

# SCENE

the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

Ms 24-25  
Ms 28



Ms 24-25

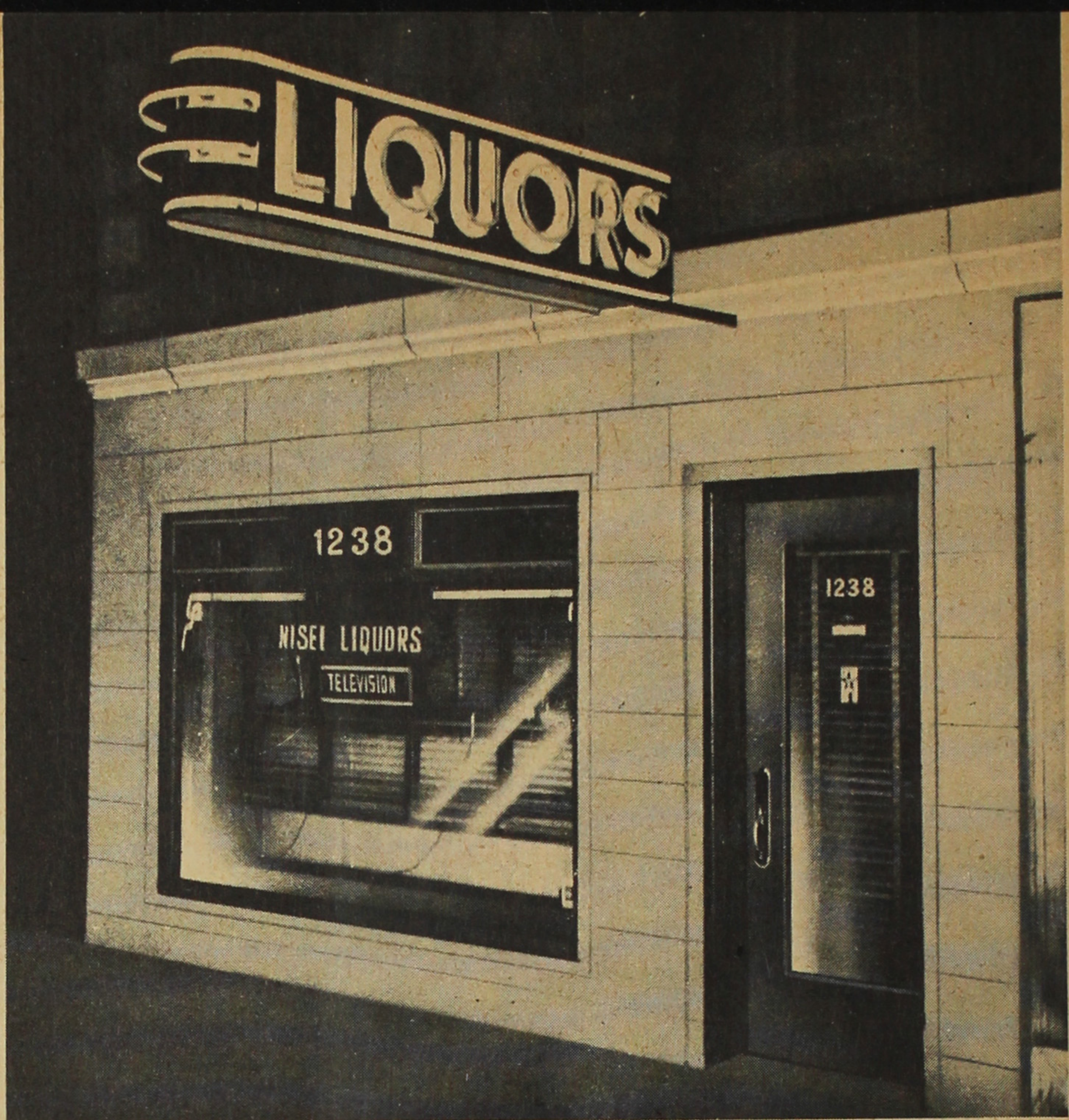
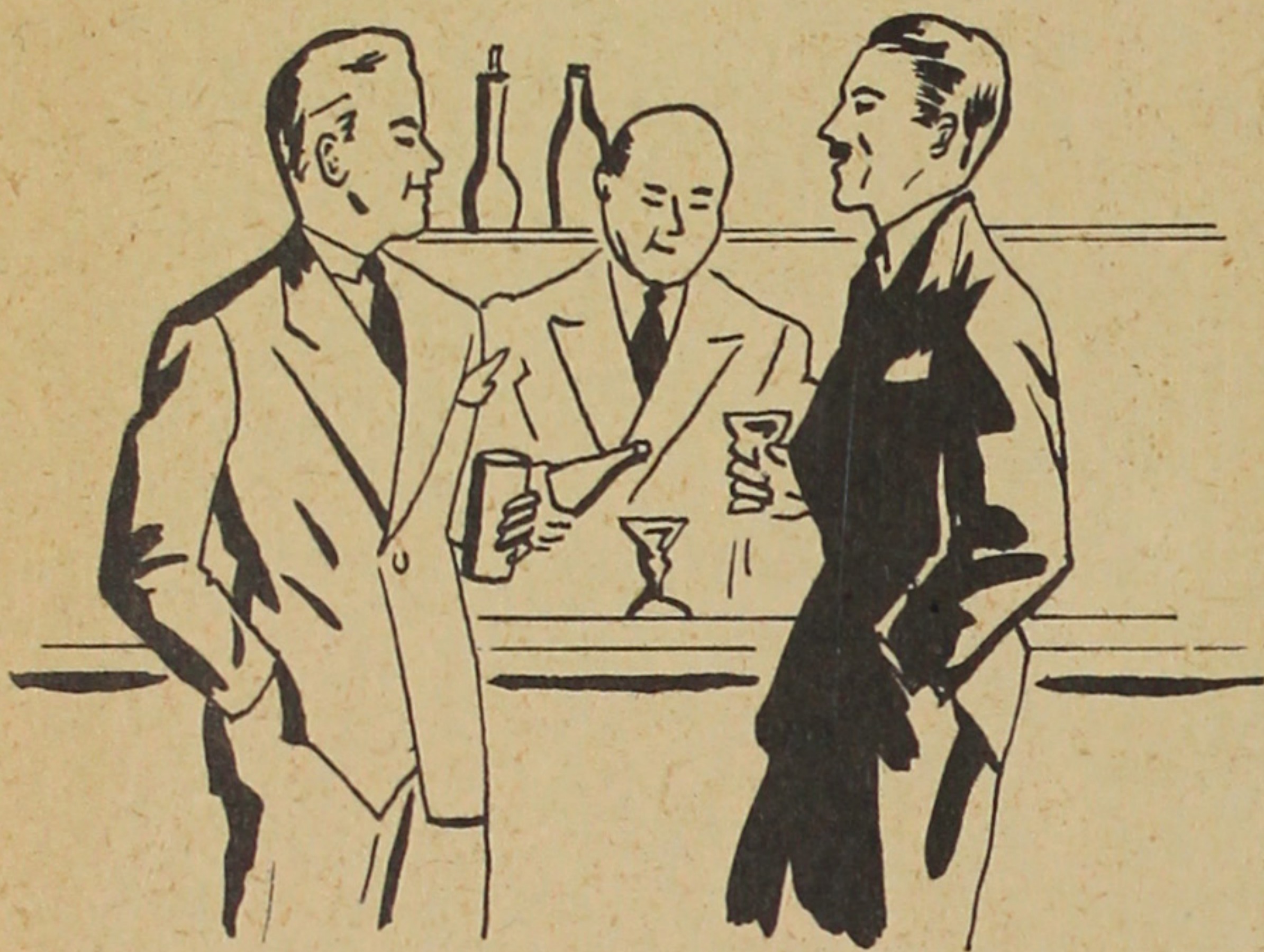
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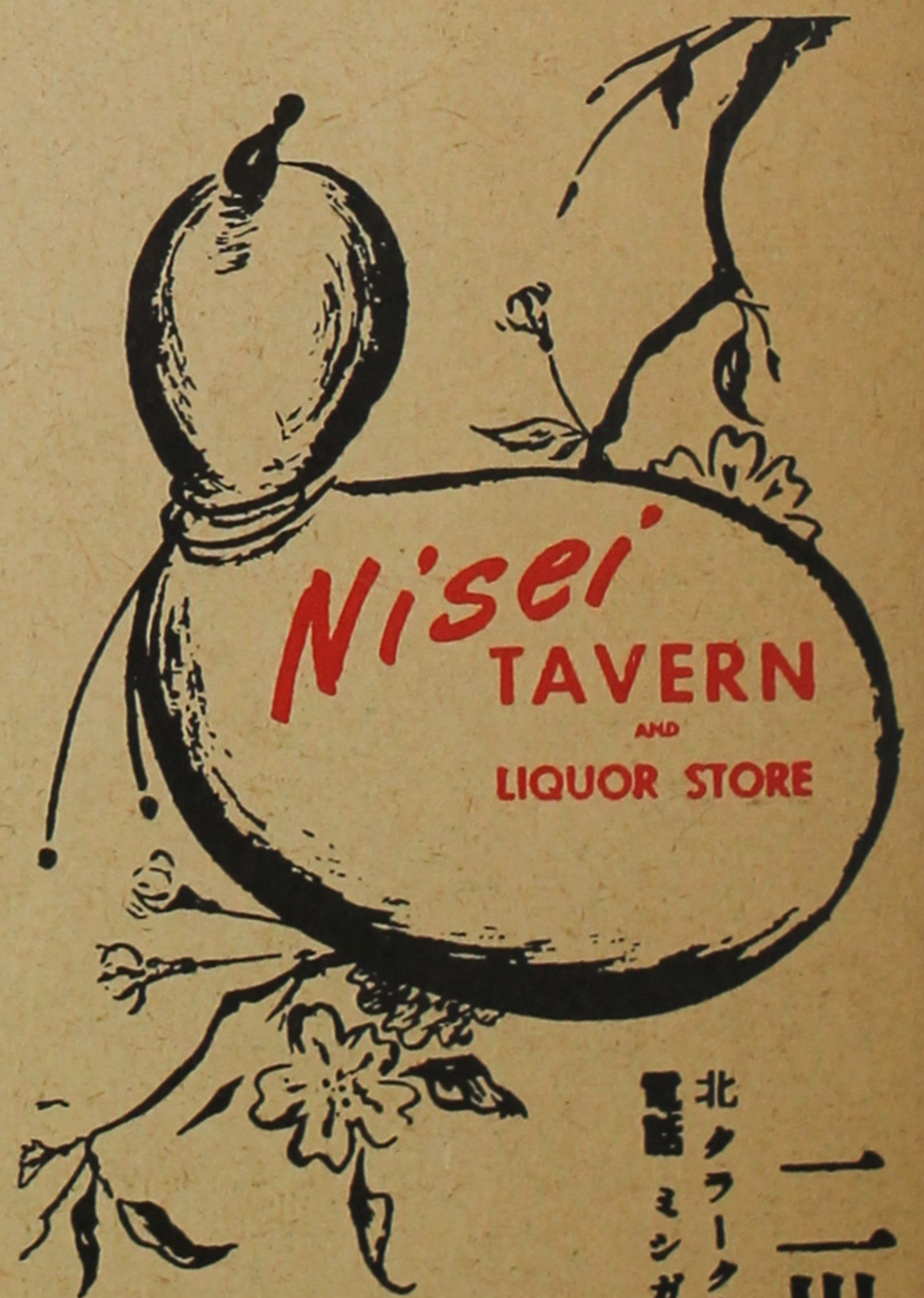
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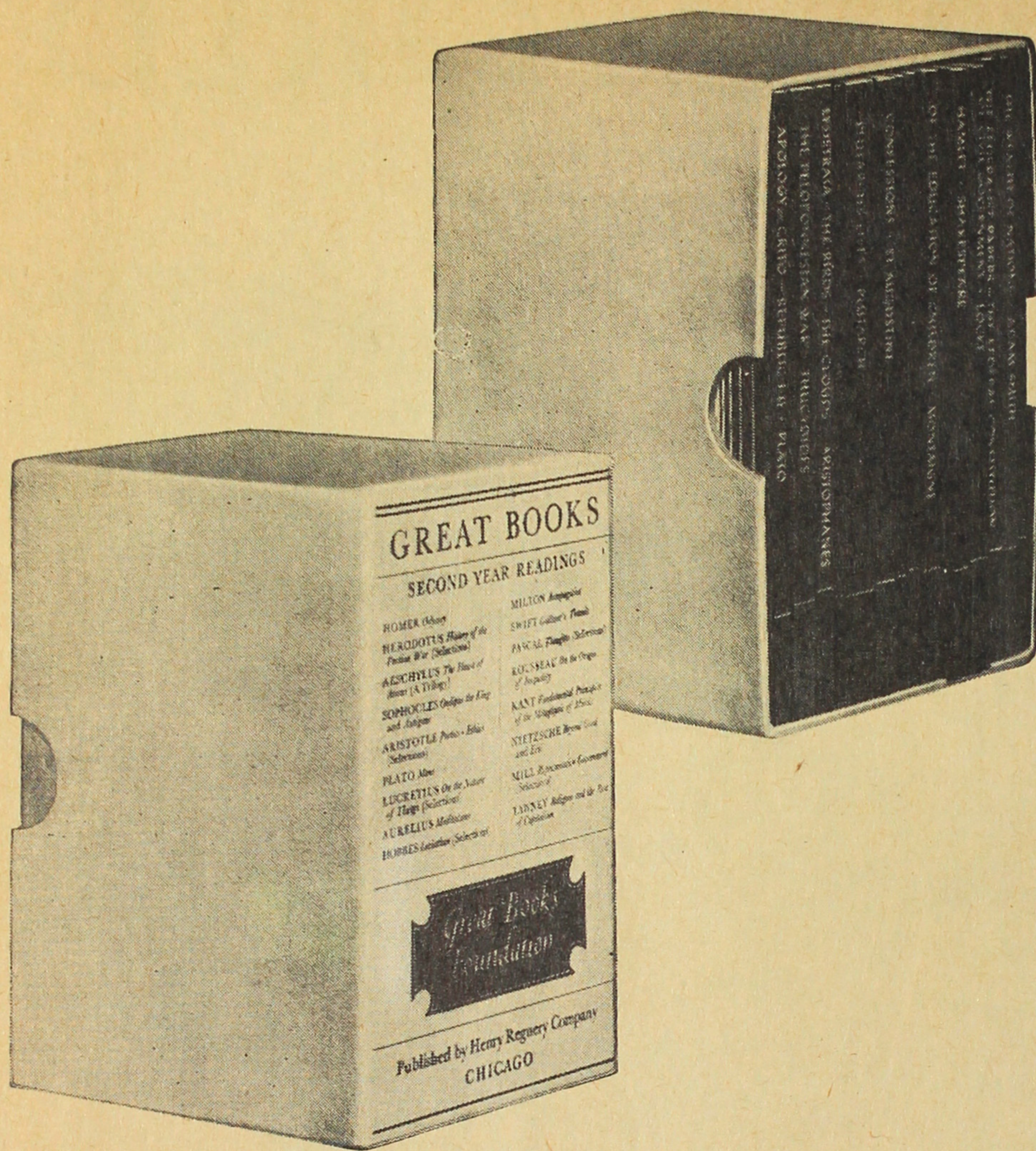
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SCENE, the Pictorial Magazine, July, 1950, Vol. 2, No. 3.  
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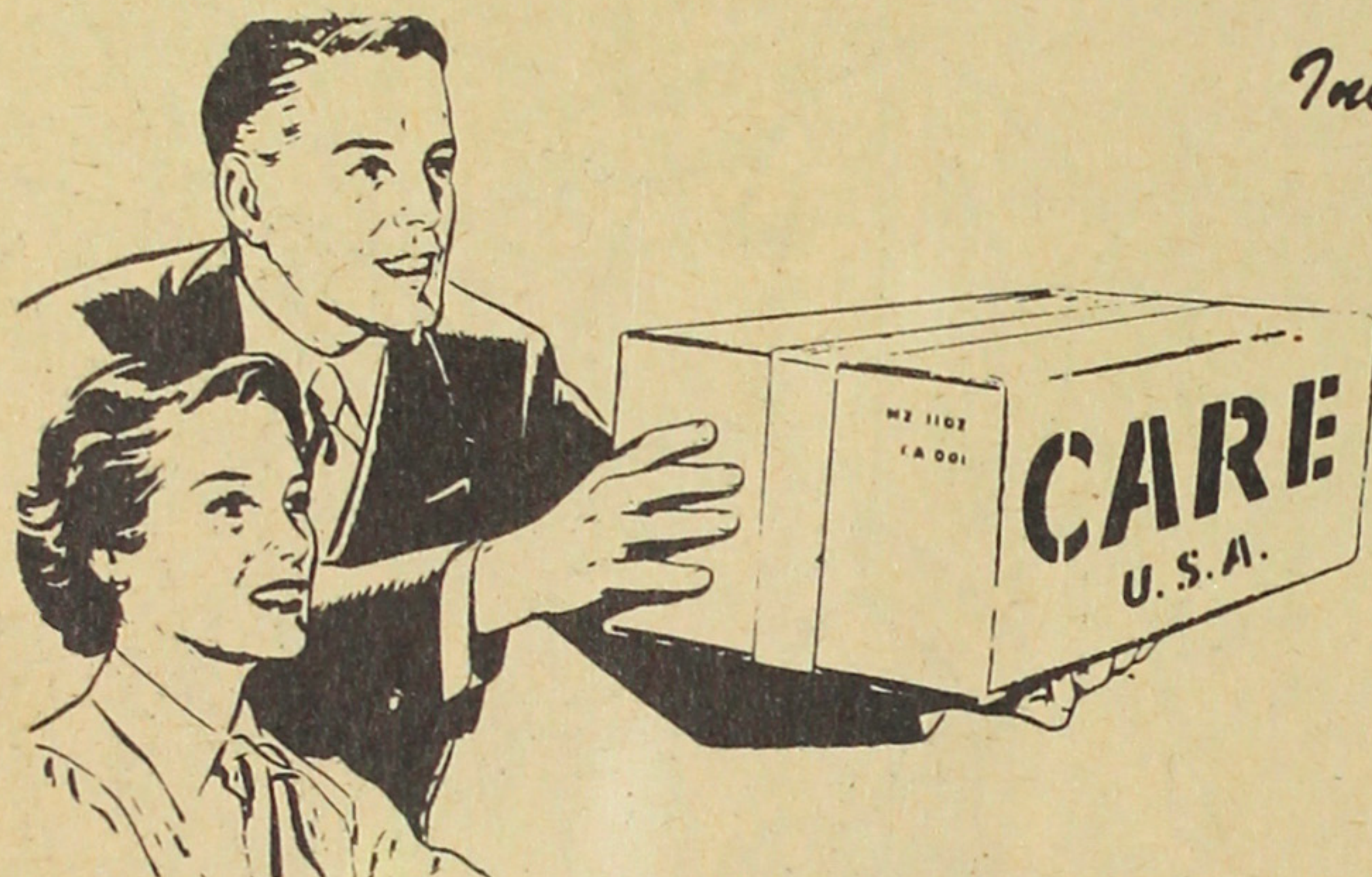
# Letters to the Editors

## HEAVY WORK, DOUBTLESS

Dear Sirs: SCENE (May) went directly to my main interests. . . my own two children are Japanese-Irish-English, and we are in the stages of completing a

\$20,000 home of partial Japanese architecture. As George Nakashima did, we started from our own architectural plan and lots of hard work, even to cutting all of our own stone for the foot-thick walls. Materials cost \$10,000 or more. How did he do it for \$4,000? It's truly outstand-

ing!—MRS. KENICHI ASADA, Racine, Wisconsin.



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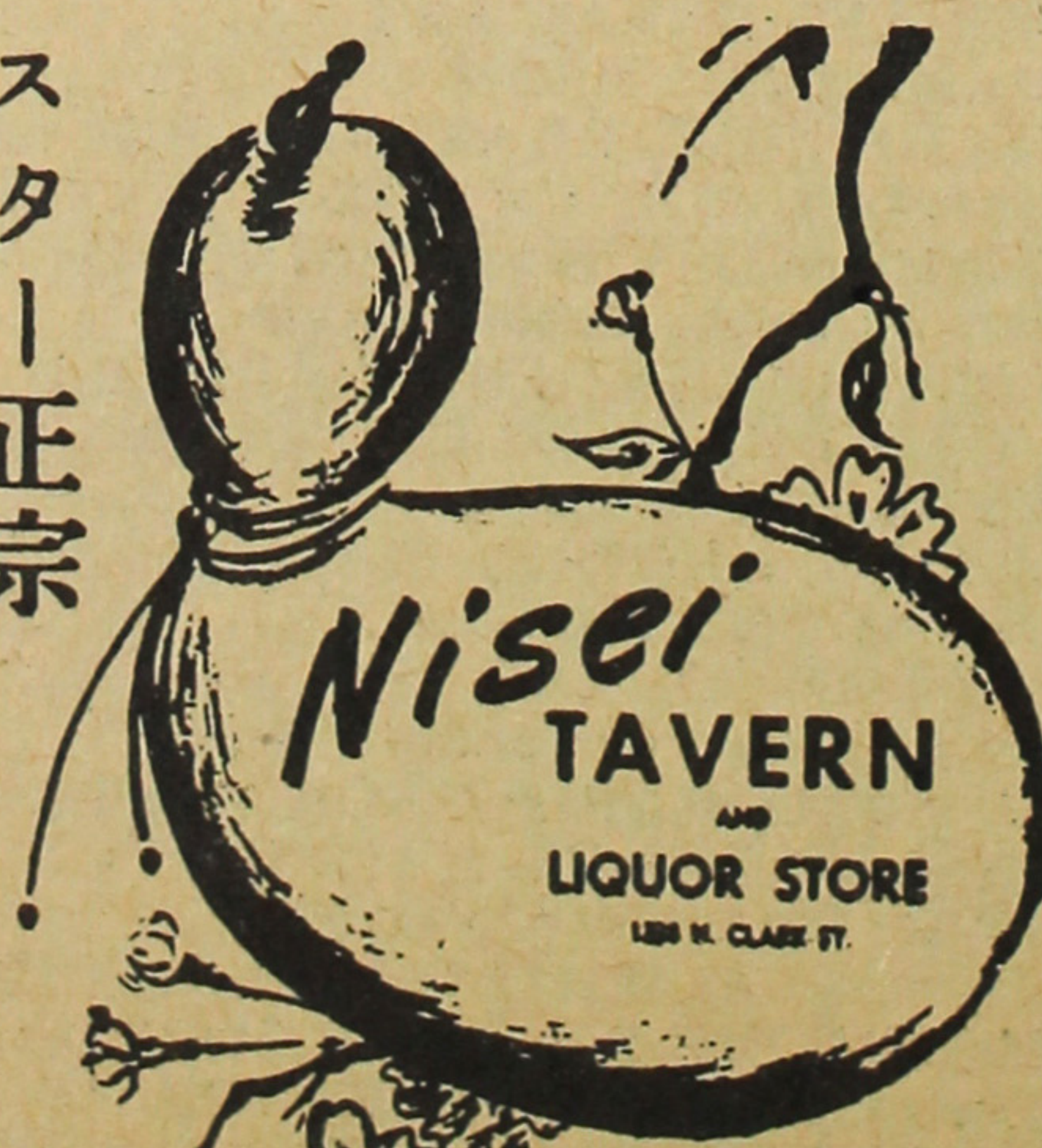
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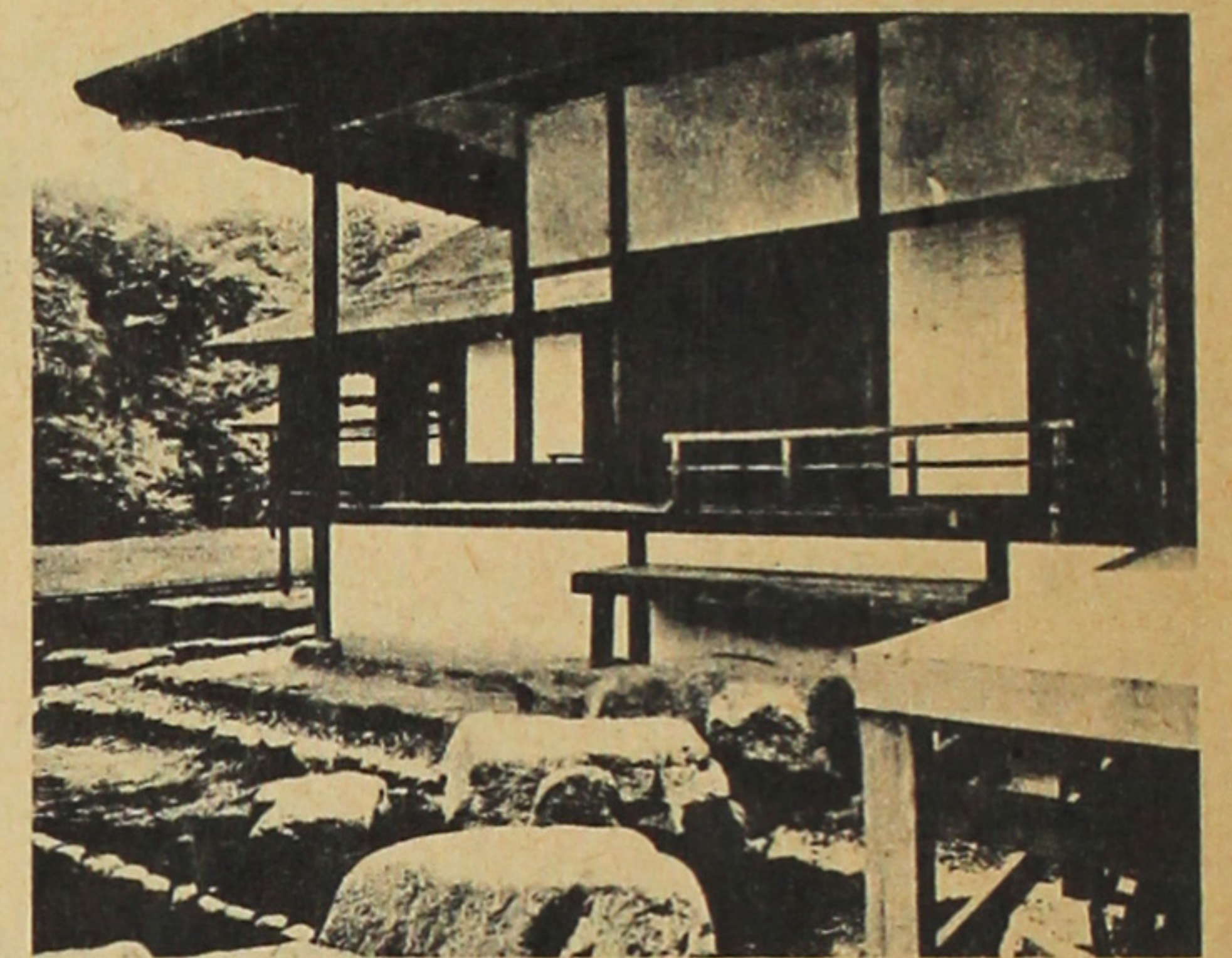
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## Letter of the Month

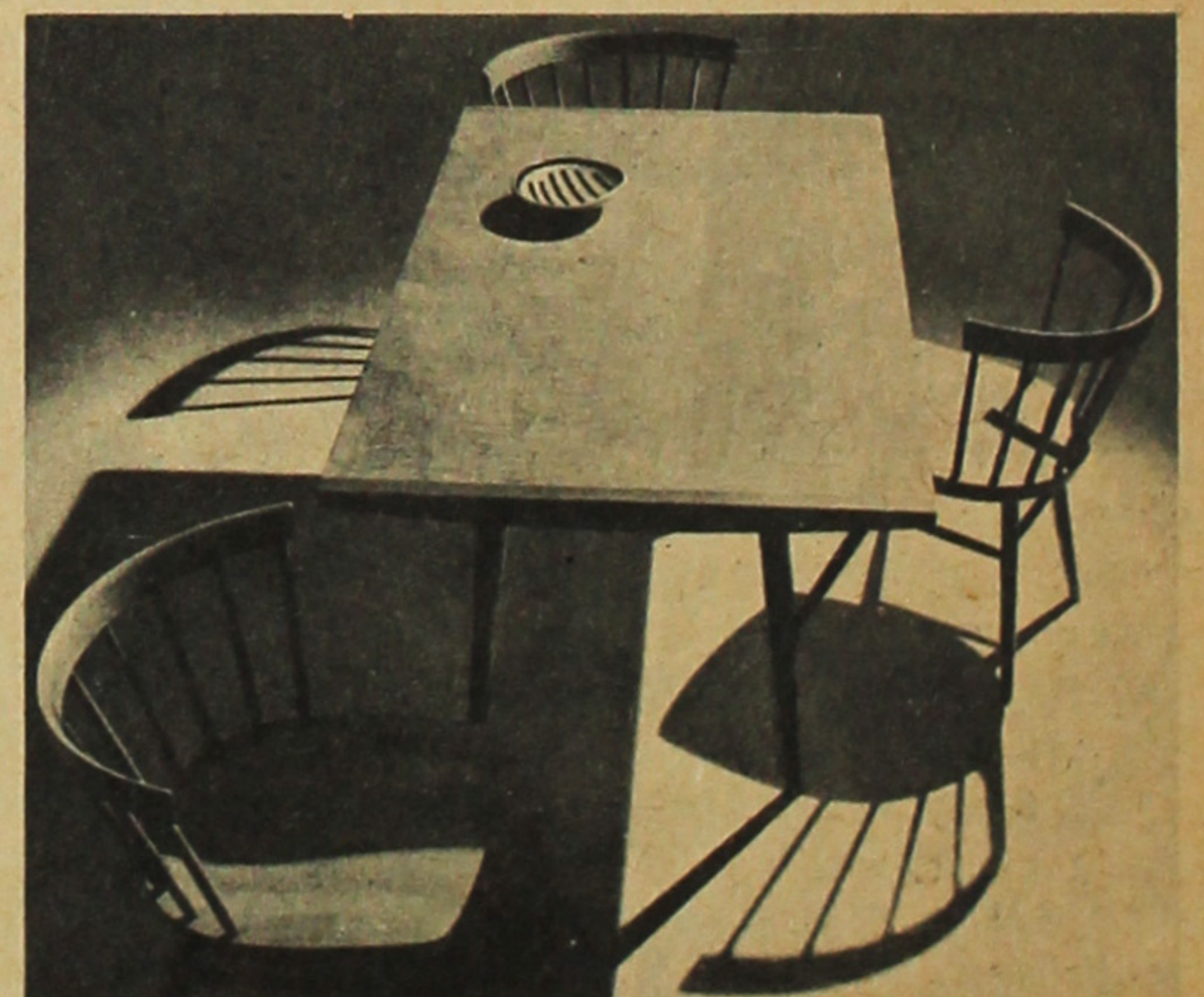
### SUBTLE ARTISTIC FEELING



Katsura palace, Kyoto, Japan

Dear Sirs: Your article on Japanese architecture (SCENE, May) was first-rate reading. Japanese architecture was once regarded by Westerners as erratic, without substance—even undignified. Some of the early European judgment of it left such impressions. However, it remained for Americans to discover in the national architecture of Japan enduring beauty, a style based on the laws of art. At the turn of the century, Ralph Adams Cram asserted boldly that Japan's architecture was the "perfect style in wood—an expression of profound and subtle artistic feeling. . . that demands and must receive recognition and admiration." Good for you in helping accord that recognition.—WILLIAM SWAN, Houston, Texas

## NAKASHIMA FURNITURE



The chairs and table above, manufactured in birch wood, natural finish, were designed by George Nakashima. They are produced and marketed by Knoll Associates, Inc.

Dear Sirs: We were very happy to see an article in your May edition about George Nakashima, one of the finest



contemporary furniture craftsmen today, whose furniture is manufactured by Knoll Associates, Inc.—MARTHA KAI, Public Relations, Knoll Associates, Inc., 601 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

**WANTS R.O.T.C. WITH PAY**

Dear Sirs: . . . A few articles with respect to veterans rights and privileges—such as Reserve Officers Training with pay and the proposed bill for restitution of the C.C.C. will further the interests of those who served in the past war.—TAKASHI MATSUI, U.S. Army Judge Advocate Section, Headquarters, Yokohama, Japan.

**WE'RE GLAD TO HELP**

Dear Sirs: We have read with keen interest and pleasure the article "Harbinger of Peace" by Togo Tanaka (SCENE, May). Many thanks for this generous space on behalf of the International Christian University project. . . JAMES F. HERRICK, Editor, I.C.U. Newsletter, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs: . . . I have had the opportunity to hear Dr. Ralph Diffendorfer and Dr. Hachiro Yuasa speak here in Indianapolis. The article "Harbinger of Peace" (SCENE, May) is an accurate and interesting summary. . . I want to express appreciation for your sympathetic handling of the subject and also for the constructive suggestion that gifts from your readers be made for the university.—MAE YOHO WARD, The United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

**EVACUATION'S AFTERMATH**

Dear Sirs: Congratulations to Fred Wada (SCENE, June) for making such an outstanding comeback from the evacuation. . . It proves that America is still the land of opportunity for those who are not afraid to work. . .—GEORGE KATAYAMA, Chicago, Illinois

**BOUQUETS FOR KATHLEEN**



Dear Sirs: . . . what a refreshing picture on your cover (SCENE, June) . . .—HOWARD MIZUNO, Chicago, Illinois.

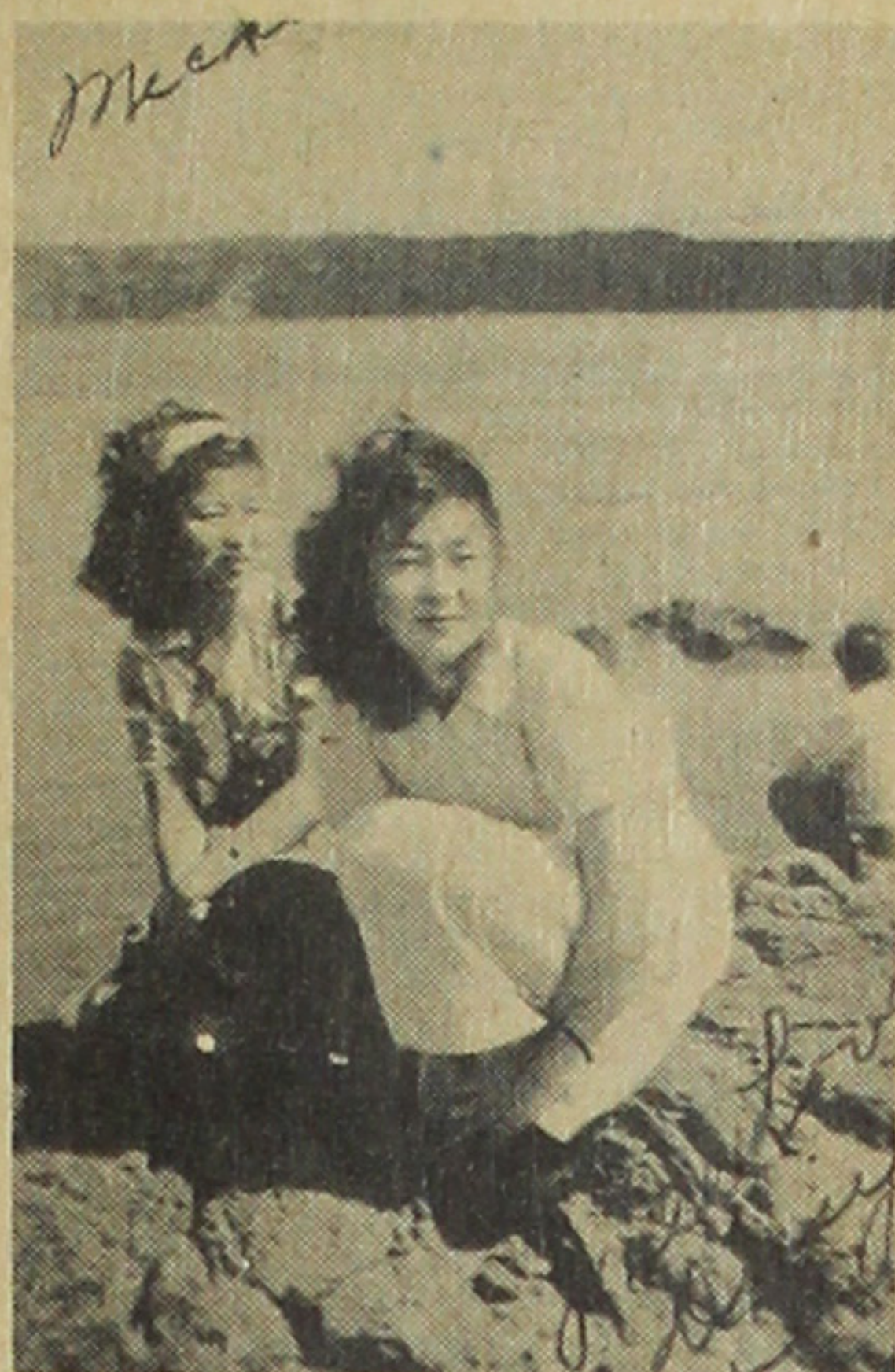
Dear Sirs: Wouldn't she qualify as a

queen candidate for the Japanese American Citizens League's national convention? . . .MRS. MARY ARATANI, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Sirs: Why doesn't someone call that casting director in Hollywood look-

ing for a Nisei college co-ed for the "Go for Broke" film that M-G-M has scheduled? . . .—JANE SHIMA, Chicago, Illinois.

**A CALL FOR DAISY**



Dear Sirs: Is there any way that you can possibly help me locate a friend of mine in the Hawaiian Islands? Her name is Daisy Yamamoto. She must be about 23 or 24 now. I have tried to write her several times, but I'm sure my letters are sitting in a dead letter office somewhere. She's the girl in the foreground. . . —MICHI TANOUYE, Palo Alto, California.

**HAPPY ANNIVERSARY!**

Dear Sirs: The May issue of SCENE . . . an excellent magazine by all standards, the best one of the year, which even you will have to admit is hard to beat. . .—TSUYOSHI MATSUMOTO, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, T.H.

Dear Sirs: . . . I feel you are doing a magnificent job of publishing a Nisei pictorial magazine that we can all be proud of. . .—HOWARD IMAZEKI, Tokyo, Japan.

**AUTHOR BORDEAUX APPROVES**

Dear Sirs: . . . The copy (SCENE, May) was carefully read and thoroughly enjoyed. . .—JEAN BORDEAUX, Los Angeles, California.

**WHAT ABOUT STOCKTON?**

Dear Sirs: Is there an outlet for the distribution of SCENE in Stockton? —MRS. FLORENCE KUBOTA, Stockton, California.

Yes, Washington Drug Store, 48 W. Washington St., Stockton, California.—ED.

**GREETINGS, TEENAGERS!**

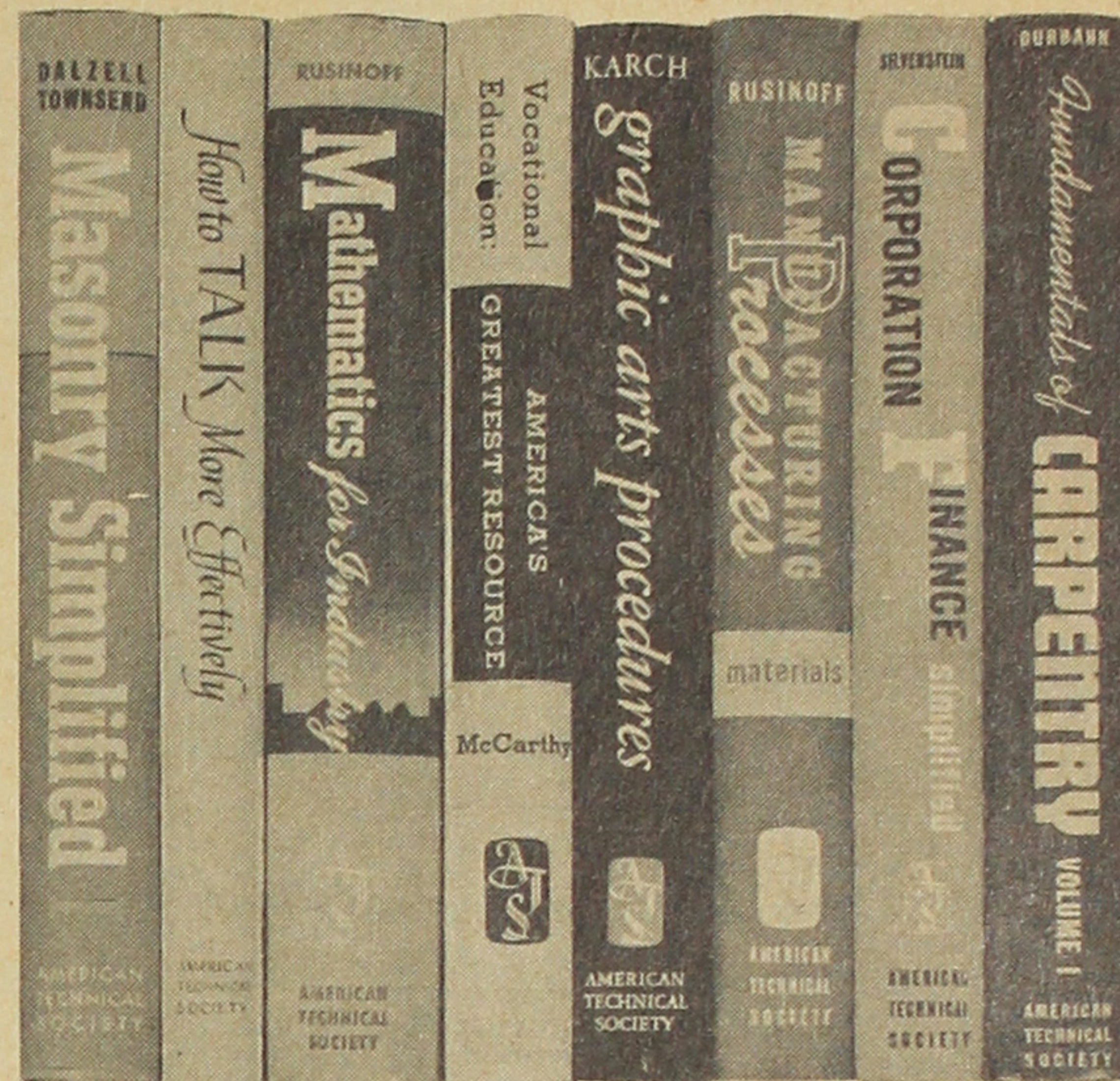
Dear Sirs: . . . We are interested in what teenagers in the United States are doing. . .—ELEANOR SATO, P.O. BOX 142A, Clarkson, Ontario, Canada, and RUTH SANO, R.R. 1, Townline, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.

**A TONIC TOO!**

Dear Sirs: . . . helps cheer us up because most of us have very little contact outside of Seattle. . . Having a magazine

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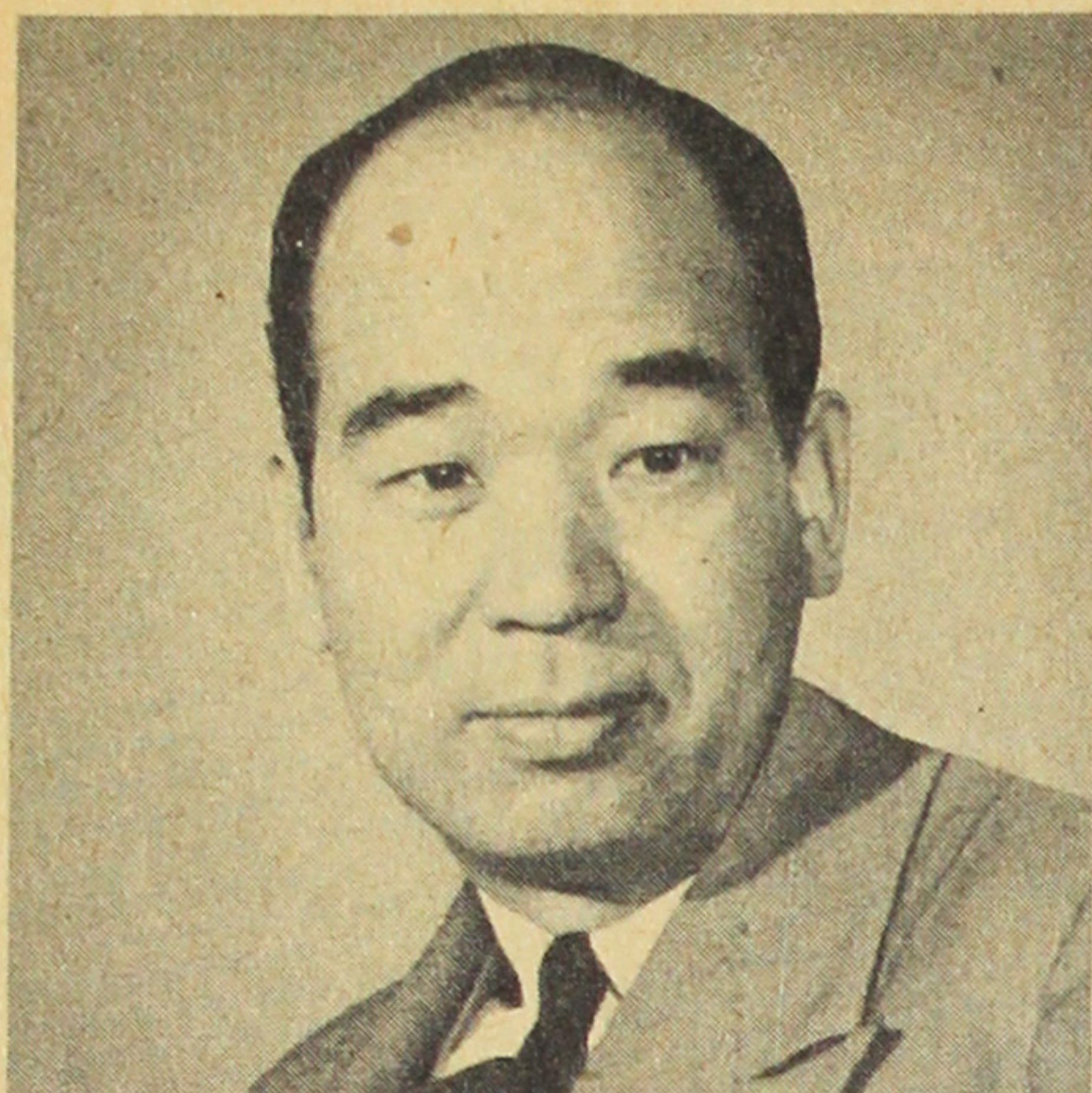
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## From the staff



Corky T. Kawasaki

As General Sales Manager of the only nation-wide Japanese American magazine, I run across a number of interesting facts during my daily work.

I have found, for instance, that 75 per cent of our subscribers are Niseis, three out of 16 are Isseis and one out of every 16 are non-Japanese.

SCENE has subscribers in every state in the Union except five: New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia.

SCENE circulates also in Hawaii, Canada, South America, Japan and Alaska.

SCENE's first subscription came from a reader in Ketchikan, Alaska.

Broken down into states, Illinois leads with the greatest number of subscribers; California is second and Washington third.

The most common name is Tanaka. Others in order of popularity are Sato, Matsumoto, Yamamoto, Inouye, Abe and Ito. Oddly, Watanabe is far down the list.

One conclusion we have reached is that, geographically, the Japanese Americans are pretty well spread out over the entire country and that many non-Japanese are interested in what Japanese Americans are doing.

I'll see you again in this column when I have more facts.

Yours sincerely,

*Corky T. Kawasaki*  
Corky T. Kawasaki  
General Sales Manager

like this makes me want to get well soon and be out among young people. . .—JEAN NUMOTO, Firlands Sanatorium, Seattle, Washington.

### CHICAGO HOSPITALITY

Dear Sirs: The Denver All Stars girls basketball team was more than happy to participate in the Invitational Basketball Tournament in Chicago. The gracious hospitality of the host committee overwhelmed us completely. I was very sorry we could not bring our complete all-star team. Only four all stars out of twelve could take off from work for the trip. . . While in Chicago I saw the SCENE trophy. It was one of the most beautiful I've seen. The Minneapolis team must have been very happy to receive it. They certainly did deserve it!—MAMI KATAGIRI, Henderson, Colorado.

Dear Sirs: Why not put in pictures of championship teams in sports? Like the Zebra invitational championship team and runners-up. . .—PAT KITAHARA, Chicago, Illinois.

### NOT VERY CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sirs: Do I understand correctly that the editors of SCENE do not care very much for "Chicago Confidential"? If they are displeased with the book, they certainly have done a good job of publicizing the thing and helping the authors to reap royalties. . .—JOSEPH R. BROWN, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sirs: You berated Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer for a few inaccuracies in the chapter about Little Tokyo while overlooking the great impact of their more accurate disclosures. . . Have you taken note of what has happened in your city since then? Lait and Mortimer wrote things that the Chicago Crime Commission has come out with publicly. Something's wrong with Chicago—the hoodlums still swing a lot of weight. . .—ROD MATSUI, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs: . . . Whether columnist Lee Mortimer becomes a public figure of renown because some gangster hoodlums punched him in the nose, your criticism of the book "Chicago Confidential" (SCENE, April) is well grounded. The chapter you condemned is full of the grossest kind of falsehoods. . . Did you read what a fellow columnist in the New York Mirror said about Mortimer and his latest beating? "The attack on a newspaperman by 'unknown assailants, reminds the wags of critic (Alexander) Woolcott—of whom it was quipped: 'If that guy's ever found murdered—half the population of N.Y. will be held under suspicion.'"—AL SHIRAISHI, New York, New York



Lee Mortimer

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# SCENE The Pictorial Magazine

JULY, 1950

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## Contents

SCENEFLASHES .....	11
NATIONAL SCENE	
Coed queens .....	18
Page One Ball .....	22
Active council .....	30
Forbidden City .....	35
'Osushi' and pop .....	38
INTERNATIONAL SCENE	
Ozaki's peace mission .....	14
Miss Nippon 1950 .....	16
JAPAN—seen from U.S. ....	20
Big revival .....	29
Human exports .....	31
Homes for Hiroshima .....	34
Bugaku .....	45
SCENE PERSONALITY	
He opened a new field .....	24
SHORT SHORT STORY WINNER	
Two friends .....	32
SPORTS SCENE	
Yonamine and the Bees .....	42
FEMININE SCENE	
So you're petite .....	44
CHILDREN'S DRAWING CONTEST .....	27
OTHER DEPARTMENTS	
Letters to the Editors .....	6
From the staff .....	8
Picture of the Month:	
Japan's first 'Miss Nippon' .....	10
Editorial .....	26
Japonica .....	34
Italics .....	29
Simple as pictures .....	41
SCENE Facts and Oddities .....	41
Behind the SCENE .....	37
JAPANESE SECTION .....	48

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## Cover

Despite her look of sophistication, cover girl Nancy Onaga is only 18 and a freshman at the University of Hawaii. In the campus beauty contest she was chosen as the queen of the Japanese group. She is 5' 1" tall and weighs around 100 pounds. See page 18.

## MAKE THIS TEST\*

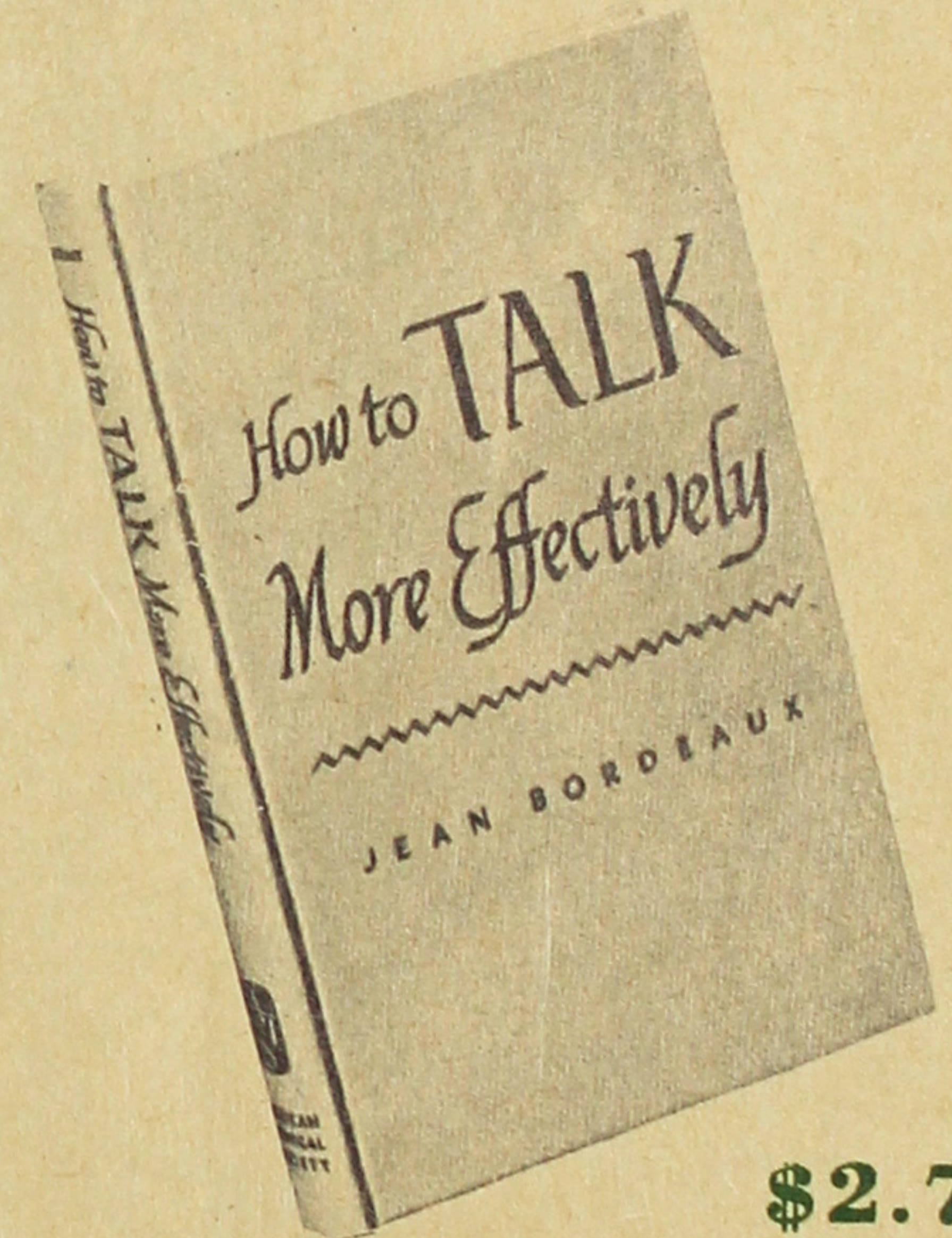
1. Think of the leaders you have met. Recall why you considered them leaders. Weigh all their leadership qualities. Then ask yourself: Did each have the ability to talk persuasively? YES NO

2. As a member of a group have you ever tried to squeeze an idea into a discussion only to find that you couldn't gain or hold the undivided attention of the group? YES NO

3. Have you ever said: "I gave him (or her) all the details, but apparently he (or she) didn't understand." YES NO

4. Next time you pass that corner sandlot and watch the youngsters play baseball, remember your own experiences. Sometimes the members of the gang were strangers, yet some person was always allowed to take charge. Generally this was not due to his skill as a baseball player—but he could talk effectively, couldn't he? YES NO

\*If your answers are YES (which they generally are but in some cases need not be), you too can benefit by reading this book.



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Picture  
of  
the Month



Chubu Nippon

# Japan's first 'Miss Nippon'

**E**IGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Fujiko Yamamoto from the city of classical beauties, Kyoto, topped more than 1,500 hopefuls representing 12 major cities to be acclaimed Miss Nippon 1950 in the first nation-wide beauty contest ever to be held in Japan. The winner and two runners-up won themselves a free trip to the United States on a mission of friendship and trade promotion. They are expected to

come here next month. Miss Nippon stands 5' 2", weighs 109 pounds and has a bust measurement of 33". She was selected as "most representative of true Japanese feminine beauty." This picture was taken as she shuffled by the Imperial Palace moat in Tokyo in a kimono which she sets off so well. For more details about the beauty contest turn to page 16.

讀賣新聞社が全日本から選定したミス日本の山本富士子嬢は他の二名と共に全日本の女性を代表して、この八月頃渡米し華府にツルーマン大統領の令嬢マーガレットさんを訪問することになりました。



# SCENEflashes



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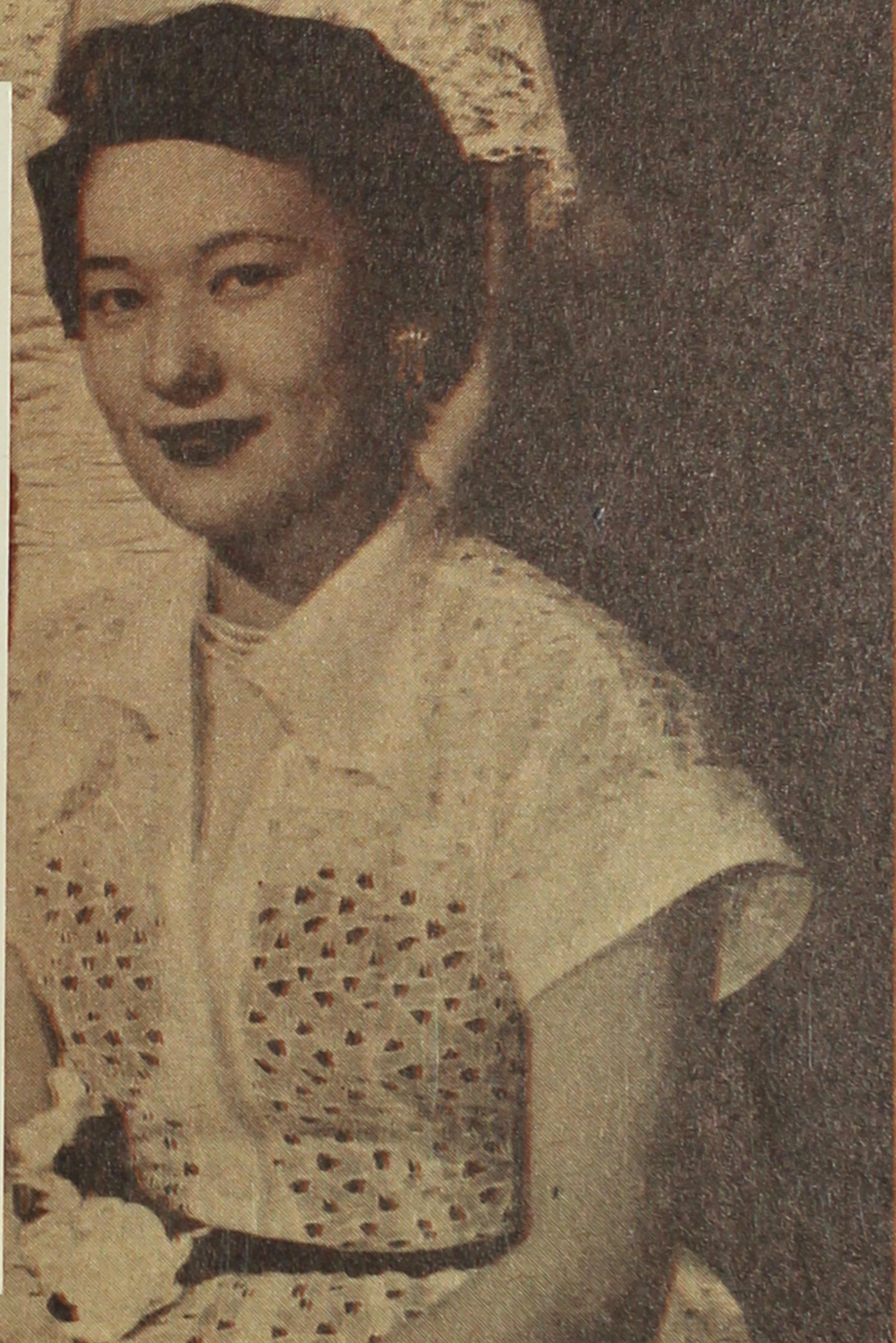
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SCENEfoto by Louie Sato

## MIDWEST PICKS ITS QUEEN

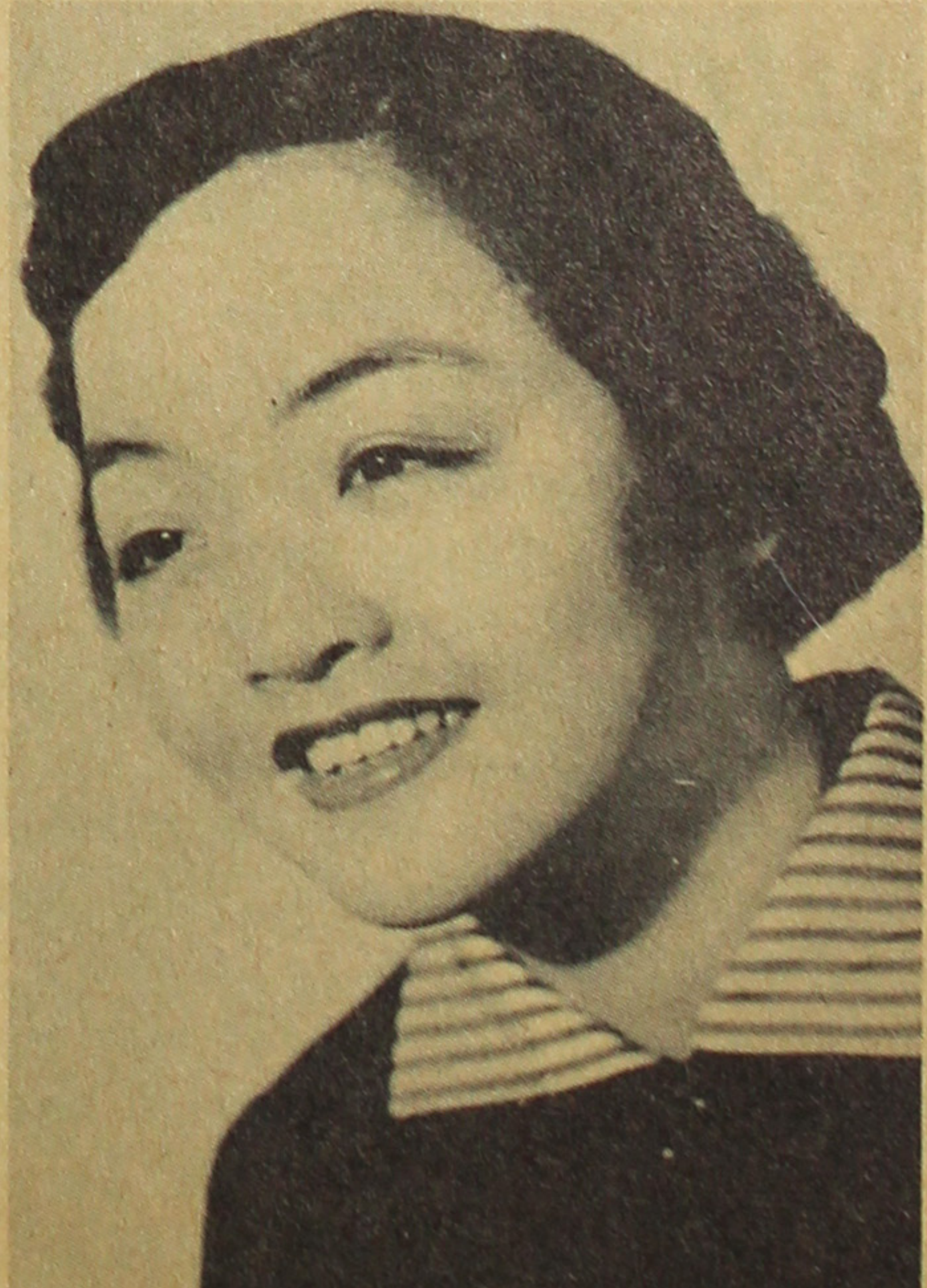
Twenty-two-year old Yuriko Lillian Miyachi (center), a student nurse of Cincinnati was selected last month as the Midwest District Council queen candidate to be represented in the Japanese American Citizens League's national

convention. She was chosen over four other contestants: Fumi Iwatsuki (front left) of Chicago, Mabel Sato (front right) of Milwaukee, Hoshi Miyake (back left) of Cleveland and Janice Kodani (back right) of Detroit.

## NEW BUTTERFLY MAKES HER DEBUT

The American Opera Company of Chicago last month presented "Madame Butterfly" for the first time. Playing the leading role was 26-year-old Hinae Koito, formerly of Hawaii, who for the past four years has been studying at the American

Conservatory of Music in Chicago. The company put Madame Butterfly into its repertoire when its director heard Hinae sing. Hinae plans to further her study at the famous Bershire Music Center in Massachusetts.





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of  
the Month



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Chubu Nippon

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他の二名と共に全日本の女性  
を代表して、この八月頃渡米  
し華府にワルマン大統領の  
令嬢マーガレットさんを訪問  
することになりました。



# SCENE*flashes*



SCENEfoto by Louie Sato

## MIDWEST PICKS ITS QUEEN

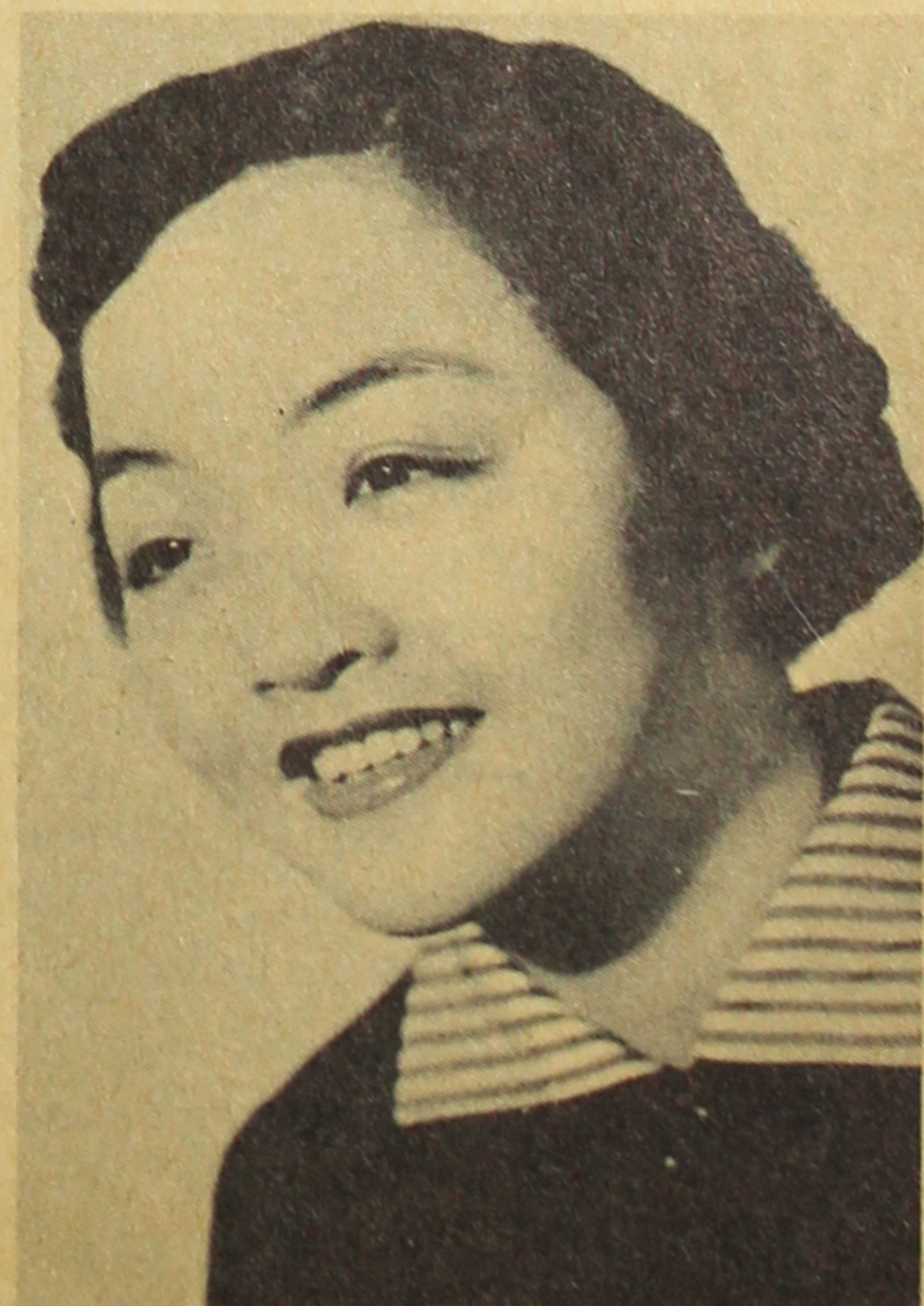
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MICHAEL YASUTAKE is ordered to the Diaconate by The Right Rev. Wallace E. Conkling, bishop of Chicago. During the rite,

the dalmatic, official garb of the deacon, is clothed on the candidate. Yasutake was presented by Father Kitagawa (left).

## CHICAGO ORDAINS ITS FIRST NISEI

SCENEfotos by Ken Mazawa

With ecclesiastical pomp and ceremony, ten young candidates of the Chicago diocese were ordained to the Diaconate in St. Luke's church in Evanston, Ill.

Among them was Seattle-born Michael Seiichi Yasutake, the first Japanese-American to be ordained in the Chicago diocese. He was presented by the Rev. Joseph M. Kitagawa, chaplain to The Right Reverend Wallace E. Conkling, bishop of Chicago.

After the ordination, 29-year-old Yasutake became the curate of St. Paul's parish at 50th and Dorchester, one of the oldest Episcopal churches in Chicago. The congregation is mostly non-Japanese. The plans of the Episcopal Church are to train more Nisei clergymen to serve in regular staff positions.

Episcopal deacons must have at least a bachelor's degree plus three years of seminary training. Michael has studied at the U. of Cincinnati and Boston U. and, last month, was

graduated from the Seabury-Western theological seminary in Evanston, Ill. Michael is the son of Jack Kai-chiro Yasutake, director of the Chicago Resettlers Committee.

THE PULSE OF NISEI  
COLUMNISTS IS IN

*italics*

a new SCENE feature  
see page 22



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A Robust Beauty  
illustration from the book



YASUTAKE, wearing vestment of the deacon, now serves as curate of Chicago's St. Paul's parish.

○前頁左上圖  
シカゴ定住者會專務理事安武嘉一郎氏の長男清一（マイケル）氏沙港出身はシカゴで始めての聖公會二世牧師として按手禮を受けた

○下圖  
聖公會の安武清一牧師がカンクリン監督から副牧師の長法衣を授けられる刹那の莊嚴なる儀式  
六年間の修業芽出度く聖公會監督カンクリン主教から副牧

師の按手禮を受けた安武清一氏の嚴父安武嘉一郎氏が監督から祝辭を受けていられるところ。右より令妹北川三夫牧師、カンクリン監督、安武清一副牧師、安武嘉一郎氏



CONGRATULATORY WORDS are extended to Michael's father, Jack Yasutake, by Rt. Rev. Conkling, while Father Kitagawa and Michael's sister, May, look on.

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YUKIO OZAKI, 91-year-old Japanese Diet member, during the formal reception held in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria. With him (l. to r.) are Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan,

Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Nobel Prize winner, and his daughter, Viscountess Soma. Ozaki no longer carries the foot-long ear trumpet which identified him for so long.

# Ozaki's peace mission

## Japanese statesman warns of Red threat

**E**XACTLY 60 YEARS AGO, when Emperor Meiji convened Japan's first session of Parliament, on the Diet floor was 31-year-old Yukio Ozaki, small, suave, mustached newspaperman-turned-politician who along with Kaoru Inouye and Ki Inukai helped write Japan's first constitution.

When Emperor Hirohito opened the Diet last year, six decades later, Ozaki was still among the members on the floor, gray-haired, cane in hand. He has been a continuous

member of the Diet ever since it was created. He also served as Minister of Education and Mayor of Tokyo.

During this period, the liberal statesman characterized his amazing career with forthrightness of action and stubborn belief in democratic principles. Always a gadfly in Japanese politics, Ozaki proved himself an incorrigible independent thinker whose opinions often ran counter to those generally expressed by authorities in Japan. A mili-



tant spokesman for peace, he spoke against militarism from the Diet floor even at the risk of his life.

Ninety-one years old today, Ozaki is still running true to form.

Coming out of semi-retirement, the frail statesman in May hopped a plane for this country on another peace mission. Said he in New York and in Washington: "I think it would be a mistake to remove American troops from Japan at this time. It is my belief that such would create just that kind of confusion which the communists could use to their own benefit."

Referring to the recent communist disturbance in Tokyo, the venerable statesman declared it was "not pure accident," but a communist move toward putting into effect the same pattern of minority conquest which had cost the liberty and freedom of many once-free nations of Europe. He said, "Within my nation lurks the shadow of sinister hands which would destroy the bud of our new freedom."

"If peace is to be kept in the Pacific," Ozaki said, "what must be done is the creation of a moral alliance between the United States and Japan. Such an alliance is even more pressing than whether America's efforts to democratize Japan at this time have been a success."

In a special message to Niseis, and especially to SCENE readers, Ozaki asked for their help in reforming the Japanese language. "We must abolish the present system of Chinese calligraphy. Under this system, school children have to learn thousands of characters. For each character there are about five different ways of reading it. It is a mistake to think that we can do man's work in a modern world with such a language."

Ozaki's last visit to this country was in 1936, also a peace mission. At that time he warned: "Everything today has taken on an international character, except the heart of man."

During his lifetime Ozaki has written and lectured extensively for peace. He was an organizer of the United World Federalists and toured the U.S. several times as

speaker for the Carnegie Foundation for Peace. This year's visit is sponsored by the American Council on Japan, founded in 1948 by such men as former envoys to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, William R. Castle and Eugene H. Dooman.

Ozaki, however, is best known to Americans as the man who, as mayor of Tokyo, sent some 3,000 cherry trees to Washington, D.C., in 1908 as a token of thanks for American help in ending the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, which he says would have ended disastrously for the Japanese had it not been stopped.

One of his reasons for visiting Washington was to again look upon the cherry trees he had sent 50 years ago. When reminded that he was too late to see them in blossom, he replied, "But I intend to come back here again when I am 100 years old and will make sure then that I see them in bloom."

春ともなれば首都華府のポト  
マック公園に爛漫として咲き  
誇る大和櫻を寄附した日本政  
界の先達尾崎行雄先生は九十  
一才の高齢にも拘はらず頗る  
元氣で來米到る處の目米人か  
ら大歓迎を受けておられます  
尾崎先生は一八九〇年日本に  
憲法が布かれ議會政治が始ま  
つてから今日まで連続六十年  
間一回も落選せず國會議員と  
して終始一貫憲政に盡された  
日本の國寶的存在で、今回の  
渡米は日米親善のため前駐日  
大使館ルー氏等の日米協議會  
の招聘によるものであります



SCENEfoto by Jack Iwata

THE NEAR-CENTENARIAN statesman is interviewed at the airport upon his arrival in Los Angeles, culminating his five-week visit. His last visit was in 1936.



SCENEfoto by Toge Fujihira

DONOR OF CHERRY TREES pays respects at the grave of President Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N.Y., honoring the man who settled the Russo-Japanese war in 1905.





Photos courtesy Yomiuri Shimbun

MISS NIPPON is Fujiko Yamamoto selected from more than 1,500 contestants. She is 18, 5' 2" tall, weighs 109 pounds. Earlier she was chosen Miss Kyoto.

# MISS

1,500 girls vie  
in Japan's first

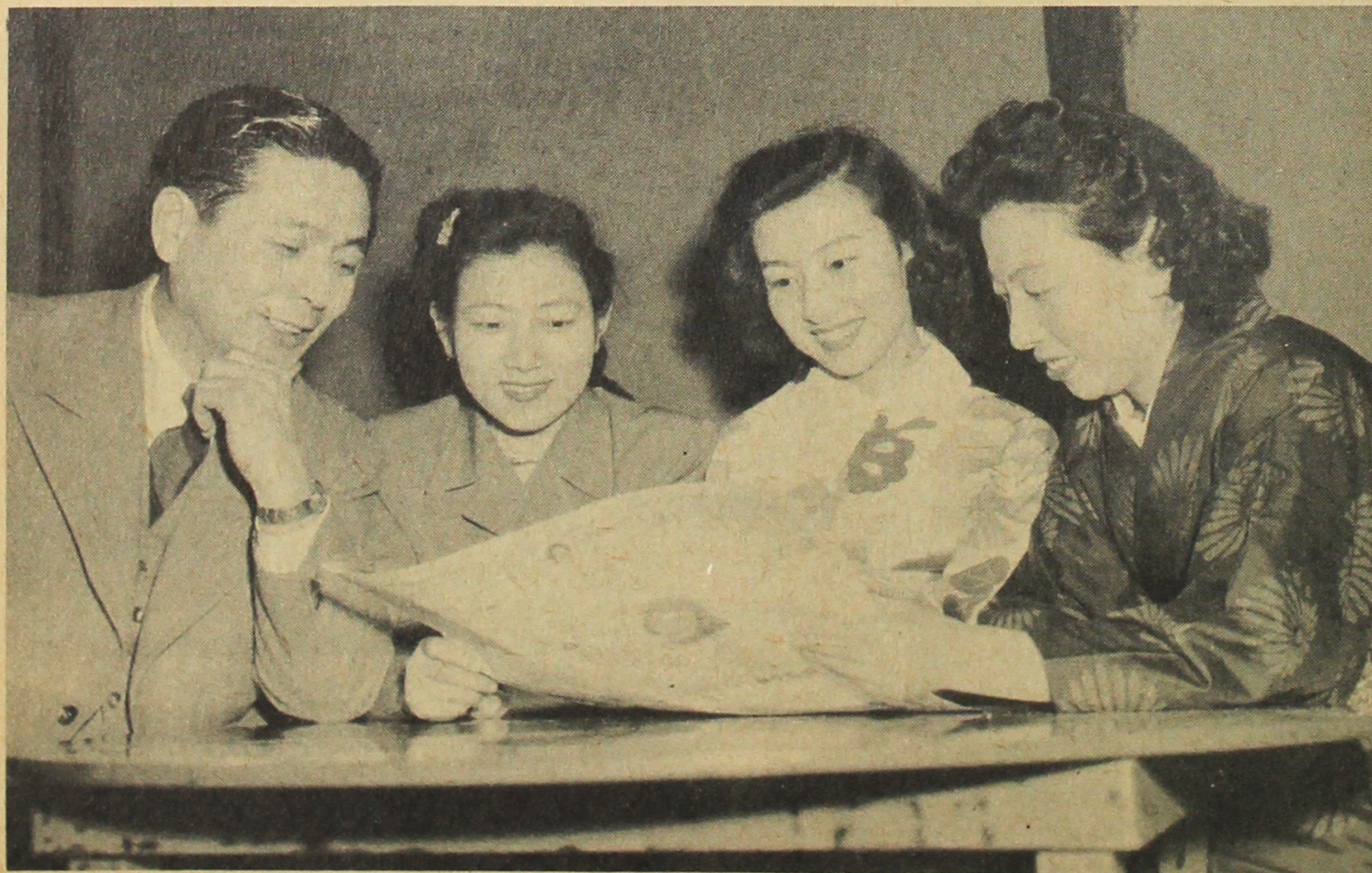
THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN, one of Japan's "big three" newspapers with a circulation of more than 2 million, early this year began a search for "a typical modern girl truly representative of Japanese beauty in the best modern sense for the people of America to see."

In systematic fashion, the Yomiuri divided the whole country into 12 districts and through affiliated papers ran off regional contests. More than 1,500 girls participated, 230 in the Tokyo district alone, and 12 finalists, representing 12 major cities, were brought to Tokyo for the final judging.

Yomiuri's search finally narrowed down to 18-year-old Fujiko Yamamoto (Miss Kyoto) who was crowned "Miss Nippon 1950."

Runners-up were Toshiko Tamura (Miss Tokyo) and Keiko Mimura (Miss Sendai).

The contestants were judged on the



HAPPY FAMILY reads results of the first nationwide beauty contest. Miss Nippon is surrounded by her father, mother (right) and older sister, who was Miss Kyoto of 1949.

○左上图  
ミス日本は十二大都市の代表麗人から見事日本一の美人と折紙をつけられた京都代表の山本富士子嬢であります。嬢は十八才、五尺二寸、百九封度。  
○左下图  
榮冠を獲得し、歡喜に満ちている山本富士子さんの家庭、右よりお母さん、ミス日本、お姉さん、お父さん。  
○右上图  
入選渡米と決定した三麗人、

右より准ミス日本(東京)田村よし子、(中)ミス日本(京都)山本富士子、(左)准ミス日本(仙臺)三村けい子の諸嬢、  
○右中图  
ミス日本・全国より選ばれた最後の十二名、右より横濱、静岡、廣島、大阪、福岡、仙臺、京都、東京、名古屋、札幌、幌、神戸、新潟  
○右下图  
審判員の前を麗人達は静かに進んでいきます、



# NIPPON 1950

for crown and trip to U.S.  
nationwide beauty contest

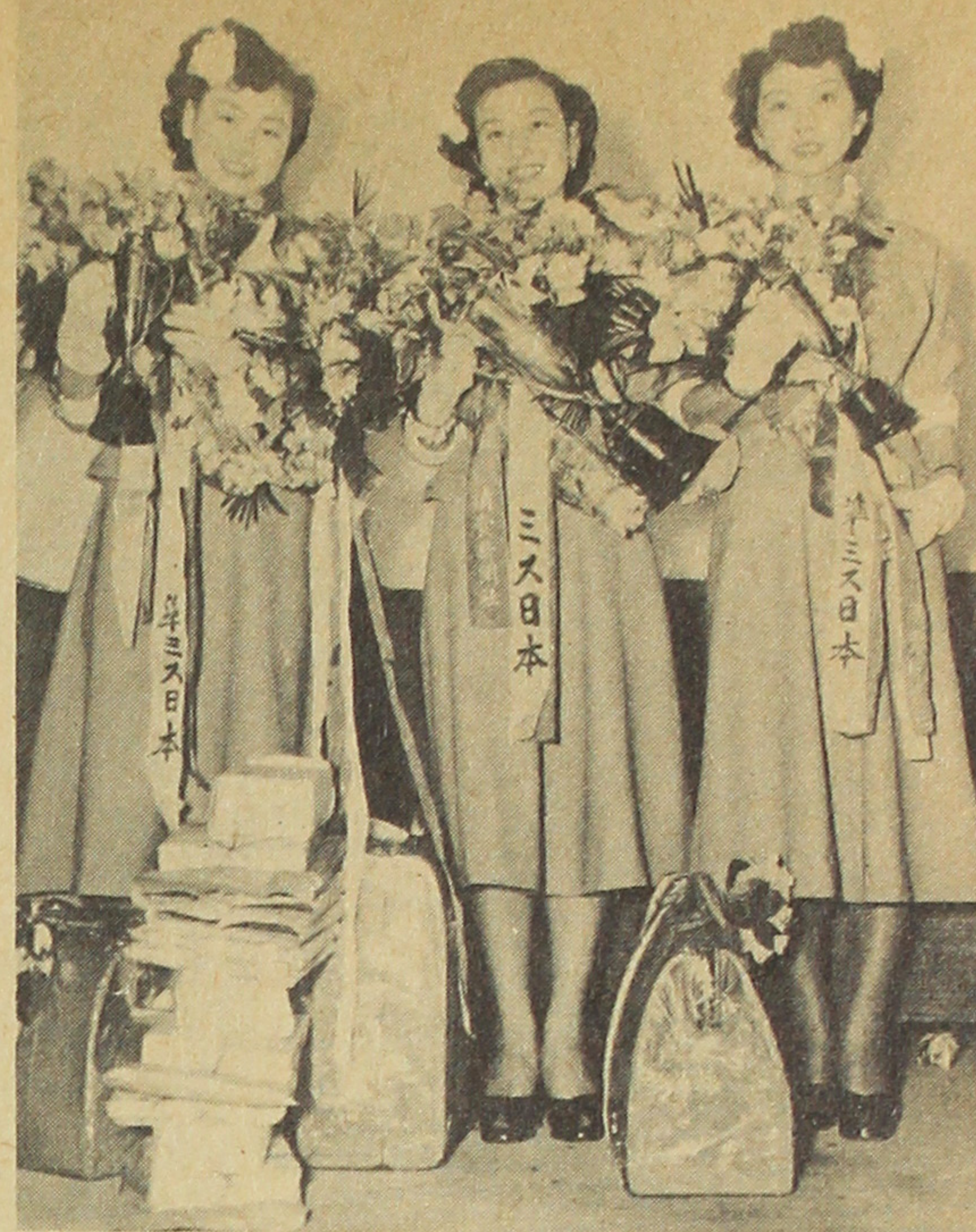
basis of their (1) beauty and figure, (2) bearing and poise, (3) modern outlook and attitudes, (4) quality of voice and speech free from local dialects and (5) family background, cultural training, etc.

Masao Kume, Japan's well-known novelist and one of the judges, commented, "Miss Yamamoto of Kyoto is a true Japanese beauty; her only drawback, if it could be called, is that the beauty of her eyes and her attitude are somewhat classical. Miss Tamura is a Tokyo-type beauty with emphasis on individuality. She will be a good contrast to Miss Yamamoto. Miss Mimura was chosen because her beauty is representative of the middle class of Japan and her appearance, sweetness of disposition and her frankness add up to a well-balanced effect."

A graduate of Kyoto Prefectural Girls school and Kyoto YMCA English conversation class, Miss Nippon's talents lie in the performance of the odori (dance) and the traditional tea ceremony and the setting of flower arrangements. She plays the piano, loves yachting and ping pong or badminton. She is assistant swimming instructor at her alma mater and holds the school's 5,000 meter swimming record.

Said Fujiko in an interview: "I am fond of middle-aged men as are most Japanese girls today. Middle-aged men seem more dependable and are not as fickle as young men." Her favorite American movie actor is Gregory Peck.

Miss Nippon and her runners-up are scheduled to come to this country next month and are expected to attend the opening of the Textile Fair in New York and to visit Washington, D.C., Chicago and Hollywood during their projected one-month stay.



FUJIKO and two runners-up, Miss Sendai (left) and Miss Tokyo, are shown with trophies (exact replicas of Miss America trophy) and gifts donated by various organizations.



Chubu Nippon  
TWELVE FINALISTS representing 12 major cities are: 1. to r.—Miss Niigata, Miss Kobe, Miss Sapporo, Miss Nagoya, Miss Tokyo, Miss Kyoto (Miss Nippon), Miss Sendai, Miss Fukuoka, Miss Osaka, Miss Hiroshima, Miss Shizuoka and Miss Yokohama.



Chubu Nippon  
HOPEFULS pass nervously before panel of judges during final judging in Tokyo.





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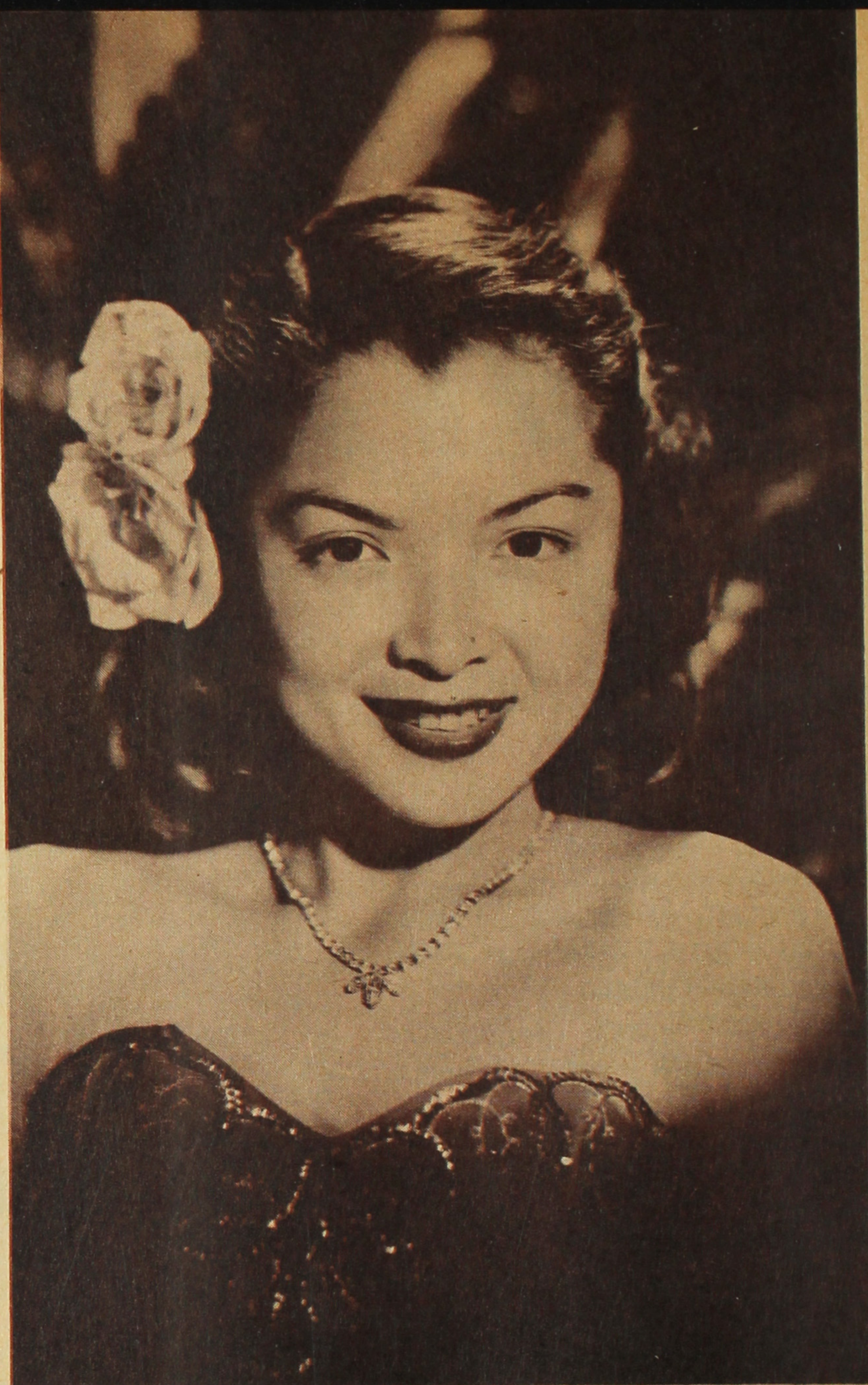
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**COSMOPOLITAN QUEEN.** Caroline Lee is Chinese, Hawaiian and English. Born and raised in Hawaii, she is a junior at the U. of Hawaii majoring in sociology. She is 19, stands 5' 3" and weighs 110 pounds. She likes swimming and horseback riding.

# COED QUEENS

SCENEfotos by Benny's Studio

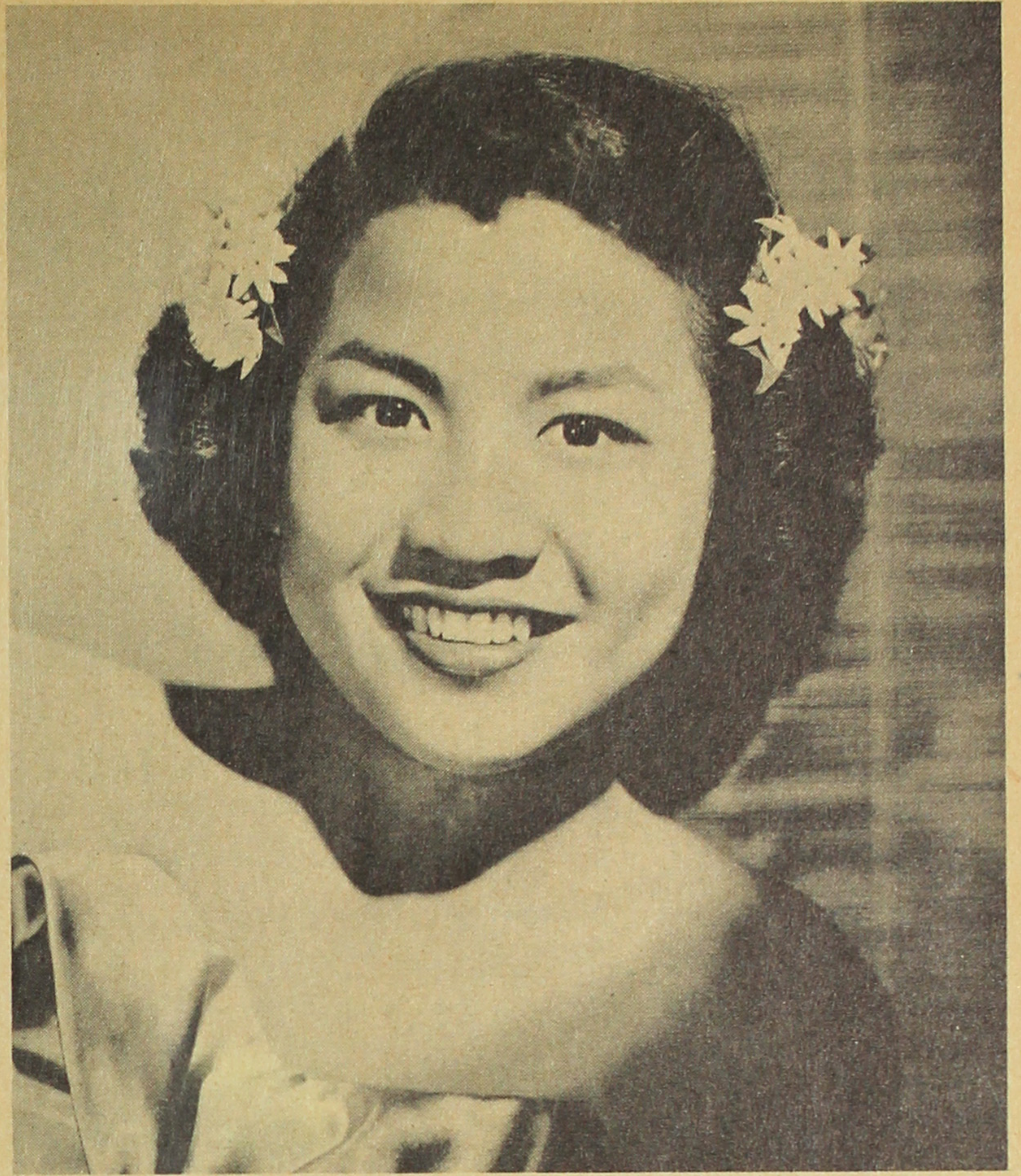
SINCE 1936, a gala annual event in Honolulu has been the beauty contest held by the U. of Hawaii. Unlike most universities, the U. of Hawaii selects queens from six different racial groups represented in the student body. The girls on these pages and on the cover were this year's winners.

- 上圖 國際女王(中國、布哇、英國混血)キャロリン・リー嬢 (一九) 布哇生れ百封度、投票で決定する。
- 次頁左上圖 比島人系女王メープル・ジョン・コーチイサン嬢 (二一) 布哇生れ、身長五尺三寸、
- 右上圖 中國人系女王ロレル・ルー嬢 (一八) 上海生れ、百封度
- 左下圖 米人系女王ヴァージニア・リ・チベット嬢 (二一) 五尺六寸、専攻商業美術
- 右下圖 韓國(朝鮮)系女王リラ・ウォニヤ・リー嬢 (一九) 布哇生れ、専攻教育科、得意水泳、ダンス





**FILIPINO QUEEN.** Mabel Jean Cortezan is 21 years old and stands 5' ½". Born and raised in the Territory, she is a student of the Teachers College at the U. of Hawaii. She collects jazz and swing records and likes dancing and swimming.



**CHINESE QUEEN.** Lorraine Loo is only 18, weighs around 100 pounds and is a freshman majoring in government. She is the only queen not born in the Territory of Hawaii. She comes from Shanghai, China. Her hobby is collecting records.



**CAUCASIAN QUEEN.** Virginia Lee Tibbetts is 21, stands 5' 6" and is a sophomore majoring in commercial art and advertising. After graduation, she hopes to get into fashion modeling, a field in which she already has experience.



**KOREAN QUEEN.** Lila Wonia Lee is 19 and is a sophomore enrolled in the Teachers College. Her favorite pastimes are swimming and dancing. One of the judges of the U. of Hawaii beauty contest this year was Esther Williams.



# JAPAN - as seen from the U.S.

After 18,000 miles across 31 states, talking to thousands, here's what Paul Rusch found . . .

## Col. Rusch to report for SCENE

*Col. Paul Rusch has just spent eight months traveling over 18,000 miles through 31 states. He filled over 400 speaking engagements, met and talked with thousands of Americans in all walks of life. Some 25,000 of his listeners gave him their names and addresses, asked to be kept informed of his Christian mission in Japan—to develop the Kiyosato Community Center in Yamanashi prefecture. The accompanying article is the first of a series of reports that SCENE has asked Col. Rusch to prepare. He will write from Japan after his return there this summer.—ED.*

By Lt. Col. Paul Rusch

Executive Vice President  
Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan

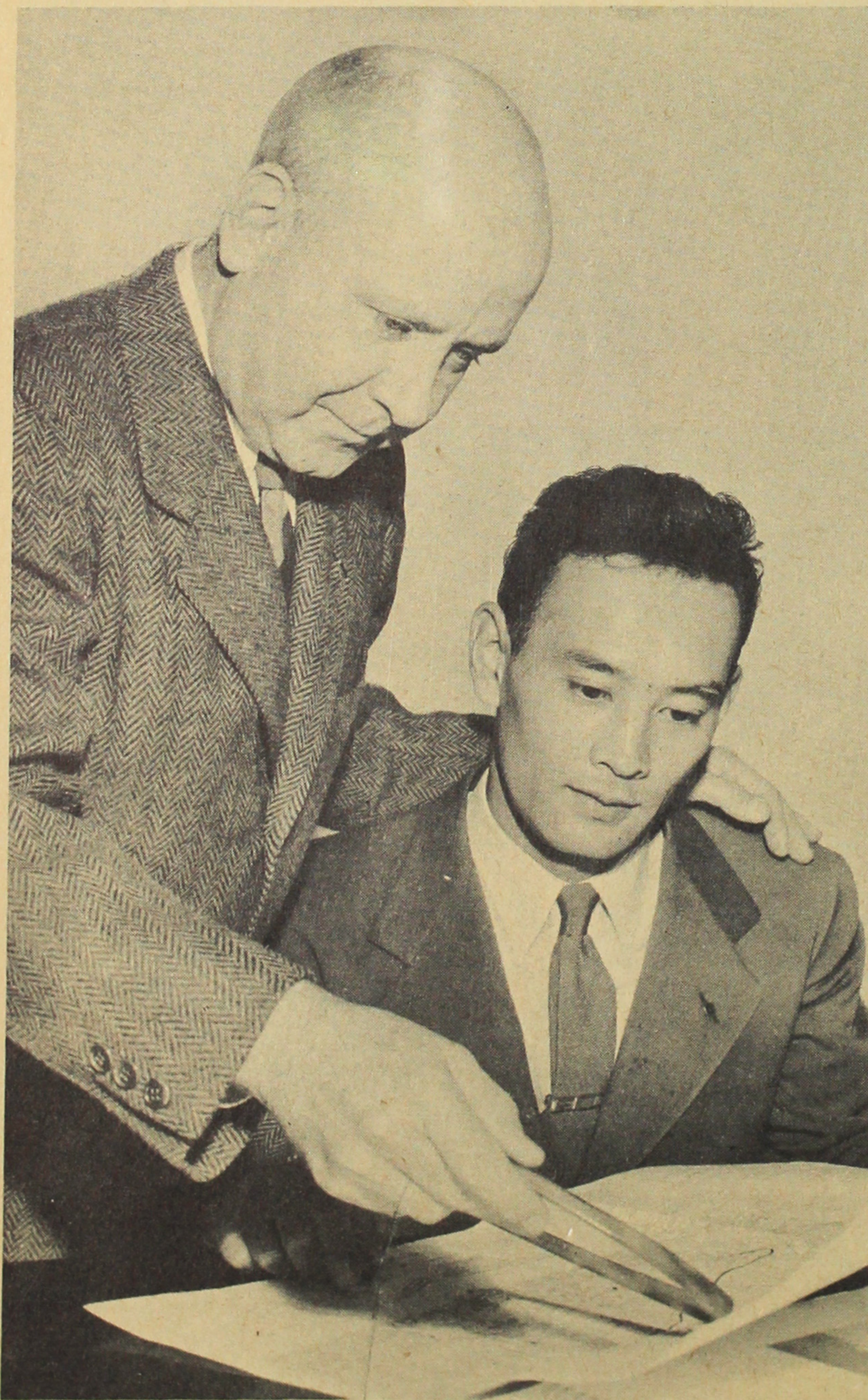
**T**WO QUESTIONS pop up most often whenever American audiences gather to hear about what is going on in Japan.

The first question usually is: "How serious is the communist threat in Japan?" This is asked in many different ways. But there is no denying the great extent to which the Cold War affects our thinking. The communist threat is uppermost in the public mind.

The second question follows the first in logical sequence: "How do we beat the communists?" or "What can I do to assure our victory over communism in Japan?"

As I look ahead to my return to Japan this summer to carry on the work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in developing the model New England village at Kiyosato, (SCENE, October, 1949) I am able to relieve myself of several fears that have proven to be unwarranted.

When I first returned to the United States last July, after four years of Occupation duty with General Headquarters in Tokyo, I was not too sure about the reception that any appeal for interest and help for a project such as Kiyosato would get. Some reports from Stateside hinted that there was still plenty of wartime animosity toward Japan and little desire to help rehabilitate a former enemy.



Minneapolis Star and Tribune  
PAUL RUSCH AND FRED KOSAKA go over plans for the building of additional units at Kiyosato, the model community center in Yamanashi prefecture to which they are returning this month.



Now I know different. From the moment that I returned to engage in a speaking tour covering most of the country, I found people hungry for facts about what was going on in the Far East. Last September, when I talked to the Hough-teling Forum at Racine, Wisconsin, I knew that America faced a great crisis in Asia. I told my listeners then:

"The communist threat is about to make a great down-sweep through China. The Iron Curtain is about to drop, cutting us off from a great part of Asia. When that happens, we must hold the line in Japan—more than ever before."

Nearly everyone in that group asked: "What can I do to help?" I told them about the Christian Community Center at Kiyosato, a project of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan. Without exception those men responded with contributions of money, food, clothing, books. They even bought footballs to send to the Tokyo inter-collegiate league.

Was this sort of response to a warning about the menace of communism far-fetched? Not at all. For it is precisely at the grassroots level of people on this side of the Pacific helping people on the other that I believe Americans can make the greatest impact against the threat of communism in Japan.

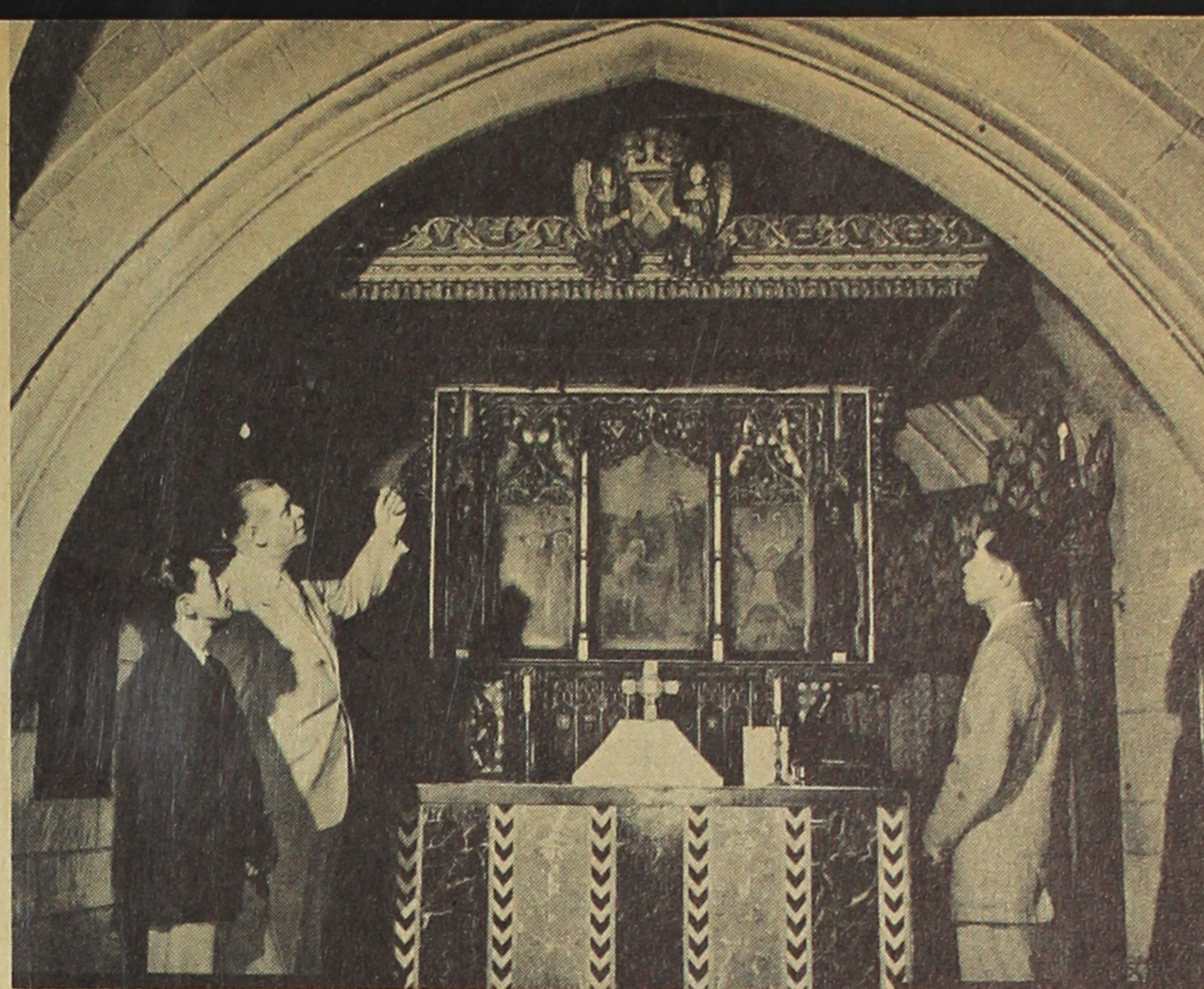
The world now knows what has happened in China. The Iron Curtain did finally drop and the Red Tide rolled in. But it stopped short—at Japan.

### Holding the Line in Japan

In Japan we are not only holding the line—and we must continue to do so—but we must also set into motion a counterforce to drive back the communist threat. Japan is the logical takeoff place for our way of life among more than a billion people in Asia.

I find Americans intensely interested in Japan because a loud and clanging alert has been sounded by the tragedy of China. No matter how we look upon the Far East, keep in mind that historically China has always been Japan's outlet for her manufactured goods. Because of this Chinese market, Japan has been able to give partially filled rice bowls to her population. It was largely to China that Japan has had to turn in the past for her basic raw materials.

The loss of China both as a source of raw materials and as a market is one of the reasons why America is spending



TWO MEMBERS of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan, flown here recently, inspect altar in Chicago's St. James Church, as M. Nace, general secretary of the Brotherhood in U.S., explains.

a million dollars a day to maintain the Occupation.

The problem is economic. Whenever living conditions are as tough as they are after the death and destruction of war, people in desperation will try anything. Desperate, hungry people anywhere would do the same. If Japan can be assured of enough foreign trade so she can regain her economic independence, an impelling motive for going communist will have been removed.

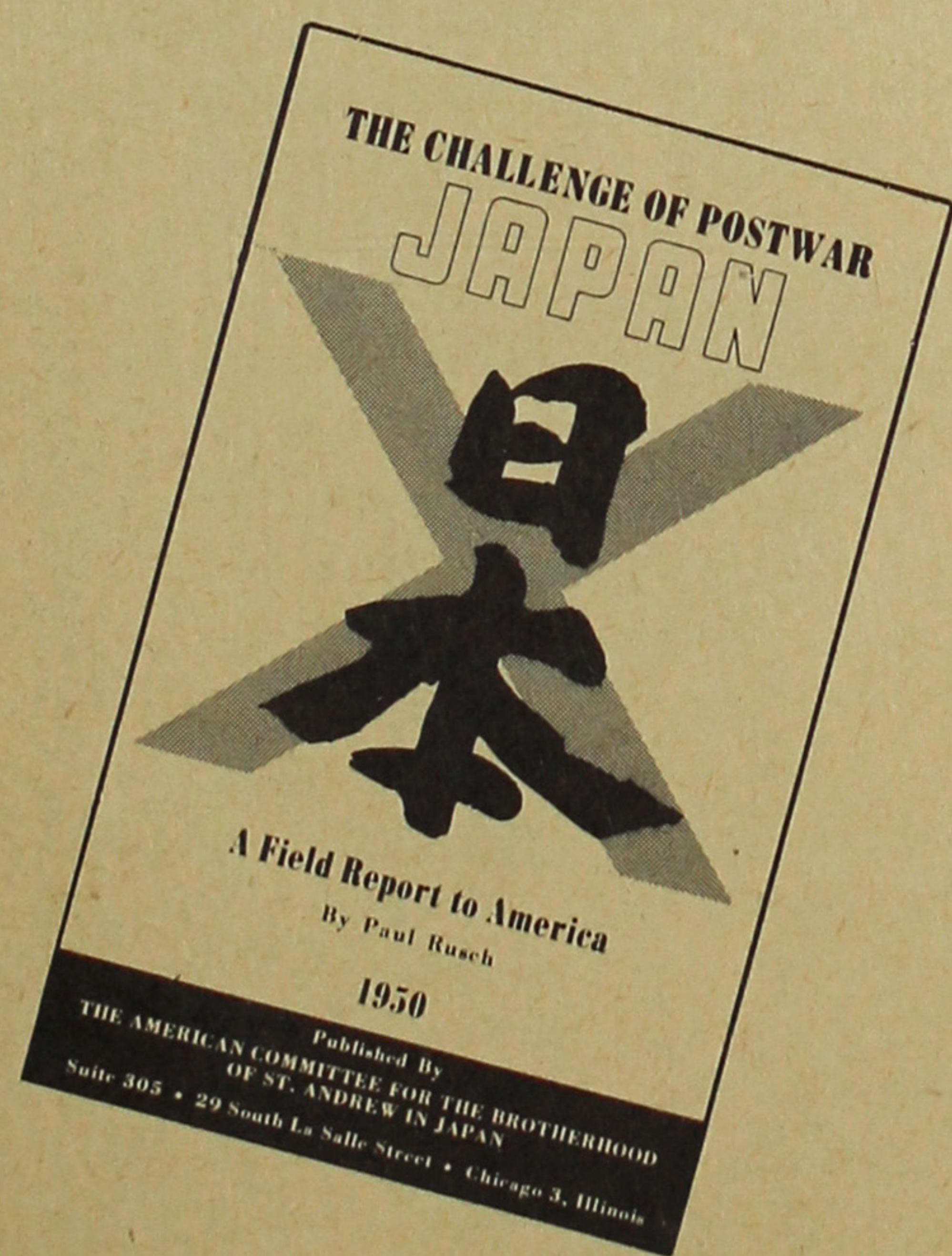
### Americans Ready to Act

If America is to take an intelligent and enlightened course of action in Japan, people must not only be informed, they must also be ready and willing to act. Everywhere I have gone so far, from California to Minnesota to Massachusetts to Louisiana—I have found people taking more than a mere passive interest. It is no longer enough for them only to "want to know what's going on over there." They are asking at every turn, "What can I do?"

It has been that way all along the route I have taken, accompanied alternately by Fred Kosaka of Chicago, then David Johnson of Detroit and later Shig Yasutake of Los Angeles. In over a thousand Sunday schools of Protestant churches throughout the country, Japan and the Japanese people are subjects of much study.

Among the groups to which I spoke were service clubs—Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions—women's clubs, civic organizations, high school, college and university groups, church congregations, Sunday schools; I have discussed Japan with bankers, businessmen, housewives, teenagers, teachers, college students and children in kindergarten. Last December at Williamstown, Massachusetts, I was invited to

*Continued on page 31*



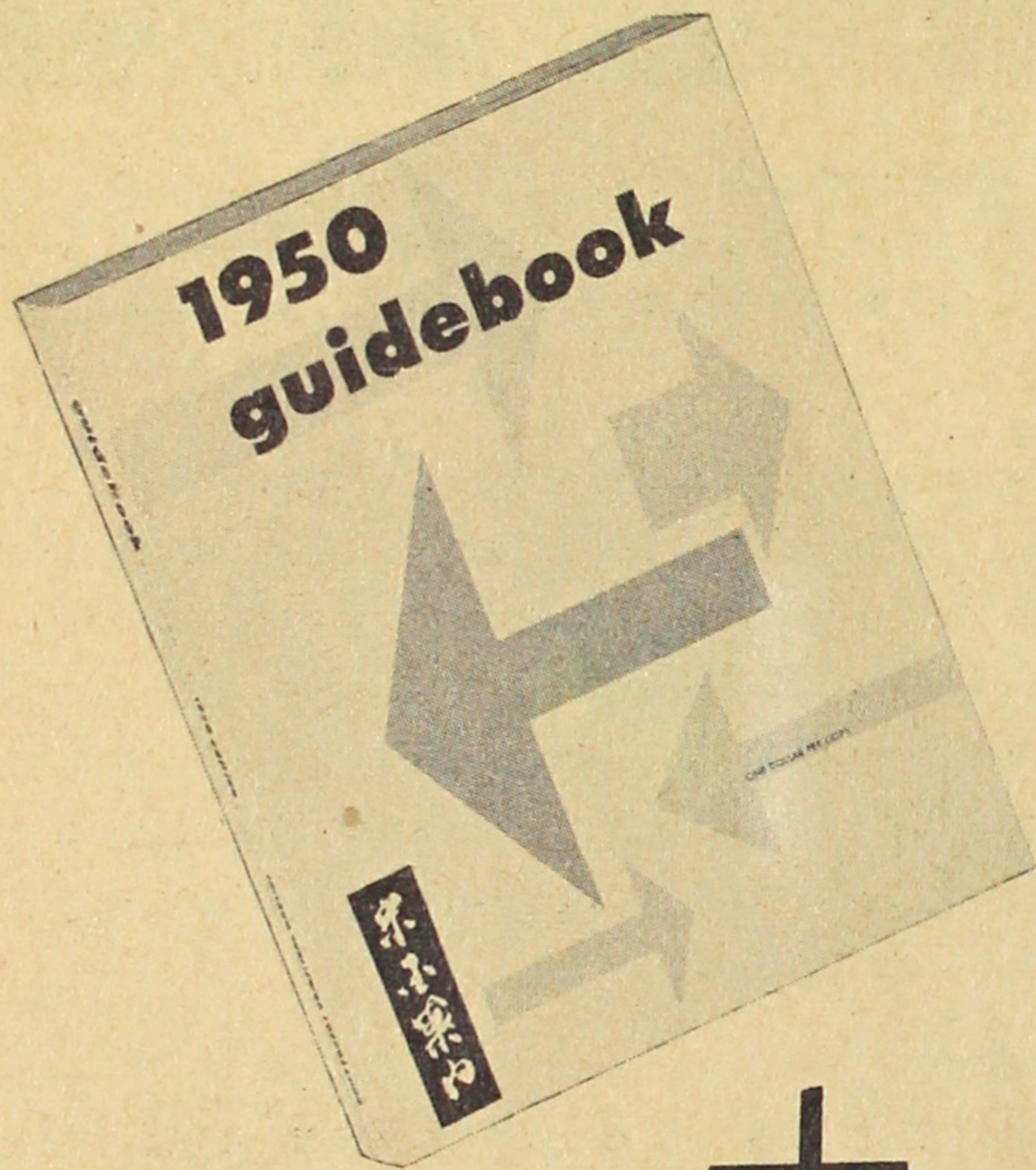
COVER of the 16-page brochure used by Col. Rusch to tell his story in the U.S. He estimated he would need 10,000 had to reprint 20,000 more.

本誌昨年十月號で紹介した元陸軍中佐パール・ラツシュ氏が山梨縣の清里に清里寮を拓いて日本の模範村を造つてゐるが、氏は昨年歸米約八カ月に亘り米國各地の行程一万八千哩を巡歴し「日本の事情」を講演した。到る處米人は氏の講演を傾聴して大いに日本に對する認識を深め、興味を持ち、赤化を防止する方法として日本の復活を一日も早く實現するの必要を痛感し、ラツシュ氏の事業を極力援助しようという支持者が意外に多いのに感激して、氏は六月再び日本へ向け出發した。



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MARTHA KAIHATSU, selected as one of New York's most beautiful newspaper employes, chats with celebrities during the "Page One Ball." L. to r.—Robert Q. Lewis, radio star; Herbert Coleman, new Broadway discovery, and tap dancer Ray Bolger.

# Page One Ball

By Eddie Shimano

SCENEfotos by Ken Mazawa

MARTHA KAIHATSU—whose diary, if she has time to keep one, must already be overflowing with her incredible number of acti-

vities—added another full page to it when she competed with 75 other contestants for the title of New York's most beautiful newspaper employe.



MARTHA BLINKS her eyes as the fabulous Gloria Swanson congratulates her on being a queen.

舞踏映畫スターのレイボガー  
紐育の新聞従業者の美人投票  
が去月行はれました。参加七  
十五名の中に二世嬢ハリウツ  
ド生れの改發マーサ嬢が美事  
その選に入り非常な人気を博  
し色々な方面から引張りだこ  
上 舞踏映畫スターのレイボガー

ト、ラチオのルイス、ハバ  
トコルマン氏等と改發嬢  
○左  
新聞女王當選のお祝ひでべ  
ジワン・ホールでグロリア・  
スワンソン嬢から祝辭を受け  
る改發マーサー嬢



With Murray Korman, photographer of glamor girls; Wilma, of Wilma Gowns, Inc., and Jay Nelson Tuck, New York Post editor, as judges, a stiff elimination contest was held at the Tavern-on-the-Green. When it was finally over, 70 girls had their hopes shattered—one girl had been chosen queen and Martha and three others were attendants.

From then until the night of the "Page One Ball," their daily schedule called for television shows, radio interviews, gown fittings, new hair stylings and publicity photographs, in addition to making trips to receive gifts.

The "Page One Ball" at the Hotel Astor was the grand climax to this hectic program.

Martha had been only a few months in New York when all this burst upon her. With a background of newspaper work behind her, she had found a job with the Newspaper Guild on coming to the Big City. It was her boss, Tom Abbott, advertising manager of

the Guild Yearbook, who acted as her talent scout and sponsored her in the queen contest.

Shortly after the "Page One Ball," Martha was offered the position as publicity and public relations director of Knoll Associates, one of the nation's best-known producers of modern furniture.

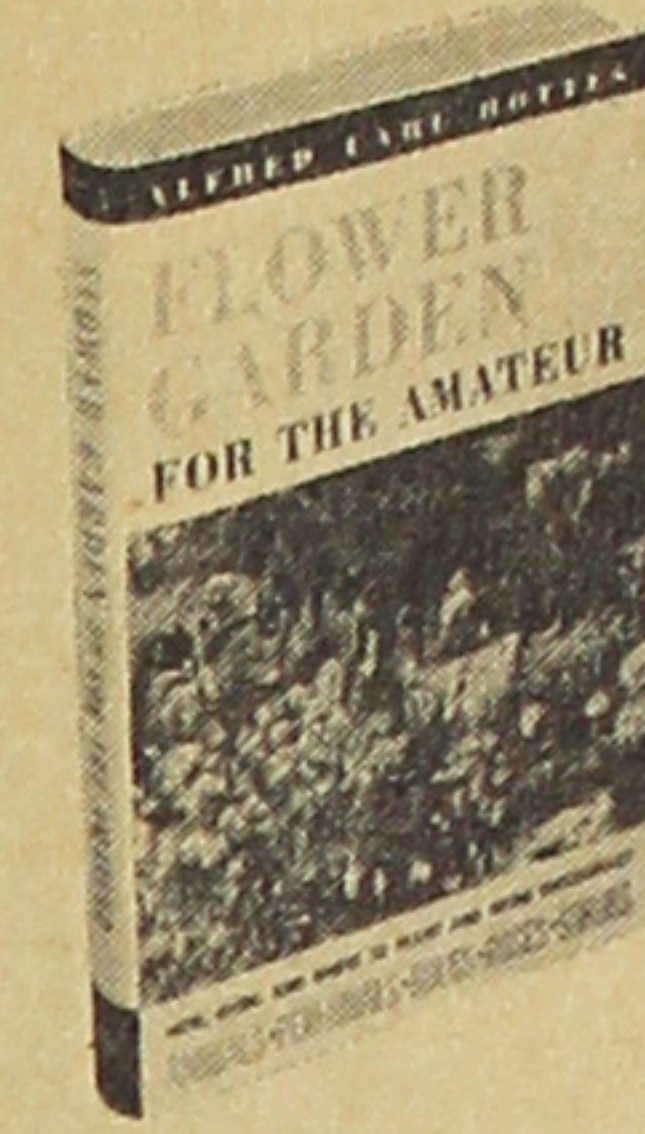
"It's a wonderful job," Martha says. "I like being in a position to help more people become aware of what good contemporary design is."

Born in Hollywood, Martha was well-known to Southern Californians as a Rafu Shimpo writer, and to San Franciscans when she worked on the New World-Sun. From Santa Anita, she went to Heart Mountain where she worked on the Sentinel as advertising manager. After this stretch in camp, she went to Chicago, working on the Sun and Coronet, handled a short stint for Freeman J. Wood, the insurance biggie, and was sales assistant to Angelo Testa, the big textile designer.



"PAGE ONE" QUEENS in the Grand Ballroom of Hotel Astor. L. to r.—Natalia Greenberg (Mirror), Martha Kaihatsu (Guild), "Miss Page One," Irene Walsh (Mirror), Sunny McKeever (Mirror) and Mary Jane Franke (Brooklyn Eagle).

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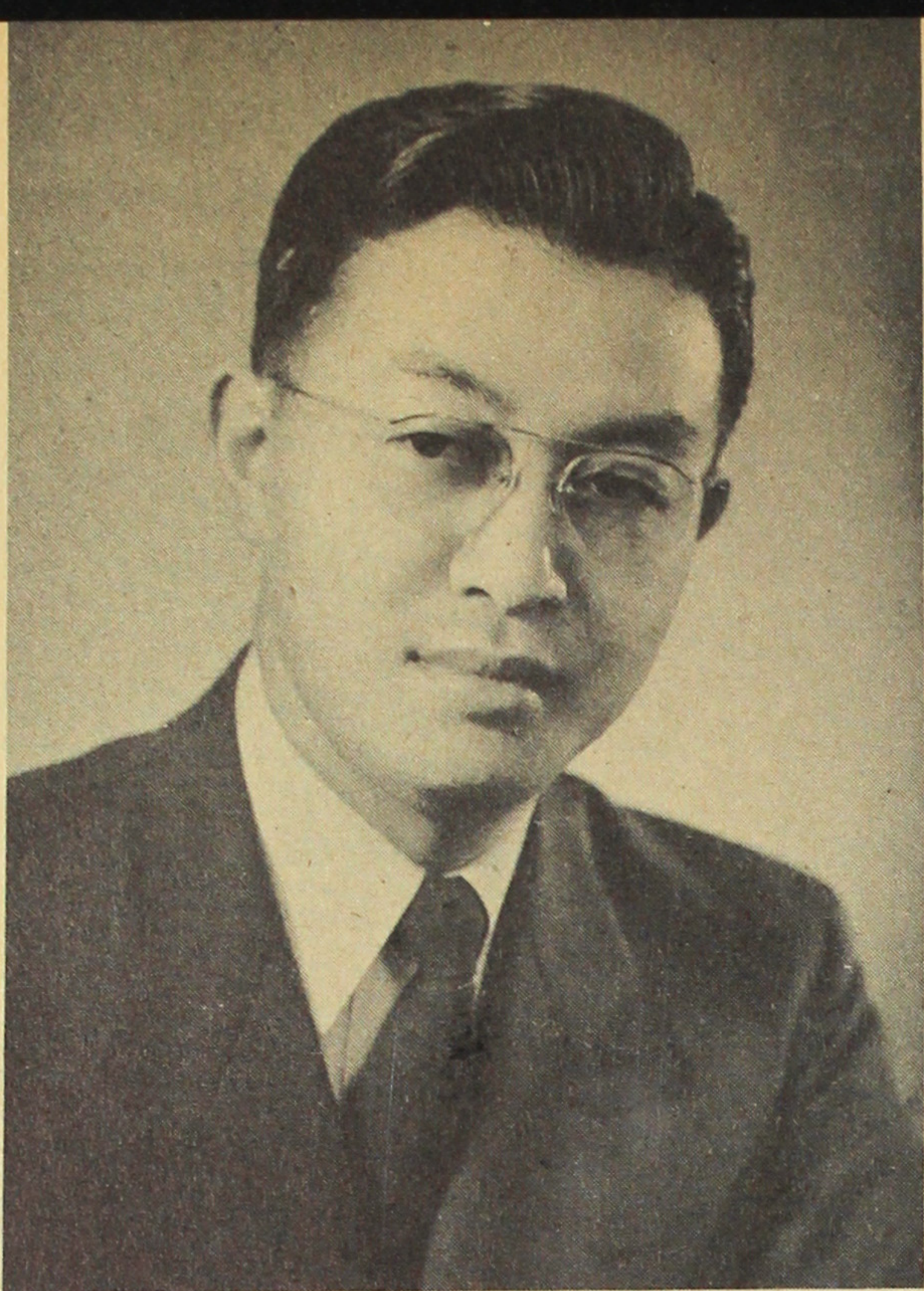
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**JOHN NITTA** has made the science of chick sexing a big industry in this country.

## SCENE Personality



**I**N THE EARLY 30'S, the poultry industry, one of America's big businesses, was hit hard by the depression. Poultrymen, primarily interested in production of eggs, were losing money raising valueless cockerels (males).

Something had to be done, and poultrymen saw a solution to their overhead problem in the early separation between pullets and cockerels. Poultry raisers themselves could determine the sex after three or four weeks by distinct signs in the feathers and comb, but having to wait out this period meant heavy costs. Egg producing farmers actually need only a fraction of male chicks as one rooster can care for about 25 wives for breeding purposes.

If baby chicks could be separated early, it would mean great savings for the farmer. Cockerels eat more, take up more space and make it generally tough for the valuable egg-laying hens.

American poultrymen had heard about the science of chick sexing which originated in the Orient and was being practiced extensively in Japan. There, chicks were being separated only a day after they were hatched. If the cost

of feed was high, the male chicks were sent to the gas chamber.

With the depression, poultrymen jointly invited Japan's two foremost authorities in the science of hen and eggs, Professors Kiyoshi Masui and Juro Hashimoto of Tokyo University. Professor Masui is credited with having founded chick sexing in Japan in 1925.

The first demonstration of this unique science was held in 1934 at the University of Vancouver, British Columbia. Other demonstrations followed and soon students were being trained. Trainees, however, were under-trained, lacked experience and had learned little "know-how." Poultrymen were dissatisfied with the results.

About this time American poultry farmers sent Niseis to Japan to learn all they could about chick sexing. They studied from four to five months, and then returned to this country, experts in their field. Since then, demand for Japanese chick sexing experts spread all over the world wherever egg laying was an industry.

One of the pioneer students who learned the science in Japan was **S. John Nitta**, a native of Seattle, Washington.



A NEW BUILDING houses the offices and classrooms of the American Chick Sexing Association in Lansdale, Penn. The

school was founded by Nitta in 1937 in California and was moved to its present site in 1942. Nitta learned chick sexing in Japan.



Young Nitta went to Japan after graduating from high school in 1933 and after a period in Japanese hatcheries and poultry farms he returned to this country and established America's first commercial chick sexing school. The American Chick Sexing Association (Amchick) was established in California in 1937. In 1942 he moved the school to its present site at Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Unlike his predecessors, Nitta willingly shared his experience and technical secrets with his students. Nitta is an expert who possesses an International Baby Chick Association certificate proving that he can sex 200 chicks in ten minutes and 30 seconds with 100 per cent accuracy which means one chick every three seconds.

Nitta's prime motive, when organizing Amchick, was to provide hatcherymen in America with expert and dependable sexors. That he has done.

Nitta's students don't count their chicks before they hatch, but they do almost as good. Trained to a minute degree in the art of subtle detection, the graduates can segregate male and female chicks only a day from the shell. Although 95 per cent accuracy is required, many Nitta graduates have accuracies of 98 per cent and better.

American Chick Sexing Association school graduates are sought after from all parts of the world. They are employed in hatcheries from coast to coast, in Canada, Latin America, Hawaii and Europe. Nitta has never failed to provide employment for his graduates. The demand is far greater than Nitta can reasonably supply.

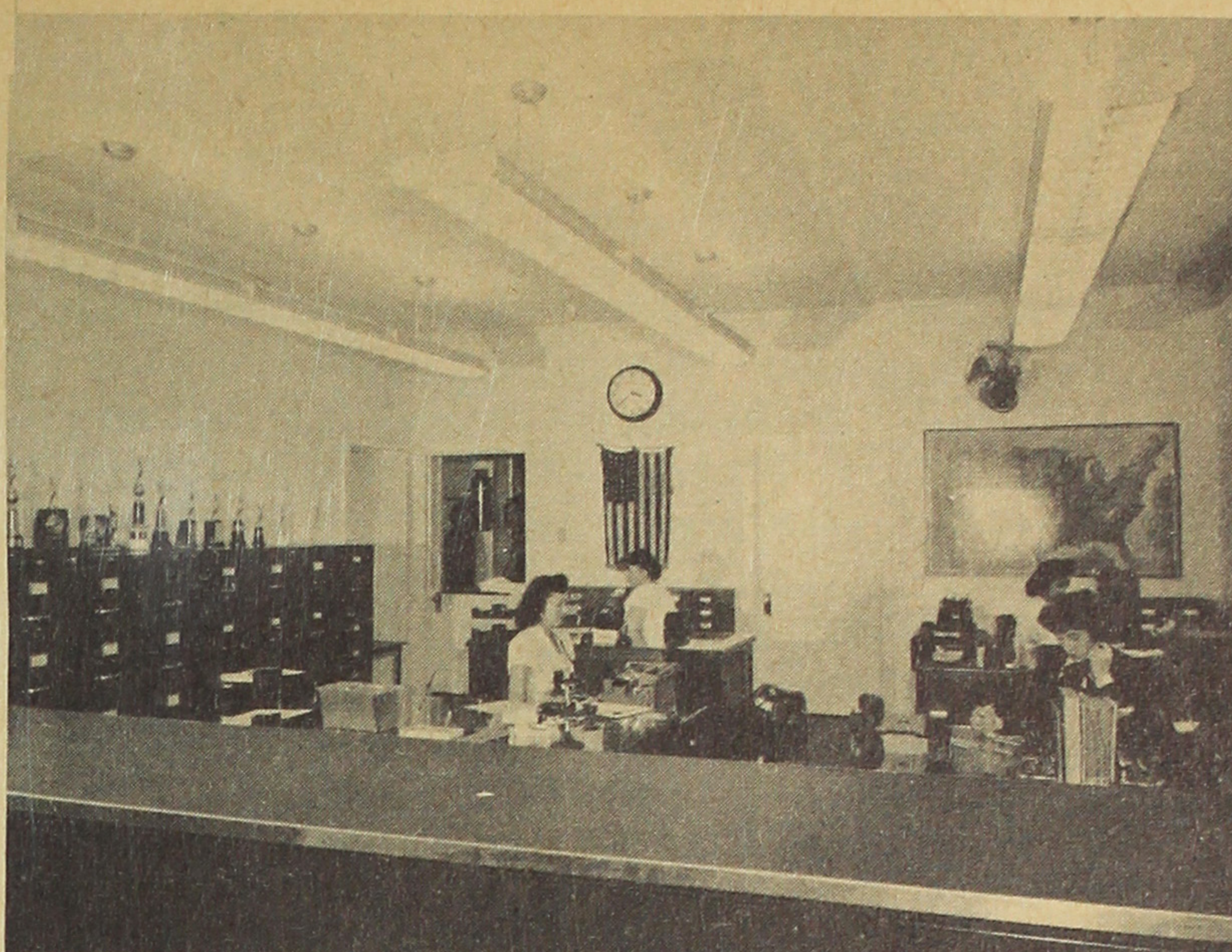
The American Chick Sexing Association school is the first and only school of its kind operating every year since 1937. It is a member of the International Baby Chick Association, a member of the World's Poultry Science Association, supporter of the Poultry and Egg National Board, member of various state poultry improvement associations, approved by the Department of Public Instructions and authorized for veterans training under the G.I. Bill of Rights program.

Now located in Lansdale, Pennsylvania, Nitta manages a highly respected organization with close contact with hatcheries throughout the country which he supplies with qualified sexors.

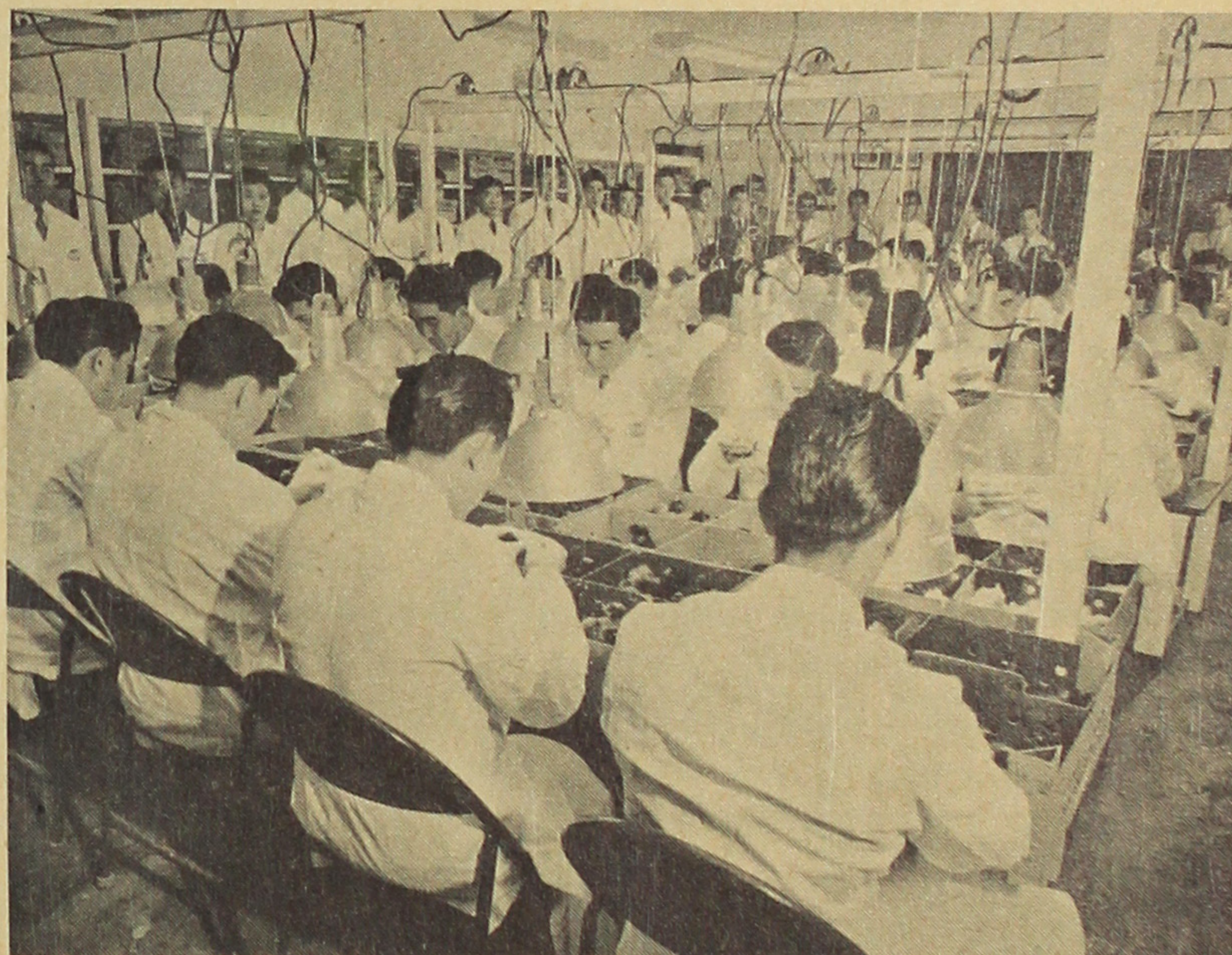
The home office of the American Chick Sexing Association is a beautifully modern brick building, completed only this year. Designed by architectural experts and built to Nitta's specifications, this spacious building includes a large, fully equipped classroom, a student recreation and lounge room, two general offices, plus several private offices.

During 12 years residence in Lansdale, Nitta has won himself an enviable position in his community, active in civic affairs and liked by his neighbors.

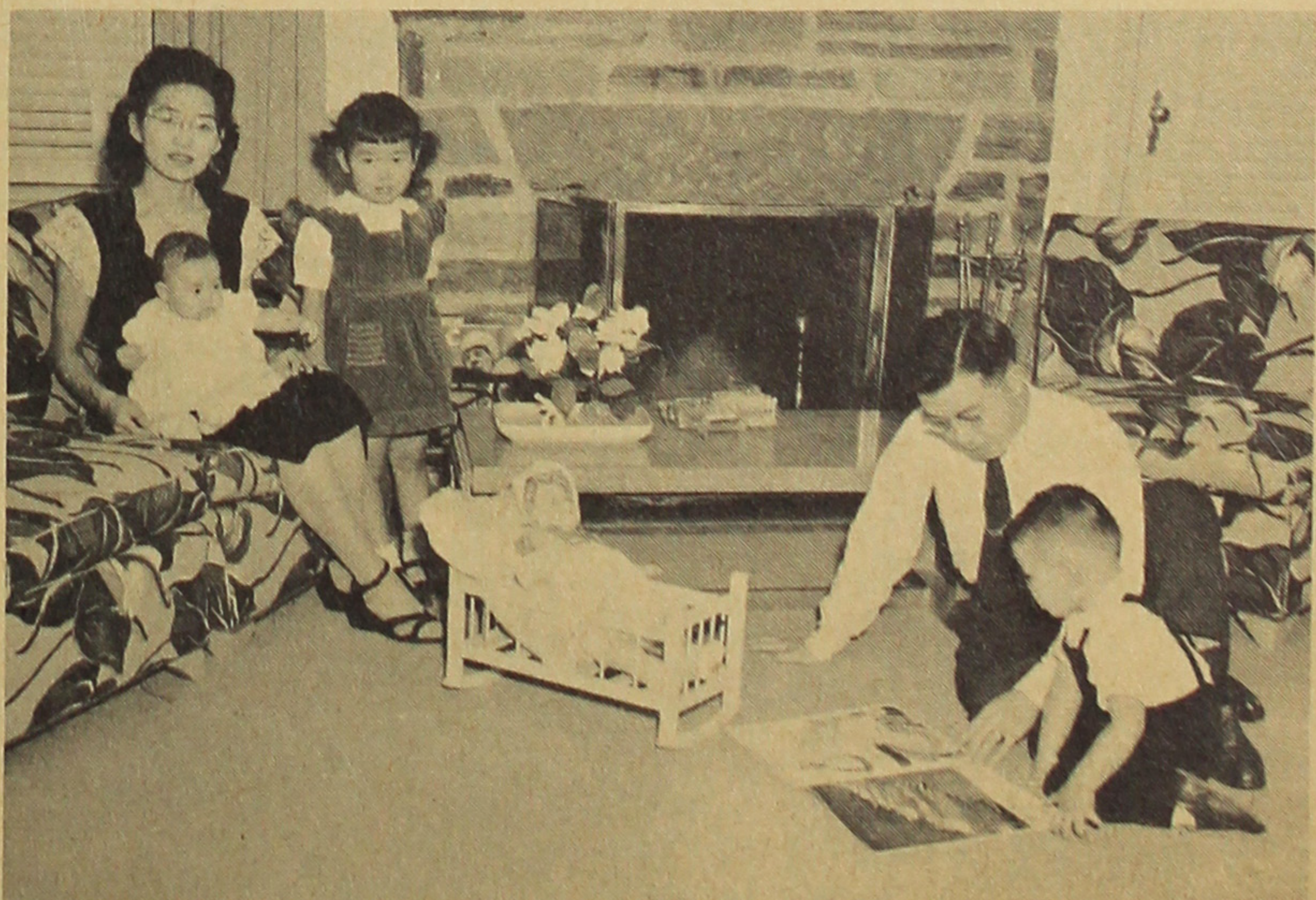
More important, he has helped make chick sexing a recognized art indispensable in the poultry industry.



CONSTANT CONTACT with poultry farms throughout the world keeps the office busy. Trophies on the left are for accuracy in chick sexing; 1949 winners recorded 99-100 per cent accuracy.



STUDENTS from all over the country come to study the science of distinguishing pullets from cockerels. Graduate sexors earn \$3,500 to \$6,000 during a season of three to four months.



THE NITTAS AT HOME in suburban Lansdale where they have become an integral part of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Nitta (formerly Tamiko Kato of Terminal Island, Calif.) have four children.

VENICE

二世の技術として雛の雌雄鑑別は最も有望といわれています。ペンシルベニア州の米國雛雄鑑別學校の會長新田茂氏は沙港出身一九三三年名古屋で研究、一九三七年歸米、同地に學校と協會を建設今日に至っている

○前頁上圖  
米國雛雄鑑別學校の事務室と教室は何れも堂々たる最新式建築です

○右上图  
ペンシルベニア州ランズデルにある米國雛雄鑑別學校事務所

○右下圖  
雛雄鑑別學校の新田茂氏はランズデル市に十二年も在住しています



EVERY TIME we have written about racial and religious prejudices, we have received at least one passionately emotional letter. Sometimes the letter writer agrees with us—violently. Sometimes he disagrees—but violently. In either event, great feelings are aroused.

To discuss the timely issue of Civil Rights legislation before Congress will—we are sure—incur the same risks.

Racial and religious prejudices are born, not of reason, but of emotional and mental ill health. The affliction is a very widespread one in American life. It is by no means confined to Caucasian Protestants of Anglo-Saxon antecedents.

Some of the prize bigots of our generation may be found among the less conspicuous involuntary racial and religious minorities—Americans of Asiatic and African as well as European descent.

The problem is one that demands pretty universal acknowledgment of a common sin by all of us, if we mean to solve it.

This, of course, is easier said than done. Look at what has happened to the Fair Employment Practice bill in Washington.

This is a bill that both the Democratic and Republican Parties wrote into their 1948 campaign platforms. President Truman favors it. The House passed a bill for voluntary FEPC. A majority of the Senate favors it. Public opinion polls have shown that a substantial majority of the American people believe in the principle of the FEPC. But the legislation always dies—has not yet passed—and is not likely to pass this year. Why?

A Senate minority, representing the Deep South, can veto the will of the majority through the Senate filibuster. Last year the Senate adopted the present cloture rule making it possible for 33 Senators in opposition to block Congress. In view of southern votes, this makes FEPC impossible of passage. Many northern Senators joined in setting up the cloture rule, giving rise to the suspicion that the Senate has many pious hypocrites.

We of SCENE do not intend to posture as starry-eyed idealists raging at racial injustice in American life. Nor do we pretend to be surprised at the mockery that some of our elected representatives make of our professions of democracy. We recognize, in company with many of our friends, that the American ideal—as expressed in our written Constitution—will be fulfilled only to the extent that people who believe in it will not lose faith in it.

Our written Constitution must compete for life with our unwritten constitution. One guarantees racial equality and

religious freedom. The other denies it. The Senate never fails to preach the written Constitution. So far it continues to practice the unwritten one. FEPC has become a sensitive barometer of American democracy's struggle to emerge from the grip of pernicious anemia.

## PREJUDICED PEOPLE ARE SICK PEOPLE

WHENEVER you run across people with violent racial or religious prejudices, you can generally be pretty sure that they're neurotic. Nine times out of ten, they're tense, bitter or unhappy about something. And the result is that they have a deep-seated need to hate which vents itself in intolerance. As the noted psychologist, Gardner Murphy has put it, the greatest intolerance is found among "the frightened, the confused and the sick."—DR. RALPH HABAS.

## THE BIGOT IN OUR MIDST

A BIGOT is a person who, under the tyranny of his own frustrations, tabloid thinking and projection, blames a whole group of people for faults of which they are partially or wholly innocent.

It follows that the bigot's mental life is mildly (and sometimes severely) paranoid. Its chief characteristic is its inability to take the role of the other fellow. Unable to feel its way accurately into the other fellow's nature, it regards him as a strange creature capable of sinister motives and deeds. The bigot loses perspective because he does not correct his misinterpretation as it grows. One suspicion is added to another, and no wholesome moment comes when he says to himself, "Halt! I'm on the wrong track. This group of people is not all alike. It isn't responsible for my difficulties. I am reading into it some of the evil that lies in my own buried nature." The bigot's mind never doubts its own interpretations in the area of its prejudices.

We always have had bigots in our midst and probably always shall have them. What concerns us now are their number and their complexion today. Drawing our evidence chiefly from published and unpublished public opinion polls, we may estimate roughly that one-fifth of our people are implacable Anglophobes, five to ten per cent are violently anti-Semitic, while perhaps forty-five per cent more are mildly bigoted in the same direction. More than forty per cent express prejudice against the Negro. The numbers that are anti-Catholic, anti-liberal, anti-labor, anti-Protestant vary, but in all cases the proportion is high.

We have, then, a large nucleus of people who are aggressive Antis. Some are so paranoid that they are ready now to start violent persecutions, and are constantly striving to convert the wavering, mildly bigoted fringes. When a large enough group has been aroused so that it has a sense of safety in numbers, it looks around for a pretext to vent its hate. The pretexts have been easily found in the lynchings and race riots that have marred our national self-respect. What they are does not matter. When the conditions for an outbreak are ripe, anything—even a baseless rumor—will precipitate the violence.—GORDON W. ALLPORT

一九五〇年の獨立祭を迎えるに際し私共は大いに考えなければならぬのは、米國の憲法は果して完全に人民の爲めに施行されているだろうかといふことである。文書に現わされた米國憲法には明かに我々の平等を保證しているが、書かれぬ憲法に近い權威はこれを否定している。少くとも憲法及びその精神を無視する態度がある。その實例として「職業平等法案」は目下停滞して一寸上院を通過しそるもない形勢にある。

九四年行われた大統領選挙の時大統領も民、共兩黨のブラットホームは何れも明かに平等を保證したにも拘わらずこの結果である。



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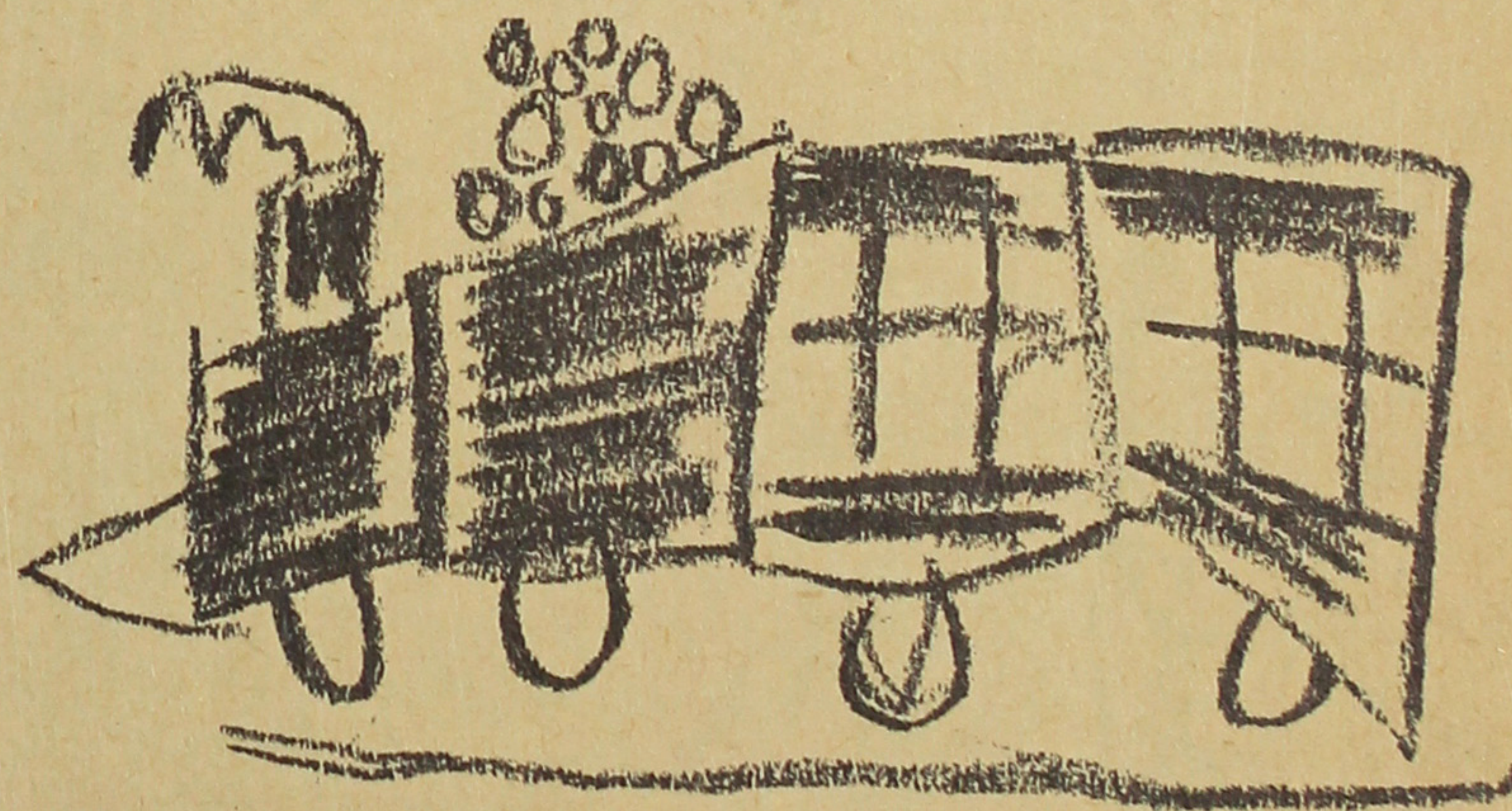
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主催 **兒童繪畫品評會**

**ACT EARLY**

The publication date of the first winners of the Children's Drawing Contest sponsored by SCENE Magazine is drawing closer. Submit your children's drawings early to be eligible for two cash prizes. Check these rules: (1) The contest is open to all children under seven regardless of nationality. Children of employes of the Chicago Publishing Corp. are ineligible. (2) Any media may be used. (3) No restrictions to number submitted. (4) All entries to be accompanied by information about the entrant's name, age, sex, name of parents, school attended and teacher's name. (5) Deadline for entries, Oct. 31 (entries to reach Chicago by this date). (6) Decision of the judges is final.

Prizes—\$3.00 for every drawing published. Grand Prize—\$25.00; First Prize—\$15.00; Second Prize—\$10.00; Third Prize—\$5.00.

The first winners will appear in the September issue of SCENE and every month thereafter in 1950. Final selections will be announced and published in the January SCENE.

Address all entries to SCENE Magazine, 2611 So. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. Sufficient postage must be enclosed if return of entries is desired.

本社は、今回兒童藝術の向上を圖る一助として、兒童繪畫品評會を左の規定により開催致します。父兄の方は何卒お子供様達に奮つて参加されるようお勧め下さい。

繪畫品評會參加資格

- 一、國籍の如何を問はず二歳から七歳までの男女兒
- 二、出品畫は繪畫であればどんな繪でも宜しい(鉛筆でも繪具でも墨でも)

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- ▲特等金二十五弗 ▲一等金十五弗
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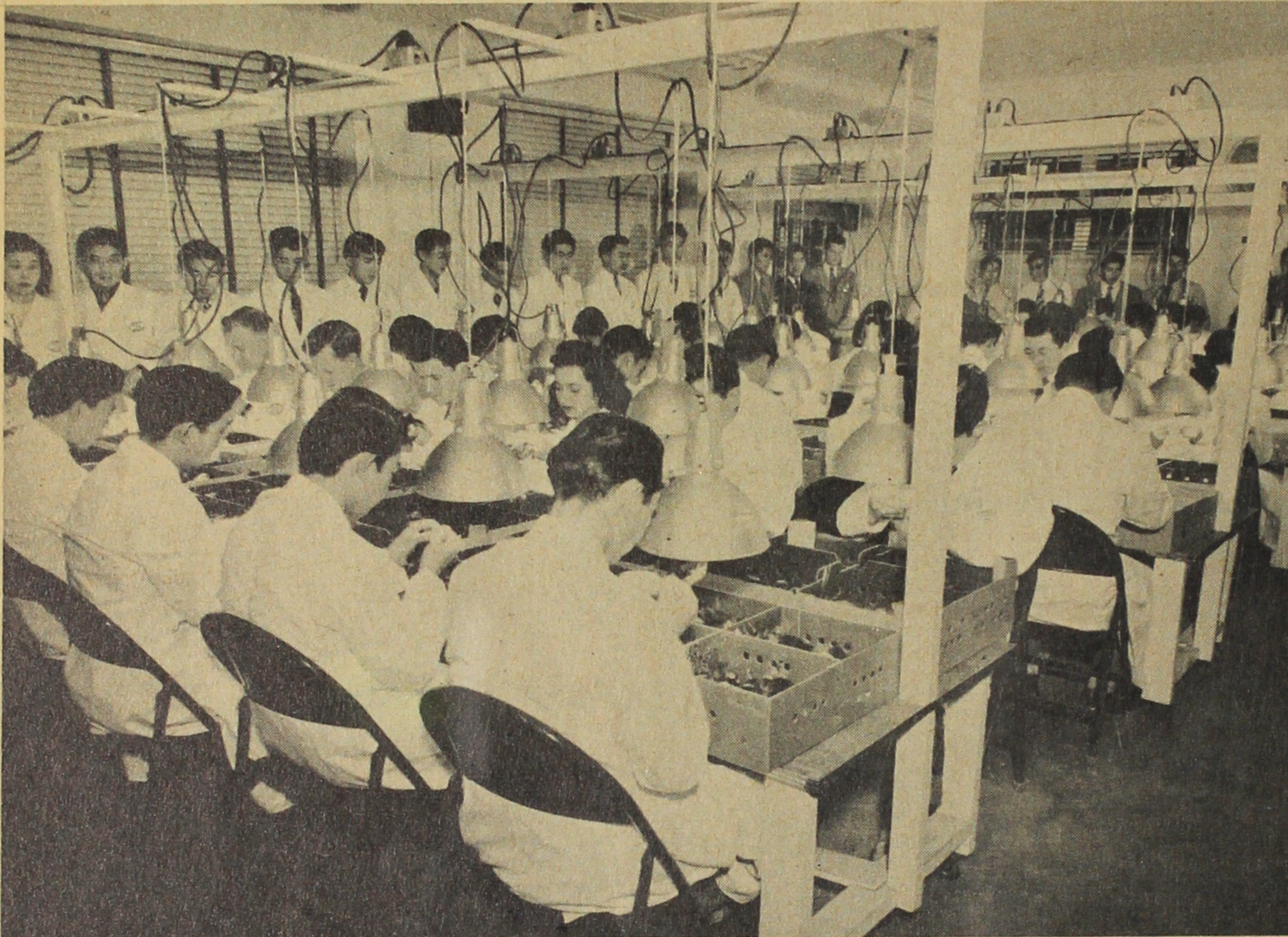
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A GRIM SCENE from "Chushingura," a perennial favorite.

## Big revival

SCENEFOTOS by Yosh Tashiro

MANY of the Japanese Canadians, who were relocated during the war just as in the U.S., resettled in Manitoba. There they dug in to begin life anew. Gradually they began to like their new country and sunk their roots deeper. Soon big community affairs, so close to their hearts in pre-war days, were revived. The pictures on this page are scenes from the drama and musical festival held by the Manitoba Buddhist Society, the biggest held since relo-

cation. Though the program itself contained nothing new—it was practically a carbon copy of any number of similar prewar presentations—it was a milestone in the life of Winnipeg's new citizens in their new home.



WINNIPEG GIRLS, Jean Watanabe (left) and Amy Sawada, play leading roles in the tear-jerker, "Chichi Kaeru" (Father Returns), another favorite.

カナダのマニトバ佛教會では  
五月戦後初めての大演藝會が  
開催されたが、戦前に増すの  
大盛況でありました  
○ト 同夜の呼びもの「父歸る」父

渡邊ジーン、母澤田エミ 兩優  
歌舞伎劇「忠臣蔵」の定九郎  
に扮した増田さん

## italics

**AL MIYADI** (Crossroads, Los Angeles): Lloyd Douglas, author of "The Robe," was asked during the war to speak at the commencement of a mid-western high school, but reneged because the valedictorian happened to be a young American of Japanese extraction. I wonder if Mr. Douglas has taken the time since then to re-read his own novels and become better acquainted with his own teachings. The young boy in question had four brothers in the U.S. Army at the time.

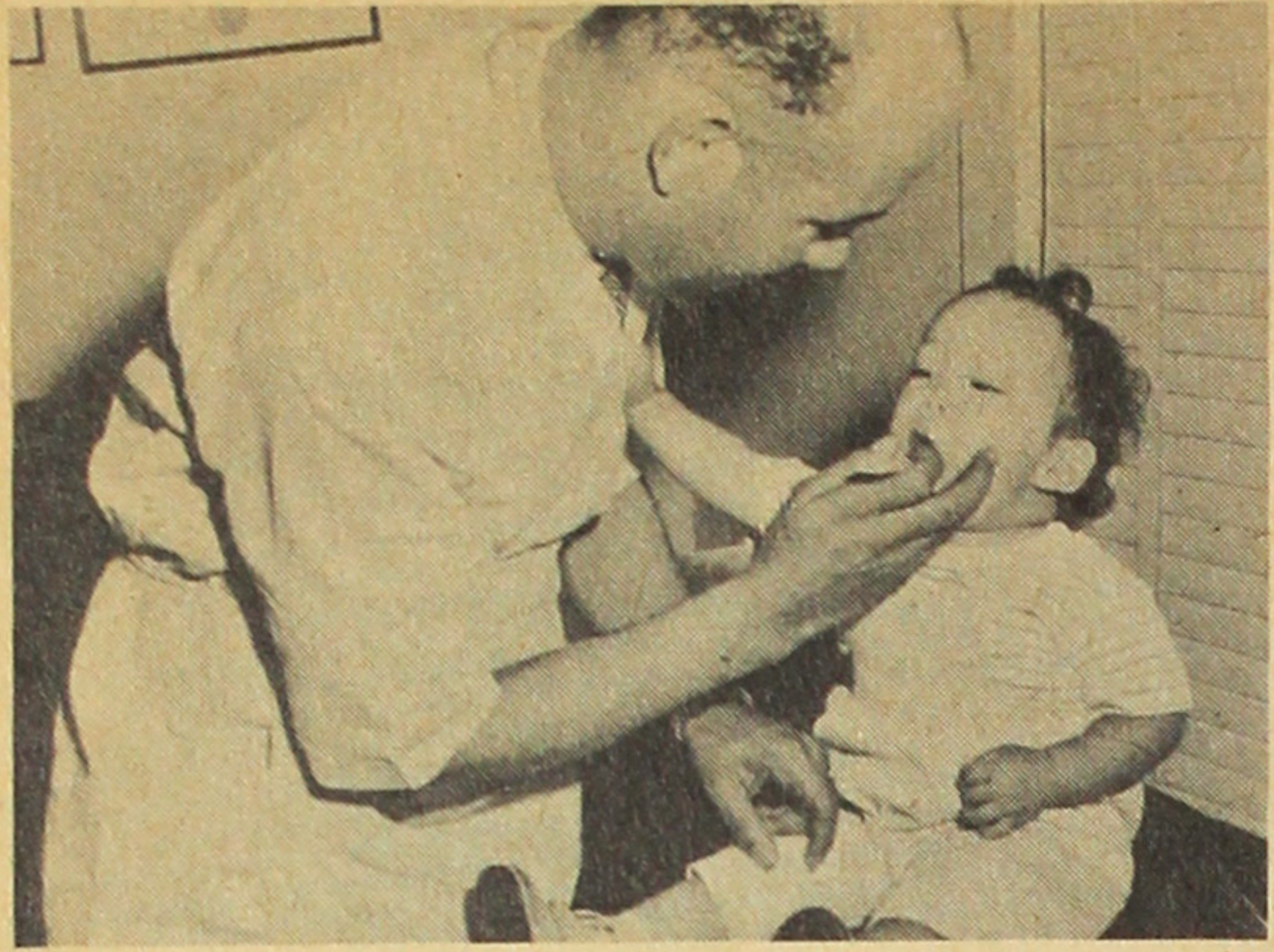
**LARRY TAJIRI** (Pacific Citizen, Salt Lake City): The possibility is frightening, but a mass displacement of American citizens chosen for detention on arbitrary grounds probably could be carried out today with as little opposition from the general citizenry as that evoked by the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast in 1942.

**HARRY HONDA** (The Rafu Shimpo, Los Angeles): I only pray that we don't wake up some morning this summer with 6-inch headlines transforming this cold war into hot fire.

**MARY OYAMA** (Crossroads, Los Angeles): Pompous. . . radio-gabber Fulton Lewis, Jr., recently shot off his big mouth, trying to disparage Dillon Myer's appointment to head the Indian Affairs Bureau. . . We who know Mr. Myer's high qualifications when he headed the War Relocation program during the war congratulate him on his appointment to another high government position.

**TOORU KANAZAWA** (Bandwagon, New York), interviewing Mr. Suzuki, operator of a Japanese employment agency: Mr. Suzuki said. . . the demand was increasing for female domestic help, as the pay was 5 to 10 dollars less (than male). This, of course, is an argument for the amendment before Congress intended to give women equality throughout the nation. This is especially true in the economic field where women perform the same work as men for less pay.





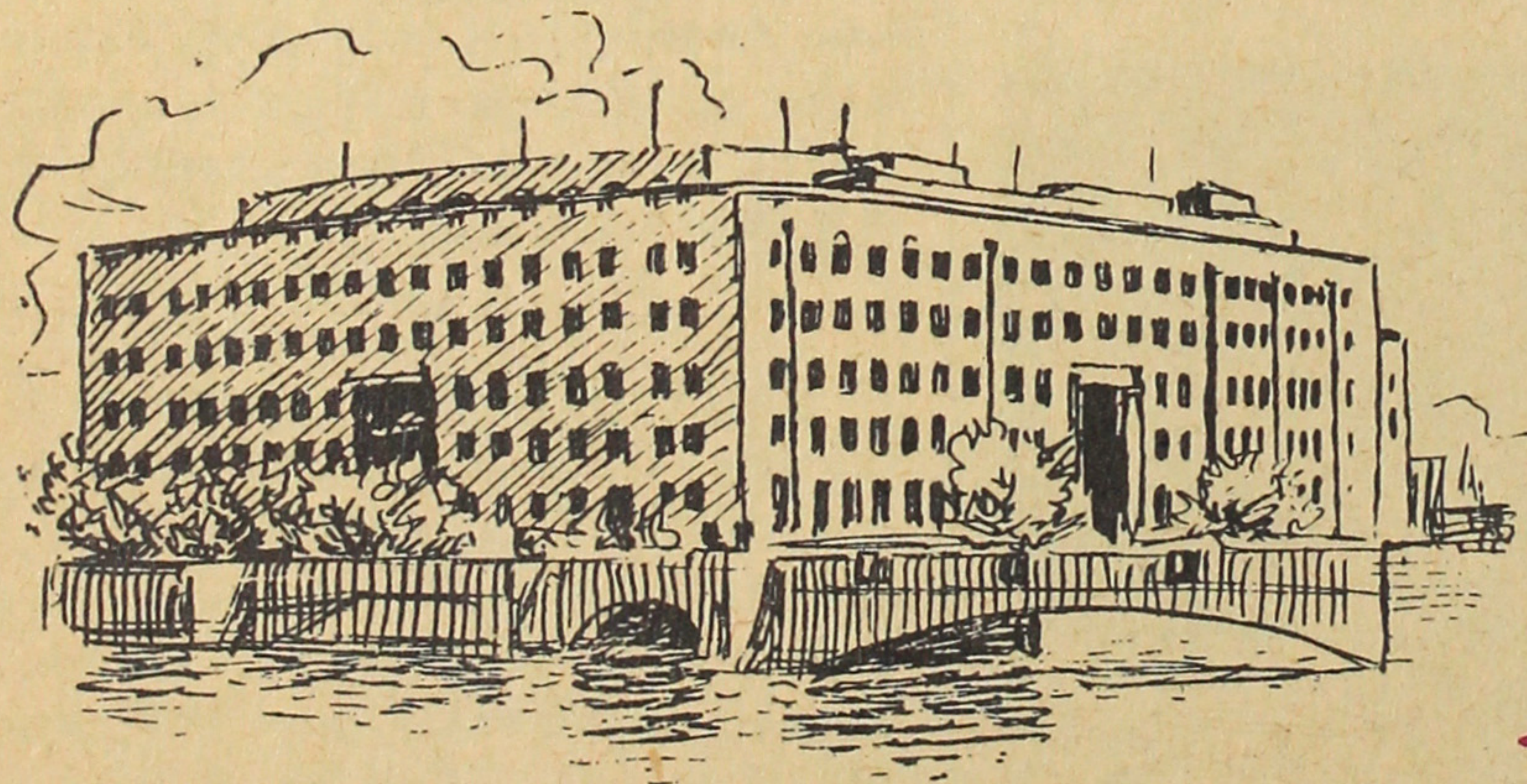
# ACTIVE COUNCIL

SCENEfoto by Ralph Ochi

JAMES M. MATSUOKA, retiring two-term president of the Jackson Street Community Council, hands the gavel to Alexander Bishop, the newly elected president. The active council in four years initiated many community improvements such as a modern baby care clinic (inset).

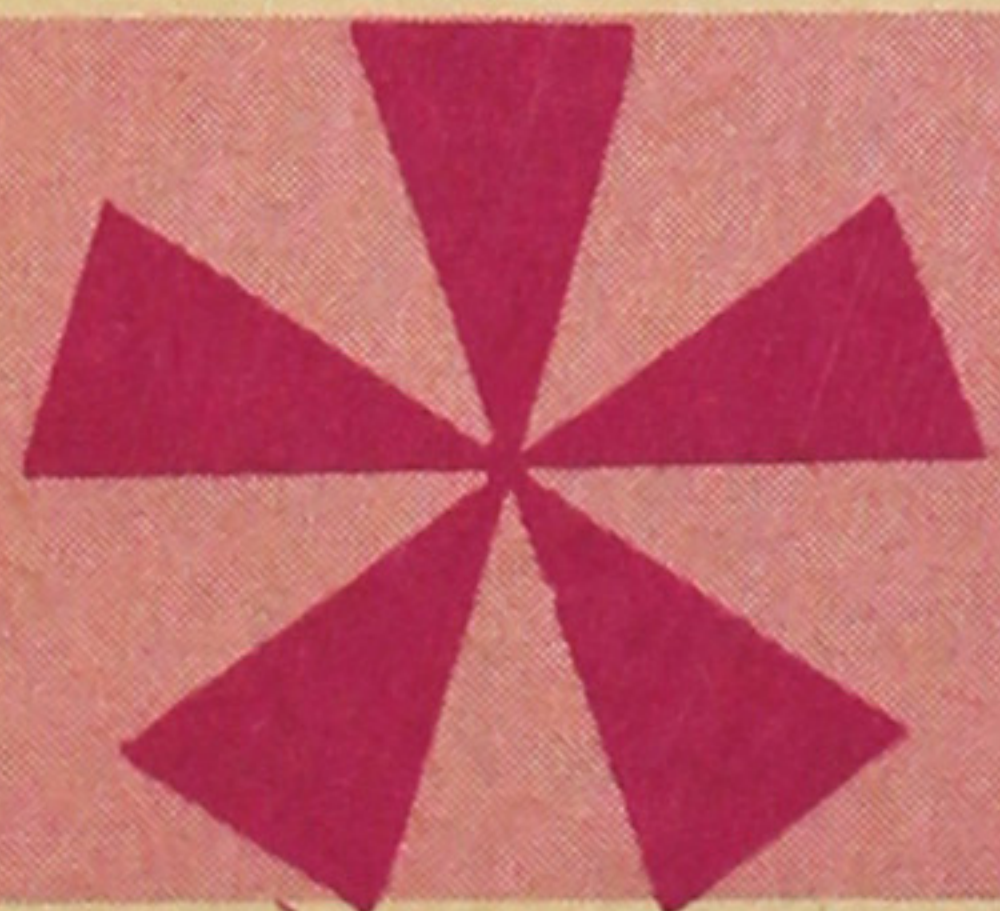
LAST MONTH, the Jackson Street Community Council of Seattle celebrated its fourth anniversary with a gala "International Smorgasbord" attended by 600—well befitting the council's short but full record. It had given a community of 20,000 in the run-down area around Jackson & Sixth a great lift with modern street lighting, clinics, playgrounds and housing.

○ト  
 沙港 日本人街中心  
 ヤクソン街の発展協  
 會 四周年記念會に出  
 席の 前會長松岡ジエ  
 ームス氏 (右端)  
 ○左  
 上  
 図  
 ジヤクソン街發展協  
 會は社會事業とし、  
 クリニックを經營し  
 ています



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# Human Exports

SCORES OF JAPANESE, ranging from "naniwabushi" singers to judo instructors and engineers, are going abroad under a "human exports" program that is adding thousands of dollars to Japan's foreign trade balance.

Entertainers especially are traveling to Hawaii and the U.S. under the program, beginning with Kinuyo Tanaka, noted movie actress, who has reportedly earned \$50,000. A troupe of stage and record artists led by Masao Koga was expected to make about \$10,000, and Yoshiko Yamaguchi, better known as Ri Ko Ran, who made the song "Shina no Yoru" famous throughout the Orient, was expected to take back \$4,000.

Earlier, Shozo Awazu,



SCENEfoto by Benny's Studio  
YOSHIKO YAMAGUCHI, Ri Ko Ran of "Shina no yoru" fame, is one of Japanese earning dollars here.

judo expert, left for France where he will be employed by the French Federation of Judo to teach French policemen.

Several hundred Japanese technicians are employed in the Ryukyus and Iwojima to assist in large U.S. construction projects.

By using nearby Japanese, the U.S. Army and Air Force engineers have saved large sums of money.

日本では外貨獲得に貿易位ではまどろしい。「人の貿易だ」とあつて近頃は藝能人然かも美人の田中絹代、勝太郎、市丸、李香蘭、古賀一行と續々とやつて來ます。

## JAPAN-seen from U.S.

Continued from page 21

address 125 men students of Williams College. They asked innumerable questions. They showed a lively interest in the Kiyosato Christian Community Center. At the end of the meeting, five of the men came up to me and volunteered for missionary work in Japan, including the captain of the college football team.

### The World Has Shrunk

I find everywhere a keen awareness of how our world has shrunk. Japan may be halfway around the globe; it may be remote in terms of personal knowledge that people may have about it. But Americans suddenly seem to realize that what happens in Japan will have a direct bearing on our own American security. They are determined that we are not going to be beaten by the communists in Japan.

Sometimes they are a bit awed by the size of our job in Japan. They know that we have only scratched the surface. After all, there are over 80,000,000 Japanese who are not Christians.

But they react sharply to news of communist gains in Japan. The communists, of course, are hard at work in Japan. Their strategy is to plant the seeds of fear among the opposition. In the northern island of Hokkaido, for example, students will tell you of direct threats from the communists.

The communists, well-organized and tightly-disciplined, say: "If you keep cooperating with the Americans, we will remember you. Look at the map and see how much closer we are to Russia."

Perhaps the greatest field earmarked by the communists for conversion to their ideology is the youth of rural Japan. Between one-half and three-quarters of the Japanese population can be found among the farmers and fishermen in the areas outside the cities and towns. Communist strategy means to capture these people. If they do, we Americans—together with the Japanese who have come to share our way of life—will have lost the peace. But the communists are not going to win in Japan. They will be beaten—and I'll tell you why. Americans are asking: "What can I do?"



SCENEfoto by Jack Iwata  
TRIO OF HUMAN EXPORTS are greeted by Nisei songstress Karie Shindo (right) in L.A. Hamako Watanabe and Kouta Katsutaro (center two) are both singers.





吉田 邦彦

**THIS MONTH'S  
PRIZE-WINNING STORY**

# two friends

**BY TED YAMACHIKA**

Illustration by Nori Kenmotsu



# Oka-san blushed deeply and said, 'I was thinking of getting married but, perhaps, not this soon.'

*This story is the first winner in SCENE's Short Story Contest. The contest continues until the end of 1950. It is open to anyone anywhere. Stories may cover any subject but not to exceed 1,000 words. Monthly winners receive a prize of \$25.00. Postage must be enclosed if return of manuscripts is desired.*

-ED.

HOW TWO PEOPLE of such different temperaments like Oka-san and Yamane-san could have taken a liking to each other was difficult for the villagers to understand. But it was like that from the very beginning. Oka-san was regular and temperate in his habits and, during the years he had worked on the sugar plantation at Waimanalo on the island of Oahu, he hadn't missed a single day in the field. He drank sparingly, never gambled at all and saved his money.

Yamane-san was of the other extreme. He had come to the plantation a few years after Oka-san and, before he had been settled there a year, he had already established himself as the village drunk. He went to work only intermittently, gambled a lot, especially on "cock fights," and was getting into scraps whenever he was drunk. But in spite of this difference in temperaments Oka's fondness for Yamane gradually deepened into friendship.

They often went fishing together and as they sat on the beach they confided nearly everything to one another. However there was one subject which Oka-san never discussed. He never mentioned marriage, perhaps because he was secretly thinking of sending for a picture bride and he was too modest to bring up the subject.

One summer day, a man, representing a certain hotel in Honolulu, came to the village and, after making some inquiries among the men loitering at the plantation store, hurried towards Oka-san's cottage. It was Sunday and he found Oka-san tending his flowers in his little yard.

"Oka-san," the man said after introducing himself, "you have been working here a long time and you must have saved some money."

Oka-san was greatly embarrassed and started to protest but the other continued. "In fact, I heard that you are fixed well enough to be thinking of getting married. Let me get to the point. A few days ago a group of picture brides arrived from Japan and every one of them has been married already. Yes, all except one. We found out that the man who was supposed to marry her had died in the meantime. This lady asked us to find a husband for her. That is the reason I came to see you. Here is a picture of her."

Oka-san blushed deeply. "I was thinking of getting

married but, perhaps, not this soon. Won't you let me think it over for a few days?"

"Of course we'll give you a few days to make up your mind. But, if we don't hear from you soon, well. . . we are making this offer to a couple of other people. And the first one to give us his answer will get the bride."

Oka-san did make up his mind the very same day but he didn't want to appear too eager so he kept it to himself and didn't even mention it to Yamane-san. However, four days later, he was ready to go to Honolulu to claim the bride. He woke up early that morning, dressed in his best clothes and went to the plantation store to wait the arrival of the early coach.

The storekeeper was just opening the store. "Good morning, Oka-san. So you've taken the day off to celebrate Yamane-san's marriage."

"Whose marriage?" Oka-san asked.

"Surely, you must know. Yamane-san left for Honolulu yesterday afternoon and he'll come home this evening with his bride."

"Yes, that's right," Oka-san replied and hurried away.

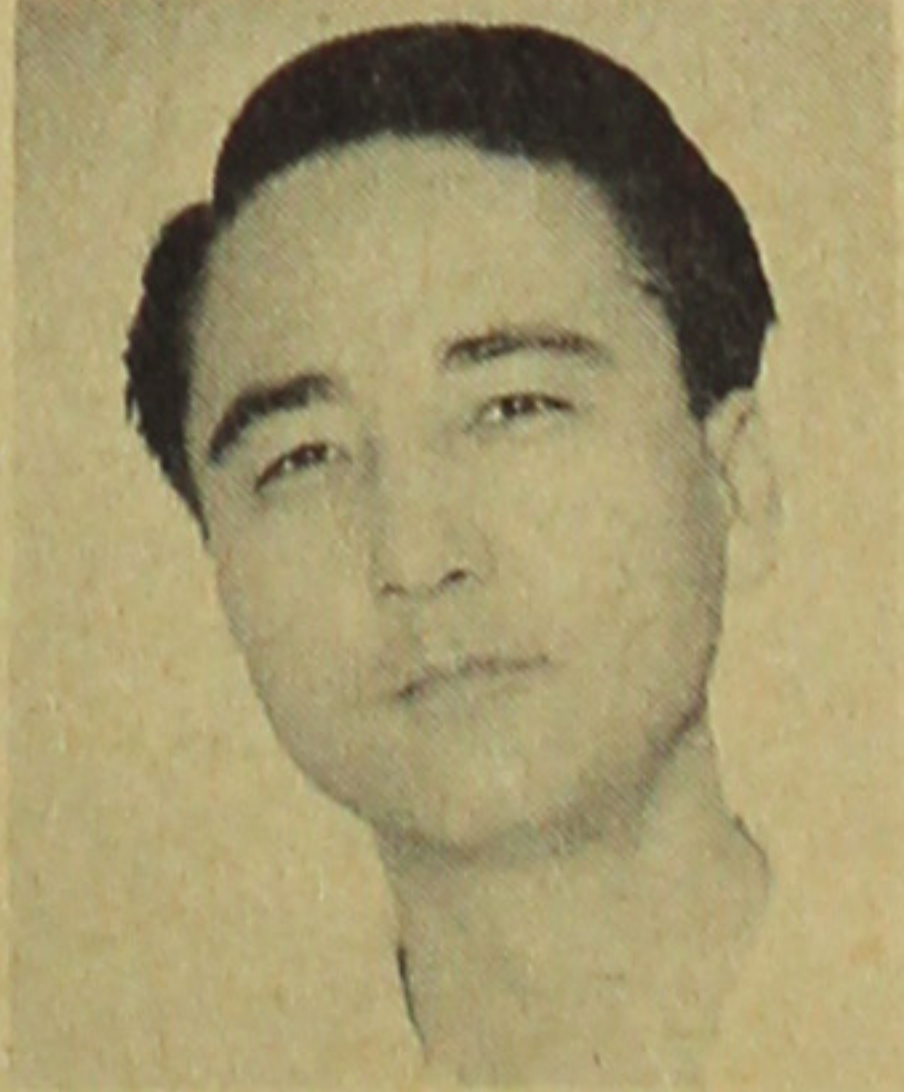
Oka-san was drunk for the next three days and all the villagers said that it was because he was Yamane-san's best friend.

\* \* \* \* \*

All this happened more than forty years ago. The other day when they buried Oka-san at the foot of the hill overlooking the plantation fields, where he had worked for nearly fifty years, Yamane-san was the last to leave the grave. Oka-san's funeral was the grandest the village had ever witnessed. As one villager put it: "It was the best funeral I've seen and certainly not deserving of a lazy drunkard like Oka-san. Wonder how he managed to leave enough money for such a funeral?"

Of course the villagers will never guess that Oka-san had been penniless for the last ten years and Yamane-san had been supporting him all those years. They remained good friends right to the end.

本社が懸賞募集した短篇小説は、応募者多数であつたが、最優秀者として、テッド氏の作品「友達二人」が最優等入賞と決定した。その書筋は、布哇の砂糖耕地に働く同胞一世の寫婚を題材とした小説で、岡（眞面目な實直者）と山根（伶俐であるが放蕩者）の異つた性格者二人は、不思議にも親友であつたところ、寫眞結婚を中心として二人は急に逆の性格となり、岡はその後放浪生活を續けて無一文のまゝキャンプで淋しく死んだが、その葬式は驚くべき立派に営まれ、眞面目になつた山根が友人岡に對する謝罪の意であつた。



### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

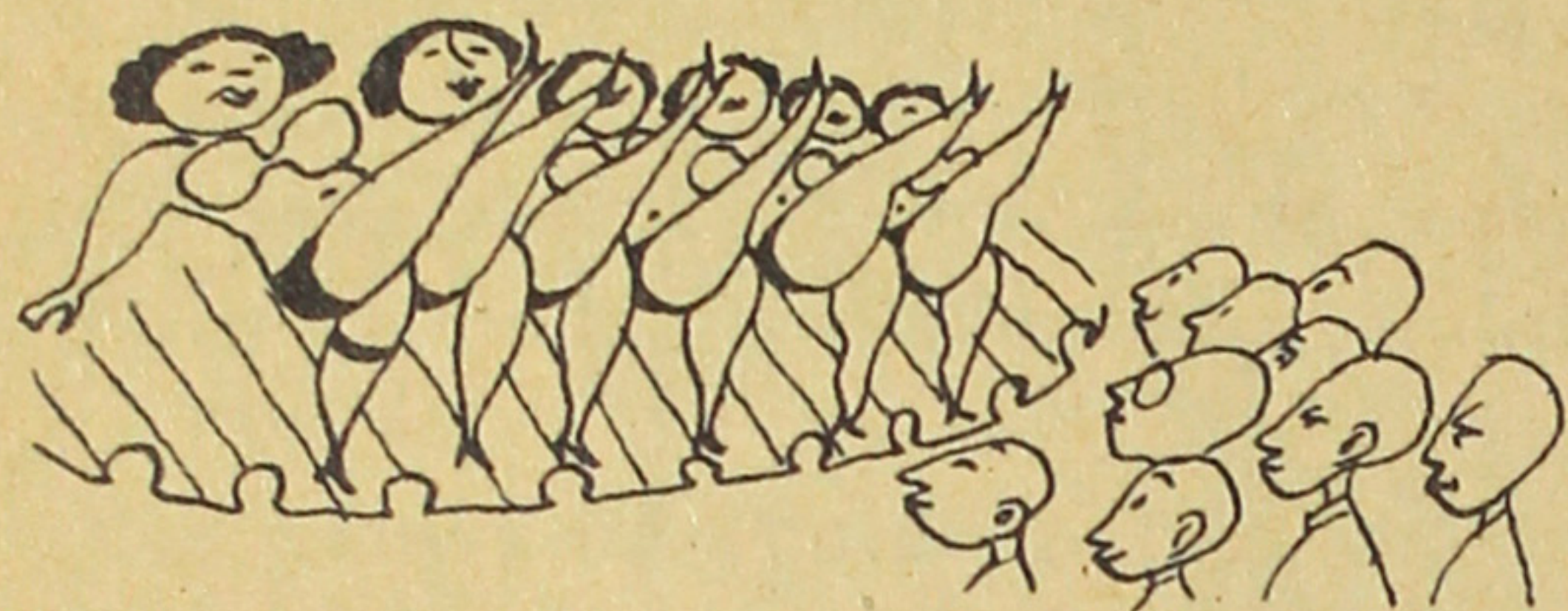
"There's never been anything exciting 'bout myself," writes Ted Yamachika, the author of SCENE's first month's prize-winning short short story. "I've been all my life in Honolulu, educated in the local schools here and somehow managed to be graduated from the U. of Hawaii in 1936.

Worked for a newspaper for about three years.

Since then I've been doing magazine work and some writing now and then. I guess I'm naturally a very lazy guy."



# JAPONICA

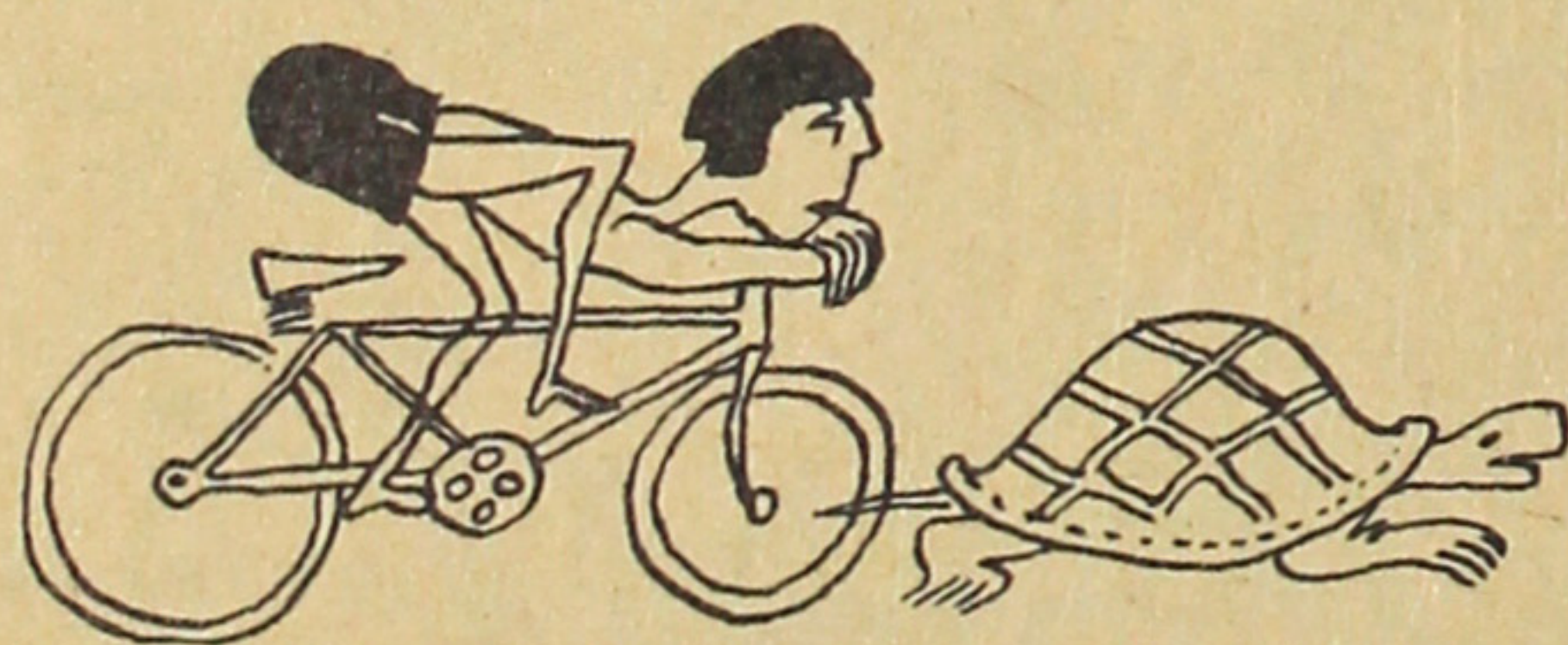


## 'SOME MORE POPCORN?'

Patrons of a Tokyo burlesque theater are staying through two, three and four performances, creating a boxoffice standstill and a headache for the manager. Despite bottleneck, ticket sales receipts for a recent week came to ¥1,199,000 or \$5,555.

## SAMPAN GRAB-GAB

Skipper Koichi Miura hauled in the nets of his 21-ton sampan to find a knapsack, which contained 500 ¥1,000 notes or \$1,400 in U.S. simoleons. If no one claims the "catch" within a year, Miura gets to keep it.



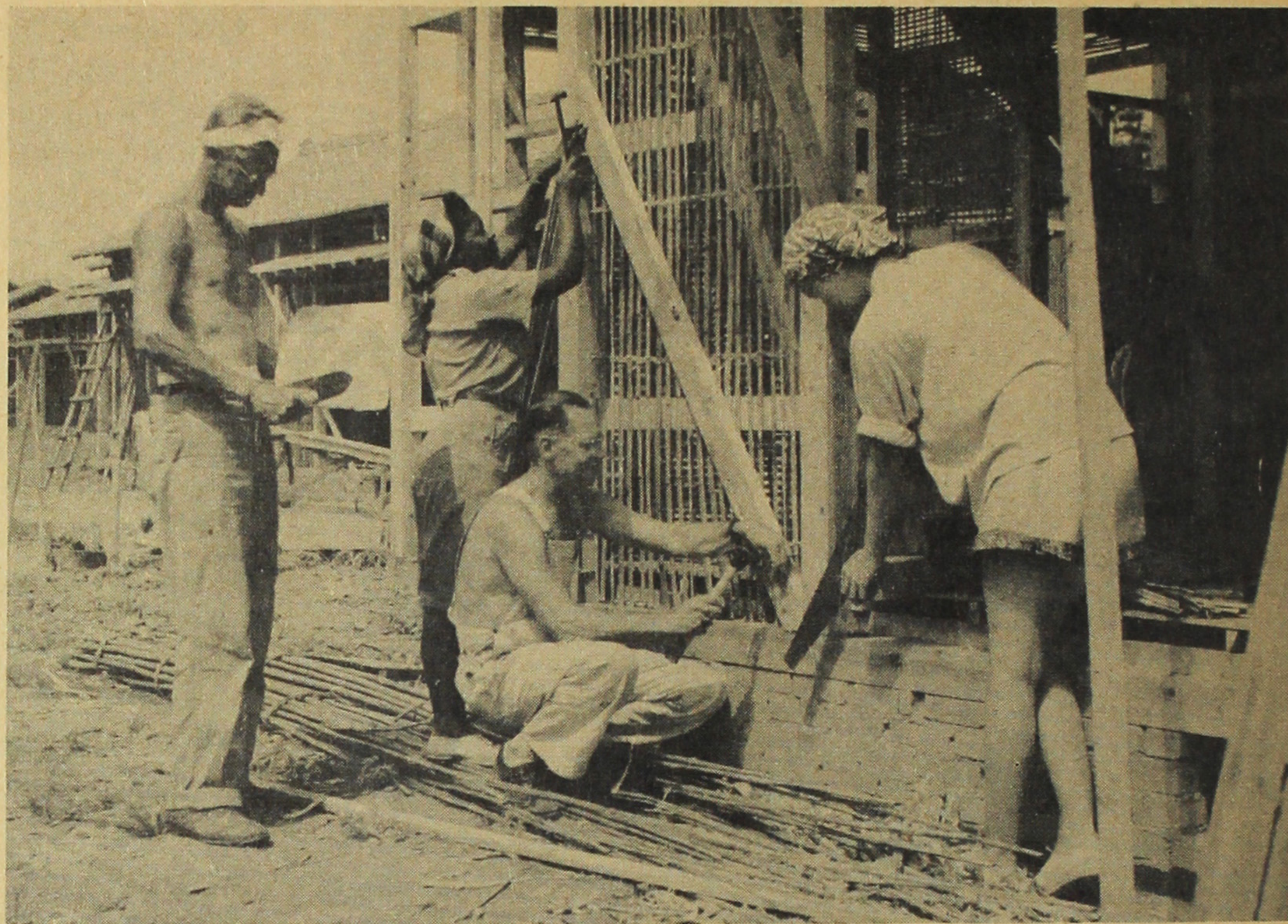
## NO LONG SHOTS, PLEASE

The pedaler who came in first in a bicycle race at Korakuen stadium in Tokyo was such a long shot, not a single yen had been bet on him. Yelling "fraud!" the crowd of 1,200 attacked the judges' box. All bets were finally refunded, and the Bicycle Riders Association slapped six-month suspensions on 10 of the 12 riders—including the winner—for "dallying."

## SORRY, ALL FILLED UP

Tax-weary inn keepers of the hot springs resort of Kusatsu, 100 miles north of Tokyo, decided at a conference to refuse all tax collectors from staying at their establishments. Not even friends of tax collectors will be admitted.

# Homes for Hiroshima



FLOYD SCHMOE (left) and three fellow volunteers work on a "House for Hiroshima," a symbol of goodwill. Girls volunteered their services and worked without pay.



Floyd Schmoie

"I WALKED through the dust and rubble that was Hiroshima and talked with survivors. I saw naked orphans stealing food and living in the streets. I saw hundreds of families with only a few pieces of rusty roofing as shelter."

I saw hundreds of families with only a few pieces of rusty roofing as shelter."

That was in 1948, three years after the A-bomb. The visitor was Floyd Schmoie, a professor of forestry at the U. of Washington and a Quaker, who had just taken a herd of goats to Japan as part of the "Heifers for Relief" program.

When Schmoie returned, he began the "House for Hiroshima" drive. His aim: to build a house in Hiroshima, not as a housing project, but as a simple down-to-earth symbol of goodwill.

Schmoie built four Japanese-style homes, which were presented to the city of Hiroshima in December, 1949. Four families, selected by an impartial committee, moved in.

Last month Schmoie went to Japan again to build more homes.



THE A-BOMB left Hiroshima in shambles and 200,000 homeless. This picture was taken right after the blast.

○上  
この住宅の建築には米人も黒人も皆んな無給奉仕で出来上ったものです  
○中  
原子爆弾で破壊された広島市民に同情して住宅を寄贈した、少々の親日米人シモー氏  
○左  
原子爆弾が投下爆発してから数分後の広島市の惨憺たる實況写真



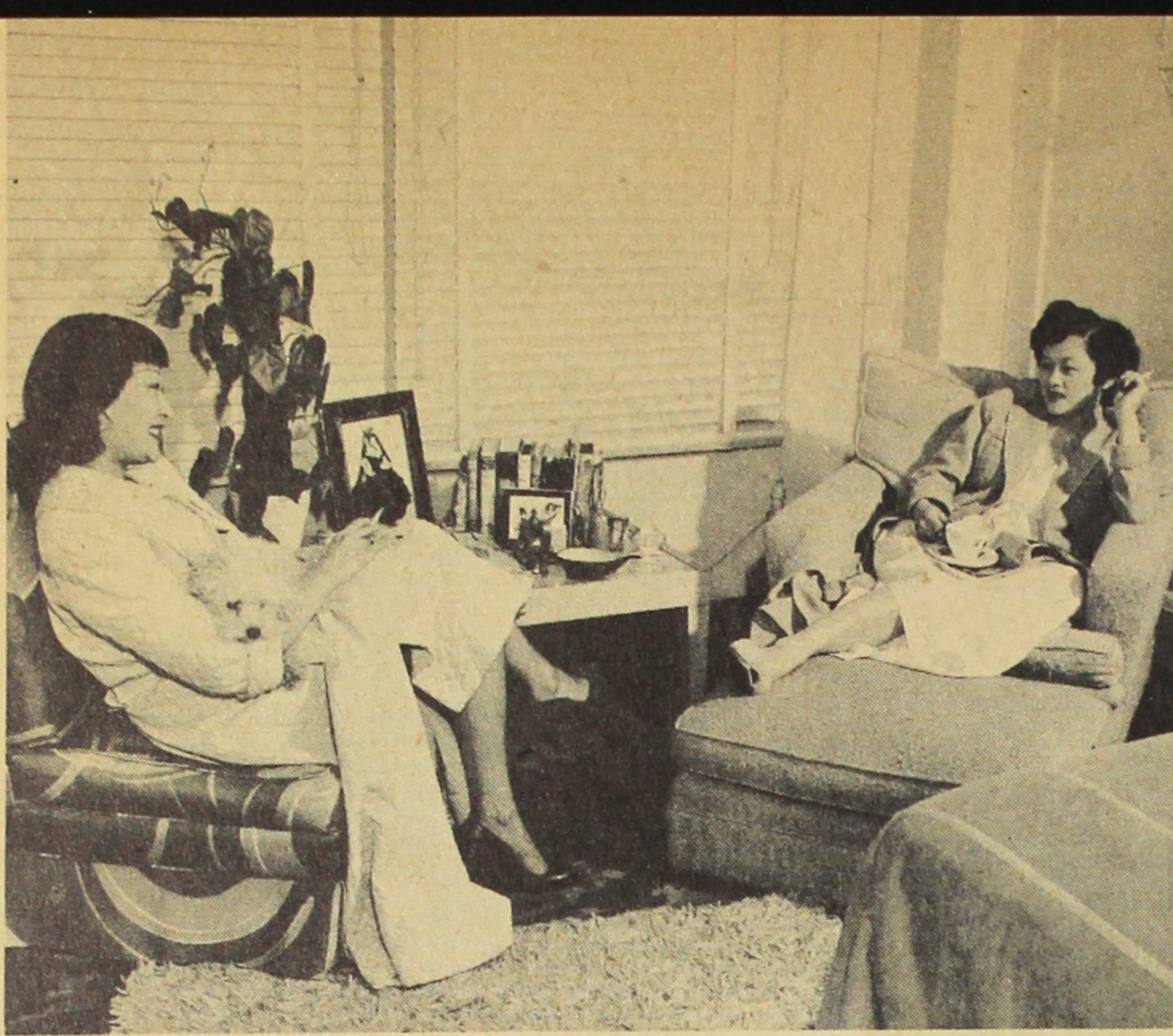
# FORBIDDEN CITY

Nisei chorines help a San Francisco night club pack 'em in nightly



ALL-ORIENTAL chorines of San Francisco's Forbidden City flash their knees in one of their famous floor shows. Ginger and Connie are second and third from the left, respectively.





ABOUT 1 P.M. is getting-up time for the Nisei dancers who live together in a small apartment. Rehearsals begin an hour later.



REHEARSALS are held at the Biggerstaff Studio where new shows are created. Girls are kept busy as new shows begin every five or six weeks.



FORBIDDEN CITY is one of city's most popular and widely publicized night spots.



HELEN TOY, featured singer of the night club, makes her grand entrance. A native of San Francisco, she has been singing since she was a child.

## Behind bright lights, long hard hours

SCENEfotos by R. Laing

**G**LAMOROUS REASONS why the Forbidden City, well-known Chinese night club in San Francisco, persistently packs customers in nightly are Connie Nakashima and Ginger Sakata (professionally, Connie Park and Ginger Lee). Connie and Ginger are two leggy front-line chorines. They are daughters of San Francisco, hard-working and sure-fire attractions to tourists who converge on the Golden Gate city. It has long been a popular notion that show girls do little else but kick up a few fancy heels and look pretty. These girls know better. Between shows and rehearsals they put in long hard hours. As a result they have helped maintain first-class entertainment.



# Behind the SCENE



IN A GAY NINETIES number, singer Helen Toy (Takahashi) is escorted by Charlie Low, owner of the Forbidden City who also emcees his shows.

桑港で古くから有名なナイト  
俱樂部フオピテンシテイ(中  
國人經營)に二世の麗人三名



IN AN ORIENTAL number with Connie is Diane Shinn (right), frequent beauty queen of Korean ancestry who is Connie's constant companion.

が舞台の人として活躍してい  
ます。歌手の高橋ヘレン、踊  
子中島カニ、踊子坂田ジン

ジャ饅、何れも桑港生れの方  
で大した人氣を博している。

IN THE DRESSING ROOM, Ginger and Connie (helped by Diane) make a quick change for the next number. Connie, as open book indicates, is an avid reader.



IN THIS ISSUE SCENE begins two new features. One is "Italics" (page 29), a collection of quotes from Nisei columnists which, editors of SCENE believe, gives a nutshell picture of how Niseis in this country are thinking. The other feature, "Japonica" (page 34), chronicles human interest items in Japan. The former attempts to record the pulse beat of the Nisei, the latter the average Japanese.

CONGRATULATIONS are in order for all those who submitted entries in the Short Short Story Contest. The judges frankly admit that selection was difficult. The story that was finally selected, in the estimation of the judges, contained the best all-around qualifications. It was interesting to note that a large percentage of the entries was submitted from readers in Hawaii, such as Ted Yamachika, this month's winner. Nice going, Ted.

THE FIRST ISSUE of SCENE (tabloid form at that time) contained 22 photographs. Last month's issue contained 122. Count 'em.

NEVER HAD WE been more swamped with compliments on our cover as we were for last month's which featured Kathleen Asano of New York (see Letters to the Editors). Office telephones began ringing only a day after the June issue was mailed out from friends and total strangers alike with flattering and uplifting plaudits. Many requested photographs of Kathleen, some wanted her address, one caller even confessed love at first sight.

SCENE presently is looking for a young man under 25 willing to train in offset printing, eventually to work into permanent position as an offset pressman. Will those interested apply by correspondence only stating age, education, starting salary desired and experience. Some experience is helpful.





## By Bill Hosokawa

I KNEW summer and the "undokai" (picnic) season finally had arrived when Papa took me and my brother downtown to buy tennis shoes. It was a big event, not only for the promise of fun ahead, but because it meant vacationtime freedom from high-laced (and well-scuffed) leather footgear. Tennis shoes somehow seemed to help a fellow run like the wind.

"Undokais," back in those days, were something to look forward to. They were a mass picnic in which a large portion of the community, loaded with all manner of good things to eat, hied into the country for a grand old outing.

For the kids, there were races to be run, prizes to be won and, most important, lemonade by the barrel and ice cream by the bucket—all free.

For young men it was an opportunity to exhibit athletic prowess and for the girls their outdoors charm—and to look

over members of the opposite sex, albeit with an air of great unconcern.

For the Isseis, in addition to being a time to inspect prospective sons- and daughters-in-law, it was the year's one occasion for getting together with old friends and exchanging gossip—a pleasant respite amid sunshine and fresh air from the none-too-easy problems of making a living and keeping a brood fed and clothed.

Psychologically, "undokais" probably were of great value to the Isseis as recreation and relaxation. Actually, the industrious Isseis worked just as hard at making the "undokais" a success as they did their jobs.

From beginning to end, the affair was a well-planned operation. First, a suitable site had to be picked and transportation arranged. Sometimes, back home in Seattle, they were held at a beachside park on an island across Puget Sound. That meant an excursion steamer had to be chartered.





Illustrations by Adrian Lozano

解放された春となり、郊外には種々なピクニックが行われる。何れもその國々の古い風習が自から現れて微苦笑を禁じ得ない。仲良く一日の行樂をやりませう。

When the picnics were held on Cedar river south of the city, those without private automobiles—and they were in the majority—met at the corner of Sixth and Main to board hired busses. Transporting kids, lunches, doddering old folks and all their paraphernalia was a monumental operation in logistics.

Another major chore was to assemble prizes. Every little kid who entered a footrace could expect to get, at the least, a pencil and tablet. Other prizes ranged from a necktie or a rubber ball to a sack of rice or a keg of shoyu for the adult events. For weeks, committees called on merchants to solicit these prizes.

On the eve of the big day, Issei housewives worked themselves to a frazzle getting the lunches ready. In reality, the lunches were feasts to be enjoyed picnic-fashion, and each woman took great pride in getting her layout to look just a little better than her neighbor's.

There was "osushi," of course, and rice balls with

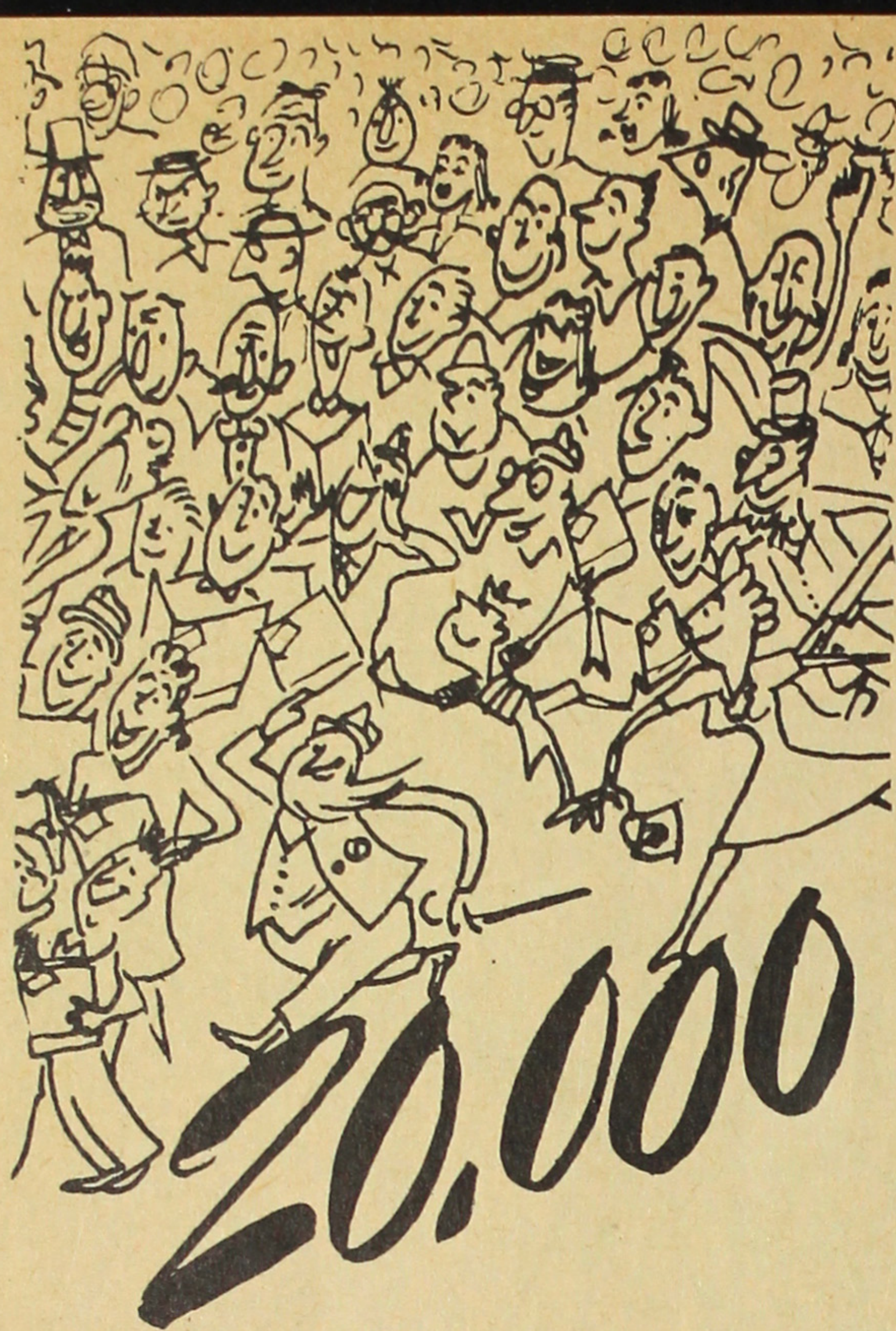
pickled plums in their centers and their outsides speckled with sesame seeds. There were hard boiled eggs cut in flower patterns; boiled seaweed tied in neat knots; various kinds of fish soaked in soy sauce and baked; boiled bamboo sprouts and lotus roots—even fried chicken and ham sandwiches.

All this was packed in lacquer boxes and wrapped in gay cloths. The lunches were opened and the eating started almost as soon as a family picked a nice shady spot. That was one of the day's main diversions. You couldn't walk through a grove of trees without getting a half dozen invitations to stop and have a bite.

Early on the morning of the picnic another committee was on the scene to rope off a circular running track, set up a pole and drape it with strings of flags and build a stand from which prizes could be dispensed.

Anywhere from 25 to 40 athletic events were run off, usually with a great deal of noisy confusion. Sometimes





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CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS

there were printed programs, but each event was announced by a little man with a big megaphone and a loud voice.

There were contests for young and old, and you qualified for entry in any event merely by being of the same general age and size as the other entrants.

For the youngest, there was always a flag race. You ran or were shoved half way around the course. There you picked up one of the many flags scattered on the ground, and, if you weren't trampled meanwhile, you scampered like the dickens to the finish line.

Judges with flashy ribbons on their shirts grabbed your hand as you came in and rushed you over to the awards stand where they handed you a prize. And you took it back to Mama and proudly added it to the growing stack of loot.

The bigger kids ran three times around, or five times around. Girls tried to get around the track while balancing balls in ladlingspoons. Or you dragged a skil-let behind you and tried to keep a pingpong ball from bouncing out.

There were races in which you negotiated the course with a bean bag on your head, and the women had a race in which the objective was to light candles in paper lanterns and cross the finish line without either extinguishing the flame or burning up the lantern.

The younger Isseis liked what was called "yome-sagashi," or seeking the bride. Men picked numbers and chased all over the grounds in search of a girl with a corresponding number. The fellow who got his "bride" (usually a stranger) across the line first won. If a fellow was nice looking, why it was perfectly respectable for a girl to help him by calling out her own number.

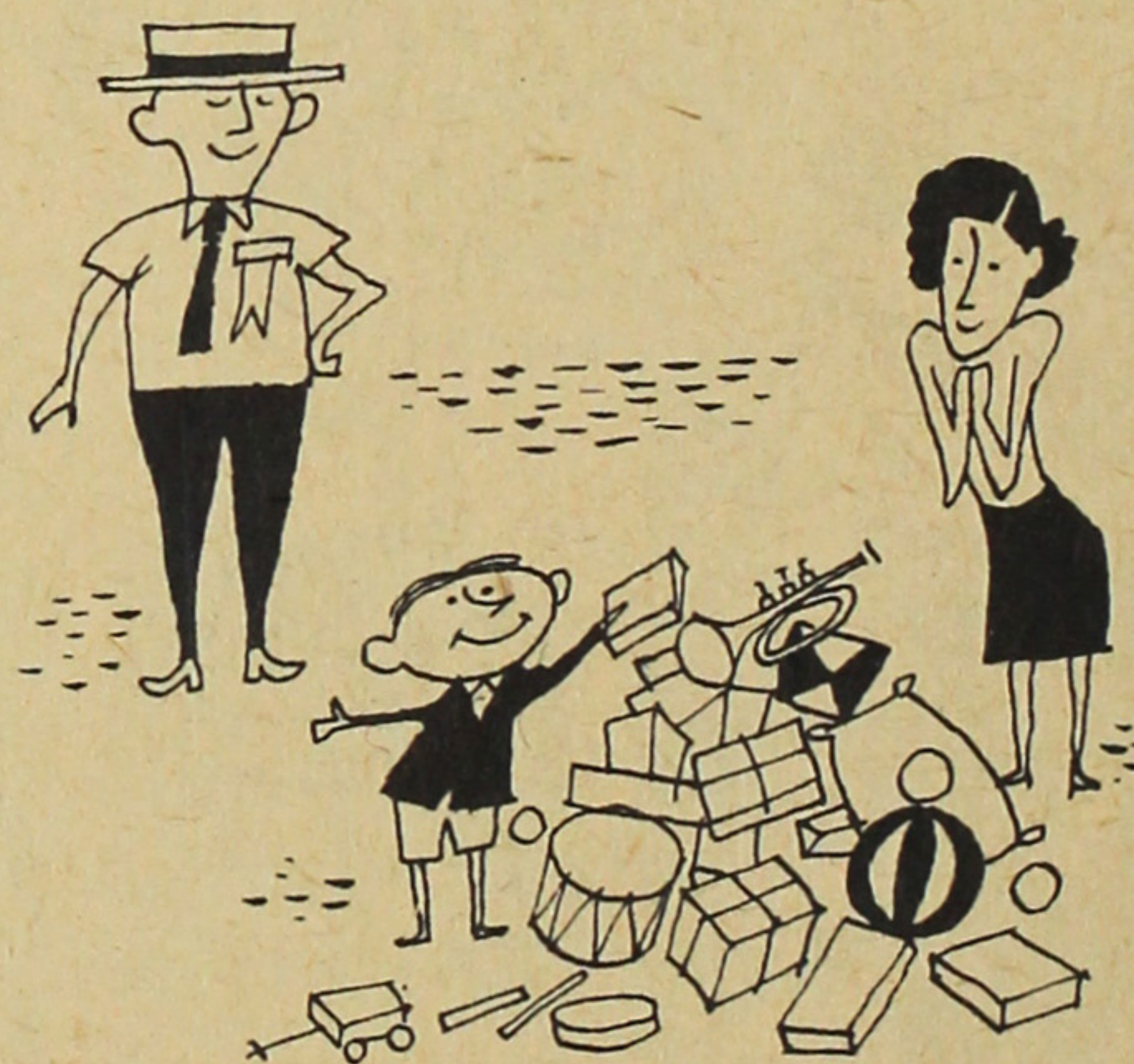
There was even a "marathon" in which the contestants ran about three-quarters of a mile. All sorts of odd ideas about foot-racing prevailed in this event. Some men clenched handkerchiefs in their mouths—"breathing through the nose, that's

what gives you endurance." Others ran barefoot.

My particular hero was a dapper young Issei with a mouthful of gold teeth who always won the marathon. He was a natural athlete, but perhaps the fact that he drove a brass-trimmed Packard complete with acetylene lamps had something to do with the admiration.

The "undokais" of childhood memory took place in the prohibition era when good liquor was hard to come by. Yet, judging from the conduct of some of the most prominent citizens, there was plenty of the wherewithal to lay the dust. By mid-afternoon many a pillar of the community was happily asleep, while others wandered around the grounds flush of face and more cheerful than was their custom.

After the big treasure hunt, the day's final event was the taking of the souvenir picture. The photog-



rapher lined everybody up, implored quiet, wound up his revolving camera, and hoped for the best. There's where I first learned that if a boy were nimble enough, he could manage to get in both the left and right hand ends of the picture. It's still a good trick.

Late in the afternoon, everyone but members of the cleanup committee wended his weary way homeward by bus and car.

The kids, after taking a final look at the prizes they had garnered, quickly fell into the sleep of happy exhaustion.

To the everlasting credit of the cleanup squad, the grounds were policed for every last bit of scrap paper and thus was the Japanese reputation for neatness greatly enhanced.


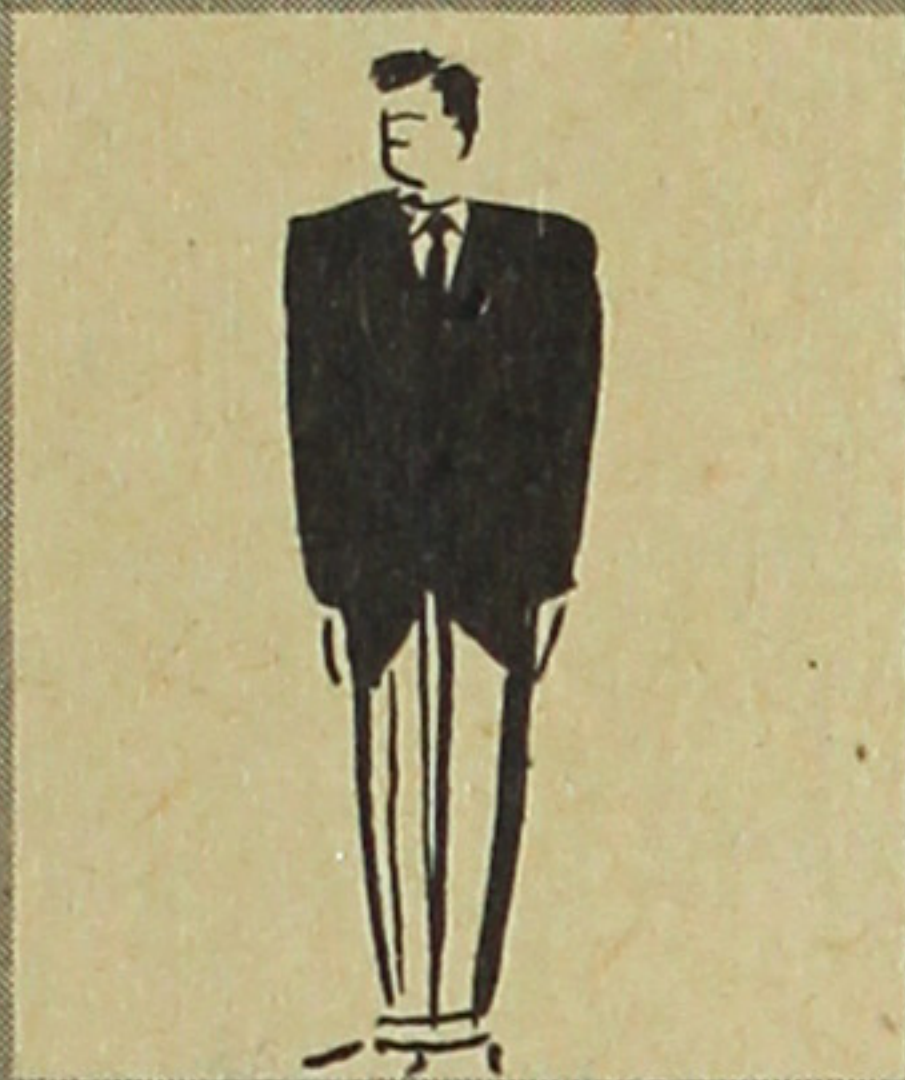



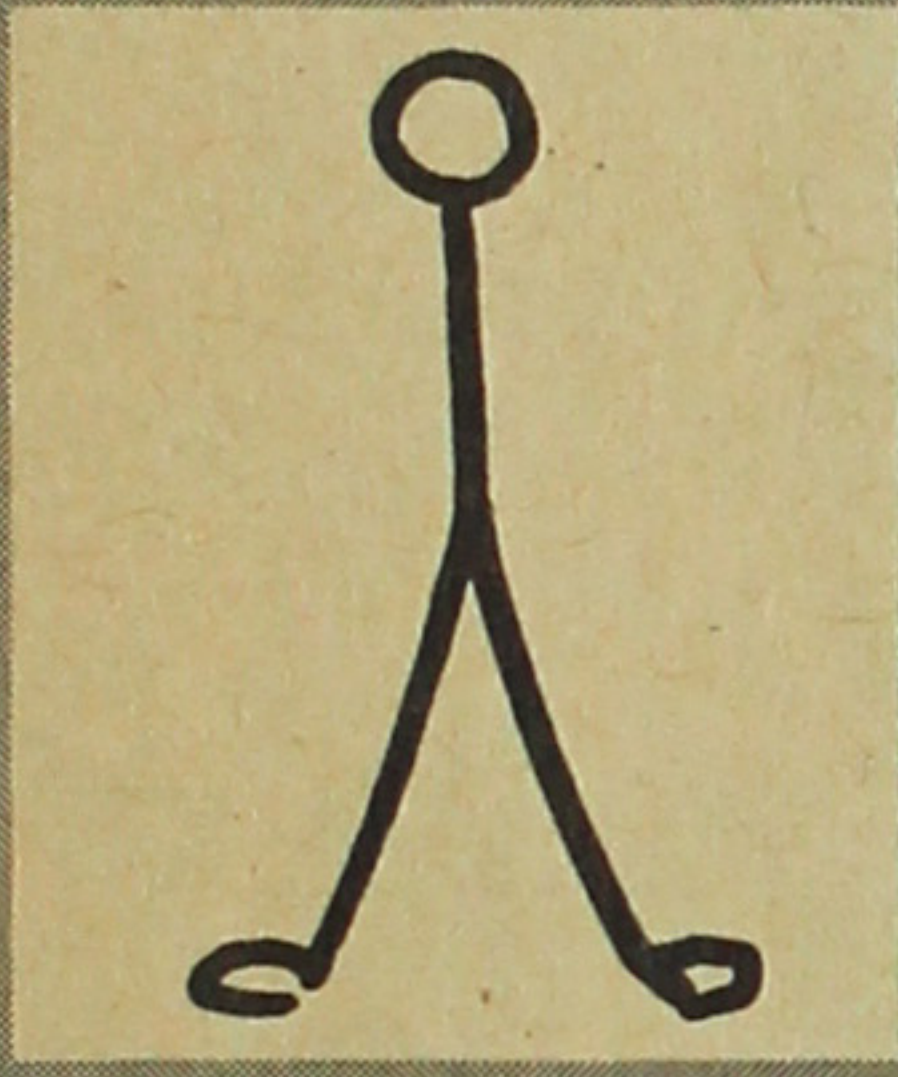
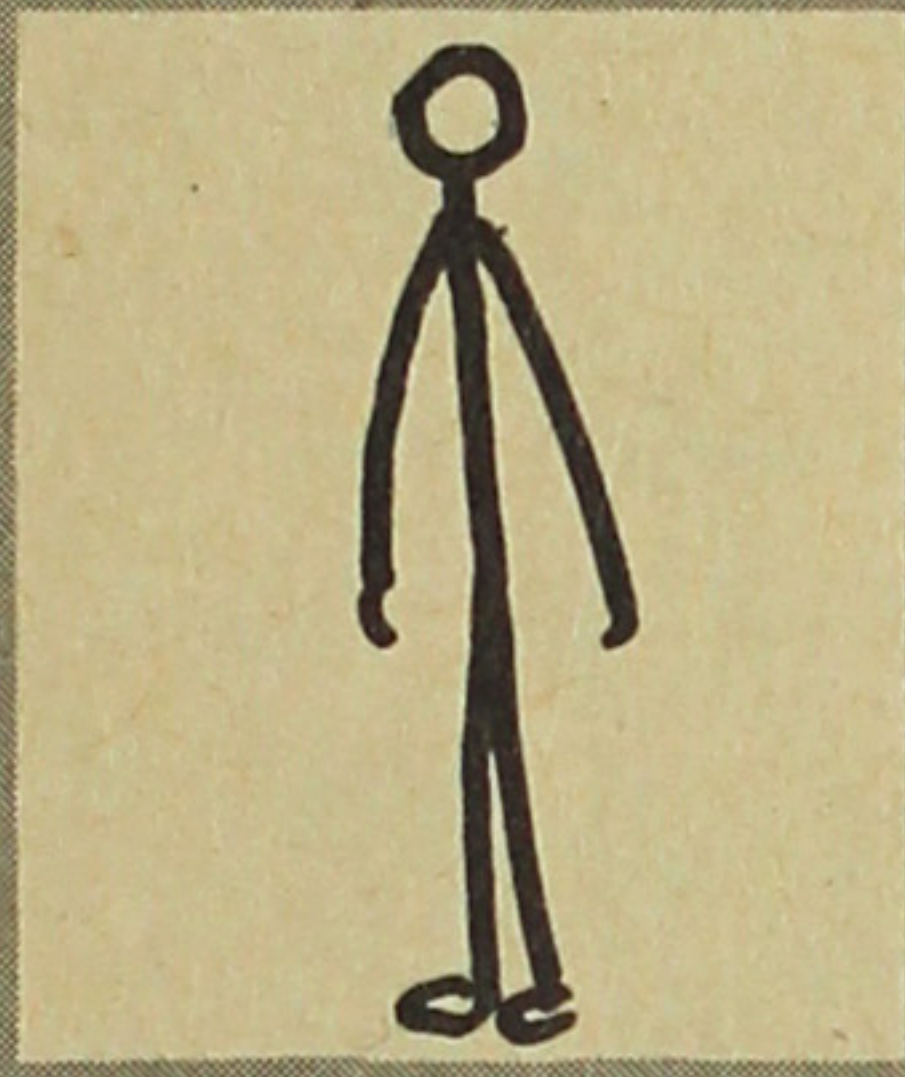
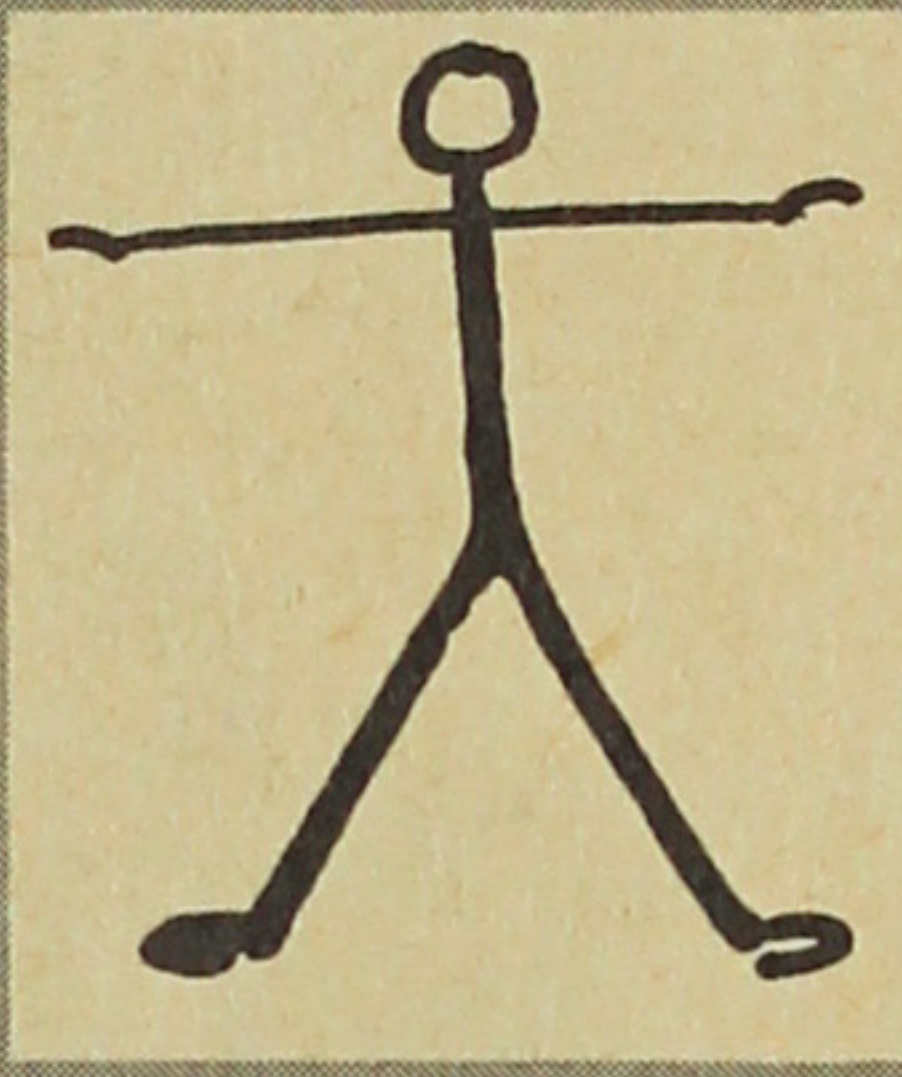
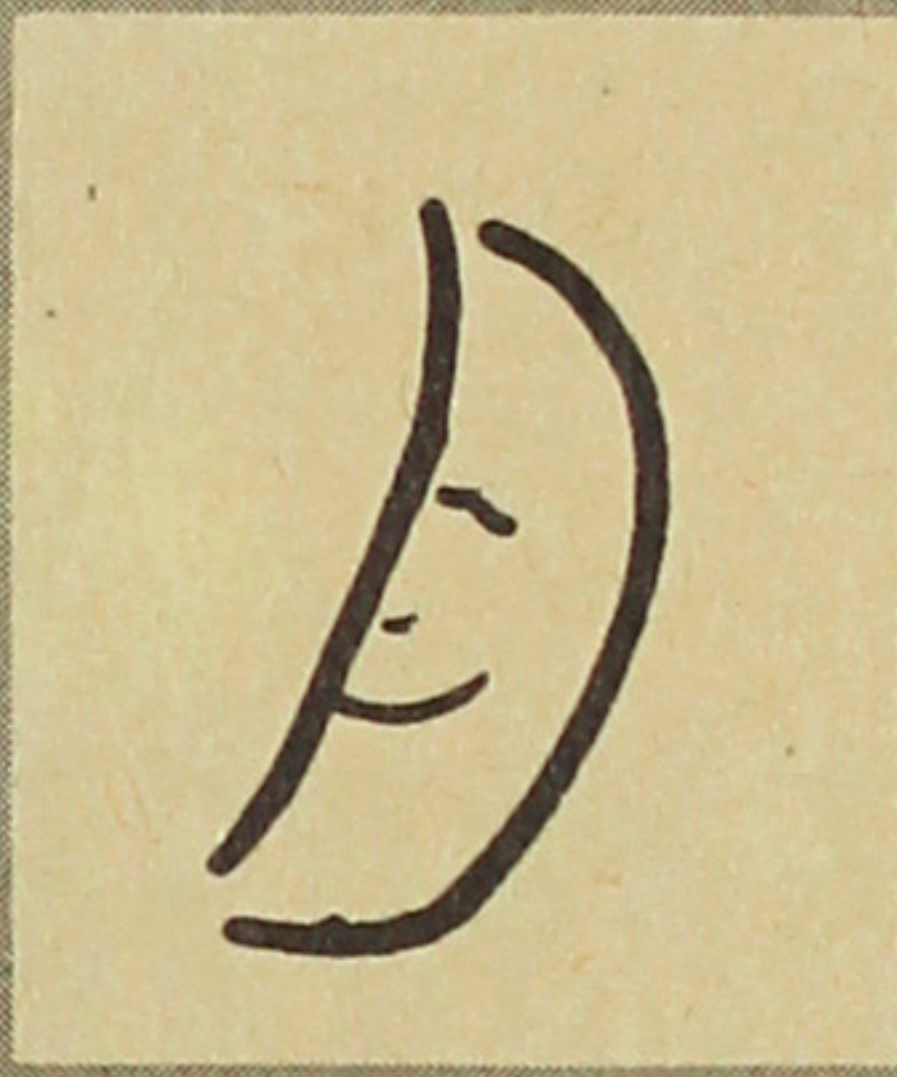
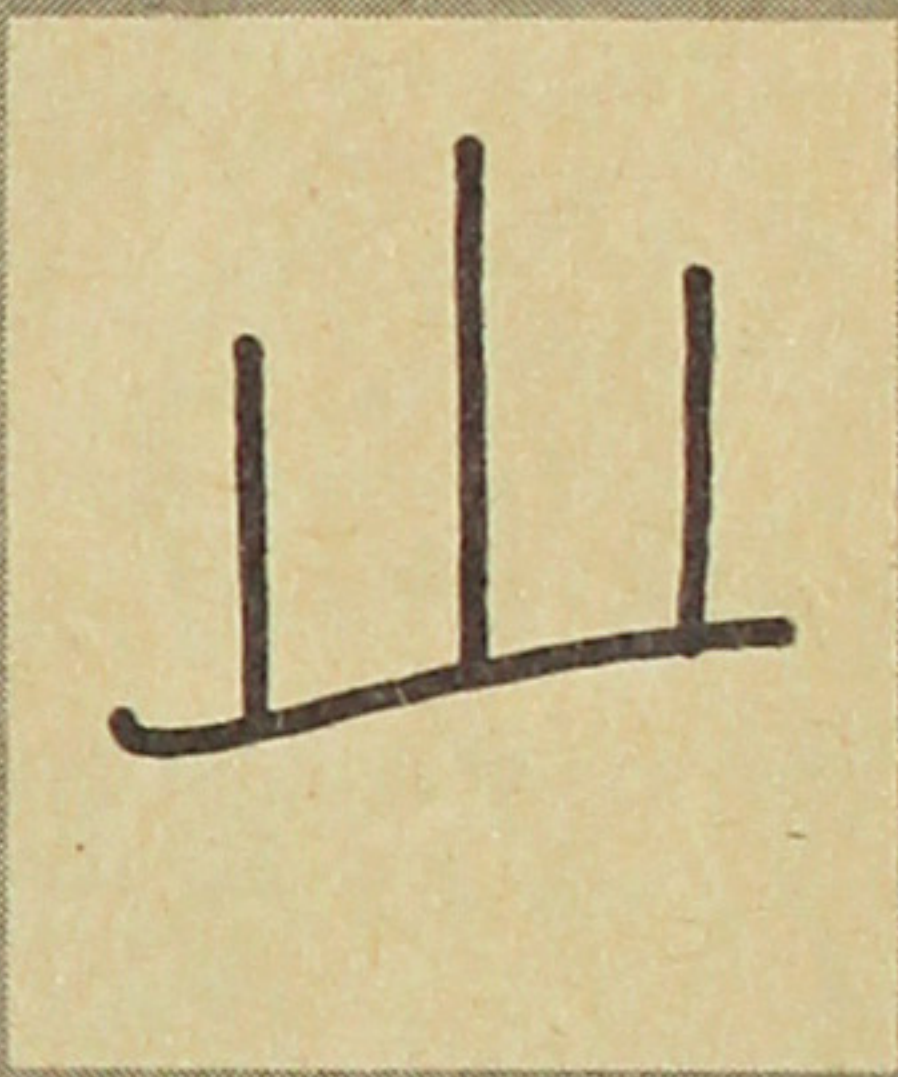

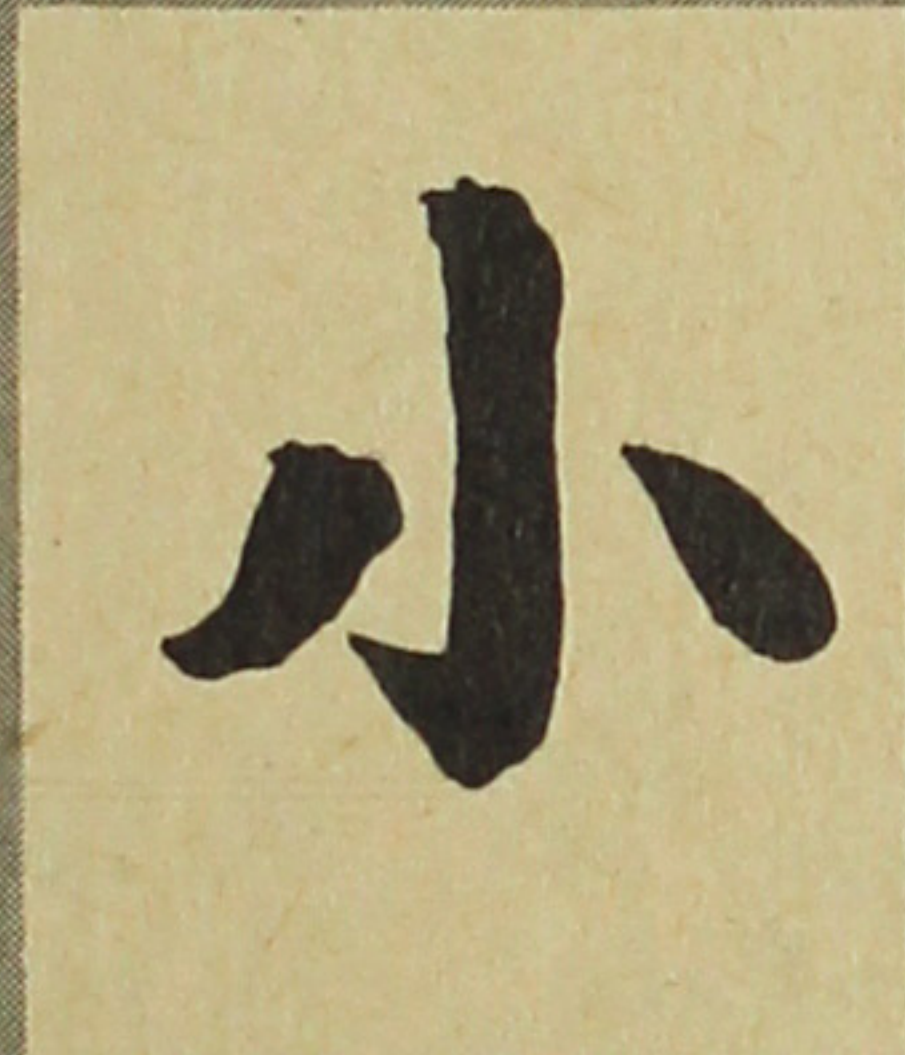

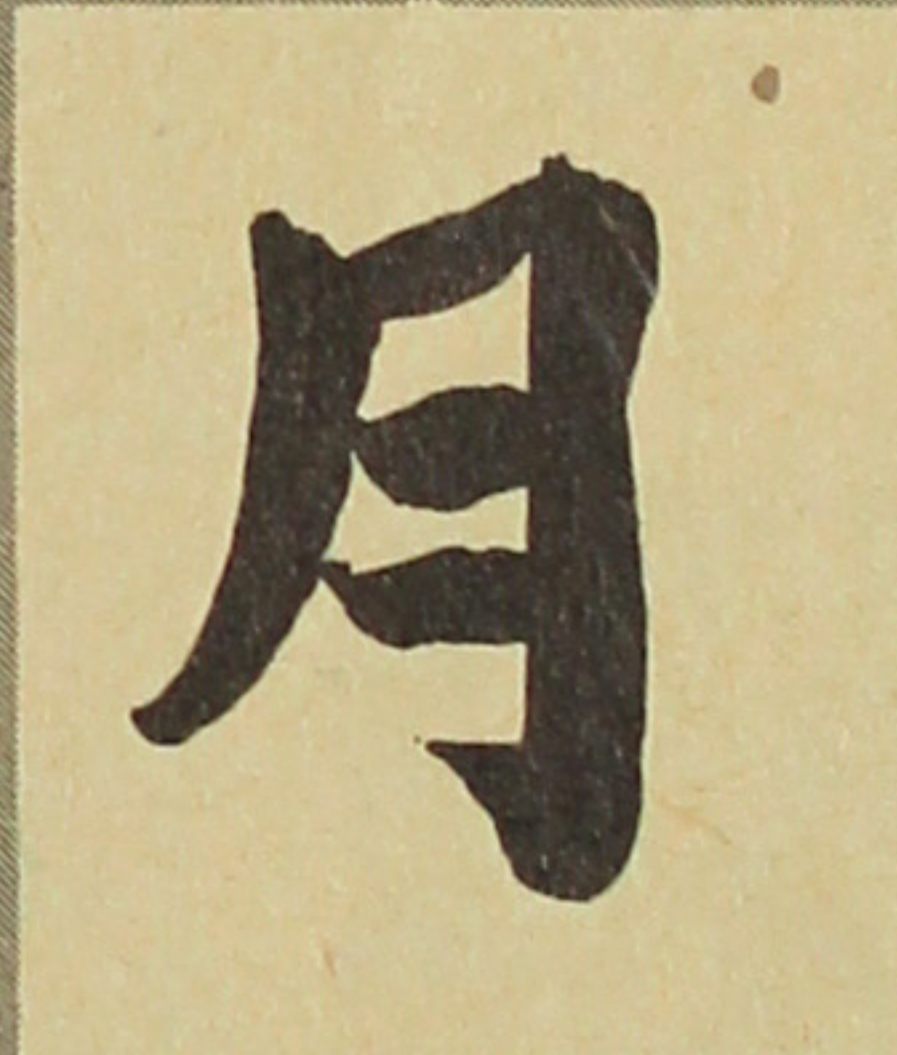

I guess they still have "undokais" wherever there are any number of Japanese living in a sizeable community.

But I'm sure their outings are nothing like those held when the Isseis were young and vigorous, and today's adult Niseis were but tots. In their halcyon days, the Isseis were pretty hard to beat.



# Simple as pictures

CHINESE CHARACTERS are not as difficult as they appear to be when one learns their origin. Basically, the characters are pictures in simple lines. For example, the word "man" is a simple outline of a standing man; "small" is a man pressing his arms close against his body; "large" is a man with arms stretched out (as if to indicate the "fish that got away").

MAN	SMALL	LARGE	MOON	MOUNTAIN
				
				
				

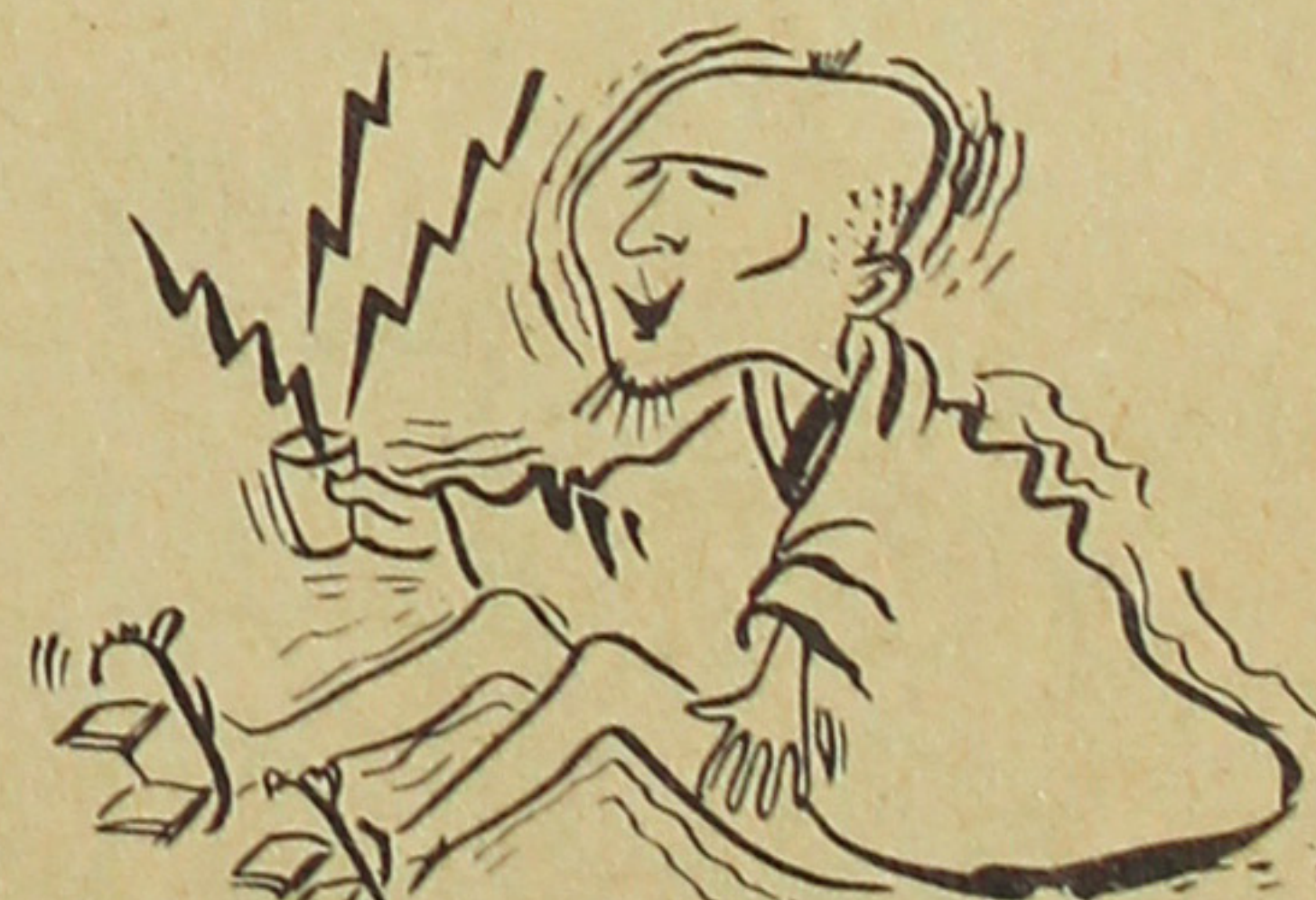
## SCENE facts and oddities



*Well, of all the gall!*

"KABUKI" - TRADITIONAL CLASSICAL PLAYS OF JAPAN - IS PERFORMED ENTIRELY BY MEN, EVEN TO THE FEMININE ROLES. WOMEN ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN TO TAKE PART. AND YET, ODDLY ENOUGH, "KABUKI" WAS ORIGINATED BY A GIRL!

IT WAS A LASS NAMED OKUNI, WHO WORKED UP THE PRESENT "KABUKI" MORE THAN 350 YEARS AGO IN KYOTO. 35 YEARS LATER, WOMEN WERE BANNED FROM THE "KABUKI" STAGE BY IMPERIAL LAW, BECAUSE TOO MANY YOUNG MEN WERE SPENDING MORE HOURS AT THESE PLAYS THAN AT HOME!



**FEEL TIRED, WORN OUT?**

TRY THE LATEST. A SNAKE BLOOD HIGHBALL! SIPPED AND GUZZLED BY MANY OF THE PROMINENT IN JAPAN FOR REJUVENESCENT PURPOSES, THE SNAKEBALL IS PREPARED THUSLY:

HANG ONE LIVE SNAKE BY TAIL; PUNCTURE SAME NEAR HEART; WITH GENTLE, MASSAGING MOTION, SQUEEZE CREATURE'S BLOOD INTO GLASS; ADD A DASH OF FRUIT JUICE OR WINE; GARNISH WITH SNAKE HEART AND LIVER; SERVE. HERE'S MUD IN YOUR EYES!





AT DERKS FIELD in Salt Lake City, a large crowd came out to watch the Salt Lake Bees and Wally Yonamine (at right), Bees'

only Nisei player, in their opening game. Yonamine, ex-pro football star, got on base four times in his pro baseball debut. Salt Lake Tribune

# Yonamine of the Bees

By Larry Tajiri

SCENEfotos by Bill Inouye



WALLY YONAMINE, getting advice from Manager Earl Bolyard, hits third in the lineup and his average after a month was .337.

ONE DAY, a few months ago, at his home in Honolulu, Wallace (Wally) Yonamine had a hard decision to make. The former halfback of the San Francisco 49ers, the first Nisei to play major league pro football, had received two bids for his professional services in a second sport—baseball. He had the virtual certainty of stardom with the Tokyo Giants of the Japan Professional Baseball league and an offer of ¥1,000,000 (approximately \$2,800 in these depreciated times) for signing a contract or the alternative choice of an uncertain future with a minor league club in the United States. He chose the latter and flew in February to El Centro, Calif., the training camp of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast league.

現く布  
在出哇  
壘現の  
手、湖ス  
強、ビポ  
打、ズツ  
撃、ズ界  
者、ンに  
と、野明  
して、球星  
、稀のの  
如

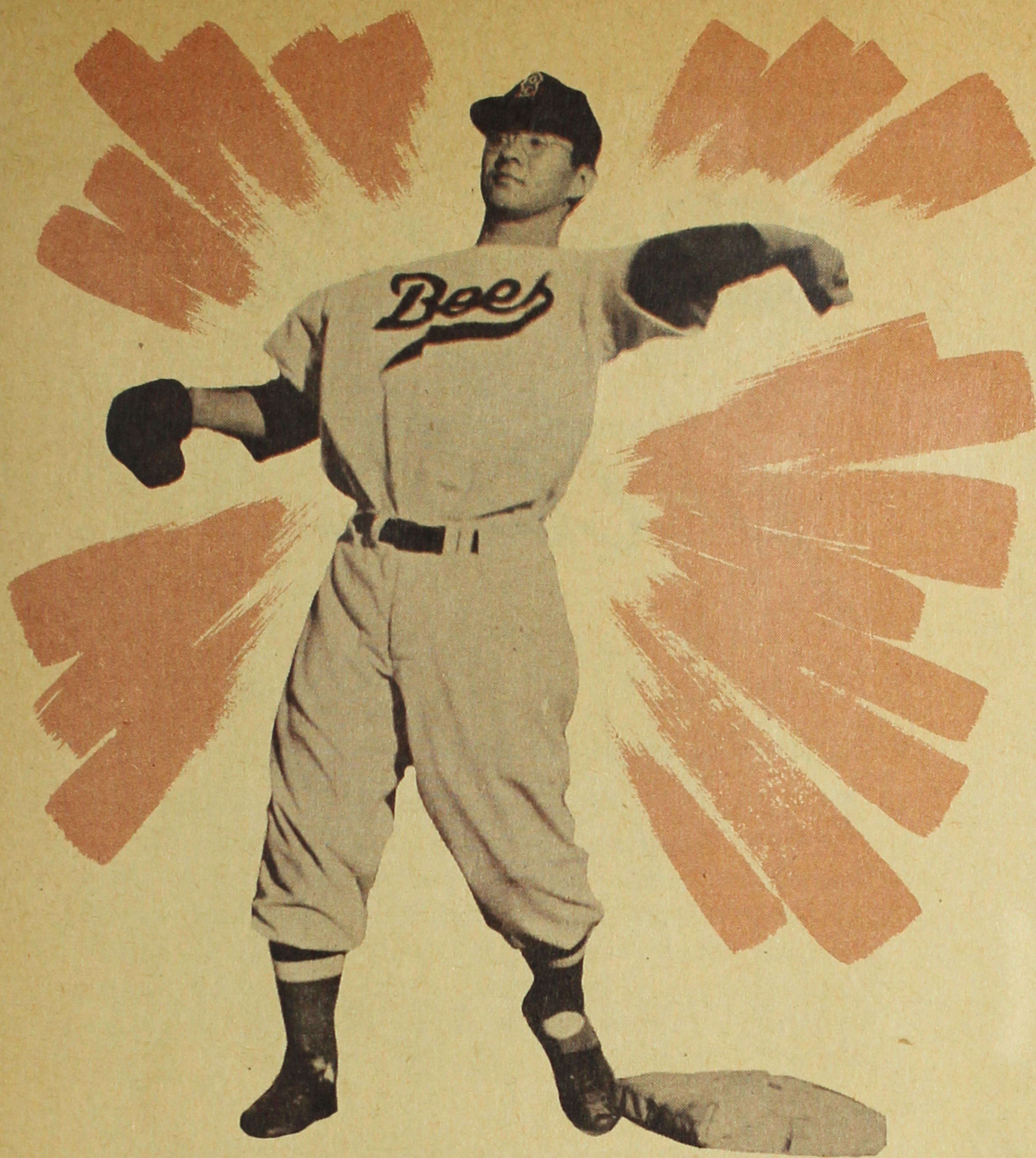
博に見  
待にる  
されの好  
た、巨成  
が、人績  
断、軍を  
つ、からあ  
た、百げ  
人、万大  
です、圓人  
氣

Although he is not the first Nisei to play

pro ball (others: Kenso Nushida, Jimmy Horio, Coast league; Hank Matsubu, Jiro Nakamura, California league; Bill Shundo, Arizona-Texas league, and George Fujioka, Sunset league), Wally Yonamine's prospects are rated the best of those who have donned professional livery. At El Centro he impressed Manager Lefty O'Doul of the Seals with the batting form with which he twice led the Hawaiian AJA league with averages of .444 and .446. He signed a contract and was offered a spot with Yakima, the Seals farm in the Western International. He asked to be sent instead to Salt Lake City in the Pioneer league because he had many friends in the Utah city, among them Jimmy Miyasato, baseball and football player at Brigham Young, and Herbert (Gunner) Sumida, Hawaiian prep basketball star who has enrolled at Utah University.

Wally impressed Manager Earl Bolyard and owner Bert Dunne of the Bees with his hustle on the field, his speed on the basepaths and his timely hitting. He opened the season with





Salt Lake at first base, a position he has played only sparingly, and later was shifted to the outfield. Owner Dunne, author of a best-seller, "Play Ball, Son," and an authority on inside baseball, predicts that Wally Yonamine may prove to be an American "secret weapon" in the ideological tug-of-war for Japan: "The sight of Wally Yonamine playing for the Seals in a tour of Japan will prove to the Japanese people that racial democracy works in the United States."

Some vital statistics: Wally Yonamine is 5 feet 9, weighs 175 pounds. He bats left and throws left. He was born 24 years ago in Lahaina, Maui, to Mr. and Mrs. Matsusage Yonamine. The Yonamines moved to Honolulu and Wally starred for Farrington high school Governors under Coach Henry Kusunoki. Graduating in 1944, he played Senior league football in Hawaii before enlisting in the army. As a GI halfback for the Schofield Redlanders in Hawaii, he once scored 46 points, six TD's and ten conversions in a single afternoon. The performance so impressed

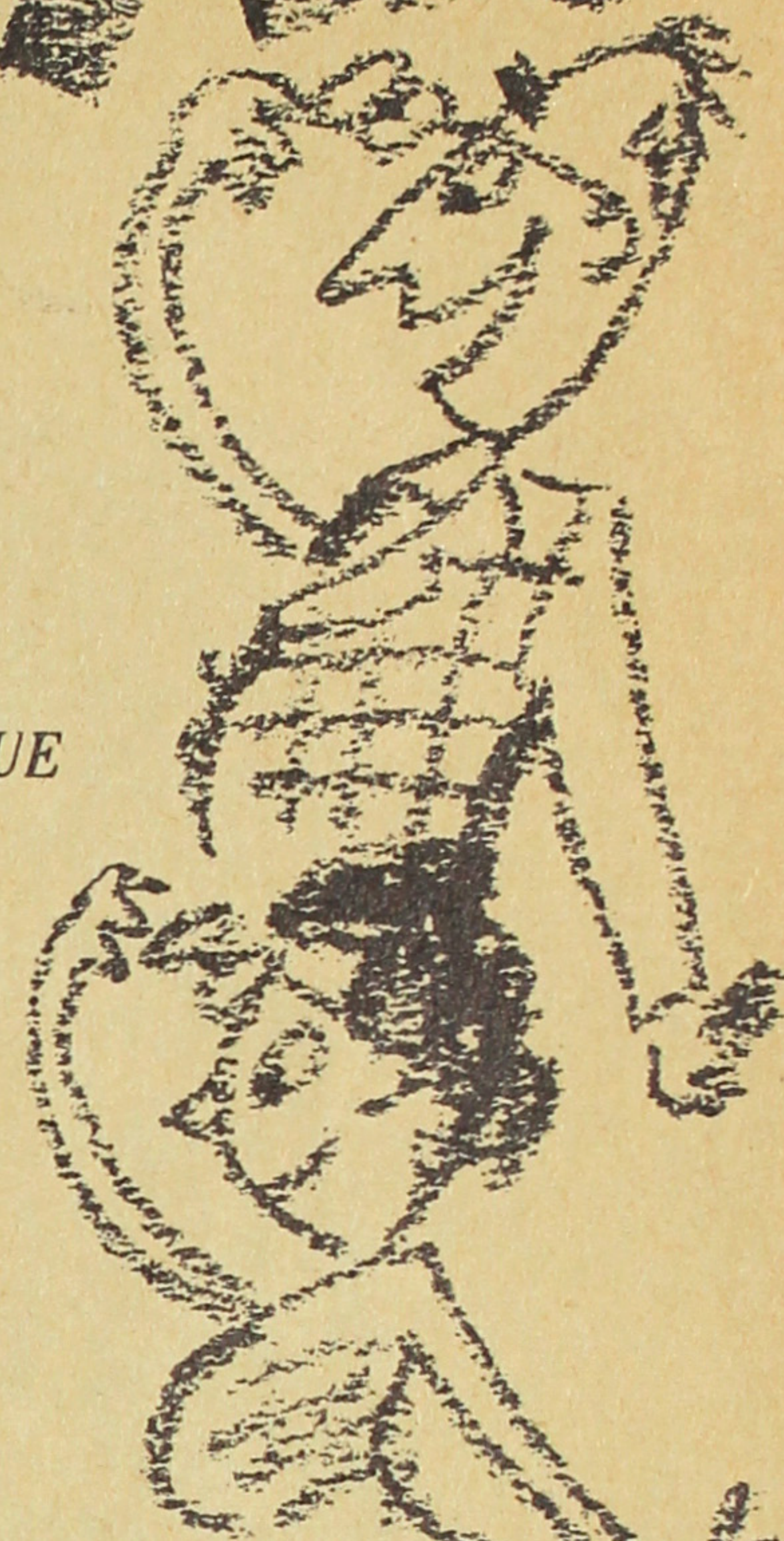
the late Coach Jock Sutherland that he took Wally as a member of his Army all-star team on a tour of Occupied Japan. In 1946 Wally played against mainland colleges with the Honolulu All-Stars. His passing, running and kicking in games against Portland U., San Jose State and Fresno State impressed scouts for the San Francisco 49ers. He signed a two-year contract with the 49ers the following year for \$14,000.

A broken hand, sustained in a slide into second base while playing for the Honolulu Athletics, failed to heal in time for him to get into any scrimmages with the 49ers in the 1948 training season and Wally was released. He was signed by the Honolulu Warriors of the Pacific Coast Football league and played in 1948 and 1949 with the team.

Wally Yonamine has also played a lot of basketball, was rated good enough to play on an all-star team against the Harlem Globetrotters. When his own playing days are over, he hopes to continue as a coach—in football, baseball or basketball.



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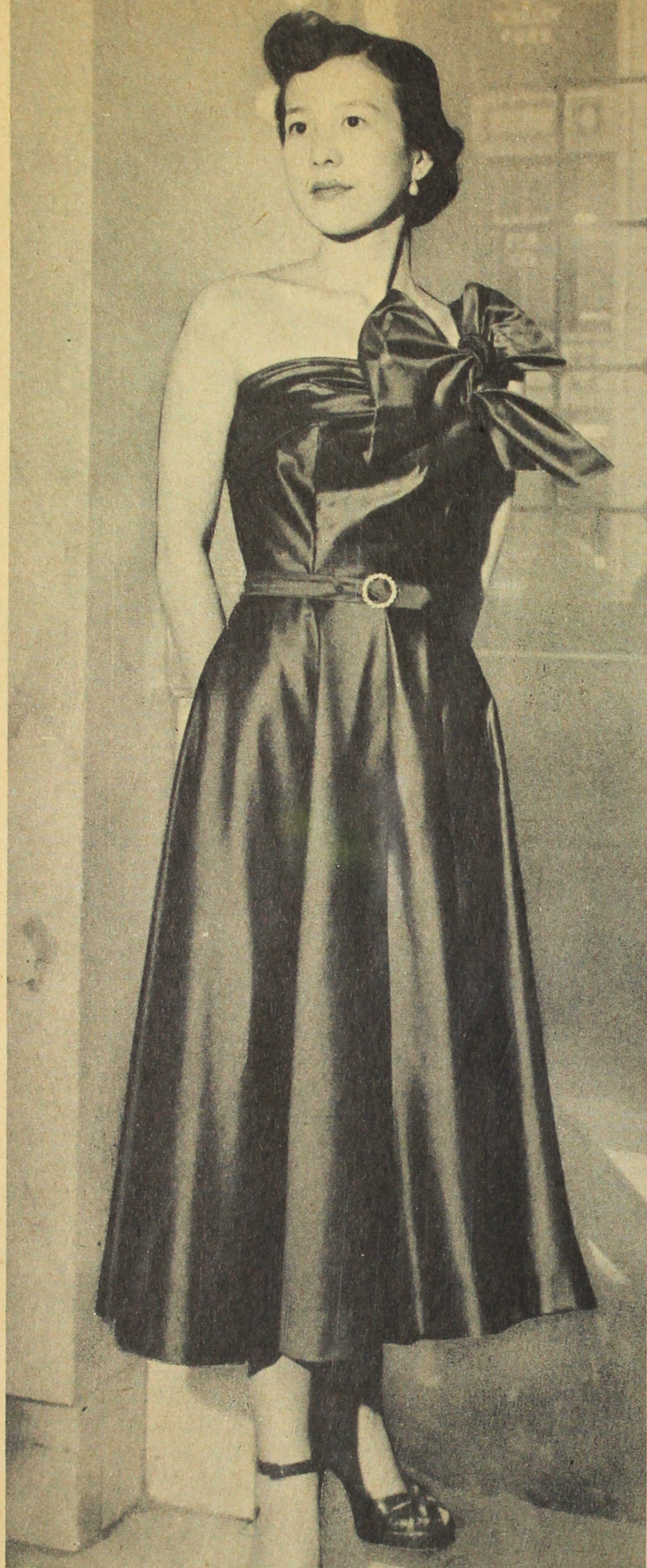
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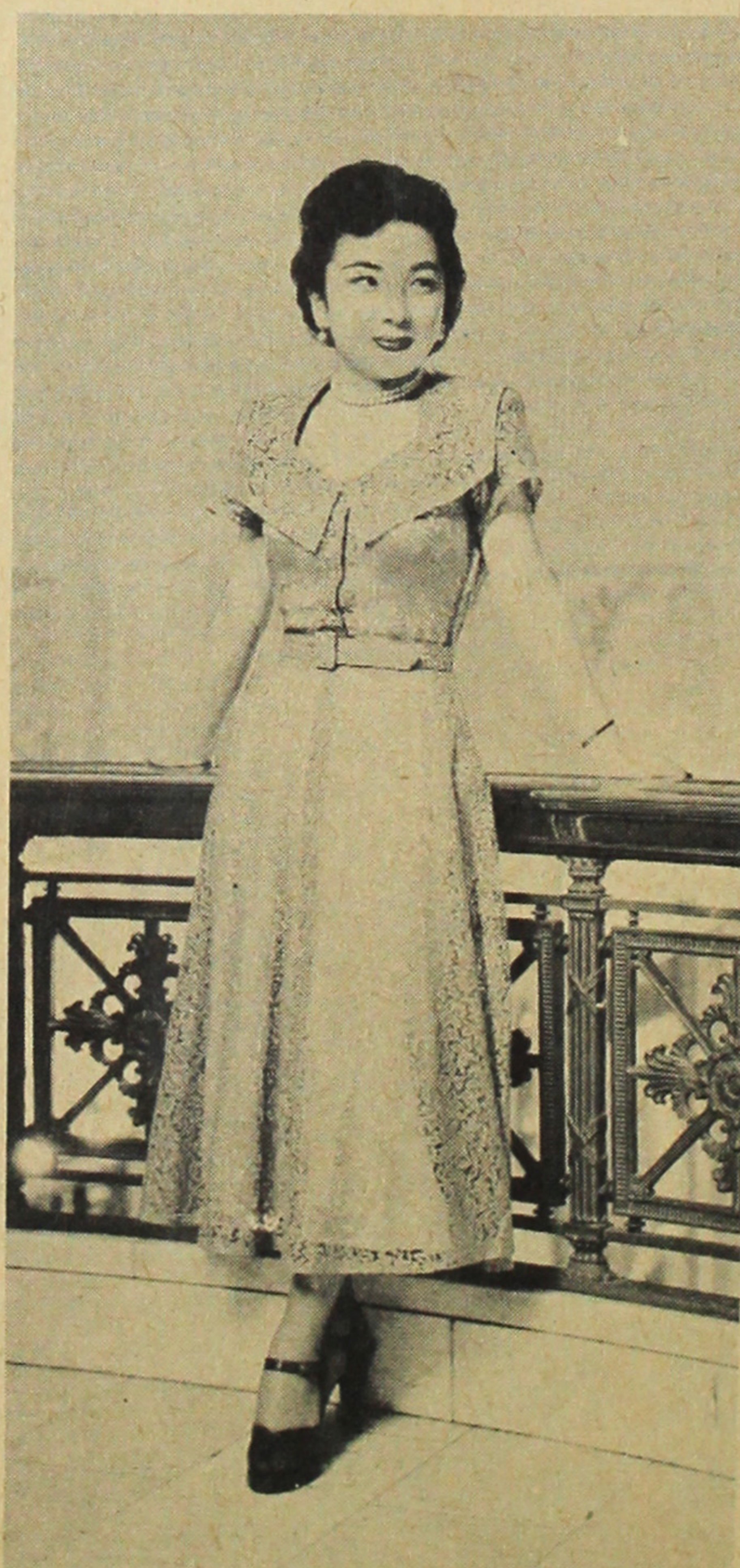
# So you're petite.....

SCENEfotos by Louie Sato

**E**VEN IN THESE DAYS of tall willowy models and matching dress creations, the petite milady is not entirely forgotten. Dresses and suits just as smart and exciting as those worn by her taller sisters can be found in stores which are devoted exclusively to dresses for the petite figure, such as Chicago's Pint-Size Shop which furnished the dresses on this page. You need not encounter the familiar "Please go to the Junior Miss section" brushoffs.



MOMOYE TADA, who stands 5' 2", models a shimmering navy blue cotton sateen evening dress with a wide twirling flare skirt that adds inches by illusion. Ideal for dinner-dance dates, it has a bold bow that covers one shoulder and a flattering waist line.



AUDREY FUJITA models another dress with heightening features. This balenciago lace dress accomplishes the elongation illusion with narrow waist, flare skirt, collar that gets narrower at the neck and a line of rhinestone buttons.



DAINTY SUNBACK of light gray chambrey with a chic short open jacket that covers a daisy pattern bodice. Smart as well as practical, this cool-appearing dress is just the thing for warm weather attire.

日系の御婦人は遺憾ながら脊の低い方が多い。この小柄な方によく似合う服をシカゴの専門家は研究しました

○上  
元沙港の多田もとよ嬢が色々なポーズをして如何にこの服がピッタリと似合うかを示していられます

○右  
これも藤田アドリ嬢がモデルとなつて服つで均整の取れたスタイルになることをいせているところです



# Bugaku



WITH ELABORATE POMP, Bugaku, an ancient imperial court dance, is performed by dancers with whom the art is hereditary.

Virtually unchanged since the 8th century, it includes dances of nearly every Asiatic country. Today it is more popular than ever.

## 1,000-year-old dance regains popularity

Story and SCENEfotos by Kay Tateishi

**D**URING THE PAST CENTURY, Japan went western with amazing rapidity. Unfortunately much of it was not digested thoroughly enough, resulting in a clash between the old and the new and the engendering of the follies of war and complete disaster. In her mad dash to attain modernity, however, Japan was able to retain some of the old which is a credit to the culture and arts of old Asia.

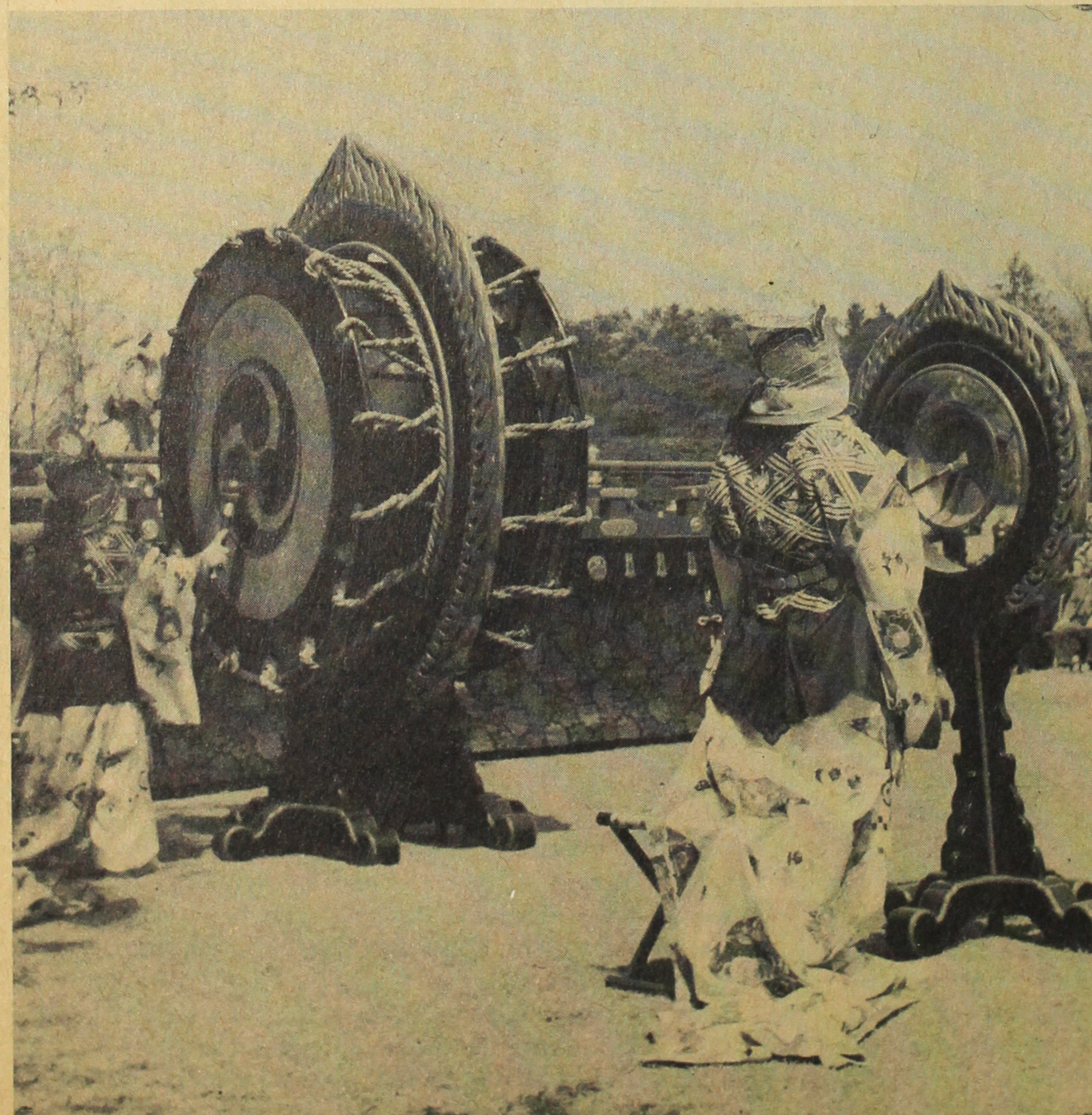
Such is the 1,000-year-old Imperial Court Dance, better known as "Bugaku," which is still a tradition and a favorite with the imperial household. A court dance of ancient Asiatic origin, Bugaku was first introduced to Japan from Shiragi, a kingdom in Korea, where the incredible Empress

Jingu invaded the peninsula in 200 A.D. It was then called "Kishi-mai," Korean Warrior Dance. At the funeral of Emperor Inkyo in 453, dancers and musicians from Shiragi performed a dance during the mourning ceremonies. In 513, Emperor Keitai called some scholars and musicians from Kudara, another kingdom of Korea. Three more dancers came from the peninsula during the reign of Emperor Kimmei, 540-571. During the reign of Empress Suiko, 593-629, Prince Shotoku, who is regarded as the father of Buddhism in Japan, established a dancing institute at Shitennoji temple in Naniwa, present-day Osaka, where Korean dancing was taught to the public so that it might be performed





MUSICIANS WARM their reed instruments (sho) which must be kept at a certain temperature before it will produce the proper sound. They also play western music for palace functions.



DRUM AND GONG, allegedly 300 years old, are carefully kept inside the Imperial Palace. Man beating the huge "taiko" (drum), is the musical director of the orchestra.

at Buddhist services. In 736, a Buddhist priest, Buttetsu, came from either Annam or India and introduced the "Rin-yu" (Indian) style of Bugaku which is quite dramatic, different masks being used for each dance.

As imperial patronage was given to these new forms of music and dancing, they soon came to be used, not only in Buddhist services, but also as entertainment in banquet halls in the homes of the elite. And during the Nara period (720-794), new forms were added to the old. These musical forms generally were termed "Gagaku" (Graceful Music), and the dances received the name "Bugaku" (Musical Dance), which were characterized by the grace of motion, which is slow and calls into play the whole body.

Bugaku includes dances from China, Annam, India, Korea, Tibet, Manchuria and the ancient kingdoms of Pechili and Tartar, representing battlefields, court practices or the customs and manners of the countries where they originated. "Tang" dancing from China was the most popular during the early Heian period or the end of the eighth century. Later Bugaku was divided into civil and military dances, but Emperor Ichijo at the turn of the tenth century, changed that by reorganizing Bugaku dances to suit Japanese taste and their aesthetic sense. There have been little change since then, which many Japanese classic dance and music experts assert "is a truly remarkable chapter in the history of music."

Court music and dance are classified into the right and left. The right was introduced from Korea and Manchuria; the left came from China and India incorporating those newly composed in Japan.

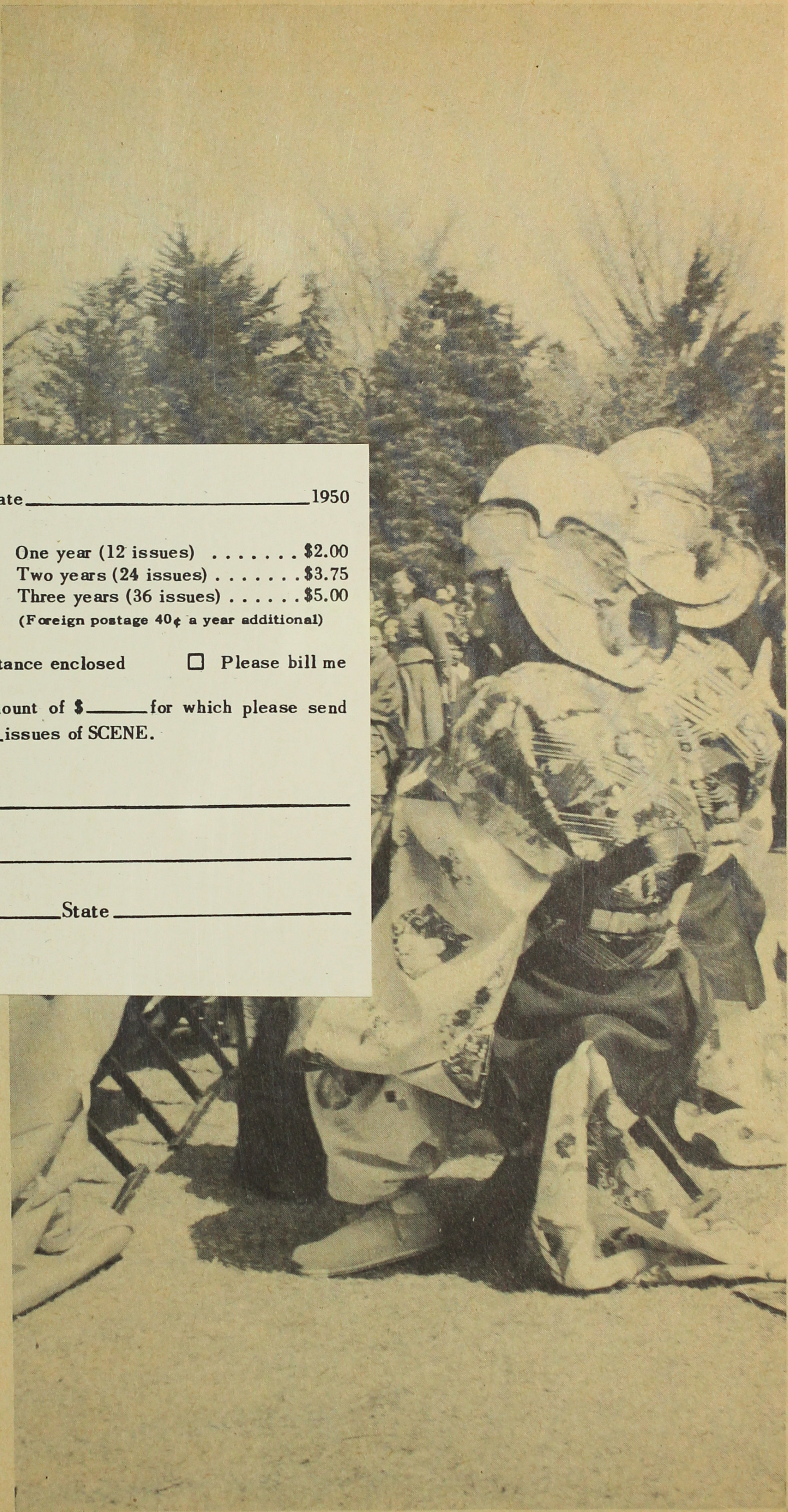
The musical scheme of Bugaku can only be made clear by an expert musician. It is said to have been derived from old "Tang" airs with a peculiar system of harmony, consisting of twelve principal notes and five intermediary or harmonizing values. Japanese Bugaku experts say that "it may seem a rather unvaried, simple monotonous type of music to the uninitiated, but if listened to with close attention he will gradually recognize it as rich in variation and strong in character."

At one time there were 160 dif-



ferent kinds of dances, of which 130 were left dances and the remaining 30 were right dances. Today there are approximately 39 left and 26 right, others having been entirely lost with the vicissitude of history. The Bugaku masks are exquisite pieces of art and many of them are preserved as national treasures.

No dress rehearsals are held before a public performance is given. This is because Bugaku performers practice five to six hours daily throughout the year and they are supposed to be so perfect that there is no need for dress rehearsals. It takes every dancer and orchestra player seven years of good, hard,



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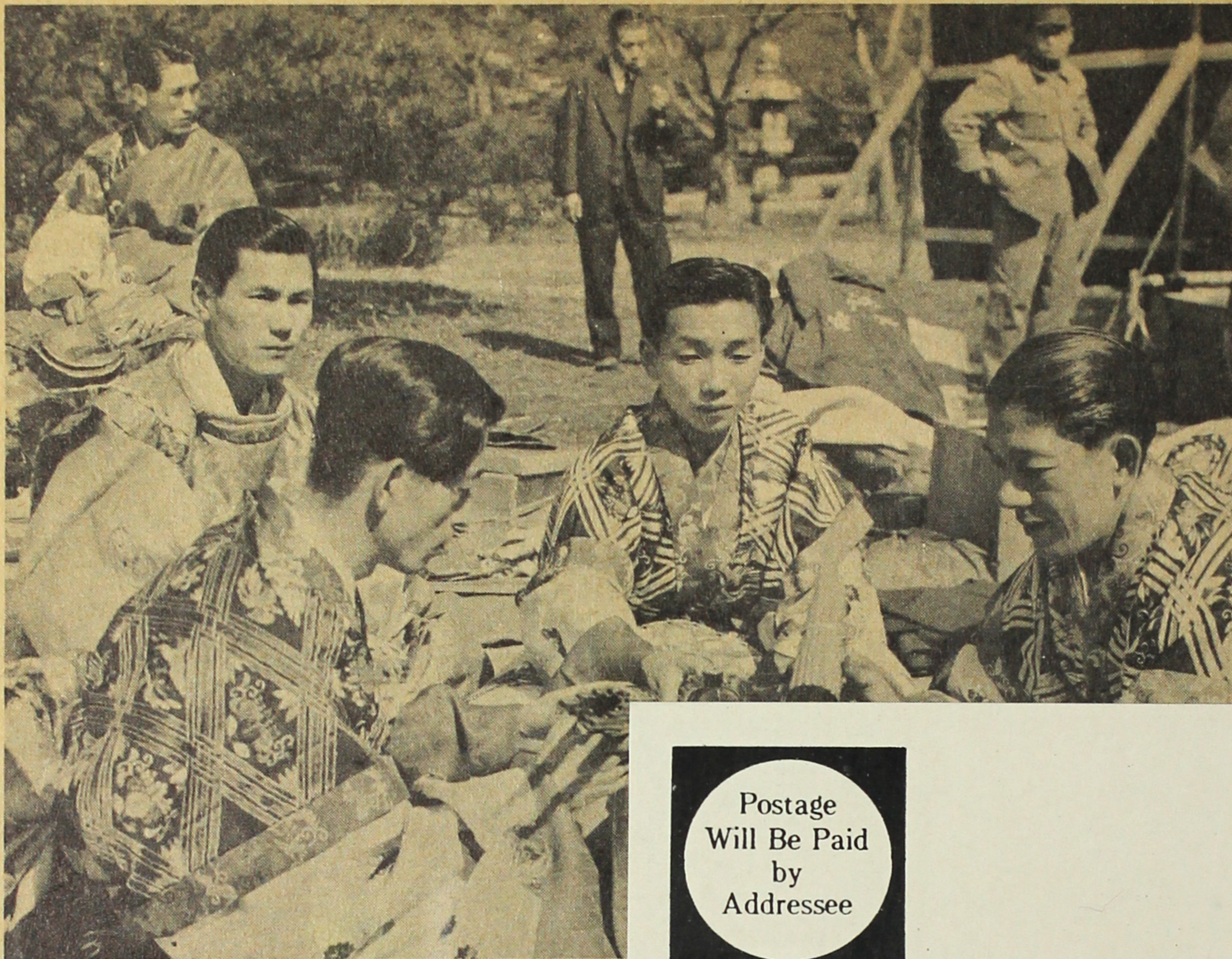
時から始  
 る千年の  
 、神功皇  
 新羅から  
 太子の力  
 に舞樂を  
 室の支持  
 級に流行  
 朝にかけ  
 夜が明け

ないとい  
 那、阿南、  
 満洲、各地  
 粹を集めて  
 ては百六十  
 踊りを渾一  
 の舞踊に變  
 より繼續さ  
 部には終戦  
 員が留つて

が多數來  
 樂の優れた  
 いて今や舞  
 次の盛んな  
 あり、舞樂  
 練習をつづ  
 には七年間  
 いわれている。

BUGAKU PERFORMERS don gay costumes, most of them made of richly embroidered silks. Some are said to be 100 to 200 years old. Dances are rarely held outside the palace.





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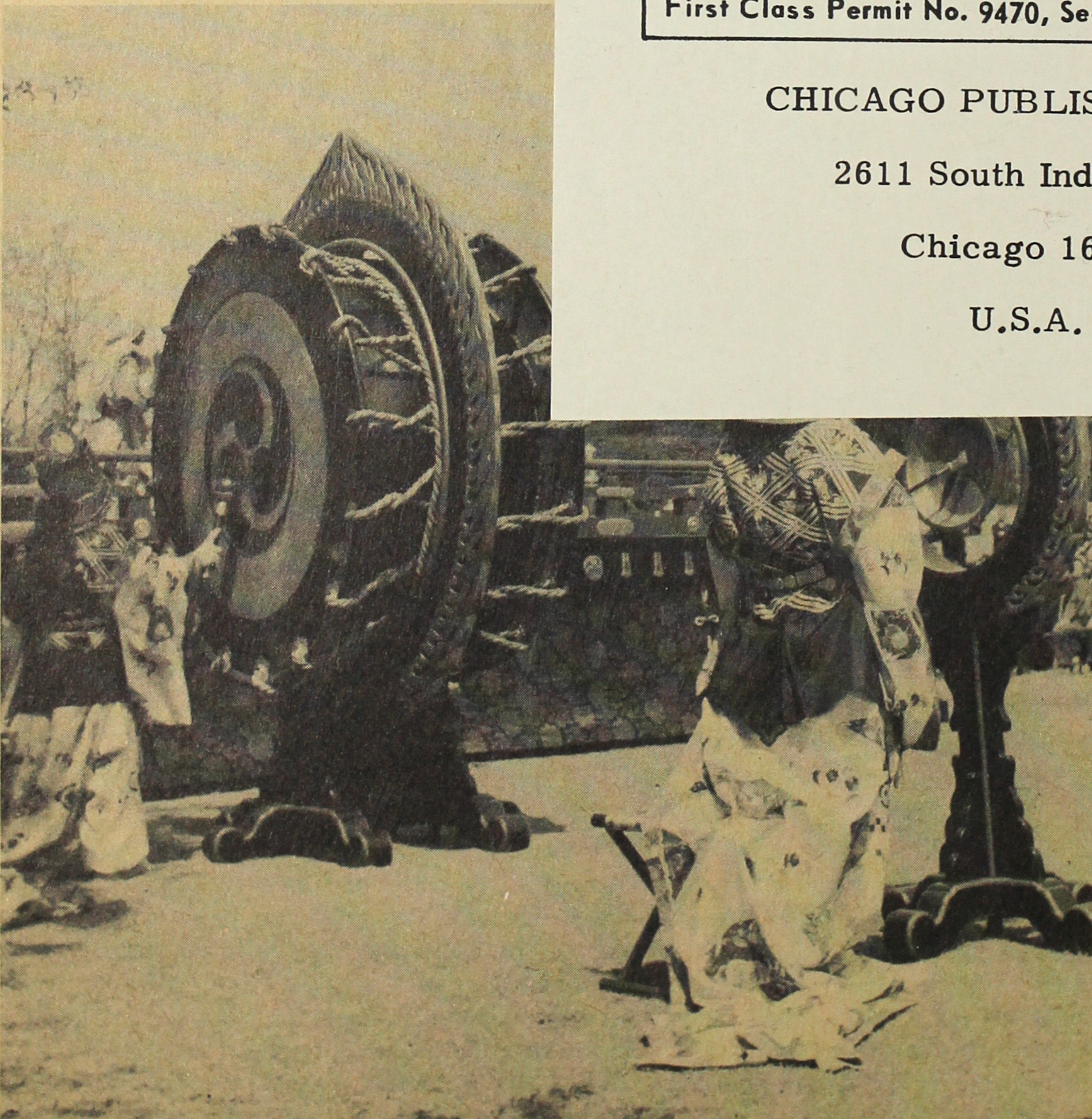
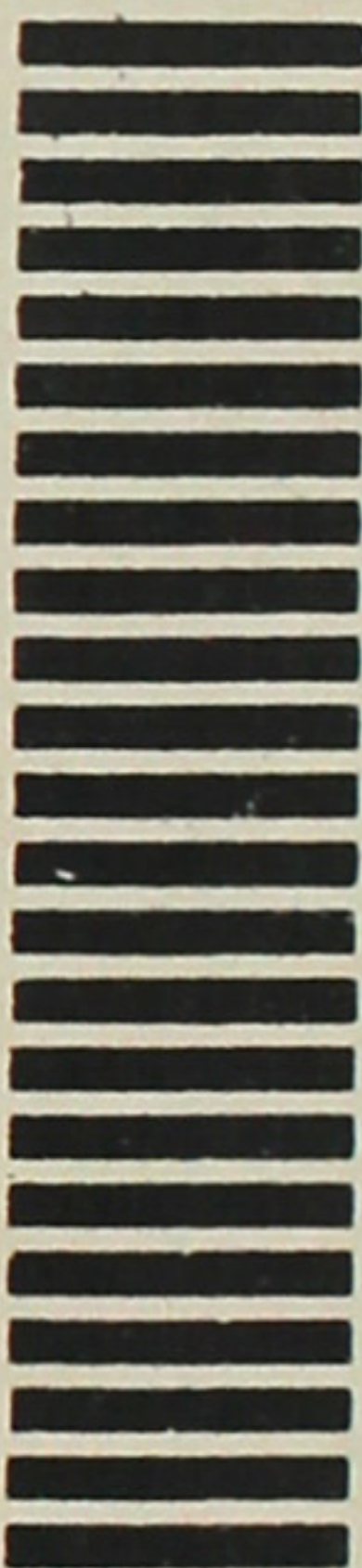
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No dress rehearsals are held before a public performance is given. This is because Bugaku performers practice five to six hours daily throughout the year and they are supposed to be so perfect that there is no need for dress rehearsals. It takes every dancer and orchestra player seven years of good, hard, conscientious study and practice before he is able to take part in a Bugaku performance. At present, there are eight new students (all hereditarily related to Imperial Palace Bugaku performers) who are enrolled in the palace music department. All the Bugaku performers are also responsible for all western music played for Imperial Palace functions. They play Rossini, Bach and Beethoven equally well. While they are with the imperial household's music department, they do not perform with any other symphony orchestra.

日本の舞樂は神代の時から始  
まつたといわれている千年の  
歴史を有する藝術で、神功皇  
后が朝鮮討征の時、新羅から  
日本に渡米し、聖徳太子の力  
によつて佛教の儀式に舞樂を  
加えらるゝに至り皇室の支持  
と共に當時の上流階級に流行  
し、奈良朝から平安朝にかけ  
ては舞樂でなければ夜が明け

ないと迄いわれた。舞樂は支  
那、阿南、印度、朝鮮、西藏  
滿洲、各地にある古い舞踏の  
粹を集めて作りあげられ、嘗  
ては百六十種もあつた音樂と  
踊りを渾一した綜合藝術唯一  
の舞踊に變化、皇室の支持に  
より繼續され、現に皇室舞樂  
部には終戦後と雖も八名の部  
員が留つてゐる。戦後外國人

が多數來朝し、今更の如く舞  
樂の優れた藝術であるのに驚  
いて今や舞樂は平安朝時代に  
次ぐの盛んなものとなりつゝ  
あり、舞樂員は毎日六時間の  
練習をつづけ、一人前となる  
には七年間の修業を要すると  
いわれている。



BUGAKU PERFORMERS don gay costumes, most of them made of richly embroidered silks. Some are said to be 100 to 200 years old. Dances are rarely held outside the palace.



# 横顔

永田生

## 藤岡紫朗論

在米新聞界の先達



Scholarly Shiro Fujioka, 70, former editor of Seattle's Hokubei Jiji and the Rafu Shimpo of Los Angeles, ranks as one of the most prominent Japanese pioneers in the U.S. He has lived here for 50 years.

今の大戦に、我が四二部隊が、輝かしい忠誠を現わした結果、米人の日本及び日本人に對する態度が、一變して來たという。寔に結構なことであるが、この立派な二世諸君を育てあげたのは、抑も誰であるか、謂う迄もなくその年老いたる兩親ではないか。私は今や平均年齢六十八歳に達したという一世諸氏の努力に敬意を表すると共に、更にそれ等の人々を指導啓蒙して下さつた、先輩指導者に對し衷心から感謝の辭を捧げたい。

私は茲にそれ等指導者の中心人物であつたとも云うべき、在米操觚界の先達藤岡紫朗氏を廣く一般に御紹介して、その偉大なる功績を永久に傳へることは、私の最も光榮とするところである。藤岡氏は、青森縣弘前の人、明治十二年十一月（一八七九年）生れ、早稻田専門學校を卒えて一八九七年渡米、沙港、桑港、費府、紐育に在住コロンビヤ大學に學び、日露戰役後沙港北米時事主筆として就任、爾來新聞人として敏腕を揮われたが、排日問題の惹起するや故國への陳情委員として歸朝し朝野に奔走するところありて歸米した。時恰も、南加日本人會が勢力争いの渦中に捲き込まれ大紛擾の際で、その仲裁役であつた服部綾雄、江原素六氏等より「この難局を拾収する者は藤岡氏より他にない」と推薦されて書記長に就任し、美事これを収めて後、羅府新報社に入り主筆として十年、堂々の論陣を張つた。説くところ温健にして正鵠を得、在外邦字紙中の白眉なりと、日本新聞界に、屢々その名説を引用されたものである。

藤岡氏は、資性極めて温厚、眞に典型的紳士として同胞社會に重きを爲したのみならず、流暢にして品位あり、然かも情操豊かなる麗筆は、氏の性格そのものの表現であるとも云うべく、他の追従を許さないものがある。新聞人としては、全同胞の信頼を一身に聚めて指導の任に當り、社會人としては日本人會の會長又は書記長の要職に在つて公事に盡し、在米五十餘年の長きを終始一貫同胞の指導と啓蒙に、全力を捧げられて來たのである。

由來植民地の新聞は、その使命とする所、單に報知ばかりに止まらず、最も大なる力を指導方面に傾注しなければならぬ。この點に關し在米邦字紙が戦前迄採り來つた方針は、何れも親米第一政策であつた。その間時流には抗し難く幾分の變遷はあつたとしても、腹のドソ底に横たわつていた政策は、親米政策以外に何もなかつたのである。それが今日の四二部隊を生んだもので、先輩指導者の、この不變不動の信念が花と咲いたものであり、我々の海外植民が何處までくも、その根柢を失わずに伸びて行く證左であらう。如斯偉業に提つた藤岡氏は、今や事成り悠々自適、勇退されて温かい南加州に、有名なる俳人である細江女史と共に句作に餘念のない生活を送つていられる。

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Isseis will recognize these persons, who are now active in their art in Japan, as instructors who helped them revive interest in "Chikuzen Biwa," centuries-old ballads accompanied by the "biwa" (Japanese mandolin).

戦後凡ての純日本ものが振  
われない時、筑前琵琶のみが獨  
り盛んだというわけにはいか  
ないが、その中であつて、桑

港出身のお馴染の内田旭流師  
の進況と活躍はめざましいも  
のがあつた。去る四月灘谷の温  
古學會に於いて催された大會

# 新日本報

## 筑前琵琶巻

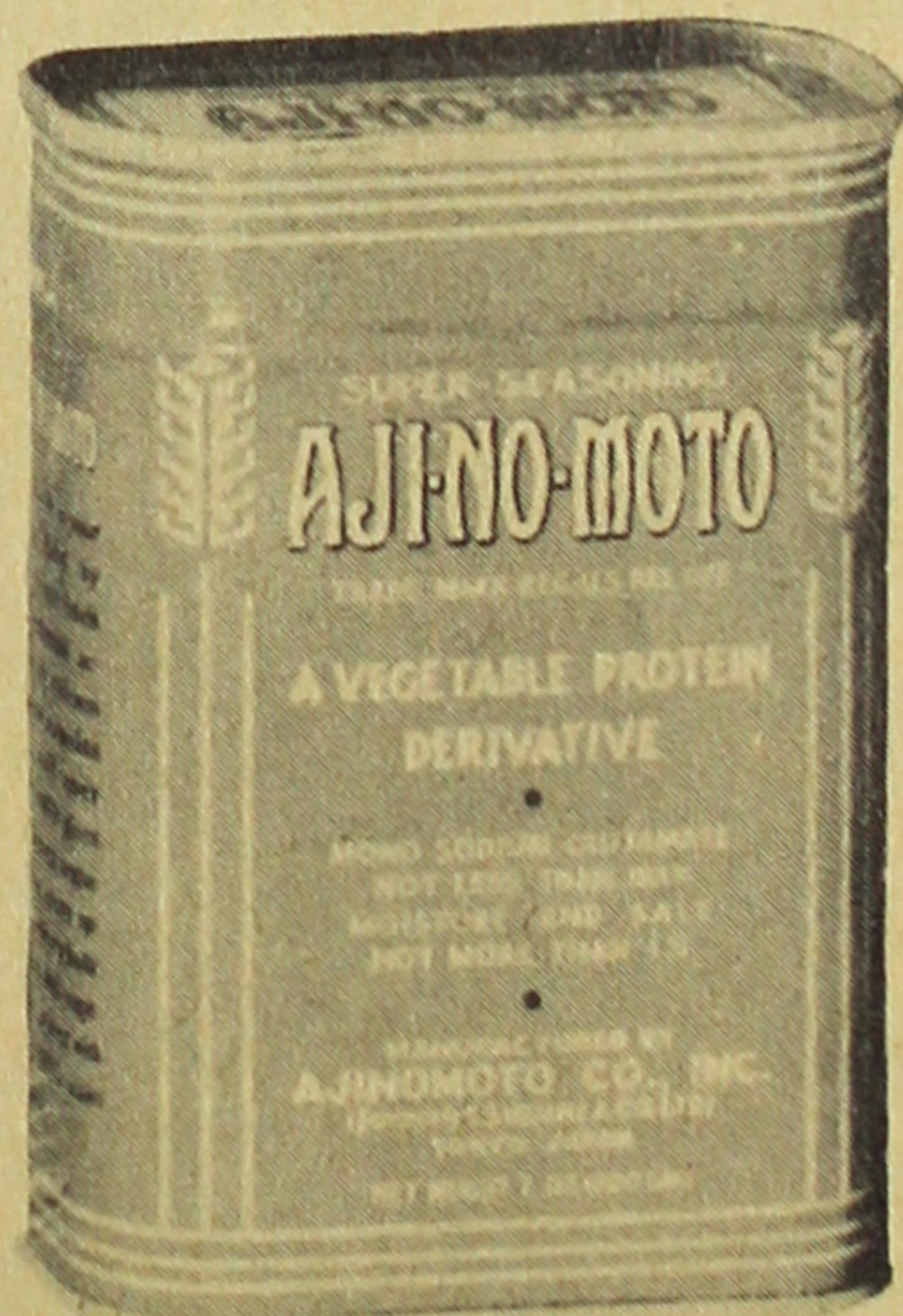
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でも豊田旭穂、原旭潮初め磯  
田、河井、田中、古川、笹川  
美野、須田というような斯界  
の師匠に交り、水際立つて  
いたのが吾が旭流師であつた  
という評である。内田さん今  
日の成功は日本に歸つてから  
橋流の宗家橋旭宗師について  
血の出るような猛修業の結晶  
であつた。  
寫眞は、前列右より原旭潮、  
豊田旭穂、内田旭流、清水旭  
晃、後列内田源五郎、佐藤旭  
東の諸氏で何れも米國關係者  
ばかりである。この内豊田旭  
穂師は、田中旭嶺師と共に昭  
和四年(一九三〇年)三月、  
時の桑港副領事金子豊治氏夫  
人金子旭優師の肝煎りで全米  
琵琶行脚をし同胞に馴染みの  
多い方であり、原旭潮師も昭  
和九年十一月(一九三五年)  
清水旭晃師、宮下旭枝師等と  
渡米、桑港、羅府に永く滞在  
して指導の任に當つていら  
れた。



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English Mainichi

Summer or winter, hot springs are favorite vacation places. This picture of a gay family bathing in a private hotel spa is a photo contest prize winner.



夏の温泉、こらした自然の美  
を取り入れた山の宿で一家團  
樂は暑さも何も感じますまい  
お母さんも坊ちゃんも姉さま  
も皆楽しそうです



日本一の海水浴場鎌倉ビーチ

Tens of thousands of city dwellers, mostly from Tokyo about 30 miles away, escape the summer heat annually at Kamakura, one

of Japan's most popular beaches. A resort town, summer homes of the wealthier families line the beaches and the cool hillsides.

SCENEfoto by R. Laing







# 海の魅力



夏の魅力は海濱にそそがれる。色さまざまのビーチ・パラソル、ニールツクの海水着、美事な肉体、妖艶な姿体、海に親しむの季節でなければならぬ美しい展覧だ。一年の憂さを一と夏で洗いおとそうとするベケーション客で何處の海濱も埋められて了う。夏が来たのだ。灼熱の炎天下 焦茶色の肌を得意に練り歩く裸像群は、見よ、健康そのものではないか。世界の岸邊を洗う海に浸れば、自から世界に通う雄大な氣力を盛り返すような心地がする。行樂の夏、人々の心は海へ海へと誘われてゆく。

夏の海（伊豆半島より）



Beach scene at Yatsu, one of many hot springs on the Izu peninsula.

SCENE foto by R. Laing

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雨中明治神宮へ結婚御奉告の鷹司平通氏御夫妻

Protected from the rain by oil-paper parasols carried by attendants, the couple went to Meiji shrine to report their marriage to their great-grandfather, Emperor Meiji.



御婚禮の式を畢つて祝辭を受けられる鷹司氏御夫妻

Though the bride wore formal dress of the Heian (794-1185) era, the groom broke a time-honored custom by wearing a modern cutaway and striped trousers instead of a court costume.



新聞記者團から無遠慮な質問に御洪笑のところ

The newlyweds first press interview was marked by rare informality and embarrassing questions. Sample exchange: "Oku-san (polite form of Mrs.), are you confident you can make

ends meet on your husband's salary (¥8,000 - \$22.22)?" Answer: "Yes." (The Princess has received a dowry of ¥4,600,000 from the imperial family fund.)





# 孝の宮さま御婚儀

五月二十日陛下の第三皇女孝の宮和子さまは鷹司平通氏と  
 芽出度く御結婚の式を元高松宮邸であげられました。當日  
 は折あしく雨天でありましたが八千の市民はその莊嚴な儀  
 式を拜観して皇室の御慶びを俱にいたしましたのであります。  
 御式は總て神道古式に典り、孝の宮さまは平安朝時代の十  
 二一重薄紅色龜の子紋の打ちかけにお袴は絹小豆色、お髪  
 は「おすべらかし」の初々しい花嫁姿に鷹司さんは御洋装  
 禮服でありました。(寫眞は式後同邸で催されたレセプシ  
 ヨンにお出かけのところです)



Princess Kazuko (Taka-no-miya), 20, third and prettiest daughter of Emperor Hirohito, on May 20 was married to a \$22.22-a-month office worker, Toshimichi Takatsukasa, 26, a commoner. Picture shows them during the reception garden party.



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孝宮さま御婚禮式後の記念の御撮影  
 右より皇太后陛下、皇后陛下、天皇陛下、鷹司平通氏、同  
 和子夫人

After the wedding the newlyweds posed for a souvenir photograph with the emperor, empress and empress dowager (right). Wedding was Japan's first "democratic" nuptial in

2,600 years. One broken tradition was the presence of the emperor and empress at the ceremony. Hitherto imperial parents ignored their children's weddings.



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