense, the West is reaping part of the harvest on the battlefields of Korea. For communist propaganda has used the racist behavior of the West as a powerful lever to exploit the resentment of the Chinese who remember those signs: "No Chinese or Dogs Allowed."

The signs were largely European, not American, we hasten to add. And those who recall the magnanimity of the Boxer indemnity and the traditional friendliness of Americans for China find it hard to believe that democratic Americans could blunder blindly into such arrogant ways. Yet that is precisely what is happening today in Japan, according to a report we have from Tokyo, in our Japanese language section.

All over Japan today, you find signs that say, in Japanese: "Nihonjin, Tachiri Kinshi," meaning: "No Japanese Allowed." These are posted in areas reserved for Occupation Personnel. The signs are a gratuitous insult that bode no good for the future.

It is not the signs themselves that are causing the bad feeling so much as their wording. Many Japanese ask why the signs can not be worded to say, for instance, "Restricted to Occupation Personnel Only," or some such similarly worded message? A little tact in the right places can go a long way toward a more successful occupation and, subsequently, lasting peace.

What! Another statue?

WE SEE where a Japanese group in Los Angeles has donated several hundred dollars for a MacArthur statue. In these days of cancer, cerebral palsy, crippled children, polio, and heart disease drives, when there are so many, many useful outlets for charitable impulses, we can't think of many things less useful as a monument to any living American than another piece of stone or bronze for pigeons to use as a city perch.

戰前上海の外國租界では公園の入口に「犬と支那人立入るべからず」の標札が高々と掲げられ自由に出入する公園に支那人だけは入れない事があつた。之等は主として英國の帝國主義的主張が強かつた當時であるが根本理由としては白人優越觀の現われに他なく、その結果は今回の朝鮮戰場でも見られるので共產黨はよいことにして之を巧みに宣傳に利用している。最近東京にも「日本人立入禁止」の高札が問題となつているが此の點に關し東洋人に對する觀念を連合國が根本的に反省し、共產黨の言い分を十分に打消すの必要がある。



Minnesota Panel on Human Relations, left to right: **SAMUEL L. SCHEINER**, attorney, who is executive secretary, Minnesota Jewish Council and a member of the governor's Interracial Commission; **WILFRED LELAND, JR.**, instructor in economics at Macallester College, and executive director, Minneapolis Fair Employment Practices Commission; **REV. DAISUKE KITAGAWA**, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church, director of the Japanese American Community Center of Minneapolis and chairman of the Mayor's Council on Human Relations, who is moderator of the panel; **KENT FITZGERALD**, Area Placement Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and executive board member of the American Indians, Incorporated; and **WILLIAM CRATIC, JR.**, social workers, relief department, Minneapolis, and chairman of the Minneapolis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Our hats are off

SCENE congratulates the Minnesota Panel on Human Relations pictured above. In an era of strife and tension, where peace and good will appear too often to be but illusory dreams, the service that these five men render to their fellow citizens of the great Midwest is a heartwarming inspiration to us all.

To begin with, all five are warm, personal friends. They represent different religious faiths. They come from different racial backgrounds. But they have a common bond in their mutual respect for one another and in the goal they share of setting a pattern for genuine neighborliness and good will.

They have appeared before college groups, women's associations, business and civic organizations, high school audiences, church groups—before thousands of their fellow citizens, teaching the techniques of good, healthy human relations. What more significant service can community leadership render in this day? For peace—world peace—must surely begin at home. And here are five men who are doing something about the greatest problem of our age.



TECHNIQUES in combatting race tensions, prejudice and the "total removal of all forms of race segregation" are what these people are interested in hearing about. They attended the 1950 Institute of Race Relations at Fisk U. in Nashville, Tenn.

Education in anti-discrimmination

IN THE SLOW-PACED, segregated South this month the seventh of a series of annual meetings "to wipe out the sins of caste" is under way.

For two weeks at Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., some of the nation's outstanding leaders as well as a lot of plain citizens gather with this aim firmly in mind:

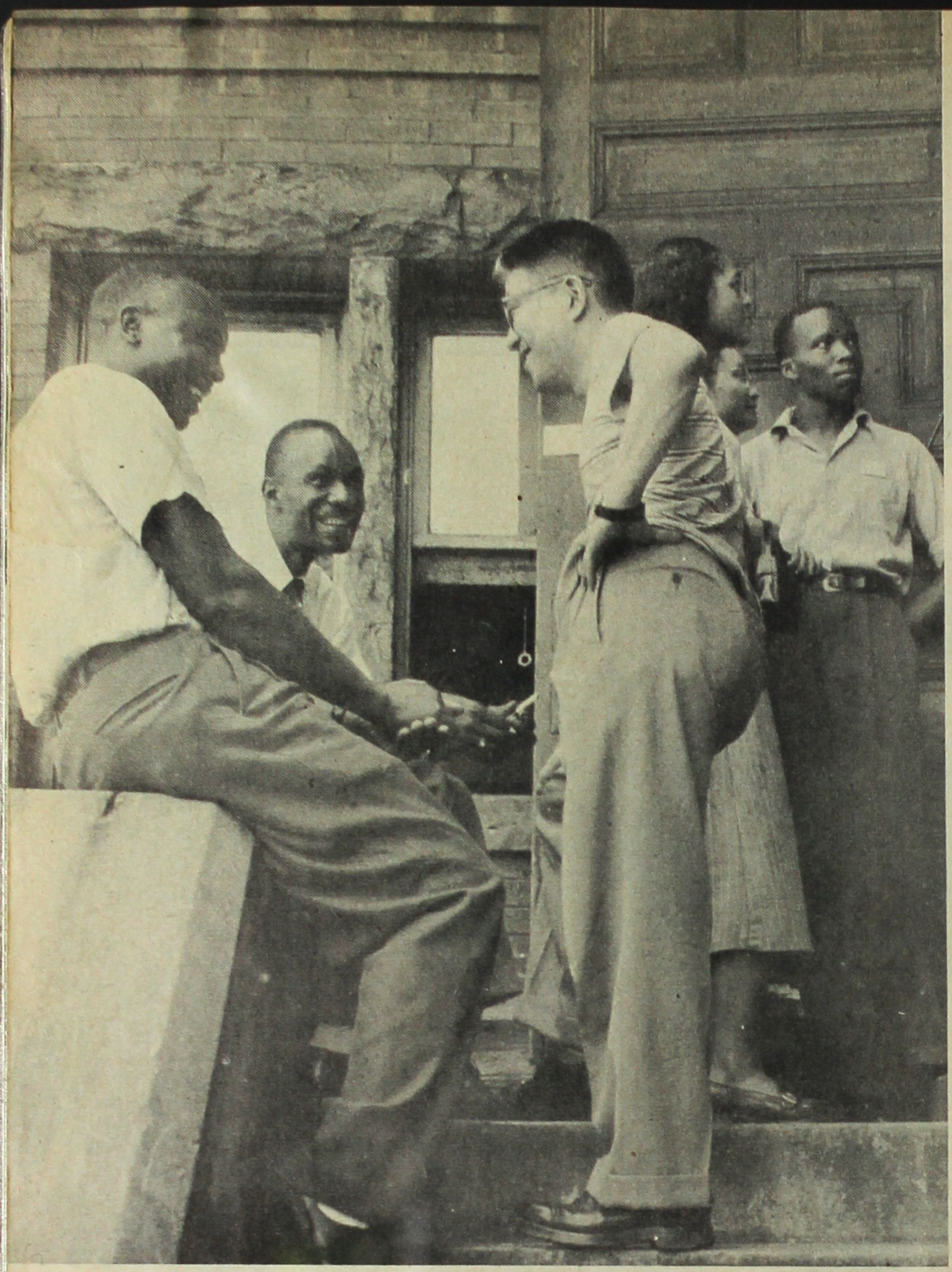
". . . the total removal of all forms of racial segregation in our national life and the protection of minorities in their basic human rights."

The words are those of Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and director of the annual Institute of Race Relations, which has been called "a laboratory for training leaders in human relations."

Among those who lead Institute discussion groups are Mike Masaoka, national legislative director of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Japanese American Citizens League; George L-P Weaver, director of the national CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; George S. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council, and Frank Horne, assistant director of the U.S. Housing and Home Finance agency.

The Institute is not a griping session where frustrations and ill-feelings of minority groups are aired. Rather, it is a forum where constructive, practical suggestions are voiced, where techniques and methods of improving intergroup relations are sought.

The Institute is a joint enterprise of the American Missionary Association, the Congregational Christian Churches of America and Fisk University.



DISCUSSIONS spill out of conference rooms into formal gatherings everywhere delegates to the Institute may meet.



INSTITUTE DELEGATES gather outside the chapel of Fisk University where evening services are held.



THE INSTITUTE'S information center turns out posters, films and display material for use in fighting discrimination.



AMONG THOSE who attended last year's Institute were Chinese, Japanese, Puerto Ricans, school teachers, students and everyday citizens.

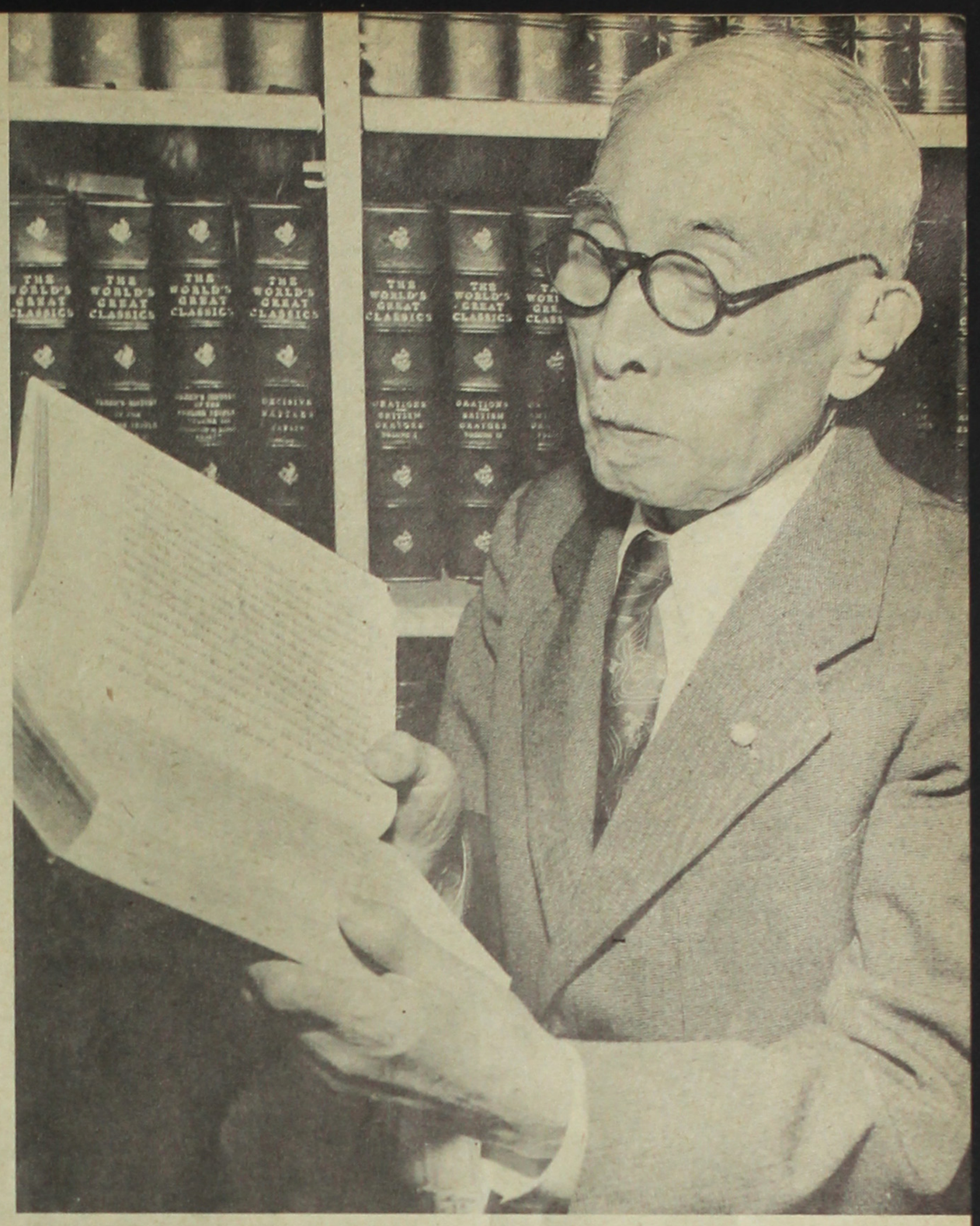
Pioneer doctor dies

WHEN DR. IGA MORI first arrived in the Hawaiian Island as a young man of 26, King Kalakaua ruled the island kingdom which at that time was not yet a part of the United States, Queen Liliuokalani was yet to ascend—and relinquish—the throne and Iolani palace was still glittering in its newness.

A native of Ishikawa prefecture, Japan, Mori was born in 1864 and went to Hawaii in 1890 as physician for the bureau of immigration. The need for a physician who spoke the language of the ever-increasing numbers of Japanese who were coming to the islands had become apparent five years earlier. At that time, 943 farmers and small landowners stepped off the steamer, City of Tokyo, into the immigration depot. They were the first group of Japanese to emigrate to the islands.

Young Mori did not stay in his new job long, however, for four years later he was called back to Japan to become chief surgeon of the 1st Corps of the Japan Red Cross in the Sino-Japanese war in 1894-5.

Mori was no different than the thousands who are lured there permanently after a visit, and he went back to Honolulu in 1899 to practice and make his home. At the time of his death in May, at 87, he was one of the oldest members of the Territorial Medical Association which, when he originally became a member, used to be known as the Hawaiian Medical Society.



Hawaii Times



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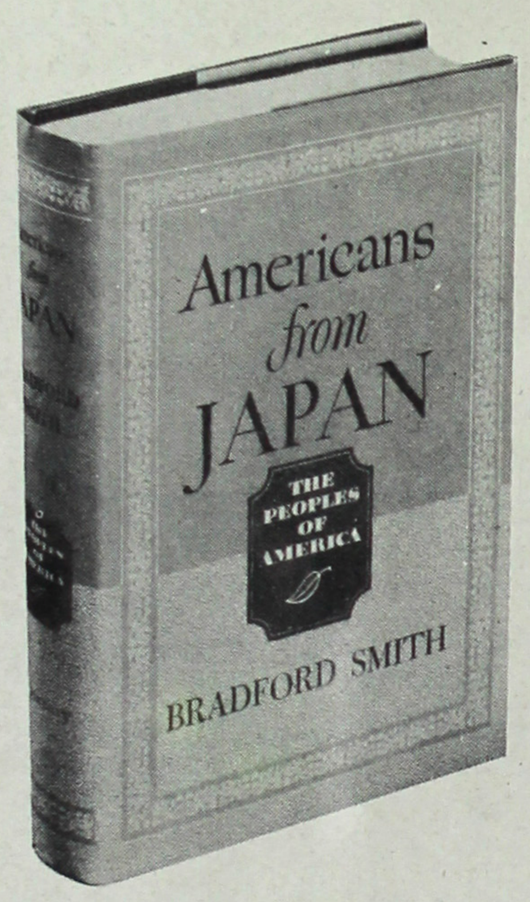
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For exceptional

SIX JAPANESE AMERICANS of "exceptional promise" have been awarded John Hay Whitney fellowships for 1951. The awards, ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, this year went to men and women from such far-flung places as Guam, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia as well as 16 states.

Recipients included Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Indians, Filipinos, Chinese Americans, Niseis and naturalized displaced persons.

The awards enable the fellowship winners to spend a full year of study or training in 22 different fields.



MIYOKO ITO (Mrs. Harry T. Ichiyasu) of Chicago received her B.A. in art with highest honors from the University of California and a certificate in art from Smith College. In addition, she has studied at the California College of Arts and Crafts and at Saugatuck (Mich.) Summer School of Painting. Among her prizes and honors are the following: Berthe Taussig Traveling Scholarship from the University of California; Paul Bissinger Prize for Water Color, San Francisco Museum of Art; Broadus James Clark Prize for Oil; Joseph N. Eisendrath Prize for Oil; Hope Hawley Degenhardt Prize for Lithograph; and Pauline Palmer Prize for Lithograph, Art Institute of Chicago. Miss Ito's paintings are in the permanent collections of the Smith College Museum of Art, The Art Institute of Chicago and the San Francisco Museum of Art. Under this fellowship she will devote a year to creative work.

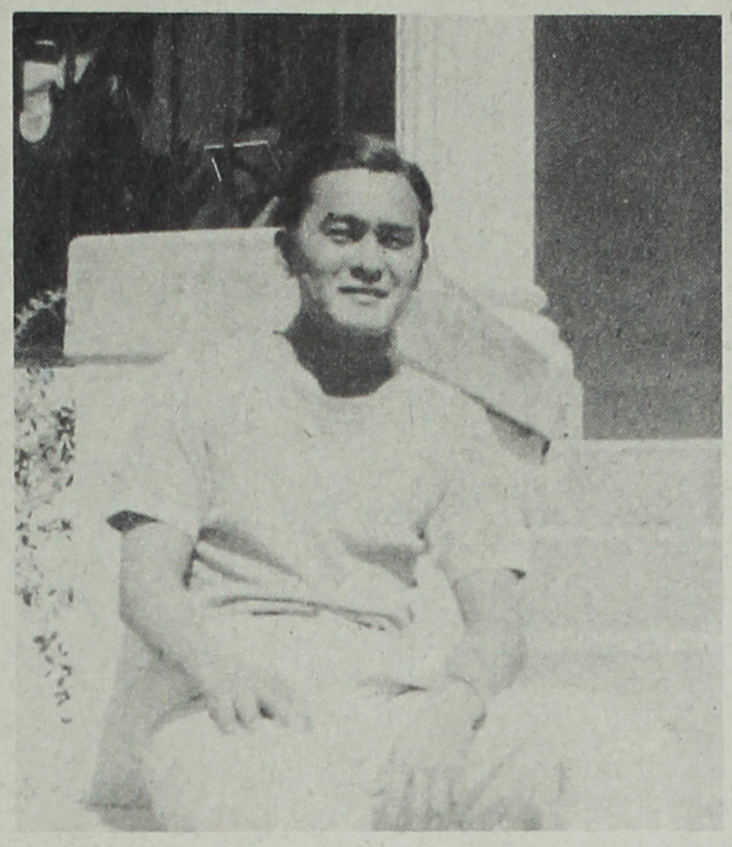
promise

Although **ANNE KATSUIZUMI** was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., her education up to junior college was pursued in Japan. She earned her B.A. at San Diego State College and is presently attending the School of Social Welfare of the University of California. Under her fellowship, Miss Katsuizumi will spend her second year of graduate work at the above institution, leading to the degree of Master of Social Welfare in international social work with emphasis on social research. Miss Katsuizumi's interest in social work dates back to her high school days in Tokyo where she did supervised social work in a settlement house. This interest turned to social research as a result of her travels through many countries of the Far East.

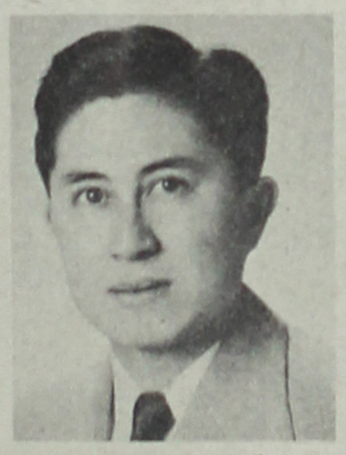
JOHN KITSUSE was born in Imperial City, Calif. His studies at the University of Utah and Boston University led him to a B.A. from the latter institution, cum laude. Kitsuse is continuing his academic work at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he has been appointed, for the past year, teaching assistant in the department of sociology. Under his fellowship, Kitsuse wil continue his studies toward a Ph.D. Kitsuse also proposes to work on a research project dealing with evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast in 1942, an experience which he himself underwent.

MINORU SHINODA was born in Hilea, Hawaii. After he received his B.A. from the University of Hawaii, he attended Pomona College and, as a special student, studied for a year at Kyoto Imperial University, Shinoda currently is studying at Columbia University and has done a good share of the work toward his Ph.D. in history. Under his fellowship, he proposes to complete a translation of documents on one phase of Japanese history—one aspect of feudalism, in the evolution of the first shogunate in Japanese history—thus making available to students of Japanese history an introductory translation of important source materials. Shinoda plans to teach in the field of Japanese cultural history.

TOSHIO YATSUSHIRO was born in Wailuku, Maui County, Hawaii, graduating from Maui High School. His studies at the University of Redlands were interrupted by the war and evacuation. Yatsushiro, however, continued his studies at the Poston Relocation Center in Arizona with extension courses from the University of Chicago and assisted in conducting social research without pay. He has been doing research in sociology at Cornell University. Yatsushiro, under his fellowship, will undertake a study of broad principles underlying human behavior and human interaction in cross-cultural situations and the dynamics of social forces which lead to any change in national loyalty among individuals under stress. This study will be conducted in affiliation with Cornell University, and will be used toward a Ph.D.



TOSHIRO YATSUSHIRO of Cornell.



Eugene Uyeki

EUGENE UYEKI was born in Chicago. His college training was started at the University of Utah and Oberlin College from which he was graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a B.A. Uyeki is continuing his studies in the Sociology Department of the University of Chicago and, under his fellowship, plans to combine research and further academic studies. His research will consist of a study of an inter-racial social work agency in Chicago, its functions and relation to the community. He plans to travel in the Far East and ultimately wishes to combine teaching with research, with the hope some day of working with some organization of the United Nations.

JAPONICA

EL SUFFOCATOS

Bootleg cigarettes seized recently by government agents (tobacco is a government monopoly in Japan) proved, upon investi-



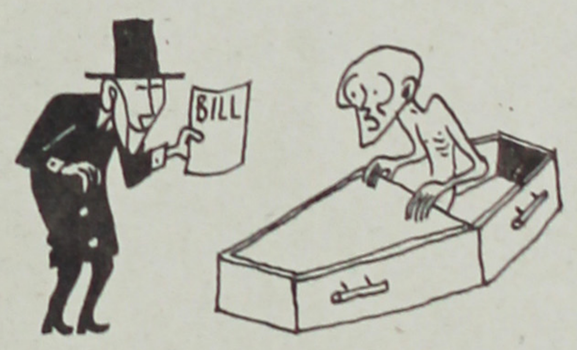
gation, to have been compounded of tobacco meant to be used in the manufacture of insecticides. The tobacco contained 5 per cent sulphur and 20 per cent lime. Smokers of cigarettes made from such tobacco would have been inhaling poisonous sulphur dioxide fumes.

STICKS & STONES

A recent Tokyo survey which purports to disclose how babies are named notes there is a conspicuous preference for names signifying peace, such as Kazuo, Yasuhira or Kazuko. More novel names, according to the survey, are those such as Akiko (electron), Yoko (proton) and Hideki (name of Japan's Nobel prize winner Yukawa and of Japan's prize warmonger, Tojo).

HIGH COST OF DYING

It's bad enough when the cost of living goes up and up but when the cost of dying spiraled, too, Urawa City officials de-



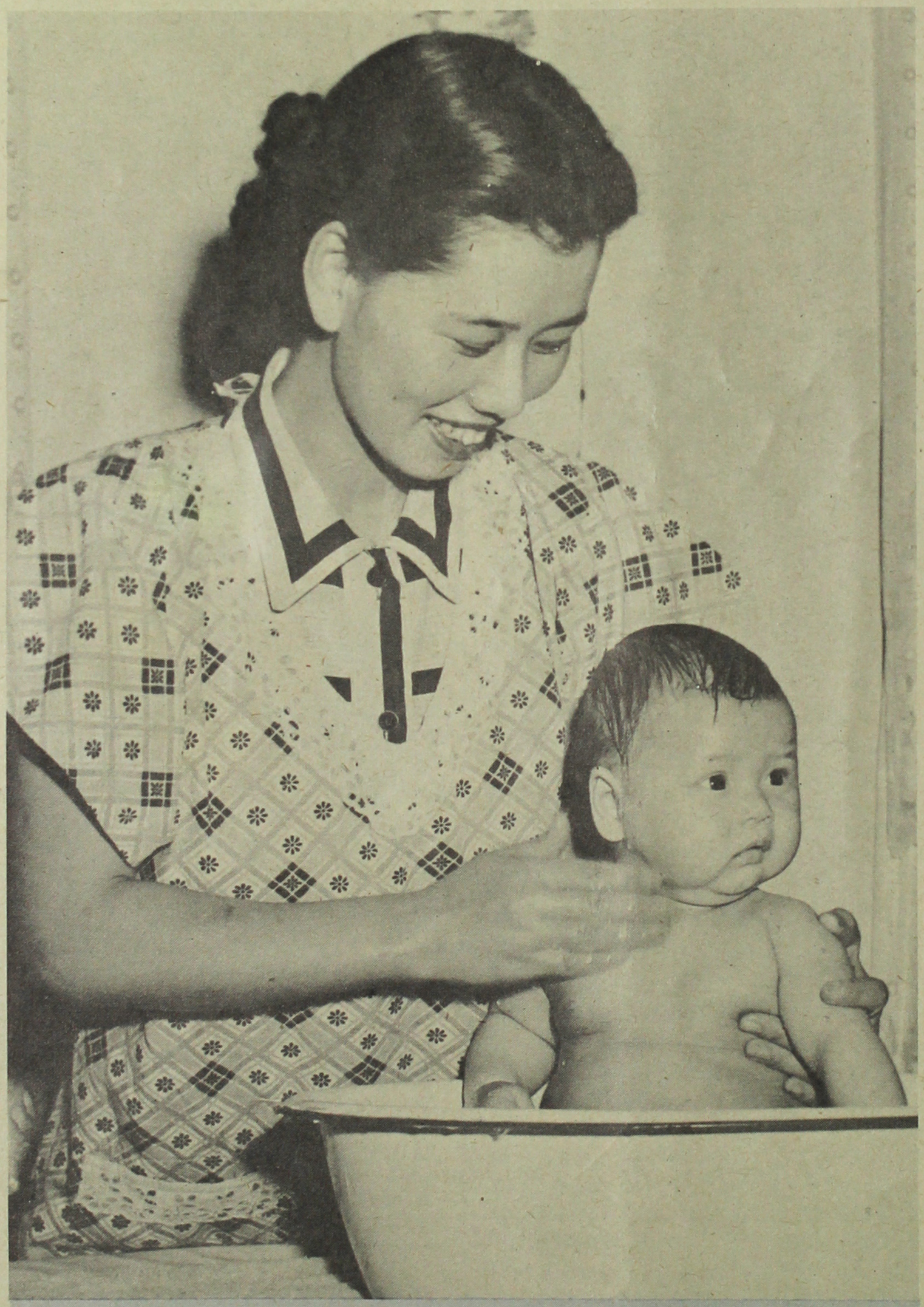
cided to take measures. Undertakers of that city were charging 2,000 yen for the rental of a hearse. City officials thought that too exorbitant, refitted an old Ford with a hearse body and are renting it out at 700 yen per funeral.

WHO'S WHO?

The first "Japanese" woman buyer to arrive here from Japan is Helene H. Choy. an Australian of Chinese ancestry. Miss Choy has been in Tokyo two years and has her own women's wholesale shoe business. Arriving in San Francisco, she visited the Forbidden City, a Chinese night club. A number of the girls in the chorus came over to meet her at her table. "It's nice to meet a Japanese lady," one of them said. "Oh, I'm not Japanese," said Miss Choy, "I'm Chinese—and I'm glad to meet you Chinese girls." "We're not Chinese," chorused the girls, "we're Japanese Americans."

My Japanese

By Carrol L. Klotzbach



CARROL HEIJI KLOTZBACH, a year old, takes a bath attended by mother, formerly Mitsue Shigeno of Tokyo, Japan, but now Mrs. Carroll Klotzbach of Washington, D.C. The Klotzbachs were wed in the capital in 1949.

SOMEONE HAS SAID that an ideal existence — a heaven on earth — would be living in an American house, having a Chinese cook and being married to a Japanese girl.

Anyone can manage the house given sufficient cash, and a want-ad would procure a Chinese cook. The Japanese wife, however, is unobtainable by either means. It has required special laws and dispensations even after some lovely Plum Blossom has agreed it would be a nice idea. I speak from experience.

By a Japanese wife is meant the variety indigenous to the home islands of Japan and available only by import. There are a lot of the domestic, or U.S.-born, variety around and they are not to be sneezed at.

My Japanese wife is of the former variety which an act of Congress entitled me to import for purposes of marriage not long ago. Her name was Mitsue Shigeno, formerly of Takasago, Shibamata, Katsuhikaku, Tokyo.

At the outset, I wish to make one thing clear. Many Americans believe that the Japanese wife is docile, and obedient; that the husband's whim is her command. This applies only to whims, maybe. I protested naming our son, now a year old, after me. No whim. Ergo, the boy is named after me.

I held out for Heiji—her father's name—so we compromised. He is named Carrol Heiji Klotzbach. My preference for Heiji stemmed from what seems to me to be the silly practice of merely transplanted and meaningless European names. There is a ridiculous unloveliness about Brenda Takahashi, for instance, or Loretta Ekimoto. I preferred the delightful and meaningful names of Japan rather than Mary, Martha or Patricia.

I—and Japan—have reasons to be proud of Mitsue. A Japanese woman legislator visiting here last year said she was Japan's best good will ambas-

wife

Asian war brides, otherwise inadmissable, have been admitted to the United States since 1947 through the Soldier Brides Act. By January, 1951, approximately 750 brides and children had been admitted. Admittance of fiances, however, requires special bills. Such a bill was approved by Congress to admit Mitsue Shigeno, who became the wife of Carrol Klotzbach, the author of this article, on March 19, 1950. Klotzbach, a horticulturist, met Mitsue at an army hydroponic farm near Tokyo in 1948.

sador. I like to think that this is because she has avoided one thing common to most new citizens. She has not attempted to slavishly ape American women. She has remained her charming self, proud of being Japanese and proud of being transplanted to America.

She has eagerly embraced the American way, but with discrimination. She has observed, for instance, that gum chewing usually transforms the most charming face into something resembling a cud-chewing cow. She has seen the exaggerated slovenliness of the younger, and some of the older, set and hopes it will not be a part of a pattern for Japan. She realizes she is critically judged at all times by people who have a lot of mistaken ideas concerning Japan and the Japanese.

All of which might tend to make her appear ingrown and solemn, nervously preoccupied with what people might think of her.

Not so. To her, life is a "pigneck," her way of pronouncing picnic, and a picnic is what she likes most. So we "pigneck" whenever possible, even though it may be nothing more than hot dog sandwiches in the back yard.

Seriously, we have nothing to relate but good. People have left us alone and we are thankful.

The way of a dissenter or non-conformist is not always a happy one, but our boy will be brought up with all knowledge possible of his Japanese ancestry and will be taught to be proud of it. This will be his armor and shield. He will learn from me that "Jap" is not necessarily a term to resent or waste time and effort over. It can be a term of affection and in the case of Americans, who are given to abbreviations of all sorts, often merely a way of saving breath.

Consider the treatment afforded Mitsue. The Cherry Blossom festival this spring attracted an estimated 500,000 visitors to Washington, all eager to view the flowers, museums, their government and the people here. They came from all over the country and many countries.

Having just received kimonos for the boy from Grandma we naturally were off to this *hanami* in full regalia,



THE KLOTZBACH'S WEDDING ceremony started out to be a small, intimate affair with only a few friends attending. It ended up like this with crowds of strangers lining the entrance to the Unitarian Church in which the couple was married.



400 at wedding planned for 15

Mitsue in her lovely duds, the boy wobbling along in his new finery. What happened? Delighted faces were everywhere and people queued up to take photos, begging to be snapped alongside Mitsue. A picture in the Washington Star of my beautiful wife topped all other pictures of the fete. I was a forgotten man. All interest was on Mitsue and the boy. I heard people say, "Look at the lovely Jap and her baby." Mitsue has learned to take no offense at the word and is friendly, and people, we have found, react accordingly friendly.

Americans love a show and the participants. And what in this world is more charming than a sweet-faced and smiling Japanese woman in what are probably the most beautiful and inefficient duds ever worn? When Mitsue and I were going to be married last year, my best man and I concluded a church wedding was the thing. We thought that if we could get together 15 or 20 people Mitsue would feel she was being warmly received in her new land.

The wedding was scheduled for 12:30 p.m., just after services in the big Unitarian Church on 16th St. in Washington. By 10 a.m. the house was in an uproar. The telephone and doorbell rang constantly until we stationed a man at each place. A woman stranger arrived in a great hurry, deposited a liter of choice *sake* and her best wishes and was followed by Army officers bearing more of the same.

Photographers and newspapermen and women were everywhere and strange men and women poked about smiling, and depositing presents. *Nori* and *sushi* came from mysterious sources.

At the church we were horrified to find that news of the wedding had filled the church with all manner of people, so many that the church doors had to be closed because people were standing—all seats having been filled.

Finally came the signal and we followed the pastor and took up positions facing the congregation. I watched the faces of the audience and as the girls came slowly down the aisle, beautiful in their kimonos, the viewers were delighted. Nothing like this had been seen in Washington before.

After the ceremony we found that about 400 spectators who could not enter the church crowded the roped off walkway and blocked the street. Police, apparently hastily called, managed the traffic. Newsreel men blocked the sidewalk and dozens in the crowd aimed cameras. Mitsue never lost her poise. She was charming, friendly and indicated to the crowd that they might take all the pictures they wanted, and then finally said: "Thank you, you are all very kind," and bowed.

At dinner at the Statler the management furnished an orchestra and when we left the dining room the guests stood and applauded again. She was never flustered, always gracious and smiling. A State Department official told me she was the best good will ambassador Japan could ever have. The newspaper treatment was fine and generous.

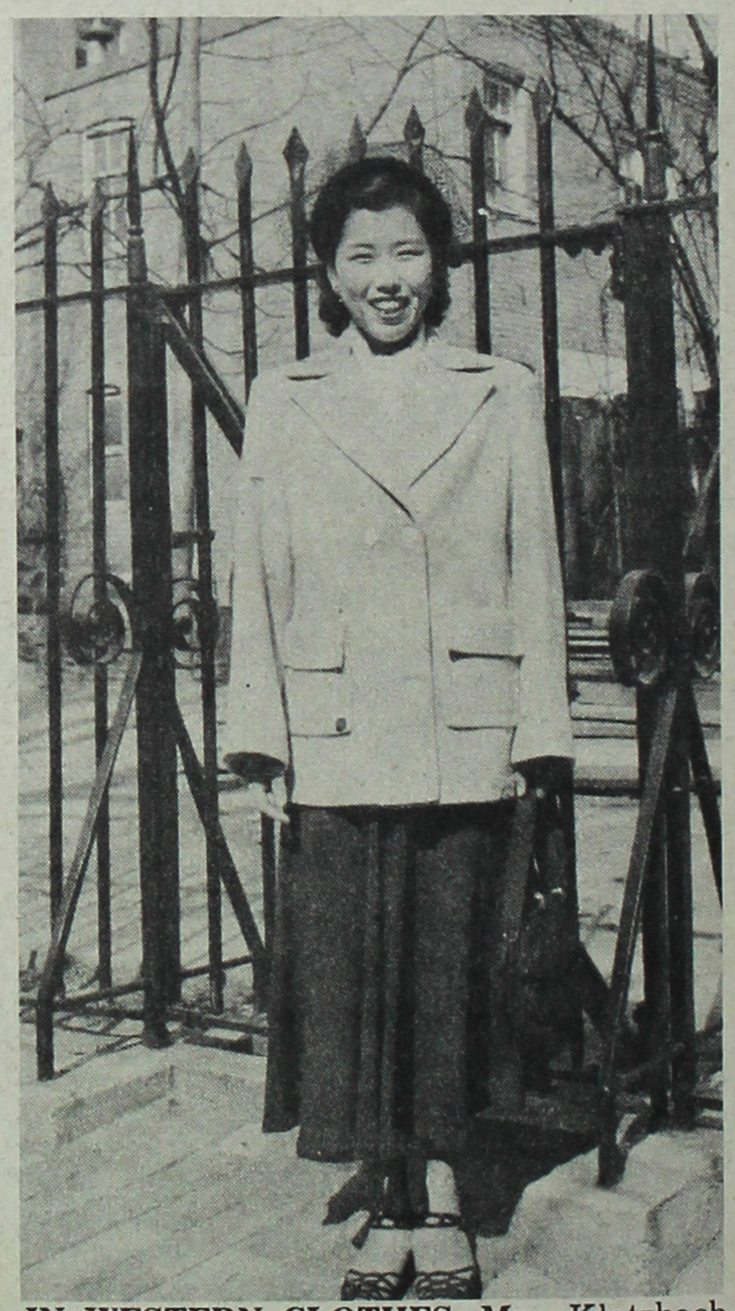
The publicity given our wedding did us no particular good but I have good reason to believe it helped others like us and perhaps helped a little toward better race relations. It is to be remembered that not many Americans, at least in the eastern part of the country, have ever consciously seen Japanese, most of them having in mind some strange caricature born of war propaganda.

Mitsue, in her quiet way, is winning friends and apparently influencing people. When our son was born the clerks at the nearby chain store gave her a gift. She knew none of them by name but all of them knew her because of her smiling Thank You's as she passed through their turnstiles. People are always stopping her on the street to admire the boy. Negroes, whites, Chinese, furriners. She has not yet learned to go about stiff and scared and perhaps ashamed to show her ignorance. Consequently people are pleased to have her around and eager to help her.

A recent visit to a U.S. destroyer at Annapolis was another case in point. There again, the officers and crew made extra efforts to be kind, again Mitsue's



KLOTZBACH AND HIS WIFE don native Japanese garb to pose with baby outside their home.



IN WESTERN CLOTHES, Mrs. Klotzbach looks like this. Her husband prefers the kimono.

bright smile and thank you's.

As for me, I am pleased at being accepted by her family. I am now considered one of the clan. Word came that sister Yuko is getting married despite the difficulty of obtaining a house. Gramp writes that the packages we sent arrived and the gumdrops are fine but they like jelly beans better. Grandma is delighted with the canned Boston brown bread. Nephew Kazuo, 13, can hardly wait for the baseball glove. Sister Chieko is anxious for the style books to come and another sister now dreams of coming to America. Sister Yoshiko is getting plump—husband owns a *soba* shop.

Mitsue's most important discovery is that Americans and Japanese are essentially not very different. Outwardly they differ—Japanese girls come sizes 9 to 16, Americans of European ancestry 16 to infinity. There also are facial differences and blondes from Nippon are rare. Anywhere around Japan can be found nice people, bad people, scandal mongers and gossips, saints, sinners, no different really than people in Chicago, San Antonio, or Bogaloosa, La.

I am a little sorry for many of the Japanese visitors we see here in Washington. They tour Washington, they visit New York, they see a little of Los Angeles or San Francisco. Few of them see Gaithersburg, Md., or Lancaster, Ohio. They never visit dairy farms, or talk with small shopkeepers, bricklayers, factory hands. They see only the frosting on the cake.

The other day Mitsue and a visitor were discussing children and some dread disease known as "Missouri" going round. I finally made this out to be "measles." On the subject of baseball Mitsue is much interested in what she once wrote down as the Yankisu and Dojersu. We have many a laugh over the ticcups. Spring has brought a problem with its tulips and turnips. Both are "turrips" whether in cook pot or flower vase.

There are things to make her feel at home, however. A fine Fuji vine blooms in the back yard. Across the street is a big Ginkgo Triloba or fan tree. Tsutsugis galore bloom gorgeously in Meridian Hill park a hundred yards distant. Aucuba Japonica is there too and Ilex rotunda and other Japanese plants. And any time things get monotonous we can always have a pigneck.

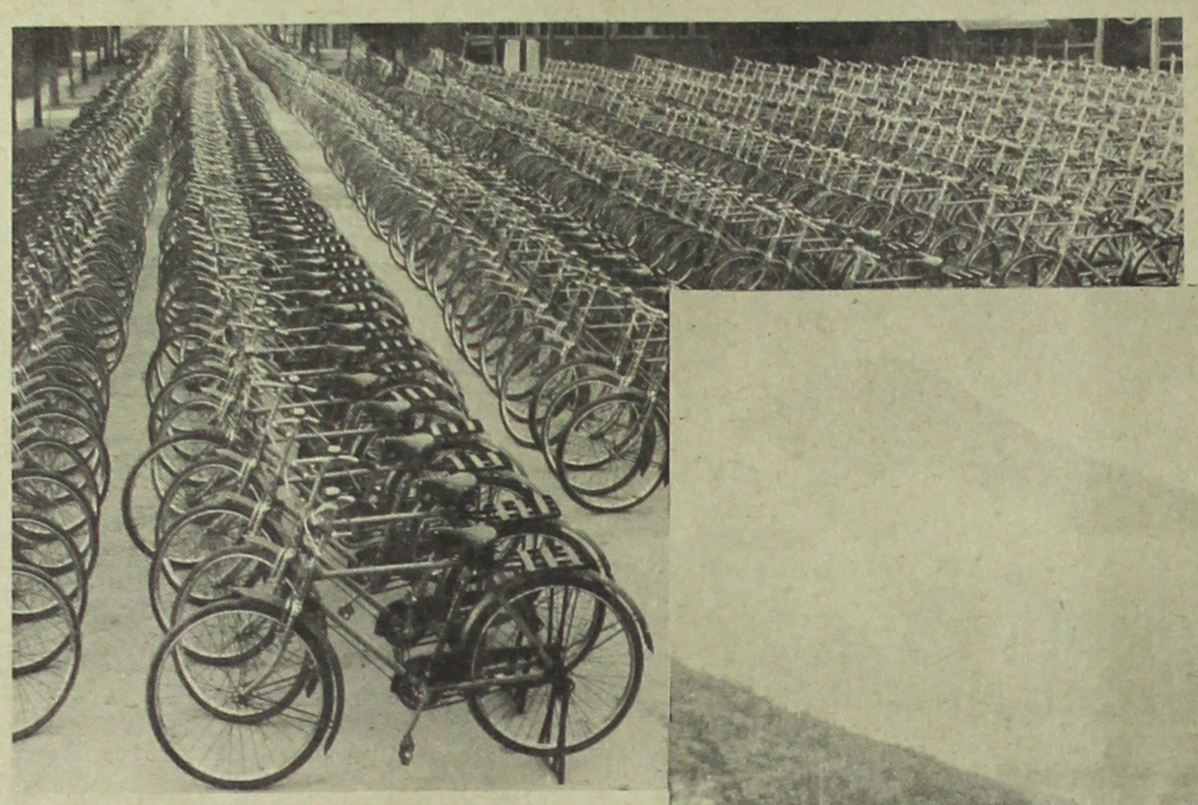


CARROL HEIJI Klotzbach, a year old, has just been christened in the church where his parents were wed, the First Unitarian in Washington, D.C.

大戰の生んだ結果日白人の結婚は種々な話題を投げかけているがその忌憚なき告白の事實を茲に紹介したい。これは偽らない當事者の日本女性に對する觀察である。GIのケロー・クロッパッハ氏は日本に進駐し重野みつえさんと懇意になり話は進んで遂に婚約し特別議會法に依つて兩人は正式に結婚し今は華府に住んでいる。二人の結婚生活に對しケローさんは「世の中で一番の理想は米國で家を持ち支那料理を喰べて日本婦人を妻にすることである」と誰かが言つたが家は金があれば買える支那料理は料理人を雇えばよいが妻だけは困難だが私はそれを實現した。妻のみつえは朗かで日本人と言う事を忘れないと共に米國の風習をよく心得ている世界で一番朗かな女で私は實に幸福である

Japan's Bicycle Industry Pa

In the Japanese Trade





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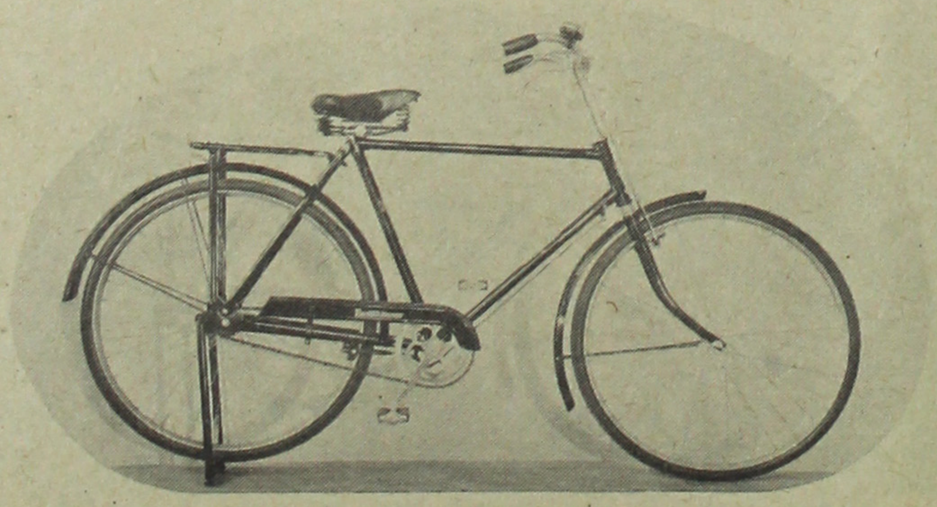
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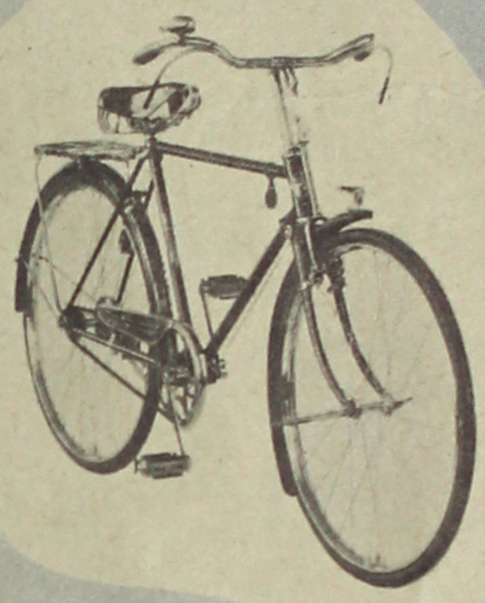
...le bicycles for men, women and children ...hich, manufacturers say, are ready for

...ion's program for greater exports of their ...ch teams have roamed Pakistan, Thailand, ...North America and Indonesia publicizing ...ures, pamphlets and catalogs and through ... trade fairs.

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Opera catches public fancy in Tokyo

By Victor C. Searle

EXCEPT FOR SOME American GI's who served in the occupation and those directly interested in development of western music, few in this country are fully aware of the growth and quality of grand opera in Japan.

It is true that native music is still far more popular among the people, just as non-operatic music is in the United States. However, grand opera has caught on in the land of "Madame Butterfly" and seems certain to grow. There are two opera companies in Japan at present—the Madame Miho Nagato Opera Company and the Fujiwara Opera Company. Judging from the capacity houses turning out for performances, there is room for more.

Grand opera had its rather inauspicious beginning in Japan on July 23, 1900, when students of the now famous Uyeno School of Music performed Gluck's "Orfeo." The only thing it contributed to the opera world was Tamaki Miura, later to become one of the world's noted operatic sopranos.

From that modest beginning, opera slowly began to win converts among the Japanese people. But such converts were few and mostly among those who had traveled abroad or had studied western music. For the mass of the people, operatic arias were a strange music. Singers of classical Japanese music take great pride in a repressed, softly modulated voice, which lends great expression to the declamation of Japanese music. This is mostly disagreeable to western ears, but arouses great enthusiasm among Japanese listeners. The music is entirely melodic, little of harmony being possible on Japanese instruments. Form is practically unknown, being best described as "endless melody." The natural rhythm is a duple beat and there is a natural antipathy for any type of triple meter.

In 1911, however, the Imperial Theater established an operatic unit and invited a Signor Rossi of Italy to help develop it. He is now revered as the "Father of Japanese Opera," but early attempts to produce even light operas met with little success and in 1915 the Imperial Theater gave up the idea.

Encouraged by Rossi, however, many of Japan's more promising singers went abroad to study. Among these were Toshiko Sekiya, Teiko Kiwa (now singing in Europe), Yoshie Fujiwara (now heading his own opera company), Hikaru Watanabe and Hizi Koike (now of the New York San Carlo Opera Company).

Following disbandment of the Imperial Theater group, many of the artists moved their activities to the entertainment district of Asakusa where they sporadically gave condensed versions of some operas with moderate success.

In 1920, Kosaku Yamada, a well-known composer, tried to present real grand opera. Mostly a financial flop, it did help to establish symphonic music in Japan, however. With Yamada conducting, "Carmen," "Traviata," "Madame Butterfly," and Yamada's own opera, "Yo-Ake" (Dawn), were presented. From 1920 to 1926 other Italian and some Russian works were sung for the first time in Japan.

The return of Miss Miura from successes in Europe and America finally set the stage for Japanese opera to reach the public. Her "Butterfly" drew huge crowds.

Shortly afterwards, the first permanent opera company in Japan was founded and grand opera was put on a seasonal basis. In 1934 Fujiwara founded his company, which is now in its 17th season.

Fujiwara had spent several years in Europe. Having had his greatest success in "La Boheme," at the Opera Comique, he made that opera his first production in Hibiya Public Hall, in June, 1934. Keisuke Shimoyagawa, a member of that company, is the only one besides Fujiwara still singing today.

The company soon made the huge Kabuki-za its home, where many operas were presented for the first time.



IF THE SINGING isn't up to western standards, the stage settings are bound to be in any Japanese presentation of Puccini's tragic story.

European artists also appeared with the company.

The war, of course, set back Fujiwara's operatic plans. In December, 1943, Beethoven's "Fidelio" was presented at the Kabuki-za. However, even that early in the war, air raids soon forced cancellation of all performances.

It was not until 1946 that the opera was revived. Again the place was the Imperial Theater. Crowds were huge in spite of the 150 per cent tax on tickets. Special performances were given for Allied audiences.

In a 1947 performance of "La Boheme," lovely, 22-year-old Michiko Sunahara, singing as Musetta, was given such an ovation that she became a star overnight.

An extraordinary lyric - coloratura, her next part was that of Rosina in the "Barber of Seville." Roles of Traviata and Cho-Cho-San followed. As "Butterfly," she scored a tremendous success. The press, both Occupation and Japanese, was lavish in praise.

In two years she sang an amazing total of 12 different operas covering the entire range of soprano parts. Whether in coloratura roles of Violetta or Rosina, lyric parts of Cho-Cho-San or Zerlina, or the heavy dramatic characterization of Elsa and Tosca, she was superb.

Gifted with a natural stage presence, the intensity of her acting, the clarity and beauty of her voice impressed all who heard her.

As a result of her performances, the Colon Opera House in Buenos Aires, one of the great opera houses of the world, is seeking her appearance. She has also been selected as a delegate to the International Music Olympiad in Salzburg this summer.

Other noted performers in the company include Aiko Saida, the Canadian contralto well known to American audiences for her fiery "Carmen"; Genjiro Nagata, lyric tenor, and Keisuke Shimoyagawa, veteran baritone and teacher.

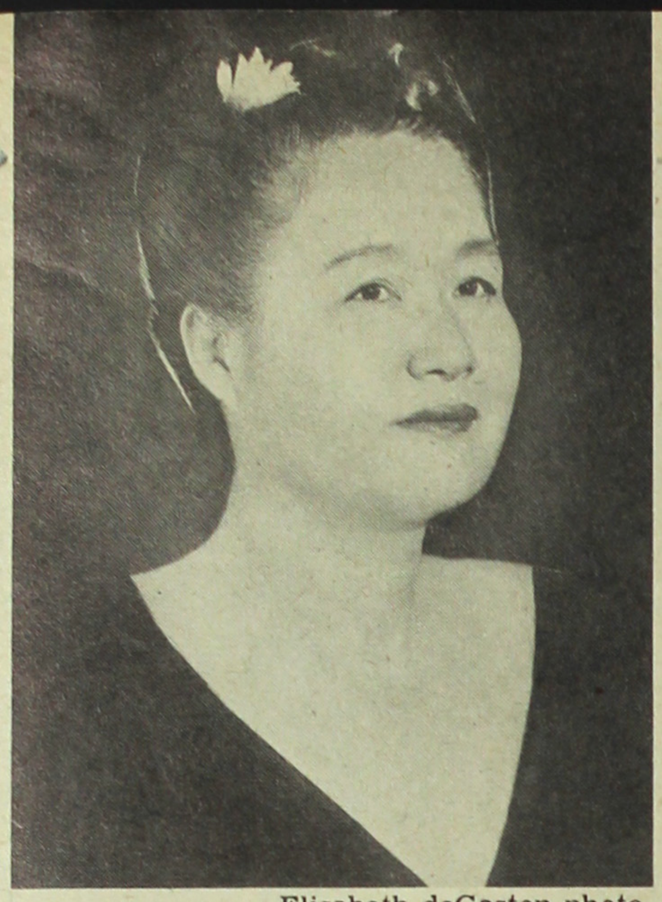
Manfred Gurlitt, of Bayreuth fame, is the musical director of the company.

Fujiwara frequently still sings with the company although he spends most of his time on production. His efforts helped establish recently the new Institute of Operatic Art, a beautiful modern building housing the administrative offices, rehearsal rooms, studios, and an auditorium, one of the finest buildings devoted to the study of opera anywhere in the world today.



YOSHIE FUJIWARA takes the role of the young American lieutenant in his own company's staging of "Mme. Butterfly." Michiko Sunahara is Cho-cho-san.

最近日本でオペラは非常な流行を來し現在では藤原、長門の二大樂團が何れも連日滿員と言う盛況を呈している。日本のオペラは一九〇〇年上野の音樂學校の生徒から始まり三浦環を生んでから一般に認められたとは言うものゝオペラの形が出來たのは一九一一年イタリーからロシーを帝劇が招聘してからで其の後三浦環が歐洲から歸り蝶々夫人を演じてヤット認められ一九三四年藤原義江のオペラ會社組織が具体化したものゝ戰時となり其の儘の所、終戰後外國熱と共に復興して現在では一番高い稅金を納めても猶餘りあるという大流行となりスターには砂原道子等が出現して彌が上にも人氣を加り之等の一行は今夏アルゼンチンに招聘されるという素晴らしい勢いを以て今や日本を風靡せんとしている。



Elisabeth deGaston photo
Dress designer Betty Higgins

Dress designer blends

East and West

By Eileen O'Brien

THERE IS a Korean woman in Hawaii with an Irish name who creates Hawaiian fashions from Japanese, Chinese, Indian and American fabrics, with inspirations drawn from Polynesia, the Orient and the Occident.

That is a description of Betty Higgins, proprietor of a successful dress shop located in the Royal Hawaiian hotel at Waikiki. To her shop flock wealthy tourists and Island residents, who buy her creations as rapidly as she and her staff can turn them out.

Betty Higgins is an Island girl who went to Honolulu schools but had no special training for the career in which she has become so successful. Her reputation as a designer and creator of swank Hawaiian fashions is due chiefly to her innate good taste and the ingenuity with which she treats fabulous imported fabrics such as obis and ceremonial kimono cloth, hand-embroidered Chinese robes and Indian sari cloth, some of it hand-woven with a a pure silk warp and 14-carat woof.

Her inspirations are drawn from the cosmopolitan mixture of cultures which characterizes Hawaii. From the Polynesians she takes the sarong and adapts it to play clothes and dinner dresses; the traditional Hawaiian holoku be-



FABRIC FROM an ancient Chinese robe makes this a short-length formal.



AN INDIAN SARI stole sets off a dinner dress made of ceremonial Japanese fabric.

HAND-EMBROIDERED obi material is used in this off- the- shoulder dinner gown.





comes a modern formal or lounging gown. The straight-cut, high-necked Chinese dress she uses in an adaptation of the Hawaiian lounging muumuu. Frequently she combines geographical inspirations, as in an occidental dinner dress made of kimono silk and worn with an Indian sari stole.

Mrs. Higgins started her business on Lauulu place in Waikiki about 10 years ago. During the war, her customers were chiefly wives of armed forces personnel stationed in Hawaii. These women were most enthusiastic about her original treatment of Oriental fabrics. Such fabrics were, of course, difficult to obtain during that period.

Since she opened her shop at the Royal Hawaiian in 1949, most of her customers have been tourists and Island residents.

One of her public-spirited activities was the fashion show she sponsored recently for the benefit of Korean war relief. More than 1,500 crowded into the banyan court of the Moana hotel to watch it.

Additional funds were raised through the auctioning of dresses contributed by Mrs. Higgins.

布哇に於ける東洋趣味はあらゆる方面に大流行であるが最近布哇の某朝鮮婦人は日本支那印度等で出來る織物を利用してこれに東洋南洋風のスタイルを加味したドレスを作つたが大變な評判となりローヤル ハワイアン ホテルで店を開き各種な東洋趣味を織込んだドレスやイヴニング・ガウンは飛ぶ様に賣れ今や布哇流行は東洋一色となつた。

A STOLE OF green nylon net complements this short formal of hand-woven obi material in vivid shades of red, green and gold.

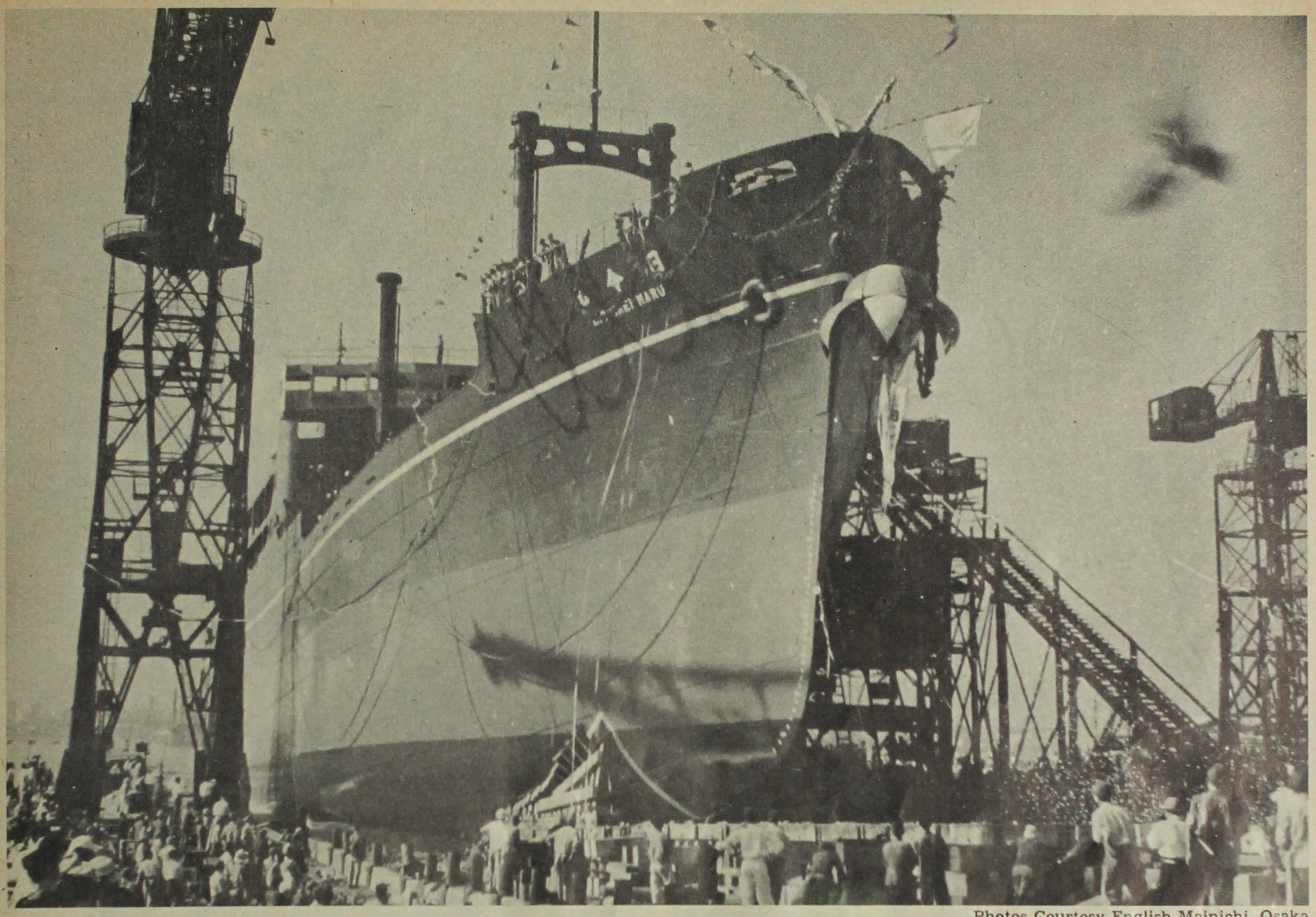


JAPANESE CEREMONIAL fabric finds a becoming use in an informal dinner dress also. The material is silk hand screened and hand embroidered.



BENARES CONTRIBUTED the Indian sari cloth used to make this strapless, short formal. The fabric has a pure silk warp, 24-carat gold woof.

INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN



Photos Courtesy English Mainichi, Osaka

Vessels launched in Japanese shipyards these days are mostly freighters and tankers, so necessary for economic survival.

Japanese shipbuilding alarms U.S., Britain

IF JAPAN'S busy shipyards continue turning out ships at present rates, and if shipbuilding restrictions are eased to allow the construction of larger vessels, it may not be long before giant passenger liners flying the Japanese flag again start putting in at American ports.

Before the war, Japan had slightly more than 7,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping. When the surrender was signed in 1945, that had been reduced to a total of about 1,300,000 deadweight tons, of which only 600,000 tons were usable even for middle-distance voyages.

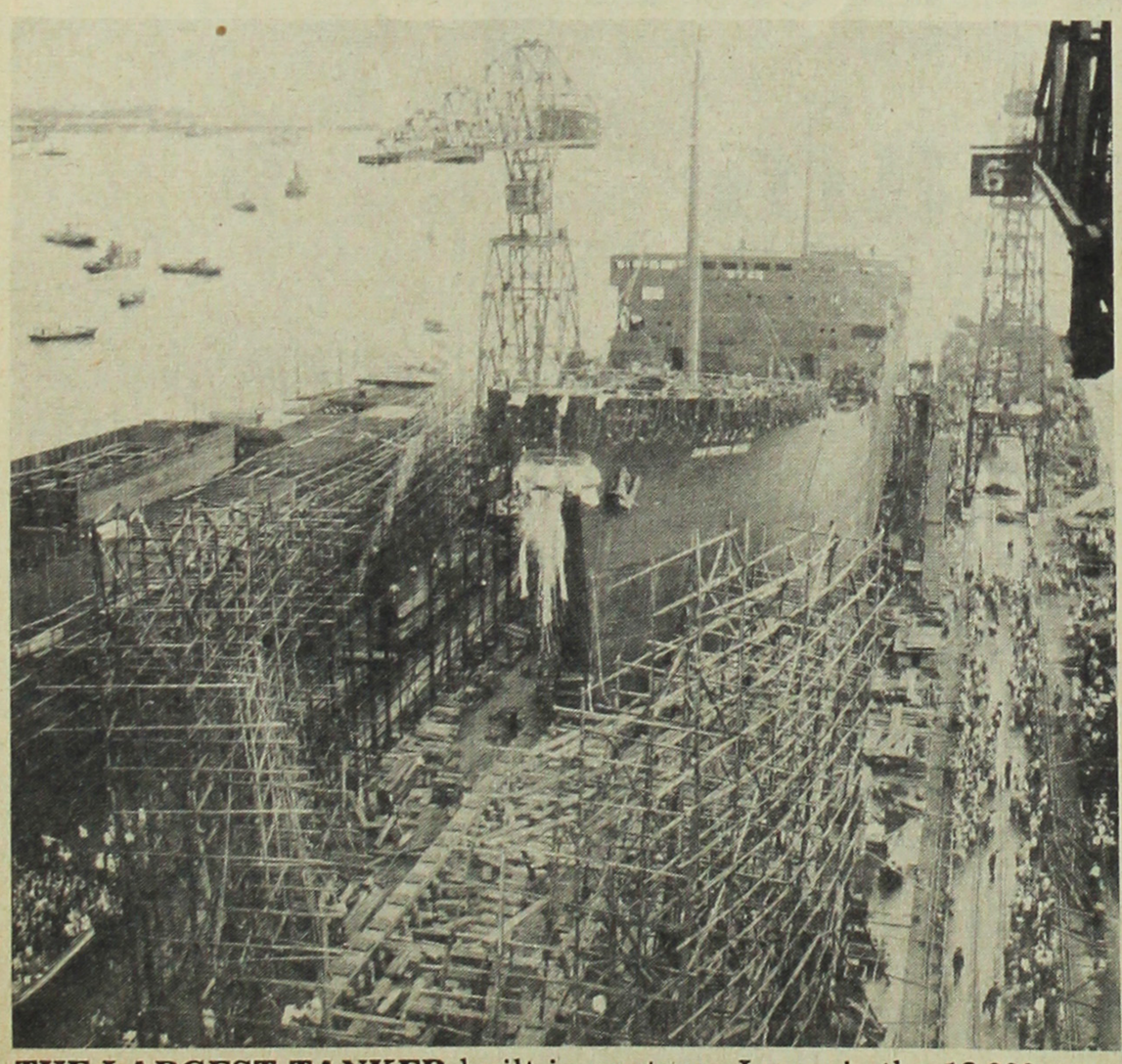
Transpacific ships such as the NYK's Chichibu Maru and the newer Nitta and Yawata Marus had been used as troopships during the war and sunk by Allied attacks. In 1945, there were only three ships fit for distant service. Their aggregate tonnage was little more than one ship about the size of the Nitta.

Six years ago, also, the Allies were determined that Japan, whom they had defeated at great cost and bitter struggle, should not again regain her position as a world power. As one of a series of restrictions designed to keep her subordinate, severe curbs were placed upon her shipbuilding capacity under the Pauley Reparations Plan.

But as the American Occupation was to discover soon enough, Japan's survival depended upon shipping, without which she would have to be supported by U.S. taxpayers. Commissions were formed to investigate the problem and the upshot of two such inquiries was the revision of the Pauley restrictions. The new policy called for the construction of 400,000 tons of shipping annually beginning in 1948 and running through 1953. By 1957, according to this plan, Japan would have about 4,000,000 tons, about half her prewar merchant fleet but still far from sufficient to meet the needs of her sprouting population.

No luxury liners will come off the ways until enough

SKILLED SHIPYARD workers, scattered during the war, have begun to return to their former jobs. Their lack was one of the major bottlenecks of postwar Japanese ship production. The workers here are employed at the Mitsubishi Dockyards in Kobe.



THE LARGEST TANKER built in postwar Japan is the 18,000-ton San Pedro Maru shown going down the ways at her launching in Yokohama last year.

tankers and freighters are built to meet shipping needs.

Japan's immediate worry is how to cut down the millions —U.S. millions—which she must pay foreign ships for carrying her goods. Carrying the cargo in her own bottoms would substantially reduce the financial burden of the United States.

The largest ships Japan is permitted to build at present are tankers of about 13,000 tons, earmarked for Norway and Sweden.

But despite her handicaps, it seems certain that Japan will emerge again as one of the world's great shipbuilding centers.

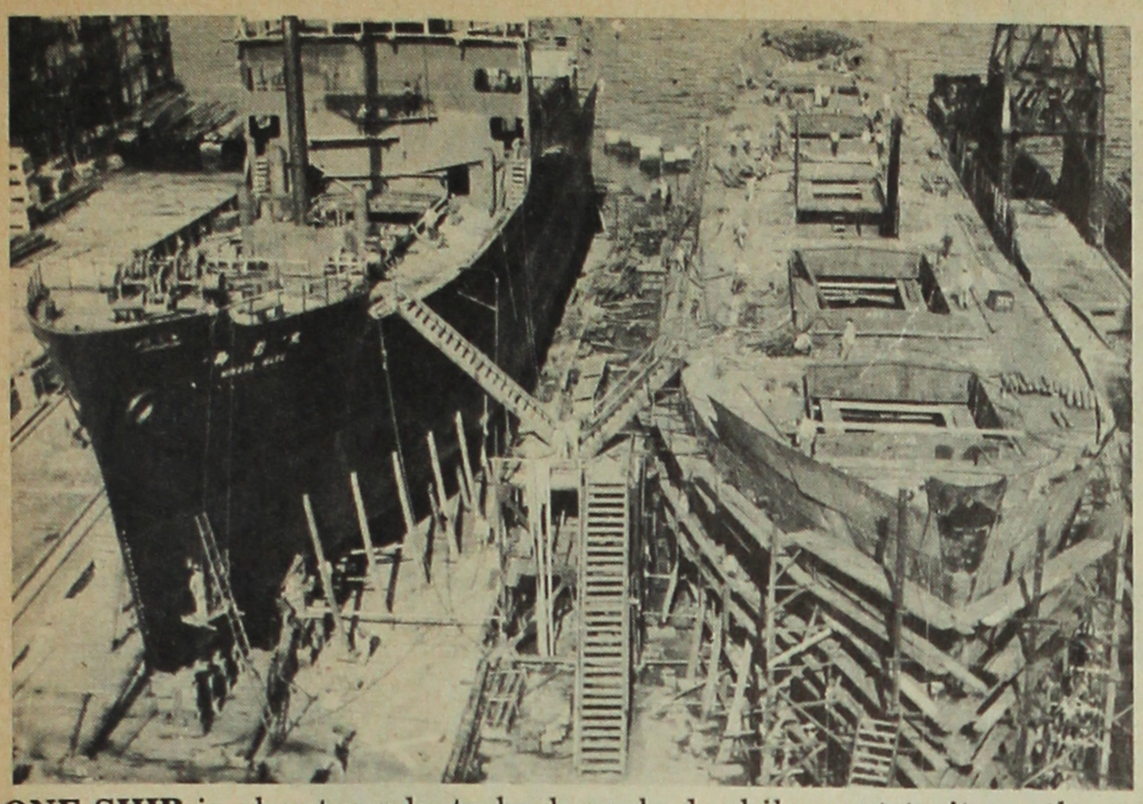
Lloyd's register of merchant shipping records that during 1950, Japan launched 97 ships totaling 347,945 gross tons, almost double her 1949 output.

The figures show that only six years after the war, starting virtually from nothing because her shipyards had been almost totally devastated, Japan ranks third, next only to the United Kingdom and the United States, as a shipbuilding nation.

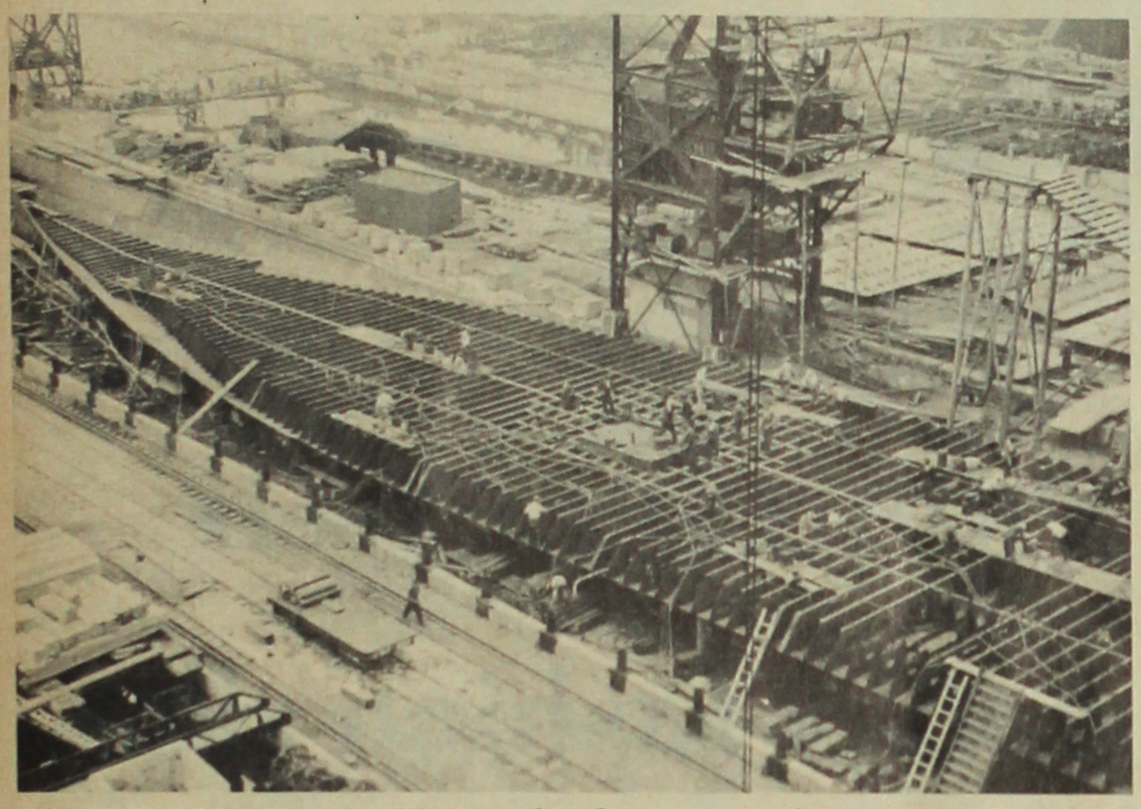
Actually, Japan is reported able to turn out more than 730,000 tons of shipping annually if she operated at capacity.

Not only has ship production been able to meet domestic needs but the industry has been busily engaged in constructing ships for several foreign countries.

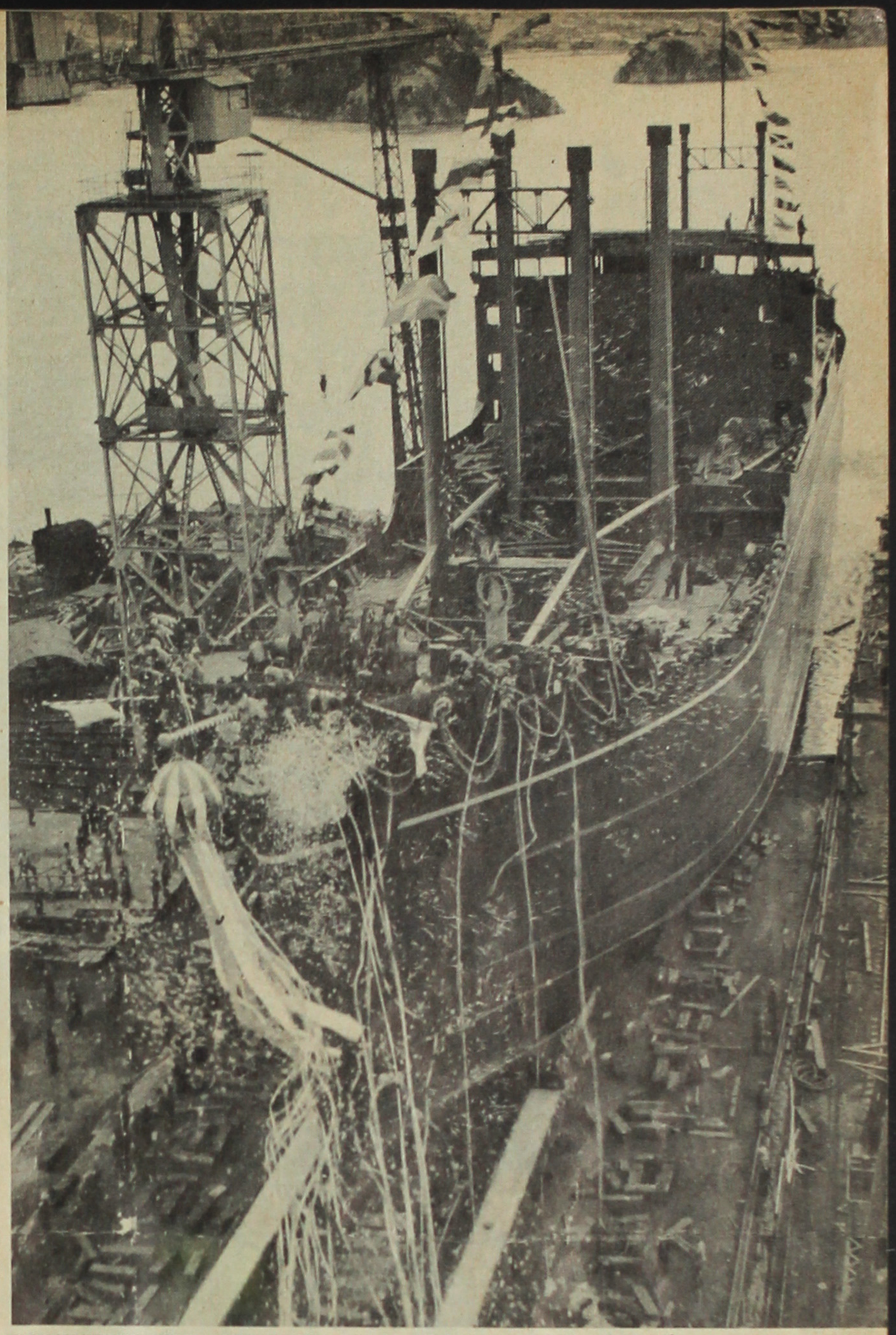
The first of such postwar orders was received from Nor-



ONE SHIP is about ready to be launched while next to it another cargo vessel begins to take shape in the Mitsubishi shipyards.



WHAT A SHIP looks like in the first stage of construction. This one is being built at the Hitachi shipyards in Osaka.



CONFETTI SPRAYS the bow of a ship as it slides into the water. The Japanese use a huge ball of confetti instead of champagne at launchings.

way which wanted 490-ton class whalers (catchers) built in Japan. That was in June, 1948.

Since then Japan has received orders for 34 ships of various kinds, of which 27 have already been delivered to Norway, Denmark, the United States, Philippines, France and India.

Several problems have lately confronted shipbuilders, however. The chief bottlenecks are (1) shortages and higher prices of steel products, (2) unstable world conditions which hamper long-term transactions, and (3) rising domestic needs for shipping bottoms.

But Japanese shipbuilders are improving their technique (more and more ships are being welded instead of riveted), and the operational efficiency is being increased.

Skilled workmen who had scattered during the war have returned to their former jobs in the shipbuilding industry. Moreover, the shipbuilding facilities damaged by bombing during the war have been practically repaired. The equipment also is being gradually improved.

However, as might have been expected, Japan's race to build ships is running into opposition from Britain, her competitor for the Asian markets, without which Japan cannot survive.

Half of Japan's prewar exports were to Asiatic countries and Japan recently has shown signs of regaining her hold on this market. The British have been protesting the rise of Japan's merchant marine and have sought to have her shipbuilding curbed. Yet so far, Japan wants only enough tonnage to be able to carry 50 per cent of her exports in her own bottoms.

Some shipping interests in the United States, too, seem alarmed at the growth of the Japanese merchant marine.

American shipbuilders and shipping lines, fearful of loss of business to Japanese shipping interests, have managed to enlist at least the vocal support of such groups as the American Legion, the VFW, and the CIO Maritime Committee in their demands to curb the Japanese.

They have charged that shipping increases would create "a serious and unfair economic disadvantage for American shipbuilding, merchant shipping and maritime labor."

This group is insisting that their demands be given consideration when peace terms are being discussed.

Ocean-going vessels in March totaled 1,400,000 deadweight tons against Japan's prewar total of more than 7,000,000 deadweight tons. It was this loss of her merchant shipping fleet that gave Britain an opportunity immediately after the war to establish shipping supremacy in the Far East.

What effect the signing of a peace treaty will have upon Japan's shipbuilding future, if any, is questionable. The basic problem—getting enough ships to carry the imports needed to feed, clothe and house the people—will remain.



Photos by Paul Iida

THE FIRST FASHION show staged by the Twin City Niseis—and Sanseis—attracted a crowd of 150. The show was sponsored by the St. Paul Nisei club.



EVEN TINY Sanseis get in on the act.

Twin City Niseis hold a fashion show



THE FASHION director of a St. Paul women's dress shop coordinated and fitted the dresses.



AN ANXIOUS mother applies last minute touches to her daughter who modeled a child's dress.



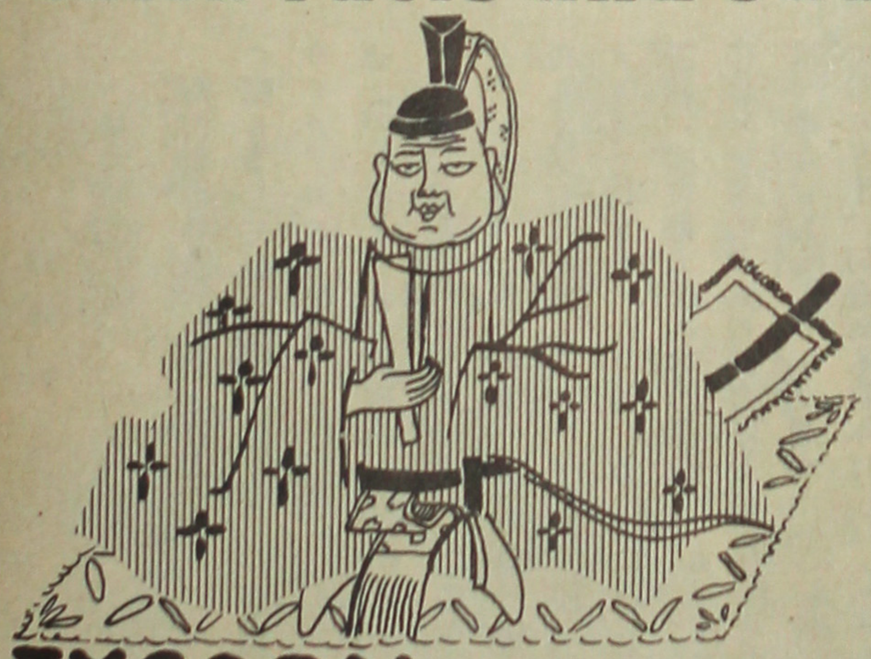
CHILDREN'S ART CONTEST

THIS MONTH'S WINNER

This crayon drawing is by Kenneth Kenji Kunishima, 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Kunishima of Los Angeles. Kenneth is in the first grade of Hobart Boulevard school. His teacher is Miss Bollette. Kenneth used deep brown and black.

This picture is the final monthly winner of the Children's Art Contest. Final selections from all the entries submitted during the past 12 months will be announced in a subsequent issue.

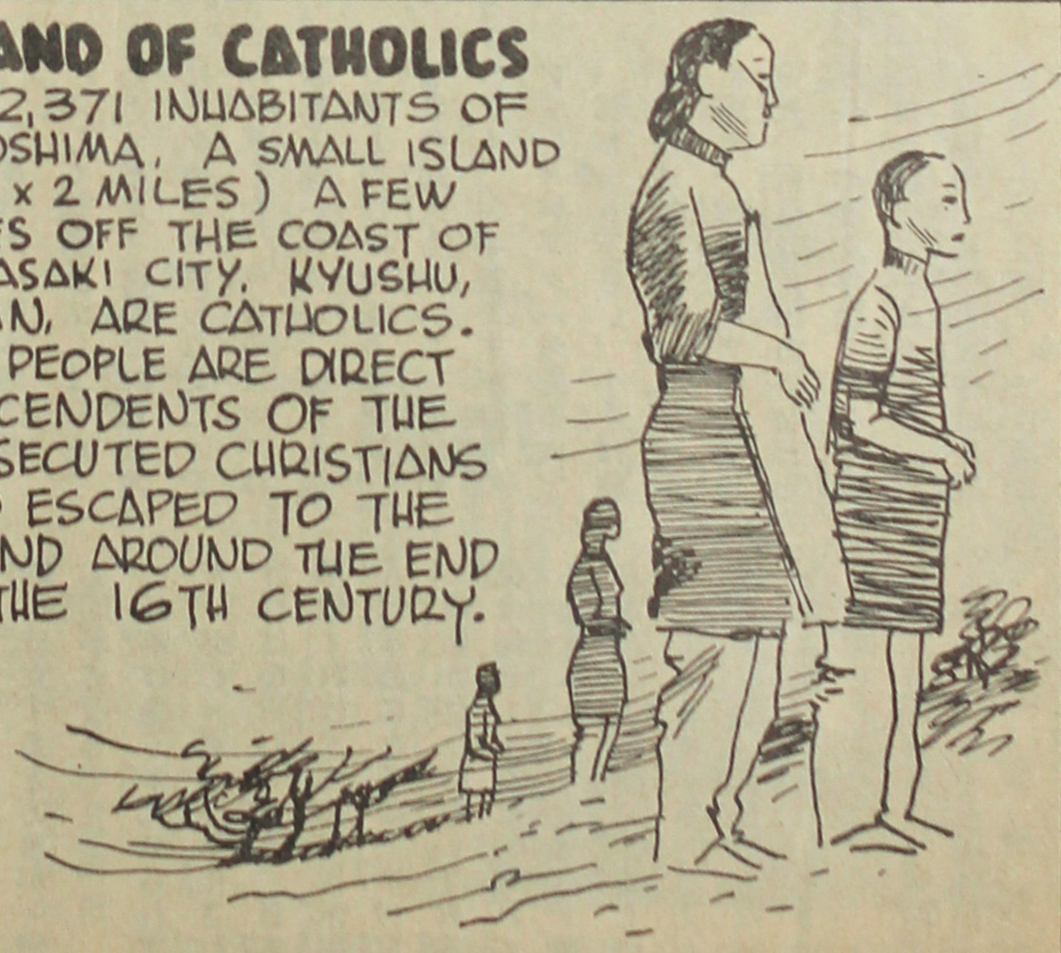
SCENE facts and oddities



TYCOON THE JAPANESE WORD TAIKUN, WHICH MEANS "GREAT LORD" IS THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH "TYCOON", USED TO DESCRIBE INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES. IT BECAME PART OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ABOUT 150 YEARS AGO.

ISLAND OF CATHOLICS

ALL 2,371 INHABITANTS OF KUROSHIMA, A SMALL ISLAND (1½ x 2 MILES) A FEW MILES OFF THE COAST OF NAGASAKI CITY, KYUSHU, JAPAN, ARE CATHOLICS. THE PEOPLE ARE DIRECT DESCENDENTS OF THE PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS WHO ESCAPED TO THE ISLAND AROUND THE END OF THE 16TH CENTURY.



横顔

永田生

池田貫道論

（在米操觚界の先輩）



Kando Ikeda

「ヤアお互いに年を取つた子」とは近頃一世達の取り交す挨拶である。然るに「ナニこれからだヨ」と反駁する矍鑠たる老翁こそは加州灣東の先達在米同胞操觚界の先輩池田貫道翁である。戰時監禁記念の長髯を未だに其の儘仙人のような格好でモウ霞を喰つても生きて行けるんだと宇宙大靈教を說いて寧日なく、最近は又「戰時下日系人と米國の實狀」という日系人の血涙實史と第二大戰裏面史を曝露した四百頁の快著を出版し、老いて益々旺んなる其の意氣を示している。

在米同胞今日の發展を來した上に新聞雜誌類がその指導的立場から如何に貢獻したかは今更ら論ずるまでもない事であるが、池田翁が終始一貫七十六才の今日迄孜々として倦むことなく言論界の雄として奮闘して來た尊い功績は永久に記念さるべきものである。

池田翁は明治八年（一八七五年）新潟縣東頸城郡眞萩平村出身、一九〇二年大谷派本願寺から南條文雄先生の推薦で米國留學生として渡米、王府高校を經て加州大學に酪農學專攻、リンカーン・ジエファソン大學で哲學倫理宗教學を學び理學士と哲學博士の學位を受く、頗來王府に居住し、佛教會日本學園等を起し、一九一一年中加に起つた天長節不敬事件に際し、故副島八郎氏と共に國民新聞、北辰新報を創刊して堂々たる論陣を張り後單獨にて北米評論並びに印刷所を經營して戰前に及び、戰後は舊日米の同人と日米時事を發刊して今日に至つている。氏は苟くも物事に拘泥せず直情經行己が信ずるところは飽くまで主張して熄まない性格で、前述の如く種々な方面に携わつた關係上時には他と衝突するのやむき事もあつたが、寡慾恬淡多くの人々より親しまれ尊敬され、最近は又將にその超人間的仙人風格が一段と氏の全貌を物語つている。やゝもすれば、物質萬能の米國生活に流れ易い現代に於いて氏の如き變り種の存在は社會廓清の上に大なる意義を齎すものであり。翁の健在を衷心より祈念するものである。

讀者の聲

◎永田編集長へ

歸國後新聞社始め各方面の依頼で各地に講演旅行をつゞけています。其の都度米國唯一のシーングラフ世界を廣く紹介しています。折角御奮闘下さい。

東京新生社會政治經濟研究所長　福井順一

◎日本女性は派手

新綠萌えるよい時候となりました。貴台御健勝の御事とお慶び申しあげます。毎月シーンを御送附下されお蔭樣で渡米中のことども思い出すよきよすがとなり、又米國事情在米二世各位の御活動振りも伺え興味をもつて拜讀しています。マ元帥突然の更迭（大いに惜しまれています）や講和近し、朝鮮問題等がこの頃の日本の關心事です。戰禍五年餘復興目ざましく、一寸見には舊に復したようですが、内容的にまだ〳〵遺憾な點がありなか〳〵でしよう、米軍占領の結果、日本の風俗も隨分アメリカナイズされ都會地の女性等は在米二世の方々と殆ど變わらないように派手な格好をして敗戰日本人が餘り先き走るのは如何と思いますがクシヤンと參つて了うよりはよいことでせう。貴社の御發展を祈ります。

東京國有鐵道施設局　渡邊和夫

◎大學生に紹介

拜啓御地の旅行を終え日本に歸りましてから學校の仕事やアメリカの工業のことを話せよ、などといわれ相變わらず忙しい日を送つております。シーングラフ世界を家族一同嬉しく懷しく拜見し又再びアメリカへ行きたくなりました毎週一度京都大學の方へ講義に參りますので其の時御誌を廣く學生に紹介したいと思つております、何分にも日本は物價が高く迚も御地のような立派な出版物は出來ません。殘念ですが今暫く我慢です御社の御發展を祈つております

大阪市北區曾根崎町　工學博士　吉本源之助

久しく御無沙汰しました。シーングラフ世界を拜見し大兄がシカゴへ移られたことを知りました。今日のシカゴは戰前と違い邦人が二万にも達したとのことでありますが、拙者の知人も多いことゝ思われます。お手數ですが御地のアドレスブック（米國案內）一部お送り下さい、小生は終戰前朝日新聞を引退して故鄉に歸り、福島縣地方勞働委員會長、福島縣郡山市長などを歷任その後文字通り晴耕雨讀の日を送つていましたが、最近國際樂器製造株式會社を設立し、その社長として各種の洋樂器を大量製產ー海外へも輸出すべく大奔走努力中であります。

福島縣須賀川町清水尻上六三　伊藤七司

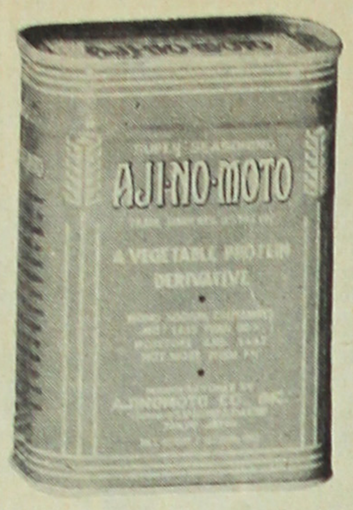
◎國民精神は大丈夫

御無沙汰恐縮です、シーングラフ世界每號拜見誠に結構な日本でも見られない月刊です、切に御發展を祈ります、一別以來今や十年に垂んとして居ります、世の中は全く變りました。正に感慨無量ですそれでもあの困難な境遇を兎にも角にもくぐりぬけて來ました。米國に居殘られた方々は實に幸福です。シカゴには日本人が二万人も居られるとのこと心強い次第です。小生もその中に米國へ行きたいと思つておりますが近く講和條約が成立すると万事が一變して朗かになるでしよ。

日本は全く米化せられました。然しマダ〳〵米化されなければならぬと思う、日本が米化すればするほど日米兩國人は幸福になるのです、東亞の風雲が穩かでないと日本國民は何日も不安に包まれて居らなければなりません。然し日本國民の精神は案外しつかりしています。年月さえたてば必ず復活一大民族となることには全く心配はいりませぬ大丈夫ですよ。

東京都中野區富士見町二四（元桑港貿易斡施所長）

渡邊久克



トロント市

Furuya Trading Co. Ltd.

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自由学校

獅子文六原作の『自由學校』は松竹、大映の競演映画化となり、そのハデな宣傳振りは近來の話題となつた。松竹では澁谷實監督、五百助に佐分利信、駒子に高峰三枝子、羽根田夫妻に三津田健、田村秋子、ユリに淡島千景、隆文に佐田啓二、芳蘭に杉村春子、辺見に清水將夫、平さんに笠智衆、茂木に松井翠聲、金治に東野英次郎、加治木に小澤榮といつた豪華陣である。

これに對して大映では、五百助に小野文春、これは原作に最も似通つた人物を選んで出演させたもの。駒子には木暮實千代、ユリーに京マチ子、平さんに藤田進、隆文に大泉晃、羽根田夫妻に徳川夢聲、英百合子芳蘭に岡村文子、辺見に山村聰、じいさんに藤原釜足茂木に齊藤達雄、といつた大映の豪華陣で、滿都のファンをうならせたが、結局勝負は五分と五分というところで引分けということとらしい。

しかし、最近これほど騒がれた映画も少なかろう。同じものを二社が作り同時競演するようなことは外國ではみられない事だ。



寫眞は木暮實千代の駒子と大泉晃の隆文、山村聰の辺見。

Michiko Kogure (left) and Akira Ohizumi (right) star in Daiei studio's "Jiyu Gakko," a story of conflict between the old and the new in postwar Japan.



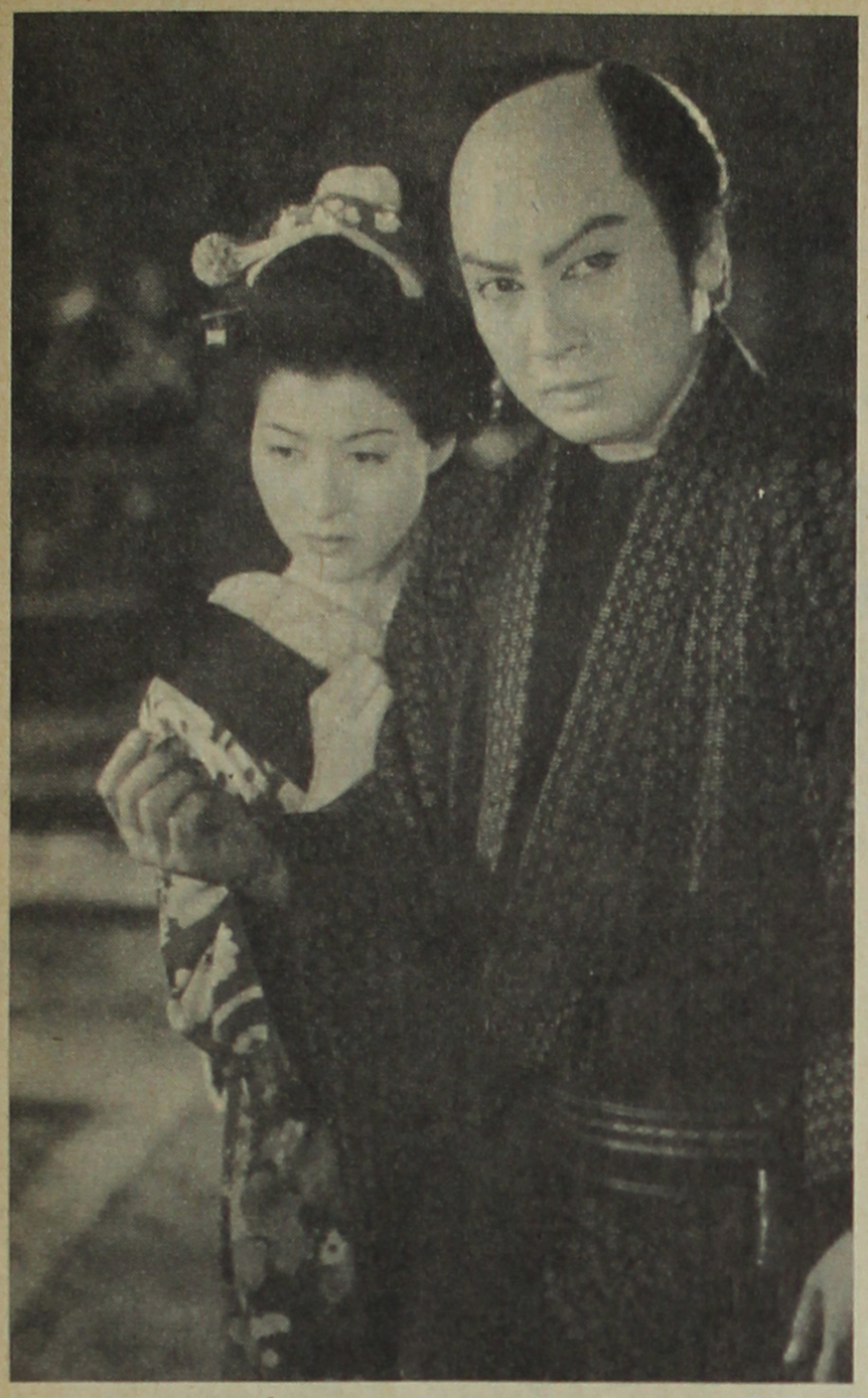
寫眞は松竹の自由學校で高峰三枝子の駒子と佐分利信の五百助。

Shin Saburi and Mieko Takamine are the stars in Shochiku studio's version of the same story.

錢形平次

野村胡堂原作の『錢形平次』の映画化で、大映獨特の時代劇。監督は森一生、長谷川一夫、三條美紀、日高澄子、長谷川裕見子、大美輝子、澤村國太郎、ガラ八の八五郎には新人佐々木小二郎等の出演で文句なく樂しめる映画である。

寫眞は長谷川一夫の錢形平次と三條美紀のお榮。



"Zenigata Heiji" tells about the adventures of a detective in feudal Japan. The role is played by Kazuo Hasegawa, shown with Miki Sanjo, who plays the heroine.

祇園物語 春怨

祇園物語「春怨」

東映作品、マキノ光男製作、監督小杉勇、出演者は小杉勇、坪内美子、喜多川千鶴、杉葉子、若山セツ子灰田勝彦、澤村國太郎其他で、傳統と華麗を誇る京都祇園町を背景として、そこに芽生えた美しく又清ふかな人情を、可憐な舞子を中心として描き、華やかな中に哀愁をたゞよはせた映画である。

寫眞は若山セツ子、澤村國太郎。



"Shunen" is about a young dancing girl of Kyoto's famous Gion geisha district played by Setsuko Wakayama, pictured above with Kunitaro Sawamura.

映画演劇 日本レポート

今年は松竹三十周年で、歌舞伎座の復興、日本最初の天然色映画『カルメン故郷に歸る』が完成、國際劇場では三千万円をかけて豪華極まりなき『東京踊り』が展開されるし、更に七十五才の松竹社長大谷竹次郎氏の初めての渡米が實現する。

このところ日本映画界、演藝界は松竹一人占めのような感があるが、よきライバルたる大映でもオサ〳〵對抗に怠りなく、大映十周年記念として色々な計画があるらしい。世界がマックアーサー元帥問題に集中している最中、記錄映画『マ元帥物語』を入れた辺りに永田社長の機敏さが覗えも。松竹の向うを張つてアンスコ・カラーで、『源氏物語』を製作する計画は中止になつたようだが、近く永田社長の二度目の渡米で、亦何が出るか。

歌舞伎は吉右衛門の健在と若手俳優の精進、わけても六代中村歌右衛門の人氣等で、戦後の歌舞伎亡びずの感を深くするし、新劇やバレー、歌劇等も戦前以上に景氣がよい。藤原歌劇團なども戦後非常な進展振りで、世界にもない様な歌劇研究所が建設されるし、長門美保歌劇團の渡米も實現の緒につくという。

★

▲早川雪州主演の映画『レ・ミゼラブル』は外國語版が完成し、メリカへ輸出される。

▲日米キネマでは、テイチク歌手菅原都々子、有木山太、葉村みき子等を招き六、七、八の三ケ月ハワイ、北米等で巡演する尚菅原は出演映画大映の『母月夜』と新東宝の『唄祭り百万兩』を持つて行く由。

▲山口淑子渡米、最近歸朝したばかりの山口淑子は二十世紀フォックス傘下の獨立プロ映画『東は東』に出演の爲再渡米した。

▲日米キネマでは松竹映画美空ひばり出演の『父戀し』渡米藝能人花菱アチヤコ、清川虹子、伴淳三郎、大美輝子共他出演の喜劇、海を渡る百万長者』及大映映画『泥にまみれて』『万花地獄』『母千鳥』の五本を契約した。

▲桑港が生んだピアニスト谷博氏は、最近九州から關西にかけての演奏旅行で到るところ大好評を博している。

▲勝太郎、東海林、豊吉、篠田の一行が大成功で南米から歸つて來たが、近く、同じく日伯新聞社の招きで、市丸、虎造、古賀正男、テイチクの藤原千多歌、萩原稻子、石田靜子等一行八名が第二陣として六月渡伯することに決定。

▲舞台藝術として缺くことの出來ない役割の一つは照明であるが其の照明家として知られている大庭三郎氏が照明美術研究の爲渡米したが、歸朝後を期待されている。

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松竹映画、齊藤寅次郎監督の『海を渡る千万長者』、これは最近アメリカから歸つた花菱アチヤコ、清川虹子伴淳三郎、川田晴久等に柳屋金語樓、堺駿二、飯田蝶子、並木路子、鶴田浩二、坂本武等のベテランが共演する無茶苦茶喜劇、喜劇を作つて齊藤監督は日本一の稱があり、この顔振れであるから面白い事に間違いはない。この中にはハワイのロケも現はれて來るからハワイの人には一層興味あらう。



右から伴淳三郎 花菱アチヤコ 飯田蝶子 坂本武 並木路子 清川虹子 金語樓

A serious scene from an otherwise hilarious comedy, "Umi wo Wataru Senmanchoja," a picture about an Issei who returns to Japan loaded with money. The cast includes many top comedians who recently toured America. Part of the picture was filmed in Hawaii.

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"Shonen-ki" was adapted from the best seller book of the same title. It is a heart-rending story about how a mother (Akiko Tamura) and her son (Ro Ishihama) live and struggle together during the last days of the war.

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松竹の作品、監督は木下惠介出演者は笠智衆、女學座の田村秋子、三國連太郎、小林トシ子、子役では石濱朗、野澤晢男、木下武則、其他で、日本では五月十三日の〝母の日〟に封切られ好評である「少年期」の母の役では日本に田村秋子以上の女優は望めないであろう。

寫眞は田村秋子と子役石濱朗。

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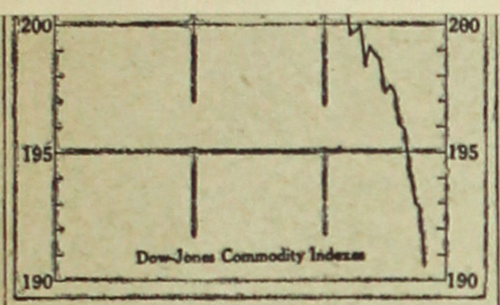
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NOSEDIVING MARKETS carried the Dow-Jones commodity futures index down to 190.44 yesterday. That was a decline of 2.40 points since Friday's trading, leaving the index 12.92 points below the March peak. To get down to the year-ago level, it would have to sink 37.30 additional points. Yesterday's market sag affected almost everything except butter and eggs. The spot price index sank too—by a more moderate 0.65 points—to 212.38.

變

米國の經濟界は突如急變を呈し諸物價は低落して給料生活者にの三月頃から物價の下落徴候は認められくなり、五月に入つては更に甚だしく張りを示すものと思われる。特に先賣ワジョンスの物價表によると、二月の一九五〇年の同期間までに下落するにくの如くバタ及び鶏卵をのぞき凡ての

るしい現象として六月上旬、紐育における紐育の百貨店メーシーは同商店始したところ他のギンボール百貨店や、現在では四割（特種品に限る）まで及び桑港のワインスタインやエムポリ南部地方にも波及し、遂てはシカゴにヤーツレード法によつて今日まで安賣

自動車賣價變動

最近又自動車の販賣價格が非常に暴落している。賣れ行が悪いので、或會社では一時製造を中止又は制限をやつている。シカゴのナッシュが七十五パーセント、クリーヴランドのカイザフレーザーの如きは殆ど九十五パーセントの販賣は下落している。その三大會社のフォート、ゼネラルモータース、クライスラー等の製品も凡て極端に販賣價格の下落を示しつゝある。

テレビジョンも下落

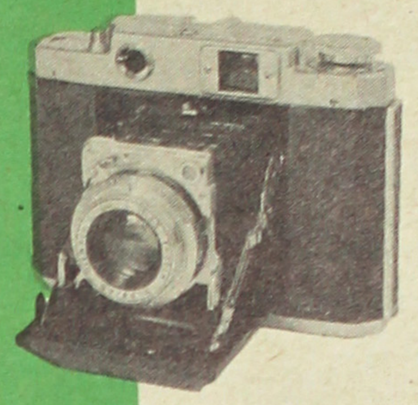
自動車に次いで販賣價格の下落したのはテレビジョンで、恐らく市場に出た以來の不況である。各製造會社の持ち越し貯藏量は實に驚しい數に上つている。現在その實數は發表されていないが想像外に大きなものがあろう。この外電氣器具類も當然下落を豫想されている。これも生産過剰と購買者のストライキ同然な買い渋りにより殆ど販賣が停頓している。綿糸、毛織物類も同樣非常な買い渋りのため市價は益々暴落している。

軍備擴張は依然

然しながら、以上の觀察は現在のところであつて万一國際的な變動即ち政治的問題が勃發するか又は戰爭となつた場合には勿論急激な變化があるもので、この物價下落徴候は一種のリフレーションでありこのため米國の一般的景氣が不況に陷るものとは見られない、その最大理由は米國の軍備擴張は依然として行われて居り、平和産業が軍事産業に代りつゝあることに就いては何等の變化がない今日少くとも本年の秋頃から又々物價の上向になるのではないかと思われる。その一例として米の紙の如きは政府の買い付け依然濃厚となりつゝある。要するに今回の一般需要商品の下落は需要者の買い渋りが最大の原因を爲し、手持ち商品が一旦供給者から需要者に渡つた場合、更に製造しなければならぬのは當然の事であり、一般平和産業が軍事産業に代つて了つた曉には當然物價の再騰貴を見るは明らかなことで、玆暫らくの現象であると、見ることが出來るのである（六月十日西村生）

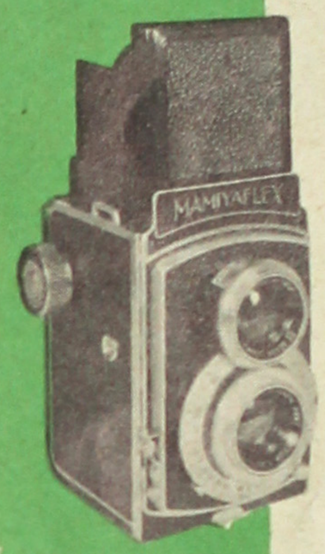
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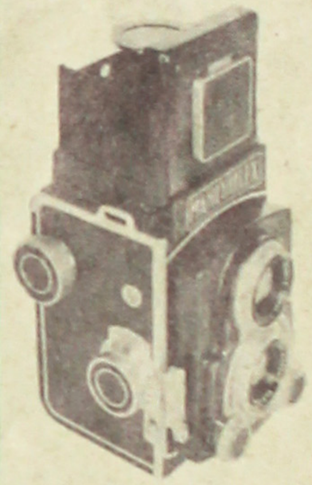
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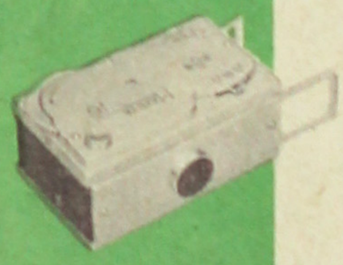
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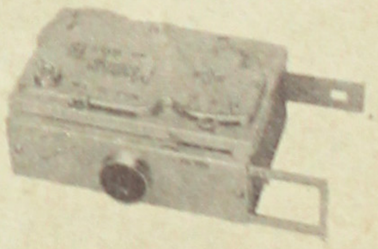
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になつたようだが、近く永田社長の二度目の渡米で、亦何が出るか。

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寫眞は田村秋子と子役石濱朗。

米國經濟界の異變

米國の經濟界は突如急變を呈し諸物價は低落して給料生活者に將來大寒時の最後的判決如何が非常に注目されている。

は天來の福音となつた。左表に示すが如く、本年の三月頃から物價の下落徴候は認められていたのであるが、四月より其の徴候は著るしくなり、五月に入つては更に甚だしく下向となり六、七月を通じて引き續き下落の一點張りを示すものと思われる。特に先賣りは現品よりも低落の徴候が判然として來た。ドウジョンスの物價表によると、三月の最高價格から約十二ポイント九二の下落を示し、一九五〇年の同期間までに下落するには三十七ポイント三〇まで落ちなくてはならぬ。斯くの如くバタ及び鶏卵をのぞき凡ての商品は悉く下落の一路を辿つているのである。

大百貨店の競安賣り

この著るしい現象として六月上旬、紐育における大百貨店の安賣りである。世界一と稱せられている紐育の百貨店メーシーは同商店の全商品に對し六パーセントの値引き安賣りを開始したところ他のギンボール百貨店や各デパートは競爭的に何れも一齊に安賣りを始め、現在では四割（特種品に限る）までの下落を來した。これが影響は遠く西部沿岸にも及び桑港のワインスタインやエムポリアム等も同樣競賣の擧に出てこの波は今や米國の南部地方にも波及し、嘘てはシカゴにも來るのではないかと思われる。之が原因はフエヤーツレード法によつて今日まで安賣りを絕對に禁止されていた所最近米國大審院における同法に對する判決の結果によるものであつて、將來大審院の最後的判決如何が非常に注目されている。

自動車賣價變動

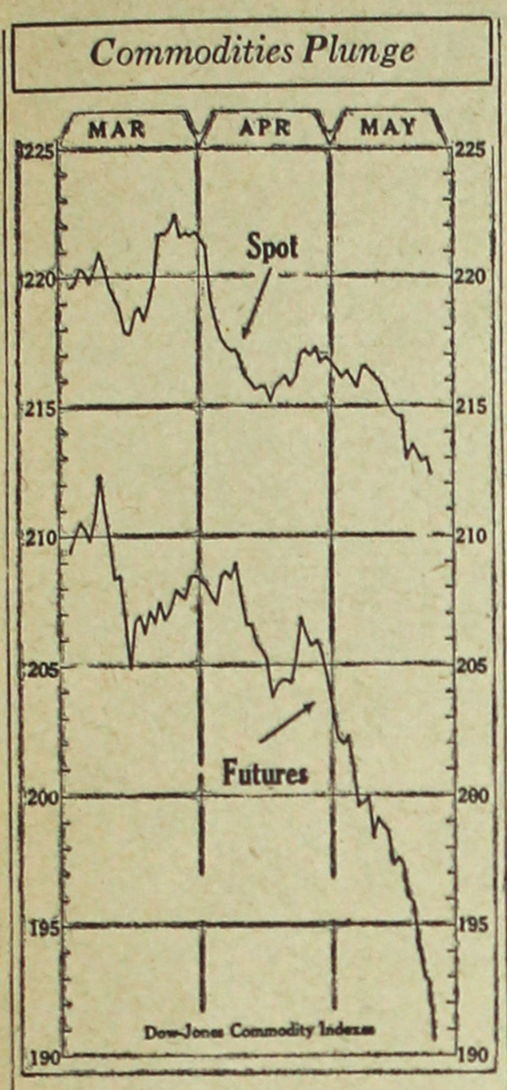
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テレビジョンも下落

自動車に次いで販賣價格の下落したのはテレビジョンで、恐らく市場に出た以來の不況である。各製造會社の持ち越し貯藏量は實に夥しい數に上つている。現在その實數は發表されていないが想像外に大きなものがあろう。況んや万一着色テレビジョンの出現の噂には現在のテレビ下落は當然の歸結であろう。この外電氣器具類も當然下落を豫想されている。これも生産過剰と購買者のストライキ同然な買い控りにより殆ど販賣が停頓している。綿糸、毛織物類も同樣非常な買い控りのため市價は益々暴落している。

軍備擴張は依然

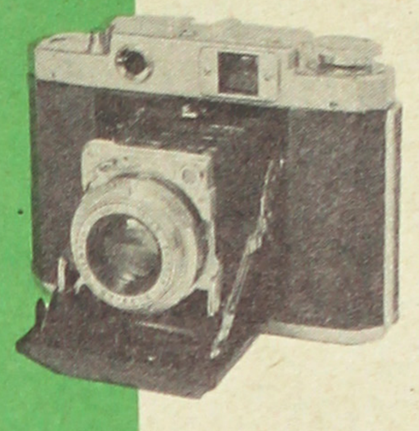
然しながら、以上の觀察は現在のところであつて万一國際的な變動即ち政治的問題が勃發するか又は戰爭となつた場合には勿論急激な變化があるもので、この物價下落徴候は一種のリフレーションでありこのため米國の一般的景氣が不況に陷るものとは見られない、その最大理由は米國の軍備擴張は依然として行われて居り、平和産業が軍事産業に代りつゝあることに就いては何等の變化がない今日少くとも本年の秋頃から又々物價の上向になるのではないかと思われる。その一例として米の紙の如きは政府の買い付け依然濃厚となりつゝある。要するに今回の一般需要商品の下落は需要者の買い控りが最大の原因を爲し、手持ち商品が一旦供給者から需要者に渡つた場合、更に製造しなければならぬのは當然の事であり、一般平和産業が軍事産業に代つて了つた暁には當然物價の再騰貴を見るは明らかなことで、玆暫らくの現象であると、見ることが出來るのである（六月十日西村生）



NOSEDIVING MARKETS carried the Dow-Jones commodity futures index down to 190.44 yesterday. That was a decline of 2.40 points since Friday's trading, leaving the index 12.92 points below the March peak. To get down to the year-ago level, it would have to sink 37.30 additional points. Yesterday's market sag affected almost everything except butter and eggs. The spot price index sank too—by a more moderate 0.65 points—to 212.38.

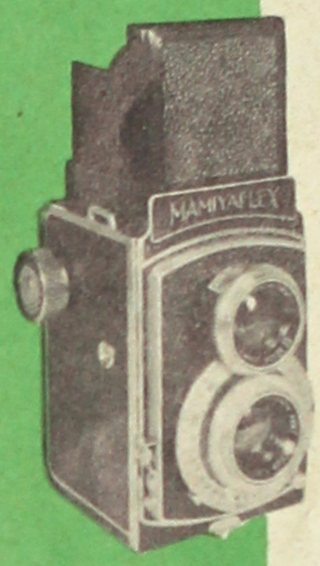
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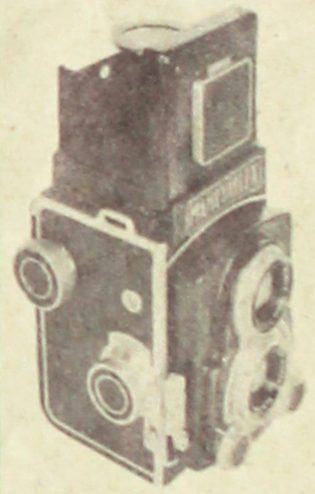
Coated "ZUIKO" F:3.5

MAMIYA - 6



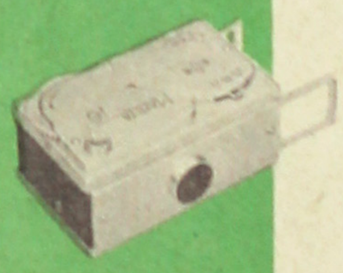
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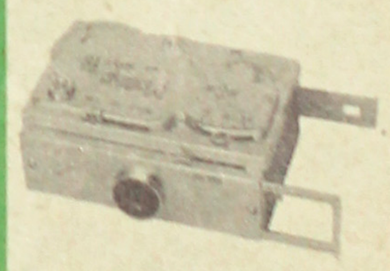
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第十期將棋名人位決定戰

木村名人對升田八段の

第一回戰は『泉岳』で

去る三月下旬より第十期將棋名人位決定戰が開始され、木村名人對升田八段の間に、王將をねらう眞劍勝負の如き激しい闘いが續けられてゐる。

この記事を書く五月八日の現在では木村名人が三勝一敗で優勢を誇つているので、第十期名人位も木村名人の連勝の色が濃い。

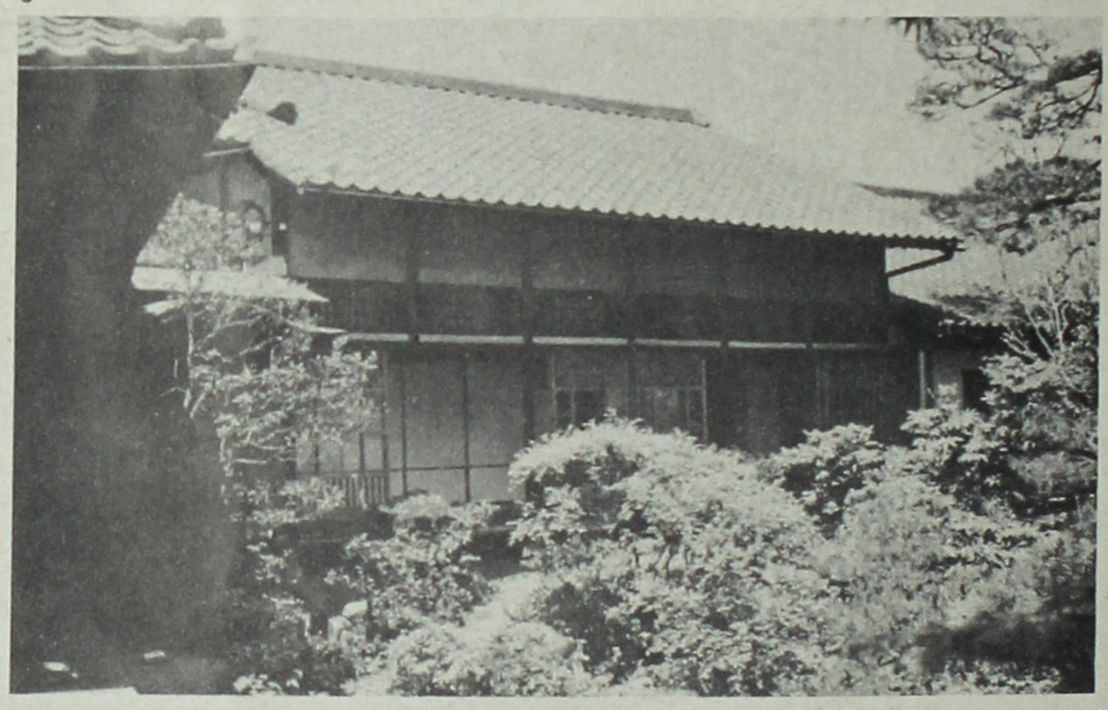
この名人位決定戰の第一回戰は、東京高輪泉岳寺の近くにある旅館「泉岳」の廣間で行はれた。名人戰が行はれる旅館は東京でも名ある旅館でなければ行はれないのが例であるが、この旅館「泉岳」の女將こそ在米同胞に御馴染みの元羅府に居た齋藤はまさんである。おはまさんは八芳園から「泉岳」に移り、縱横の才腕を振つている。

今年の名人位決定第一回戰は、どこで行はれるかといふ事は注目されていたが、それが今迄聞いた事もない「泉岳」といふ名を聞いて、アッとその道の人もどきもを拔かれたと云う。それから泉岳は一躍有名になり、今や連日滿員の盛況である。『泉岳』はそしておはまさんは實にいゝスタートを切つたと噂されてる。



旅館"泉岳"で今や雨雄雲を呼び嵐を捲き起さんとする風勢。名人戰を觀る感じは，カチカチと劍の切ツ先きが觸れ合い，生きるか，死ぬか，その緊迫感は想像を絶する劇迫場面であるという。（向つて右が木村名人，左が升田八段）

"Sengaku," a hotel in Tokyo, became the envy of other hotel owners when it was selected as the site for a championship Shogi (Japanese chess) tournament, a highly coveted honor. Sengaku is owned and operated by Mrs. Hama Saito, an Issei formerly of Los Angeles. Yoshio Kimura (right), Japanese champion, and Masuda, the challenger, are matching wits.

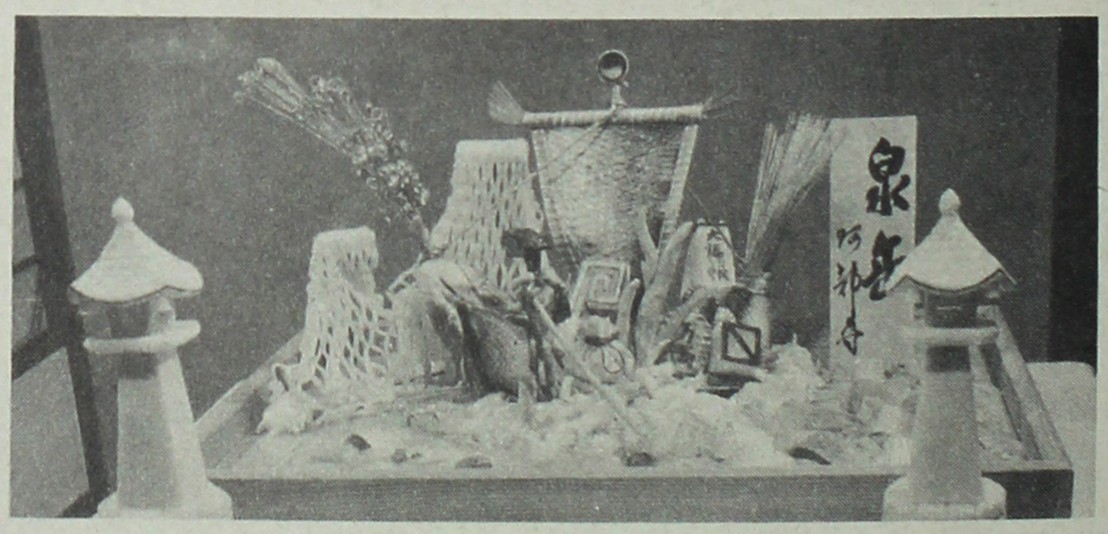


Part of Sengaku hotel as viewed from the garden. 泉岳の一部



南加クラブ主催の南加觀光團歡迎會も泉岳で開かれ，南加クラブ會長小松良基氏の歡迎の辭に答えて團長佐藤明治郎氏が答辭を述べてゐるところ。向つて右から星崎氏・佐藤夫人・佐々木夫妻・手前の方には早川雪洲・衆議員阿倍俊吾氏等の後姿も見える。

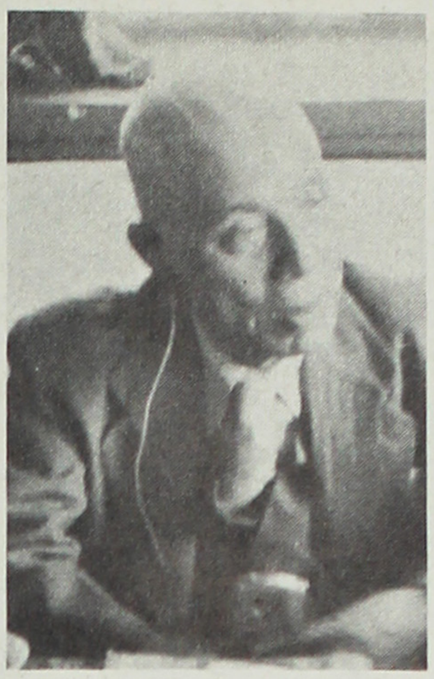
A visiting group of Isseis from Los Angeles is given a welcome party at Sengaku.



これは六歳の時から庖丁を握つたという"泉岳"の板前阿部守さんが，外人に差出すスペシァル料理，材料は全部野菜・魚・鳥肉・卵等食べられるものばかりで作り，目でも味はう箱庭お料理"鯛の寶船"

This "Treasure boat" made entirely of edible material is the creation of a Sengaku chef.

歌舞伎の大殿堂を打建てた
大谷竹次郎氏の偉業



渡米を前に語る元氣な大谷竹次郎氏

Takejiro Otani, 75, founded Shochiku studios and became a leader of Japan's entertainment industry for 60 years.

今年は松竹三十周年の記念すべき年であるという。松竹という言葉を聞くと我々は歌舞伎を想ひ、同時に大谷竹次郎氏を思い故白井松次郎氏を想う。日本の歌舞伎を今日にあらしめたのは實に白井、大谷兄弟の力である。白井、大谷は兄弟といつても實は双兒であり『松竹』の名は白井松次郎の松と、大谷竹次郎の竹をとつて生れたものである。關西と關東に日本演劇界を背負つて、かくまでに終始相協力出來た兄弟も珍しい。

松竹生まれて今年は三十周年というが、これは松竹が株式會社として生れ替つた丈けでその前にこれが基礎となるべき苦闘の歴史が二十數年ある。今年七十五才の大谷氏は十八才の時から演劇興業界に身を投じたというから、實に六十年に近い長年月を映画・演藝の興隆に身を打ち込んだわけである。そして、日本の古典藝術としての歌舞伎を保存し、文樂を保存し、更に日本の映画・演藝に貢献した人で　この様な輝やかしい歴史を持つ人は恐らく世界にないといつても過言ではない。

今年は松竹三十周年記念として色々な記念すべき事業が行はれる様であるが、先づ何よりも喜ばしい事は戦災を受けて今度こそ再建覺つかないと傳へられていた歌舞伎座の見事な復興と豫想外な歌舞伎の隆盛である。かつて十二万五千円で出來た歌舞伎座は、今度は二億五千万円から三億円を要した。よく思ひ切つたものである。これこそ、日本がある限り歌舞伎は亡びずという固い〳〵大谷氏の信念の結晶である。更に松竹三十周年記念事業としては日本最初の天然色映画『カルメン故郷に歸る』が完成された。淺草の國際劇場では四月十七日から松竹歌劇團公演に依り舞台費を三千万円もかけて絢爛服をうばう『東京踊り』が上演されろうか……

歌舞伎座は今入場料一等が六百五十円であるが、その半分の三百二十五円が實に税金にとられてしまうのである。こういう事がどれ丈日本の古典藝術の興隆を妨げていることであろうか歌舞伎の興隆に生涯を賭した大谷翁として、これこそ最も苦痛に思つておられることは筆者も同感せざるを得なかつた。

日本の演劇で外國人に誇をもつて觀て貰えるものは歌舞伎より他にない。その歌舞伎を愛する翁は、更に映画に於てもこれと同じ熱情を注いでゐる。「演劇は一般的とは言へないが、映画こそ一般的で、演劇は一日約五千人の人が觀る丈けであるが、映画は百五十万人の人が觀る。私が映画に力を入れない譯がない。かつて二十年前日本で初めて『マダムと女房』というトーキー映画を作つたのも松竹であり、更に今年、日本で初めての天然色映画『カルメン故郷に歸る』を完成したのも松竹です」

と語る翁の顔は青年の如く若々しく輝く。

七十五才の老軀をひつさげて渡米するのも一に懸つて演劇・映画への熱情からであろう。

とまれ、大谷竹次郎という一個の人間は日本の映画演劇界に於ける一偉人といふべき人である。そして今年は松竹三十周年を迎へ、ひとり、個人の大谷にまかせるべき性質のものではないが、現在ではそうした政府の援助のないのは勿論のこと逆に十割という高税を納めなければならないというのはどうしたことだ



The Kabuki-za theater continues to play before capacity houses.

連日大入満員を續ける歌舞伎座の内部



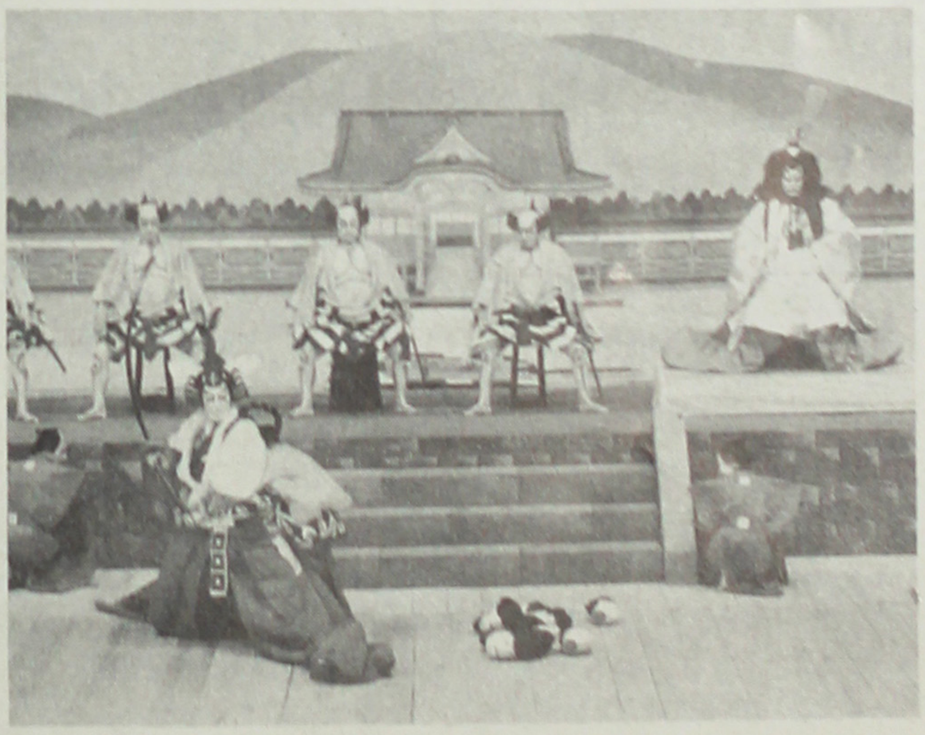
Gutted by fire bombs, the Kabuki-za has been completely reconstructed by Otani at a cost of about 300 million yen.

見事に復興された歌舞伎座正面



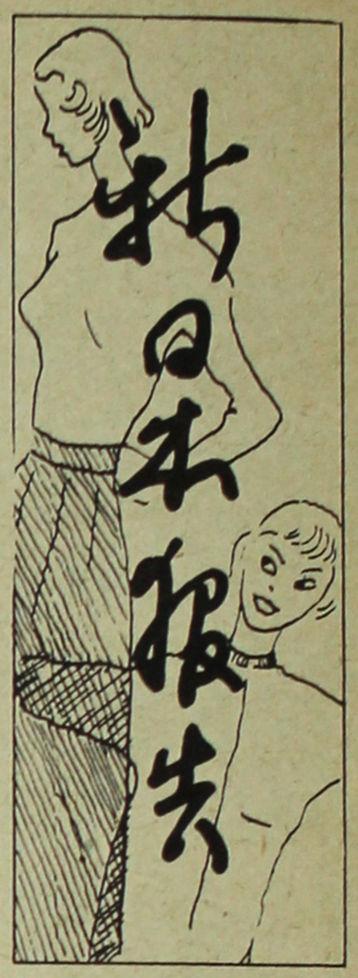
The reconstructed interior retains the splendor of the original building.

歌舞伎座が復興され、天然色映画が完成し、更に大谷氏の渡米が初めて實現する松竹の前途は洋々たるもの　で、その上健康に恵まれた翁にとつては、正に今年は『我が生涯の最良の年』というべきであろう。



Kabuki stage setting and costumes like these are one one of the greatest tourist attractions in Japan.

美しい歌舞伎座の舞臺面



和歌山縣日米クラブで
國連軍傷病將士慰問



日本としてはつい目先の朝鮮で、平和のために尊い血を流している國連軍はその大部分がアメリカ軍であり、その中には二世兵士も多數出征して戰つているが、日本としてはこれにどういう協力も出來ないが、しかし我々米國關係者は多くの友人や、肉親をアメリカに持ち、又在米中はそれ〳〵種々の恩惠を受けて來たものであるから、何んとかしてその氣持を少しでも表はし度いというので、和歌山縣日米クラブでは井谷眞基、米元次一郎、東田湖一氏等が實行委員となり、國連軍傷病將士慰問金募集運動を起し、去る二月廿八日、大阪で其の第一回の慰問が行はれたが、全傷病將士からは非常な感激を以て迎へられた。『この慰問運動は、朝鮮動亂が終結するまでは何年かゝつても經續し、我々アメリカに關係のある者のアメリカに對する感謝の意を少しでも表し度い。これは在米の同胞にも必ず喜んで頂けることゝ信ずる』と實行委員の一人である米元氏は語つた。

寫眞は大阪病院に國連軍傷病將士を慰問訪問した井谷米元の兩氏と喜ぶ將士。

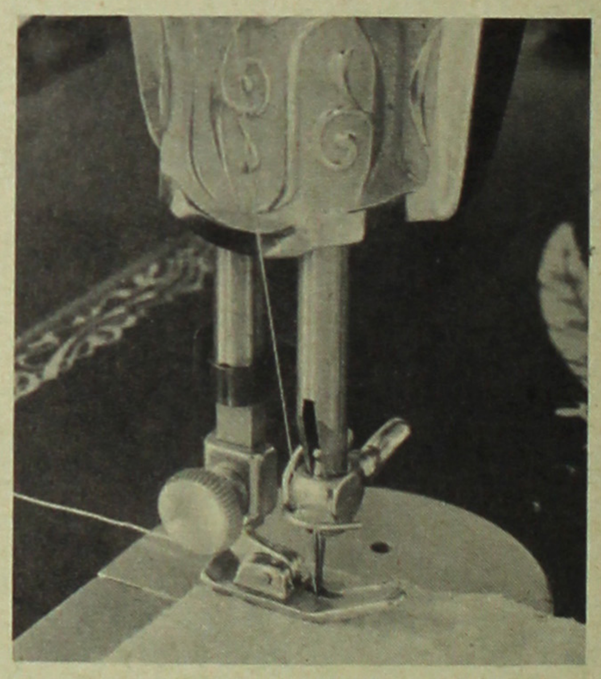
The Wakayama-ken Japanese American Club, composed of former residents of the United States, recently started a fund-raising drive for hospitalized Allied troops. The money collected will be used as a token of thanks for the fighting forces and gratitude for the benefits the club members received during their residence in the U.S. The photo shows club representatives visiting a U.S. army hospital in Osaka.

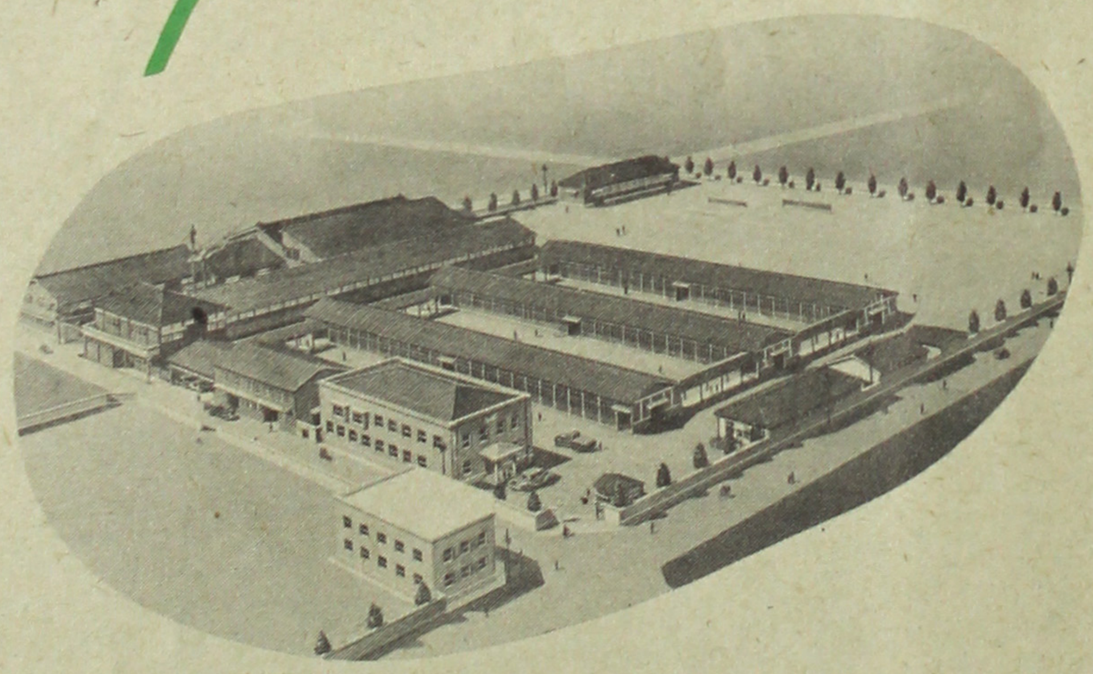
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突破　大統領の話をしているんです。

千太　大統領のジョーヂつて、ジョーヂ・ワシントンのことですか？

突破　はじめから、そう言つてるじやありませんか

万吉　だつて突破さんが、ジョーヂだなんてお友達みたいに言ふんだもんだから。

突破　これが民主主義の呼びかたです。それで父から手斧をもらつた話を知つてますね！

万吉　父はジョーヂでせうジョーヂ・ワシントンが國の父ですねえ。

突破　あのね。その話はもう變つてるんです。

千太　急に斷りなしで話を變へちやずるいよ。

突破　同じ話ですけど、父が代りまして……

万吉　あゝそうか。ままつ子かア。

突破　違いますよ。何て説明したら解るのかなア。弱つたなア！

千太　どうしたんですか。

突破　つまりジョーヂ・ワシントンのお父さんがねジョーヂが子供の時の事ですよ。

万吉　あゝ、ジョーヂが子供の時ですか。

突破　そうです。誕生日のお祝いに。

千太　お父さんの誕生日のお祝いですか？

突破　違いますよ。ジョーヂの誕生日です。

万吉　あゝジョーヂは子供でしたね。

突破　そう〳〵。そこで手斧をくれまして……

千太　ジョーヂが？

突破　いいえ、お父さんがジョーヂに。

万吉　お祝いに！

突破　そうです。

千太　何をもらつたんですか？

突破　手斧だつて言つてるぢやありませんか。

万吉　何のお祝いでしたかね？

突破　誕生日です。

千太　あゝ、そおゝ。

突破　それであんまりうれしいので手斧でほうぼう切つて歩いた。

万吉　お父さんがね。おとなのくせに。

突破　ジョーヂがですよ。

千太　だつて、あんな偉い人が、そんないたづらをするわけがない。

突破　だつて子供だつたんですよ。

万吉　例へ子供でも。

突破　どうしてもいたづらはしないと言ふんすか？

千太　しません。

突破　困つたね。此處でいたづらをしないと話にならないんだもの……

万吉　それなら一ぺん丈けいたづらしてもよろしいたづらしないんだもの。

突破　すみません。で、その手斧でお父さんの大事な櫻の木を切り倒しちやつた。

千太　だからいたづらはいけないと言つたのに。

突破　すみません。そこへお父さんが歸つて來て誰がこんな事をしたんだ、とおこつた。

万吉　あたりまへですよ。おこるのが。

突破　するとジョーヂが、つか〳〵と前へ進み出て



お父さん……

千太　お父さんというのはジョーヂでせう。

突破　これは子供の時の話です。

万吉　そう〳〵、子供々々

突破　僕がしました、と……

千太　お父さんが言つたんですか？

突破　お父さんが言ふわけがないぢやありませんかジョーヂが手斧で切つたんだから。

万吉　何を切つたんでしたかね？

突破　櫻の木ですよ。

千太　どうして？

突破　ドウシテー手斧をもらつたのが、うれしかつたんです。

万吉　誰が誰にもらつたんですか？

突破　ウヘッ……解らない男だね。ジョーヂ・ワシントンが自分のお父さんから貰つたんですよ。

千太　何故そんな手斧なんかやつたんでせうかね？

突破　誕生日のお祝いです

万吉　お父さんの誕生日ですか？

突破　ジョーヂの誕生日です。

話はいつまでたつても結論に入り相にありません。

翠巒が一同の中へ割つて入りました。

松井　諸君！お目出度い七月四日にジョーヂ・ワシントンと櫻の木の話を知らないなんて馬鹿な事を言ふと笑はれますぜ。

突破　松井さん其七月四日つてのは何でしたかね？

松井　ギョッ！

千太・万吉、世の中には上には上があるもんだね。スタヂオ一杯の笑ひのどよめきに、拍手の嵐をまぜてJOAK、では來週まで、左樣なら



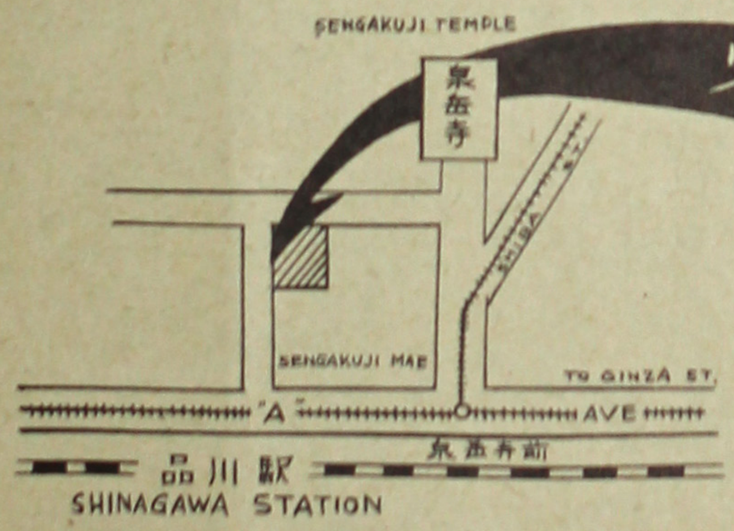
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陽氣(ヨウキ)な喫茶店(キッサテン)

「七月四日(フォース・オブ・ジュライ)」

南 順介作



皆さん、こちらはレディオ・トウキョウであります。日本に初めて出來た放送ショウで、只今評判の「陽氣な喫茶店」であります。

出演者は、松井翠聲、内海突破、荒井惠子、ゲストはリーガル千太、万吉の名コンビであります。

今月の題名は「七月四日」

樂團が、おなじみのスーザのマーチ「星條旗よ永遠なれ」を奏します。そこへ、割れるような拍手に迎えられて、翠聲、突破が登場します。

松井翠聲、荒井惠子、内海突破



突破さん

松井　今日は七月四日です

突破　そうです。

松井　偉いね、よく知つてますね。

突破　知つていますよ、あんまり馬鹿にしないで下さい。昨日が三日ですから今日は四日です。

松井　そんな事なら誰でも知つてますよ。

突破　明日は五日で、明後日は六日です。

松井　あたりまへだよ。然し七月四日はたいへんな日ですよ。

突破　えゝと、二百十日はもつと先だし、タナバタは七日だし巴里祭は十四日だし。

松井　獨立祭の日です。

突破　何處の國の獨立祭ですかね？

松井　何處の國とは心細い事を言う男だね。

突破　地球を東半球と西半球に分けましてどちら側にある國でせうか？

松井　二十の頓ちやありません。今日はアメリカの獨立祭です。

突破　へ：：アメリカのような立派な國がわざ／＼獨立したんですかね。いまさら獨立なんかすることはないでせう。

松井　いまから百七十五年も昔の話です。

突破　あゝそうですか。それで安心しました。

突如軍隊の行進ラッパが聞え、千太、万吉兩名が姿を現はす。

万吉　ザクザク

千太　ザクザクとは何だい？

万吉　兵隊が多ぜいいるように思はせるために足音を口でやつているんだよ

千太　松井さんと突破さんが、いゝ役を取つちやつたんで僕達は兵卒の役だよ。

万吉　兎に角、松井さんとこへ行つてみよう。

千太　ザクザク

万吉　ザクザク

馬の足音、車の走る音。戰場らしい氣分がたゞよう。

突破　ワシントン閣下、みんな集りました。

松井　よろしい。ベンジャミン・フランクリン君、君は紙たこをあげて遊んでばかりいないで佛蘭西へ行つて戰爭のお金をつくつて來て下さい。ジャファソン君、君の独立宣言書は名文でしたよ。アダムス君、シャーマン君



松井さん

突破、閣下、各州のものが集りました。

松井　さようか。では始めよう、みなの衆。

途端に歌舞伎芝居の戰場のようにホラだのカネが鳴る

千太　御注進々々。はや紐育河の戰にて、我軍勢は二つに分れ、むねんや敗走、かたがたさらば：：

突然横あいから万吉と千太が口をはさんだ。

千太　突破さん、僕も一口のせて下さい。



荒井惠子さん

万吉　タハツ：御注進々々

我が軍よりはなちましたるシノビの者、ネザン・ヘールはとらへられ死刑になつて死にましたわやい。

大将、これにては、あぶなし／＼、とく／＼おさがりあそばしませ：：かたがたさらば：：

突破　出たり入つたり、いそがしいね、足かけ三年間、負け戰の報告ばかり：：

松井　また負けたか。然らばもうこのフォーヂの谷の要塞が最後だ。

突破　ハックショイ（くさめをする）閣下、雪が、

松井　困苦のどん底にあつて服や帽子シャツはおろか靴もはいてはいなかつた。手や足は凍傷できかなくなり軍隊は食糧不足のため幾日も絶食する事が多かつた。

然し愛國の熱情がやがてアメリカを勝利に導いたのであります。

みんな僕のせいです。

突破　松井さんばかり、いゝ子にならないで僕にもワシントンの役をやらせて下さいよ。

突然横あいから万吉と千太が口をはさんだ。

千太　突破さん、僕も一口のせて下さい。

万吉　ワシントンのほうへ僕も願ひます。

突破　千太さん。一口のせて下さいつて、君はジョーヂの話を知つてますか？

千太　進駐軍の兵隊さんですか？

突破　何を言つてるんです國の父です。

万吉　お話中ですが、父は僕と一緒に東京に住んでいます。

突破　君のお父さんの事ぢやないよ。國民の父の事です。

千太　何處のですか。

突破　アメリカのことです

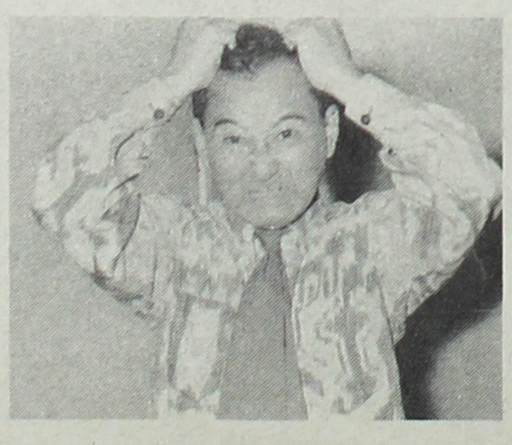
万吉　何がですか。

突破　ジョーヂがです。チチです。

千太　牛乳屋さんですか。

突破　牛乳屋？何が？

万吉　だつてチチの事でせう。



松井さん

グラフ世界

夏ハ招ク

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Tokyo bathing beauty basks in the sun.

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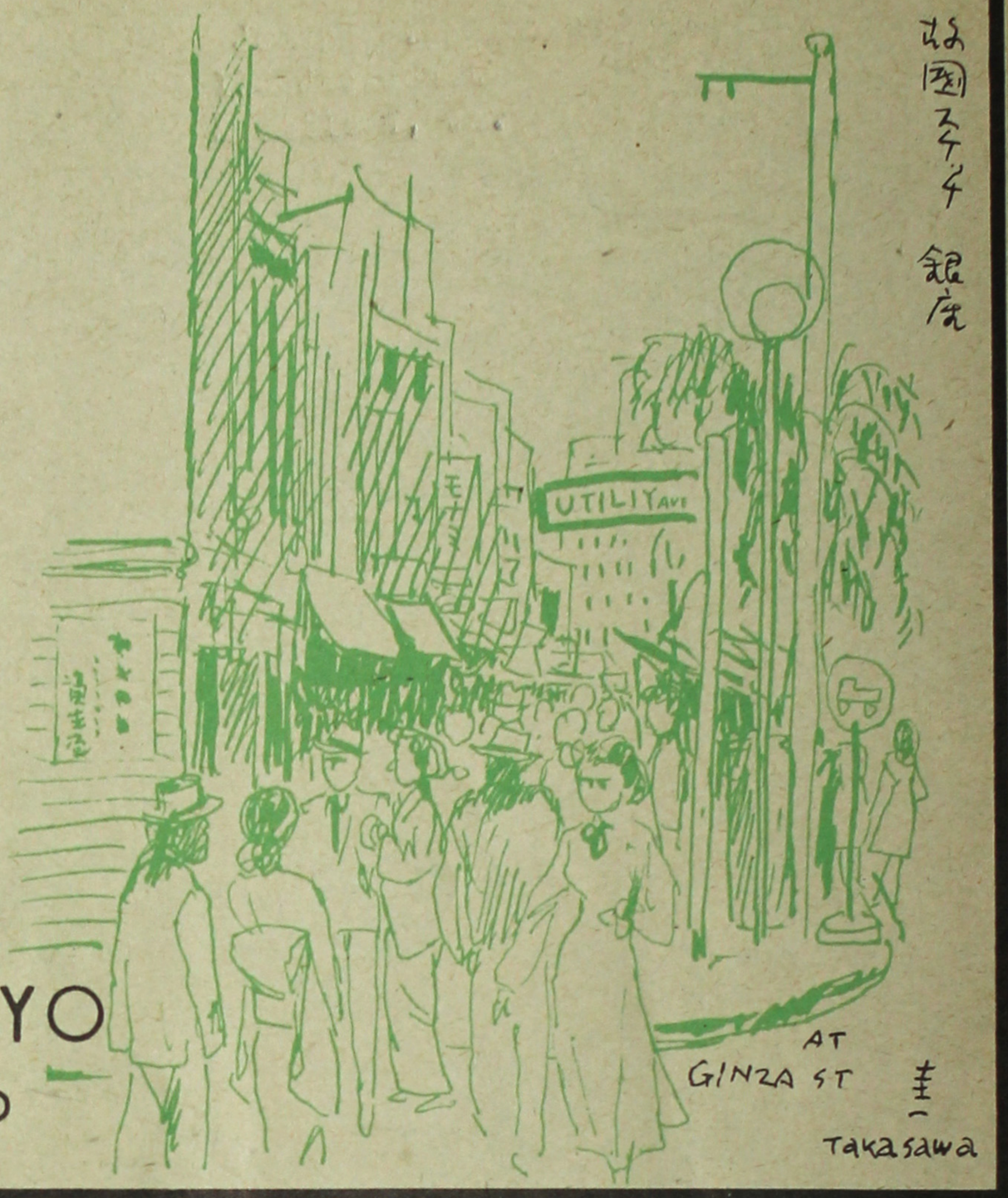
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