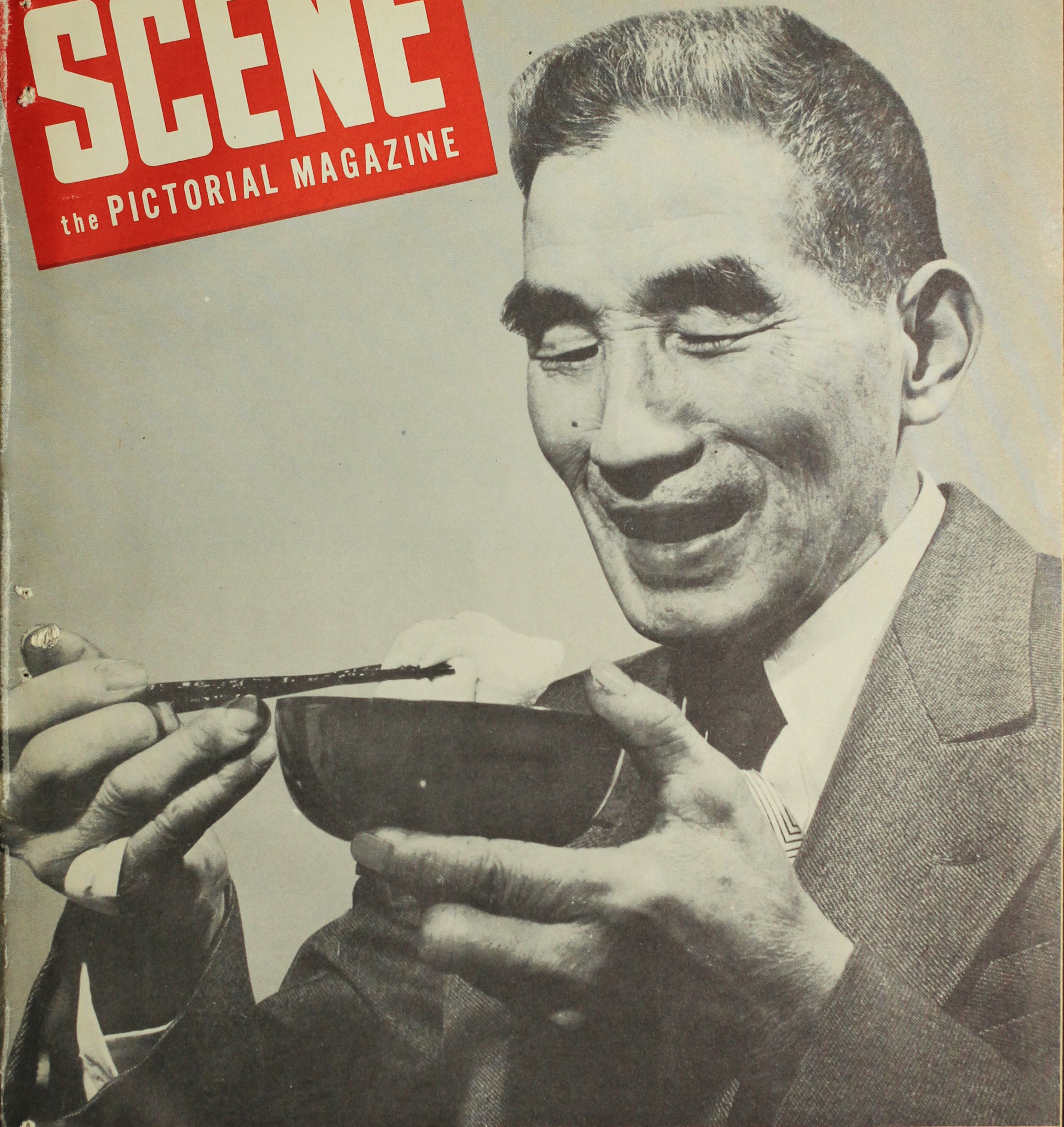


SCENE

the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE



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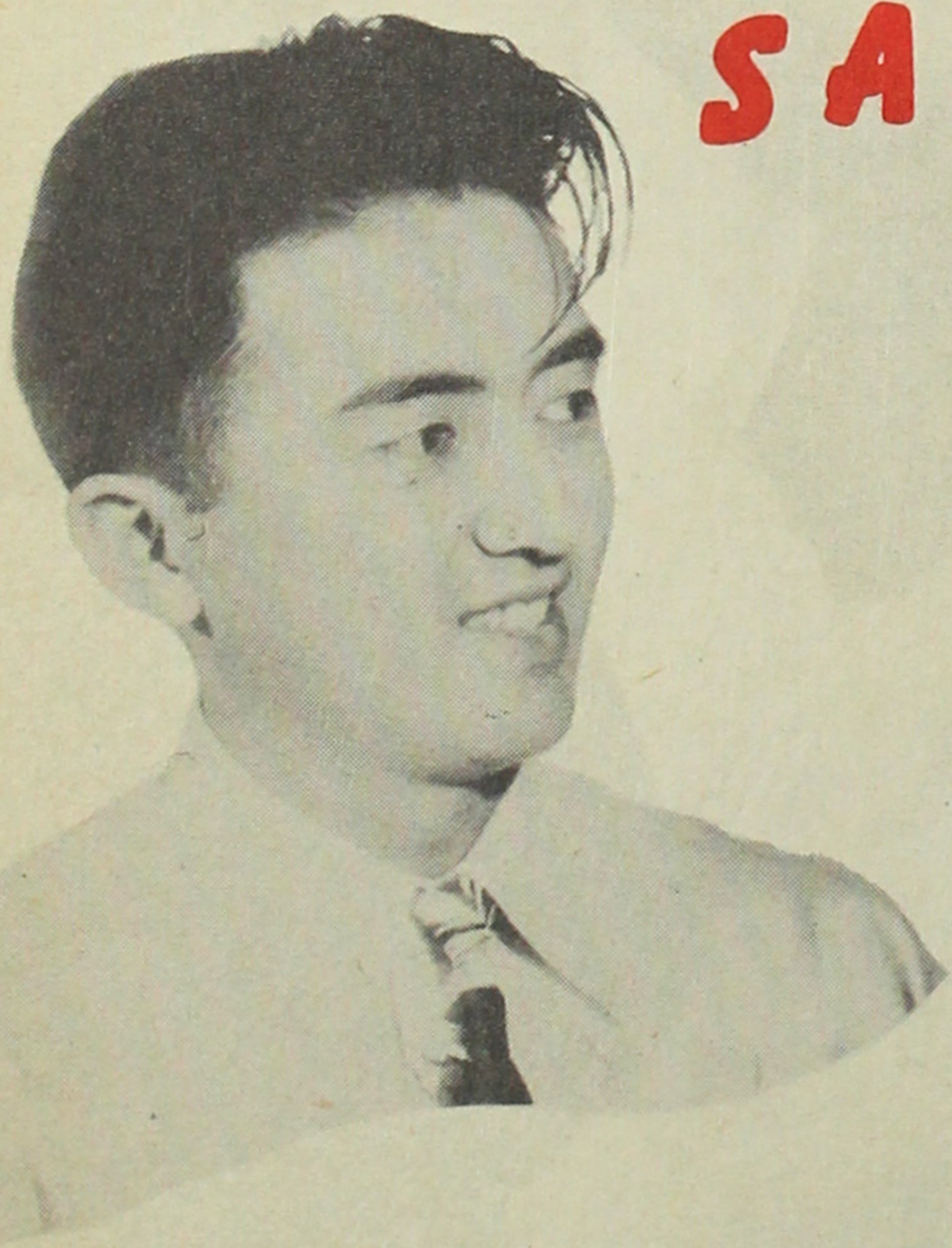
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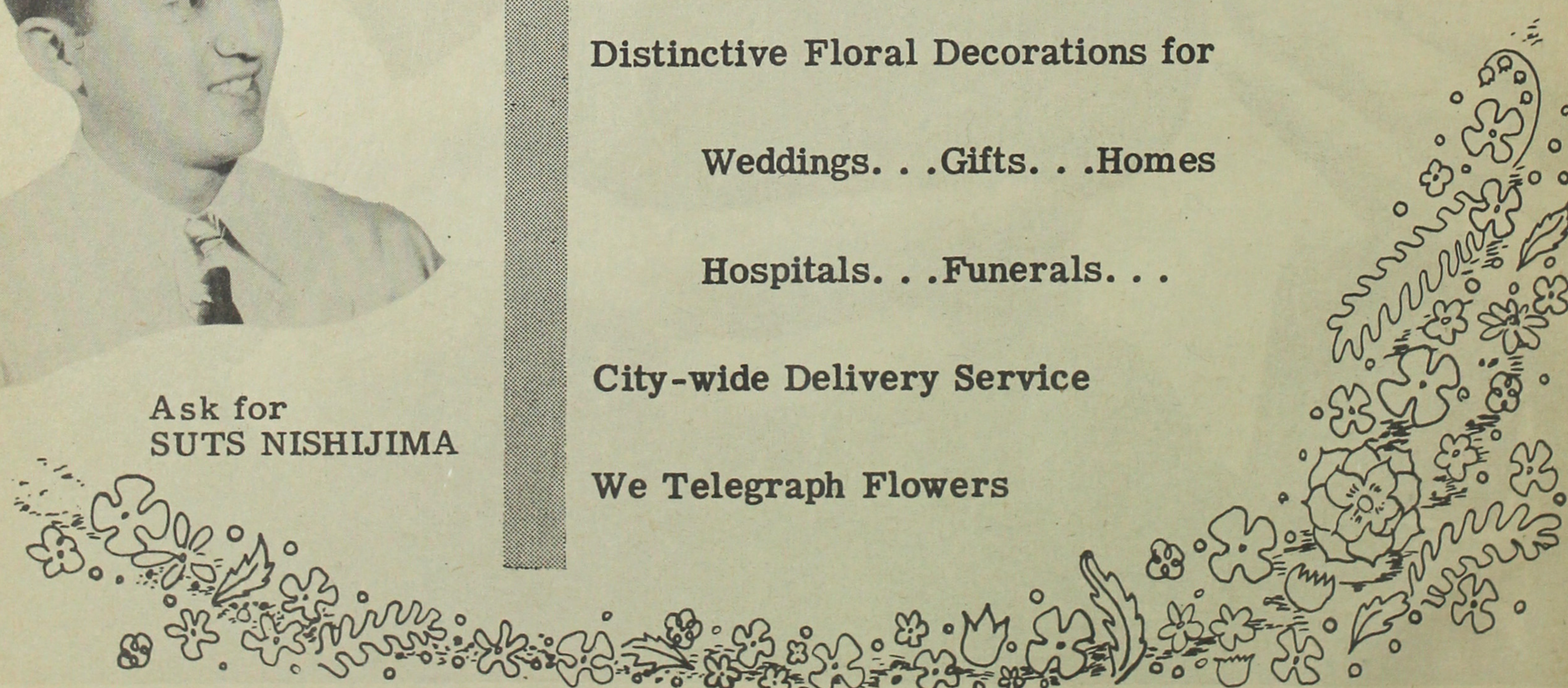
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Letters to the Editors

WHAT HAPPENED TO IT?

Dear Sirs: As a student learning about our government, I would like to know more about the Walter Resolution (SCENE, October). Is it possible to get a copy of the Resolution?--MITSUO OKAMOTO, Des Moines, Iowa.

You can obtain a copy by writing to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Resolution was introduced by Congressman Walters of Pennsylvania and was intended to provide equality of naturalization for Issei Japanese now denied U.S. citizenship. It fell short of passage but its objectives are expected to be achieved at the next session of Congress.--ED.

SHIFT OF JOBS

Dear Sirs: I am complimented that you think my shift of jobs worthy of notice. . . (SCENE, December).--ROGER N. BALDWIN, former Director, American Civil Liberties Union. New York, N.Y.

EAST AND WEST MEET

Dear Sirs: The observations of Rev. Gyomay Kubose in his article "Buddhism East and West" (SCENE November) have been the cause of some discussion in our family. We are Protestant Christians of English descent, tracing our lineage to Revolutionary War forebears. . . If it is correct that out of the 77 Buddhist priests in the United States, there are only six who are American citizens and English-speaking, then the chances of Buddhism becoming anything more than the faith of a limited number of Americans are quite remote.--J. G. MILLER, Newark, N.J.

Dear Sirs: . . . don't pretend I understood it all, but that article by Rev. Kubose on Buddhism in the United States has enlightened me about this religion which has always been strange to me. Where does Rev. Kubose have his church?--RALPH TAYLOR, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Rev. Kubose is priest of the Chi-

cago Buddhist Church, 5487 South Dorchester, Chicago 15, Illinois. The church publishes several tracts on Buddhism in English.

NO PREDICTION MADE

Dear Sirs: The many "if's" and "but's" that block the way for Japan to become a "Christian" nation, as discussed by Percy Whiteing and Rev. Joseph Kitagawa (SCENE, December) make me feel that I'd rather believe Whiteing, though I would hope that Rev. Kitagawa's prediction will be borne out. . . that Japan will become a Christian Nation.--S. NAGAO, Chicago, Illinois.

Rev. Kitagawa made no prediction; he merely stated that if certain conditions were met, Japan might in time embrace Christianity. He expressed more a hope than a prediction, we think.--ED.

IS WHITEING BI-LINGUAL?

Dear Sirs: After living in Japan for 37 years, is Percy Whiteing (like

謹賀新年

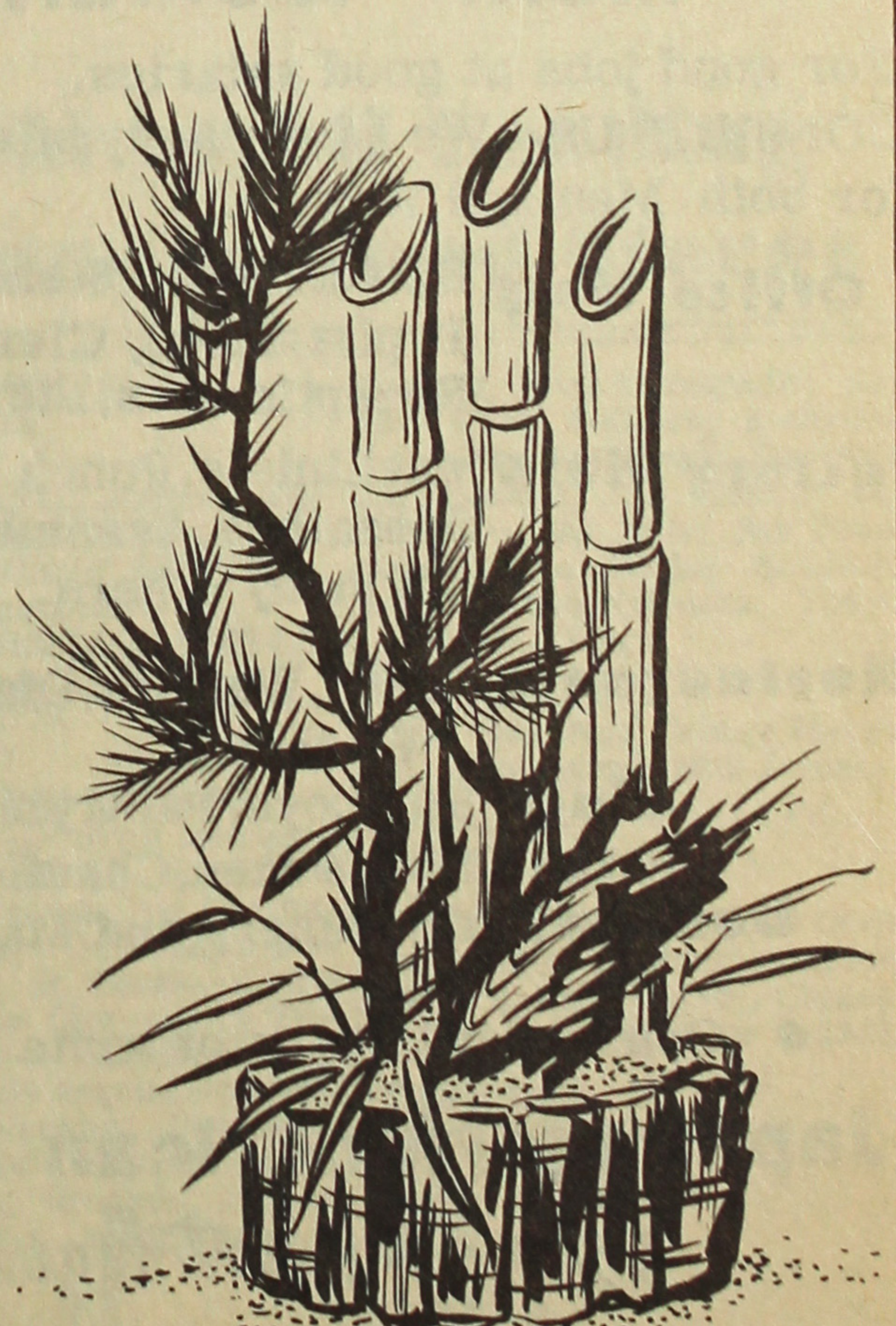
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some of our Issei parents who can't speak English very well, after living as long in the U.S.) deficient in his knowledge of Japanese? Can he speak it?—YASUO SAITO, Chicago, Illinois.

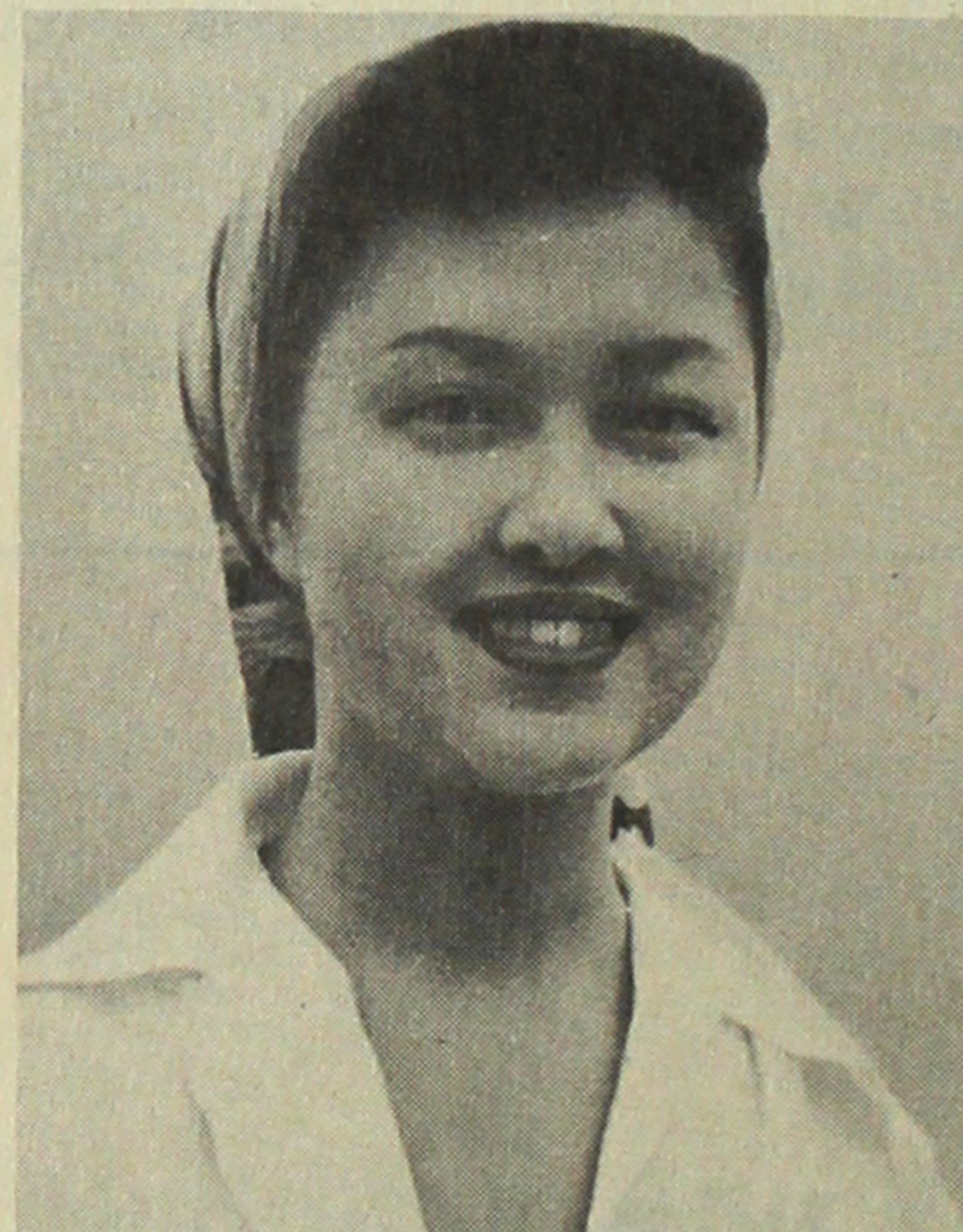
You should hear him. Linguistically, Whiteing did 100% better than most Issei. He is proficient in both English and Japanese; he was an instructor of English at the Imperial Naval Academy of Japan before the war. He now lectures at Roosevelt college.—ED.

FINGERS STILL CROSSED

Dear Sirs: Ever since I saw your issue earlier this year with those Chicago striptease dancers, I have expected only the worst from you. Out here, we have been calling you OB-Scene for some time. You can imagine my consternation to find you printing such sober articles as the one asking, "Will Japan Become a Christian Nation?" (SCENE, December). Let me congratulate you on reforming, even though I will keep my fingers crossed. If it happened once, it could happen again. . .—FUJITO KURATA, Los Angeles, California.

MORE AND MORE OF SAME

Dear Sirs: Ellen Takahashi and her straight-A card may be worth a feature, but how about some more of her friend, Pat Tawara?—HIROSHI TSUCHIYA, Madison, Wisconsin.



Dear Sirs: Pat Tawara for us . . . JAMES HATANAKA, GEORGE KATO, San Francisco, California.

Dear Sirs: Next time they run a Queen contest, won't somebody go to the California College of Arts and Crafts and sign up that singer-actress-dancer on page 36 in your December SCENE?—S. SHIBATA, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs: . . . Ellen is O.K. We wonder if she'll transfer from U.C. (Berkeley) to U.C. (Chicago) for her Master's?—ROY AND JOHN, Chicago, Illinois.

BENDETSSEN GETS HIGH POST

Dear Sirs: . . . Colonel Karl Robin Bendetsen (SCENE, December) may not have been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Army, but he did get an important job. Defense Secretary Louis Johnson has picked him for "the policy board that integrates civilian elements of modern warfare with those of the armed forces," according to Larry Tajiri, who is quoting from the San Francisco News.—M. ICHINOSE, Denver, Colorado.

TERI-YAKI IS O.K.

Dear Sirs: Mrs. Morishita's recipe for chicken teri-yaki is ok. I tested it. Tasted fine. I like just a wee whiff of of garlic added. One note of caution. First time I tried it I tried to read the rest of SCENE and burned three choice morsels to a crisp black. Second time was better. My wife wants to know the secret of my culinary success. I owe it all to SCENE and Mrs. Morishita.—EDWARD U., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

SCENE The Pictorial Magazine

JANUARY, 1950

Vol.1 No. 9

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Cover

The happy old Issei gentleman dipping into a hot bowl of "ozoni" is indulging in an old New Year's custom that will be observed wherever there are Japanese. To the Japanese, the "ozoni" is as indispensable on New Year's as the turkey is for the Thanksgiving table. The oldtimer who has just finished taking a bite out of the "mochi" (the main ingredient of the "ozoni") is Asakichi Yasutake of Chicago. The photograph was taken by Vince Tajiri of Chicago's Shigeta-Wright Studio.

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ART DIRECTOR

Sho Kaneko

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Chicago—George Morimitsu, Jobo Nakamura; New York—Dyke Miyagawa, Joe Oyama, Eddie Shimano; Minneapolis—Peter Ohtaki; St. Louis—Henry Tani; Salt Lake City—Larry Tajiri; Denver—Bill Hosokawa, Min Yasui; Los Angeles—Steven Sakai, Eiji Tanabe; Fresno—Mike Iwatsubo; Sacramento—Eugene Okada; Honolulu, T.H.—Eileen O'Brien; Osaka, Japan—Welly Shibata.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Wayne Miller; Chicago—Fen

Mazawa, Fred Yamaguchi; New York—Toge Fujihira; Seabrook, N.J.—John Nakamura; Denver—Carl Iwasaki, T. K. Shindo; Los Angeles—Jack Iwata; San Francisco—Tom Okada; Honolulu, T.H.—Hideo Niiyama; Tokyo, Japan—N. Ohara.

STAFF ARTISTS

Nori Kenmotsu, George Matsuura, Lucy Ozone, Max Joichi

CIRCULATION MANAGER

George Kosaka

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

PRESIDENT

James T. Nishimura

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TREASURER

Tadashi Uchimoto

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Picture of the Month



Japan's
Crown Prince
munches on his
first hot dog.

Wide World Photo

Royal Hot Dog Makes News

LAST YEAR Americans quietly consumed a fabulous total of 8,250,000,000 wieners. Few editors bothered about this fact. But when the Japanese Crown Prince sinks his royal teeth into a single hot dog, that's news. Paramount News was on hand to record the above picture at a recent benefit horse show in Tokyo when Crown Prince Akihito ate his first American hot dog.

To those who have followed the postwar life of Japan's new Emperor, the recent feat comes as no surprise. Ever since the beginning of the occupation

and especially since Mrs. Elizabeth G. Vining, an American schoolteacher from Philadelphia, became the Prince's personal tutor, the 16-year-old Crown Prince has been breaking precedents steadily. Mrs. Vining in a recent I.N.S. report declared that the Prince is fulfilling her hope that he will grow as a young man who understands the hopes and responsibilities of a true democracy. She states that in the past three years she has seen Akihito forsake the old Japanese Imperial traditions in favor of the give and take of equality—much as one would hope for in a real American boy.

SCENEflashes



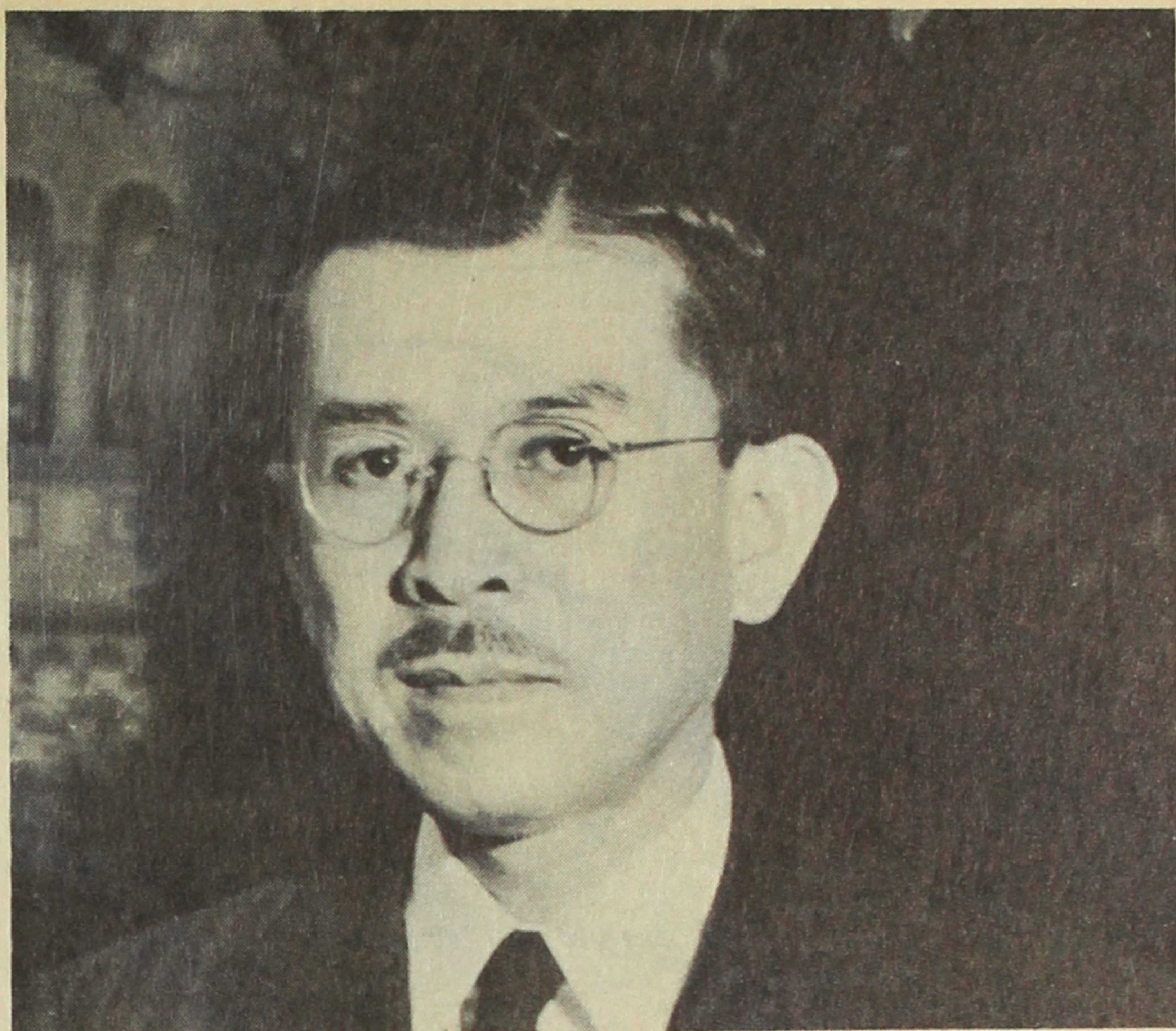
SCENEfoto by Jack Iwata

HOPEFULS GET DIPLOMAS

One hundred and seventy-five aged Issei men and women were as delighted as their children and grandchildren who accompanied them. Only the event was a reversal of the commonly accepted procedure. The younger ones applauded in their seats as the Issei marched up to the stage and received their diplomas. It was graduation night for the old folks.

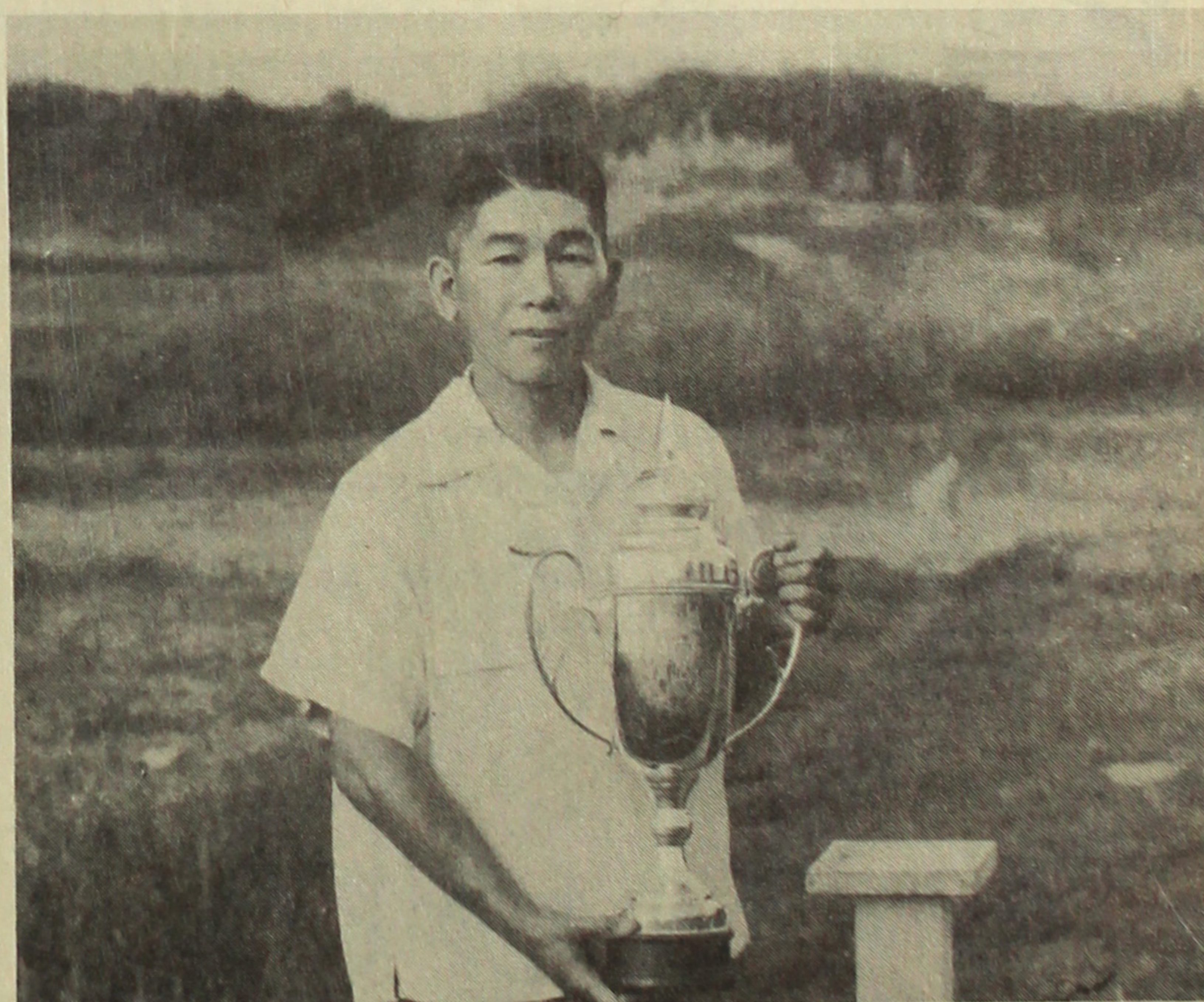
Hopes jacked up by the 1949 Walter Resolution, which, if passed by Congress will open the way for naturalization, these Issei aliens, who are ineligible for citizenship under existing laws, attended a four-month's course in Naturalization and Citizenship sponsored in Los Angeles. Proudest at the graduation ceremonies held the latter part of last year was Reed Lawton, who patiently instructed the oldsters.

In the above picture Rev. Yamamuro, one of the graduates, receives his diploma from California Congressman Gordon L. McDonough. Between them is Instructor Lawton while Mike Masaoka, JACL-ADC Director, and Publisher Sei Fujii look on.

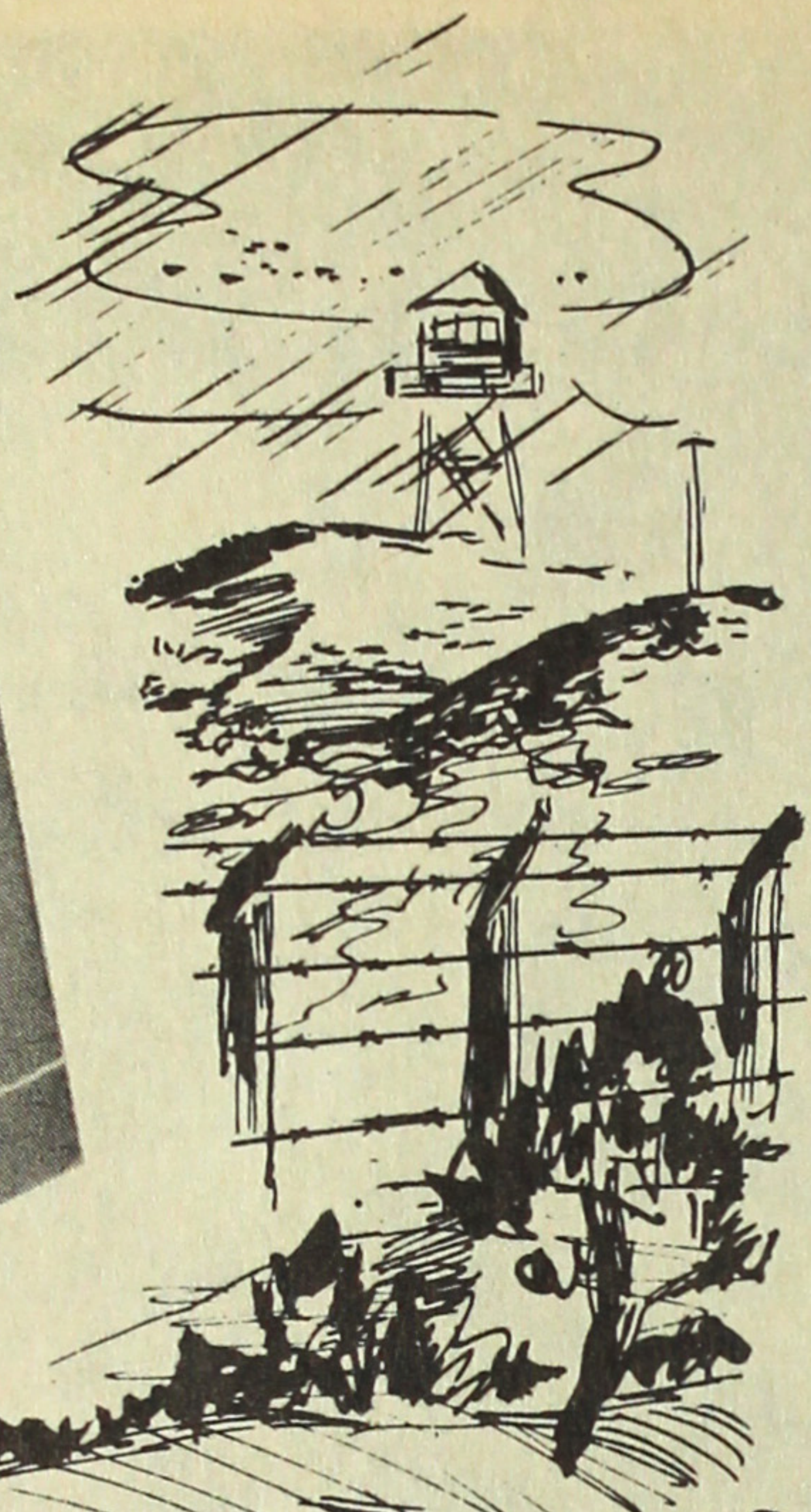
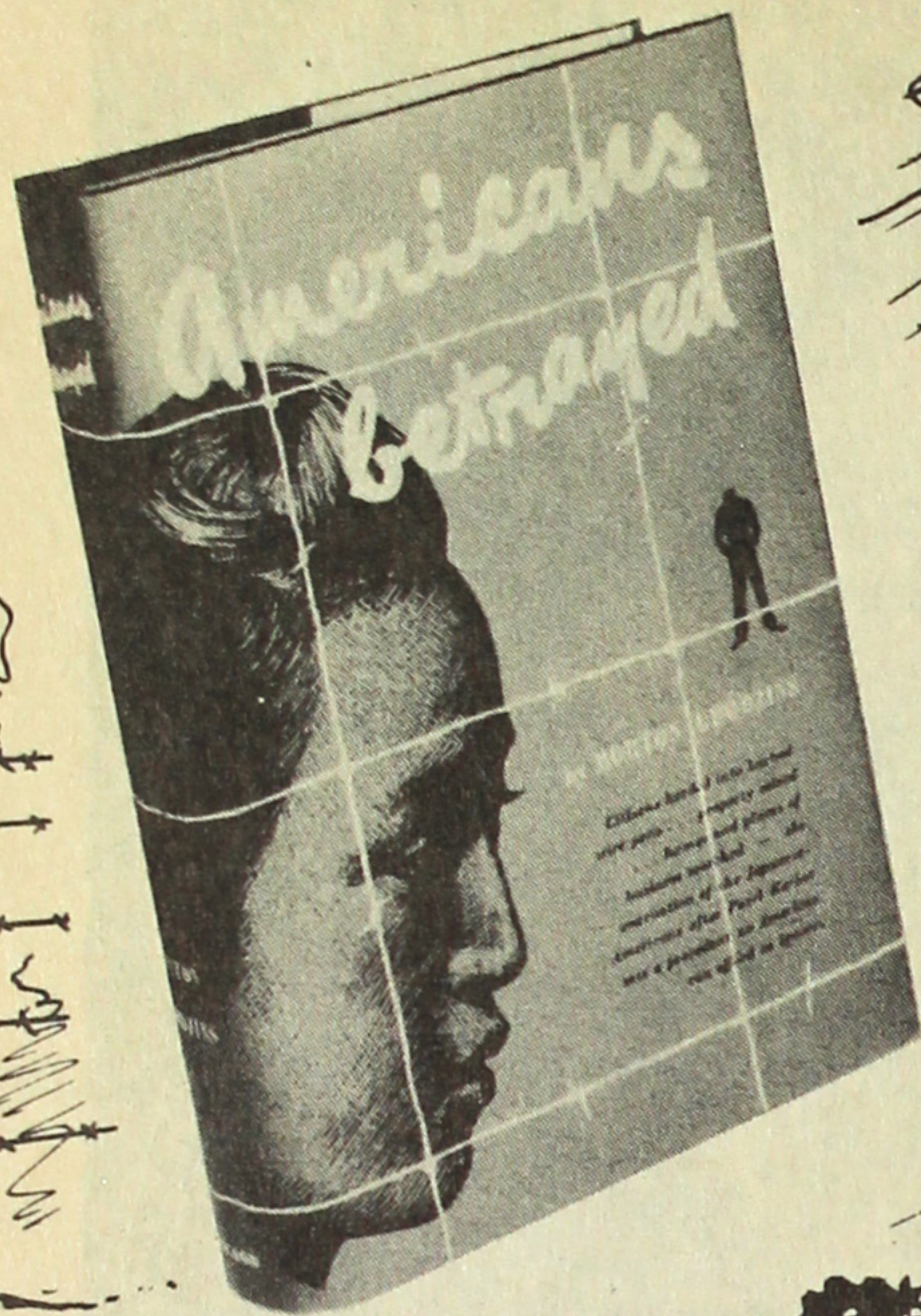


SCENEfoto by Tom Okada

ALMA MATER BECKONS Dr. Kazuo Kawaii, a Stanford graduate, is back at his alma mater again, this time in the capacity of a lecturer. Many of the older Nisei will remember him as a former assistant professor of history at the U. of California at Los Angeles. He had been in Japan since 1940 and, as editor-in-chief of the influential English-language Nippon Times, he is regarded as one of the top authorities on Japan. He is here at the invitation of Stanford University.



JUDGE WINS 'DECISION' Walter Tsukamoto, well-known sportsman-lawyer of Sacramento, recently won the all-Japan trap shooting contest held in Chiba, Japan. A veteran trap shooter, he pitted his skill against both occupation personnel and Japanese nationals. Tsukamoto has been in Japan ever since the surrender, serving as Judge Advocate General attached to General Mac Arthur. Tsukamoto was one of the first Nisei lawyers to hang out his shingle in California and gained fame when he won an important case involving fishing licenses for alien Japanese fishermen.



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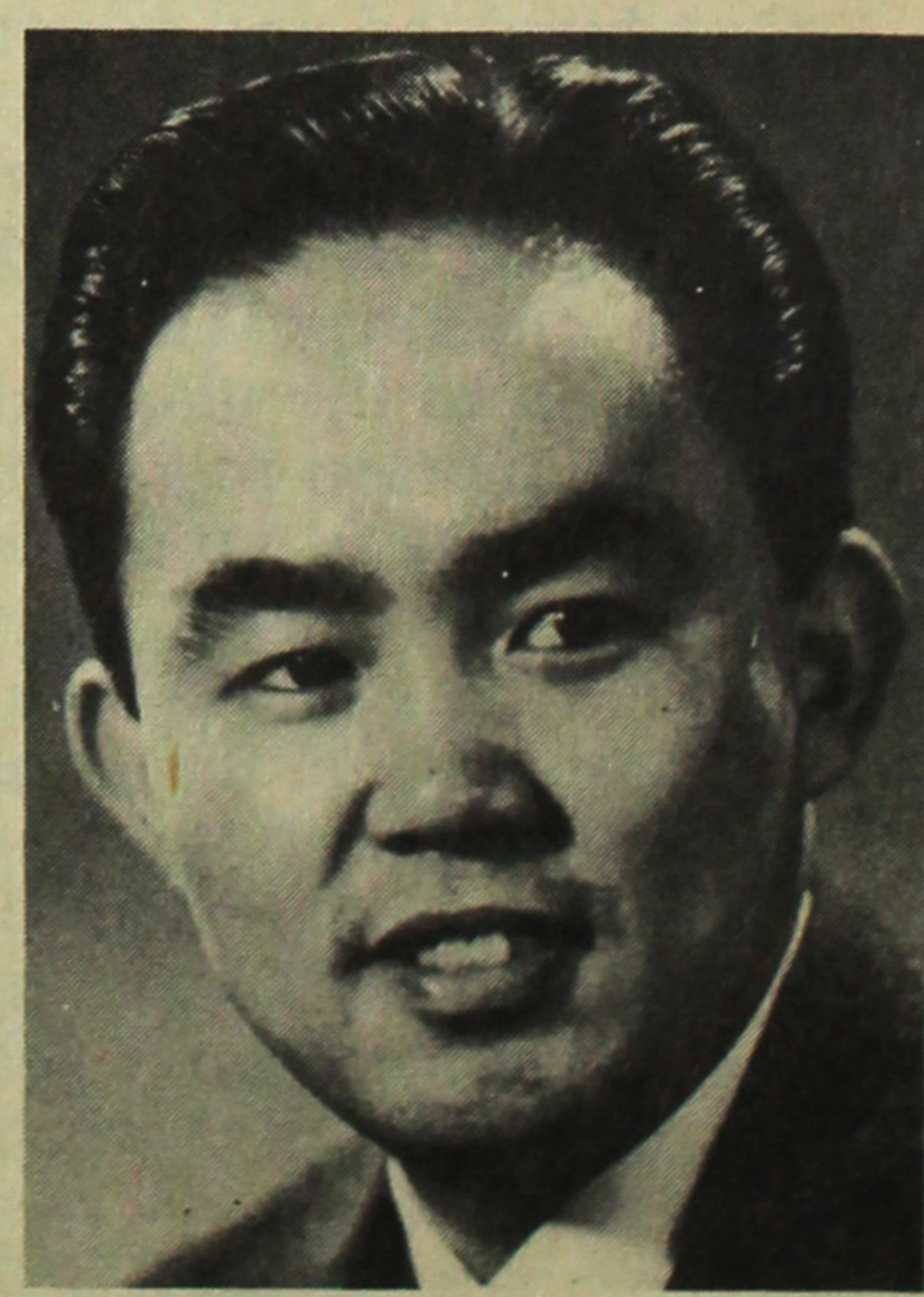
\$70,000,000 IN CLAIMS

JACL officers and Nisei lawyers were swamped during the year-end as last-minute claimants rushed to squeeze in their bids before the January 2 deadline for filing of evacuation damage claims. As the big job headed into the homestretch, an estimated 12,000 claims asking a total of \$70,000,000 had been filed.

The JACL-ADC, in the meantime, announced a shift of personnel which went into effect on December 15. Richard Akagi, a veteran social welfare worker of New York, succeeded Tats Kushida as the new Midwest regional representative. Kushida replaced Sam Ishikawa who resigned as the Southern California representative. Akagi, a cum laude graduate of the Univ. of Wisconsin, had helped map out the national legislative program at the JACL eastern office.



TATS KUSHIDA



Seaboard Photo Service
SAM ISHIKAWA

EDITORIAL

THE OLD gentleman at the right in many ways typifies the great American success story. He was born poor, the son of a Methodist clergyman. As a young man he worked long and hard, with tremendous energy and remarkable good judgment in business matters. He became owner of a chain of banks; he bought up plantations by the dozen. He found oil on them. He expanded into Southern heavy industry, owned a steel company. Everything he went into only confirmed the reputation that he possessed the Midas touch. Throughout Texas and Mississippi, he wielded the power and influence reserved for a self-made multimillionaire of his distinguished persuasion.

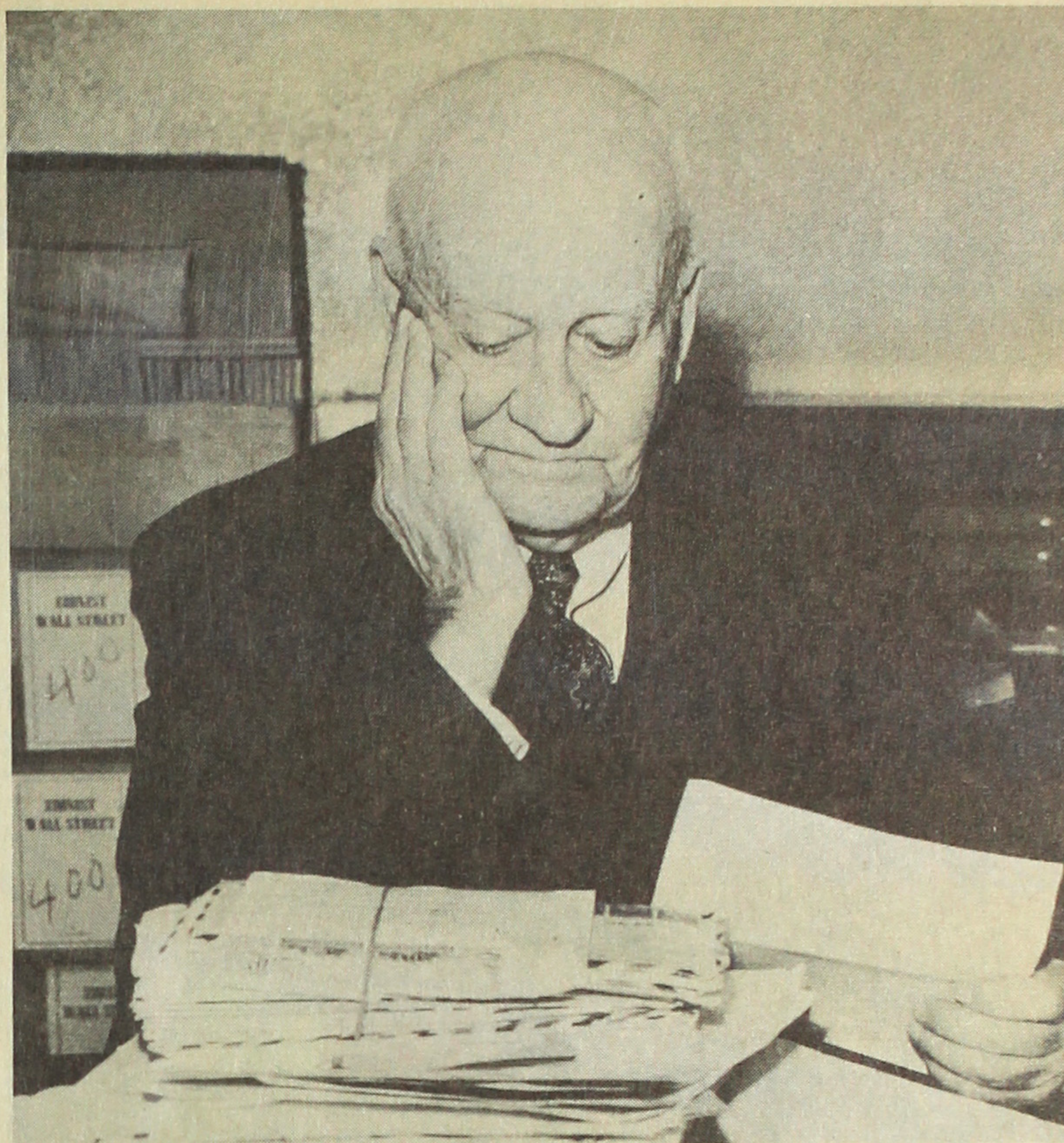
At 84, this benevolent-looking elder tycoon of Texas is toying with the idea of founding a great university.

If money were the sole requirement for founding an institution of higher learning, the George W. Armstrong University would already be an accomplished reality. For the 84-year-old Judge Armstrong does not lack the financial resources.

He offered \$5,000,000 to Southern Methodist University, but his gift was turned down. He tried to give a reputed \$50,000,000 to little Jefferson Military College in Washington, Mississippi (shown below). His gift was refused there too. Neither school would pay the price Judge Armstrong asked: "...teach through every medium possible... the superiority of Anglo-Saxon and Latin American races... exclude any person of African or Asiatic origin." At S.M.U., the Judge was reported to have demanded a ban on persons of the Jewish faith.

As a matter of fact, his great lifetime phobia has been Jews. He is the author and distributor of thousands of copies of such pamphlets as "Zionist Wall Street."

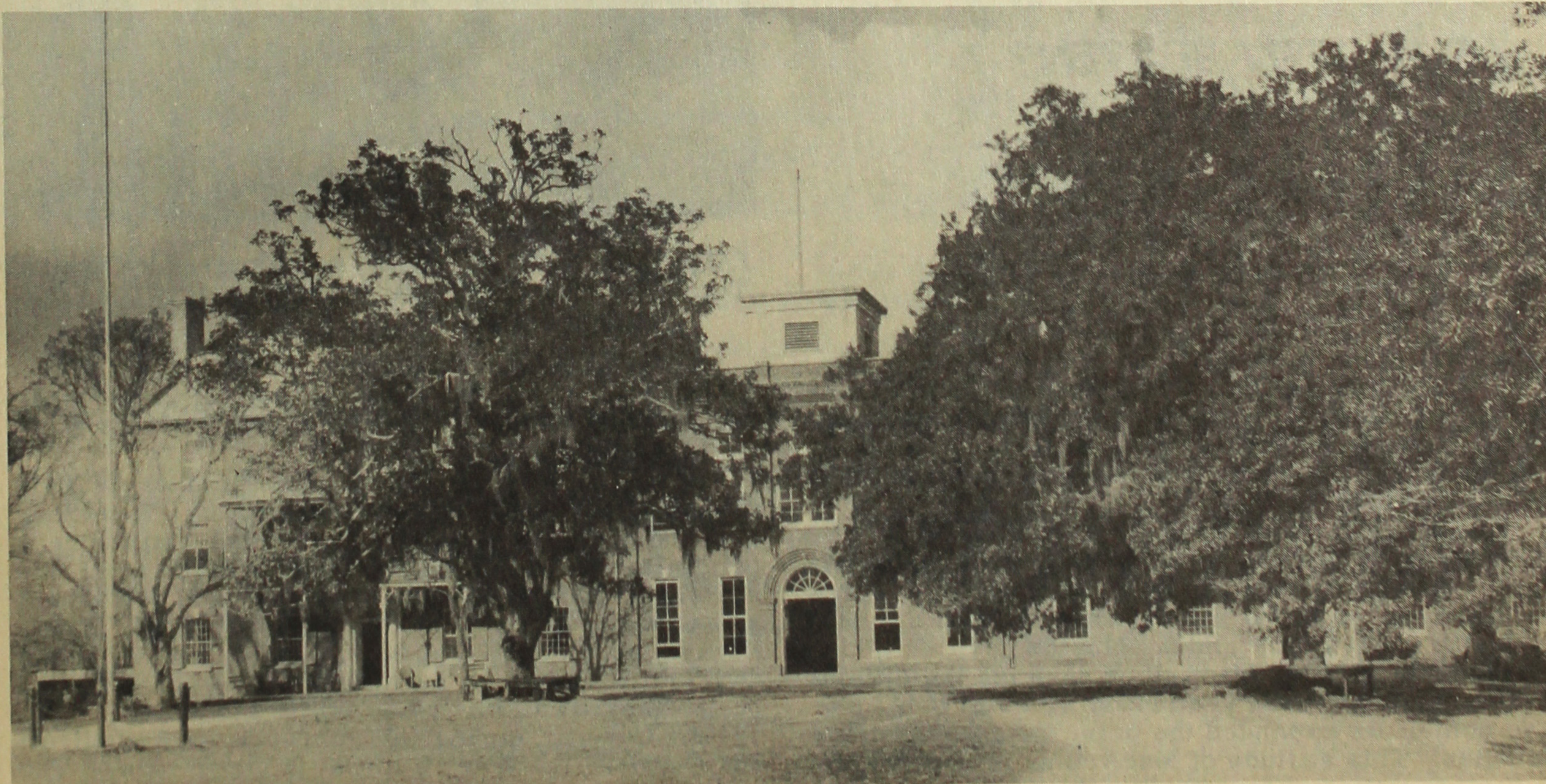
The Judge would like to establish a new university. But his recent experiences apparently give him reason



to pause. People everywhere in the land call him such unkind things. "Bigot," say some. "Warped like Hitler," say others. "Anti-semitic," and so on. The Judge replies he is a Christian gentleman opposed only to the "mongrelization" of the "American race."

In view of the efforts we are making in far lands like Japan to "democratize" and "Christianize" the natives there, we feel much obliged to raise the question for ourselves here at home: Is it by such examples as this that we seek to convert the world?

We don't think the American people as a whole approve of this venerable old Southern racist. We think the Armstrong University deserves a quiet stillbirth.





SPIRITUAL LEADER of Japan's Communists is Sanzo Nozaka, who returned from Russia and China recently.

COMMUNISM IN JAPAN

HAS IT BEEN BEATEN?

By Henry S. Hayward
Assistant Foreign Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT IS today's outlook for Communism in Japan? If a categorical answer to this question were available, we would have a better yardstick to measure the menace of Communism that has spread over most of nearby China.

There are two answers in Tokyo at present.

One is that Communism is no longer an immediate threat to Japan. This is the official answer. There is, however, an undercurrent answer—one directly opposite in viewpoint and conclusion.

General Douglas MacArthur gave me the official answer recently, when I had lunch with him in his Tokyo home. He expanded the point for a good twenty minutes. This attitude of MacArthur is reflected in



JAPANESE REPATRIATES are addressed by Kyuichi Tokuda (in black coat), secretary general of the Com-

the responses and conduct of his staff. His men second and document this official stand in all their official actions.

It is true that this official position was barely mentioned—in definite language—during a four-hour briefing that I and other newspapermen and business officials received at SCAP headquarters after our arrival in Tokyo. We all, nevertheless, felt that it was implicit in many of the facts presented. It was the unspoken theme that hummed persistently in the Dai-Ichi Building—a background behind a score of polite queries and as many polite answers.

The General, during our interview, said in effect: No, Communism is not a threat in Japan today. The



Wide World Photo

munist Party in Japan, on their arrival in Tokyo after being released as prisoners of war by Russia. Do

these men who have been exposed to Communist indoctrination constitute a threat? SCAP thinks not.

Zaibatsu business monopolies have been broken up, and there has been extensive land reform. The lowly peasant who now has a small plot of land is already on the road to becoming a free-enterprise advocate. He is a poor prospect for Communism's regimentation and control over his crops.

Regarding the hordes of Japanese soldiers who were prisoners of war in Manchuria and North China, the General had an equally allaying reply. Thousands upon thousands of those soldiers have now returned. They had been exposed to Communist indoctrination for four years. Were they not a group large enough and well-trained enough to constitute a threat to democracy's slender reed in Japan?

The General thinks not. He explained that his men had both foreseen and investigated this point. SCAP arranged a very thorough check on a selected portion of the returning soldiers. They were watched day and night for a period of weeks. At the end of that time, the number actually engaged in any Communist activity was so small that it was absolutely insignificant, he emphasized.

This, briefly, is the viewpoint of the "no threat" faction in Japan. But there are those who disagree. My visit to Tokyo was of short duration, which made it difficult to decide which side is right. It is, nevertheless, clear that a sizeable portion of the experienced newspapermen in Japan see Communism as a



TYPICAL MASS RALLY by the Japanese Communists held at Hibiya Park, Tokyo, wave red flags and huge

lurking postive threat in that country right now.

This view is not confined to American journalists. It is voiced convincingly by British, Chinese, Australian—and Japanese—correspondents also. It is not even confined to newspapermen, or to Japan.

On the swift flight from San Francisco to Japan, we paused for a few hours at Honolulu. There an American woman of Japanese descent, a successful businesswoman, told me of her own recent visit to Japan.

"When there are any foreigners around," she said, "the Japanese Communists remain under cover. But when they feel certain they are with their own race—in a streetcar or bus—they get up and give Communist speeches and pass the hat. They thought I was Japanese—so they did these things openly before me."

This disputed question of Communism's threat is a vital issue throughout Japan at the moment. If the danger is over for the present, as SCAP insists, then much of the criticism of SCAP's past and present policies falls flat. If Communism remains a peril, as so many civilian observers are convinced—and if SCAP is ignoring that peril—then SCAP would indeed be open to major criticism.

Absorption in the "Communist threat" issue, however, screens attention from what may very well be a much closer and equally dire danger. Extreme

placards and sing the "Internationale." Banned before the Occupation, Red rallies are now allowed.

rightism is a definitely *real* threat to Japan's budding "middle way" democracy. In other words, fear of Communism might drive a liberated Japan into Communism's opposite—a reactionary regime along fascist lines. Thus, certain observers believe that only in the distant future is Communism a threat—as a second reaction, at that time to extreme rightism.

Meanwhile, the people of Tokyo center a measure or more of attention on the Dai-Ichi Building. The people of all Japan curiously watch each movement of the American occupation.

Some journalists harbor impressions that the Japanese stand ready to instantly exploit in full any complacency or overoptimism on the conqueror's part. These newspapermen profess to recognize this as a trait of the Japanese people. They assert they still notice such feeling and are cautious about it.

Most of the forms of democracy are in existence in Japan today. By now the Japanese have had time to learn, more or less, how democracy works and what it stands for. However, it is a matter of speculation whether those people and their leaders would stand behind it—and make it work—if the occupation were to depart soon in the future. Before that day, the difference of opinion over Communism's threat needs resolving. Otherwise the proper basis for a permanent democratic Japan may crumble at the crucial moment.

Japan Sends Its Prettiest Envoy

Actress Kinuyo Tanaka Scores Publicity Triumph on U.S. Tour

SCENEfotos by Jack Iwata

IT WAS inevitable that sooner or later the peculiar talents of the enterprising Matsuo brothers of Hawaii and the revitalized Japanese movie industry would be combined with Hollywood to produce a new high in international razzle dazzle. It happened during the past two months centering around Kinuyo Tanaka, the first lady of the Japanese screen. Her recent tour of Hawaii and the United States was a super publicity success.

The stunt was two years in the making. Fred (President) and Tetsuji Matsuo (Manager) of the International Theatrical Company of Hawaii, began negotiating in 1947. Arrangements for the American tour were completed last summer when the Japanese actress flew to Honolulu. After a grand reception by the Japanese community there, she began her personal appearances on the stage. She packed them in night after night for 20 solid days.

Then she and the busy Matsuo brothers headed for the mainland. Despite a poor start (heavy L.A. fog forced her plane to land at an unscheduled airfield) she continued to make thousands of friends for herself. California hospitality was immense. Civic officials accorded her receptions no less lavish than those given to important diplomatic dignitaries, and Japanese communities surpassed themselves in entertaining her. Surely she is the prettiest envoy from Japan to date.

But it was Hollywood, in its typical fashion, which gave her tour the magic touch. Her hosts were MGM producer Joseph Pasternak and makeup genius Max Factor. In a whirlwind schedule the diminutive Japanese actress was given the full movieland treatment.

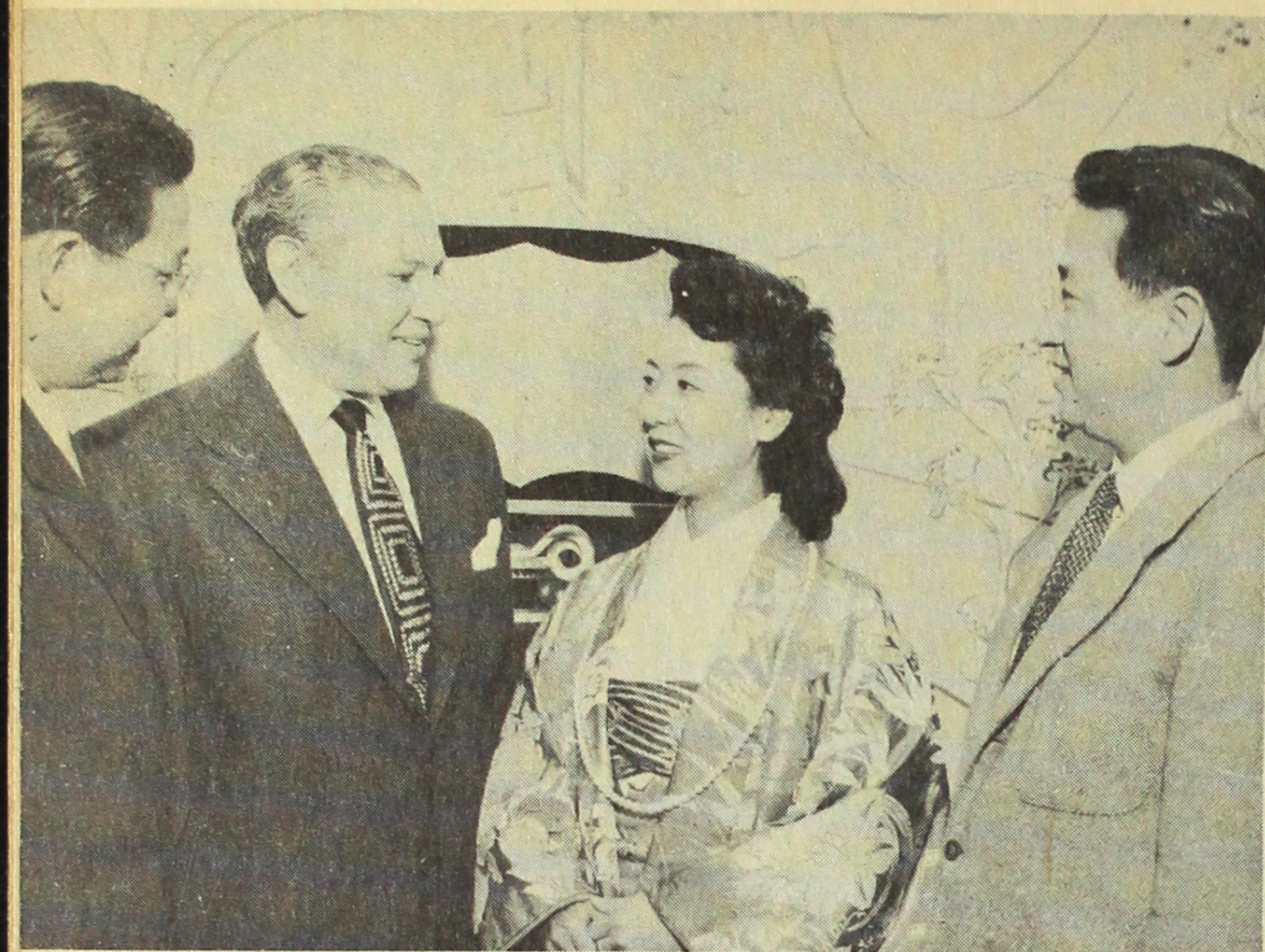
She was interviewed by 42 international newspapermen, she met more screen stars than most American fans could want to see in a lifetime, she posed for hundreds of photographs. The Oriental star was even snapped by an imaginative photographer wearing a blond wig. She also received a full treatment in Max Factor's makeup studio.

The kimono-clad actress shuffled into practically every well-known night club on the fabulous Sunset Strip (at her request), including Ciro's and the Mocambo, and stayed out "until the cows came home." She satisfied her yen to meet Clark Gable and Bette Davis, her Hollywood favorites.

Like the veteran trouper that she is (she will walk 15 miles to get to a location without a whimper), the 101-pound, 5 foot 1 inch actress took everything in stride without showing any visible signs of fatigue.



KINUYO TANAKA displays one of her most gorgeous kimonos at San Francisco's Mark Hopkins Hotel. (Laing Photo)



MAX FACTOR plays host to visiting actress and her sponsors Tetsuro (left) and Fred Matsuo.



HOLLYWOOD correspondents interview two-time academy award winner at the Beverly Hills Hotel.



JAPAN'S No. 1 ACTRESS looks over a movie script in the office of Joe Pasternak, her Hollywood host.

She's Been in Pictures 26 Years

The Matsuo brothers made a wise choice when they selected Kinuyo Tanaka. For experience, ability and popularity she has no peer in Japan. She has been acting for 26 years, ever since she was 16, during which time she made 265 movies ranging from comedy to tragedy, earning herself the title, "Bette Davis of Japan." The last two years she was the recipient of Japan's equivalent of the Academy Award.

Known by her fans as the "Mannen Musume" (ageless maiden), the 42-year-old actress can pass as a girl in her twenties. In her latest picture, she portrays a woman from 18 until she is 80. The Japanese star is reputed to have a following of 40,000,000 fans.

Japan's No. 1 actress was one of the first to introduce kissing on the Japanese screen. She revealed that, thanks to Hollywood influence, kissing is allowed now in Japanese movies.

The movie star left her country with 50 gorgeously hued kimonos (some said to be worth \$1000) but arrived in Hollywood with 40. ("Miss Tanaka just can't say no.") In the movieland she made gifts of at least two more—one to Bette Davis, whom she idolizes, and another to Esther Williams.

The actress views the depletion of her wardrobe optimistically. She says that when America sees her kimonos they might catch on with the American public and her trip will not have been in vain.



JAPANESE STAR gets full makeup treatment from technicians at Max Factor's world famous studio.

During 9-day Los Angeles visit, she also met most of Hollywood stars and visited famous night clubs.



MISS TANAKA is surprised by Japanese signs as she strolls through Li'l Tokio with her manager.



KIMONO-CLAD Nisei girls and Fujima Kansuma (in dress) greet the actress at Los Angeles.



MR. AND MRS. NAOYUKI HARA reenact wedding ceremony of 50 years ago. "Sake" is sipped the traditional

three times by Mrs. Hara. In foreground is the giant "okasane" of "mochi," wedding cake of "kamaboko."

MARRIAGE MILESTONE

1,200 Guests Help Celebrate
Hawaiian Couple's Golden Wedding
Anniversary at Gigantic Party

Reported by Eileen O'Brien Photos by Thomas Ooka

IT WAS AN UNFORGETTABLE day for Mr. and Mrs. Naoyuki Hara, an aged couple living in Hawaii. Married fifty years ago, one year after U.S. annexation of the Islands, the Haras were feted at a golden wedding anniversary party, the like of which would be hard to beat in color and gigantism. Held at the huge Chinese American Clubhouse near famed Waikiki, the celebration drew 1,200 guests.

Speeches, songs, traditional Japanese dances, a bottomless cask of wine and 11 food booths added to the happy merrymaking.

Event's highlight was the Hara wedding reenactment.



PART OF the more than 1,200 guests who helped celebrate the occasion. At extreme right is Sen. Wilfred Tsukiyama, president of the Hawaiian Senate.



SIX-YEAR-OLD Ann Hara makes her offering to her grandparents. The Naoyuki Haras (husband, 77; wife, 72) have 10 grandchildren.



ONE OF THE 11 food booths which served buffet style a menu representative of cosmopolitan Hawaii—everything from barbecued beef on sticks to "sushi."



SYMBOLIC of peace and long life, the "Takasago Sengen" is performed by Gloria Sakai (left) and Violet Miyasato.

NCYBL
PICTURE
150



MORE THAN 200 delegates from eight chapters of the Northern California Young Buddhist League registered in Sacramento for their recent, one-day

convention. Registrars are, from l. to r.—Julia Shimosaka, Machiko Kimura, Akiko Koyama, Saka-ye Ishihara and Bob Watanabe.

Young Buddhists Respond

Northern California League Takes On New Life At Sacramento Convention, Plans National Headquarters

By Eugene Okada SCENEFOTOS by Toyo Studio

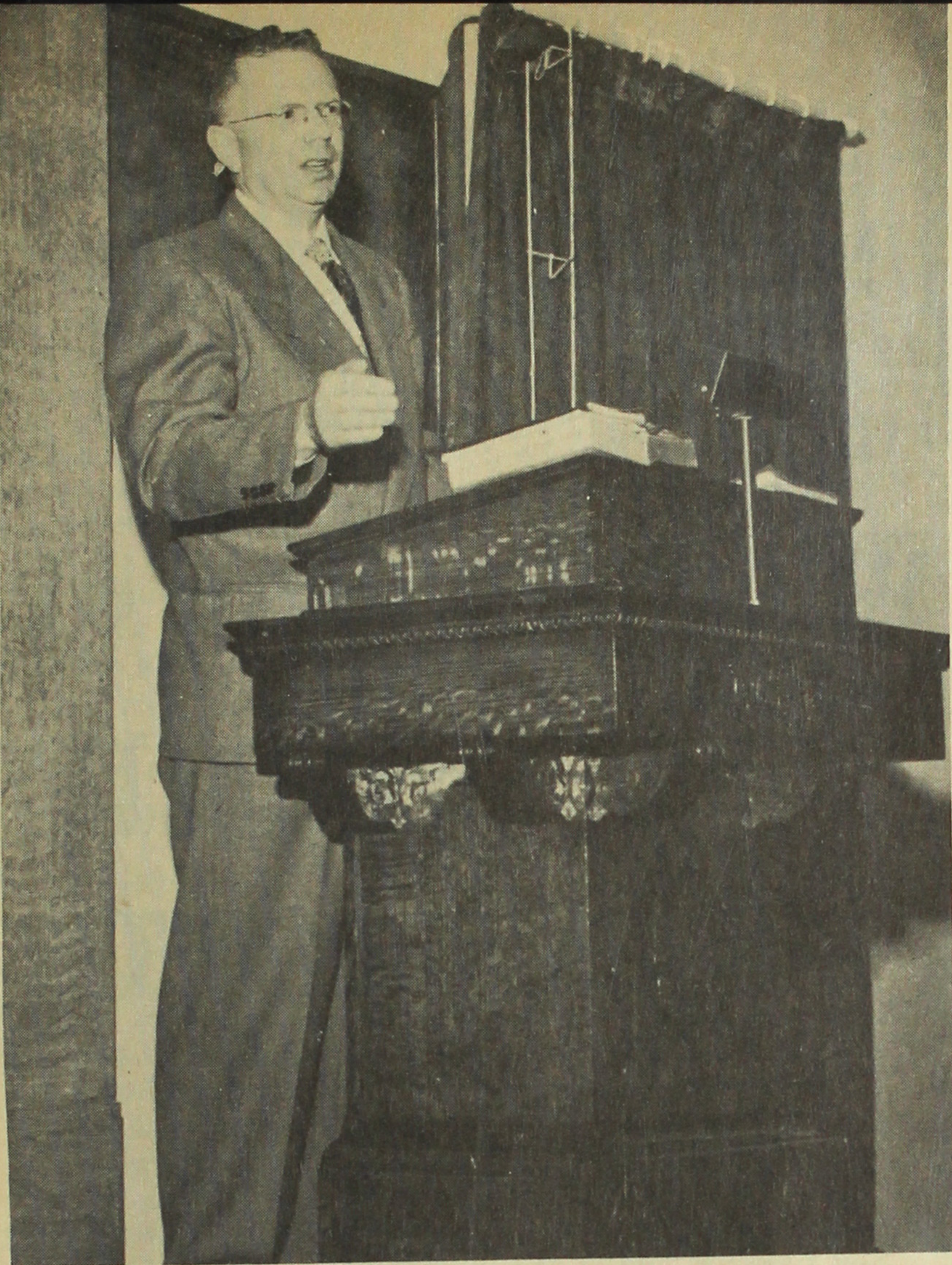
HAMPERED in the past through the lack of older and more experienced leaders, the young Buddhists of Northern California have taken on new life. This is the result of the one-day convention held recently in Sacramento, attended by more than 200 Northern California Young Buddhist League delegates from Stockton, Delta, Lodi, Marysville, Florin, Placer, Sacramento and French Camp.

A new and promising leader, Kinji Hiramoto, of Lodi, and a new, hustling cabinet have taken over the reins for 1950. Stressing "youth and harmony," the NCYBL will attempt to strengthen Bussei bonds throughout the U.S. The ultimate goal: A strong,

central headquarters to promote the religion nationally. A backlog of religious materials and a constructive youth leadership training program are planned.

Delegates were aroused at the convention by Guest Speakers Arthur Takemoto, of the San Francisco Buddhist Church, and Rev. Wilder Immel, of the Sacramento St. John's Lutheran Church, with a speech on the origin of the Bussei theme, "Carry On," and a talk on "Religion and Youth," respectively.

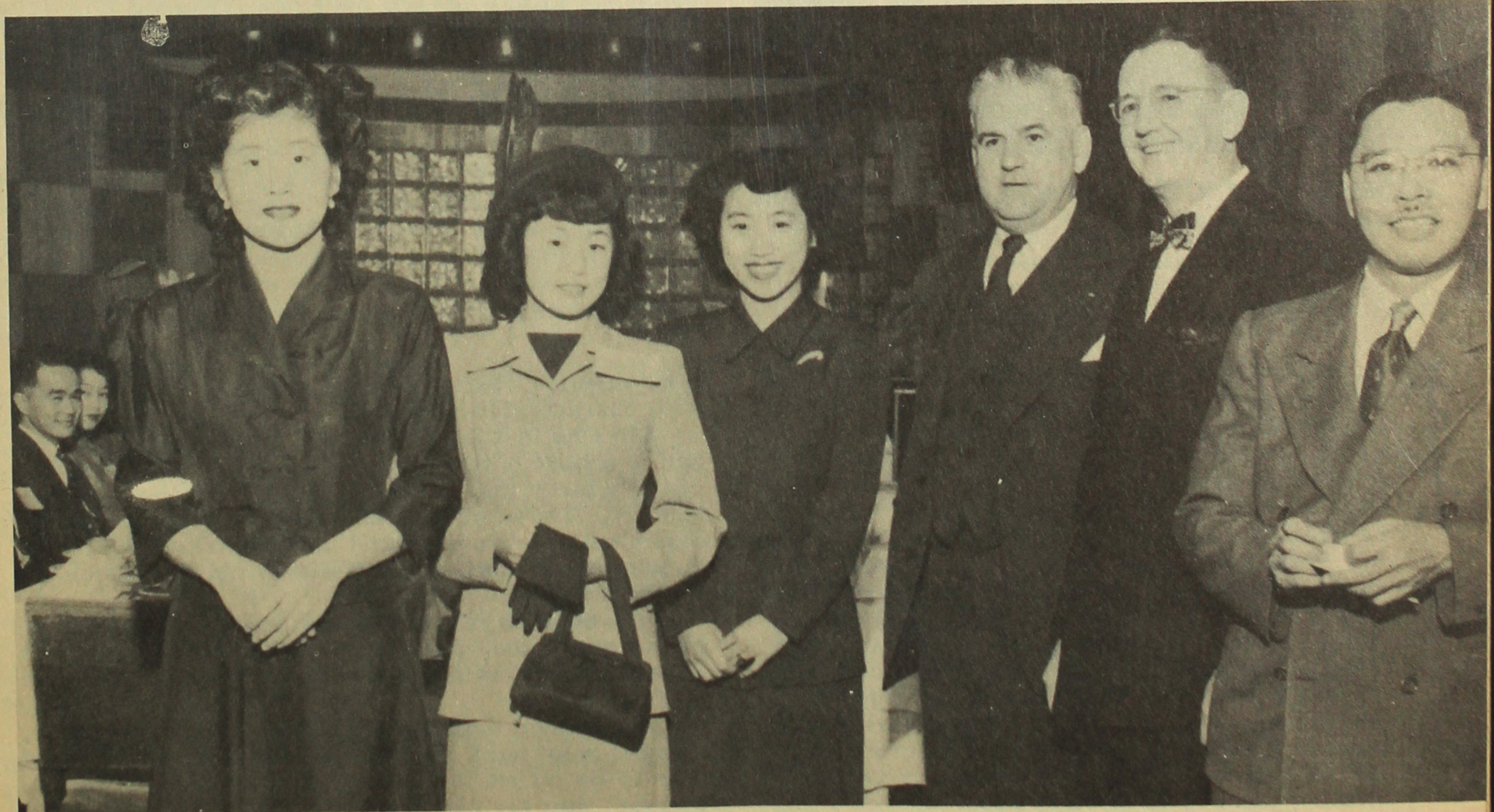
The NCYBL was one of the first West Coast young Buddhist groups to reorganize after the war; it has a membership of 1,000.



SIMILARITY of problems facing all youth groups in keeping members interested is revealed by Rev. Wilder Immel, one of the two guest speakers at the convention.



19-YEAR-OLD Aki Sato of Sacramento is crowned queen of the convention by Terry Yoshikawa, Western Young Buddhist League's queen.

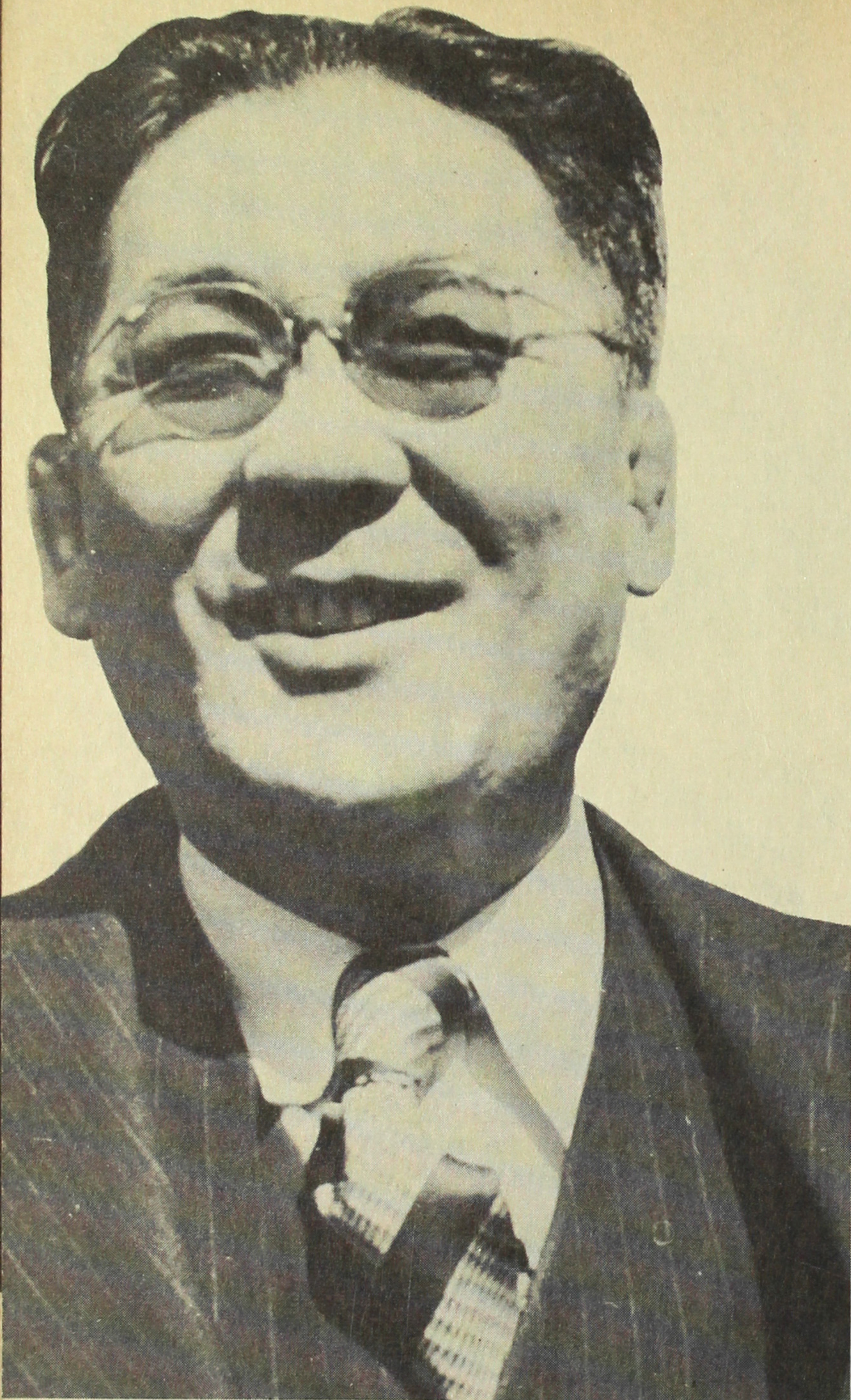


THREE COMELY CANDIDATES were entered in the Convention's queen race. From l. to r.—Miss Sato,

Florence Honda and Kiku Furuta. Judges were: l. to r.—Hi Hendren, Bonnie Bahnfleth and Sumio Miyamoto.

What Became of JIMMIE SAKAMOTO?

*Scene Editor Hosokawa
Picks Up Lost Threads
Of the Sakamoto Saga*



BLINDED DURING his ring days, Jimmie Sakamoto founded the first all-English Nisei paper in 1928.

Story and SCENEfotos by Bill Hosokawa

WHATEVER BECAME of Jimmie Sakamoto? That question has been asked hundreds of times in recent years—whenever older Nisei got together and the conversation turned to prewar days. For Jimmie was a national figure, colorful, dynamic, controversial and respected.

As publisher of the weekly Japanese American Courier in Seattle, as one-time JACL national president and elder statesman, his voice was heard wherever there were Nisei to hear. He preached the gospel of 100% Americanism long before Pearl Harbor. He cried out against evacuation in 1942, and when that infamous move became inevitable, he urged Japanese Americans to cooperate with the government in the name of loyalty. Somewhere in the turbulent aftermath of evacuation, Jimmie dropped from sight.

Actually, there is no mystery about Jimmie's fate. Today he lives quietly in Seattle, working to support his wife, three daughters and his parents who are in

their nineties. He is cheerful and well, still bubbling with characteristic vitality.

After he lost his newspaper in the evacuation, he had to choose between family and public life. He decided wisely that his first responsibility was his family. That course led steadily away from the Japanese community until now he has virtually no contact except infrequent visits by old friends seeking his counsel.

In prewar days Jimmie was leader of his people, orator and guide. His friends were legion. And the Sakamoto saga is all the more remarkable because he is blind.

Following a brilliant high school athletic career, Jimmie went back East to college soon after World War I. He turned to the prize ring to meet living expenses, quickly climbing the rungs of that sordid profession with his willingness to mix with any foe. He was the first Nisei to fight in Madison Square

Garden, and was well on the way toward the top of the game when a ring blow injured the retina of his eyes. Darkness gradually closed in, and presently Jimmie was completely blind.

Jimmie went back home to Seattle, and there on Jan. 1, 1928, he founded *The Courier*, the first all-English Nisei publication.

Jimmie memorized scores of telephone numbers and covered the town from his office. His bride, the former Misao Nishitani, kept books, served as his eyes, and by trial and error learned to supervise the print shop.

It was tough sledding from the beginning. Few Nisei in those days had either the interest, or the \$2, to subscribe. About the time *The Courier* staggered into the black, the depression closed in.

Jimmie, his family and staff, led a hand-to-mouth existence over most of the ensuing years, but always *The Courier* was published on time, its pages reflecting high and noble purpose. It was a respected publication when its last issue was put to bed just before the evacuation in 1942.

Confused and frightened after Pearl Harbor, the Northwest's Japanese Americans turned to Jimmie for leadership. He was largely instrumental in setting up within the Seattle JACL chapter an emergency committee which performed yeoman service during those dark days. Jimmie was a tower of strength.

But once the urgency had been replaced by the tensions and conflicts of relocation center life, Sakamoto found himself being made the scapegoat. Disgruntled factions blamed him for everything from the evacuation itself to inadequate food and clogged latrines. For Jimmie, it was a period of disillusion and bitterness. He quietly bowed out of camp politics.

Back in Seattle after the war, Sakamoto sought the advice of his great and good friend, Father Leopold Tibesar, the Maryknoll priest who had converted him to Catholicism.

Urged to Start Up *The Courier* Again

Many friends were urging Jimmie to start up *The Courier* again. What other means of livelihood was there for a blind man? Jimmie pondered his sense of responsibility toward the people returning to the Northwest. They needed the kind of service a newspaper could give them. But at best a Nisei journal could expect many more years of struggle and financial difficulties.

On the other hand, his family duties weighed heavily. Marie, the eldest daughter, was nearing college age. Marcia, the dark-eyed second daughter, was growing up, too. And there was also Denise, born at the Minidoka WRA Center. Would it be fair to deny them the very necessities in order to engage in public service?

Father Tibesar took Jimmie down to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Catholic charity organization that makes jobs for the disabled and unfortunate by collecting discarded articles, then repairing and selling them. The director was skeptical. What can an untrained blind man do?

"Jimmie Sakamoto can do anything," Father Tibesar declared. "Give him a desk, a telephone, and two weeks and see what happens."

Sakamoto started a telephone solicitation campaign. All day long he called from a list of numbers that had been prepared for him, asking for discarded



STILL BUBBLING with characteristic vitality, Jimmie is shown here with his family. L. to r.—Denise, Mrs. Misao Sakamoto, Jimmie, Marcia and Marie.

goods that cluttered basements and attics. By the end of the trial period he had drummed up enough new business to make himself a job.

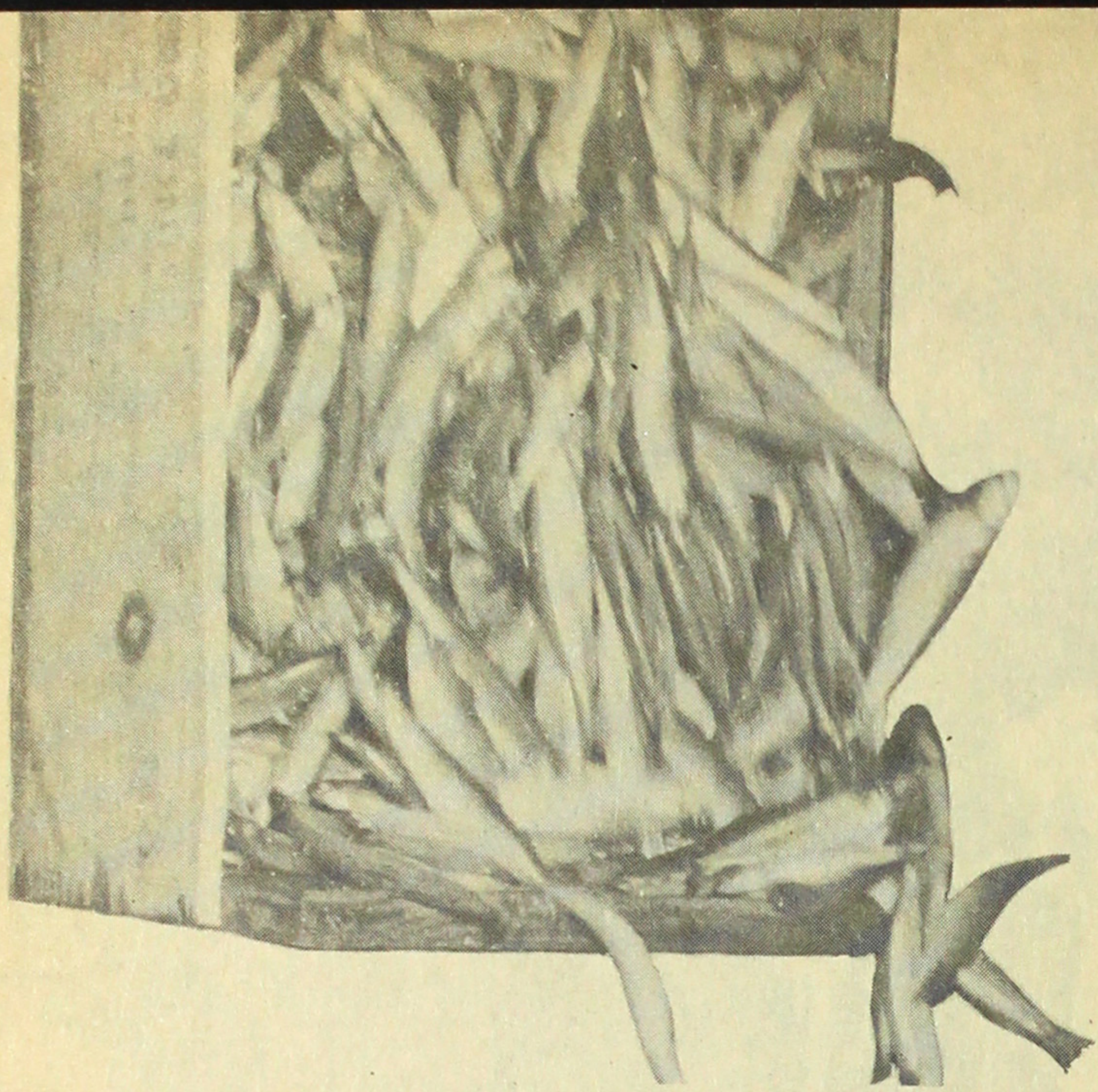
Today Jimmie directs a small staff of telephone and mail solicitors—all of them disabled—and business is booming. Charities cannot pay much in salaries, but to Jimmie it's a chance to make his own way—and to help others.

His evenings are spent quietly. Sometimes he reads his Braille books. He struggled hard to learn Braille so he could be more independent. He listens to the radio, or his wife and children read to him. By 9 p.m. he is in bed.

The grim, hungry days seem far away now, but it was only a couple of years ago that Jimmie and Misao wept over a check they found in the mail one morning. Unknown to the Sakamotos, old friends like Dr. Russell WeHara and Sim Togasaki had raised a fund among Jimmie's prewar associates. They had sent the money to Jim and Misao, suggesting that it be used to buy a seeing eye dog, or be spent in any other way that would help the Sakamotos get on their feet.

Jimmie decided eventually that there were others—GIs—who needed one of the limited number of seeing eye dogs more than he did. Some of the money went for an operation which Jim had needed. The rest was applied on a down payment for a modest house the Sakamotos are now buying in a pleasant but somewhat elderly district.

"We were so grateful for that money," Misao says. "But we wept because we were so happy to have been remembered."



Fish by Teletype

**Door-to-door Peddling Grew
Into Largest Japanese-Operated
Fish Firm in U.S.**

Story and SCENEfotos
by Bill Hosokawa

ALMOST EVERY morning in an undistinguished office at Pier 49 on the Seattle waterfront, Iwao and Koichi Kihara, cousins, confer around a teletype machine.

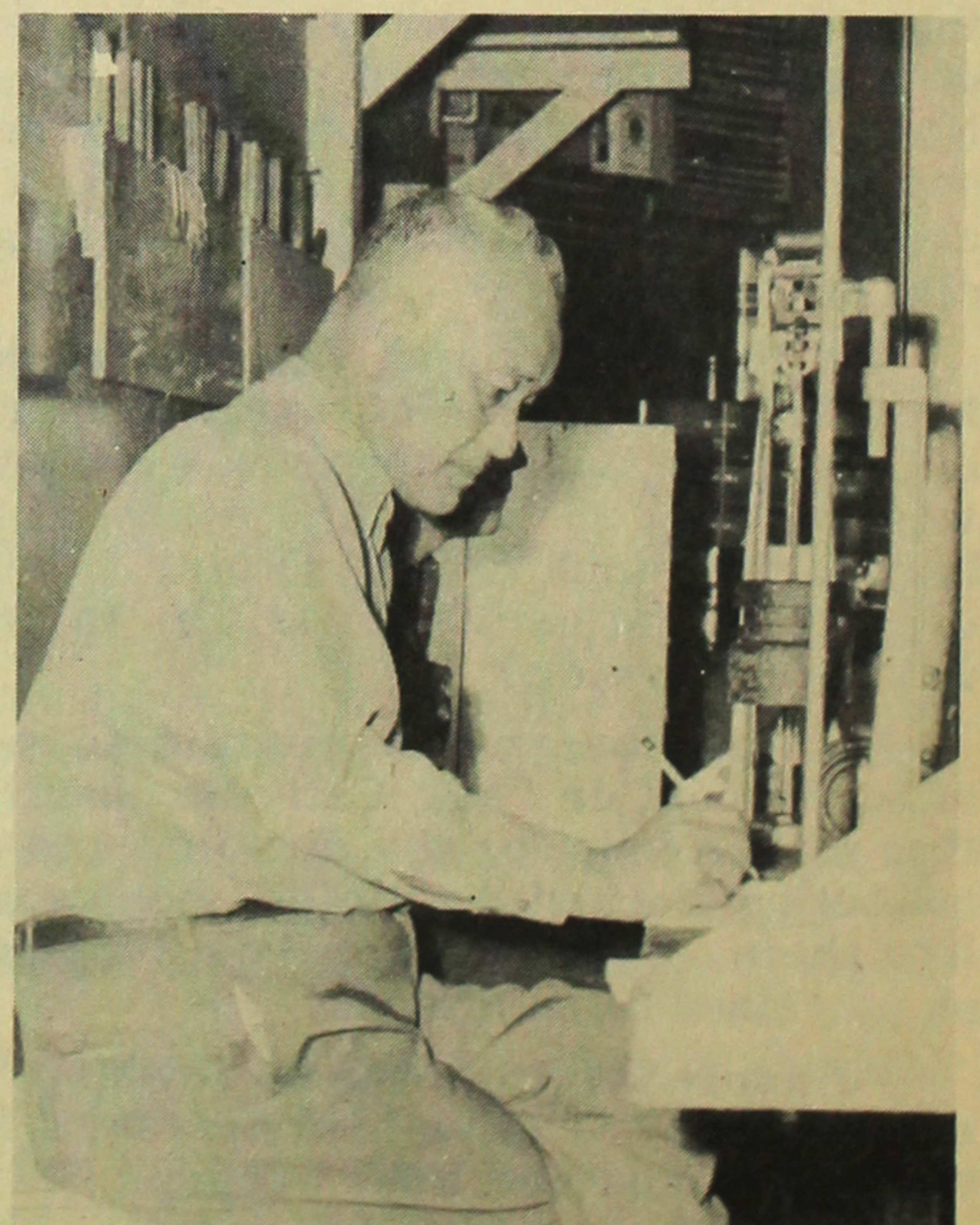
"Try Star," says Iwao, and Koichi, who sits at the keyboard, carefully pecks out the address and a message that starts: "This is Main Fish. Good morning. We have to offer . . ."

Sometimes a deal is closed immediately for 1,000 pounds of black cod or 2,000 pounds of filet of sole. Sometimes the customer replies on the teletype that the day's orders haven't begun to come in yet, but "we ought to know by noon."

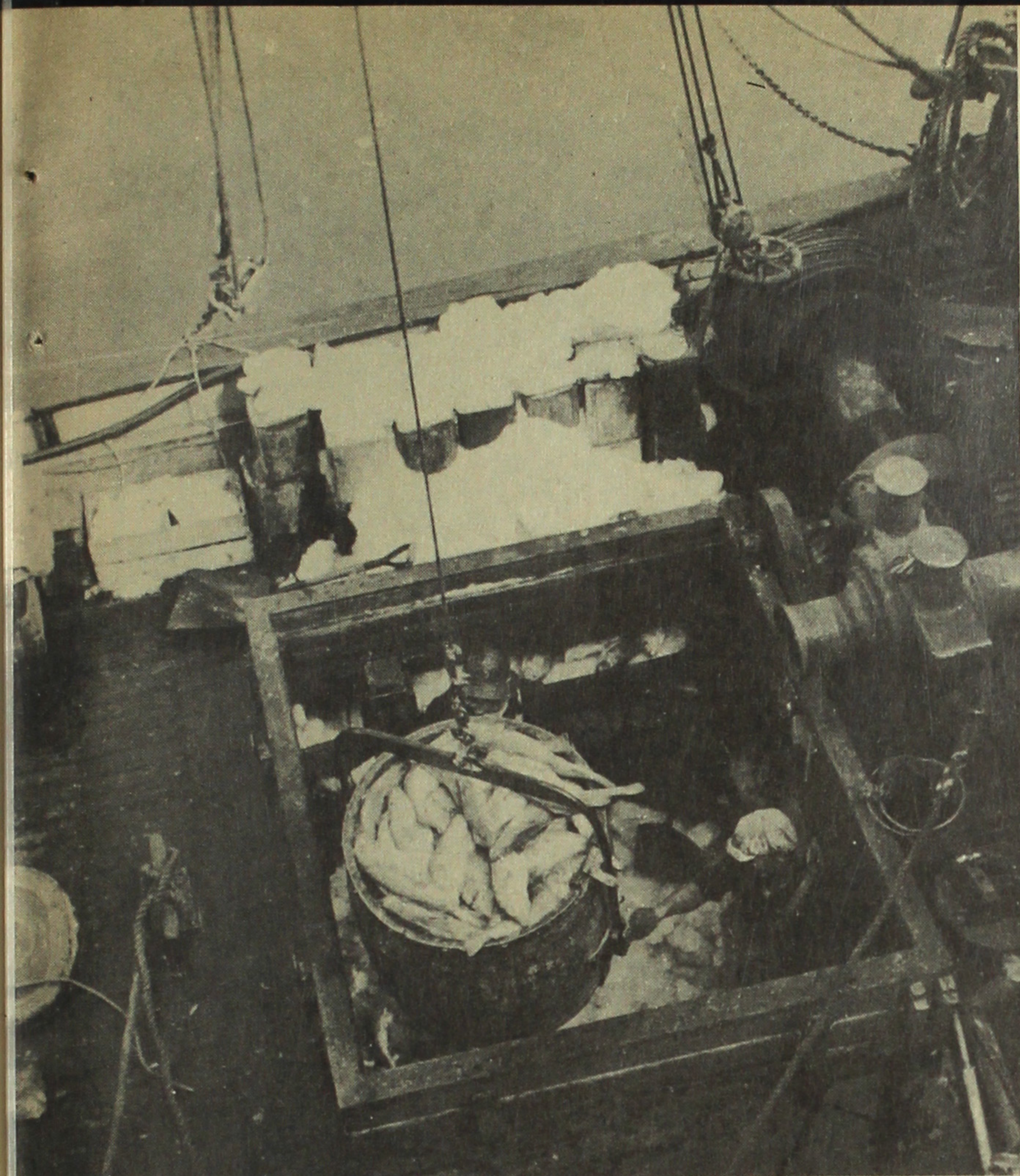
For at least half the morning the



ONE OF 14 workers employed by the Main Fish Company, Nisei Kallio Suguro has job of slicing filets.



SIX-FOOT Ichimatsu Kihara took over firm when brother died.



SIX BOATS are contracted by Main Fish. Each comes in every 7-10 days with 40,000-75,000 pounds of fish.

cousins sit at the machine, patiently talking by teletype to fish brokers in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Portland, Denver, Salt Lake City. This is the modern, bigtime way of peddling fish.

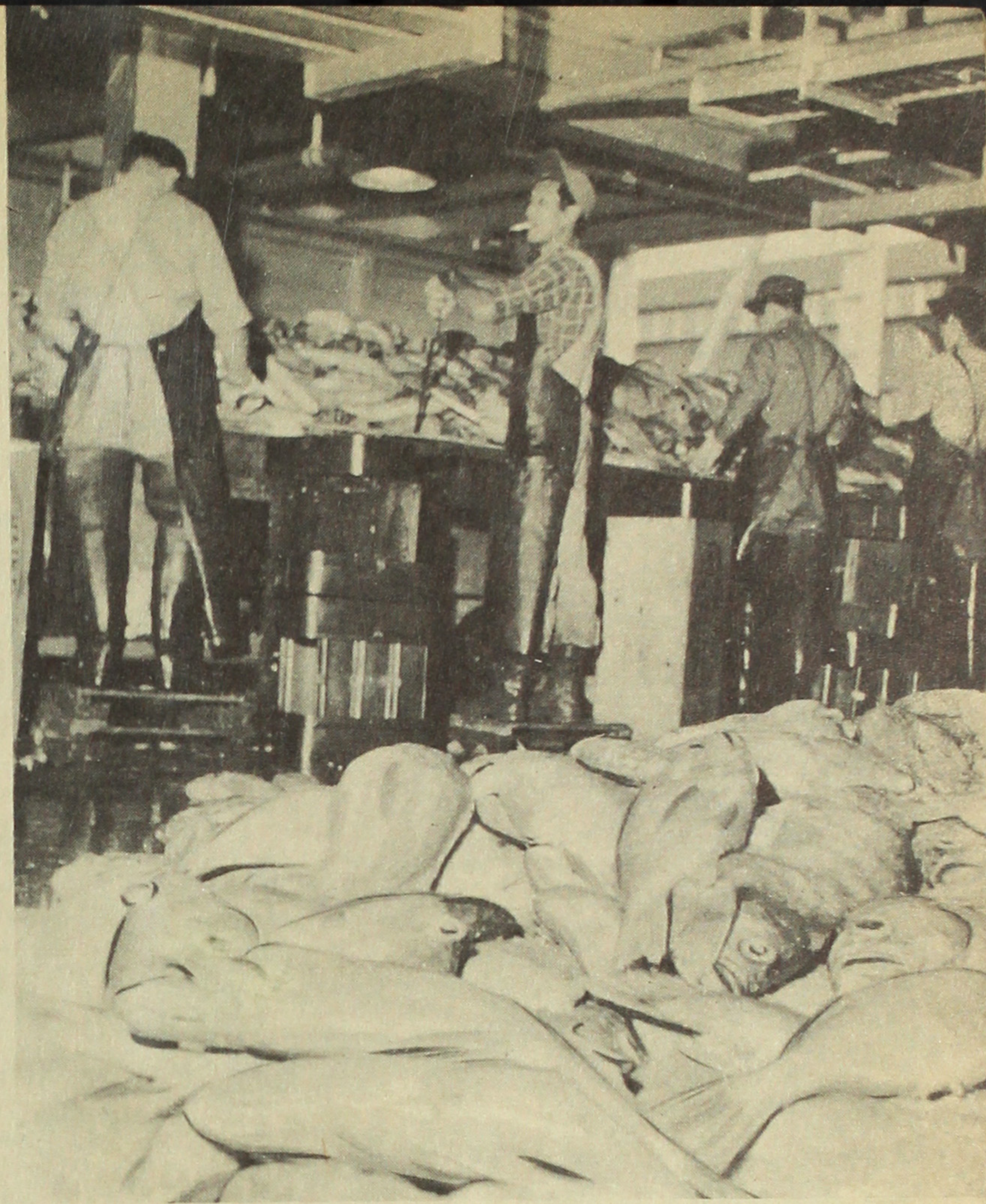
Main Fish Company, the largest Japanese-operated fish firm in the country, has come a long, long way since its founder, old Iwakichi Kihara, first tucked a basket under his arm back in 1902 and hawked his wares from door to door. Iwakichi's business prospered. Presently he took in his brother, Tomeichi, and by 1911 a third brother, big, strapping Ichimatsu, came into the firm.

Lusty, vigorous Ichimatsu, who stands nearly six feet tall and weighs 185 pounds, today is the only one of the brothers remaining. He is nominally head of the firm, but leaves its operation largely to Iwakichi's sons, Iwao and Martin, and Tomeichi's son, Koichi.

In a precarious, fast-moving business, family control seems to be working smoothly as well as successfully. How successfully is indicated by these figures: Ichimatsu Kihara admits to an overhead of \$3,000 weekly; 14 men are employed to process fish; six fishing boats are kept under contract to Main Fish.

This last means that the boats, operated by Caucasians, are under agreement to bring all their fish to the Kiharas. They net bottom fish—rock cod, true cod, sole, red snappers—in the Pacific off the Washington and British Columbia coasts. Provided no storms kick up a fuss, each boat comes in every week to 10 days with anywhere from 40,000 to 75,000 pounds of fish.

Nisei workmen expertly slice filets from these fish, pack the filets into 25-pound tin containers, and



ONLY 25 to 30% of the Fish goes into filets. Livers are salvaged to be sold to vitamin oil manufacturers.

send them off by train and refrigerator truck to all parts of the coast and as far inland as Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska.

Only 25 to 30% of the fish, by weight, goes into the filets. After the livers have been salvaged for sale to vitamin oil manufacturers, the rest—head, bones and entrails—is sold at \$10 a ton for conversion into feed for mink and fox farms.

There is also a fairly substantial local wholesale trade. By mid-morning, a variety of retailers drive up to the Main Fish dock at the bottom of Yesler Way to pick up the day's needs. They buy such items as fresh salmon, crabs, smelt, oysters, halibut and tuna which Main Fish has purchased from fishermen and growers on the open market.

Main Fish was a thriving business when the evacuation closed it up in 1942.

With most other prominent Seattle Issei, Ichimatsu Kihara was rushed off to the alien detention camp at Missoula, Mont., soon after Pearl Harbor. When evacuation was decreed, his nephews drove to Missoula to confer about how to dispose of the business.

"I told them," Ichimatsu Kihara recalls with characteristic vigor, "don't sell nothin'. We're coming back in three years and we're going back into business. Lease our dock for three years to anybody except another fish dealer, and don't sell nothin'."

Kihara proved to be a good prophet. He did come back to Seattle in 1945, almost exactly three years after the evacuation.

Today, almost anywhere west of Mississippi, the fresh filet you buy at the store or eat at the restaurant could well have been shipped by Main Fish. Here's an outfit that have made a success story out of a fish story.



TWO WELCOME HOUSE children, a Chinese-American baby boy and an 18-months-old Indic-American

boy, are reared in typical American home life atmosphere under a unique plan started by Pearl Buck.



WELCOME HOUSE offers haven to waifs of Asiatic-American parentage.

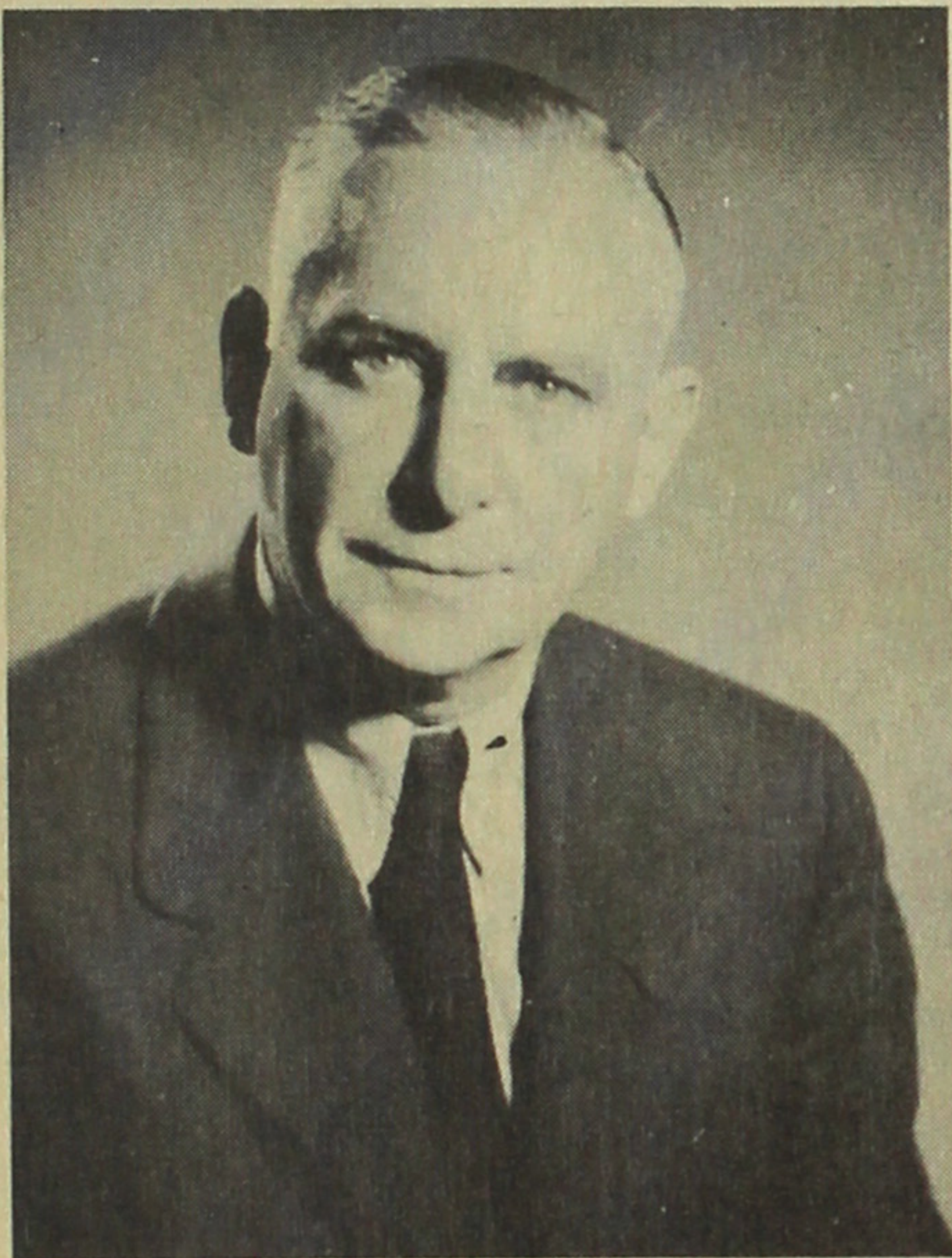
Haven for Waifs Of Mixed Blood

THE TWO HOMELESS YOUNGSTERS in the above picture, though they are of Asian-American origin, are more likely to find permanent homes with desirable families than would other Eurasian waifs. These more fortunate tots are being cared for by the "Welcome House," a private institution recently established by Pearl Buck, world famous author, specifically for the purpose of sheltering and placing homeless children of Asian-American ancestry.

Despite the rapid advances within the past two decades in the social welfare field, Asiatic children of unmarried parents are practically unadoptable, falling in the same category as children suffering from deformity or abnormality. Children of dark

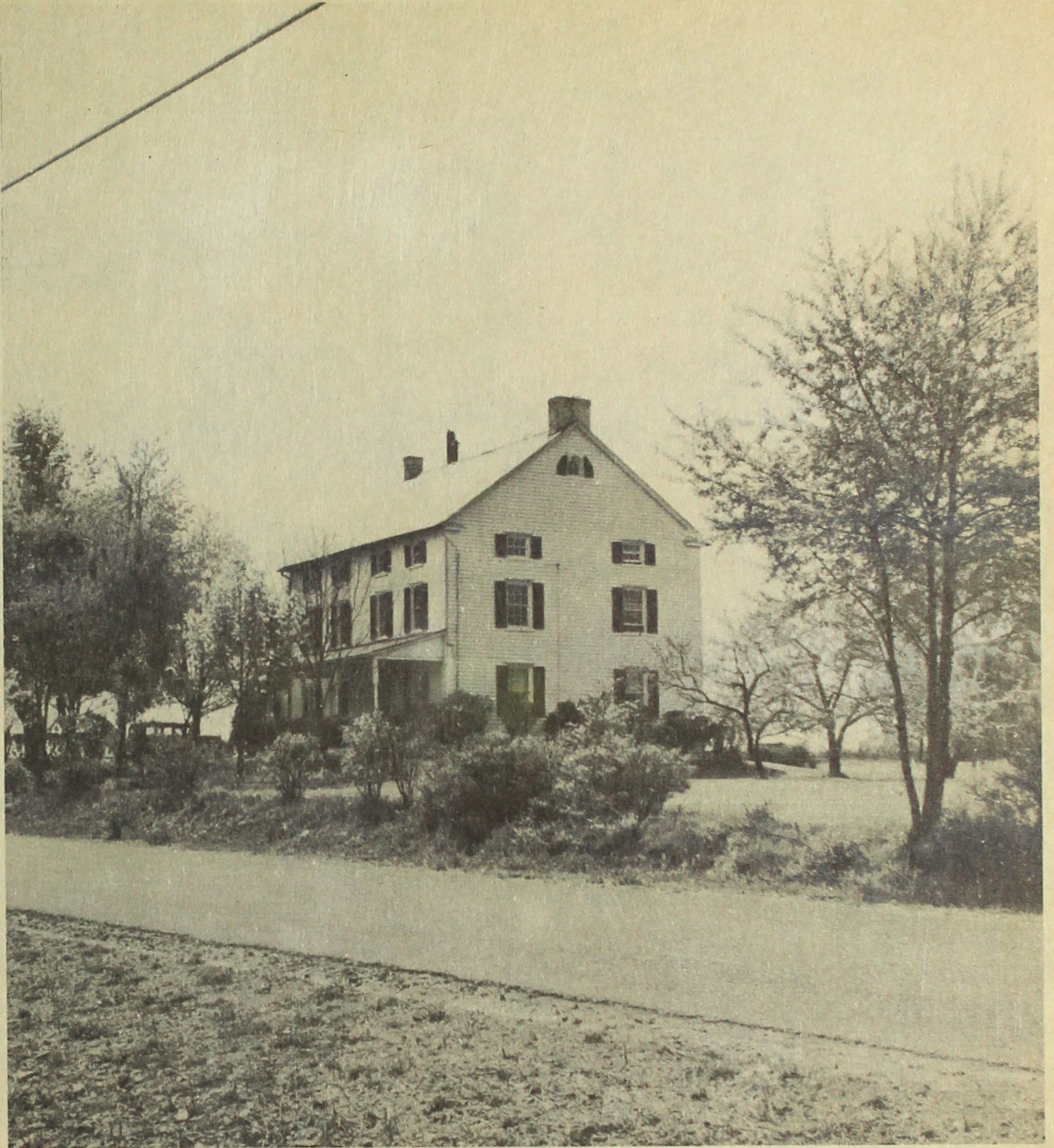


Pearl Buck (Mrs. Walsh)



Augusta Berns Studio Photo

Richard J. Walsh



WELCOME HOUSE, which adjoins the home farm of the Walshes, is located in the beautiful rolling farm country of Pennsylvania near Philadelphia.

skin or slanting eyes are unacceptable for permanent adoption in practically all available homes.

These children frequently have backgrounds of the highest order, being born of parents with outstanding education and intellect. The children themselves are therefore apt to show highest potential capacity on the basis of psychologic and psychiatric tests. Yet, since they are "unadoptable," they are put into institutions where the least promising children are brought up; with children who have poor parental antecedents, low intellectual capacity, poor health, or worse still, suffer from deformity or abnormality. The potential international leader with an I.Q. of 150 is consigned to an 85 I.Q. environment and nearly all chances of exploiting his latent abilities for mankind's benefit are lost.

"We didn't start with the intention of founding anything," Pearl Buck explains. "Welcome House grew out of necessity." The problem was practically thrust upon her due to her wide background and she set out to do something about it. Gradually she worked out a plan for Welcome House, with her publisher husband, Richard J. Walsh, President of the John Day Company of New York.

Welcome House does not propose to compete with

the recognized social agencies, but to accept from those agencies the Asian-American children whose situations they find themselves unable to solve in a fully satisfactory manner. Due to the special personal background of the sponsors of the Welcome House, the home is in a particularly advantageous position to discover private families of high intellectual standing who would be willing and able to adopt the mixed-blood children.

"We want the children to be brought up as Americans, yet to know and be proud of their other heritage also," says Mrs. Walsh. "And we expect to make it possible for each child to visit his other country as a part of his education. These children should be natural intermediaries between the East and the West if we can educate them to understand both cultures."

Welcome House is ideally situated about one mile west of Dublin in the beautiful rolling farm country of Bucks County, Penn. It is within 35 miles of Philadelphia and 85 miles of New York City and comprises 15 acres of farm land and a large stone "Pennsylvania Dutch" type farmhouse. Good schools are within two miles. Available for the Welcome House children are a baseball diamond, basketball court and a gymnasium.



One of HAMP'S BOYS

SCENEfotos by
Ken Mazawa

BANDLEADER Lionel Hampton and trombonist Paul Higaki in a duet.

San Francisco Trombonist and His Celebrated Ceiling Notes Make Good in a Top-ranking Band

TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD Paul (Lee) Higaki has been playing for name bands ever since he was 18 years old. Although San Francisco is his home town, he gained his reputation as a trombonist in the Midwestern and Eastern cities where he played for Henry King, Freddie Martin, Jimmy Lunceford and Lucky Millinder. He even managed an all-girl orchestra.

Last summer, Paul learned that his "bone" had been heard all the way to the West Coast. An Elk member, he attended a lodge meeting in San Francisco and stuck around to take in a rehearsal conducted by Lionel Hampton, the Elks Grand Bandmaster. Hamp (as the "King of the Vibraphone" is known to his boys) was introduced to Paul. On the spot he asked the Nisei musician if he would go with

the band for a one-nighter in Fresno the next night. Hamp had never seen or heard Paul play before, but he knew him by reputation.

Paul was in Fresno the next night. And he was in Sacramento the night after that. When the band returned to San Francisco two weeks later, he was handed a pay envelope and a slip containing the orchestra's complete itinerary for the next six months. Paul had barely enough time to pack and catch the bus which was to take Hampton's band on a tightly scheduled tour of practically every state in the Union and to two foreign countries.

"It was as simple as that," says Paul, who is still vague about his exact status. He never had a tryout, no salary was discussed and he was never hired officially. To this day he has not discussed salary mat-



FIRST TROMBONIST Higaki keeps the numbers sizzling with his celebrated ceiling notes which landed

him his present job on Hampton's famous orchestra. Hamp claims Paul hits the highest note in the country.

ters with Mrs. Gladys Hampton, Hamp's hustling wife who handles most of the band's business dealings.

The regularity and size of his paycheck, however, should leave no room for doubt in Paul's mind that he is in solid with Hamp and his famous orchestra, but definitely.

In the band, Paul handles a difficult assignment. Strictly a specialist, his job is to keep hitting the ceiling notes. He furnishes the incredibly high piercing notes in the scorching numbers that have made Hampton's band one of the most sought-after combos in the country.

"I'm willing to lay down a bet with anyone," says Hamp, "that Paul can hit a higher note than any musician in the land." Hampton's first trombone book calls for reaching notes six tones higher than in other orchestras. "He reads the stuff fine," adds Hamp of Paul, who can squeeze out a double-C on his instrument.

Paul's musical forte is featured in a sizzling number called "Gladys Idea," a tune composed by Mrs. Hampton. In it Paul's solo seldom fails to bring down the house. Even before he is through squirming and stamping, reaching for the ozone, the audience is writhing in passionate frenzy.

When the band played at San Francisco's Civic

Auditorium, the hot, insistent rhythm bowled them over. Listeners were dancing in the aisles and their stamping nearly drowned out the music. One of the more excited fans climbed up to the bandstand and began going through weird contortions on top of the grand piano. The entire house was in such a state of excitement he was hardly noticed. Even Paul's venerable Issei father who claims to having no ear for music, especially "Jazu," admitted after the session he was moved by the music to the extent of enjoyment. He was proud, too, of course.

Again at Los Angeles, 18,000 Hampton fans jammed into the Wrigley Field ball park and by the time the band had really warmed up the crowd was jumping and jiving all over the field, hurling seats and bottles. A near riot was averted by quick action by the park guards.

According to Paul, "this sort of stuff goes on in every town we hit. It's mass hypnosis. The listeners are really sent." From Hamp on down, the members of the orchestra are past masters of showmanship and when they go into their "Flying Home" number even the most hardened jazz non-conformists are helpless while Hampton fans revel in ecstasy.

All this, however, means added work for Paul and

the rest of the members. Most of the orchestras play the scheduled number of tunes and then pack up and leave. "Not with our band," sighs Paul. "When the audience wants more (as they invariably do) Hamp gives it to 'em." The jam session may run way into the wee hours.

The band doesn't have the usual number of rest breaks either. According to Paul, they may have only one or two breaks the entire evening.

Life with "the most movingest band in the country" is a hectic one. Working continually on a tight schedule, Paul does most of his sleeping on the bus and grabs his food at the nearest hash counters. The one-night stands are the toughest. Between traveling and playing (plus overtime), members may put in 24 straight hours. Understandably the members all look forward to engagements in the bigger cities such as New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles where they can catch up on sleep in a comfortable bed and eat in leisure. And also have time to send out their suits to the cleaners.

Paul has solved his laundry problem. Sending out soiled linen every time he hit town and demanding super quick service used to run into great expense. Now he has a complete stock of nylon shirts and nylon underwear which he washes himself, dries in two hours and no ironing is required.

Makes Musical Short in Hollywood

Since he joined the band, Paul has played in San Francisco and New York and points in between, plus engagements in Mexico and Canada. And made a musical short with the band for Universal Studios in Hollywood. Paul figures he has travelled an average of about 400-500 miles daily, about the distance between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Playing in towns below the Mason-Dixon line was really a memorable experience for Paul. In the nine years that Hampton's band has been in existence their last tour of the South was by far the most successful in point of race relations. Everywhere they went they left a wake of broken precedents. Segregation ropes and lines were lifted and mixed dances were allowed even in Texas. A mixed band playing for a mixed audience is an innovation down there.

In Memphis the band ran into difficulty. The theater manager there at first would not allow the two white members of the band to play. (Lionel's band is composed of 20 musicians: 18 Negroes, one white man and one Japanese-American.) Paul was considered "white" by the theater manager.

After it was pointed out by Hamp that the band could not play without the pianist and trombonist, the city censor, the man who says what motion pictures can or cannot be shown in Memphis, finally relented and told the theater manager to let the whole band play. The reaction: the theater did the biggest business in its history and the audience applauded the idea of a mixed band.

Hampton attributes the present improvement in the South to a greatly changed attitude of the general public in regard to race relations. Also, the fact that Hampton had played at President Truman's inaugural ball last year changed some attitudes.

An accomplished musician and good looking besides, Paul is often harassed by feminine fans. Letters from total strangers continually follow him wherever he goes, some containing marriage proposals and other similar propositions. "Some are sure weird," admits Paul. During the tour through

the South where Japanese are rare, he ran into a new experience. Girl admirers there mobbed him and pulled his hair.

Like many other noted musicians Paul was born in San Francisco where he attended the Balboa High School. His father, Dr. Masuchi Higaki, is a dentist in the city. His mother is adept on the piano and the Japanese "samisen," which is unusual for an Issei woman. In the days when a high school education was considered rare for a girl in Japan, Paul's mother studied music at Tokyo's Music Academy.

His mother urged Paul to begin taking music lessons when he was seven, but young Paul's latent musical inclination was overruled by preference for baseball with the neighborhood boys. It was Paul's idea, however, when he began taking lessons on the trombone at the age of 11.

Paul played with the usual number of amateur pick-up bands in his early teens. When he was 15 he toured the West Coast with a Nisei orchestra playing for small local socials. By the time he was 18 he was on his way to big-time billings. And before he landed with Hampton, his present boss, he played for a score of name bands.

When the Hampton job turned up, he was studying and teaching at San Francisco's Music and Arts Institute and had a job waiting for him with the budding Dallas Symphony Orchestra, which is quite an honor for a young man. He was among the three trombonists who were finally selected out of the hundreds who were auditioned in six Western states.

In the meantime, Paul found time to get married and raise two children, three-year-old Chris and one-year-old Darlene. Little Chris, who practically grew up on a bandstand, is an amazingly precocious "chip off the ole block." Already he knows his music and talks the musicians' language. To him a coat is not a coat—it's a "benny." A hat is a "shade," and money is "loot." And he calls all his friends "Gates," taking after Lionel Hampton, who has such poor memory for names he addresses everyone as simply Gates.

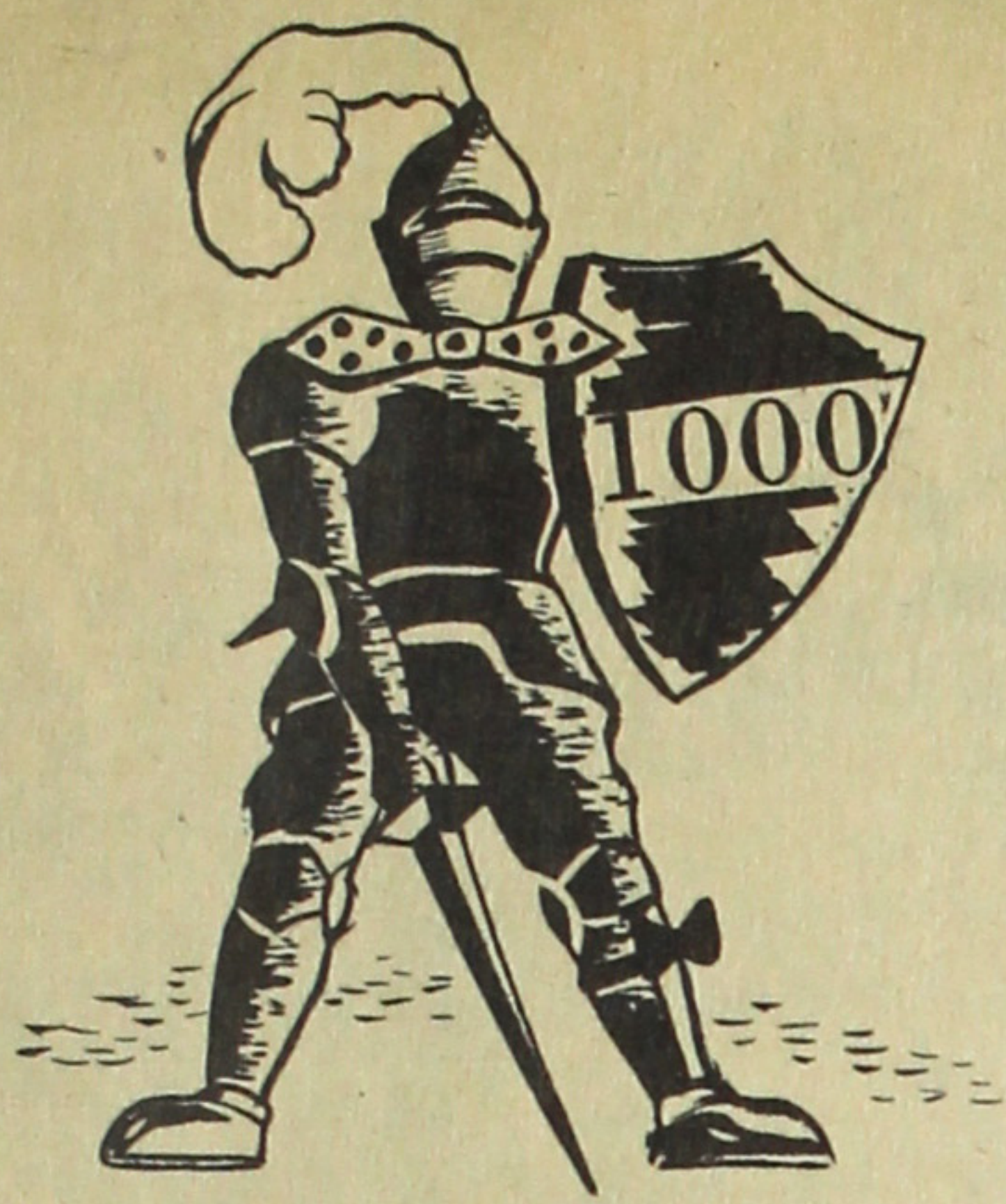
Will Give Son Music Lessons

Paul is set on raising his son to become a musician. This year, when Chris will be four, he intends to have him begin music lessons. Paul regrets very much he did not follow his mother's advice and begin earlier than he did. He does not intend to make a similar mistake with his son.

Paul is still learning. Whenever he finds the time, and wherever he may be, he immediately contacts a music instructor. Many top musicians slip and fade out of the picture, says Paul, because they become too lax and fail to improve themselves. "It's so easy to fall into a rut."

How does he like the life of a musician? Despite the irregular hours, the ordeals of travelling, and a minimum of home life, Paul likes it fine. In his young life he has worked on the farm, driven a truck, waited on tables, cooked short orders and hauled coal. He was a janitor, a lumberjack and a mule skinner. But he claims tooting on his bone is the easiest and most lucrative job he has held down thus far.

In a period when most other bands are cutting down on the number of players, slashing their pay and finding it more and more difficult to line up playing engagements, Hampton's 20-piece orchestra is still going strong without an idle night in sight. Paul intends to stick with his job, you bet!



The 1000 CLUB

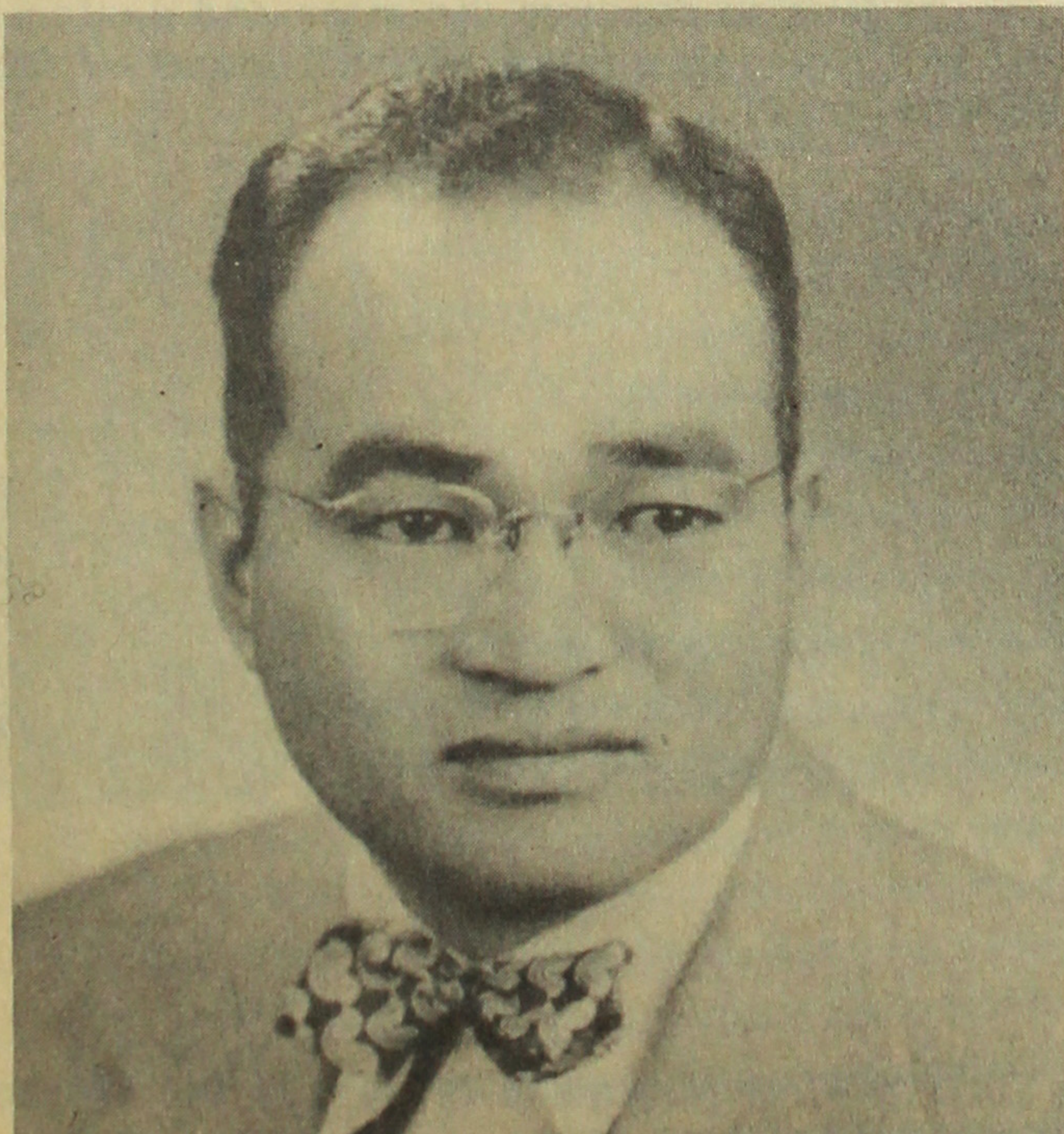
Halfway Mark Reached in Unique Organization's Goal To Enlist 1000 \$25-a-year JACL Supporters

COMPARED to such powerful national organizations as the American Legion, the JACL is, in the jargon of the National Press Club, "peanuts."

But measured against other minority-group operations, the Japanese American Citizens League—with its companion Anti-Discrimination Committee—has been battling in the major leagues for some time.

Its legislative director in Washington, D.C., Mike Masaoka, has performed well enough to be hailed as "Washington's Most Successful Lobbyist." The May, 1949, Reader's Digest, boasting the world's largest circulation, reprinted Alfred Steinberg's account of the Masaoka lobbying score:

"The 80th Congress passed bills to provide the following: financial relief to 110,000 Japanese Americans for losses suffered when they were evacuated from our West Coast in 1942; payment for fire damage in evacuation camps; permission for GIs to bring their Japanese brides to the United States; cancellation of deportation orders against deserving Japanese aliens; American citizenship for Japanese aliens who served honorably with our armed forces during the war . . ."



HEAD of 1000 Club is prosperous flower grower, George "Callahan" Inagaki.

In 1950, the JACL, through its Anti-Discrimination Committee, aims to win equality of naturalization privileges for the Issei-first generation Japanese of the U.S.

To provide the sustaining drive behind these accomplishments—and to insure reaching goals still to be attained—a staunch group of JACL supporters banded together last year under the 1000 Club—Order of the Tie and Garter.

Director and head of this home-front organization is George "Callahan" Inagaki, a former Sacramentan who is a prosperous flower grower in Southern California. Inagaki toured the eastern and southern states with Mike Masaoka shortly after Pearl Harbor.

He has seen the JACL's efforts rewarded after the trying days of the war and evacuation. He has unbounded faith in the ability of the JACL to perform a service, not only to the involuntary minority which it primarily represents, but to Americans everywhere.

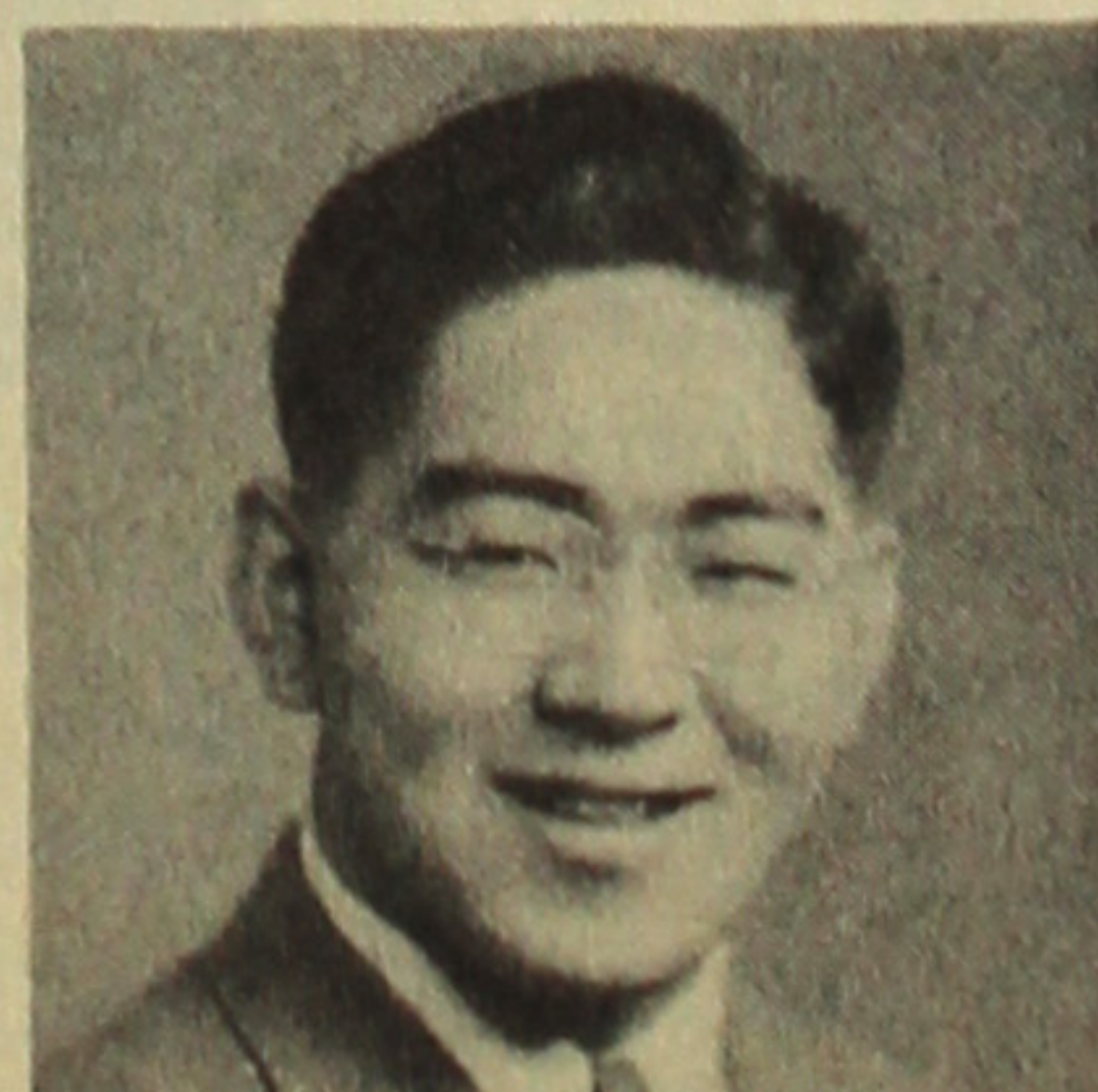
To provide a sound basis of continuing financial support for the national organization, Inagaki last year set out to sign up 1,000 persons who would pledge \$25 each year for the JACL.

"There must easily be that many Nisei who have the interest and the resources to support a budget of \$25,000 for the national JACL," he mused one day.

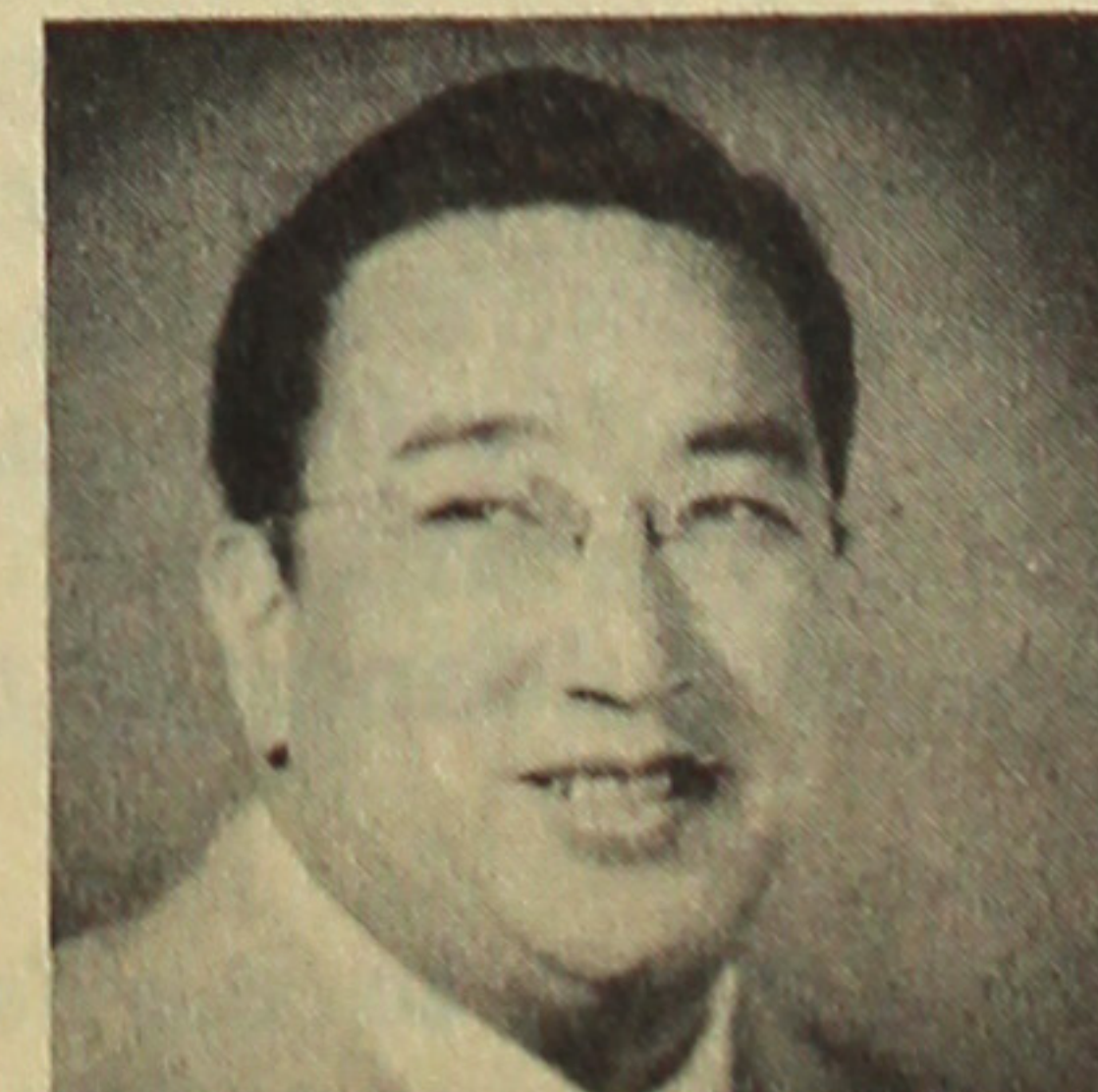
In a vigorous letter campaign, he rounded up his first supporters in California. Soon committee chairmen were appointed in every locality where JACL chapters existed.

At the year's end, the JACL Reporter's tabulations indicated that the 1000 Club was hopefully nearing the halfway mark.

(Not pictured is Mitsuye Uyeta, Pacific Northwest Area co-chairman.)

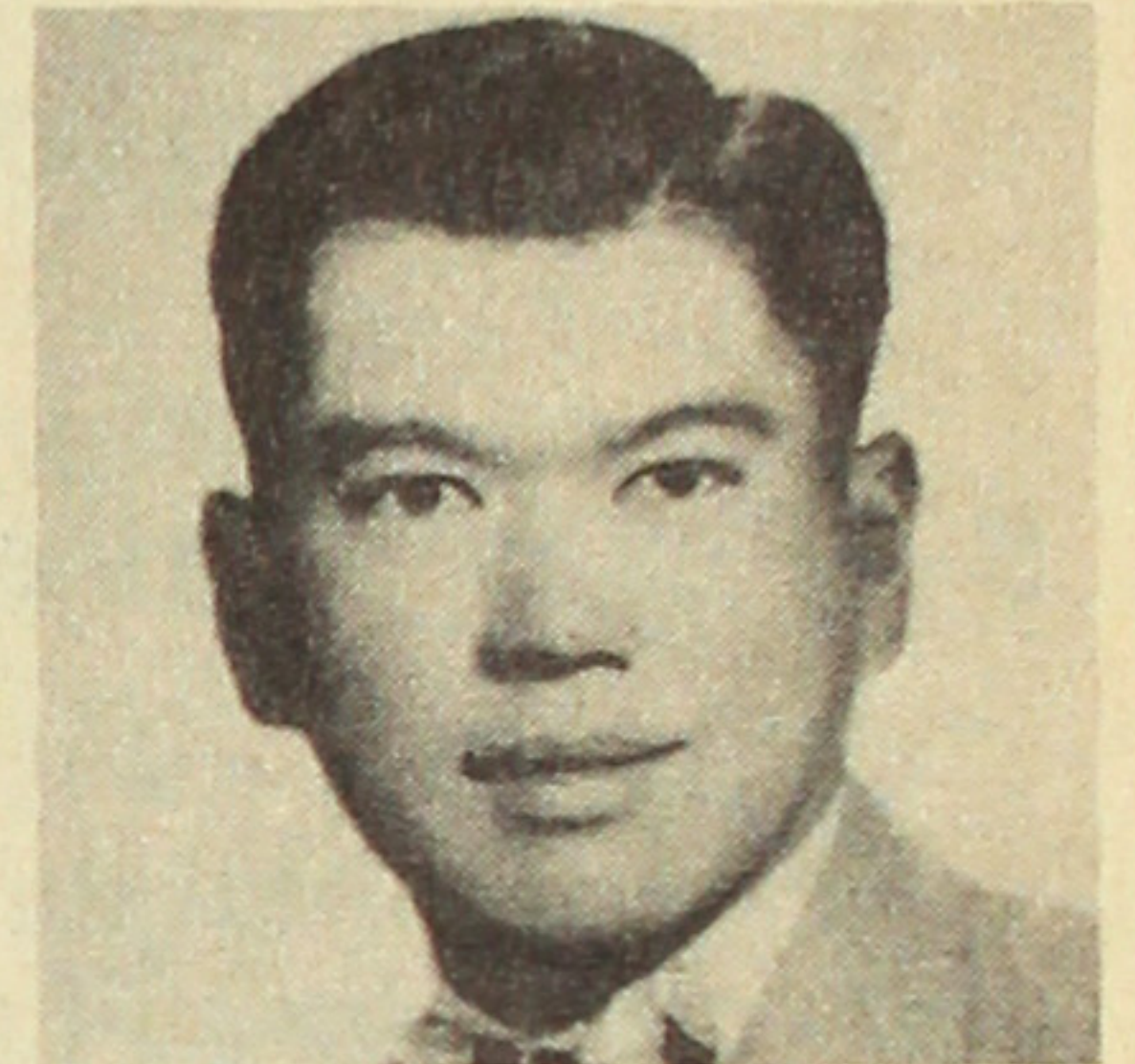


Ted Hachiya
Pacific Northwest

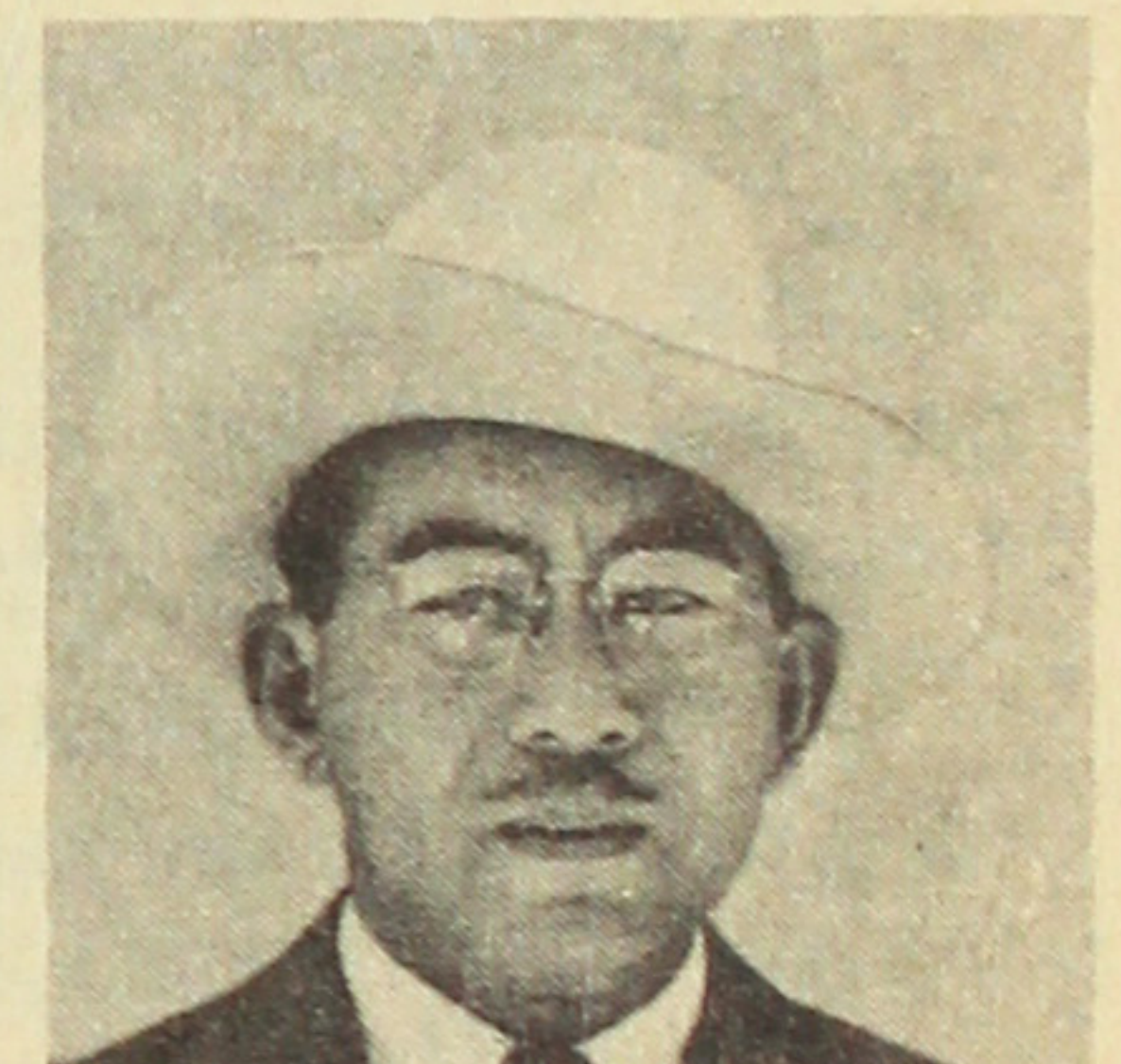


George Furuta
Mountain-Plains

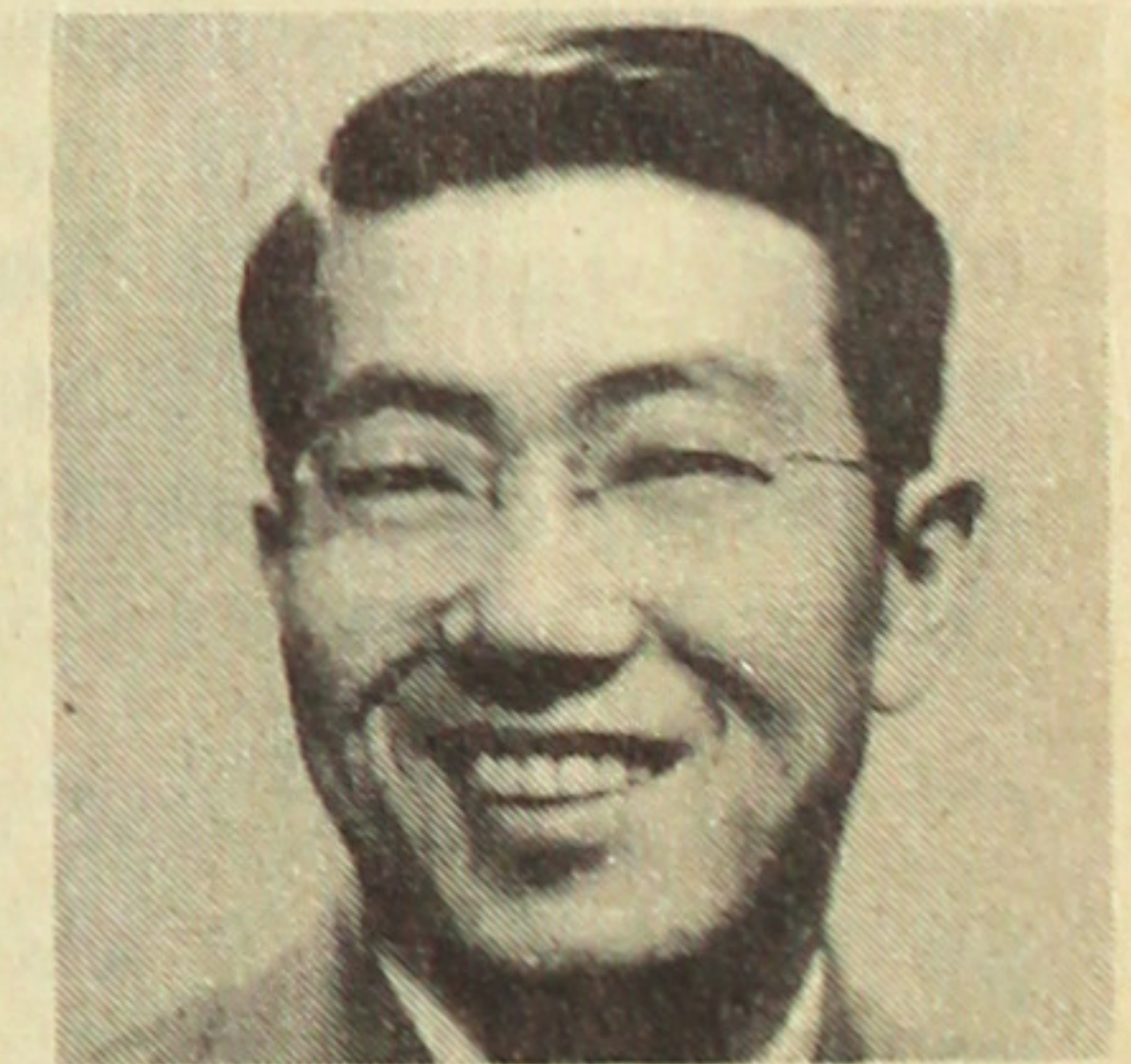
Area Chairmen



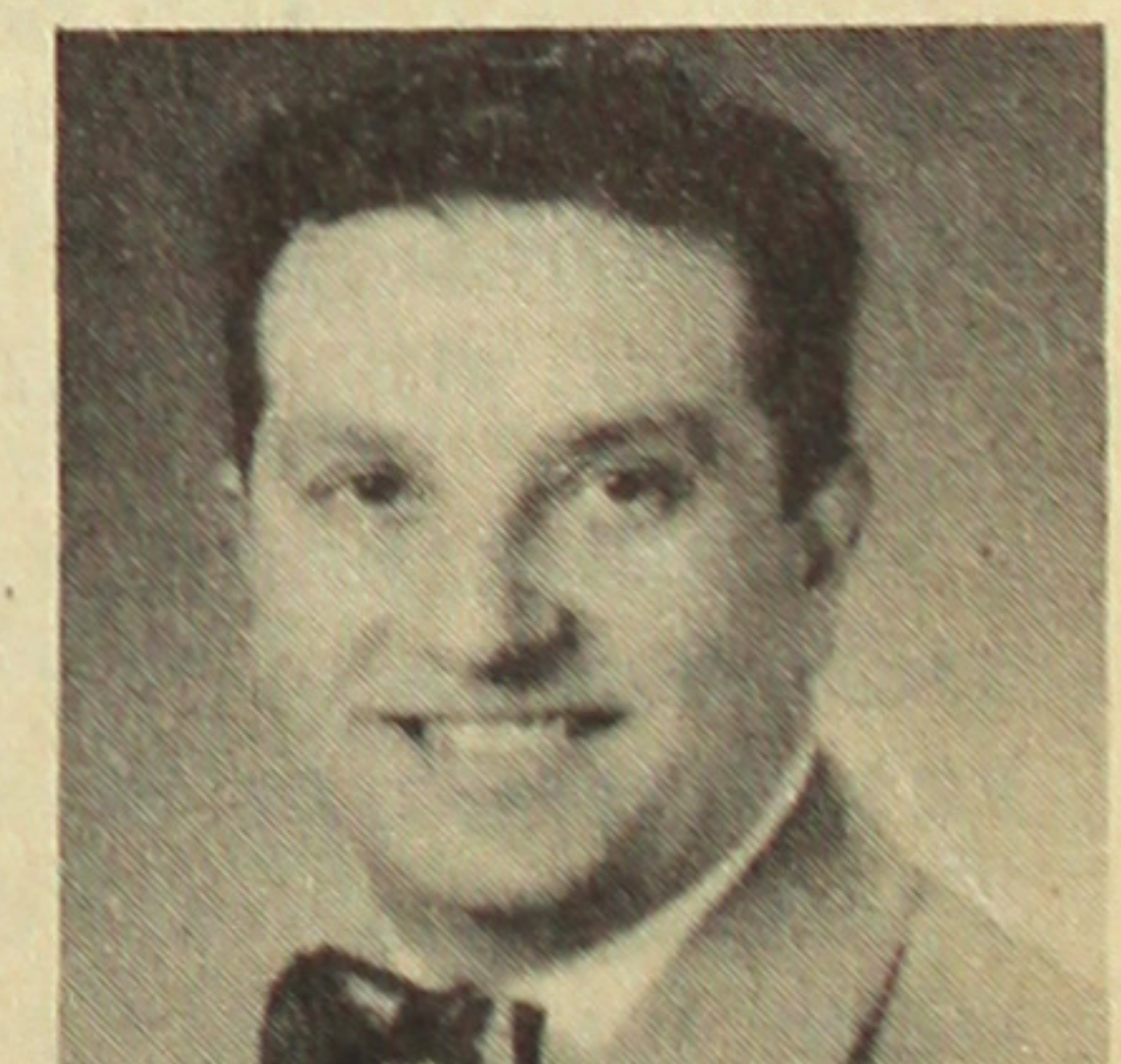
Joe Saito
Inter-mountain



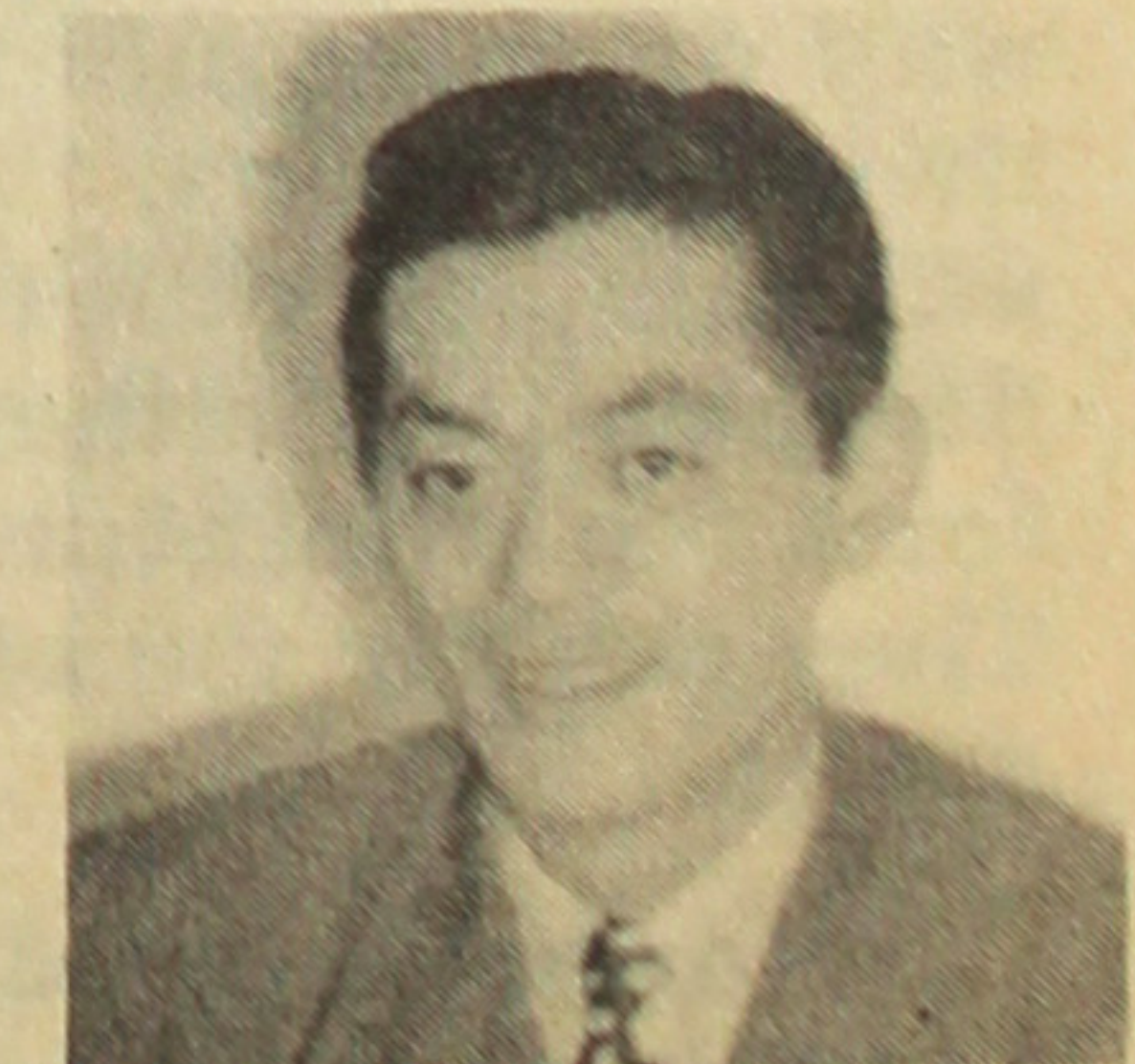
Dr. Harry Kita
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Midwest



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Eastern

What's Happened to *Shinto?*

Far East Expert Lifts Veil of Mystery
From Japan's Most Misunderstood Religion

By Percy Whiteing

SHINTO, as it was practiced in Japan before the expansionists decade of the 1930's, and as it was perverted by the militarists and their civilian counterparts after they came into power, were two quite different things.

Shinto, essentially, is a national or racial cult as old as the Japanese people themselves. Unique to Japan, it seems to have served as their primitive nature worship until they adopted Buddhism as their religion in the 7th century.

The 20th century expansionists distorted Shinto to suit their own purposes, an unscrupulous exploitation that might have brought its downfall.

For example, the phrase "hakko ichiu", which in the ancient writings meant the people of the Japanese islands should live as a family under one roof, was twisted by the propagandists to mean that Japan should take all East Asia under her hegemony. The expansionists also demanded of the people an exaggerated display of reverence for the emperor under the thin guise of Shinto practice.

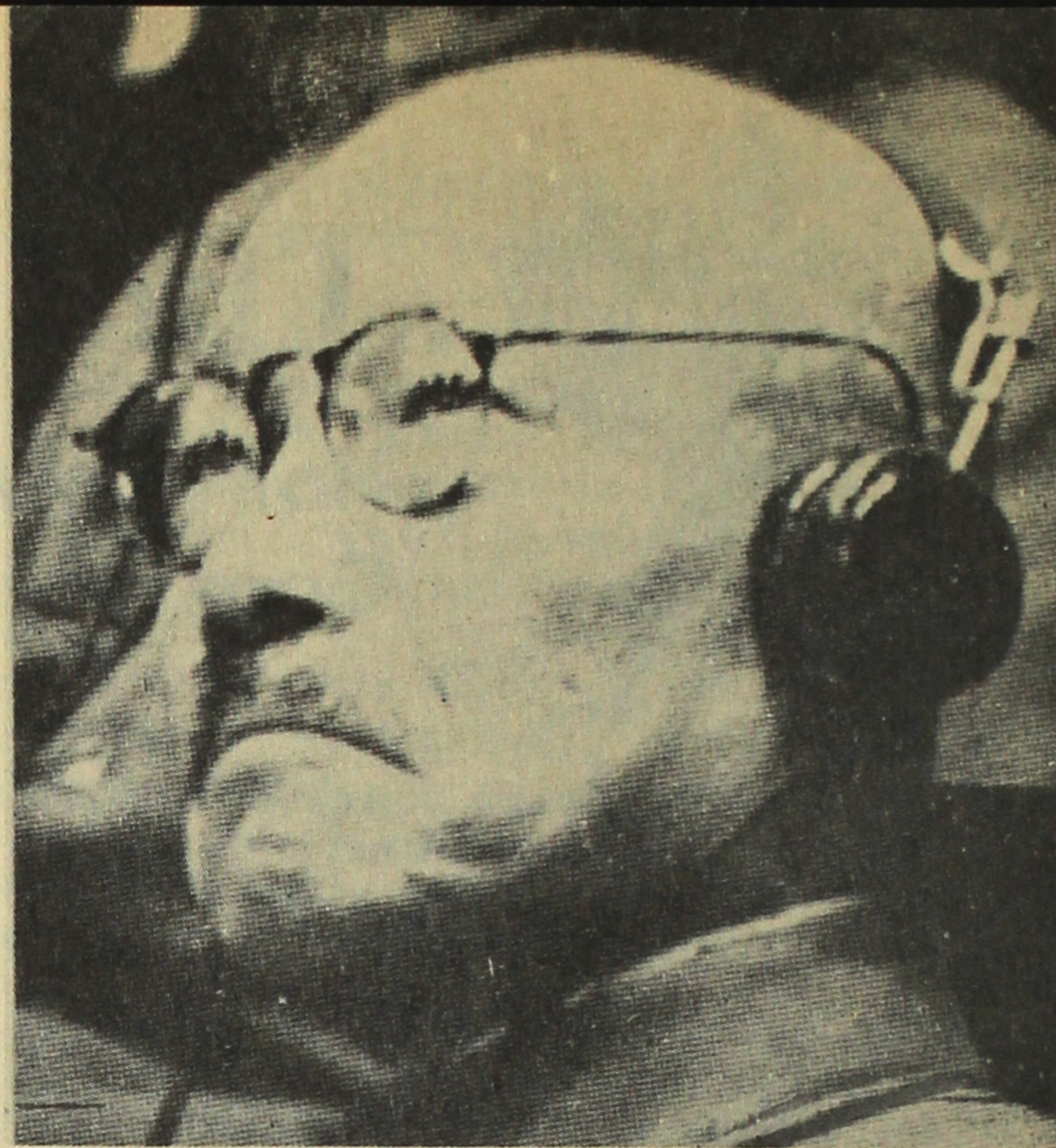
So it was not unnatural for the unknowing to regard Shinto as the motivating force behind Japanese expansionism.

What is Shinto then? The ideographs of the word Shinto can also be read "Kami no Michi," the way, or path, of the "kami." The earliest Japanese histories indicate it was the primitive religion of the Yamato, or Japanese people.

Their leaders, including Amaterasu O-mi-kami, ancestress of the present Imperial line, were called kami (usually mistranslated in English as "god."). They continued to be called kami after their death, when their spirits were remembered and revered at shrines.

As it is practiced by the people, Shinto forms their way of remembering and reverencing the kami of their ancestors. These may be their parents, grandparents, or others farther back in the family line. They do this either at the family (uji) shrine, or before the miniature shrine (kamidana) in the home. They ask for the blessing or guidance of the ancestral spirit.

Newborn children are taken to the family shrine to present them to their ancestors. People go to the Ise shrines and the Meiji Shrine, in Tokyo, to pay



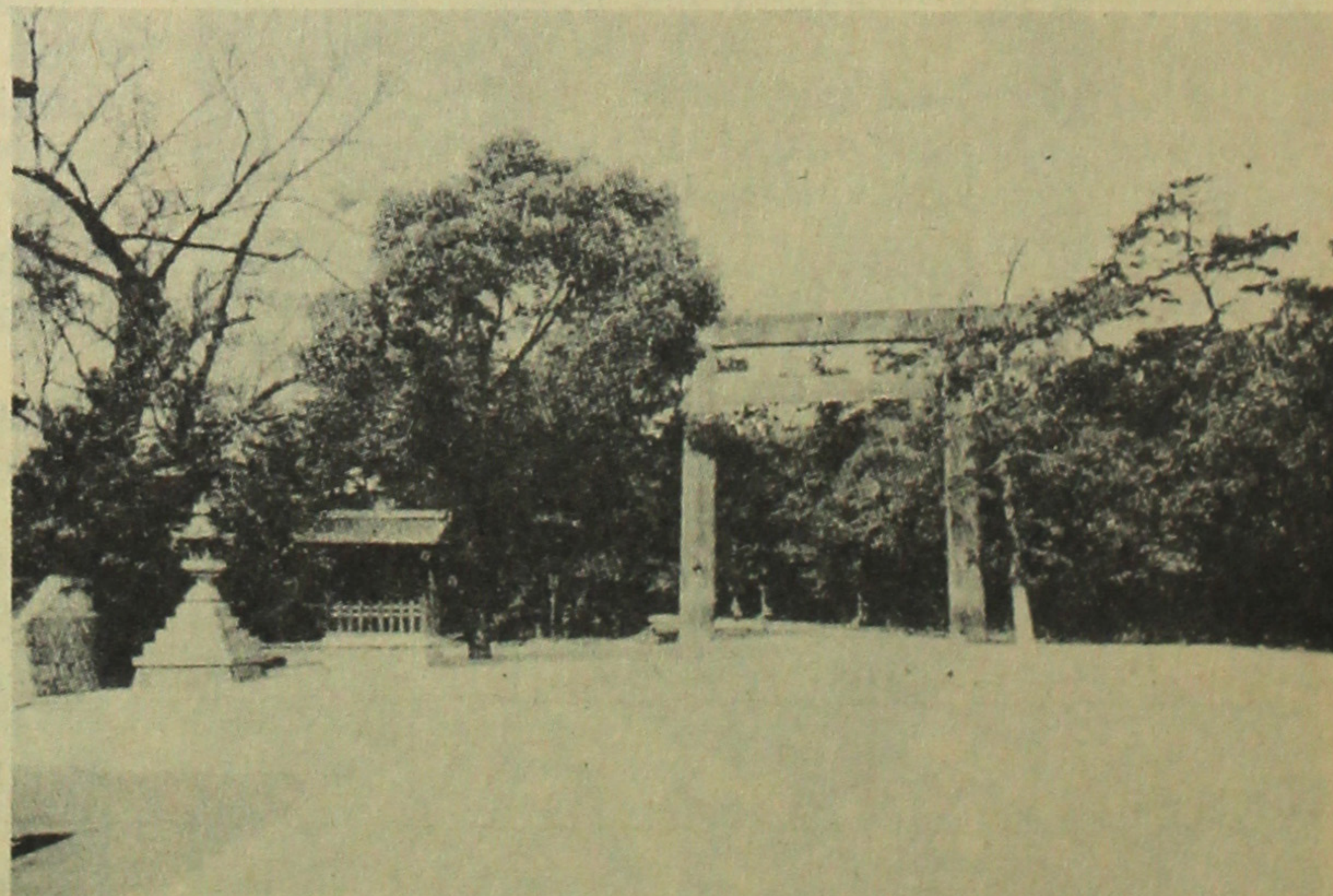
MILITARISTS like Tojo, who was tried and convicted as a war criminal, perverted Shinto to suit their own purposes, writes Whiteing.

homage to the memory of the Imperial ancestors, and to the Yasukuni Jinja, in Tokyo, to commune with the spirits of sons and fathers who have died in the service of the country. Important festivals, such as the harvest thanksgiving and the opening of the new year, and the memorial days of Imperial ancestors are celebrated with Shinto ritual.

Shinto thus combines communion with, and reverence of, the spirits of those who have gone before and thankfulness to nature for the harvests. It has nothing to do with either sin or virtue, nor any kind of doctrine, and its ritualists preach no sermons because there is no creed to propound.

Today Shinto is not a "state religion." It has been cut off from government support. No longer is it to become a tool of those in power.

However, the allied occupation has not interfered with Shinto as a way of life. The Imperial family and the people are free to observe the rites and customs of the cult in its popular form. It will stand or fall on its inherent merits.



ATSUTA DAIJINGU at Nagoya is typical of the Shinto shrines located throughout Japan. The sacred sword, one of the three Imperial treasures, is enshrined here.

This Is What You Get...

The GUIDEBOOK 1950

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Manhattan to Mukilteo

NEVER LET it be said again that the Nisei is a creature capable of surviving only along a narrow strip of the Pacific Coast. That whole vast expanse of water and land, from Waikiki Beach to Manhattan Island, is now his habitat. And this 1950 edition of the Guidebook offers some heartening proof of it.

In this second edition we take up where we left off last year. The 1949 Guidebook concentrated its camera eye upon Chicago, capital of the Great Midwest. This was proper, for it was in this area that the people of Japanese descent first hit the comeback trail after the disaster of war-time evacuation and detention.

After that first edition of ours had circulated halfway around the globe—from the Argentine to Hokkaido—people asked us: "Are all the Japanese Americans in Chicago?"

Of course not, we said. They are scattered from Manhattan to Mukilteo and from Jacksonville to Japan. Wait and watch for the 1950 Guidebook.

Well, here it is, and you'll note how we make a point of reminding you that the Issei, Nisei, Kibei, Hansei, and Sansei are likely to be found just about anywhere in the United States.

Now five swift years have passed since the War Relocation Authority was accused of coddling evacuees at 31 cents a day for food. Since those fishbowl days of existence behind barbed wire, the Issei and Nisei and Kibei have climbed many hills. Apparently, they're still climbing—but now they're pretty much in step with the rest of the country.

The 1950 Guidebook offers a comprehensive report on what ex-evacuees are doing now. Not only ex-evacuees—but people who never saw the inside of a relocation center.

In this edition, you'll get some pleasant surprises. If you've asked yourself: "Wonder what it's like in St. Paul?" you'll find something of an answer here. Or have you been curious to know what sort of jobs the Nisei now are holding in Honolulu? How are they living in St. Louis? Have they found themselves in the Rocky Mountain area? Are they being accepted in communities where they were strangers only a few years ago?

The Guidebook has taken a long look—for two straight years running—into the lives of Japanese Americans from the Hawaiian Islands to the mainland and across the continental expanse with a quick once-over at Japan thrown in. What it has found it likes. The picture, broadly speaking, is one to inspire hope and optimism. It is one that fortifies us for the future, for it gives us a sense of balance as it presents evidence of the advantages and opportunities that have somehow managed to outweigh the disadvantages and misfortunes.

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You'll find The Guidebook jam-packed with facts about yourself — and about a lot of others living in New York, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake and, well . . . almost every place where Nisei live. Even those in Japan get a once over.

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WHAT'S GOING ON HERE, GENERAL MacARTHUR?

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN?

U.S. ADVISES JAP PRESS TO IGNORE YAMASHITA BOOK

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

TOKYO, Oct. 6 — Acting on advice from the headquarters press unit, headed by Maj. Daniel Imboden, all Japanese newspapers except one have refrained from mentioning a new American book criticizing the war crimes trial of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita. The advice was issued to all newspapers after an item about the book had appeared in Tokyo Shimbun, an evening newspaper.

The book, "The Case of General Yamashita," by A. Frank Reel, was published by the University of Chicago Press. Reel, who was on Yamashita's defense staff, criticizes bitterly the conduct of the trial and says that the Japanese general was tried unfairly. Yamashita was executed late in 1945.

NICKEL-PLATING USED IN 1870
first developed on a
1870 in England.

WISH I
ENERG



From the "Chicago Tribune", October 7, 1949

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS: "We are entitled to assume that there is at least some evidence against a man before we hang him. This book made my blood boil. I was indignant. I was ashamed. Somehow I felt personally responsible. Those generals who sat in judgment were Americans . . . The blood lust derived of vengeance was only magnified by the hypocrisy of a trial."

ROBERT CARMAN, *Wichita Eagle*: "A grippingly dramatic story of a trial which frightens any thinking person . . . the reader may see how easily justice can be forgotten when lust for revenge and the popularity of certain general are involved in a case."

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES: "I read the book with an absorption so intense that it is difficult to describe. The story is terrifying . . . a disgrace to the nation."

ROBERT CROMIE, *Chicago Tribune*: "This is a book that should have been written. It is a book that should be read and remembered. It

A Cross-section of Comments on The Case of GENERAL YAMASHITA

By A. FRANK REEL

Published by
University of Chicago Press 1949

is in keeping with the American belief that might does not of necessity make right."

GEORGE N. SHUSTER: "Nothing I have seen for a long time could contribute more effectively to the education of Americans and to the healing of those wounds of war which really fester."

MARY BEARD: "No one could or should miss one word."

W. K. KELSEY, *Detroit News*: ". . . a terrible indictment of our whole scheme of so-called military justice."

NORMAN THOMAS: "I read the book with absorbed interest. . . When I had finished, I scarcely knew whether I was more moved to weep that so many distinguished Americans had participated in prostituting justice to vengeance, or to cheer the magnificent job done by Mr. Reel and his colleagues, and the great dissenting opinions of Justices Rutledge and Murphy. . . After this, no American general or president will dare to surrender. Such is the nature of war that a triumphant enemy on the precedent of the Yamashita case can find plenty of grounds for hanging the lower."

ALFRED STEINBERG, *Washington Post*: ". . . a fighting reiteration that American principles must not be restricted to the 'ins.'"

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DO THE JAPANESE HAVE FREEDOM OF PRESS?

YES! General Robert Eichelberger

NO! Major Daniel Imboden

*The General Is Wrong: The Major
Is Right: A Book Started It All. . .*

By Togo Tanaka

ON THE FOURTH anniversary of the atom bombing of Hiroshima, General Robert L. Eichelberger told the American Legion Convention at Columbus, Ohio:

"We have introduced in Japan the framework of democracy. There have been the first free elections in her history. She is no longer a police state with a nationalized people. There have been given them many of the freedoms which we hold so dear—freedom of speech and freedom of press, the right of assembly, the writ of habeas corpus, the right to pass a policeman without bowing."

The General said with unmistakable clarity, ". . . freedom of press."

General Eichelberger is not run-of-the-mill brass. He was in command of the Eighth Army of Occupation in Japan, second only to General MacArthur.

When he said that Japan now enjoyed "freedom of press," he was not speaking "off the cuff."

His words were transcribed and preserved in ink on an official release of our National Military Establishment, Office of Public Information, Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D.C.

A few weeks later, General Eichelberger's happy assertion was put to acid test.

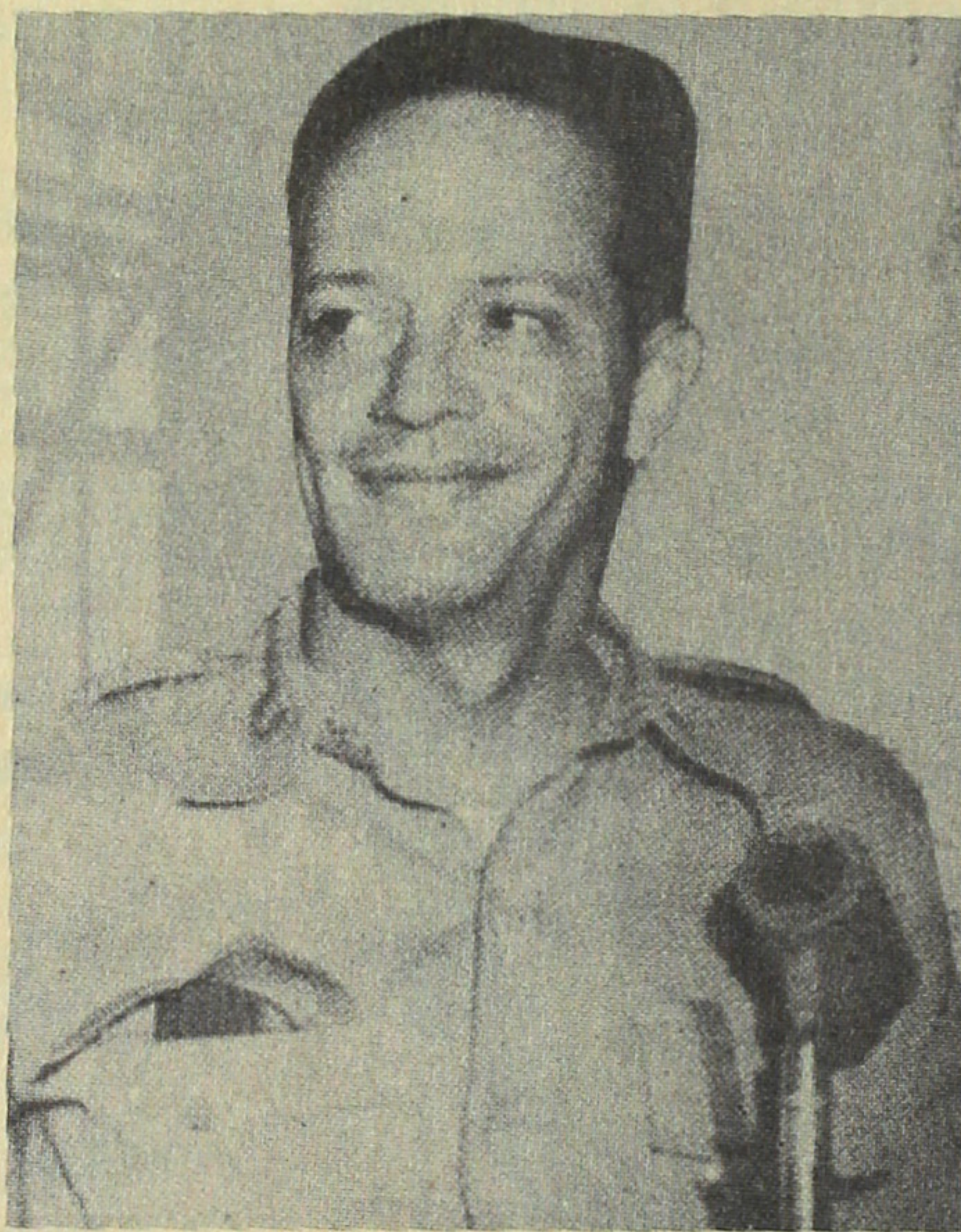
The University of Chicago Press dropped what turned out to be a hot potato in the laps of Japanese editors and publishers. It published A. Frank Reel's angry book, "The Case of General Yamashita," and offered it for public distribution in Japan.

The book is not one to delight the military high command now charged with administering the Occupation. Author Reel, former U.S. Army Captain and one of the lawyers who defended Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita at Manila shortly after V-J Day, believes the trial was an "unjust, hypocritical, and vindictive" miscarriage of justice.

The University of Chicago Press, in sending the book to Japanese editors, was merely taking General Eichelberger's word that we have given the Japanese "many of the freedoms which we hold so dear—freedom of speech and freedom of press. . ."

But Tyler Couch, Director of the University of Chicago Press, was in for a rude surprise. General Eichelberger's claim didn't hold up. The Japanese don't have freedom of press—not yet, at least.

For all practical purposes, "The Case of General Yamashita" has been banned in Japan. It is not con-



A. FRANK REEL

His book exploded a myth.

sidered fit reading matter for prying Japanese eyes. First to discover this were the editors of Tokyo Shimbun, who ran a short review of the book.

Quicker than you can say "Tomoyuki Yamashita," a telephone call went through from headquarters of SCAP (Supreme Command Allied Powers). It would be "advisable," the newspaper was told, not to mention the book further.

The Hosei University Press had considered publishing a translation. The plans were quietly shelved. No editor in Japan today dares to touch the book with a 15-foot pole, though bootleg copies are avidly read in private.

In both Japan and the United States, "The Case of General Yamashita" was beginning to attract more attention as a result of the censorship than most publishers felt any book had a reasonable right to expect.

Sample comment on this censorless side of the Pacific: "Enough Japanese editors had read Reel's book to assure that some day, when the Occupation withdrew, it would emerge from censorship. Then, instead of heightening respect for American good faith and readiness to acknowledge a wrong, The Case of General Yamashita might engender a bitter disillusion." (Time Magazine, Nov. 7, 1949).

General Eichelberger's report to the American Legionnaires at Columbus, Ohio, last August 6 would seem slightly exaggerated in view of the incident.

This conclusion finds further support in an Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo on the eighth anniversary of Pearl Harbor:

"Despite contrary statements," said AP, on December 7, 1949, there never has been complete freedom of the Japanese press, and no Japanese editor expects it as long as the Occupation lasts.

"All published material is judged by a so-called 'press code' announced early in the Occupation. This code says specifically that neither the Occupation nor its officials can be attacked in print. Occupation officials say that Mr. Reel does so in criticizing the establishment and methods of the military courts which convicted Yamashita."

The SCAP officer who wields the censor's sword in Tokyo is a former California publisher, Major Daniel Imboden. It is Major Imboden who has etched a sharp "No" across the glowing report of General Eichelberger's "Yes" to the question: Do the Japanese enjoy freedom of press?

FREAK-SIZED RADISHES THRIVE IN LAVA SANDS



JAPANESE RADISHES the size of a three-year-old child grow in the rich lava soil of Sakurajima.

THE MONSTER-SIZED radishes shown on this page would win blue-ribbon prizes in any county fair—except at Sakurajima, Japan, that is, where they are grown methodically every year. Due to an unexplained combination of natural conditions, every radish seed dropped on the rich lava sands of the little island in Kagoshima Bay, Kyushu, sprouts to freakish dimensions. Aptly named “Sakurajima Daikon,” since the island is the only place in Japan where these giant-sized radishes thrive, a single radish (not turnips as they appear to be) not infrequently weighs as much as 65 pounds. The radishes are eaten either boiled in Shoyu sauce or pickled, for which they are famous. For pickling, the vegetable is sliced thinly clear across like you would a leg of ham and is sold by the slice.



HARVESTING of the “Sakurajima Daikon” is heavy work. Many radishes weigh as much as 65 pounds.

SCENE Facts and Oddities

Bowling

MOST POPULAR NISEI TEAM SPORT



There are approximately 325 Nisei bowling teams in the U.S. and about 40 leagues, none of which are sanctioned because of the racially discriminatory policy of the American Bowling Congress. The biggest Nisei bowling event is the annual National J.A.C.L. Tourney.



ORIGIN OF SUKI-YAKI

Suki-yaki literally means “cooked on a spade.” It originated when Japanese farmers, forbidden by Buddhist rules to eat meat, hid in the fields and cooked pork and mutton and beef on their spades over an open fire.

THE **SPORTS**
SCENE



VAUDEVILLEAN RING DUO, Hata (Oxy Goto), and The Great Togo (George Okamura). Hata—towel-handler

extraordinary—burns incense, chants to ancestors before each bout. The Great Togo makes as movie tough.

Ring Hokum

Bizarre Team—The Great Togo and Hata—Packs Spectators Into Wrestling Halls with Scarlet Robes, Incense-burning

By Bill Hosokawa SCENEfotos by Carl Iwasaki

FOR PROOF that America still is a never-never land fantastic with opportunity, we need go no further than the unusual team of Togo and Hata. Currently, they are packing the faithful into wrestling emporiums up and down California with a highly popular, albeit controversial, routine that threatens them with a measure of immortality in their particular branch of the entertainment world.

Yet, a mere twelve months ago, neither Togo nor Hata even existed.

The man who was to become The Great Togo was then known as Taro (Bull) Ito. To confuse matters further, his real name was (and still is) George Okamura who, early in life in Hood River, Ore., discovered he had singular talent for mayhem.

He exploited same via a world-wide wrestling tour during which people paid good money to see him flex his muscles and pin an impressive percentage of local strong men. During the war when the bottom dropped out of the market for Nisei wrestlers, Okamura

hibernated in a Wyoming woods camp where he bossed a crew of lumberjacks.

Thereafter he moved to Denver and made a substantial living by wrestling several times a week on the Colorado-Wyoming circuit. The script usually cast Bull Ito in the villain role and he played it to the hilt with scowls and rabbit-punching.

Hata's antecedents are more obscure. His real name is Oxy Goto, he is originally from California, and his constitution is not designed to stand the gaff of active wrestling. He gets in his licks from the corner where he has few peers as a towel-handler.

Just how the Togo and Hata idea entered the minds of Ito and Goto has never been revealed. There is reason to believe, however, that Okamura George compared his income tax report with figures allegedly filed by Gorgeous George and decided then and there that he needed an angle.

Gorgeous George had long blond locks, a flamboyant bathrobe and a stooge. All right, Okamura George would grow a black beard and get a scarlet kimono and a stooge.

At this juncture, smart press agency went to work. Bull Ito disappeared, and The Great Tojo (later changed to Togo) suddenly appeared. Goto became Hata, "faithful retainer whose people had served Togo's family for generations."

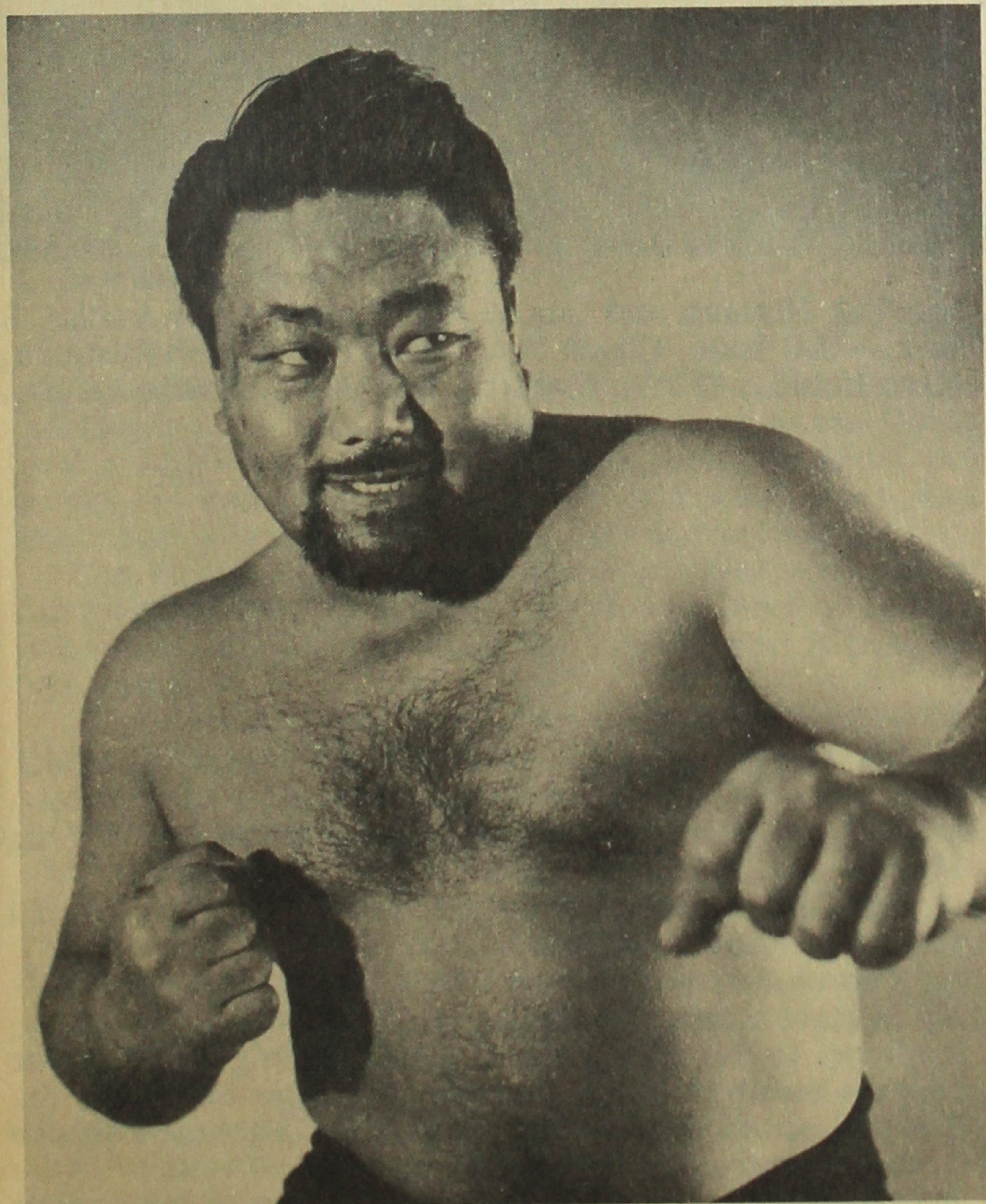
A press agent came up with a fantastic yarn about Togo being the champion of all Asia, a title he won on the banks of the Sungari River in a no-holds barred battle with a brutish Mongolian giant. The public lapped it up.

In the ring, Togo still plays the swaggering, sneering villain. Hata gets into the act by burning incense, striking gongs, offering prayers to the honorable ancestors so that they might impart their strength and cunning to Togo in the impending match. It's hokum, pure and simple, but how the fans love it.

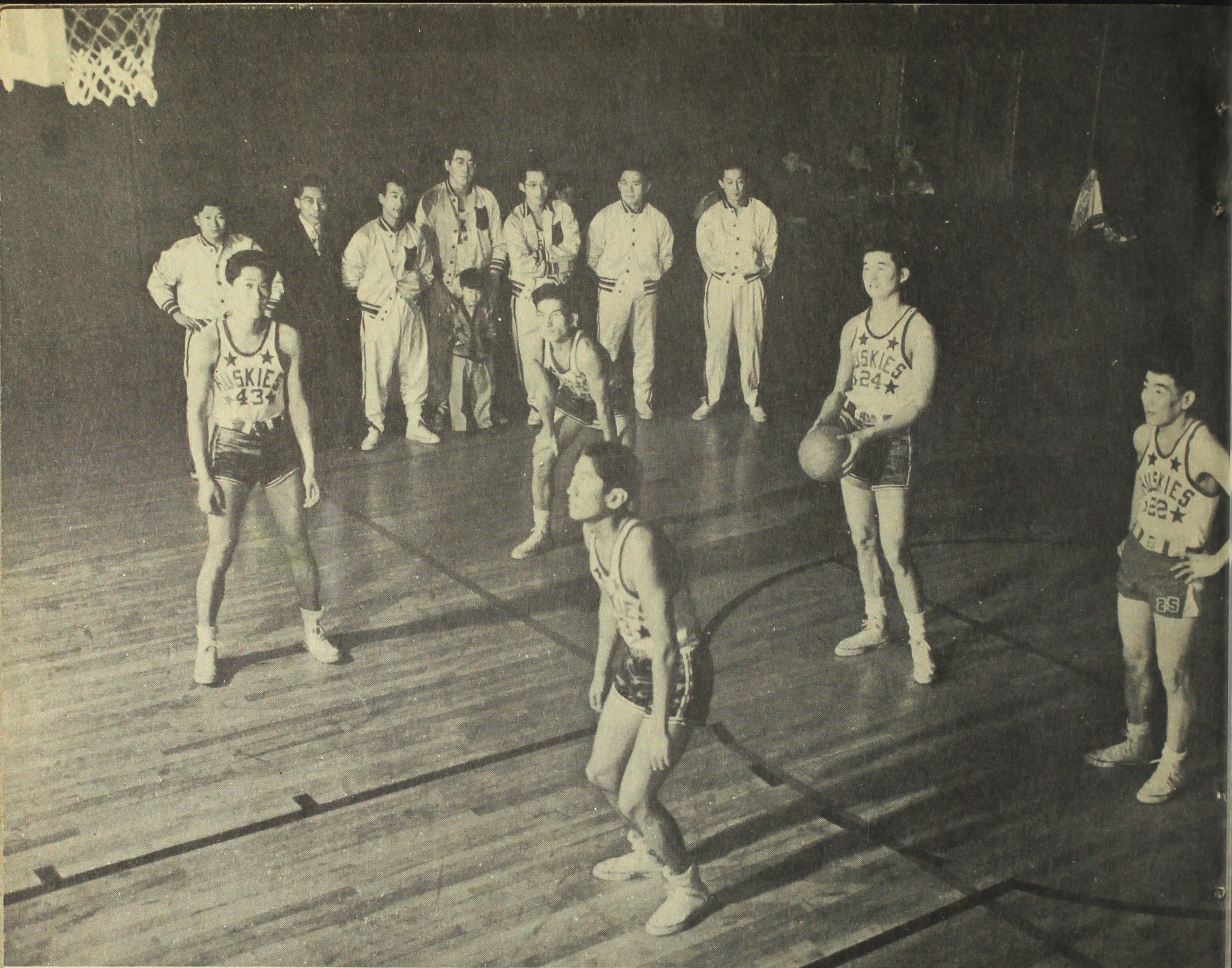
Obviously, Togo-Ito-Okamura is an actor of no mean ability. He has gentle old ladies shrieking for his blood and little boys regard him with awe from a respectful distance. Recently at Bakersfield, Calif., Togo so mistreated a local wrestling hero that a crowd of irate fans joined the fracas and a dozen gendarmes came running in answer to a riot call.

Few of Okamura's ring characteristics carry over into real life. He likes kids, he's devoted to his family, he's even a little embarrassed about the badman role that his profession demands. And he's not entirely insensitive to the criticism of some Nisei and Issei who say he's "disgracing his people" by playing the Japanese scoundrel.

It is likely, however, that his detractors would be less sensitive about racial honor if they had been first to latch on to Okamura's gold mine.



5' 6", WEIGHING 205 POUNDS, Okamura once made an impressive world-wide tour as Bull Ito.



SCENEfoto by Ken Mazawa

THE CHICAGO HUSKIES, top Nisei casaba aggregation in the country. On the court: 1. to r.—Forwards Yosh Sakauye and Johnny Okamoto, Guard Shig Murao, Cen-

ter Tak Hiyama and Guard Gim Taguchi. In back: 1. to r.—Nob Isato, Coach Sam Taguchi, Tosh Nishimura, Hiro Uchida, Giichi Yoshida, Ted Okita, Howie Okubo.

Hoop Champs

By Hiro Maeda

THREE TIMES in the last three years, the Chicago Huskies have been undisputed Nisei cage champs of the Midwest and the East. After the first Nisei tournament held recently in Chicago, they emerged the top Nisei casaba squad in the country.

The Huskies put on a smooth show in their initial encounter with the poise and precision of a ballet troupe, easily dumping the Intermountain champions, the Salt Lake City Harlem A.C., 45-34.

In the final championship tilt against the best of the Pacific Coast, the Berkeley Nisseis, the Chicagoans never faltered as 6' 2 1/2" Tak Hiyama dumped in 17 points to pace the team to victory, 53-46, along

with the fine ball-hawking and floor games of Shig Murao and John Okamoto.

Said many of the 2,000 fans: "Best Nisei outfit seen in a long, long time."

The same team, however, could not make a showing against a taller, more experienced team. In a preliminary to the professional Chicago Stags-Rochester Royals contest in the famous Chicago Stadium, the Huskies pitted themselves against the Michigan Moose Club and were completely outclassed, 79-39.

The Chicagoans are entered against Nisei—more nearly their height—in the third annual All-Oriental Tournament in San Jose, Cal.



SCENEfoto by Ken Mazawa

FRANK KEBO of Chicago has bowled what every pin addict dreams of—a 300 game.

PERFECT GAME

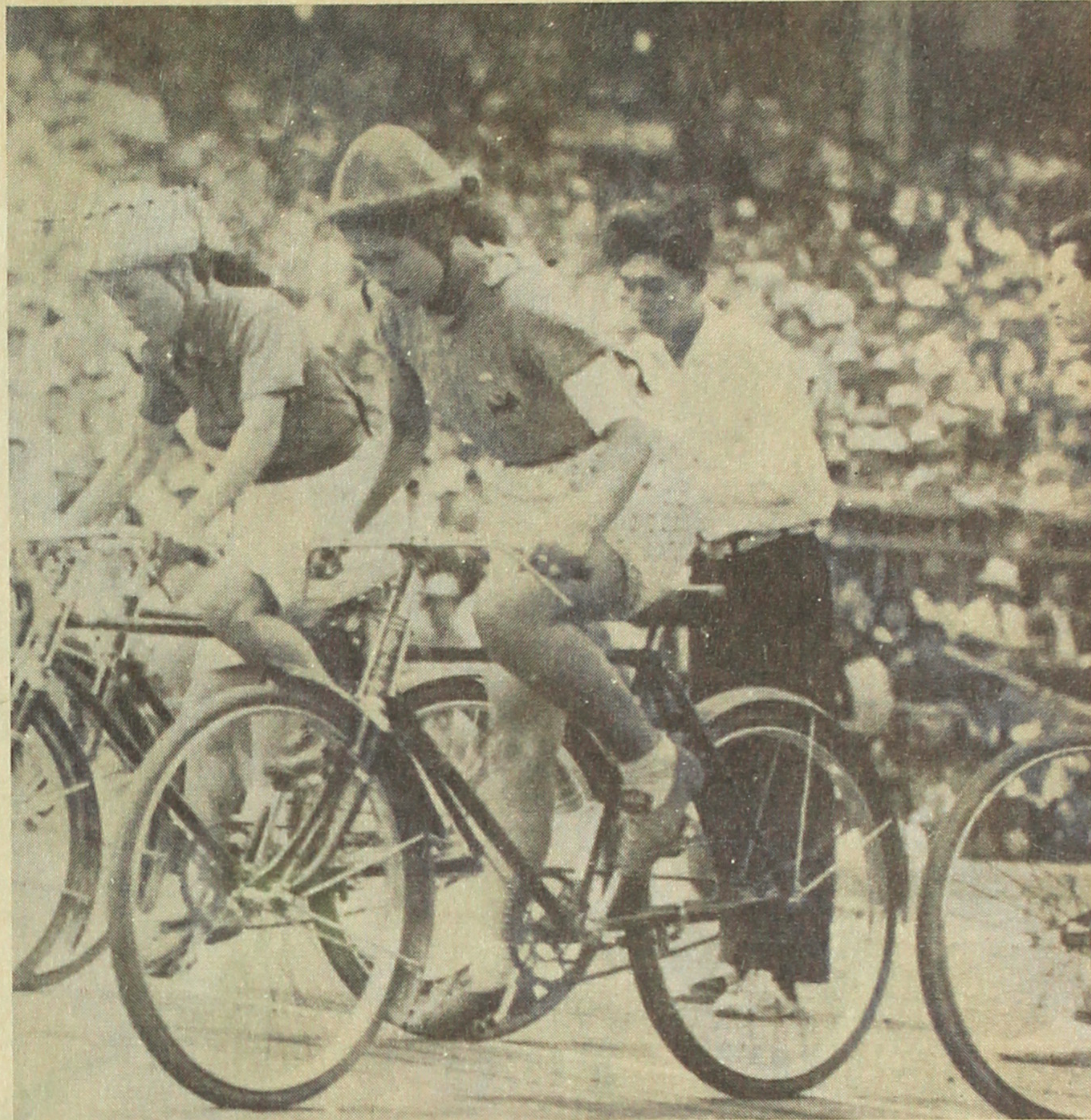
THIRTY-YEAR-OLD FRANK KEBO is just an average bowler. He took up the pins game three years ago when, right after his discharge from the Army, he settled in Chicago with his wife, Opal, and their two boys, Collin, 6 1/2, and Gary, 2 1/2.

But Frank Kebo has just accomplished what every pin addict—from the Sunday bowler to the big-money operator—keeps crowding the alleys for. A perfect 300 game.

A member of the Plaisance Cleaners team in the Chicago Nisei Bowling League, Kebo started off the season with a 151 average. A good 193 followed. Then in a third meet he hit the jackpot with his twelve-strike effort.

Owner of the Plaisance Cleaners, the Chicagoan is believed to be the fourth mainland Nisei to bowl a 300 in recent years. George Kishida, Salt Lake City, George Kobo, Los Angeles, and Fuzzy Shimada, San Jose, were the others.

The Chicago Sun-Times presented Kebo with a diamond medal achievement award. He will not be able to receive an American Bowling Congress diamond pin, however, since he is not eligible for membership in the organization because of its "whites only" rule.



Osaka English Mainichi

WOMEN CYCLISTS recently made their debut in professional racing at Nishinomiya Stadium, Japan.

WOMEN CYCLISTS

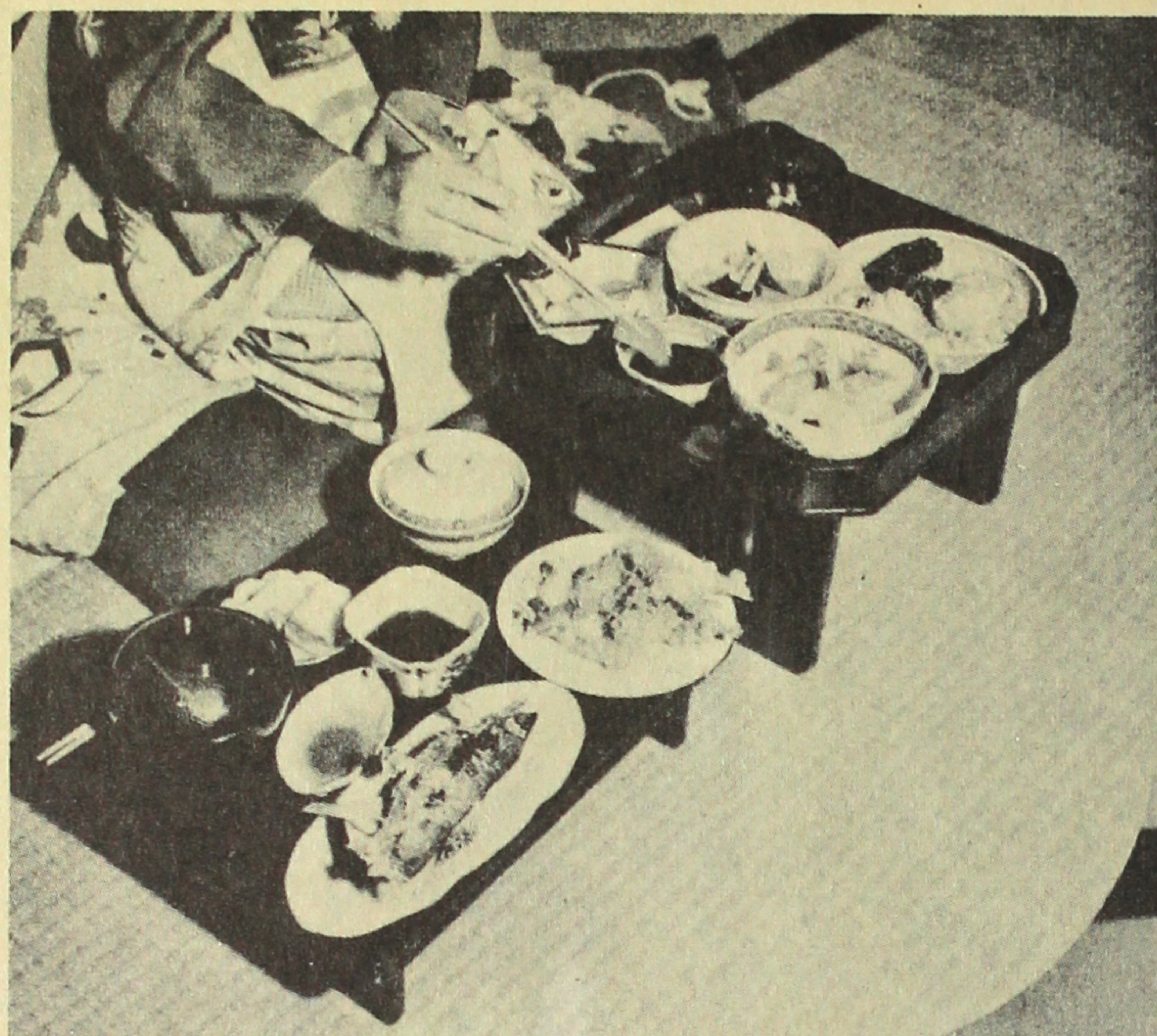
Kimonoed Lassies Trade in Obi, Geta for Crash Helmets, Shorts

IN NEW JAPAN where the women's newly-won emancipation and get-rich-quick ideas often work hand in hand, anything is liable to happen—and it usually does.

No sooner had an enterprising promoter introduced professional bike racing in Japan last November, for men, that is, kimonoed lassies (in company of sharper promoters) traded in their obis and getas for shorts and crash helmets and invaded the new sport.

So far there are 13 female cyclists pedaling for money compared to 500 men in the game. The youngest of the lot is a girl of 15, who had to weather a whopping family storm before she could obtain parental sanction. Her sole wish is to become Japan's fastest cyclist. Besides, she says, being engaged in this new women's sphere of activity is far better than whiling away her time at home. Another, aged 19, whose father is ill, supports a family of six by her earnings.

Women cyclists do not use the racer-type bicycles but ride the ordinary low-seated ones. The reason: "When riding on a special racing bike, we have to stoop on the handle which is by no means good for us physiologically."



New Year's 'OZO-NI'

By Ayako Kumamoto
Feminine Scene Editor



PIECE DE RESISTANCE of the New Year's full-course dinner is the "ozoni." Women in Japan still wear an elaborate wig during the holiday.

LET'S START OFF the New Year deliciously! One of the more tasty and filling dishes found on the Japanese New Year table is the "Ozoni." Easy on the eye and taste senses, it is easy to prepare as well.

Actually there are three different ways of preparing ozoni—each method being peculiar to a different section of Japan (Kanto, Kansai and Kyushu.)

History is vague on the origin of this New Year's dish, but it is believed the Kanto style had its beginning during the early part of the Tokugawa era, roughly about 350 years ago.

The principal ingredient, of course, is the "mochi," pounded rice cake, which is now looked upon as a symbol of New Year's. That is, New Year's festivities without the "mochi" are not considered New Year's by the Japanese.

The following recipes were furnished by veteran connoisseurs of Japanese dishes and are all fully time-tested.

KANTO STYLE

- 1 c. shredded katsuobushi (dried bonito)
- 6 c. water
- 1 tbsp. shoyu
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 6 shiitake (dried mushroom)
- 6 slices red kamabuko (fish loaf)
- 1/4 lb. cooked spinach, cut into 1-1/2" pieces
- 6 mochi

(For six servings)

Wash shiitake and let soak for at least an hour in just enough water to cover.

To make the broth, boil water and add katsuobushi. Bring it to a near boil. Remove from fire and strain. Return it to the fire, add just enough shoyu to give the broth a light amber color. Season with salt and 1/2 tsp of ajinomoto. Add shiitake and the water in

MAKING OF "MOCHI" the main ingredient that makes an "ozoni," is a colorful New Year's custom still observed by the Issei such as in the photograph on the right. Glutinous rice is steamed, pounded into a sticky mass, and rolled by hand into small round cakes.



which they have been soaking. Cook until the shiitake is done. Toast the mochi just before serving.

When serving, add the toasted mochi, spinach, kamabuko and a light dash of ajinomoto into the individual bowls. Then pour the broth in.

A thin slice of lemon may be added also.

KANSAI STYLE

- 1/2 c. miso (bean paste)
- 6 c. water
- 6 small sato imo (tarō)
- 4 leaves nappa (Chinese celery)
- 6 mochi
- ajinomoto

(For six servings)

Dissolve the miso in water. More water may be added to suit taste. Bring to a boil. Remove from fire and skim off the scum which will form on top.

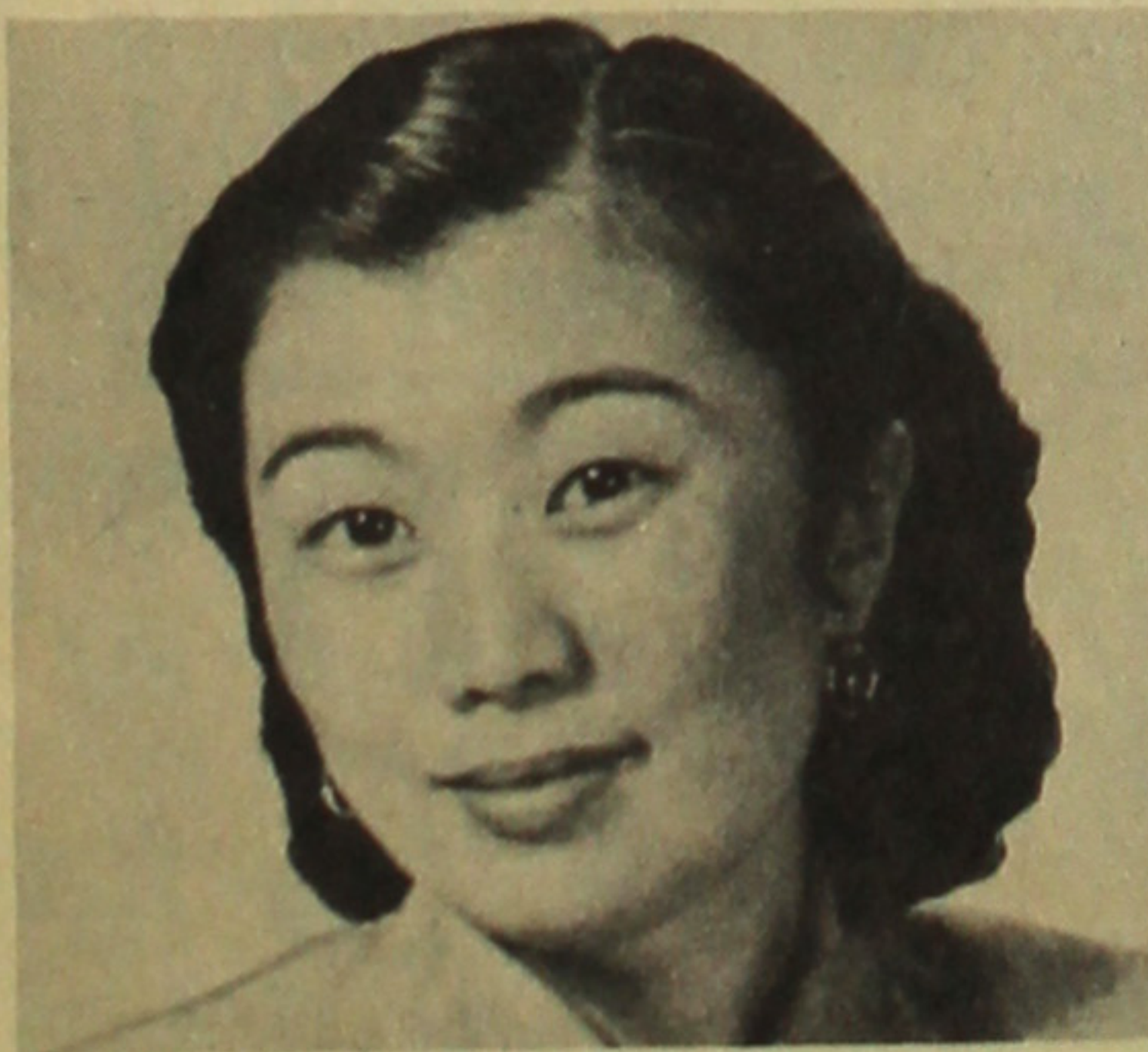
Return to fire and add sato imo. When it is cooked add nappa (cut into 1-1/2" pieces) and cook until done. Add mochi (untoasted) and cook for five minutes. Add a pinch of ajinomoto into the bowl just before pouring ozoni into it.

KYUSHU STYLE

- 1 small chicken (chopped)
- 2 onions sliced
- 2 gobo (burdock) cut into 1-1/2" pieces
- 5 small sato imo
- 1 carrot cut into 1-1/2" pieces
- 12 mochi (2 per person)

(For six servings)

Boil chicken and onion until chicken is tender. Add the remaining vegetables and cook over a low flame until vegetables are done. Add shoyu to taste. Add fresh mochi to the soup and serve.



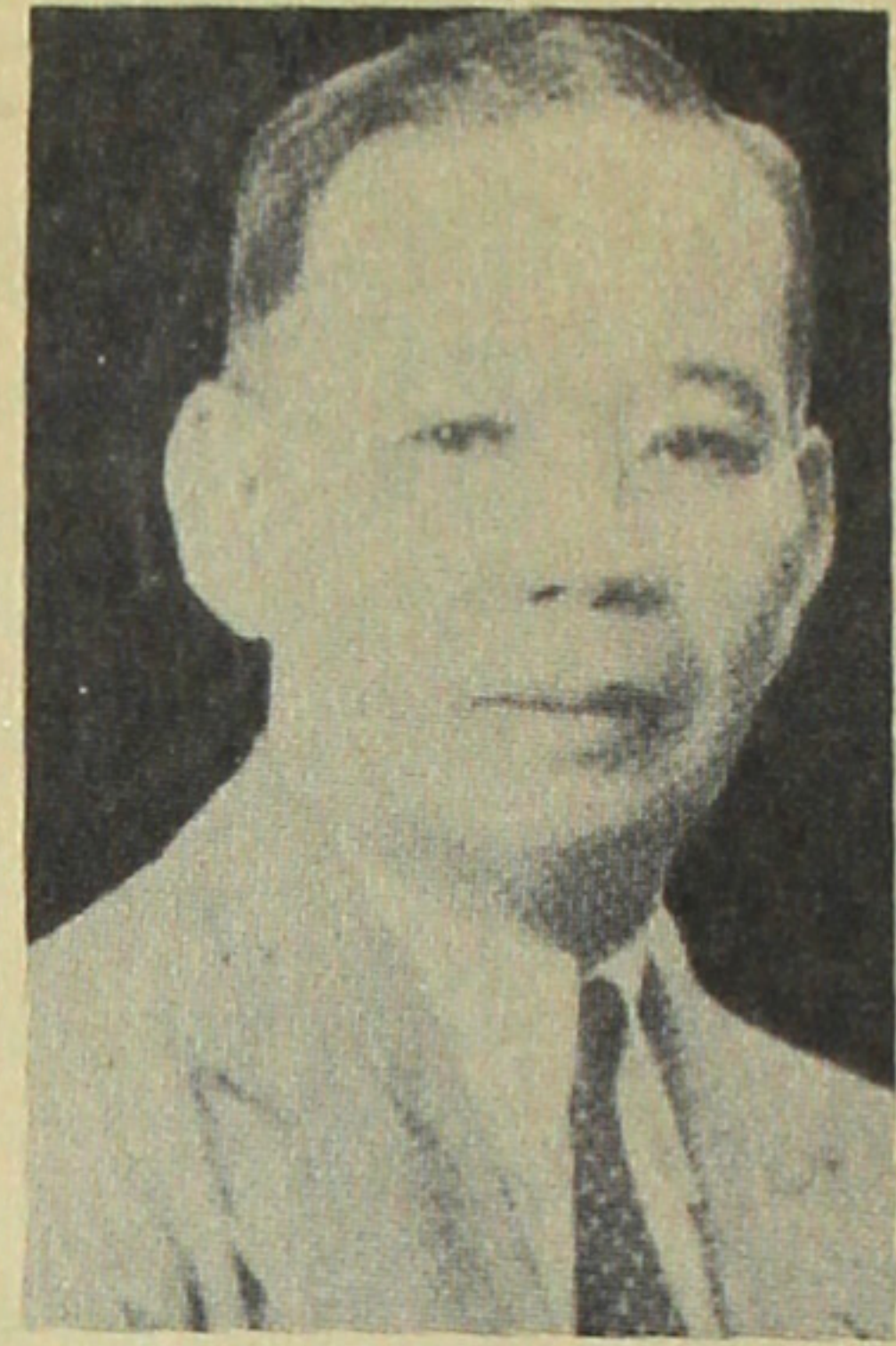
With this issue, we introduce to you our new Feminine Scene Editor, Ayako Kumamoto, who will dispense with feminine advice on items of a culinary nature, plus chit-chats on current best-sellers and hit shows as seen from a woman's viewpoint. And for single girls with their eyes to the future, Ayako promises to drop little hints that might help them in "landing that man."

Ayako is married to Dr. Koki Kumamoto, a Chicago dentist. Both are from Sacramento, but since 1944 they have considered Chicago their home. Ayako is a busy housewife with two young sons, but she finds time to serve as an active member on the board of the Chicago Resettlers Committee.

人物月旦 (8)

横顔

永田生



山崎安馬論

シカゴ同胞の元老薄荷王
戦前シカゴに在住してかつ

た同胞数は約三百五十名であつたと言はれてゐる。それが現在では二萬人を突破し、益殖する傾向にある。轉住當時は第二の故郷加州に歸還した向きも多岐にあつたが、遠く見れば思つたより不況、最近またシカゴへ引き返した連中が可成りの數に達してゐる。世界の一大工業都市である、まだまだ幾らでも喰込む餘地は十分にある。

〇〇〇〇〇
然り動く氣なれば仕事はあ
るがシカゴで怠け者は禁物

である。孜孜營々として働く人でなければならぬ。記者は茲に、シカゴの代表的人物として元老山崎安馬翁を紹介したい。在米五十二年七十一歳の高齡にも拘はらず鏗鏘として壯者を凌ぐ概あり、多忙なる洋食店と郊外百餘里のインディアナ州ジャッドソンに六百英加の大農園とを經營して、日も猶足らざる活動をつづけてゐる。氏は高知縣の人一八九九年渡米一九〇六年より十年間クリブランドに於いて洋食店經營同時にオハ

ヨー州シダーポイントの避暑客を相手に商店を開いて巨利を得一九三九年農業方面に進出し今日に及んでゐるのである。
〇〇〇〇〇

宏大な薄荷搾取機を設備し近代式農園に必要な農具一切は完備され白人農家の生産も引受け白人農家が遠く及ばぬ堂々たる大農園を經營してゐる。
〇〇〇〇〇

の陵々たる氣骨を有し、事業を唯一の趣味として四六時中活動を續け眞に儒夫をして起しむるの奮闘振りは以て世の龜鑑と爲し、植民史上持筆さるべきものである。



Buildings in Kabuto-machi, Japan's Wall Street, again house, bustling stock-trading offices.



Resurgence of Japan's stock market indicates the nation's rapid postwar economic recovery.

△ウォール、スツリート
日本のウォール、スツリート、兜町も復活しました。

△株式取引所
上つた下つた、張り切つた取引所の空氣は寔に緊張そのものです。



△カニバル
 何處までもアメリカ式だ、
 鎌倉のカーニバルに、芽出
 度くクインの榮冠を戴いて
 微笑むミスカニバル、恁う
 した餘裕と朗かさを持つよ
 うになつた日本頼もしいで
 はありませんか。

America's popular pastime of selecting beauty queens has also caught on with the Japanese. In a recent carnival held in Kamakura, a famous beach resort, "Miss Carnival" (extreme left) was crowned and befloored much in the same manner as demonstrated annually at Atlantic City.

The pretty lass on the right was not entered in the contest but nevertheless attracted considerable attention.





Baseball craze in Japan hit its peak during the recent visit of the San Francisco

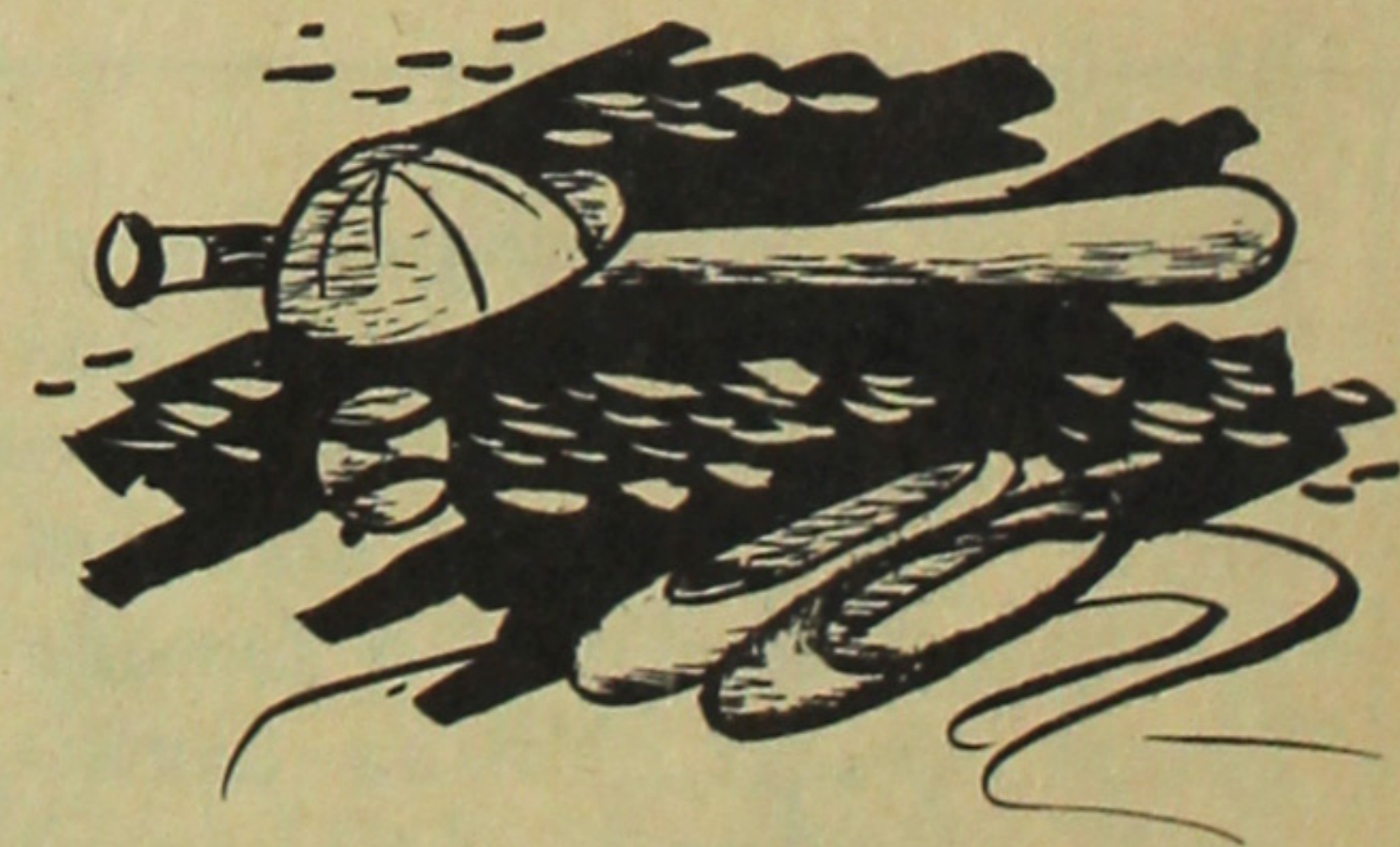
Seals who pose here with the Japan All-Stars at Koshien Stadium, near Osaka.



Young ballet students at the Tokyo Dancing School limber their legs during a prac-

tice session. Study of dancing has become extremely popular with girls of New Japan.

△新興日本の野球
 猫も拘子も老も若きも、ベ
 ースボール、ベースボール
 夜明け前から辨宮二つ持
 参で野球場へ詰めかける。
 日本は今や野球じやなけれ
 ば夜も日も明けない、戦後
 始めての米國野球團遠征（
 コーストリーグの桑港シー
 ルス軍）が大坂虹くの甲子
 園野球場で全日本チームと
 試合の紀念兩軍選手と蘇詰
 の大觀衆の光景



△アメリカ式の舞踊、東京舞
 踊學校の生徒さんが、思ひ
 切り脚をふりあげて一生懸
 命にお稽古文化は舞踊か
 ら新時代に目醒たお嬢さん
 達にはさすがの大興行師ビ
 リニーズも日本のダンス熱
 には目をみはつてゐる。

中村芝翫の「鳴神」に於ける雪の絶間姫。

中村芝翫は故一代の名優中村歌右衛門のおん曹子、今年四月には六代目中村歌右衛門を襲名することに決定してゐる



Shikan Nakamura, versatile Kabuki actor rated as Japan's best, in a woman's role.

日本の歌舞伎

歌舞伎座復舊

終戦後、なにもかもアメリカばかりで、在來のものは日に月にすたれて行くかど心配したが、さすがに歌舞伎や文楽は改めて見なほされ、よき古典藝術として残されて行くようだ。一時は羽左工門、幸四郎、宗十郎、勘三郎、そして最近一代の名優としてたゞゑられた六代目菊五郎逝いて日本の歌舞伎は火の消えたるうな淋しさを覚ゑ、歌舞伎の末路を思はせたが、最近若手俳優の精進物凄く、又吉右工門の健在、猿之助、三津五郎の活躍は歌舞伎の將來を明るくしたものにしてゐる。

今年には戦災で焼けた歌舞伎座の復舊がなるが、それまでには名跡の絶えてゐる名優の襲名が相次いで行はる筈である。先づ東劇正月興行には中村もしはが十四代目中村勘三郎を襲名するのを皮切りに三月には同じく東劇で澤村訥升が入代目澤村宗十郎を襲名する。これにつれて訥升の息子澤村源平が六代目訥升の襲名披露を行ふし、更に續いて四月の東劇では中村芝翫が六代目中村歌右衛門を襲名することになつてゐる。これで名

跡は殆んど揃ふわけであるが、残る十代目團十郎、七代目菊五郎の襲名も今年中には實現をみるだらうといはれてゐる。最近アメリカ人も、解つても解らなくても一度は歌舞伎を見に行くと云ふわけで、東劇は大入満員の日が續いてゐる。西田實氏はニューヨーク、羅附等に永らくあつて劇通の人であるが、歸朝後松竹に入社目下東劇の渉外部長として適任を買はれ活躍してゐるが、在米の日系人諸氏も故國訪問の折には一度はこの、劇に於ける日本最高藝術に接せられべく、その所には西田氏が萬事御世話するといふことである。(安曇生)

市川猿之助も今日吉右衛門につぐ名優として評判が
高い。「二條城の清正」に於ける徳川家康の役ははま



Ennosuke Ichikawa, top-ranking Kabuki actor, is considered best in role of Shogun Tokugawa.



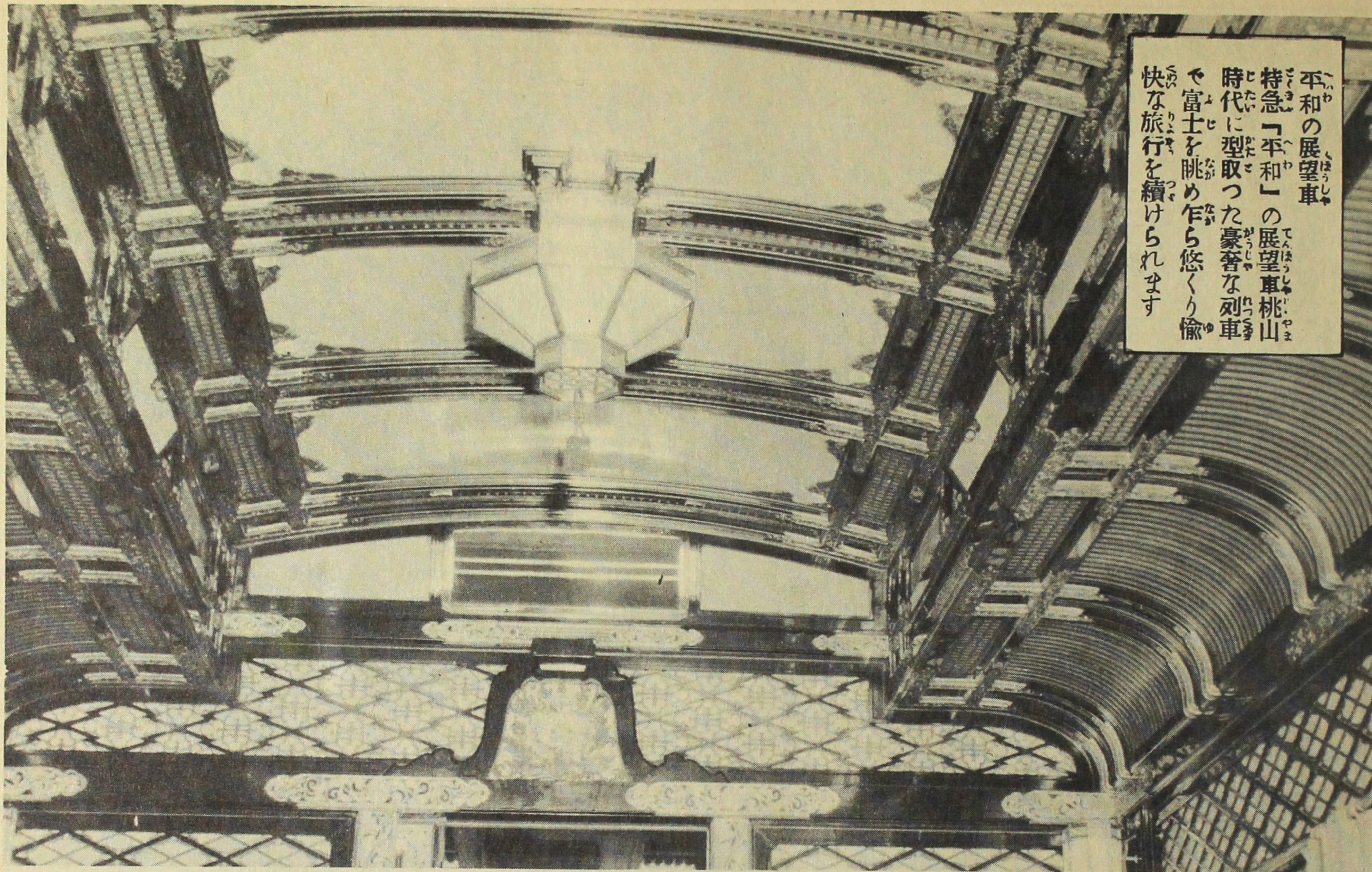
Kichiemon Nakamura is tops as Kiyomasa Kato.



Moshiho Nakamura in the role of Hidenori Toyotomi.

△今東京劇場で上演中満都の人氣をさらつてゐる名優吉右衛門の加藤清正。今年の藝術祭に東劇では吉田絃次郎作の「二條城の清正」が上演されてゐるが、吉右衛門の清正か、清正の吉右衛門かと思はれる程吉右衛門清正役は古今を通じて至藝と云はれてゐる
△中村もしはの「二條城の清正」に於ける豊臣秀頼、中村もしはは近く十四代目中村勘三郎を襲名することになつてゐる。

り役とされてゐる



平和の展望車
 特急「平和」の展望車桃山
 時代に型取った豪華な列車
 で富士を眺め乍ら悠くり愉
 快な旅行を続けられます

Momoyama-era style interior embellishes the observation car of Japan's newest express train "Peace." The li-

imited express travels 75 m.p.h., covers Tokyo to Osaka in eight hours where it took 12 hours before.



平和の食堂
 交通地獄の東海道も特急「
 平和」が七十五哩のスピード
 で東京大阪間を八時間で走る
 やうになりました。食堂車も
 あり、新しく美味しくお好みの
 食物を何でもお注文次第、氣
 の利たボーイさんがサーブし
 てくれます

The "Peace" boasts a fully-equipped dining car, a rare luxury in a day of food shortage. Liquor, too, is now

served to passengers. Eliminated during the war, the revival of dining car service was a big event in Japan.

◇ 一九五〇年の新春を迎へて、日本もやゝ生氣を取り戻して行くようである。昨年一年は、遂に暗いニュースばかりに終るのかと思はれたが、先づスポーツに於いて快報が傳はり、水上の古橋、橋爪はそのトップを切つた。續いてシールズの來朝も日本を一層朗かなものにした。それから湯川博士のノーベル賞受賞の一大快報である。これは戦後の快報など云ふ小さなものではなく、日本初まつて以來の快報と云つても過言で

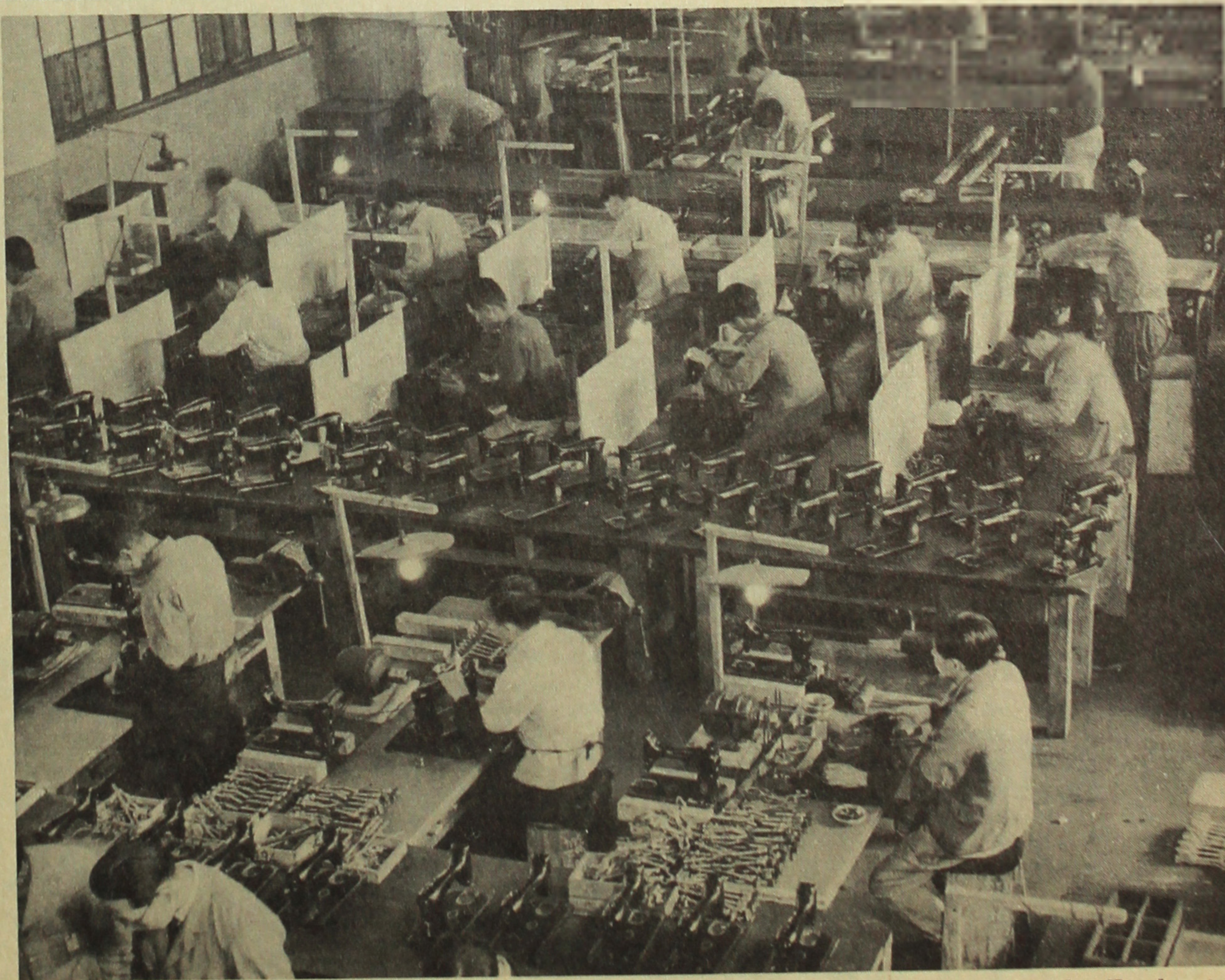
はない。これが昨年十一月三日、たのしくも日本の文化の日に報じられたのである。戦後の暗い日本としてこんな嬉しいニュースはなかつた。

◇ そこで本年はどうかと云ふことであるが、今年は一ノベル賞をもう一つ貰ふなと云ふ望みは先づないが併し本年は日本國民待望の講和會議が開かれるかも知れないと云ふ希望が非常に強い。今日本はこの問題で津々浦々に論議が交はされてゐる。全面講和か單獨講

和か、或は中立的な地位を確保し、世界に於ける日本としての立場の定めぬ立場を許すか、さうして新しい憲法がこれを許すかどうか。假りに講和が成立したとしても、獨立後の日本の困難は想像に絶するものがあらう。併し日本はこの困難に打ち克つてこそ、初めて平和國家、文化國家を築くことが出来る。一九五〇年はこの歩一を踏み出した歳と云ふべきであらう。



Bootleg cigarettes are rolled tediously by street vendors who get their tobacco from discarded butts picked off the streets.



Japan's future lies in her exports. In a reconverted war plant, workers of the Tsukami machine plant strive to increase their output of sewing machines.

△街頭風景
好きな煙草だけは、罷められぬ。街頭に寄せ集めの粉煙草を蒐めて刻命に巻いてゐる。知らず此の煙草、闇に動いて行くのではなからうか？



輸出のホープ戦後唯一のホープは貿易でありませす。輸出品としての裁縫マシンの製造に全力をあげてゐる。津上ミシン工場の一部は見るからに心強いものがあります

年頭の辭に代へて

新日本を報告

日本總支社長

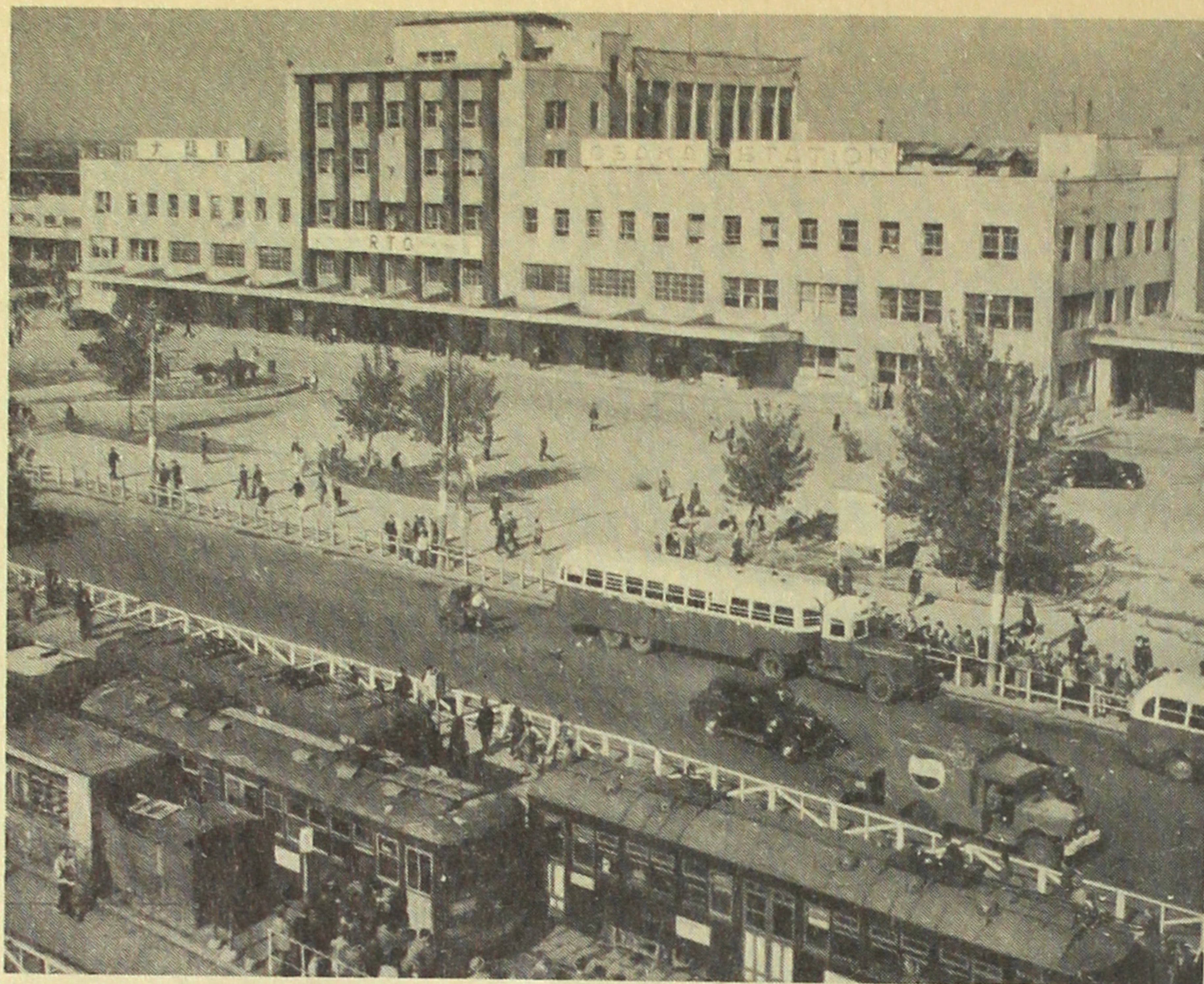
安曇穂明

「シーン、グラフ世界」が朝日の登るような勢で發展して來た。最近着號の本誌を持つて廻ると、アメリカの同胞社會でも、こんな立派なグラフィック雑誌が發行されてゐるのかと、見る人毎に驚く。日本總支社を引

受けた私としても、自分のことのように鼻が高いわけである。近く丸善の店頭に飾られるとあらうし、今年には日本でも相當に伸ぶる見込みである。

「シーン、グラフ世界」の日本總支社を引受けて協力することになつた今年から本誌に、もつとバ

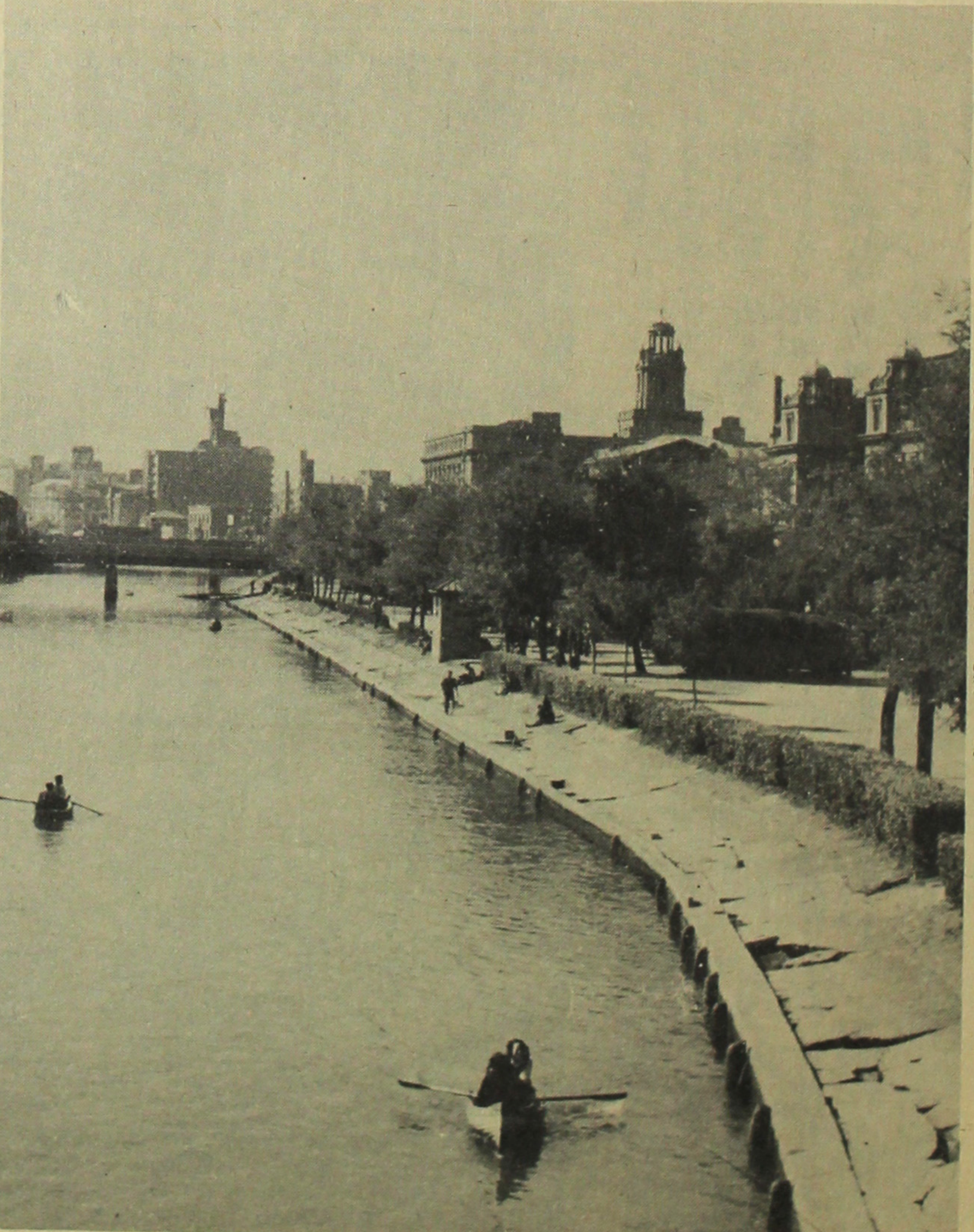
ンとアメリカ」を發行し十年間苦勞した。そしてこれからと云ふところで戦争のために中止せざるを得なくなつた。私が交換船で日本に歸らず、アメリカに居たら、さつと亦あの雑誌を再刊してゐたであらう。それだけ私は雑誌に對し、人一倍の愛着と興味を持つてゐるわけである、そう云ふ意味で私は「シーン、グラフ世界」の日本總支社を引受けて協力することになつた今年から本誌に、もつとバ



The great industrial center of Osaka, "The Chicago of Japan," which was flattened by repeated B-29 raids, in five years has shown great recovery. Its terminal station (above) has been rebuilt and buses are running much as before.

△大阪の復活
日本のシカゴや大産業都市の大阪は、ビー二九や散々に爆撃されて了ひました。然し終戦五年後の今日では大阪ステーションも市街電車も、バスも皆昔のやうに復活しました。大阪驛と書かれた日本字の横にオサカステーションと英字のサインがあります。

大阪の復活 (三面目一新大阪人の意氣が窺はれます。)



Leisure-loving Japanese and young lovers again indulge in one of their pet pastimes of boat-riding on an Osaka river.

ライタイが増すことであらう。

一九四三年の秋、私がハート山を引上げて日本に歸り足掛け七年、その間の世界の變り方は正に驚天動地と云ふべき言葉もない。私なども、よく命があつた方である。アメリカの同胞社會も随分變つたやうで、私がハート山にゐる頃から出所してシカゴ方面に行く人が多かつた、今日シカゴに日系人が一萬五千人から二

萬人もゐると聞いて驚いてゐる次第である。しかしシカゴは世界での大都市であるから、一萬や二萬の日系人がゐてもどこにゐるか分らない位の存在であらう。戦後日系人は全米に散在するやうになつた。その方が目立たなくて健全な發展が出来るかも知れない。

◆
シカゴには私の先輩知友も甚だ多い。本誌社長の西村隆雄氏も桑港時代からの知り合いであるし、永田編

輯長は勿論のこと、元サリナスの元老として人望の高い近藤市九郎氏を初め、正田正太郎、宮木貞次、吉里弘、丹羽文雄、坂本次枝、合田千春、神原茂音武等の諸氏、其他まだ多くの知友が居られるやうだが、この機會にこれ等の方々、及其他の方々に對して謹んで在米時代の御厚誼を謝し平素の御無沙汰をお詫び申上る次第である。





Majestic beauty of Mt. Fuji has rewon the heart of the Japanese people who had despised the volcano as it served to guide raiding B-29's.

幾難關を突破し來つた 新日本の雄々しい姿

祖國日本は今度の戦争で約四兆二千億萬圓と云ふ數に切れないやうな巨額な戦争の損害と百八十五萬と云ふ戦死者を出して無條件降伏となつたのであるが、終戦五ヶ年を迎へるには、身を切るにも等しい耐乏生活と、國民の燃

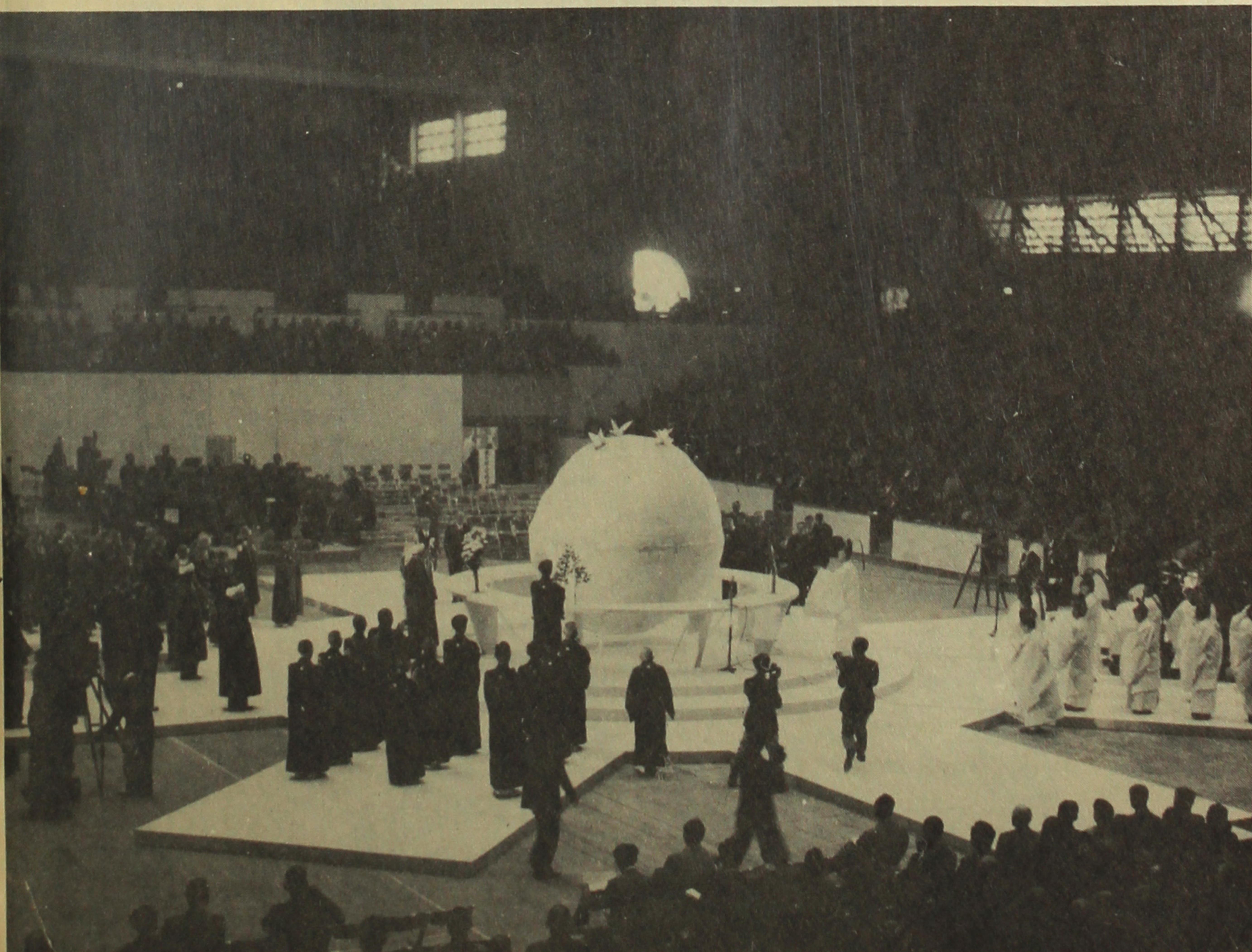
ゆる復興精神に殆んど戦前の状態に近いところ迄漕ぎつけて來た。然し何ものも侵さず何ものよりも侵されずに、平和的な獨立國家を建設するには、未だ幾多の難關を突破しなければ成らぬ。終戦直後の去脱状態は拂拭されて、

輝く新日本の雄々しい姿は再び靈峰富士を仰ぐが如く、今一九五〇年を期して我々の目前に展開されるであらう。戦後立直つた日本の實情を左に紹介せん。

△靈峰富士を仰ぐ
 ピー二九の目標になると怨まれた靈峰富士も絶對に和と決つた今日仰げば矢張り昔のまゝなる英姿悠久日本のシンボルである

世界の平和祈願
 世界の平和を祈願する各宗教の人々が一堂に會して平和祭を東京で昨年開催しました、中央に白い地球儀の上には三羽の白鳩が平和を

象徴してあります右側神道は白衣裝中央が黒文附の數派神道、左側イスラム、その隣が佛教徒 地球の後ろが英國教會の當日參列の各代表者であります



"Peace Day" was celebrated recently in Tokyo participated, including Shinto priests, Islamites, French and English missionaries.

東京都内の社会事業クリエ
ツクを御視察の兩陛下



The Imperial couple inspects one of the clinics in Tokyo.

内親王の吳竹寮

内親王さまの中で、第一皇
女の照宮成子親王は、東久邇
盛厚氏夫人となられ、只今は
孝ノ宮和子内親王（昭和四

年九月三十日御生）

順宮厚内親王（昭和六年三

月七日お生れ）

清ノ宮貴子内親王（昭和十
四年三月七日お生れ）

のお住ひになつておられる、
一週間に一二度日曜日なき御
文庫の兩陛下のもとに御兄弟
姉妹のみなさまがお集まりに
なり御一家團樂の楽しい時を
過でしになつておる。

宮中のお正月

宮中に於けるお正月特にお
雑煮は、純京都式で普通のお
雑煮と少し様子が變り、元日

内親王の雜祭り

の朝は「お菱花葩」と云ふ菱
型に薄く切つた餅を召上から
れる、ふくさでぼうを添ひ、
白味噌をつけ、美濃紙で二つ
折につんである、夕はお雑

煮それも京風で腰高丸餅に白
味噌仕立てのものいろ／＼な
野菜が入つてお雑煮でお祝ひ
になる。



Young Princesses celebrate the "Hina Matsuri," the annual Girls' Festival.

おつもりを丸刈りからスマ
ートな七分三分に分られた皇
太子さま



Crown Prince Akihito, who is receiving one of the most democratic edu-
cations in Japan's history, no longer has a close-cropped haircut.

新らしい日本の繼嗣 皇太子殿下

新しい日本の象徴となられ
る皇太子さまは、昨年盲腸
御手術後はメキメキと御健康
を恢復され、東京都武蔵小金
井學習院高等科に御在學中で
日常御生活は一般の生徒と少
しも變らない。假御殿でお休
みになり、朝は六時に起床、

學生寮で御朝飯も生徒と一同
と云ふ變り方である。一般の
人々と同じやうに行く、帝王
學は人間性を磨くことを根本
として御教育されてゐる。御
性質は極はめて鷹揚な御性格
で、何と云ふても高貴な教育
には自然に備はる美點である

大變細いところに迄氣のつく
人間味豊かな人柄で、戦前の
「神の子」扱ひとは隔世の相
違である。皇太子さまは本年
十八歳になられる。昨年四月
學習院高等科に進まれた。

殿下の御成績

學習院における學業成績は
廿五人の御學友中、六、七番
で、歴史、數學、理科が心得
意であり、英語はヴァイニン

グ夫人と、英人ブライズ氏か
ら個人教授を受けられ、英文
日記を自らおつけになつて
る、教育係りは東宮太夫の野
村行一氏と元慶應大學總長小
泉信三氏で、スポーツはピン
ポン、テニス、水泳で腕力も
強く騎馬もお上手である。ヴ
ァイニング夫人は「皇太子殿
下は有望なるお方であり、妾
は本當に殿下が好きです。殿
下は聰明で人を惹きつける特
徴があり、個性をもつておら

れます」と極力推賞してある 皇太子の海外留學

皇太子さまの外國留學に就
ては顧問格の人達や宮内府の
人達の間に種々な話が出て
ゐる。

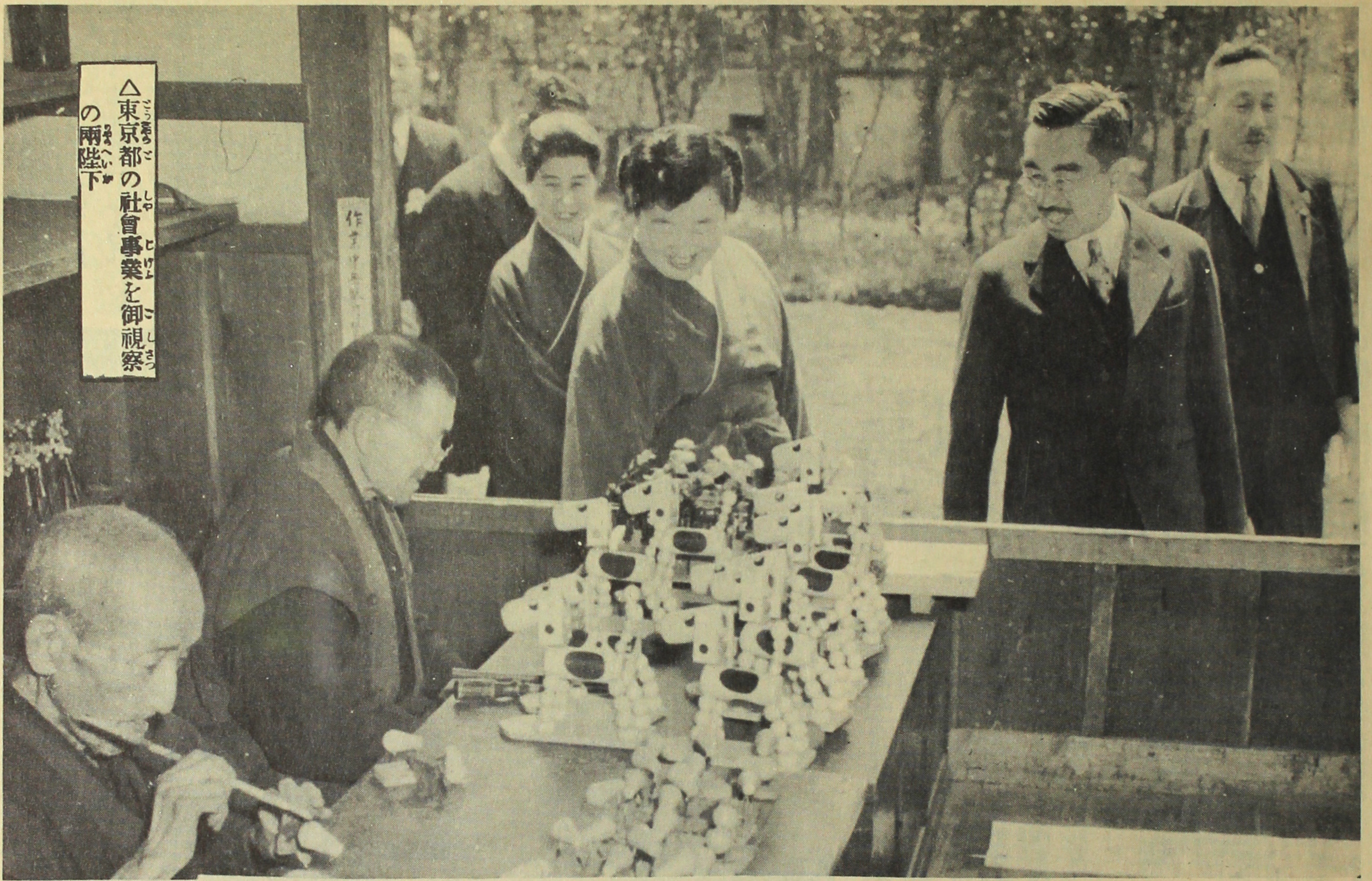
少くとも高等科だけは日本
の教育をつけらるべきだ。
いや高等科だけでは足りな
い。日本の大學をやつてそ
るであらう。

れからい出になるべきだ
一應日本が獨立してから留
學さるべきである、
どの説もあり、若し殿下が米
國に御留學の場合には何所の
大學へ行かれるかで
プリントン、ハーバード、エ
ール 此の三つの中の一
つであらう。
と教育顧問の人々は考へてお
るであらう。

野球のお好きな皇太子さま
が、御學友と野球試合を御
見物のところ



Prince Akihito and his fellow students at the Peers School watch a
baseball game, a sport that the Prince has learned to love.



△東京の社会事業を御視察の兩陛下

Emperor and Empress, who appear in public frequently now, make a round of one of Tokyo's various welfare organizations

Empress Nagako receives a bouquet of flowers on Mothers' Day from a representative of all the Mothers Leagues in Japan.



△母の日に花束をうけられる皇后陛下

る。從來陛下が御休養のため葉山の御用邸にお出かけになる際、唯一のお楽しみは将棋であるが、其の御使用の将棋盤は極はめてお粗末なものなので、昨年名人塚田 大山決定戦に使用した、由緒つき厚さ四寸五分のカヤの木の名盤と、故關根名人愛用の錦旗馬風を模した盛り上げ駒を土居入段から献上したところ、入江侍従に「これは立派なものだ」と非常なお喜びで、盤上の小さなキズなどを、おなでになつて「これは心魂をうち込んだ駒キズらしね」と

激しい名人戦をお観びになり「これを記念品として、保存しておくのは勿體ない、葉山へ永久に備へておくことにしよう」と仰せられ、陛下の好敵手山田侍従と初手合せバチリ〜「だが、このへポ将棋では名盤が泣くね」と香りの高い盤を中心に陛下は駒を進めて行かれた。

人間天皇の収穫

昨年九月九州行幸の際収穫に就て大阪朝日新聞記者は左の如く報じてゐる。
一昨年迄の御行幸の場合まで、陛下も人間天皇になり、さつておられなかつた。かなり神様くさい、まあ半神半人と云ふような感じが強かつた。近所のおかみさんが子供を抱いて、迎に出で子供がワシ〜泣き出したので、おかみさんは「泣くんぢやないよ、泣くと天皇陛下がお顔を見て下さらないよ」この調子であつた。家の女房なんかよく「天皇陛下はあんたより、男前だワ」なんていう、變り方だ從つて迎ゆる方でも馴れて来た、拜んだり、土下坐し

皇后陛下の御努力

たりするではなし、拍手でお迎する恰合人氣俳優に對するよきな氣持、それでよいと思ふんだが、後から聞けば、拍手のあとで、また拜むんだそうた。拍手でなく「かしわで」であるのだ

御婚約

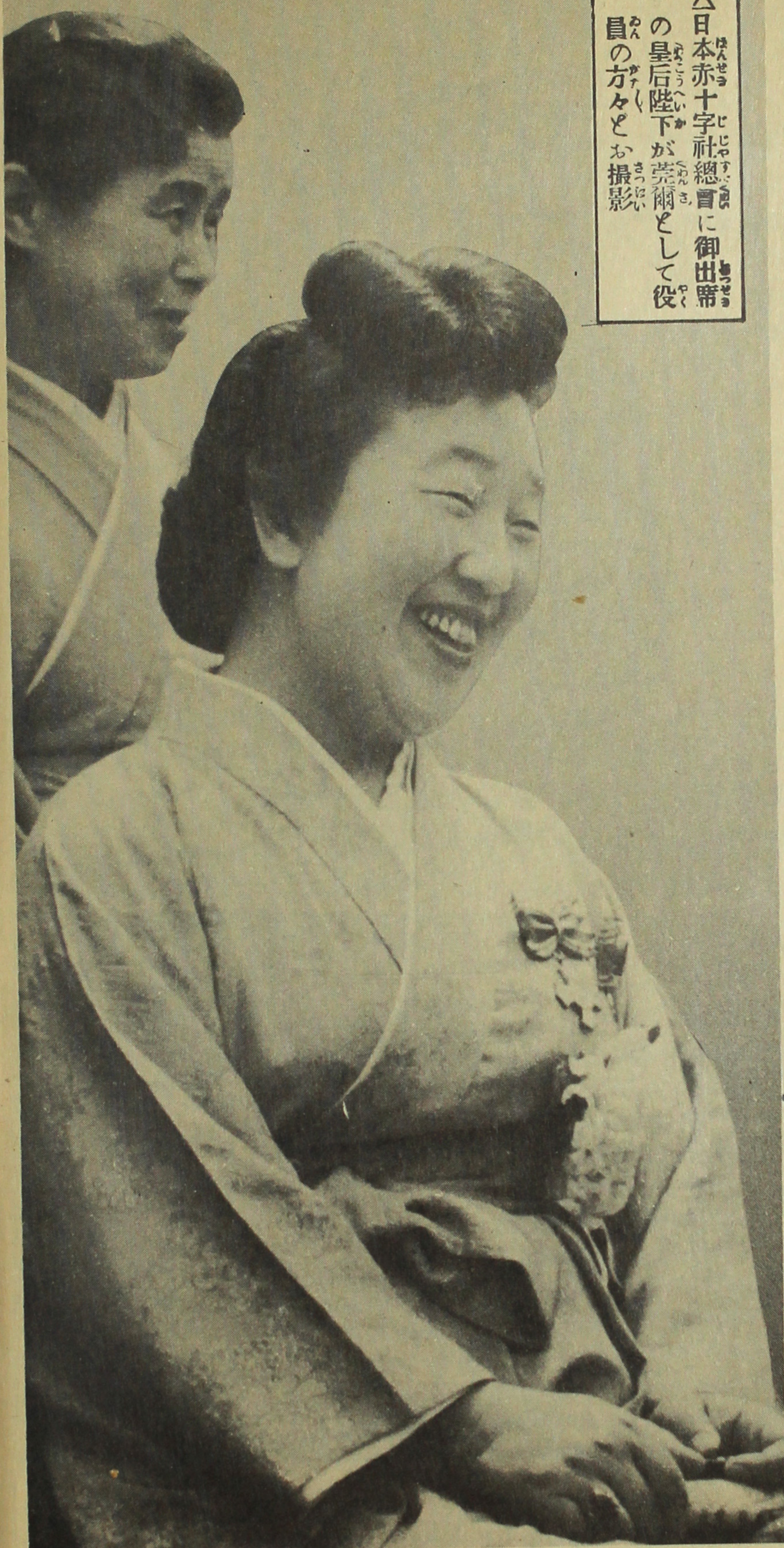
を遣はせられてゐる。皇后さまは至つて快活な御氣性であり、皇太子さまや内親王さまの御教育に非常なる御關心を持たれて、何日も係の人々をお呼びになつては、それ〜細い御注意をお支へになつてをる。

孝宮さま

東本願寺法主合息 第三皇女孝宮和子内親王さまは、今度東本願寺大谷光暢氏の長男大谷光紹氏との婚約がなり、今春早々お芽出度いお興入れの御準備中であるとお東京通信は傳へてゐる。孝宮さまは、昭和四年九月三十日第二皇女としてお生れになり、一昨年五月から約一ケ年間に亘り元侍従長百武三郎大將邸へ新しい時代の婦人、家事見習ひのため、お移りになつておられ、家庭の主婦としての御實習を終はられて昨秋吳竹寮にお歸りになり、目下御母陛下直さじきのご指導でその準備中である。本年廿二歳をお迎へになつた。

大谷光紹氏

孝ノ宮さまの背の君と決つた大谷光紹氏は、昨秋北米各地を御巡錫になつた。東本願寺法主大谷光暢氏智子裏方の御長男で、大正十四年三月九日京都で御出生であるから、本年廿六歳、昭和廿一年京大文學部史學科を卒業された秀才で、お父さんからは大きな鼻と耳と濃厚な性質を、お母さんからは美貌と勝氣と頭の良さをついだといはれてをる方で音楽に趣味深くヴァイオリンの名手である。



△日本赤十字社總會に御出席の皇后陛下が莞爾として役員の方々とお撮影

Empress Nagato flashes a big smile during a recent directors' meeting of the Japan Red Cross.

△人間天皇として
天皇陛下最近の御寫眞



日本國家を象徴せられる

『人間天皇』の御近狀

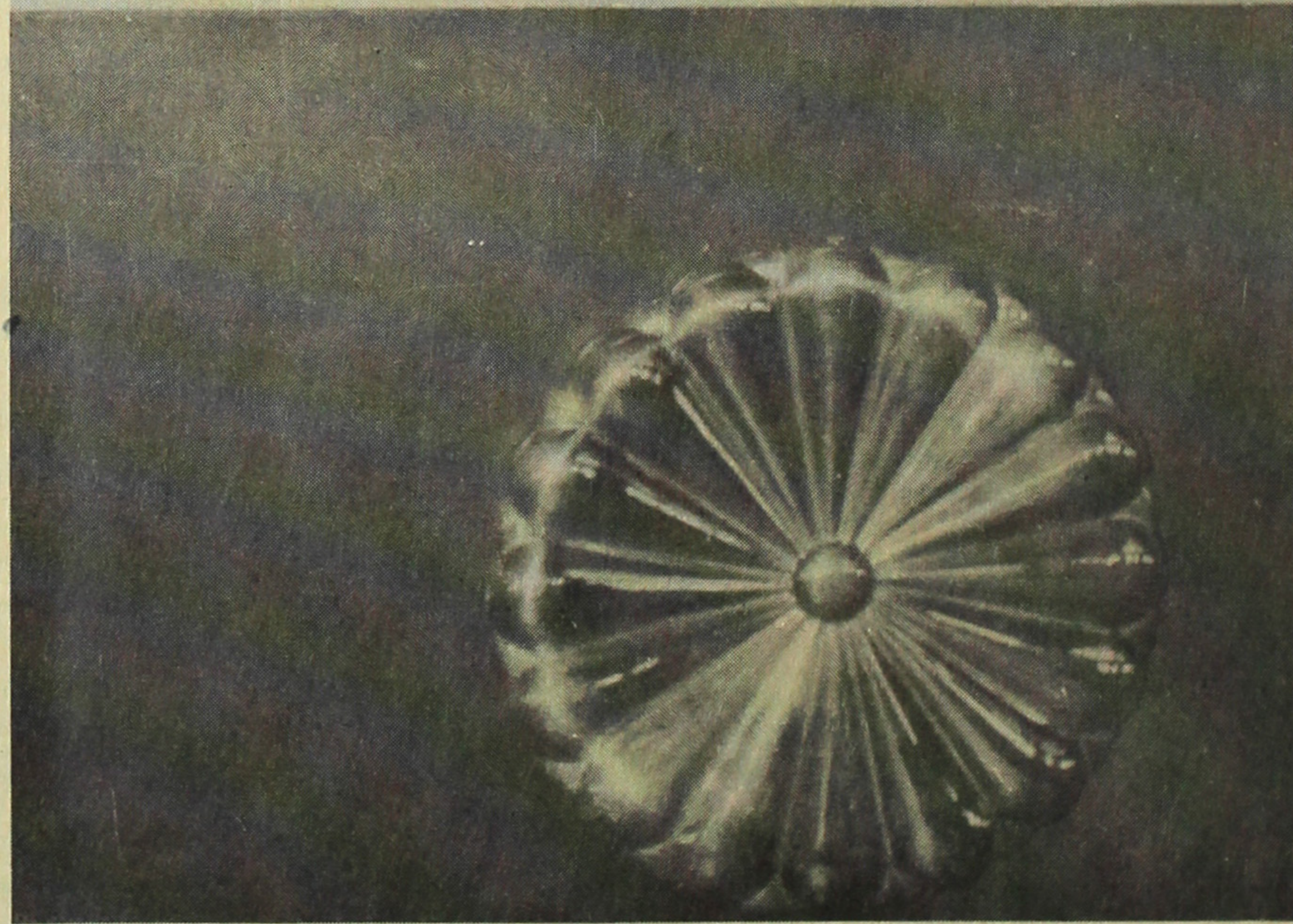
多彩なる現實の世相を御認識

有史以來の大變革に、祖國日本は一變した。皇室を中心とした國家組織は、國民を中心とする「新憲法」によつて着々とその面貌を改めて來た。善い惡いを云ふのでは無い、定められた法制の下に、各自その任務を盡して心から國家に奉仕して行く、これが法治國民であり、日本人であるのだ。再建の實績もこれに依つて擧がるのであらうし、國民の意氣も亦これあつてこそ高揚されるのであらう。

新憲法は依然として天皇の御存在を認め國民と不離の關係を明示して居る。人間天皇としての陛下に對する日本人の心持は「國家の象徴」とするの理念に生きてゐる。獨立國家として再興せんとする一九五〇年の新年を迎へ茲に本號は、皇室の御近況と復興した現在日本の再建實情を報じて、輝く新春を壽ぐことにした。

陛下の御日常

陛下の御日常はなかく忙しく、毎朝御文庫から宮内府まで御徒歩でお出かけになる。御文庫の御部屋も想像以上せまいもので、終戦後日本人の中で一番大きな變化に直面されたのは、恐らく陛下の御生活だと云はれてゐる。従來宮中で作られるパンは、外國使臣の間でも評判になつた程良質美味であつたが、現在は一般市中に配給されるパンよりも遙かに悪く黒パンと餘り變



One of the greatest changes in Japan since its surrender is "humanized" Emperor Hirohito.

生物學者天皇

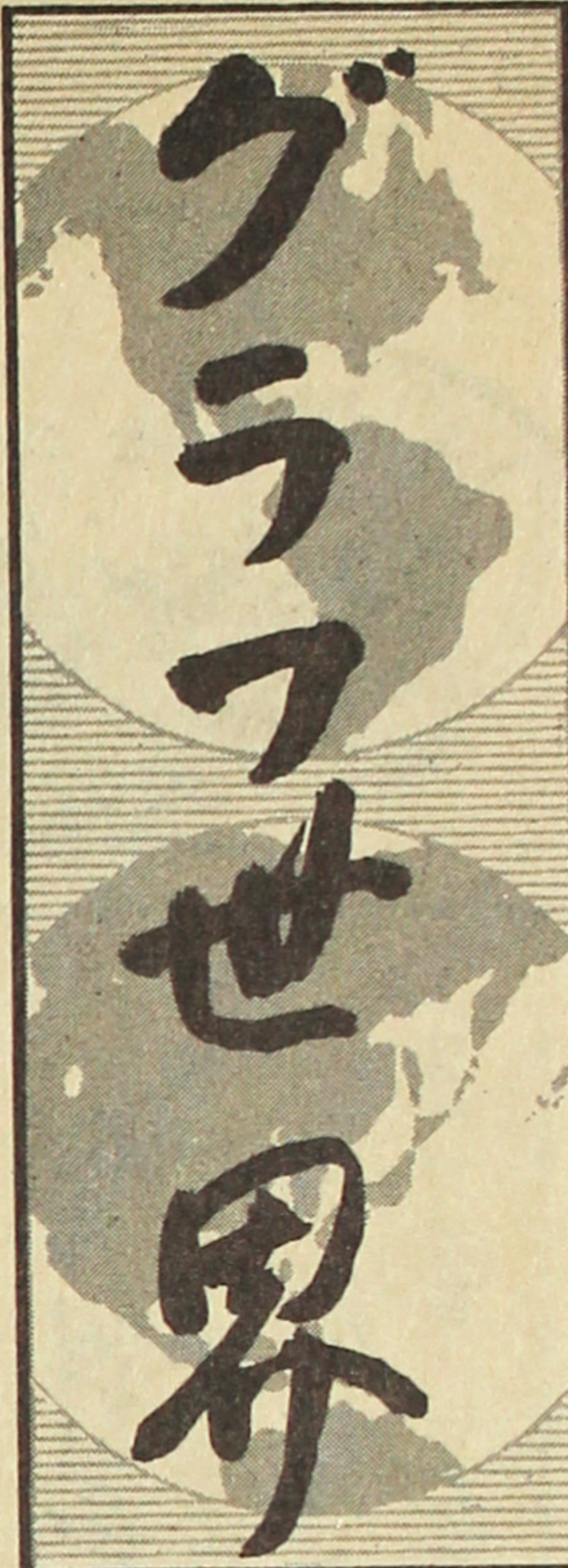
陛下の最も特長とされる一面は、生物學者としての陛下である。葉山に御出かけになると、朝早くから皮ジャンパにゴム長靴で海岸を此處彼處と微生物を採集され大きな岩などを裏返して探され。天皇の手は實に逞しく、太い指の持主であらせられる。最近

端然たる陛下

昨年三月徳川夢聲と佐藤ハチロー、辰野陸の三氏が陛下に御會ひした時、陛下の御態度に就て徳川夢聲は語る。長時間の間、いつも端然として居られたのは陛下御一人であつた。嘗て私は二千年六百年記念式典のニュース映畫で、御二方の御姿勢が端正であるに比べ參列者の御行儀の悪いのには驚いた。陛下の端然としてとられるのは、意識して、そういう姿勢を取られているのではなく、自然天然とそういう態度におなりになるのである。陛下は成る程人間である。しかし、同じ人間でもかういうお方があつたかど、私は今更のよう感動した次第である。

天皇と將棋

陛下の御趣味は將棋であるが、その御實力に就て、土屋市太郎入段が「六級の實力であらせられる」と認定してを



▽講和會議を目前に日本内閣
總理大臣兼外務大臣吉田茂
氏

年頭の賀詞

外務大臣 吉田 茂

一九五〇年の新春を迎えるに當り、在米同胞の有力誌「シーン・グラフ」誌を通じて年頭の賀詞を申述べることには、私の最も欣快とするところであります。

諸君が戦争中より引続く幾多の苦難にも拘らず戦後いち早く日本難民救済会を設立せられ犠牲的精神を発揮して日本の同胞に対し積極的に暖かい救援の手を差し延べられたことに対し、私は満腔の感謝と敬意を表するものであります。

翻つて日本の現情を見ます時、終戦以來言語に絶する困難な状態も、連合國、特に米國の好意ある支援と國民の努力とに依り、追々好轉してまいり、ここに希望に満ちた一九五〇年の新春を迎えたのであります。今年には特に講和問題に明るい希望が持たれて来たことは、諸君と共に喜びにたえないところであります。又貿易方面においても種々の困難を克服して一層の進展を見るものと期待するものであります。それにつけても、日本の再建は今後も米國の支援にまたなければならぬところが多いのであります。日米兩國のよき橋渡しとして、諸君に期待するところまことに大きいのであります。

ここに諸君の御健闘を祈り、その前途を祝福して、年頭の賀詞に代えたいと思ひます。



Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida heads Japan's cabinet whose main preoccupation is the peace treaty.

新年之辭

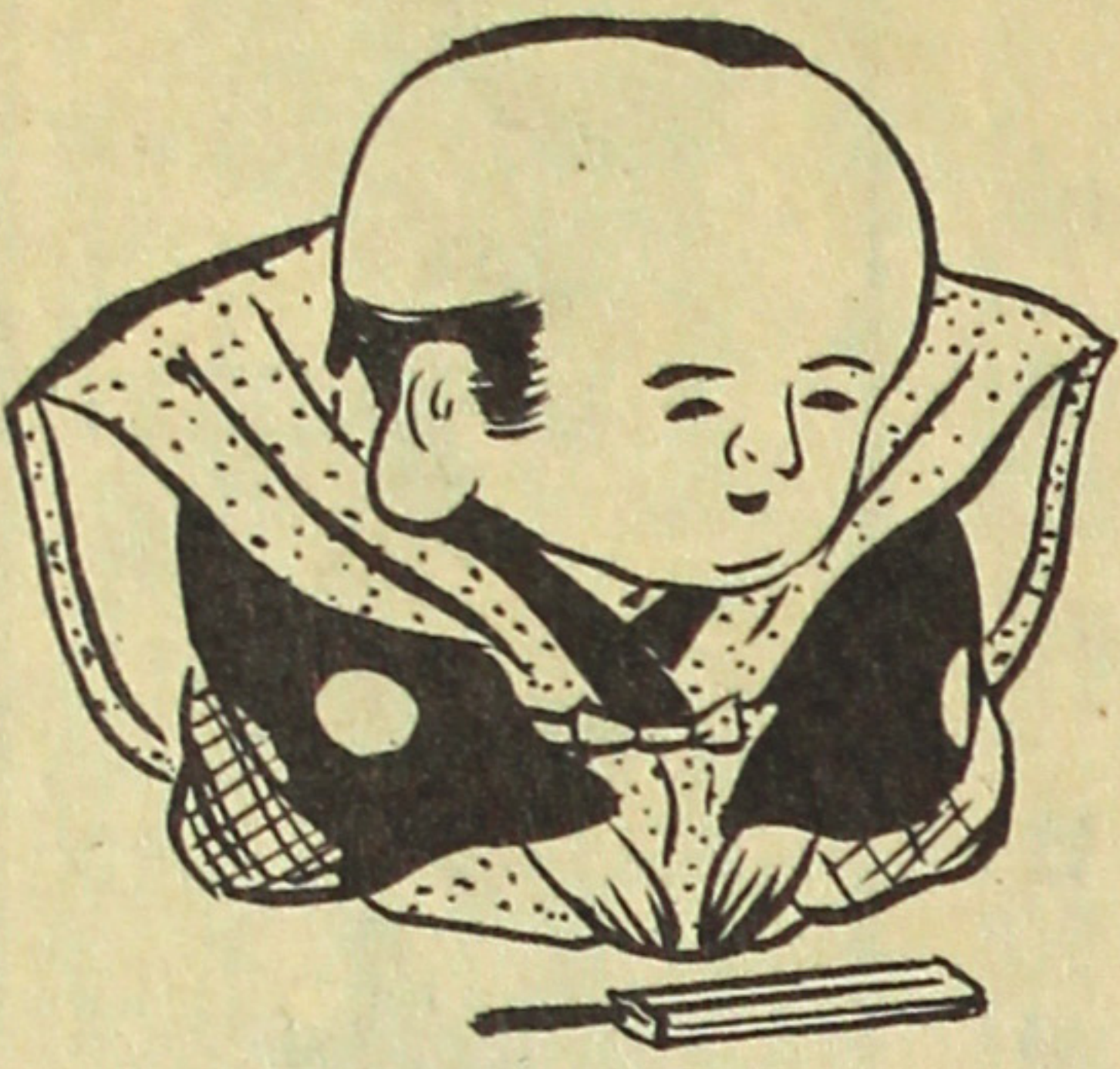
年改まれば、自ら其所に新しい希望や感想が起るものである。敗戦民族と云ふ烙印も、國際形勢の變轉で存外早く磨滅しそうな形勢にある。何かは知らぬ新しいものが芽生えて来るやうだ。總ては時が解決する、破壊の次は建設だ、因果は廻る小車である。何でも構はぬアメリカに縋つておろさへすれば「そつ」はないと、他力本願此の時とばかり、蟲の良い考へで過去四ヶ年を「のはほん」で暮らして来たが、今年は左様間屋が卸さない。ム元帥は「今春

講和會議が開催されるであらう」と聲明した。九大原則は、どうしても實行されるべきものである、唯の障文じやない、國民たるもの身を粉にしても、今一段深刻な耐乏生活に堪へて行かねばならぬ。「うっかり」して一步誤れば原子爆弾以上怖ろしい結果を招來する。海外にある在る我々同胞も同様、その心構に於て、祖國日本の人々と變りはない。一九五〇年をして「完全に立ち上がる日本」たらしむるべく心の緒を「うん」と縮てかゝらなければ成らぬ。以て新年の辭とす。(永田生)



新

年



<p>アサト商店 149 W Division Chicago 全支店</p>	<p>ヨーシ 1250 N Clark Chicago</p>	<p>ダイヤモンド 1012 N Clark Chicago 貿易商會 1128 N Clark Chicago</p>	<p>ローキパーク ラテオ商會 中川 祿一 全 文子 1408 E 55th St Plaza 2-0778 Chicago</p>
<p>チーパットイン 905 E 43rd St Chicago エキセル 食料品店 1153 N Clark Chicago</p>	<p>サウスサイド マーケット 1215 E 47th Chicago OK 食料品店 1037 E 43rd St Chicago</p>	<p>川島エクスプレス 1500 W Wilson Chicago SOS 1337 W Huron Chicago</p>	<p>インターナショナル マーケット 足田 庄太郎 1462 E 55th Chicago</p>
<p>リバッテリー食堂 1026 N Clark Chicago フランクリン 食料品店 官本三郎 1374 E 55th Chicago</p>	<p>日の本食堂 1018 N Clark Chicago S&I 食料品店 4868 N Sheridan Chicago</p>	<p>サンダグロサリー 1120 N Clark Chicago アルダイン フードマート 907 W Armitage Chicago</p>	<p>リチャード バーバー 柳 立リヤード 全 デョージ 911 E 43rd St Chicago</p>



賀

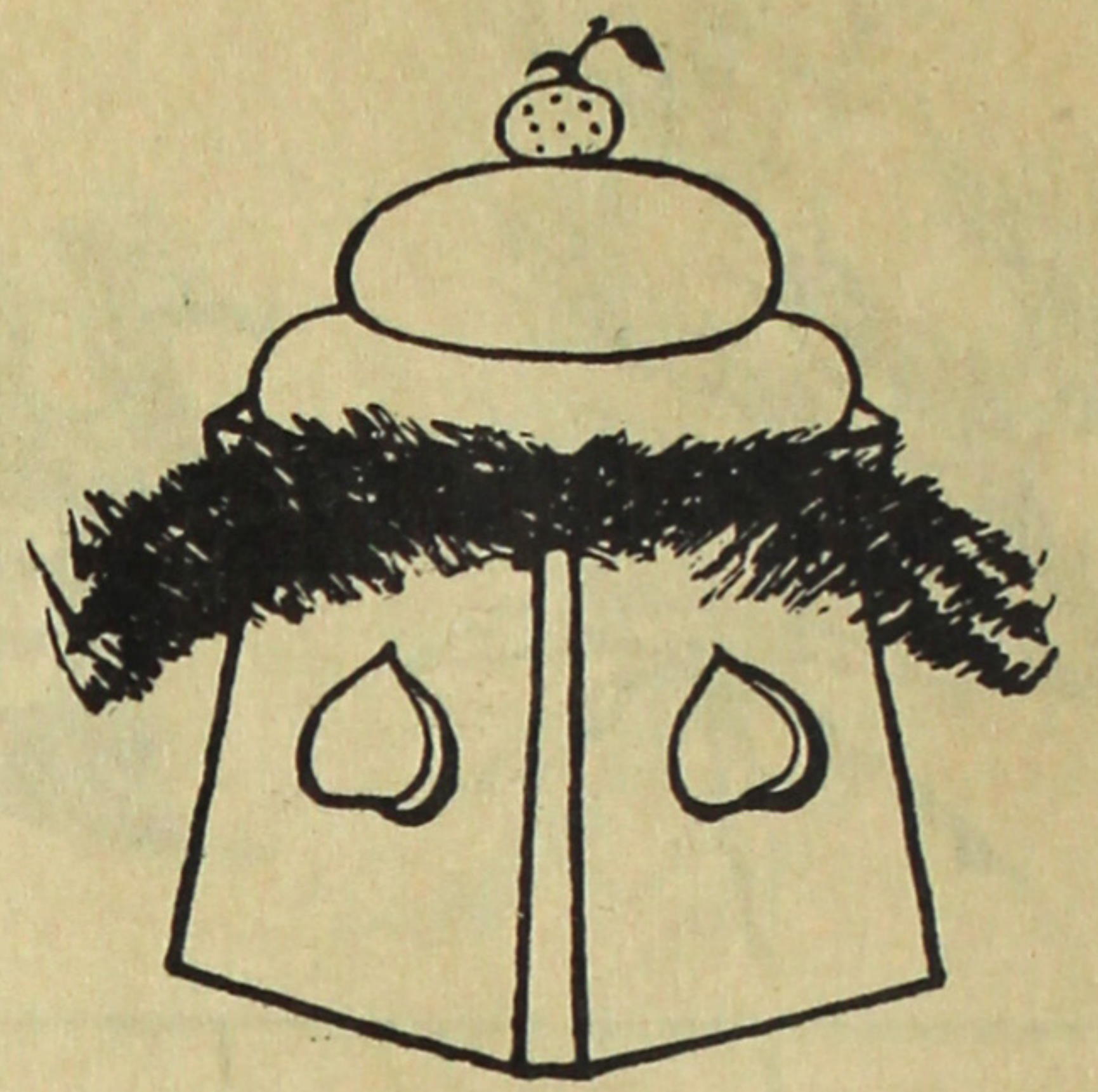
謹



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<p>中島デーシ 6004 S Stony Island Chicago</p>	<p>毛保フランク 6004 S Stony Island Chicago</p>	<p>本田修作 4462 S Berkeley Chicago</p>	<p>多田徳博 4827 N Winthrop Chicago</p>	<p>有松喬介 1740 W Balmoral Chicago</p>	<p>中山羊兵衛 914 W Belle Plaine Chicago</p>	<p>圓小政治郎 1313 E 64th St Chicago</p>	<p>岩室吉秋 4150 N Kenmore Chicago</p>
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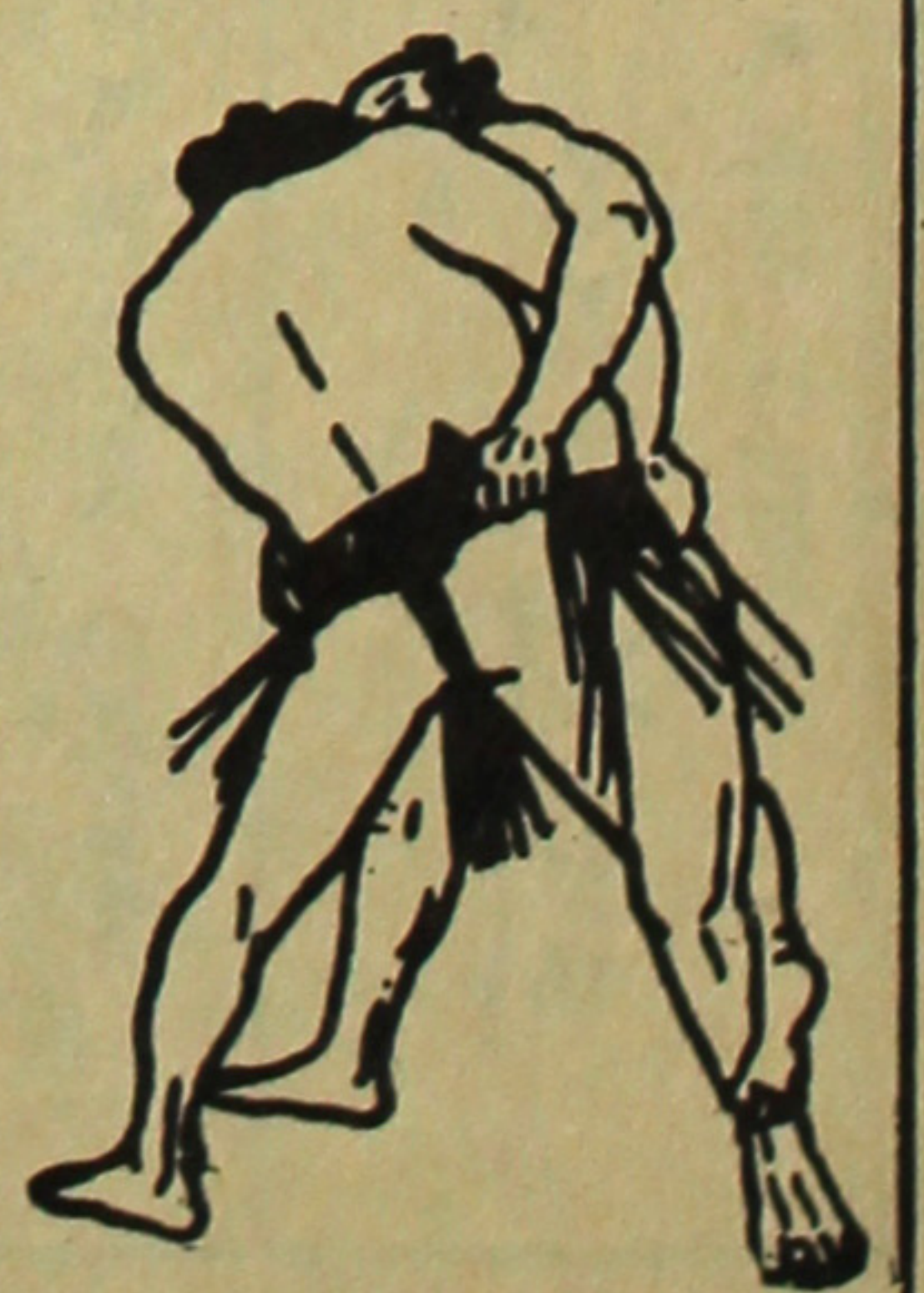


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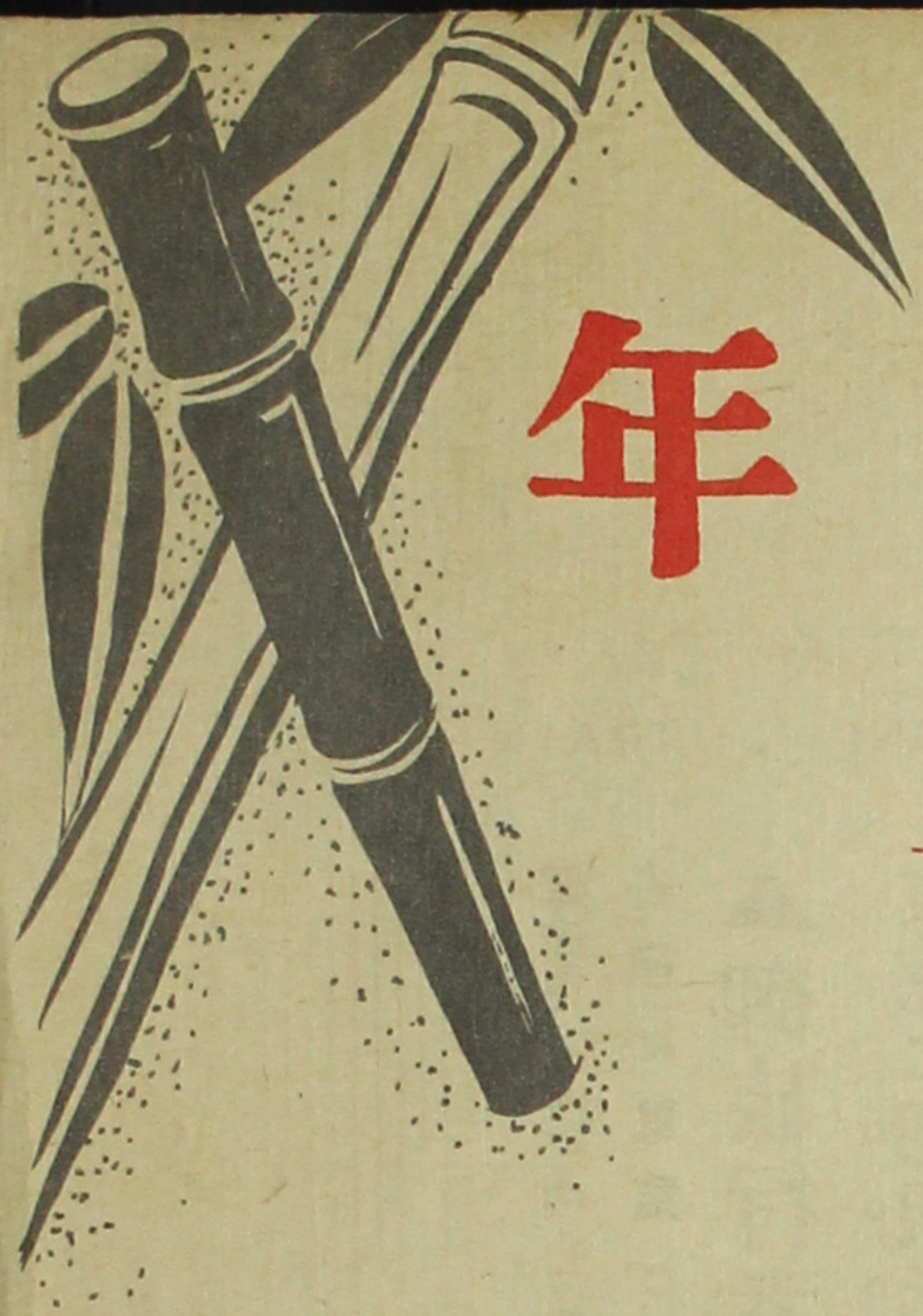
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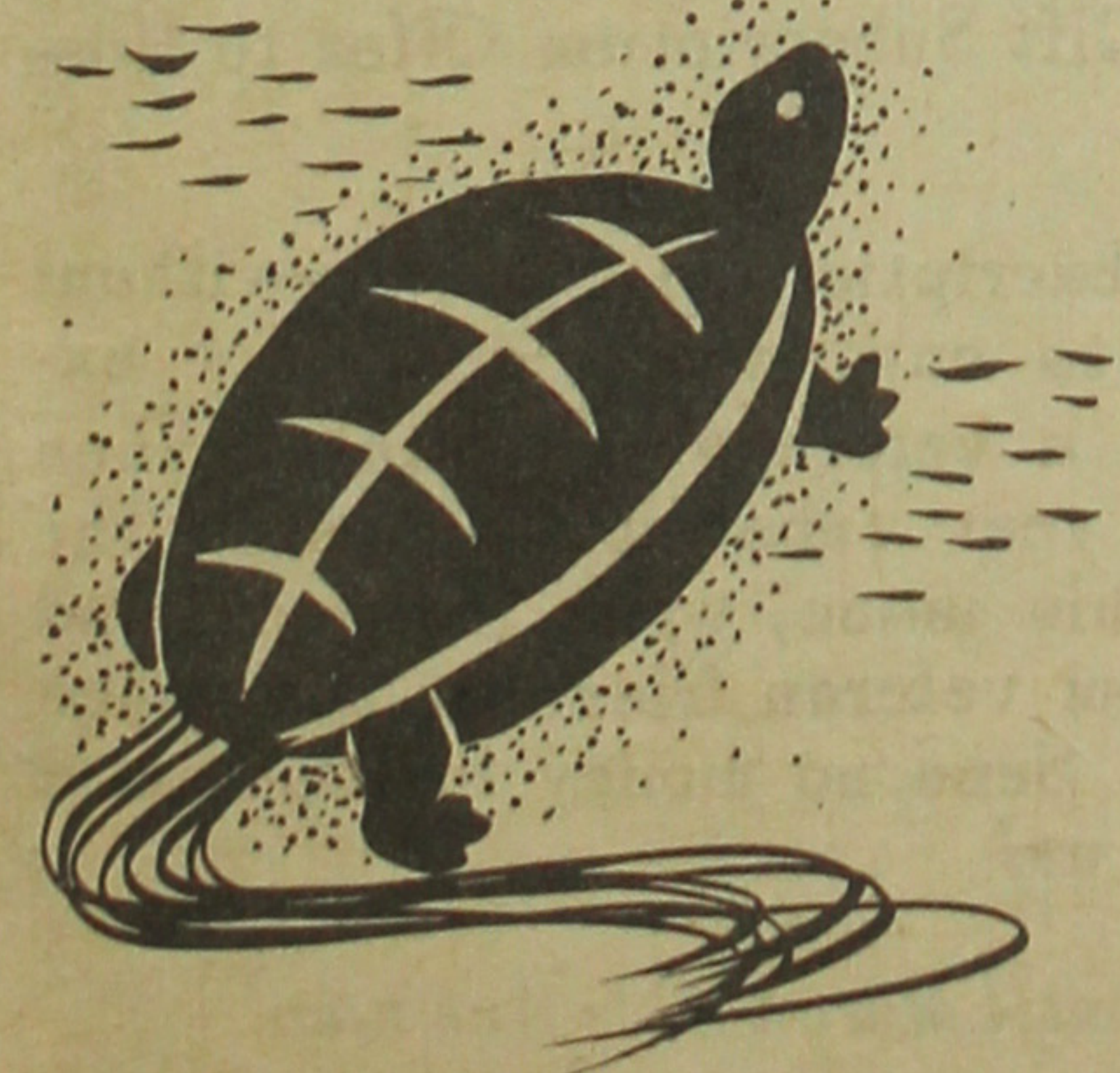
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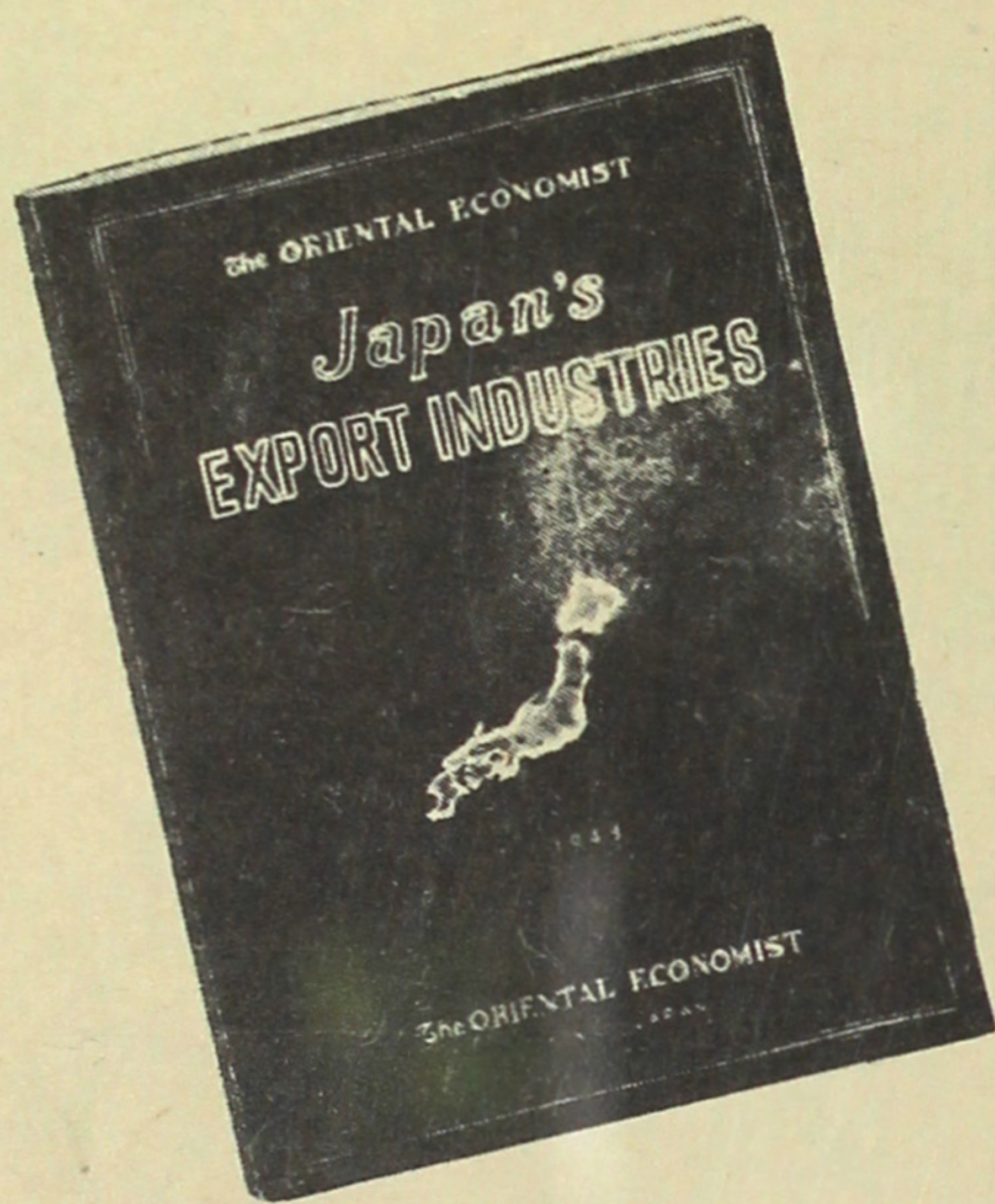
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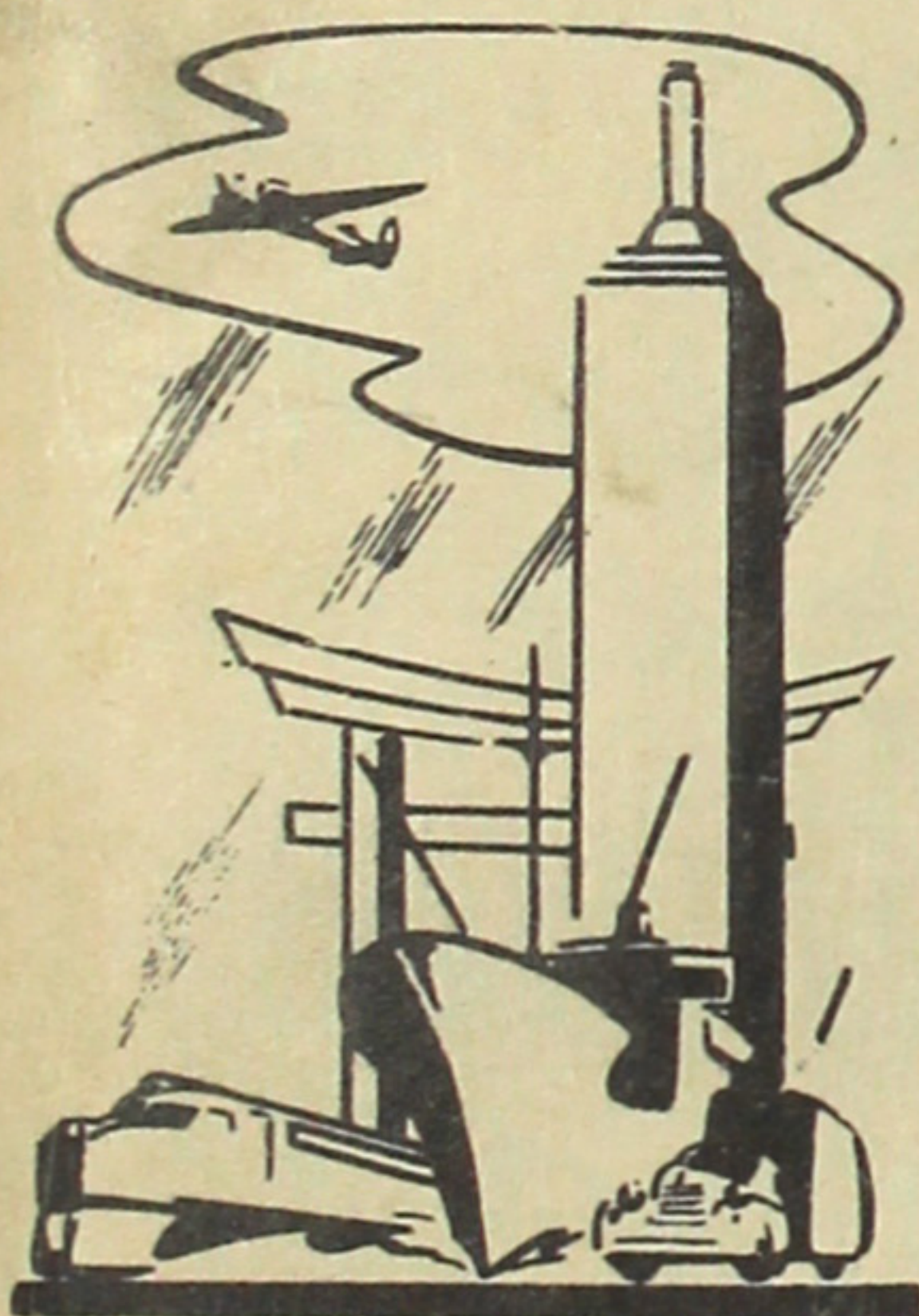
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