

SCENE

the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE



TEIKO ITO

Printed in U.S.A.

Nisei Week Lovelies
Pro Ball's Matsubu, Nakamura

SEPTEMBER, 1949



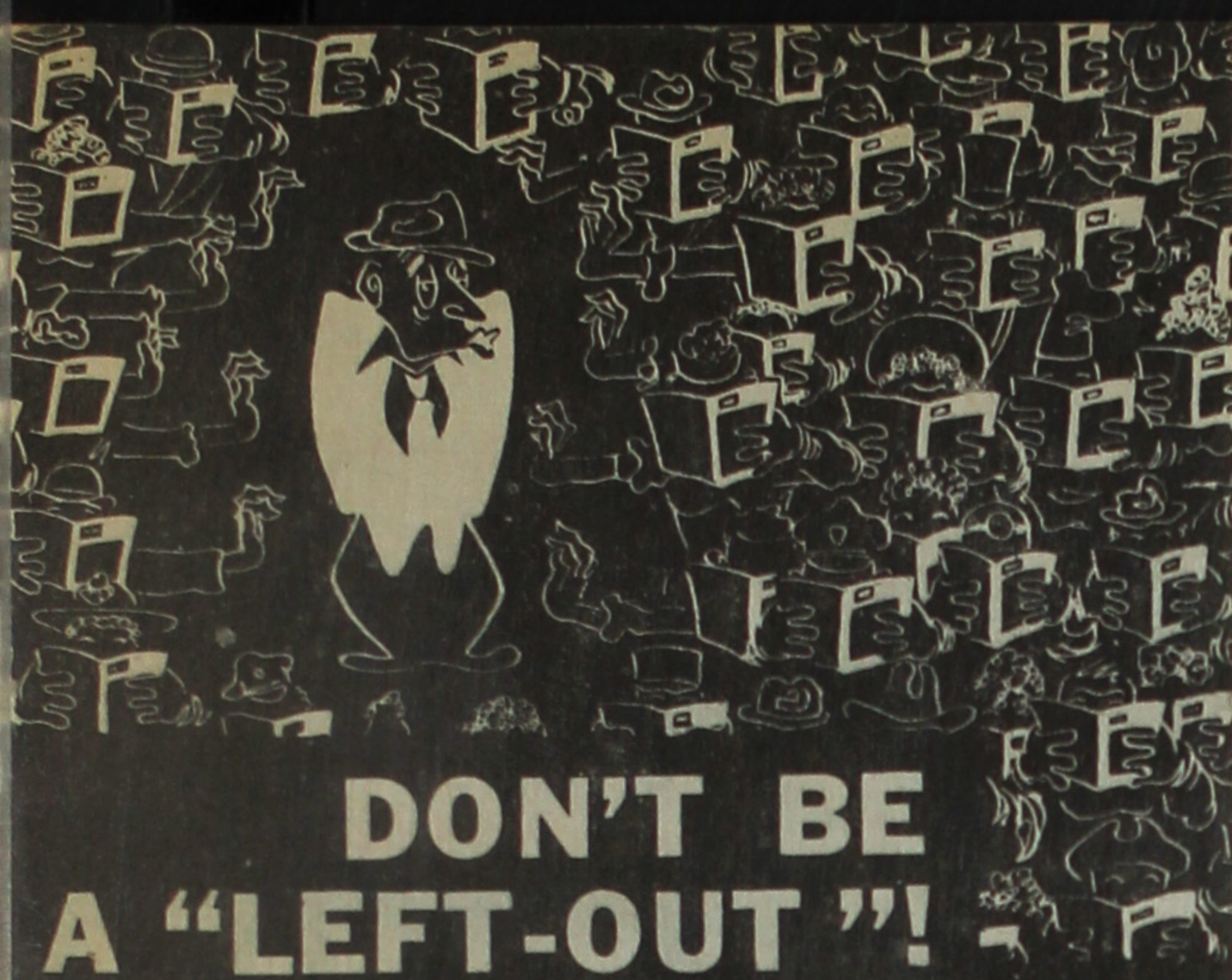
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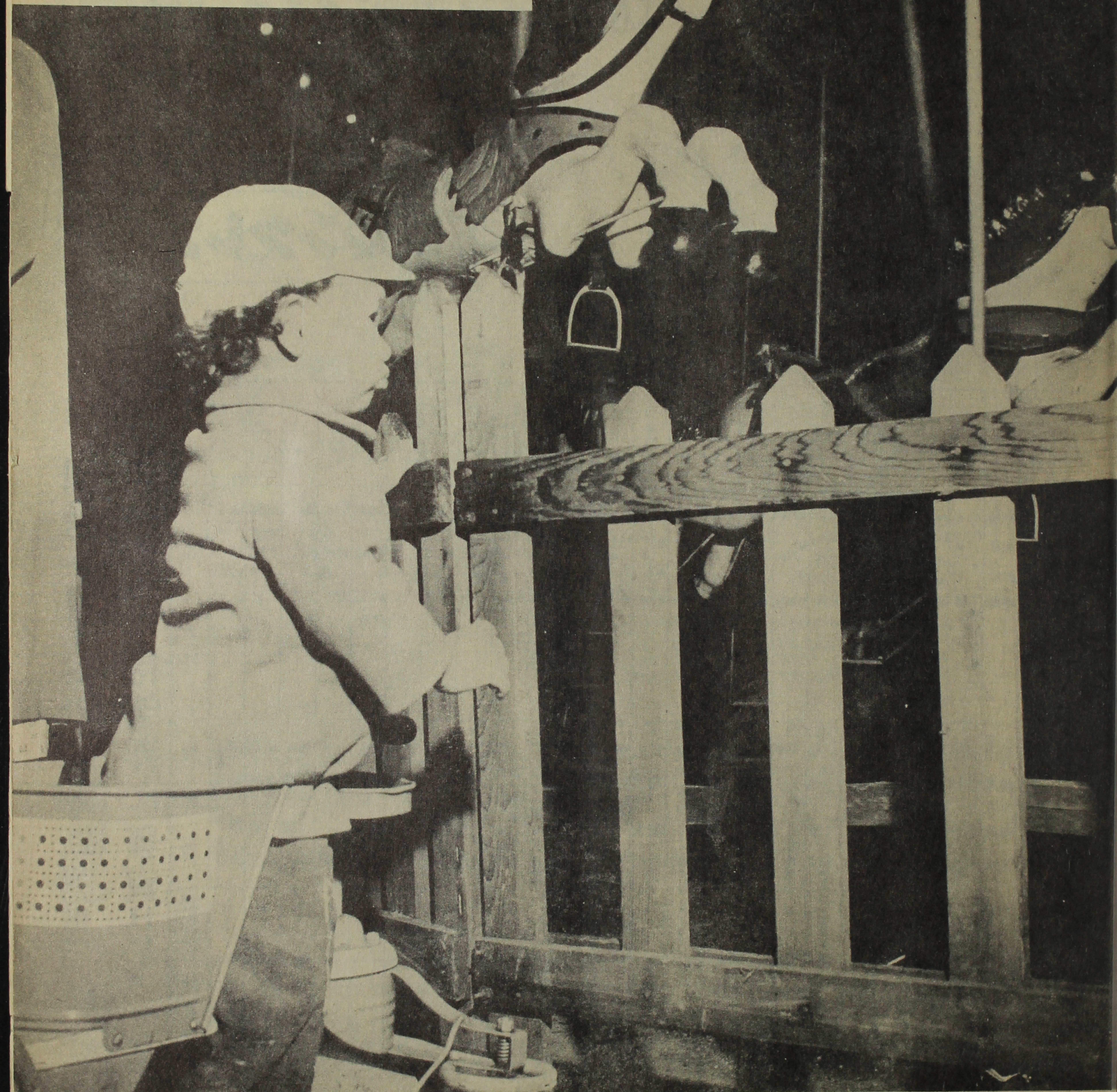
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Picture of the Month



'I WANNA RIDE the horsie!'

SCENEfoto by Ken Mazawa

'AW..SHUCKS!'

At a recent giant carnival held by the Chicago Nisei Veterans Club, a main attraction for the younger set was the gay merry-go-round with its prancing horses.

A diapered tot was told by his mother that he wouldn't be able to get on, so he stood just outside the wooden barrier and put on a gigantic pout.

SCENE

The Pictorial Magazine

Vol. 1 No. 5

September, 1949

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Cover

A leading exponent of Oriental dancing, Teiko Ito of New York City is a well-known figure in the entertainment spotlight.

She has traveled through every land in the Orient, studying the various types of Eastern dancing.

Before the war, she was choreographer for the Toho Nichigeki and Shochiku Studios, leading film companies in Japan.

Returning to this country, Miss Ito has maintained her appearance in the concert field and has been choreographer for various musical productions such as 'Madame Butterfly' and 'The Mikado' at the Radio City Music Hall in New York.

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This is the sixth and the last complimentary issue of SCENE.

Starting from October, SCENE goes on a subscription basis:

25¢ a copy
\$2.00 - 1 year
\$3.75 - 2 years
\$5.00 - 3 years

Your October issue will have 64 pages, a special issue which has been in preparation for eight months.

Subsequent SCENES will always be 48 pages or better.

For half a year, we have been sending 25,000 copies of SCENE each month to readers throughout the United States, in Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Central and South America, the Hawaiian Islands and Japan.

We have received many letters from you. What you have said in these letters has made us decide to put SCENE on a permanent magazine-size monthly basis.

We feel that there is a genuine need for a publication such as SCENE. When you subscribe to SCENE, you join a growing family of readers who span three continents around the Pacific rim.

For example, our first paid subscriber sent his check from Alaska. An inquiry for subscriptions came from Mr. Kyoichi Hachiya of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. We have discovered that there are some 400 Japanese in Cuba - thanks to a friendly letter from one of our readers who picked up a copy of SCENE while vacationing in New York. Mr. Ukon Higuchi of Toronto, Canada wants us to send him twenty-five copies every month. A lonely young Japanese in Argentina has subscribed. In the United States itself, subscriptions are coming in from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, San Antonio, Cleveland, New York, etc.

Your response has been most encouraging. We intend to do our best to measure up to your expectations.

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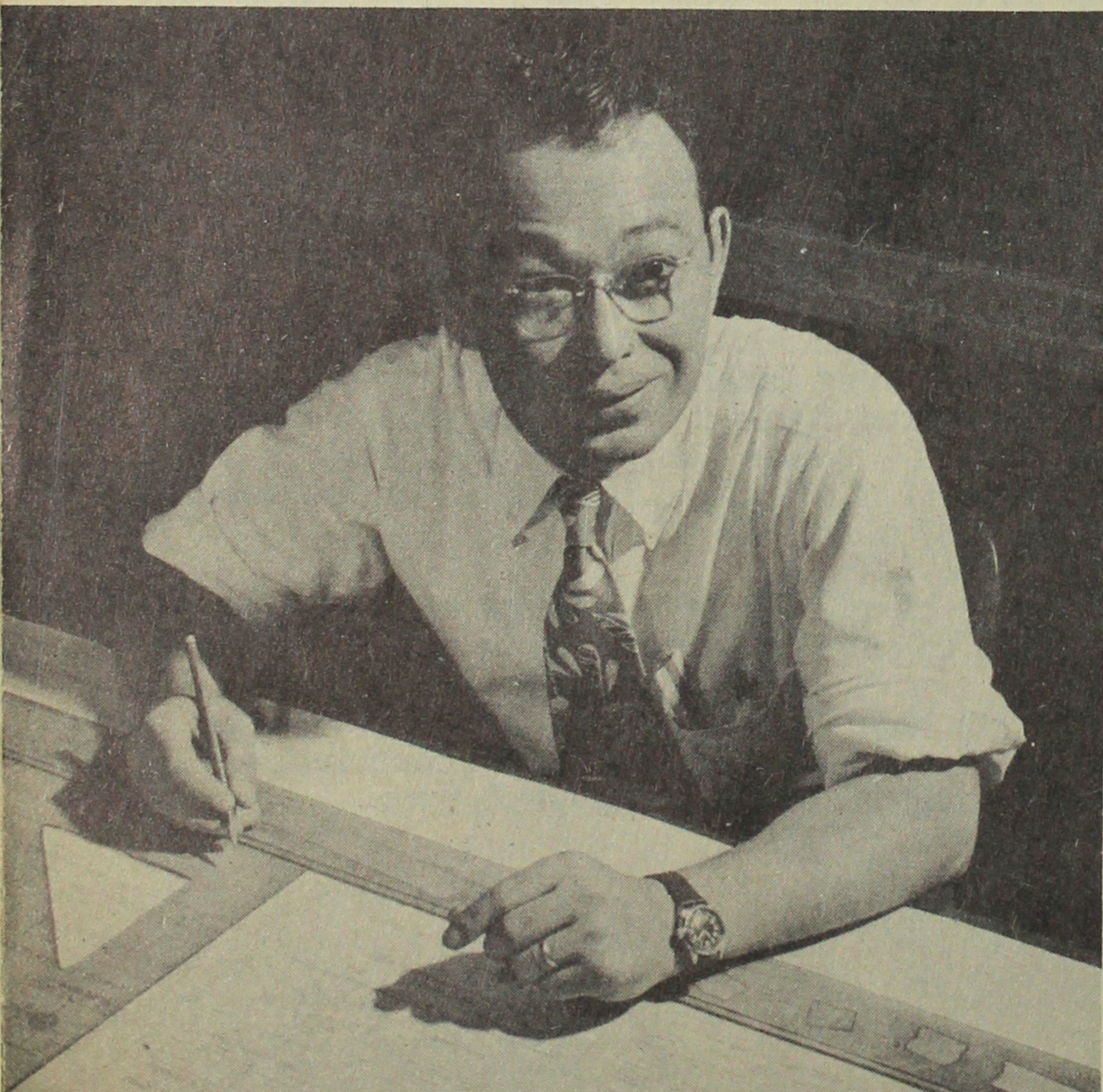
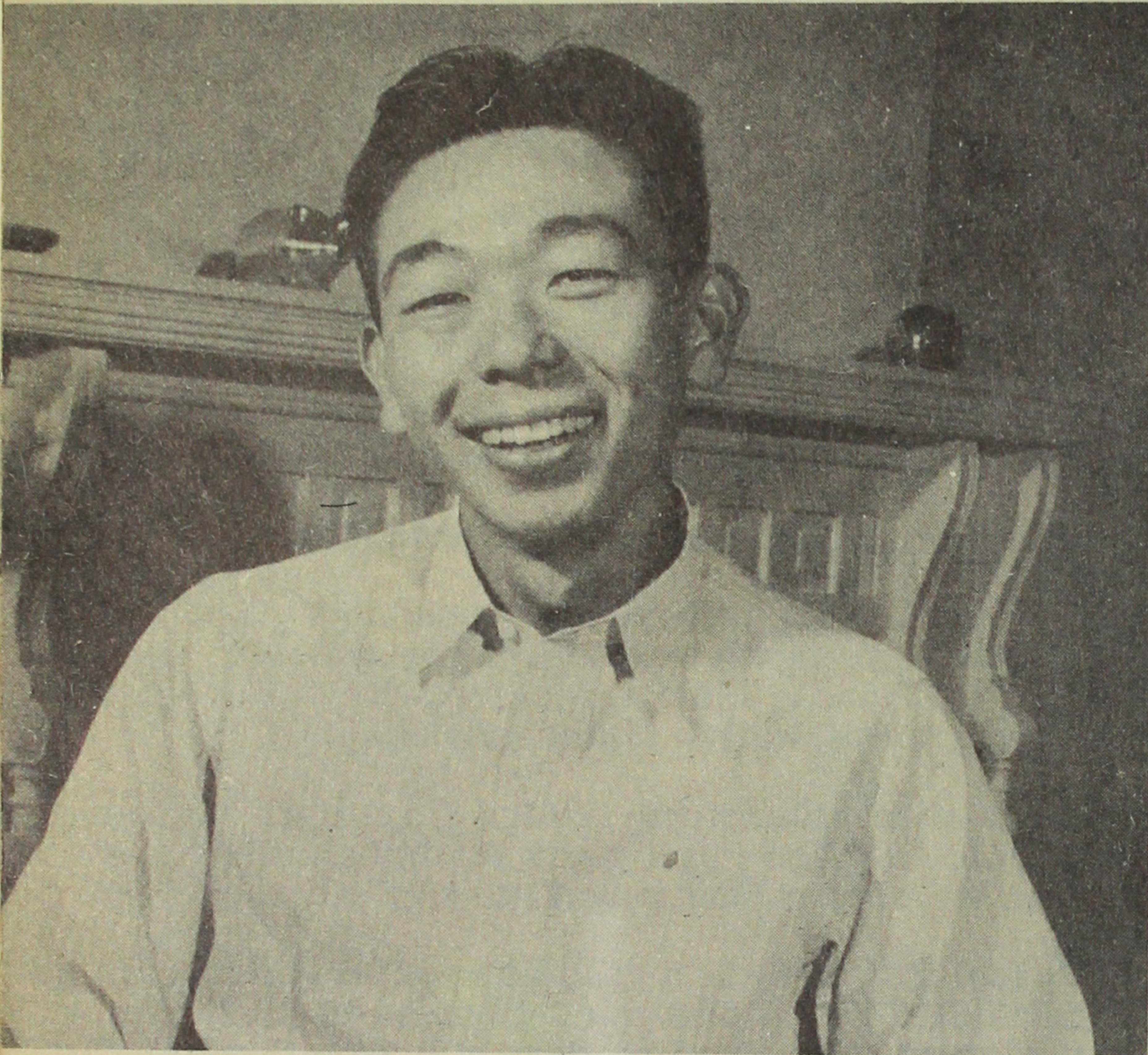
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James T. Nishimura
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BEHIND THE HEADLINES!

TOKYO ROSE story coming!

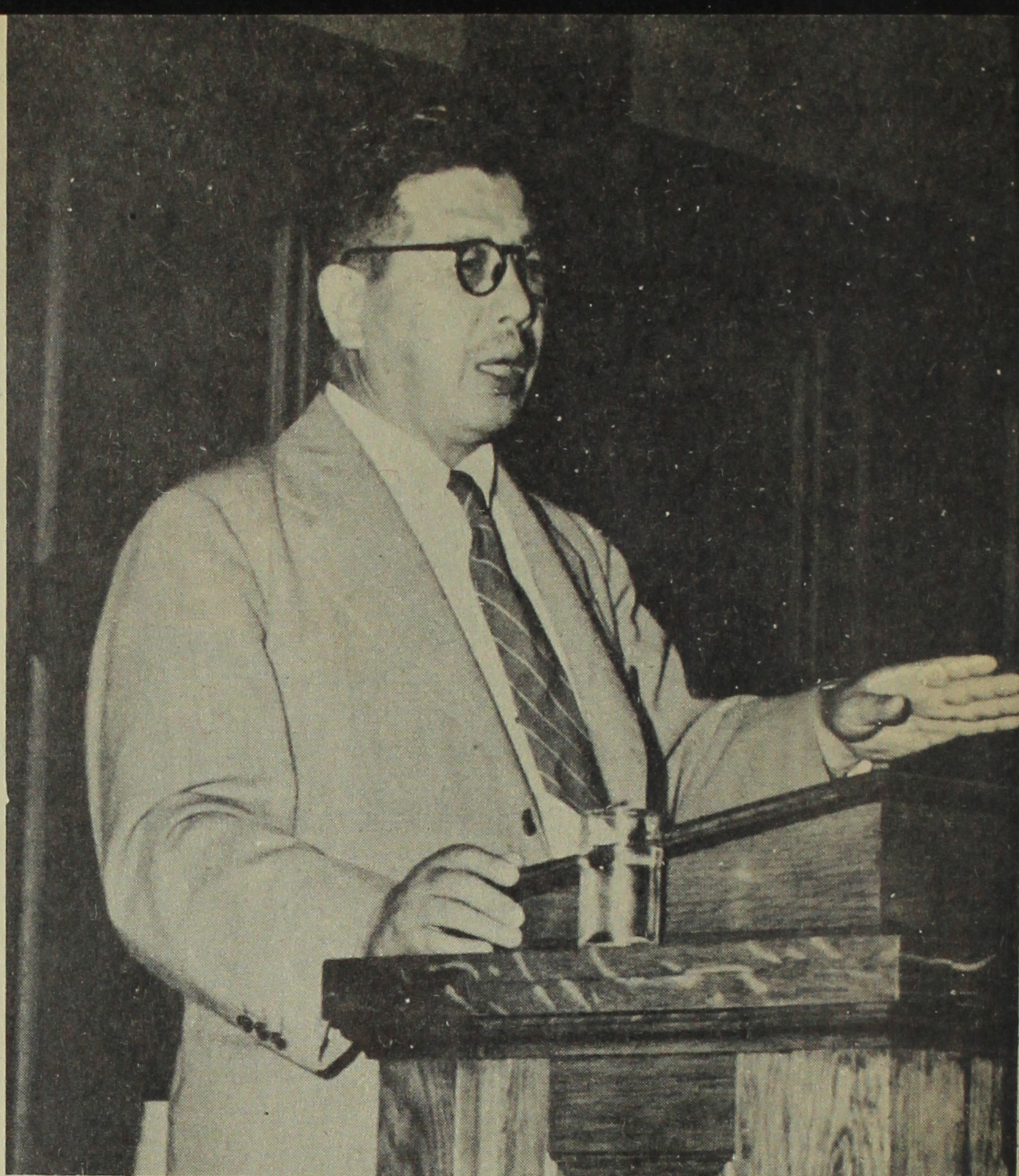
SCENEflashes



SCENEfotos by Ken Mazawa

RECENTLY NOTIFIED that they had passed the Illinois state board exams for registered architects were Joe Fujikawa (top) and Jack Ota (above), both of Chicago.

It can be remembered that one of them, Fujikawa, gained attention when he won the \$1,000 first prize in a national Hidden Talent Contest sponsored earlier this year by the Architectural Forum Magazine and the Museum of Modern Art in New York.



SCENEfoto by Ken Mazawa

' "SOCIAL DEMOCRACY" is what Japan needs,' said 61-year-old Tetsu Katayama, former premier, in a recent address before 1,000 Chicago Japanese at the Olivet Institute.

Katayama, on his way home from the Moral Rearmament Conference in Europe, maintained that socialism and democracy should be wedded for a new-type government for Japan.

The first Christian to be premier, Katayama is one of the founders of the new Japanese Constitution and also head of the Socialist Party.



Pan American Airways photo

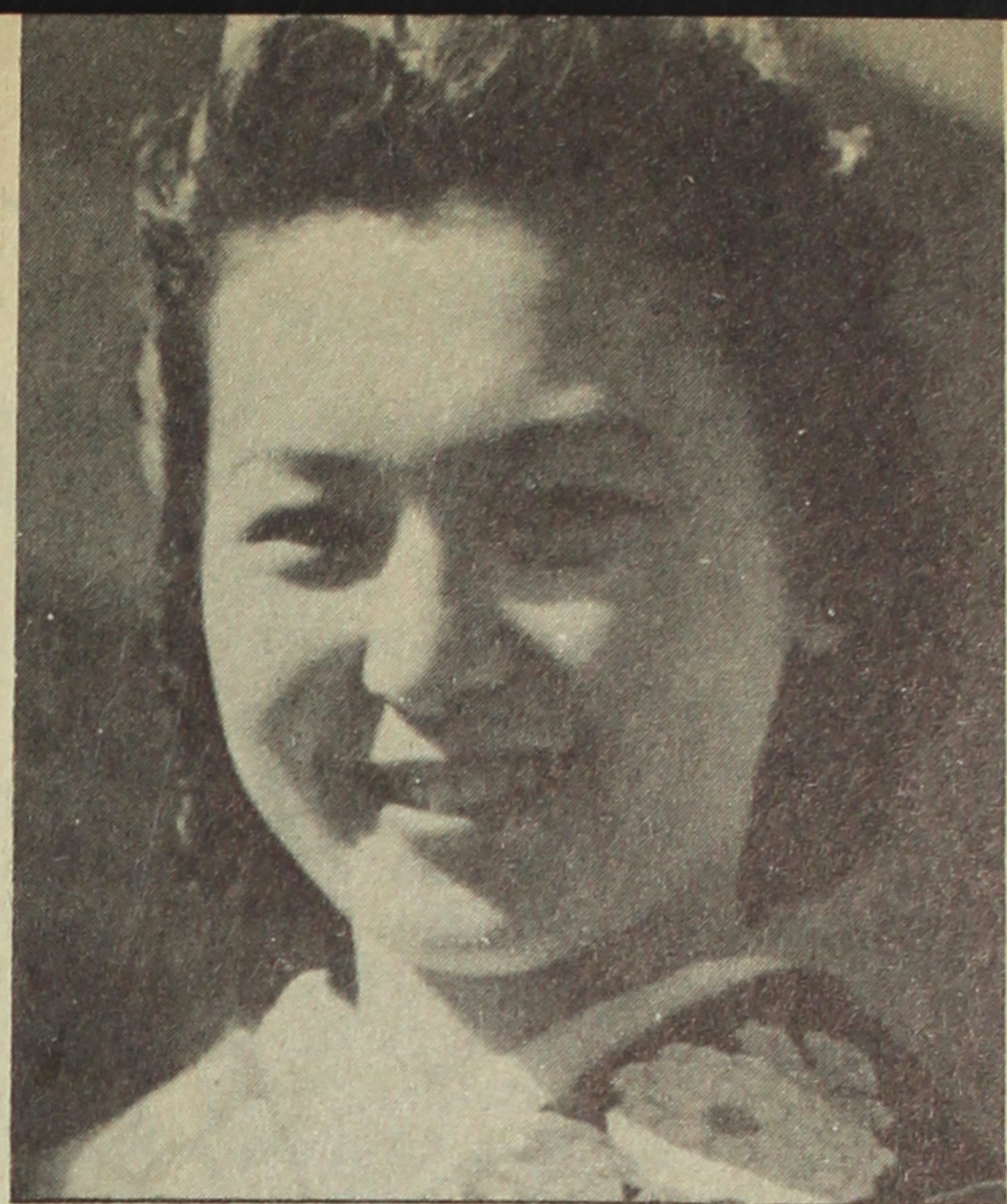
STILL DREAMING ABOUT her wonderful one-week vacation in Hawaii is pert secretary, Takako Suzuki, of San Francisco, California.

She had been selected for this 'gift vacation' out of the secretarial staff by her employer, the San Francisco branch of the Pan American World Airways System.

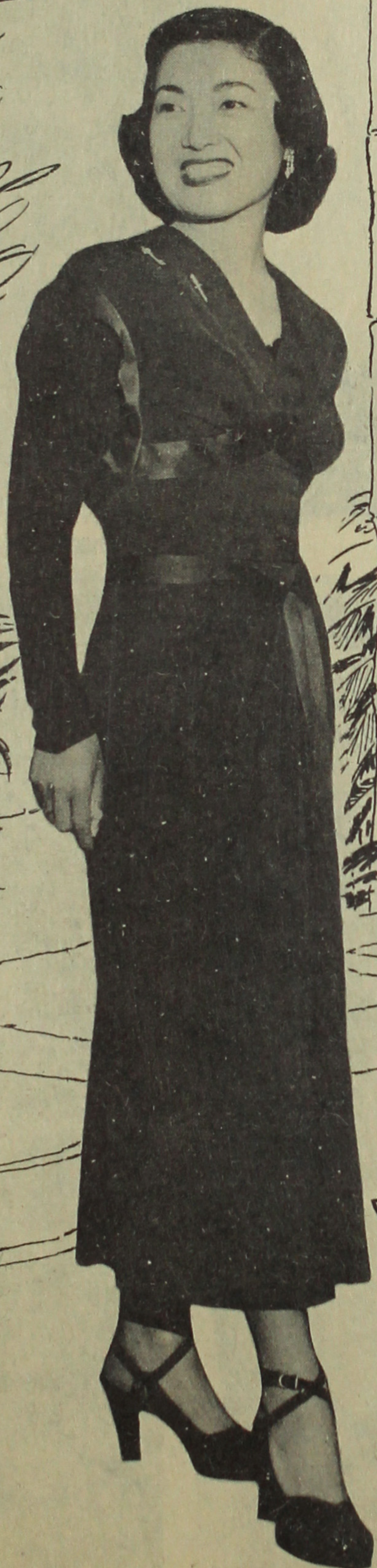
(Continued on Page 27)

NISEI WEEK

Lovellies



A FORMER QUEEN was demure Shizue Kobayashi, who reigned over Los Angeles' Nisei Week of 1940.



Eleven young Japanese American beauties entered the widely-publicized Queen Contest for this year's Los Angeles' Nisei Week.

With four eliminated in the 'popular vote,' the top seven nervously waited while a 'secret panel' of judges weighed individual merits lengthily to finally place the coveted crown on the fair head of 24-year-old Terrie Hokoda (left) and proclaim the other six, attendants.

More than 1,500 jammed into the Coronation Ball on August 13 to witness the crowning.

For a judge's eye view of the attendants plus the four who were eliminated in the 'popular vote,' please turn the page.

(All pictures were snapped at a pre-festival party sponsored by the Drakes Club at the home of the Taro Kawas)

Campaigns Created Flurry in Los Angeles

Leaving behind reverberating memories of a hectic, colorful and fun-crammed seven days, Los Angeles' big Nisei Week (August 13-21) has passed into limbo.

Perhaps, the one highlight of the event that proved the most hectic was the Queen Contest, which had Los Angeles in a mild flurry since the first four candidates were announced on June 21.

For six weeks and four days till August 6, as eight more comely candidates entered the running, their respective backers literally ran wild in Li'l Tokyo. Shops and street posts were bombarded with huge photos, posters and signs. Pedestrian traffic was being ever blocked with enthusiastic demonstrations.

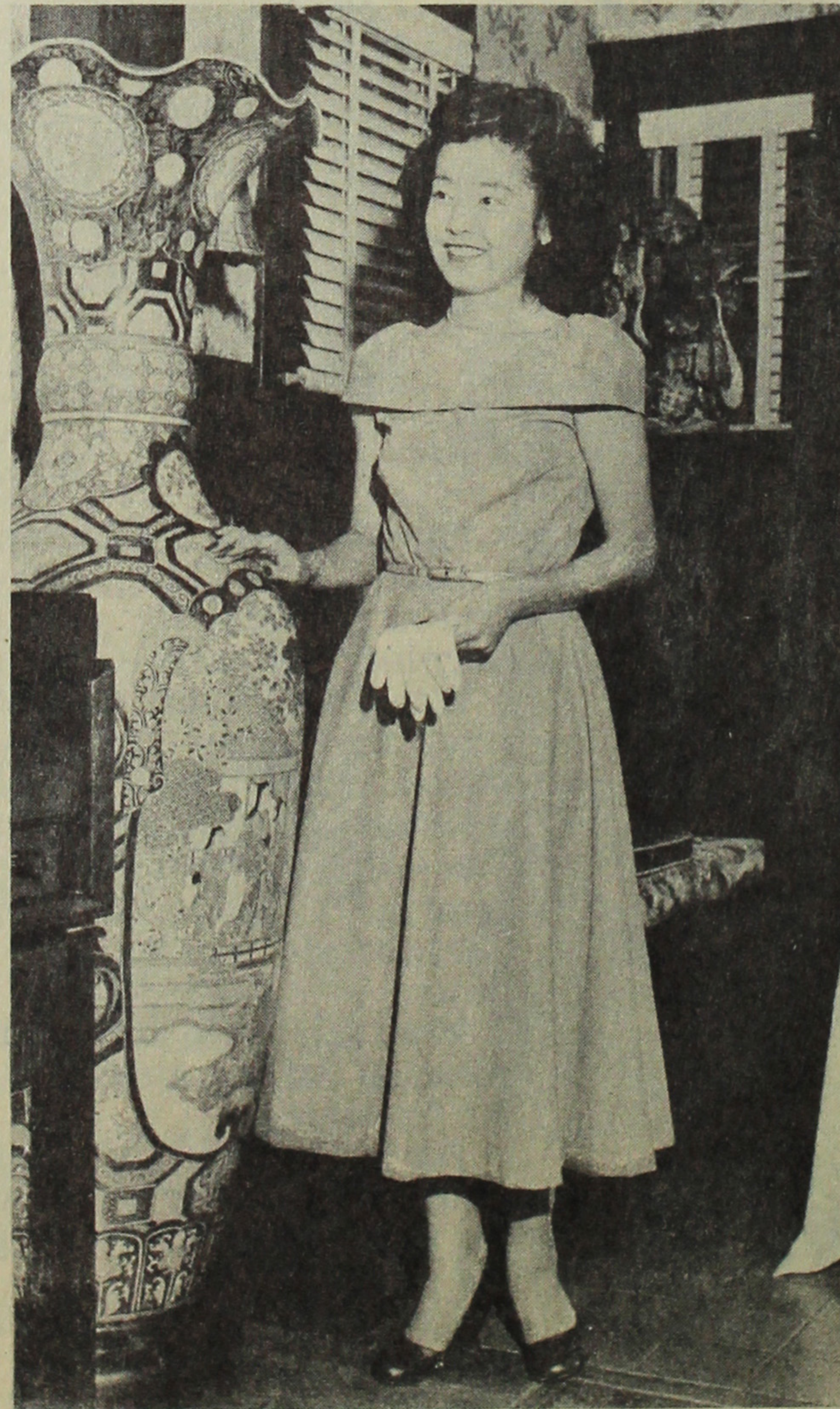
Then on August 6, when the smoke had cleared, seven girls stood triumphant and with the secret balloting during Nisei Week, the 1949 Queen emerged.

Shown on these pages are Margaret Kikuchi, who finished first in the 'popular vote,' the other five candidates in 'popular vote' order and the remaining four.

Incidentally, which one would you have picked?



1. MARGARET KIKUCHI, 22, 5' 3", Maharantias.



6. SUSIE SHINOZAKI, 19, 5' 3", Adelles, Royal Dukes.

7. FUMI IKETANI, 18, 5' 3", East L.A. JACL.

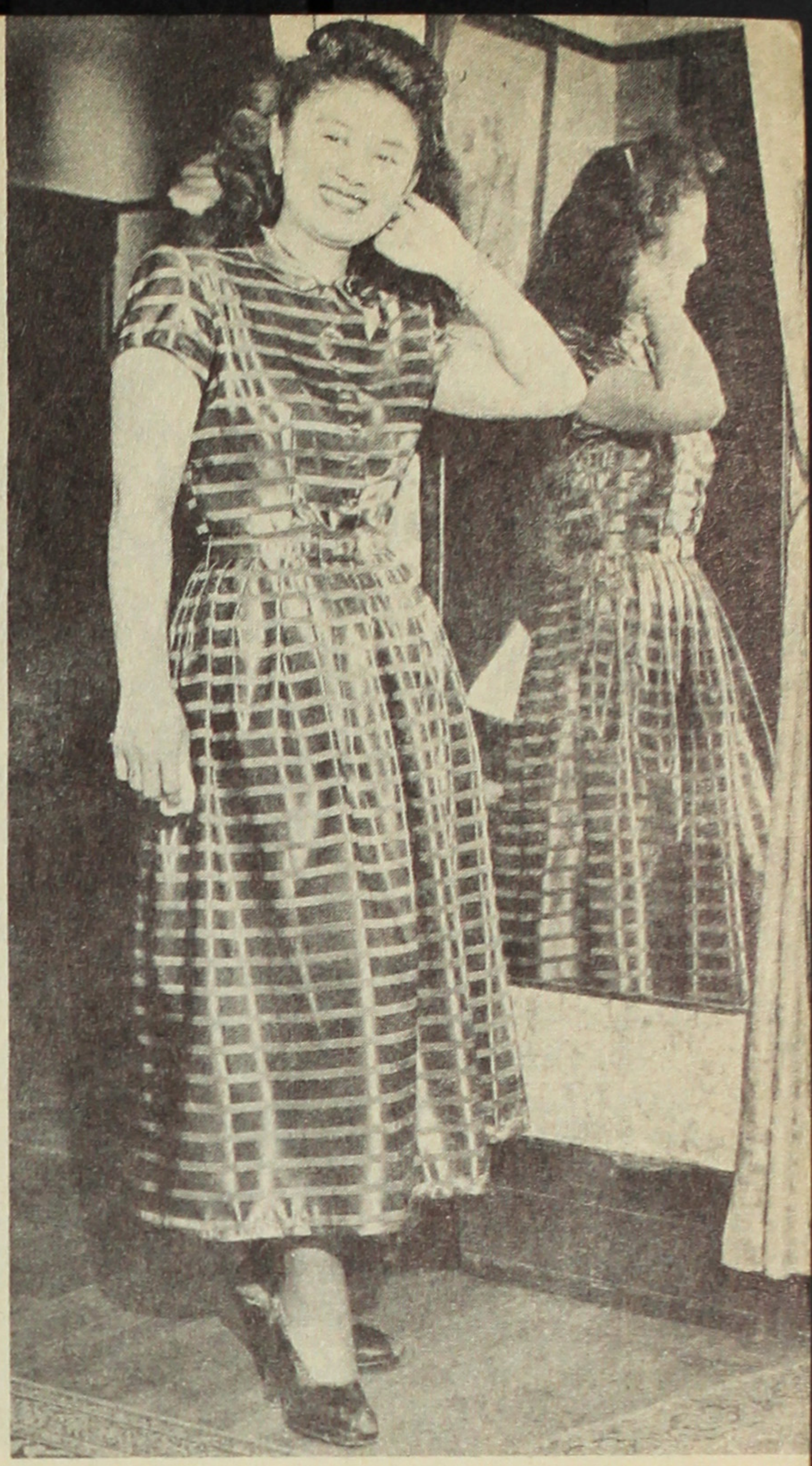
KARIE SHINDO Mam'selles



2. YUKIE SATO, 19, 5' 2", Tenri Nisei Society.



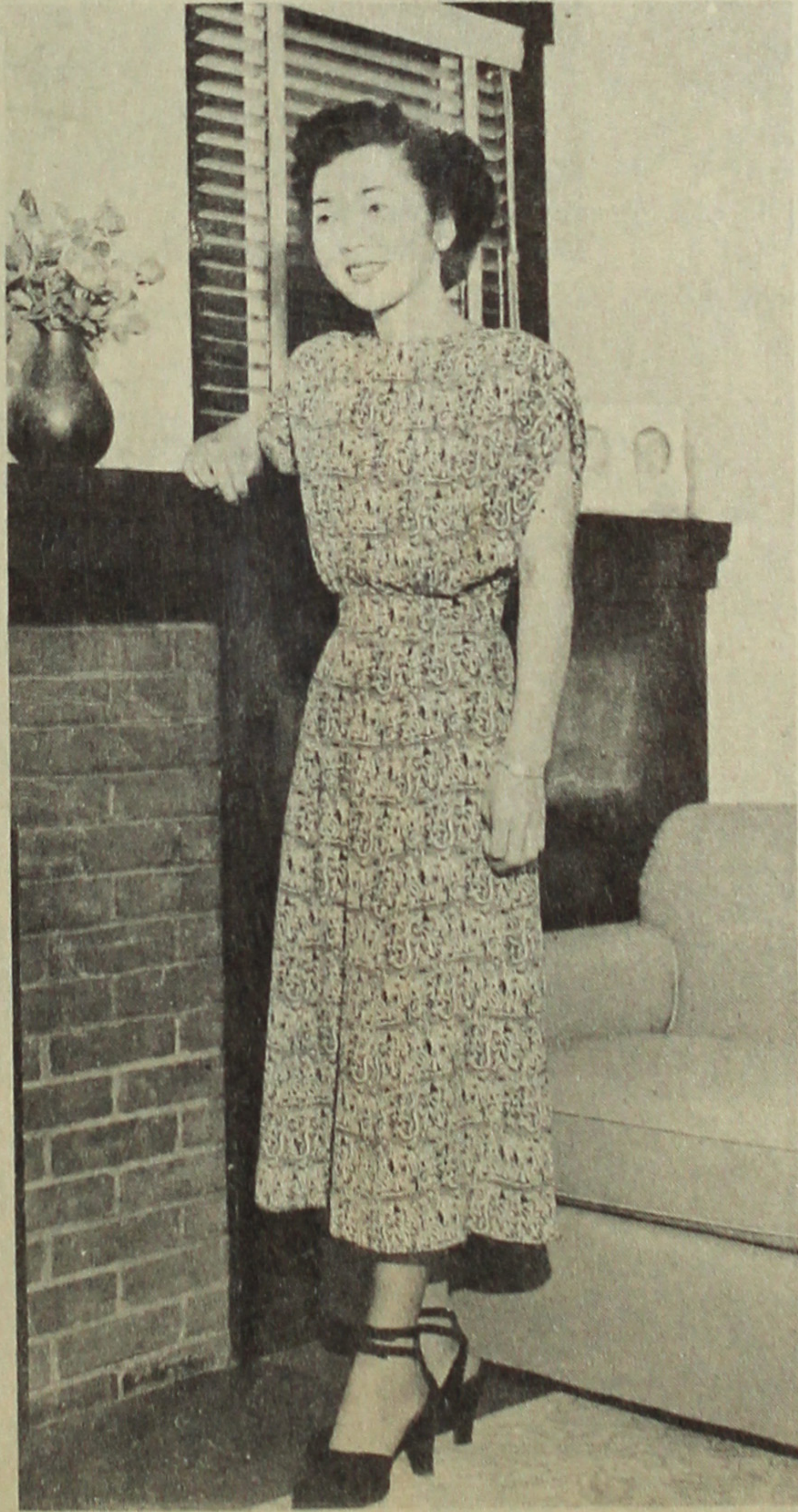
3. JOAN RITCHIE, 18, 5' 6", Nisei Veterans Association.



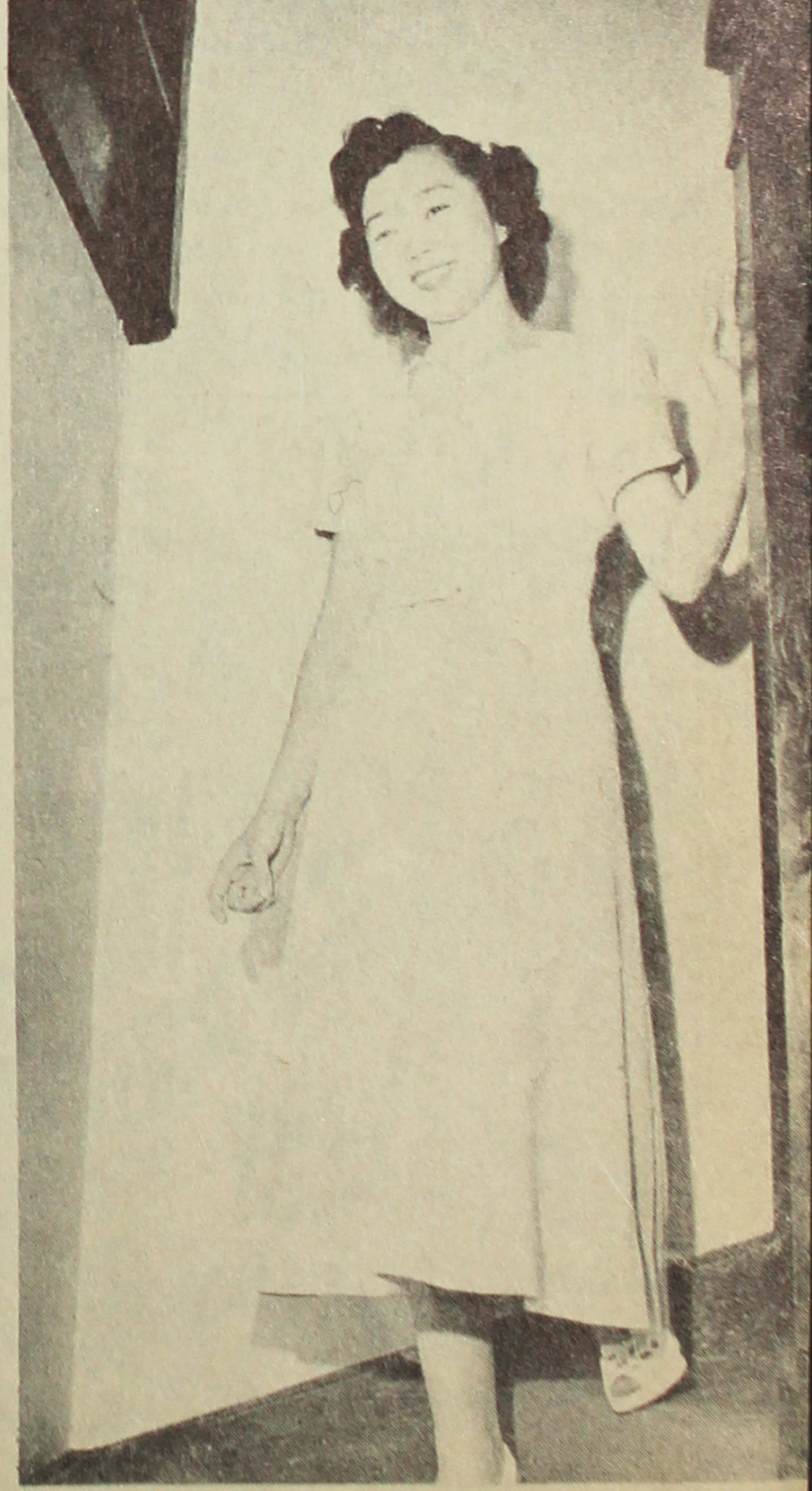
4. TAMI SHIMAHARA, 20, 5' 1", L.A. YBA.



YO OKADA
Lacuanas



AIKO OUTA
Southwest L.A. JACL



ISABEL WATANABE
Windsors, West L.A. JACL



More than 2,500 years ago, Disciple Maudgalyayana came before Shakamuni Buddha and begged help for his mother who was suffering from "hunger-hell."

It seemed that everything she put in her mouth burst into flames, and she was slowly starving to death. Buddha told his disciple that it was because the mother was a selfish, uncharitable woman. The only salvation lay in their inviting their neighbors to a feast and try to regain the spirit of charity.

Maudgalyayana did so. And during the feast, his mother suddenly found herself cured. In great rejoicing, everyone got up and danced.

It is in memory of this occasion that the Obon Celebration is held each year on the 15th of July or August within Buddhist circles.

Transplanted from the giant prewar celebrations on the West Coast, on these pages are shown the gaiety that reigned in the cities of Chicago and New York this year.

... IN CHICAGO



'AHH, THERE'S my fan! Now I'm ready to dance!'

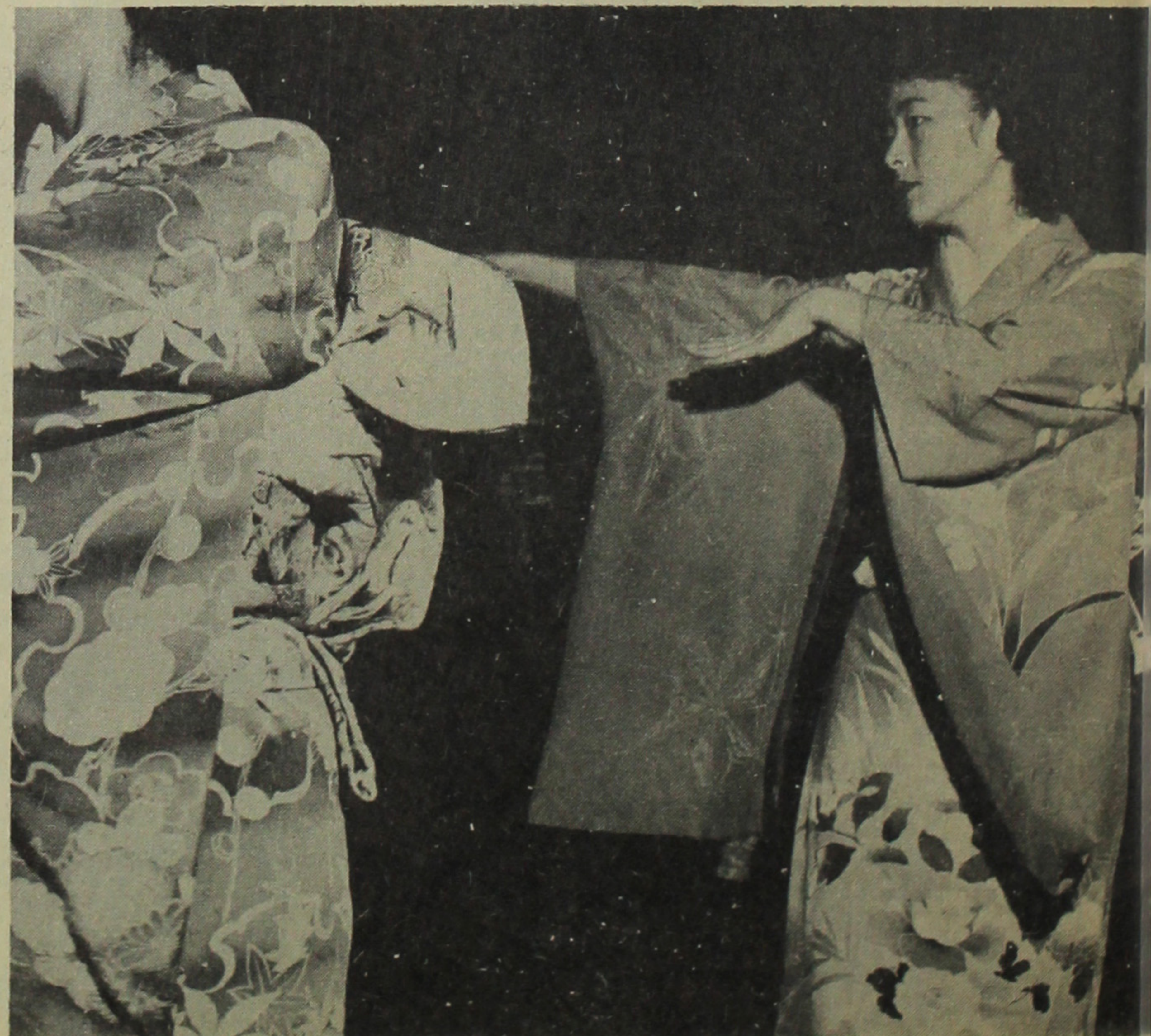
SCENEfotos by Ken Mazawa

'A-YOI, YOI'



(Photo by Rokuro Kasama)

IN MANY RURAL areas of Japan, Obon dances are held around roaring bonfires.



MORE THAN 100 DANCERS participated in the Chicago event. More than 1,200 came to watch.

... IN NEW YORK

(Below) A MIXED CROWD of Caucasians and Japanese lined the streets to watch the Obon Celebration held for the first time in New York.

(Top r.) AMONG THE PARTICIPANTS in the dancing were Fred Kamikawa, a Eurasian, wearing a jet black silk kimono and Jamie Burke, a Caucasian, dressed in a regular multi-colored silk kimono.

(Bottom r.) GETTING A helping hand from Michael Finnegan, little Toyo Kikuchi and Sanford Yoshikami tell the policeman about the Obon in front of the altar.

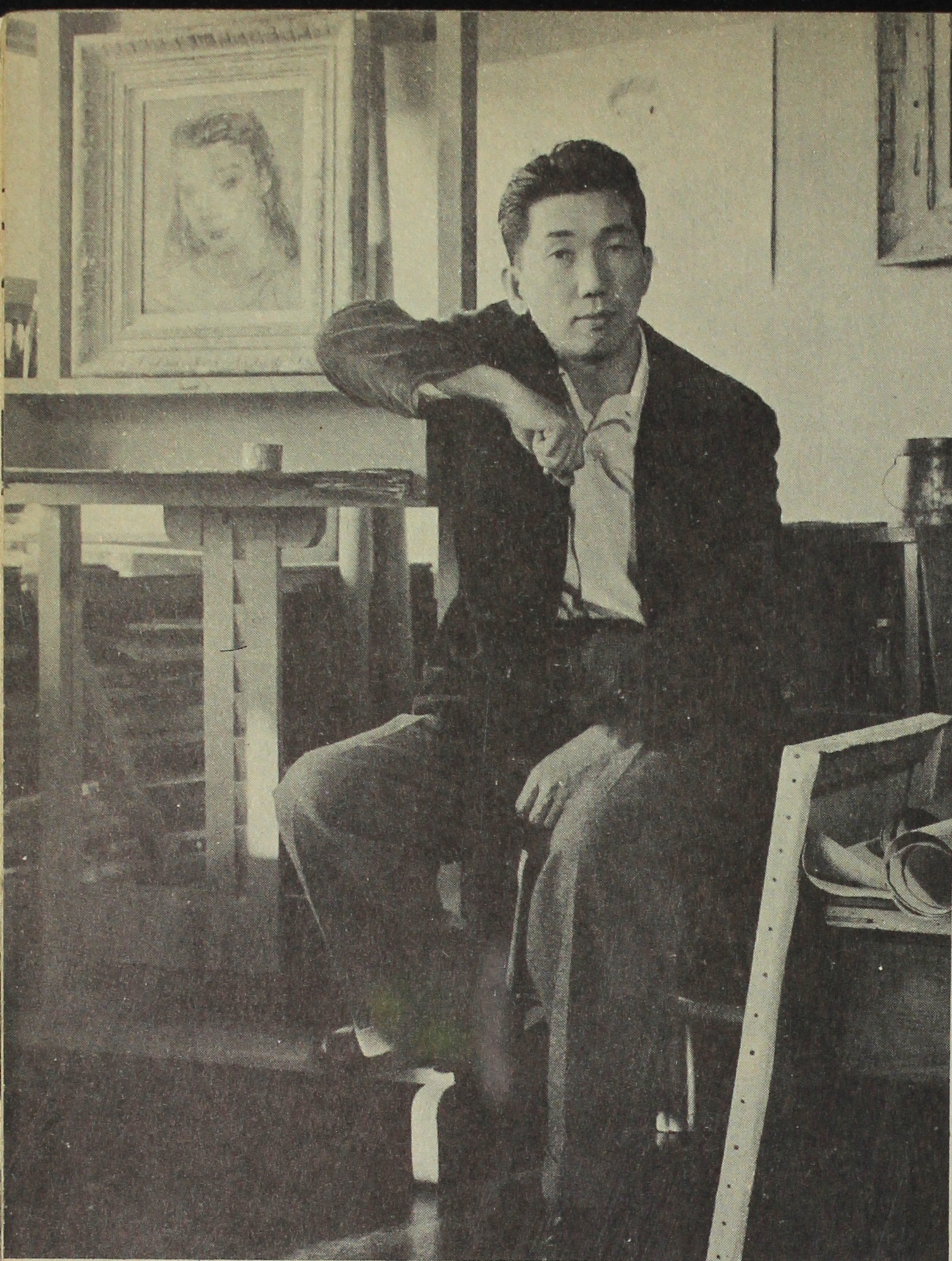
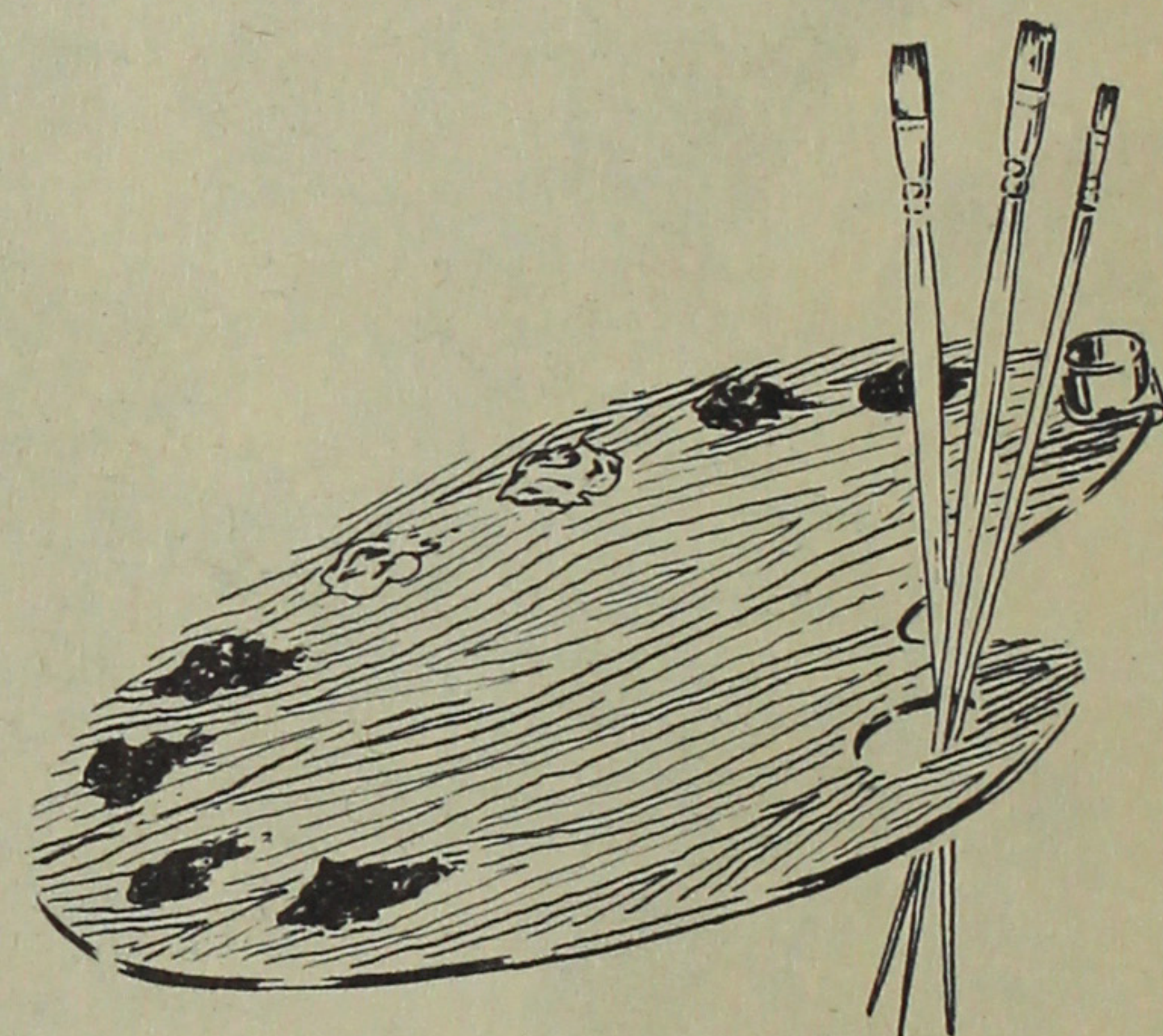
SCENEfotos by Toge Fujihira



Personalities on the National SCENE

SUEO SERISAWA

'In a Serisawa is to
be Found the
Poetry of Painting'



'...SLATED TO BE placed among the first painters in the country.' Such is the praise lavished on quiet and modest 39-year-old Sueo Serisawa of Los Angeles.

Rapidly showing promise of becoming one of the country's great painters is quiet, unassuming 39-year-old Sueo Serisawa of Los Angeles, California.

The following lavish praises have been bestowed upon this young Japanese artist by the art critics:

"Serisawa's figures...filled with such sad beauty, sensitivity and human understanding that I could not help but feel that here is something of Rembrandt's spirituality expressed in modern language."

"In a Serisawa is to be found the poetry of painting. Few of his contemporaries have quite his feeling and skill."

"...developing a maturity of approach that is slated to put him among the first painters in the country."

Came to U.S. when Eight

Sueo Serisawa was born in Yokohama, Japan in 1910. Eight years later, his parents came to the United States, to Los Angeles, and brought little Sueo with them.

From the beginning, the child showed his interest in art by constantly scribbling with pencil and crayons.

"I guess he wants to eventually paint, too," his father laughingly proclaimed to his neighbors, for Yoichi Serisawa was a painter in his own rights.

Studies Painting under His Father

As he grew older, Sueo studied painting under his

father and then under George Barker, well-known American artist.

Then in 1934, young Serisawa packed his bags and went east to enroll at the Art Institute of Chicago.

At the start, it was noticeable that his work contained grace and poetry, and color seemed an inborn talent.

After several prizes for his work and an ever-increasing demand from art dealers, Serisawa had his first one-man exhibition at the Los Angeles Museum in 1941.

First and Last Exhibition for a While

It was his first and last exhibition for several years, for, unfortunately, it opened on the very day Japanese planes appeared on the Hawaiian horizon and dropped their bombs on Pearl Harbor.

The years after that saw Serisawa - now married and with a baby girl - residing temporarily in Denver, then in Chicago, then in New York's Greenwich Village.

Bitter-coated Advantage

Perhaps, these five years were a bitter-coated advantage, for the struggling painter turned this period into one of intellectual growth and spiritual triumph. He studied and surveyed all contemporary masters. He compared values, analyzed styles and finally emerged with his present way of painting.

In 1946, Serisawa was back among his friends in California. April 12 to May 8 of this year, he held his first postwar one-man exhibition at the Dalzell Hatfield Galleries in Los Angeles.

Critics fell in love with his work, and his canvases were immediately bought up.

Many of the critics, upon viewing his work, have declared that he is destined to become one of America's leading painters.

Serisawa views all this with his customary quiet and modesty and still feels that his work can be constantly improved.

It can be noticed that in many of his paintings, Serisawa uses his attractive wife, Mary, as his model.

His little daughter, Mar, also comes in for her share of modeling.

Another Serisawa?

There might well be another Serisawa soon prominent in national art circles, for seven-year-old Mar has been fussing with her daddy's oils since she was three. However, she will undoubtedly be the first to proclaim her father's superiority, for as she said, when she was three (in a childish voice but with perfect pronunciation!):

"Ah, yes! Serisawa and Modigliani - my favorite painters!"



A MEDAL OF HONOR was accorded Serisawa's painting of his wife, entitled 'Mary, 1948,' in the Paintings of the Year Exhibition held last year by the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company.



'PIERROT' by Serisawa won the Carol H. Beck Gold Medal at a showing held in the Pennsylvania Academy in 1947.



THIS IS the Serisawas' seven-year-old daughter, Mar, who is also interested in painting. She has been fussing with her daddy's oils since she was three.

However, little Mar will be the first to proclaim her father's superiority, for as she was heard to say when she was but three: 'Ah, yes! Serisawa and Modigliani - my favorite painters!'



SCENEfoto by Ken Mazawa

'AHH, THERE'S NOTHING LIKE nihon-shoku!' Such is the comment of most Japanese Americans. And with nihon-shoku, there is the inevitable bowl of hot rice. Shown in the beautiful Oriental surroundings of the

unique Wisteria Tea Room in Chicago are a contented group feasting - with their rice - on clear sui-mono, delicious ebi-tempura, o-sashimi, teri-yaki and tangy suno-mono - all served on colorful ozens.

Your Bowl of Rice

Do You Know: How Much Rice You Eat? - that the U.S. EXPORTS Rice? - that Many First Generation Japanese Became 'Rice Millionaires' in America?



In a battlefield in France, two combat soldiers were cursing their field rations and dreaming of delectable dinners back home.

"Ahhhh," sighed the blond youth, "to think of fried chicken and co'n pone."

"Yeah," replied his buddy, "and a hot bowl of rice."

The GI who gave the wistful discussion on food its slightly bizarre ending was a Japanese American from California.

When the story got back to the states, a wag observed in a hometown newspaper:

"The Japanese Americans have proven themselves American in everything but their stomachs."

Nearly All Japanese Americans Eat Rice

Nearly all Japanese Americans eat rice. They were brought up on a diet that included rice as the staple food. There are some who will tell you that they can leave it alone - can get along on potatoes and bread. But these are so few as to be virtually negligible.

For most Japanese Americans - keep them away from rice for as long as two weeks - and they'll start looking for a chop suey restaurant in even the most remote little hamlets of the American hinterland. Just as many did, when they were forced into the interior by the evacuation.

If you find this hard to believe, take your own private poll among the next ten Japanese Americans you talk to.

Even among the more discriminating Japanese American gourmets, whose palates have tasted the indescribable delights of exotic tidbits in faraway places, emancipation from a hankering for a bowl of rice comes slow and hard.

Britannica's Unintended Implication?

One of our most widely-used encyclopedias makes the statement that rice has never been the staple food of any "civilized people." Rice-eating Japanese Americans may feel insulted and read into that statement implications never intended by its author. But the fact remains that rice is the world's biggest crop. It is the staple food of more people on the face of the earth than anything else the soil produces. And Americans today are eating more rice than at any time in history.

Americans, on the whole, eat between 6 and 7 pounds of rice per capita per year. In some states like South Carolina, the consumption is higher - 20 pounds. A Puerto Rican eats about 300 pounds, and before the war the Japanese in Japan consumed about 333 pounds per capita.

It is estimated that Japanese Americans consume about

250 pounds per year per capita.

The Japanese Americans eat less rice than their parents; but what about the third generation Japanese?

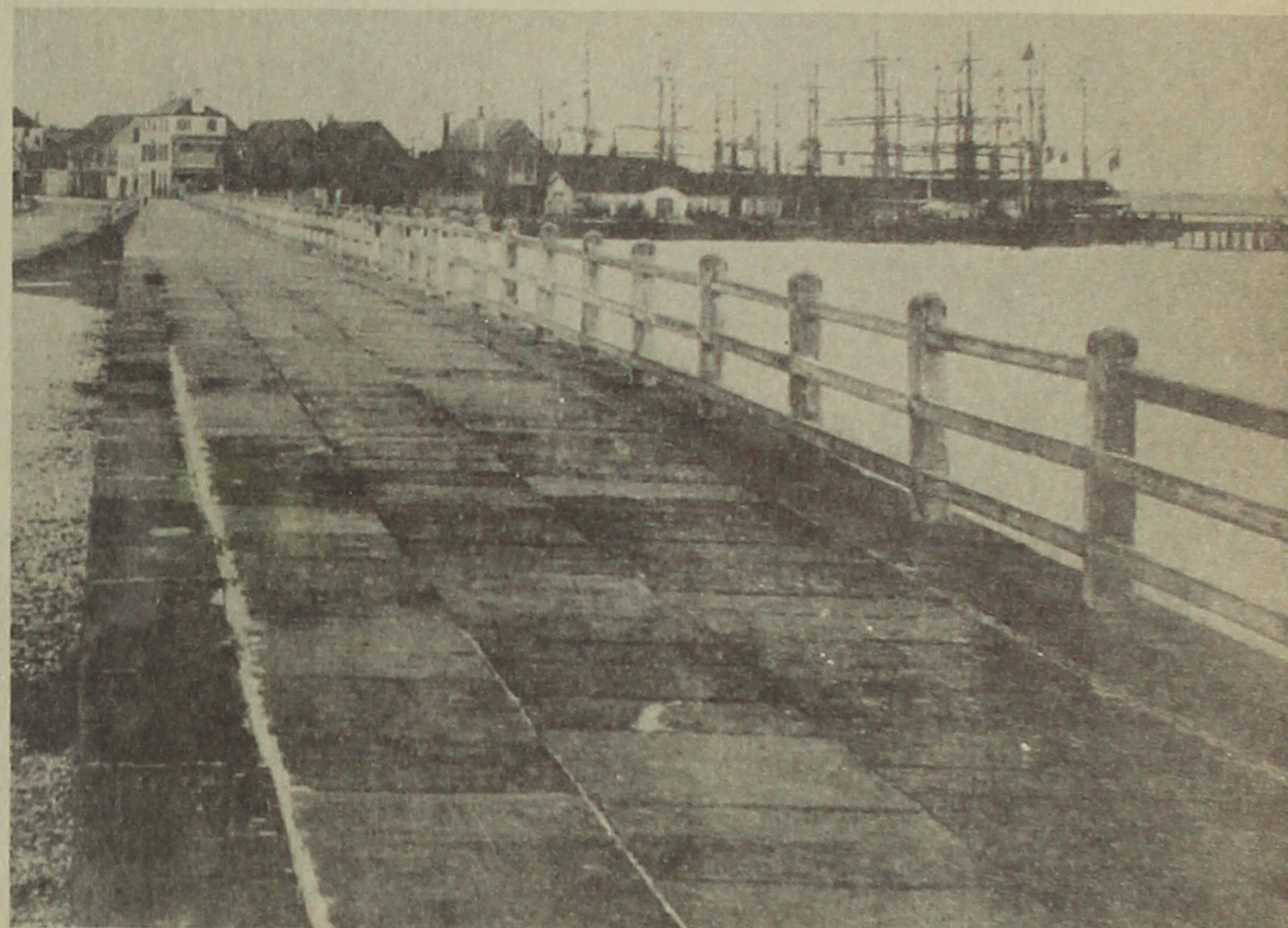
Our daughter just came in and we asked her: "Do you like rice?" She said: "Yes, with gravy."

South Carolina First to Grow Rice in U.S.

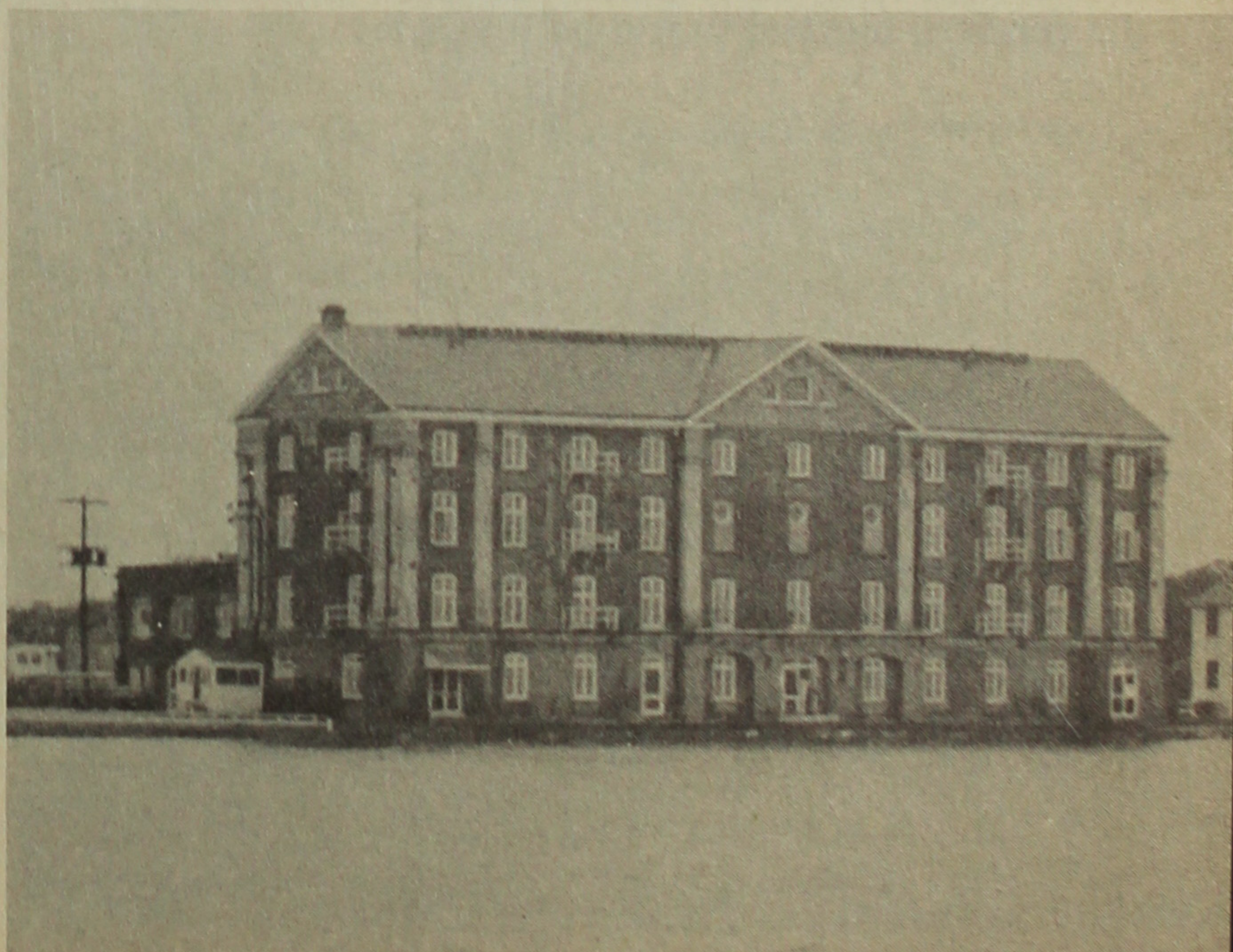
South Carolina was the scene of first American experiments in rice cultivation. A distressed vessel dropped anchor in Charleston harbor. In its cargo was rice seed from Madagascar - which was eventually planted in the New World.

Great plantations flourished then on the early rice crops of South Carolina; seeds were improved; water culture was developed; power mills were built. But as the plantation system died out, rice growing in South

(Please turn the page)



TALL-MASTED CLIPPER ships hauled to foreign ports the rice that was grown in South Carolina, first state in the Union to raise the crop.



(Photos through courtesy of Charleston City Hall)

ONE OF THE EARLY rice mills in South Carolina, the Old West Point Mill was constructed in 1860 at the zenith of rice growing in the state.

Carolina disappeared. By 1880, it had ceased to be a commercial crop in that state.

New rice fields opened in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The principal rice-growing states today are in order of their importance: Louisiana, Texas, California and Arkansas.

Pioneered by Japanese in Two States

Historically, in two of the four leading states - Texas and California - the rice industry was pioneered by early first generation Japanese farmers.

The agricultural exploits of the Saibaras of Webster County, Texas span nearly three generations - virtually the entire period of the Lone Star State's rise as an important rice-growing region.

In California, the early record of first generation Japanese farmers was even more spectacular, though

short-lived. For while the Saibara acreage still produces rice in Texas, the Japanese in California were long ago reduced by hostile California legislation - the Alien Land Law.

For many years before the turn of the century, it was commonly believed that rice would not grow in California. An alien British firm, Balfour Guthrie & Co., made the first successful attempt. On several acres of what was considered swampy wasteland in Colusa, Northern California, the project was launched.

With the expert aid of the University of California's agricultural school and with Hindus imported from India to do the actual job, the planting was completed. The results did not measure up to expectations. The company tried with a Japanese. The rice grew, but it failed to bear grains. The following year, 1909, a T. Yasuoka and a few more Japanese were hired. The records show that they succeeded. Twenty-five acres of full-grown rice provided California with its first harvest. This year, the crop forecast for the state is 21,000,000 bushels.

Rice-Sowing Done by Plane



Photo through courtesy of "New Japan"

FOR HUNDREDS of years, the farmers of Japan have planted rice by the laborious hand method. In the U.S., rice-sowing has taken to the air. Japan, however, is a hilly country, as seen above, and it is doubtful whether the modern method would be feasible.



MODERN PLANTING. Here in the Beaumont area near Texas, for example, planes are utilized for sowing. Shown above are the seeds being soaked 48 hours prior to planting.

Major Industry During World War I

Rice growing became a major agricultural industry in California during World War I. Idle swamplands of Northern California were overnight transformed into productive crop-yielding acreage. Mills sprang up throughout the area. Many Japanese farmers became wealthy. Their farms spread over thousands of acres. Some became millionaires.

In 1923, a race-conscious California legislature rang to the echoes of the cry, "Keep California white!" The Alien Land Law closed down on the Japanese. The wealthy Japanese pulled up their stakes and left for Japan.

World War II Completes Job

In the decade and a half following, however, first and second generation Japanese interests clung to the early foothold in the California rice industry as growers, millers and brokers. But then World War II and mass evacuation provided the smashing finale, completing the job left undone by the California Alien Land Law of 1923. The Japanese were wiped out.

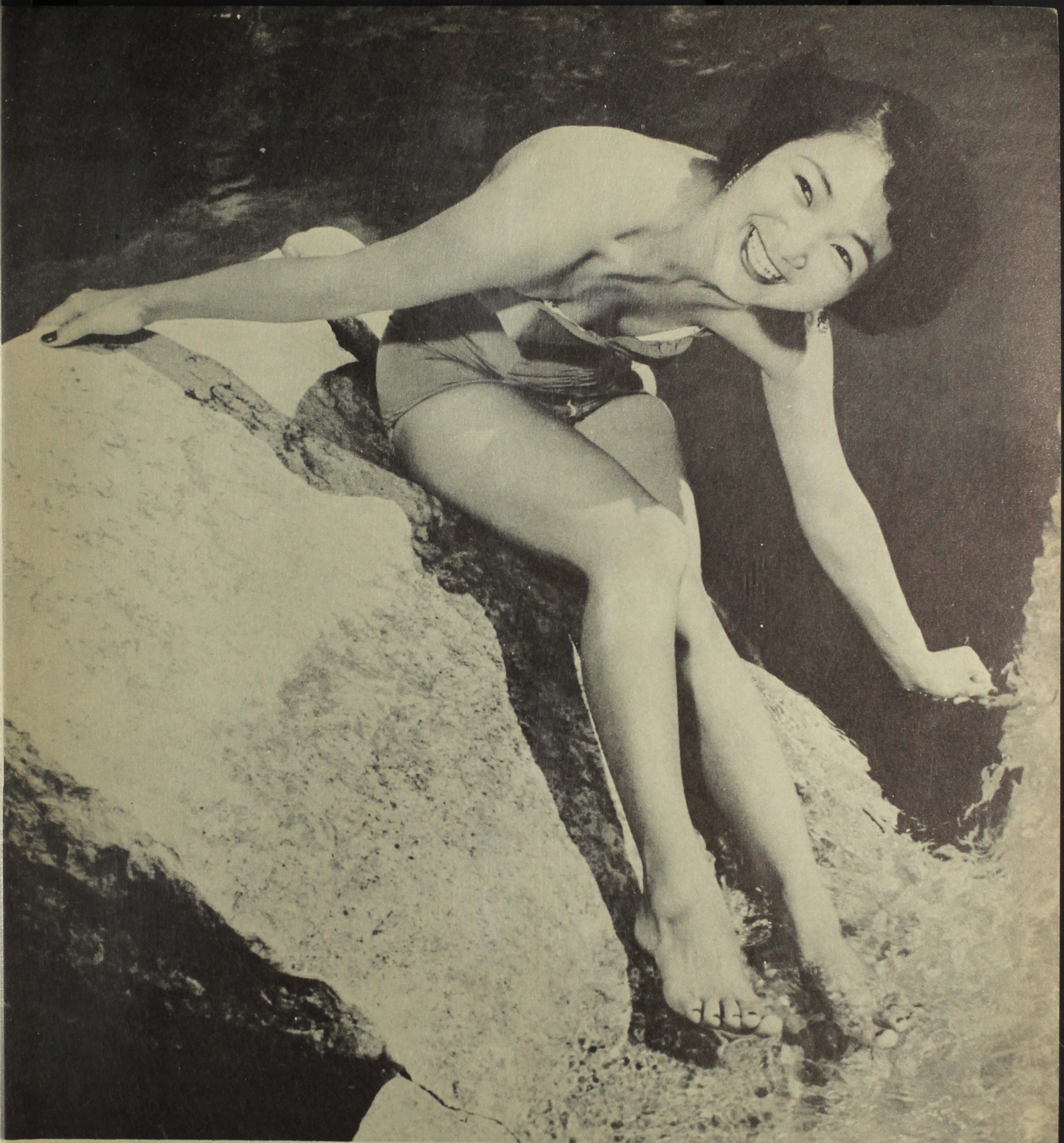
With the postwar period, the Japanese have attempted to make a comeback in California rice growing on a rel-

(Continued on Page 20)



Photos through courtesy of Texas A & M College

UP AND AWAY. With the water in the fields muddied by tractor-driven barriers, the rice seeds are scattered by plane in a few hours.



HANNAH OKI BELIEVES in getting into the water s-l-o-w-l-y.

INDIAN SUMMER BATHING

SCENE photographer Ken Mazawa Spends
a Pictorial Day at Chicago's Beaches

(Please turn the page)



MORE THAN 18,000,000 people flock yearly to Chicago's beaches.

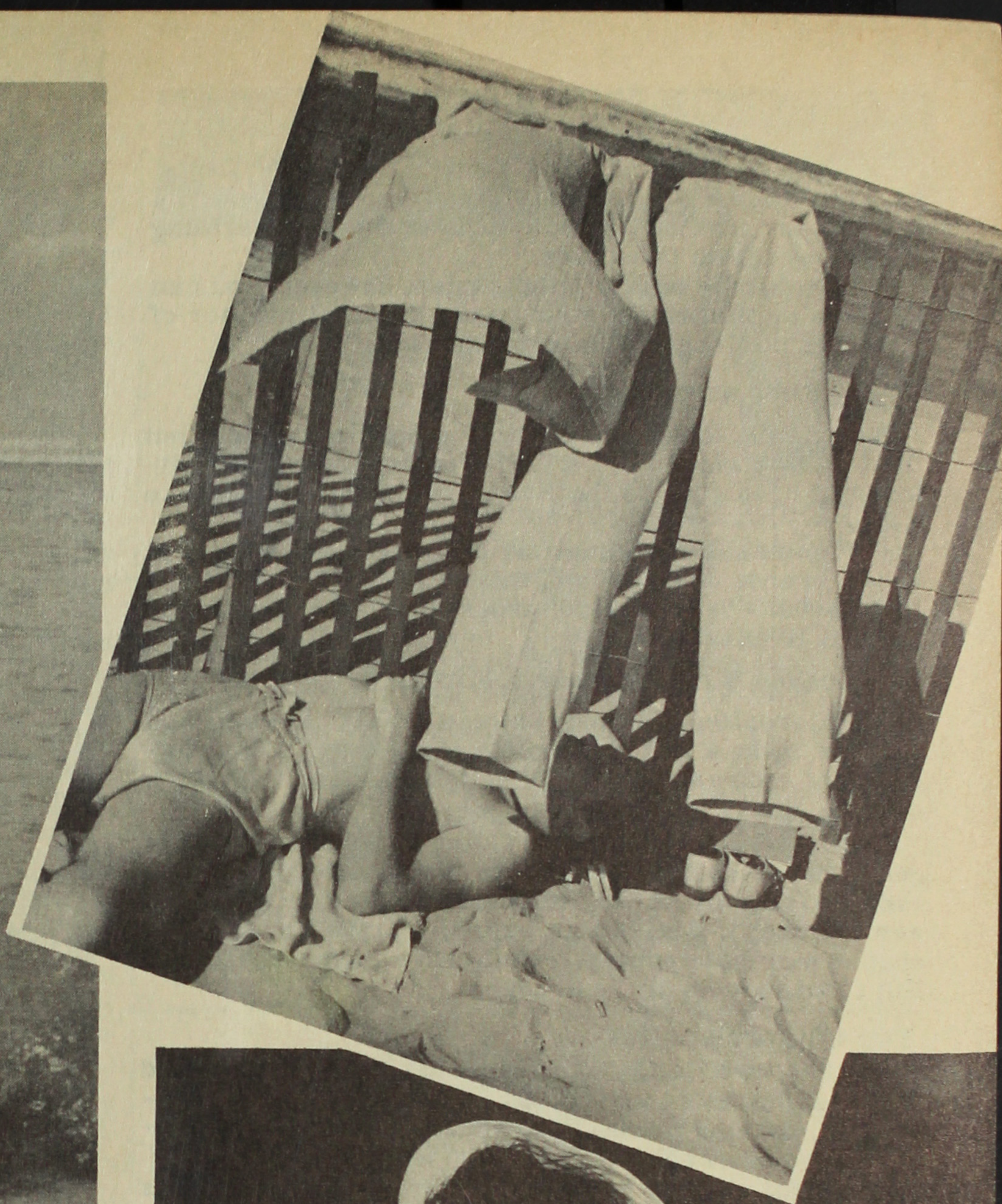
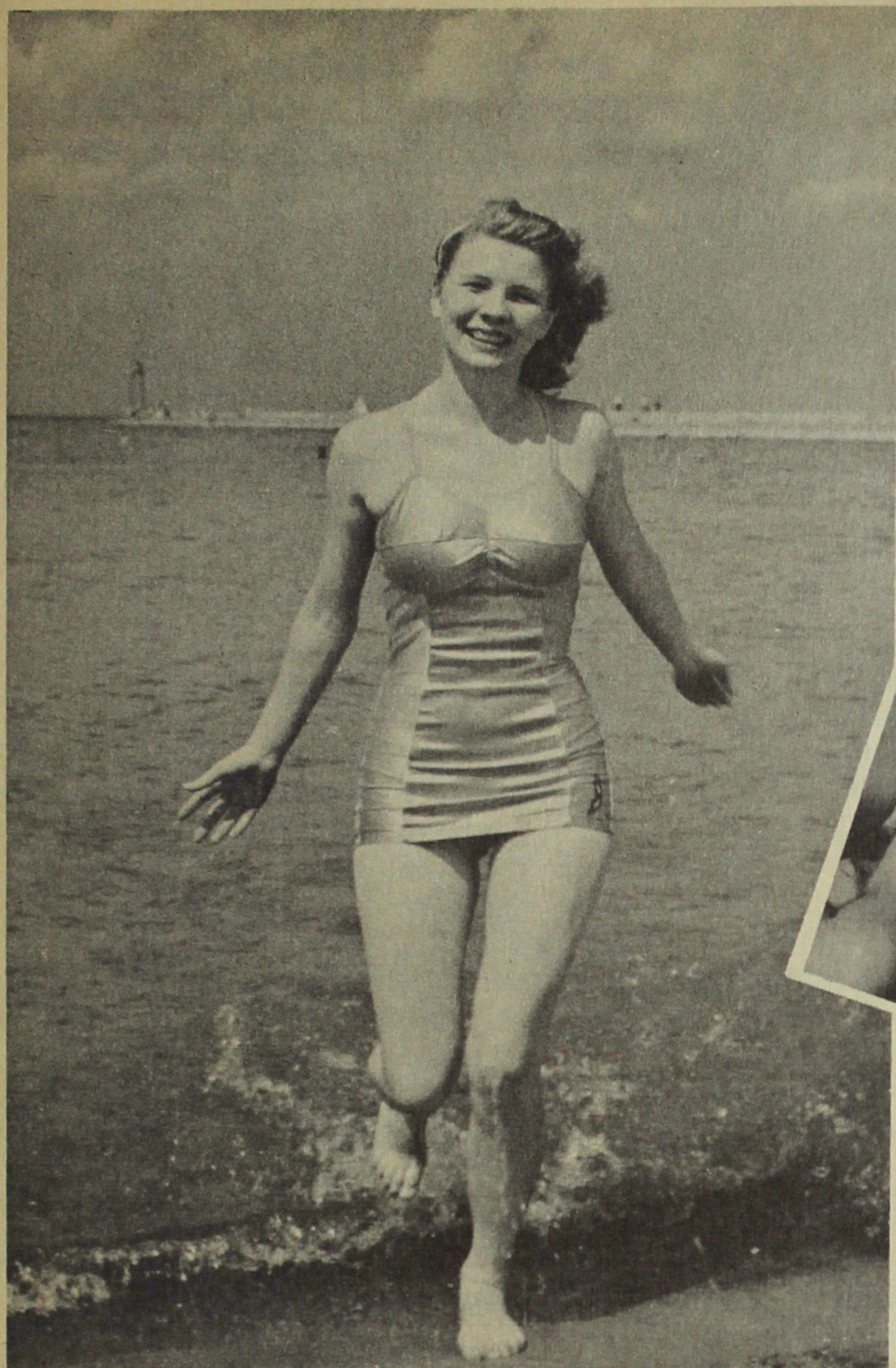
Not all of them come to swim. Some come to sprawl in the sun, seeking coats of becoming tan. Some come to play chess or card games. Then there are those who

18

like to lie beneath trees and sleep.

In Chicago, there are now twelve Park District beaches, two regular city beaches and twenty-four small street-end beaches. At least 300 lifeguards are on duty each day, with an enviable safety record to boast of.

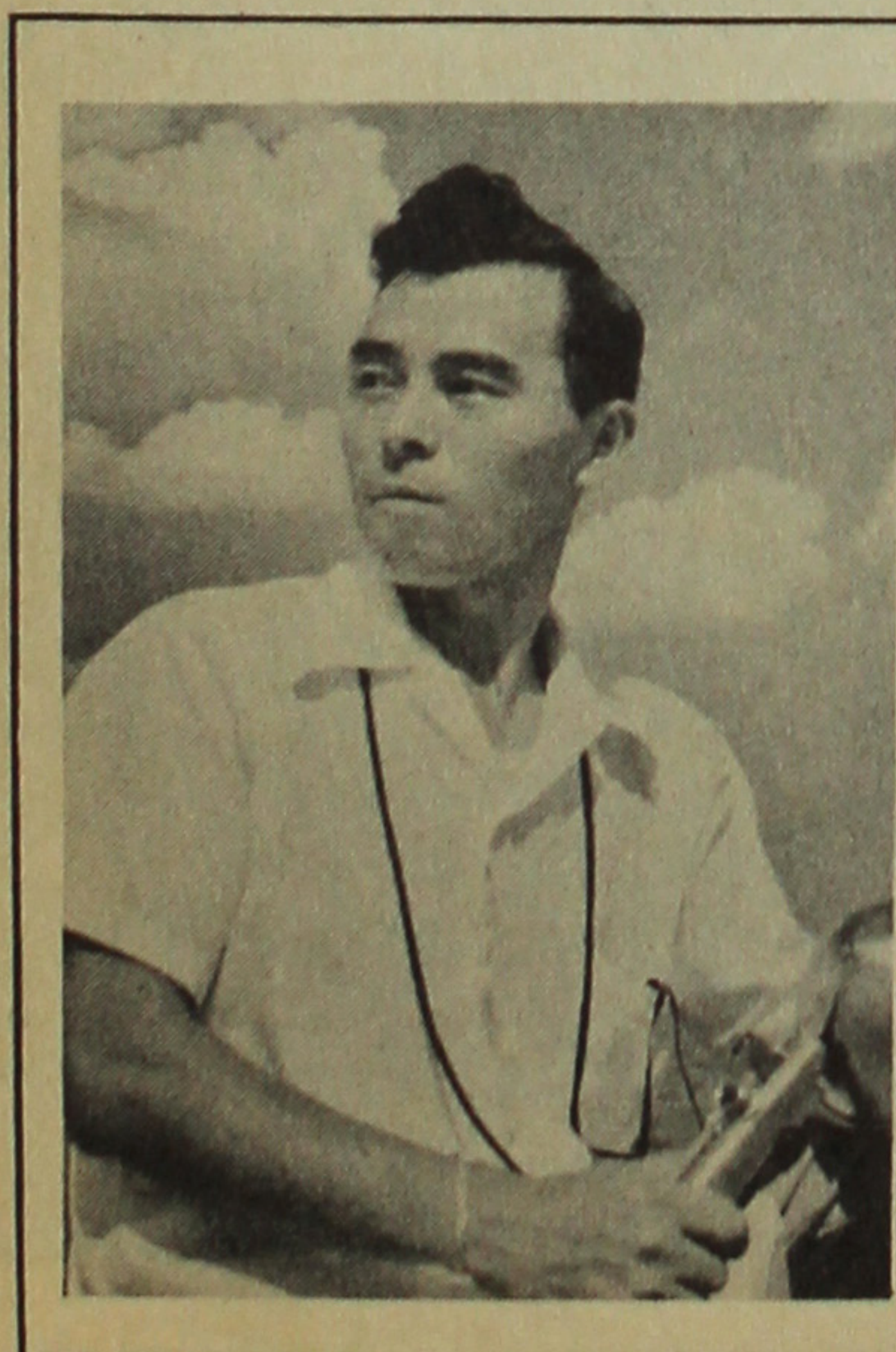
(Continued on Page 19)



(Above) JUNE ROBERTSON finds surf-splashing cooling and an outlet for her exuberance.

(T. right) 'AHH, THIS IS LIFE!'

(B. right) WHAT THE well-dressed 'beachcomber' wears is modeled by Molly Matsunaga.



SCENEfotographer Ken Mazawa, 35, first became interested in photography in 1938 - virtually "overnight," as he says.

After placing in various competitions, he surged to the limelight when he took first honors in Pic Magazine's 1947 national photography contest.

He is attending a television school under the GI Bill, having served in the China-Burma-India Theatre in G-2 Intelligence and the O.S.S.



U.S. EXPORTS Rice

(Continued from Page 16)

actively reduced scale. Best known among California Japanese growers is Keisaburo Koda of the State Farming Company in South Dos Palos.

Throughout the entire United States, however, you can count on the fingers of your hands the total number of Japanese now engaged in growing rice.

U. S. a Rice-exporting Country

Americans today are not only eating more rice, but the U.S. is a rice-EXPORTING country. Most of California's crop goes to the Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico.

For domestic consumption, probably one of the best known brands of rice - and this is among the Japanese in America - is Smith 500, processed in the huge Smith mills in Arkansas.

Can Cooked Rice and Make a Fortune!

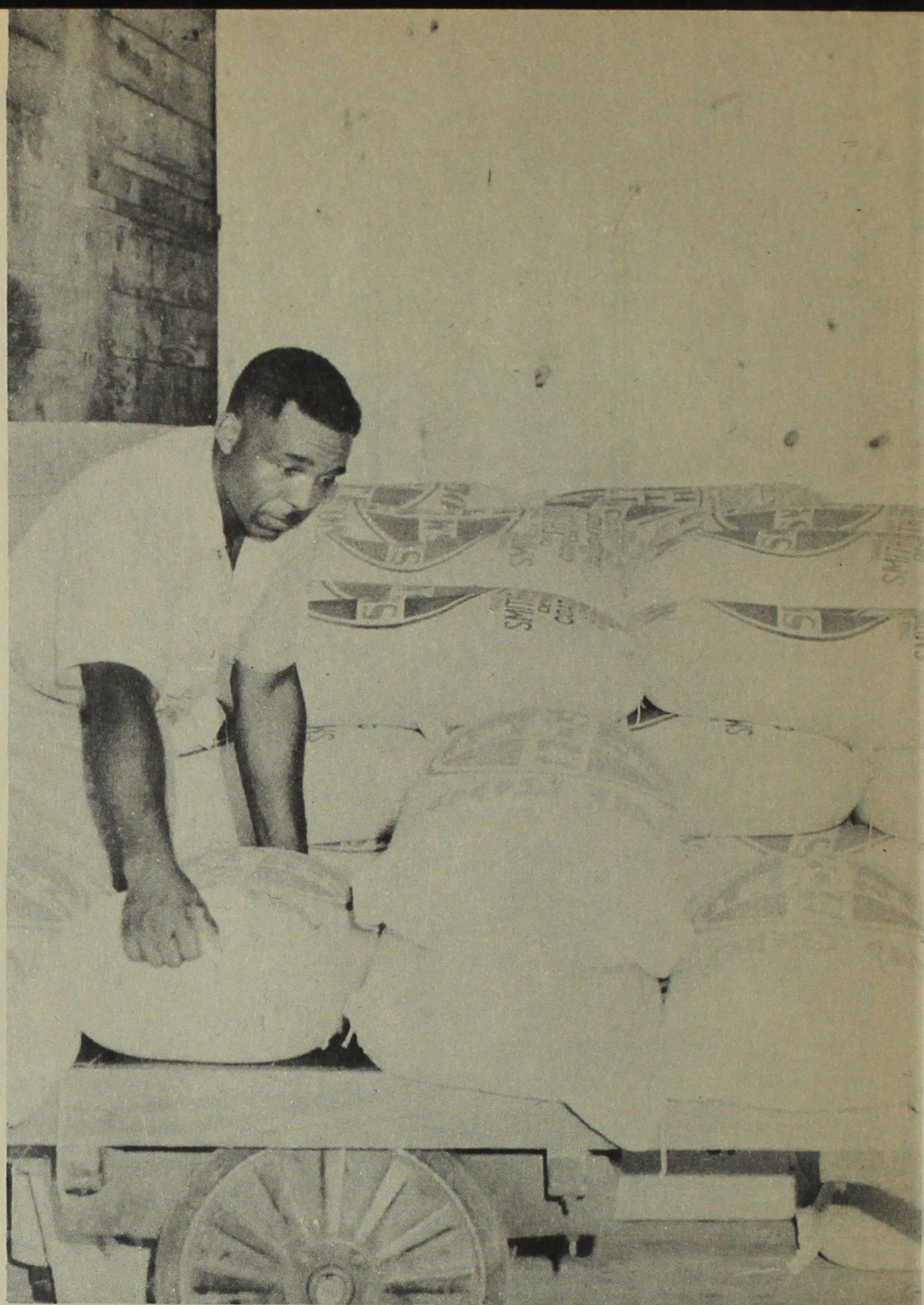
An interesting sidelight on rice is this: Can cooked rice and make a fortune! So the story goes. The drawback, of course, is this: Cooked rice is difficult to can, because it spoils or explodes.

Once, the late Takinoshin Domoto, Japanese export genius who was president of the North American Mercantile Company of San Francisco (home of the Namco canned crab), devised an explode-proof horseshoe-shaped can that reputedly would have turned the trick. But it was too costly to produce.

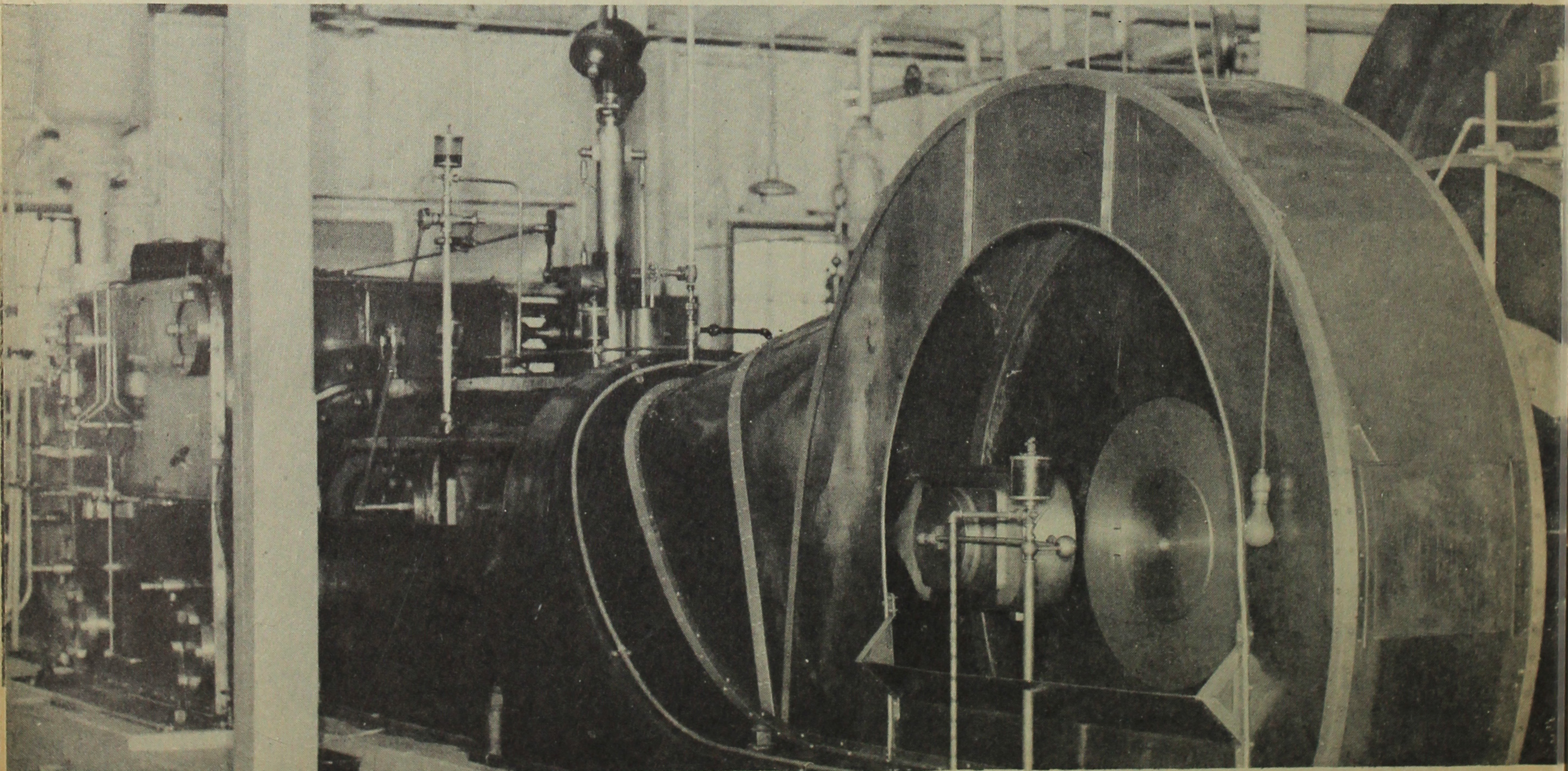
Two Californians Try

In 1939, two Californians, a Japanese American and a Caucasian, in a moment of adventurous zeal and confidence, decided to make the attempt. Scene of the noble experiment was the Japanese American's cellar.

With four hired hands, the two would be-canners rolled up their sleeves and personally supervised the



ONE OF THE best known brands of domestic rice is Smith 500, milled in Arkansas.



HUGE ENGINE WHICH supplies power for the Smith rice mills in Arkansas.

washing and preparing of the rice. They carefully sterilized 100 No. 2 cans, boiled the rice according to their thoughtfully prepared recipe. They worked and sweated from morning till night in that basement.

Their cans sealed and neatly stacked on shelves, they paid their helpers and stood back to admire the gleaming rows on which rested their bright dreams. This was in early spring. They knew that if the rice could withstand the summer heat, their fortunes would be made. The market for canned rice would be worldwide.

Four Months Pass

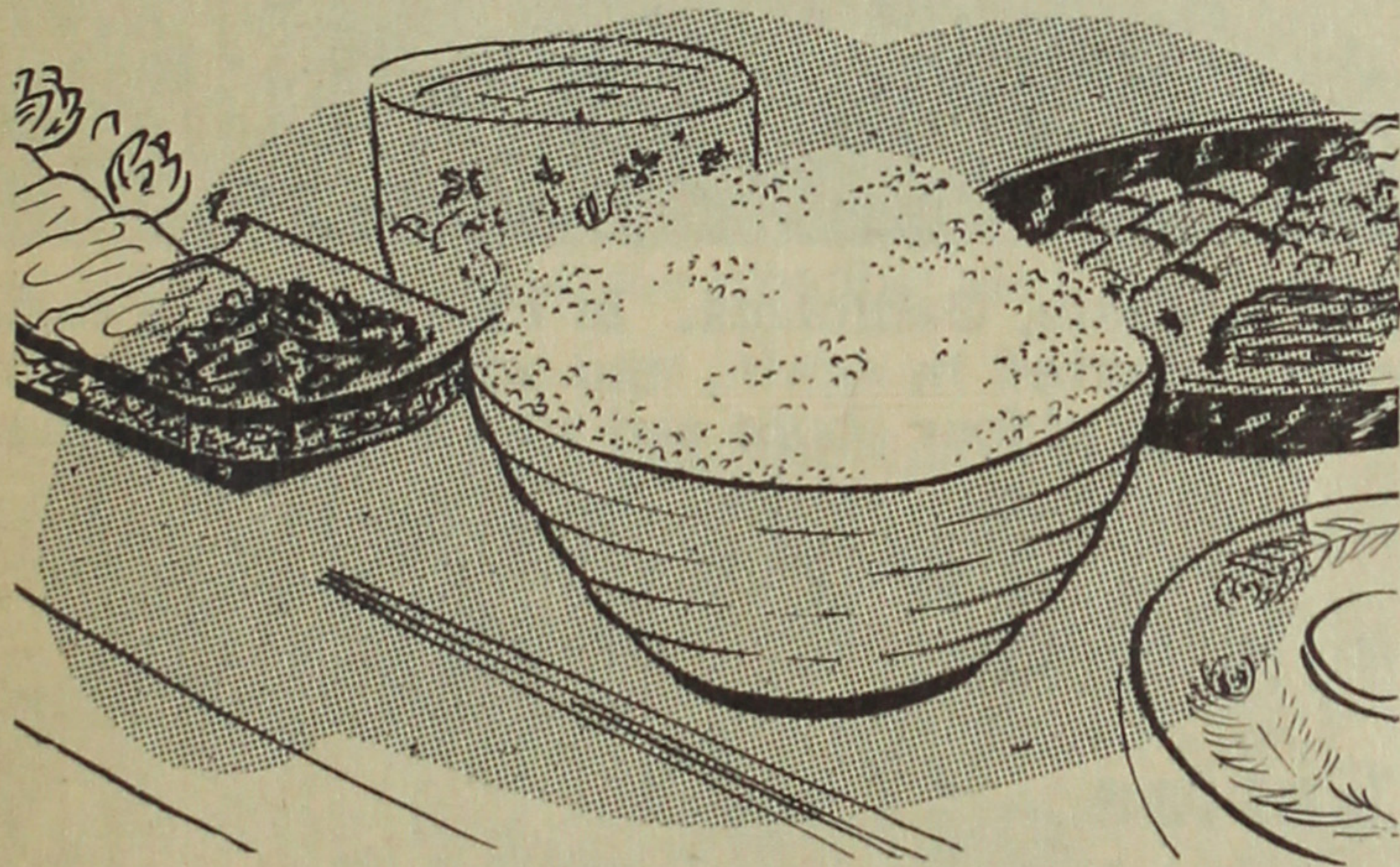
Four months elapsed. Nothing happened. In July, the summer heat descended on Sacramento. One night, while the Japanese American slept peacefully, a series of thunderous explosions rocked his basement. When the detonation had died down, he cautiously peered through the cellar door.

He had guessed what had happened, but he was not prepared for quite the scene that greeted his gaze. Goey, sticky rice plastered the walls, ceiling, windows and floor. It was everywhere. Hardly a square foot escaped the shower as cans blew wide open.

'Wasn't Rotten, Though'

"But it wasn't rotten, though," he recalled. "Our sterilizing had worked; if it had rotted, it would have smelled like everything, and we'd have had a complaint from the health department."

Except for what you find in cans of soups or an occasional mixture with other ingredients, rice resists the process of canning.



How to Cook Good Rice

Wash rice thoroughly in several rinsings and drain in basket. Leave in basket 3-4 hours before cooking, if possible.

When ready to cook, to each cup of rice add 1 cup water, if rice preferred rather dry. Add 1 1/2 cup water, if rice preferred moist. The amount of water depends on individual preferences in regard to the rice's consistency. Place in heavy steel or aluminum pan.

Cover pan tightly and cook. Bring to boil about 5 minutes. Place asbestos mat under pan, place heavy weight on cover, and bring to boil again. Lower heat and cook 20 minutes for small amount of rice, 30 minutes for larger amount.

Turn off heat, but leave pan on stove 5 minutes.

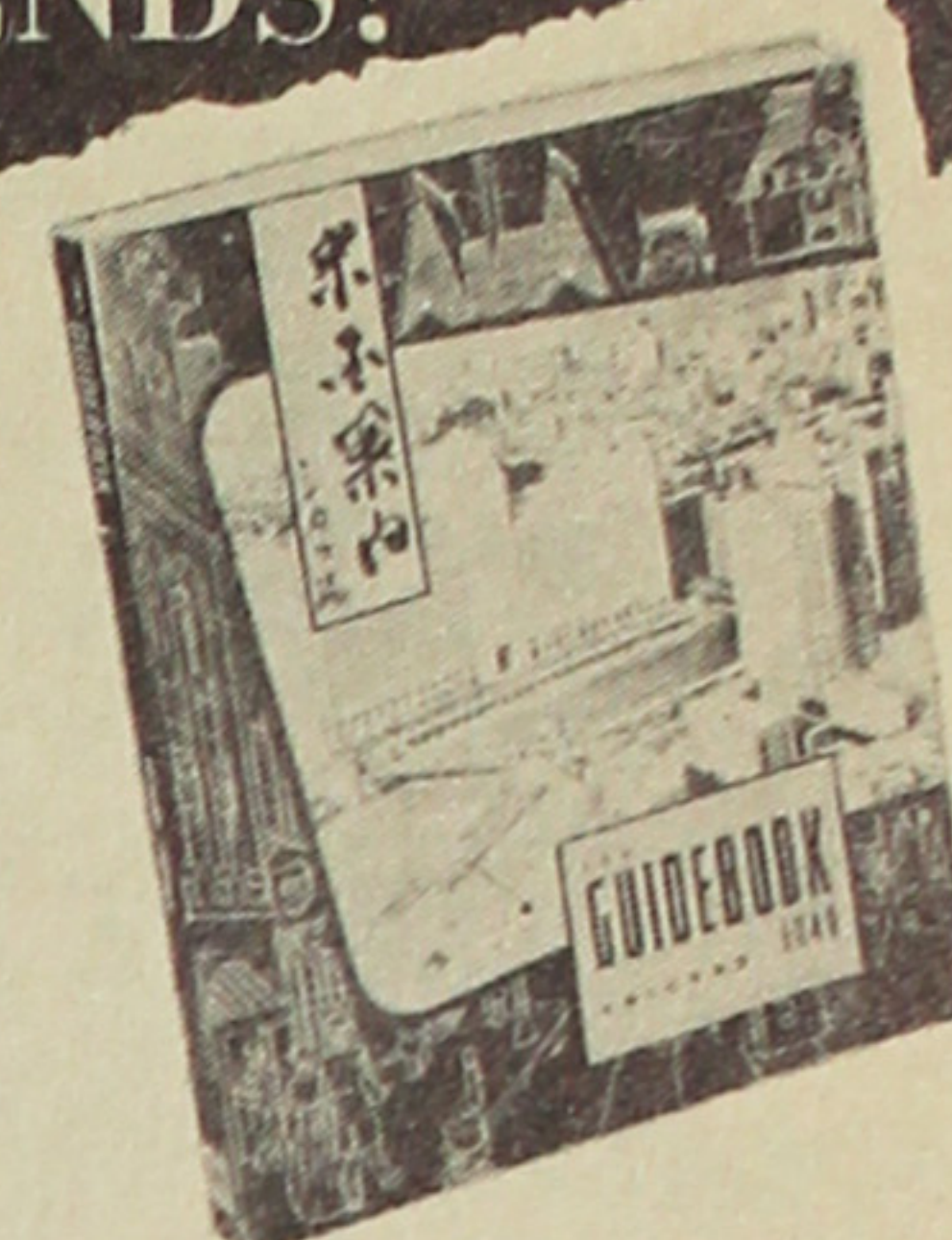
Remove pan from stove and keep cover on another 20 minutes. Your rice is now ready for the table.

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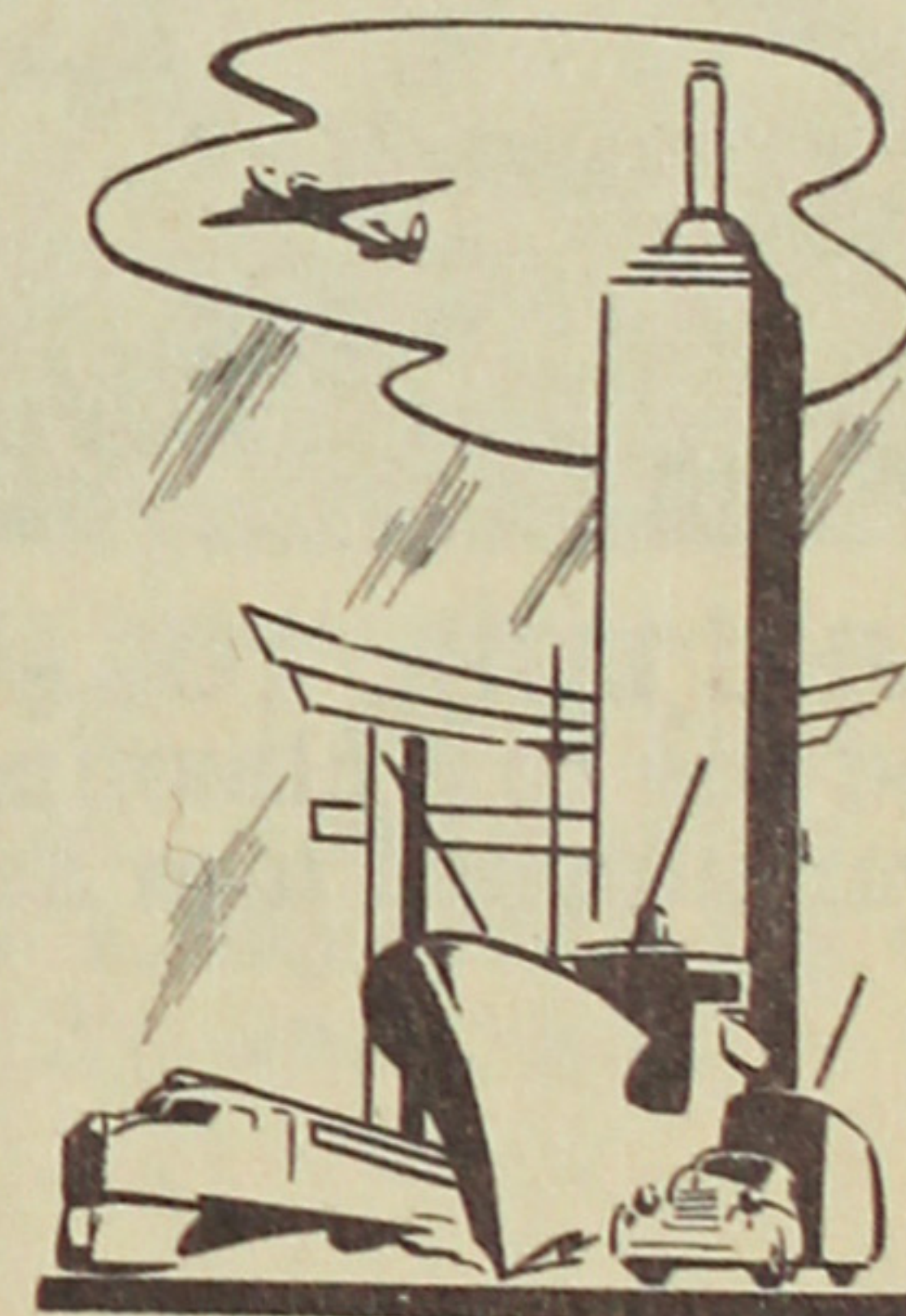
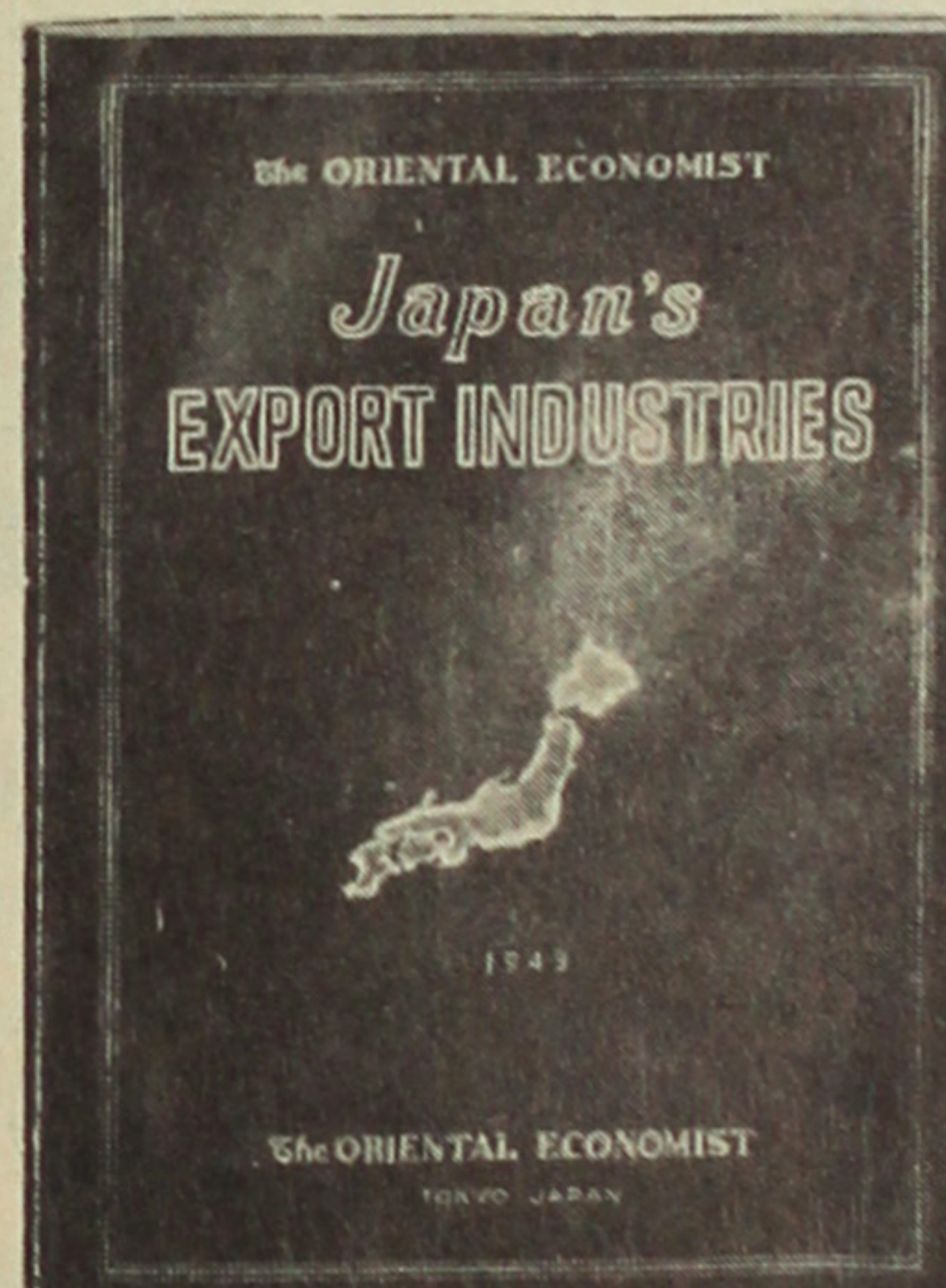
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YOUNG ISSEI, TORAO Hidaka (center), worked and studied the dry cleaning business on the West Coast. The war stopped him soon after he had set up his own

shop in Modesto, California. In 1945, he came east to Chicago, started in again, and now has an ever-expanding chain of four shops and his own cleaning plant.

GO EAST, YOUNG MAN!

Big Town Opportunities - No.1 of a Series

THE DRY CLEANING BUSINESS

(Ed. Note - Beginning with this issue, SCENE presents a new feature: "Big Town Opportunities.")

Horace Greeley said, "Go west, young man!" We say, "Go EAST, young man!" In the large cities of the East, boundless business opportunities are yours for the asking, a fertile ground for the fruit of your imagination, hard work and determination. The sky may very well be your limit!

Take the case of Torao Hidaka, a young issei, who is building a chain of dry cleaning shops in Chicago.

Here is his story.)

By George Morimitsu

A former Modesto issei who has based his life's philosophy upon the principle of hard, honest work is rapidly building up in Chicago what may some day be a

major chain of dry cleaning stores.

He is Torao Hidaka, who relocated to Chicago in 1945 and already owns four shops on the North Side, as well as his own cleaning plant which alone has an invested value of \$75,000.

His first start in the dry cleaning business - which was in Modesto, California - uprooted by the war, Hidaka has discovered the boundless advantages of the East.

Came to America when 21

It was back in 1917, when he was 21, that Hidaka migrated to this country. For seven years, he worked in a variety of jobs around San Francisco, spending most of these years in a Japanese dry cleaning establishment. For about three years during this period, he also attended mechanics and engineering schools, working "school

boy," as the Japanese say.

As he learned the tricks of the dry cleaning business in San Francisco, Hidaka decided that he could very well make this his lifetime occupation. It was hot work during the summer months, the hours were long, and one's feet got tired from standing all day long. But Hidaka did not mind the hours and the work, for he firmly believed that the fruit of honest labor was worth the sweat that wrung it forth.

Sets Up Own Shop in Modesto

After he had saved enough money to give him his start, he moved to Modesto in Central California, and there he had his own building constructed, housing a dry cleaning shop and a laundry.

At the time of evacuation, Hidaka was employing twelve workers at his Modesto shop.

Came to Chicago in 1945

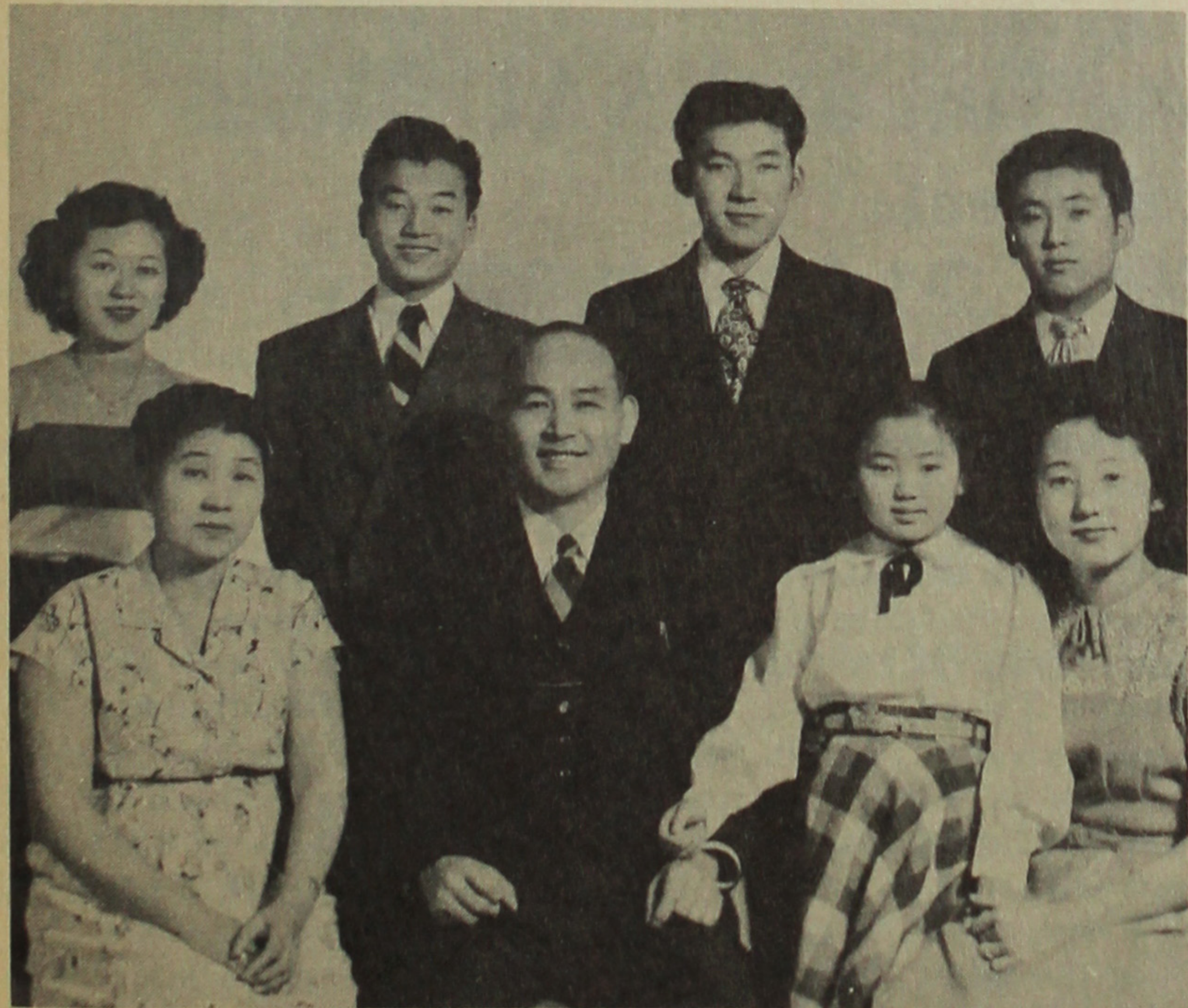
He came to Chicago in the summer of 1945, and soon after that he started his first store, the Division Cleaners near Clark and Division Streets. His first employees here consisted of his wife and his grown children. His conscientious workmanship brought him a steadily increasing volume of business - so much so that within a year he was in a position to open another store. That same year, he also bought the property on which he proposed to set up his own cleaning plant, and in the spring of 1947 the plant was put into operation.

Acquires Two More Shops

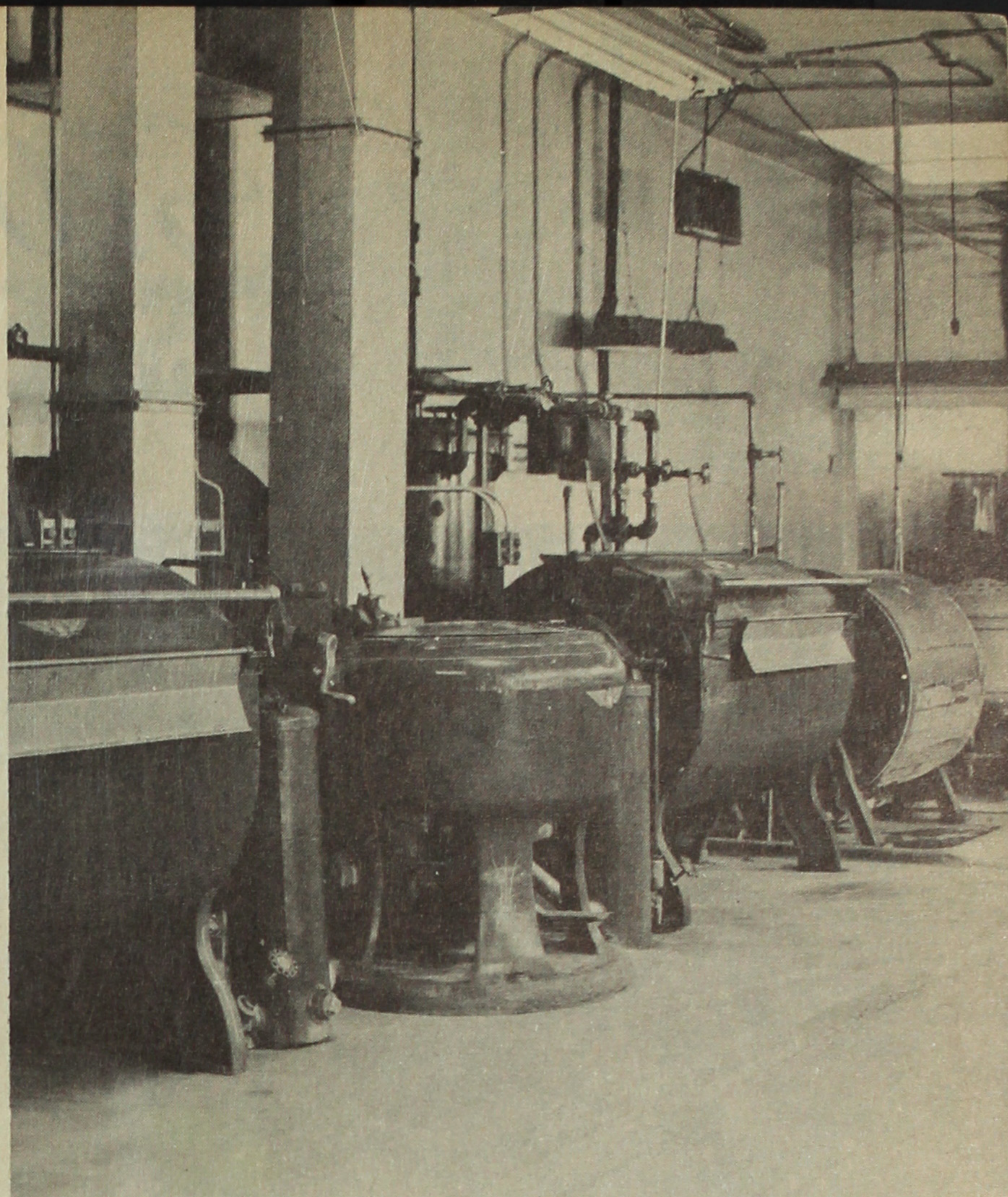
This year, Hidaka acquired two more shops. He now has twenty-two employees working for him.

"It was hard going until I got my own cleaning plant," he said, "But from now on it will be easy. The foundation has been laid, and now I can start building upward."

As before, Hidaka is still working seven days a week. He spends his Sundays at the cleaning plant making minor



WHEN HIDAKA opened his first shop in Chicago, his family formed the working staff - his wife and four healthy, industrious children. From l. to r. - Haruko Murakami, a friend; George; Richard; Billy; Mrs. Y. Hidaka; Hidaka; Reiko and Shizuko.



'IT WAS hard going until I got the plant,' Hidaka says. This is the cleaning plant that he has set up on Lincoln Avenue.

repairs on his numerous machines. The other six days, he is busy supervising the dry cleaning work.

"The workers consider me an eagle-eyed buttinsky," he laughed, "I am always watching the work that is being done. If a spotter does a sloppy job, I see it right away and I tell him where he has failed. I may seem strict to them, but this is the way I have always done my work. My business is based upon quality work, and on that I will always insist."

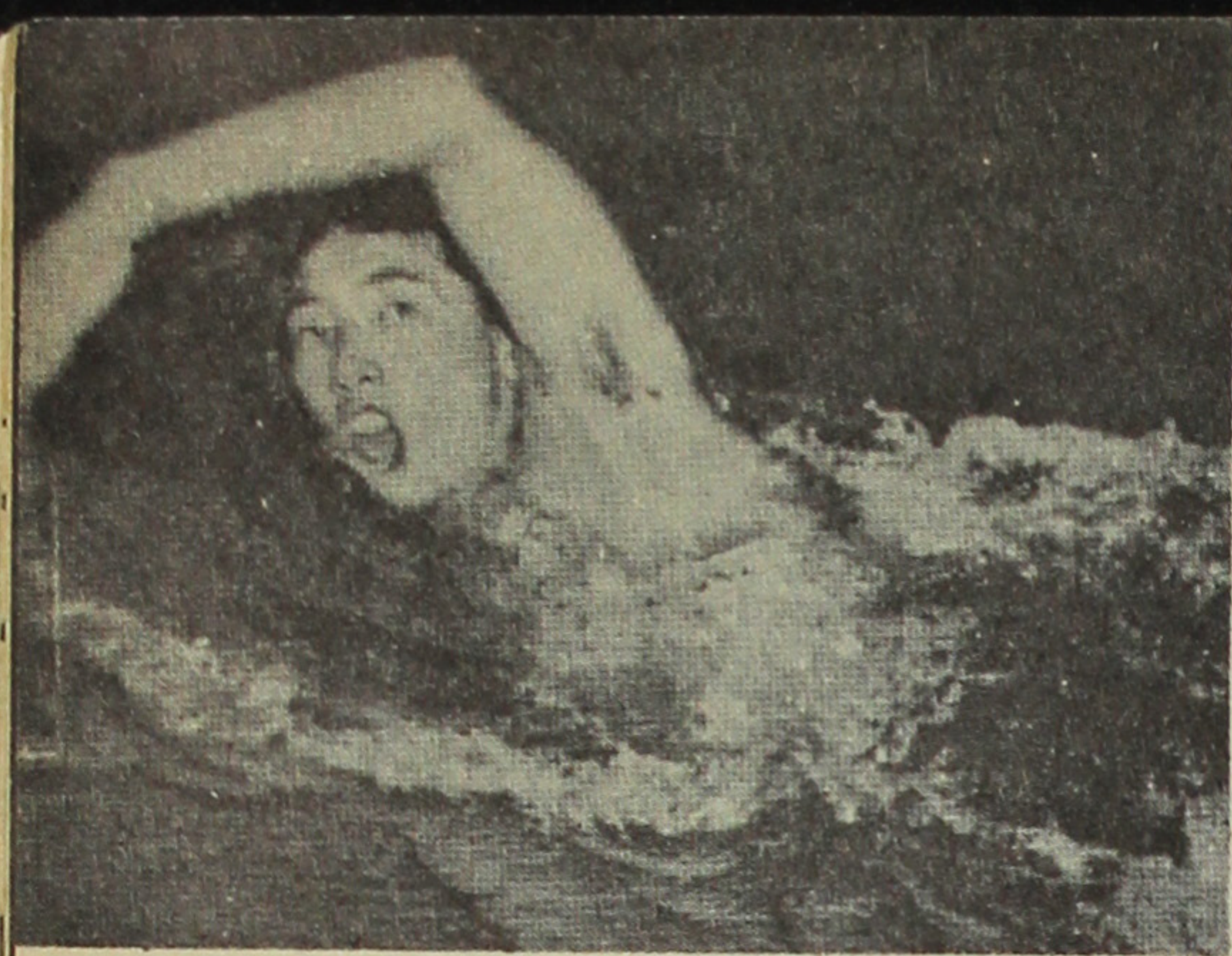
'Use Your Head'

Being a hard worker alone will not always lead to rich rewards, Hidaka commented.

"You must also use your head," he said. "You must constantly be on the alert to see how you can increase your business. If I notice that there has been an unexplainable drop in business, I concentrate on the places where I think there may be a fault. Perhaps, there is a sales person who antagonizes the customers. Perhaps, some pressers or spotters are putting out careless work. Whatever the cause, I am constantly watching to see where it is and what it may be."

Hidaka has plans for the future fixed well in his mind. Eventually, he hopes to have from twenty-five to thirty stores in Chicago. Most of the chain dry cleaners are incorporated businesses, but Hidaka intends to remain the sole proprietor of his shops. He is an individualist and does not care for partnerships or the corporate form.

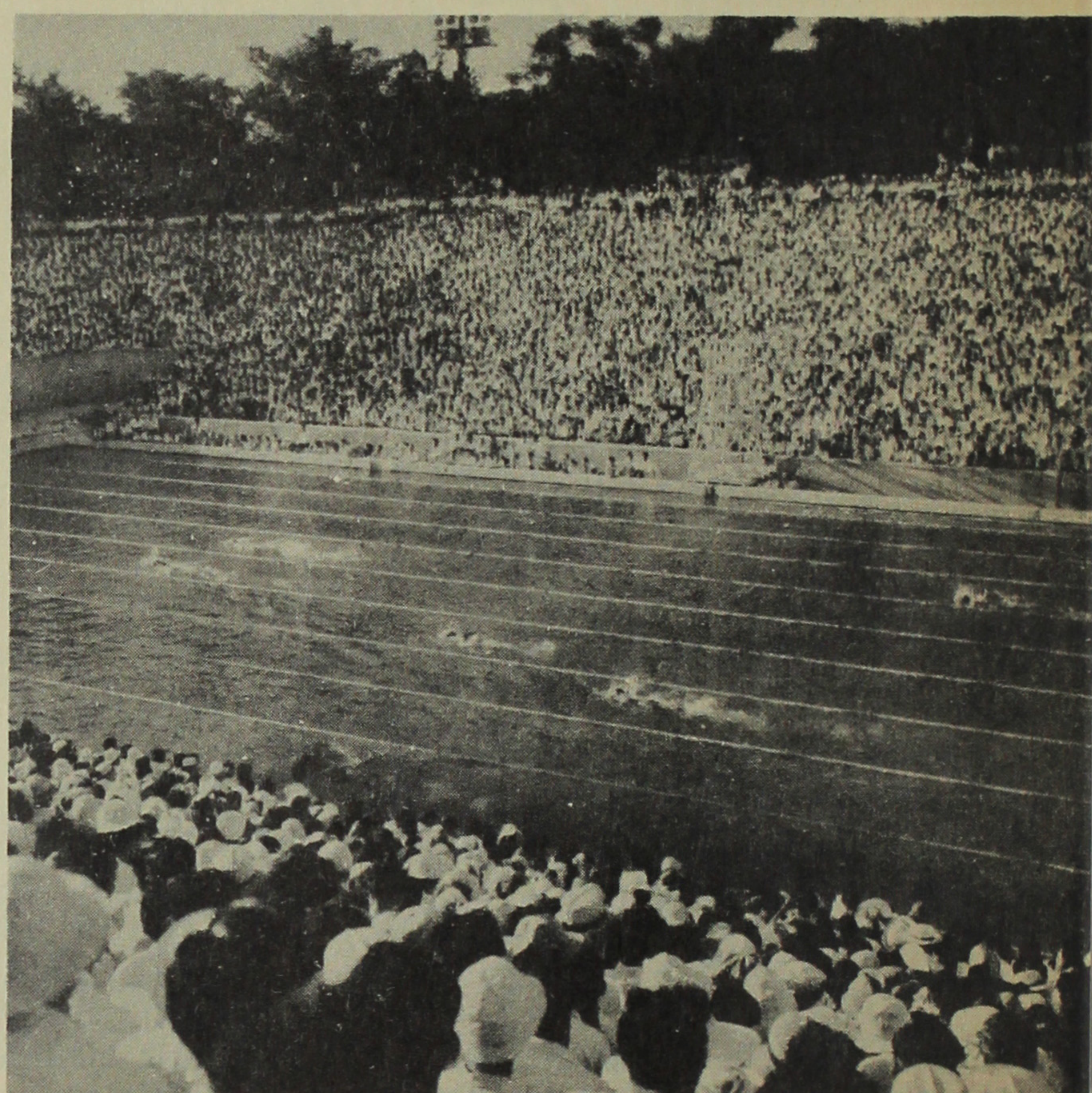
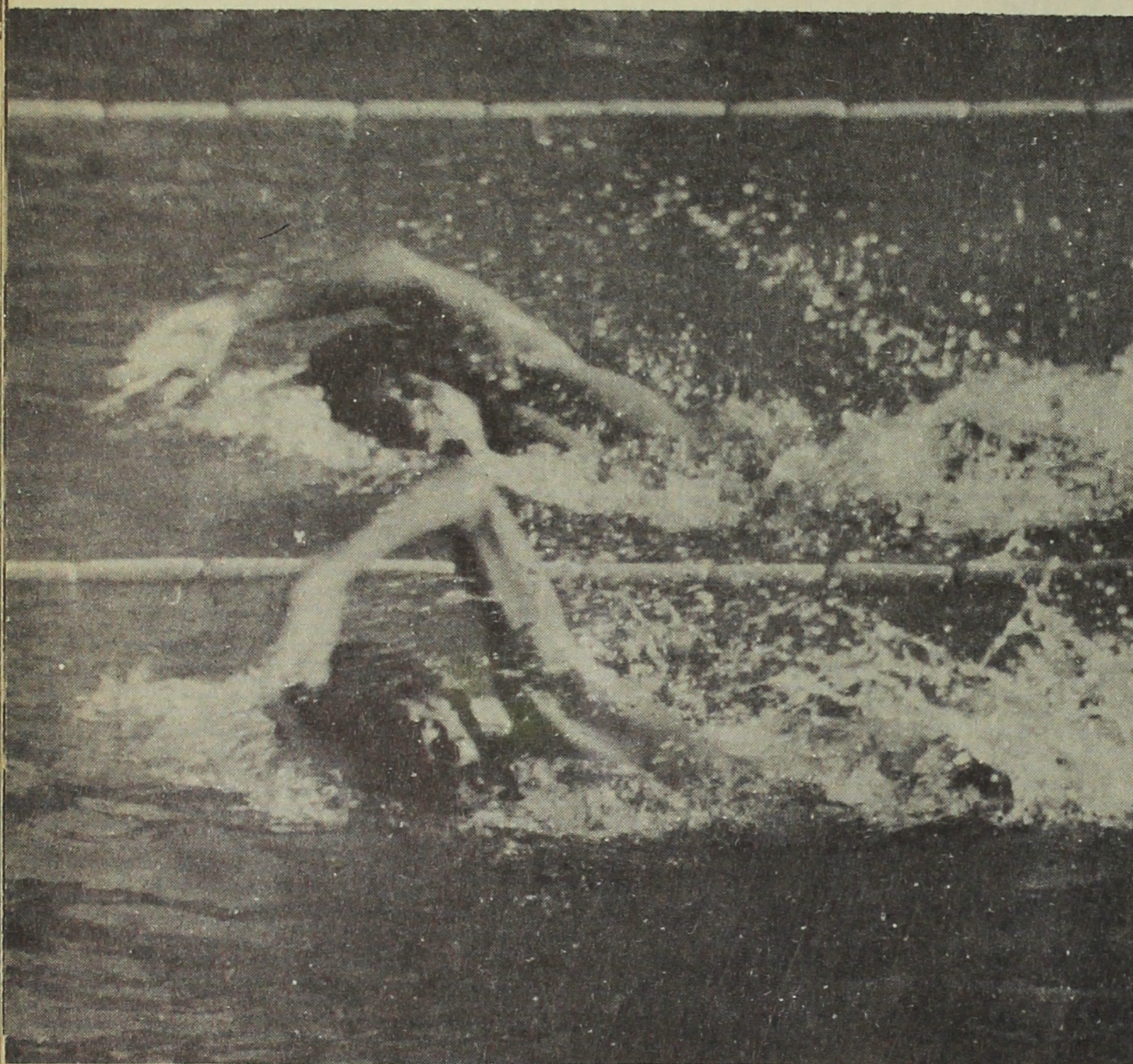
"This way," he said, "I can buy or sell a store whenever I want to, without going through a lot of meetings and arguments."



THE SPORTS SCENE

(Top left) JAPAN'S AQUATIC sensation - Hironoshin Furuhashi.
 (Bottom left) FURUHASHI (in further lane) and closest rival, Shiro Hashizume, battle it out.
 (Bottom right) SCENE of much record-shattering is the Tokyo Meiji Shrine Pool.

(Photos from "New Japan")



Furuhashi & Co. Prove Sensation at NAAU Meet Make Clean Sweep of 1,500- and 400-meter Events

A tall, stocky Nippon University student slipped into the waters of the Meiji Shrine Pool in Tokyo, two years ago.

Exactly 4 minutes and 38.4 seconds later, Hironoshin Furuhashi was headline material in international sports, for he had just set a world swimming record in the 400-meter freestyle.

With the coming of the 1948 season, Furuhashi, keeping in trim through the winter, shattered additional world records one after another in the middle and long-distance races. The "wonder boy" of the aquatic world accomplished the astounding feat of breaking world marks eight times during four major competitions!

(His time for all these events, however, were not acceptable as an official international standard for the Japanese swimming body was not recognized by the International Swimming Federation at that time)

Last month, Furuhashi and his closest rival, Shiro Hashizume, plus four others were flown over to attend the NAAU Swim Meet held in Los Angeles.

Furuhashi and his teammates proved a sensation from the opening days. Up till SCENE's publication time, Furuhashi had rocketed through the water to win the 1,500-meter freestyle in a record-breaking 18 min. 29.9 sec. He had also set a new record for the 400-meter freestyle with the time of 4 min. 33 sec. In both events, the swimmers from Japan made a clean sweep of the top positions. In the 1,500-meter, Hashizume was second, Sumio Tanaka third; in the 400-meter, Hashizume was again second, Shuichi Murayama third and Tanaka fourth.

It is eventful to note that the amazing Furuhashi, in the preliminaries for the 1,500-meter, set the sensational record time of 18 min. 19.0 sec., chopping 28.9 sec. off the old world mark.

In the past, Furuhashi has been timed in the freestyle at the following: 300 meters - 3 min. 20.8 sec.; 400 meters - 4 min. 33 sec.; 800 meters - 9 min. 41 sec.; 1,000 meters - 12 min. 29.4 sec.; 1,500 meters - 18 min. 37 sec. (all in 50-meter pools).

The swimming ace has a style that could be classi-

(Continued on Page 26)



◁ Jiro Nakamura, pitcher

Hank Matsubu, catcher ▷

(Photo from "Modesto Bee")

PRO BASEBALL'S FIRST JAPANESE AMERICAN BATTERY

Matsubu, Nakamura Turn Out with Pirates' Farm Team, Modesto Reds

J iro Nakamura pitching. Hank Matsubu catching. ."

Thus the announcer's words came rattling out of the mike that July day in Bakersfield, California, and the first Japanese American battery combo in U.S. pro ball flashed its significance into sports history.

Both young lads were undoubtedly a trifle nervous.

It wasn't an effective baptismal showing that day, for Nakamura was knocked out early in the third inning, when the Bakersfield nine started in on a five-run slam-

pede to eventually take the game from the Modesto Reds by a score of 9 - 4.

Successful Future Seen

The fact remains, however, that these two boys were picked up by the discerning, sharp eyes of ball-wise scouts. As every ball fan knows, first showings don't amount to a hill of beans. The brain department of the

(Please turn the page)



RESTAURANT OWNER LARRY Blake withdrew his team from the American Bowling Congress because he was angered at racially discriminatory regulations.

SCENEfotos by Tom Okada

Blake and Bowling

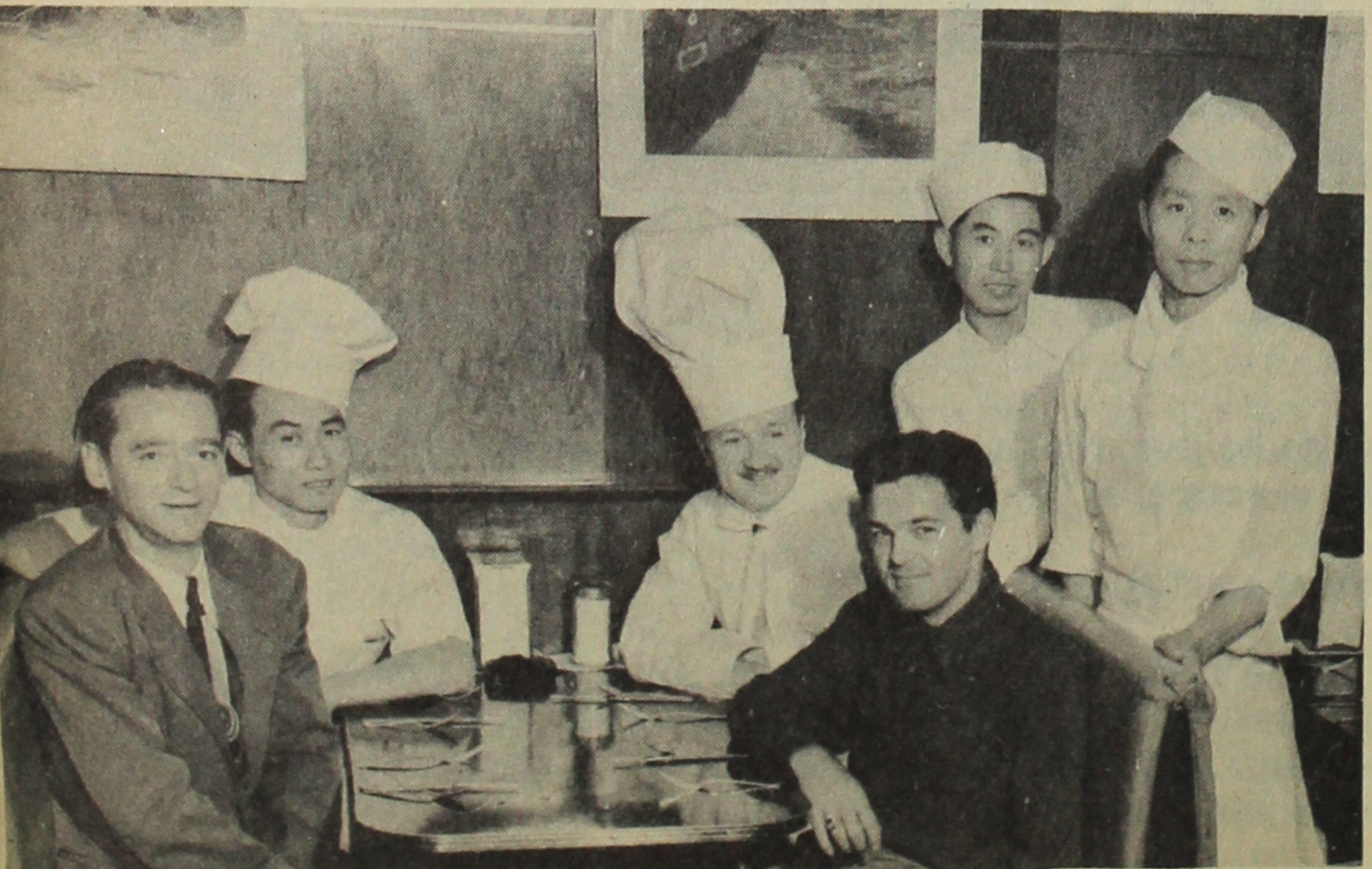
Larry Blake, Berkeley restaurant owner, is thinking of forming an employee softball team.

He would rather go in for bowling, but earlier this year he was told that his employee team was not eligible to enter the American Bowling Congress because there were "more than two non-Caucasian members."

Blake had four Japanese Americans on his team. He blew up and withdrew from the ABC.

Said the restaurant owner to SCENE: "Sports, as in other phases of community life, should never allow prejudices as to color, race and creed."

BLAKE AND HIS bowlers. L. to r. - Dick Roloff, mgr.; Goro Endo; Blake; Glen Hughes, publicity mgr.; Iwao Shigemoto and Haruo Sakino. Not in picture is remaining member, Jimmy Nakagiri.



'Babe' Herman Sights and Signs Matsubu

Reds visions a successful, dependable future for the two rookies.

The rookies hope to comply.

'Babe' Herman Picks Up Matsubu

It was three months ago that the battery first took shape, when Floyd "Babe" Herman, fabulous Dodger now turned Pirates scout, saw Matsubu in action with the College of Idaho nine.

Herman, who has signed up such stellar performers as Ralph Kiner and Dino Restelli, wired his bosses about the Japanese American.

The Pirates management wired back an assent.

The College of Idaho team wound up this year's season with the Northwest Collegiate Conference Championship, with 21 wins against 6 losses. Matsubu hit .300 for the season.

Versatile on Minidoka Team

A native of Corbett, Oregon, the Japanese American was attending high school, when the war broke out. Relocated to the Minidoka Relocation Center, Matsubu turned out for the camp team, and, not only caught for it, but played virtually every other position at one time or another. He even took his turn on the mound and wrapped up two one-hitters and one no-hit game.

Nineteen months in the Special Service Division of the Army followed then, and the 21-year-old lad caught for the Fort Lewis Warriors, which eventually won the Sixth Army Championship. He was selected for the Sixth Army's championship line-up.

What are his hobbies? Sports, sports and more sports. Away from his mask and mitt, Matsubu occasionally takes a turn on the golf course.

Battery is Completed

A month after Matsubu donned the uniform of the Modesto Reds, the Pirates' farm team signed up Jiro Nakamura.

The 19-year-old, 5' 9" southpaw was an outstanding pitcher for two years for San Mateo Junior College. Last year, he pitched and batted his team into the Northern California Junior College Conference Championship playoff, losing the playoff, however, in a 2-0 pitcher's duel with Jim Sakamoto of Sacramento.

Nakamura lost only one game during the season play leading up to the final meet.

Furuhashi & Co.

(Continued from Page 24)

fied as rather "choppy."

On the other hand, Furuhashi's younger teammate, Hashizume, has a form that is smooth and quiet.

Japan has long been a formidable opponent in international swimming meets. It is recalled that in the 10th Olympic Games held in 1932 in Los Angeles, Kusuo Kitahara won the Gold Medal in the 1,500-meter freestyle.

And Kitahara was only 14 at the time.

Emerging from the vacuous period since 1941, the swimming fever has again taken a strong spurt in Japanese sports. Steady progress is being made by young high school swimmers, especially in long distance events.

(Continued from Page 6)



SCENEfoto by Toge Fujihira

AT A RECENT Christian Student Conference at Camp Innabah, near Philadelphia, outstanding young men and women from campuses in the East were brought together for the week-long training session.

One of the many Japanese Americans who took an active part in the leadership of the affair was Rev. Perry Saito (above). Rev. Saito, a recent graduate from the Garrett Biblical Institute in Chicago, kept the conference in high spirits with his song-leading ability and witty sayings.

TO HURRY THE PROCESSING OF evacuation claims, the first Department of Justice field office set up quarters recently on the eighth floor of the Federal Post Office Building (top right) in Los Angeles.

It is calling in for individual interviews, in their respective filing order, all Southern California claimants who have already placed their damage costs. Payments will still be made from Washington, D. C.

Eventually, other field offices are being planned to be established in cities wherever a large concentration of Japanese is to be found.



SCENEfoto by Jack Iwata

To Get Ahead You MUST Know

How to TALK more Effectively



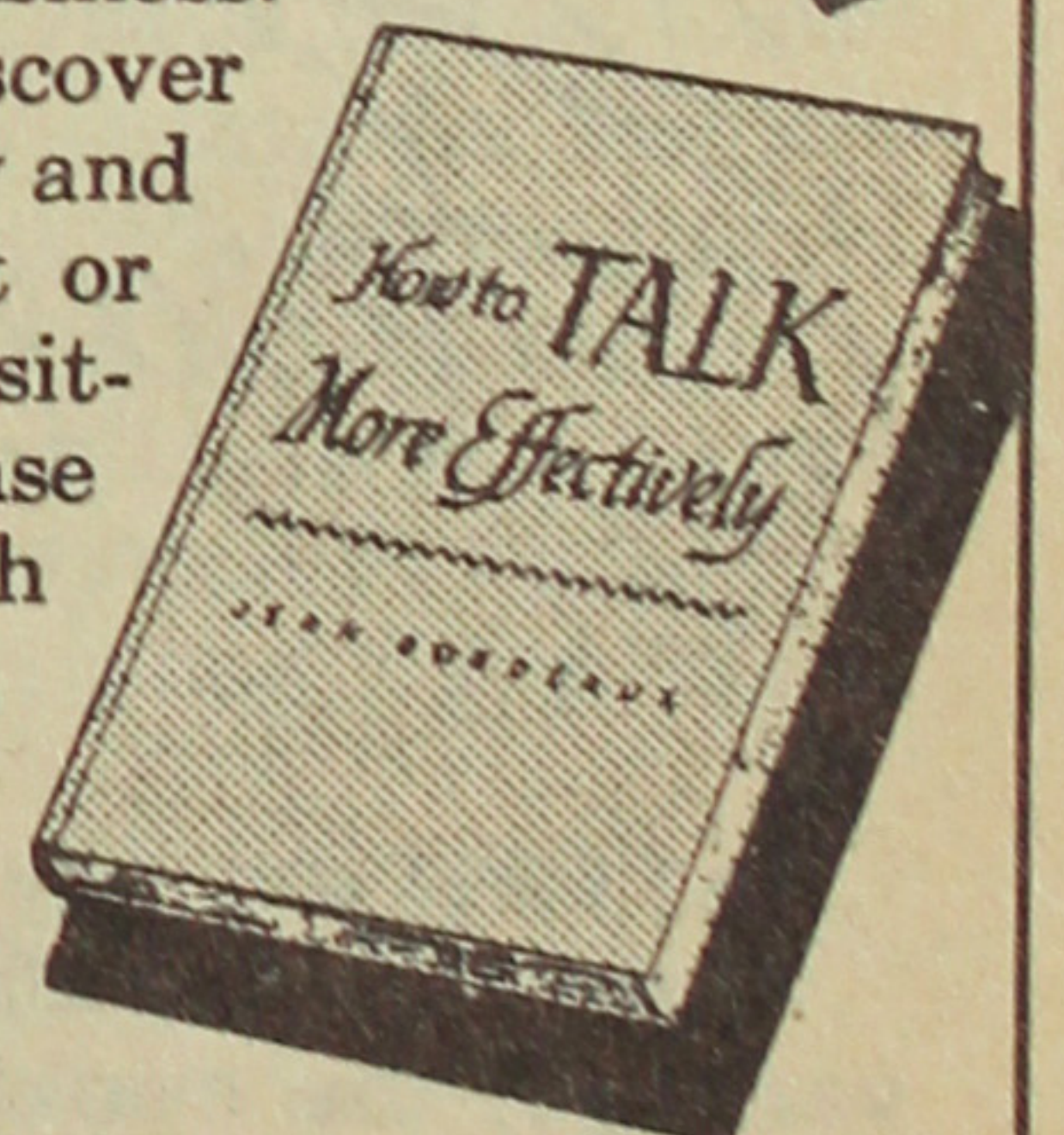
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PRETTY AND DELICIOUS party sandwiches are easily prepared and show off, to good advantage, the cooking

prowess of a clever hostess. Fancy fillings include avocado and pineapple, cucumbers and sausage.

the *Feminine* SCENE

PARTY SANDWICHES

Preparing pretty party sandwiches is an easily acquired art and one that shows off, to very good advantage, the cooking prowess of a clever hostess.

jars so that it will be unnecessary to take the fillings out of a long narrow one. Be certain the knife you use for cutting the bread is sharp and use a spatula for spreading because it has more bend than a knife.

When you serve guests a tray of tempting sandwiches, artistically arranged, your refreshment problem is solved. Using a variety of fillings for your sandwiches makes them even more exciting.

Some fancy fillings to serve are these:

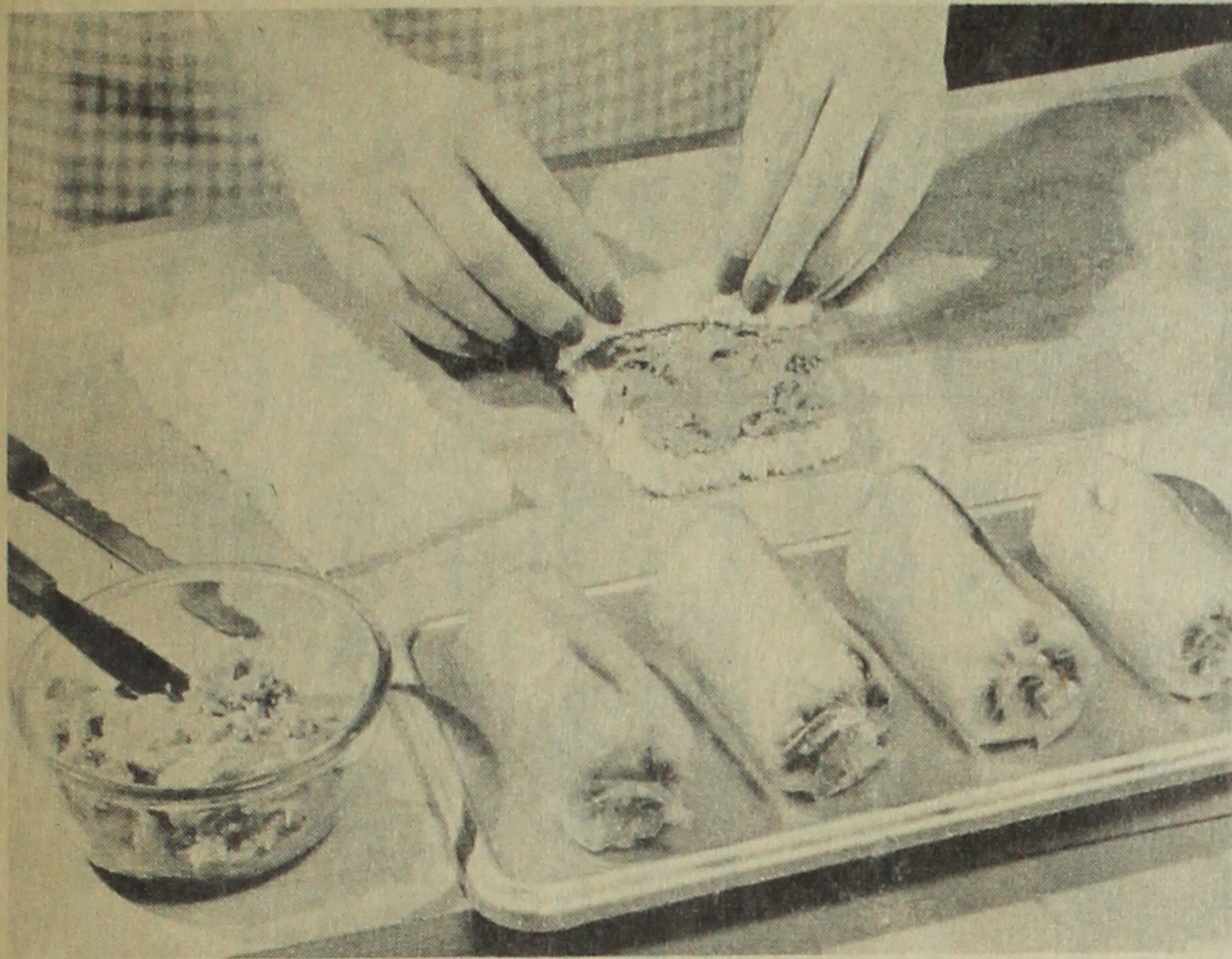
When planning an afternoon affair, be sure to have on hand a variety of bread - enriched white, rye and whole wheat - to give an interesting pattern to your sandwich plate.

AVOCADO-PINEAPPLE SANDWICHES

A few hints about preparation will help hurry refreshment. Prepare the variety of fillings the night before. Store in shallow easily-covered dishes rather than tall

- 1 medium avocado, mashed
- 1/4 cup drained, crushed pineapple
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons mayonnaise or salad dressing

Try Raisins and Peanut Butter



APPETIZING Raisin-Peanut Butter Pinwheels are rolled as for jelly roll, then sliced.

- 16 slices whole wheat bread
- 16 tiny pieces of green pepper

Combine mashed avocado, pineapple, lemon juice and mayonnaise. Make a paper leaf-shaped pattern and cut 2 leaves from each slice of bread. Spread each leaf with 1 1/2 teaspoons avocado-pineapple mixture. Mark leaf veins on top of sandwiches with the blunt end of a toothpick. Insert a small piece of green pepper for the stem end of each leaf.

Yield: 32 Avocado-Pineapple sandwiches.

RAISIN-PEANUT BUTTER PINWHEEL SANDWICHES

- 3/4 cup peanut butter
- 6 tablespoons chopped seedless raisins
- 6 tablespoons orange juice
- 2 lengthwise thin slices enriched bread (cut from unsliced sandwich loaf)

Combine peanut butter, raisins and orange juice. Spread 1/2 cup raisin-peanut butter mixture on each slice of bread. Cut each slice in equal halves crosswise. Roll each half slice of bread as for jelly roll. Wrap each roll in waxed paper, twisting ends of paper. Place on a flat surface so that roll rests on last turn of bread; chill. To serve: Unwrap and cut each roll into 6 slices.

Yield: 24 Raisin-Peanut Butter Pinwheel Sandwiches

CELERY SEED BREADSTICKS

- 3 slices (5/8" thick) enriched bread
- 1/2 tablespoons melted butter
- 2 teaspoons celery seeds

Trim crusts off bread slices. Brush both sides of bread slices with butter. Cut each slice into 6 equal size strips. Roll strips in celery seed. Place on a cookie sheet and toast in a moderate oven (350 d. F.) for fifteen minutes.

Yield: 18 Celery Seed Breadsticks

CERVELAT-CUCUMBER FLASH BARS

- 1/2 cup chopped cucumber

- dash of salt
- 2 (3 ounce) packages cream cheese
- 1 cup ground cervelat sausage
- 2 tablespoons pickle relish
- 3 tablespoons mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 lengthwise slices enriched bread (cut from unsliced 1 1/2 pound loaf)
- 2 tablespoons soft butter or margarine

Combine cucumber, salt and cream cheese. Combine cervelat sausage, pickle relish and mayonnaise. Spread each slice of bread with butter. Spread center strips of bread with cervelat sausage filling. Spread outside strips with cucumber-cheese filling; chill. Cut crosswise into individual bars.

Yield: 20 Cervelat-Cucumber Flash Bars

CREAM CHEESE-JELLY CUBE SANDWICHES

- 36 (1") cubes enriched bread
- 1 (3 ounce) package cream cheese
- 1 tablespoon milk
- 3 tablespoons fruit jelly or preserves

Pull part of the center out of each bread cube with a pair of tweezers. Combine cream cheese and milk. Spread cream cheese over the rim on the top of each cube. Place 1/4 teaspoon jelly in the center of each cube.

Yield: 36 Cream Cheese-Jelly Cube Sandwiches.

DEVILED HAM-PEANUT BUTTER STAR SANDWICHES

- 1/2 cup peanut butter
- 1 (3 ounce) can deviled ham
- 1/4 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 3 tablespoons chopped dill pickles
- 9 slices enriched bread
- 1 teaspoon chopped green pepper

Combine peanut butter, deviled ham, mayonnaise and pickles. Cut each slice of bread into 4 (1 1/2") stars with a cookie cutter. Place 1 teaspoon ham mixture in center of each star. Garnish top with a piece of green pepper.

Yield: 36 Deviled Ham-Peanut Butter Star Sandwiches

Of This and That...



YOUNG NAVY TRADERS in the Central Pacific find such items as sewing machines, gay cloth, perfume and cold cream in top demand with native women. Even though all money is in the hands of men, the islanders are said to spend generously on "luxuries" for their womenfolk.

BONES IN canned fish should be eaten for calcium.

SCOTCH AND SODA-LIGHTFUL! Winchell said it first about the musical hit, "Brigadoon," but it's equally true of the box of baking soda in your bathroom. A package costs less than a dime and has many uses. Now we hear soda ends the mess of cleaning hairbrush and combs. Shake a tablespoon or so of baking soda into a basin of warm, soapy water, immerse your combs and brush, and in a matter of minutes - all clean!

如何しても出来ない

「御飯」の罐詰

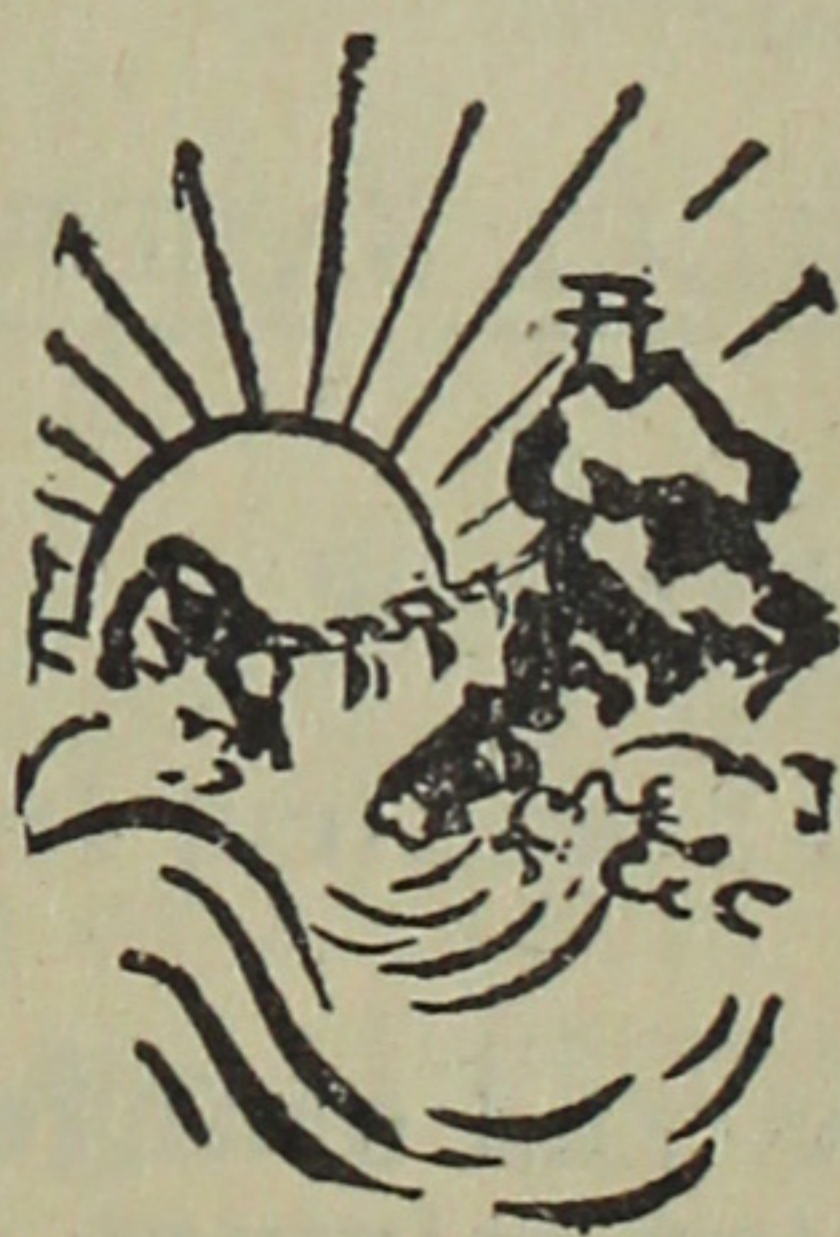
戦争毎に米の需要は激増するばかり

米の需要は面白いもので、戦争のある毎に増加する。米の有する營養價が最も大なる原因であらうが、日本兵が握り飯であつた強さを保つておつたことは、米の精力驚くべきもののある證左で、強行軍の場合など、携帯に便利であつ

御飯だけは罐詰にならぬ

酸酵して爆發

これは其白米通の話であるが「日本人になつてはならぬ御飯の罐詰を造れば販路も廣いし、便利であらうと色々工夫して見たがどうも失敗しました。それは春三百程の御飯の罐詰を作りペースメントの棚に並べておいたところ、約六ヶ月した十月の朝地下からボン／＼と爆發音が聴ゆる、何と御飯の罐が盛んに爆發して恰も手榴弾を投げておるやうな調子でどうも全部駄目になつて了りました。酸酵して爆發したのでせうが、罐の製法を考へないと成功しますまい、桑港北米貿易の堂本さんが罐の上部を彎曲させた器に御飯の罐を試みましたがこれも經費はすその儘となりました。然しスーブの罐には米を随分使ひますが此の分大丈夫ですが、どうしても御飯にするとは旨くゆきません」云々

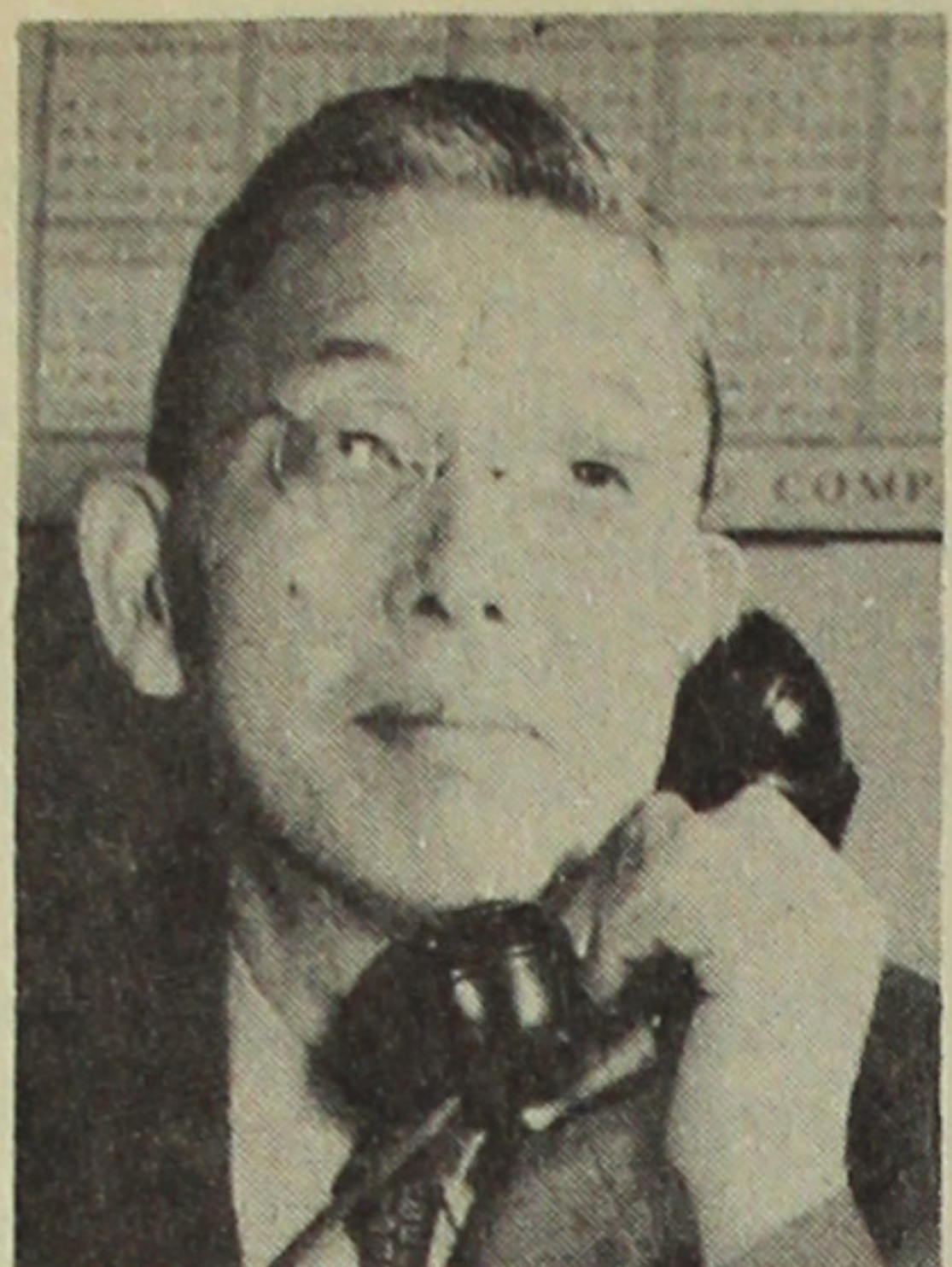


人物月旦

(4)

横顔

永田生



加古得哉論

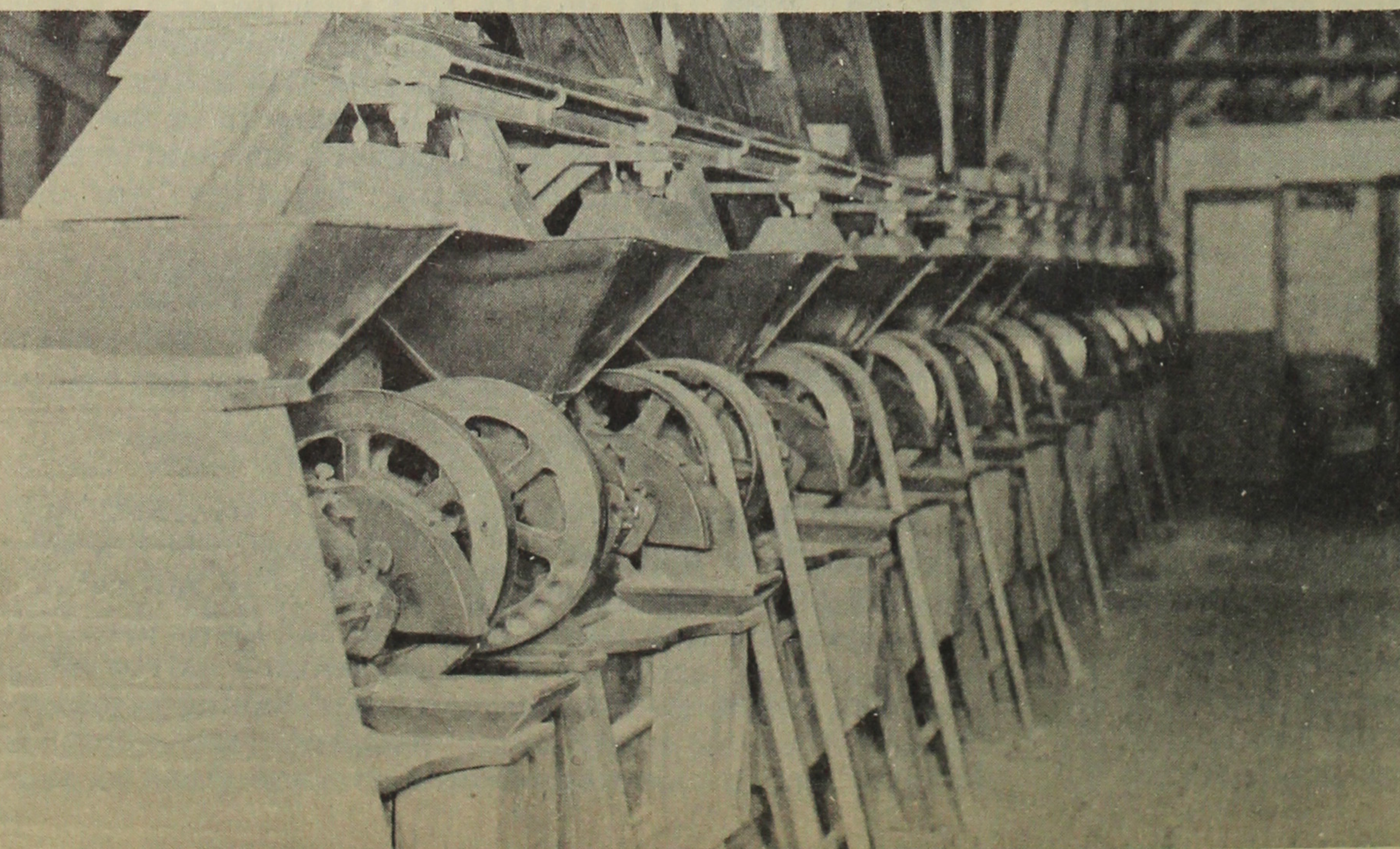
桑港傳馬日本商會主

日本人になつてはならぬ白米の王座を占むるのはスミス五百番である。あの艶のある何とも云へない光澤、一國を傾ける云ふ美人の膚そのま

を聯想せしむるスミス五百番を、今日あらためたのは斯く云ふ日本商會の加古得哉氏の努力であつて、加古さんはスミス五百番にその命を打ち込んでをる人である。明けても暮れても四六時中米を手から放した事はない。如何すれば品質の良い粒の揃つた何處へ出しても變らない、スミス五百番を作りあげるか、之れが加古さんの全神経を緊張せしめてをるその原流である。

世には随分名ばかり賣りたる御仁が多いのに、加古さんは其の反對の隱徳の人だ。終戦の後館府から傳馬へ轉住の人々が殺倒した。加古さんの宅の臺所では六十日間毎日三人の來客が絶えなかつた云ふ。以て氏が如何に情誼に厚く誠實の人であるかを知ることが出来る。市民協會や反差別委員會の隠れたる功勞

者としての存在は、球自ら光を放つものであり傳馬市の中心人物として、重きをなしてをる。氏は愛知縣の産一九一〇年渡米桑港日本商會を經營貿易と米販賣に従事今日に至つてをる餘子夫人又才色兼備の立派な人で令息はコロンビヤ大學出でレデオ放送技師として著名であり、令嬢又コロラド大學にあり、春風駘蕩の温かい家庭に、日ねもすよりよきスミス五百番の提供に没頭しつつ、反面同胞の文化向上に多大の努力をつづけられてをる。加古さんこそは恵まれた人であり又得難き人材である



おいしいスミス五百番の精米機

Photo, 'New Japan'



今日も亦田の草取つて村娘

り、遂に其の技倆を發揮して九月美事な穂の重く稲が試作地廿五英加に房々と實を結んだのである。

吉報傳はる

此吉報は四方に傳へられ、農務省種物試験場も之に力を得て前記會社に依頼し品種二百六十七種を徹底的試験を行ひ、何れも好結果を得て一般米作熱を勃興し、ピユータ

ユバ、グリーン、コルサ諸郡の茫漠たる不毛の原野は、一變して良好なる米作地と化し地價は忽ち暴騰を來した。併し乍ら營利的に米作を經營したのは、一九二二年頃よりで同年の耕作面積は千四百英加收穫米三萬五千サック（百封度入）であつた。それが順次累進して、一九二〇年には十六萬二千英加上り、収分量八百二十六萬二千ブツシエルを得るに至つた。

國府田敬三郎

當時米作のバイオニア格の生田見壽、長尾行介、山田榮佐藤信元等の大農を始め、日本人の耕作面積は一萬餘千英加に及んだが、外人土地法が制定され、それに不況も伴ひ米作は順次日本人の手より離れ、第二次大戰後の今日に於

ては南ドロバロスに七千英加の米ランチを有する國府田敬三郎氏が一人依然頑張つてをのみである。併し加州の米作は今尚盛んなる農業として年々發展の途を辿つてをり、本産業が日本人の手に依つて完成されたことは、米國農産史上に特筆大書さるべき大きな事實である。

加州米の種類

日本種は九八バセント加州を形の上より分類すると、粒の長いもの、短いもの、中間のもの、の三種ある。粒の長いもの中間のものは外國種に屬し、加州の地には永年試作の結果、粒の短い分即日本種が最も適し、従つて其産額の九八バセントは日本種である。

△傳馬 小室鏡太郎

ゆりはのびゆく葉の重なりとするべし

作付反別

米の作付反別は、約二萬一千英加で、加州内作付面積はその約二割四分を占め、年産約百三十萬弗主として加州メリスビル、チーコ及びサクラメント地方で耕作されてつた（一九二四年頃）

テキサス州の米作と

西原清東氏の偉業

移民法に直面し悪戦苦闘す

テキサス州に於ける邦人米作の貢献者は、高知縣人西原清東氏であつて、彼が最初テキサス視察し、一九〇四年秋日露戦争酷なる頃再度米買收地八百六十英町、其他租借地を合して米作に没頭し、翌年は故國より老齡の父母及び妻子眷屬一家、並に友人若人及び名望家の子弟約二十餘名を呼寄せた。當時ユスビー鐵道會社は、特にブルマンカーを仕立て、此等一行を賓客待遇でテキサス州に迎へたのであつた。然し西原氏の米作面積は水田六百五十英町、陸

米を食べる人種

需要は増加する一方 飛行機で種蒔をする

今日世界の人口で米を食べる人種の方が、麥を食べる人種よりも遙に多い、第一亞細亞人印度人等は米食人種で、米國では主として南部の黒人種が米食人で、白人種では伊大人、佛蘭西人等であつて、

使用量

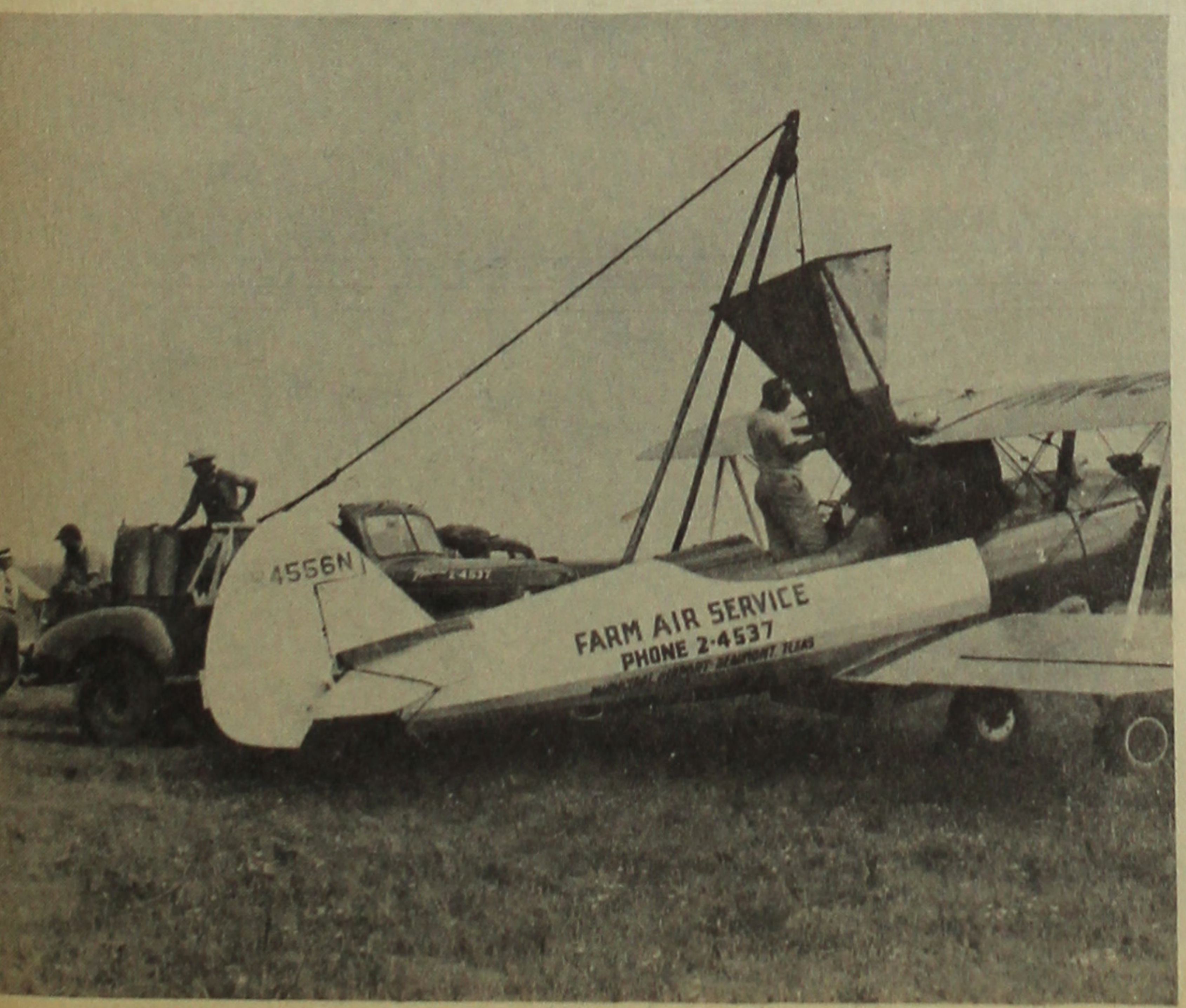
米國全人口一億四千萬人の米使用量は一人四斤の割である

米國內に

六十種

米國內には現在六十餘種の米がある。米國最初の米作地サウスカロライナのスパニッシュ植民地では昔米作に使つた水車が今猶現存してをるが、米田は其後なくなり今日ではルイジアナ州に移つて了つたが此の地方の米は西班牙人、伊太利人が多く埃及から來た種が最も多く、加州及びテキサス州方面の米は主として日本種で最初防長種が多く使用された。

米種を蒔くのに使用する飛行機 Photo, Texas A & M College



美味しい米の寿命は

五ヶ年を限度とする

年々改良種が澤山出る

米に一生を投げ出してをる
スミス五百番の加古得哉氏は
永い間種々な苦心を重ねて今
日のスミス五百番を市場に提
供してをる米の苦勞人である
が、米に就て加古氏は語る、
「世人は餘り注意しないが、

米の寿命は大体五年で、改良
種の第一年は種の永さが十二
時にもなりませんが、年々短く
少なくなり、五年目にはスツ
カリ收穫が減少するものです
従つて年々改良種が出ると云
つてもよろしいので、新しい
種子が毎年出て来る。

一番美味な米

三年から四年もの

米の一番美味いのは、三年も
のか四年ものです。舌で見ると
味は新種の第一年ものは全然
味がなると云つても良く、味
の良いののは三年から四年で
五年目には駄目になる。です
から毎年次年度の品種につき
研究を重ね、種の撰定、耕作
面や土壌の研究と外部の人々
は知られない精米所と販賣者
の共同研究は毎年行はれてお
るので。米の要諦は粒が揃
つて味が良いのでなくてはな
らぬのです。ところが四五貨
車位ならどうにでもなりませ
が、全米へ供給し、何處へ行

つても同じ品質の揃つたもの
を提呈すると云ふことは非常
な努力と手数を要するので
實際外部で想像される程米商
賣は樂なものじゃありません
その苦勞は豫想外であります

五月以降の積出し

全部殺蟲

機關装置に十萬弗

購買者の方には餘り氣附かれな
いでせうが、五月以降の積出
し米は、全部殺蟲して出して
をります。此殺蟲法はスミス
獨特のもので、真空殺蟲法と

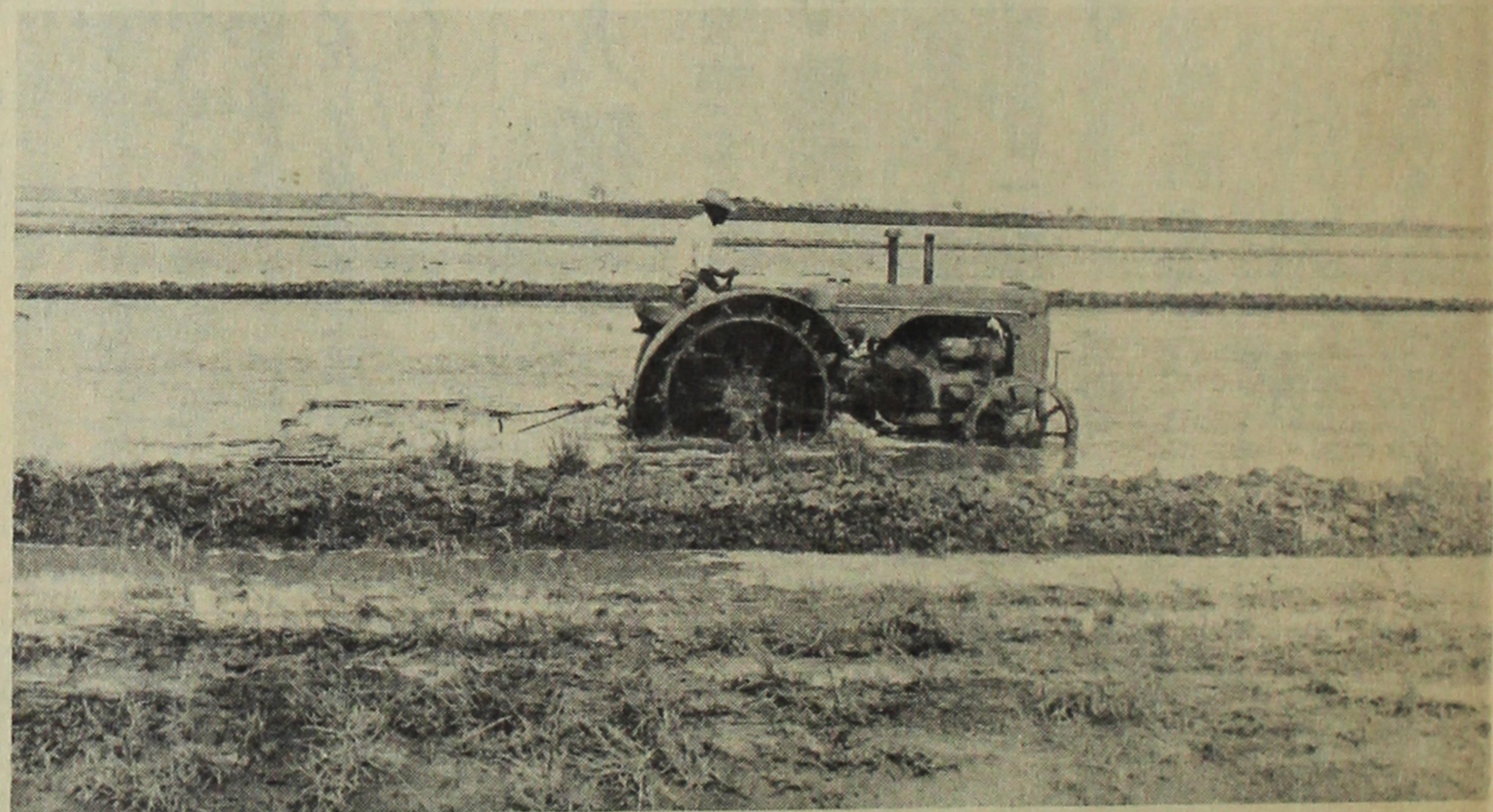
稱し、米を大きな機關車の釜
のような洞庫に入れ、空気を
抜き真空になつたところへ殺
蟲氣體を入れ、完全且無臭で
殺蟲するので。即ち真空に
するのには十五分間、殺蟲氣入
れるのは僅々二三分間で更に
空気で殺蟲劑を洗ひ流すのに
十五分を要すると云ふのです
此の工作機關装置だけでも少
くとも十萬弗を要します。斯
くして味の良い一定した米を
スミス五百番として作り上げ
市場へ送り出すと云ふことに
なるのです」云々。

高血壓と

米療法

醫學界の新発見

米は食料として缺すことの
出来ない穀物であるが、最近
の醫學界は、高血壓患者の療
法として、米と果實によつて
高血壓を療す方法が発見され
米人も盛んに米を食べるやう
になつた。



米國式米田地ならし Photo, Texas A&M College



田植唄もいと朗らかに Photo, 'New Japan'

加州の農業界と 日本人の効績

顯著なものは米作

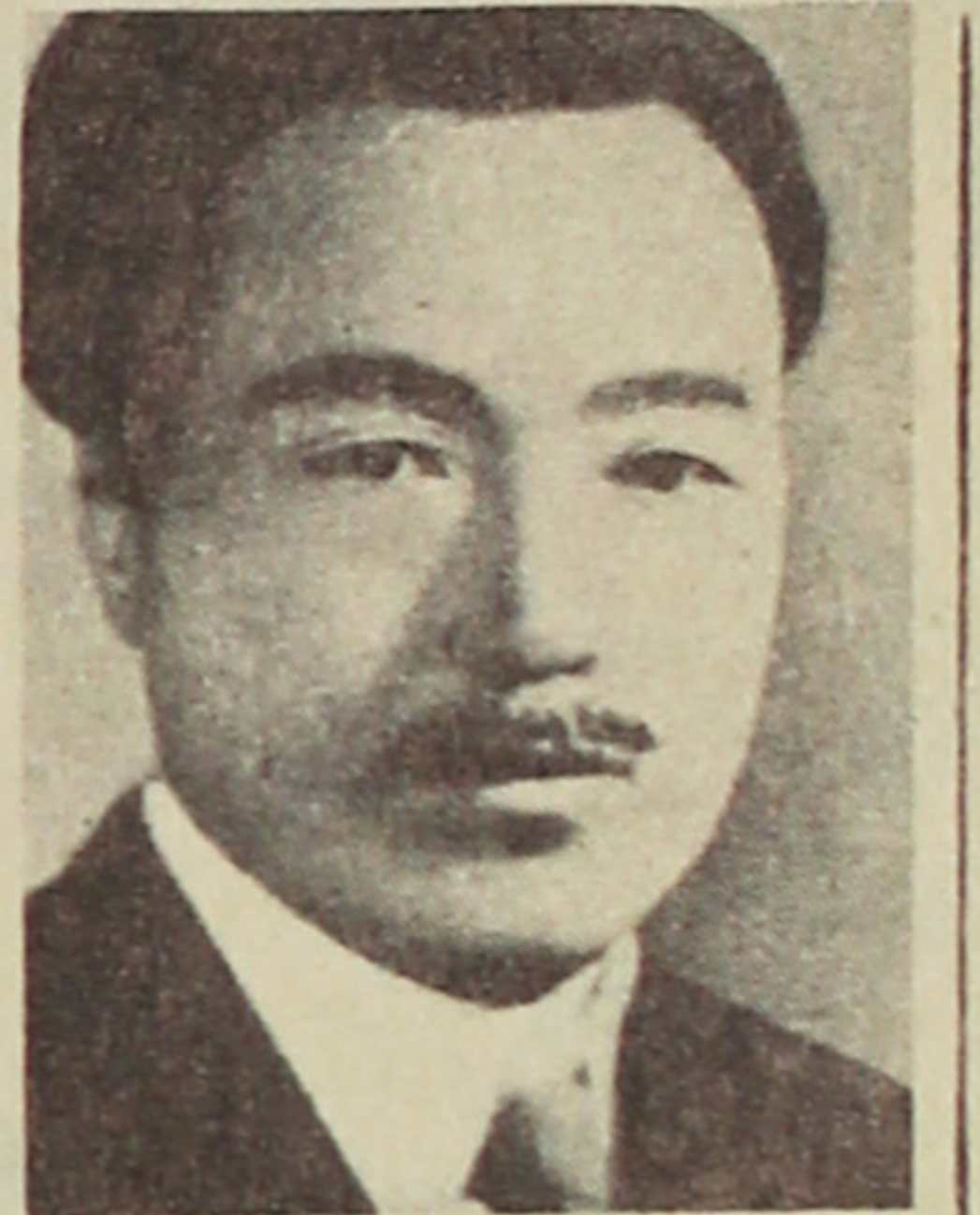
日本人が加州の農業に貢献
したことは、枚擧に遑ないの
であるが、就中加州の米作に
關しては、其の最も顯著なる
ものがある。由來加州に米作
を試みたことは、可成古いの
であるが何れも失敗を重ね結
局永い間抛棄されてをつたと
ころ、米作に堪能なる日本人
がこれに手を染めるに及び今

失敗に失敗

加州の米作は十九世紀の初
頭一八六〇年アラメダ郡より
初二千四百四十封度を産したの
が最初で後一九〇六年ピユテ
郡ピッグスで、米國政府の

補助下に經營されてをつた。
種物試験場で種々研究したが
何れも成績不良であつた。然
るに當時ピッグス方面に六千
英加を有するポール、フーオ
ル、ガスリー會社は日本人津
田某氏を雇入れて米作に着手
したのであるが、津田氏は米
作に關し充分なる經驗なく、
生育はしたが成熟するに至ら
なかつた。其後加農科出身
者又は東印度人等をこれに當
らしめたが何れも失敗した時
に、一九〇九年五月、米作に
對する智識と經驗を有する安
岡德彌氏外數名が西部より來

グランド世界



野口英世

白い御飯と天道様は日本人について廻る

米、米、米、米さへあれば日本人は兵古垂れやしな「白いおまんまに天道さまは付きものじや」と嘯いてゐた日東男子も、お米が足らなくなつてはカラ駄目で、どうも瑞穂の國も無條件降伏迄行つて了つたではないか、原子爆弾ばかりが怖いのじやない。お米が行き届くか、否やで日本の運命は決するのだ。豊富な食料に恵まれた米國では、毎日お米を口にしながら格別深い關心も拂はずそれ程貴いものだとも考へず、つうか〜と過して了ふが秋は収穫の季節だ。本號は一つ、日本人には一日も缺すことの出来ない、米の考察讚美に筆を進めて見よう。

米は穀物類で最も古い歴史

米は地上より産する穀類の内、最も古い歴史を持ちヒマラヤ山の上にもチベットの奥にも米はある。主として熱帯地方の植物であつた關係上、比較的文化的低い人種の間には栽培されてをたつたのであるが、其の後人智の進歩と共に、其の栽培範圍が擴大せられ、今日に於ては温帯國や盛んに栽培されるやうになつた。歐米

に栽培されたのは一四六八年頃で、原産地印度から先づ小亞細亞、埃及に入り西班牙、伊太利を経て米國に入つたのは、一六九四年南カロライナ植民知事ウィリアム、バークレー氏が、三十封度の種籾を英國から取寄せ、自己の農園に栽培し、六十ブツセルを収穫したのを以て嚆矢としてゐる。一説に依れば一六四七

年ヴァージニア州で半ブツセル籾を収穫したと傳へられるが、之れは審らかではない。其後約五十年にして、ルイジアナ、南カロライナ州に米作が盛んとなり、可成の數量を生産したが、遺憾乍ら當時は未だ精巧な精米機がない爲め精米に際しその大半は碎けたり、糠と共に散逸して終つた。然るに約百五十年後最も完備した精米所が一八九二年ルイジアナ州レーキチャーレスに建てられるに及び、米作は長足の進歩を爲し、今や合衆國は米の輸入國より一躍して輸出國となつたのである。

野口英世博士

記念像

經費一千萬圓

日本の生んだ世界的科學者

語呂合せ

知らぬが佛
知らなきや放つとけ

△△△△

うそから出たまこと
よそから来た迷ひ子

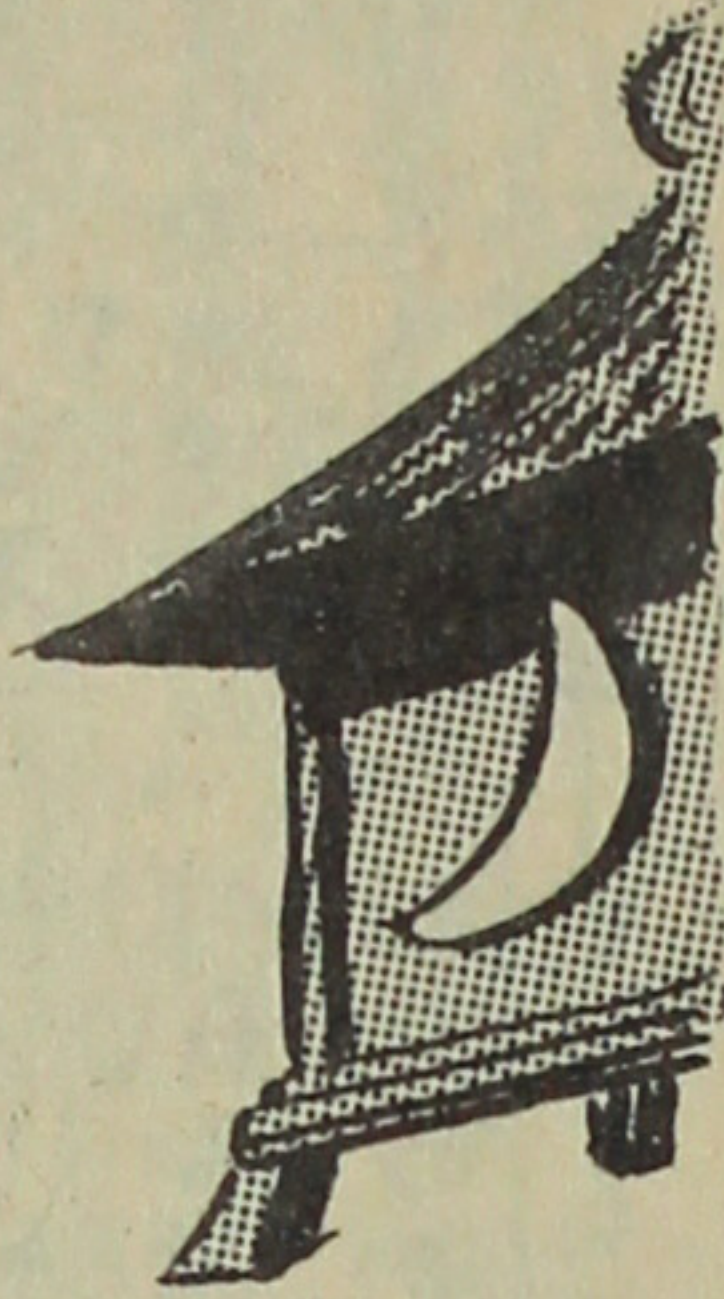
故野口英世博士の文化功績をたゞて記念像が近く京都神宮外苑に建てられることになつた。總工費一千万圓で、博士の故郷福島縣で三十九萬六千餘戸が、全戸擧つて一戸二十圓の寄金とすることに、衆議院も、兩院も黨派を超越して協力するのである(東京近信)

耕作地を巧みに利用した日本の水田〔鳥瞰圖〕





\$1.00
POSTPAID



愛慾情痴の事實小説

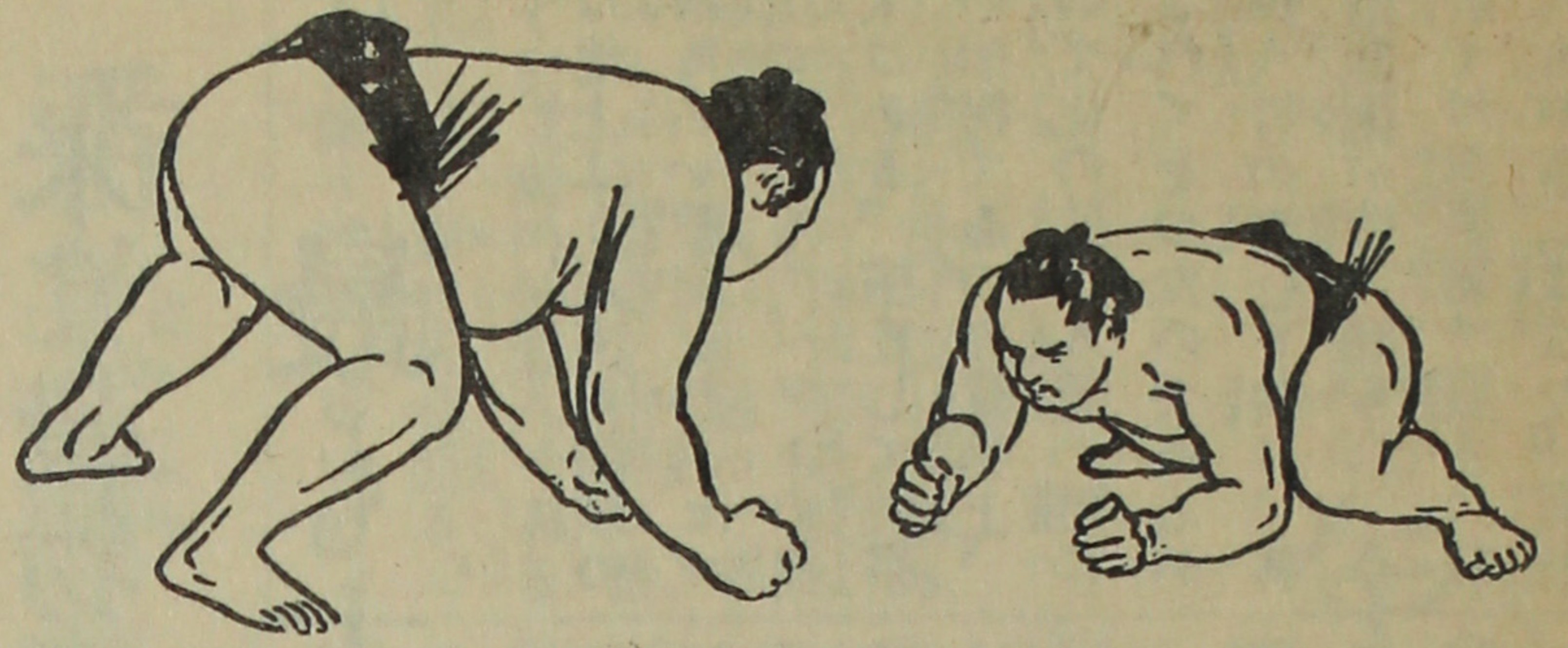
阿部さだ行状記

彼女は何故愛人を殺し其××を切取つたか
内地では絶版の桃色よみもの **定價一弗**

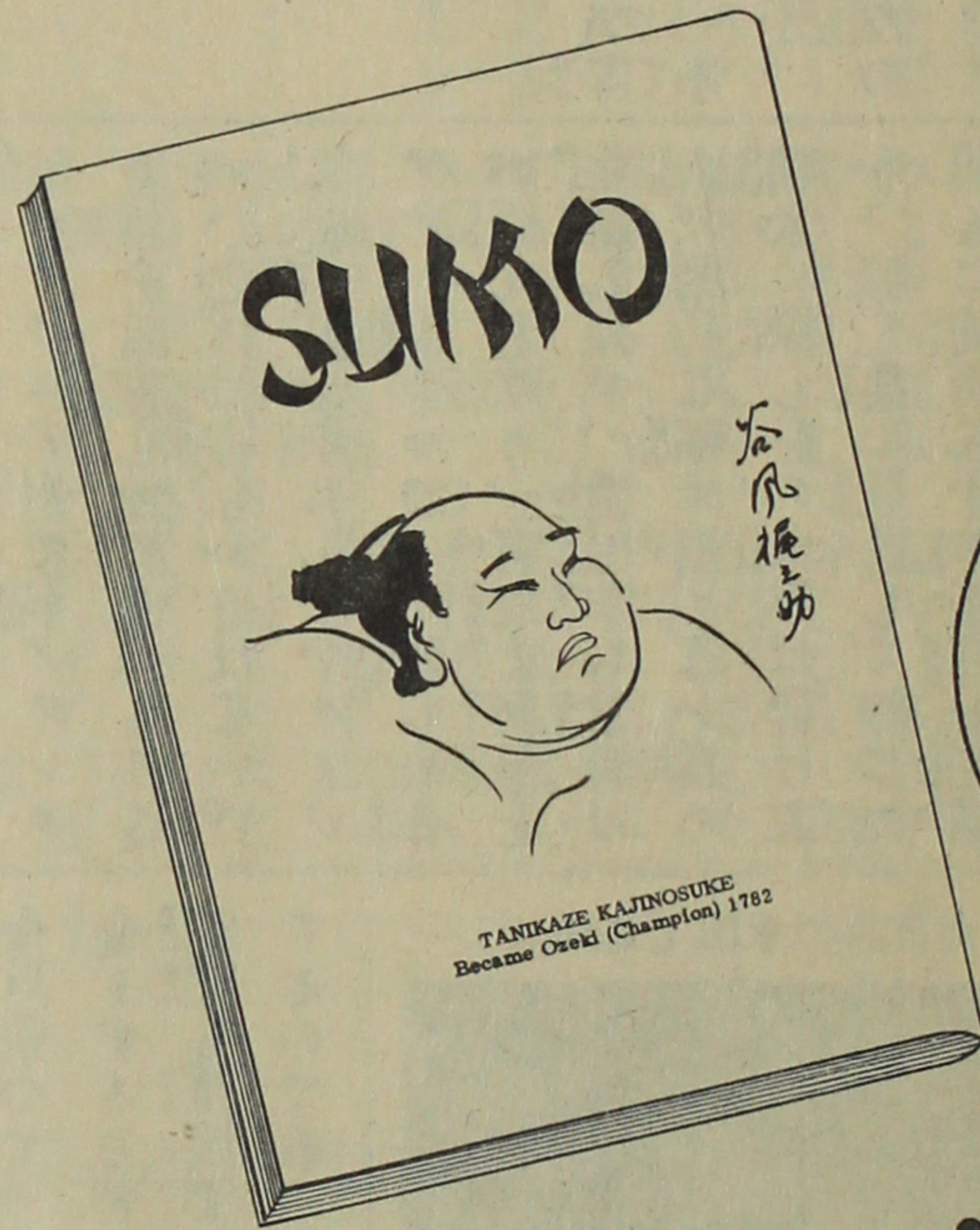
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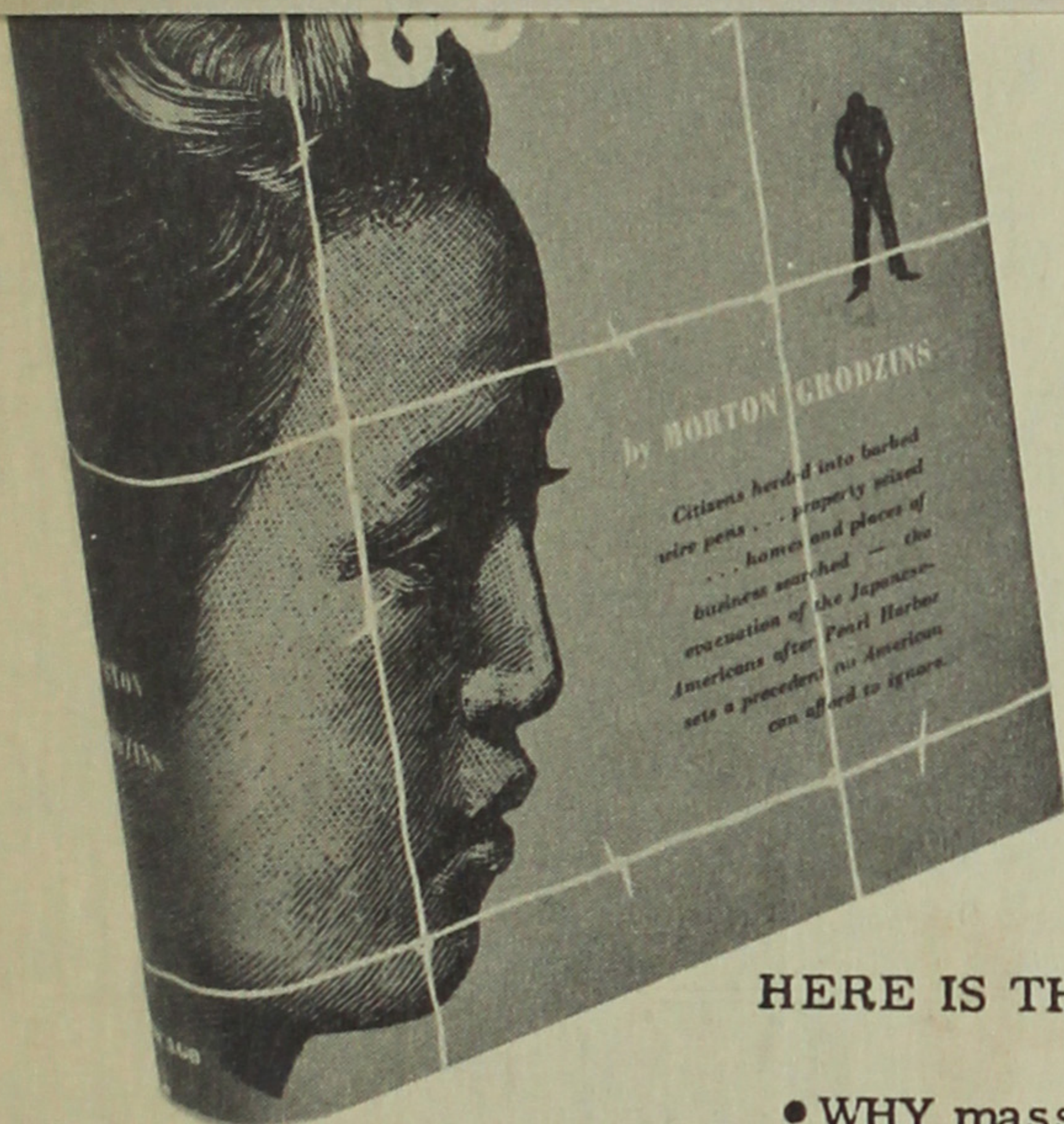


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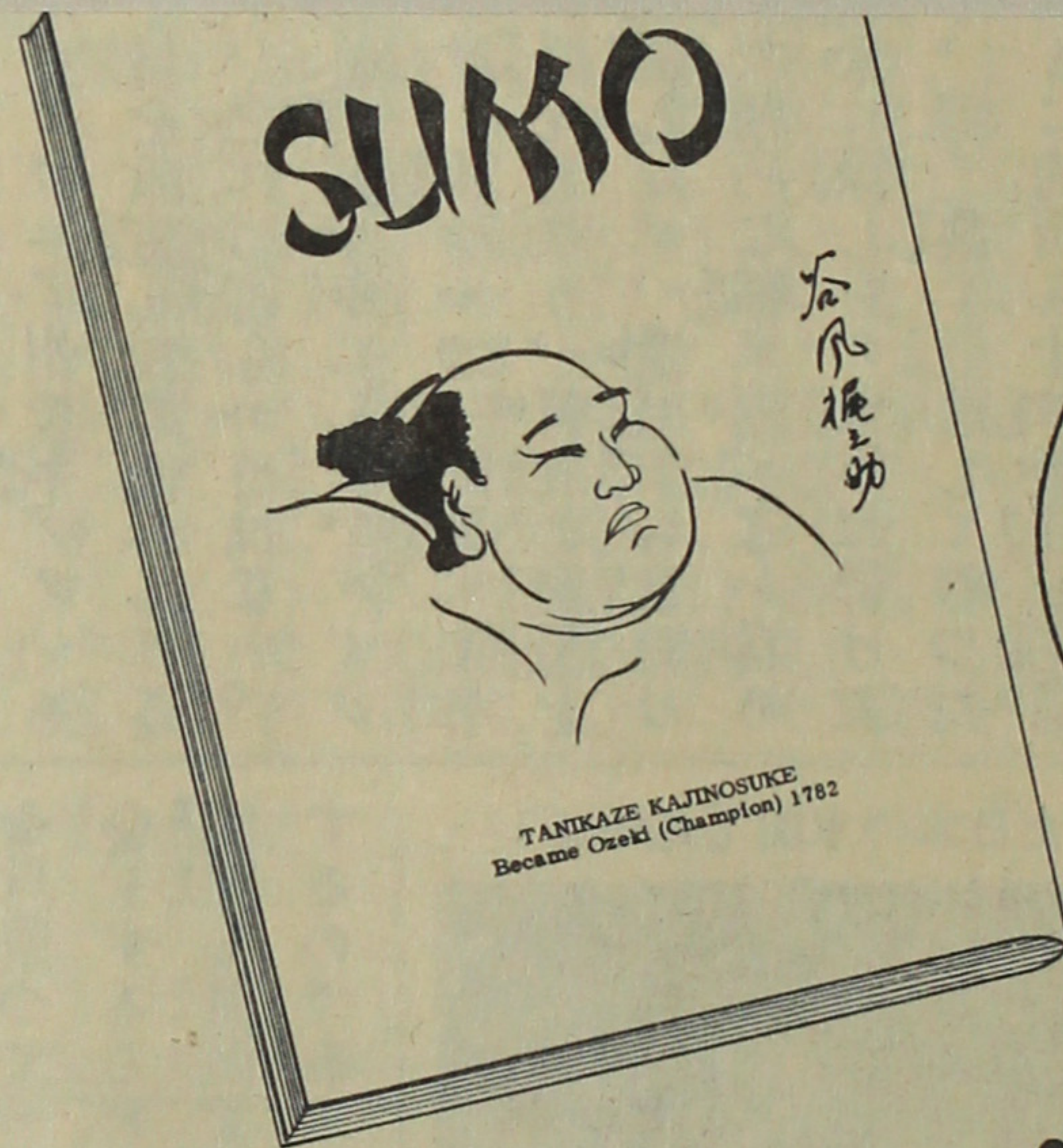
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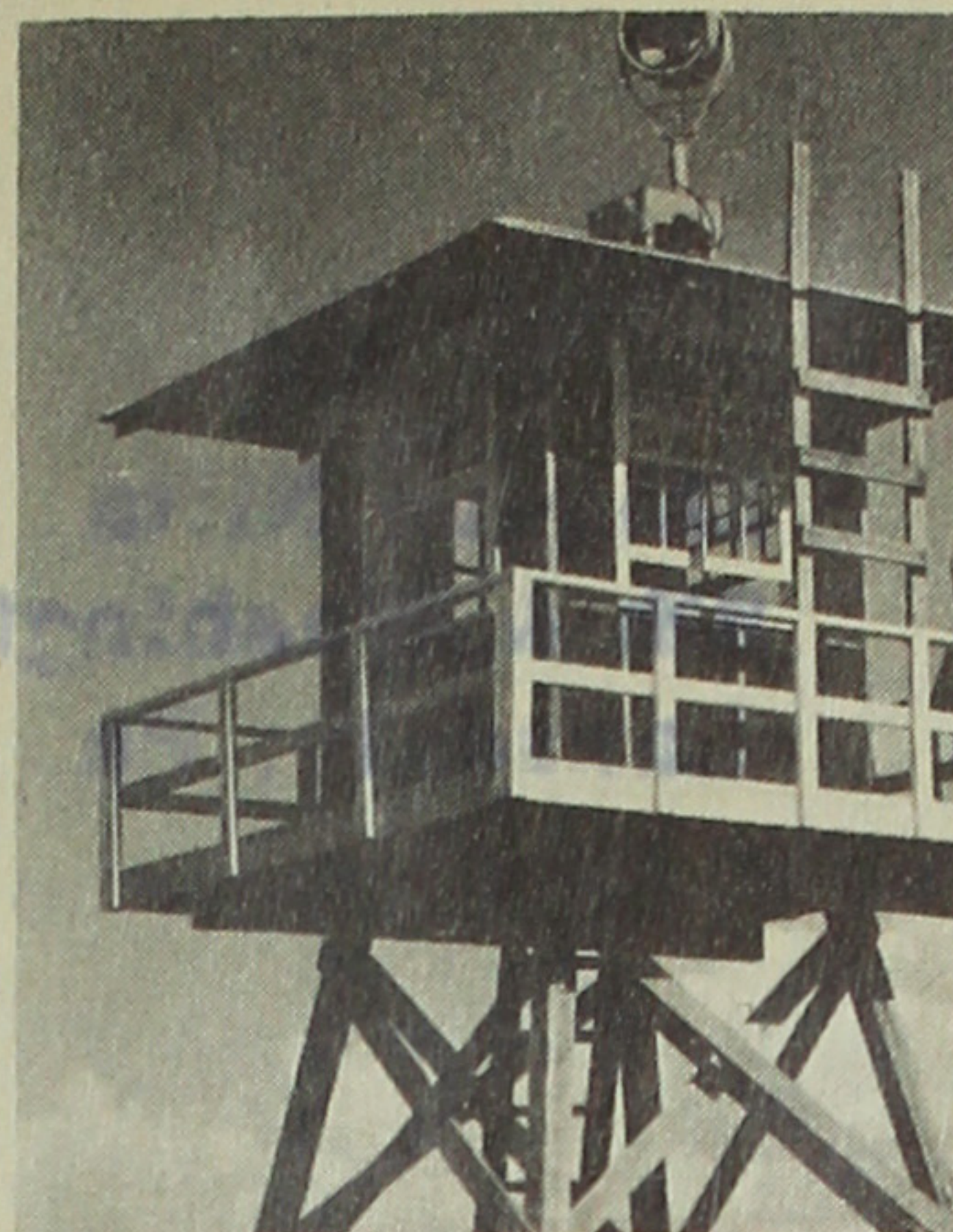
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