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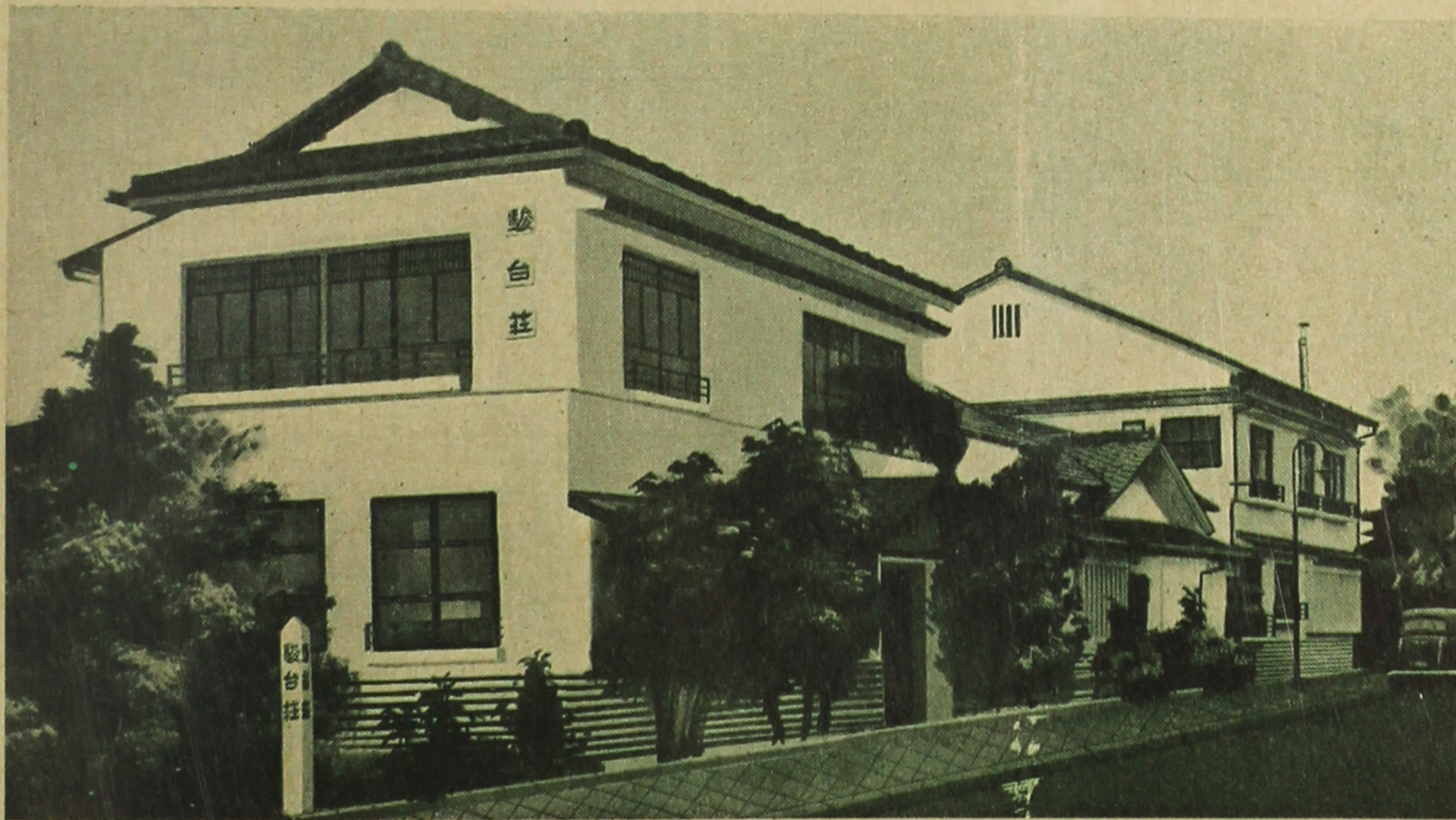
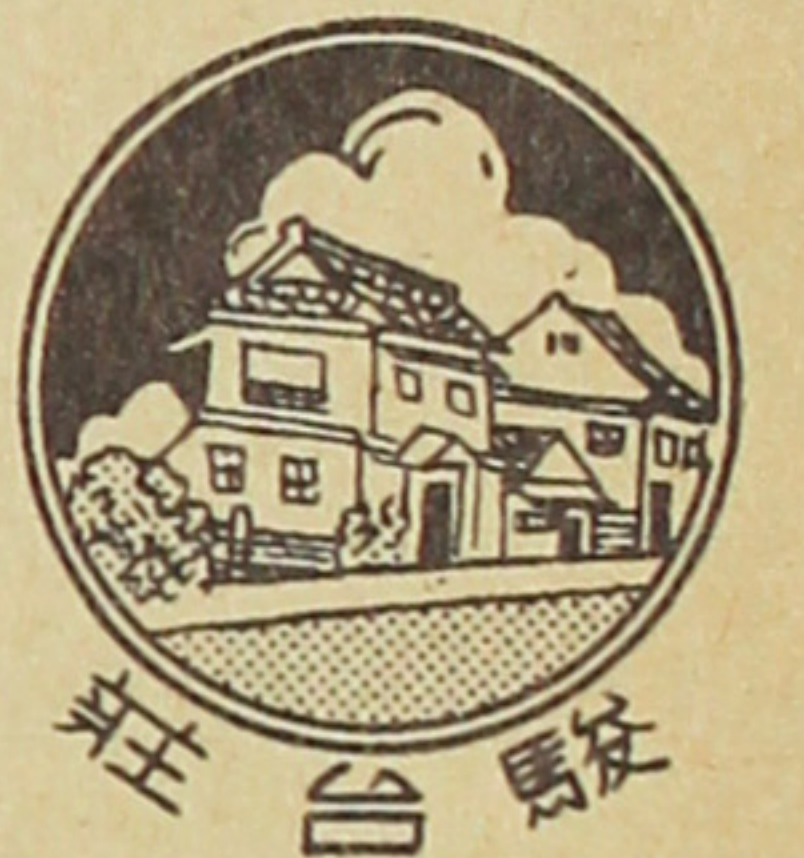
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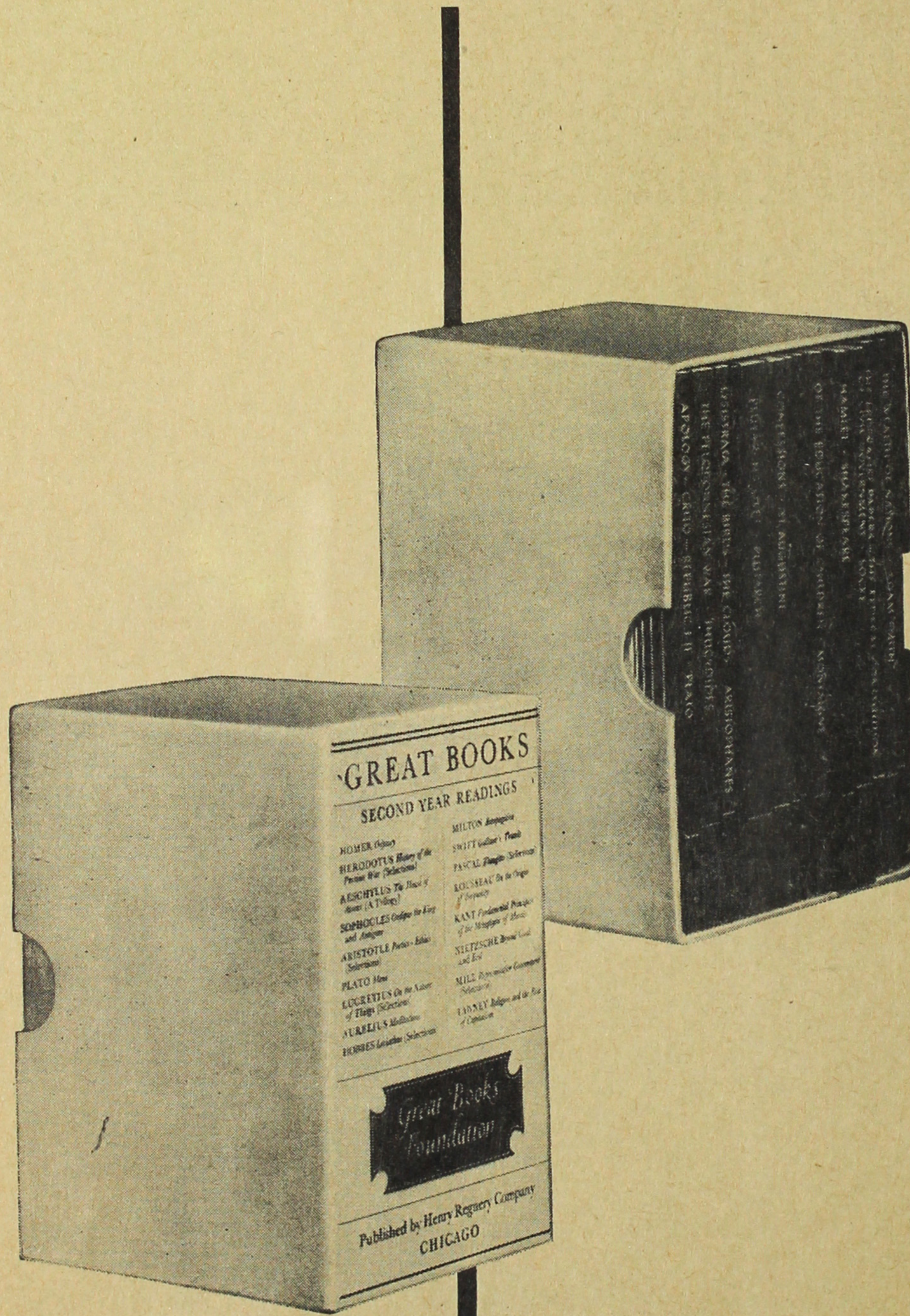
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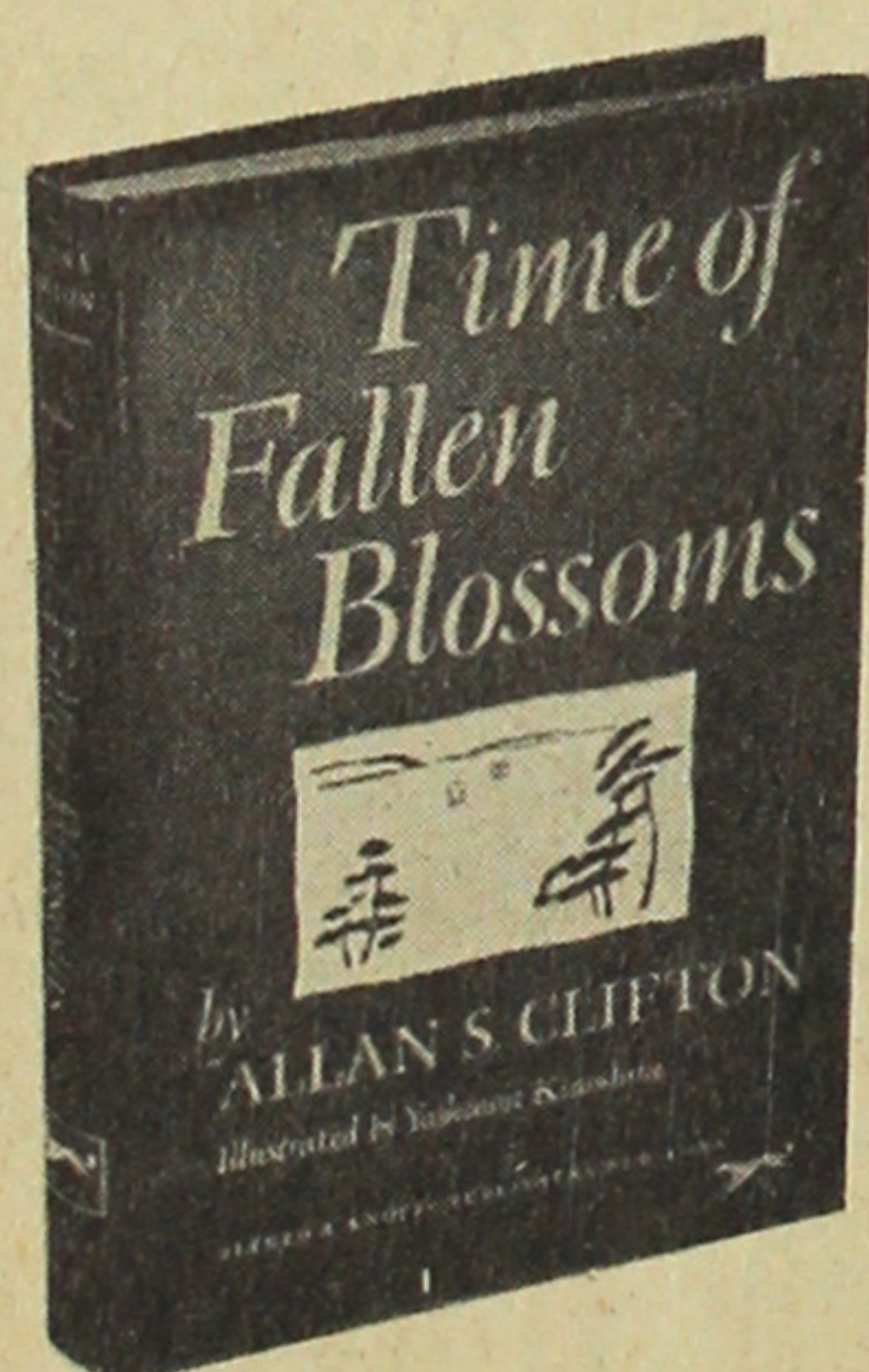
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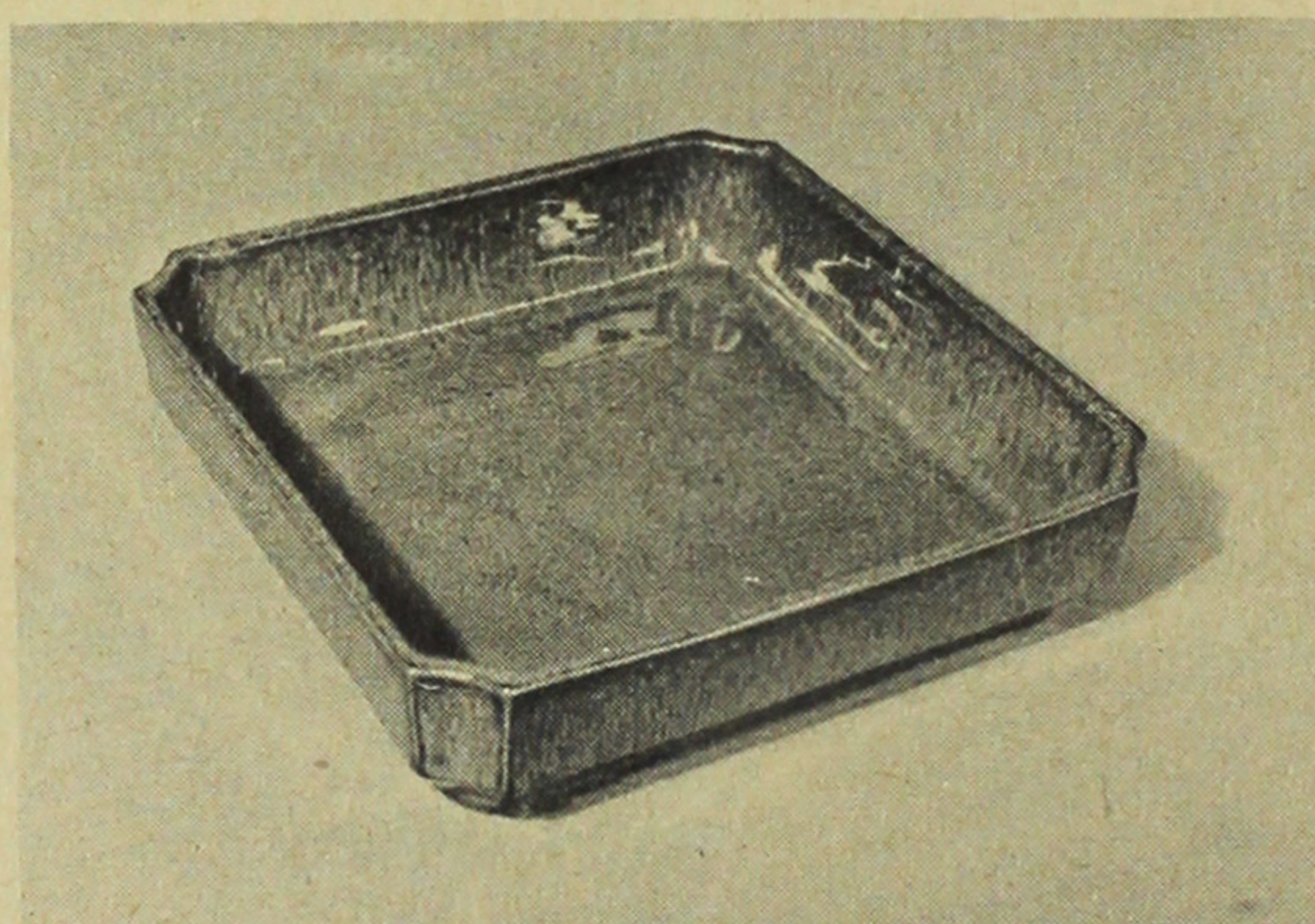
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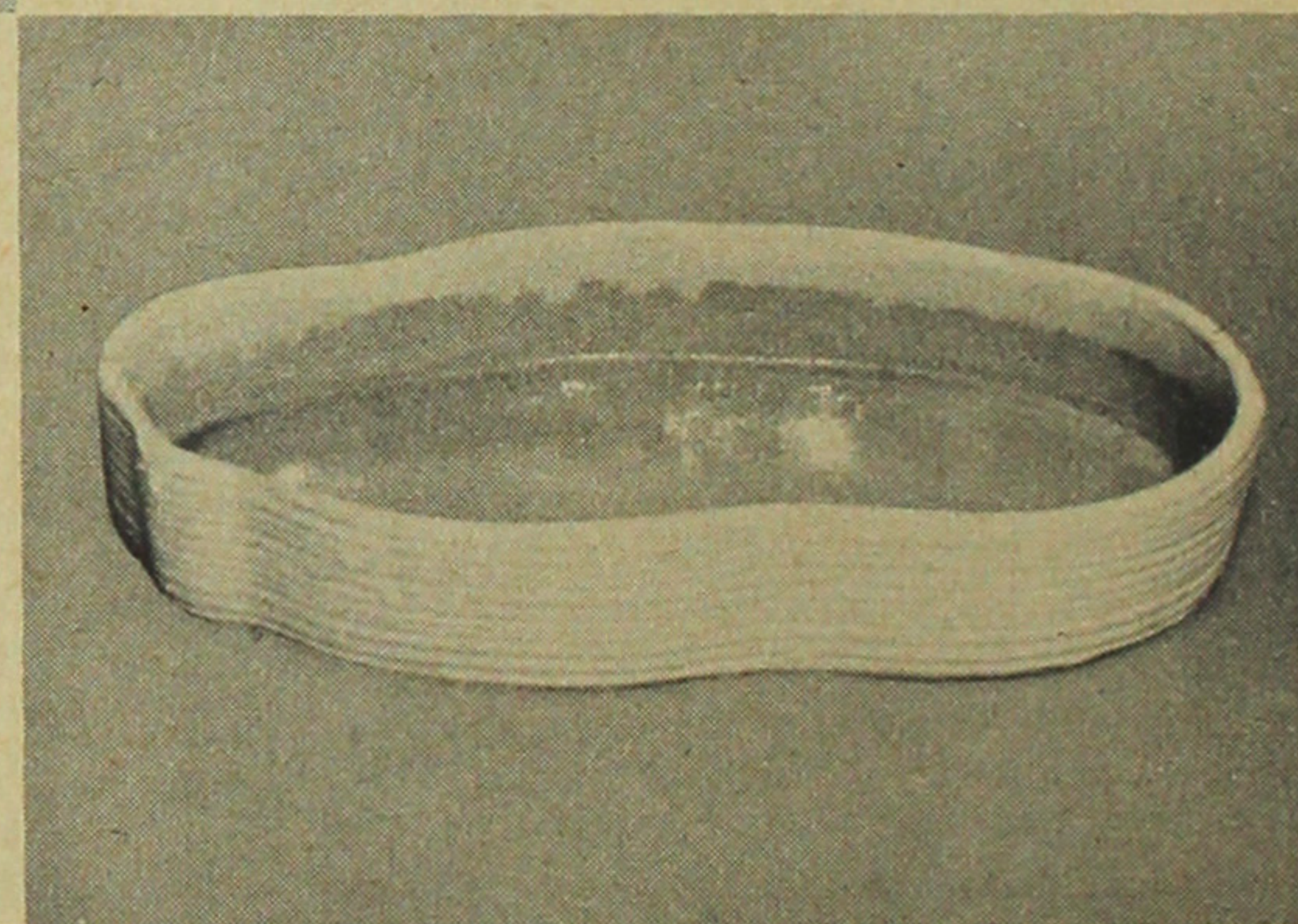
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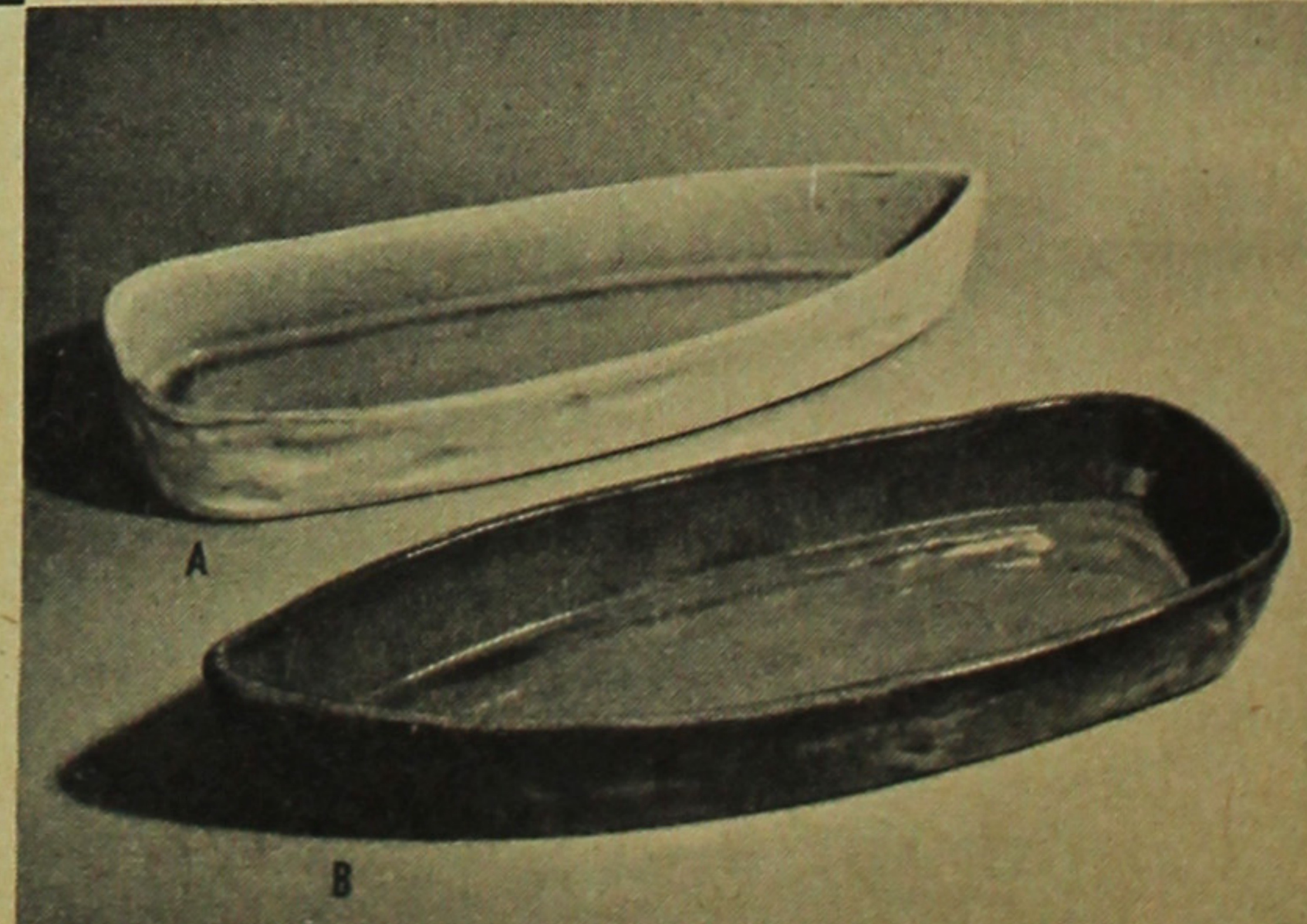
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Letters to the Editors

THE CONCLUSION WAS LOOSE

Dear Sirs: . . . the statement on page 33 (SCENE, January) in the article, "Origin of the Japanese Species," says. . . "mental characteristics" . . . were "developed on a basis of race temperament." In my experience, this has never been proven by scientific study, whether in the Japanese or any other group of people. Is it not true that national temperament is a result, not of racial tendencies inborn and inbred, but rather of the social and cultural environment in which people are raised? Social psychologists—D. Krech, for instance—have drawn that conclusion. To discuss the Japanese temperament in an article supposedly dealing with the inherited genetic traits of eye form, nose shape, etc., is to imply that the author believes otherwise, in spite of the closing paragraph stating that "after all is said the Japanese people are little different from any other people." I welcome with enthusiasm articles that will lead to better understanding of the Japanese people not only by the Caucasian majority but also by the Nisei minority as well. . . —J. E. OMURA, Stockton, Calif.

Thanks to an alert reader.—ED.

SCENE FOR THE CLASSROOMS

Dear Sirs: . . . I would like to see SCENE used in our schools—let us say in those classes studying Japan. I see vast possibilities for it, in much the same manner as Reader's Digest is used in our classrooms. . . Your lead article, "Origin of the Japanese Species" (SCENE, January) was meaty and informative. Challenging, too. . . —MRS. SHELLY A. OTA, Milwaukee, Wis.

SHOULD CLINCH THE DEBATE

Dear Sirs: Please send me four copies of the May, 1950, issue of SCENE, featuring the Japanese house. . . I am anxious to secure extra copies for distribution to some custom-furniture designers who are at present specializing in the Chinese influence. Since I take quite a ribbing for being a "mo-bo," I think the May issue should end the matter. . . —NOBUO KITAGAKI, San Francisco.

MORE OF ST. FRANCIS

Dear Sirs: Your gloomy editorial, "This Is War," (SCENE, February) prompts me to send you a copy of the prayer of St. Francis . . .

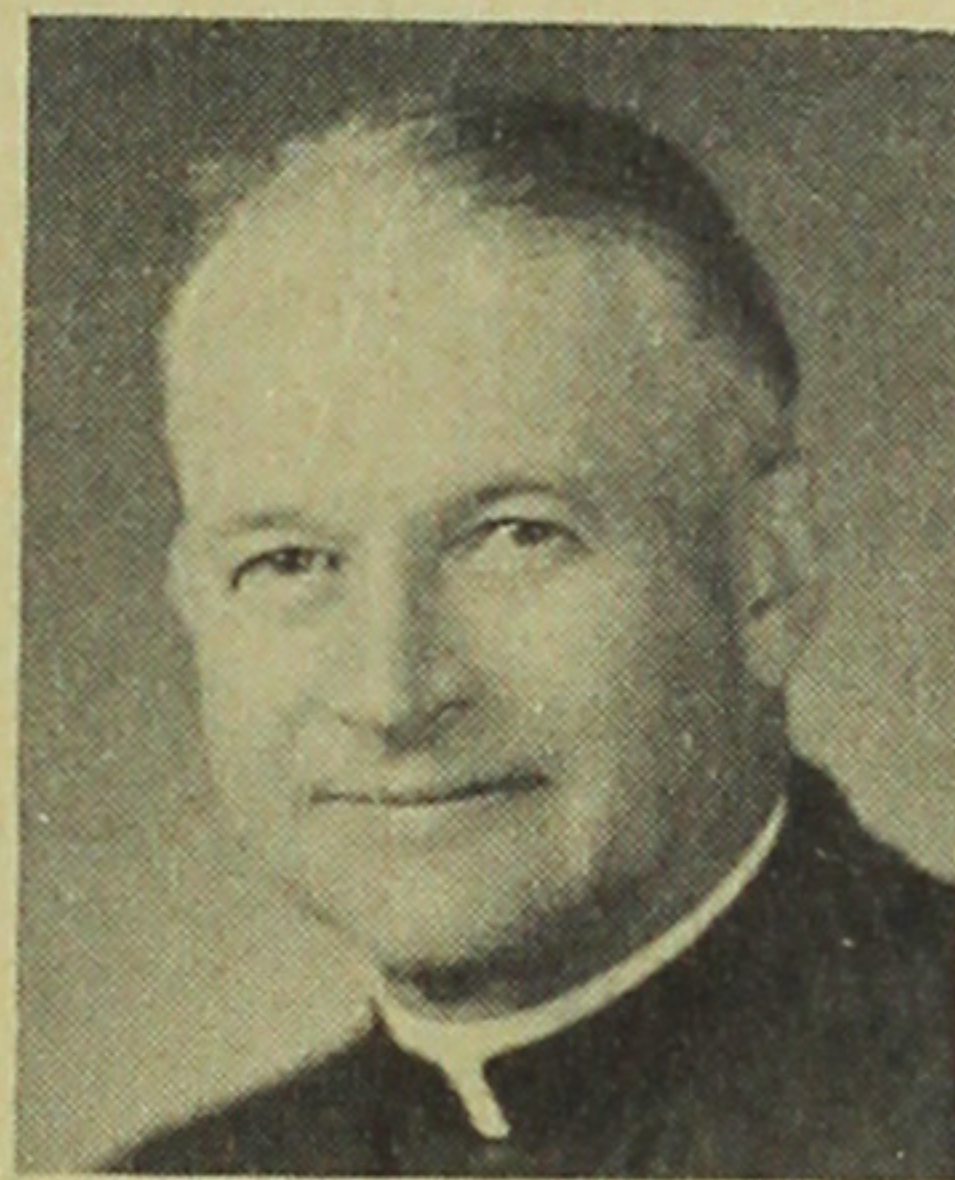
*"Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace,
Where there is hatred, let me sow love,
Where there is injury, pardon
Where there is despair, hope,
Where there is darkness, light,
Where there is sadness, joy.*

*Divine Master, grant that I may not so
much seek to be consoled as console.
To be understood as to understand,
To be loved as to love,
For it is in giving that we receive,
It is in pardoning that we are pardoned.
It is in dying that we are born to
Eternal Life."*

In these difficult times, I pray that SCENE's editors will show less of Hitler and more of St. Francis. . . —MRS. ROBERT SANDERS, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

A REAL BOOST FROM LOS ANGELES

Dear Sirs: . . . our compliments to SCENE's editors and artists for their splendid contribution to the efforts of Nisei citizens, who are building up America's stamina for good. At the same time, we express the hope that no word or picture will ever appear in the magazine which might compromise the virtues brought to these shores by a highly cultured race.



Rev. Hugh Lavery

It will always be a privilege to cooperate with you.—REV. HUGH LAVERY, The Maryknoll Fathers, Los Angeles.

SCENE feels honored to have the support of Father Lavery.—ED.

MORALITY IN PEACE AND WAR

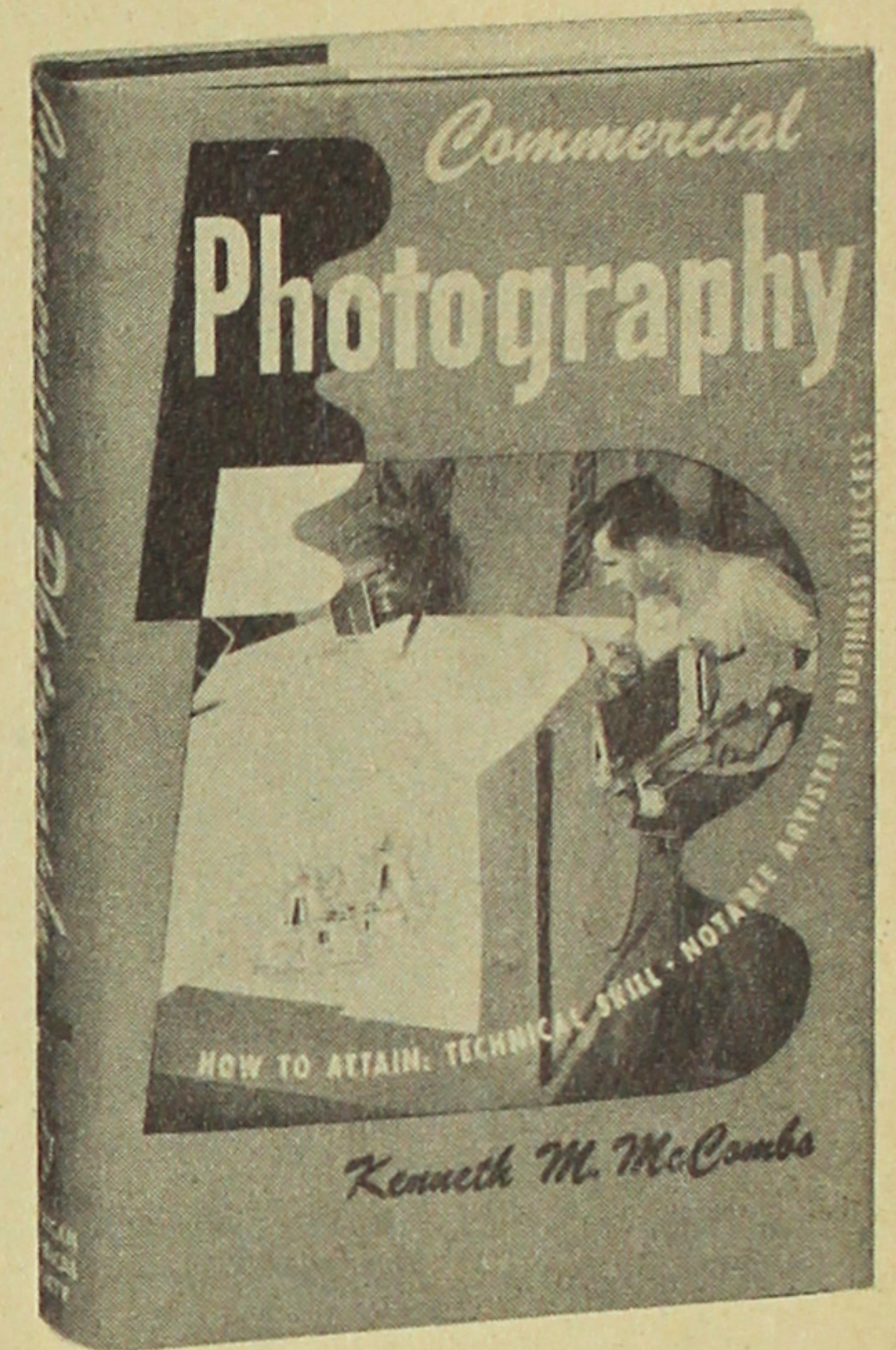
Dear Sirs: Reader Samuel Ishii's comments about the A-bomb (SCENE, February) deserve a footnote. I agree with those hard-pressed GI's in Korea that we ought to use the A-bomb on enemy troops. But we should never use it on non-combatant civilians as we did at Hiroshima. I am glad to read President Truman's statement, "The atom bomb should not be used on innocent women and children who have nothing to do with military aggression." Mr. Truman twice before, in order to save American lives, did use the bomb on "innocent women and children." Since Hiroshima and Nagasaki, our concept of morality in peace and war has undergone a change for the better, if the President's statement is to be taken as a yardstick. Let us hope that the evil of war will not once again drive us to reluctantly yielding to the necessity of obliterating innocent women and children again, even if they are Russians. . . —DAVID ITO, New York City.

THE A-BOMB AND KOREA

Dear Sirs: I suggest you inform those indignant people of India whom you describe as being aroused about the use of the atom bomb (SCENE, January) that

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Letters to the Editors

Continued

they'd do better by being on guard against the Kremlin. After all, any weapon of warfare is inhumane. Why quibble about its morality or immorality? I personally subscribe to what Prof. Robert Hawkins of Vanderbilt University School of Religion says: "Any weapon is inhumane, and I would rather be blown up with an atom bomb than be bayoneted." Wouldn't you? HENRY SYKES, Chicago.

Is there any other choice?—ED.

HIGH COST OF WARS

Dear Sirs: . . . what a gloomy outlook, if "this is war" as you say in your editorial (SCENE, February). . . war has always been an evil, and it is costly too. America's wars have cost more since the adoption of the Constitution than the nation's entire accumulation of wealth since that time. This is not Communist propaganda. . . it is a conclusion based on a survey by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research of the University of Illinois. It shows that since 1789 approximately 85 per cent of all federal expenditures have gone for purposes connected with war. . . Wars have cost America 414 billion dollars. . . the total evaluation of property and wealth in this country, according to the survey, is in the neighborhood of 300 billion dollars. . . —JAMES RICHARDSON, Champaign, Ill.

GENERALITIES VERSUS FOOD

Dear Sirs: . . . talk about America's setbacks in Asia in your editorial (SCENE, January). One of the major reasons, which you don't mention, is the unrealistic attitude of Americans, from the late President Roosevelt down, toward Asia. We have put too much emphasis upon glittering generalities such as the "Four Freedoms." Our enemy has been talking about food, shelter and clothing. . . —RONALD MORI, Denver, Colo.

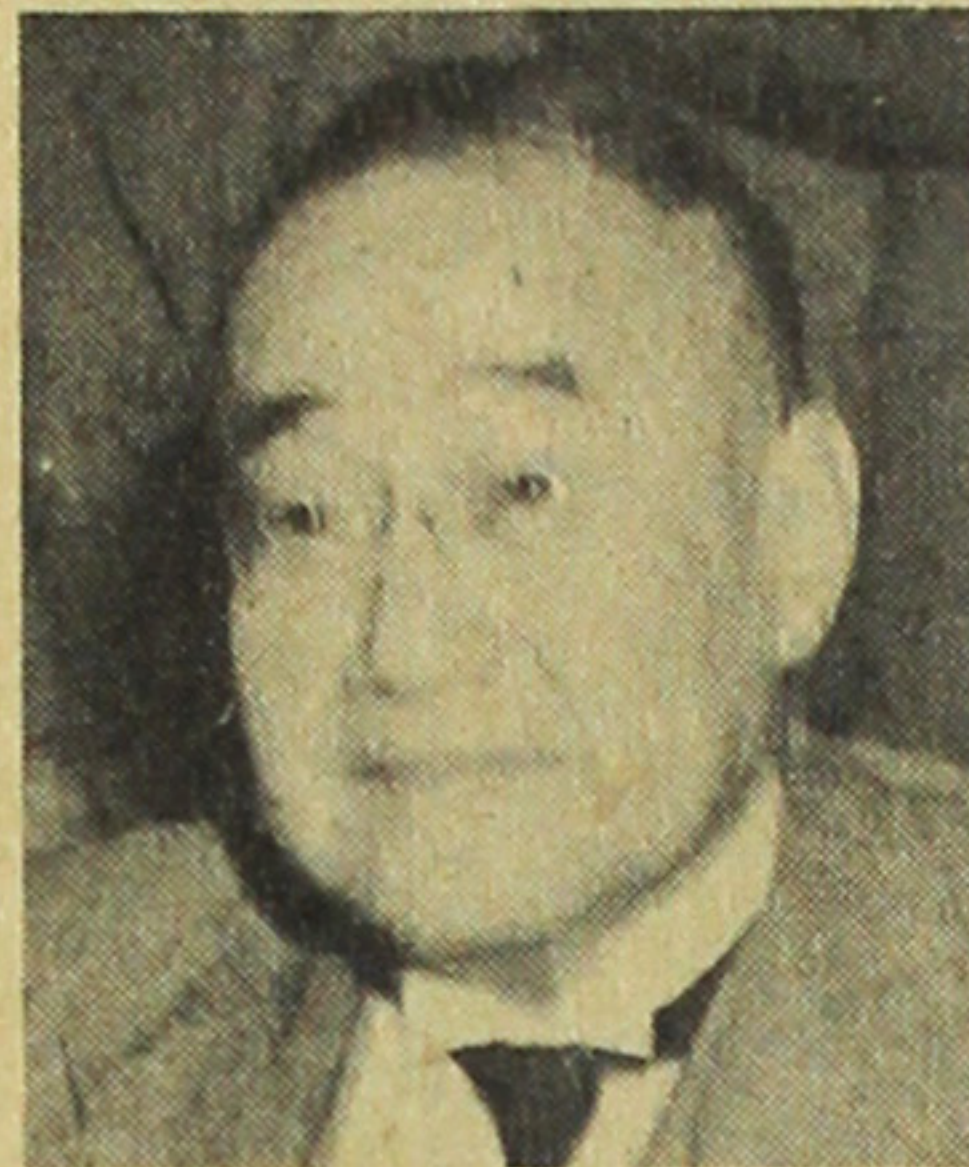
WORDS VERSUS BULLETS

Dear Sirs: Americans are known for being free and easy—in their behavior and expression. We act freely; we speak our minds; we are friendly and kind; we have few inhibitions. Yet often we hurt our neighbors—because we fail to reflect, to realize the feelings of others. The French people are old friends—yet we call them "Frogs." We fight side by side with the British and name them "Limeys." We work next to an Italian, Irishman or Jew, Negro, Swede or Spaniard and label them "Dago," "Mick," or "Kike," "Jigg," "Bohunk," and "Spic." We and our Korean allies are killed and maimed by the same bullets—still they are "Gooks." Of course it is done with no intention to hurt. But we know that it does hurt. See for yourself next time you have a chance. And we hurt not only another human being—we hurt our cause, our reputation for decency and friendship. We help those who would rather see us divided than united. Words can hurt as much as bullets and all people, including yourself, have feelings. Our enemies will not hesi-

tate to trample on our feelings—we expect it and take it in stride. But nothing cuts deeper than an insult from a friend.—KIYOSHI HAMANAKA, Los Angeles.

"LIBERAL" OR "TORY"?

Dear Sirs: I happened to come across your September, 1950, issue the other day, and I was rather puzzled regarding Prime



Premier Yoshida

Minister Yoshida's political party affiliation. The article reads: "The Liberal Party is the strongest political group in Japan today, and it is called Yoshida's Liberal Party." However, you describe him as a "cantankerous Tory." Since when has a cantankerous Tory become a liberal? What happened to the Whigs?—S. TAKAHASHI, Toronto, Can.

Party labels in Japan are misleading. Yoshida's following is known as "Jiyuto," correctly translated "Liberal Party." Compared to other political groups, it is, in the terminology of the political scientist, "conservative," on some issues even "reactionary" depending on where you sit. People who view Churchill of England as a "cantankerous Tory" find in Yoshida a Japanese counterpart.—ED.

ARE THERE JAPANESE JEWS?

Dear Sirs: After reading your most excellent and informative article on "The Origin of the Japanese Species" (SCENE, January), from a purely scientific viewpoint, I should like to know if there are any Japanese Jews. I understand there

are Caucasian and Negro Jews, and even Chinese Jews. But to my knowledge I have never heard of a Japanese Jew. . . the Ainus, the aborigines of Japan, are of Caucasian stock. . . —KENNETH NIKAI-DO, San Francisco.

Rabbi Jacob Ott of Los Angeles informs SCENE's editors: "To my knowledge there never was a settlement of Jews in Japan, although a sizable community did exist in the Cochin region of China for many centuries. Here and there a Japanese may have adopted Judaism as a faith, but I know of no such instance personally or from a report of fact."—ED.

MORE PICTURES FROM READERS

Dear Sirs: I have always been interested in SCENE's pictorial contents which so well depict the ways and life of the Niseis. . . I am at present a patient in a veteran's hospital, and have taken up photography as a hobby. Therefore, glancing through the pages of SCENE and seeing how the Niseis are doing is indeed gratifying. . . Why not invite your readers to submit pictures of interest that may have news value?—HARRY YAMASHITA, U.S. Veteran's Hospital, Vancouver, Wash.

That's just what we're now doing.—ED.

FROM HIROSHIMA'S MAYOR

Dear Sirs: . . . I enjoyed reading SCENE (December) very much. I am sure it is one of the few publications in America that spares so many pages for a report on the state of affairs here in Japan and is doing so much to acquaint your readers with this country. . . I wish that SCENE will enjoy an ever-widening circulation. . . —SHINZO HAMAI, Mayor of Hiroshima, Japan.

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BUSINESS MANAGER
George Kosaka

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SCENE

MARCH
1951
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JAPANESE SECTION

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Cover

The little girl looking quizzically at a pair of newborn chicks on this month's cover is eight-year-old Sansei Karen Hanamoto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hanamoto of Chicago. Though her parents are formerly from California, she was born in a relocation camp and knows only Chicago. Young as she is she is probably one of the most photographed girls of the city, sharing the same apartment building as Ken Mazawa, SCENE photographer who also took this picture.



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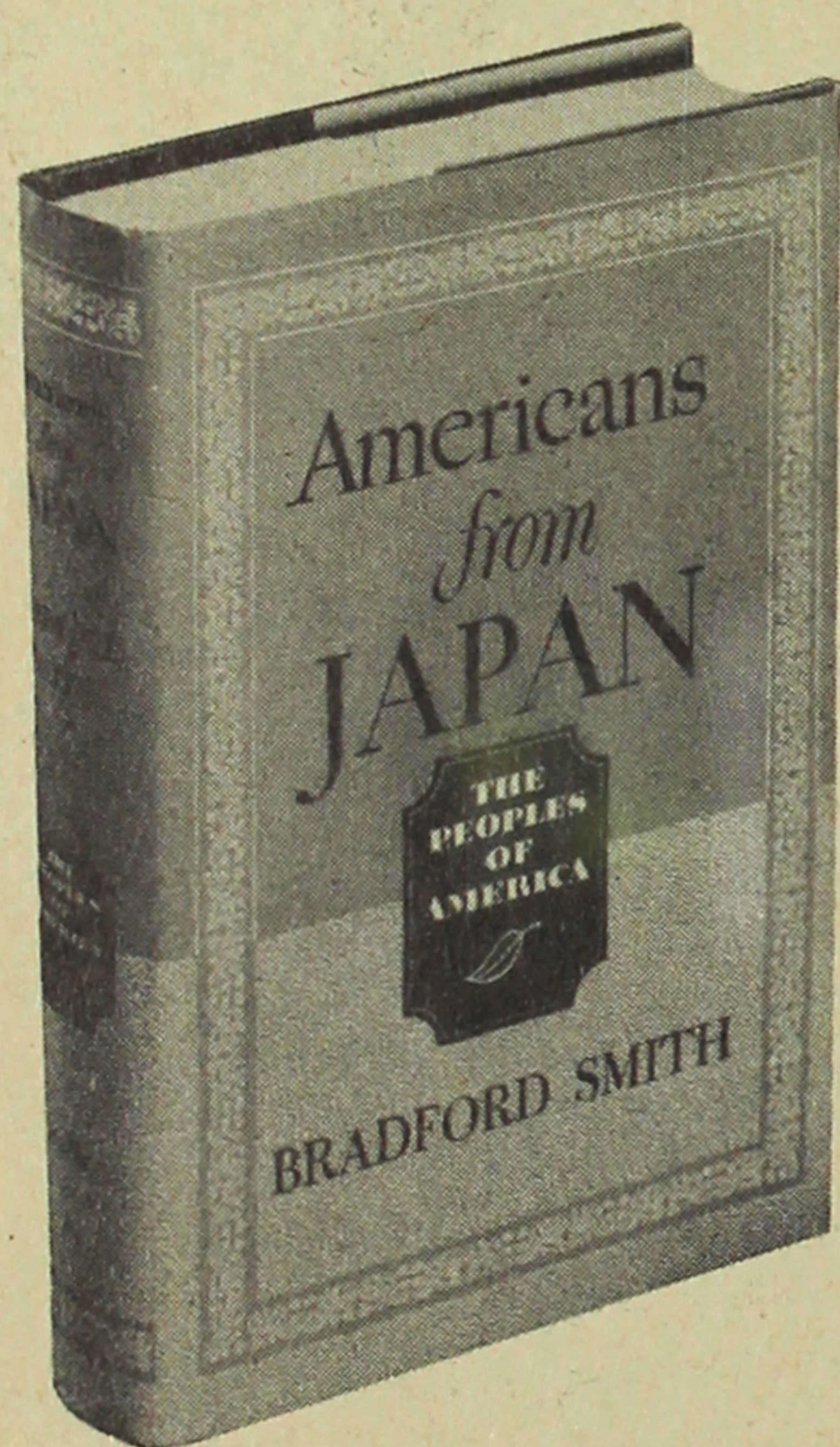
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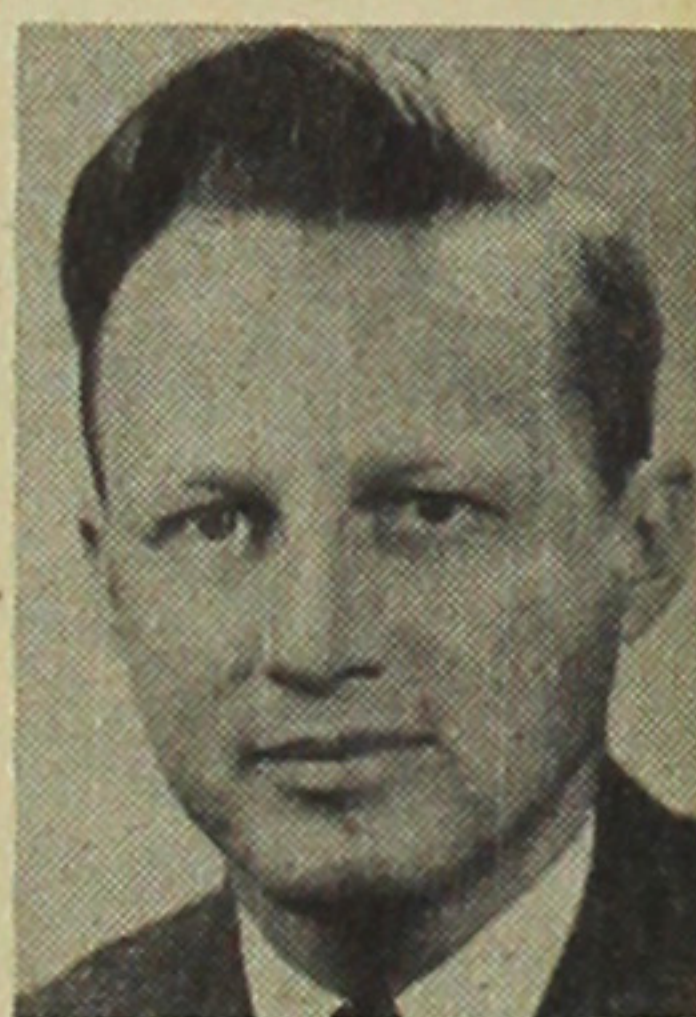
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Japan a Constitution
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AMERICANS FROM JAPAN

BY BRADFORD SMITH
J. B. Lippincott Company



"This is not merely the story of a small minority in the United States," says Bradford Smith. "It is the story of how cultures meet and blend, in which is clearly shown how the Japanese contribution to us is important beyond the small number of people involved. The Japanese history in the U.S. is one of the most moving dramas in our history. It is a tale of persecution . . . of valor . . ."



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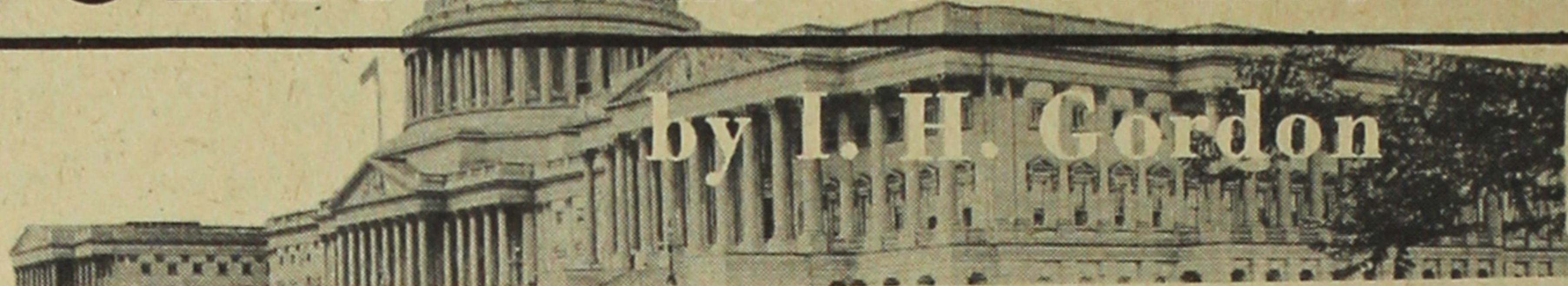
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SCENE IN WASHINGTON



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Japan recognizes that its most cogent weapon in the writing of a peace stems precisely from American-directed lack of armed strength. That is why the present Japanese government is playing coy on the question of an armed force. That explains, too, American representative Dulles' concern over the question of who will provide military protection for a free Japan.

At the moment that is the key to the question of Japan's peace.

* * *

Keep an eye on the proposed legislation known as the Omnibus Immigration and Naturalization bill.

The bill was prepared by a special committee working under Sen. Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, and was finished after more than two and one-half years of study.

Among other things, the Omnibus bill proposes to set up immigration quotas to all Asian countries, including Japan.

The formula for determining quotas would be figured like this: 1920 is the base year. If, in that year, 100,000 Japanese resided in the continental United States, one sixth of one per cent of that number, or 167 Japanese, would be allowed entry to the United States each year.

As a matter of fact, there were 111,000 Japanese in the continental United States in 1920. That would put the quota at 185 figured by the formula.

The formula was first devised by the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee and subsequently incorporated in the Judd bill.

* * *

The Omnibus bill also proposes to open naturalization to all races and to eliminate English tests for aliens who have lived in the United States more than 25 years and are more than 50 years old. This would greatly facilitate naturalization of Isseis.

This, too, was first proposed by the ADC, although the Judd bill was not this lenient with the aged immigrants.

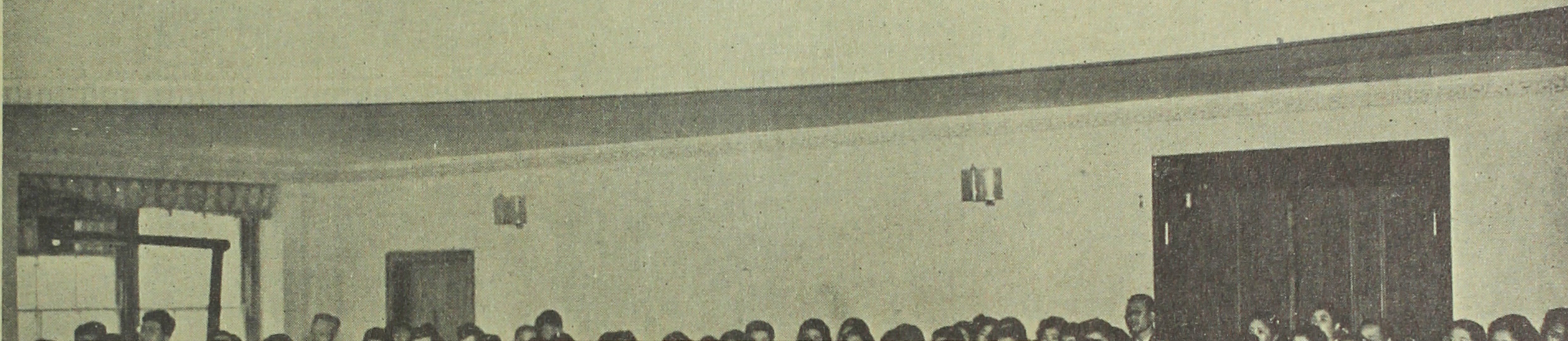
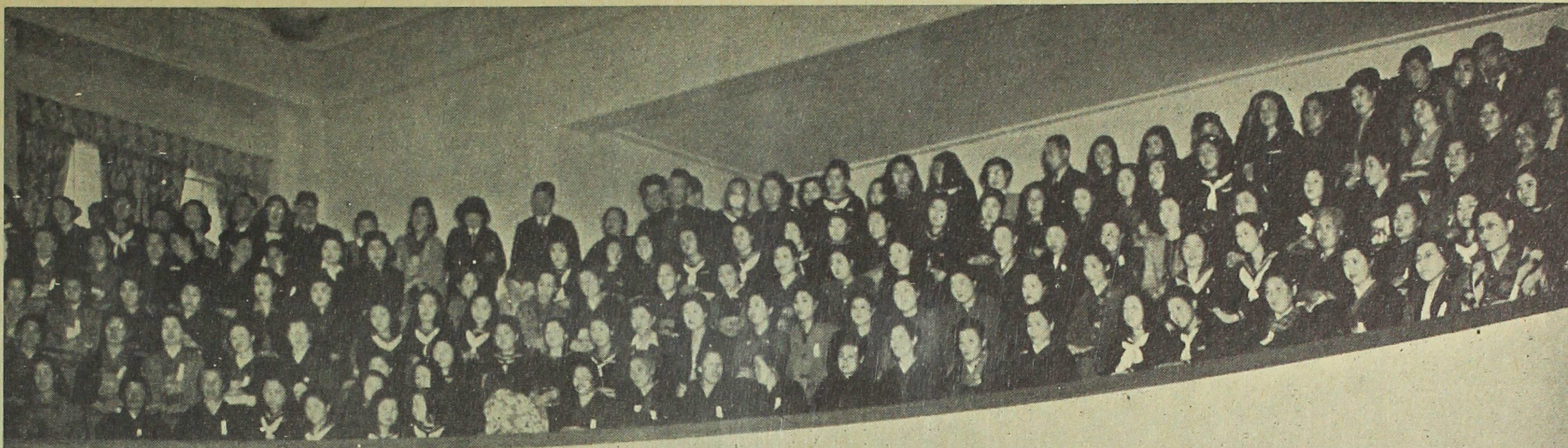
The Omnibus bill faces tough going in the Congress.

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Yet, there is little doubt that it will become law. Some congressional sources predict it will be adopted before July, others that it will be approved before the end of the first session of the 81st Congress.

The bill is controversial in many aspects. But this can be said for it: It reflects in certain parts the long-time thinking and work of the Japanese in the United States by eliminating the stigma of exclusion and racial ineligibility to citizenship.



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levels. The above picture shows the women government of Utsunomiya city for a day and who came to see government in action.

pan

JAPANESE WOMAN, once virtually without political, legal or economic status, now hold 12 seats in the House of Representatives, 11 in the House of Councillors, 22 in prefectural assemblies and nearly 800 in city councils or town and village assemblies.

Before the war a woman's role even in the home was one of service and obedience. Traditionally, she was to do nothing without her husband's permission. Legally she was an incompetent, and economically she had no independence.

This state of affairs was bitterly re-

sented by some women who had come in contact with the Western world and by a few others who thought of themselves as individuals. For more than three decades they persevered, campaigning for recognition of women as responsible members of society.

The women's movement, however, scarcely touched the masses until the war when the Japanese Government recognized the utility of women's groups and merged two national organizations into the government-dominated Greater Japan Women's Association. Independent groups were stifled.

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But immediately after the Occupation began the picture changed. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (MacArthur) concretely displayed confidence in the potential ability of Japanese women by granting them political rights. In the following election in April, 1946 the first since the Occupation, women won 39 Diet seats.

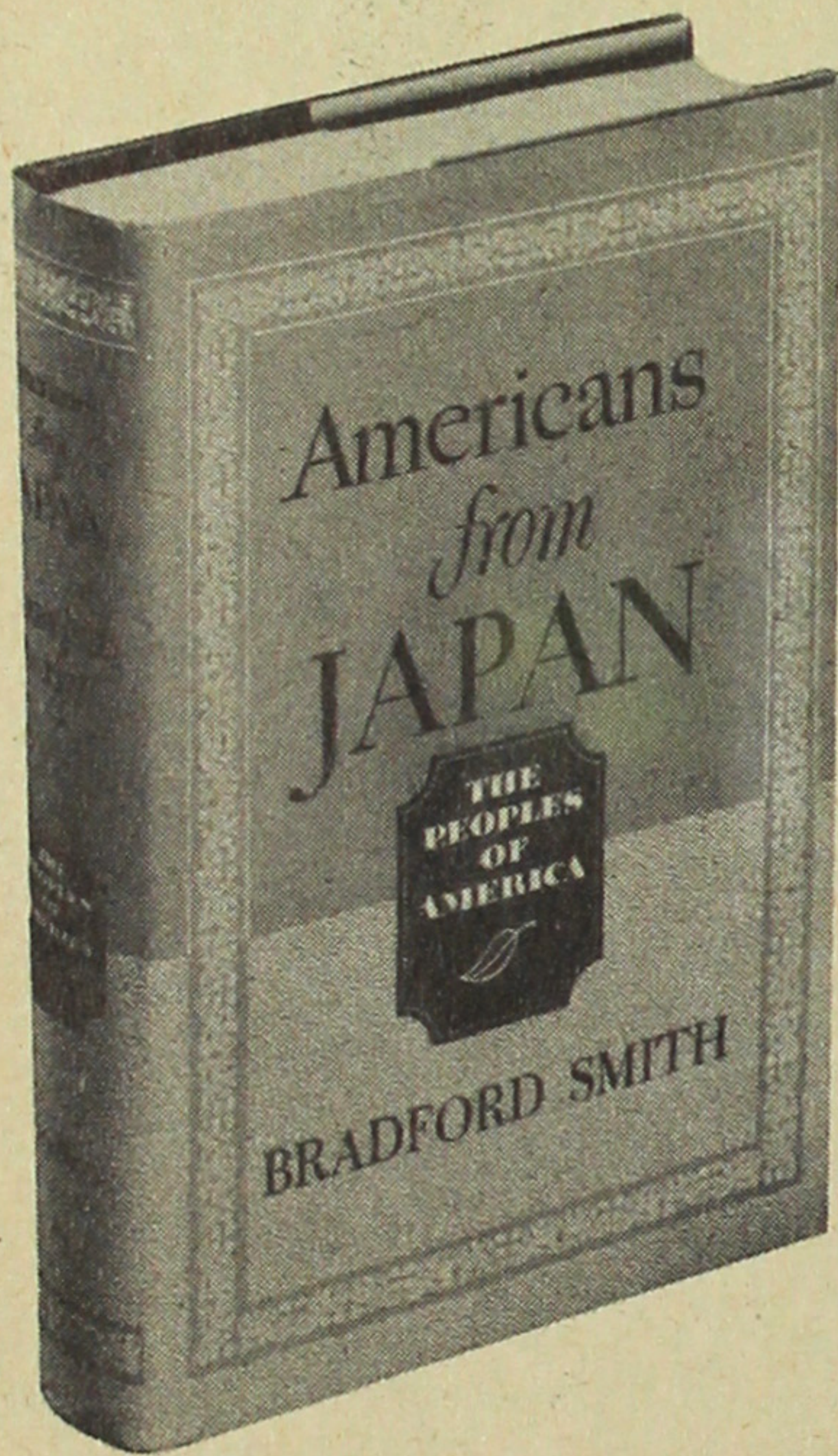
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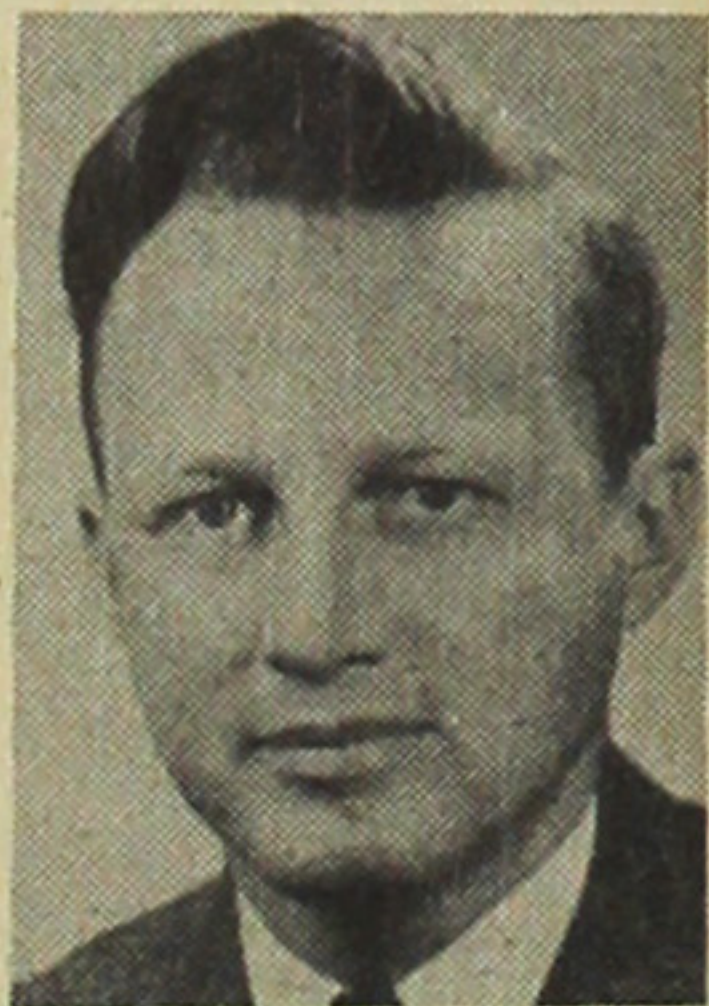
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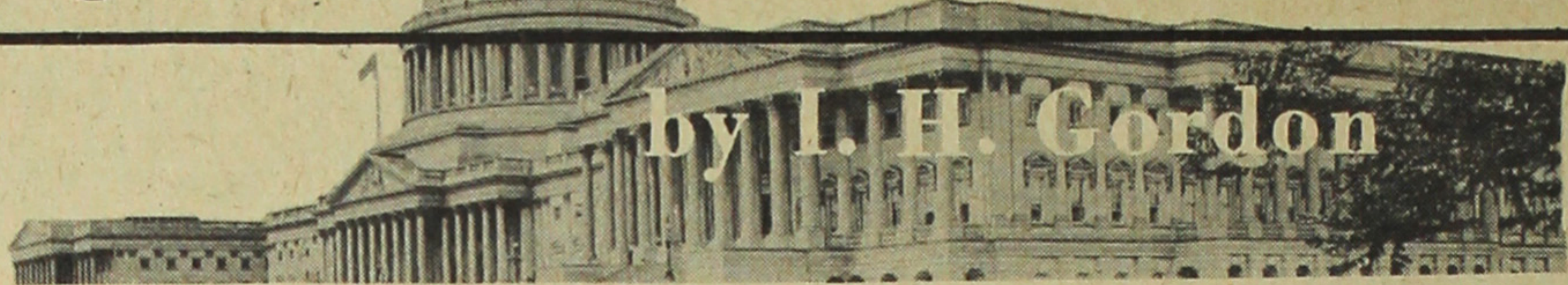
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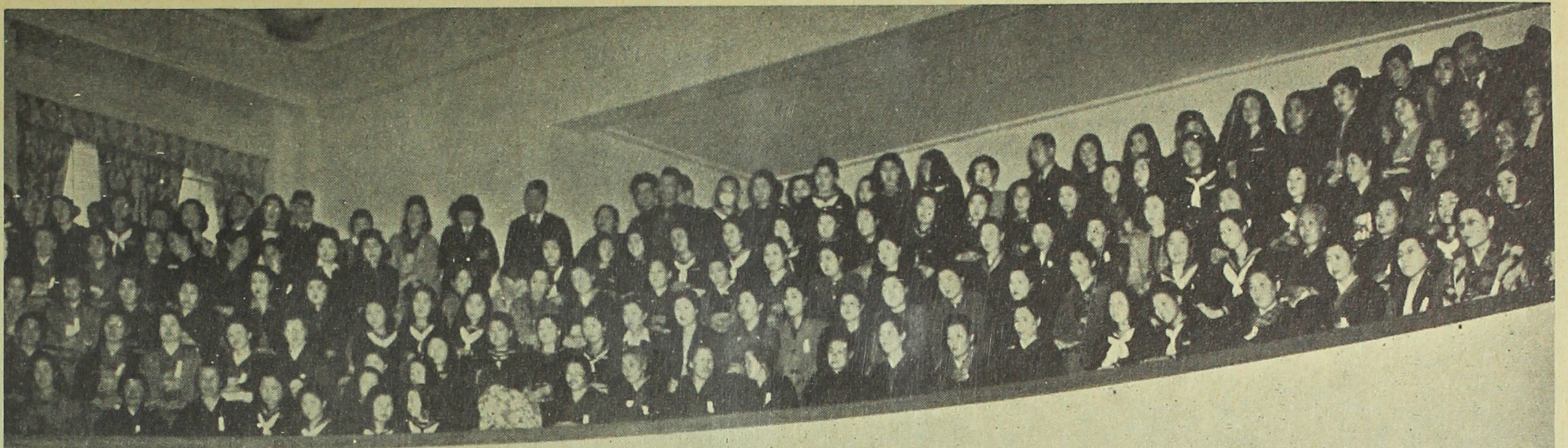
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NEVER BEFORE in the nation's history have Japanese women been allowed the freedom and independence they now enjoy. They now actively participate in administration on national, prefec-

tural and township levels. The above picture shows the women who took over the government of Utsunomiya city for a day and women spectators who came to see government in action.

Ladies day in Japan

JAPANESE WOMAN, once virtually without political, legal or economic status, now hold 12 seats in the House of Representatives, 11 in the House of Councillors, 22 in prefectural assemblies and nearly 800 in city councils or town and village assemblies.

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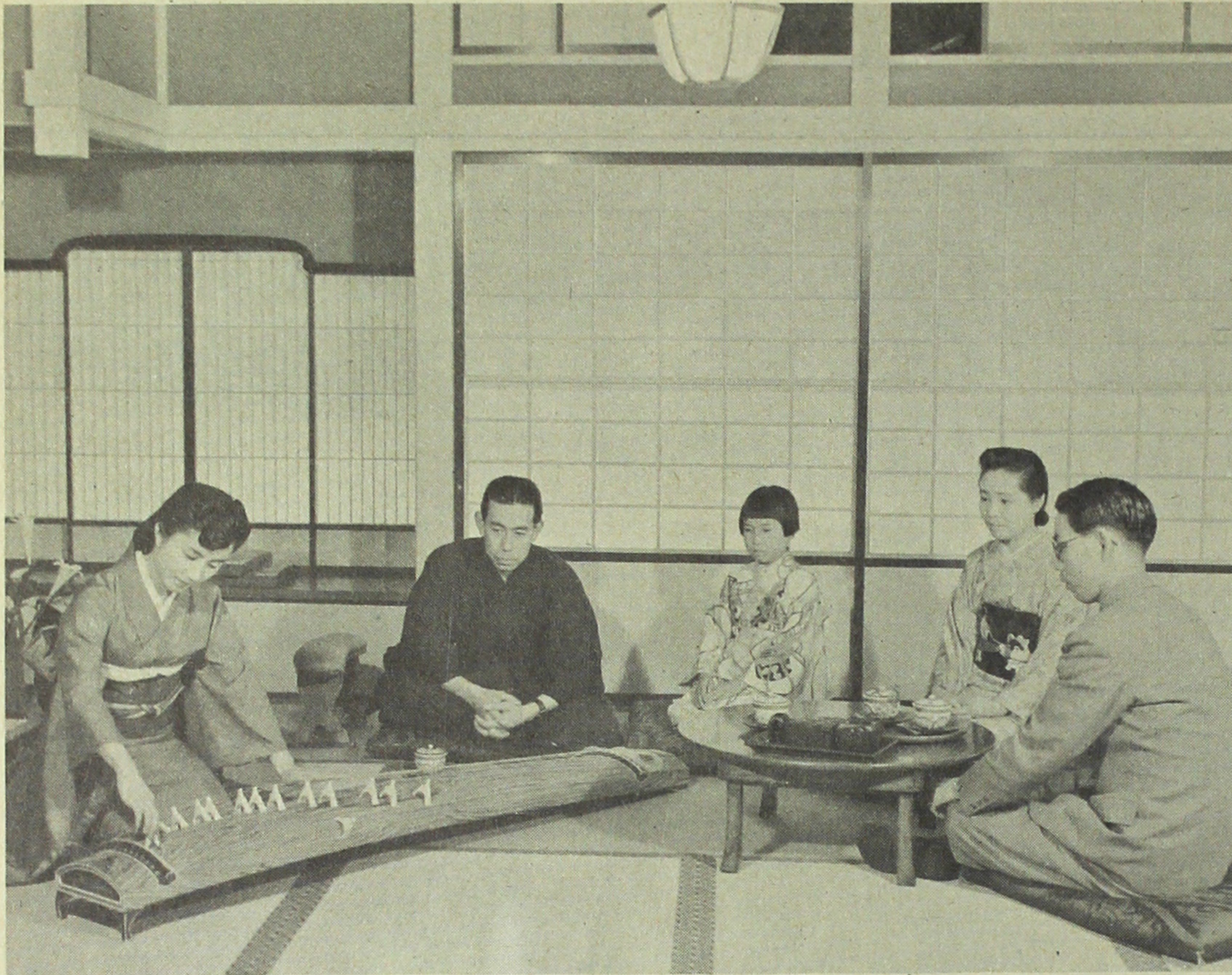
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BEFORE THE WAR the women of Japan were considered incompetent and were confined strictly to the home. Even in the home their role was one of service and obedience.

following April, 833 women won political posts. These included 15 places in the House of Representatives, 11 in the House of Councillors, 23 in prefectural assemblies, 74 in city councils and 707 in town and village assemblies. Three were elected also to the top post in Japanese villages—that of village headman.

In January, 1949, in the third post-war general election, 12 women were elected to the House of Representatives and 22 to prefectural assemblies while the total of women in other elective offices remained unchanged.

Meanwhile, the attitude of women toward their political responsibilities changed radically. In the first Diet of which they were a part, women were shunted to one side, forming a women's bloc. Currently, by contrast, they sit with their own parties and are members of such Diet committees as those on labor, welfare, education, justice and foreign affairs.

In addition to their regular duties, women members of the Diet have formed special study groups on matters of concern to the whole population, veering away from their first tendencies to concern themselves solely with problems pertaining to women.

Since the appointment in April, 1948, of Chiyo Sakakibara, law scholar and authority on the Civil Code, as Parliamentary vice-minister of justice in the Katayama cabinet, every succeeding cabinet with the present has appointed

a woman as Vice-Minister.

Tsuneko Akamatsu, a veteran leader of the labor movement, became parliamentary vice-minister of welfare in the Ashida cabinet (March 10, 1948) and Tsuruyo Kondo, vice-minister of foreign affairs, in the second (Oct. 19, 1948) Yoshida cabinet.

In February, 1949, Masa Nakayama and Mitsu Koro became the first women to head committees in the Diet. Mrs. Nakayama was elected chairman of the Repatriation Acceleration Committee in the House of Representatives and Miss Mitsu Koro of the same committee in the House of Councillors.

Responding to an appeal by women, the government established the Women's and Minors' Bureau in September, 1947, as part of the new Labor Ministry. Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa was appointed chief, the first woman to ever hold the position of bureau chief in a Japanese ministry. Two of her three section chiefs also are women.

The bureau has representatives in all 46 prefectures, giving women a channel through which to coordinate activities related to implementation of their legal and social gains. Similarly, a Home Demonstration Section was organized in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to carry the extension program to rural women. Matsuyo Omori, home economics expert, heads this project, which is also nation-wide.

The new stature of women has opened up many opportunities for them. A

prominent social worker, Mrs. Shizue Yoshimi, was appointed chief of the child care section, Children's Bureau; and Mrs. Seki Hora, a pioneer of the public health nurse program in Japan, now heads the nursing section of the medical bureau in the Ministry of Welfare. A large number of women have been appointed as councillors and conciliation commissioners, lay advisers to judges in the 276 family courts, established in connection with the enactment, on January 1, 1948, of the new civil code.

Mrs. Tamaki Uemura, president of the Japan YWCA, is one of the five members of the National Public Safety Commission, a group vital to effective democratic operation of the police system.

Some 1,900 policewomen now are actively concerned with crime prevention, protection and guidance of women, youth and children.

Twenty per cent of the 126,680 welfare commissioners stationed in all neighborhood areas are women, their job being to investigate welfare cases and recommend aid as needed. There are also women medical social workers and child welfare officials, new positions developed and open for both men and women after the war.

But direct political and government action has been only one of the major activities of women leaders. Because a democratic Japan must be based on democratic development at the roots, the women have been encouraged by SCAP to reform their many organizations on a sound democratic basis and use them as a medium for adult education.

Women in all major industries

The Ministry of Education, in cooperation with various newspapers, has been instrumental in releasing more than 200,000 copies of a pamphlet on parliamentary procedure, and 30,000 copies of another on "Committees and Programs for Democratic Organizations."

Prefectural groups of women have combined with newspapers and local education offices in sponsoring institutes for women leaders on programs and plans for women's groups. From 1,000 to 5,000 women have attended institutes of this type in every area where they have been held.

Women are engaged in virtually all major industries, with more than 5,500,000 workers in non-agricultural employment.

More than two million women are employed in manufacturing and in wholesale and retail establishments. Some 670,000 are in the textile field.

The other major fields of employment are: Commerce and finance, 1,360,000; professional service, 550,000;



WOMEN in all parts of the country learned to meet to discuss various problems concerning their community.



THE NEW ROLE of women in Japan was demonstrated last year when this group of leaders was sent to the U.S. for a study tour.



MORE THAN 5,500,000 women are now engaged in non-agricultural employment. Some 670,000 are in the textile field alone.

service industries, 550,000; government and non-profit organizations, 360,000; transportation and communication, 140,000.

Part of the improvement in the status of woman has been achieved through the enactment of basic labor legislation such as the labor standards law and through collective bargaining. More than 1,500,000 women are members of trade unions and represent close to one-fourth of the total union membership.

The labor standards law, enacted in March, 1947, contains many provisions designed to protect women in industry. It sets basic hours for employment, limits overtime, restricts night work in certain industries, provides for special leaves and embodies the equal-pay-for-equal-work principle.

The law went into effect May 1, 1948. Time enough has not elapsed yet to

appraise the results; nevertheless, beneficial results have already been reported. To further the special interest of women in industry, the Women in Industry section was established in the Women's and Minors' Bureau. It is expected that as the Section broadens its activities, it will be a real force in improving the status of Japanese working women.

Before the Occupation, Japanese girls had been segregated from the boys at the end of the sixth year of school. From that time forward their schooling was largely in domestic science and the responsibilities of the home. There were no universities for women. In only a few of the men's universities were girls accepted, and then only in small numbers.

In response to the provisions of the new Constitution that there shall be no discrimination because of sex, the new

education system in Japan had been set up to remove all such barriers against women students. Coeducation at every level is now possible.

The curriculum for both boys and girls at all levels is the same with the exception of vocational electives in secondary schools. Legally, women may now be admitted to men's universities, but actually, because of the prejudice against this and because of their poor preparations, they are not being admitted in great numbers.

Twenty-six women's colleges are included among the many colleges which have advanced to regular university level. That will mean for the first time the completion of equal educational opportunities for women in Japan. It will also make it possible for women to enter into many of the professions for which previously there was almost no opportunity for training.

For Easter



Lovely Lilies
of course . . .

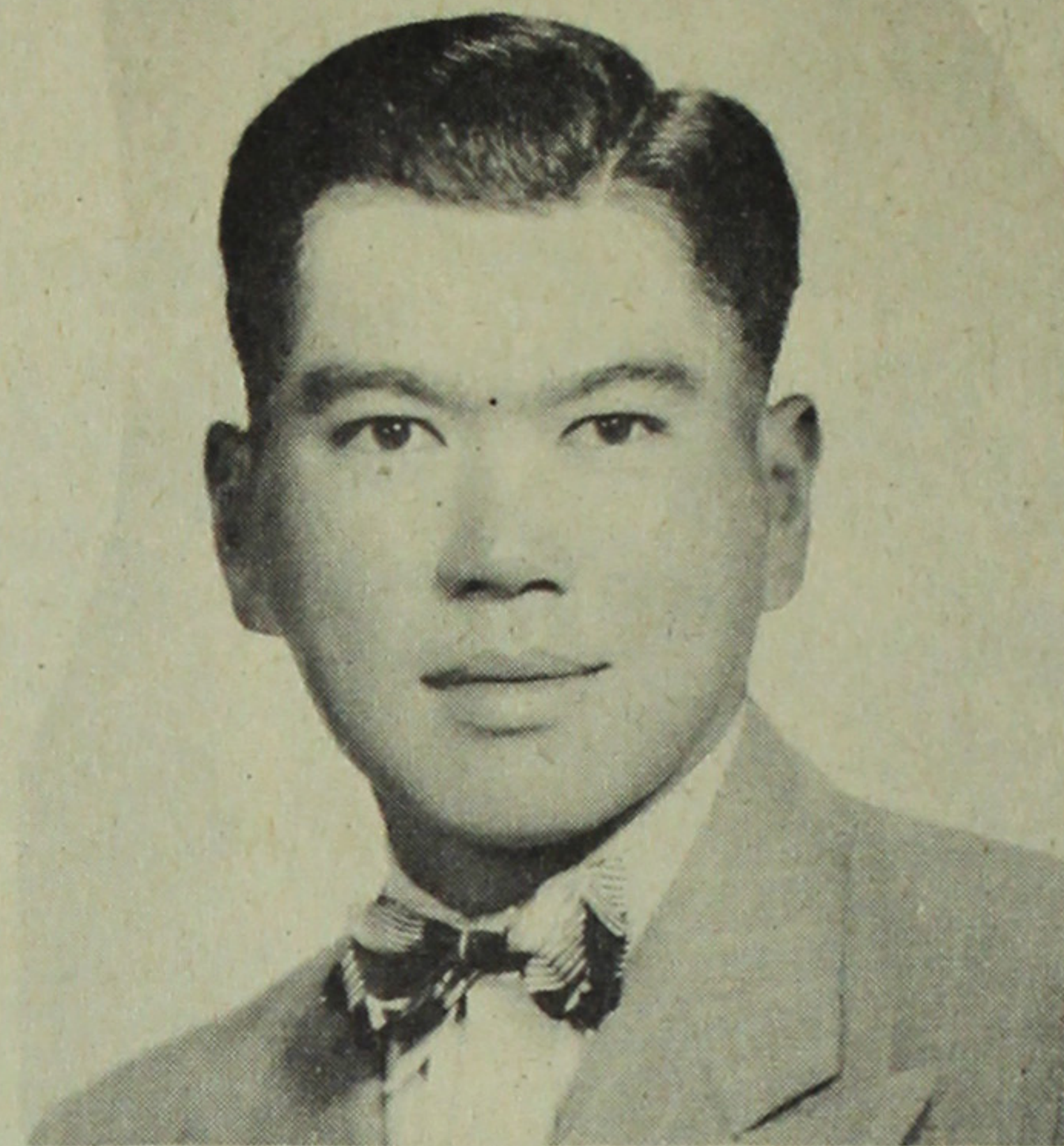
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Successful young man

In his home town of Ontario in eastern Oregon Joe Saito is well enough known that the local newspaper, the Ontario Argus Observer, saw fit to use no identification other than his name in a headline.

"Joe Saito Gets Highest Jaycee Award," it said.

If the list of Joe's activities means anything, he rightfully deserves the title of Ontario's leading young citizen. He has been first vice counselor of the Ontario post of the American Legion, a member of the YMCA committee, a member of the Boy Scout council, a state director of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Jaycee Americanism committee. He is chairman of the Oregon Union Growers Association, a member of the District Council of the JACL and an active member of the Lions and Toastmasters clubs of Ontario.

Saito, 32, was a lieutenant in World War II. His family has lived in Ontario for the last 18 years.



SCENEfoto by Jack Iwata

Metamorphosis

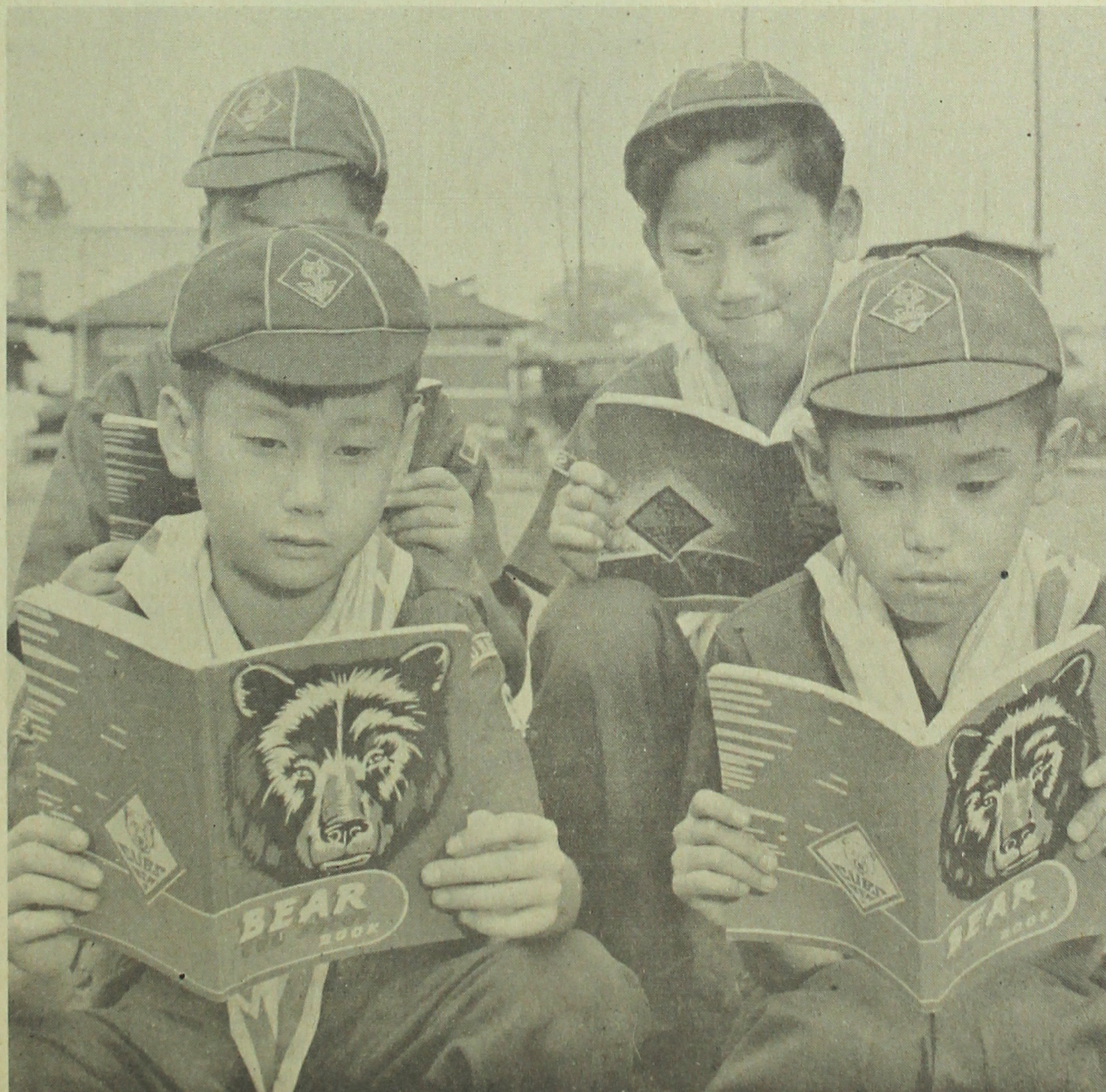
It used to be that the only role Japanese in opera could sing was that of Cho-Cho-san in Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." Soprano Tomiko Kanazawa, young Los Angeles Nisei, has cracked that type-casting and recently in San Francisco sang the role of Mimi in "La Boheme." Miss Kanazawa, who made her operatic debut in 1946 in Philadelphia, will soon leave for a six-month tour of Europe. She will give an invitational performance with the Stockholm Royal Opera Company. Last New Years was the first in eight years that Miss Kanazawa spent with her mother, who as a rule does not accompany her on her travels.

Moiliili



Transformation of a Hawaiian

Japanese ghetto



CUB SCOUT organizations are one of the many groups that have been an outgrowth of Moiliili's cultural evolution.

MOILILI, a typical immigrant sub-community of Honolulu, has been called by sociologists the "Japanese Ghetto" where the old world cultural patterns were perpetuated to a considerable degree by the Isseis.

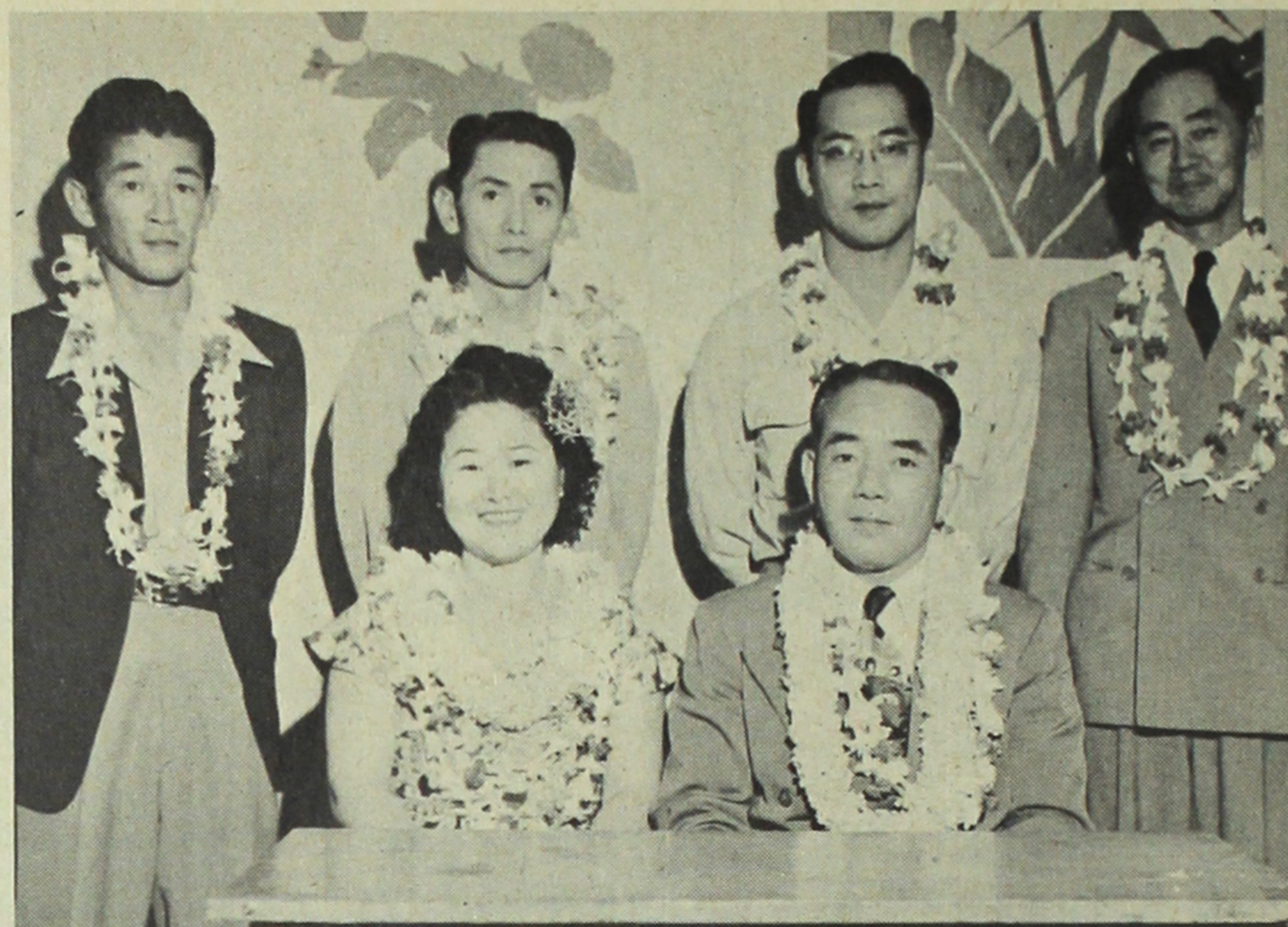
These Isseis, or first generation immigrants before World War II, cultivated and retained their homeland practices. The language school was the core and the dominant institution of the community. Unquestioned loyalty to parents, filial piety, arranged marriages and celebration of Japanese holidays in the traditional manner were but a few of the prominent characteristics of this community prior to World War II.

But the war changed all that. Moiliili became one of the centers of the defense program. She gave her sons to the armed forces, particularly to the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. And even as the community sent its sons to war, the patterns of its culture were cracking apart.

When the war ended, Moiliili began to adjust and readjust to the changed conditions. The old conflict between parents and children began to manifest itself more and more. Parental controls, weakened during the war, no longer were adequate. Children, educated so obviously contrary to many of the old cultural practices, were finding increasing difficulty in understanding their parents. The Isseis, in turn, did not understand the behavior patterns of



THE COMMUNITY association center at the old language school had its face lifted recently. All helped in the remodeling.



OFFICIALS of the Moiliili Community Association. Seated (l. to r.): Margaret Makino, secretary; Ichini Naramoto, president. Standing (l. to r.): Harold Ozaki, board member; Harry Yoshimura, treasurer; Clarence Kurashige, board member; Shoichi Okumoto, board member.



THE GIRLS' HALL of the community center was the first to undergo changes. Members of the 4-H club made the draperies.

their children and conflicts were heightened.

However, as a strong stabilizing undercurrent, their Americanization was taking hold even in the face of such difficulties. Throughout this period of transition, Moiliili Community Association was trying to coordinate and facilitate the process of cultural evolution, the blending of the old and the new. To some degree the results have been gratifying but it is a continuing work.

Community programs are today being instituted with a careful eye to meet the needs of both generations. Japanese, as well as American, dances are being held. Motion pictures are bilingual. Christian, as well as Buddhist,

Sunday schools are being carried on. Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, baby clinics, university extension clubs, teenage programs, summer fun programs for elementary school youths, 4-H work and other club activities are maintained throughout the year.

Perhaps the most startling and soul-satisfying work at the center is that done by the American Friends Service Committee whose members' ages range anywhere from 65 to 85. The elders are still useful citizens and are being considered in a positive light instead of being relegated to the status of neutral "second class" family members. They can do useful work, and they are doing useful work.

Moiliili is no different from all the

other communities in Hawaii when it comes to sports. The younger people take enthusiastic part in baseball, basketball, football, softball, volleyball and bowling offered by the center and which attract the greatest number of participants.

The center had its face lifted recently with the greater part of the work done by the membership and outside volunteers. The efforts have not only improved the physical appearance of the center but, more important, have dramatized a need for public support of the community organization.

Late in 1945 the Moiliili Community Association came into being as a direct outgrowth of the war and as the successor to the parent organization, The



A PLAY at the community hall brings out young and old for an evening of fun. The main social hall of the building, where the plays are staged, was redecorated in jig-time by the whole community pitching in to finish it for a Christmas celebration.

Ka Moiliili Council. It became a member of the Honolulu Community Chest. The Association established its headquarters in the old language school located at 2535 South King St. at the junction of University Ave. and Bere-tania.

The Moiliili Community Association is beginning its sixth year. Although beset by growing pains inherent in the early stages of any organization, the Association has made progress in its goal for greater service to the community through improvements in public health and safety, provided recreation and leisure-time activities and has become a contact point between the city, county and federal agencies and the local community.

Along with the rapid growth of the nearby University of Hawaii, the Moiliili Community Association is looking forward to the day when Moiliili itself will be known as the "University community" of Hawaii.

MEMBERS of the Moiliili American Friends Service Committee wrap gifts for servicemen overseas.

布哇ホノルル市のモイリリ街は日本人街として世界に知られていて有名な日本色豊かな所で戦前までは一世の人達が勢力を揮い、お寺も学校も總てが之等の支配下にあつたのも今次大戦でスツカリ其の姿を改め、日系人の中心は殆ど二世が牛耳るようになり、米國の教育を受けた二世に對し移民して來た一世の風俗習慣はすたれ、現在では野遊會にしる、ボーイスカウト、佛教會、何れの団体でも一世と二世の立場をよく考慮して行われてゐる。ダンスもあれば踊りもあり、日米の映畫もあれば、佛教會の日曜學校もあると言ふ風によく米國式に整頓し、一九四五年にはモイリリ協會が出来、ホノルル市社會事業協會の一員として今やハワイの發展に多大の貢献をしてゐるといふ凄じい變遷ぶりである。



Taiyo Trading Corp.

Import-Export Division

Sundries: "Flamingo" Glassware -
"Mayco" Bamboo Blinds - Bamboo
Products - "Arita" Chinaware - "Ha-
kata" Dolls.

Chemicals: Industrial Chemicals -
Plastic Materials - Pharmaceuticals.

Textiles: Silk - Nylon - Waste Cot-
ton - Old Clothing.

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Fukuoka Special Glass Co.

Marine Terminal Corp.
Asahi Brewing Co.
Taihei Recording Co.

Domestic Division

Automobiles - Furniture - Television - Radio - Wire Re-
corders - Gift Items - "No Name" Lure.

Main Office

1656 Post Street
San Francisco 15, Cali-
fornia, U. S. A.
Cable address: "Taiyo"

Tokyo Branch

Room 303, Sanshin Bldg.
Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan
Cable address: "Taitracorp"

IN APRIL SCENE

- Bill Hosokawa's experience over enemy lines in Korea
- "Miss JACL" Yokoyama becomes a missus

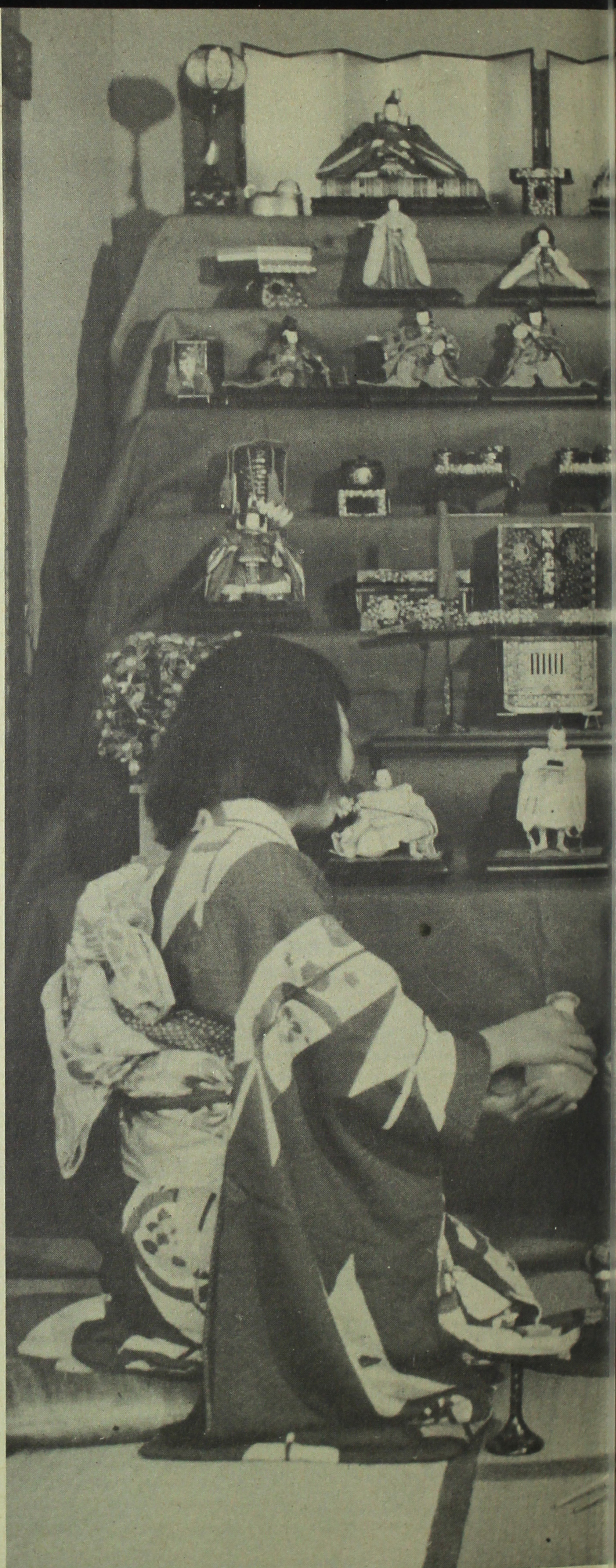
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Colorful Doll Festival Honors Girls of Japan

EVERY YEAR on the third day of the third month—March 3—one of the most delightful events for the children of Japan takes place. The Peach fete, more popularly called the Doll Festival, brings out the ceremonial Japanese dolls, not the everyday kind that children play with but usually a heritage of the household, handed down from generation to generation.

A set usually consists of at least 15 dolls, all in ancient costumes. The display also includes miniature household articles which often are exquisite artistic productions: A chest of drawers, hibachi, a dinner table set, musical instruments and even a palanquin in which the dolls are supposed to go out.

The dolls most highly valued are the dairi-sama, which represent the emperor and empress in resplendent silk court costumes. They are attended by their ministers, court ladies and musicians. All are displayed on tiers which are covered with bright red cloth.

Peach blossoms, symbolizing happiness in marriage, always are among the decorations on the stand. The blossoms, being full and round, signify the feminine characteristic. (The peach is a Japanese symbol of female fertility.)

Many interpretations are given the festival. Families observe it to encourage filial piety and ancestor worship but above all else is the love of children by Japanese parents, their joy and pride in them and their desire to please them—which often impels the poor to sell some of their belongings to buy dolls and decorations for the festival.



The Big Lie

SCENE'S Denver Contributing Editor Min Yasui observes in The Colorado Times that "Old Lies Die Hard." One Sunday last month, he heard over the Denver outlet of the American Broadcasting Company, what Yasui calls a "vicious slander against the Japanese in America." A Chicago radio commentator named Paul Harvey said on that day:

"In 1941, I was in Hawaii. I warned that the Japs would stab us in the back. But no one paid any attention to me. Later, the Jap aliens whom I warned about shortwaved from illicit radios located in garages detailed instructions to enemy subs lurking outside of Pearl Harbor!"

Yasui writes that he was amazed because it is an established and documented fact substantiated by all federal investigative agencies that what Paul Harvey says in 1951 was false rumor 10 years ago and has been a malicious lie ever since.

Government documents are full of the proof. Col. Kendall Fielder, Chief of Military Intelligence for Hawaii at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, wrote on May 17, 1943:

"There have been no known acts of sabotage, espionage or fifth column activity committed by the Japanese in Hawaii either on or subsequent to December 7, 1941."

Honolulu Chief of Police Gabrielson on May 12, 1943, said substantially the same thing.

The late Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, said on March 30, 1942: "The War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor."

Former Assistant Attorney General Rowe said on April 20, 1942, before a congressional committee: "Mr. John Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has informed me that there was no sabotage committed there (in Hawaii) prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time."

* * *

ABC COMMENTATOR Paul Harvey has had these facts at his disposal since June 23, 1949. On June 22, 1949, he spread the same false rumor over his national network. A SCENE editor wrote him a cordial letter suggesting he check the quotations printed above.

He replied that "there are some important discrepancies between your findings and those of my stringers (informers) in the islands. For that reason I want to go a little deeper into this investigation."

On July 29, 1949, a SCENE editor called to Harvey's attention an editorial in the Chicago Tribune which said, among other things: "Thruout the entire war, there was not

a single reported instance of sabotage by a Japanese-American."

Paul Harvey, whose real name is said to be Paul Aurandt, apparently insists upon perpetuating the Big Lie. The 110,000 people whose lives suffered as a result of that lie, however, will find a little solace in the recent ridicule to which Mr. Harvey exposed himself in one of his "deeper investigations."

In trying to break through the security guard at the atomic plant known as the Argonne National Laboratory, he got stuck on the fence and fell flat on his face. He was arrested and grilled by the FBI. Commented General Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the atomic bomb project: "Anybody pulling a stunt like that is in the same position as someone calling the fire department to see how fast the fire trucks could come. . . The guard had every right to shoot him."

In repeating the Big Lie, Harvey bewails the fact that "no one paid any attention to me" in 1941. If this is a sample of his reportorial ability, is it any wonder?

Defining the problem

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES editorially observes that "Japan's Greatest Problem Is People." In several hundred words it says there are too many of them for the crowded islands. The Times' editorialist writes characteristically as an apprehensive Californian who hasn't forgotten either Pearl Harbor or the West Coast invasion scare of 1943 when Japanese troops landed at Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians off Alaska.

Yet the statistics of the situation he defines are imposing. The present population of Japan is variously estimated between 83,000,000 and 87,000,000. More accurately, it is known to be increasing at the rate of 1,500,000 yearly.

The L.A. Times' editorialist hints that population pressure had some cause-and-effect relationship with recent Japanese military aggressions. To what extent population pressure was actually responsible may be a moot point for academic debate. But any realistic U.S. policy aimed at establishing sound basis for lasting peace on the Pacific can hardly afford to ignore the arithmetical aspects of Japan's population problem.

現在日本に於ける重大な問題は、激増する人口を如何に解決するかにある。加州ほどの大ささしかない日本の狭い土地に八千五百万人からの人々が押し込められ、年々一千三百万人の赤ん坊が生れて来る。政府當局はこれが解決に、産兒制限、日本の工業化、外國移民の三政策を樹てゐるが結局は第三の移民の實現を見ない以上、其の解決は至難である。現在の處日本の移民は世界から閉め出しを喰つて、狭い國土に張り裂けんとし恰度大戰の始まつたと同様の状態にある。戦後連合國はこの日本の移民問題を解決しない以上眞の平和に到達しないのではなからうか。

How sound are Japanese companies?

How solvent are Japanese companies? The answer can be found on the following four pages which give the financial standings of Japan's 150 leading companies. The listings are based on the latest official compilation of the Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. They give a fairly comprehensive picture of Japan's economy up till December, 1950.

Name of Company (Limited Liability Co.)	Capital Stock in 1,000 yen	Long-Term Liabilities in 1,000 yen	Settling Date, at End of (a)	Gross Income in 1,000 yen (b)	Per Share				Stock Prices		
					Profits before Income Tax in 1,000 yen	Earn- ings in yen	Divi- dends in yen	Annual Divi- dend Rate in %	Jan.—Nov.		Dec. 9, 1950
									High in yen	Low in yen	
Banking											
Bank of Osaka	1,140,000	0	Sept.	3,087,251	286,942	12.6	2	8	42	36	40
Chiyoda Bank	1,100,000	0	"	3,802,230	315,629	15.3	2	8	40	39.5	40
Dai Ichi Bank	1,020,000	0	"	2,019,988	220,516	10.8	2	8	41	37.9	40
Fuji Bank	1,350,000	0	"	4,512,914	437,486	16.2	2	8	41.5	39	40
Sanwa Bank	1,000,000	0	"	3,234,700	307,501	15.0	2	8	40	39	40
Teikoku Bank	950,000	0	"	2,112,829	215,493	11.3	2	8	42.5	38	40
Insurance											
Dowa Fire & Marine Insurance	47,500	0	Mar. (12)	4,939,789	18,578	19.5	5	10	165	114	125
Nippon Fire & Marine Insurance	39,000	0	" (12)	5,107,010	17,895	22.9	5	10	120	85	119
Osaka Sumitomo Marine & Fire Insurance	50,000	0	" (12)	4,567,558	13,857	20.3	5	10	150	70	74
Taisho Marine & Fire Insurance	50,000	0	" (12)	4,781,917	34,658	43.3	5	10	172	100	88
Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance	80,000	0	" (12)	9,067,307	58,390	36.5	6	12	600	310	510
Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance	33,900	0	" (12)	6,958,072	33,875	49.8	6	12	210	155	175
Railroads & Transportation											
Kei-Han Shin Kyuko Electric Railway	600,000	56,175	Sept.	1,235,145	61,160	5.09	2.5	10	80	68	77
Kinki Nippon Railway	1,300,000	221,710	"	1,839,938	1,040,038	4.0	2	8	63	57	60
Nagoya Electric Railroad	600,000	605,096	"	1,090,698	47,447	3.82	2	8	85	77	70.0
Nankai Railroad	800,000	140,500	"	890,993	7,163	0.4	0	0	54	50	53
Tobu Railway	400,000	47,200	"	1,505,710	44,006	5.5	2	8	63	50	53
Tokyo Electric Express Railway	400,000	662,055	"	654,363	36,362	4.54	1.34	8	57	50	51
Shipping											
Iino Kaiun	330,000	1,740,223	"	628,924	69,258	10.5	3	12	185	69	131
Kawasaki Steamship	132,000	370,368	"	294,617	3,278	1.2	0	0	162	69	119
Mitsubishi Shipping	195,000	918,064	"	181,944	1,029	0.2	0	0	125	38	74
Mitsui Steamship	450,000	878,579	March	285,557	-21,132	—	0	0	142	126	119
Nissan Steamship	200,000	613,912	April	120,139	-574	—	0	0	70	23	40
N. Y. K.	950,000	1,737,186	Sept.	842,371	-94,228	—	0	0	220	100	149
O. S. K.	950,000	994,096	"	556,118	-74,508	—	0	0	145	62	90
United Ocean Transport	50,000	527,474	" (12)	239,163	13,303	6.7	6	12	195	140	125
Yamashita Steamship	98,000	420,056	Feb.	373,471	19,961	10.2	0	0	150	50	82
Gas & Power											
Osaka Gas	350,000	139,000	March	3,116,520	19,783	2.8	2.5	10	78	62	60
Toho Gas	120,000	207,250	June	684,153	16,405	6.9	2.25	9	65	50	51
Tokyo Gas	520,000	0	" (3)	1,748,219	29,065	2.8	1.25	10	78	49	50
Japan Electric Power	3,000,000	24,888,707	Mar. (12)	27,935,412	245,281	4.1	0	0	48	32.5	38
Kansai Electric Power	850,000	2,979,869	"	7,371,564	46,655	2.8	—	—	45	36	41
Kanto Electric Power	800,000	2,806,329	Sept.	9,438,898	49,942	3.3	0	0	53	38	42
Mining											
Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship	500,000	5,028,980	Sept.	6,508,009	201,781	20.1	3.75	15	70	40	49
Mitsubishi Mining	900,000	6,825,676	" (8)	11,634,996	398,172	22.1	5.0	15	60	35	44.5
Mitsui Mining	1,200,000	9,141,628	Mar. (44)	48,885,215	26,756	1.1	0	0	90	37	42
Kamioka Mining	600,000	554,135	Sept. (5)	3,904,249	505,707	42.2	6.25	30	123	60	117
Nippon Mining	1,050,000	1,661,035	"	5,050,550	(c) 270,126	12.9	5.0	20	95	30	75
Taihei Mining	700,000	1,385,190	"	3,643,687	612,200	43.7	6.25	25	119	55.5	105
Oil											
Daikyo Oil	120,000	0	May	244,485	26,249	10.9	5.0	20	83	37	56
Koa Oil	60,000	0	Sept.	296,632	12,311	10.2	3.75	15	115	40	70
Maruzen Oil	500,000	670,000	"	1,481,316	81,436	8.1	3.75	15	65	43	49
Nippon Oil	1,500,000	500,000	"	5,974,893	307,866	10.2	3.75	15	112	60	65

(a) Figures in brackets show the number of months in one settlement term, which otherwise consists of six months.

(b) Gross income has not been published.

(c) Ex tax net profits.

(d) Newly established and settlement still pending.

□ Ex rights.

Cotton and rayon industries show big profits

Name of Company (Limited Liability Co.)	Capital Stock in 1,000 yen	Long-Term Liabilities in 1,000 yen	Settling Date, at End of (a)	Gross Income in 1,000 yen (b)	Per Share				Stock Prices		
					Profits before Income Tax in 1,000 yen	Earnings in yen	Divi- dends in yen	Annual Divi- dend Rate in %	Jan.—Nov.		Dec. 9, 1950
									High in yen	Low in yen	
Showa Oil	1,000,000	400,000	Sept.	2,344,797	145,120	6.2	3.75	15	78	41	43
Teikoku Oil	1,000,000	513,212	"	1,488,307	263,714	13.1	3.0	12	79	38	50
Shipbuilding											
East Japan Heavy Industry	700,000	535,600	"	2,901,106	-38,115	—	0	0	117	35	46
Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineer- ing	140,000	0	March	1,932,798	42,557	15.2	2.5	10	200	78	90
West Japan Heavy Industry	900,000	554,000	Sept.	3,230,927	-230,978	—	0	0	154	46	60
Rolling Stock											
Japan Rolling Stock Mfg.	220,000	220,000	April	389,885	38,136	8.67	3.0	12	78	45	69
Kawasaki Rolling Stock Mfg.	100,000	0	April	445,294	2,497	1.25	0	0	42	40	41
Kisha Rolling Stock Mfg.	120,000	0	Sept.	509,053	8,381	3.5	0	0	45	13	35
Motorcars											
Isuzu Motor	150,000	387,550	April	1,583,727	13,561	4.5	1.75	7	50	19	48
Nissan Motor	30,000	158,199	March	2,097,321	-83,881	—	0	0	55.5	50	
Toyota Motor	201,000	454,025	"	2,113,772	-76,524	—	0	0	60	21	40
Electric Machines											
Fuji Electric Mfg. (b)	200,000	200,000	Sept.	—	13,441	3.4	2	8	55	35	42
Hitachi Mfg.	2,200,000	2,189,000	August	5,713,780	-248,462	—	0	0	47	23.5	33
Mitsubishi Electric Mfg.	1,200,000	550,000	Sept.	3,436,240	42,840	1.8	2	8	62	37	43
Nippon Electric	350,000	200,000	"	1,224,399	16,694	2.4	0	0	65	25	38
Tokyo Shibaura Electric	2,600,000	3,298,954	"	4,888,230	-179,423	—	0	0	48	18	26
Electric Wire											
Furukawa Electric	600,000	435,140	April	2,838,715	68,377	—	0	0	53	29	44
Sumitomo Electric Industries	360,000	324,800	Sept.	3,066,747	31,201	4.3	2.5	10	120	45	65
Industrial Machinery											
Mitsubishi Chemical Machinery	75,000	0	"	212,700	-2,935	—	0	0	49	15	26
Osaka Kiko	150,000	0	May	560,611	22,314	7.4	2.0	8	59	52	59
Shikoku Machinery	270,000	270,000	Sept.	488,456	3,177	0.6	0	0	42	22	30
Toyoda Automatic Loom Works	350,000	200,000	"	1,298,930	121,790	17.4	4.5	10	75	48	67
Bearing											
Japan Precision Industry	400,000	100,000	April	389,885	2,031	0.25	0	0	53	20	36
Toyo Bearing Mfg.	200,000	0	August	210,116	10,607	2.65	0	0	54	20	40
Iron & Steel											
Fuji Steel	400,000	1,135,800	Sept.	14,288,927	636,661	79.6	3.75	15	88	55	88
Kawasaki Steel (d)	500,000	0	Nov.						85	48	70
Kobe Steel	418,270	580,396	June	5,957,697	88,387	10.6	3.4	10.2	69	23	62
Nippon Light Metal	620,000	966,579	Sept.	1,602,354	66,488	5.4	2.5	10	72	32	67
Nippon Steel Tube	1,000,000	4,556,697	"	10,806,075	201,373(c)	10.1	3.8	15.2	81	35	66
Shin Fuso Metal Industries	700,000	1,137,058	"	4,289,006	166,912	13.4	3.75	15	72	38	65
Yawata Steel	800,000	1,269,500	"	13,611,493	850,561	53.2	3.75	15	78	49	76
Cotton Spinning											
Dai Nippon Spinning	1,050,000	0	October	12,389,964	1,712,207	81.5	7.5	30	200	106	157
Fuji Spinning	500,000	265,680	"	2,937,702	987,679	98.7	8.0	32	149	84	126
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning	1,780,000	1,223,250	Sept.	14,758,498	1,052,748	29.5	6.5	26	174	99	123
Kurashiki Cotton Spinning	500,000	3,987	"	6,074,447	813,108	81.3	7.5	30	150	74	130
Kureha Cotton Spinning	700,000	44,750	" (7)	6,534,186	809,206	52.0	9.25	36	148	62	117
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	260,000	0	October	5,409,168	749,364	144.1	10.0	40	345	198	278
Shikishima Spinning	400,000	400,000	"	5,708,960	704,194	44.0	4.0	32	78	40	64
Toyo Cotton Spinning	1,404,500	700,000	"	22,592,474	2,323,296	82.7	7.5	30	238	125	188
Silk Spinning											
Katakura Industrial	500,000	500,000	Sept.	2,023,416	139,230	13.9	3.75	15	83	40	62
Rayon											
Asahi Chemical Industry	700,000	2,002,380	"	6,030,347	706,342	50.4	7.5	30	124	57	106
Kurashiki Rayon	750,000	1,145,100	"	3,544,420	438,252	29.2	5.0	20	110	50	89
Shinko Rayon	120,000	1,163,500	" (4)	1,539,819	486,905	304.3	7.5	45	430	127	386
Teikoku Zinzo Kenshi	800,000	1,200,000	"	4,065,089	941,887	58.8	7.5	30	190	91	143

iron and steel pay large dividends . . .

Name of Company (Limited Liability Co.)	Capital Stock in 1,000 yen	Long-Term Liabilities in 1,000 yen	Settling Date, at End of (a)	Gross Income in 1,000 yen (b)	Per Share				Stock Prices			
					Profits before Income Tax in 1,000 yen	Earn- ings in yen	Divi- dends in yen	Annual Divi- dend Rate in %	Jan.—Nov.		Dec. 9, 1950	
									High in yen	Low in yen		
Toho Rayon (d)	120,000	0	June									
Toyo Rayon	750,000	0	Sept.	4,888,148	1,256,722	78.5	7.5	30	445	107	399	144
Pulp												
Kokusaku Pulp	200,000	0	"	2,206,642	303,935	76.0	8.75	35	327	95	294	
Nippon Pulp	100,000	334,000	"	758,820	101,479	50.7	7.5	30	180	103	144	
Sanyo Pulp	200,000	0	Nov.	1,100,000	464,500	198.8	10.0	40	228	160	249	
Tohoku Pulp	130,000	508,500	Sept.	1,544,833	211,766	81.5	7.5	30	355	82	281	
Wool & Hemp												
Daido Keori	50,000	100,000	"	480,048	61,100	61.1	7.5	30	130	75	120	
Japan Woollen Textile	200,000	0	May	1,994,586	110,969	25.2	5.0	20	170	148	150	
Nippon Textile Industrial	120,000	100,000	Aug.	663,900	116,133	48.3	6.25	25	138	57	127	
Teikoku Seima (d)	180,000	0	June						114	43.5	92	
Toyo Sen-i	150,000	300,000	Aug.	967,058	66,263	22.1	4.25	17	82	49	70	
Foodstuffs												
Nippon Flour Mill	180,000	500	March	689,890	104,183	28.9	6.25	25	145	103	113	
Nisshin Flour Mill	250,000	124	"	850,659	121,375	24.3	6.25	25	190	140	140	
Asahi Breweries	240,000	0	June	5,344,617	95,613	47.8	5	20	230	180	175	
Kirin Beer Brewery	202,000	0	May	3,545,979	77,405	48.4	5	20	279	196	189	
Nippon Breweries	240,000	0	June	5,760,135	97,195	48.6	5	20	240	186	178	
Takara Brewing (b)	345,000	0	Sept.		254,007	36.8	12.5	50	209	120	114	
Hohnen Oil	300,000	0	June	1,727,599	149,036	24.8	6.25	25	196	102	102	
Nihon Yushi	500,000	250,000	"	2,641,797	118,438	11.8	5.0	20	120	52	60	
Meiji Dairy Products Mfg.	135,000	25,000	Sept.	1,041,338	32,341	15.4	3.75	15	75	49	50	
Meiji Confectionery	140,000	70,000	"	1,152,788	26,144	18.6	4.25	17	83	60	65	
Morinaga Food Industry (b)	100,000	8,682	"		51,806	20.8	5	20	103	64	68	
Nippon Reizo (Cold-storage)	500,000	577,858	July (9)	2,454,081	14,738	1.5	6.25	15	63	50	55	
Nippon Suisan (Fishing)	700,000	1,678,165	March	1,543,760	42,706	3.0	0	0	58	28	36	
Chemicals												
Mitsui Chemical Industry	800,000	1,045,000	"	1,821,900	11,190	0.7	0	0	60	27	31	
New Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer	400,000	500,000	Sept.	1,231,430	109,180	13.7	3.75	15	110	66	68	
Showa Electric Industry	244,000	3,218,110	"	4,752,879	79,796	16.4	5.0	20	69	30	50	
Toyo Pressure Industry	450,000	966,700	"	3,343,480	83,475	9.3	3.75	15	85	43	49	
Paper												
Honshu Paper Mfg.	250,000	0	"	2,853,057	360,964	72.2	6.5	26	142	123	120	
Jujo Paper Mfg.	280,000	0	"	3,927,373	455,009	81.3	6.5	26	232	90	194	
Tomakomai Paper Mfg.	400,000	0	"	3,032,701	405,471	51.5	6.5	26	227	105	187	
Ceramics												
Iwaki Cement	225,000	150,000	March	1,140,192	38,859	8.3	5	20	245	135	149	
Japan Cement	700,000	1,330,948	April	2,605,212	125,483	8.96	0	0	92	54	66	
Onoda Cement	400,000	699,650	Sept.	2,231,336	85,836	10.7	3.75	15	151	97	117	
Nippon Gaishi (Insulators)	170,000	0	"	446,200	52,374	15.4	5.0	20	78	51	63	
Nippon Toki (Pottery)	150,000	0	May	457,564	24,785	8.3	3.75	15	115	76	83	
Toyo Toki	140,000	0	"	393,925	-39,293	—	0	0	40	20	31	
Miscellaneous												
Fuji Photo Film	250,000	0	April	1,365,598	61,853	24.7	3.75	15	85	63	63	
Konishiroku Photo Industry	100,000	100,000	Sept.	914,762	54,425	27.2	3.75	15	60	30	54	
Oriental Photo Industrial	20,000	27,000	May	223,200	13,372	35.8	5.0	20	68	52	65	
Toyoseikan (Cannery)	100,000	230,000	Sept.	2,699,410	89,686	44.8	11.25	30	115	55	85	
Dainippon Insatsu (Printing)	50,000	0	May	725,057	12,863	12.9	3.75	15	62	50	51	
Toppan Printing	45,000	4,670	"	1,072,979	42,118	46.8	5.0	20	100	60	87	
Akita Lumber (b)	123,000	0	March	—	-77,811	—	0	0	37	16	29	
Mitsui Lumber	225,000	0	"	629,292	-45,826	—	0	0	48	19	28	
Real Estate												
Heiwa Real Estate	210,000	0	Sept.	51,419	21,898	5.21	2.5	10	280	130	198	
Mitsubishi Estate	18,500	0	March	87,877	1,349	3.65	0	0	453	230	350	

Name of Company (Limited Liability Co.)	Capital Stock in 1,000 yen	Long-Term Liabilities in 1,000 yen	Settling Date, at End of (a)	Gross Income in 1,000 yen (b)	Per Share				Stock Prices		
					Profits before Income Tax in 1,000 yen	Earn- ings in yen	Divi- dends in yen	Annual Divi- dend Rate in %	Jan.—Nov.		Dec. 9, 1950
									High in yen	Low in yen	
Mitsui Real Estate	50,000	0	Sept.	117,858	7,860	7.86	2.5	10	270	200	230
Warehousing											
Mitsubishi Warehouse	120,000	0	"	295,112	24,089	10.04	3.75	15	230	99	98
Mitsui Warehouse	120,000	0	"	597,690	48,120	20.05	3.75	15	800	107	105
Trading											
C. Itoh	150,000	0	"	22,846,488	145,735	48.58	7.5	30	83	50	80
Gosho	100,000	0	March	6,316,166	35,097	17.55	5.0	20	70	46	68
Japan Cotton & General Trading	100,000	0	Sept.	15,499,335	120,230	60.12	6.25	25	73	49	68
Marubeni (b)	150,000	0	"	—	146,397	48.8	7.5	30	79	50	80
Oriental Cotton Trading (b)	25,000	0	March	—	36,425	72.5	6.4	25	118	91	89
Department Stores											
Daimaru	180,000	0	August	3,873,741	21,174	5.9	3.75	15	82	71	74
Matsuzakaya	156,400	0	"	4,065,970	50,165	16.0	5.0	20	103	85	92
Mitsukoshi	90,000	0	"	4,760,125	154,843	86.0	12.5	50	470	320	395
Takashimaya	75,000	30,000	July	4,696,000	52,875	35.2	7.5	30	111	68	105
Motion Pictures											
Daiei	100,000	0	"	759,586	21,704	21.7	5.0	20	60	56	58
Nikkatsu	165,000	160,000	"	367,409	26,243	8.0	3.75	15	200	101	120
Shochiku	480,000	12,000	August	1,438,893	15,960	2.2	1.25	5	72	46	46
Toho	360,000	0	July	1,162,012	-691,676	—	0	0	17	11.5	14.5

AVERAGE YIELD PER INDUSTRY

Industrial Groups	No. of Cos. Listed (A)	No. of Dividend- Paying Cos. (B)	Percentage of B against A	Average Dividend Rate in %	Average Amount of Dividends (D)	Average Stock Prices of Dividend- Paying Cos. (F)*	Average Yield (D/F)
Banking & Insurance	30	29	96.67	8.45	¥ 4.24	¥ 78.79	¥ 5.38
Railroads & Transportation	52	27	51.92	10.78	5.39	72.92	7.39
Gas & Power	9	5	55.55	10.40	5.20	51.80	10.04
Mining & Oil	29	22	75.86	17.41	8.70	74.59	11.67
Shipbuilding & Machinery	107	45	42.99	11.28	5.64	52.30	10.78
Iron, Steel & Metal	39	21	53.84	15.62	7.81	67.09	11.64
Textile	60	49	81.66	22.47	11.23	120.04	9.36
Foodstuffs	46	34	73.91	21.56	10.78	83.06	12.98
Chemical Industry	72	59	81.80	15.68	7.84	59.13	13.26
Miscellaneous	31	22	70.97	18.00	9.00	76.00	11.84
Paper, Printing, Lumber & Ceramics	32	23	71.87	16.70	8.35	90.26	9.25
Real Estate, Warehousing & Trading	47	38	80.85	15.13	7.57	74.39	10.17
Department Stores & Motion Pictures	23	16	69.56	16.69	8.34	95.15	8.85
Total or Average	577	390	67.59	15.86	7.93	77.64	10.24

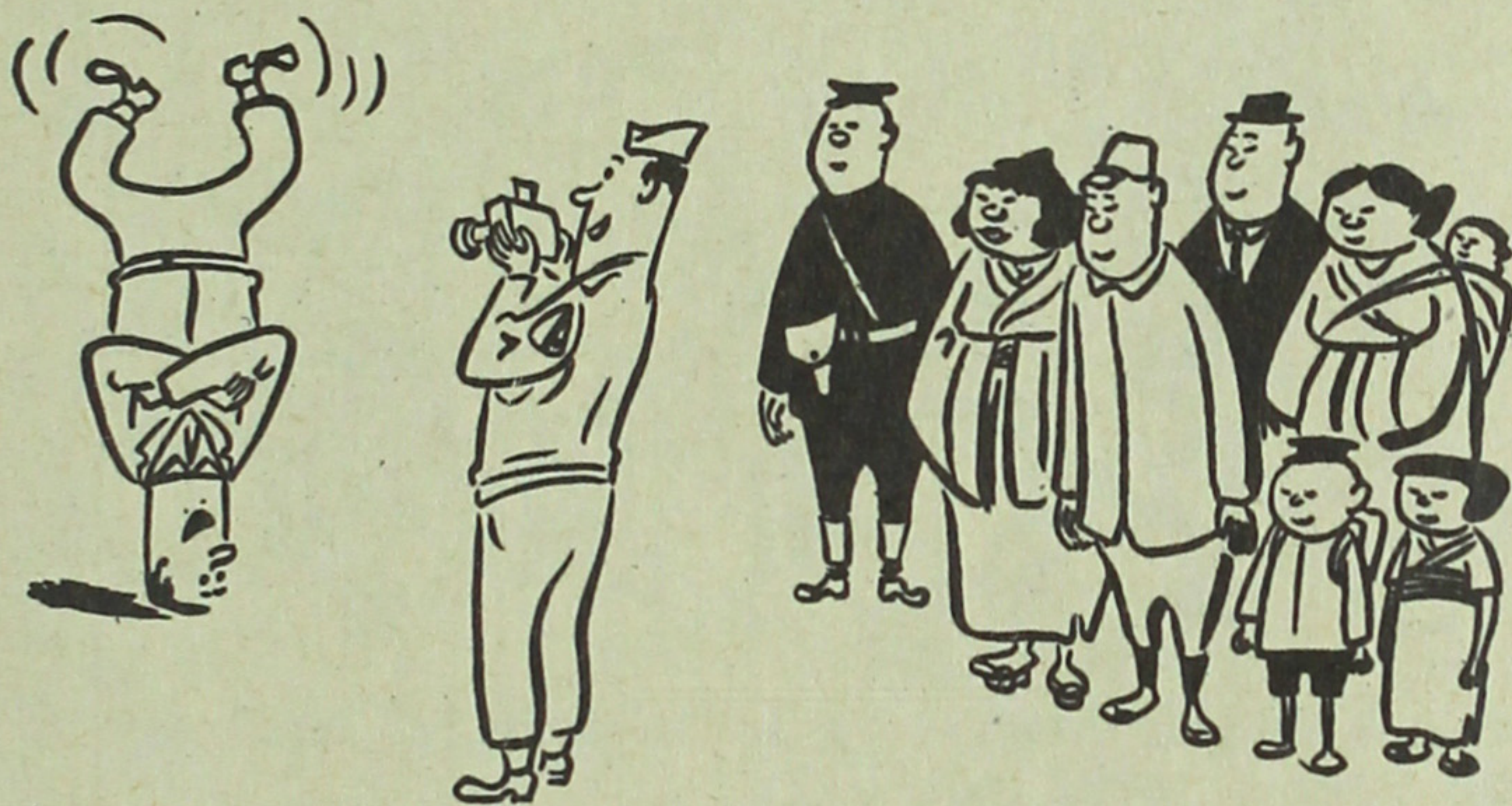
* Par value—¥50.

Dis and data about Japan

Here's what our Defense Department tells GI's to expect

SUPPOSE YOU'RE on your way to Japan. It's going to be an "experience unlike anything you've ever known before," says the Armed Forces Information and Education Division of the U.S. Defense Department. It's all there in a little 78-page booklet called a "Pocket Guide to Japan," prepared primarily for GI's but available for 25 cents to anybody taking the trouble to order it from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

The booklet is an educational gem. Its only "message" to GI's: "You are the salesmen of democracy." **SCENE** reproduces some highlights from the Pocket Guide:



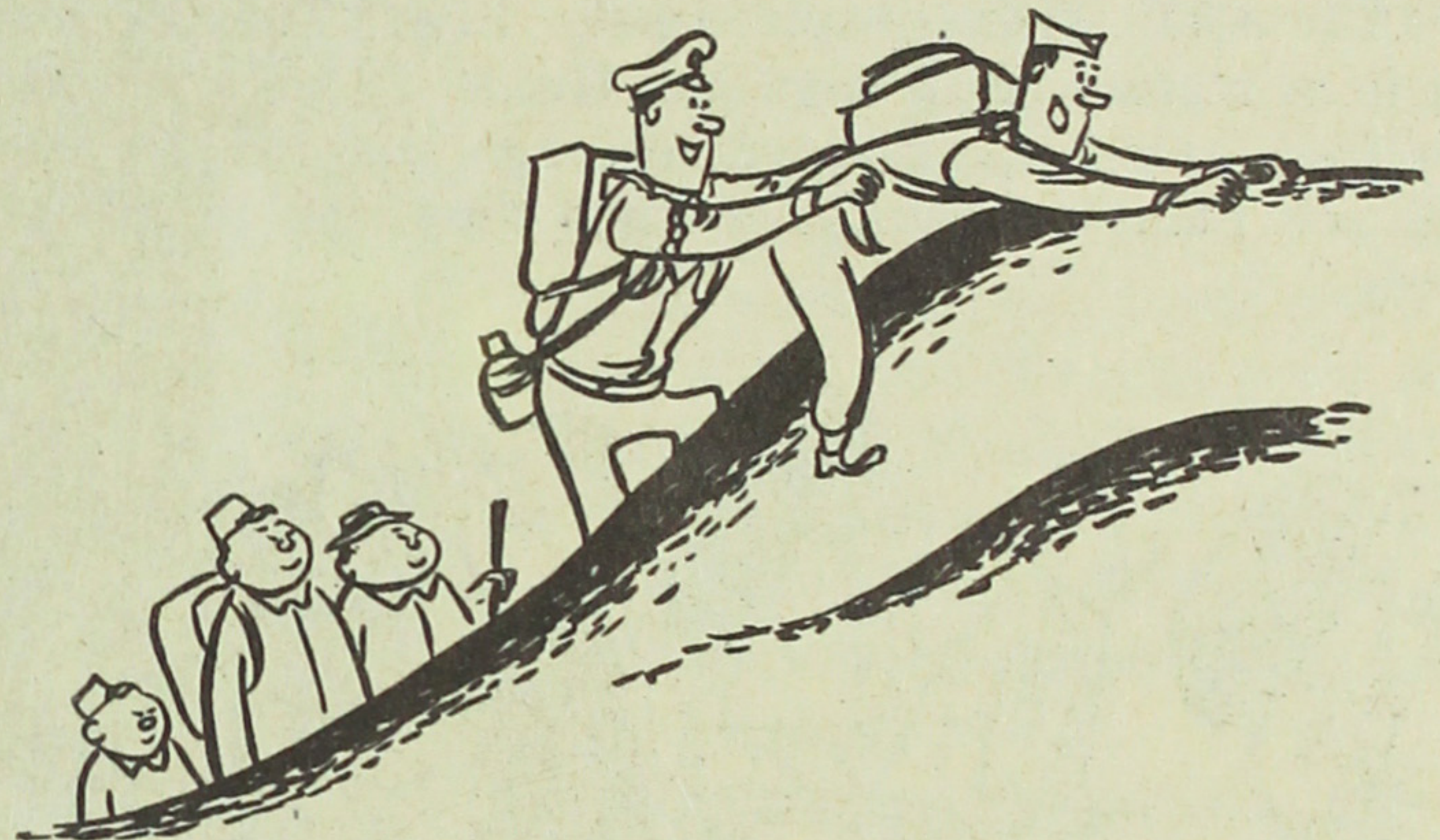
The people will be friendly, but—says the Guide—
"They will watch your every move."

LIFE IN JAPAN runs at a more leisurely pace than in the U.S., and the people are religious, "though their religion is far removed from anything you have known," says the Guide. And the people will "seem to you too polite. . . . You may find it hard to have a frank discussion with them. They have learned evasive, regimented, polite behavior over hundreds of years."



The Guide tries to put you at ease: Don't worry if the people "seem too polite."

BE SURE to climb Mt. Fuji, It's the most famous volcanic peak in Japan, 12,365 feet high, snow-capped and visible 70 miles away—from Tokyo. The Guide tells you of a Japanese proverb: "He who fails to climb Fuji in his lifetime is a fool; he who climbs it twice is a bigger fool."



"He who climbs it twice is a bigger fool."

THE JAPANESE are great flower lovers. "To the people," says the Guide, "the cherry blossom symbolizes life—a brief blossoming into full beauty, then abrupt death."



"Flowers play an important part in the life of the average Japanese."

WATCH OUT for typhoons and earthquakes. The Guide says there are two kinds of Japanese earthquakes: horizontal and vertical (really dangerous). "If you have time," it advises, "run out into the street."

THREE THINGS impress you when you walk down a Japanese street: (1) The people are small in stature, (2) there are so many of them, and (3) they are so formal and polite.



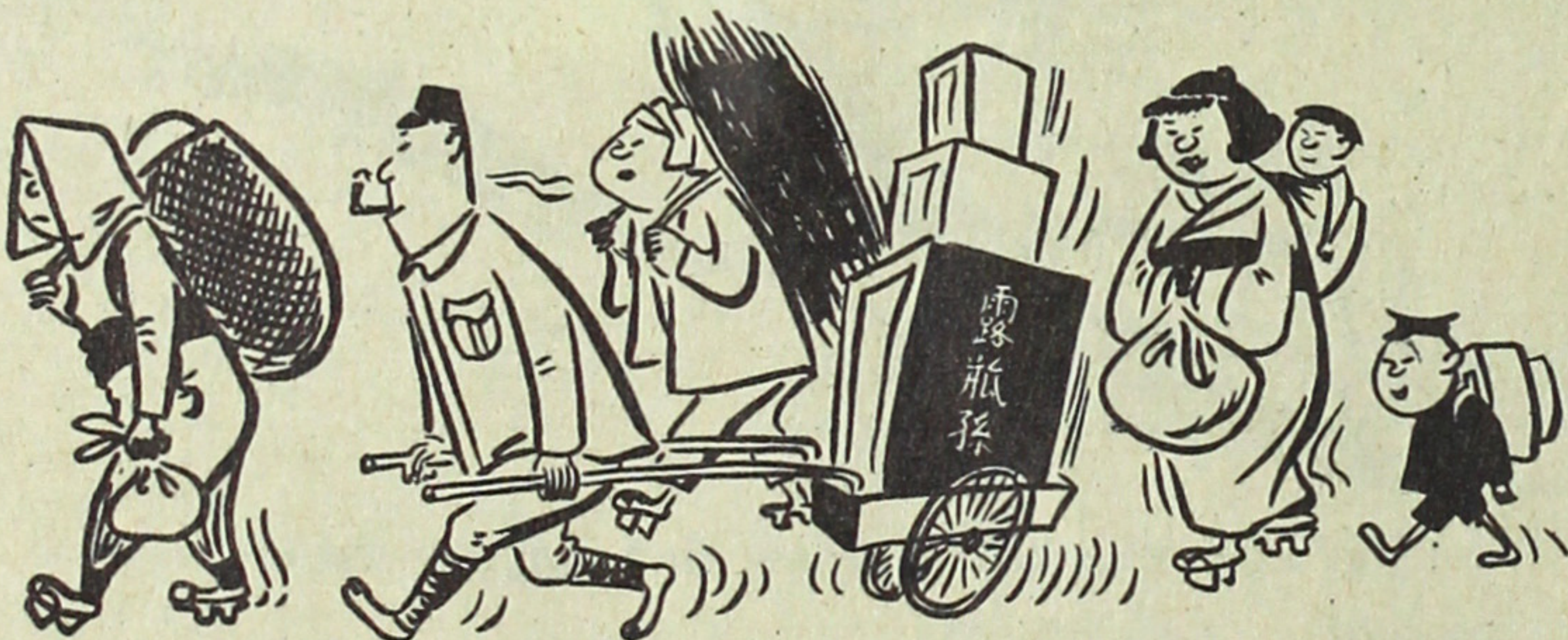
If you can't get out in the street, crawl under a bed.



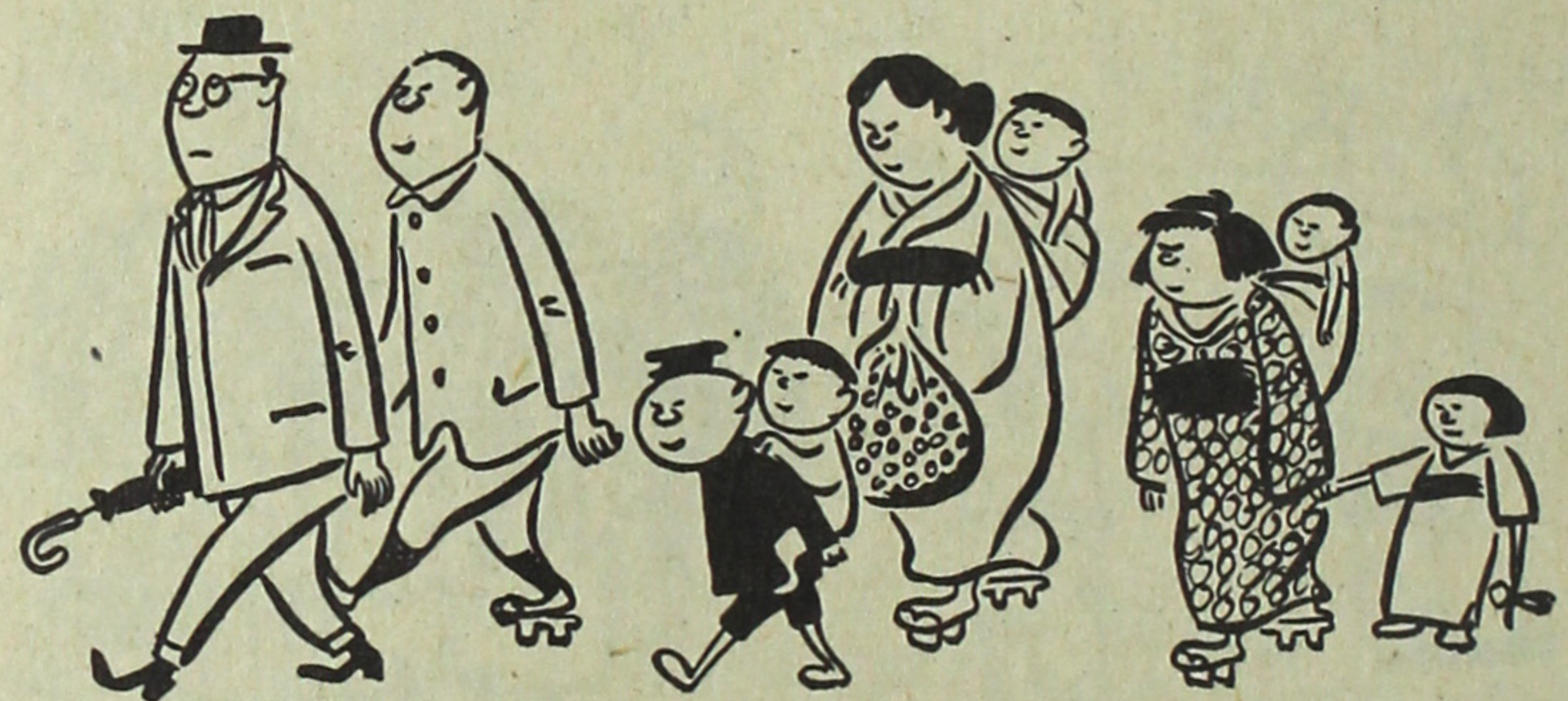
They are formal and polite.

WHAT ARE THE people really like? They're very small in stature. But, says the Guide: "Don't let their size fool you. As you travel through the country, you will see plenty of evidence that they are tough and hardy."

JAPANESE WOMEN have made great advances as a result of the U.S. Occupation. But when a family walks down the street, the male head of the family still goes first.



You'll see them pulling carts and carrying huge bundles.



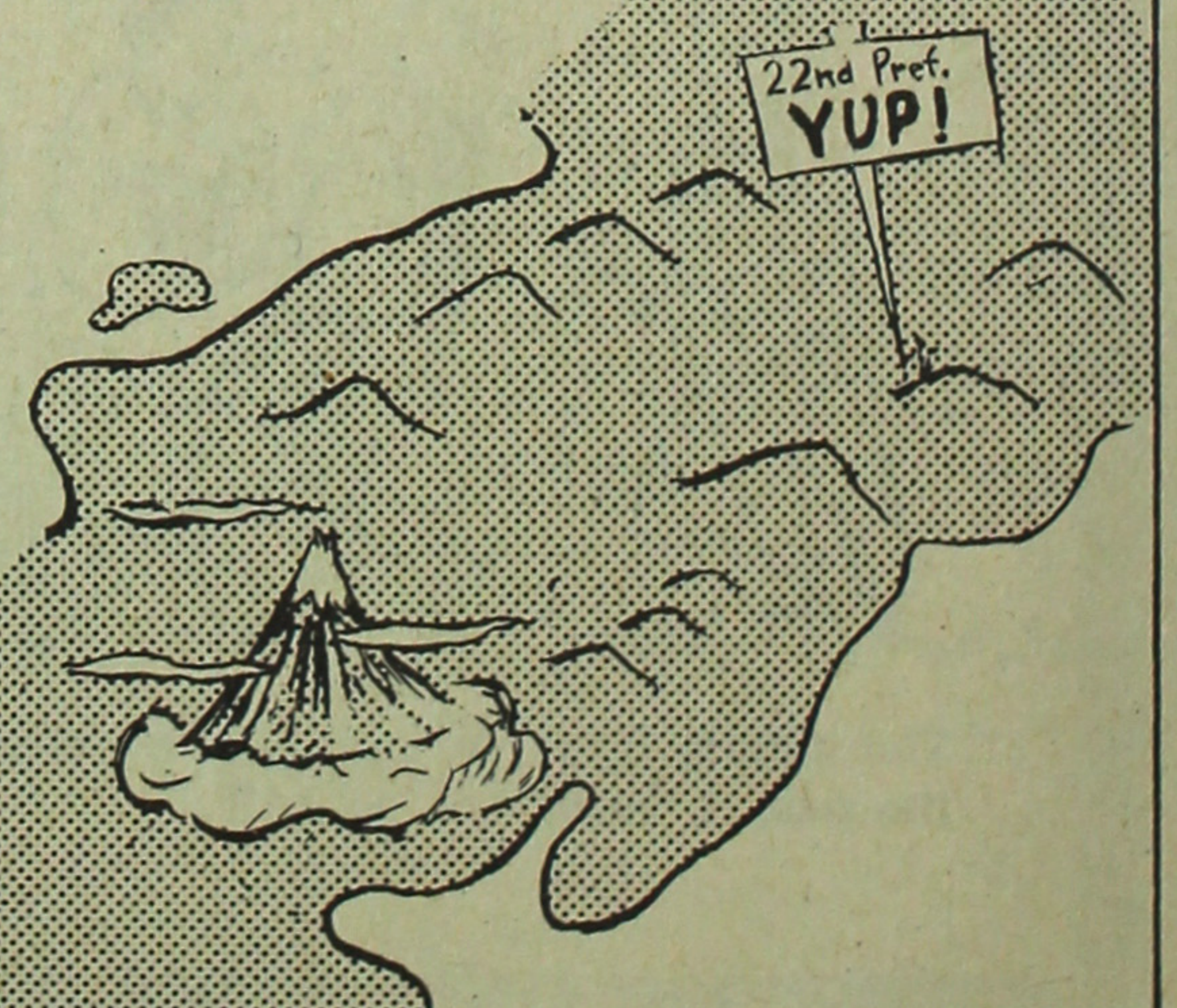
It still is going to take a lot of time for legal rights to become social custom.

SCENE facts and oddities



"HUNKY-DORY" AN AMERICAN EXPRESSION MEANING "OK" OR "ALL RIGHT" IS SAID TO DERIVE FROM "HONCHO-DORI" A YOKOHAMA STREET WHICH TERMINATES AT THE WATERFRONT. AMERICAN SEAMEN ALWAYS MADE IT A POINT TO REMEMBER THE NAME WHENEVER THEY WENT ASHORE. IT ENABLED THEM TO GET BACK TO THEIR SHIP WHEN LOST.

MT. FUJI CAN BE SEEN WHOLE OR IN PART FROM POINTS IN 22 PREFECTURES.



Reiko learns milking a cow is lots of fun



MILKING A COW consisted mainly of Reiko's overcoming fear of the animals.

The following article is the second by Reiko Namba, a high school girl from Matsue, Shimane prefecture, Japan. Reiko arrived in the United States last summer to enroll at the Scattergood high school in West Branch, Iowa, where she will be graduated this coming June. Following that she plans to enroll at a normal college for training as a teacher. Miss Namba is 18 years old. Her sponsors while she is in the United States are Mr. and Mrs. Corky Kawasaki of Chicago.

By Reiko Namba

I HAD NEVER milked a cow before and it was quite an experience. I was afraid at first but soon became accustomed to them. I have since learned that most Niseis, besides many American people, have never milked cows either. Separating the milk and cream and making butter also was an exciting experience.

My purpose in coming to this country from Japan was to get what I understand Americans call the "inside view" of life in the United States. I am now a student at Scattergood high school in West Branch, Iowa, a sleepy little Midwestern town of about 2,000 people. We have a mayor, a town hall, a movie theater, church, general store and a drug store. The people of this town are simple, hard working people and are very kind.

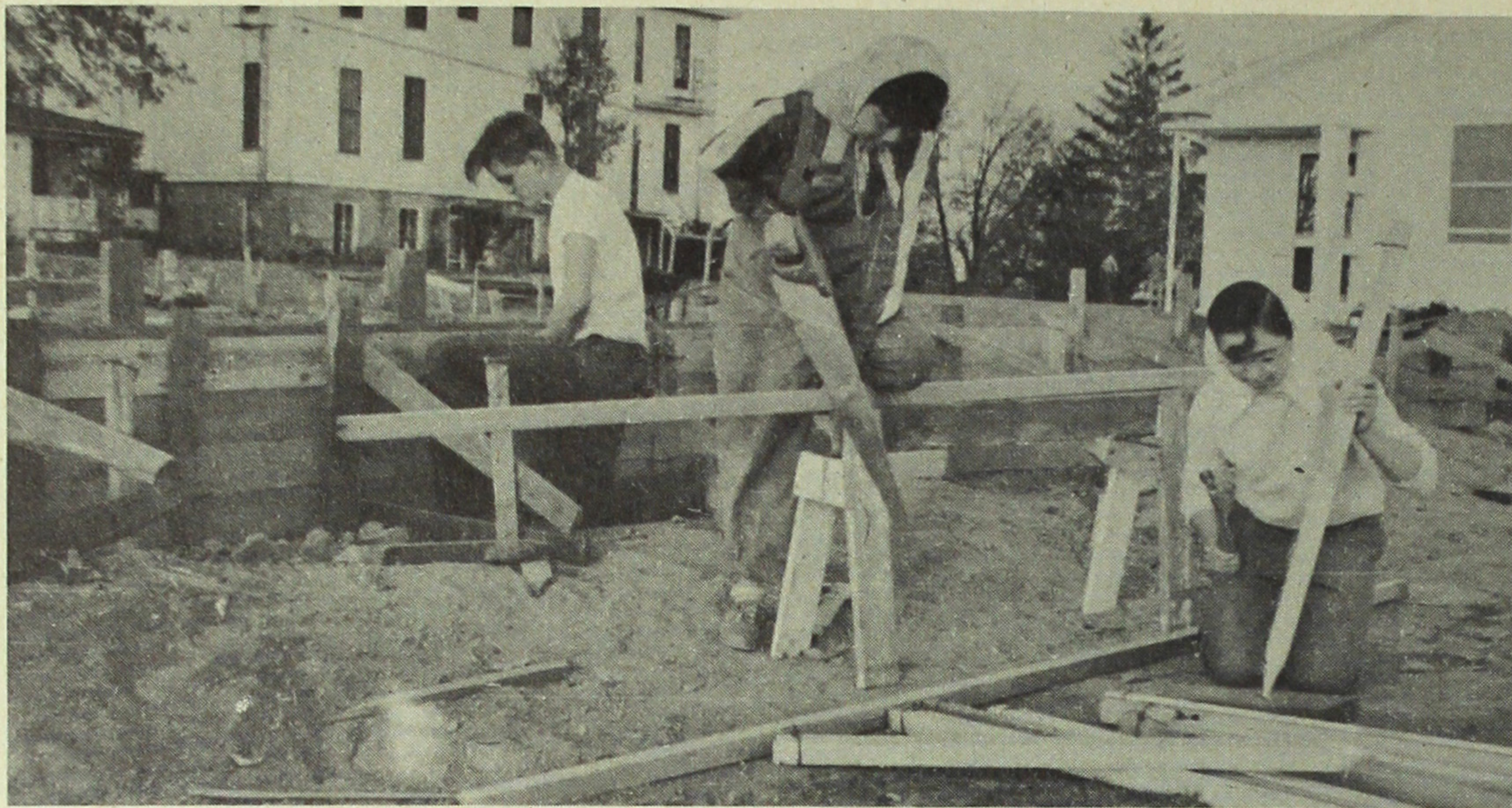
I think the town is very little different from thousands of others like it all over the country. I think it is typically American. And I am getting a wonderful impression of American life at the grassroots.

There are 38 students at my high school, which is a Quaker institution, and the students represent a cross-section of America. Only a few are natives of Iowa. One student is from Mexico. I am the other foreign student, being from Japan.

Our school is like a little community within a community. We work, play, study and eat together. We grow most of the food that we eat in addition to keeping livestock for our needs. One distinguishing feature of the school is that the students do all of the necessary chores around the school. There are no janitors and we have no outside help when it comes to feeding the pigs, chickens and other farm animals or cooking the meals we have to eat every day.

The students work in crews. A few may be assigned to working in the kitchen, others to attend the farm tasks, and still others undertake to work at various necessary daily routines. The crews change off from time to time so that no student has to work at one job so long that it becomes tedious.

Our classes are small, being mostly five or six to a group. We have classwork on Saturdays also but still have a five day week because our classes start Tuesday. Monday, however, is not the



JAPANESE SAWS cut when pulled so Reiko had to unlearn a habit and bear down when pushing a western type saw when she and fellow students helped build school canteen.



REIKO AND fellow student Alice Michener have fun making puppets for a school show.

equivalent of Saturday. Monday is our work day when the students pitch in to accomplish the various things that have to be done around the school.

On school days, we arise at 6:30 a. m. and start classes from 7:30. They end at 4:30 after which our time is our own until 9:30 p.m. when lights go out. The schedule is strictly adhered to by the students. There is no waste of time or activity on the part of the students. I think this is characteristic of Americans, even though this is a Quaker school, and explains to me, at least in part, the high productivity of the nation's industries.

Classes I attend include English (which I find the most difficult), civics, Quakerism and typing. I found English most difficult because it consisted mostly of reading and reciting Shakespeare's plays. Although at first I found it difficult to understand the teacher, it now has become quite easy. I was impressed

by the sincere friendliness and helpfulness of both students and teachers which helped me immeasurably when I first arrived here.

Early in the semester, I found it so difficult to keep up with the rest of the students that I studied long and hard. But there was not enough time. All lights had to be out at 9:30 p. m. So I went to the washroom to study by the lights there. I was discovered, however, and told not to do it again because I would not get enough rest otherwise.

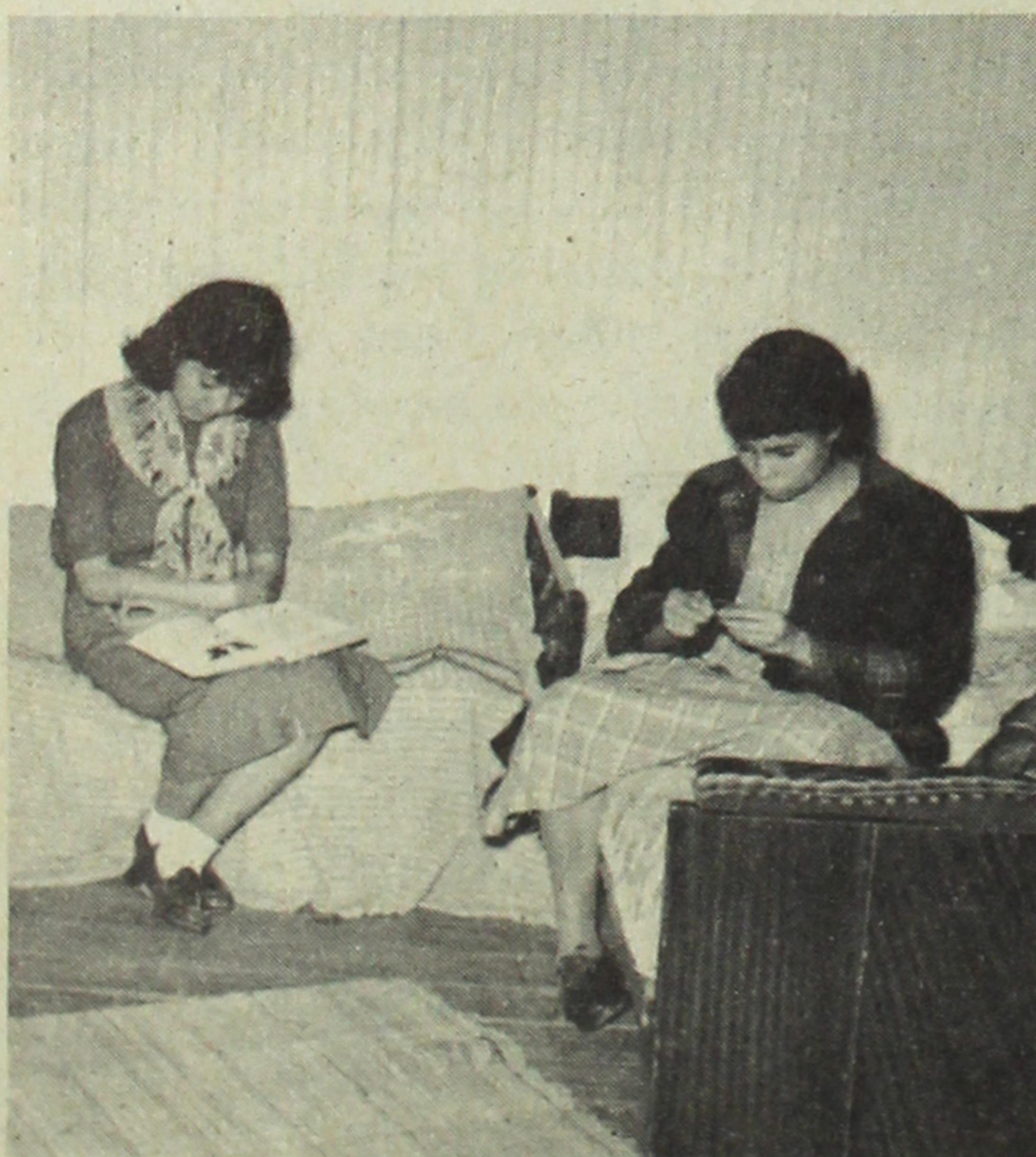
All of us students have our meals together. It is a time when we relax and converse about the happenings of the day. Conversing at the dinner table was very difficult for me at first.

I had always been taught in Japan to stay silent when eating dinner. So for a long time I had difficulty in overcoming that habit but now I find it very enjoyable. My parents will surely be surprised when I get back to Japan

and chatter at the dinner table.

What has impressed me most since coming to the United States has been my new understanding of democracy—American democracy. I would like very much to impress the meaning of democracy upon the people of Japan because I do not think that the Japanese have a true conception of what democracy means.

八千哩を越えて遙々島根縣の松江市から一九五〇年の夏勉學のため渡米した難波玲さん(十九)は目下アイオワ州のクエカールの高校で一生懸命強にいそしんでいるが、澳米半歳、米國生活にも慣れて愉快な學生生活をつづけ「學校では一分一秒も無駄なタイムはなく、先生も生徒も皆親切で質素で宗教的、民主的な立派な教育を受けています」と



REIKO SHARES dormitory room with four girls, one of whom is Patricia Banzo.

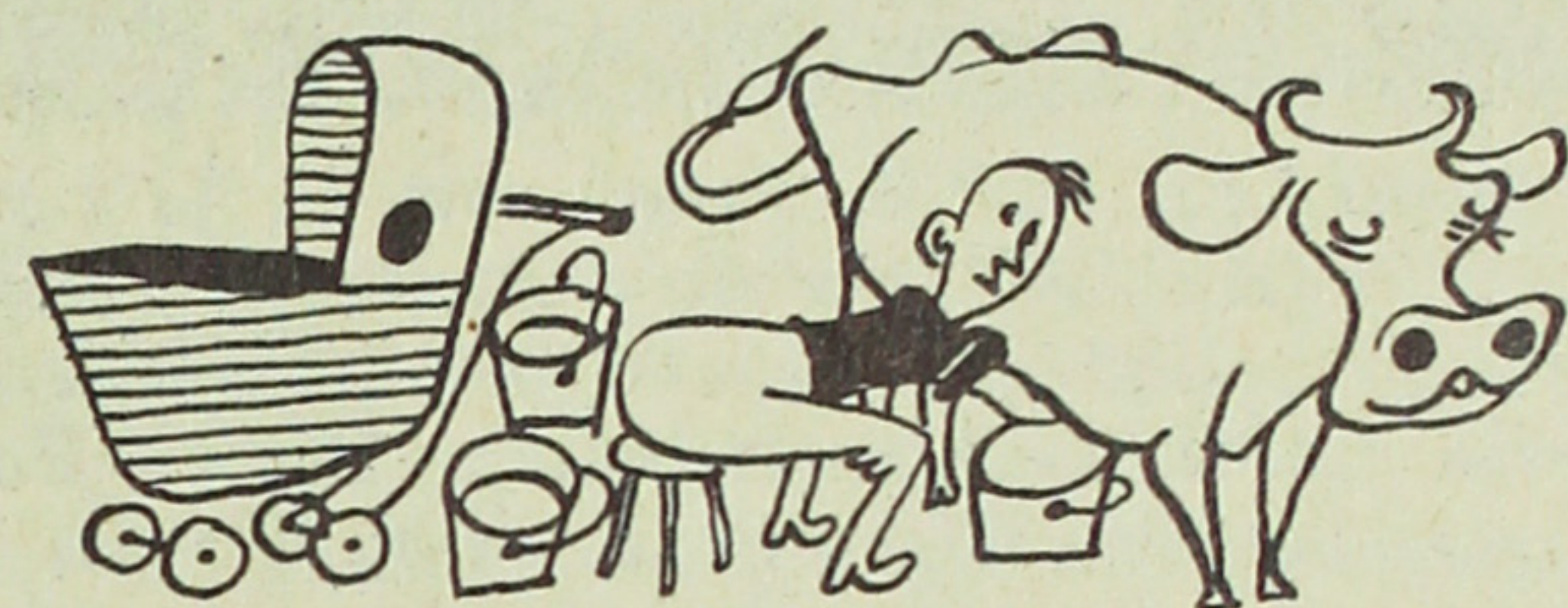


THE ENTIRE student body of Scattergood—38 students—doesn't take up the space in front of the administration building. They are pictured here with faculty members.

JAPONICA

MILK BATHS

The milk bath, after all these years, has been adopted by Japan. Once a prop of million-dollar Hollywood epics but long since discarded there, it now has become standard equipment for Japanese *furobas*



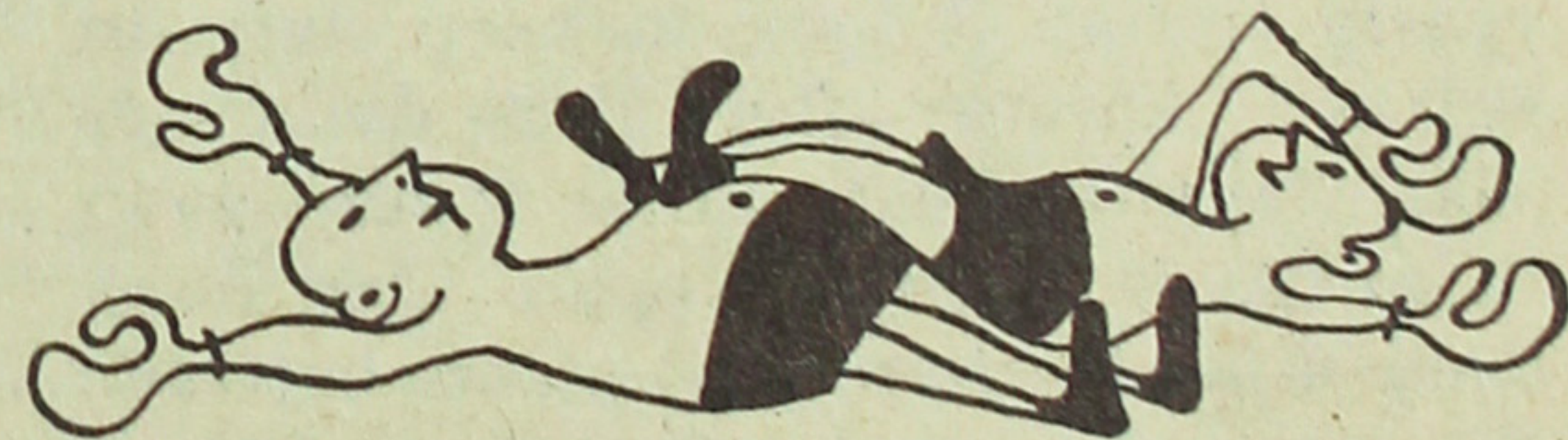
(public bathhouses). Tokyo's 1,400 public bathhouse operators are offering milk baths to entice more customers. Free soap, mineral water, free tea and even baby sitter services for young mothers are other attractions advertised by the operators.

WAR BOOM

A shot in the arm of nearly \$200 million in Korean war orders has put the sagging Japanese economy on its feet. Up to the first week in January "special contracts" to supply certain materials to the UN forces fighting in Korea totaled \$191,560,000.

THE WINNER?

Kiyoshi Nakanishi and Noboru Miyamoto, Osaka featherweights, were each determined to win. In the fourth round of a scheduled eight-round fight Nakanishi connected with a stiff right to his opponent's jaw. At the same time he took a



hard bolo punch from Miyamoto in the midriff. Both went down and were counted out. The referee called it a draw. It was the first double knockout in Japanese ring history.

JUST LIKE THE NICKEL

A booklet just issued by the Japanese tourist bureau discusses the various currencies of Japan, then winds up with: "There are also coins of smaller (than 1 yen) denominations but they are practically out of use."



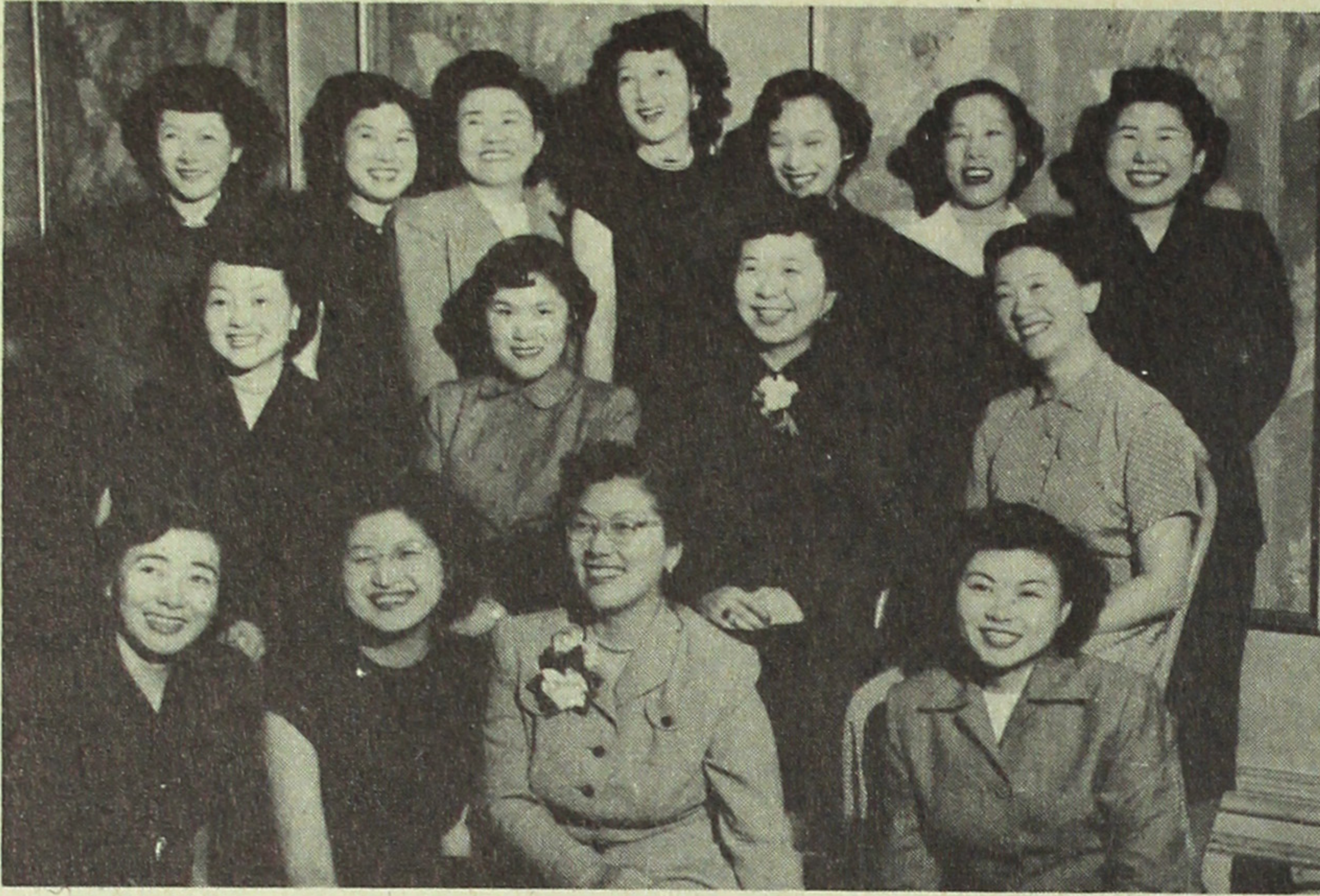
CHILDREN'S ART CONTEST

THIS MONTH'S WINNER

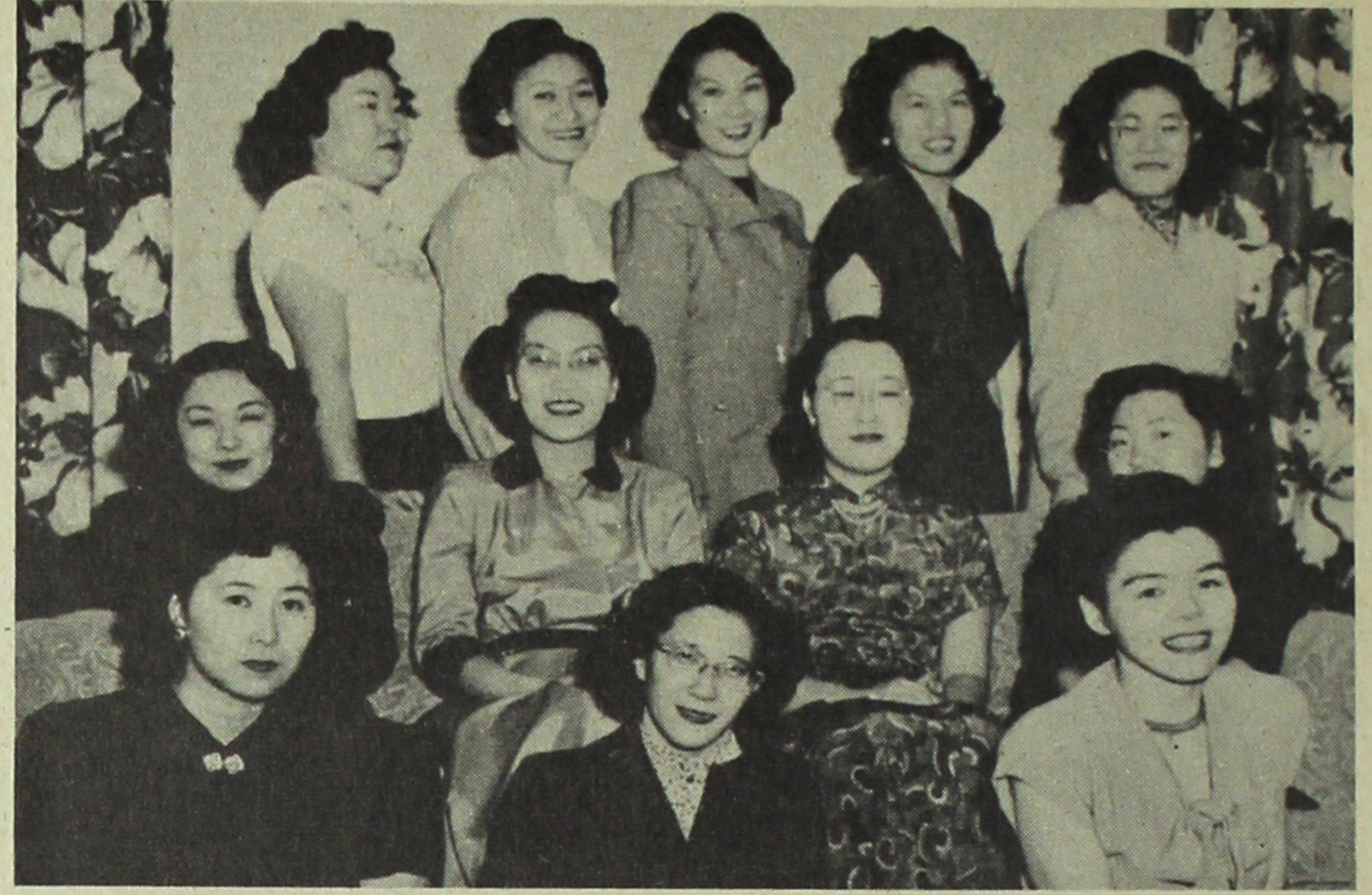
This picture was drawn by Akiko Uke, age 6, of Takayama City, Gifu prefecture, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giichi Uke. Her teacher is Miss Fujiko Tokunaga. The entry is a crayon drawing.

RULES OF CONTEST

(1) The contest is open to all children under seven regardless of nationality. (2) Any media may be used. (3) No restriction to number submitted. (4) All entries to be accompanied by entrant's name, age, sex, name of parents, school attended and teacher's name. (5) Entries to reach Chicago by June 30. (6) Decision of the judges is final. Address all entries to SCENE Magazine, 2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. Sufficient postage must be enclosed if return of entries is desired. Prize of \$3.00 for every drawing published. Prizes for final selections—\$25.00, \$15.00, \$10.00 and \$5.00.



MAMSELLES CLUB. Front row (l. to r.): Thelma Yamamoto, Fumi Matsushita, Kay Kikugawa Amy Ishibashi. Second row: Frances Sekiguchi, Cheri Nakamura, Grace Nakagawa, Mrs. Edwin Kitow. Back row: Masako Hirota, Yo Ishibashi, Sachi Sedohara, Setsuko Hirota, May Hikido, Jean Toda, May Hashioka.



ADELPHONS CLUB. Front row (l. to r.): Midori Yoshimura, Mary Suyama, Dorothy Inouye. Second row: Marie Takeshita, Grace Kimura, Claire Tamura, Irene Shimada. Back row: Florence Murakami, Alice Oda, Ruth Sasaki, May Yanagidate and Masako Kawano.

\$100 well spent

FUMIKO AND YOSHIKO Tanaka (they are not related) are just about the happiest youngsters in Tokyo's Aoyama Gakuin these days. Not long ago their educational futures weren't at all encouraging. What with things the way they are in Japan nowadays, it is all most people can do to maintain a decent standard of living, let alone send their children—girls at that—to high school. Yoshiko and Fumiko, therefore, were faced with the prospect of not being able to finish their schooling at Aoyama, a Tokyo girls' high school.

Each had two more years to go before graduation but the parents of neither could afford to pay the \$25 yearly tuition it took to keep them in school. Twenty-five U. S. dollars is 9,000 Japanese yen, quite a sum even in inflation stricken Japan. One hundred dollars, therefore, stood between the youngsters and completion of their education.

Their plight didn't go unnoticed. Hisashi Kuranaga, onetime dean of Aoyama, visited Chicago recently and discoursing about the state of education in Japan cited the case of the two girls as being typical of the difficulties facing students at his former school.

The problem was taken up at a meeting of the Adelphons and the Mamselles, Chicago Nisei Girls' clubs. The girls had heard about the Tanaka youngsters from Mrs. Edwin Kitow, Mamselles adviser, and decided to do something about it. They sponsored a dance. It netted

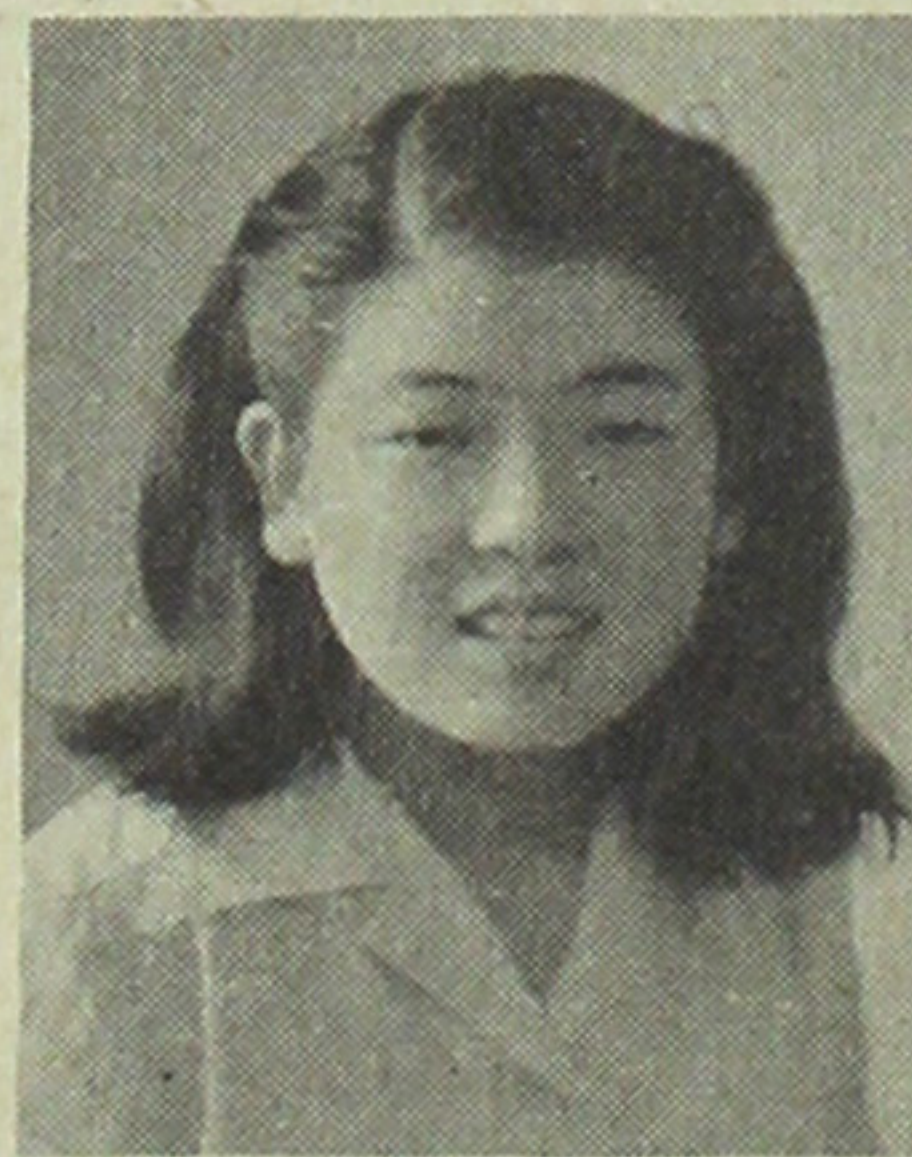
\$100—just enough to pay two years' tuition fees for both youngsters.

Shortly after the money was sent to Aoyama, back came two letters from Fumiko and Yoshiko indicating that they thought Mrs. Kitow—of course they meant all of the girls—were just about the most wonderful people there were. The Mamselles and Adelphons from time to time still send food and

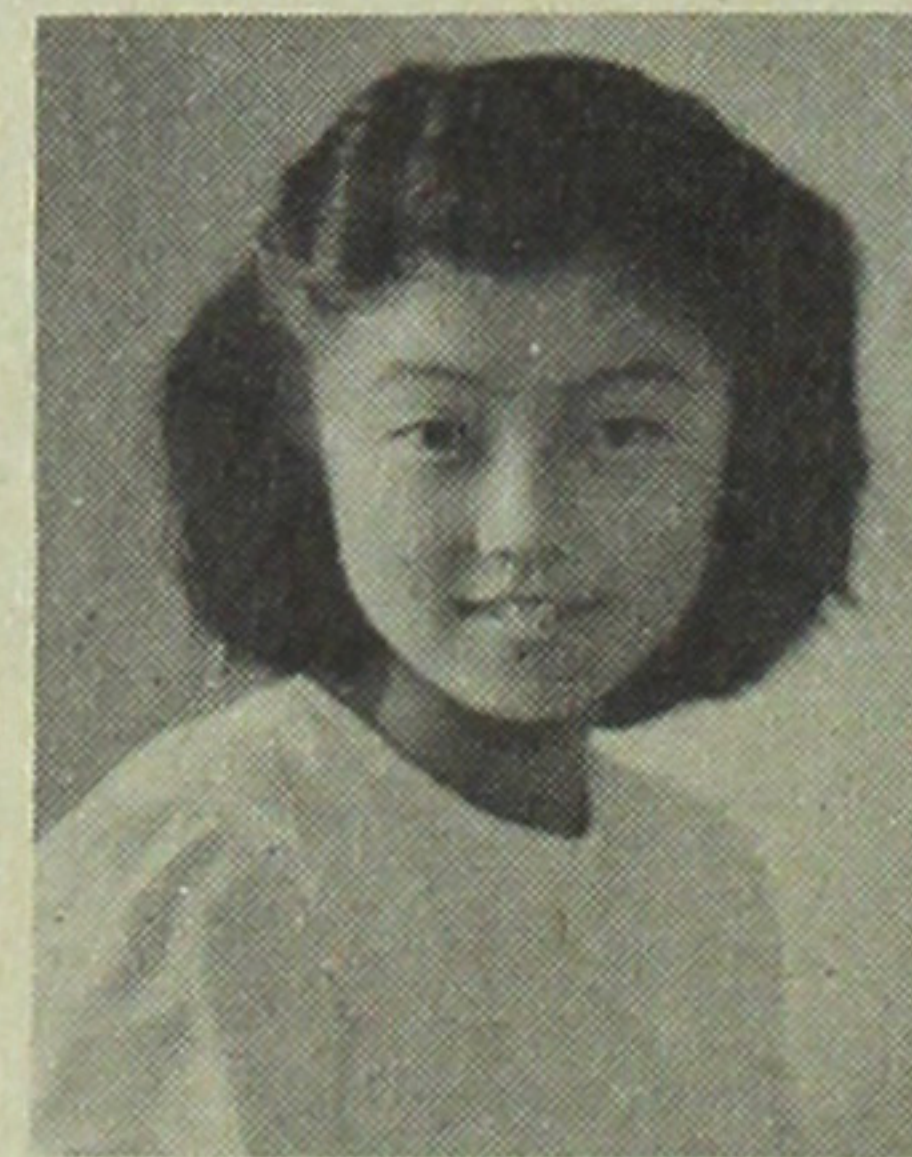
clothing to the children's families.

Each club has impressive service records. Their activities include participation in the American Friends clothing repair program, visits to the Oak Forest sanatorium with Japanese food and reading material for Issei inmates, cash donations to the needy regardless of racial ancestry and contributions to the cerebral palsy fund.

They decided recently to set up and maintain as long as it is needed a scholarship program to help youngsters such as Yoshiko and Fumiko because, as one member put it, "It's such a satisfying project."



Fumiko Tanaka



Yoshiko Tanaka

Tokyo

Dear Mrs. C. D. Kitow,

I am a Japanese girl named Fumiko Tanaka whom you gave such a large sum of money as a scholarship. Owing to your kindness I can happily pursue my study here, and I don't know how to express my gratitude for your great kindness.

I will now tell you about myself.

I am sixteen years old and am attending Aoyama Gakuin Girls' High School. At school I am taking English, Geometry, Japanese, World History, Music and Art. I live in Tokyo with my mother and a younger brother. My father died during the war, when I was thirteen. But I am not lonely, be-

cause my mother is a very sweet woman and always dear to me. She works in an office to raise us. My brother is very lively and mischievous, but he is a good boy.

Here I express my hearty thanks again. Please remember me to your friends.

Truly yours,

Fumiko Tanaka

*

*

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Yokohama

Dear Mrs. C. D. Kitow,

This is my first letter to you, so I am afraid that you may wonder who I am. I am Yoshiko Tanaka, 16 years old, a student of Aoyama Gakuin Girls' High School. Owing to your kindness, I was permitted to have a scholarship for two years. Mother and I are so happy and will never forget your kindness. I'll do my best in my study, and try to know much about your country. I wish to express my hearty thanks to you, but I am so sorry I can't, as English is rather difficult for me. Hoping that you are in good health.

Yours truly,

Yoshiko Tanaka

A new spring hat

This story is the ninth winner in SCENE's Short Story Contest. This contest has been extended until June 30, 1951. It is open to anyone anywhere. Stories may cover any subject but must not exceed 1,000 words. Monthly winners receive a prize of \$25.00. Postage must be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired.—ED.

EVERY SATURDAY morning Josephine did her weekly shopping to avoid the afternoon rush, but today she decided to wait for Tom. He would be home before the store closed. She was rather depressed today. She had wanted a new spring hat but Tuesday she had bought both Don and David pants to wear to school. They needed those pants more than she needed the new hat, she told herself. No matter how much she scrimped and saved and buckled down to sticking with the budget, it was impossible to save these days. She remembered the fat paychecks that Tom used to bring home during the war, but then they had added Karen and baby Shirley to the family.

The day seemed endless. Josephine decided it was because she hadn't done her Saturday morning shopping. The clock on the stove indicated it was a little past five. She carefully put the meat loaf in the oven. She wrinkled her nose at it. She did that to Tom whenever he did something of which she disapproved. Saturday nights she liked to have something special for dinner. It would have been nice to surprise Tom with a nice roast, but roasts somehow didn't fit into her budget any more. She really didn't have anything against meat loaves but today she was peeved at everything. At the moment she was taking it out on the meat loaf. She was glad it was a warm day and the children weren't indoors.

Josephine took one peek at the meat loaf. Then she looked out the window to see if Tom and the blue Chevy were anywhere in sight. She noticed that her curtains had that much-washed, much ironed look and almost automatically thought, "Golly, we ought to get some new curtains, too!" The countless other things she needed and wanted ran through her mind. She almost didn't notice when Tom came home.

"Hi Jo! I smell something good. What's cooking?"

"Oh, just an old meat loaf!" She really hadn't meant to sound so disgusted.

"What's wrong with meat loaf," Tom wanted to know. I think they're swell. What's wrong with a meat loaf, anyway," he hollered again.

Josephine answered that there was nothing wrong with a meat loaf and told Tom they had better get to the grocery while the meat was in the oven.

"I didn't feel like carrying the groceries ten blocks." She emphasized the ten. It was really a little less than eight blocks, but, Josephine somehow thought it better to say ten today.

Being Saturday, and everybody out to do their weekend shopping, Tom wasn't able to find a parking space anywhere near the store. He went into a side road, and parked his car in front of a big, beautiful house. It was anyone's guess

that someone very wealthy resided there.

Josephine handed Tom her grocery list. "I think I'll stay in the car with the kids." Half-humorously she added, "I might get into a scrap with the clerk, the way I'm feeling today."

Tom noticed her moodiness, but didn't say anything. If he had learned anything about her in nine years of marriage, it was to keep quiet when Jo was like that.

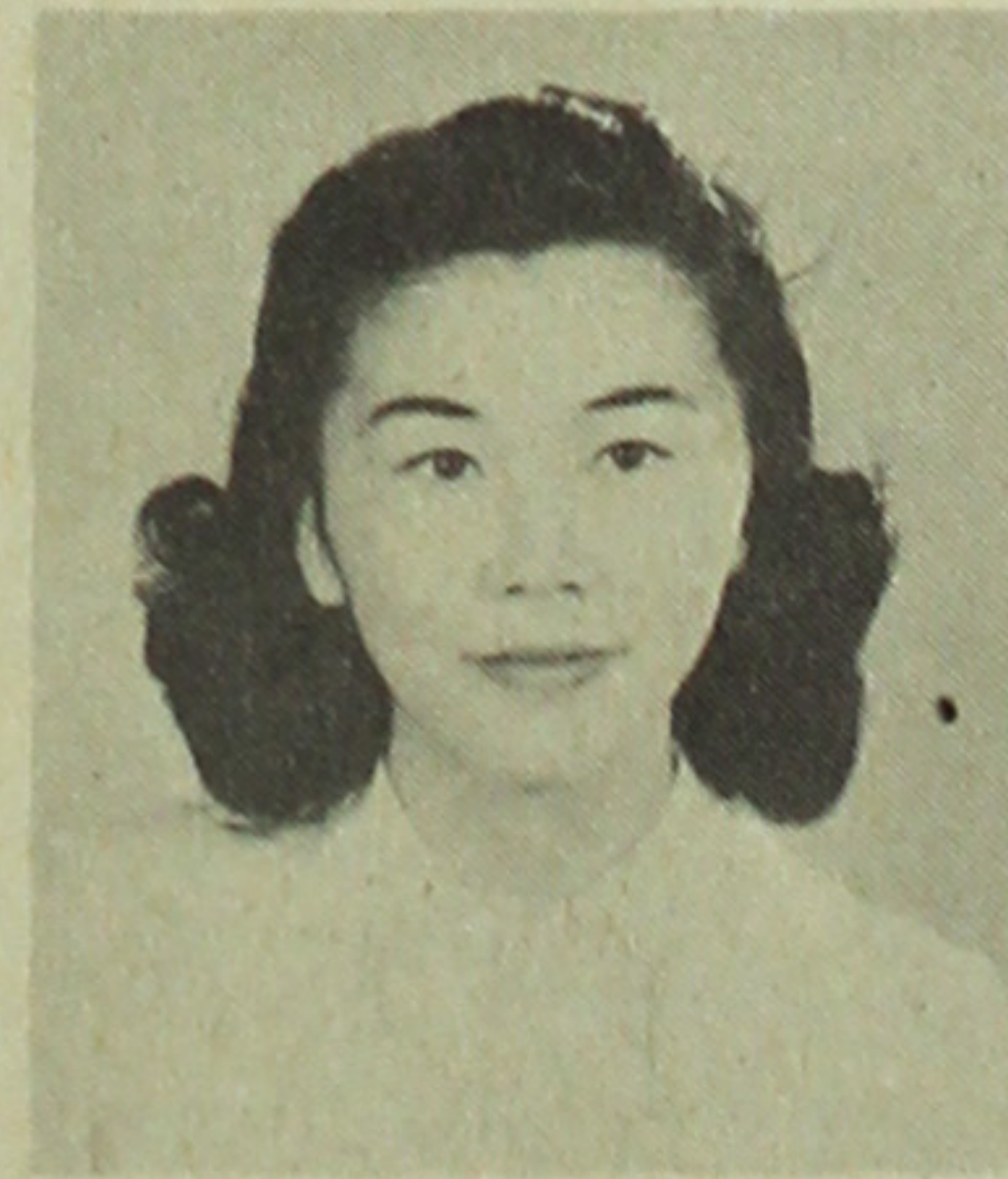
The three children in the back seat were busily reading their comics, which Don had swapped with his pals. They liked to go for a ride whenever they had the chance. Josephine sat staring out of the car window, while Shirley amused herself with the steering wheel.

Suddenly a big, shiny Buick made a turn into the driveway of the beautiful house. The master of the house has come home, Jo thought. She looked at the occupants of the car. The man driving was his chauffeur and the man sitting beside him was his boss, a distinguished looking man in his late fifties. Must be very wealthy, Jo thought to herself.

The big car stopped almost too close to the house. Josephine wondered why. The chauffeur got out and came around to open his master's door. "Even have your doors opened," she happily thought. Then the chauffeur stooped and lifted the man out of his seat. For it was obvious that this man was legless.

And suddenly Donald and David and Tom and the babies were the most wonderful of families and she couldn't get home soon enough to see if her meat loaf were ready.

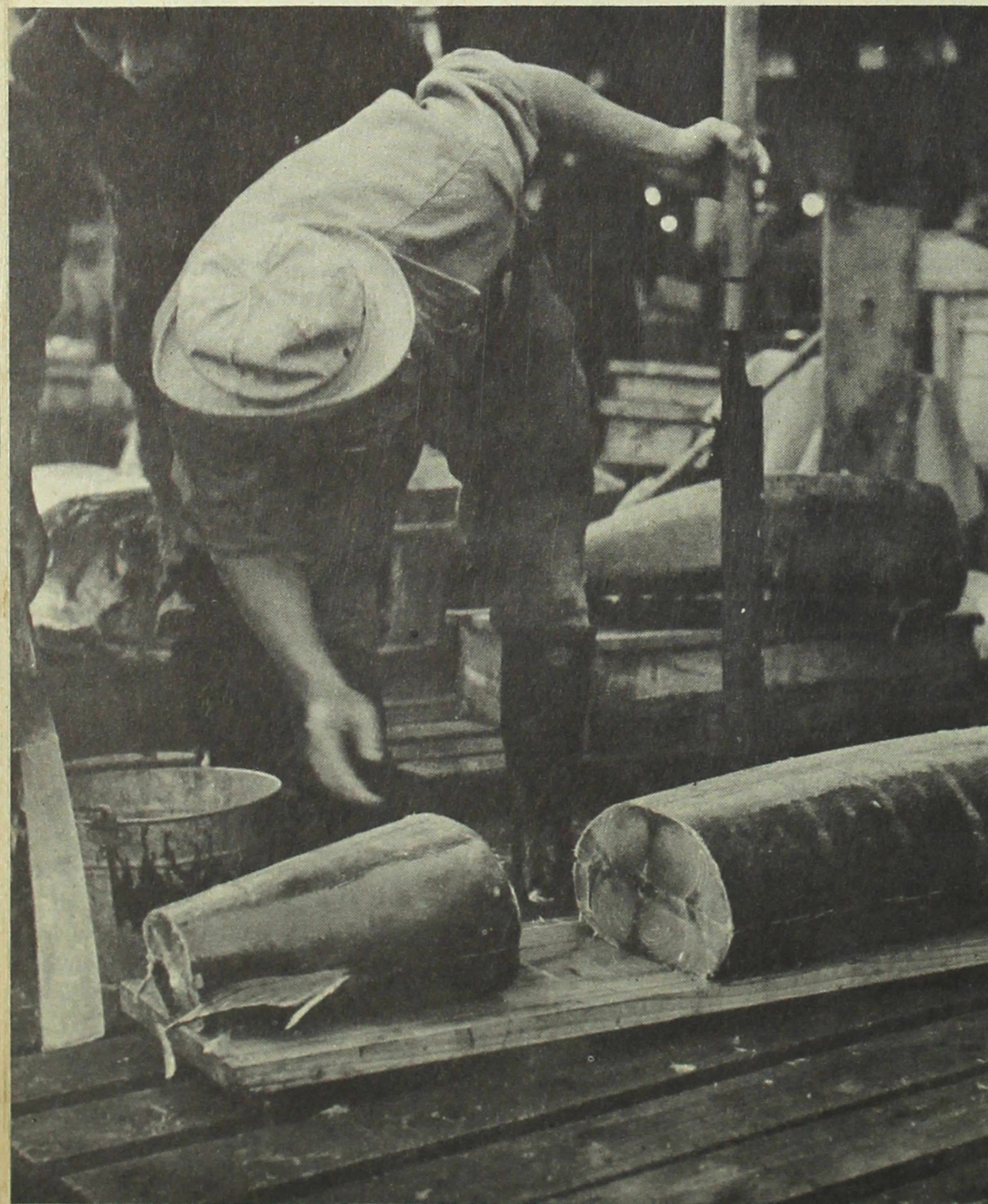
本社懸賞短篇本月の入賞者は
ソートレーキの山田百合子夫
人、題は「ミートローフ」
である。毎土曜日ジョセフイ
ンは一週間の買い物をするが
不景気のため、だんぐ家計
は六ヶ敷くなり何日もミート
ローフで我慢しなければなら
ぬのが憂鬱であった。夫のタ
ムは外から歸つて来て「良い
臭いがするね」と私の心持
ちなんか一寸も知つてはくれ
ない。やがて買い物に行くと
私の前に立派な運轉手付きの
自動車が出た。見てみると
中から立派な紳士が運轉手に
抱えられて出て来た。両脚が
無いのである。其の時私はハ
ットした。人は健康でありた



Yuriko Yamasaki is married and the mother of three children but still has time to write. A former Californian (Palos Verdes Estates, near Los Angeles) before the evacuation, she now lives in Midvale, Utah, near Salt Lake City. She has always liked to write but only once before has it been profitable, she recalls. That was when her story placed first in a high school (Redondo Union) writing contest and she was awarded a \$2.50 prize. "Twenty-five dollars is an improvement," she writes, but then notes that prices, too, have gone up since then. Incidentally (Mrs.) Yuriko Yamasaki is the first woman writer to win SCENE's monthly short story contest.



SALMON FROM the cold north Pacific, shellfish from the Inland Sea, tuna, squid, bass and swordfish pour from the holds of fishing smacks in the early dawn at the Tsukiji fish market.



WHOLE LOTS of fish are sometimes auctioned off but one can buy a pound, or five pound or 5,000 pounds. A 10-foot swordfish is cut up (above) for piecemeal sales to customers.

Tsukiji

By Bill Hosokawa

CROWDED ONTO a dozen or more acres of the Tokyo waterfront at Tsukiji is the world's largest fish market.

Long before dawn any morning Tsukiji is a scene of immense activity. Numbers of fishing boats tie up at the wharves to unload their catches. Other boats bob offshore, waiting their turn to disgorge the infinite variety of marine creatures that enrich the Japanese diet.

Freight cars shunted at sidings produce everything from salted salmon and herring from the far north to clams, oysters and mussels raked only the day before from the bottom of the Inland Sea.

By sunup, thousands of small shopkeepers, restaurant buyers and hotel chefs are converging on Tsukiji. Most of them are on bicycles and all are looking for the fish they will need in their day's business.

They will buy from the keepers of hundreds of stalls in cavernous market buildings and the open-sided sheds. The fish unloaded during the night is on display here in all their finny beauty for the retailers to see.

Here are fat tuna, bass and swordfish fully 10 feet from stem to stern. There are shrimp a half inch long and other monsters eight or nine inches long. Giant squid and octopus. Sharks for kamaboko. Herring, sardines, sea bream, perch, cod, eels, mackerel, sand dabs, skate, halibut. Blue fish and black fish and green fish and red fish.

You can buy a pound or five pounds or 5,000 pounds of fish. But you'd better step lively, because he who lingers is lost.

In some stalls whole lots of fish are auctioned off with a great hulabaloo, and the auctioneer doesn't even bother to count the handful of currency thrust into his hands. A code of honor governs dealings between buyer and seller, for no one has time to be thumbing change. And anyone caught cheating would be quickly shorn of his privileges.

By 8 a.m., most of the activity is ended, the stalls almost bare. The fish are on their way to the far corners of Tokyo on bicycles, aboard one-lung motorcycle trucks, on crude steel-tired handcarts.

東京名所の築地魚河岸は世界有数の魚市場である。夜明け前の薄暗い中から威勢のよい兄弟連が勇ましい懸け聲で山の様な鮮魚を運び上げる。既に貨車は各地へ運搬すべく待機している。料理人から、お神さん、魚問屋の御主人、あらゆる人々が銀鱗躍る鮮魚の奪い合いだ。一封度も五封度も五千封度もビシ／＼した魚を買うことが出来るのが、この魚河岸である。取引きは絶対信用、勘定などはしている暇がない程緊張した場面を呈するが、旭日輝く朝の八時にはもう取引き終り、どの店も空っぽとなり、清々しく清水で潔められている。

fish story



FAT TUNA are laid out for the morning's business at world's biggest fish market in Tsukiji, Tokyo.



HERKY NISHIMOTO used to run his own produce stand but he now manages the North Sacramento branch produce department.

Photos by George Ochikubo



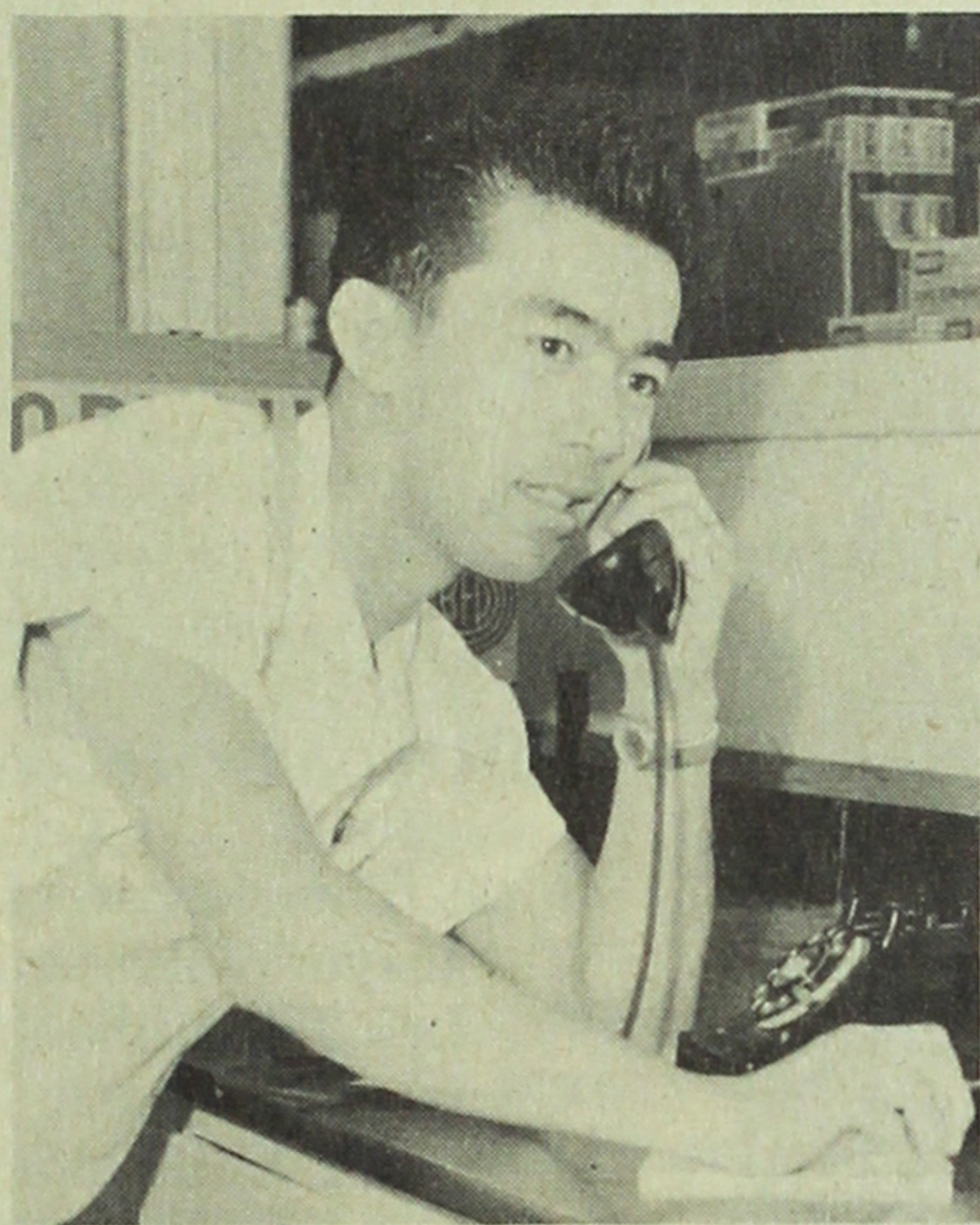
FRANK KASSIS (left), president of the Stop n' Shop chain, goes over the accounts with John Okita, organization bookkeeper.

Niseis man Sacramento supermarkets —sales soar



FRANK OKITA, who manages the 14th Ave. store's produce department, is slated to be supervisor of produce for the entire chain.

A SALES CLERK three years ago, Noby Murakami is now manager of the Riverside branch market. Murakami is a former Modesto, Calif., boy who served in Italy and Japan with the U. S. Army.



SMART OPERATORS OF a brand new supermarket chain in Sacramento, Calif., are bucking the highly competitive grocery field there with a shrewd intelligence that probably will pay off in profits.

The Stop n' Shop markets operated by Frank, Louie and Eddie Kassis, brothers, have this advantage over their competitors: Their produce departments are staffed by, and under the management of, Niseis. The brothers have turned to their benefit a fact enviously recognized throughout California—that Japanese are tops when it comes to handling and selling produce.

In each of the chain's produce departments in the seven Sacramento stores are Nisei managers and clerks. The confidence of the owners in Niseis is shown in plans to hire more of them for three new stores that are being built. Some of the Japanese workers will be placed in managerial positions.

What have been the results? Sales are soaring and the chain is expanding. Neither of the two other chains in Sacramento and few of the independents come close to the Stop n' Shop stores when it comes to fresh fruits and vegetables of quality.

Nor are the Niseis limited to jobs dealing only with produce. Take Johnny Okita. His brother is Frank, who manages the produce department of the 14th Ave. store. Johnny is head bookkeeper of the chain.

In the Stop n' Shop organization employer-employee admiration is mutual. The Kassis brothers point to the steadily climbing sales volume. The Niseis take their hats off to an enlightened hiring policy that has cracked open another field of employment for them.

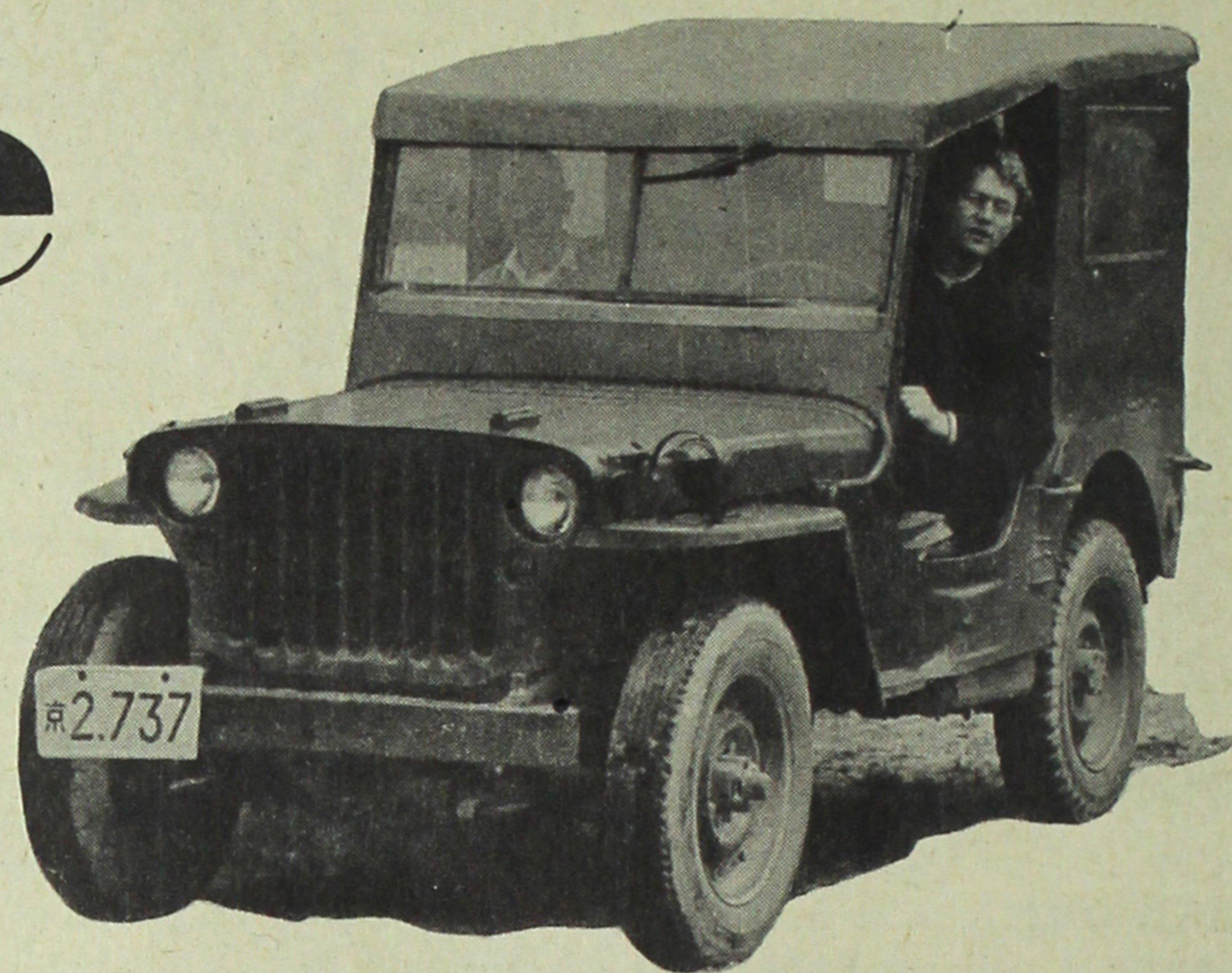


THE SMART-LOOKING Del Paso Manor branch (below) is managed by Eddie Hayashi. The store is the newest of the Kassis Brothers chain of supermarkets.



THE RIVERSIDE STORE, of which Noby Murakami is a manager, had the greatest volume of sales of any store in the chain.

Apostle to the poor



ONLY TWO AMERICAN jeeps had ever visited the small Japanese village of Ujidawara, near Kyoto, before last year. The first carried tax men, sent to collect the yearly assessments from the people. The second carried policemen, sent to search the village for concealed weapons. The people of Ujidawara thereafter were suspicious of all jeeps, and many were fearful the morning they saw a third one entering the village.

The driver of that third jeep was a 45-year-old American priest, Father Leo J. Steinbach, a Maryknoll missionary from Iowa. A tall, thin man with a broad smile and an unruly head of curly hair, Father Steinbach brought with him motion pictures and colored slide films to show the villagers.

When the people recovered from the shock of seeing a jeep which brought good news, they flocked around him. Through their mayor, they even invited Father Steinbach to return. Since then he has traveled to Ujidawara every Tuesday evening in his jeep to hold classes in religious instructions for adults and children.

When Father Steinbach arrived in Kyoto in 1946, after eleven years as a missionary in Korea and four years as a chaplain in Japanese relocation camps in the western United States, he found a city without hope. To thousands of the poor, the future held only poverty, starvation and disease. Between transportation breakdowns and black-marketeers, the price of food was quickly climbing out of reach of average families.

Eager to take advantage of the chaotic conditions, the Communists organized parades and demonstrations in Kyoto's streets. In thousands of public speeches, they promised food, clothing, jobs and homes to everyone.

Father Steinbach, however, lost no time on speeches. Using his own limited resources, he purchased 10 tons of Cal-



ON A CRUDE TABLE, in stockinged feet, Father Leo Steinbach, Maryknoll missionary, teaches doctrine each evening in country village shrines and temples.



THOUSANDS IN KYOTO needed food and clothing. Father Steinbach organized a St. Vincent de Paul Society. Every Saturday, 1,200 line up outside St. Francis Xavier Church in Kyoto to receive baskets of food, a pair of shoes or bundles of clothing

ifornia rice to give to the poor. He offered his overcoat to an ill-clad man he met on a street of Kyoto; he gave his last blanket to a poverty-stricken family during winter, saying simply, "Your need is greater than mine." He asked friends in America for personal gifts of clothing, and they responded generously.

But the priest realized that a per-

manent organization was needed to systematically aid the poor. With the help of 12 young men from the Maryknoll parish in Kyoto, he formed a St. Vincent de Paul Society. The group became professional beggars for the sake of charity. From farmers they begged food; from merchants, donations; from the wealthy, clothing; and from all they begged prayers.

Father Steinbach and his workers have not stopped begging. Every Saturday, 1,200 people stand in line outside St. Francis Xavier Church in Kyoto. The poor and the crippled, Buddhist and Shintoist, pagan and Christian, Protestant and Catholic, each receives a family-sized basket of food. And often Father Steinbach has an extra package, a pair of shoes or a bundle of clothes,



FROM FARMERS, Father Steinbach begged food; from merchants, donations; from the wealthy, clothing which he then distributed systematically to the poor of Kyoto.



EACH PERSON in the Saturday line, pagan or Christian, receives his basket of food.

for the children.

The efforts of this American priest to feed the poor have attracted national attention in Japan. Groups from other cities have visited Kyoto to study his methods. Such major newspapers as Kyoto's Miyako Shimbun and the Tokyo Mainichi, have featured the story of his work. Local and national government officials, church groups and American authorities have praised his amazing achievements. But the most moving tribute came from an elderly Japanese grandmother, barely able to carry her basket of food, who told him:

"The Communists promised us food; you gave it to us."

Father Steinbach, however, gives others credit for the success of his work. He claims that charity soon becomes contagious, and cites as proof a few of the groups which have helped him.

The restaurant guild of Kyoto supplied cooks to prepare warm meals for the Saturday crowds. Five doctors volunteered to operate a clinic for the poor on evenings and weekends. A group of barbers provided the St. Vincent de Paul Society with tickets for distribution to the poor, each one entitling the holder to a free haircut.

Numerous shopkeepers contributed money or clothing, and last year more than 60,000 farmers in the Kyoto area donated food.

In fact, in some months, the farmers donated more food than the poor were able to carry home.

"Whenever this happens," said Father

Steinbach, "we give the perishable food to orphanages or hospitals, and hold the remainder until the following week when another group of 1,200 poor families pays us a visit."

Nor does Father Steinbach limit his work to Kyoto. He also distributes clothing to the needy in villages, each bundle prepared so that every member of a family receives at least one garment. Thus far some 200 villages have been aided by gifts of clothing, some donated by friends of Father Steinbach in America and the rest contributed by grateful Japanese families who have been helped by the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Another major project started by the Iowa Maryknoller is a mobile dispensary, which makes regular visits to some 200 communities without resident doctors in the Kyoto area. For those who need further treatment, Father Steinbach arranges transportation to the clinic operated by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, or to one of the hospitals in Kyoto.

In addition to his extensive charitable activities among the poor, Father Steinbach travels to the country each evening to teach religion classes in small villages like Ujidawara. He and a group of volunteer catechists from the Maryknoll parish now provide doctrine instructions for some 1,500 people in 20 nearby villages. And requests to start new classes continually reach Father Steinbach, the majority from villages which have contributed generously to his appeals for food and clothing. Most

of these requests echo the sentiments of the mayor who, watching Father Steinbach and his helpers load a truck of food to take to Kyoto, told one of the St. Vincent de Paul workers:

"Here is a man who thinks only of helping others. He lives to the fullest his teaching that 'all men are brothers.' We would like to learn about his religion."

ジープに乗って京都の宇治俵に來た四十五才の宣教師スタインバック神父は町内の人々から非常な歓迎を受けた。同師は十一年間朝鮮にあり戦時中四年間は米國の日本人收容所の牧師として働いた。京都に九四六年來た當時は食物なく闇市場で餓死せんとする悲惨な市民に對し共產黨が甘言を持つて巧に喰入る状態を見て、これは捨ておけないと自費で加州米十噸を買ひ

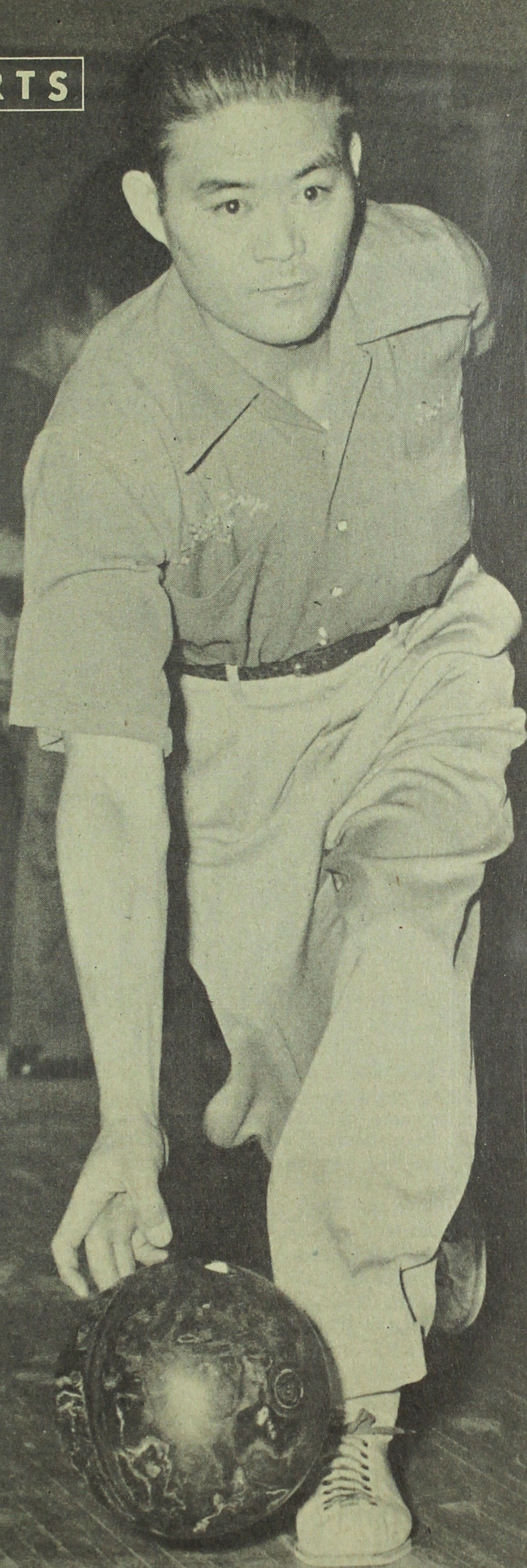
入れ、皆に配給し、着ていた外套も老人に與えた。有福な實業家や百姓達から寄附を仰ぎこれを皆困窮の人々に施し毎日千二百人からの人々は師の教會で恵まれた。或老人曰く「共產黨は食料を約束したが、神父は實際に呉れました」と感激し、種々な同情者も師を助けた。町長曰く「神父は他人を救う爲めに此の世に來られた。」



LAST CHRISTMAS the Maryknoll priest held a special party for some 7,500 youngsters.

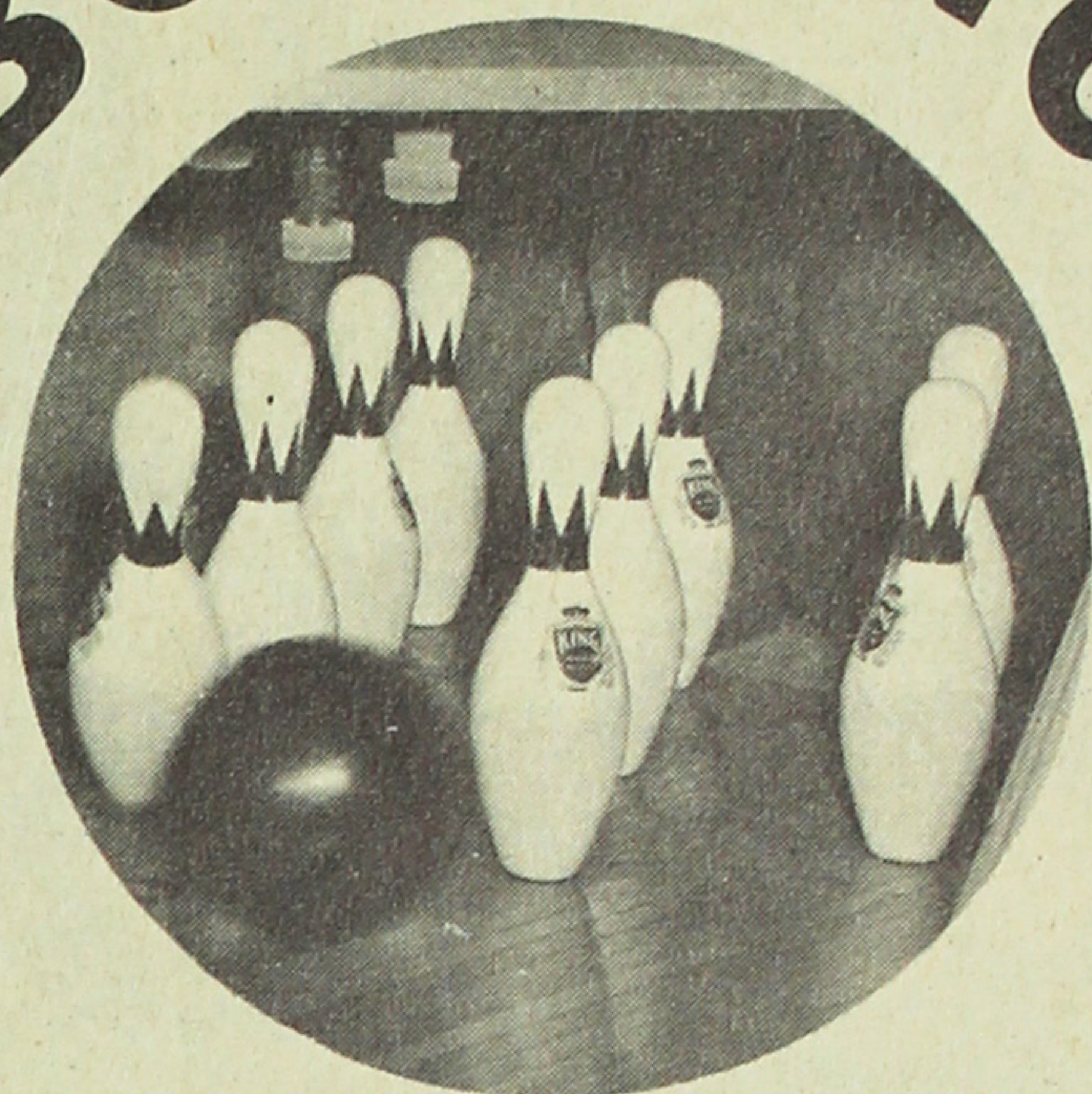


"THE COMMUNISTS promised us food; you gave it to us," one grandmother told Father Steinbach with tears of gratitude in her eyes.



DR. JUN KURUMADA, who had a 190 average in ABC play in 1942, started bowling with the old Salt Lake Nippons in 1939. His high series for this year is 675.

BOWLING



No. 1 Nisei sport

By LARRY TAJIRI

TEN-PIN BOWLING is today the biggest Nisei sport.

From uptown Manhattan all the way out to Hilo on the Big Island there are nearly 100 Nisei leagues with more than 5,000 participants. Probably 20,000 other Niseis bowl occasionally and all of them spend annually more than \$500,000 in bowling fees.

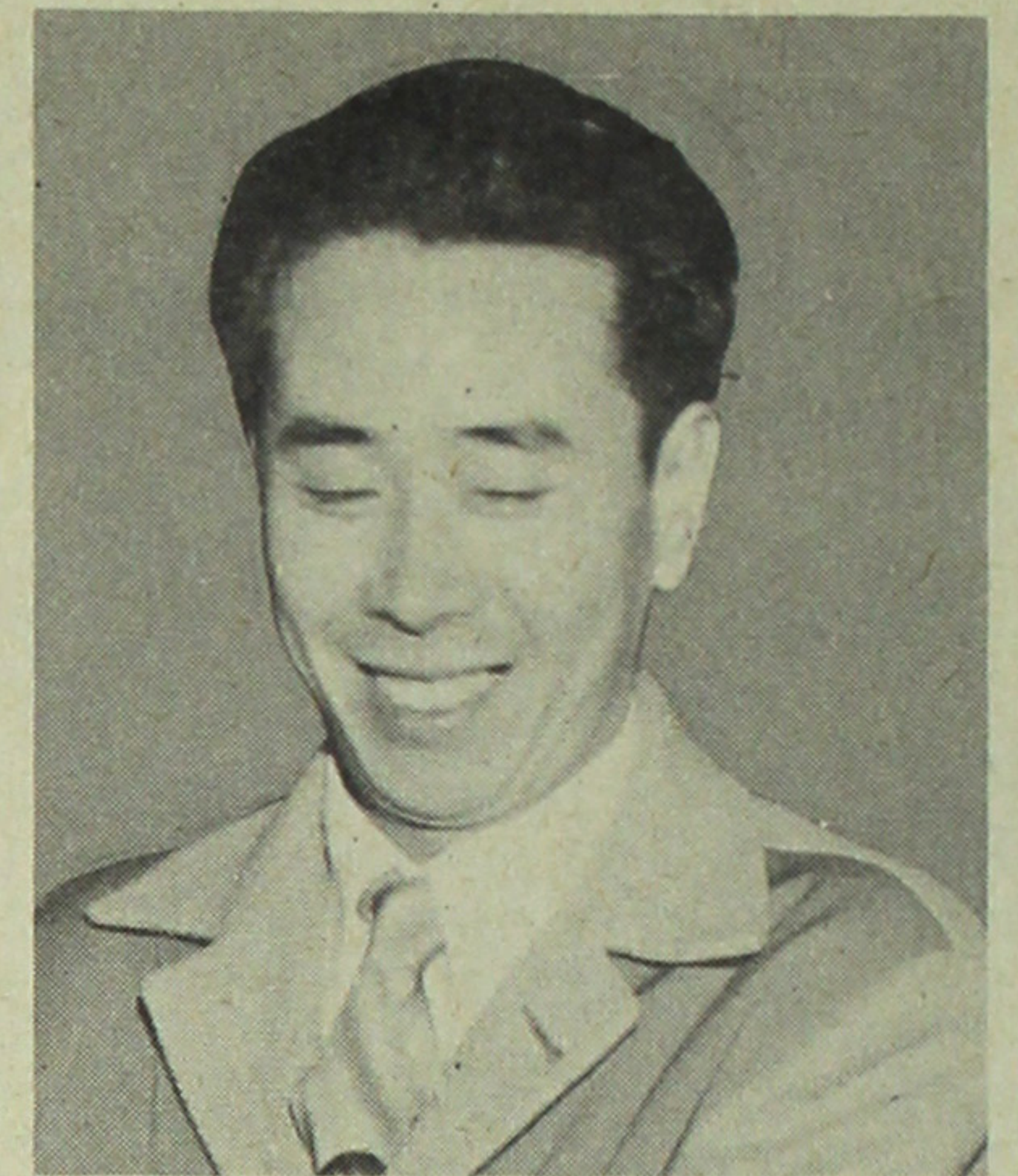
The big bowling centers for Japanese Americans are Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, Fresno, Seattle, Salt Lake, Denver and Chicago, but there are leagues in towns like San Carlos and Santa Ana in California, Ontario in Oregon, Caldwell in Idaho and in a score of other communities.

Bowling's mass appeal is that you don't have to be a major leaguer like Taro Miyasato or Clarence Matsumoto in Honolulu, George Kobo in L. A. or Dixon Ikeda in San Francisco to roll a line. Anyone can rent a pair of shoes, take a ball from the rack and toss at the 10 maple pins. It's probably a good way to work off a frustration, too, like throwing a rock through a window—and less expensive.

Now that the color line has been erased from organized bowling, Niseis will be competing this year in the state, regional and national tournaments of the American Bowling Congress and its distaff counterpart, the Women's International Bowling Congress. In Salt Lake City, for example, Nisei bowlers already have won full acceptance. The city bowling association gave a franchise in its major league to the Okada Insurance team and Japanese Americans are bowling in five of the city's other



Eugene Akamine
Hawaii



George Kobo
Los Angeles



SEATTLE'S NISEI CLIPPERS (l. to r.) Tommy Namba, Floyd Yamamoto, Herb Furuta, Mud Tsuchikawa and Tak Shibuya. Their ouster from ABC play in 1950 mobilized public sentiment in the area against the ABC policy.

DICK AKAGI, Midwest JACL director, picketed the ABC convention in 1949 protesting its "whites only" policy.

top ABC-sanctioned leagues, in addition to the JACL league. Thirty-one Niseis recently entered the annual Utah state round-robin tournament.

There are more than a score of bowlers who can challenge for the title of "the greatest Nisei bowler." This year, for example, Tad Nagasawa, Gene Akamine and Richard Nishizawa have been hot on the alleys in Honolulu; Tak Shibuya has rolled some big games in Seattle while Morey Yamaguchi won the singles at the annual Northwest Classic; Moon Kataoka tops the averages in Denver; Art Nishiguchi leads the Reno majors with a 192 average; and George Kishida of Salt Lake has the highest three-game total of the season with a 720. There are others like Shig Hironaka in Ontario, Gene Sato of Pocatello, Idaho; Yulene Takai of Sacramento, Fuzzy Shimada and Gish Endo of San Francisco, Kane Umamoto of Fresno and Tok Ishizawa and George Yasu-

kochi of Los Angeles. Out in the Midwest there are keglers like Dave Mizuno, Frank Kebo, Spud Tsuji, Tak Fujii, Daisuke "Dyke" Miyagawa, Nob Murakami and Jun Oishi in Chicago and Jim Kishida in Cleveland. There isn't enough space in SCENE to list them all.

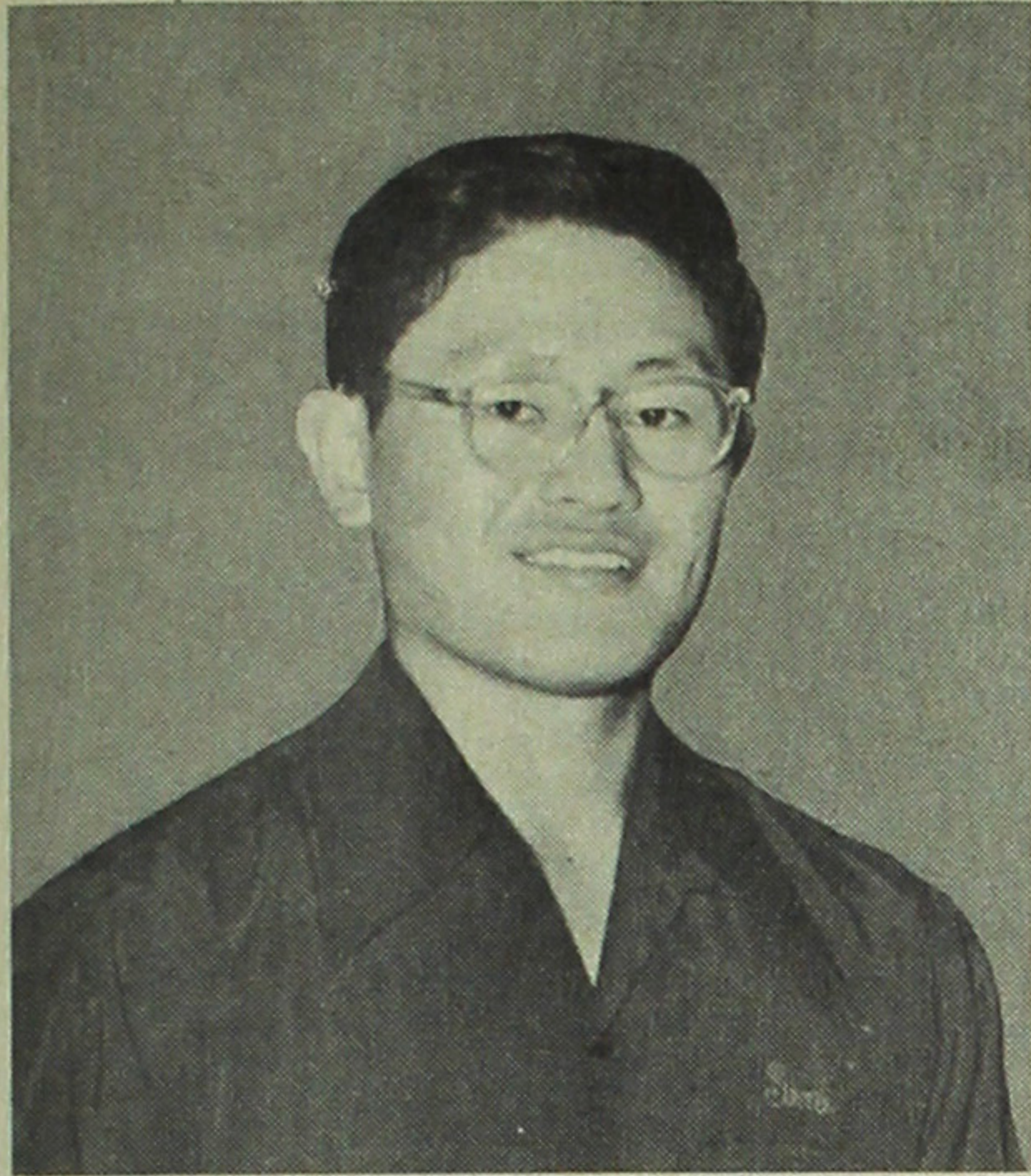
A typical candidate for the crown of "the greatest Nisei bowler" would be Dr. Jun Kurumada, Salt Lake dentist who has been a top name in Nisei bowling for more than a decade. Dr. Kurumada, who started bowling with the old Salt Lake Nippons back in 1939, had a 190 average in ABC play in 1942, the last year in which the ABC issued cards to Niseis despite the fact that the "whites only" rule had been in effect since 1916.

Jun Kurumada has been in the money in every major Nisei tournament he has entered in the last decade. In 1942 he and Tadao Sako placed in the Utah

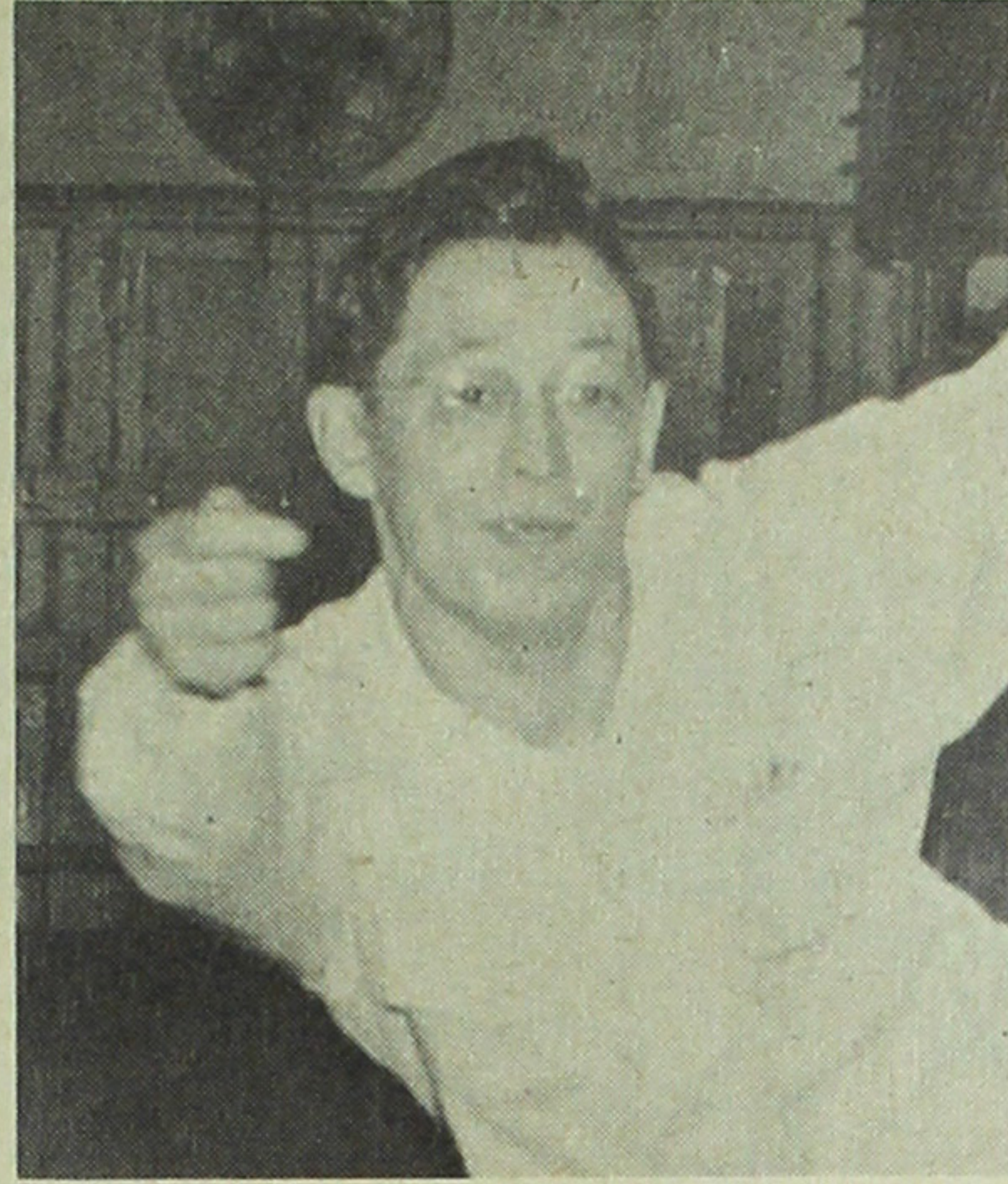
state tournament with 1266 in doubles play. This year he holds averages of 190, 189, 187, 186, and 181 in five Salt Lake leagues. His high series for the year is 675.

Since the war the biggest Nisei bowling event has been the national tournament sponsored by the JACL. This year the tourney is being held in Los Angeles on March 16, 17 and 18, and more than 80 men's and women's team entries are expected with teams assured from as far away as Honolulu and Chicago.

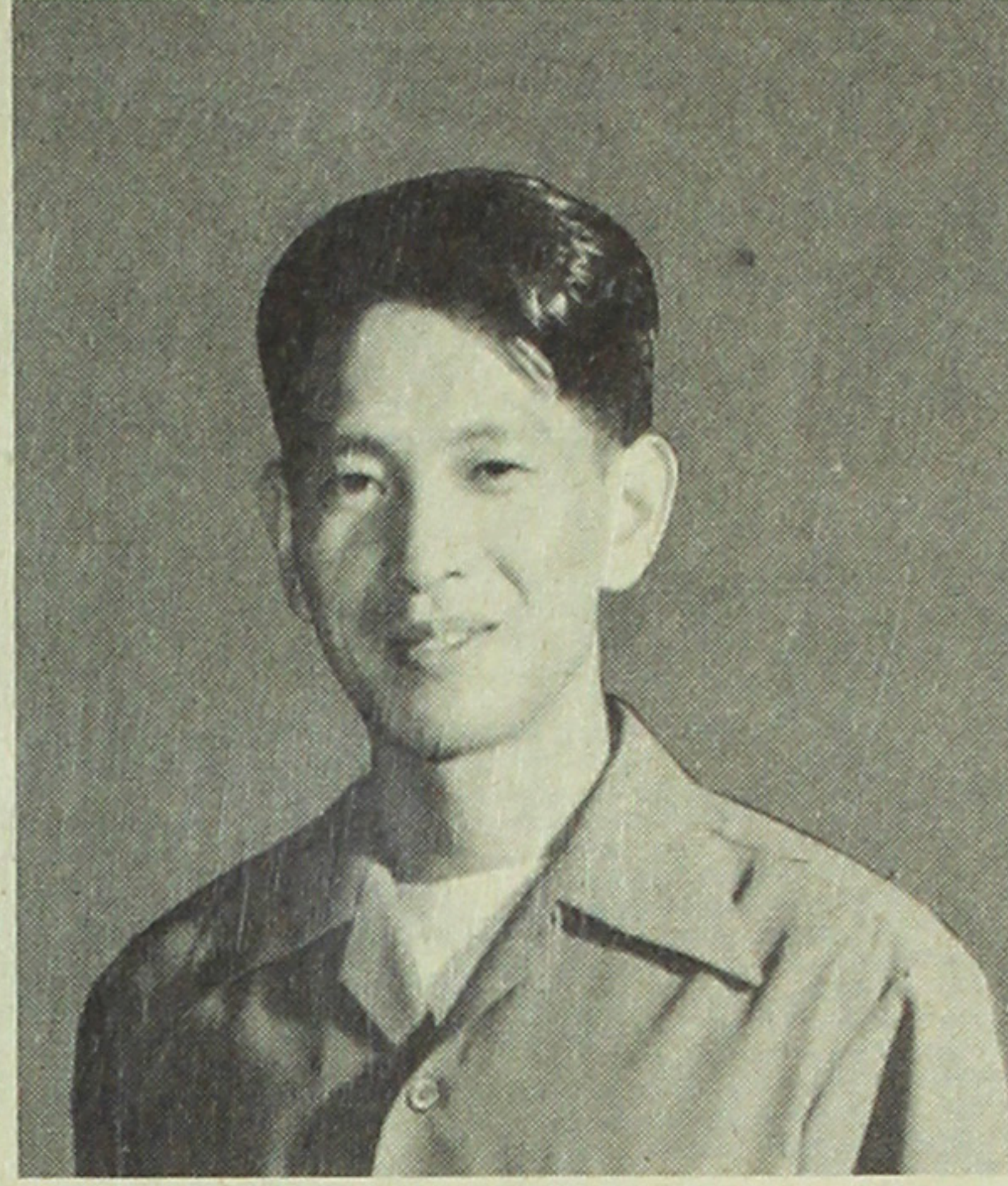
Thanks to the successful fight for democracy in bowling, Nisei keglers now will be able to match their skills against the nation's best in ABC and WIBC tournaments. The ABC and WIBC now issue memberships without question to all bowlers, regardless of race or ancestry. Japanese Americans, through the JACL and veterans groups, joined with Negro, Jewish and Cath-



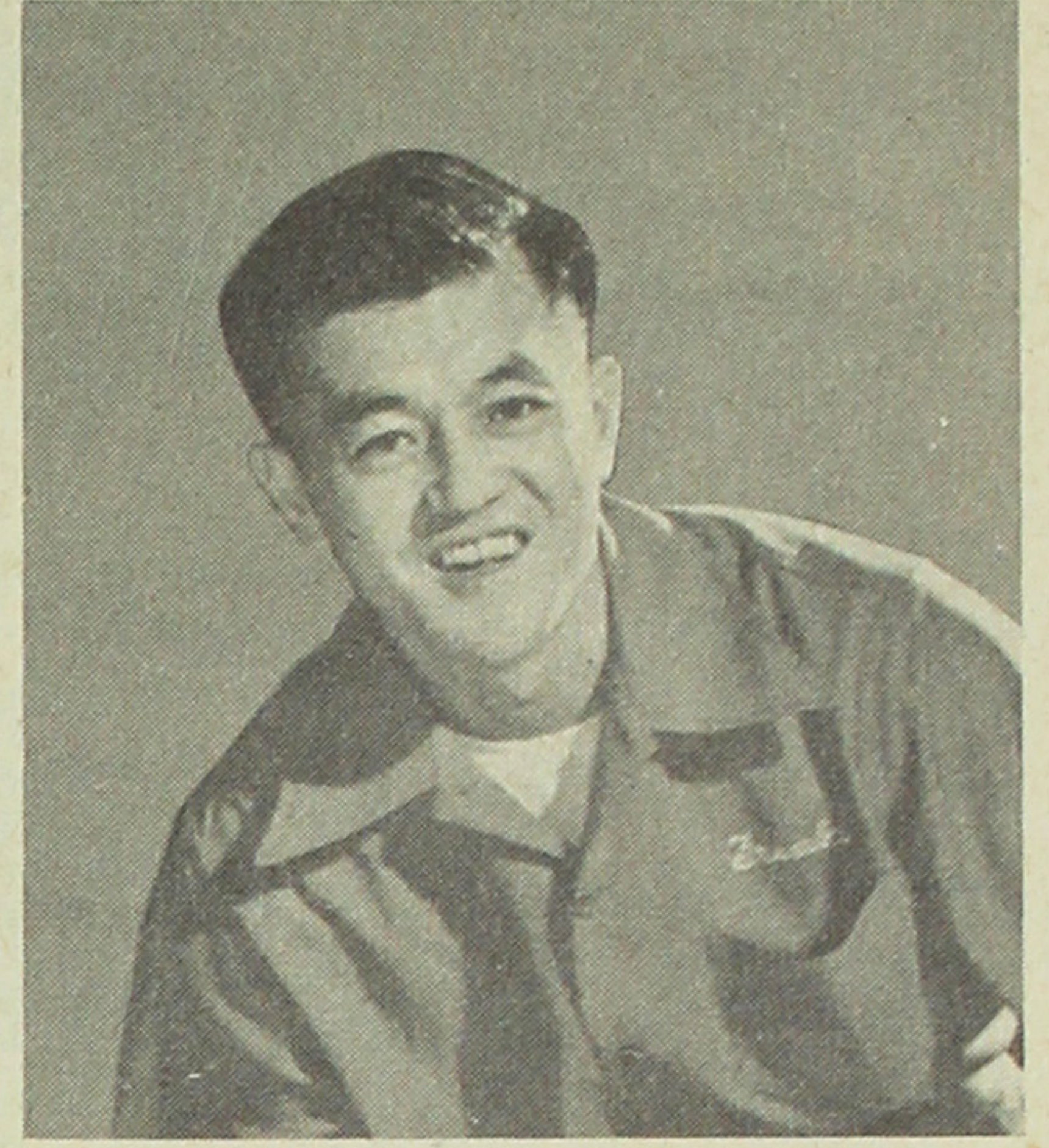
Gene Sato
Pocatello, Idaho



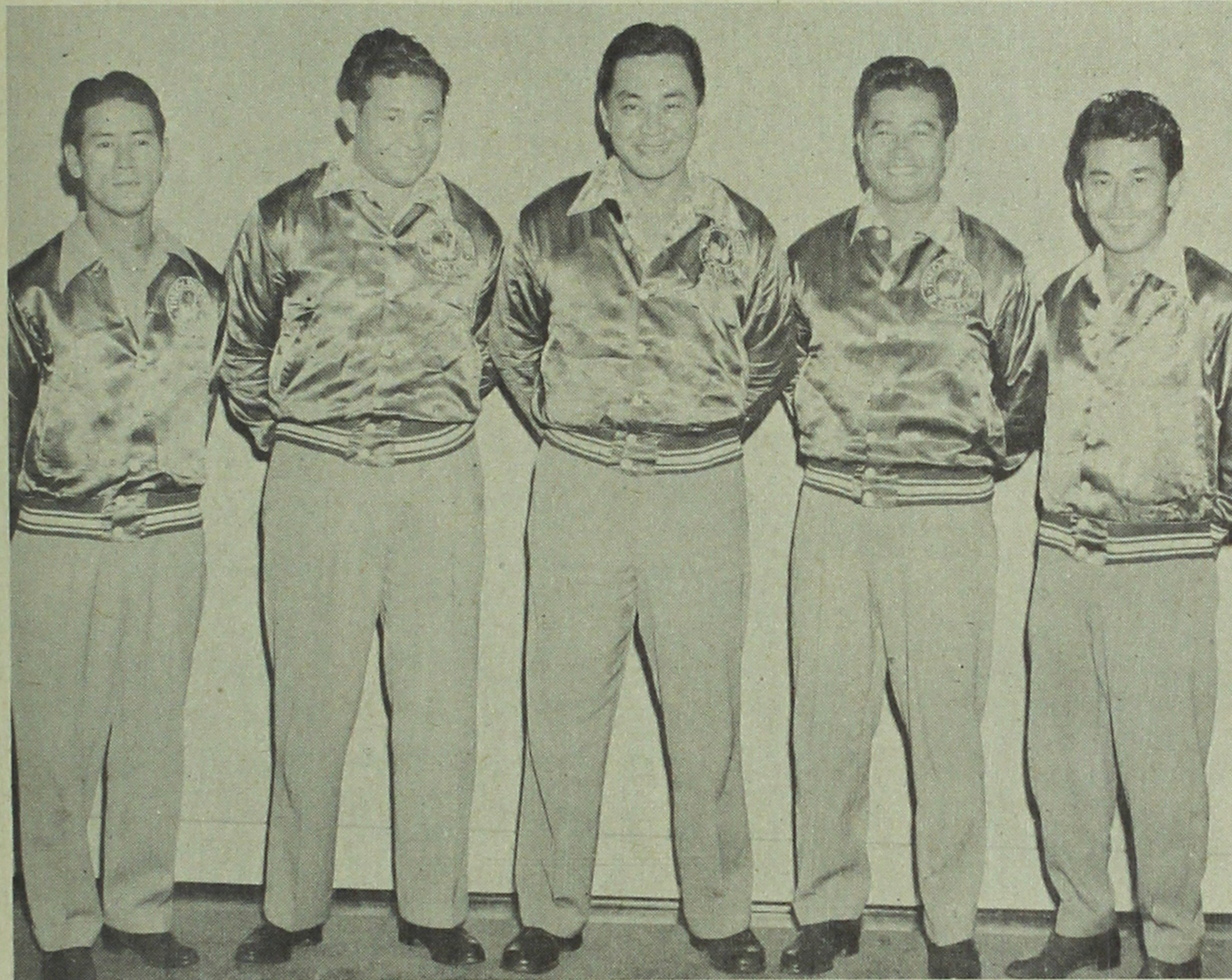
Tak Shibuya
Seattle



Gish Endo
San Francisco



Frank Kebo
Chicago



OUTSTANDING Hawaiian bowlers are (l. to r.) Eddie Matsueda, Roy Ah Nee, Stanley Lai, Taro Miyasato and Tad Nagasawa. They toured the U.S. in 1948.



JULIA WONG won so many trophies she couldn't carry them all at the 1949 Nisei women's tourney.

olic organizations and with trade unions and civil rights groups in the concerted effort which last year resulted in the ABC's abandonment of its discriminatory position. The National JAACL was one of the charter members of the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling which initiated the test cases in which the attorneys-general of three states joined in suits to outlaw the ABC because of its anti-democratic policy.

The role played by Niseis in the fight against bowling prejudice was dramatized two years ago when Dick Akagi, now the JAACL's regional director in Chicago, marched in a picket line before the ABC's convention hall in Atlantic City and when Eddie Matsueda and the other Hawaiian "bowling ambassadors" took their plea for fair play to the ABC meeting in Detroit in 1948.

The Seattle City Bowling Association carried the fight against the race

ban to the floor of the ABC's convention in Columbus last May. That action was taken after the Nisei Clippers, a team including three war veterans, were ousted from the Boeing league by the ABC. In Rock Springs, Wyo., the town's women's bowling league quit the WIBC en masse when the national body refused to certify the membership of a Nisei bowler. In Spokane and

in other cities VFW and American Legion bowling leagues protested the ban.

Nisei bowlers can be proud of their part in bringing democratic practices to organized bowling. This year for the first time the Kurumadas, Miyasatos, Kobos and Shimadas can represent the Niseis against the best of the nation's bowlers.

ボーリングは二世間に一番人気のある競技として大流行を極め今や紐育から布哇までに百リーグあり、参加選手は五千人を超え他に同好者二万人に上り、毎年五十万州からの費用をかけている。一番流行している土地はハワイの Honolulu、次いで羅府、桑港、佐市、櫻府、布市、沙港、ソートレーキ、傳馬、シカゴであるが、他州にも多数の競技場を有している。従来全米ABCの試合は白人のみの競技に限定されておつたのが、JAACLの抗議で本年からは日系人も初めてこの全米試合に出場することが出来ることになった。好記録の選手が多数あるから今後は米人名手と面白い試合が演じられるであろう。二世選手堀湖市の倉又ジュン・ドクターは各試合に優勝し、本年既に五リーグのトップを切つている。

italics

HARRY HONDA (*The Rafu Shimpō*, Los Angeles): When women start demanding the draft of women for non-combatant jobs, I can't see the point in rushing the issue. If all-out war comes, mobilization of every able-bodied citizen—man and woman—is in order. . . . And whether you're drafted to a production job or to tote a gun, the pay will be about equal; just wait and see.

RAYMOND MOLEY (*Newsweek*): No one who understands Japan has any doubt about Japanese opposition to Communism. . . . Resistance to this menace is ingrained in Japanese character, and as things now look, they are the only power over there that can oppose it successfully.

JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT, writing from Tokyo (*Manas*, Los Angeles): Japan's rearmament would mark a serious setback for the cause of peace, since it would mean that 80 million people, dedicated to the highest principle of peace, will be forced to shift their sights to a lower level. The situation is as ironic as it is tragic.

REV. JITSUO MORIKAWA, in an address before a mixed congregation of 2,000 Caucasians and Negroes in Pittsburgh (as reported by *The Chicago Shimpō*): The world of sports, diplomacy, education, art and music have gone far ahead of the Christian church because they have been more ready to accept Negroes than the church itself.

KOREAN REFUGEE, wandering outside Wonju in below zero weather, reported by Felix Morley (*Pathfinder*): Why can't the Communists and the United Nations fight it out in the uninhabited wasteland of Siberia?

SHINJIRO KITASAWA (*Education Digest*): The most glaring defect in education in Japan today has been that it was intended merely as a means to obtain a livelihood and that scarcely any attention was given to the need for encouraging individuals to contribute toward social welfare.

TRENDS

CONGRESSMAN EDWIN ARTHUR HALL of New York was criticized by opposition newspapers in his district because he employed his wife and other family members in his office on Federal payroll. Last month he arose wrathfully on the House floor and declared: "There are six hard-working people on my congressional payroll. They are qualified to be there because they have taken an oath to defend our Constitution and that they are not members of the Communist Party. That is more than the chimps can say who are responsible for insulting my wife and family."



Fan dancer

THE PROBLEM was to show off Grable's legs while she was dressed in a Japanese kimono. Hollywood simply cut off the kimono well above the knees. Any resemblance to a real kimono is purely coincidental. In "Call Me Mister," Hollywood adaptation of the Broadway musical, Miss Grable prances around in the streamlined kimono against a background of more modestly dressed Nisei chorines.

The plot somehow has Miss Grable in Japan when the war ends. Dan Dailey, her sergeant husband and also a hooper, and Danny Thomas, a dish-washing private, carry things off rather well with snappy song and dance routines and Thomas' clever clowning. None of the dozen or more Niseis in the picture has a speaking part.

It all adds up

SOME TIME AGO (SCENE, July 1950) we published an article tracing Chinese characters (the same as Japanese) to their origins. Quite a few of our readers thought the project was interesting enough to write and tell us so. We thought they, and others, might be interested in Lesson No. 2, so to speak. Although not true of all Chinese or Japanese characters the examples below show the logic of the meanings, a case of where one and one makes two, as it were.



Pregnant woman

女 = WOMAN

女 + 女 = 姍
double

女 + 女 + 女 = 姍姍
noisy

女 + 家 = 嫁
(house) bride

女 + 子 = 好
(child) to love, good

PRESTO "CB" TRADE MARK FIRE EXTINGUISHER



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パサデナ佛教会起工式

パサデナ日系人の多年念願していた佛教の起工式が去る十二月十七日行はれました。パサデナ市は基教市であり、殊に多数の日系人が出入する佛教會の建築に對して附近より屢々反對の聲があげられていましたが、結局市のカウンスル迄上提して聽聞會を開き幾多難關を経て市參事會を十二月になり通過すると同時にパサデナの有力新聞は筆を揃えて「パサデナの佛教徒にグリーンライトが燈つた」と佛教徒に多大の力を與えました。

日曜學校の生徒により地鎮祭の鍬入れを行ふところ



SCENEfotos by Jack Iwata

Two Sunday School children recently helped break ground for the new Buddhist church in Pasadena, Calif. Attempts to build the church had heretofore met with failure.



寫眞は羅府別院より香輪番が出張して行はれた起工式

Reverend Ko of the Los Angeles Betsuin Buddhist Church conducts rites for laying of the cornerstone. Erection of the

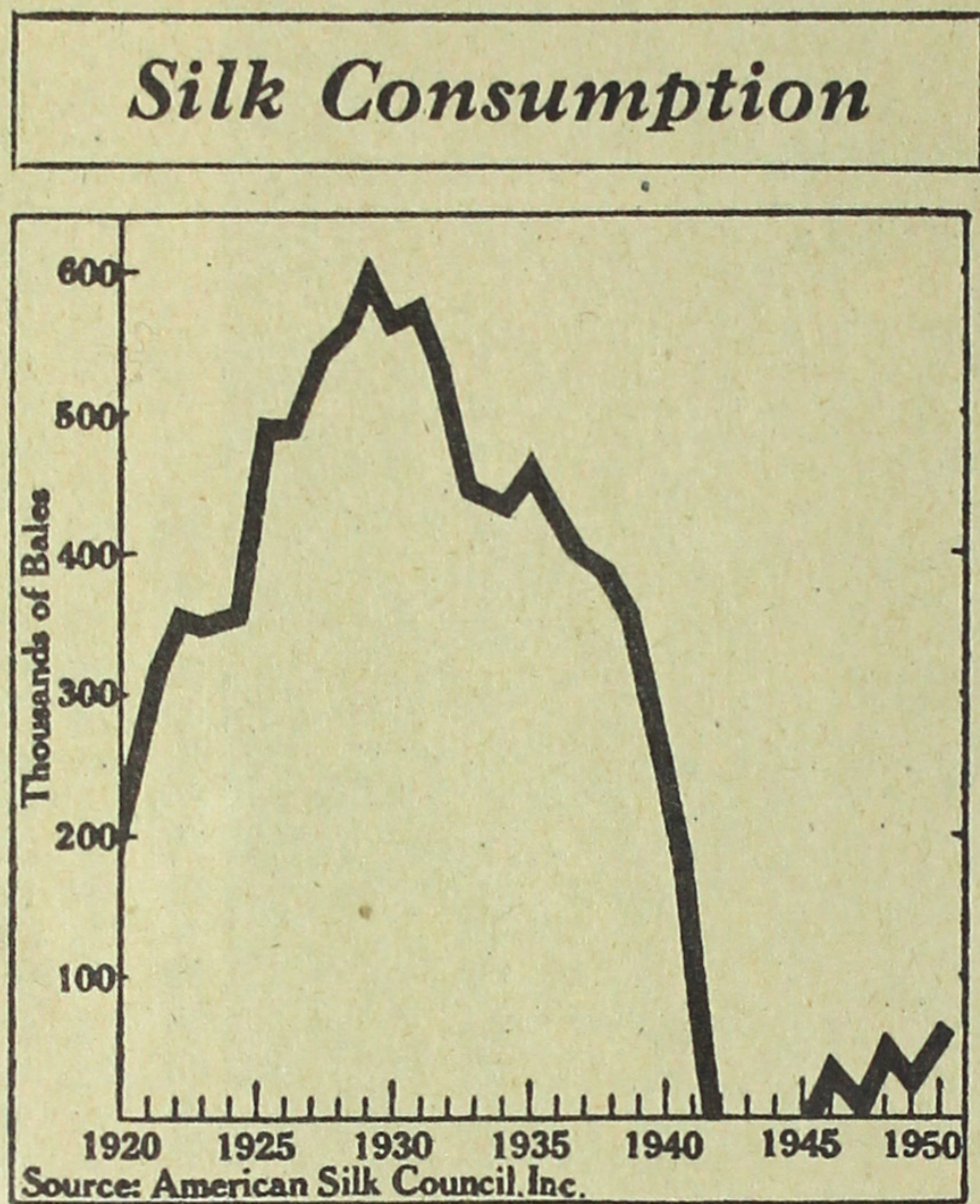
Buddhist church finally was approved last year by the Pasadena city council.

米國經濟概況

いよ／＼人造毛現ある

生糸需要激増

第三次世界大戦となるれば米國の綿糸並に純毛界に及ぼす影響は蓋し第二次世界大戦の如き生やさしいものでなく遙かに深刻な結果を招来するであらうと、本誌十一月號に戦後の日本生糸は復活するか「濠洲純毛の暴騰」及び本年一月號「人造毛の出現」と題し、この點に關し詳述したのであるが、その豫想は的中し、米國に於ける生糸の需要は左表の如く今次大戦以前の如くその復活を示している。



MANUFACTURERS of silk cloth consumed 67,214 bales (132.5 pounds each) of raw silk in 1950. This was almost double the 1949 total and the largest since World War II. Synthetic fibers, principally nylon and rayon, have taken away most of the market silk once had.

日本の經濟復興は貿易の進展にあり、就中生糸の復活はその前途に多大の光明を投げかけている、恐らく右表の如き趨勢より推して一九五一年の生糸需要は一九五〇年を遙かに凌駕するは必至であり、日本の生産業者が緊縮一番國策に添う生糸増産に全力を傾注しそれが輸出による莫大なる利益を見逃すことなく、この機に於いて大々的増産を期待して已まない次第である。不幸今次大戦に日本は生絹唯一の顧客たる米國を敵として戦い、其の販路を徹底的に失つたのであるが、今回は然らず生絹の需要は依然として往年の如くその復活は右表が明らかにその事實を物語っているものであつて世界一の生絹産國日本に取つては之眞に絶好の機會到来であり之に依つて一日も早く經濟復興が緒につき

敗戦の苦難を切り抜けて行くべく當業者諸氏の發奮を切望するのは私一人ではあるまい

純毛の不足

純毛や綿の不足を埋め合わせる爲めに新しい何物かが出現することは恰度今次大戦のとき、絹が日本から來ないあらうと本誌一月號に豫報したが俄然純毛産業界の革命とも言ふべき人造毛の男子洋服が出現するに至つた。

ダイネル現出

濠洲純毛が需要を充たし切れなため、いよ／＼米國の市場へはダイネル(人造毛)が登場して來た。ダイネルは現在ユニオン・カーバイド・エンド・カーボン會社の製品であつて、恰も濠洲のそれの如く温かく柔らかく純毛と何等變りはなく、この外にデューボント會社のダイセルに似ているオーロン・ヴァジニア キヤロライナ化學製品會社のピカラ等の人造毛が續々として出現した。コーン(唐もろこし)を原料として化學的に製造されたものである。現在市場に現われた現品は三割のウール及びナイロンの毛布であるが、恐らく本年の終り頃には純毛と變りのないダイセル毛布が市場に氾濫し従來の純毛々布はその影を消すのではなからうかと思はれる。右毛布の外に數物(カーペット)類の如きは、純毛製は市場から消えこれに代はる代用品のダイセルがその威を揮うであらう。男子洋服も現在その大部分は純毛製であるが、將來八割以上は右代用品を使用するであらう。値段の點から見て毛布製造に使用する一九四九年純毛は一弗であつたものが現在二弗八十仙に騰貴して居り、一九三九年に比較するなれば實に二割以上の騰貴である。又一九四五年の純毛々布の小賣り値は十五弗九十五仙であつたが、一九四九年には同一品物が十九弗九十五仙となり、それが現在では廿七弗五十仙という暴騰で然かもまだ値段は安定していないという現状である。

原料到る處

換言すればダイセル(人造毛)は恰かも第二次大戦の當時ナイロンが生絹に代つた如く、一般的に普及を見ることとは明らかなことで、然かもこれが原料は到る所にあり化學的に生産し得らるゝものであるに於て將に生産界の一大革命と見ても差支えなく、由來資源に乏しく總てを外國に仰ぐ日本に取つては天來の福音であり、化學者はよろしくこれが研鑽に努力して日本の純毛輸入を防止すると共に經濟國策の一端となる可能性を十分に認め得るのである。ダイセルは純毛産業の大革命でその原料はコーンであり、滿洲に大量生産される大豆よりも充分に取材されるであらうし、日本としても大量生産の可能性あるダイセルの研究は刻下の急務であらう。第二次大戦前ナイロンに對しては餘り智識のなかつた人々も戦後ナイロンは普遍化しナイロンを知らない者はない程に普及して了つた如く、今や世はダイセルなる言葉は近く人口に膾炙して、ダイセルならでは、という事にならう。

(二月五日西村生)

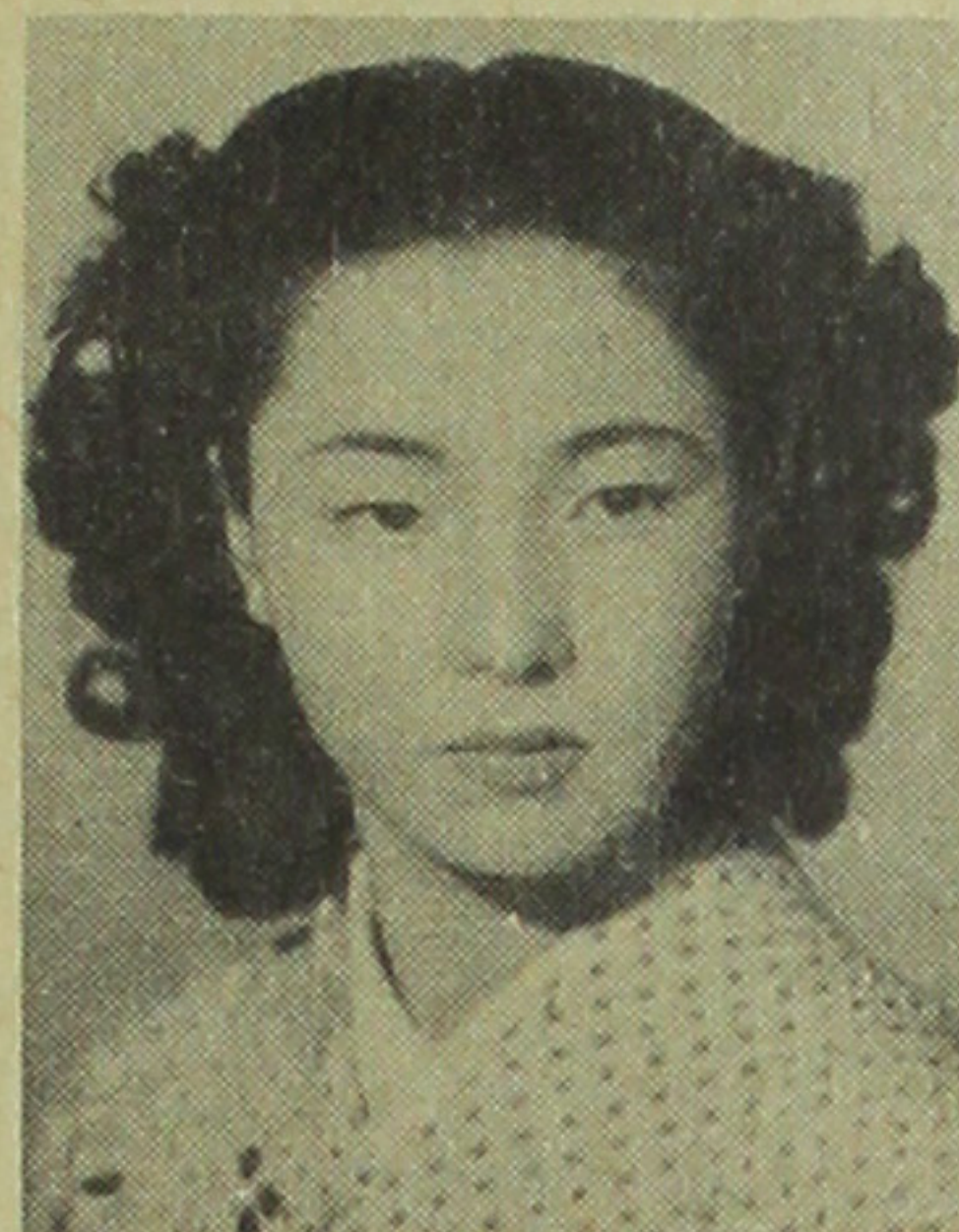


小唄 勝太郎

東京都港区赤坂傳馬町1ノ14

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榎本美佐江

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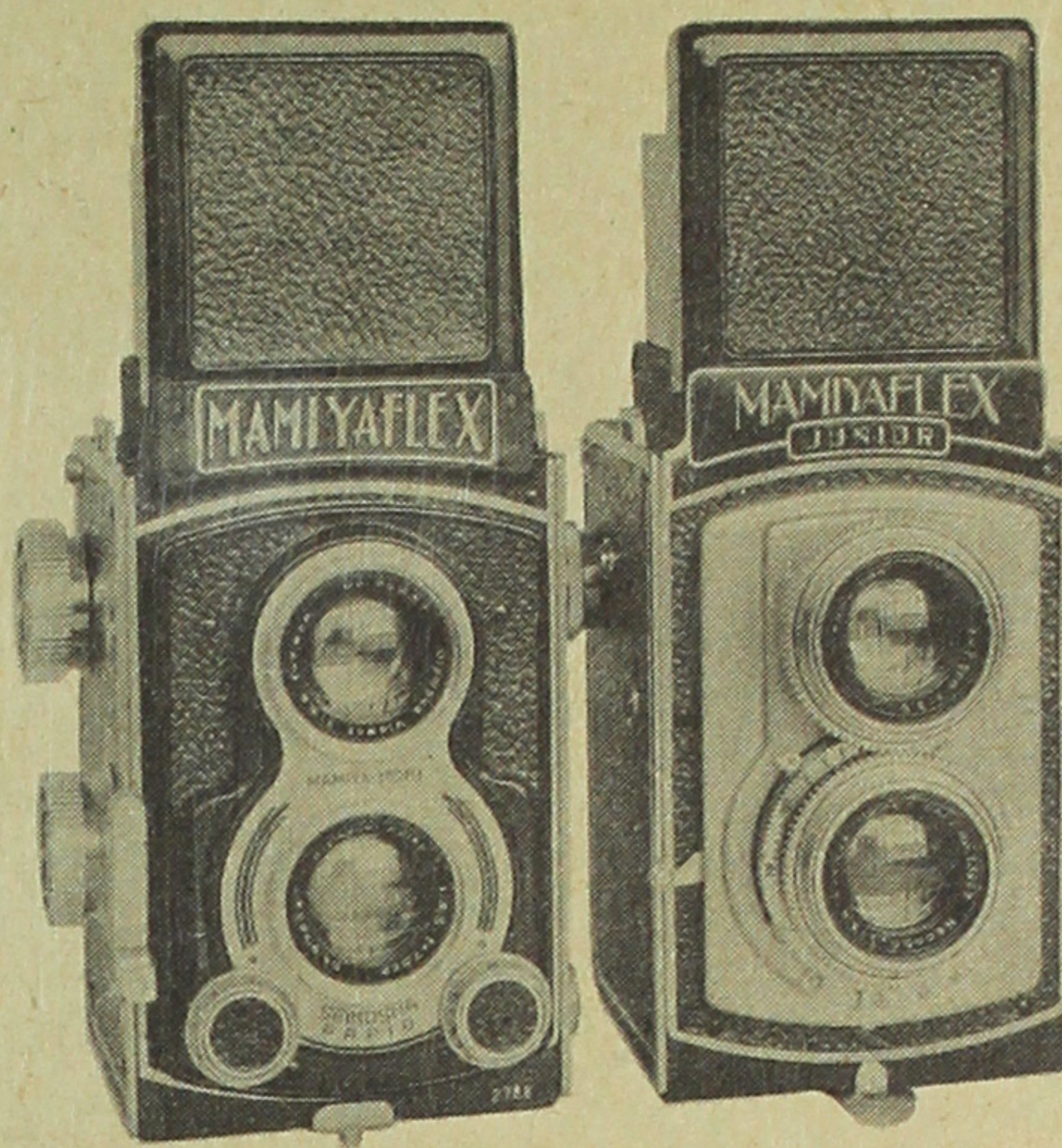
閨秀歌人

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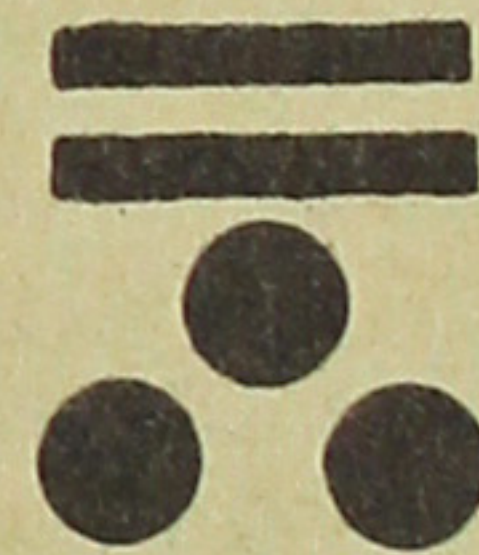
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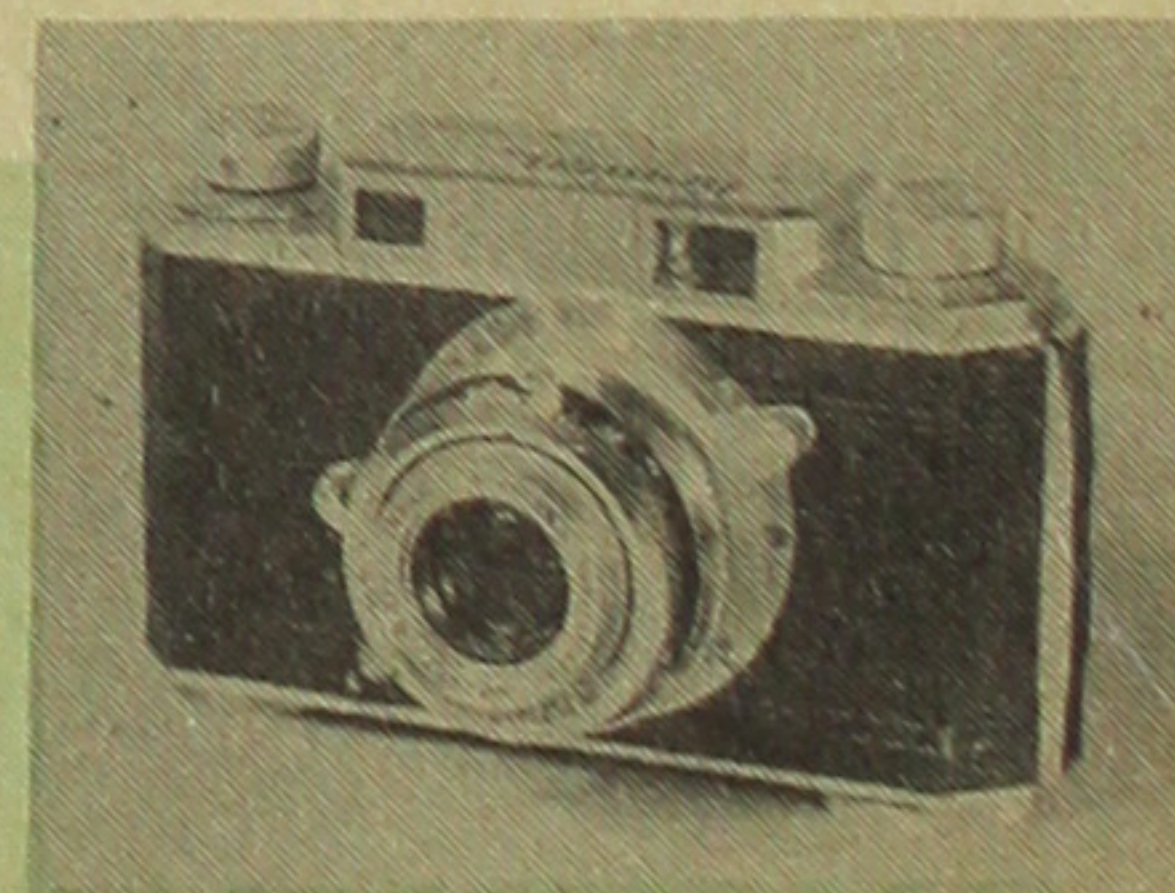
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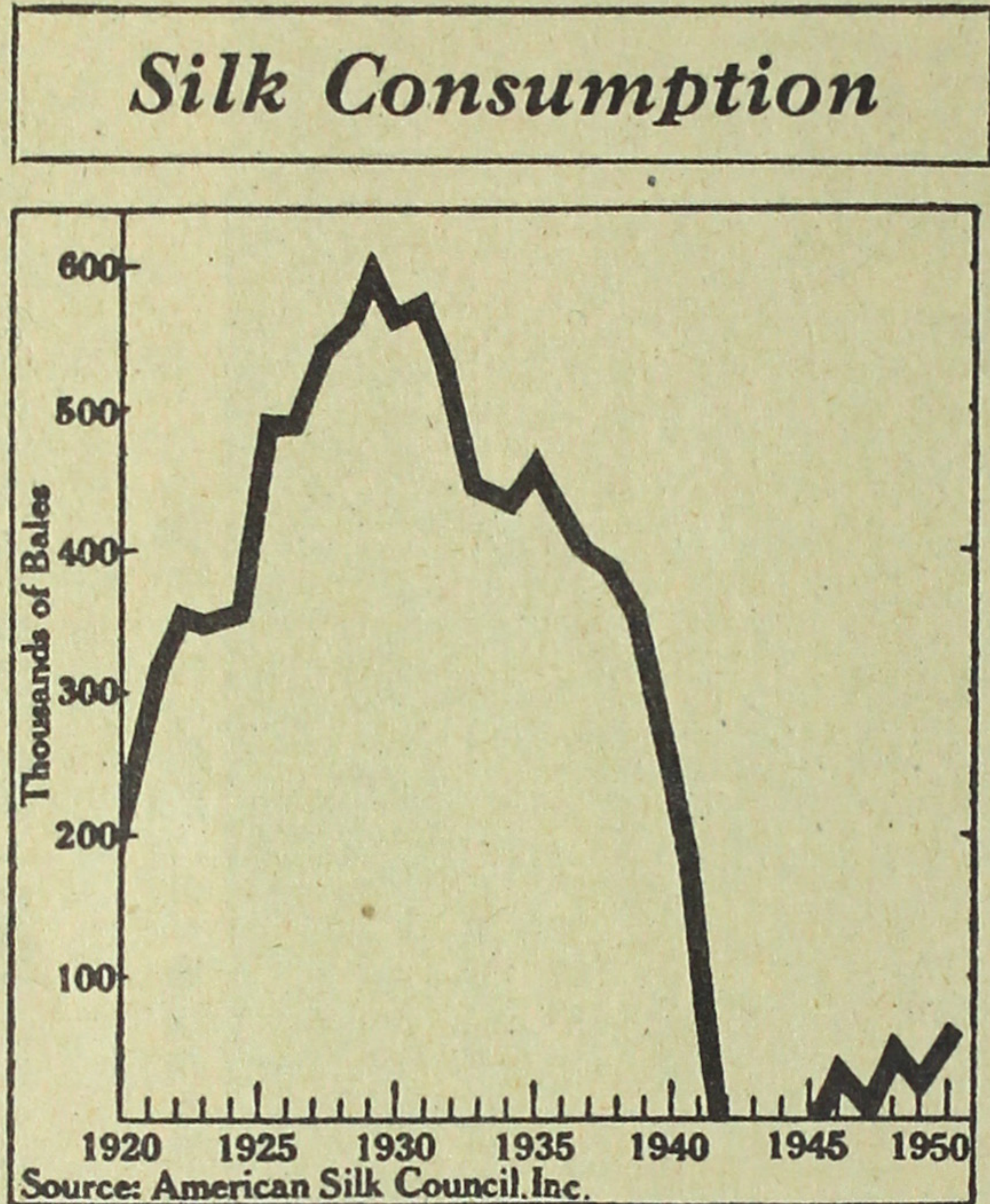
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米國經濟概況

いよ／＼人造毛現あ

生糸需要激増

第三次世界大戦となるれば米國の綿糸並に純毛界に及ぼす影響は蓋戦の如き生やさしいものでなく遙かに深刻な結果を招来するであろうとに戦後の日本生糸は復活するか「濠洲純毛の暴騰」及び本年一月號「人類」にこの點に關し詳述したのであるが、その豫想は的中し、米國に於ては左表の如く今次大戦以前の如くその復活を示している。



MANUFACTURERS of silk cloth consumed 67,214 bales (132.5 pounds each) of raw silk in 1950. total and the synthetic fibers, taken away

日本の經濟復興は貿易の進展にあり、就中生糸の復活はその前途に多大の光明を投げかけている、恐らく右表の如き趨勢より推して一九五一年の生糸需要は一九五〇年を遙かに凌駕するは必至であり、日本の生産業者が緊縮一番國策に添う生糸増産に全力を傾注しそれが輸出による莫大なる利益を見逃すことなく、この機に於いて大々的増産を期待して已まない次第である。不幸今次大戦に日本は生絹唯一の顧客たる米國を敵として戦い、其の販路を徹底的に失つたのであるが、今回は然らず生絹の需要は依然として往年の如くその復活は右表が明らかにその事實を物語っているものであつて世界一の生絹産國日本に取つては之眞に絶好の機會到来であり之に依つて一日も早く經濟復興が緒につき

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原料到る處

とは明らかたことで、然かもこれが原料は到る所にあり化學的に生産し得らるるものであるに於て將に生産界の一大革命と見ても差支なく、由來資源に乏しく總てを外國に仰ぐ日本に取つては天來の福音であり、化學者はよろしくこれが研鑽に努力して日本の純毛輸入を防止すると共に經濟國策の一端となる可能性を十分に認め得るのである。ダイテルは純毛産業の大革命でその原料はコーンであり、滿洲に大量生産される大豆よりも充分に取材されるであろうし、日本としても大量生産の可能性あるダイテルの研究は刻下の急務であろう。第二次大戦前ナイロンに對しては餘り智識のなかつた人々も戦後ナイロンは普偏化しナイロンを知らない者はない程に普及して了つた如く、今や世はダイテルなる言葉は近く人口に膾炙して、ダイテルならでは、という事にならう。

氏の發奮を切望するのは私一人ではあるまい不足を埋め合わせる爲めに新しい何物かが出は恰度今次大戦のとき、絹が日本から來ない歩をした如く、人造毛や人造綿が出現するで産業界の革命とも言ふべき人造ブランケット毛が需要を充たし切れないため、いよ／＼米場へはダイテル(人造毛)が登場して來た。ンド・カーボン會社の製品であつて、恰も濠變りはなく、この外にデューポイント會社のダイヤロイナ化學製品會社のピカラ等の人造(し)を原料として化學的に製造されたものソール及びナイロンの毛布であるが、恐らく毛布が市場に氾濫し從來の純毛々布はその七布の外に敷物(カーペット)類の如きは、のダイテルがその威を揮うであろう。男子洋衣八割以上は右代用品を使用するであろう。一九四九年純毛は一弗であつたものが現在二弗八なれば實に二割以上の騰貴である。又一九五仙であつたが、一九四九年には同一品物が五弗五十仙という暴騰で然かもまだ値段

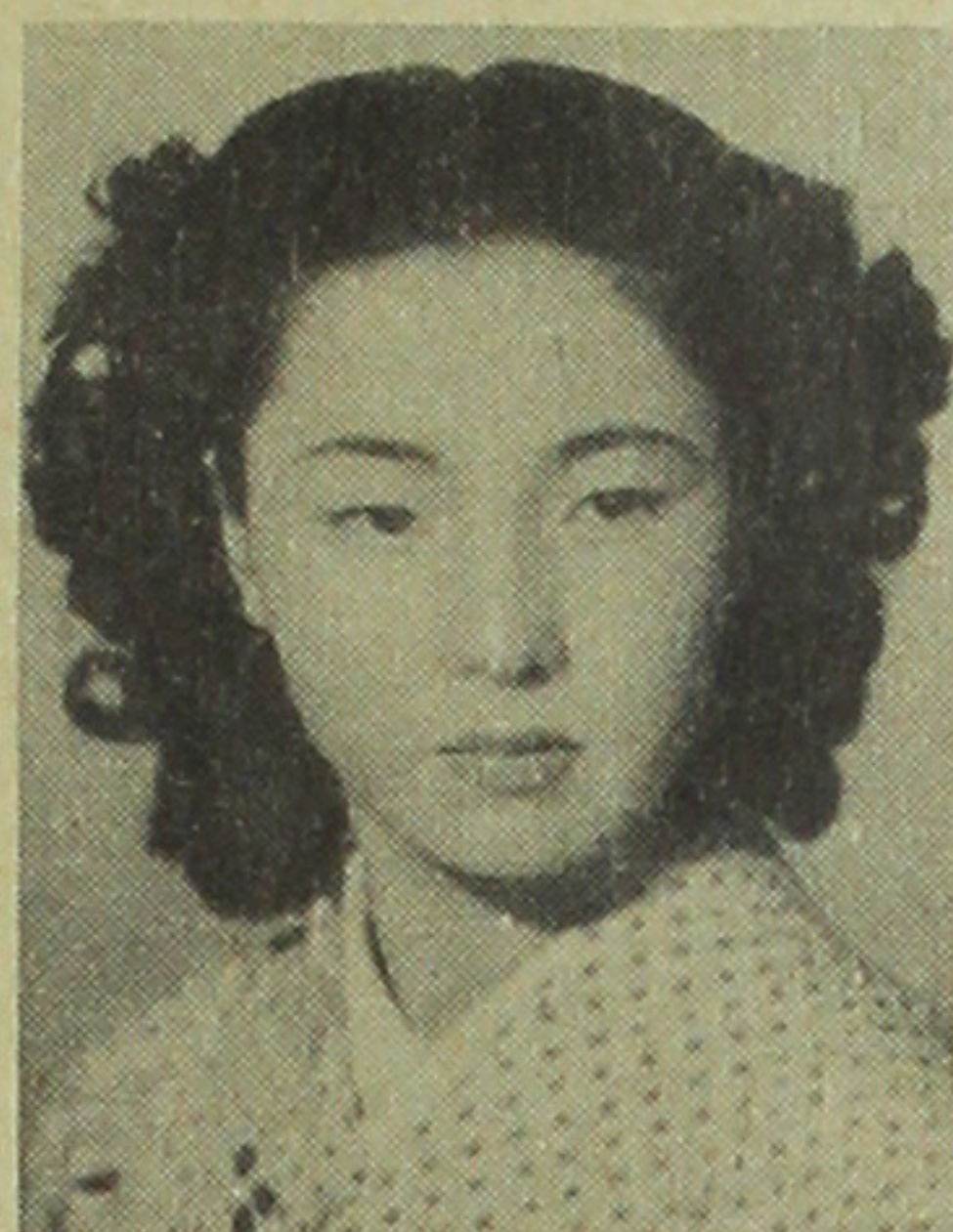


小唄 勝太郎

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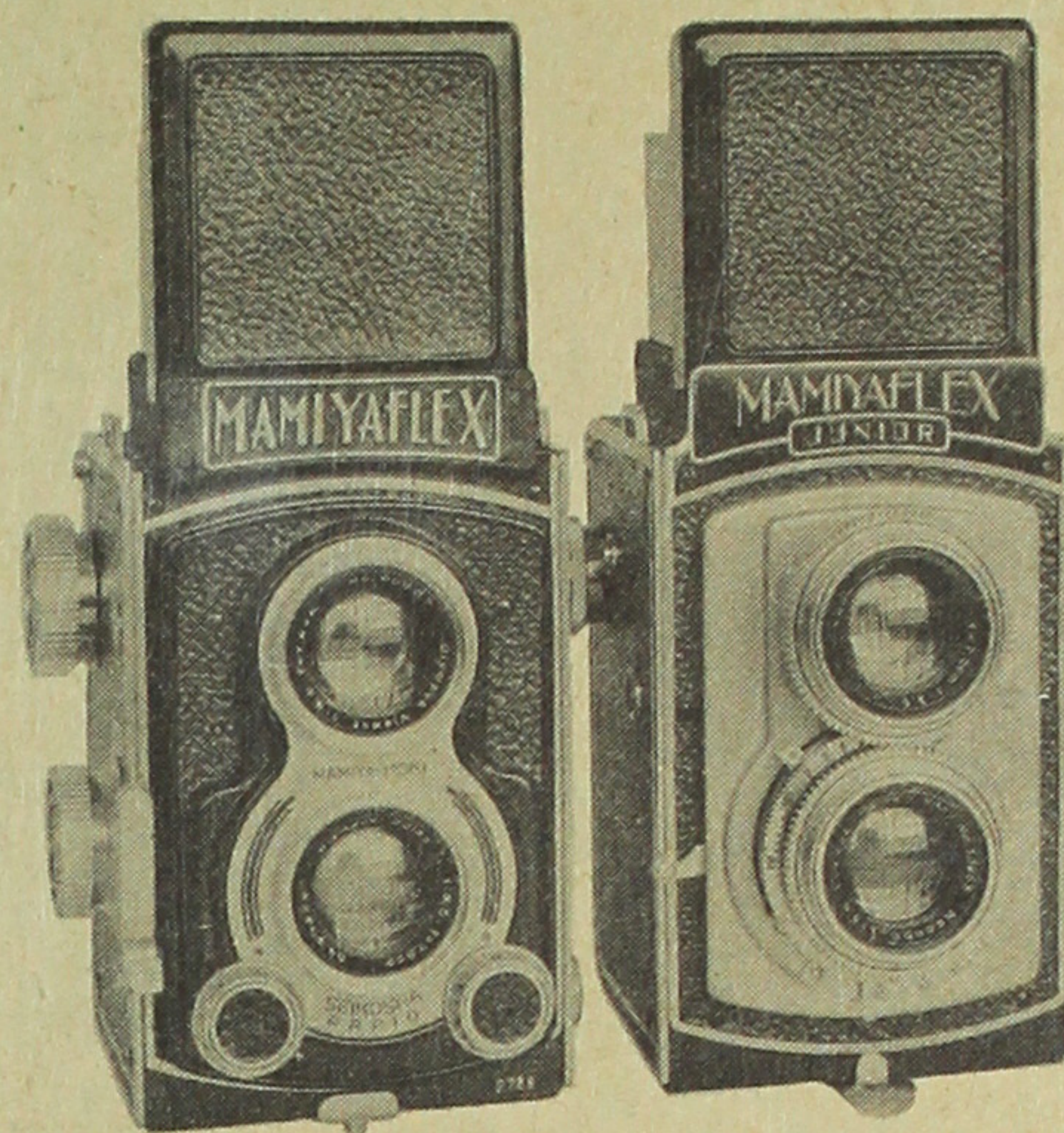
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づくしく美しいすぐれたものである。病いや境遇から来るいじけやひがみ、みじめさくじけ、怠惰はとくに克服された、優れた心の持主である歌誌「ゆり」の編輯から、詩集五月の風、おさなこのうた、白雲(隨筆)ころのうた、と数多い著書は多くの御婦人達に愛讀されている。板口さんから本社へ送つて来た五月の一節に――
うでに注がれた一滴の靈液によつて、病苦の世界はたちどころに、遠い眼下に飛び去つてゆく

思索のないもうろうとした宇宙のみちを、私はひとりさまよつている。
すべての慾望はなくなり半ばからをぬぎすてかねたように。
半透明、半濁のうつそみの中で、この世とあの世のひびきを等分にきいている。
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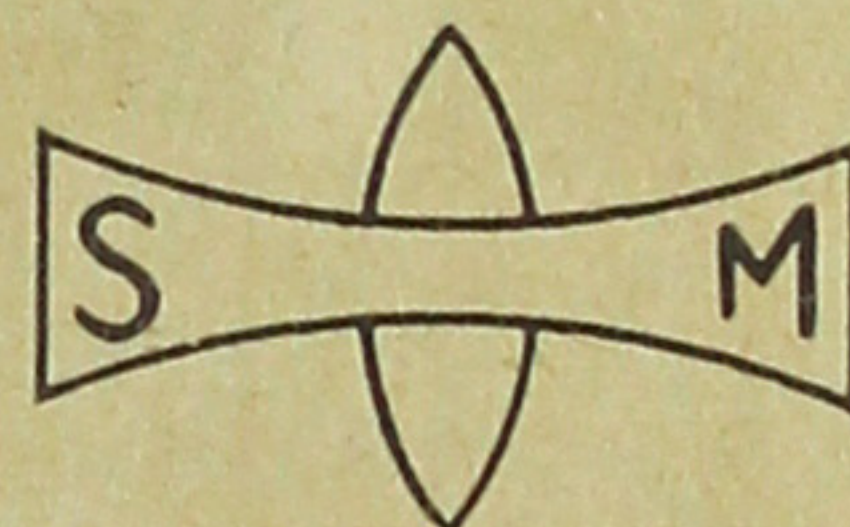
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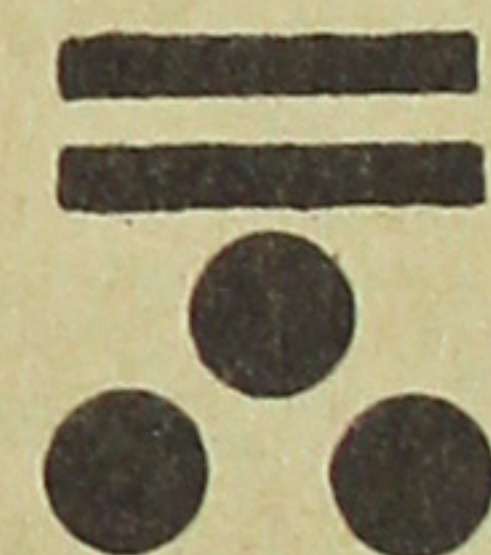
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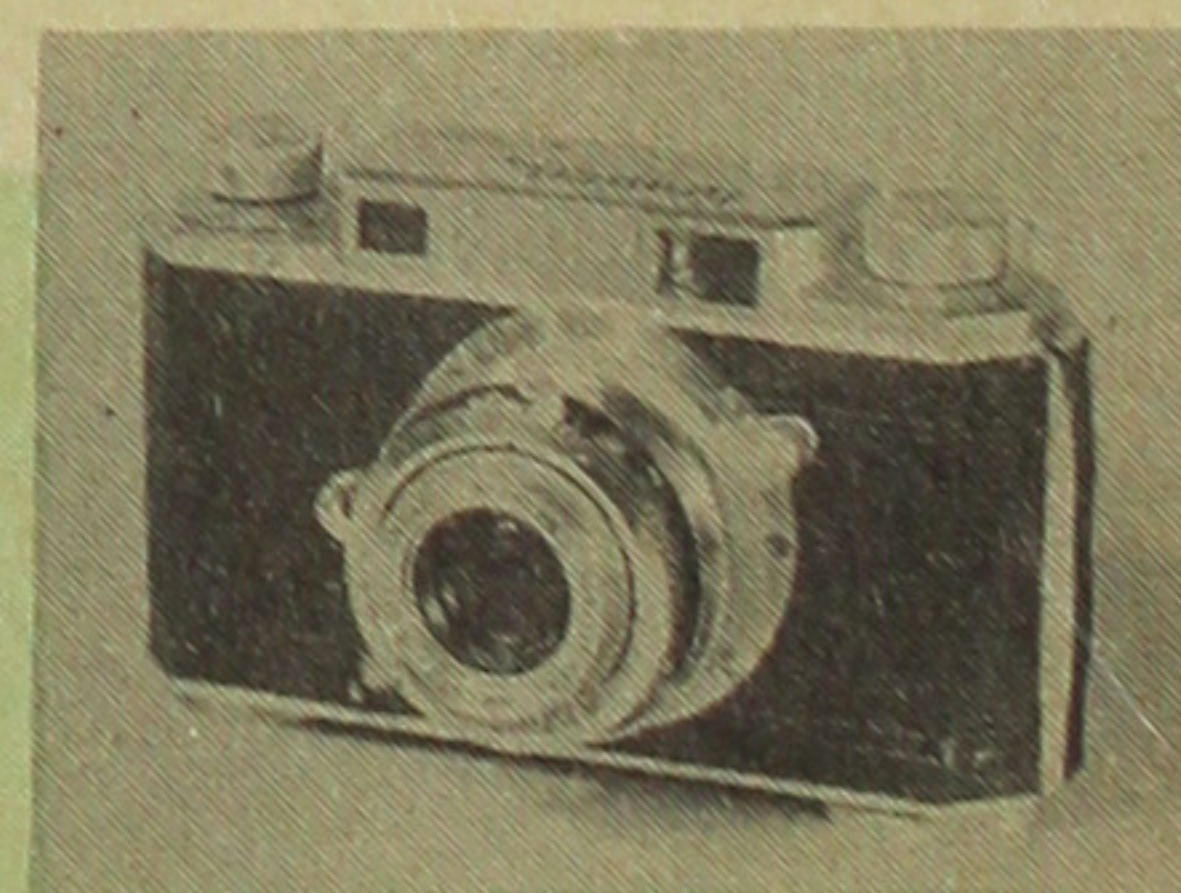


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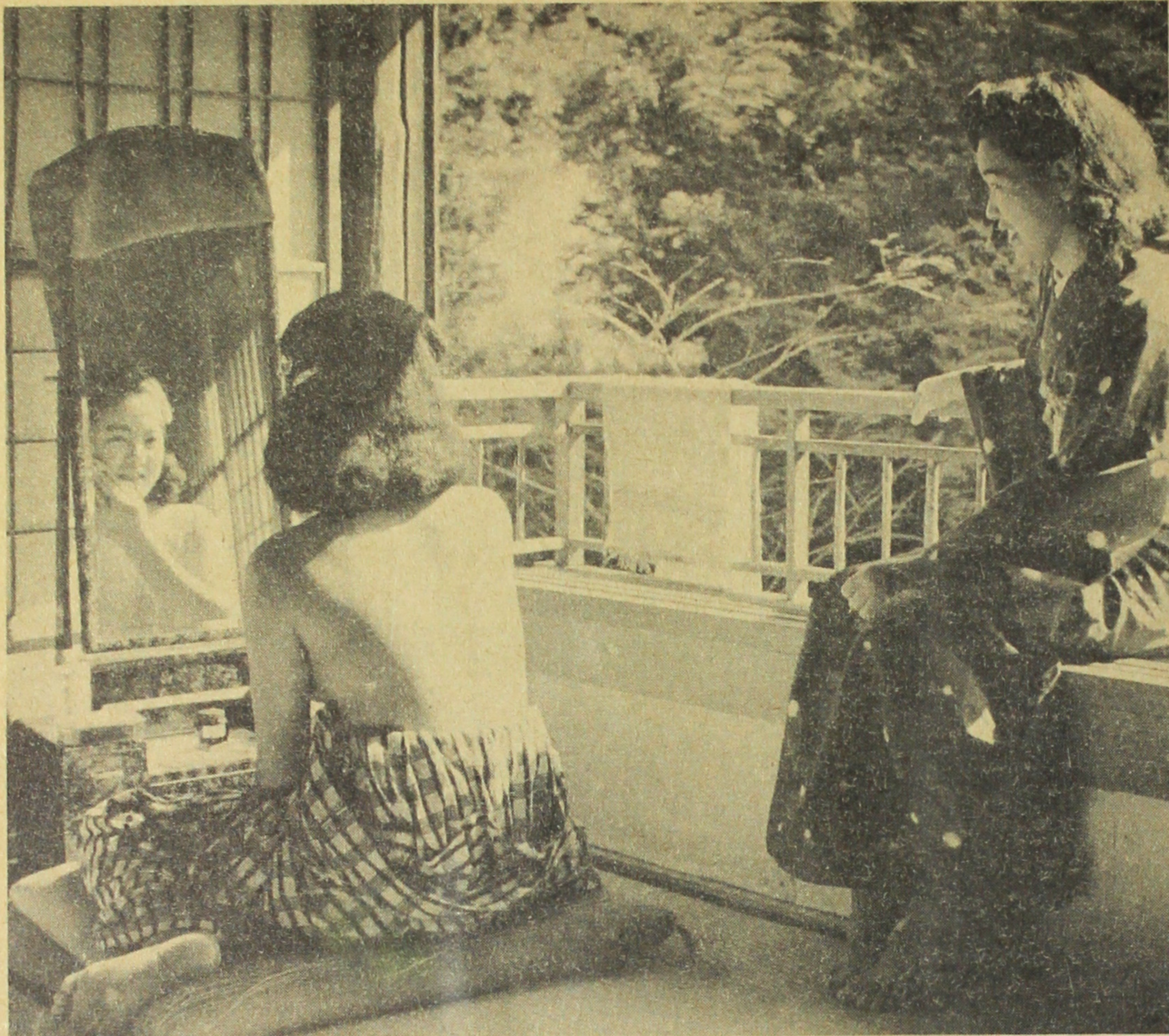
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Laing Photo Service

A Tokyo maiden vacationing at Shimakamo hot springs, near Tokyo, applies makeup after a dip in the hotel spa while her traveling companion looks on.

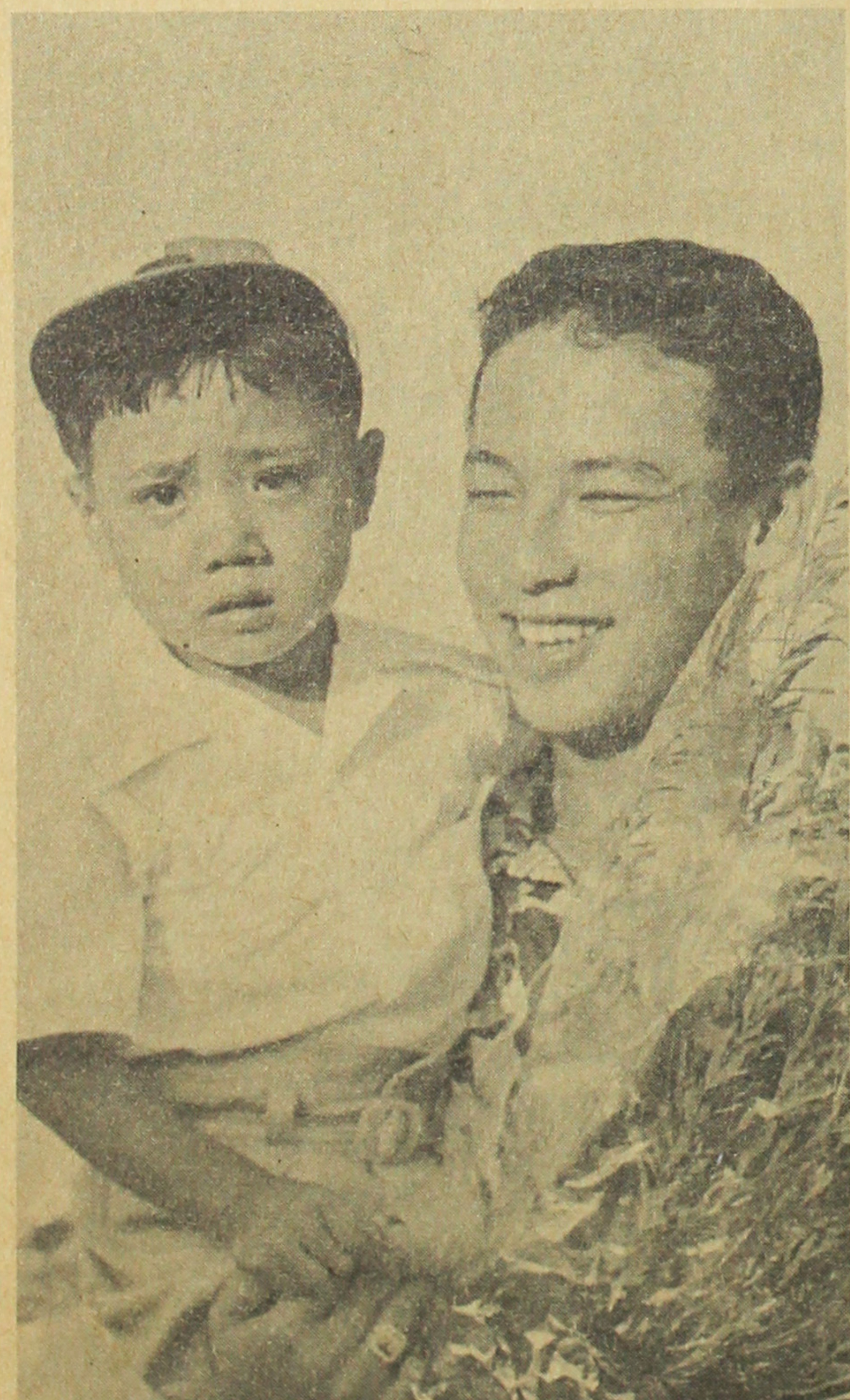
春の温泉行き、気の合つたお友達と週末旅行に温泉へ！、サットーと風呂浴びて軽いお化粧に若々しい肌は薄桃色を呈している。自然の春、人生の春、何んとなやましいではないか。

温泉宿の春

写真 尾形



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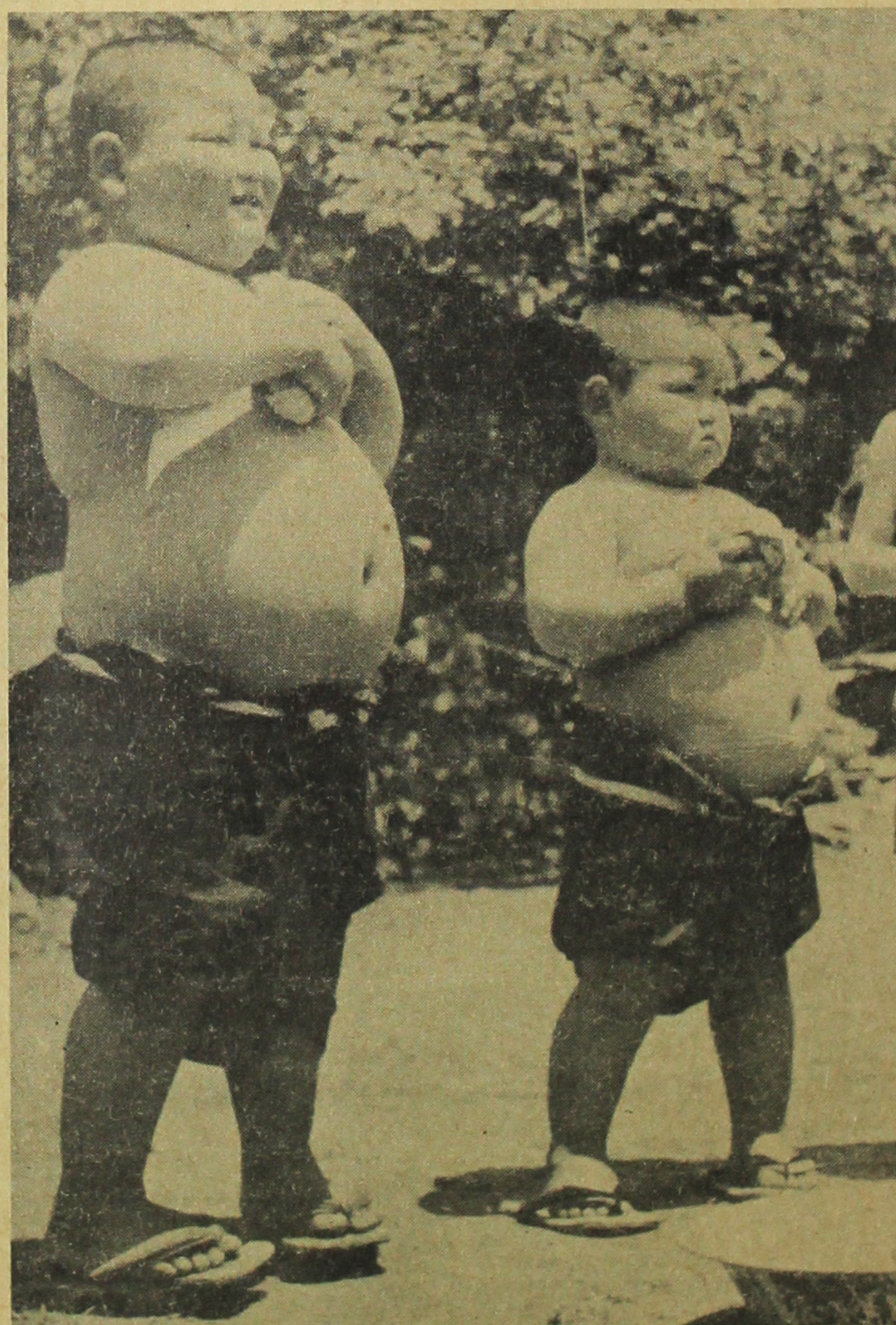


千五百メートルに世界記録を作り一躍世界的選手となつた布哇の紺野ヒロシと同姓同名

の紺野ヒロシ少年が広島にいた。嬉しそうにこの未来の水泳選手を抱きあげる紺野ヒ

ロシ選手。

Ford Hiroshi Konno, Hawaii's 1,500-meter world record holder who recently toured Japan, is met in Hiroshima by a young swimming aspirant who also is named Hiroshi Konno.



これは福島縣二井郡八丁糸橋本正夫婦の中に出た和美(六才)君と敏治(四才)君の

怪童兄弟です。六才の和美君は体重十四貫身長四呎二吋四才の敏治君は八貫三呎五

吋といふデッカいもので御覽の通り太鼓腹に波うたせてる

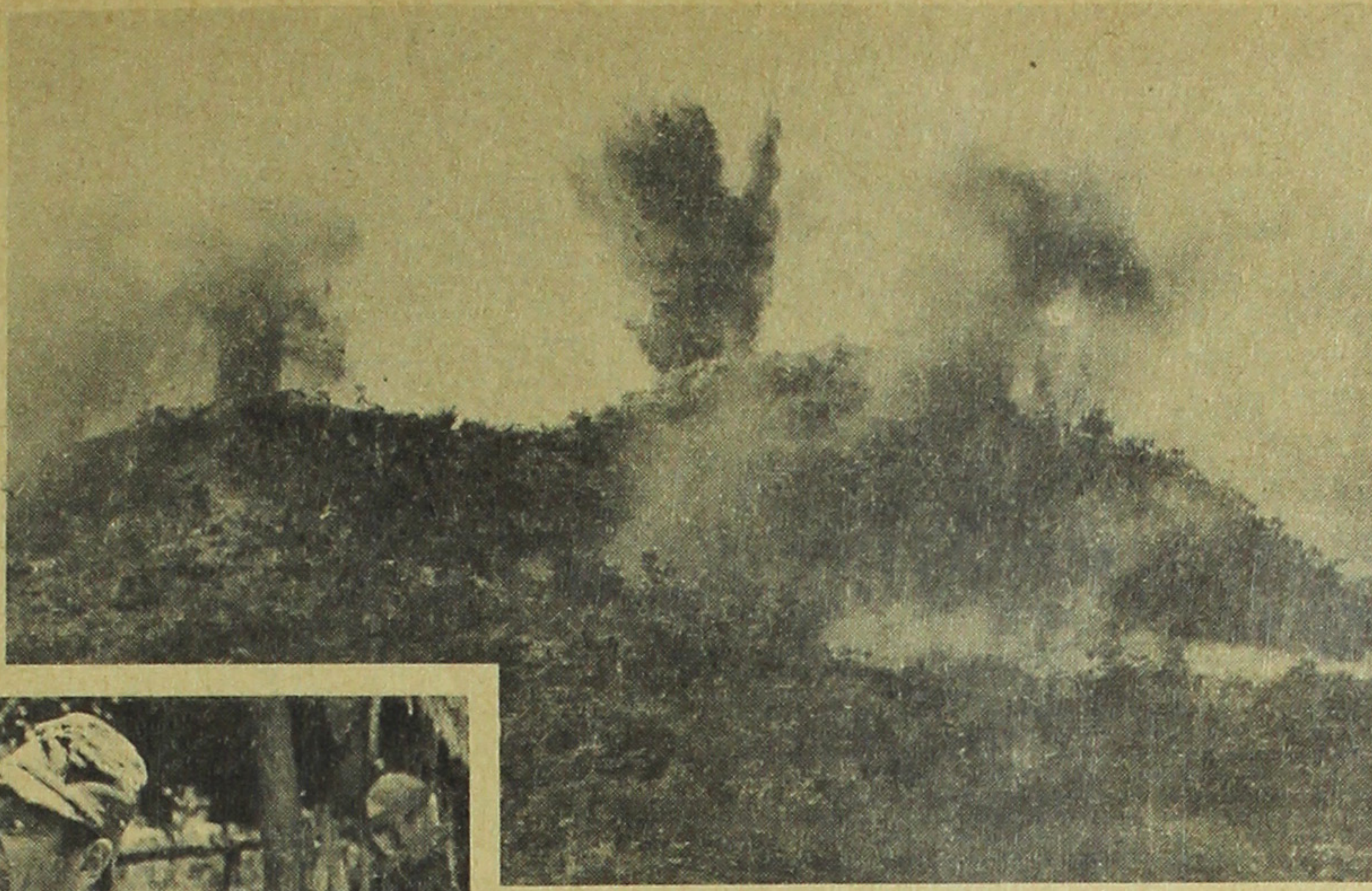
This pair of young giants are Kazumi, left, and his brother Toshiharu of Fukushima prefecture. Kazumi, 6, weighs 116 pounds, stands 4 feet 2 inches. Toshiharu, 4, weighs 64 pounds, stands 3 feet, 5 inches.

映画のばな

戦争はいやだ

最近日本映画界の大作として「きけわだつみの聲」は非常な人気を呼んでいる。近く北米各地でも上映されることになるであろうが、日本の再軍備がやかましい今日こうした映画が受ける反面も亦考えさせられるものがある。

新らしい日本の映画『きけ、わだつみの聲』中ビルマ作戦の壮烈な場面



「戦争はいやだ、俺は好きで死ぬんぢやない」と青年学徒の悲壮な叫びは見るものをしてぞく／＼と迫るものがある。「きけ、わだつみの聲」の一場面

One of Japan's biggest motion picture productions, "Kike Watazumi no Koe" (Hark, the Roar of the Sea), is based on a strong anti-war theme. The picture above is a scene from the movie showing part of the war campaign in central Burma. At the left a young Japanese soldier shouts, "I hate war. Who wants to die!"



Think of Us

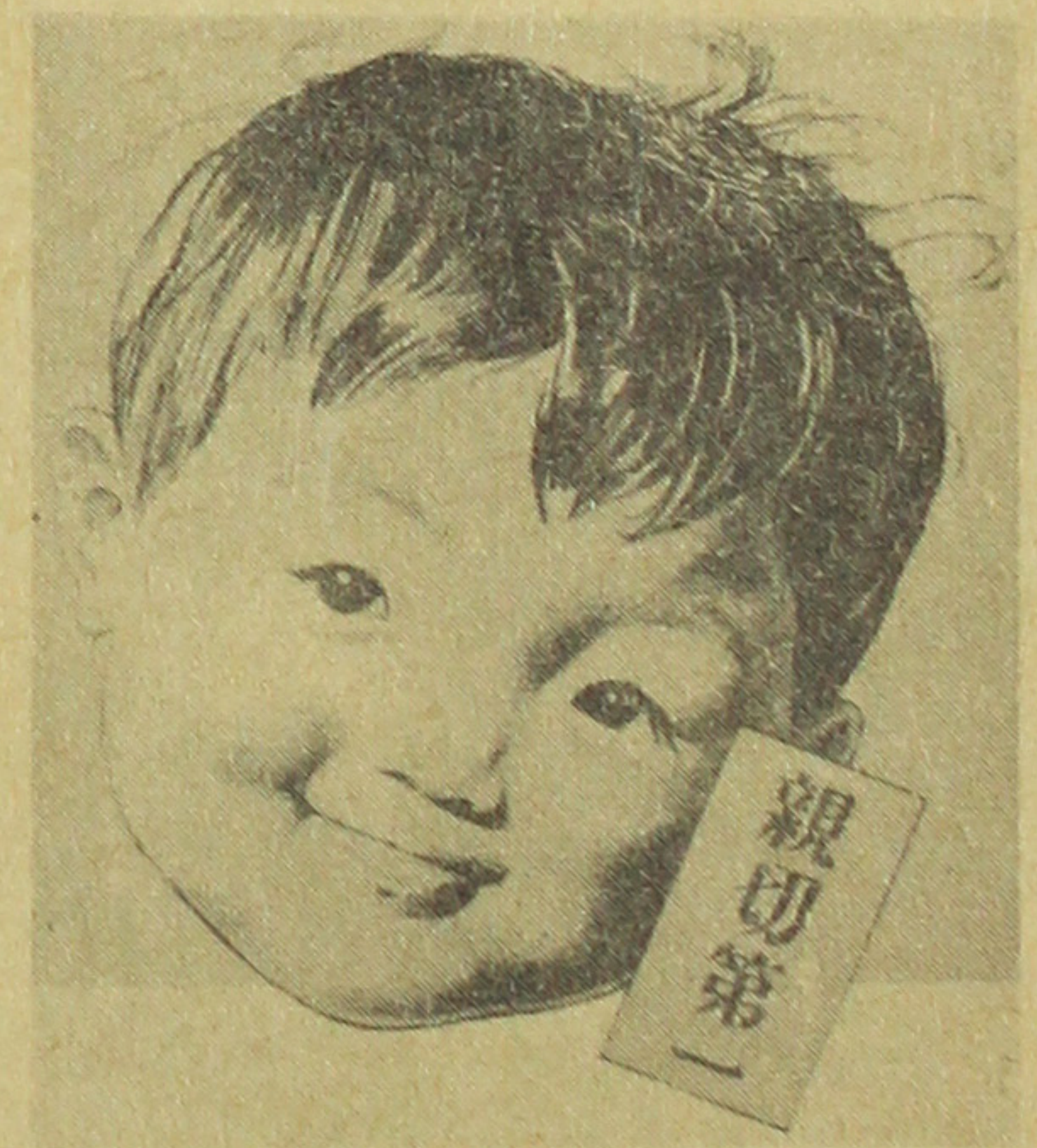
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One of the best known sukiyaki restaurants in San Francisco is the Yamato Suki-yaki, operated by the Ishizaki family. At its new location on the

corner of Grant and California, the restaurant features authentic Japanese dining rooms, furnished in the traditional style.

はやさすきヤキ

スキヤキは日本を代表する御料理となり大いに流行して来ました。桑港グラント街の支那人町元大和ホテルの後へ今年純日本座敷の「ヤマトスキヤキ」を開業し

たいみの上で大いに日本情調を發揮しております。右より植田ナンシ嬢(寫眞助手)ラリー・メイヤ(INNS)記者大沼道子(北米毎日)石崎定

子(支配人夫人)清水巖(北米毎日)ナタリー・ナイト(雑誌リーピング記者)ウキリアム・ベスト(ニュービー記者)石崎健次(支配人)

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本年の國際見本市中止

―意氣込んだ日本側失望―

昨年八月七日から廿日迄シナゴで開催された第一回米國々際貿易見本市に參加國は卅九ヶ國に及び日本よりは貿易館代表その他著名な商社長三十名の一行が來市し、終戦後初めての催しとして世界のバイヤ―は殺到し、開期中參觀者廿六万五千人という豫期以上の大成績を挙げたので、本年も九月八日から廿三日まで前同様シカゴ市のチービー・ピ―ヤで第二回見本市を開催の筈であつたが、世界情勢が激變し米國は今や殆ど戦時体勢下にあるので急に本年はこれを中止する旨専務理事ゲージ大佐から發表があり、次いで華

府當局と協議の結果本年は前記實情で情勢の好轉を期待して中止するが、來年(一九五二年)三月廿二日から四月六日迄第二回米國國際貿易見本市を開催するに決定した旨全協會々長アイ・エヌ・アノフ氏から一月廿五日發表があつた。右に關し、本社では昨夏前記日本代表一行を主賓とし米人知名實業家をも本社樓上に招待して日米親善貿易増進のカクテル・パーティーを開催し非常な好成績を挙げた關係上當時の日本側東京貿易館代表相磯誠次氏に對し、右中止の旨を急報したところ、同氏より「昨年は準備完成しな

いにも拘わらず、シカゴ博の日本側取引は東京だけでヴァイタミ、油廿五万弗、玩具三十万弗、ライター十五万弗、硝子十五万弗、皮革その他十五万弗という豫期以上の好成績に本年は是非共總ての準備を完成して既に一月早から政府當局と數回交渉し昨年の經驗に鑑み本年はシカゴに重點を置くことに大体決定、支出豫算を要求する段取りに進んで居りましたのに世界情勢逼迫の爲め中止とは誠に残念で落膽致して居ります早速緊急會議を開いて善後策を講じます」云々とあつた。

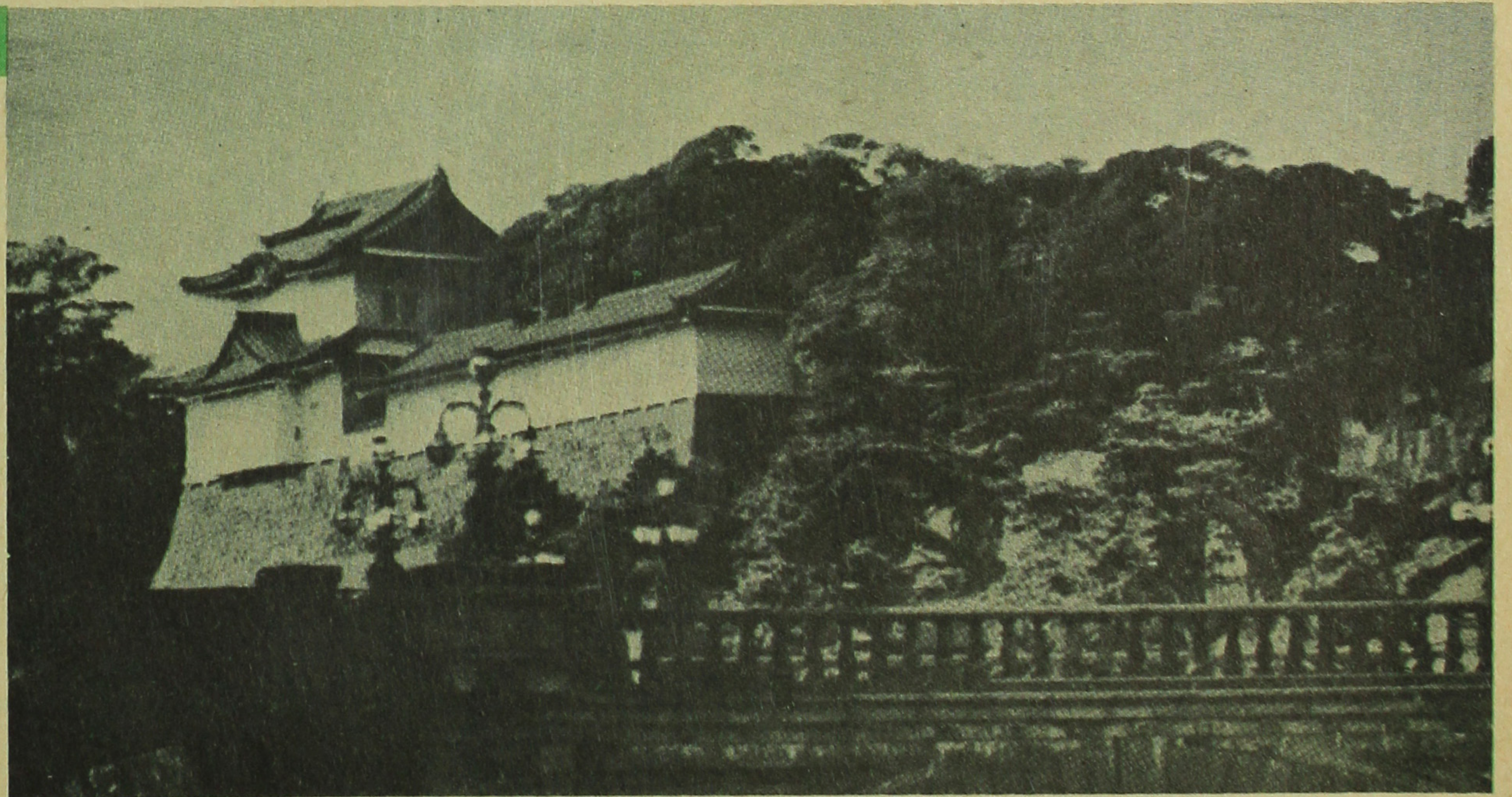
國連軍へ慰問品

日本の娘さん達は酷寒の北韓に戦う國連軍を慰問するためこうした努力をつぎつけて世界平和を祈つています。



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Japanese girls in Tokyo prepare shipment of Christmas gift packages for United Nations forces fighting in Korea.



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紙揚げの日本な烈仕

紙凧の由來

紙鳶（凧）は何日の時代から始まったか審らかではないが、日本古來のものではなく歐
 洲諸國でも古くから此の種のものがある。支那では漢の高祖が陳希を征するに韓信が凧
 を作つてこれを放つたという日本では平安朝の頃から「いかのぼり」と稱し、其の形状
 鳥賊の形に作つたものが古く鎌倉時代から方形が大きくなり、徳川時代には盛んな各種
 のタコが飛揚され、形も種々と變化した。その主なるものは、百足、舌出三番、獨樂、
 舞鶴に短冊、福助、勇奴、蟬、蜂、やすで、鳥、扇形、杯形、四角、五角形、六角形等
 あり、其の他のものが現今まで引續き飛揚されている。又その土地の習慣として相摸の
 厚木附近の角形大紙タコ、武蔵市原町の角大紙タコ、武蔵川越の扇子形、常陸龍ヶ崎の
 杯形、下野太田原の意凧、静岡地方の五角形、名古屋の扇子形及び市松、人形、壽賀紙
 タコ、豊前中津の蝙蝠及び飯鮓、阿波徳島の與勘平紙鳶等は地方的に何れも有名なもの
 で長崎のケンエキ凧はその大きき六尺四方のものもあり、毎年三月十日、十五日、廿日
 の三日間「紙鳶會」が催され壯觀を呈するものである。

朗かにほろ笑む児童の愉快そりなタコ揚げ姿。



Laing Photo Service

Kite flying contests are held throughout Japan from January to March. An ancient Japanese sport, the contests still are one of the most popular annual events.

凧揚げ競技で有名な濱松で百疊敷の大タコが揚がるどころ

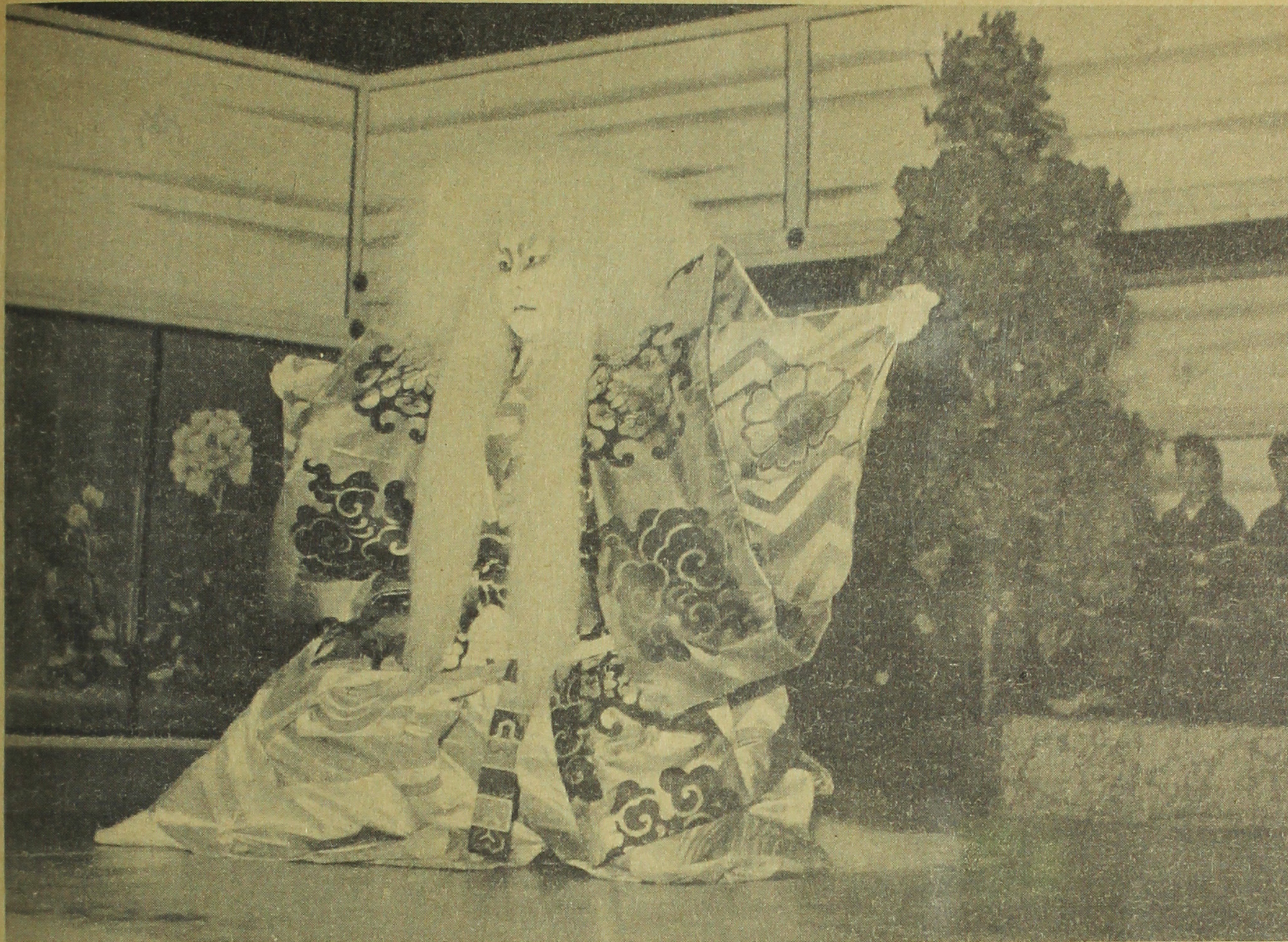


Competition is keen among the young men of Hamamatsu, Shizuoka prefecture, during their big annual kite flying contest.

各種各様のタコが山と積まれた卸商の忙がしさ。



Wholesalers unpack bundles of kites of various sizes, shapes and colors for the New Years holiday trade.



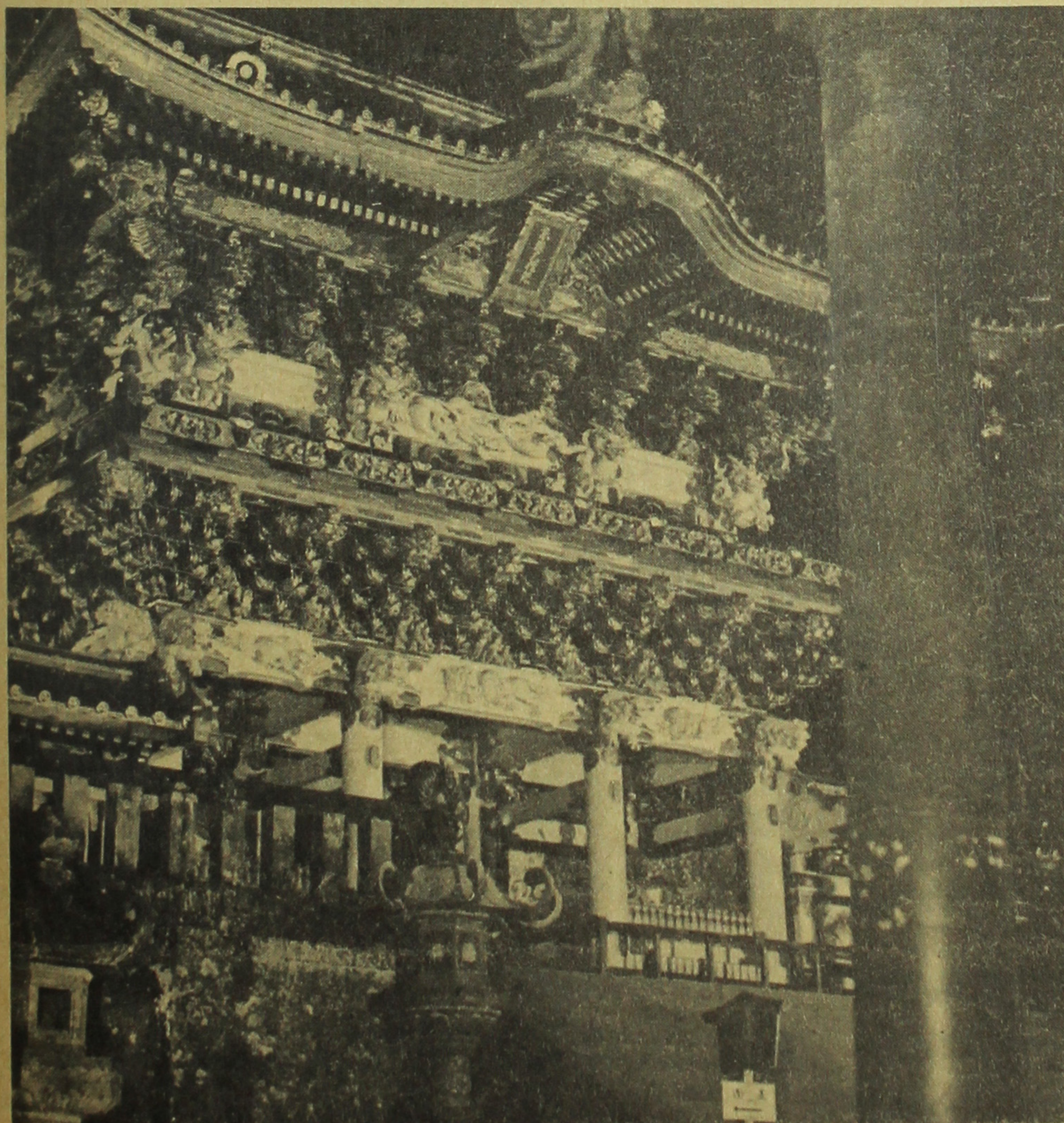
Onouye Kikugoro, Japan's foremost Kabuki dancer, plays the lead role of the classical play, "Kagami

Shishi." Kabuki is considered one of the highest expressions of Japanese culture.

Laing Photo Service

グロブ世界

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"Yomeimon" gate of Nikko is one example of the architecture of the Tokugawa period. The gate was built by Chinese workmen imported by Shogun Tokugawa.

劇と建築

歌舞伎の「鏡獅子」と

日本建築の粹「陽明門」

文化日本の誇りとして歌舞伎劇は其の王座を占めている、永い伝統と鍛錬された伎は歌と舞と癖で成りたつた。日本獨特の光りを放っている。上圖は一代の名優尾上菊五郎が演じた「鏡獅子」の場面。
 初春に仰ぐ日光の「陽明門」その昔徳川の威光を以て造り上げた豪華絢爛を極めた大建築で東洋美術の粹を盡したとも言えよう、日本の代表的建築美を此處に見るのである

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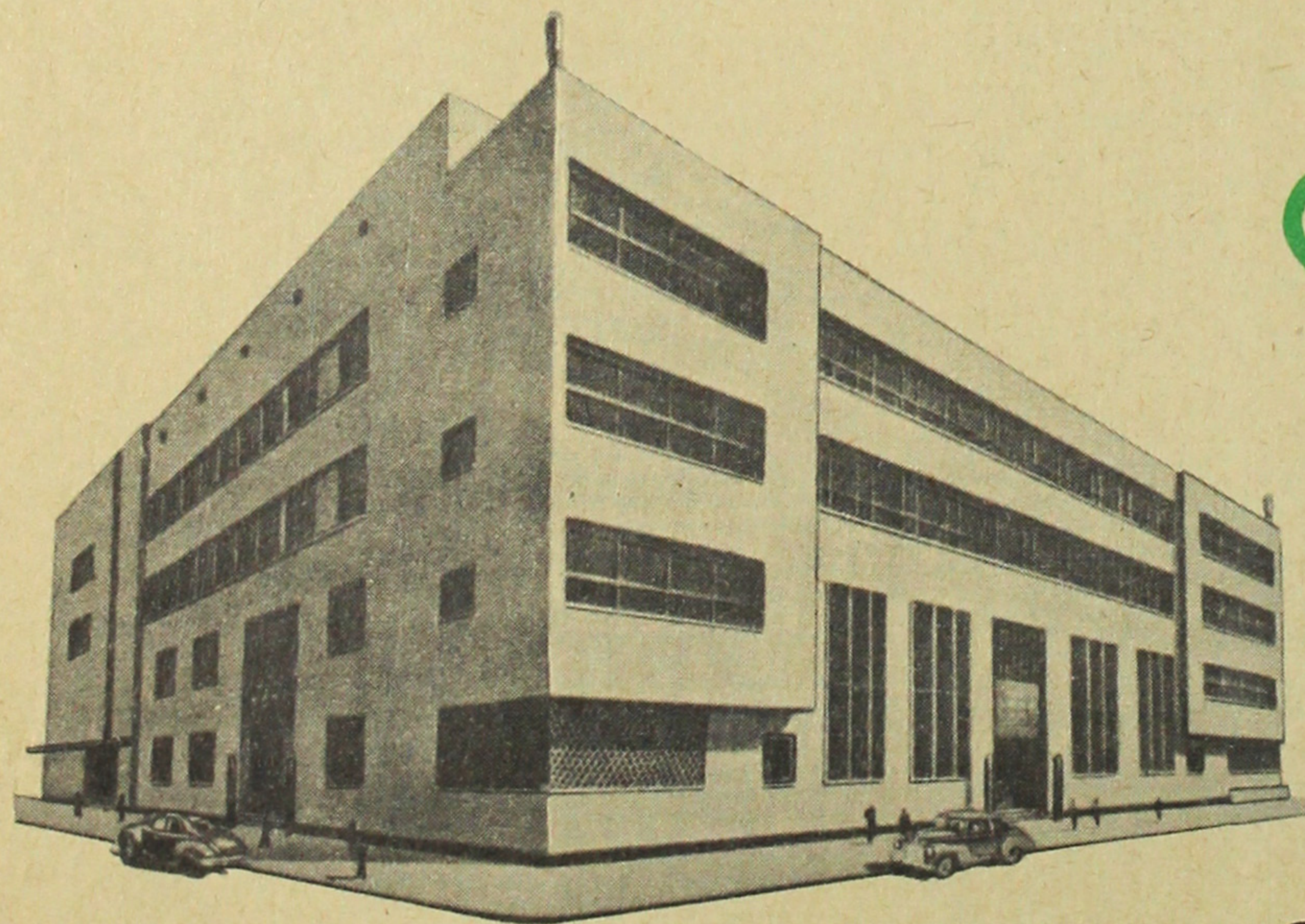


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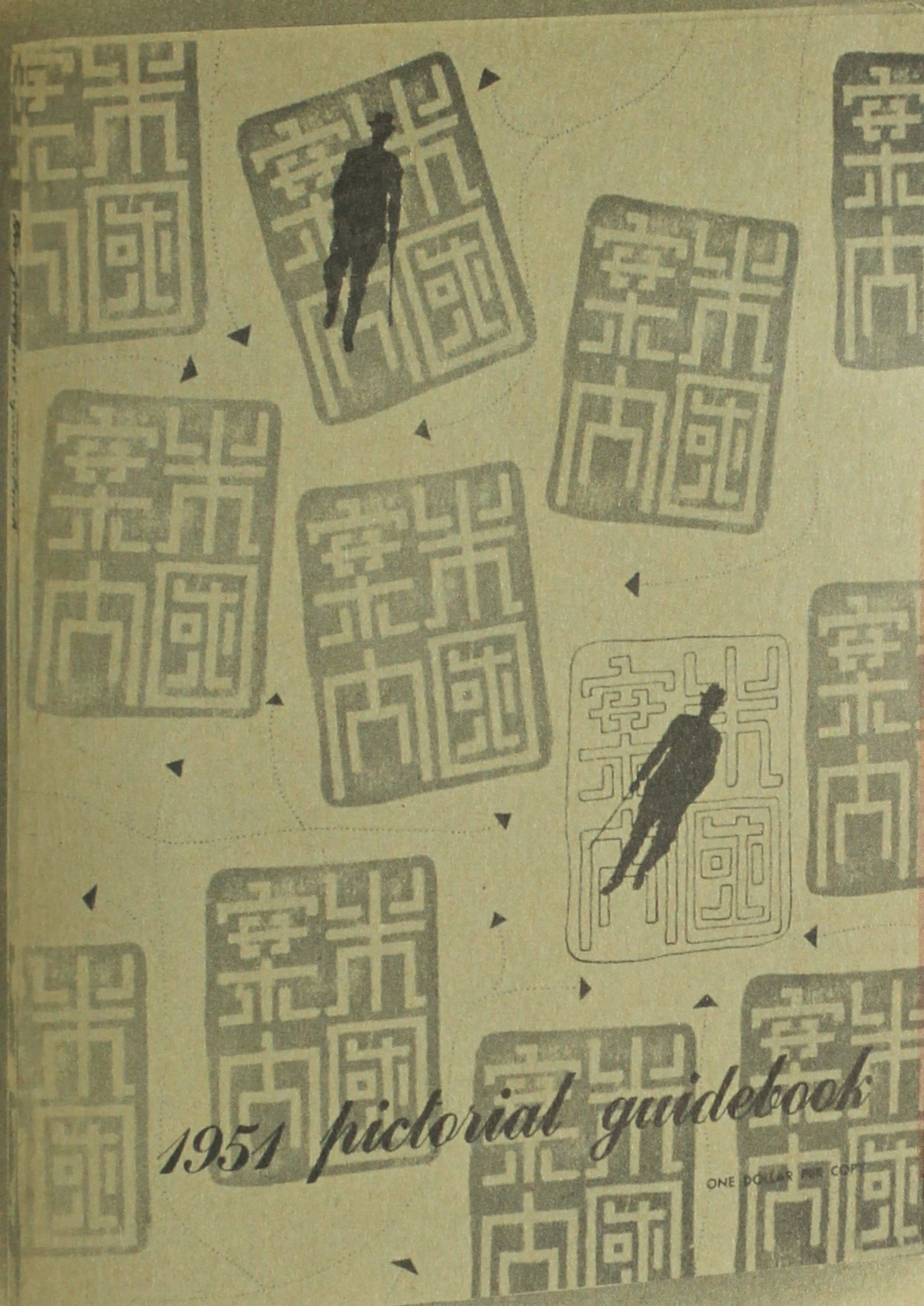
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