THE PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

Airline pilot p-13

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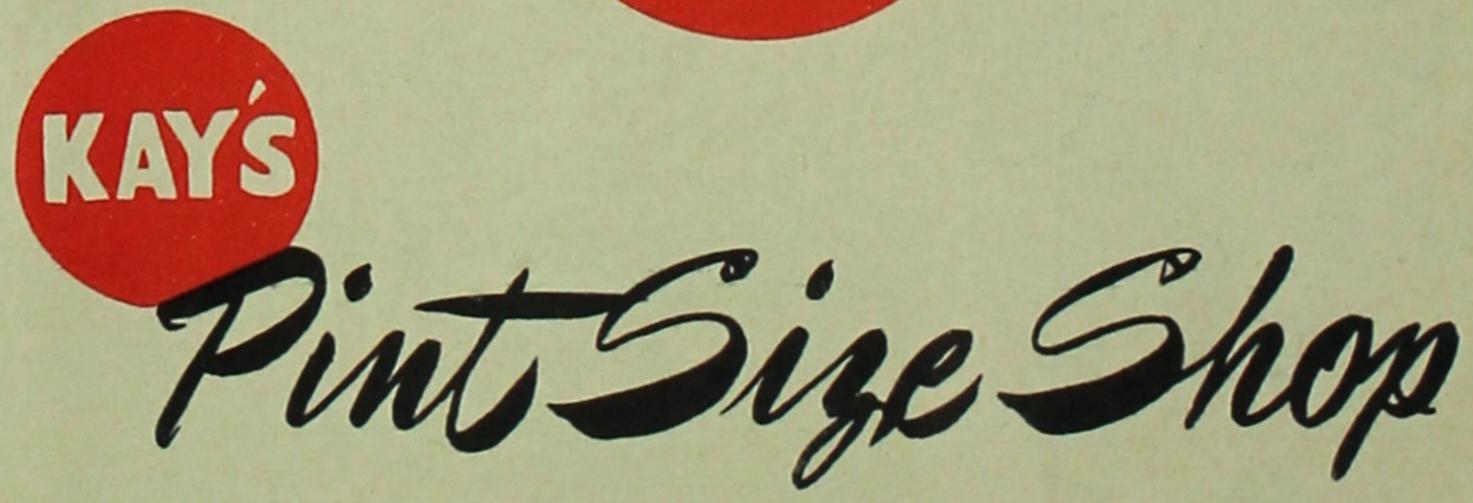


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Letters to the Editors

TOO COMFORTABLE . . . ?

Dear Sirs: . . . regarding your editorial, "Willie's Dilemma," (Scene, December), it's no use asking Willie. He's obviously too well fed and comfortable to be bothered by the plight of the less fortunate . . . —RAY MIHO, Minneapolis.

Dear Sirs: If the U.S. tariff on tuna is so high that Japan cannot sell her product to us, surely it would hardly be expected that we could morally prevent her from selling elsewhere. The tragedy is that Japan would probably seek a market with China and China at the moment is in the communist camp . . .—MARIE NISHIOKA, Chicago.

Dear Sirs: . . . for \$8,000 a year, I'd be for a tariff too . . .—TOD HORI, New York City.

LIKED THE COLOR PICTURES

Dear Sirs: Congratulations on your Christmas edition (Scene, December) . . . I particularly enjoyed your color illusstrations in the article, "Japanese Influence on 19th Century Western Art." Please send me three extra copies . . .—R. WA-KAMIYA, Philadelphia.

THANKS TO OUR COVER GIRL

Dear Sirs: Recently I put on a work simplification training program in our

Chicago Tube Warehouse and Momoye Tada was one of our trainees. I learned from the manager of our warehouse that Momoye was a cover girl for your magazine (Scene, Dec., 1950), so I obtained a copy. I have found this magazine so interesting that I wish to enter my sub-



Momoye Tada

scription for it.—WALTER A. HOFFMAN, Administrator, Work Simplification, Radio Corporation of America, RCA Victor Division, Harrison, N. J.

BEAUTY BEHIND BARBED WIRE

Dear Sirs: When quite long ago you were so kind as to offer to include notices or anything that would contribute to interest in my forthcoming book, "Beauty Behind Barbed Wire," I told you that I would let you know when the situation became definite enough to make a statement . . . Harper & Brothers will publish it Feb. 19, the 10th anniversary of the executive order which authorized evacuation . . . An event which has been very valuable for the book has been the advance showing of some of the illustrations

and printed pages (together with some objects made in the Relocation Camps) by the New York Public Library Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has written the foreword. Joseph Grew has written, "I shall be very happy to be one of the sponsors of Allen Eaton's book . . . His work deserves full support." Dr. Yuasa, president of the Japanese International University, told me that he thought this book would do more to interpret the mind and spirit of the Japanese to Americans than anything that has yet been done. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who will write a review of the Book-of-the-Month Club News, says, "I think your beautiful effort cannot but appeal to every and any conscientious American with a little sensitivity left in him. The book is intensely interesting, stimulating, and touching. And the purpose is appealing beyond words . . . it is a real contribution to the American defense of democracy, in showing what citizens can do freely to try to repair dreadful mistakes made by their governments . . ."-ALLEN EATON, Crestwood N.Y.

An article by Tooru Kanazawa about author Allen Eaton and his new book, "Beauty Behind Barbed Wire," appears on page 26.—ED.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Dear Sirs: . . I have enjoyed Scene very much, and have found the Japanese recipes especially helpful . . .—S. I. HA-YAKAWA, Chicago.

PERIPATETIC KLOTZBACHS

Dear Sirs: . . . Mitsue is doing well here and is a very adaptable person. Our boy is walking and sporting a lot of new teeth . . . and a new addition is expected. I hope it is a girl so I can name her Iso after Grandma, who has been consumed with envy, what with the boy being named Heiji, after Grandpop . . .—CARROL L. KLOTZBACH, Hydroponic Farm, Atkinson Field, British Guiana, S.A.

Congratulations to the Klotzbachs (Scene, July, 1951).—ED.

PLIGHT OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Dear Sirs: Your publication has expressed concern about the treatment of racial minorities by our government. I call your attention to the plight of some 500,000 Indians whom government officials are trying to rob of their rights. I want to tell my fellow citizens about it; I think it will affect you as it does me . . . Take the case of a small Nevada tribe. For generations, white trespassers have hung on to 2,000 acres of their irrigated land, priceless in that desert, despite federal court eviction orders. Through political pull they stay on, and year after year have introduced in Congress bills which, if enacted, would

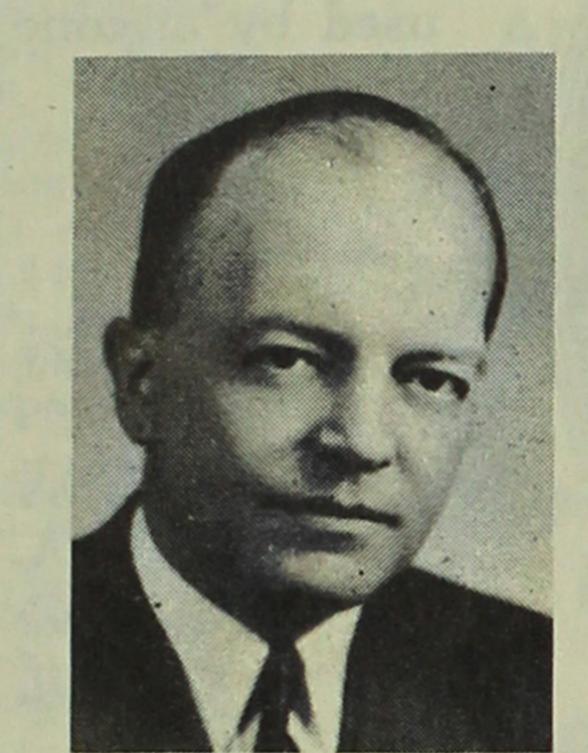
give them title to the stolen land. Obviously these Indians need an attorney. Yet when renewal of the contract came up last year, the Interior Department stalled and stalled. Last July the department rejected it on trivial grounds, leaving the tribe defenseless. Then the Interior Department proposed to take complete control over the employment of attorneys by any tribe! The Interior Department has been seeking authority in a statute of 1872, written about Indians who were at war with the U.S. and who were not citizens. By the most amazing construction, this 80-year-old relic is tortured into application to the citizen Indians of today!-OLIVER LA FARGE, The American Indian Fund, 48 East 86th St., New York 28.

IT'S 1952 ALL RIGHT

Dear Sirs: For some time prior to the Republican National Convention in 1948 I was a supporter of Minnesota's former governor Harold E. Stassen. I felt he should

have been nominated in 1948 because he offered the people a program in his campaign they would support

On the issues and on the basis of his ability as our greatest campaigner, his experience, age and personality, Stassen is clearly qualified to be president . . . As we



Harold E. Stassen

are more interested in the success of the party in 1952 than any other factor, I would appreciate your views and any indication of support for Stassen as a candidate . . . -BERNARD M. SHANLEY, Republican Volunteer Stassen-for-President Committee, New York, N. Y.

No comment now.—ED.

A THIRD WORD IS ADDED

Dear Sirs: Please add a third 25-cent word to your glossary, and thank Masao Satow, the national director of the JACL, for it. After reading your editorial, "Segregation vs. Integration," (Scene, November, 1951), I discover that Mr. Satow has a third word. "Congregation." He says "Segregation" is involuntary; but "Congregation" is voluntary. Do you agree . . .? -GARY SATOW, Cleveland.

Yes.—ED.

MINNEAPOLIS AS A MODEL

Dear Sirs: I happened to see a copy of your magazine while visiting with some Nisei friends here and I was struck by your editorial reference (Scene, July, 1951) to our fair city. You published a picture of members of the Minnesota Panel on Human Relations and had some unusually good things to say about Minneapolis. I am sure you will be interested to know that less' than 10 years ago, Minneapolis was a city better known for its racial

bigotry and prejudice. I cite statistics: With 20,000 Jewish residents, not one was permitted to belong to the Kiwanis, Rotary, or other social and service groups. Of 5,000 Negroes in the city, nearly 70 per cent of those employable were on relief rolls, mostly because employers refused to hire them, labor unions excluded them, race discrimination was quite rampant. Then during World War II, about 4,000 Japanese Americans came, chiefly because of the Army language training camp nearby. About this time then Mayor (now U.S. senator) Hubert Humphrey went into action to improve the situation. The city undertook a community self-survey and found that a lot of breast-beating bigots had been giving the city a bad name. Since the community self-survey, organized efforts to promote better human relations have made Minneapolis a model that other cities could well afford to emulate . . .-MRS. EDNA WHITMAN, Minneapolis.

KEEPING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Dear Sirs: . . . I think perhaps I ought to clear up one point in connection with my article in Scene (May, 1951), on which I believe there has been some misunderstanding. I have the feeling that some of the readers of the article may have felt that I was charging Hutchins and the University (of Chicago) with race prejudice. I did not have this intention. I saw no evidence, while I was at Chicago, that Hutchins had any prejudice of this kind. I thought he was about as good as a man could be in this respect, and I do not know of any reason to change my opinion on this. The points on which he and I disagreed were property and freedom of opinion questions. In my opinion his action in the Grodzins affair, and later his sanction of the summary dismissal, constituted attacks on property and freedom of opinion. Here, his actions, in my opionion, were about as badly wrong as it is possible for a man's action to be . . .-W. T. COUCH, Medfield, Mass.

THANK YOU FROM OUR READERS

Dear Sirs: Congratulations on your successful and wonderful publication . . . I have only seen recent issues, but I find in them a great deal of interest for the Niseis in the U.S. . .-FRANK ITAYA, Buchanan Street Center YMCA, San Francisco.

Dear Sirs: Best wishes to Scene . . . -ANN MORTIMER, New York City.

Dear Sirs: . . . our appreciation for your continued support . . .—MIKE MASAOKA, Anti-Discrimination Committee, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs: May Scene grow and prosper in the new year . . .-WALTER SANO, Cleveland, Ohio.

HELP WANTED. Young Nisei man or woman, preferably under 22, to solicit magazine subscriptions. Travelling expenses paid. Hustlers can earn \$100 a week and up. Address inquires to Lou Schaffer, 7248 DeCelis St., Van Nuys, Cal.

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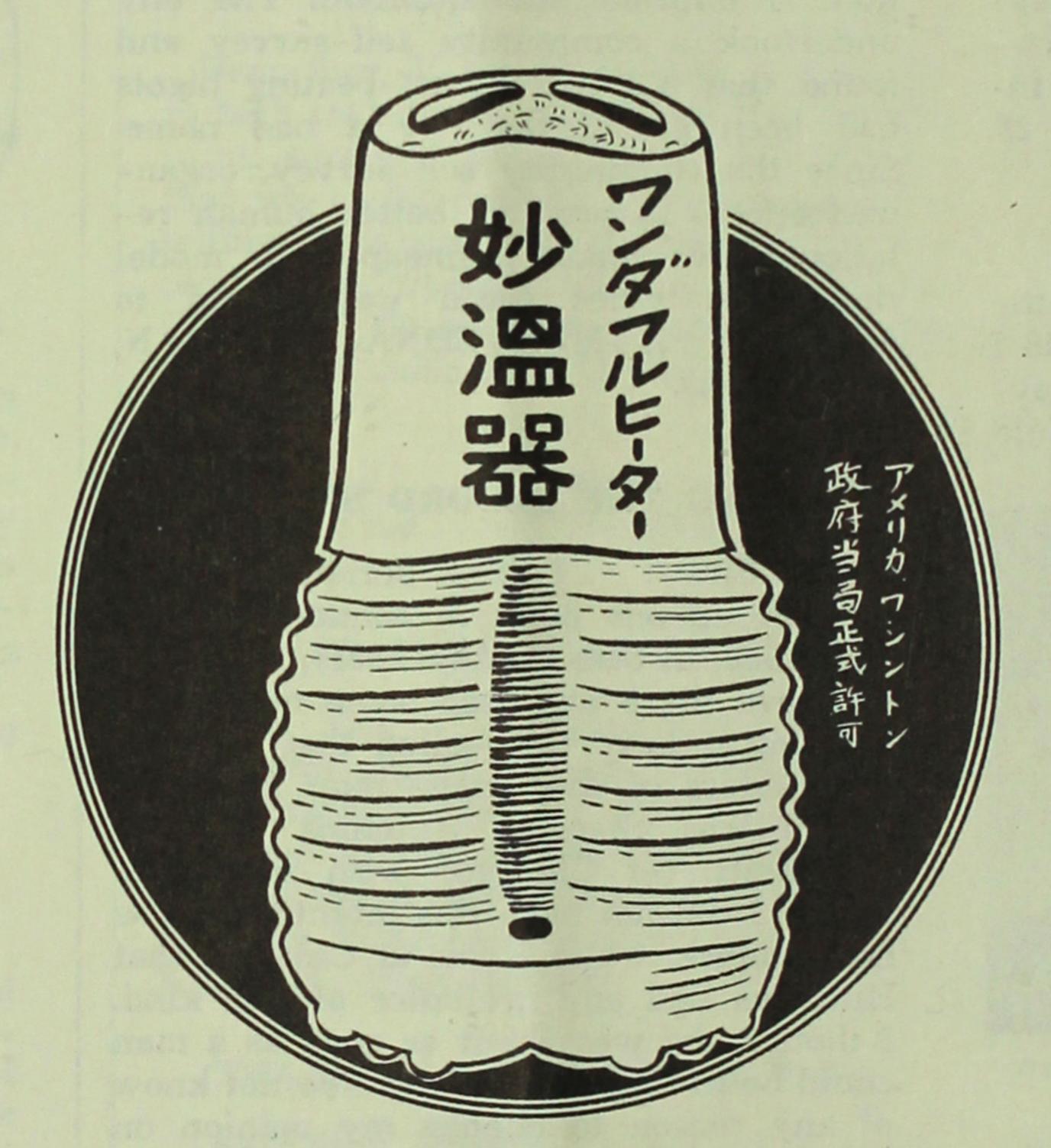
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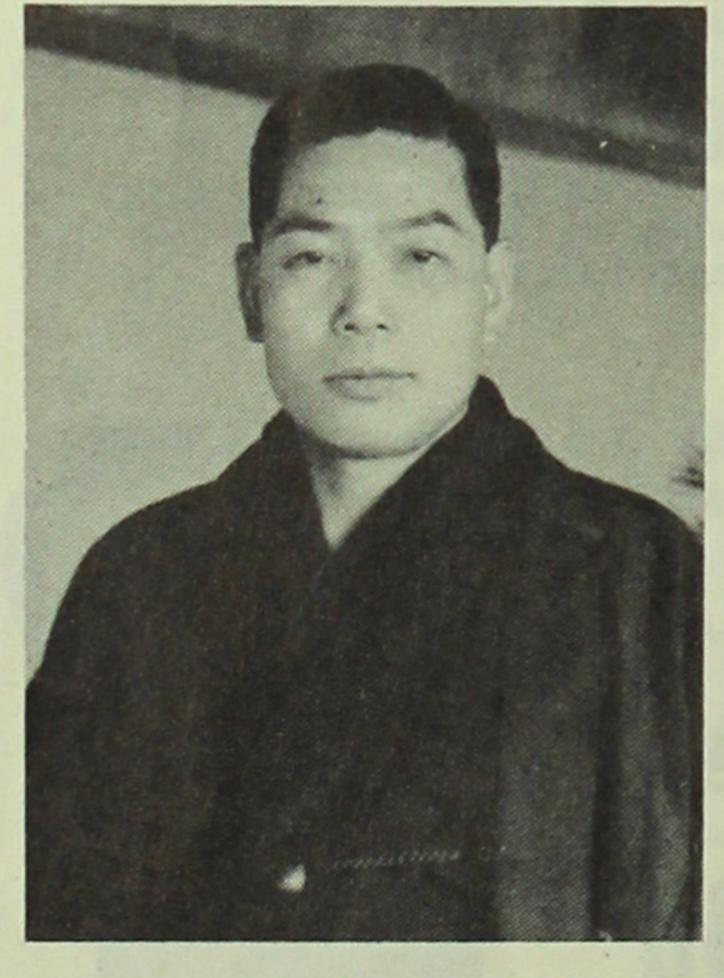


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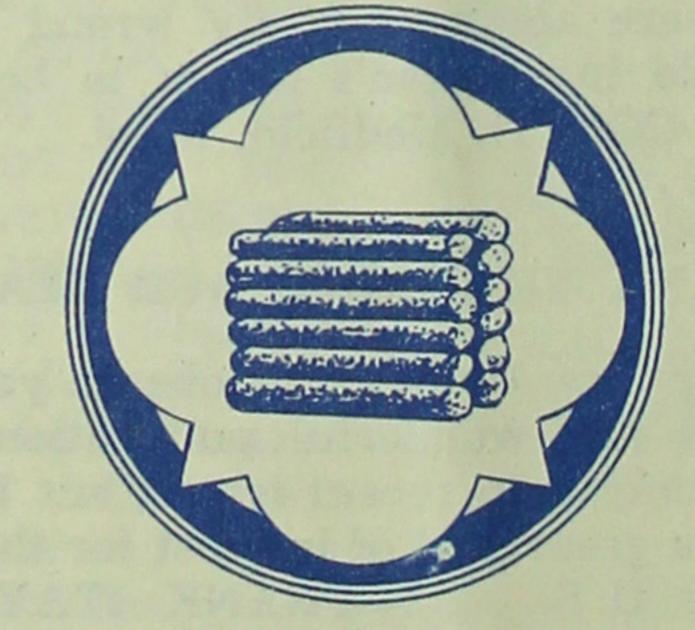


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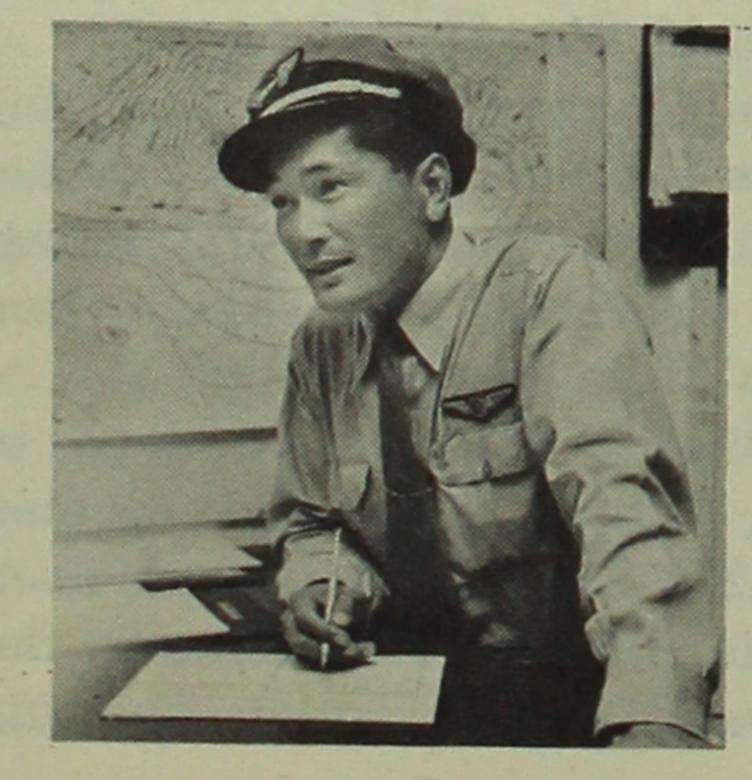
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COVER

Roy H. Umaki, commercial airline pilot, flies a passenger transport plane for Trans-Pacific Airline of Honolulu. Umaki has been flying between the islands of the Hawaiian group since last summer after he passed Civil Aeronautics Authority examinations for his air transport pilot's rating. He thinks more Niseis should take up flying as a career.

A REPORT to our Nisei readers

TEN YEARS AGO this spring, 110,000 of us were evicted from our West Coast homes. Aliens and U.S. citizens, children and adults—on short notice all were moved from lifetime homes to concentration centers. No charges were ever filed against us. No guilt was ever attributed to us.

With greatest rigidity. Evacuation swept into guarded camps orphans, foster children in white homes, Japanese married to Caucasians, the offspring of such marriages, persons unaware of their Japanese ancestry, and Americans with as "little as one-sixteenth Japanese blood."

Evacuation was not carried out by lawless vigilantes or led by excited local officials. It was instituted by military forces of the United States. It had full mandate of power from both executive and legislative branches of our federal government.

Rostow called it "Our Worst Wartime Mistake." Aside from the human cost, it saddled taxpayers with over half a billion dollars direct expenses. It dispossessed and cheated evacuees of half again as much. Even today the government is paying evacuees for their losses.

A MISTAKE like that should never happen again. It needn't—if Americans are better informed about the Nisei. That's one reason why Scene aims at a NATIONAL circulation. We already reach an influential non-Japanese readership in every state in the Union. Scene has the largest readership of any Japanese-American publication in the U.S. We hope to continue to deserve and earn the support of Isseis, Niseis, Kibeis, and Sanseis everywhere.

WON'T YOU please keep right on introducing Scene to your Caucasian friends and neighbors?

Cordially,

Pauls T. Neskumura

PUBLISHER



MR. AND MRS. TAKEJURO Shigemura of Seattle whose son, Masao (insert) was killed in France, traveled recently to New

York City as guests of a television program. They spent Thanksgiving at Northfield, Minn., where Masao was a student.

Grace unto the humble

By Catherine Flood

NEAR A FRAMED Purple Heart citation and a letter from President Roosevelt in the Seattle home of Takejuro and Kay Shigemura is a wall plaque that reads: "He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him."

It is from the Old Testament (Hebrews 7:25) and the faith that the words represent has sustained the Shigemuras through two tragedies—the deaths of

their only son and their only daughter.

What do people do who are hurt as the Shigemuras have been hurt?

"We feel very, very grateful," murmured Kay Shigemura. Her husband nodded earnest assent.

THEY grateful?

Why, people are continually grateful to them.

Their country expressed gratitude for the heroism of their son, Masao, who was killed in France liberating the "lost battalion" during the last days of World War II.

Their state university thanked the Shigemuras for establishing an annual award in international understanding, the first University of Washington scholarship to be so specified.

Their gifts to Carleton College in Northfield, Minn.,—gratefully accepted —total \$2,200. The money was used for a scholarship and donations to the war memorial student-union building

and the memorial booklet honoring Carleton men who lost their lives in service. The Shigemura gifts are from Masao's insurance and their own savings.

One typical donation is not generally known. Recently, the Shigemuras sent \$100 to Prof. Linden Mander of the University of Washington—a noted Pacific Northwest expert on world affairs—asking him to devote it to a cause of his choice.

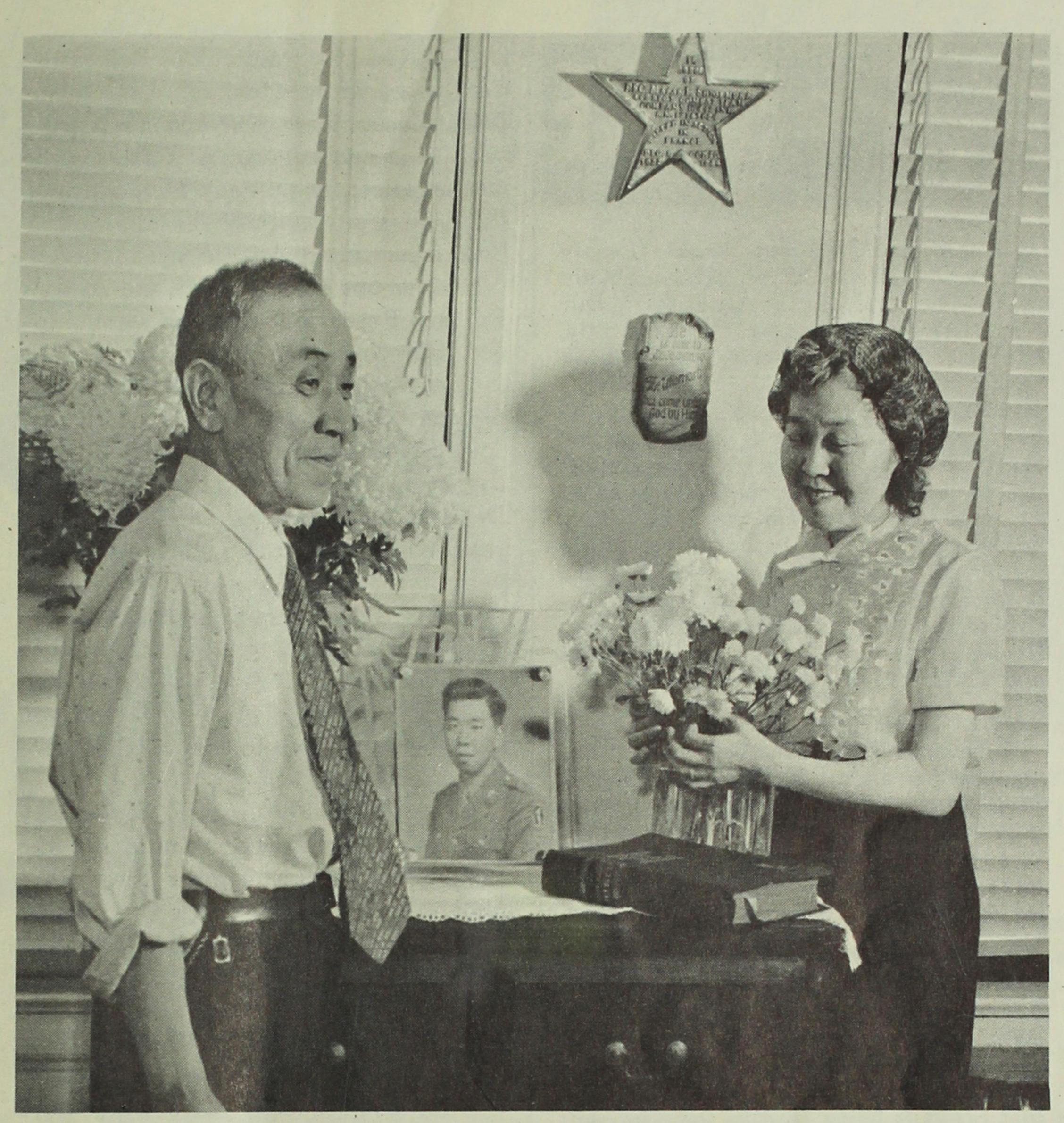
In amounts from \$5 to \$20, this sum was divided among the Foundation for Understanding Through Students, a U.W. student organization; the World Students' Service Fund, which helps peoples in war-torn areas; CARE packages; the Campaign for World Literacy; the Unitarian Service Committee, which cooperates with the World Health Organization (and is active in Japan), and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.

It was Professor Mander who suggested the nature of the Shigemuras' annual \$50 award to the University. Named as first winner of the Frank Shigemura Prize in International Understanding was William D. Drummond, senior in electrical engineering. Chosen as the student who had done the most during the previous year to promote international understanding on the campus, Drummond was a member of the U.W. Associated Students International Committee, the United Nations Rally Project, the Citizens' Committee for the United Nations, and the American Association for the United Nations.

The Carleton College scholarship of \$200 a year for five years makes no requirements of race, creed, subjects or activities. It is based entirely on need. First recipient was Annie Kaneshiro, daughter of a Japanese farmer in Ewa, Hawaii. She has been three years at Carleton. A senior majoring in psychology, Miss Kaneshiro wants to do some kind of advisory work after graduation.

Masao Shigemura grew up in Seattle. He played a big drum in the First Hill Boy Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps. Frank belonged to Troop 51, sponsored by St. Peter's Episcopal Japanese Mission. He was graduated in 1941 from Broadway High School, and that fall, entered the University of Washington, majoring in economics and business administration.

The family was evacuated April 28, 1942, spending four months at the Puyallup (Wash.) Fairgrounds before be-



MRS. SHIGEMURA daily arranges flowers before a picture of her son in their Seattle apartment. He was a member of the 442nd regimental combat team.



CARLETON COLLEGE president Lawrence M. Gould and members of the faculty honored the Shigemuras at a dinner when they visited Northfield on their way back from New York. Their son, Masao Frank, attended Carleton until his induction in 1943.

Behind the SIENE

LLEN EATON'S new book, "Beauty Behind Barbed Wire," was originally titled "The Arts of the Japanese in Our War Relocation Camps." Significantly, Harper & Brothers are releasing the book on the 19th of this month, tenth anniversary of the executive order signed by the late President Roosevelt. That was the blank check that gave General DeWitt the power to mass evacuate everyone of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Joe Tooru Kanazawa, author of the article in this issue (page 26) about Allen Eaton, once served as a Washington representative of the JACL. He was there in 1943. He is a free-lance writer whose articles and stories are widely published.

W E NOMINATE for some kind of award as one of the best unpublished manuscripts about the relocation camps, Scott Rowleys "Project Attorney." Rowley is professor emeritus of law at Drake University, Iowa. He was WRA project attorney at Poston, now practices law (Rowley & Rowley) at Toledo, Ohio.

Our TOKYO bureau grows by leaps and bounds. Bureau head Suimei Azumi reports that his staff now includes eight full-time people. This reminds us that Paul Rusch, who flew back to Chicago from Tokyo last month, brings news that Scene is being read in some influential places in Japan.





Kay Tateishi

Peter Ohtaki

SCENE'S picture coverage of postwar Japan has been used in many public school classrooms throughout the country. Now, a new high school textbook, "United States History—Growth of Our Land," by Merle Burke (American Technical Society), has used two of our photos taken by Kay Tateishi.

COME CURRENT items about Scene's family: Contributing Editor Eileen O'Brien (Honolulu) has been recuperating from a recent illness; Peter Ohtaki (Minneapolis), recently appointed to a public relations job with Northwest Airlines, flies to Tokyo this month; Lawrence Nakatsuka (Honolulu), studying at Harvard under a Nieman Fellowship, sends his greetings; congratulations to Contributing Editor Larry Tajiri (Salt Lake) for his Holiday Edition of Pacific Citizen; to Contributing Editor Henry Mori (Los Angeles) for the Holiday Issue of The Rafu Shimpo; best wishes to Roy Iwata, our former linotypist, who now sells Westmoreland Silver; welcome to Pete Yorita, ex-Seattleite and now a confirmed Chicagoan, who runs our linotype department.

ing moved to Minidoka Relocation Center at Hunt, Idaho. In October, 1942, Masao was relocated to Northfield to attend college. At Carleton, he was an excellent student. He continued there his study of business administration, interrupted by the evacuation.

He was one of 60 boys in the Army's Enlisted Reserve Corps who were shipped the following March to Winona for officers' training. Masao alone was rejected. The reason given was that "people might misunderstand." A brisk correspondence between Carleton's Dean Lindsay Blayney and the Army resulted in his induction as a private. A year later, Masao was dead of wounds in the Vosges mountains of France.

In one of his letters to his mother while he was in France, Masao had written: "Mother, I always wanted you to be able to visit Carleton College—you'd love it as I do."

Masao probably never seriously thought that they ever would see the campus but last November they got a phone call from New York City asking them to fly the next morning to appear on a television program.

So they took their first airplane ride, their first trip east—and made a featured appearance on "We, the People."

After the broadcast, Mrs. Shigemura asked to keep the script. It is extravagantly pencilled, chiefly because Mr. Shigemura insisted, after the rehearsal, that his wife do all the talking.

"But my voice is so low," she said, "that I was embarrased."

Her voice was firm, however, when she said, "... other boys take our boy's place. We thank them and hope they will allow us to see Frank's face in theirs."

Earlier that week, the couple had been interviewed for a delayed radio broadcast in Seattle. As Mrs. Shigemura suffers seriously from arthritis and rarely goes out, Station KOMO made the wire recording in the Shigemuras' home. Their small, modern apartment at 311 Sixth Ave. South, is just a step away from the "Main Street" of Seattle's International Center—Jackson Street.

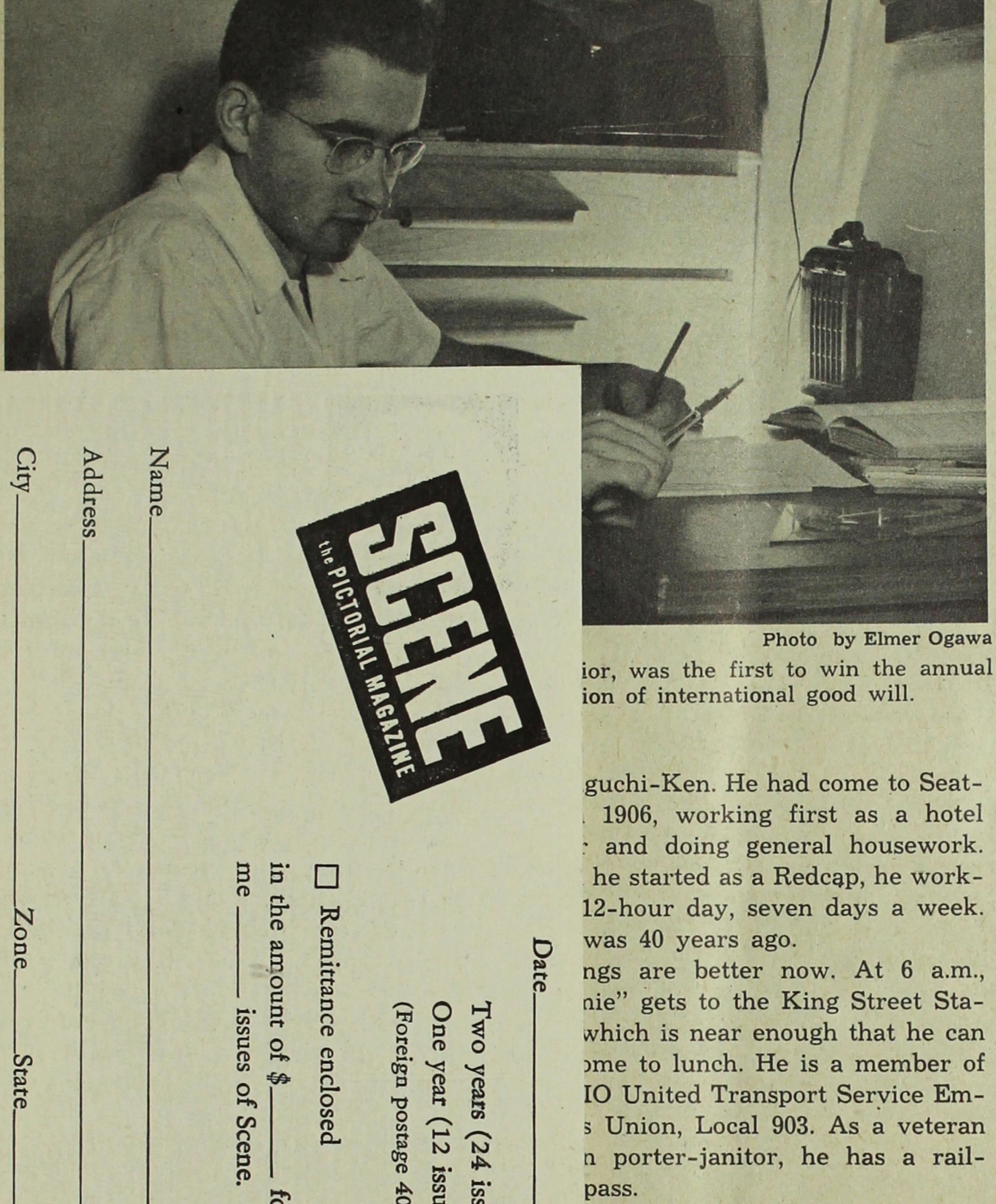
Their New York stay of three days was such a whirl the Shigemuras still are sorting out impressions of Manhattan. The Northwest Airlines plane couldn't get in to Idlewild, so they were set down at Newark, N. J.

They were guests of the program for the entire 10-day trip. Stopping at the Belmont Plaza in New York, they were taken sightseeing and especially enjoyed going through the huge department stores. In one of them, an elegantly dressed stranger came up to Mrs. Shigemura and said, "I cried with you." Wherever they went, someone would remark that he saw them on TV.

They stopped three days in Chicago on their way back and visited Mrs. Shigemura's cousin, Nora Hagewara,



FOR 40 YEARS Shigemura has been a Redcap at the King St. Station, the old, original Union Depot of Seattle.



This was their first extensive trip except for one to Japan, where Mr. Shigemura was born Feb. 23, 1886, in

Please

please

ior, was the first to win the annual ion of international good will.

guchi-Ken. He had come to Seat-1906, working first as a hotel and doing general housework. he started as a Redcap, he work-12-hour day, seven days a week.

ngs are better now. At 6 a.m., nie" gets to the King Street Stawhich is near enough that he can ome to lunch. He is a member of IO United Transport Service Ems Union, Local 903. As a veteran n porter-janitor, he has a rail-

7 Kono was born at Port Blakely ainbridge Island, across Puget I from Seattle. She became Mrs. mura July 9, 1913, in the Japanaptist Church, Seattle (The Shiras now are Episcopalians).

big family Bible has a prominent in the Shigemura living room. it is a large photograph of Frank,

flanked by flowers lovingly arranged. Above the table is the large "gold" star given the parents by Frank's comrades.



ANNIE KANESHIRO of Ewa, Hawaii, was awarded the first \$200 a year scholarship set up by the Shigemuras at Carleton.

"Masao Frank Shigemura, Co. H, 442nd Infantry, S.N. 17143624. Killed in action in France. December 1, 1922 to October 20, 1944."

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"Our life," she says, "was mapped out for us. We just have to live out to it."

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Behind the SIERE

Some and the second of the second of the second

LLEN EATON'S new book, "Beauty Behind Barbed Wire," was originally titled "The Arts of the Japanese in Our War Relocation Camps." Significantly, Harper & Brothers are releasing the book on the 19th of this month, tenth anniversary of the executive order signed by the late President Roosevelt. That was the blank check that gave General DeWitt the power to mass evacuate everyone of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Joe Tooru Kanazawa, author of the article in this issue (page 26) about Allen Eaton, once served as a Washington representative of the JACL. He was there in 1943. He is a free-lance writer whose articles and stories are widely published.

E NOMINATE for some kind of ward as one of the best unpublished manuscripts about the relocation camps, Scott Rowleys "Project Attorney." Rowley is professor emeritus of law at Drake University, Iowa. He was WRA project attorney at Poston, now practices law (Rowley & Rowley) at Toledo, Ohio.

UR TOKYO bureau grows by leaps and bounds. Bureau head Suimei Azumi reports that his staff now includes eight full-time people. This reminds us that Paul Rusch, who flew back to Chicago from Tokyo last month, brings news that Scene is being read in some influential places in Japan.



Kay Tateishi



Peter Ohtaki

CENE'S picture coverage of postwar Japan has been used in many public school classrooms throughout the country. Now, a new high school textbook, "United States History-Growth of Our Land," by Merle Burke (American Technical Society), has used two of our photos taken by Kay Tateishi.

COME CURRENT items about Scene's family: Contributing Editor Eileen O'Brien (Honolulu) has been recuperating from a recent illness; Peter Ohtaki (Minneapolis), recently appointed to a public relations job with Northwest Airlines, flies to Tokyo this month; Lawrence Nakatsuka (Honolulu), studying at Harvard under a Nieman Fellowship, sends his greetings; congratulations to Contributing Editor Larry Tajiri (Salt Lake) for his Holiday Edition of Pacific Citizen; to Contributing Editor Henry Mori (Los Angeles) for the Holiday Issue of The Rafu Shimpo; best wishes to Roy Iwata, our former linotypist, who now sells Westmoreland Silver; welcome to Pete Yorita, ex-Seattleite and now a confirmed Chicagoan, who runs our linotype department.

ing moved to Minidoka Relocation Center at Hunt, Idaho. In October, 1942, Masao was relocated to Northfield to attend college. At Carleton, he was an excellent student. He continued there his study of business administration, interrupted by the evacuation.

He was one of 60 boys in the Army's Enlisted Reserve Corps who were shipped the following March to Winona for officers' training. Masao alone was rejected. The reason given was that "people might misunderstand." A brisk correspondence between Ca '---' Dean Lindsay Blayney and the

In one of his letters to his while he was in France, Mass written: "Mother, I always want to be able to visit Carleton Cc you'd love it as I do."

resulted in his induction as a pri

year later, Masao was dead of

in the Vosges mountains of Fra

Masao probably never ser thought that they ever would : campus but last November they phone call from New York City them to fly the next morning to on a television program.

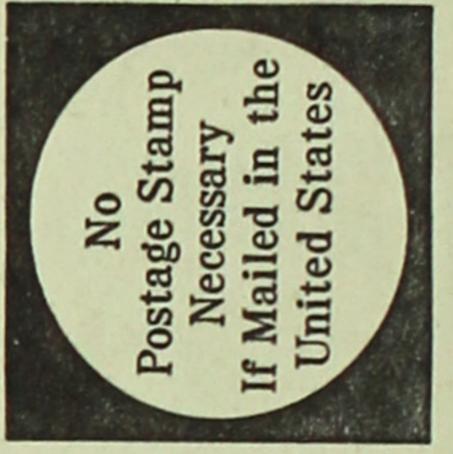
So they took their first airplar their first trip east—and made tured appearance on "We, the P

After the broadcast, Mrs. Shig asked to keep the script. It is vagantly pencilled, chiefly becau Shigemura insisted, after the rel that his wife do all the talking.

"But my voice is so low," she said, "that I was embarrased."

Her voice was firm, however, when she said, ". . . other boys take our boy's place. We thank them and hope they will allow us to see Frank's face in theirs."

Earlier that week, the couple had been interviewed for a delayed radio broadcast in Seattle. As Mrs. Shigemura suffers seriously from arthritis and rarely goes out, Station KOMO made the wire recording in the Shige----- 'hama Thain amall madann

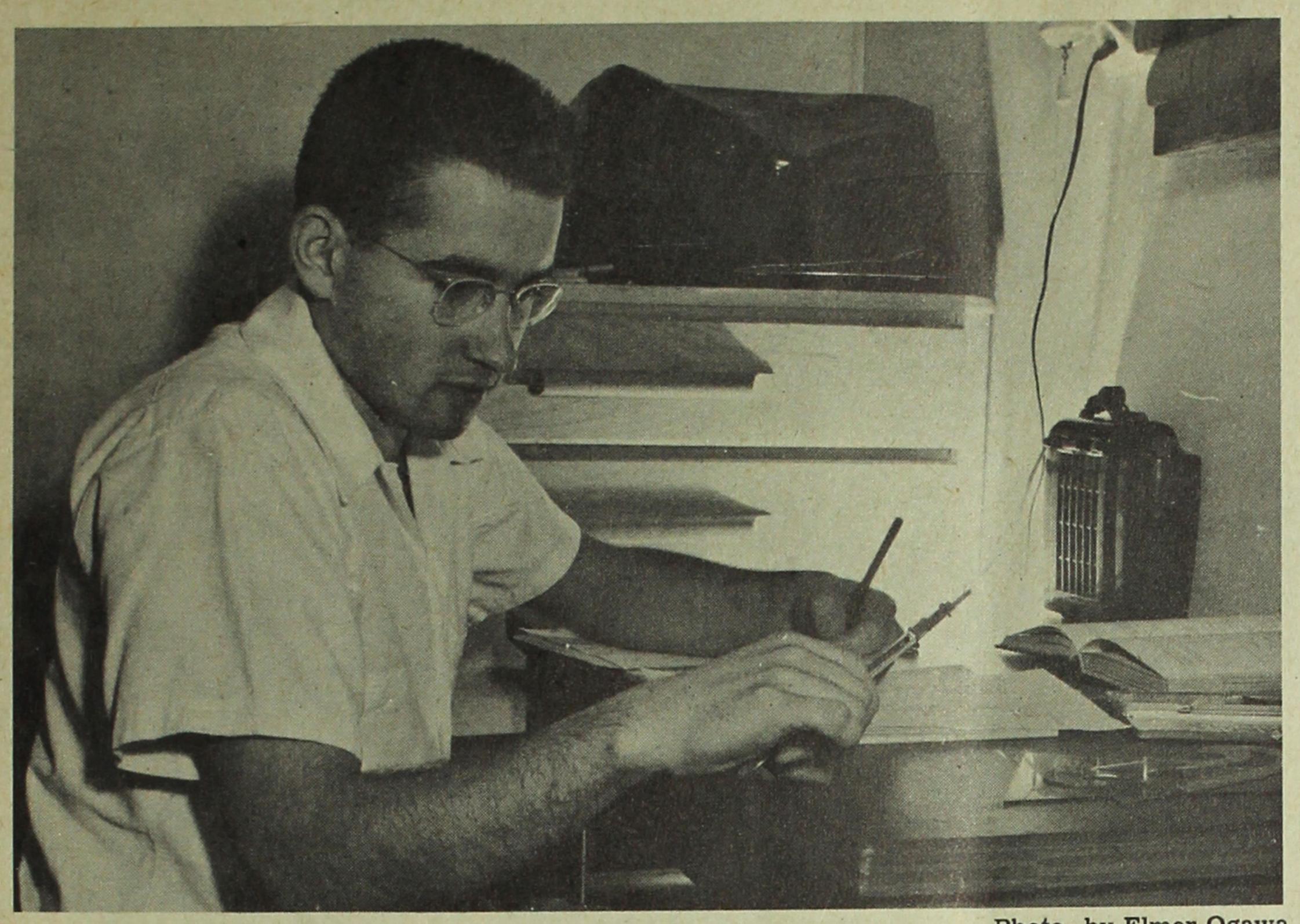




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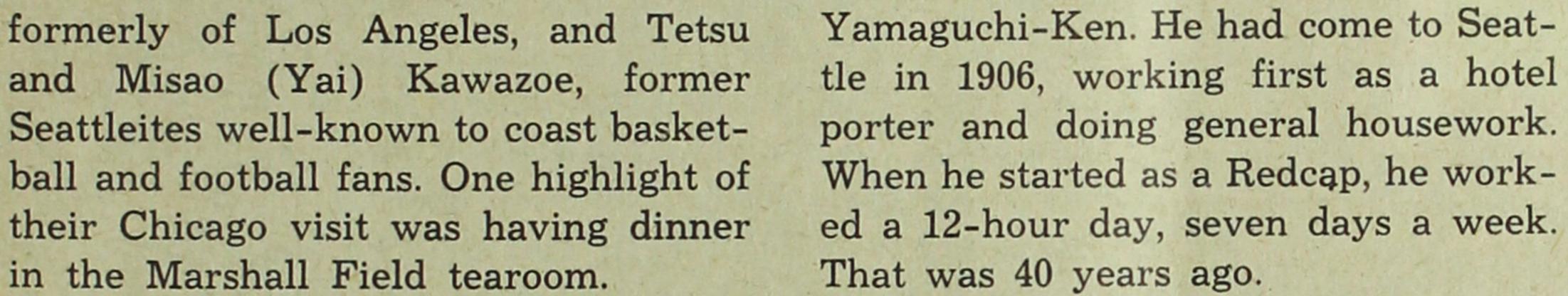


FOR 40 YEARS Shigemura has been a Redcap at the King St. Station, the old, original Union Depot of Seattle.



rst to win the annual

BILL DRUMMOND, University of Washington senior, was the first to win the annual \$50 award sponsored by the Shigemuras for promotion of international good will.



Things are better now. At 6 a.m., Then they flew to Northfield. The "Jimmie" gets to the King Street Sta-Shigemuras had accepted the invitation, which is near enough that he can tion of Alumni Director Warren Breckget home to lunch. He is a member of enridge for Thanksgiving dinner with the CIO United Transport Service Em-Annie Kaneshiro and the young woployes Union, Local 903. As a veteran men residents of Gridley Hall. They station porter-janitor, he has a raildid not expect Breckenridge and a student delegation to meet them in Minroad pass. neapolis, 50 miles away. At Northfield, Kay Kono was born at Port Blakely on Bainbridge Island, across Puget site of two famous colleges-Carleton

and St. Olaf's—they were honored at a dinner given by Carleton President
Laurence Gould, and at a reception.
They saw where their son had lived, studied and gone to class; they met his

Sound from Seattle. She became Mrs. Shigemura July 9, 1913, in the Japanese Baptist Church, Seattle (The Shigemuras now are Episcopalians).

The big family Bible has a prominent

professors, and they found great pleasure in meeting Annie Kaneshiro.

This was their first extensive trip except for one to Japan, where Mr.

Shigemura was born Feb. 23, 1886, in place in the Shigemura living room.

Near it is a large photograph of Frank,
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Across the Barriers

WRITE LETTERS. Tell people abroad the plain truths about your country. Establish bonds with those who are separated from you by hostile propaganda or cut off by physical restraints. Let every letter you write abroad be a message of truthfulness and friendship.

In your next letter (with spring approaching), include a package of seeds. Let it be the common-garden variety of flower or vegetable seed, hardy by nature and quick to grow in different soils and climates. The idea? Explain it something like this:

I'm sending this package of seeds, which
I thought you'd like to plant. When you
set the seeds in the earth of the old country, think of us here in the new world.
And when the seeds grow and blossom,
remember that we are that close together.
For we hoe the same old earth, and we are
cultivating the same ideal of freedom and
peace.

Good idea, don't you think. The Common Council for American Unity suggested it. We wish you would act on it—and pass it on and on.

Hospitable Los Angeles

IN THE SIX years since the West Coast was reopened to people of Japanese descent, Los Angeles County has received by far the greatest number of returnees. There are more Japanese Americans there in 1952 than before war. Estimates vary, but most are in excess of 40,000.

Apparently it is not the mild climate alone that is responsible for this. Exactly six years ago, as the Exclusion Order was lifted, Carey McWilliams predicted:

"Despite the manifold barriers and difficulties which they have encountered, the Japanese will unquestionably regain something of their former importance in Los Angeles County."

He added: In Los Angeles County, "there is less prejudice against them than in any other portion of the region or the state."

The evidence is in. The prediction has been borne out.

Why we haven't won in Korea

THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has observed that the Korean War is the first in history that the United States has been unable to win. Why?

Is it because the atom bomb has changed the character of war? Is it confirmation of the assertion that wars can no longer be won by anybody? Or is it because the Truman Administration is too stupid to lead us to victory?

Whatever the reasons, the results are plain. We do not demand unconditional surrender of the enemy in Korea. Nor do we press for total victory there.

Republican or Democrat, Taft or Truman, what American can fail to estimate the price we must pay for total victory in war today? Total victory may well mean total devastation. The atom bomb has brought us to this conclusion. What then are the consequences of Korea?

The momentum toward war has, it seems to us, been increased. Paradoxically, Korea has also built new restraints to check that momentum toward war.

One of the restraints is the frank recognition by our government that we will have to arrive at a negotiable situation with the enemy. We are now approaching the second step: Finding the compromises necessary for success in negotiation. In World War II, we called this Appearement. But times have changed.

To a nation with a proud history of successive military triumph in war, this is a disagreeable fact of life. But who among us can dispute its truth?

What we're doing in Okinawa

THE U.S. MILITARY defense of Japan is no mere matter of policy on paper. It is one reality of postwar life that is hardly affected by the peace treaty. The rearming of Japan is an extension of the American defense program.

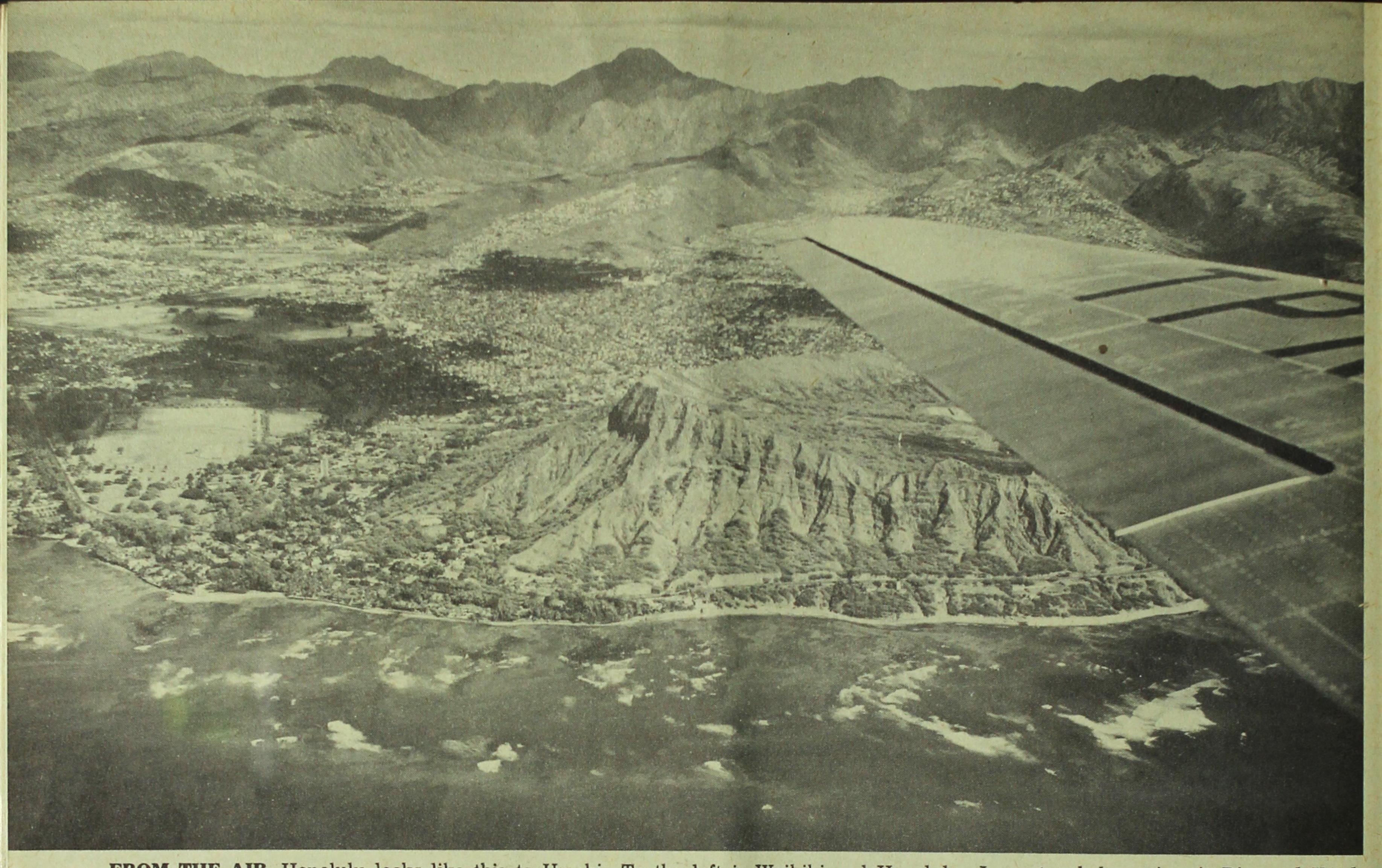
Nowhere is this more evident than in Okinawa. U.S. forces occupied Okinawa in 80 days of bloody fighting in 1945. The island, with a population of more than 1,000,000, is the pivotal area of a 775-mile-long chain—the Ryukyus.

Politically, Japan still holds sovereignty over Okinawa—unless the U.S. asks for a trusteeship. This is not likely. But Okinawa is fast being transformed into a key U.S. military air base. We are spending \$250,000,000 on installations so our bombers can range over the Far Eastern mainland.

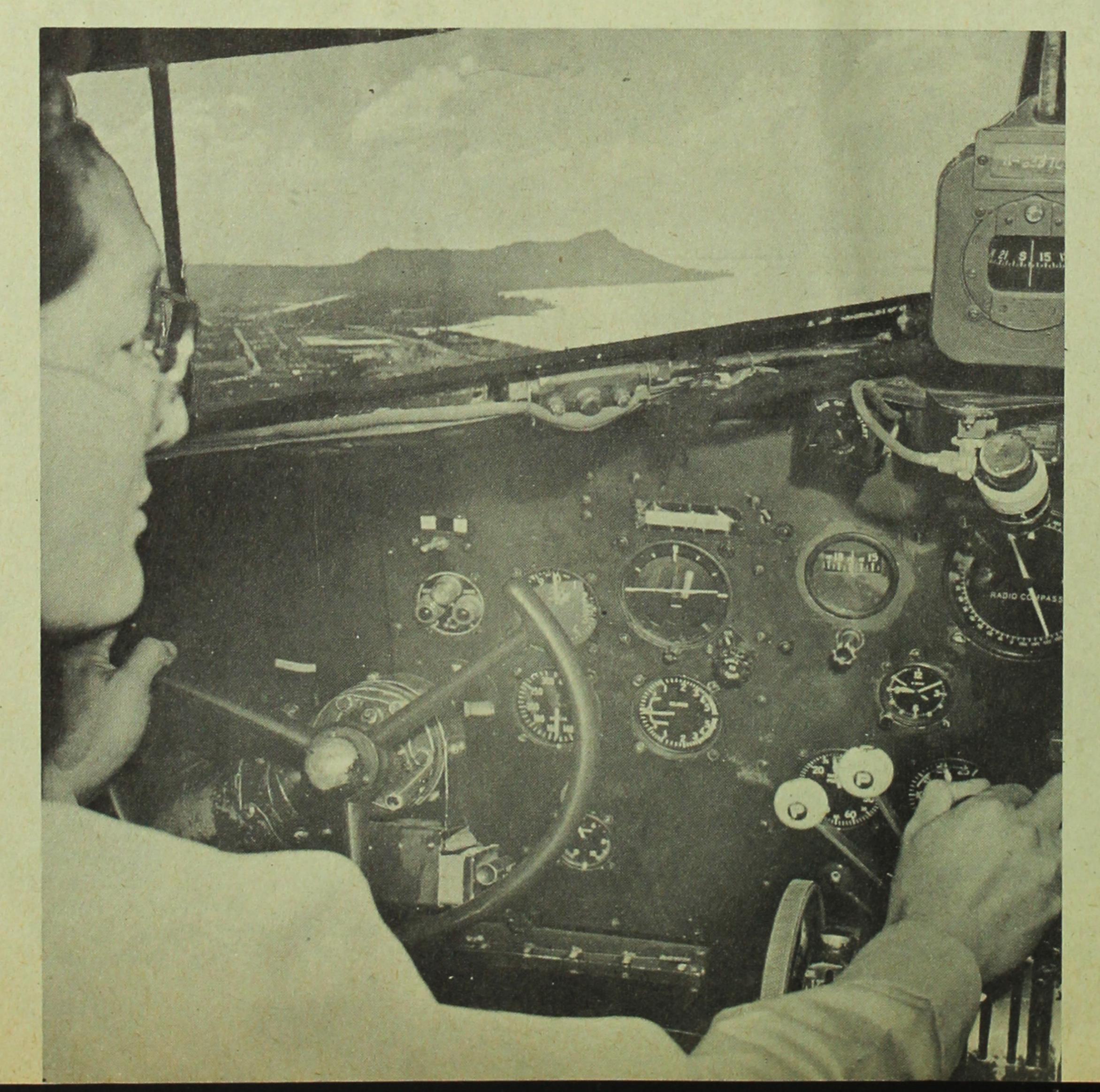


AIR TRAVEL in the Hawaiian Islands is as commonplace as travel by bus or trolley on the Mainland. Two scheduled airlines fly a

total of 84 flights daily between the six major islands. Pilot for one of the lines, the Trans-Pacific Airline, is Roy Umaki, above.



FROM THE AIR, Honolulu looks like this to Umaki, To the left is Waikiki and Honolulu. In center, below wing, is Diamond Head.



CAPT. ROY H. UMAKI, an airline pilot, thinks more Niseis should become interested enough in aviation to take a flyer at making it a career.

Umaki, probably the only Nisei pilot of a scheduled airline, flies a DC-3 daily between Honolulu and the islands of the Hawaiian group for Trans-Pacific Airline of Honolulu.

He was certified as a commercial pilot after he passed Civil Aeronautics Authority board examinations in July, 1951.

Born in Olaa, on the island of Hawaii, Roy's flying career began in 1937 at John Rodgers Airport in Honolulu. While still in high school he took private flying lessons on the side and, after graduation, started as an instructor for the Andrews Flying Service.

He was vacationing in California in 1941 when he got the news that his home islands were bombed. He hurriedly left San Francisco for New York to avoid being relocated to a camp and at New York University studied aeronautical engineering.

He saw service in World War II as an infantry first lieutenant and was in the Philippines in 1946. He was sta-



CAPT. UMAKI, Robert Donovan, assistant to the chief pilot; stewardess Kora Young and Capt. Clyde Allen hold a pre-flight huddle in the dispatch office of the Honolulu International Airport.

tioned at Lingayen, but did no flying there.

He was honorably discharged from the Army in 1947 on the mainland and returned to Hawaii and his flying. Again at John Rodgers Airport, he flew and instructed for Andrews Fying Service and Cockett Airlines, and joined Trans-Pacific Airline in October, 1950.

Beside logging more than 5,500 hours in the air, he holds CAA licenses for single and multi-engine planes, instru-

ment flying, commercial pilot's license and certificate as an aircraft instructor besides his air transport pilot's rating.

Roy and his wife, the former Elsie O. Someda, who also works for Trans-Pacific Airline as reservations control supervisor, live at 1112 19th Ave., Honolulu, far from the airport. They were married last spring in Honolulu after an office romance. Elsie says that Roy's life work may be flying, but his hobby is his wife.

And what does the Nisei holder of

these singular honors in aviation think of the future chances for other Niseis who might want to be air transport pilots some day? He wants to get other Niseis, especially his friends, interested in flying, and is disheartened when most of them stop after acquiring only their private pilot's licenses.

Opportunities on the mainland may be restricted for Nisei pilots, but, he says, "I think the Japanese in Hawaii have as much of a chance as any others, as far as flying is concerned."

Most Hawaiians travel by plane

Air travel in the Hawaiian Islands is as commonplace as travel by bus or trolley is on the Mainland. Two scheduled airlines fly a total of eighty-four flights daily between the six major islands of the group.

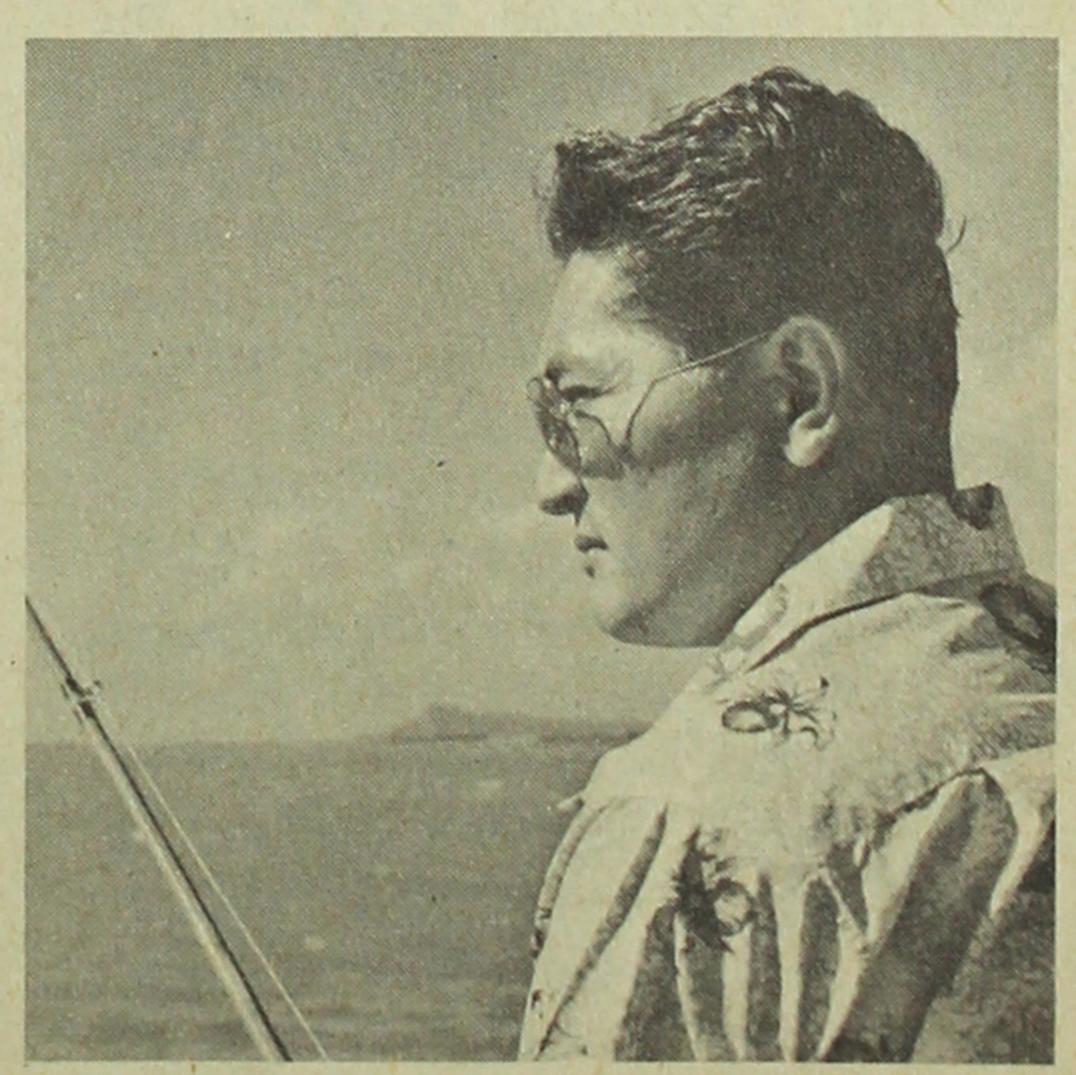
Well over half a million passengers were flown during 1951, the figure for the first 11 months being 494,054.

Flights between the islands—Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kauai—range in time from about 20 minutes to an hour and a half.

Hawaiian Airlines, Ltd., has been in operation for 22 years. Number of passengers carried by this line grew from 82,397 in 1942 to 332,249 in 1950.

TPA Aloha Airlines was organized in 1946 as a charter air service and began operating scheduled service in 1948.

During the war years, planes were the only means of travel between the islands as no inter-island surface craft were in operation. Today, the only ships with inter-island passenger space are Matson freighters, with irregular schedules, and the Humuula, a passenger cargo ship.



ON HIS DAY off Capt. Umaki likes to fish, his favorite sport.

italics

MIKE MASAOKA, discussing chances for Issei (U.S.) citizenship in 1952: We believe that the overwhelming majority of Congress will vote for these . . . bills if given an opportunity.

HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, Harvard University professor: Ours is an age which is proud of machines that think and suspicious of any man who tries to do so.

ELMER R. SMITH (Pacific Citizen):
No person who is an American (except
the American Indian) can insist that
he is free from a heritage with its roots
in another land.

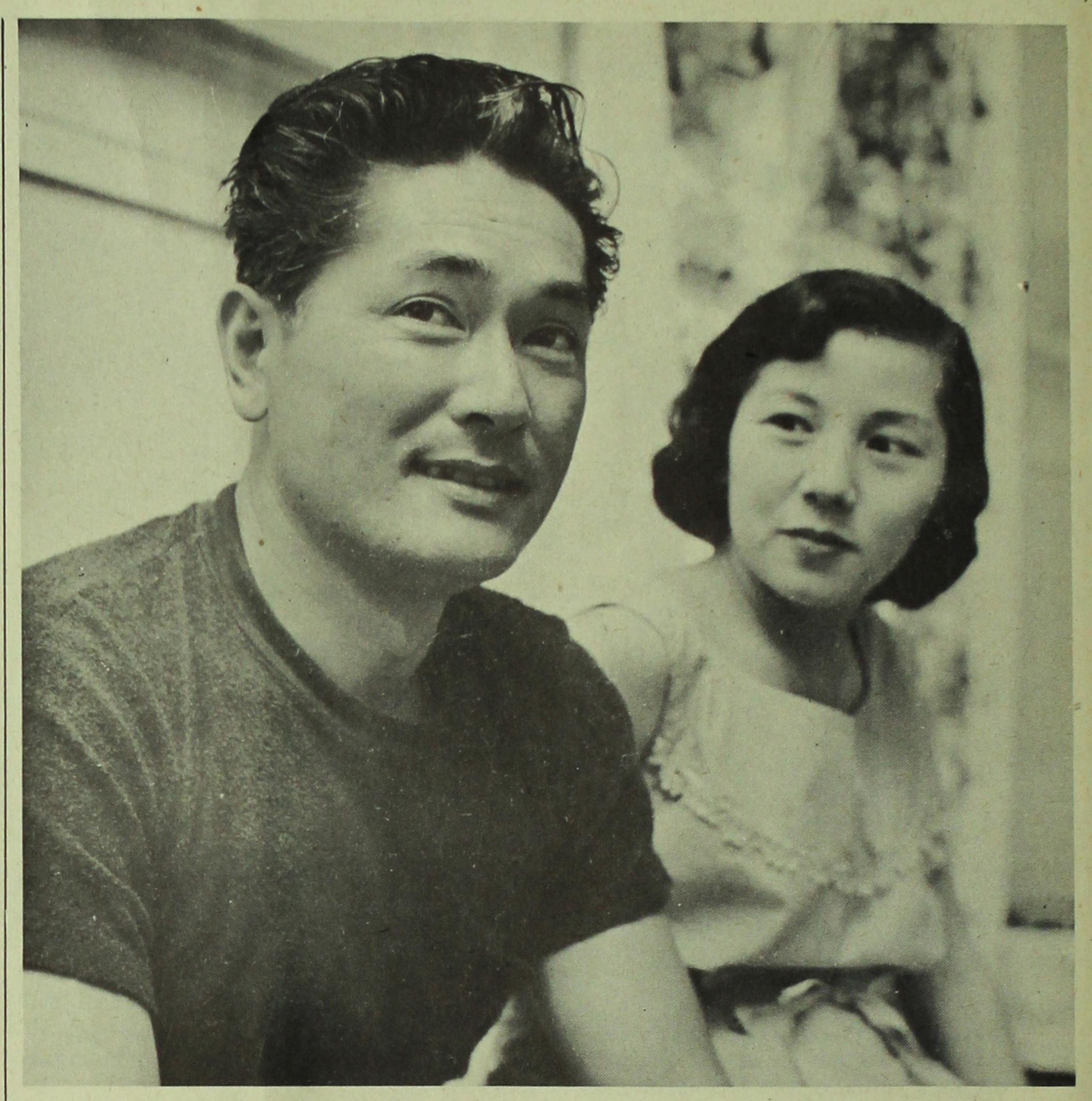
REV. EVERETT F. BRIGGS, Roman Catholic priest of the Maryknoll Order (The Rafu Shimpo): Japan is presently the battleground of two opposed ideologies — Christian democracy and atheistic communism.

MILTON MAYER (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists): War will come faster than world government . . . and at the end of the war there will be a bit of charcoal to constitutionalize."

DR. TAKASHI NAGAI, late author of "We of Nagasaki": We of Nagasaki, who survive, cannot escape the heart-rending remorseful memories . . It is the spiritual wreckage, which the visitor to Nagasaki's wastes does not see, that is indeed beyond repair.

A PROFOUND FEAR WITHOUT END

DR. CLARENCE R. DECKER, president, University of Kansas City: Hiroshima and Nagasaki struck a profound fear into the hearts of men throughout the world. The feverish postwar race for the perfecting and stockpiling of the atomic bomb, and other deadlier weapons of destruction, aggravates our global fear and hangs like the sword of Damocles over all the others fears of insecurity that beset the smallest villages in India no less than the greatest cities of the western world. It likewise affects political strategy on the highest levels. The colossal failure of statesmanship to placate this modern Nemesis must be accounted a major predicament of our century.



UMAKI IS WED to the former Elsie Someda, who also is an employe of Trans-Pacific Airline. She is reservations control supervisor.



MRS. UMAKI (left) oversees the reservations control desk of the airline. Clerks are Helen Shimizu, Jean Mitsumori and Leonetta Osorio.



JOHNNY OKUBO, young, onetime California florist, has built his Northern States Floral Service into one of the three top

wholesale florist houses in the upper Midwest. Okubo started with almost nothing five years ago.

\$500,000 a year petal-pusher

By Peter Ohtaki

ONLY A HANDFUL of people in the United States have an income of \$50,000 a year. Johnny Okubo is one of them.

Okubo, at 34, is a mightily successful young businessman of Minneapolis whose wholesale flower business has flourished to the extent that his annual transactions are, in his own words, "in excess of half a million dollars."

Okubo is sole owner of the Northern

States Floral Service, a wholesale firm handling mainly cut flowers, which a short five years ago was operating out of a crowded, 30 by 60 feet storeroom in Minneapolis.

Five years was about all the time that Okubo, a former Californian, needed to parlay his hole-in-the-wall enterprise into what is today one of the leading wholesale florist businesses in the Twin Cities, and the "fastest grow-

ing wholesale floral firm in the upper Midwest," according to a trade journal.

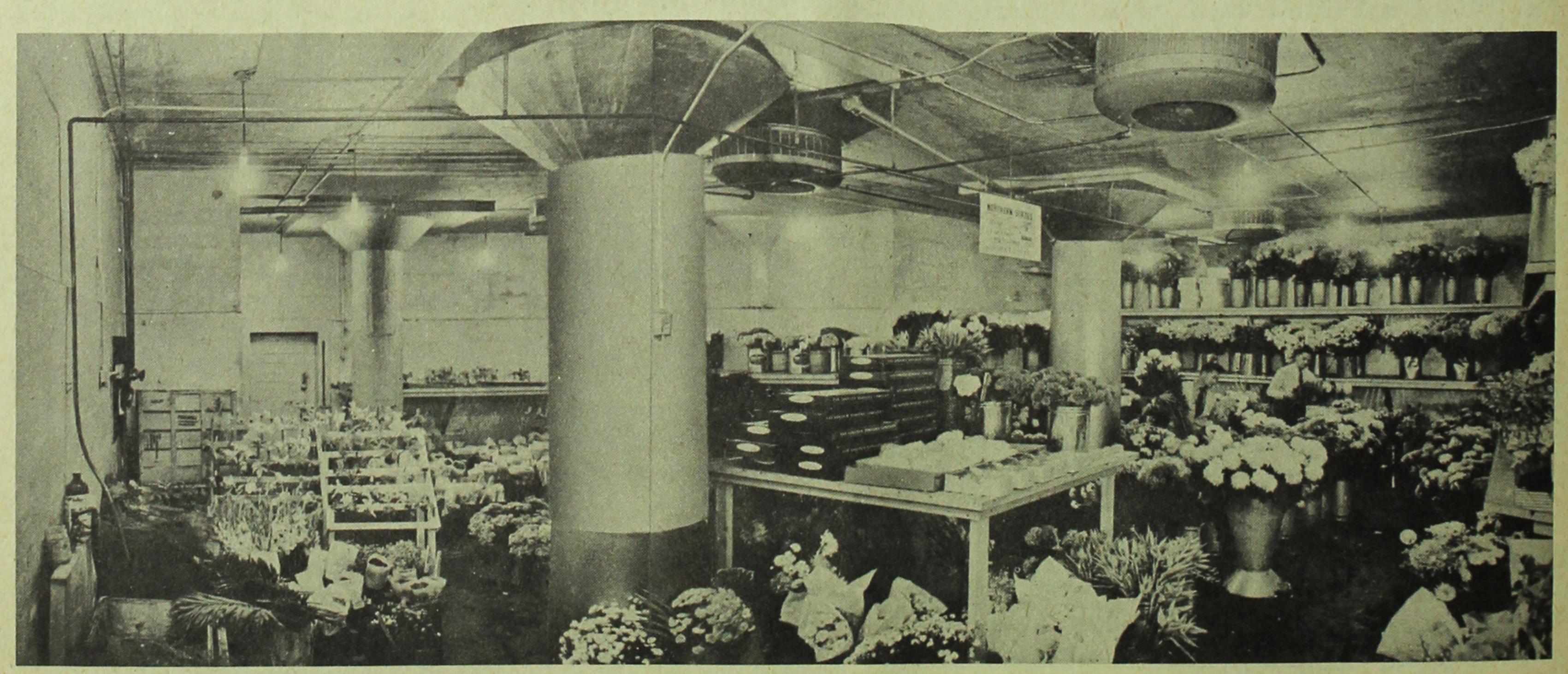
When Okubo was discharged from the Army in 1945, he headed for Minneapolis. He had been a GI at the military intelligence service language school at Camp Savage early in the war and had taken a liking to the people and climate of the upper Midwest.

It didn't take him long to decide that his best bet was to take up what



NORTHERN STATES' first office was in a 30 by 50 foot storeroom. The handsome, two-story structure on Minneapolis' Frank-

lin Ave. now houses a business which annually grosses more than half a million dollars.



FLOWERS ARE KEPT in this storeroom under controlled temperature and humidity conditions. Northern States has more

than 32,500 cubic feet of space for storing cut flowers. Not many of his competitors have facilities such as this.

he knew most about—flowers. His father before the war operated a nursery and Okubo himself had had some experience operating a wholesale florist's business in San Diego.

The biggest and best-established wholesale florist in Minneapolis was the Amling Co. Okubo got a job there and stayed for about a year, long enough to decide that he was wasting time working for another when he could be doing it better by himself.

Johnny and a fellow employe started out on their own in 1946 with little cash, a lot of hustle, plain hard work and a big break. The break came when Joe Shinoda of the San Lorenzo nurseries of San Lorenzo, Calif., agreed to send Okubo flowers on consignment.

Without a supplier who was willing to take a gamble on payment it is doubtful that Okubo could have gotten through that first year. About 90 per cent of the ventures into the selling of flowers fails because growers will not sell their goods on consignment.

But the fact that Okubo had this fortuitous backing is not to say that it alone was responsible for his tremendous success. It took mainly hard work and long hours. At the end of the first 12 months things were looking so good that Johnny and his partner found they had to move into larger quarters. It was still an uphill struggle, to be sure, but the outlook seemed bright and further growth assured.

Just another year later, Okubo and his partner expanded once again—business had been so good they didn't have enough space to accommodate the orders that had poured in.

This time, Northern States moved onto Franklin Ave. into a two-story building and 20,000 square feet of floor space. And this time Okubo went it alone. He bought out his partner.

At its new quarters, Northern States recently completed installing the largest floral cooler in the country to handle fast-moving perishable cutflowers. The 32,500 cubic foot thermal-controlled cooler has a capacity larger than eight refrigerated box cars. It is operated by a 5-ton cooling plant and is the wonder of all who see this mammoth accessory in a wholesale floral house.

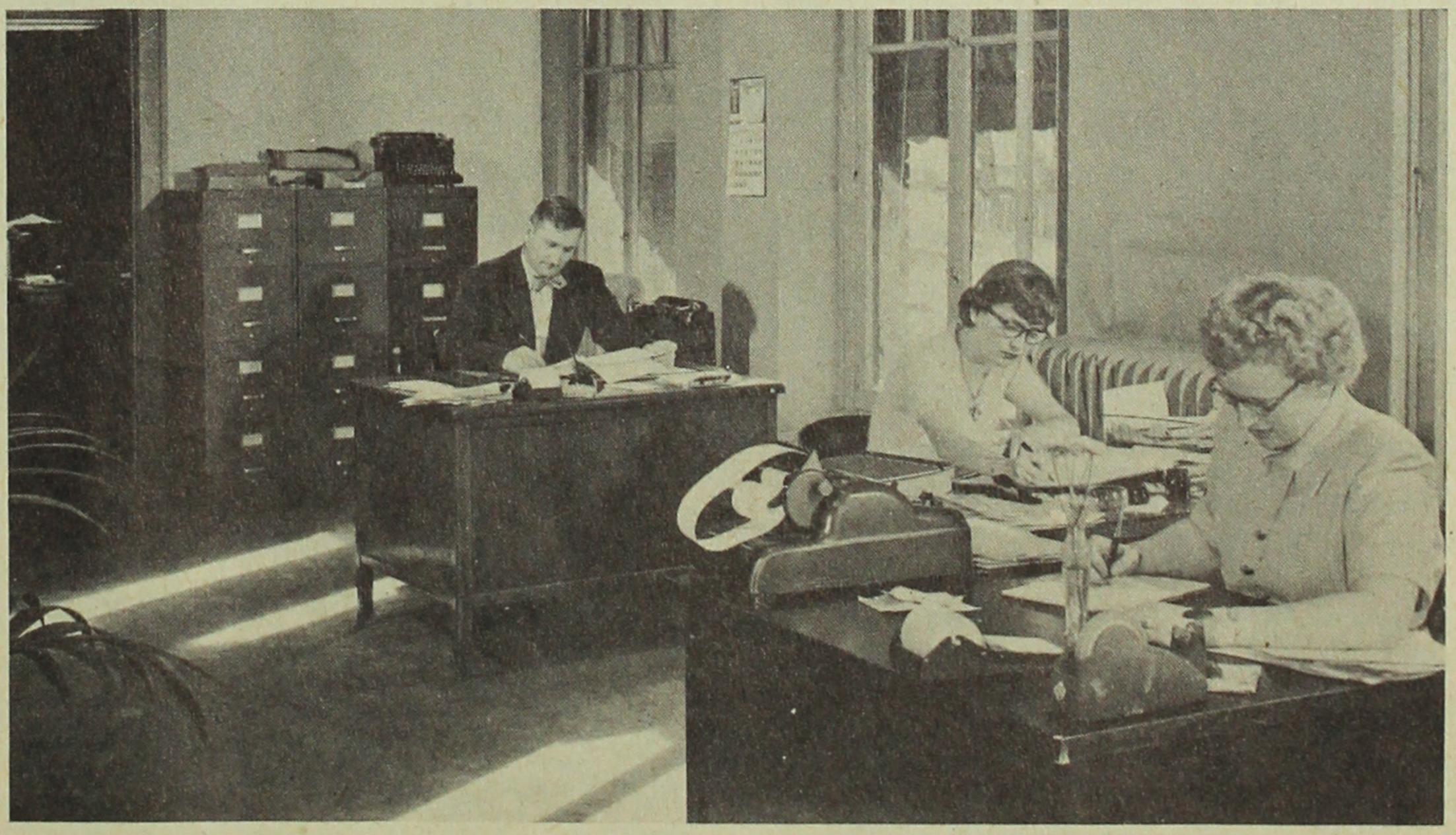
Not content with resting on his laurels, Okubo last year launched what turned out to be an innovation in the wholesale end of the floral business. He instituted a well-stocked floral supply



OKUBO MOVED INTO the wholesale florists business with a lot of hustle and plenty of streamlined ideas. Telephones are the heart of his business. On phones are (L. to R.) Roy Johnson, James Scott and Okubo.



PACKAGING comes in for a lot of attention when Northern States gets orders from retail clients. Okubo emphasizes attractive containers as a part of his service to customers. He has clients in Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota as well as throughout Minnesota.



OFFICE STAFF of Northern States is small and compact. Quarters are on the first floor of the two-story building. Chester Gunvaldson is office manager. Only other office personnel are clerks Geraldine Gustafson and Helen Anderson (right).



OKUBO IS ABLE to spend more time at home than when his business was still young. With his wife, Betty Louise, and 2-year-

old daughter Deanna Lynne, Okubo lives in a new suburb of St. Paul. Okubo formerly lived in San Diego, Calif.

department to supplement his cutflower business. Just what old-guard competitors would do next was still a question as Johnny's "upstart baby" late last year began distributing a mail order catalog of florists' supplies to its retail accounts in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, South and North Dakota.

Illustrating its wares of flower pots, ribbons, shears, maches, and a host of other supplies to go with the flower business, Johnny's catalog is the first of its kind in his part of the country.

Okubo works just as hard as his 16 employes which include stenographers, salesmen, retail specialists as well as

an accountant, artist, attorney—and a press agent.

He emphasizes personal service to his clients and keeps in touch with them by accompanying periodical tours of his "floral design school," comprised of experts who teach retailers the latest floral display and design technique.

Through his "school," Johnny has built up quite a reputation for himself as an expert in floral design and flower growing.

Northern States has a manager of the cut flower department but no other sub-executives such as supervisors or foreman. Okubo believes that by paying better than average salaries and spreading the responsibility around

there is little need for a supervisory setup. He has found that his system pays off.

Most of his employes are familiar enough with all phases of the business that they can step in anywhere and any time extra help is needed. He believes that each of his employes should know all there is to know about the flower business and thus far has avoided departmentalizing his business.

Johnny is a stocky, impatient entrepreneur who comes from a family which includes a Hollywood restaurant owner and a Los Angeles hotel manager. He and his wife, Betty Louise, and two-year old Deanna Lynne, live in his newly-built home in Roseville, a suburb of North St. Paul.



ONE OF THE few inexpensive luxuries that present-day Japanese can afford is participation in government sponsored lotteries, one of the ways with which the postwar Japanese government is trying to make ends meet.

Lottery tickets can be bought for a few pennies at any tobacco stand and just about everybody buys a few. Drawings are held once every six months.

Naturally, drawings are not as simple as merely plucking the winning numbers out of a hat. The government ballyhoos the project, calling on pretty movie actresses to shoot arrows at numbered targets to select the winning numbers.

But everybody is happy—especially the winners who get up to approximately \$3,000 while those who don't connect figure there's always another lottery.

配して當選をいってある。

ACTOR HENRY NAKAMURA, who made his mark in the movie "Go for Broke!" is a Japanese cook in the MGM film "Westward the Women." He and Robert Taylor are the only two men in the picture.

Finishes college while acting in western film

HENRY NAKAMURA'S film debut is proof that a young man with determination can do two things at the same time—and do them well.

While making his debut with Van Johnson in "Go for Broke!", followed almost immediately by "Westward the Women," young Nakamura studied

NAKAMURA'S PORTRAYAL of "Tom-my" in the film about the 442nd led to the part in the new picture.

nights and successfully was graduated from the University of Hawaii.

Nakamura a year ago had only one goal in life—to get his degree, however, a special studio-hired tutor and the U.S. mail helped him get not only his degree but a place in the Hollywood spotlight.

He was born in Honolulu, the son of Seichi and Kamako Nakamura. His father, now deceased, was a doctor.

Henry was educated at the W. R. Farrington High School, where he was speech contest winner for two consecutive years. Outside the classroom, his main interests were in classical music and sports.

While studying at the University of Hawaii, Nakamura read a newspaper announcement that Hollywood authordirector Robert Pirosh would visit Honolulu to select actors for "Go for Broke!" For the film about the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team both Pirosh and Dore Schary, who produced, were seeking principals among the actual veterans.

Busy with his books, Henry ignored the MGM ad but his sisters, Mary (college student) and Mabel (high school), constantly teased him until he went to see Pirosh. He was one of the group chosen, brought to Hollywood and OK'd by Schary. His role, as the lovable "Tommy" in "Go for Broke!" won him raves everywhere. (Note: Naka-

mura was not a veteran of the 442nd, being only 13 when World War II started. He was selected to portray the young "Tommy," as all vets, now ten years older, could not play the young boy part).

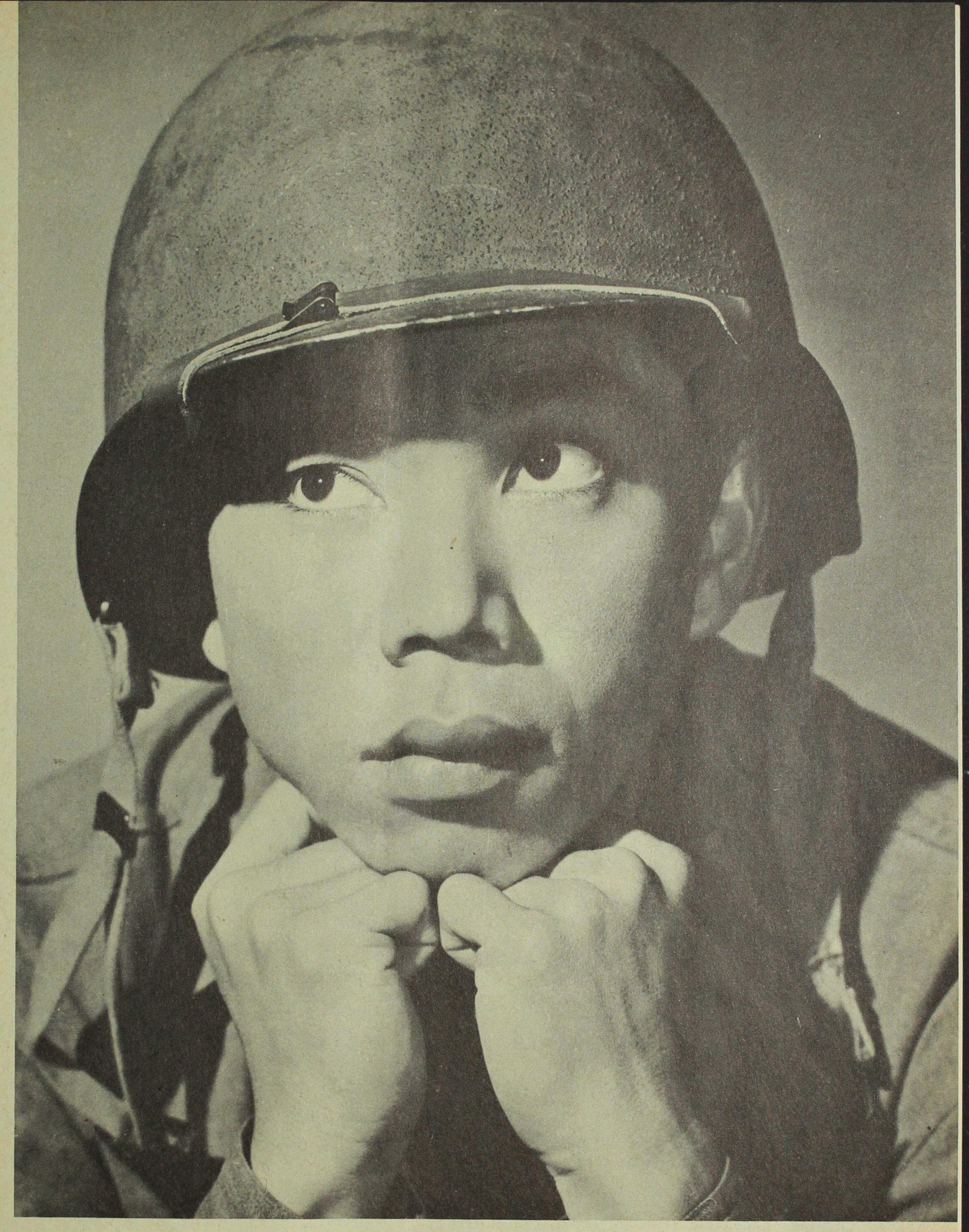
Before the film was shown publicly, director William A. Wellman, then preparing "Westward the Women," noted Nakamura's performance at a special studio showing. Wellman and Schary, again producing, had writer Charles Schnee write in a role for Henry as Robert Taylor's buddy all the way through the otherwise all-feminine film.

Taylor, a sixfooter, and Nakamura make quite a team. The latter is only 5 feet 2 inches tall.

Nakamura carried on correspondence studies with the University of Hawaii, turning to his books at night after a day of acting before the cameras. He would receive his lessons by mail and return them in the same manner.

In this manner, he was able successfully to complete his college education last June a couple of thousand miles from home.

In addition to his sisters, Mary and Mabel, Nakamura has two brothers. One of them, Randolph, presently is studying medicine at a school in Chicago. The other brother, George, is employed in Honolulu in a defense industry.



TO ENSURE that Nakamura completed his college education while making "Westward the Women," MGM as-

signed a tutor and by studying nights the young actor was successfully graduated from the U. of Hawaii.



CHIEF ABBOT OHTANI, head of the Buddhist Shin sect currently making a tour of the U.S., performs the "Okozori," a signifi-

cant Buddhist rite comparable to the Christian baptism, upon an elderly Chicago Issei. Youth on left is receiving the "Nembutsu."

Democratization of Buddhism

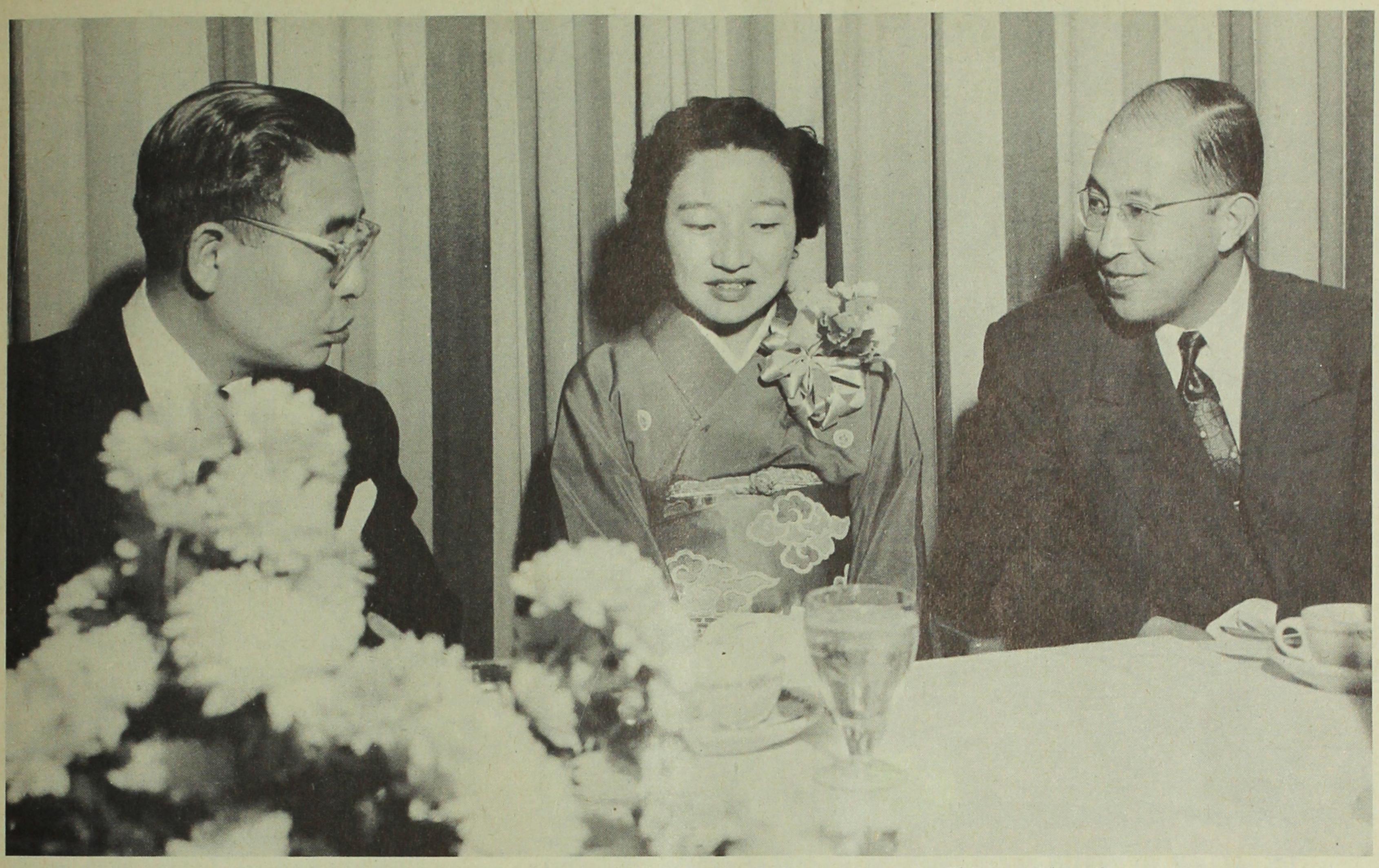
NISEIS AND OTHER Americans of Buddhist faith are currently taking advantage of an opportunity rare in the United States. The "Kikyoshiki," or the "Okozori,"* one of the significant rites in the Buddhist religion, is being performed in America by the direct descendent of St. Shinran, who founded the Jodo Shinshu Buddhist sect in the 13th century. The sect is the most popular Buddhist in Japan. In Japan there are 13 major sects and 53 sub-sects.

Chief Abbot Kosho Ohtani, head of the Buddhist Shin sect with headquarters in Nishi Hongwanji temple in Kyoto, is currently on a three month coast-to-coast air tour, visiting Buddhist temples throughout the country. Abbot Ohtani, whose position is comparable to the pope in the Ro*Okozori is a symbolic ritual tonsure denoting admission to Buddhism. It is comparable to the Christian baptism.

man Catholic religion, heads a presbytery of 12,000 temples, 30,000 priests and some seven million followers in Japan.

Only the chief abbot, or his special representative, is authorized to perform the service to bestow the "Omyogo," or the writing of the "Nenbutsu" (Buddhist invocatary prayer). Symbolically, the service gives the official blessing to enter the Buddhist brotherhood.

Abbot-elect Kocho Ohtani (related) of Japan's Higashi Hongwanji Buddhist sect. These visits are unprecedented and indicates a democratization of Buddhism as practiced in Japan. Before the war, abbots were exalted symbols who seldom even stepped outside the bounds of their temples. Their situation is similar to the emancipated and popular position of the Emperor.



ABBOTT KOSHO OHTANI of the Buddhist Shin sect, his wife and the Rev. Gyodo Kono of the Midwest Buddhist Church at-

tended a reception in Chicago. Ohtani's position is comparable to the Roman Catholic pope.



BUDDHIST RITES given by Abbot Ohtani drew large attendances (mostly Isseis) wherever he went. Ohtani is a direct dis-

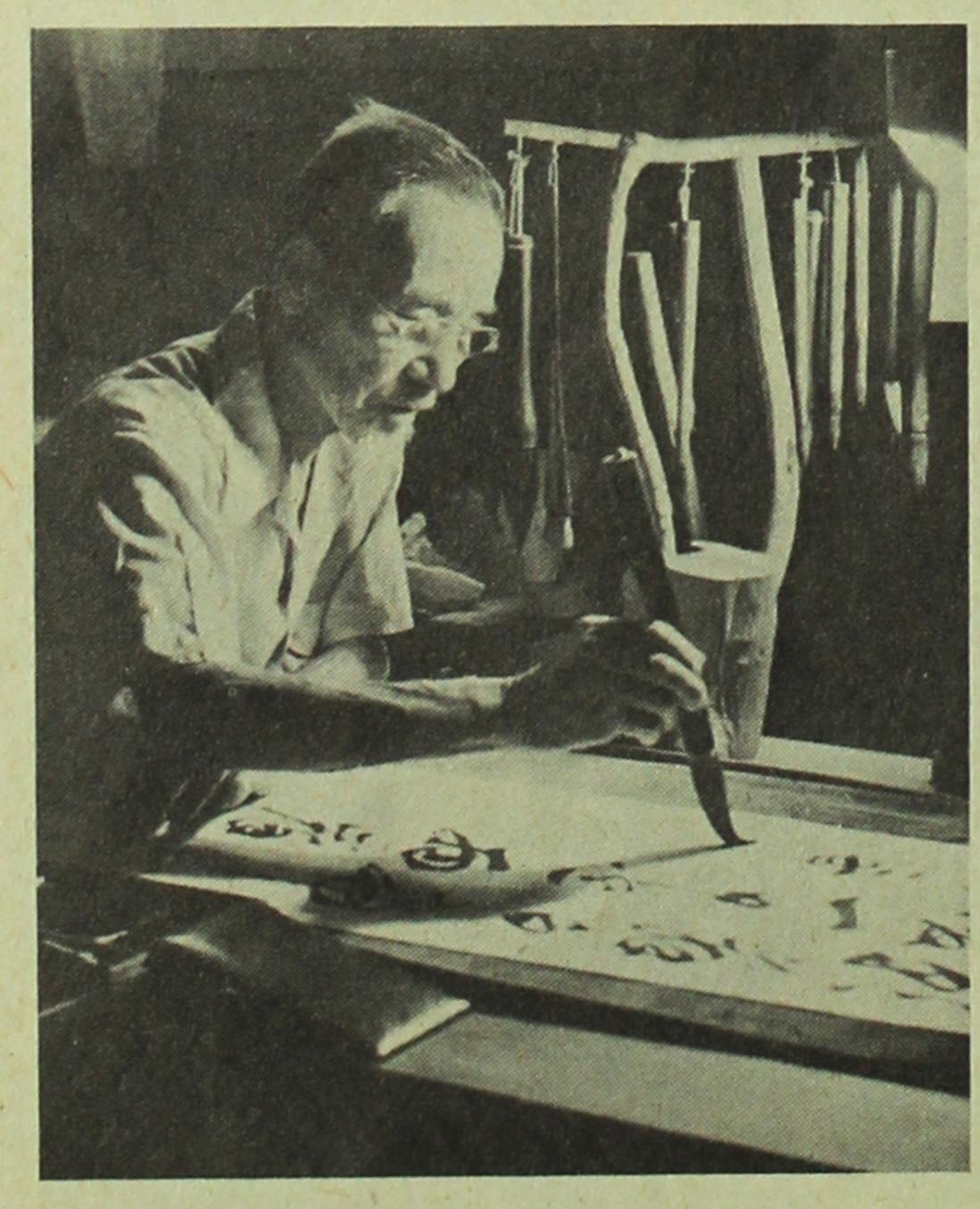
cendant of the 13th century founder of the Jodo Shinshu sect. The photo above was taken at the Midwest Buddhist Church.



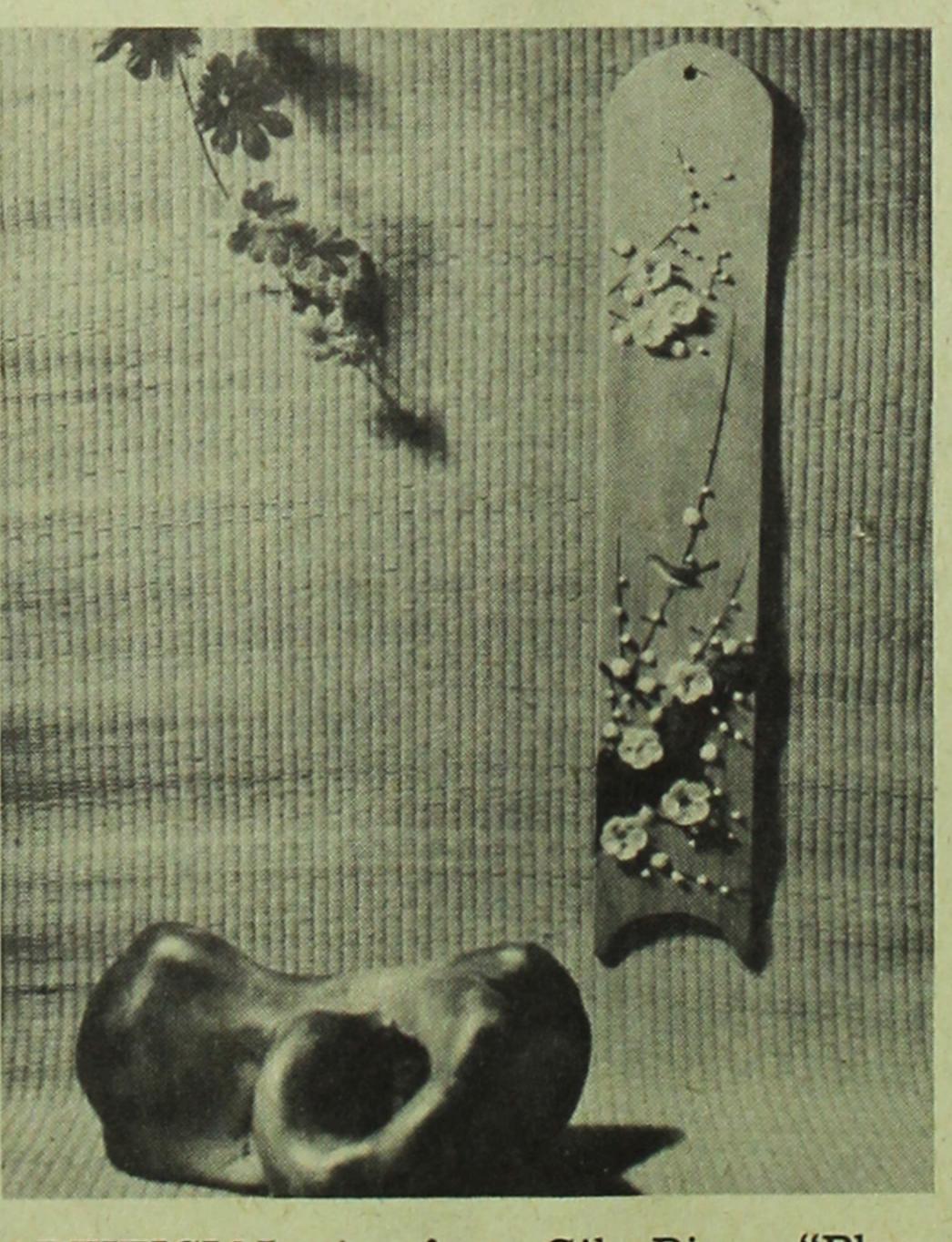
DR. ALLEN H. EATON stands before an evacuee-made sign of "Topaz Japanese Language Library" which was presented to the Columbia U. Oriental Language Library.

Art of the evacuees

By Tooru Kanazawa



CALLIGRAPHY was diligently practiced in every relocation center. This evacuee (T. Usui) was a Rohwer (Ark.) inmate.



ARTIFICIAL vine from Gila River, "Plum Blossoms" made of shells from Tule Lake and kobu from Jerome, Ark.

D R. ALLEN H. EATON, was a small boy when, in the "yellow peril" days of the 1880's, he watched his grandfather persuade a posse of excited men not to hang the Chinese and burn their homes in a village in eastern Oregon.

His memory of that courageous act of fair play burned brightest when he saw 110,000 Japanese, 70,000 of them American citizens, sent to 10 relocation camps built in the desert. Since then he has directed much of his energy toward righting the wrong which he felt was done to his fellow citizens.

On this the tenth anniversary of the evacuation Dr. Eaton, in his book Beauty Behind Barbed Wire, to be issued by Harper's this spring, gives the key to his philosophy: "When our government, through some act, wrongs a citizen or a group of its citizens, there is no established way by which it can make a retraction.

"But one of the advantages of a democracy as ours is that its citizens, individually or collectively, profiting from experience, can change unjust and unfavorable situations for the better; first, by admitting mistakes where mistakes were made, and then by doing whatever they can to prevent their happening again."

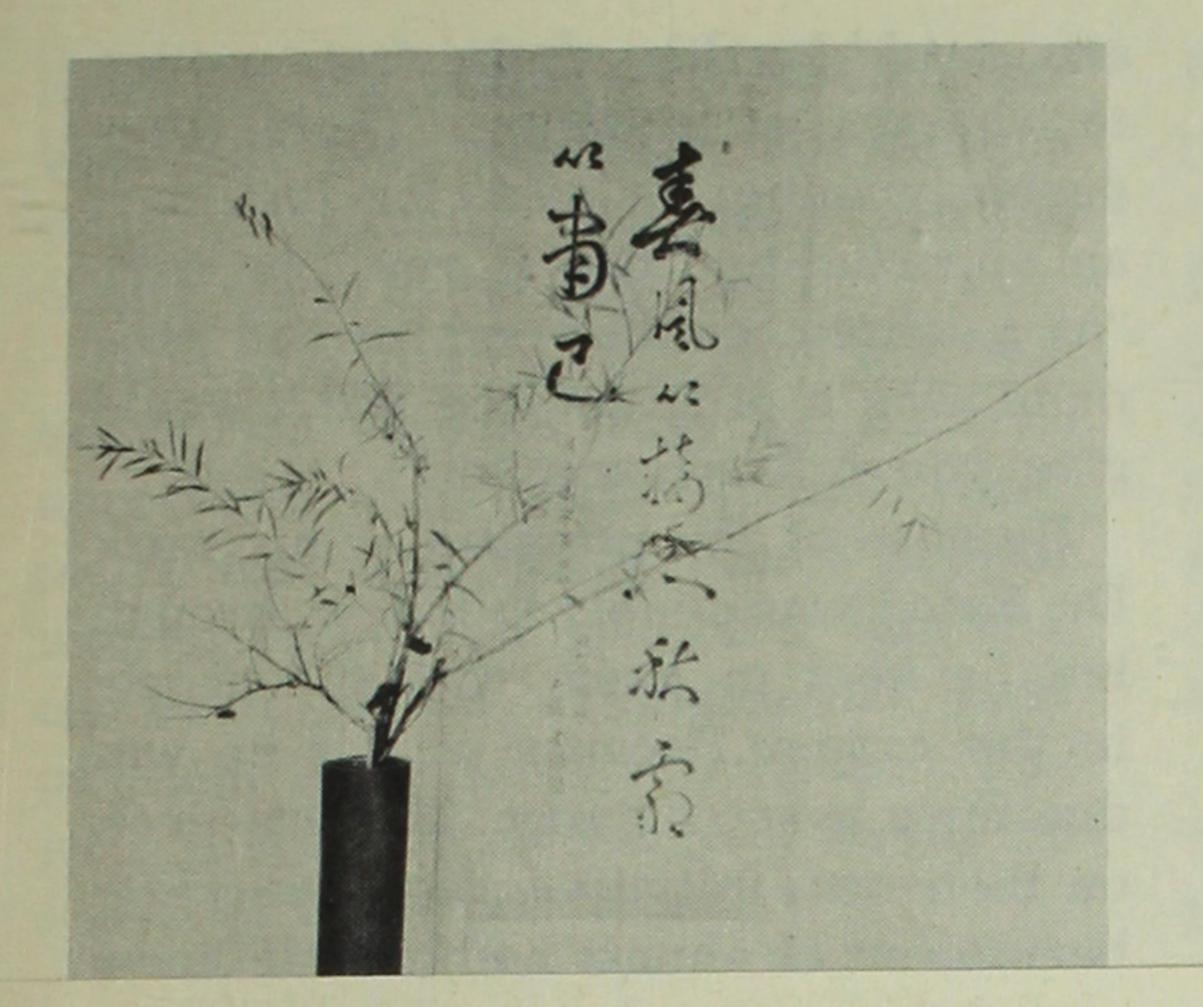
Prevention, he believes, can best be insured by encouraging better understanding among the races and nationalities that make up America. Here, with text and numerous illustrations, he presents for the first time for the appreciation of fellow Americans the arts created by Japanese Americans behind barbed wire. Although the alien Japanese are ineligible for citizenship he considers them as American as their sons and daughters.

"For their length of residence, achievements and contributions to American life they have earned the right to citizenship." he believes.

While he was collecting material in the relocation camps he was often reminded of an experience years ago which gave him a clear insight into the Japanese mind and heart. He and a Japanese student, Jo Tominaga, were rained in in his classroom at the University of Oregon.

As they listened to the sound of rain on the skylight he said, "It reminds me of our farm home in eastern Oregon where we children, sleeping in the attic, loved to listen to the sound of the raindrops on the roof."

After a long silence Jo said: "It reminds me of home too. My father was



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SAW beauty in the commonest of an desert plants, the sagebrush. At ka, Idaho, K. Yuasa took pleasure ing an informal arrangement.

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Of the evacuation he still remembers how he and thousands of others were "shocked at the unprecedented action and angered by the suspicious motives and sinister forces that seemed to be in the background."

Approaching Dillon S. Myer, director

JAPONI(A

CONFESSION GOOD FOR STOMACH

It happens in Japan, too. An ex-convict named S. Aoyama, discharged recently from jail, surrendered to police, Asakusa (Tokyo), confessing he had committed a theft. He showed officers two packets of candy he had stolen from a confectionery stand near the station. Why had he surrendered? Aoyama said life outside jail was too precarious. He said he was unable to find a job after his discharge and



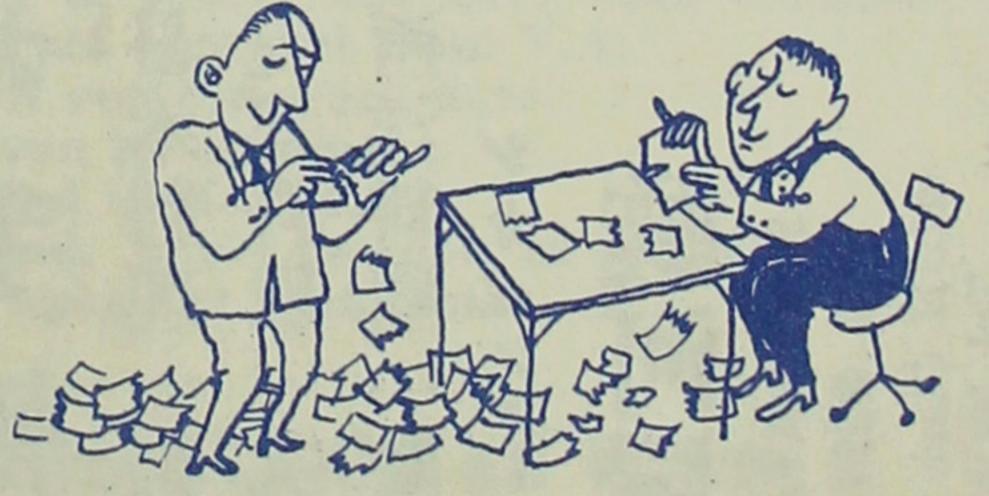
soon found himself starving. He had never experienced that discomfort in jail, he explained, and wondered if thievery wasn't enough to get him back into jail and its three square meals a day. It was.

SOMETHING FOR ALMOST NOTHING

The Japanese Government lotteries are getting a lot of competition from merchants who have found the lottery an effective way to promote sales. Big city department stores as well as the neighborhood shops are handing out lottery tickets with purchases of almost any amount. A Sendai clothing store is offering a Y50,000 (\$138.89) prize and giving out tickets with purchases of Y100 (27.7 cents) or more. Other prizes range from free trips to swank hot springs resorts to an allexpenses paid tour of the United States.

MONEY-MAKING SCHEME

Japanese banks recently noted that they were getting more than the usual number of mutilated banknotes. Under present currency regulations, mutilated notes are redeemable provided two-thirds of the damaged bill is in good condition. Investigation disclosed that a lot of schemers



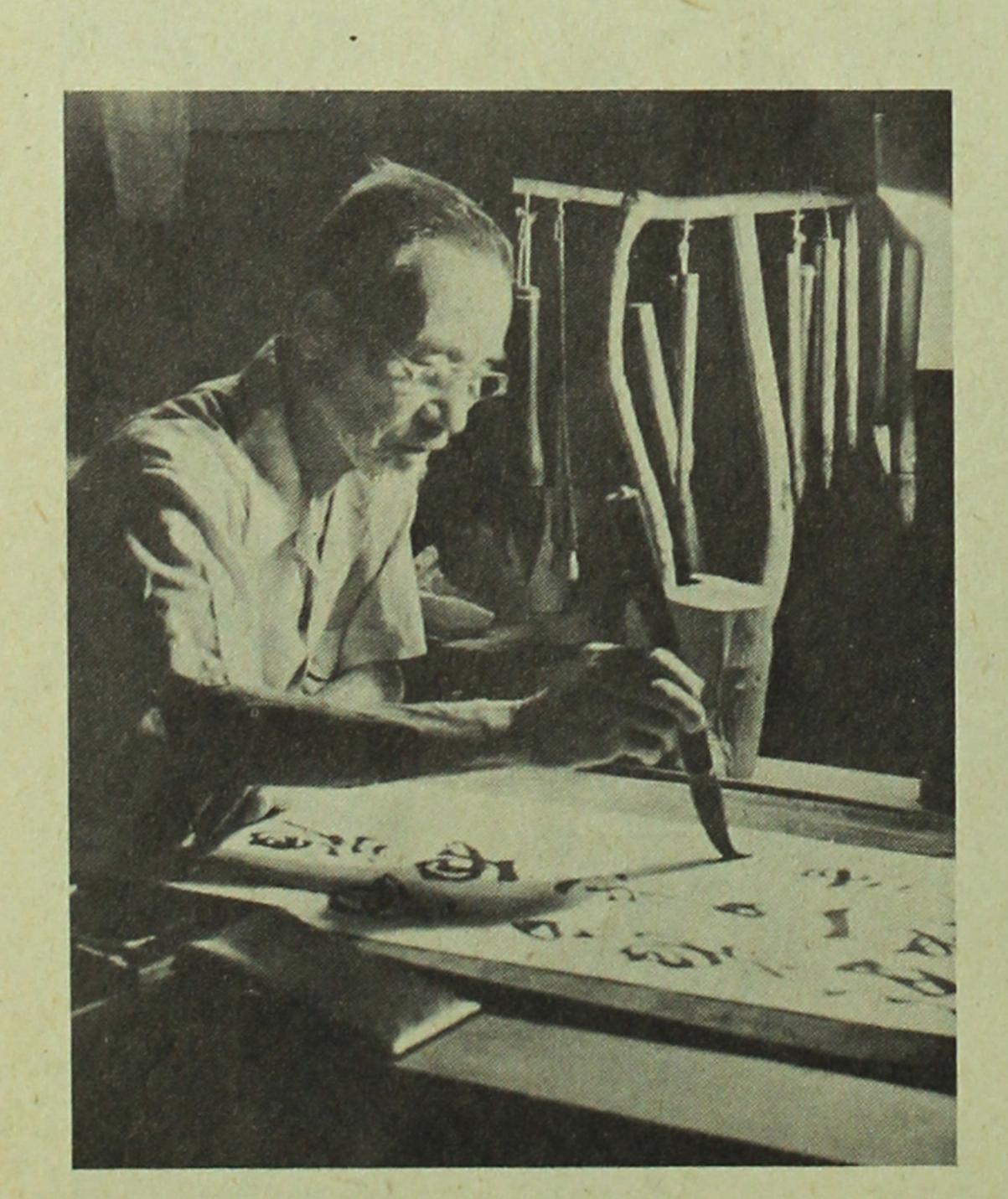
were deliberately mutilating perfectly good banknotes, cashing them in and using the torn off portions to patch together other mutilated notes which they would again turn in at banks. Y1,000 notes were usually used. Close examination always reveals the patch job but the bills usually pass at first glance. The only catch in the process is that you've got to have money in order to make money.



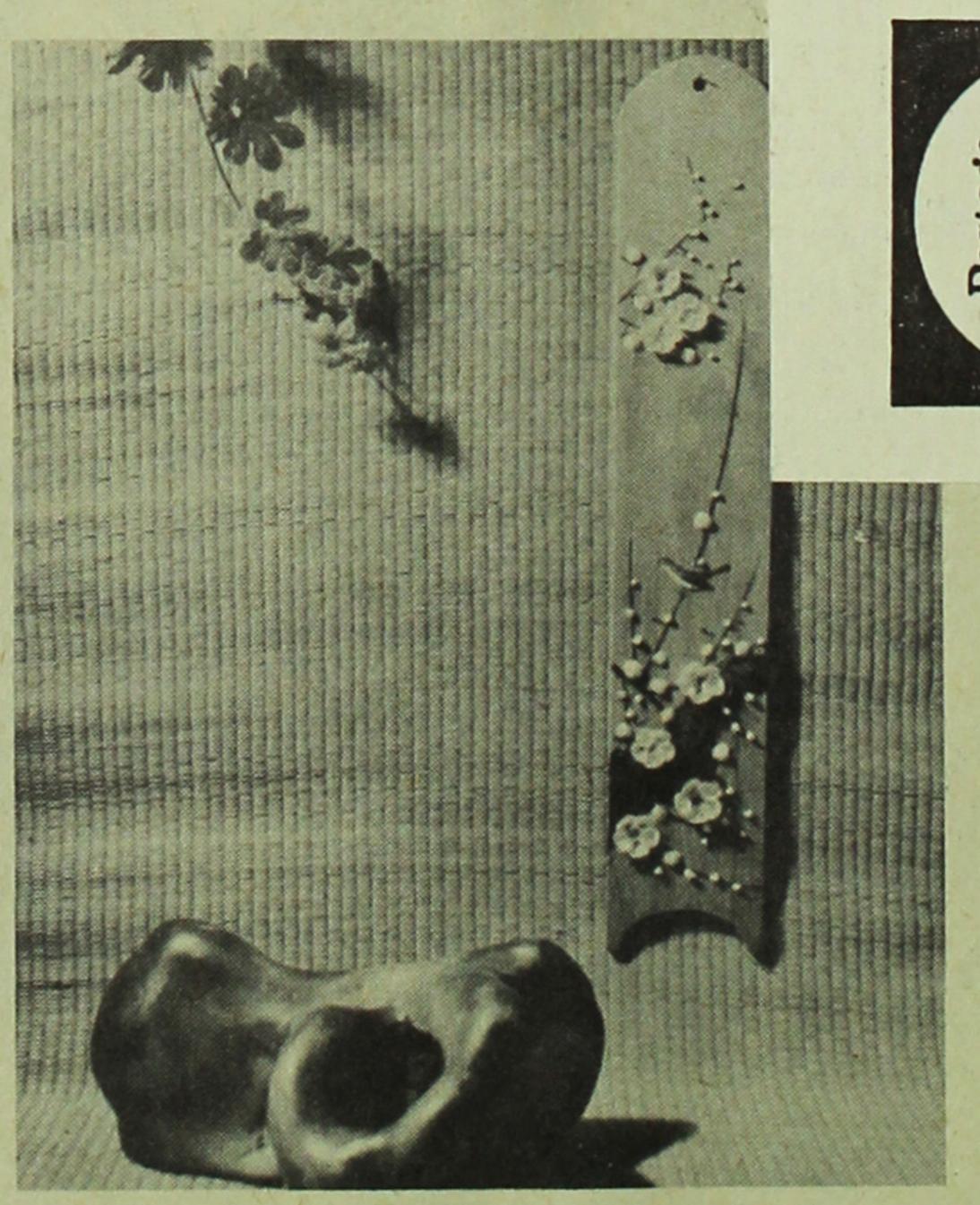
Photo by Tito U. O'Kamot DR. ALLEN H. EATON stands before an evacuee-made sign of "Topa Japanese Language Library" which was presented to the Columbia U Oriental Language Library.

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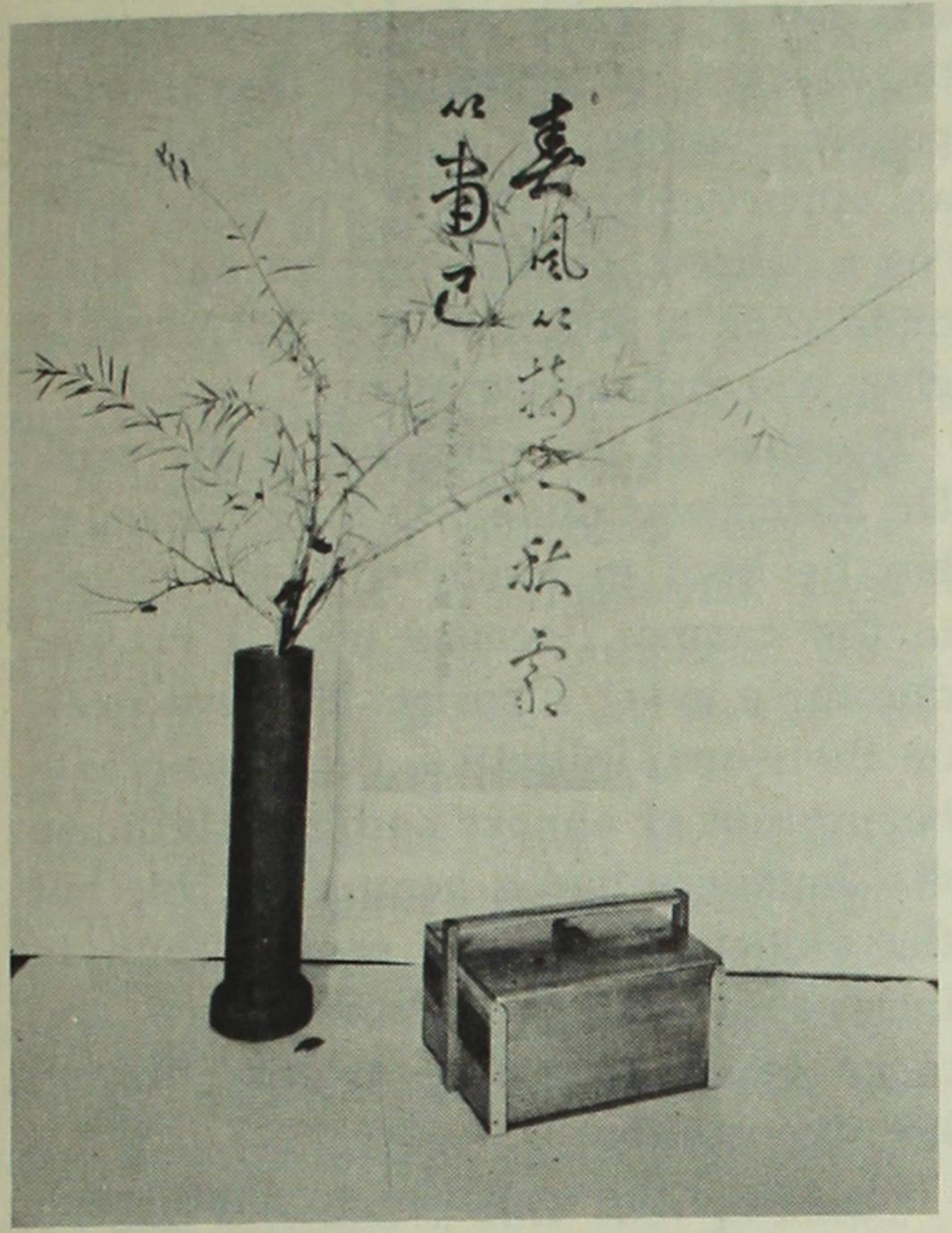
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HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyo.) relocation center produced "Autumn Mood," an informal flower arrangement in a drain pipe; a lunchbox and a poem on scroll.



ISSEIS SAW beauty in the commonest of American desert plants, the sagebrush. At Minidoka, Idaho, K. Yuasa took pleasure in making an informal arrangement.

a workman. We lived in a neighborhood of out-of-door laborers. He built our little house and made a special garden on our stony plot of ground. When he had completed the garden, he collected all the leftover stones and piled them carefully along the edge of the house, below the eaves. On rainy days, when the neighbors could not work, he would call them in and they would all make poems to the music of the rain falling from the roof to the stones below."

Dr. Eaton, who served 13 years in the Oregon state legislature, was well equipped for his task. He is of pioneer stock. He reminds one of an honest, independent, Down East Yankee. His grandfather, Jim Hendershott, drove an ox team across the plains from Iowa to the Oregon Country in 1852. Young Allen grew up on a farm where he learned to appreciate the beauties of nature.

With the years he became known for his activities on behalf of immigrants. His appreciation of their contributions was expressed in his book, Immigrant Gifts to American Life. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who writes a forward to his latest book, has recognized him as the foremost authority on the handicrafts of America and has written books on the handicrafts of New England and of the Southern Highlands.

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"I was fascinated by the brush work of the Japanese artists," he says today. He wanted to share his pleasure with his fellow villagers, so, "I induced two of them to return with me to my home. One of them, Ikka Nagai, who extended his visit, was considered the second best crow painter in Japan. A store window was turned over to him for his use. With a few strokes of his brush he would create a branch, a flower, or a crow.

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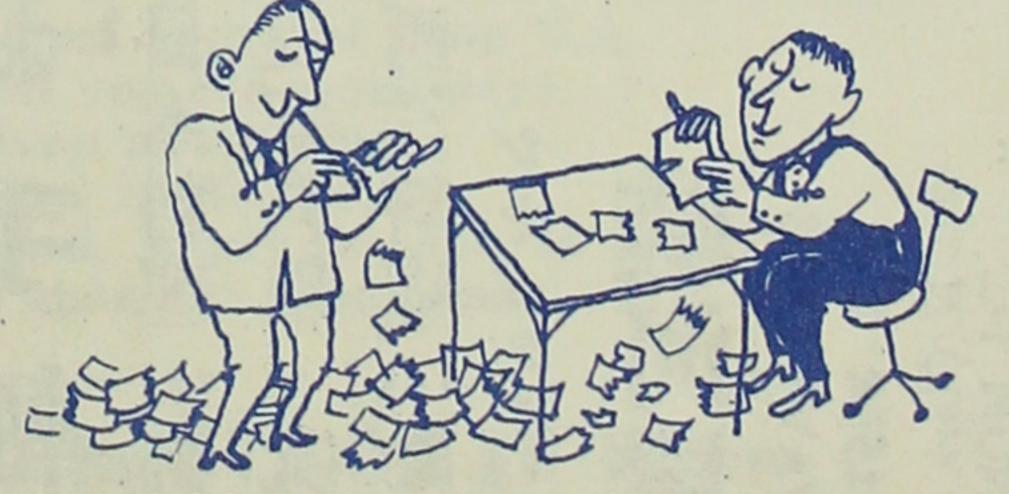
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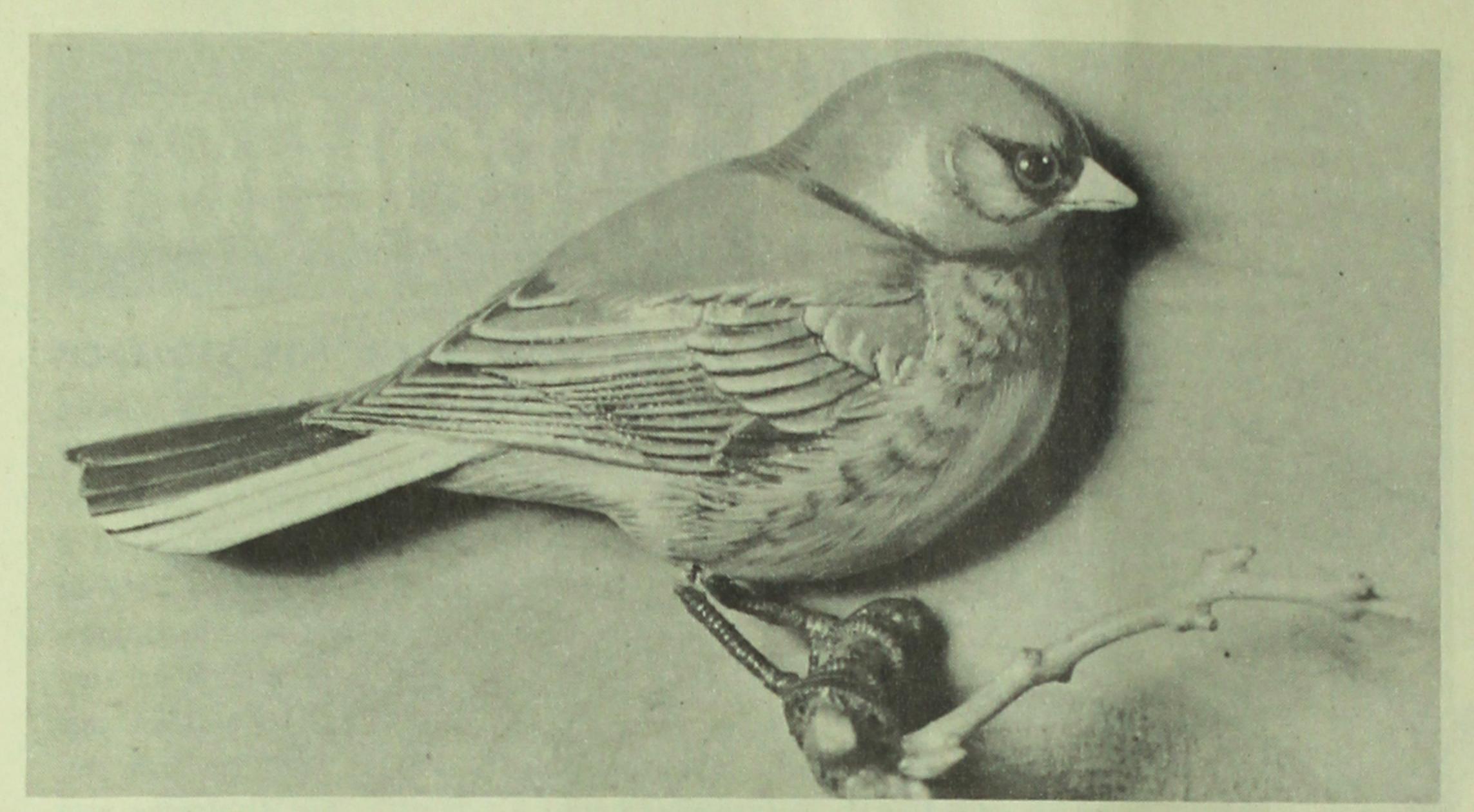
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LIFE-LIKE BIRDS carved out of wood and painted were produced in every center. This one was made in the Poston (Ariz.) camp.

of the War Relocation Authority, he outlined a plan for an exhibition of attractive handicrafts made by Americans of different ancestry, carrying the traditions of their homelands, for circulation in the centers.

The display would, he felt, span the barriers of language. It would give the

evacuees a feeling of relatedness with the outside world. Most important of all it might encourage handicraft in the camps, thereby relieving the mental strains of internment and contributing to the growth of community spirit.

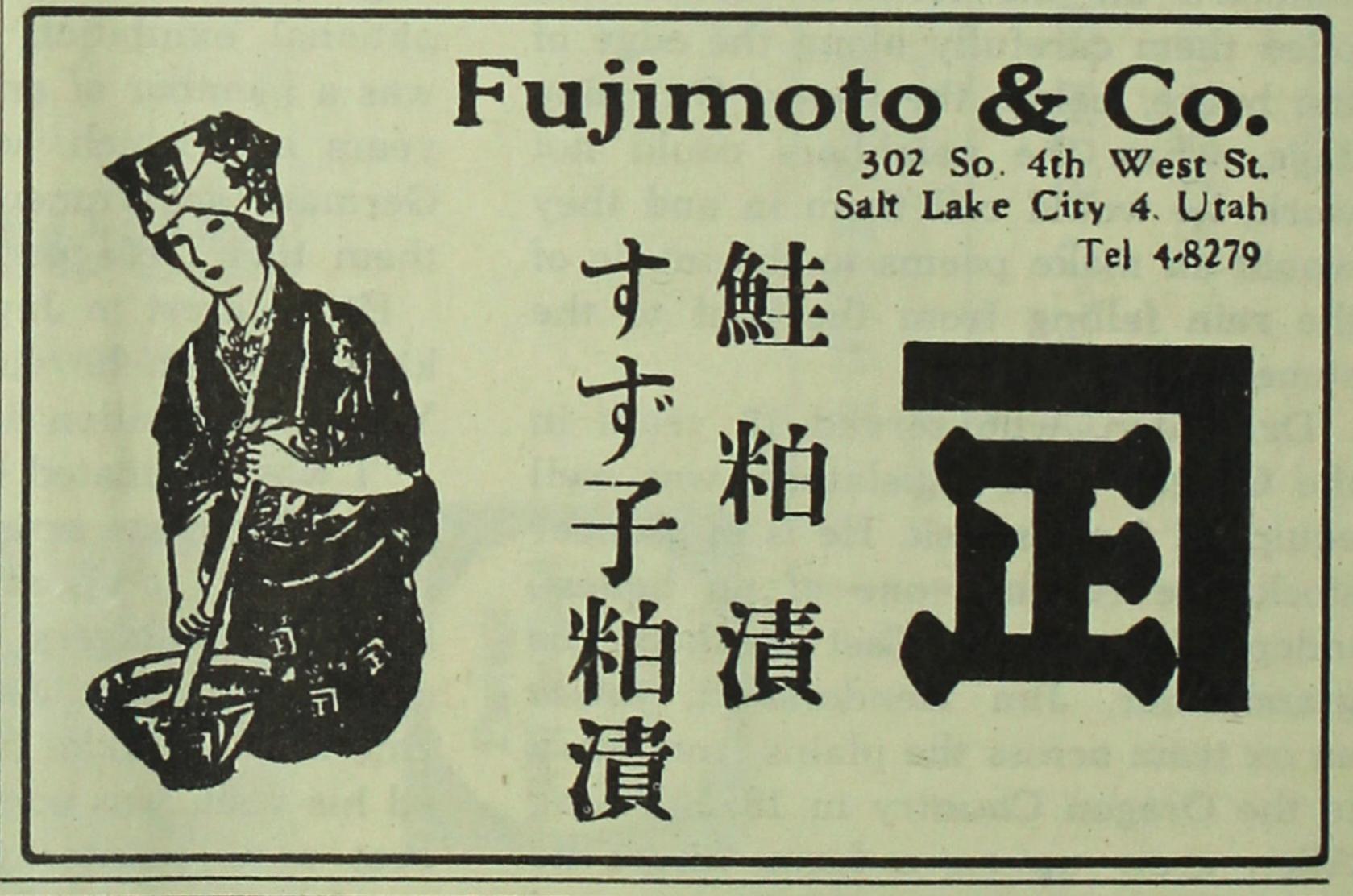
Although Mr. Myer was sympathetic he said that special attention to the arts would lay his administration open to charges of coddling. There were people waiting, he said, for just such an opportunity. "But if you," he said, "as a citizen, could organize and promote such a program, the WRA would give you full cooperation."

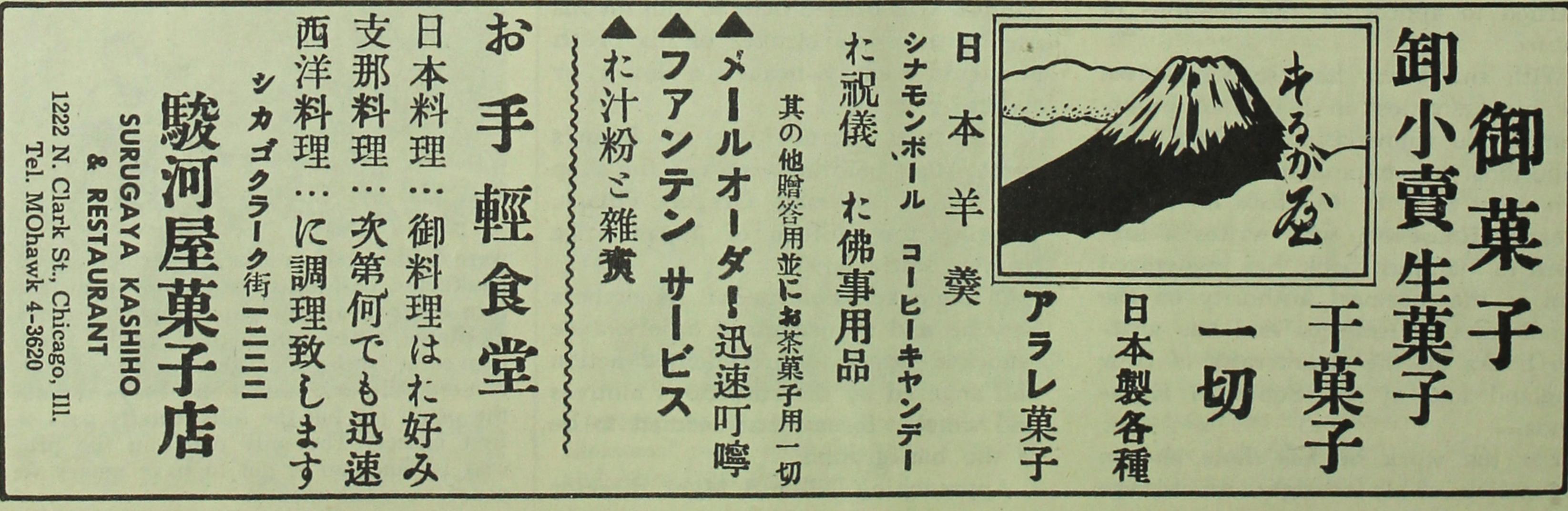
Because of the pressure of his work Dr. Eaton was unable to follow through but he kept in touch with the people in the camps. Because of this he was due for a great surprise. The evacuees, on their own initiative, began to create beauty out of almost nothing. He knew the Japanese had a genius for this but the objects that were sent to him in increasing numbers from more and more camps revealed talents beyond his expectation.

He asked the evacuees to photograph the evidences of their handicrafts, but they were not permitted to use cameras. Then he turned to the WRA staff, but its photographers were fully occupied in taking documentary pictures for the government and most of them were not familiar enough with the arts to locate, select and photograph examples to the best advantage.

The only alternative was to send photographers into the centers. Raising







funds for the purpose consumed more time. The year was 1945. The Jerome camp had already been closed. All the others were to be shut down.

With them would disappear the rock and cactus gardens, rugs woven from unravelled gunnysacks, artistic name plates and mail boxes, locust hedges, interior decoration, bon odori festivals, classes in flower arrangements, sand painting, embroidery, sculpture. Objects that could be carried would be scattered with their creators.

Working against time, Dr. Eaton visited five camps himself and sent assistants and photographers into the remaining four. In Denver, at the photographic division of the WRA, he went through 60,000 prints and negatives and selected a few that pictured life in the camps. Most of the pictures that appear in his book, however, were taken in the field for this specific purpose.

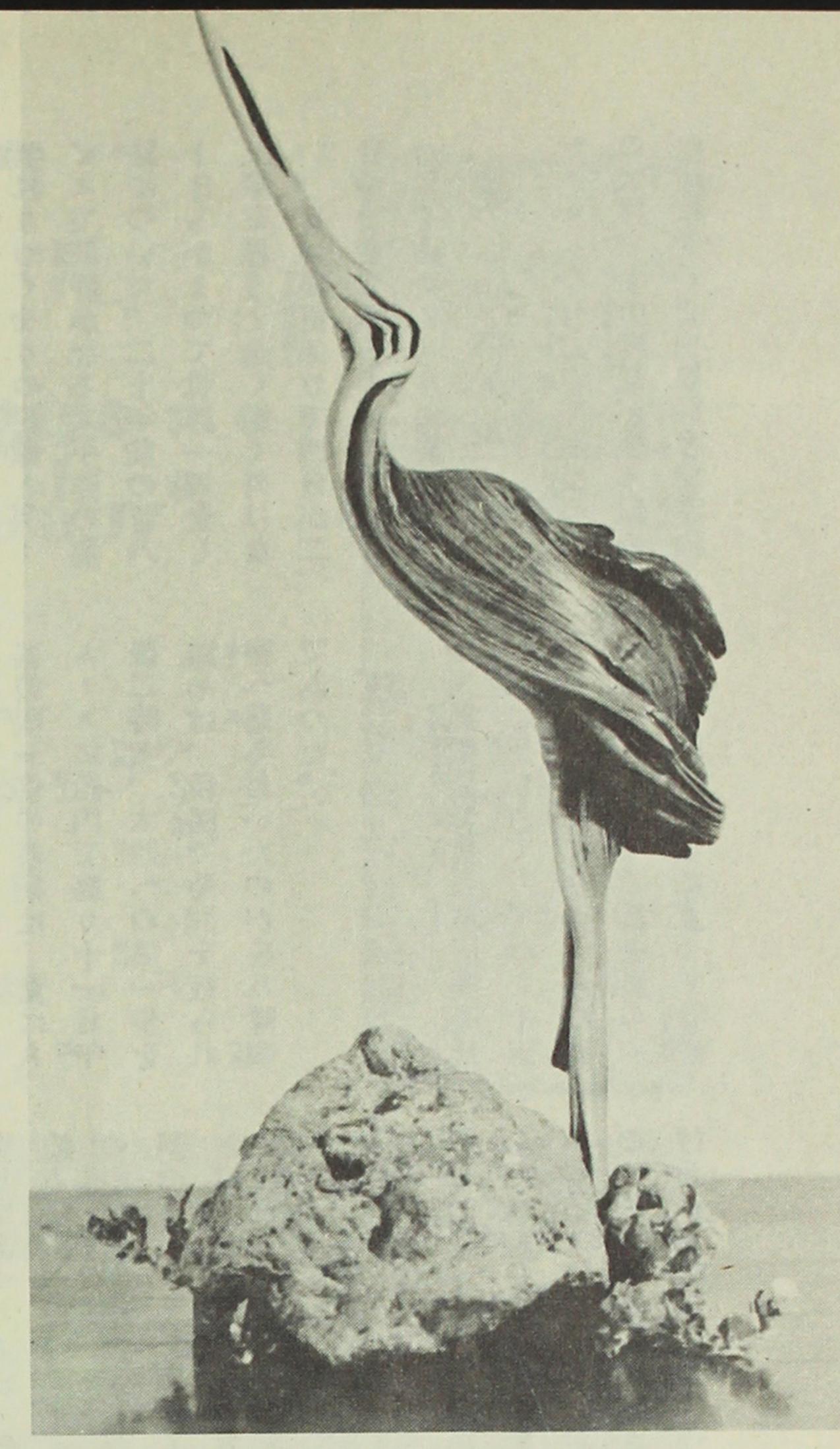
At Amache, Colo., Dr. Eaton had to do a little detective work. Everywhere he went he was advised to contact Miss Hall who would show him the finest examples of carving art. Miss Hall continued to elude him until he finally discovered that Miss Hall was the Mess Hall where the carvings were on display.

The illustrations of handicrafts in Dr. Eaton's book represent the flowering, for the most part, of Issei talent. Until the evacutation they were forced to devote their entire energies toward establishing an economic beachhead on the Pacific coast. The evacuation gave them leisure for self-expression.

Dr. Eaton attempted to capture the spirit of their love of beauty. In the prefatory part of the book he quotes the late Eric Gill, the great English artist and writer: "The things men have made . . . are inevitably the best witness. They cannot lie, and what they say is of supreme importance. For they speak of man's soul and they show who are his gods."

Dr. Eaton believes that the art of a people is the true index of their minds and hearts. By revealing the contributions of the immigrants to American life and culture his ambition is to help promote understanding and appreciation of the many strains that make up the population of America.

This will help establish a social environment in which the rights of not a single citizen will ever be abrogated.



AN EVACUEE at Minidoka, Idaho, found this gnarled piece of wood in the desert, polished it and made it resemble a crane.

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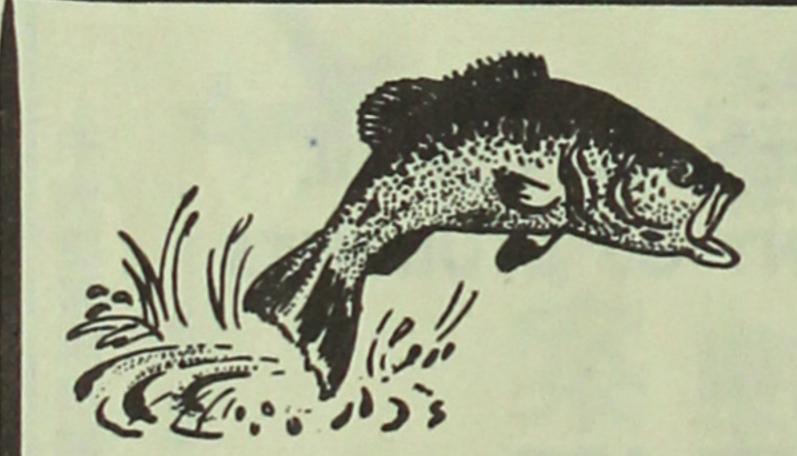
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會長福田美亮氏

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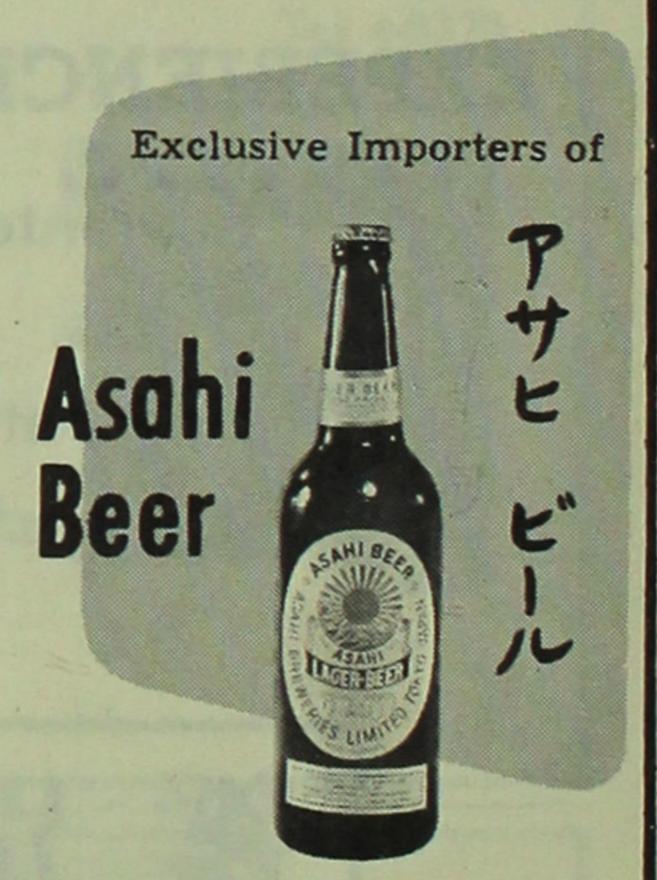
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馬を見出すのに苦心してゐる 薬の強疑の息子で世界一の駿 として戀物語りで、主人公タアラピヤの沙漠に駿馬を中心 うは沙

'Flame of Araby'

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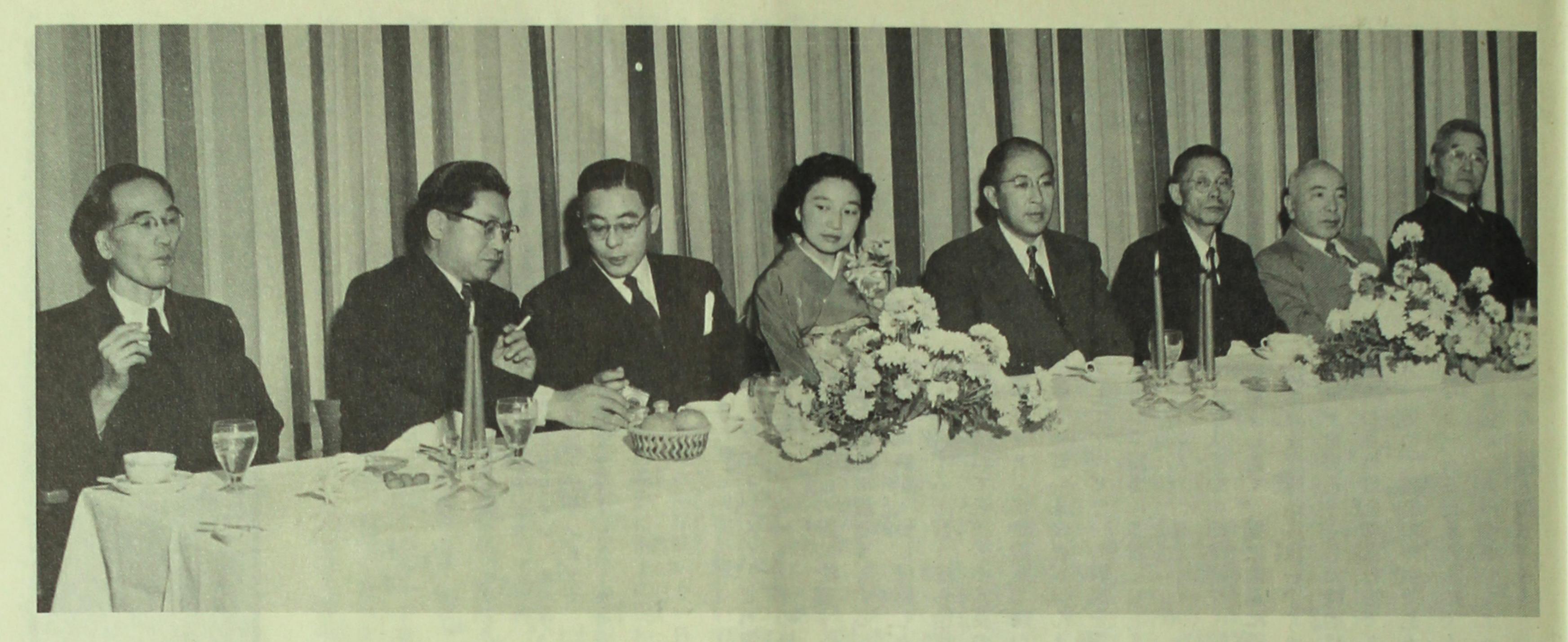
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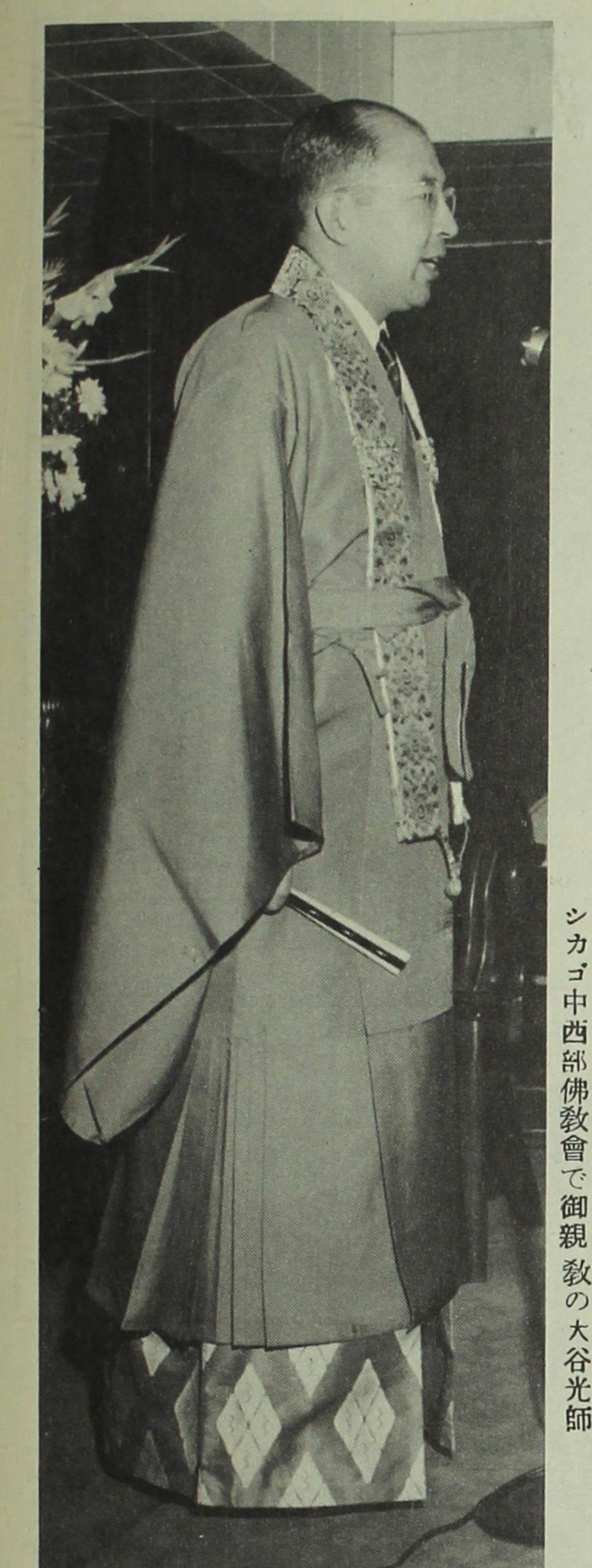






経府日本人墓地慰顕塔にお花 経府日本人墓地慰顕塔にお花





Photos by Fred Yamaguchi

大浴門主谷歡近





Photo by Jack Iwata



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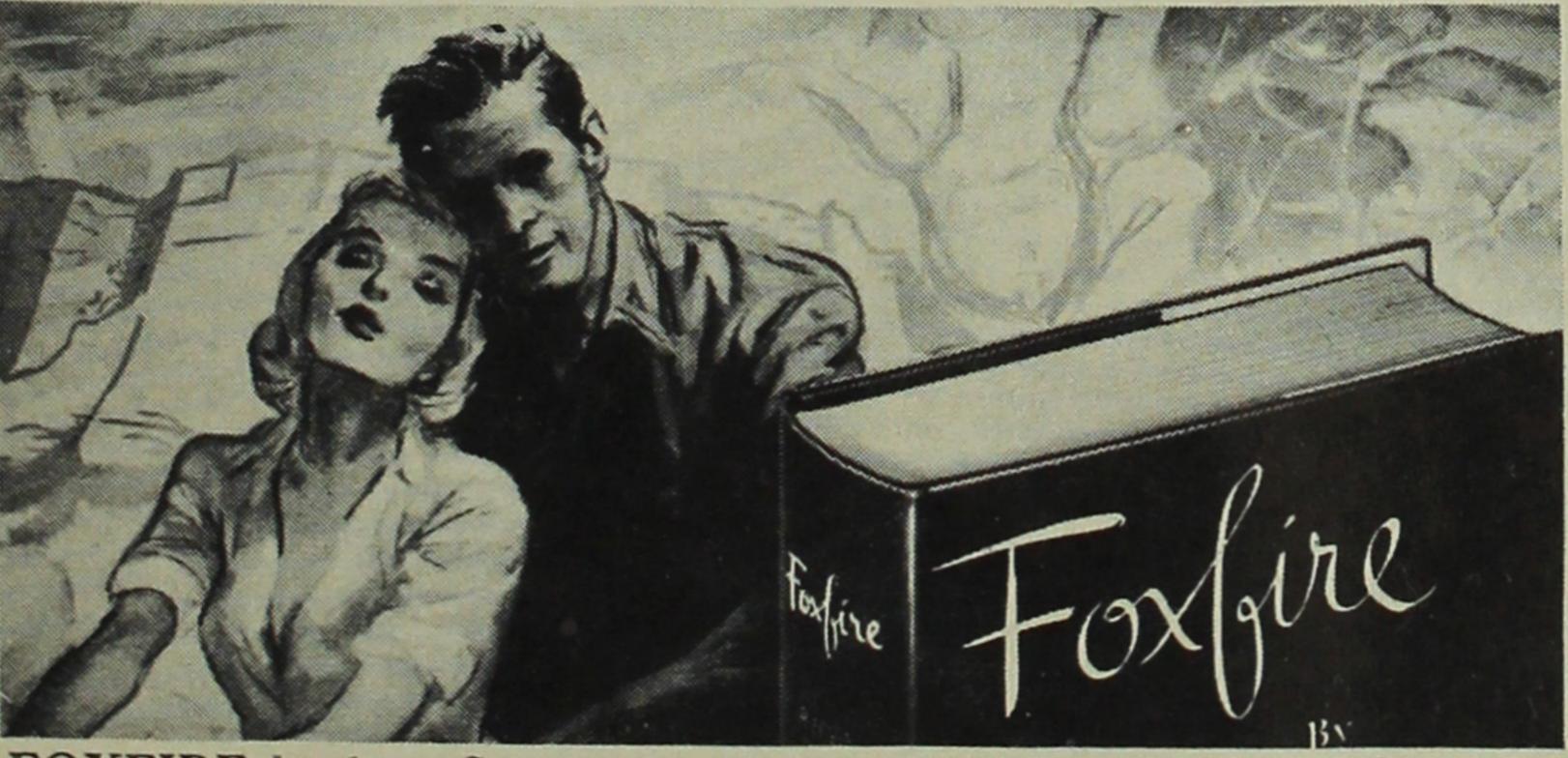
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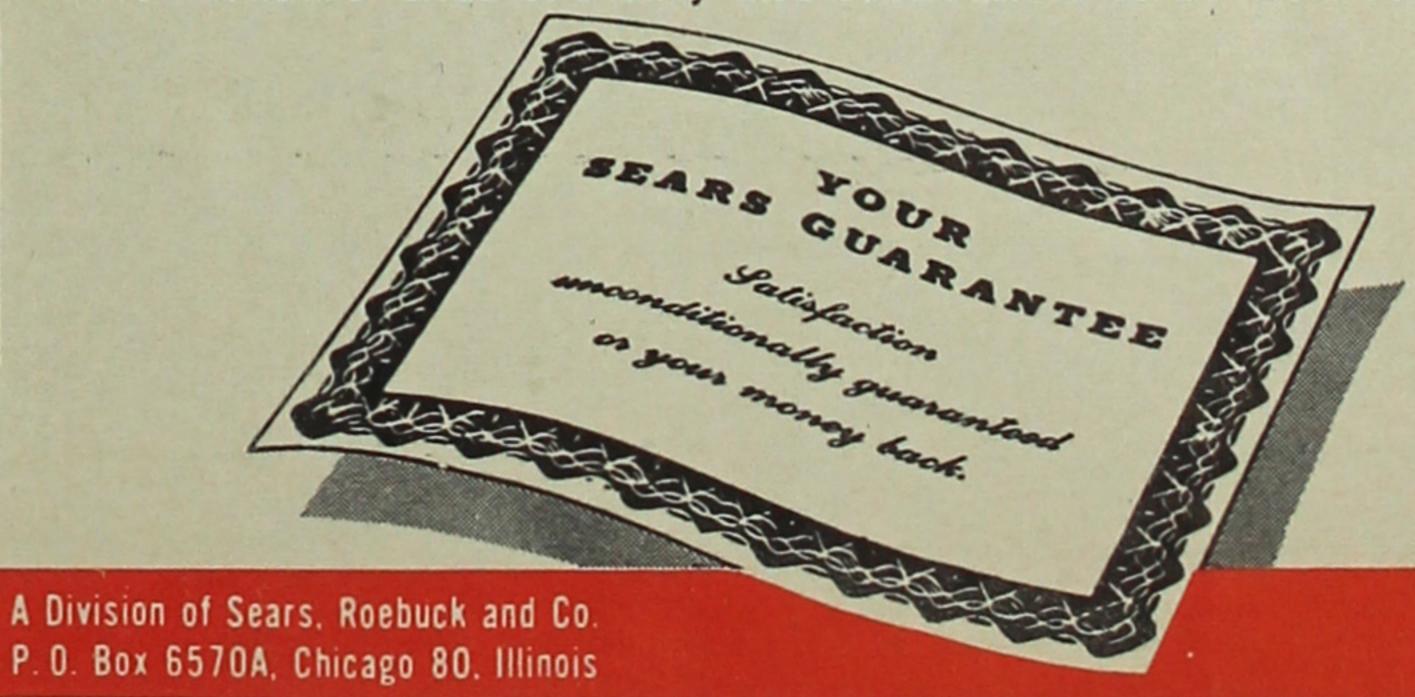
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