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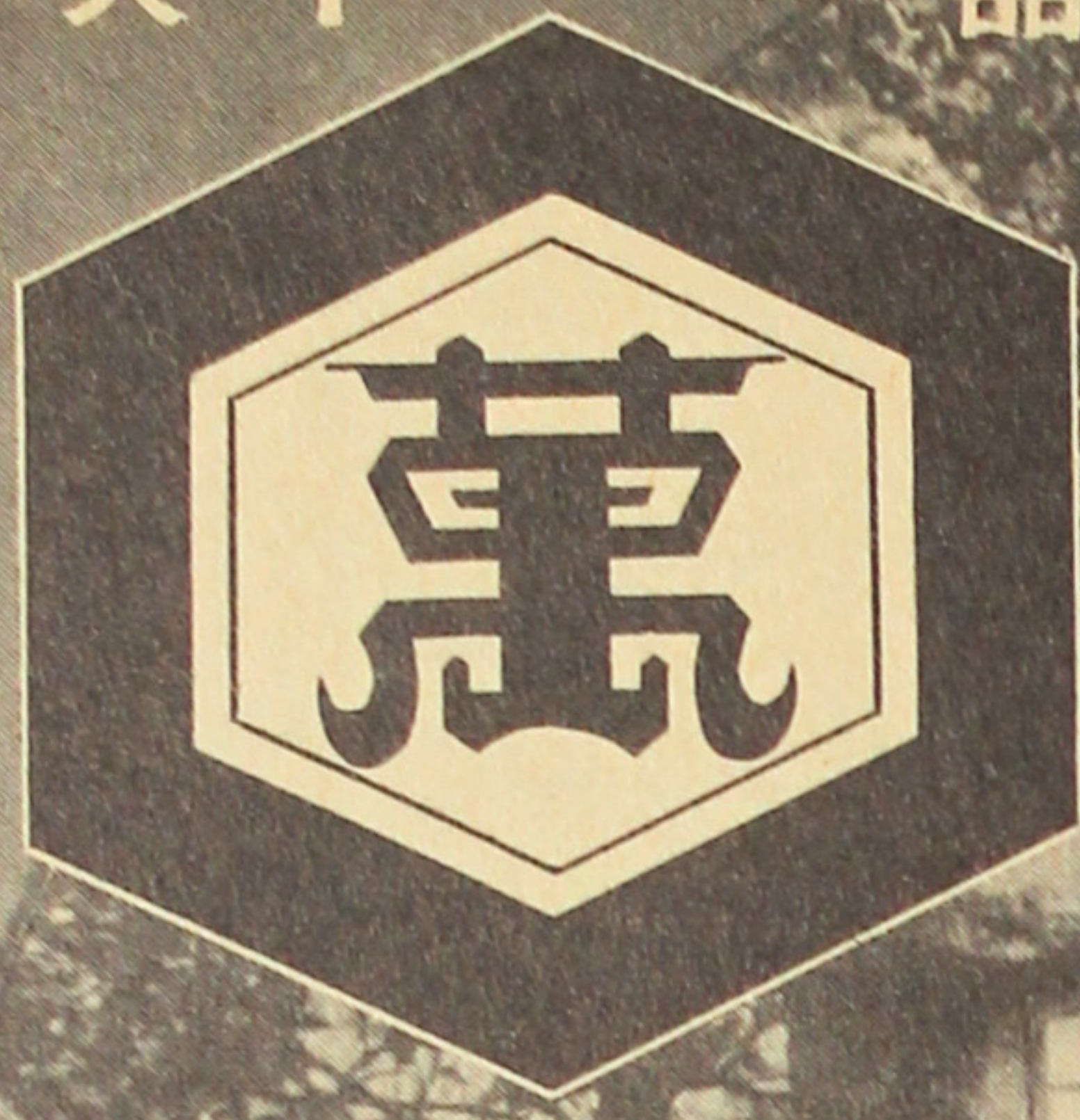
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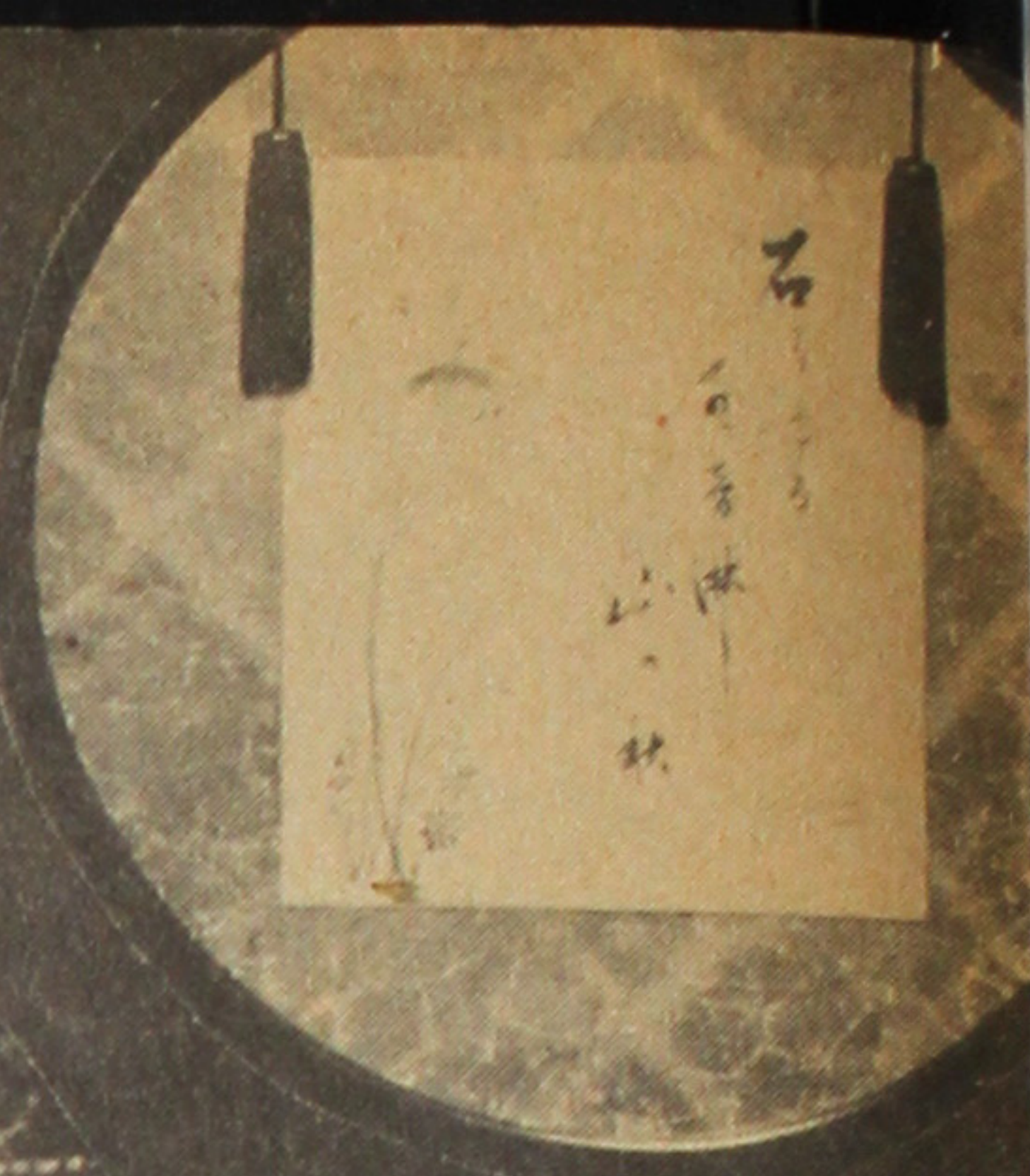
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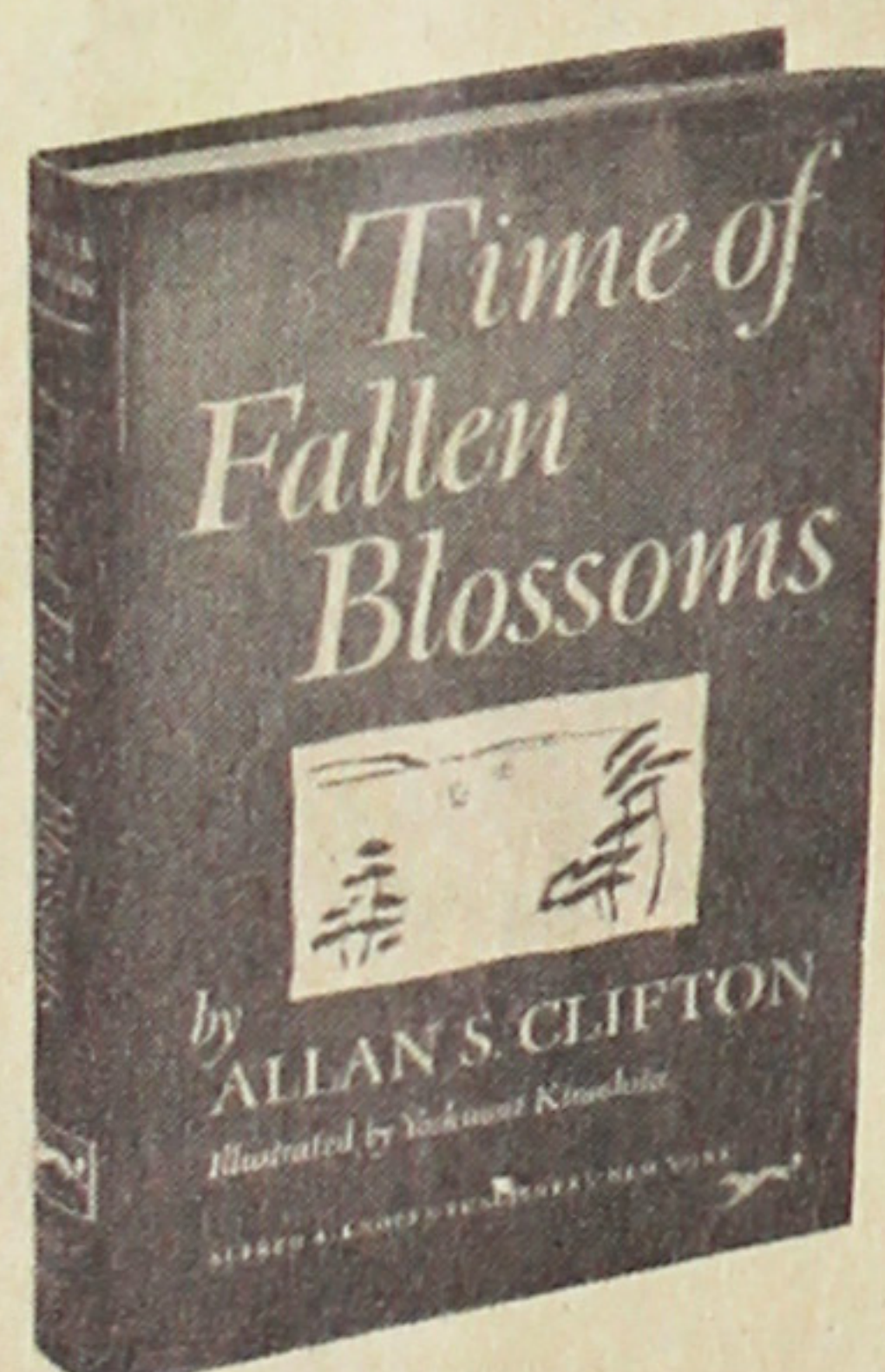
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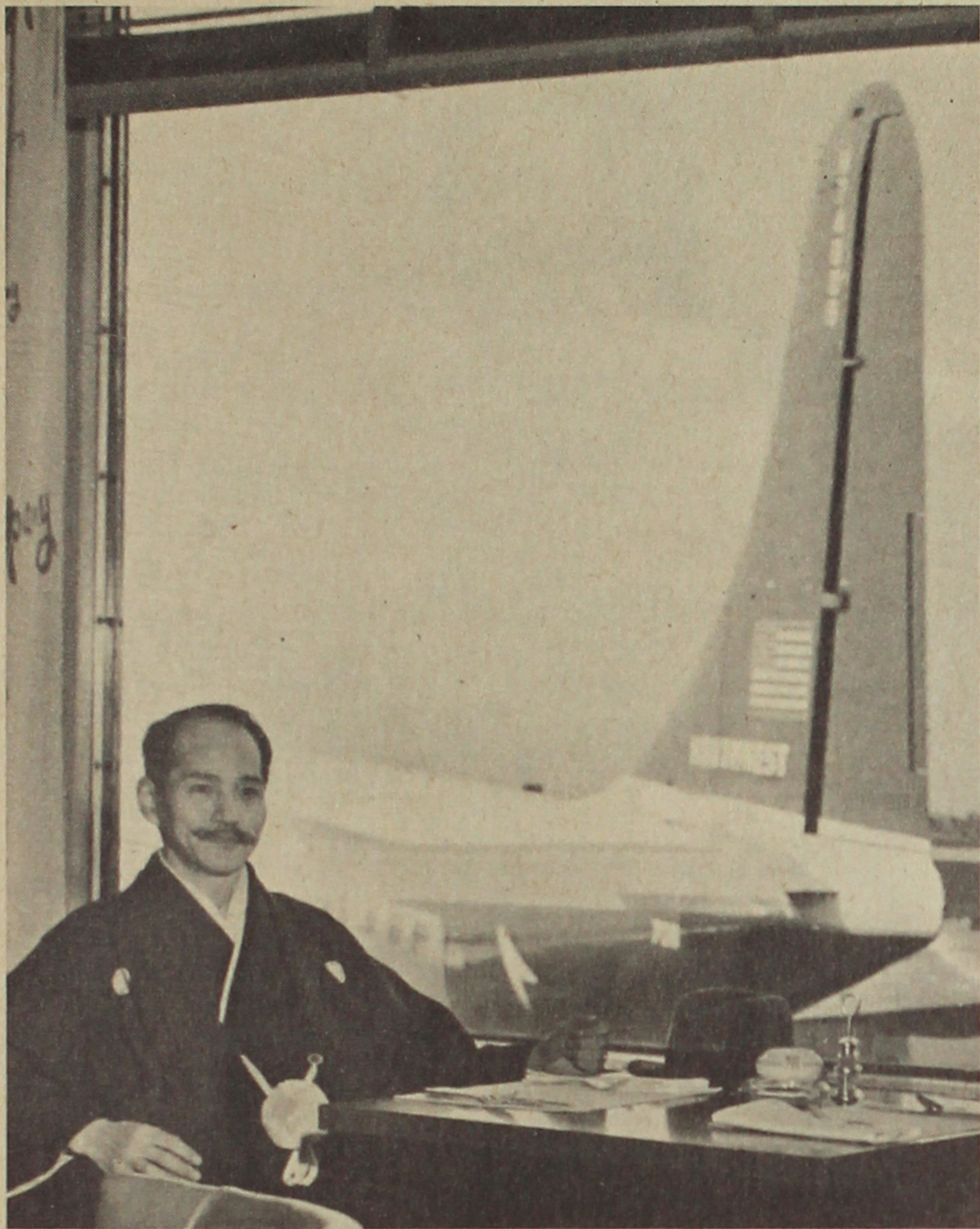
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Photos by Vince Tajiri

# Clothes make this man

THE SIGHT of visitors from Japan is so commonplace these days no one hardly looks twice at them, least of all in railroad stations and at airports.

But at Chicago's Midway Airport last month, Baron Tatsukichiro Horikawa, a Japanese coal mine owner, caused a considerable stir when he alighted from an airliner which paused there on its way to St. Louis.

Horikawa, unlike most of his countrymen who dress in western clothes when traveling abroad, was clad in Japanese formal attire. Excepting a battered fedora and western style shoes, the black *haori hakama*, far from being eccentric, elegantly set off its wearer as no western style suit ever could for a Japanese.

Horikawa was on his way to visit one of his daughters who is the wife of a professor at St. Louis' Washington University. An active supporter of Moral Re-Armament, he attended the MRA conference in Geneva last year and was taking the long and leisurely way home.

去る日シカゴ市飛行場で万人の注目を惹いたのは元男爵の堀川達吉郎氏が颯爽たる紋羽織袴にカイゼル髯を捻つて

飛行機から現われたのだ日本着は女の着物と計り心得ている白人連面喰い、男か女か、然し御本人は日本人じゃ。

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**Hong Kong girl  
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**F**ROM HONG KONG, just a stone's throw away from the mainland of Communist China, to San Francisco last month came pretty Rosaline King, daughter of a wealthy Hong Kong exporter. SCENE photographer R.B. Laing, who meets all incoming ships, spied Rosalie in the first class lounge clad in tailored suit and a luxurious fur coat.

Rosaline was on her way to safe and exclusive Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., far away from jittery Hong Kong where the British are holding hopefully on to their last outpost in China.



## Letters to the Editors

### THE CASE OF W. T. COUCH

Dear Sirs: The dismissal of W. T. Couch from his post as director of the University of Chicago Press was unfortunate. But publication of the book, "Americans Betrayed" was not, it appears the sole cause . . . —J. RYAN, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs: . . . Your editorial footnote to the Couch article seemed weighted slightly in favor of the former director of the University of Chicago Press. . . — JOHN RICHARDSON, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sirs: . . . For some time I have been trying to get the university and Mr. Couch together, and am still hoping.— CARTER HARRISON, Chesterton, Ind.

Dear Sirs: . . . I am glad Mr. Couch has found an opportunity to tell his story in print. . . —THOMPSON WEBB, Jr., director, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wis.

Dear Sirs. While I have a high regard for the way Mr. Couch conducted the University of Chicago Press and share the general indignation over his summary dis-

missal, I am not sufficiently in possession of the facts of the controversy over *Americans Betrayed* to have an opinion regarding the role this book played in his ouster. I have always been grieved and angered by the illegal wartime treatment to which the government subjected our fellow citizens of Japanese descent.—FERDINAND SCHEVILL, Michigan City, Ind.

Dear Sirs: . . . I am certain Mr. Couch is telling the truth. . . —FRED D. WIECK, Chicago.

Mr. Wieck is former associate editor of the University of Chicago Press under Couch. Wieck resigned upon the dismissal of Couch.—ED.

Dear Sirs: I do not know what to say of Bill Couch's article. He is one of my oldest friends; I knew him when he was still a student at the University of North Carolina, and all during the days and years when he was building up a remarkable reputation as a publisher, as director of the University of North Carolina Press. I hated to see him go to Chicago, for we wanted him—needed him—here.

Now, I am sure that Bill Couch acted,

in the matter of *Americans Betrayed* and in all other matters concerned with the University of Chicago Press, in a manner distinguished by vigor, integrity, the firm conviction that what he said or did was based on high principle, and some stubbornness. I am sure he acted in this manner, because that is what I know his character to be.

On the other hand, I have heard only one side of the case of his dismissal. It is possible Couch thinks he is right (I'm sure he does), but that the members of the university administration may have had other, unexpressed, but to them adequate, reasons for their action. I say it is "possible." I do not know, for I have not heard the other side of the question.

But I understand that, since Couch's dismissal, the persons responsible for it have left the university. I do not see that any good can come of Couch's trying to make the university now apologize for, and perhaps reverse, decisions reached by a past and gone administration. I think this matter should be allowed to die down, and Bill Couch should be encouraged to go ahead with constructive work that lies in his powers and in the future. . . —J. O. BAILEY, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dear Sirs: Mr. Couch has made a very interesting report in his dismissal as director of the University of Chicago Press. But I think that it would be unfortunate for anyone to get the impression that former Chancellor Hutchins or the University of Chicago shared the West Coast

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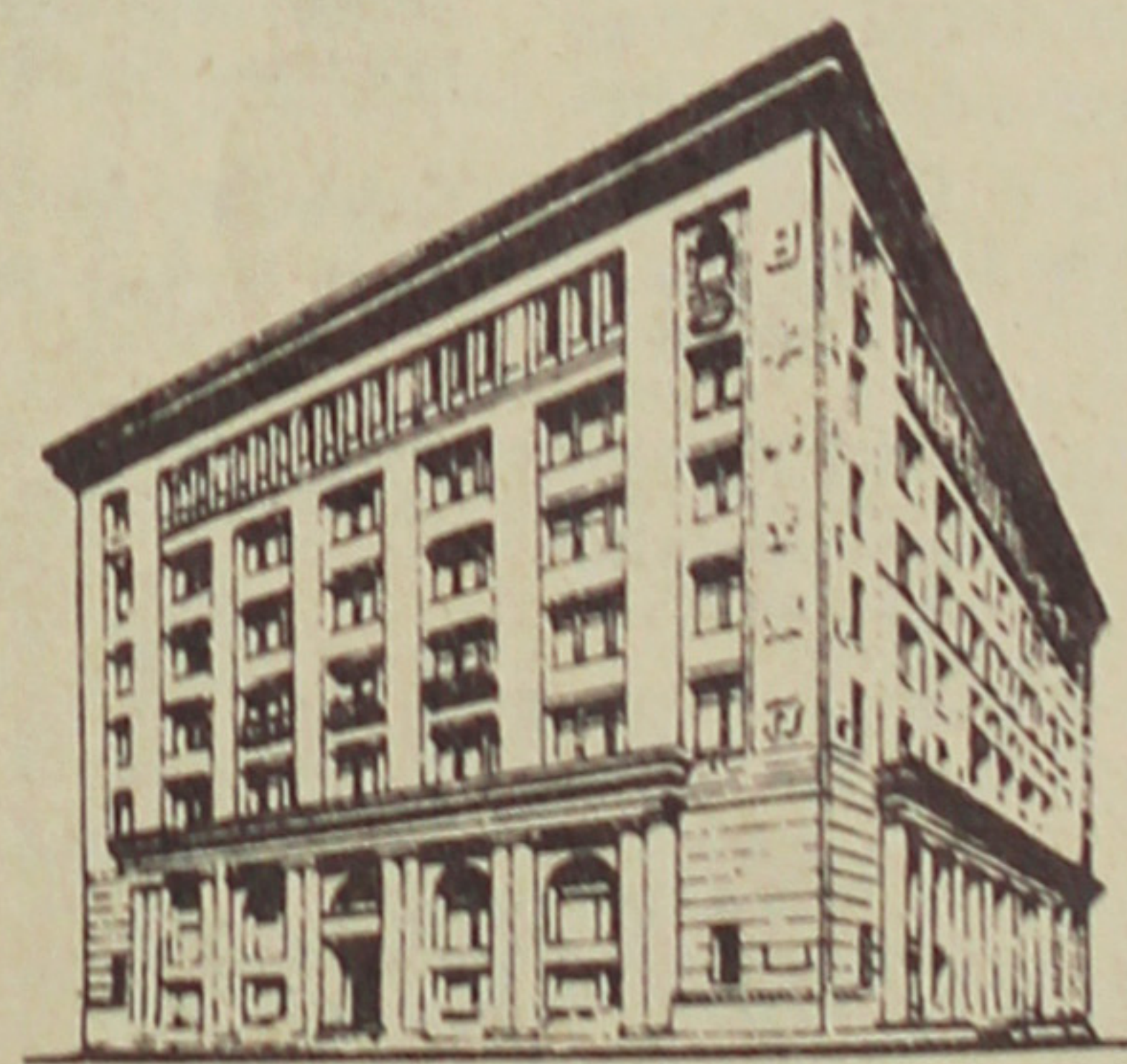
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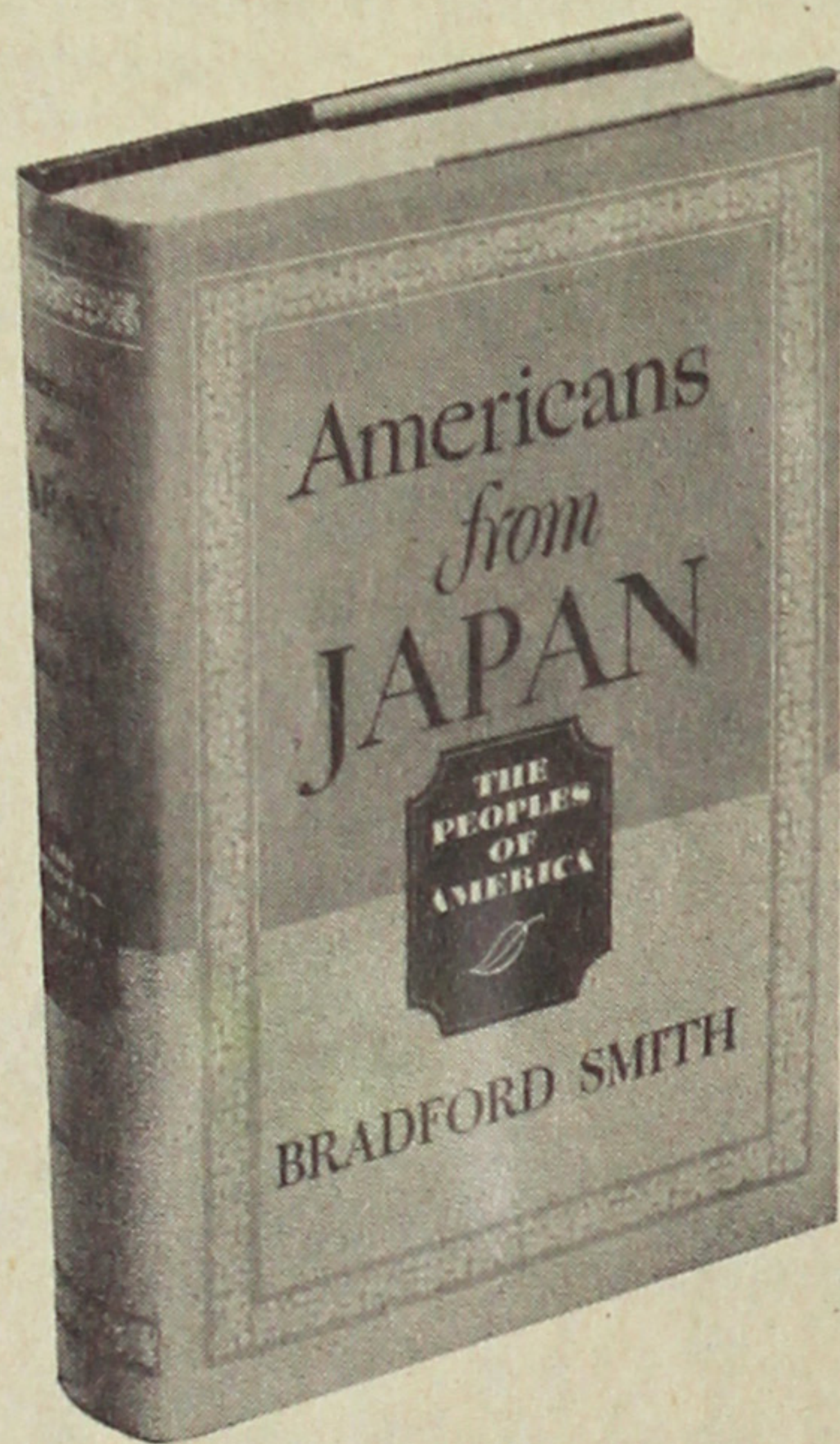


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## Letters to the Editors

viewpoint about racial mass evacuation . . . —MAS SUZUKI, Chicago.

### MANUFACTURER IN JAPAN

Dear Sirs: Have enjoyed reading SCENE and am interested in the publication, "Commercial Photography," which you advertise. We are leading manufacturers of electric motors and accessories in Japan.—WARO TOMINAGA, Yasukawa Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd., Yawata, Japan.

### ON THE HARVEY BROADCAST

Dear Sirs: . . . While I did not personally hear Paul Harvey's remarks (SCENE, March), I wrote directly to the president of the American Broadcasting Co., and Mr. Kintner (Robert Kintner, president of ABC) promptly referred my letter to Mr. Thomas Velotta, vice president in charge of news and special events. I am sure you will be pleased with Mr. Velotta's reply: "The comments in Mr. Harvey's broadcast of Feb. 11 have been brought to our attention before, and we are making an investigation. If the facts are not substantiated, we shall ask Mr. Harvey to make a retraction. Thank you very much for your interest in the program."—CHARLES P. JERVEY, Hartford, Conn.

### BEAT COMMUNISM IN JAPAN

Dear Sirs: . . . Having spent some time in the Orient, first in 1922-25 and later with the Army of Occupation for about two years in Japan, we have a direct personal interest in the Orient and in Japan in particular. . . We wonder if it would not be possible for you to publish an article on the growth of communism within present-day Japan. Reports which come to us from well-founded sources indicate that the rank and file of Japanese people, particularly those outside of urban areas, are largely turning to communism. While all of us know about the "big lie" put out by the communists, unfortunately there is little effort to combat this "lie" with a line of propaganda which would refute it or even educate the common people as to what the U.S. and other democracies have done to re-establish Japan. Why have not the Japanese people been told what we are doing in terms that they can understand? Why haven't the occupation authorities put on a selling campaign to sell our way of life and its benefit as well as the opposition? Students who have lived with us are working at it since returning to Japan, but they write that the odds are against them. An informative survey of actual conditions in this respect would be very helpful to your readers and would help our policy makers in Washington change procedures in Japan now that they will have someone who will take orders from Washington—IVAN H. WARE, Eugene, Ore.

### REX STOUTS READ SCENE

Dear Sirs: . . . We work for Mr. and Mrs. Rex Stout (author and president of Friends for Democracy) and both he and

his family are impressed with SCENE magazine.—MRS. KOSO YASUMOTO, Brewster, N.Y.

### PENNSYLVANIA WANTS COVERAGE

Dear Sirs: I have one suggestion to offer. How about some pictures and stories on the Niseis of Pennsylvania? We have the JACL, a young girls club called the "EN-ES," and many Niseis who hold interesting and top positions.—DAN T. MIYAHARA, Lewiston, Pa.

### REQUESTS PEN PAL

Dear Sirs: My sister subscribes to SCENE but I'm the one who anxiously awaits each monthly edition. My only regret is that it is published once a month (and not) weekly. My reason in writing you is to ask for your help in getting me a pen pal in the Los Angeles area. I've always wanted to go to the mainland and . . . I may be able to in the near future. The only thing that is holding me back is that I know no one in California. Preferably, I would like to know some working girl about my age, 23, who is living alone in an apartment.—KAY ARAKI, P.O. Box 137, Hilo, Hawaii.

### REREADS SCENE IN KOREA

Dear Sirs: . . . I am sending (SCENE) to a fellow serviceman serving here in Korea. Since the majority of this detachment consists of Niseis, both from Hawaii and the mainland, SCENE has become one of the most popular magazines, the source of information of what's what across the sea. When the misery of the present situation engulfs us, one of my cures is to dig back into past issues to reread articles or just look at the pictures.—ISAO IKEMIYA, G-2 Hdqtrs., Korea.

### FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

Dear Sirs: . . . This is the kind of magazine I've been waiting for for a long time!—Sgt. K. MIYAGISHIMA, AACS SQDN., APO 864, N.Y.

### APPEARANCE AND CONTENT OK

Dear Sirs: . . . I like the title, the appearance, and the content of SCENE.—JAMES R. FURBAY, Director of Publications, Friends Book and Supply House, Richmond, Ind.

### HIROSHIMA ABCC COMMUNITY

Dear Sirs: . . . Here at the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC), we have 140 Allied employes, of whom approximately 50 per cent are Niseis. Of all Caucasian males, married and unmarried, over 27 per cent are married to Niseis or to Japanese nationals. We have our troubles as do minority groups almost everywhere: Discrimination in wages, discrimination in housing and transportation privileges and in working contracts. An article on our international community might be interesting to your writers. . . —CLINTON McCLARITY, Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, Hiroshima, Japan.



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# SCENE

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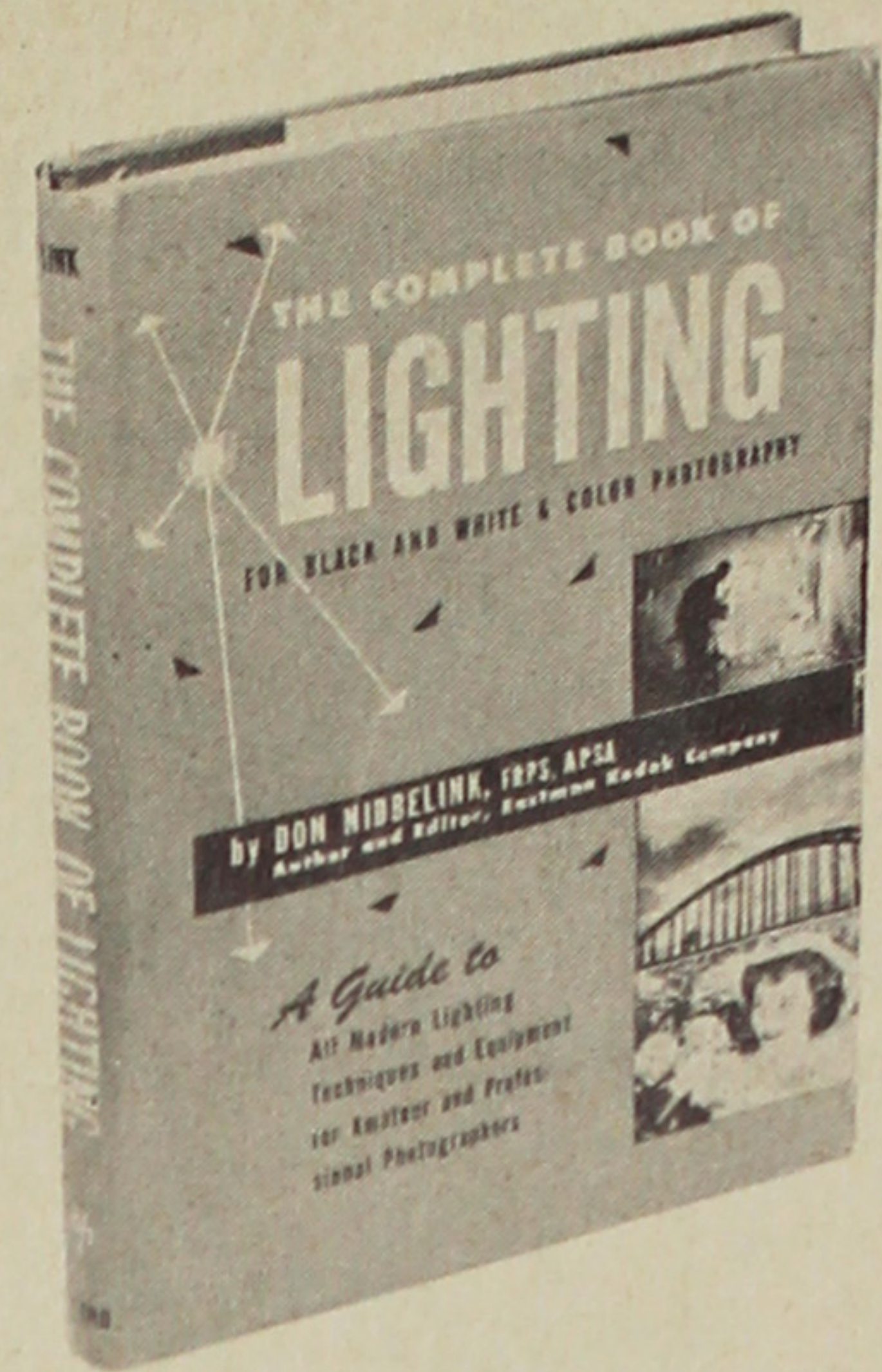
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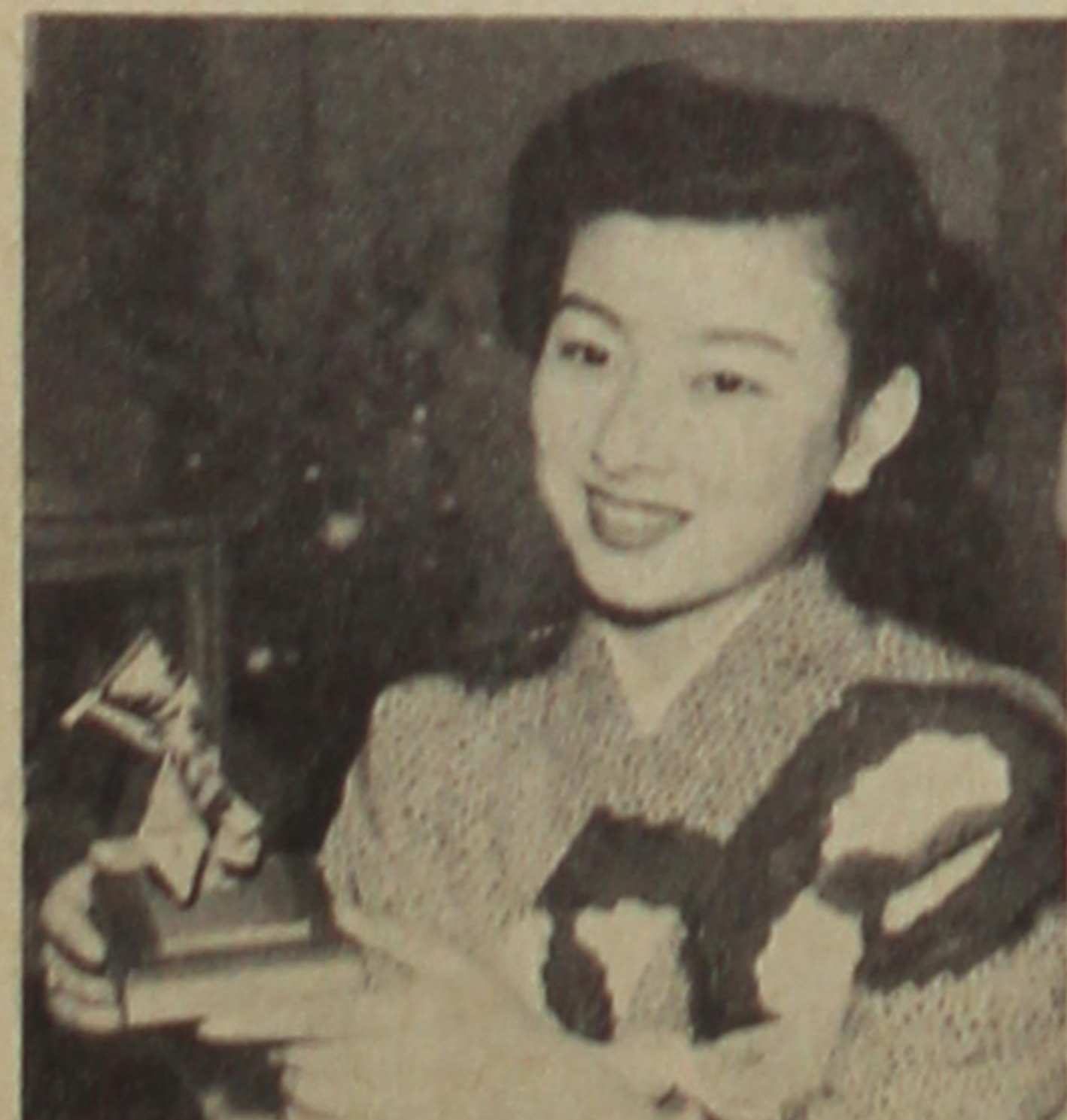
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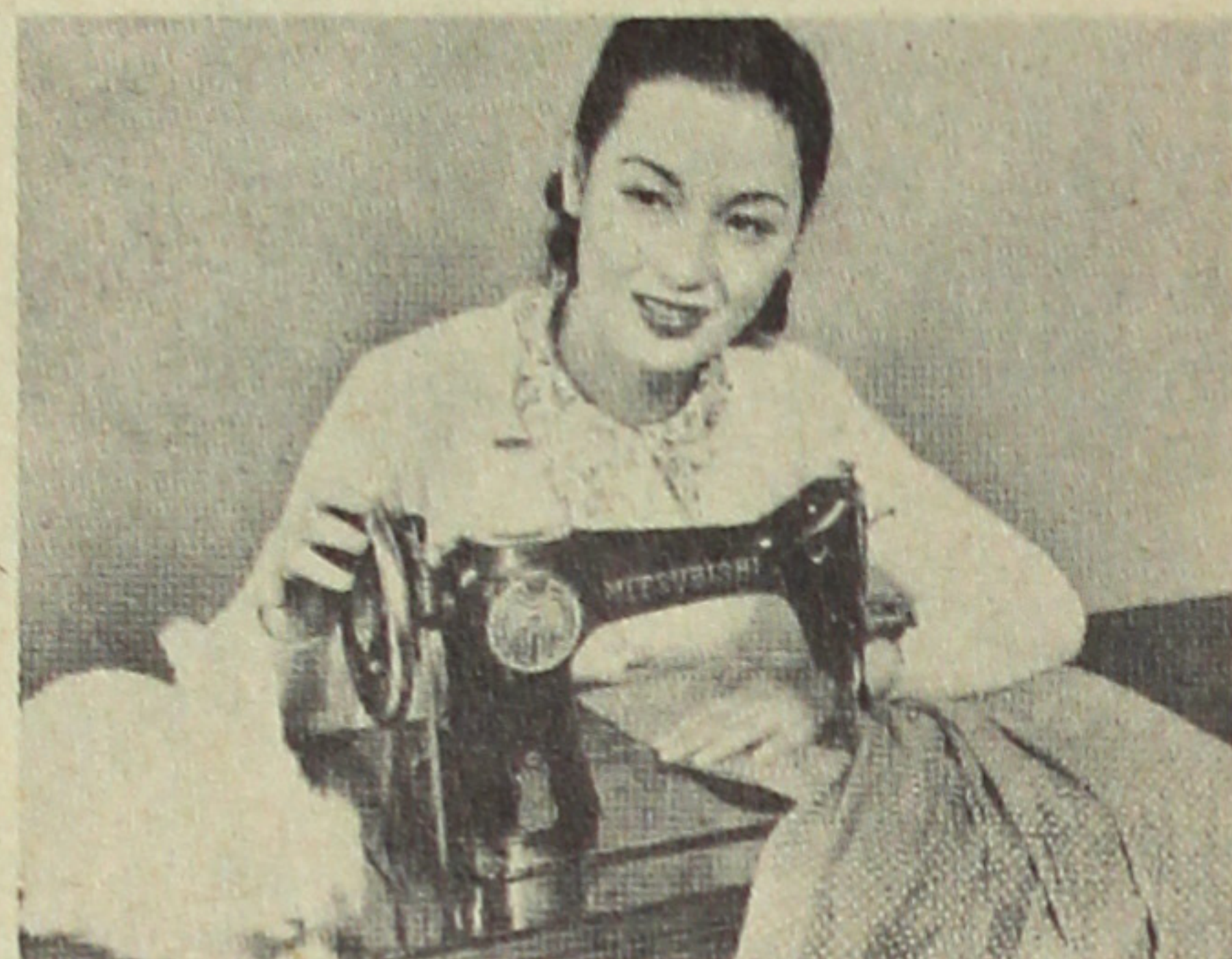


## COVER

Fujiko Yamamoto is Japan's "Miss America." Early last year the 19-year-old Kyoto maid was chosen "Miss Nippon" in Japan's first nation-wide beauty contest. She's 5 feet, 2 inches tall and weighs 109 pounds. Miss Nippon is scheduled to reign as queen of the Seattle Japanese Trade Fair which opens June 17.



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# SCENE IN WASHINGTON



**WASHINGTON**—One of the more interesting problems of the day are the facts behind the peace treaty with Japan.

Formal peace is a matter of especial concern to persons of Asian ancestry in America, but primarily to those whose heritage is Japanese. This is natural. Those of European descent, and especially those whose homeland was Germany, are among the most interested in the formal end of hostilities between Japan and her former enemies.

\* \* \*

In addition to cultural sympathy for a democratized Japan, there is another interest—the fact that so many Isseis and Niseis are engaged in some form of import-export business with Japan, which undoubtedly will improve when the island empire again is master of her own destiny.

\* \* \*

When will peace be signed? A few months ago, this column predicted the State Department had a target date: June 1. That date has been extended, but not by much. Recently, an authoritative State Department official said mid-July should see the treaty a matter of record.

\* \* \*

Congressional sources are hopeful that a treaty can be signed this summer, the earlier the more appropriate. Alabama's Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of the foreign relations Far Eastern subcommittee, who has been working closely with Ambassador Dulles whose mission is to negotiate that treaty, says he believes "the general mood of Congress is for an early treaty."

A treaty will settle Japanese territorial limits virtually as they now are. The Soviet Union will retain the Kuriles and southern Sakhalin, as well as former Japanese rights in Manchuria. The United States will retain trusteeship over the mandated Pacific islands and remain in occupation of the Ryukus, Bonin and other islands. The peace settlement thus will make no change in the Potsdam edict that Japan will be restricted to her four main islands.

There will be few limitations imposed on Japan in commercial or other respects. The Philippines want additional reparations, but the United States has decided there are no feasible means for extracting substantial reparations from a defeated nation without causing almost irreparable damage.

\* \* \*

Japan will be permitted, indeed encouraged, to rearm to a limited degree. Her arms probably will be confined to land forces, with aerial and naval protection furnished by the United States. This type of rearmament will help allay fears of Australia and New Zealand that Japan will again become an offensive threat, until such time as she joins in a general security pact with the democratic nations around the Pacific basin. This may not be far off.

Russia, while agreeing more substantially with U.S. peace proposals than might be surmised, probably will not sign the peace treaty.



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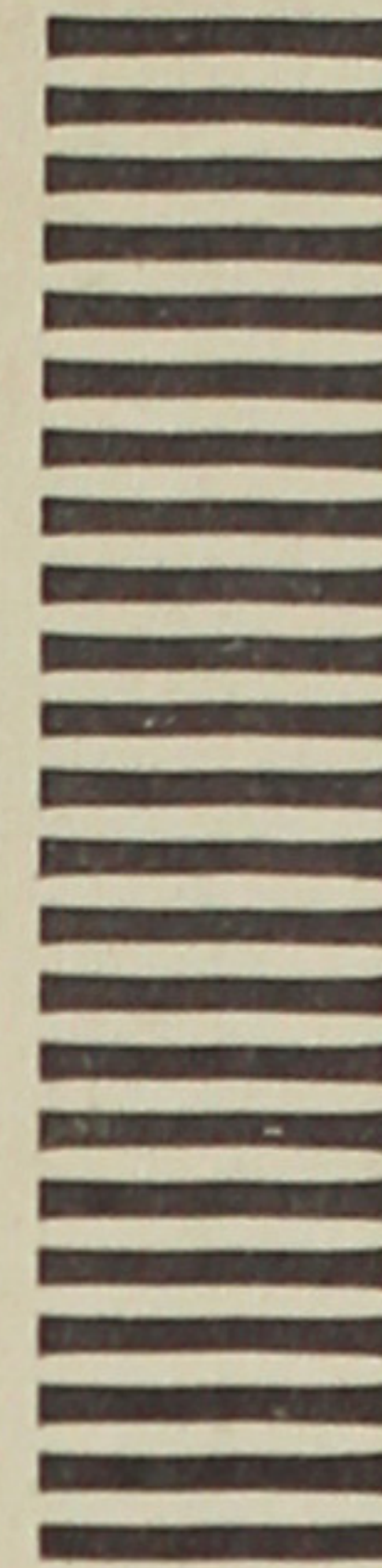
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**CHERYL YASUTAKE** points to a silk embroidery art picture made in Shiga prefecture, Japan. The picture is one of many hundreds of Japanese art material and other export items which are

being displayed at the Seattle Japanese Trade Fair this month. With Cheryl is Harry Kawabe, of Seattle, whose firm is one of the exhibitors at the fair.

# Fair brings Japan to Seattle

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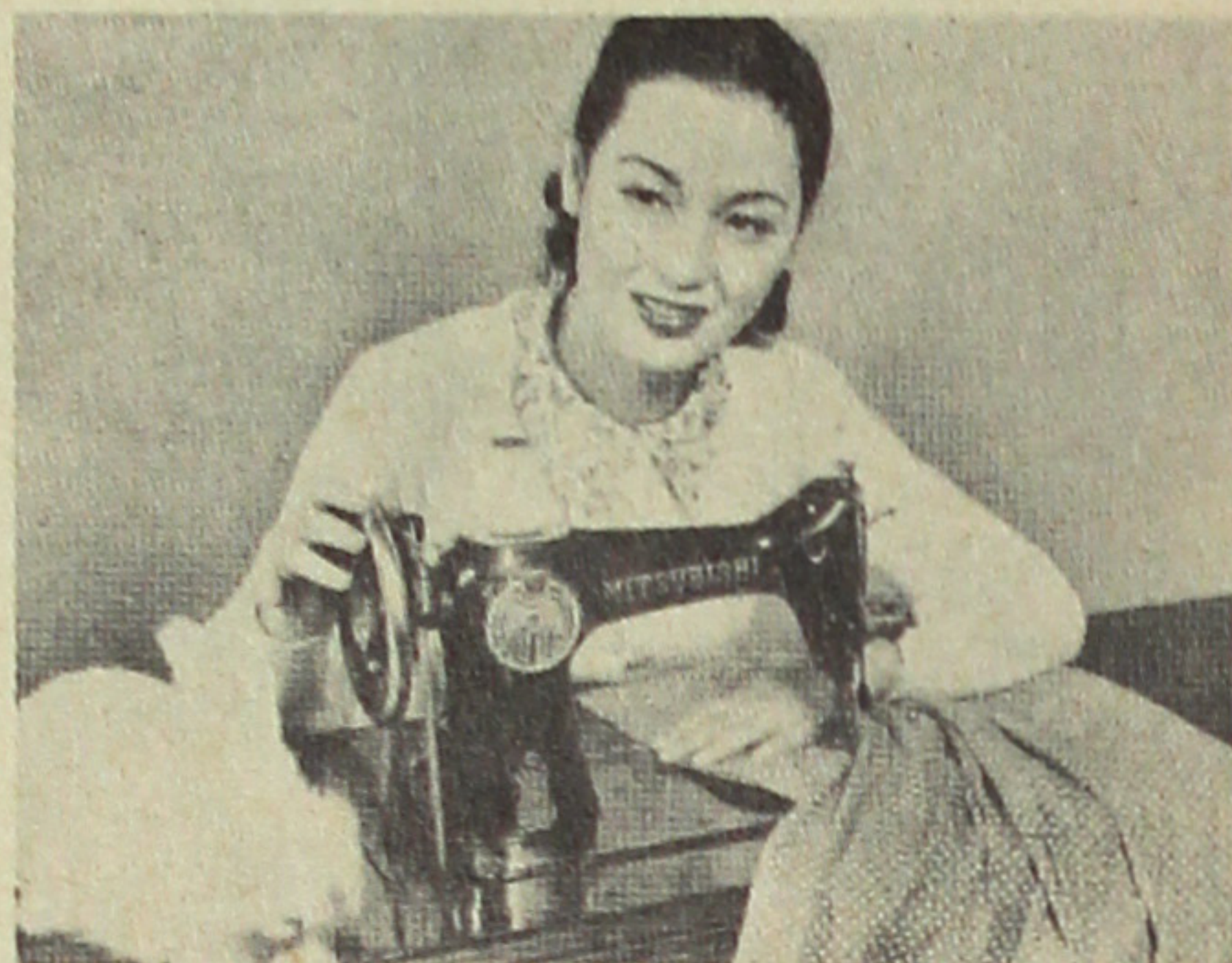
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end of hostilities between Japan and her former enemies.

\* \* \*

In addition to cultural sympathy for a democratized Japan, there is another interest—the fact that so many Isseis and Niseis are engaged in some form of import-export business with Japan, which undoubtedly will improve when the island empire again is master of her own destiny.

\* \* \*

When will peace be signed? A few months ago, this column predicted the State Department had a target date: June 1. That date has been extended, but not by much. Recently, an authoritative State Department official said mid-July should see the treaty a matter of record.

\* \* \*

Congressional sources are hopeful that a treaty can be signed this summer, the earlier the more appropriate. Alabama's Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of the foreign relations Far Eastern subcommittee, who has been working closely with Ambassador Dulles whose mission is to negotiate that treaty, says he believes "the general mood of Congress is for an early treaty."

A treaty will settle Japanese territorial limits virtually as they now are. The Soviet Union will retain the Kuriles and southern Sakhalin, as well as former Japanese rights in Manchuria. The United States will retain trusteeship over the mandated Pacific islands and remain in occupation of the Ryukus, Bonin and other islands. The peace settlement thus will make no change in the Potsdam edict that Japan will be restricted to her four main islands.

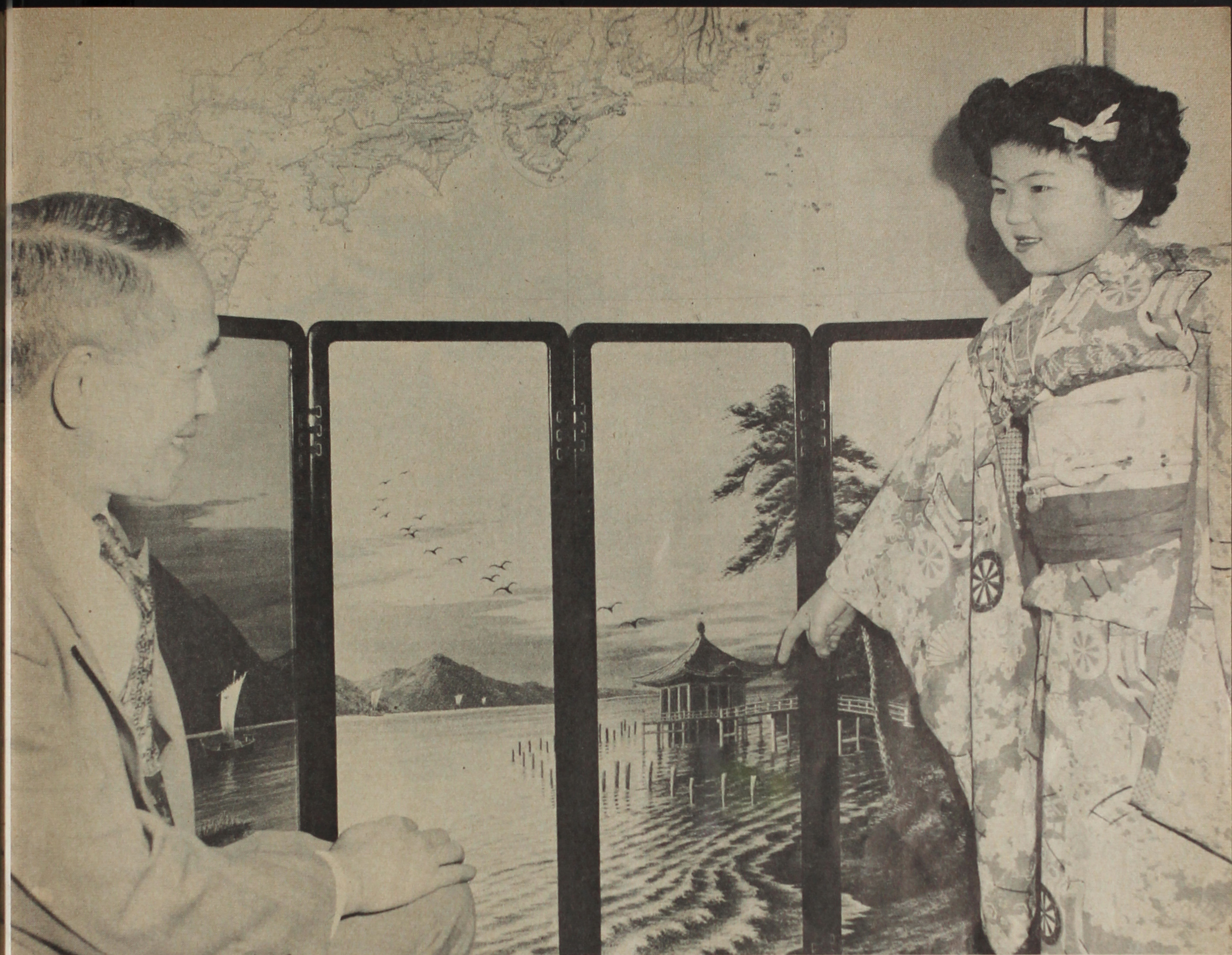
There will be few limitations imposed on Japan in commercial or other respects. The Philippines want additional reparations, but the United States has decided there are no feasible means for extracting substantial reparations from a defeated nation without causing almost irreparable damage.

\* \* \*

Japan will be permitted, indeed encouraged, to rearm to a limited degree. Her arms probably will be confined to land forces, with aerial and naval protection furnished by the United States. This type of rearmament will help allay fears of Australia and New Zealand that Japan will again become an offensive threat, until such time as she joins in a general security pact with the democratic nations around the Pacific basin. This may not be far off.

Russia, while agreeing more substantially with U.S. peace proposals than might be surmised, probably will not sign the peace treaty.





**CHERYL YASUTAKE** points to a silk embroidery art picture made in Shiga prefecture, Japan. The picture is one of many hundreds of Japanese art material and other export items which are

being displayed at the Seattle Japanese Trade Fair this month. With Cheryl is Harry Kawabe, of Seattle, whose firm is one of the exhibitors at the fair.

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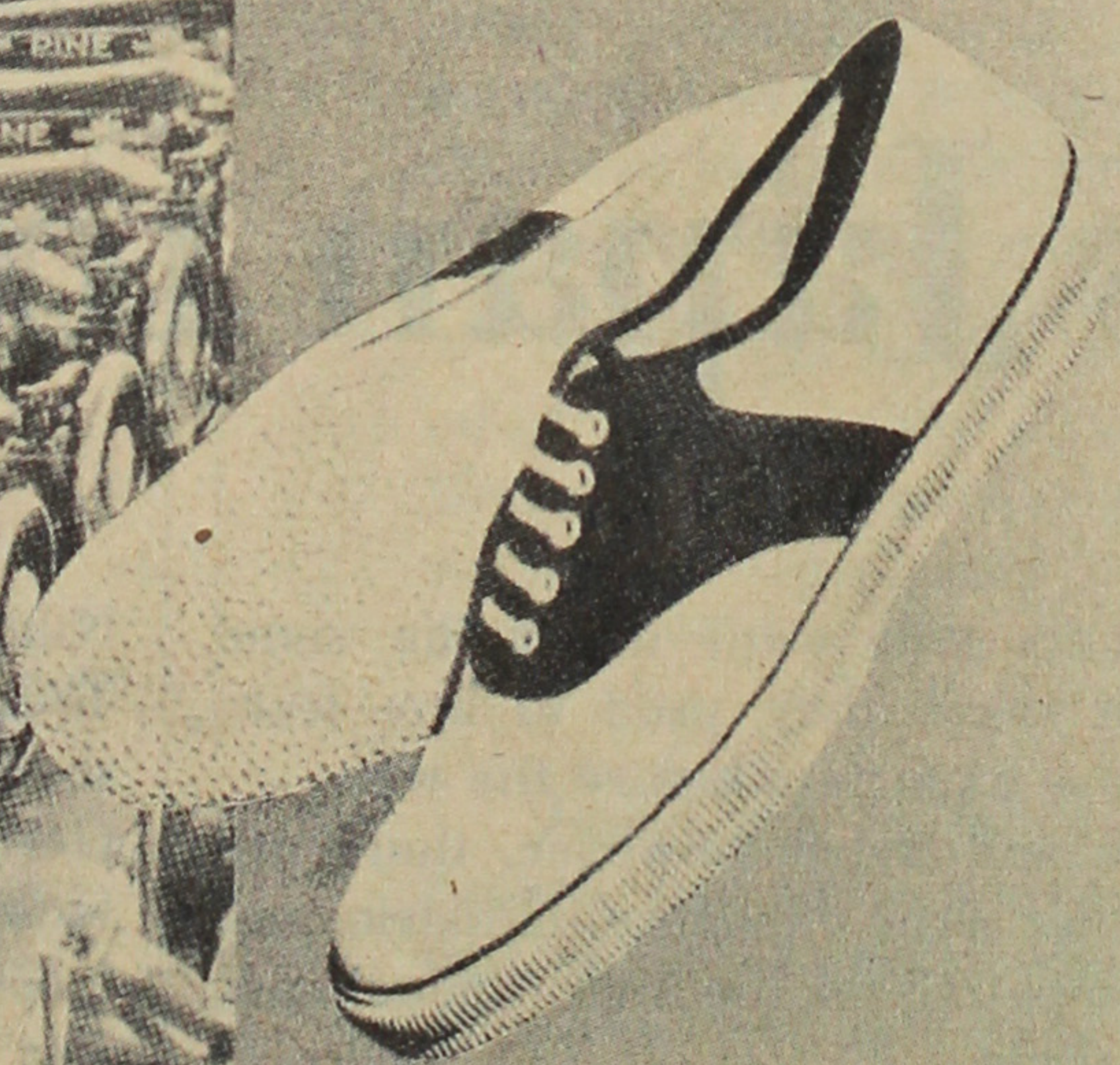
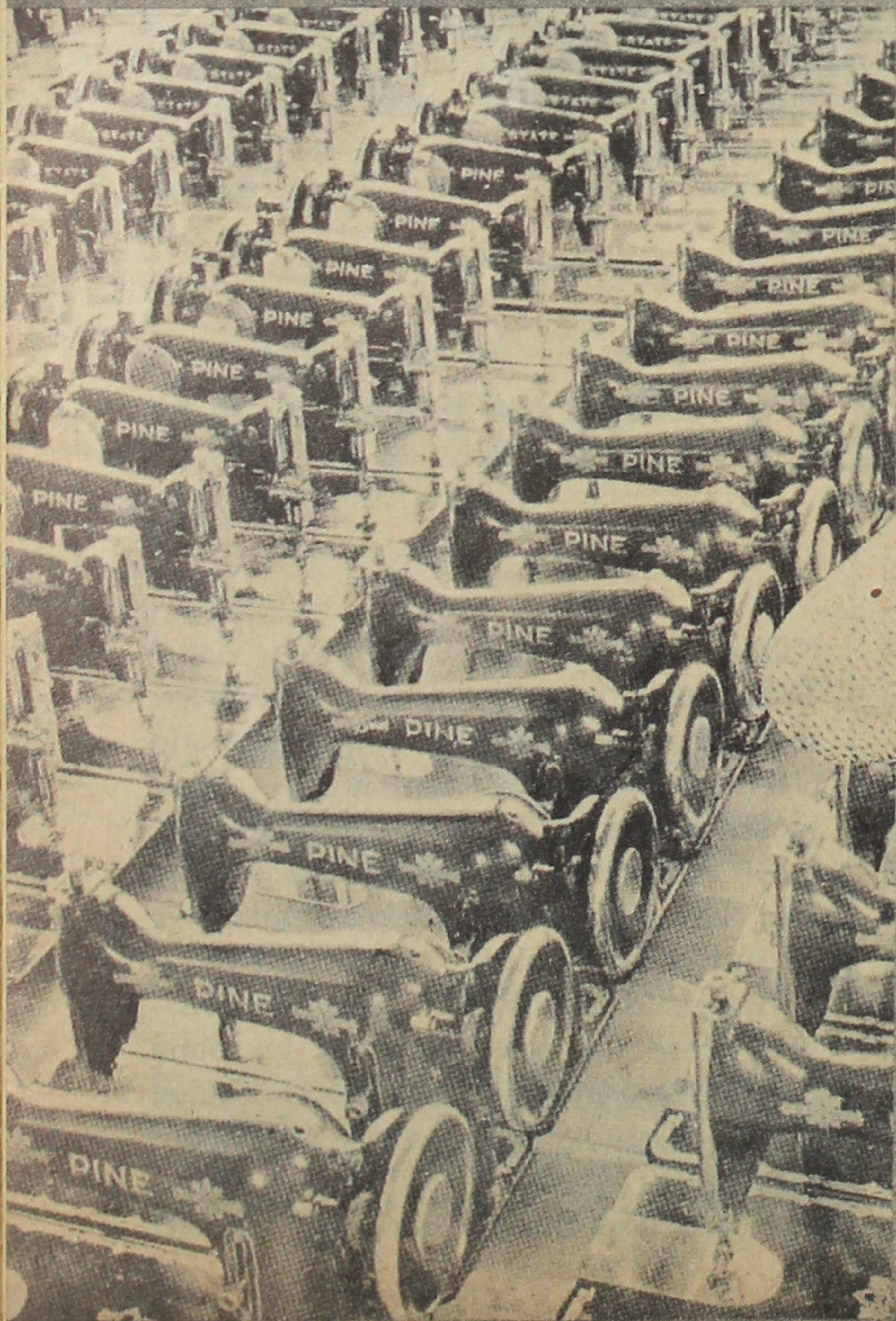
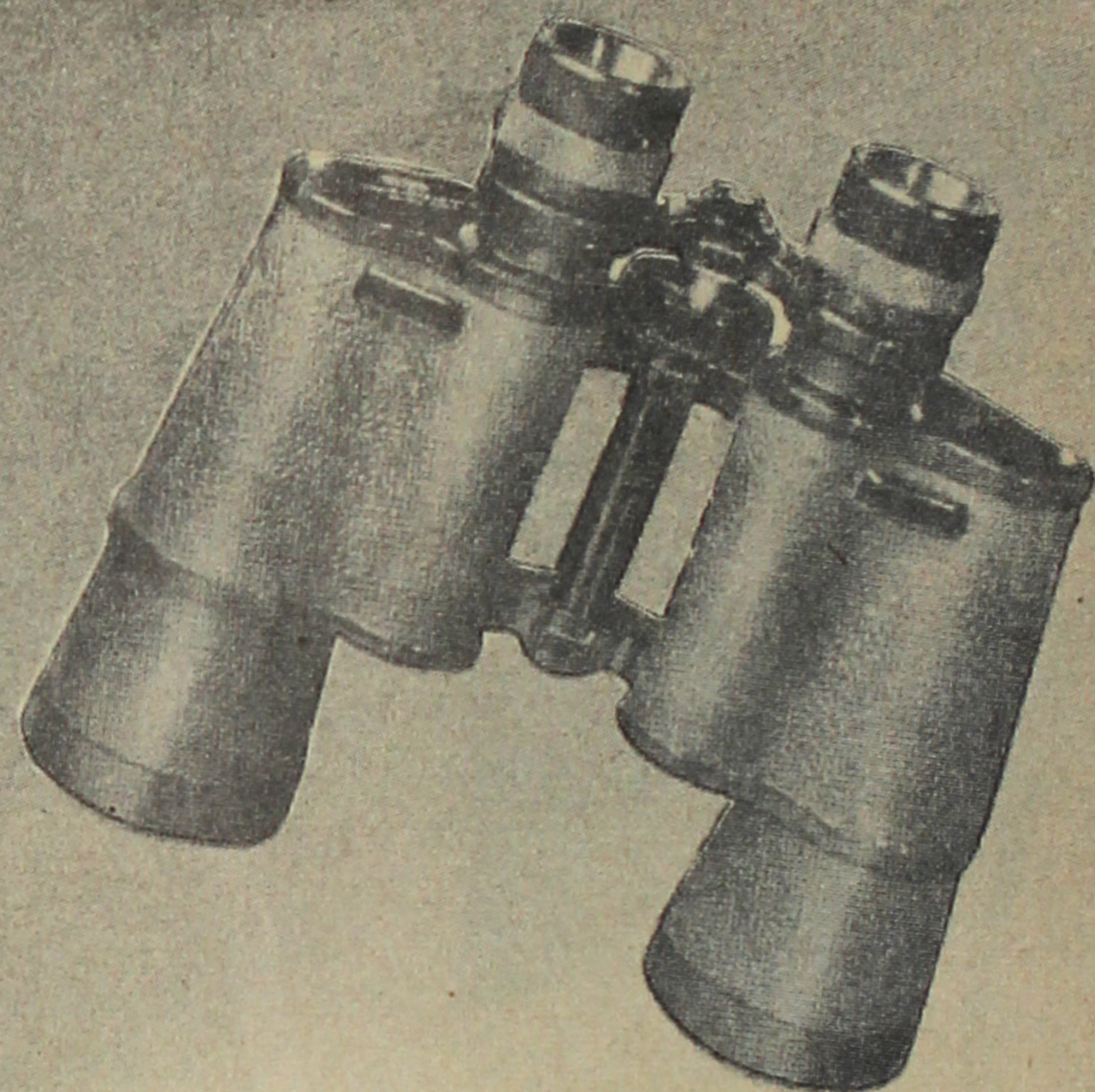
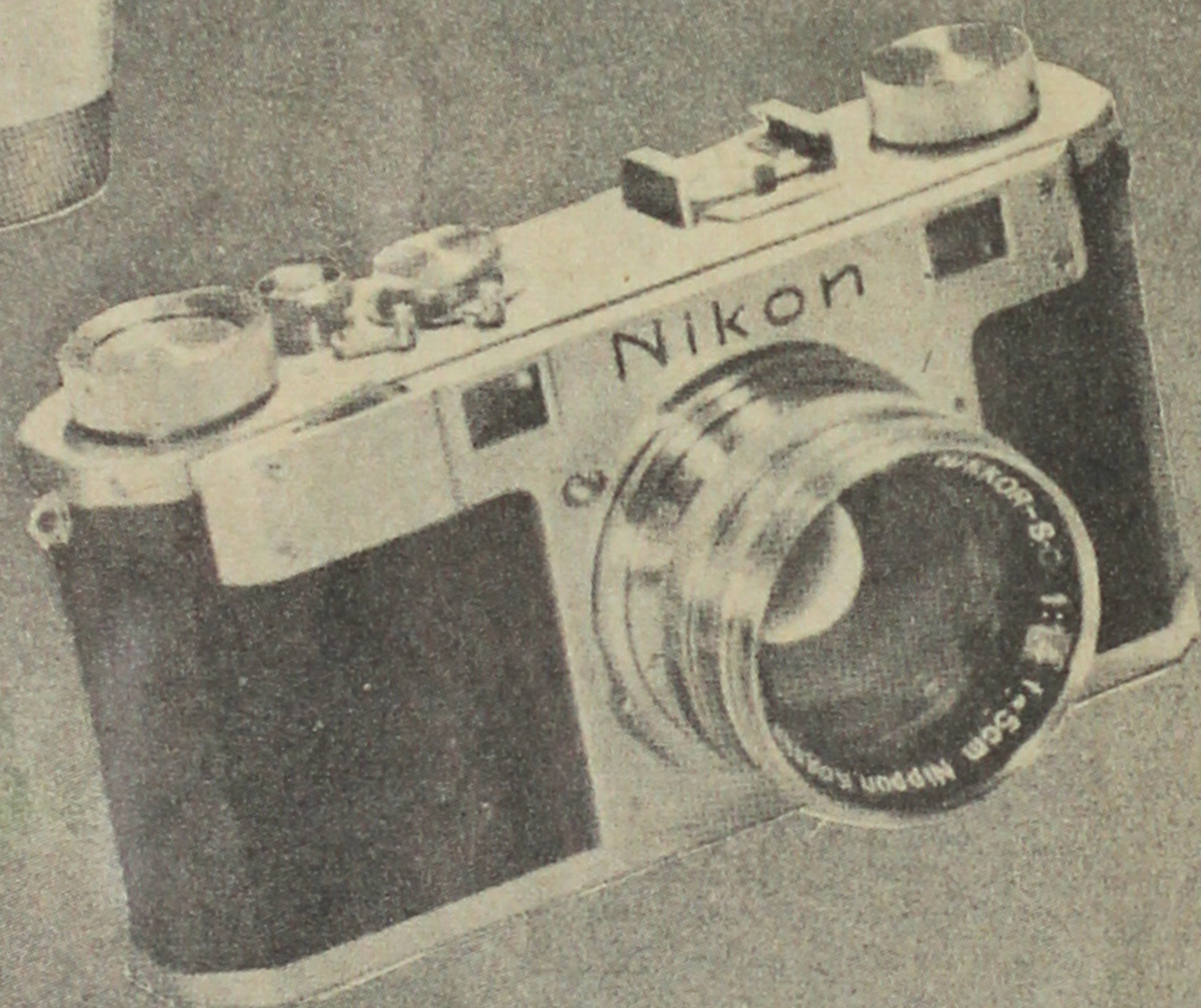
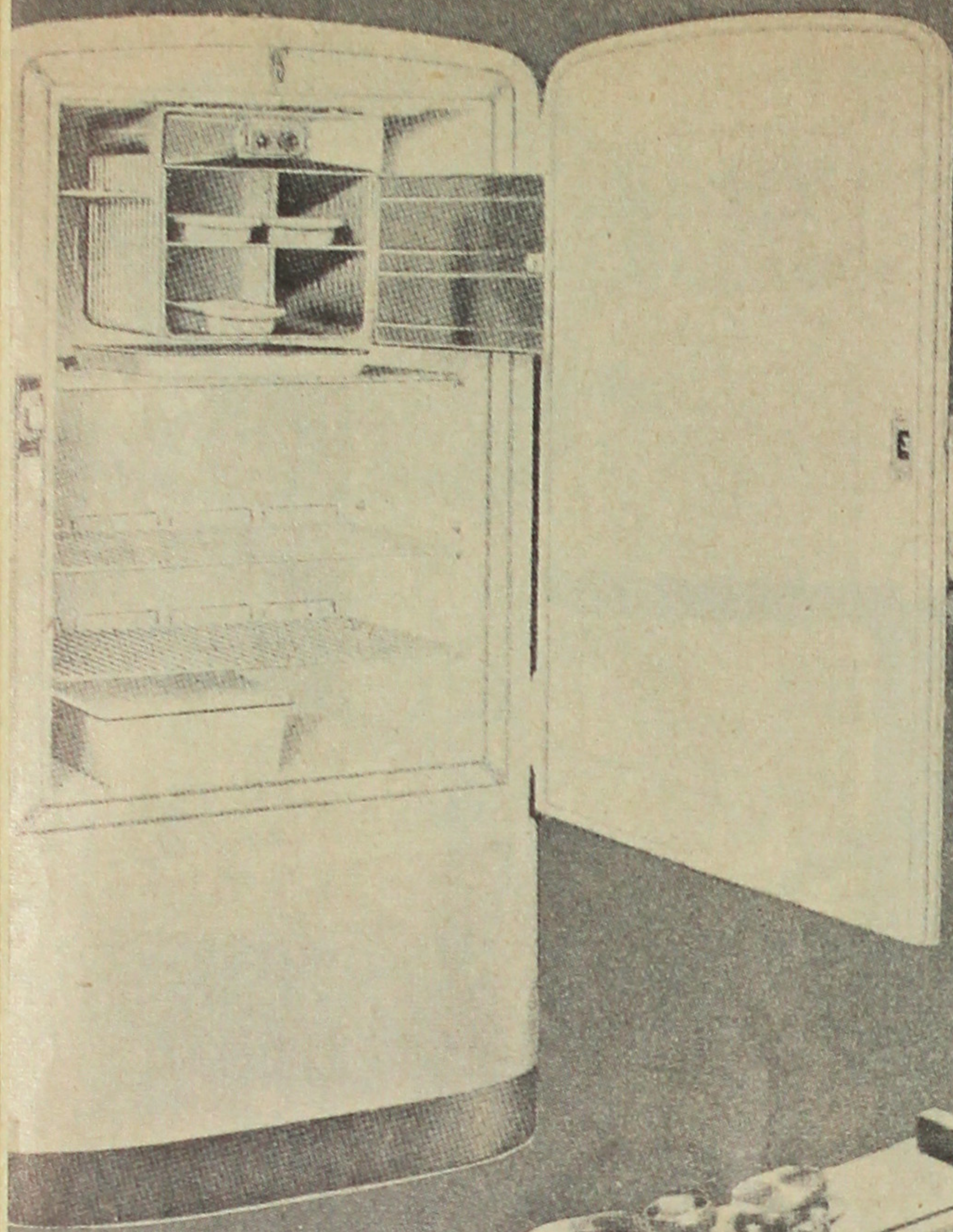
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# MADE IN

Leica and Contax cameras and, price-wise, are better buys.

In an attempt to show American buyers what the postwar Japanese industry has to offer, groups of hustling Seattle businessmen have promoted a Japanese Trade Fair which opens this month (June 17-July 3) in connection with the centennial celebration by the city.

When Seattle Mayor William F. Devin visited Japan last year, he discussed with occupation officials the possibility of holding a Japanese trade fair at Seattle. He was greatly impressed with the speed and industry with which the Japanese were rebuilding Japan.

Fair officials explain that the exhibit,



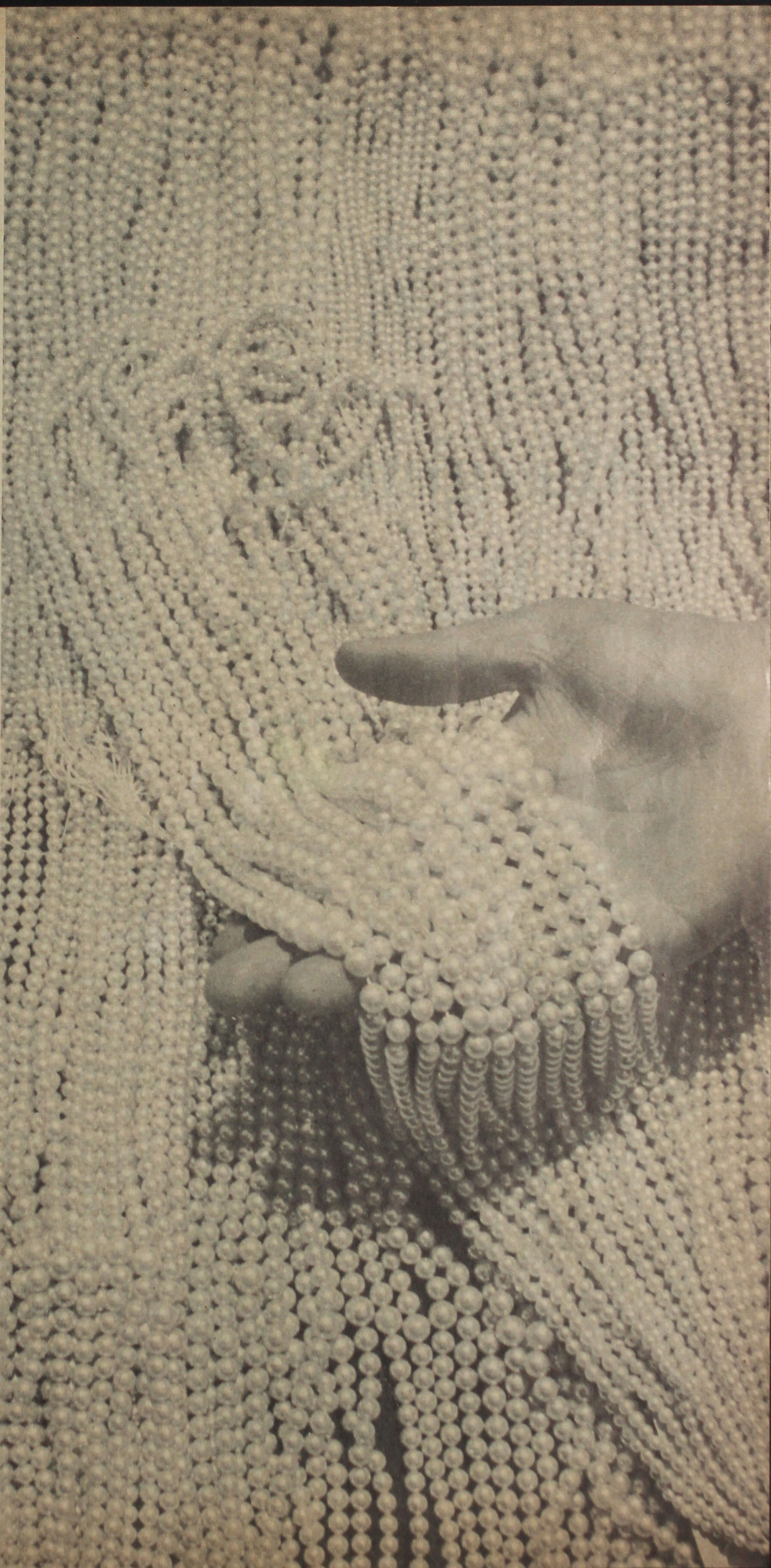


# JAPAN

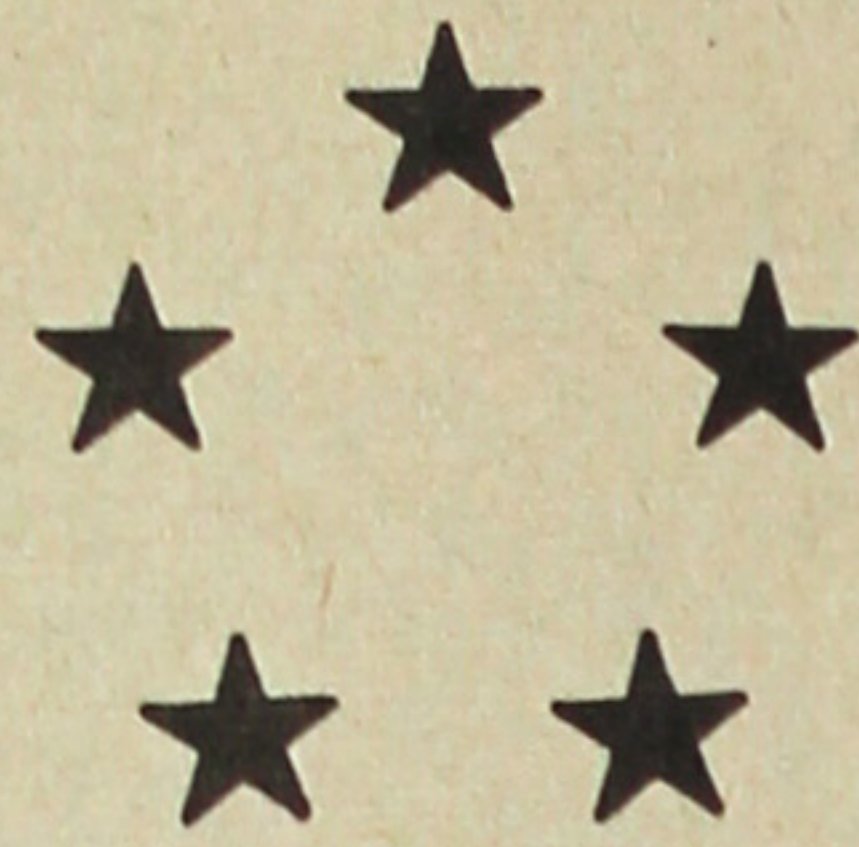
which has the support of civic dignitaries from the governor of Washington on down, is designed to help Japan toward establishing a self-supporting economy.

"The Japanese trade fair will make Seattle a giant showcase for Japanese products and will benefit traders and businessmen who are looking for new, profitable lines," said one fair promoter.

The Japanese government has appropriated \$150,000 for use by Japanese trade fair exhibitors. The exhibits are housed in a University of Washington pavilion. More than 60,000 square feet of it is used to portray the industry and culture of Japan.

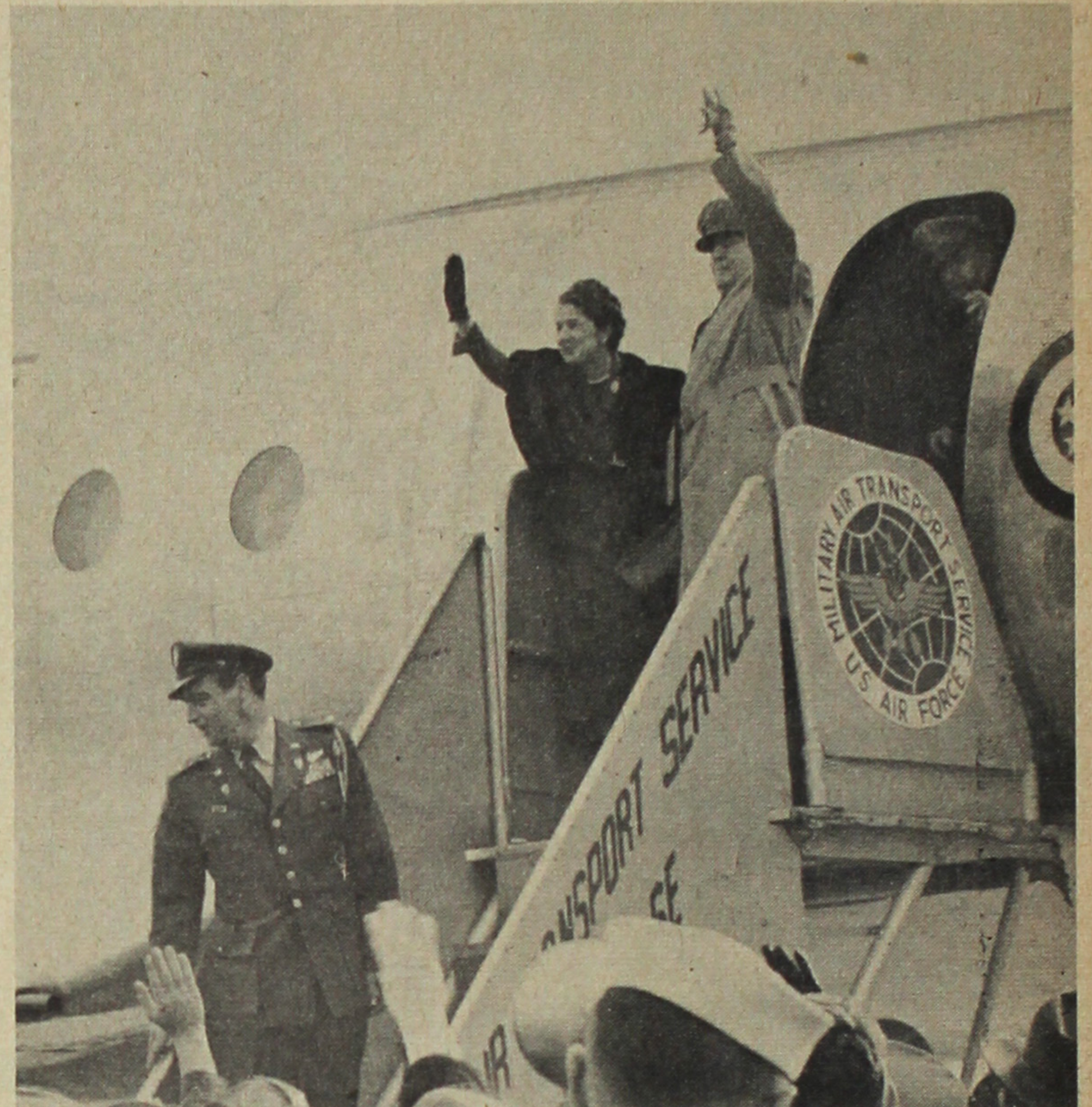






# Ma-gensui\* Banzai!

By Masao Ekimoto



Photos by Ian Mutsu, Tokyo

MRS. MacARTHUR and the general wave goodbye prior to takeoff for Honolulu and the United States.

**F**OR A MOMENT, after the announcement that MacArthur no longer was the supreme commander, there was silence. Then people began talking.

"General MacArthur is going home. Our *Ma-gensui*\* is leaving us," a young housewife said. "And he has worked so hard and done so much for us, too."

It was a Wednesday afternoon, April 11, 1951, in Tokyo and the radio had just told the Japanese people that President Truman had stripped MacArthur of all his commands.

Minutes later, it seemed, a crowd began gathering before the massive Dai Ichi Building, across the moat from the imperial palace, which for over five and a half years had been MacArthur's SCAP headquarters. A drizzle had set in but they waited until after dark, hoping for a chance to express their regrets to the aloof, austere general they had first met in fear and had come to love and revere. Atop the Dai Ichi the Stars and Stripes and the blue banner of the U. N hung wet and limp.

Five days later, before the gates of the former embassy, since 1945 the resi-

\*General of the Army is "Gensui" in Japanese. "Ma-gensui" is a contraction of "MacArthur Gensui."

dence of the MacArthurs, a crowd of several hundred again gathered in the dawn and quietly waited to catch a last fleeting glimpse of their *Ma-gensui*. By the time the general was ready to leave, the route from the embassy building to Haneda Airport, 10 miles away on Tokyo Bay, was lined with people.

About 300,000 of them were strung out along the route, nurses in white uniforms, bakers and cooks in their working dress, early morning workers and students and housewives with children strapped to their backs. They included businessmen in suits and laborers in patches. Almost all carried small replicas of the Stars and Stripes and the Rising Sun.

It was a respectful and sorrowful crowd.

Ten thousand Japanese policemen and national police reserves, alternating with white helmeted GI's, were spaced out along the way.

Placards and banners proclaimed: "Goodbye and Thank You," "With Deepest Regrets" and "We are gratitude (sic) to General MacArthur. We hope he come back soon."

Americans and Japanese flags flew from almost every house along the road

MacArthur was to travel. Overhead flew jet fighters, B-29's and an Air Force helicopter.

At Haneda Airport, Japanese dignitaries, including the entire Yoshida cabinet of 14 members who were hastily recalled to Tokyo from their campaigning in the local elections, were in the overflow crowd come to give the MacArthurs a send-off. A special representative of the Emperor who the previous day made a social visit to MacArthur also was present.

At 6:25 a.m., the compound of the former U.S. embassy was shaded by a lone cloud. A helicopter buzzed into sight. Everyone looked up. At precisely that moment, the cloud moved, and the sun caught like a floodlight the five-starred Cadillac moving out of the gates.

The metropolitan police band swung into action. The special U.S. honor guard, the Japanese police and the Japanese Boy Scouts snapped to attention and saluted.

And from the crowd, a great shout went up. "Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!"

Many youngsters who had grown up under the occupation yelled, "Hooray! Hooray!"

The crowd broke through the police



lines as the motorcade swept by, shouting and waving American and Japanese flags. Many adults wept.

It was an almost fantastic demonstration of public affection by Japanese.

There were other touching scenes. About a score of persons, in formal Japanese attire, arrived about 4:15 a.m. outside the entrance to Haneda Airport and patiently waited almost three hours in the morning mist, a part of the growing crowd.

As the MacArthurs' car swung into view, their leader raised his Stars and Stripes. "Banzai!" he cheered, and the crowd joined in. The Cadillac drew abreast and inside Mrs. MacArthur was seen waving a white handkerchief and smiling through tear-filled eyes.

The auto drew away, the General raised his hand in acknowledgment. Arthur, their son, sat quietly between them.

The leader of the original group raised his hands for a final "banzai" but grabbed for a handkerchief and wept into it.

At another point, along the 10-mile route, a white-haired grandmother, led by a youngster of 10, was so profoundly moved as the general's car passed that she could only bow and sob. It turned out that this old lady had been delegated, with her grandson, to represent her family in Odawara, 60 miles south of Tokyo, to say farewell to their *Magensui*. They had stayed overnight at a Tokyo hotel and were waiting at the roadside at 5 a.m.

"We knew we might not catch even a glimpse of the general, but we wanted to say goodbye, even to his car," she said.

A widow from Shizuoka made a four-hour train trip to Tokyo, spending her savings to buy the ticket, to bid goodbye to the general.

"General MacArthur gave us food and taught us to love one's enemy," she said. She was crying.

There were others who had come from as far away as Sapporo on Hokkaido and Nagasaki in Kyushu.

Even the hardheaded Japanese police were different. A police commander said, "We are here, not so much to guard against any eventuality as to pay our personal farewell to our benefactor."

They lined both sides of the road and saluted MacArthur individually. The General returned their salutes as he passed.

It was a demonstration unexpected

even by persons who have long lived in Japan. Never before have Japanese shown such an open-hearted love and respect for a foreigner—a foreigner who had come to a devastated, beaten land less than six years ago as a conqueror. Conditioned for years by militarist propaganda, the Japanese had expected MacArthur to act the part of a conquering general. Pictures of his grim visage in the newspapers hadn't helped any either.

Yet, he was leaving, loved and respected—even worshipped—by a grateful people who, had been guided back to comparative prosperity and were about to re-enter the community of democratic peoples of the world.

Gen. MacArthur, said the Tokyo *Mainichi Shimbun*, "leaves us with an understanding of 'the dignity of the individual', a way of thinking new to Japan."

Perhaps there is a clue to the paradox of a general who never mingled with the people, who nevertheless is endeared to them almost as a saint, in the following passage from an editorial in the *Yomiuri Shimbun*:

前頁上段圖はマ元帥夫妻令息一行が愈々歸國すべく羽田飛行場でバタン號に搭乗して出發の刹那。  
右圖は手に手に米國旗を打振つてマ元帥を見送る兒童達。

次頁左圖は元の米國大使館から出發するマ元帥に敬意を表して警視廳音楽隊の光吹奏隊が現われた街頭のボスター。



MOST OF THE Japanese crowds which turned out to see MacArthur included flag-waving children of all ages.





THE TOKYO POLICE band serenaded the general as he left the former American embassy for the last time.



PLACARDS such as these lined route to Haneda airport. MacArthur motorcade had already passed when this picture was taken.

one of admiration for President Truman's action in asserting civilian authority over military authority at grave risk to his political standing in the U.S.

A retired diplomat said, "It's a good lesson in democracy. If Japan had been able to as effectively recall her militarists in the 1930's in Manchuria and North China, the world would have been spared much misery and suffering."

Said one newspaper editor:

"As much as we respect MacArthur, we believe that if Washington had knuckled down, it would have been the first step towards military dictatorship."

But these were informed people. The masses knew nothing about the issues involved. They simply realized that their "pillar of strength" would no longer be among them. To them, there is some doubt that Gen. Ridgway will be able to fill MacArthur's shoes.

It is unfortunate that he is only a lieutenant general taking over after a General of the Army, for in Japan, even today, the gap between a lieutenant general\* and a "Gensui" is very great indeed.

However, the Japanese respect a fighting man, and they have had ample evidence that General Ridgway is a fighter—a man of integrity and courage.

There is one feeling that is universal in Japan—a fear that MacArthur's dismissal may have encouraged the Communists in Japan and in Asia.

"There is real fear among free Asians," the English-language Nippon Times said, "that the Reds may view this change of command . . . as a sign

of weakness among the free nations . . . (it) could well mean the increase of Red pressure against not only Korea but also other areas in the Far East. The regret which all of free Asia has expressed in General MacArthur's departure at this time stems to a great degree from this fear."

In government circles, however, Foreign Office officials are saying that MacArthur's ouster would hardly affect the progress of Japan's democratization. They are saying the general already has laid the necessary foundations. They also point out that the SCAP machinery has been well organized and his successor has only to maintain it in working order. Others, however, say that with the change at the top, changes are bound to take place in the relations between GHQ and the Japanese Government.

At this juncture when the Japanese are fearful of what the future holds for them, the visit of John Foster Dulles to Japan, coinciding with MacArthur's departure, is regarded in Tokyo as a masterpiece of statesmanship. It brought concrete assurance, as no words could have done, that the United States contemplated no change in her basic policy regarding Japan and the Far East.

A heartening evidence of the extent of democratization of Japan in the past five and a half years is given by two influential Tokyo dailies.

They voice the awareness of new responsibilities on the part of the Japanese and point to the danger of the traditional Japanese habit of blindly following the dictates of a super-power imposed upon them.

The Asahi Shimbun warned: "With

General MacArthur's departure from Haneda Airport, we Japanese feel an emptiness in our hearts . . . In one respect, this feeling may be a sign that in postwar Japan we have been avoiding responsibility for our own acts, that we have become accustomed to leaning on others and have lacked the determination to hew our own path towards our future happiness and prosperity. This has resulted in political lassitude and public indifference. This is a most opportune moment to reflect on this and to determine to remedy this situation."

The evening paper, the Tokyo Shimbun, goes further: "It is difficult to say whether this (lost feeling) stemmed from our idolatry of the general as a hero . . . or from our feeling that he is a pillar of strength indispensable to this country's welfare. However, it is clearly evident that it has been brought home to us Japanese that hereafter we cannot shift responsibility to others by merely saying, 'It is not for us to decide; we are under a military occupation.'"

With the departure of General Douglas MacArthur, the Japanese universally feel that a great friend and a staunch supporter, a pillar of strength and a guiding light—in fact, a Way of Life—have gone from their midst.

マ元帥の罷免は日本人に取つては全く露骨一瞥の感があつた。非常なショックを與へられた。物も言えないという心情は如何に日本人がマ元帥を信頼して居たかを證する、何万という大衆、然かも北海道や九州から態々見送りに上京した程だ、然し知識階級は、「日本人の學ぶ所は大統領の一言でマ元帥を引退せしめた事だ。軍閥旺んな時の日本は如何であつたか。」

\*Ed. Note: Gen. Ridgway was promoted to a full general on May 10.





GEORGE MATSUMOTO and his father are operators of this chicken ranch.

# Which comes first . . . ? Eggs, of course

Story and photos by Bob Laing

**W**HEN YOU ASK a chicken rancher in California's Petaluma district how many chickens he has, it's like asking an orchard farmer how many apples he has in his orchard. And furthermore, you don't ask how many "chickens," you say how many "birds." The one word you seldom hear in the "Egg Basket of the World," is "chicken,"—and that covers all the uses of that word.

According to the Petaluma Chamber of Commerce this lush Sonoma County district, with its hundreds of thousands of White Leghorns practically covering the land like snow, maintains about seven million laying hens (not including pullets and roosters). It is small wonder then that ranchers of this area ship approximately 84 million dozen eggs annually.

It is estimated that within a 10-mile radius of Petaluma there are at least 3,000 big and little chicken ranches. About 2 per cent of these ranches are owned by Niseis and/or their parents.

Frank Kawaoka is a Nisei who operates with about 50,000 birds. He was asked what the minimum number of laying hens a rancher would need to make a living without any other source of income. He guessed that 3,500 would do it. This gives an idea of what is meant by big and little ranches.

By acreage, most of the ranches are small. A lot of long, narrow hen houses can be built on three or four acres.

Chicken farming has its advantages. No additional land is necessary on which to raise feed because that is purchased at feed stores and mixed scientifically at the ranch to fit the needs of each operation. And no heavy

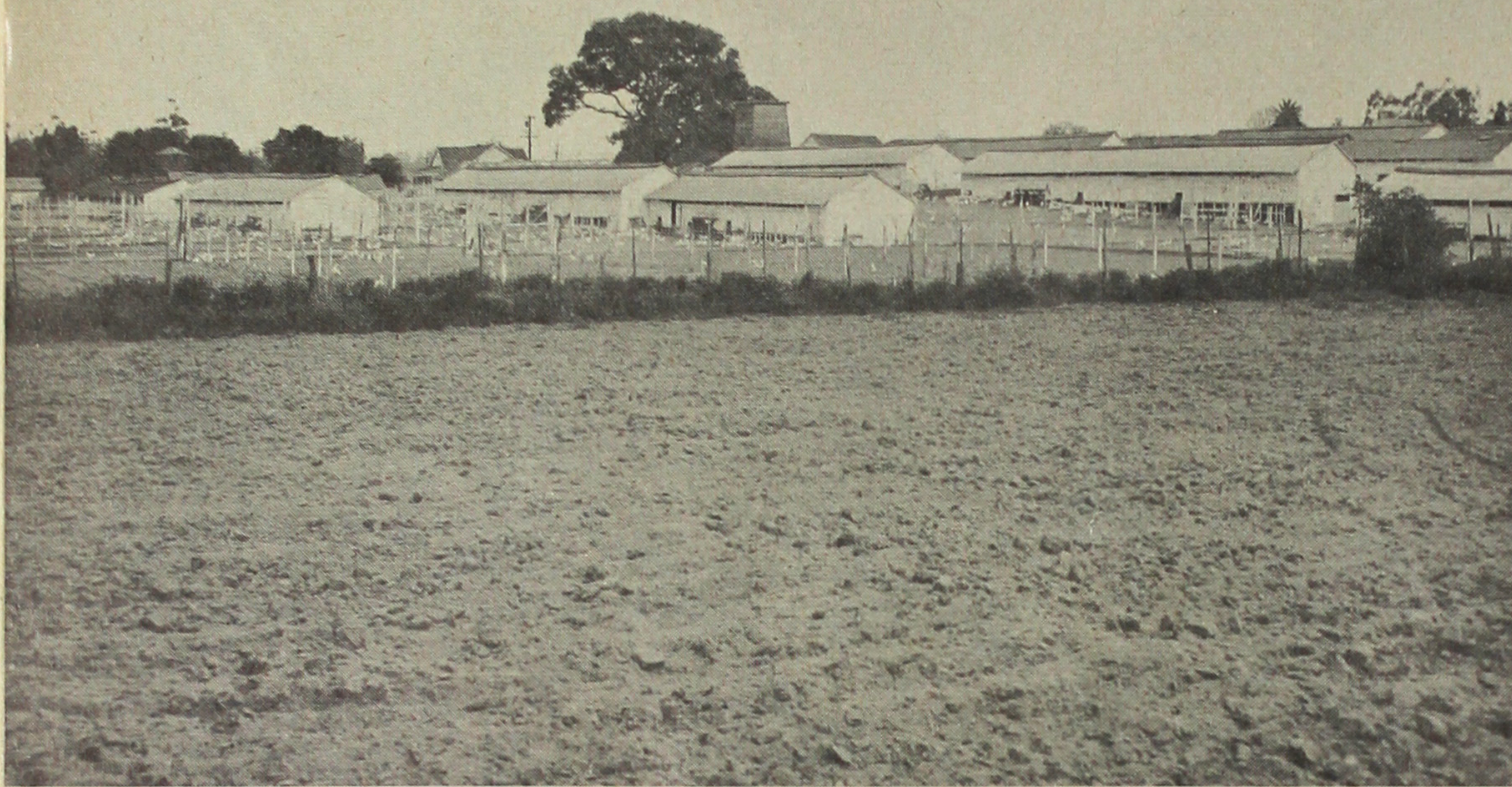
farm machinery is needed.

Scientific methods are used all along the production line. A record is kept of each layer, and when its production drops below a profitable level, that bird heads for the frying pan.

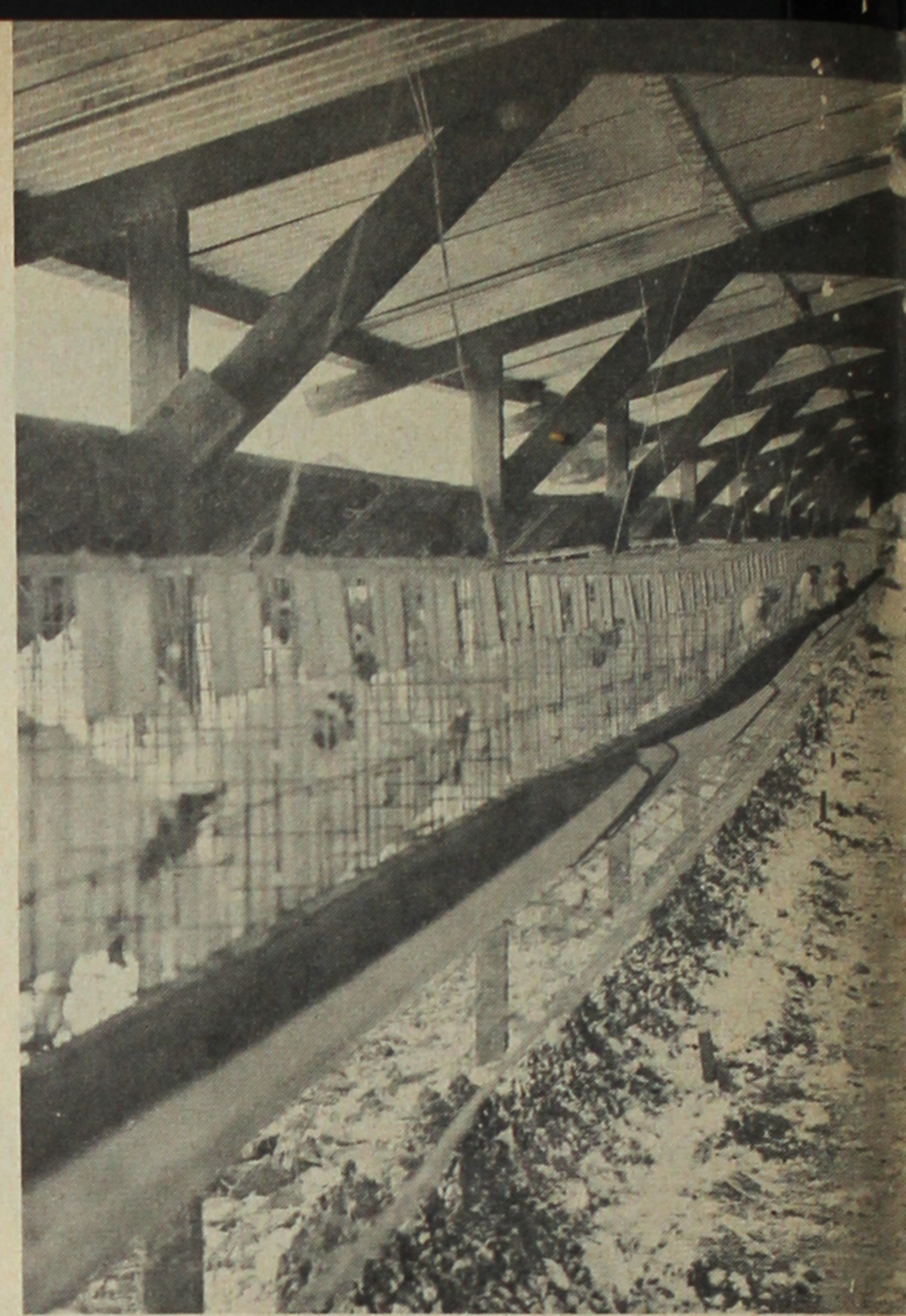
Several hatcheries in the area produce some 20 million chicks annually and, besides supplying all the local ranches, thousands are shipped to all parts of the country. One huge shipment was flown to the Philippines at the end of the war to revitalize that country's egg industry. Chicks will survive any shipment that does not exceed 72 hours.

According to T. Koga, who gathers about 15 cases of eggs a day from his "traps," the domestic chicken breeds are descended from the jungle fowl of India. Leghorns (of which there are 12 varieties) have been bred to a high level of production. That is why every-





**LITTLE SPACE** is needed, even for a good-sized chicken ranch. The well-kept hen houses shown here are part of the ranch owned by an Issei, S. Sueoka.



**WHAT AN INTERIOR** of a laying cell looks like. The birds feed from the wooden

one keeps Leghorns. He also said that the white shell and yellow skin of the Leghorn egg seem to add to its popularity with consumers.

The average rancher sells his eggs to local buyers who, in turn, serve the urban markets. One of these local buyers is George Fujita. George handles between 900 and 950 cases a week (there are 30 dozen to the case), and

delivers these to the Bay Area markets with huge trucks and trailers.

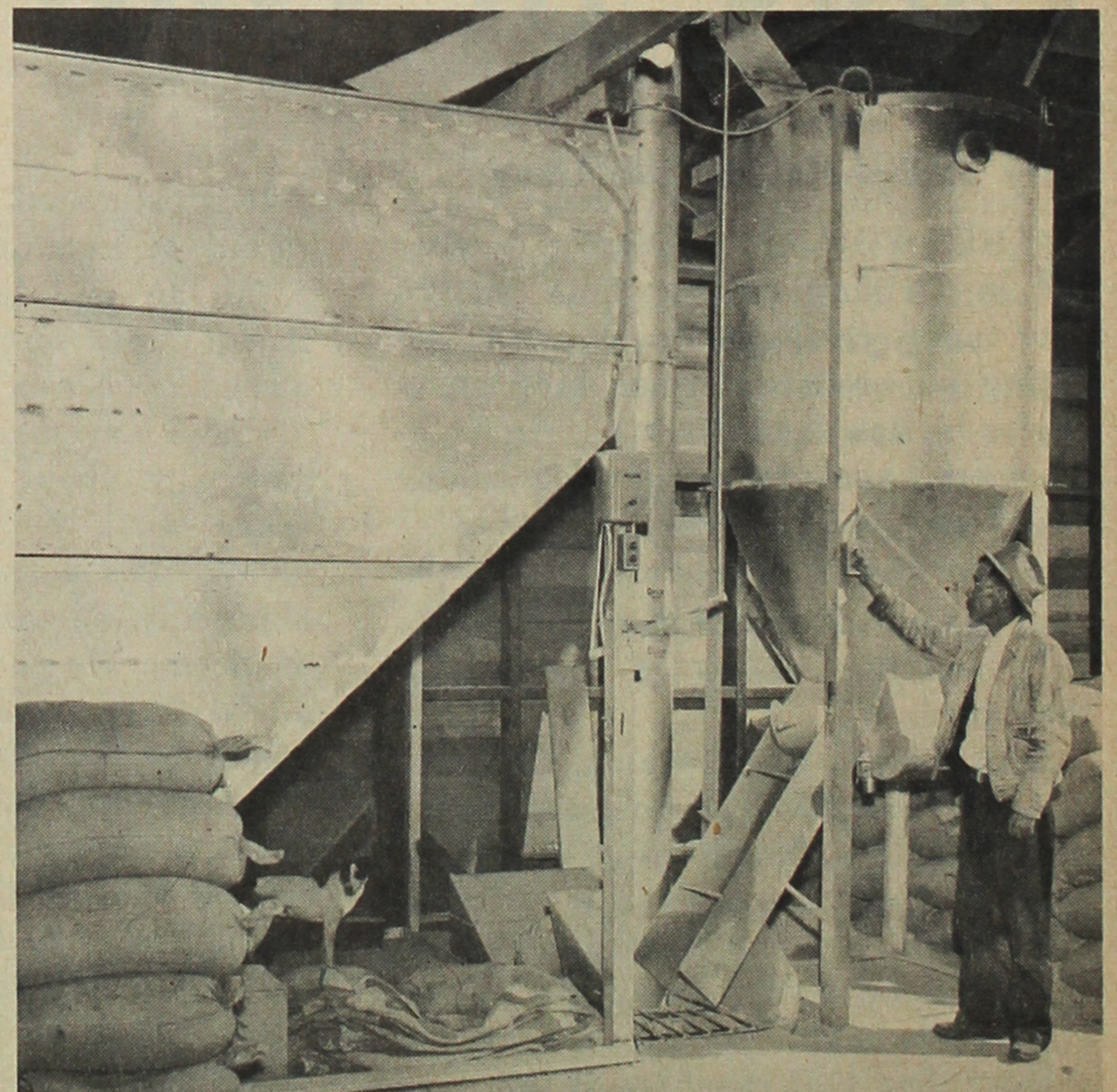
Eggs are graded and the larger ones bring better prices, of course. According to George Matsumoto, another chicken farmer, the producer can figure at present on an average price of 50 cents per dozen. That means that with 50 dozen to the case, Fujita buying 950 cases a week, he is paying out to his

neighbors something like \$14,250 a week. That isn't chicken feed.

Properly speaking, chicken farmers isn't the right term for those who raise them for their eggs. Eichi Yamamoto, who was asked why he didn't raise broilers and fryers, pointed out that eggs bring more money than meat chickens. There are few meat breeders in the Petaluma district.

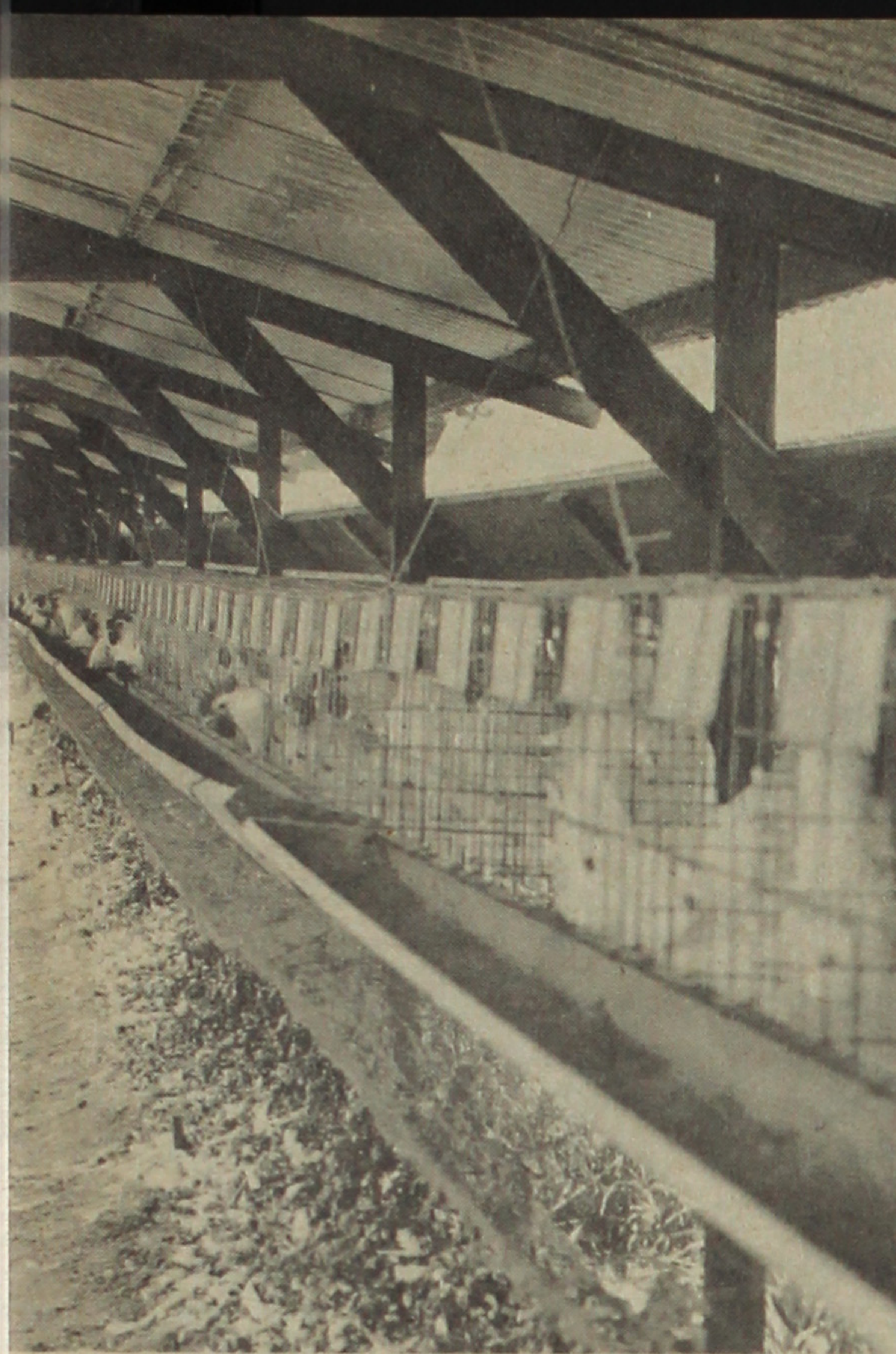


**THE RANCH** run by George, Frank and Eddie Kawaoka gets a load of feed. George and daughter, Diane, help unload it.



**THE FATHER** of the Kawaoka brothers presses a switch that starts his new feed mixer. The Kawaokas have about 50,000 birds.





troughs that run in front of the cages along the length of the hen house.



T. KOGA unloads freshly gathered eggs at the washing and casing house. Eggs are gathered by the truck load.

Of course, a good many of the Leghorns who lay down on the job find their way to the meat shops. In any case the average bird's productive period ends at about two years.

Poor laying sometimes is traced to neurotic hens. The story is told of one farmer who wore a blue shirt around a flock for a week and on the eighth day turned up with a red shirt on. This so upset the birds that, as a consequence, their laying suffered.

Some chickens are cannibals, some are bullies who single out scapegoats to be pecked to death. Sometimes an entire flock has to be renewed with hatchery chicks, and each year a good percentage of the flock has to be renewed in this manner.

But in spite of all the troubles of the farmers, most make a good living from it, as shown by the fine homes most of these egg ranchers live in. The Koga residence, for example has a living room so big it was able to accommodate with ease the Japanese collegiate wrestlers who were passing through here and a party of 30 people.

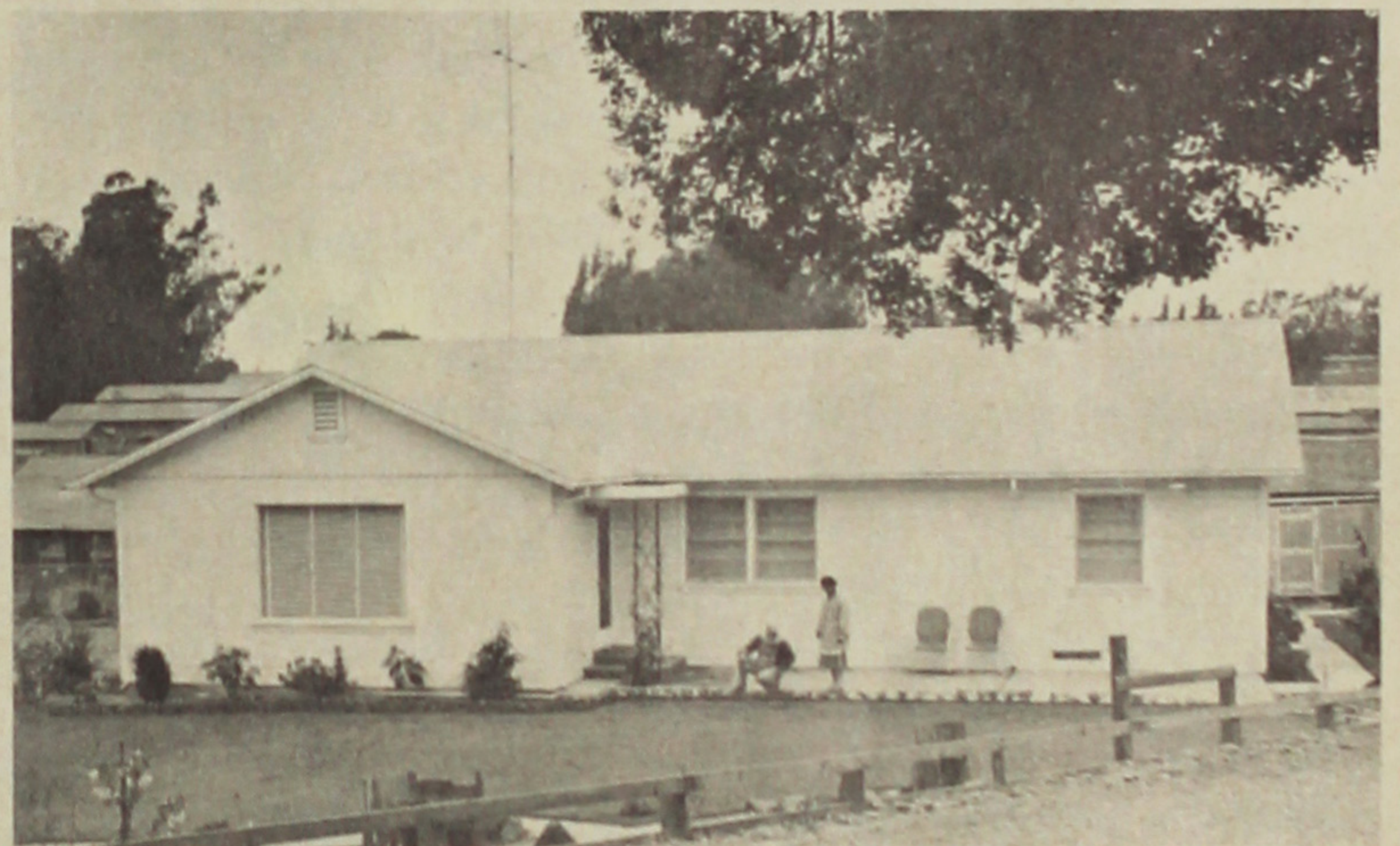
Every egg farmer's roof sports a television antenna, and big new autos are everywhere in evidence.

Japanese-owned egg ranches are scattered throughout the entire Petaluma area and altogether their owners live like any other Americans, and perhaps just a bit better than most.

本和氏養鶏園レグホンの群  
前貞上圖末岡氏雞舎、前貞中  
圖松本氏雞舎前貞左下圖川岡  
雞園の飼料を倉庫へ前貞右下  
川岡氏の最新式飼料混交機、

右上方古賀養鶏園が集めた雞  
卵右中圖古賀氏の住宅右下圖  
右よりベタルマ成功者松本讓  
治、山本榮一、松本市諸氏  
加州のベタルマは世界有数の

雞卵産地として一年に八千四  
百万ダージンの卵を生産して  
いる。日系人養鶏家は何れも  
多大の成功を収め盛んな活動  
を続けられています。上圖松



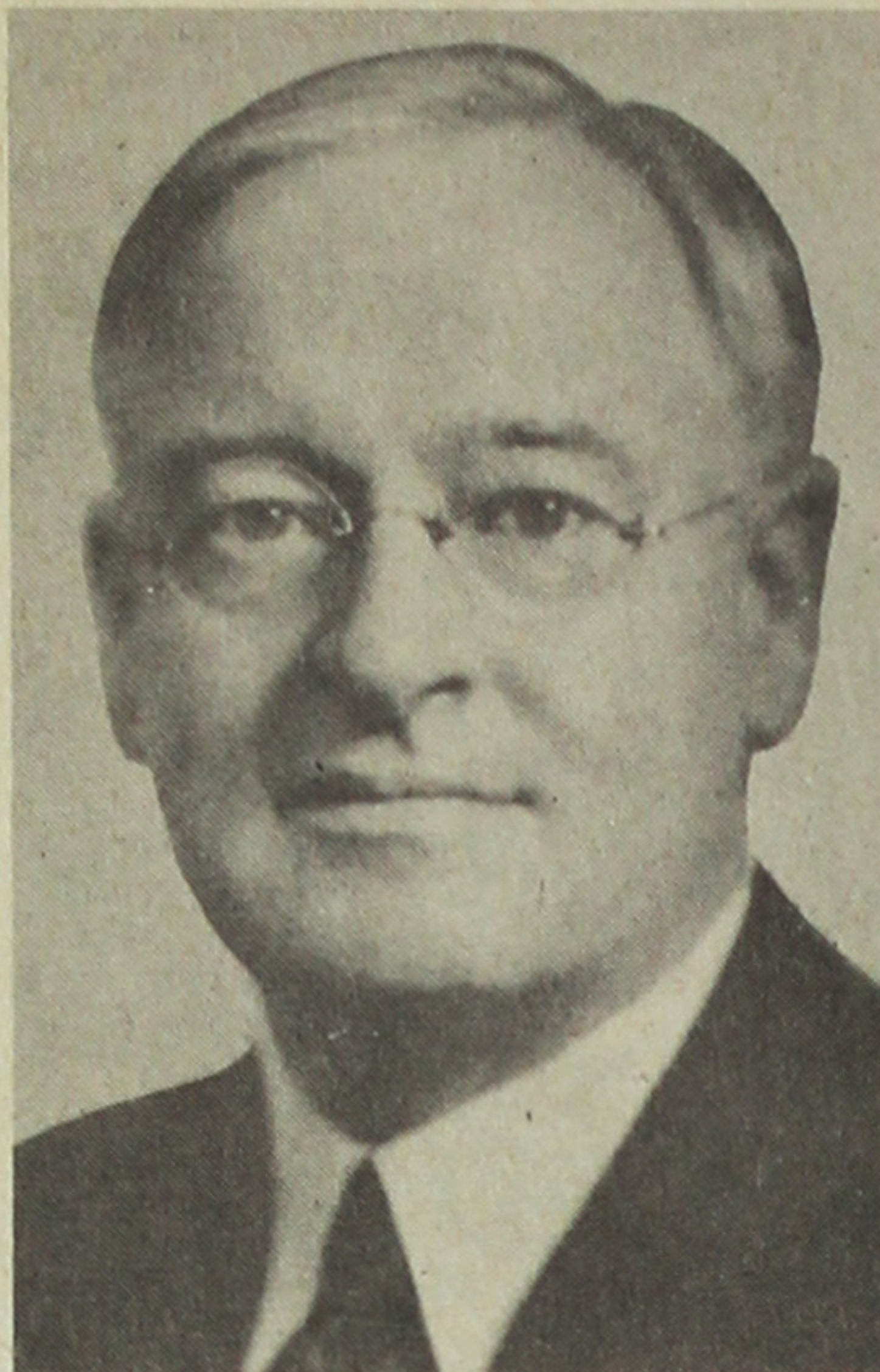
THE CHICKENS have done well by the T. Koga family. This neat little cottage has all the modern conveniences.



THREE VETERAN egg farmers talk it over. They are (l. to r.) W. Matsumoto, Eichi Yamamoto and Matsumoto's son, George.



## Good will toward men



Courtenay Barber

NEWSWEEK magazine has just paid heartwarming tribute to the Kiyosato Community Center project. "A practical example of democracy," it says. We agree.

Kiyosato, as SCENE readers know, is a remarkable enterprise. From modest beginnings as a summer camp for Christian youth in rural Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan, it now serves more than 40,000 people in an entire country area.

A few months ago it opened a 20-bed hospital. Now, for the first time in history, modern medical care is provided people who previously have lived out their lives unattended. Already in operation: Self-supporting church, library, 4-H project, youth training program. Still to come: Vocational school, kindergarten, youth school, playgrounds, a village hall.

Throughout Japan, Kiyosato is becoming a great symbol. Its idealism survived the ravages of World War II. Kiyosato has emerged as a dynamic, vital demonstration of Christian American good will.

While Japanese leadership is building Kiyosato, its initial impetus, its mainstay, and driving support have been American.

Kiyosato is the dream come to life of an American—Paul Rusch. It stands today also as an expression of unshakable faith in Christian democracy of a great midwesterner, Courtenay Barber, Sr., whose death in Chicago last month at the age of 74 is mourned on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

They made an unbeatable team—Paul Rusch and Courtenay Barber, Sr. For 23 years, as treasurer of the American Committee for the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan, Barber raised the funds that went into the training of youth, the breaking of the ground, the building of Kiyosato. Rusch has returned to Japan; his partner has gone on to his great reward. The mission of both, as Newsweek points out, flourishes and brings hope that good will and peace may ultimately prevail among all men.

本誌が屢々紹介したポール・ラッセルの清里村自治会に関する記事前週のある自治会に關する記事に於ては、清里村自治会が此の向上を發せしむるには人間は人間を扶けるお互いが民主的に凡てを共にやつて行くという信念の下に結合して行くと現存の青年會も教會も病院も皆設備され、嬉々として約四万の人々が其恩恵に浴して模範的な自治會を作り上げた創始者の肖像が、先週七十四才で他界したが今はマシンの參謀であつたポール・ラッセルの元中佐が其衝に當つてゐる。

## From recent history

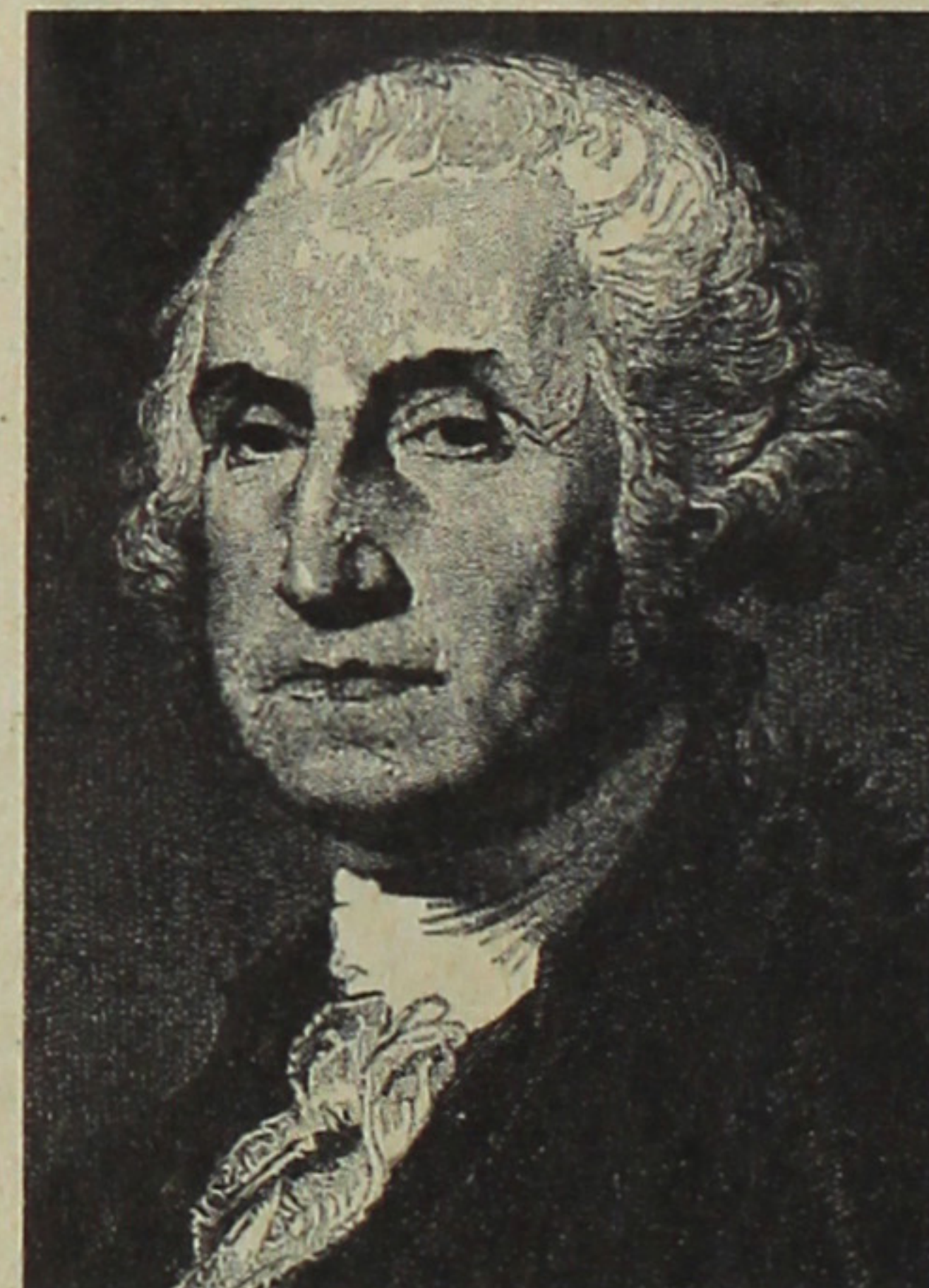
EVER SINCE General MacArthur addressed Congress, we've noticed how many people believe that bombing China will somehow end the Korean war. This no doubt reminds the Japanese how they bombed China for years. More than that, they captured and held all the major ports and principal industrial cities. And they found no quick, easy way to victory. In the end, they found their own brand of force and violence inadequate to hold their gains. It is indeed true that in war there is no substitute for victory. But if civilization is to survive, can mankind abandon the search for a substitute for war?

## A Los Angeles tradition

WE UNDERSTAND that the sponsors are not sure whether they'll hold the Annual Nisei Festival in Los Angeles this year. The reasons are complex and, like much that emanates from that extraordinary land known as Southern California, not to be discussed lightly. From where we sit, however, we think it would be extremely unfortunate if the Golden West should be deprived of one of its most colorful festival attractions. The Nisei Festival, born in the depression decade of the 'thirties', has almost become a Los Angeles tradition. We hope it doesn't disappear from the California scene.

## Words of Washington

THE GREAT DEBATE over our foreign policy has fattened our daily copy of the Congressional Record for some weeks now. It has become the vogue to dip back into the hallowed pages of our country's history, we see, to undergird partisan oratory these days. George Washington is still the favorite, and it is not beyond some of our Congressmen to engage in an occasional bit of license in quoting the Father of his Country.



As a matter of fact, we've decided to start a collection of misquotations of George Washington as they crop up in the Congressional Record. In the interim, for our congressmen readers, we offer the following quotation (we've checked its authenticity with some local scholars). This choice bit offers, we think, a fair rule of thumb that surely ought to set our sights in these troublous days:

"Nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another a habitual hatred or a habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions; obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests."



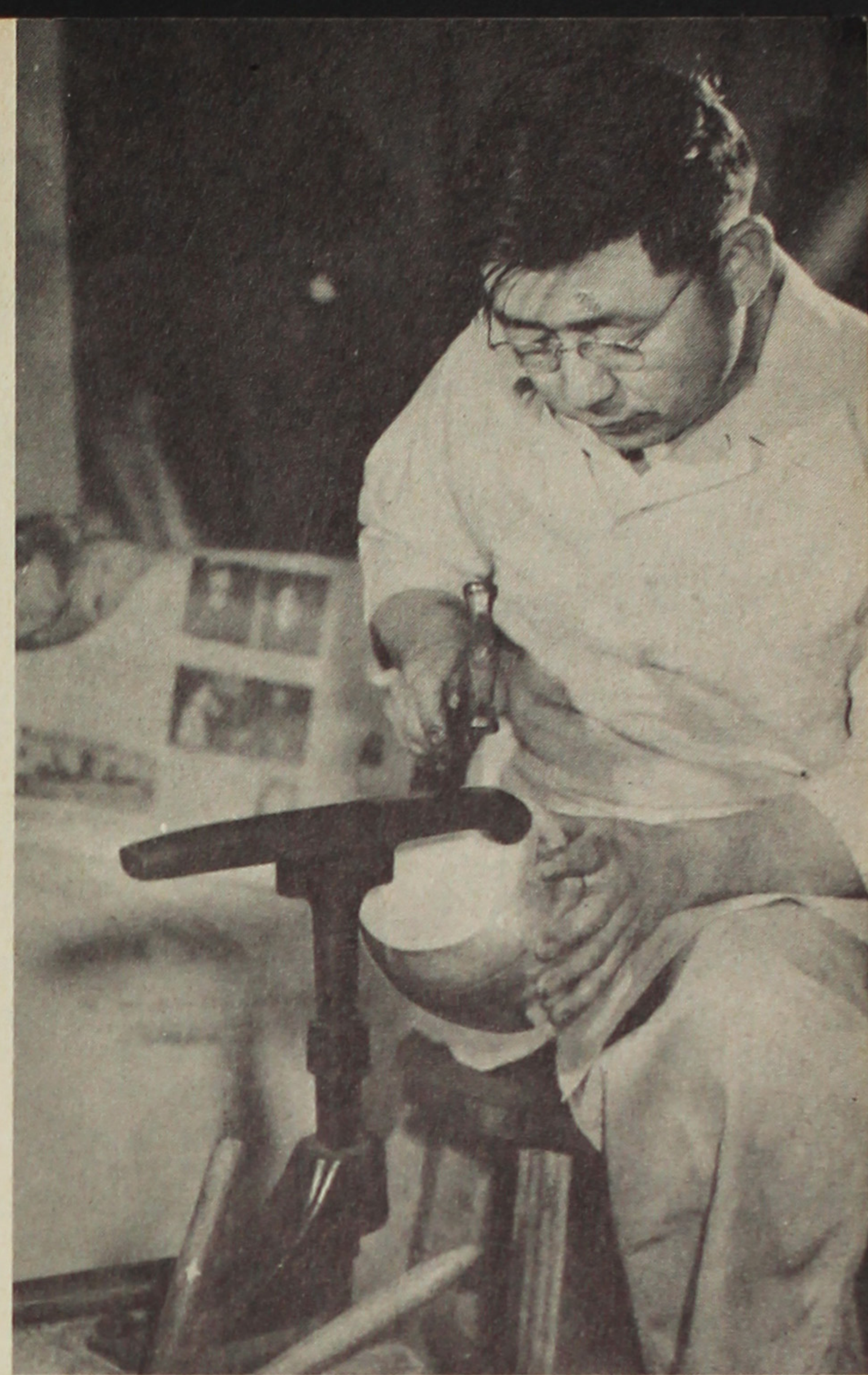
# His job has a silver lining

By Gracia Booth

**A**MONG THE 500 or so items in an exhibit designed to show Europeans the more progressive examples of American design are eight pieces of silverware hand-made by a young, Pasadena (Calif.) silversmith.

Perfection of workmanship and originality of design were the reasons why the work of Harry Osaki, a Nisei silversmith, is the only exhibit of its type in the entire collection.

In a little shop near Colorado Blvd. and Mentor Ave. in Pasadena, a background of blue velvet sets off a few choice pieces of his extraordinary fine craftsmanship. Arranged in showcases are a salad server or a teapot, sometimes a cream and sugar set or a table service—all of unusual simplicity and striking design. Scattered among such pieces are bits of exquisitely fashioned jewelry—a ring, brooch, earrings or



**OSAKI FASHIONS** a silver container on a device similar to that used by cobblers. Each contour is carefully hammered out.

cuff links.

In two small rooms at the rear of the store are his tools, supplies, work tables and molds or patterns carefully numbered for repeat orders. On one wall a bulletin board type of arrangement holds orders running into thousands of dollars.

Osaki's craftsmanship has become known everywhere and orders come from all over the world.

A native of Fresno, Calif., Osaki was attending the University of Washington at Seattle when evacuated. His family was sent to a relocation center in Arizona, from which he volunteered for the army. He was sent to Camp Shelby but the war ended before he was sent overseas. When the family returned to the Coast, Harry enrolled at the University of Southern California and was graduated in 1947 with a degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts.

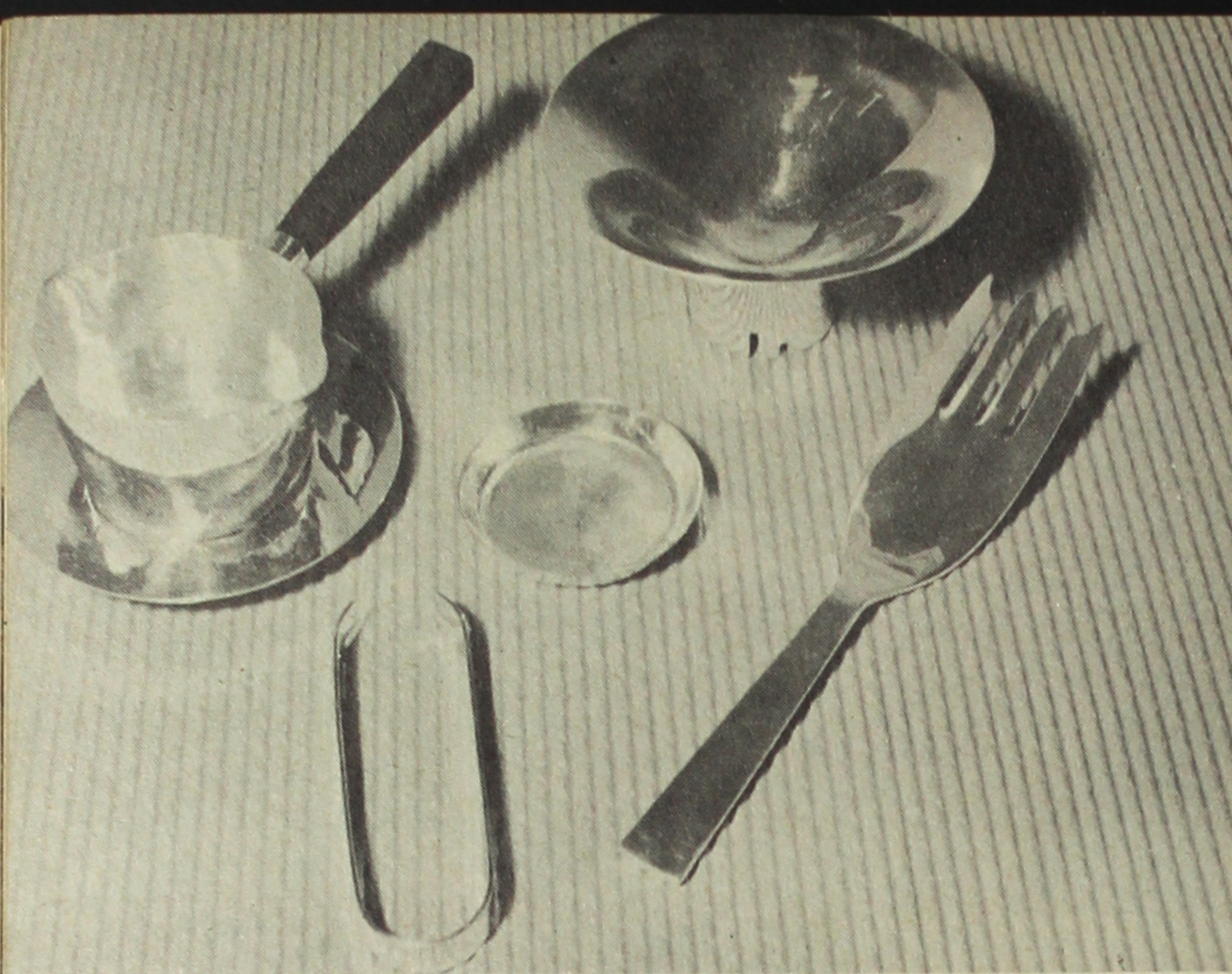
Portrait sculpturing had been Osaki's specialty, but one of his elective courses at USC had been the making of fine jewelry. That later led to experimenting in heavy silver and ultimately to a substantial business.

Osaki's portrait sculpture, along with a few pieces of silver he had hand-crafted as a hobby, were shown in an

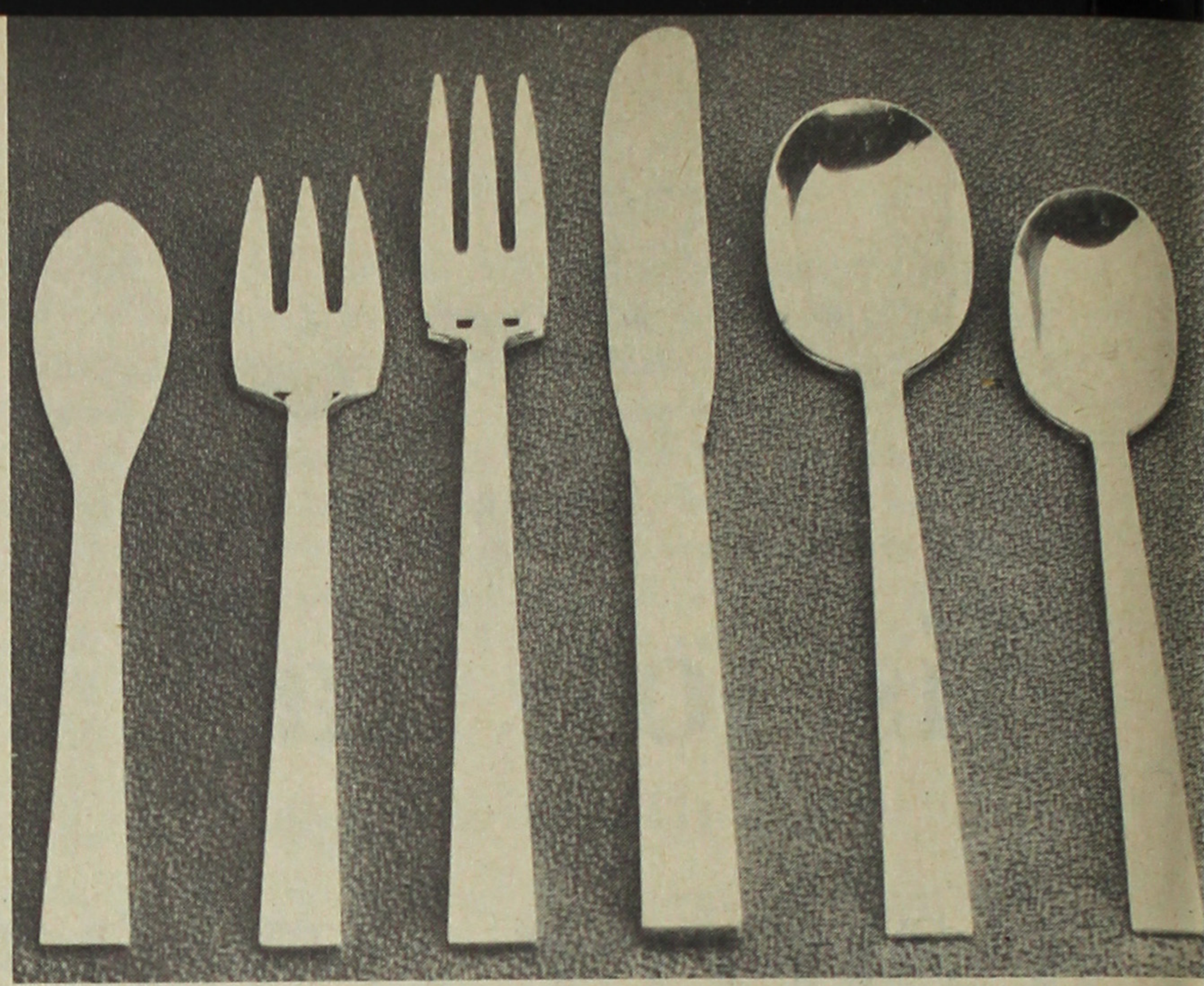


**THE ARTICLES** shown here are samples of the handcrafted products Harry Osaki, young silversmith, turns out in his Pasadena shop.





**SUGAR TONGS** and a sweetmeats dish are but a few of the items Osaki makes to order. All are painstakingly handmade.



**NO CURLIQUES** clutter the flatware made by Osaki. His designs are simple to the point of severity.

exhibit at USC. Although his sculpture won a first prize, it was the silverware of sheer beauty that made an instantly favorable impression. It caught the attention of Mrs. Fredericka Fox, of House and Garden magazine, who thought Osaki's work so fine that she wrote about it in the magazine.

After graduation from USC, Osaki decided upon a career as a silversmith, but nowhere found an opening in that profession. His family finally came to the rescue. Feeling sure that all Harry needed was a little help, they chipped in and helped him to open his own shop.

Meanwhile, the magazine article about his work had hit the stands and shortly thereafter Osaki received his first order (of \$300) from Baltimore, Md., and

from that point on he was set. Even now he can not produce rapidly enough to meet the demand for his work. Osaki now is recognized as one of the leading silversmiths in the U.S.

He is rapidly becoming internationally known, as well. His work attracted widespread attention at an exhibition in Haiti in 1950 and a permanent exhibit is on display at a large department store in Toronto, Canada. Another is at Gump's in Honolulu. Other well-known stores and galleries all over the world are demanding samples of his work.

In addition to his full-time job of silversmithing, Osaki finds time also to conduct evening classes in his art. He is accredited as a private instructor

in the Los Angeles school system and his students receive full credit in fine arts. He teaches small classes—never more than five in one group—in order to give individual attention to talented, promising pupils. His pupils are mostly artists, jewelers, teachers in the public schools and University professors.

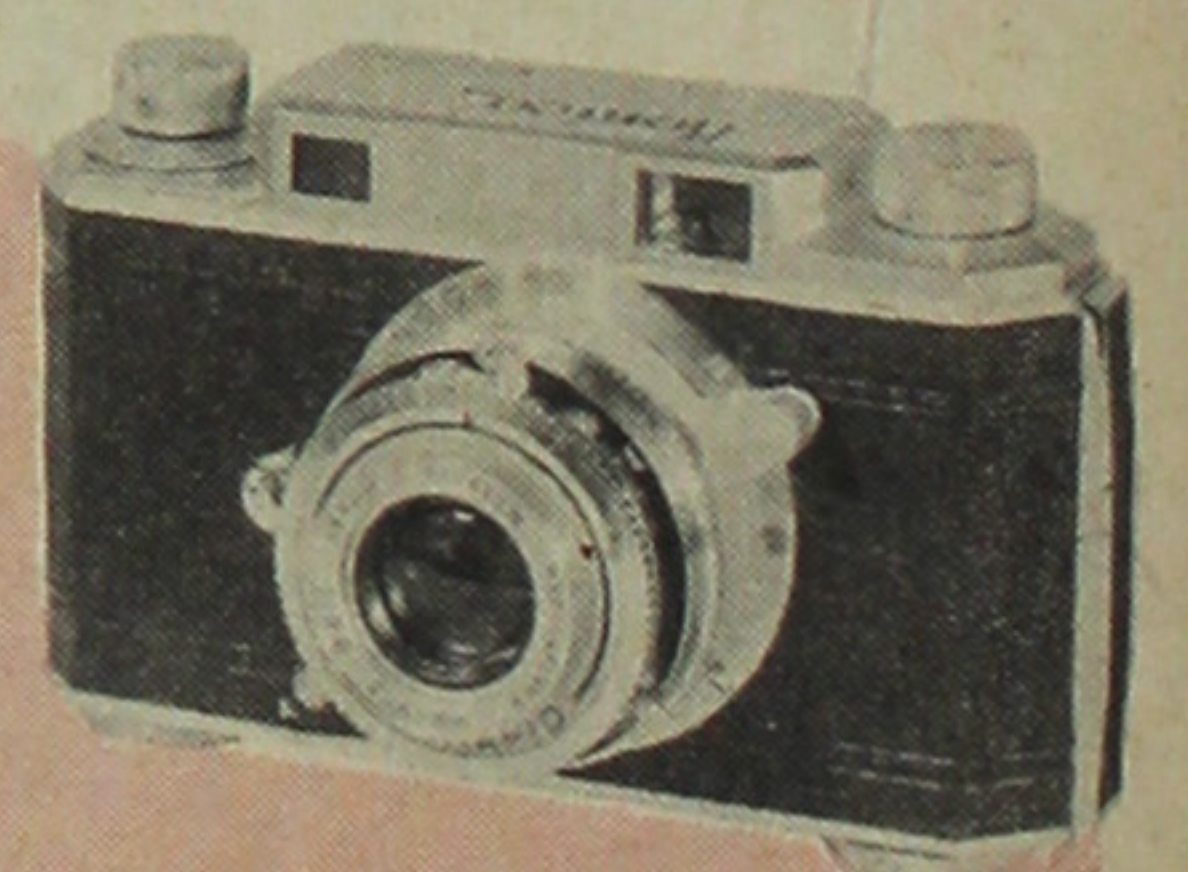
Osaki is married and he and his wife, Rei, have an 11-month-old son.

Reo (Kihara) Osaki holds her own when it comes to accomplishments. She is one of the few Nisei women lawyers and before her marriage practiced in Idaho. She gave up her job as a legal advisor to the OPA to wed Osaki. Her home and the baby constitute a more than full-time job for Mrs. Osaki and that's the way she wants it.

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その中に最も特徴ある細工品

として絶讃を博しているのは  
銀製の細工品で食器から手頃  
品がデザインと言いつの作り

SCULPTURING, which was his first love, still often occupies Osaki's time. He studied at the University of Southern California.

方が素材で高尚な點が大評判  
となり、盛んな注文があるが  
それはバサデナの尾崎ヘンリー  
氏の製作品で今や國際的に氏  
の製作品は認められ世界各國  
からの注文が殺到して到底そ  
の需要に應じ切れないといふ  
氏はフランスノ生れで華州大學  
南加大學を卒業し元來は彫刻  
が専門であつたのが其の副産  
品であつた細工物がハウス  
エンド・ガーデン誌に認めら  
れ大表題で紹介された結果、  
世界的になつたもので家庭は  
レイ子夫人と令息の三人であ  
る。レイ子夫人は結婚前は  
イダホ州で辯護士をして居ら  
れるオピエの顧問でもあつた



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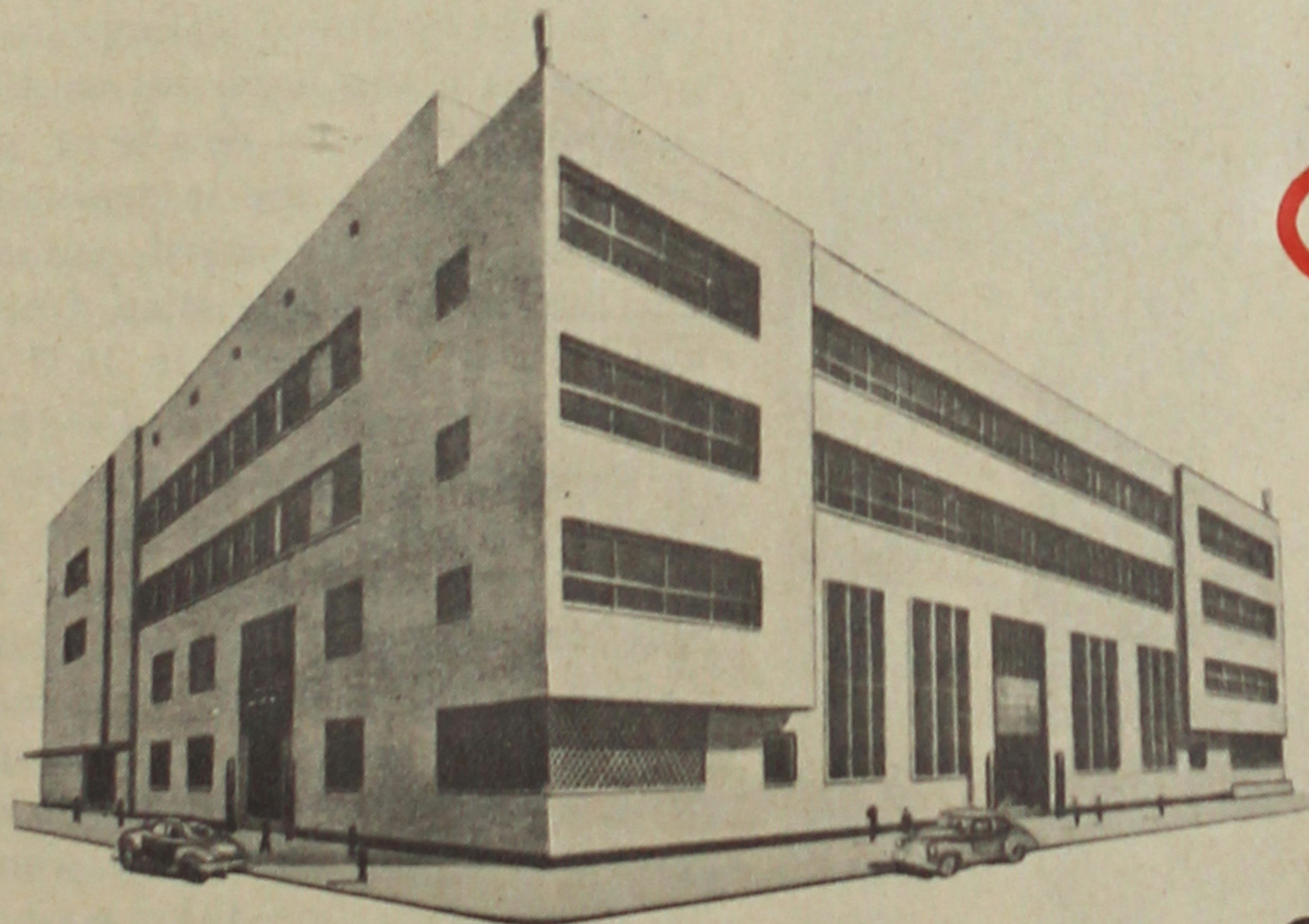
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行を御利用下さい。°日本御訪問の節は旅行小切手買取事務  
を営んでいる當行の各地支店を是非お訪ね下さい



# Michi Kawai, 74, finds there's still plenty to be done



IT IS SIGNIFICANT, and even prophetic, that the first hymn the shy little Japanese girl learned in that Christian school in Sapporo, had this unforgettable line: "Away, away, not a moment to linger."

In the life of Michi Kawai, pioneer Japanese educator of woman, there has not been, and is not now, even in her mid-seventies, "a moment to linger." Now on another visit to the United States on an official educational mission for her country she has found even less than usual time to linger.

In all her busy life Miss Kawai was never busier or more actively engaged in important matters than at present even though she is well past the age when most people retire and enjoy their ease. She is immediately concerned on this visit with a study of western educational methods, particularly those of American junior colleges, and is visiting here as a member of a mission of seven Japanese educators.

While she has one eye brightly fixed on what is being undertaken in American junior colleges, she keeps the other on the remarkable school which she founded in 1929, the Keisen Girls School and its Horticultural College in Tokyo.

Then, as if this were not enough, she is finding time to devote a part of several weeks to the interpretation to Americans of her latest enthusiasm, the International Christian University which is to be opened in 1952 at Mitaka, on the outskirts of Tokyo.

To understand and appreciate Michi Kawai one needs only to be in her presence for a few moments. It is then easy to see why she has pointedly spoken of herself in her autobiography as a *chochin* (lantern). The metaphor is perfect, for she has all her life long furnished light so that the women of her land might find their way in the darkness that has enveloped their paths. Her story has been twice told, first in "My Lantern" (1939) and later in "Sliding Doors" (1950).

The child of a Shinto priest and the well-born daughter of the mayor of a Japanese village, Michi Kawai was taken from her native province by her parents to live on the bleak and wind-swept northern island of Hokkaido. Here, by the what seemed whim of circumstances, she and her family were



overtaken by a relative who himself had been lately converted to Christianity.

Their own conversion followed, and with it a series of fortunate happenings which first carried Michi into a mission school at Sapporo, later to Tokyo where she became a teacher, and finally to Ivy Hall, a prep school near Philadelphia and Bryn Mawr from which she was graduated with highest honors in 1904.

On her return to Japan Miss Kawai rejoined the woman whose interest and generosity has made her American education possible, Miss Ume Tsuda, founder of the college which bears her name in Tokyo. Miss Kawai resumed her teaching career as an instructor in English. But to a person of her boundless energies and varied capacities, one job was not enough. With the aid of a few associates she founded the first YWCA in Japan and, in 1906, became the first general secretary of the association in Japan. Even though her work with the YWCA was at first on a part-time basis, she found time to carry on what in retrospect seems a prodigious program, including a study of Japanese emigration to the United States.

This study at a crucial time in Japan's history entailed a visit to California and a first-hand investigation of the problems that were involved in the coming to the states of the "picture brides" about which so much was written.

In the years immediately after World War I she found time to attend the world executive meeting of the YWCA and to gain an understanding of the vast improvements that the world conflict had created. Back in Japan her life was complicated further by the great earthquake of 1923. By 1925 Miss Kawai decided that the time had come for her to enter upon what had been her life ambition, the founding of a girls' college which would exemplify the Christian principles that had motivated her life. So it was after 20 years association with the YWCA movement as a charter member, a volunteer worker, and finally as general secretary for Japan, she resigned.

She devoted herself to the founding of the school which was opened in 1929 as the Keisen Jo Gaku-en, which translated literally means "Fountain-of-

blessing Girls' learning-garden." Six years later the Japanese government officially recognized it as a high school. In an effort to round out her concept of a useful educational institution, Miss Kawai in 1942 applied for permission to raise the Horticultural Department to college rank. Her application was opposed by the government authorities who demanded that the clause in the constitution that the school was founded on "Christian principles" be deleted. Miss Kawai refused and finally the military government yielded. As a result, Miss Kawai was able to demonstrate the ability of women to surmount even the most difficult task that the Japanese people face—physical self-maintenance in a land pitifully devoid of natural resources of life. Small wonder, then,

that an American general in the army of occupation, seeing what Michi Kawai had been able to do on the mountain farm where her horticultural college is located, described her as "one of the greatest women of the world at this present time."

During her visit to the United States she is taking time out for a series of talks on behalf of the International Christian University. From the inception of the idea of the university in Japan she has been an active proponent of such an institution. When the university board of trustees was organized at Gotemba in June, 1949, she became a member.

Miss Kawai hopes to help raise in this country \$10 million needed to make the international university a reality.



**MICHI KAWAI**, Japan's foremost woman educator, shows her latest book, "Sliding Doors," to executives of the Japan International Christian University Foundation—Dr. Stuber, Dr. Troyer (standing at left) and Dr. Yuasa, during her recent visit to New York.





# My sister

The following story is the final winner in SCENE's short story contest. Stories of about 1,000 words will continue to be accepted however, and paid for at our usual space rates.

WE HAD JUST MOVED into a two-story corner house in a once-respectable neighborhood in Los Angeles. Not one Japanese family lived in the vicinity. My mother, my sister, who was four, and I, a year older, hardly ever dared to venture from the house because none of us understood any English. After Father left in the morning, we three were left alone till he returned in the evening. It must have been loneliest for my mother. My sister and I found enough to do in an elaborate make-believe world of our own where Mother could not trespass.

Every afternoon after our naps, about three o'clock, she changed our dresses, brushed our hair, and took us out to the front porch where we sat on a swing-chair and she read to us, or we watched the few people who passed by.

I don't remember how we first got to know them. They must have smiled at us out of an exuberance of friendliness, and we must have smiled back timidly. For, although we had been living in America all of an year, it had not been long enough for the Oriental restraint in us to be cast aside easily.

"They" were three little girls with their shining blonde hair done in pig-tails, and they passed in front of our





# and I

house every day. Two of the girls seemed to be about the same age and each held the hand of the littlest girl in the middle. Sometimes they came skippity-hop, their pigtails tossing in rhythm; sometimes they walked sedately, swinging their clasped hands; sometimes they sang as they walked. They always smiled at us and waved as they passed.

Soon they began stopping in front of our house to show us pot-holders made in the shape of animals, crayon drawings of crooked houses and little girls skipping rope, pictures pasted on paper, and paper chains made of bright-hued shiny paper. As they talked to us in their queer tongue, Mother would nod gravely in reply while we stared, fascinated by their strange blue eyes, the ice-cream smoothness of their pink cheeks, the vivacity of their movements. We learned to say "harro" and "goobai" and felt quite proud.

The afternoon meetings became the dramatic point in our day. We sat on the front porch waiting, trying to keep our eagerness inside us. Nothing was

certain: anything, everything might happen; the uncertainty was the adventure. On days they were in a hurry, they just waved and called as they went past. When it rained they didn't come and regularly on certain days they didn't come. We didn't know there was no school on Saturdays and Sundays.

Every evening when my father got home laden with groceries, my sister and I would jump around him and tell him: Today they taught us a song: Today they showed us a paperchain. Papa, will you buy colored paper for us? We want to make a chain of our own. My sister was very good at picking up the words. She would sing for Father—Mary had a rittle ramb rittle ramb—improvising the parts she forgot.

One afternoon we were waiting as usual. Mother was telling us the story of the bamboo princess but as we had heard it before, it wasn't very exciting. Then they came. It was one of the good days, for they stopped to show us a game or dance, I don't know which, singing and clapping their hands at

certain parts.

Suddenly a woman appeared. She seemed very angry; she talked in a loud screechy voice and started dragging the smallest girl away. The other girls followed her, their heads hanging and without a word to us.

Frightened by the shouting woman, my sister hid her face in Mother's skirt. I was bewildered and looked at my mother for an explanation. She stood there silently, a puzzled, hurt look in her eyes. Then she slowly led us inside the house.

When Father came home, my sister rushed up to him and asked, "Papa, what does 'demjaps' mean? Today a lady came and . . ." Before she could go on, I jumped on my sister. "Stop! Stop! you stupid!"

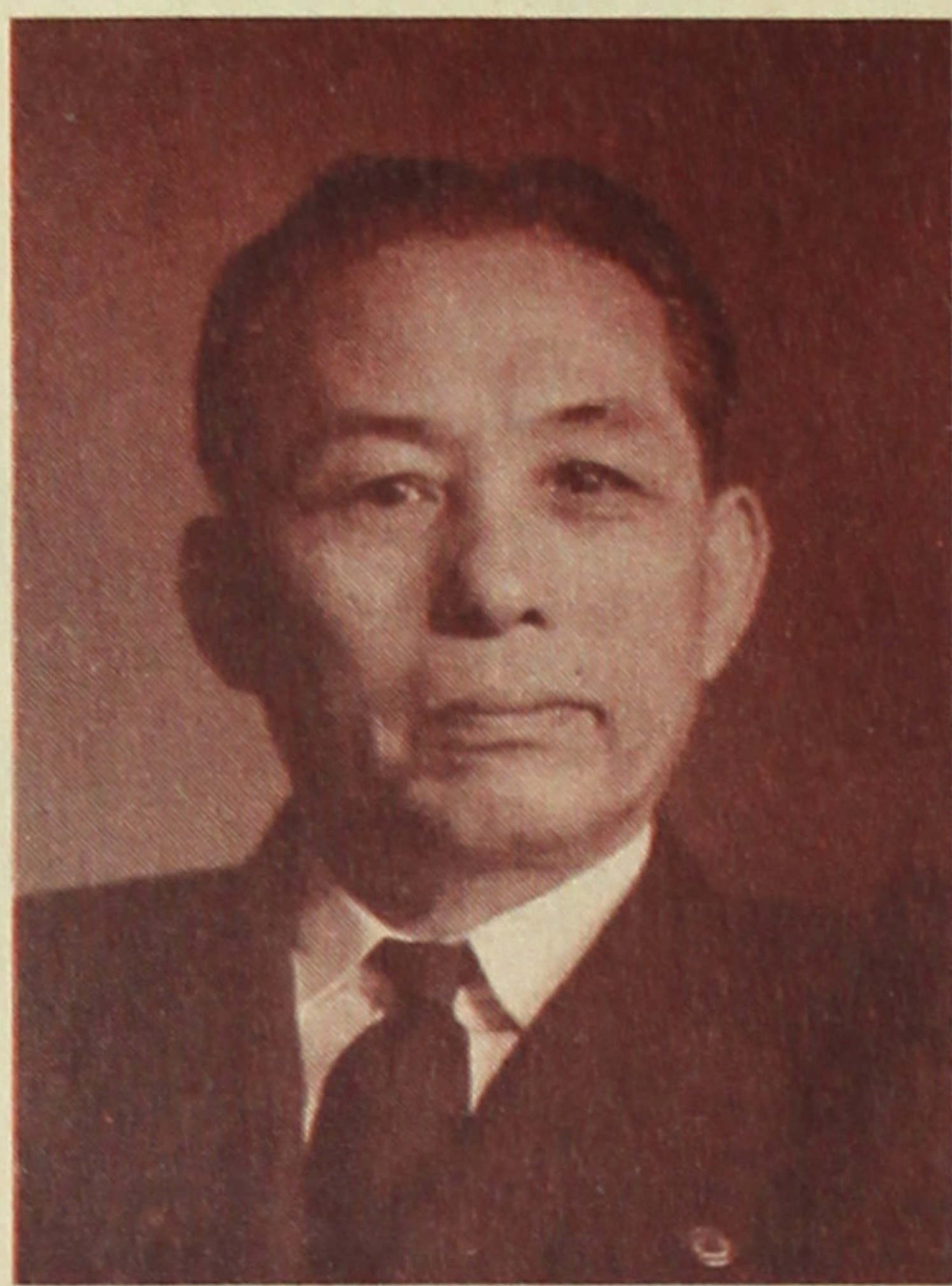
Tear-blinded and not knowing what I did, I struck out furiously at my sister. "You stupid! Why can't you pretend nothing happened? Now, you've spoiled everything!" I wailed, remembering only the sadness in my mother's eyes.

Yurii Kyogoku is a native of Japan, which should make some of those who regularly submit short stories to SCENE try just a bit harder next time. Miss Kyogoku was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1936 and returned to Japan shortly thereafter. On her present visit she is taking some refresher courses in English at Fresno State College. She is in this country on a visitor's permit. She, and we, regret that her picture doesn't appear here. She explained that the only one she brought is on her passport and she couldn't send that to us. It is the first contest she has won.

本月の懸賞小説當選者はフレ  
スノ市の京極ゆり子嬢「表の  
ポーチ」である。私は四つの  
妹と母と、父は働きに出るの  
で毎日三人淋しく暮していた  
樂しかつたのは毎日三時にな  
ると母が表のポーチでお伽噺  
を聴してくれる事であつた。  
其の中に附近の私達を同じ年  
齡の子供が遊びに来るよう  
なり仲良く眞實に楽しい日  
毎日續いた然るに或日突然  
人のおばさんが大きな聲で「  
デムジャブ」と叫び乍ら其子  
供を連れ去つて了つた其の夜  
妹は父に言葉の意味を聞いた  
母は傍らから黙つていらつし  
やいと制止した私の記憶に残  
るのは母の其淋しい顔である



# THE LEGENDARY AND SC



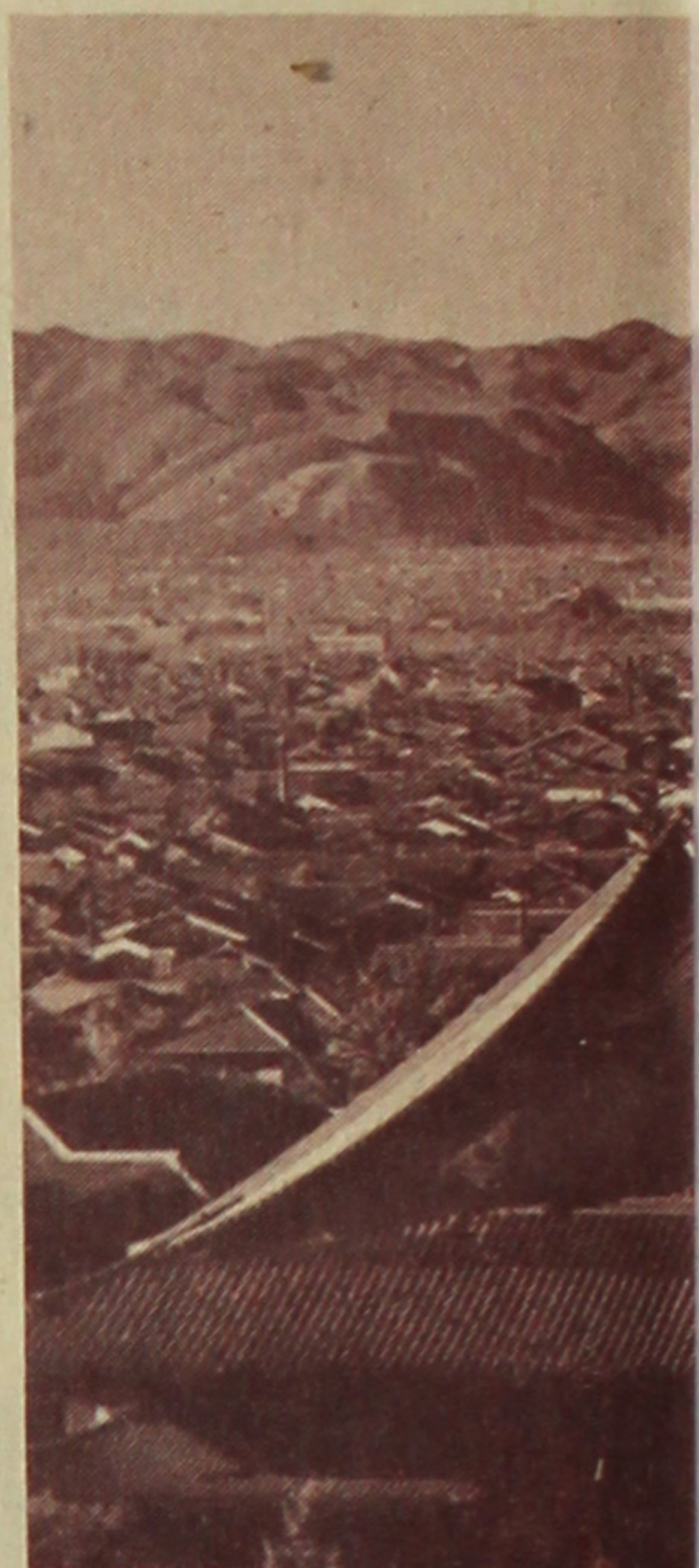
Yoshizo Takayama  
Mayor of Kyoto

京都市長 高山義三

京都という都市の名は、日本の人々にとつて心のふるさととしてのあこがれとよろこびとをあたえているようにあります。おそらく在米のみならず、たにおかれても、ひとたび訪れた人は忘れ得ない思い出を、また、まだ知らない人は強いあこがれを持たれて、京都であろうと存じます。それは、いうまでもなく、京都市が歴史と文化と風光にめぐまれた国際的な文化観光都市であるからでありまして、戦災から護られた所以もまた實にこゝにあると存じます。私は、この人類の善意によつて護られた京都市こそ、海をへだてた諸外国、とくに日米間をつなぐ強いくさびとしての責任と義務とを持つていられるものでもありまして、私は、こうした考えかたのもとに、日米親善への積極的な方途を講じたいと念願しておられます。貴國のかたがたにおかれまして、私たちのこの意圖が大きな意義と收穫とを持ちえまじやう御協力をお願いいたします。

このたび、シヤトル市で開かれる日本博覽會にたいして、この機会に京都市の一端を紹介するために、さゝやかな出品を送りました。もとより、それで京都市のすべてをお伝えすることができるとは考えませんが、これらの出品のなかから、京都市の何ものかをおくみとりいたゞけるならば有難いと存じます。

一九五一年六月



**MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR** The name of Kyoto is close to the hearts of the people of Japan. I believe this is also true with the Japanese in America. Those who have seen Kyoto will remember it always; others who have not seen it look forward to the day when they can. The reason is clear. Kyoto is an internationally famous tourist city enriched by ageless history, culture and scenic beauty and because of this, was spared destruction during the war.

I believe Kyoto, a city that was protected by the benevolent goodness of mankind, has inherited the duty and responsibility of maintaining the link that ties Japan with the nations of the world, particularly with the United States.

On the occasion of the Seattle Japanese Trade Fair, we are submitting a humble display of goods to introduce Kyoto to fair goers.

We do not believe that any exhibit can begin to convey the spirit and ageless beauty of our city but we hope fair visitors will at least be able to get an idea of what Kyoto is like.



京都市は八世紀末から約一、〇〇〇年に余るあいだ日本の首都であつた土地であつて、この歴史的事實は、こんにち都市のカラーとしていろ／＼な形において享けつがれ、傳えられており、文化観光都市京都市の基底的な構成要素として生きてゐる。

われ／＼の祖先が創造したおびただしい藝術作品—それは、宏莊な古建築として、華麗な佛像彫刻や障壁画として、さらには、幽玄な庭園として—今もなお市内到るところに遺されている。

そして、これらの傳統から生れた京都の藝術や産業は、京都が、日本画壇に隨一の地歩を有していることや、高雅・精巧な織染産業や、多くの美術工藝品を生み出し、京都産業に特異な風格を備へてその高い價値を賞せられてゐる。

京都に發祥した日本佛教は、依然として深い根をおろし、宗教のメッカとしての都市性を持っているし、また、久しいあいだ首都として洗練された都會的な知性と情操とは、多くの學校を擁してわが國有數の學問の都市として知られてゐる。

加うるに、市街を圍む山々のみどり、市中を貫く鴨川のあるなど、これらの景觀の美と、四季とりどりの装いをこらす風趣。

これらが、ひとつになつてかまはず日本的なアート・モスフェア、これこそ、京都市のみが持ちうる都市性格であり、そこに追憶と美のよろこびとのひそむ魅惑がある。

京都市は人口一〇〇万、日本の六大都市の一として、古典的な要素を保持するとともに、近代的な都會としての營みに新しい前進を示している。

Kyoto was the capital of Japan until 1869 from before the 8th century. This fact alone gives to Kyoto much of the color and atmosphere the city possesses today. It is one of the things that makes Kyoto a cultural tourist attraction.

The great quantity of art objects bequeathed by the early artists and artisans—imposing buildings, fine Buddhist statues and murals and classical gardens—all are preserved throughout the city.

In addition to these Kyoto boasts innumerable arts and skills rooted in tradition and which places Kyoto's fine arts industries in a distinct class of its own.

Kyoto still is regarded as the mecca of religion. The city was the birthplace of Bud-

dhism in Japan. Kyoto also is a center of education, having as the background the fact that it was the capital of Japan for a thousand years.

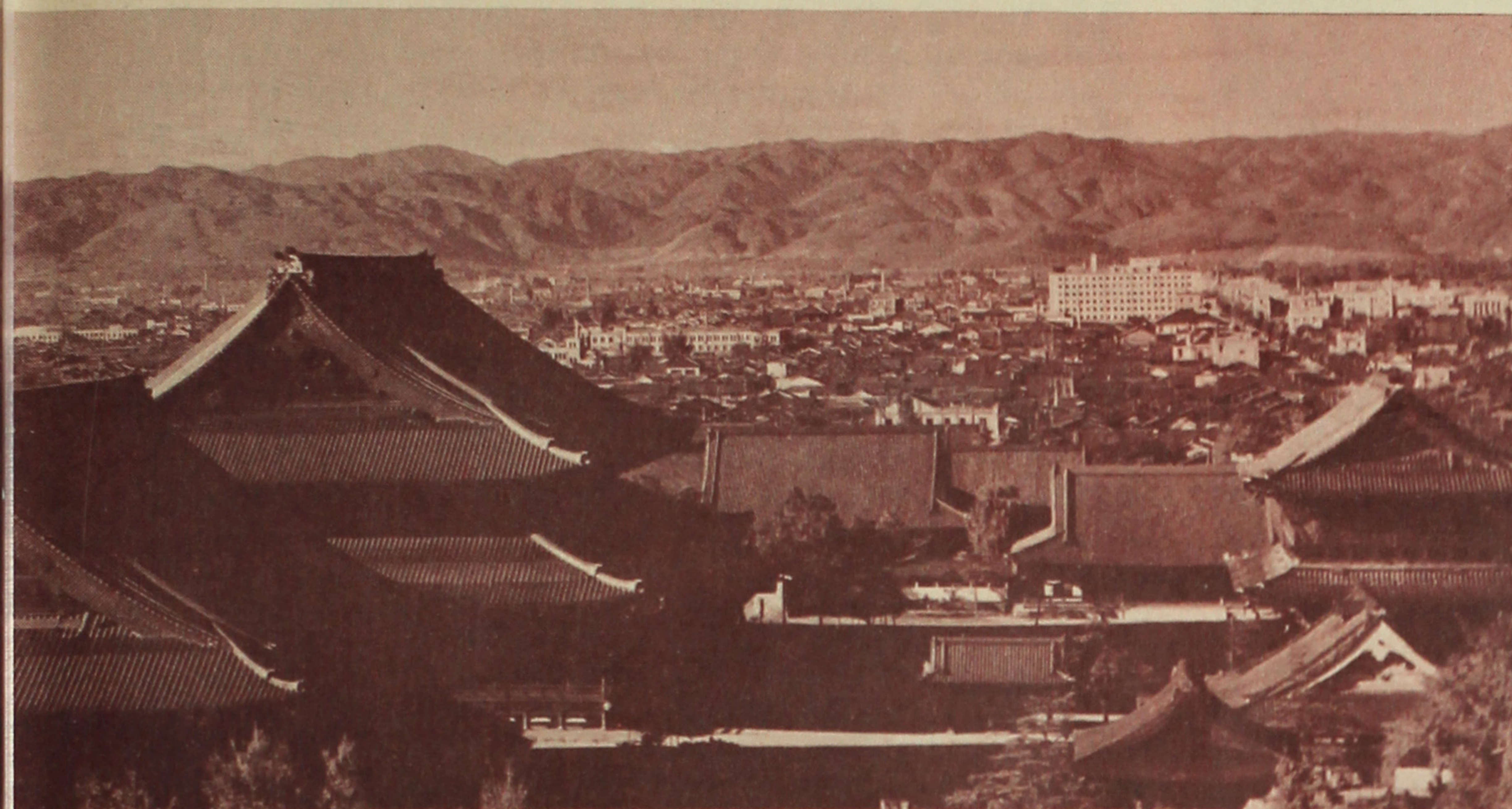
Kyoto also is blessed with unique natural beauty. Sheer poetry are the rich verdure of the hillsides that embrace the city, the Kamogawa River that winds through the city and the distinct beauties of the four seasons which are at their best in the unmatched natural beauty of Kyoto.

All this creates an atmosphere that is distinctly Japanese, a feature peculiar only to Kyoto.

Kyoto has a population of 1,100,000. As one of the six main metropolises of Japan Kyoto progresses as a modern city while at the same time preserving its classical heritage.



# ENIC BEAUTIES OF KYOTO



← 古い歴史を持つ京都は、東方をなだらかな山にかこまれた平和な街である。市中には、宏大な古建築物が京都の歴史を物語っている。

写真、前の建物は本願寺である。

Historical Kyoto is a peaceful metropolis bounded on the east by a gently sloping mountain range. Within the city ancient buildings are reminders of the city's past.



→ 京都は日本美術史上にも重要な立場にある。京都に造られた彫刻は、昔から年代的に、それぞれの代表作品が多く造られている。  
写真は、太秦廣隆寺の"みろくぼさつ像"で、約一千三百年前のものである。

Kyoto plays an important role in Japan's history of art. Many objects of arts of its rich past still remain. The wooden statue on the right of Uzumasa Koryuji temple is about 1,300 years old.

← 京都の東を圍む東山のふもとには古社寺が多く、観光客は必ずこゝを訪れる。  
写真は、清水寺で櫻、紅葉の名所として知られ、今から一千一百四十四年前の創建である。

The shrines and temples that abound in the Higashiyama range to the east of Kyoto are a must on the tourist's itinerary. On the left is the 1,144-year-old Kiyomizudera, famous for its surrounding sakura and autumnal tints.

→ 市中に造っている多くの古建築は、いくたの歴史を経てこんにちに至っている。

写真は、醍醐寺の塔で、高さ三十四米、今から一千年前のもので京都では一ばん古い建築物である

The many ancient structures in the city have outlived generations. The Daigoji pagoda on the right stands 110 feet high and is the oldest standing structure in Kyoto. It is more than a thousand years old.

← 名勝嵐山の上流、保津川の急流を舟で下るスリルは夙に海外に知られている。

写真は、保津川下りの舟である。

The thrill of shooting the rapids of Hozu river in nearby Arashiyama is a popular sport.



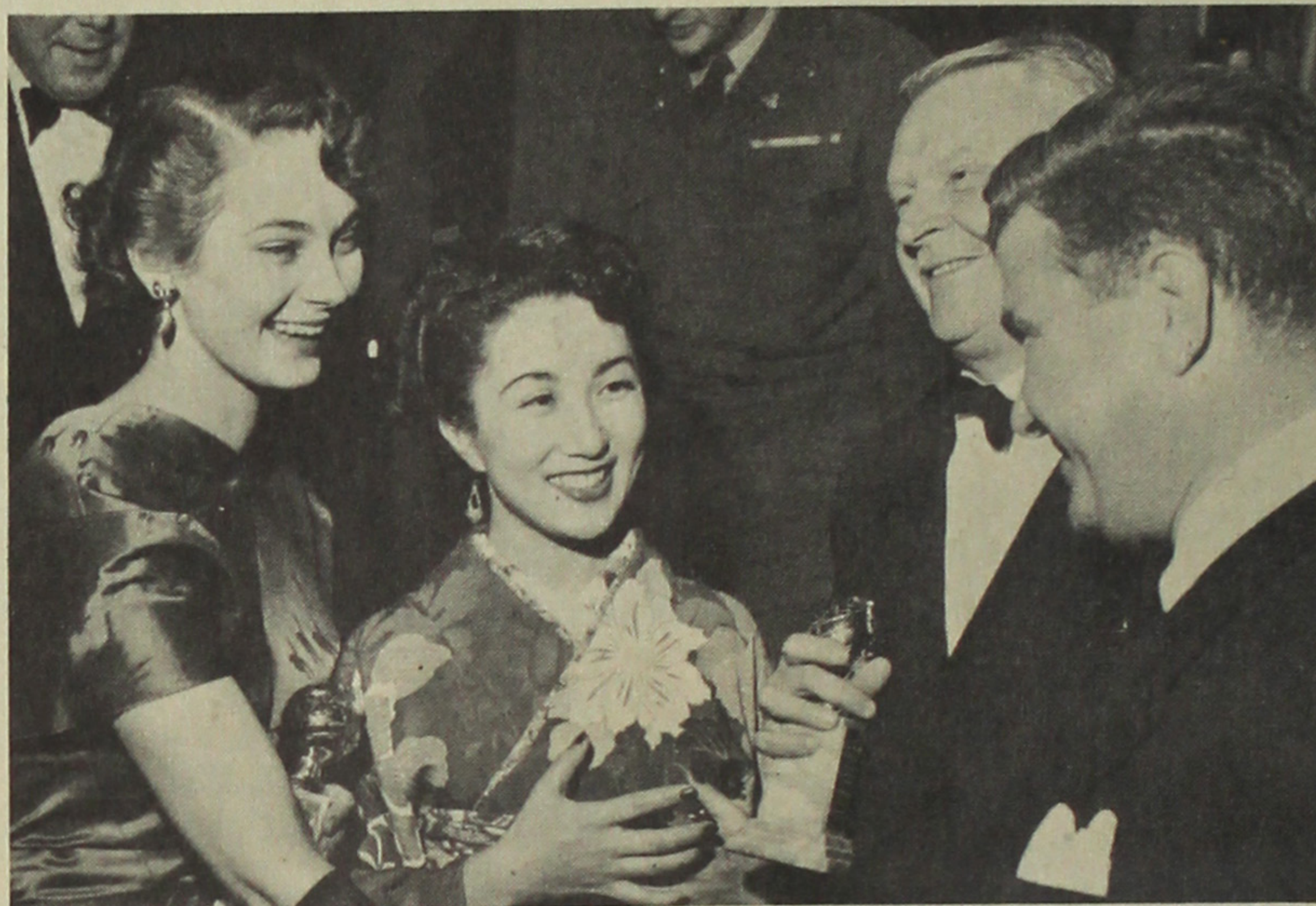


# Japanese actress



**MITSUKO MIURA**, Japanese screen actress, and Gene Nelson make an attractive pair at Ciro's. Nelson is a Warner Bros. player currently appearing in "Tea for Two."

**M**ITSUKO MIURA, sweet-voiced darling of the Japanese screen, retired from the movies after she married a Nisei officer on occupation duty in Tokyo. That marriage brought her to California, her husband's home state, two years ago. Aside from a few public appearances at Japanese community functions, the former actress lived quietly. In the meantime, her husband was recalled to occupation duty in Tokyo.



**SWEDISH ACTRESS** Marta Toren, Japanese actress Miura and Directors Charles Brackett (Sunset Boulevard) and Robert Rossen (All the King's Men) share a joke.

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# makes the rounds

Late last year Mitsuko went to Hollywood to study dancing and voice, possibly to launch a screen career in the the U.S. If pictures of her taken during the Golden Gloves Award function at Ciro's are any indication of her publicity awareness, then Mitsuko has caught on fast to the Hollywood pastime of cashing in on free publicity. But at least there was no cheesecake. She was fully clothed in attractive Japanese costume, a colorful kimono.

Photos by Jack Iwata



EDMUND GWENN, veteran character actor who used to star in English films, seems to find Miss Miura good company.



THE AFFAIR at Ciro's must have been quite a gathering because even Bette Davis, who seldom goes out, was there.

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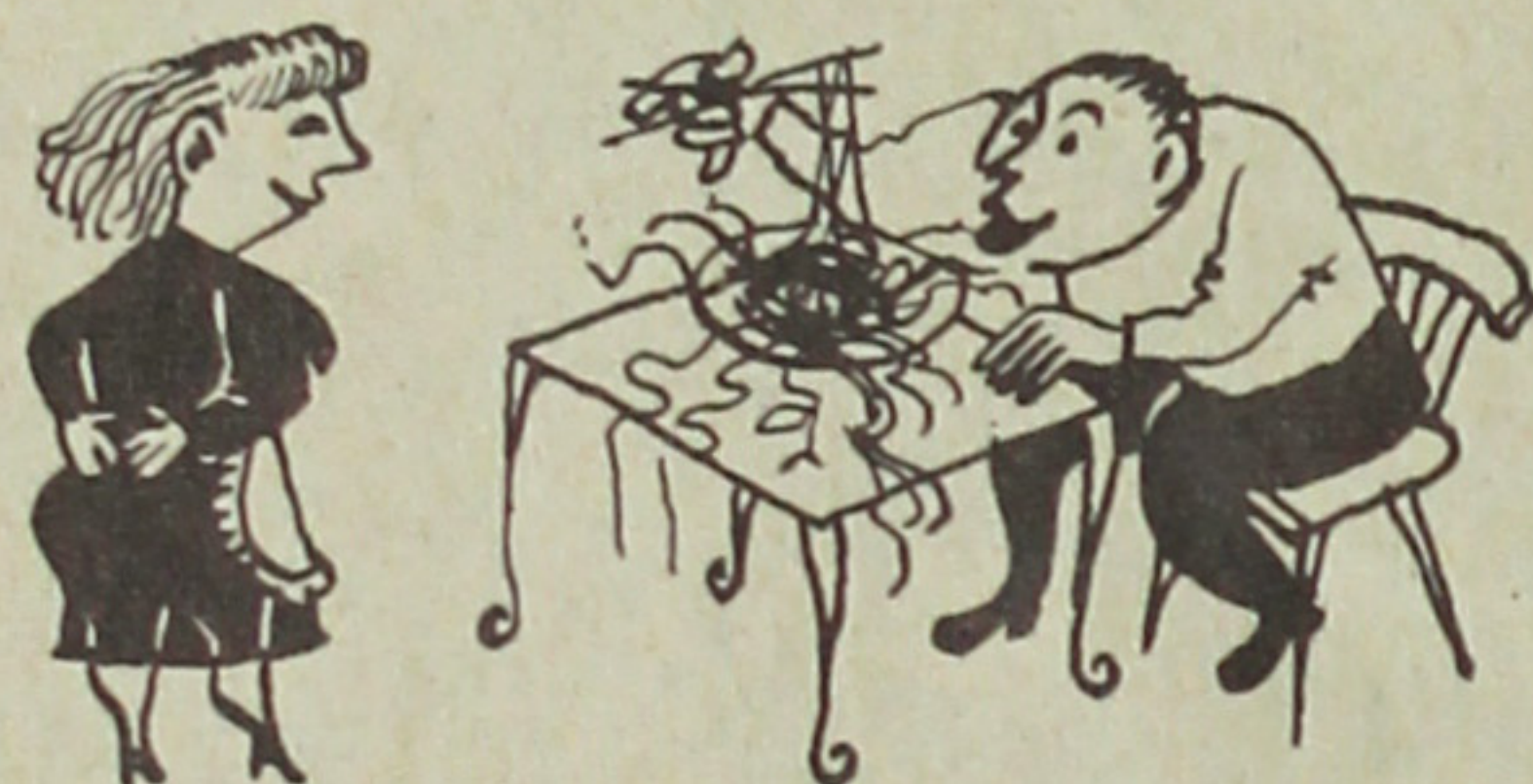
全国主要都市



# JAPONICA

## HAIR TODAY, GONE TOMORROW

It took months but Tomi Isobe, a patient, 35-year-old Tokyo housewife, finally managed to kill her husband. He died a slow death, a victim, police said, of an ancient oriental poisoning method. They charged her with mixing in her husband's food short lengths of hair which finally accumulated into a ball and blocked an intestinal passage.



Police said she planned to use her husband's pension to live with a younger man. Her husband was 58.

## SERVES HIM RIGHT

Prof. Katsuji Yabuki in 1949 wrote a book, "My Trip to America," without ever having visited the United States. It was picked up as a high school textbook and went into ten editions within a year. Two months ago, he visited the U.S. for the first time. He was so impressed with his travels in this country that he decided he would write another book, this time the real McCoy. But the professor is in a dilemma. He doesn't know what to call his book.

## THE COLD SHOULDER

A lot of Tokyo ice cream manufacturers, it seems, have been putting more ice than cream into their frozen products. The municipal government, in issuing a warning, said ice cream hereafter must contain at least 1 per cent milk solids and fats.



It was estimated that at least 160 of the city's ice cream plants would close because profits would be sharply curtailed. The public hygiene bureau coldly refused to reconsider the edict.



Photo by Benny Katada

## Hawaii's Miss Nisei

**L**ILLIAN HATSUKI TANAKA, 24-year-old teacher, recently became the first to win the title of Miss Nisei of Hawaii. By scoring highest in beauty and personality and talent Miss Tanaka was awarded an all-expense paid two-month trip to Japan and a screen test with one of Japan's largest motion picture studios. The contest was sponsored by the Hawaiian AJA baseball association.

Miss Tanaka is a University of Hawaii graduate now teaching at the Kuhio school. In 1945 she was winner of a beauty contest sponsored by the Moiliili community association.





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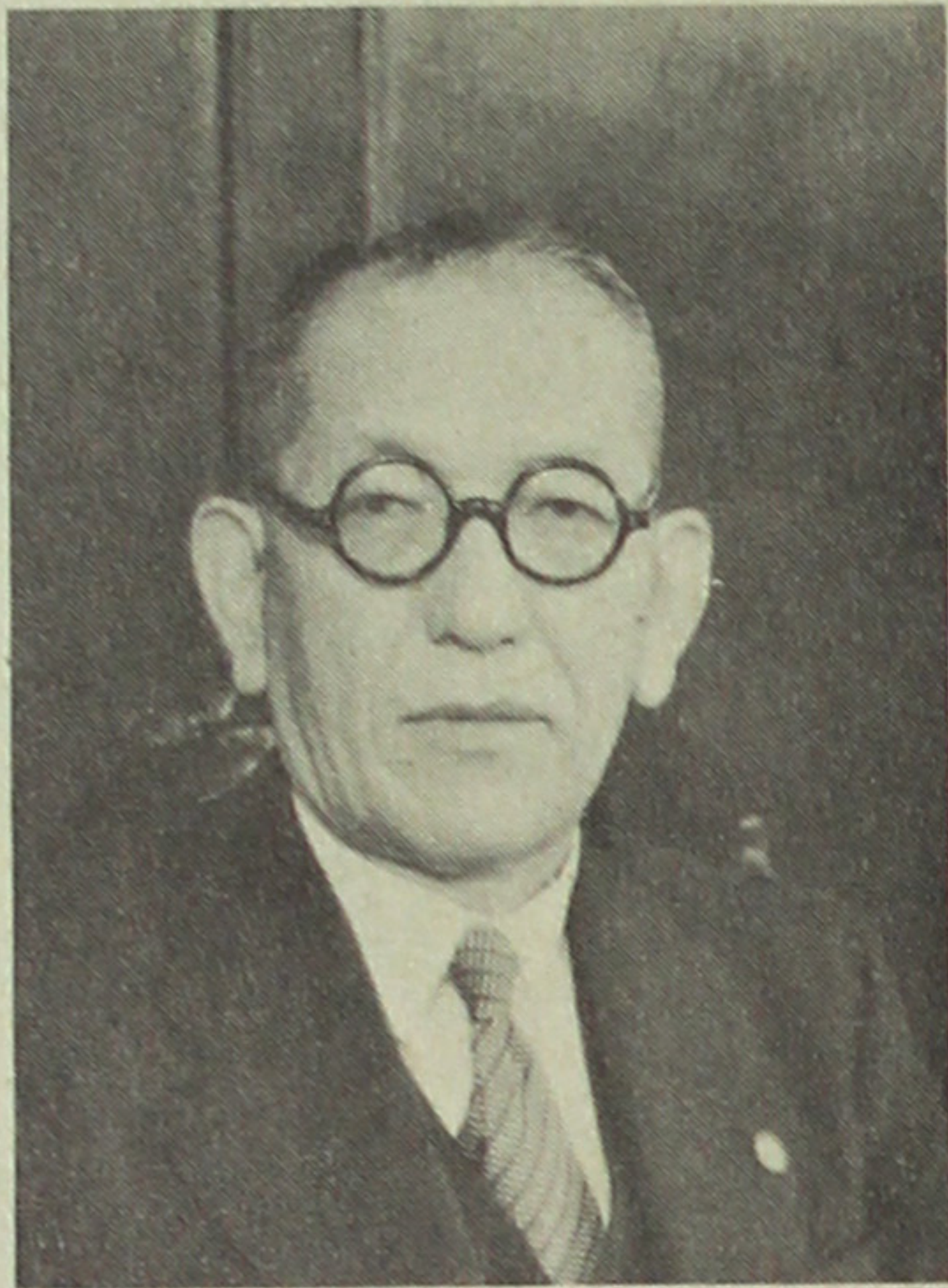
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# Kobe Salutes Seattle's



Chujiro Haraguchi  
Mayor of Kobe

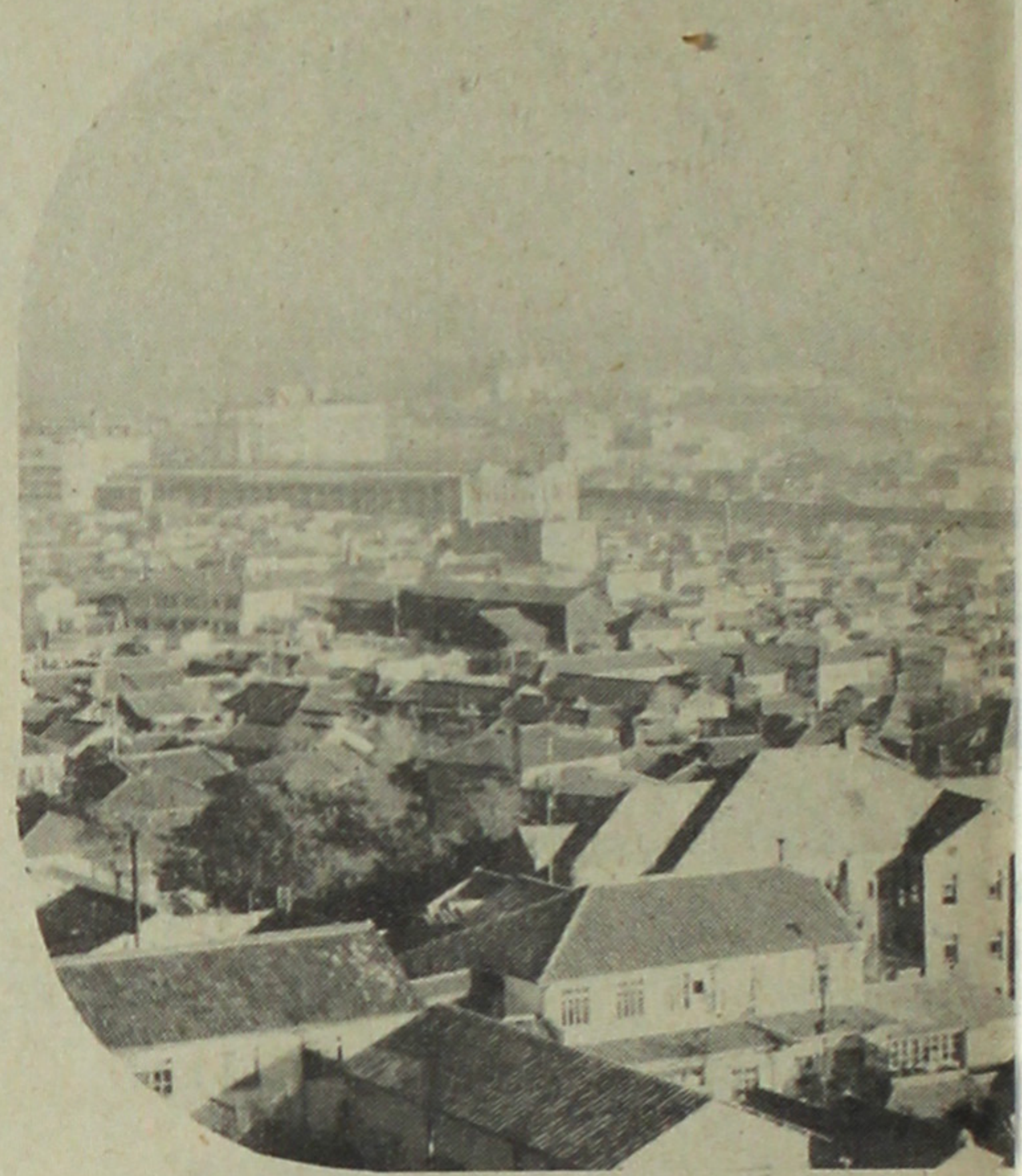
**メッセージ**

親愛なるアメリカの皆様！  
對日講和條約の締結が間近かに迫り誠に御同慶にえませぬ今日、貴國のシアトル市では、近く「日本博」が開催せられ、當市よりも出品参加することになりました。

神戸市は御承知の通り、日本で最も優秀な港湾施設を有った貿易都市でありまして、その美しい環境と國際的な雰囲気とにより、古くから世界中の方々に愛されて來ました。

この度の「日本博」を機會に、皆様の一層の御理解と御厚誼を頂いて、太平洋を結ぶ日米兩國の友交關係の増進のために港都神戸が一段と大きな役割を果して行きたいものと念願してあります。

一九五一年六月  
神戸市長 原口忠次郎



View of Kobe as seen from Suwazan park.

## MAYOR'S MESSAGE

Greetings to my friends in America!

Kobe takes great pride in exhibiting its products at the Seattle Japanese Trade Fair. It coincides with our elation over the impending peace treaty between America and Japan.

It goes without saying that Kobe is a great trading port possessing Japan's finest harbor facilities. Blessed by beautiful surroundings the city of Kobe has long been known to people of all nations for its cosmopolitan atmosphere.

On the occasion of the Seattle Trade Fair, I earnestly pray and hope that once again Kobe will play a vital role in cementing the amicable relationship between United States and Japan.

Chujiro Haraguchi  
Mayor of Kobe

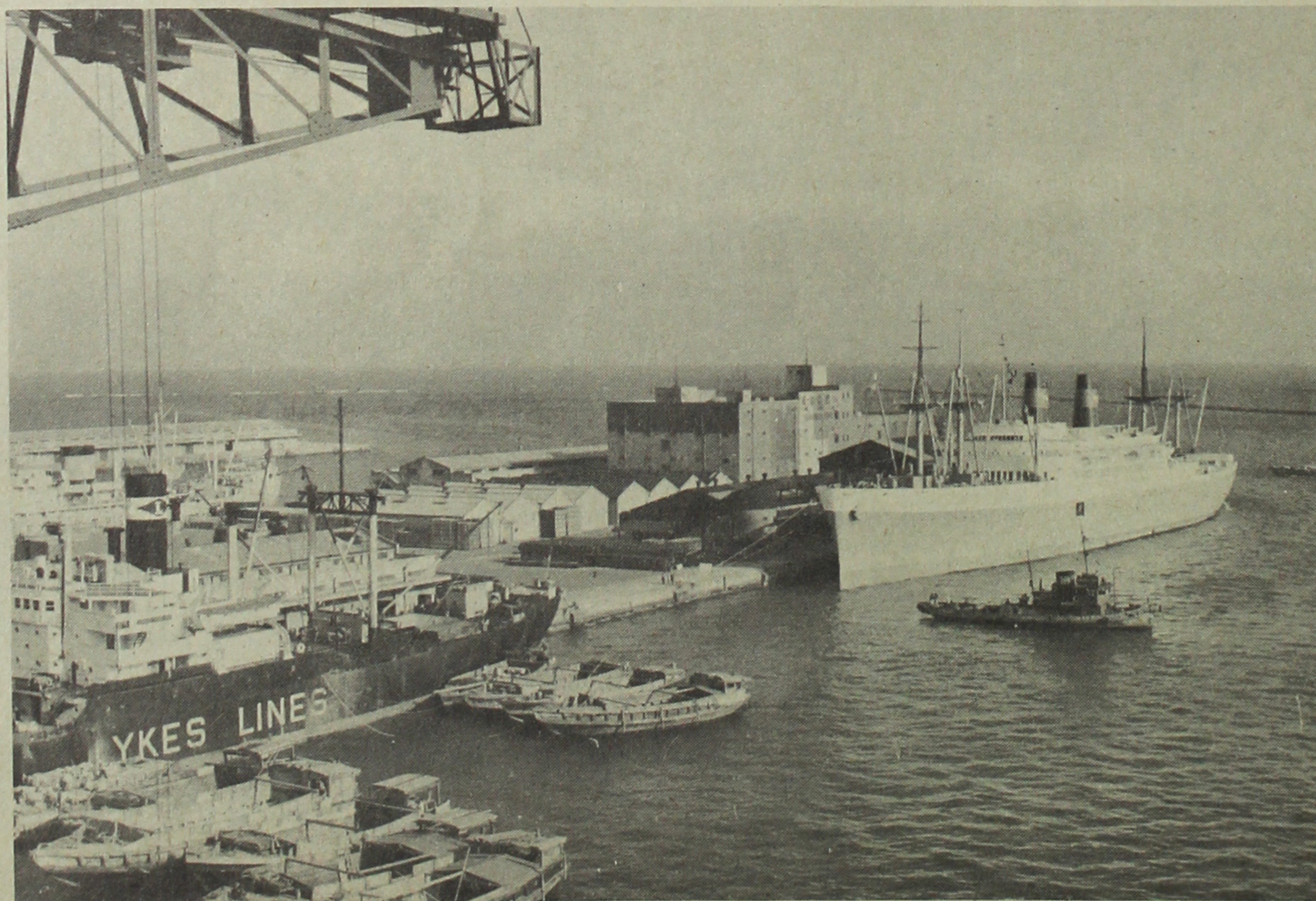
諏訪山公園より見下した神戸市街の一部

**神戸市の現状**

神戸市は昨秋神戸國際港建設法の成立により、新たな希望と熱意をもつて一大港都の建設に邁進しています。戦前その優秀性を國の内外に謳われた港湾施設は、幸いに戦禍を免かれ、今や日本の生産復興に應じて、その整備と擴張に懸命の努力を続け、我が國最大の港灣として昔日の盛況を再現しつつあり、その貿易額は一九五〇年において輸入合計二四六、三五二百万円（六八四百万ドル）に達し、日本全体の四〇％を占めています。

翠滴る六甲の連山と波靜かなる瀬戸内海との間を東西に展開したその市街は（一六二平方哩）美はしい風光と溫暖な氣候に恵まれて平和な文化的住宅都市として發達し、人口八十萬その内には四十數國の外國人が二萬六千人程數えられます。講和條約が結ばれ渡航居住の自由が復活した曉には昔のように、多くの外國人が觀光に、商用にこの地を訪れ、又定住する人々も増えて行くことと思われまふ。

かくて七つの海を通じて世界各地と經濟、文化の交流に携わる我が神戸市は、同時に西日本の一大門戸として、日本古美術の粹を蒐める奈良、京都への觀光ルートの起點となり、且つ又、東洋の一大商工都大阪とも隣接してありますので、貿易、海運を生命とする港都としては、實に理想的な背後地を有つていと申すべく、その使命や重く、その前途たるや、まことに洋々たるものが約束されていると信じます。

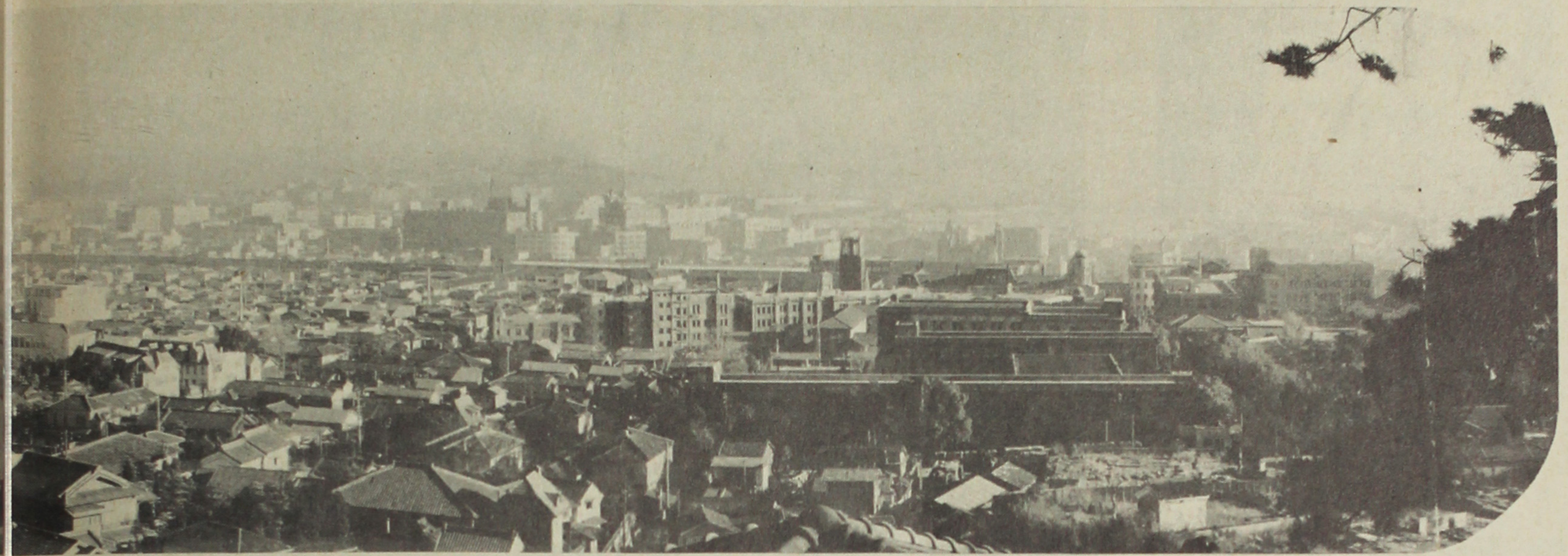


A partial view of the port of Kobe, the gateway to western Japan.

神戸港風景の一部



# Centennial Anniversary



## CITY OF KOBE

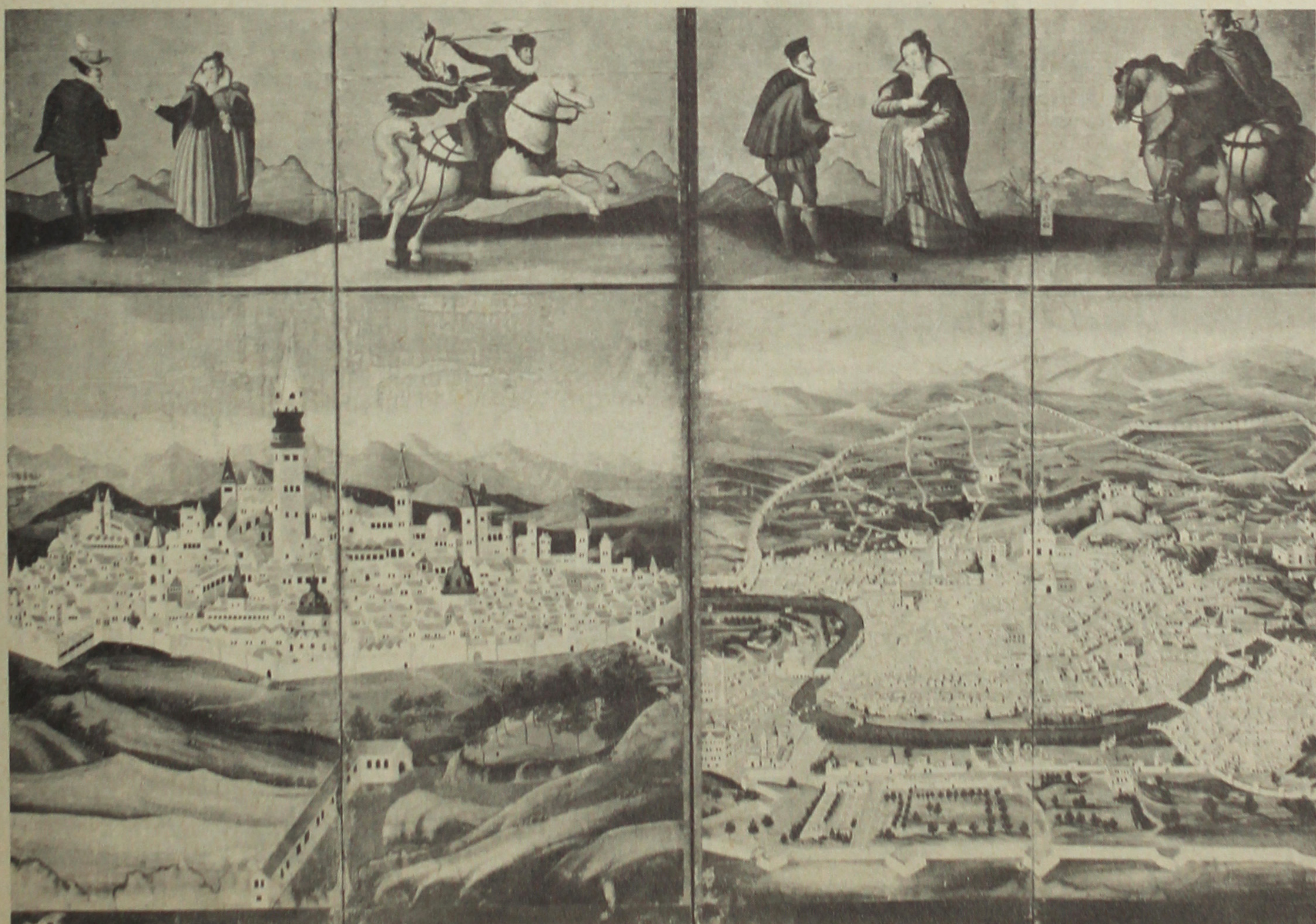
Spearheaded by the enactment of the Kobe International Port Construction Law of 1950 and fired with renewed hope and determination, the city of Kobe once again is constructing a great port-city that it once was. Its excellent port facilities which escaped total war destruction are the advantages Kobe hopes to use in recovering its prewar status as the most important port-city of Japan. Its imports in 1950 had a value of 246,352 million yen (\$684 million), 40 per cent of the total for all of Japan.

Kobe stretches (162 square miles) east and west along the Inland Sea with the Rokko range forming a mountainous backdrop. It has beautiful scenery and mild weather, ideal prerequisites for a progressive residential city which Kobe has

become. Its population of 800,000 includes 26,000 foreign residents representing more than 40 different countries.

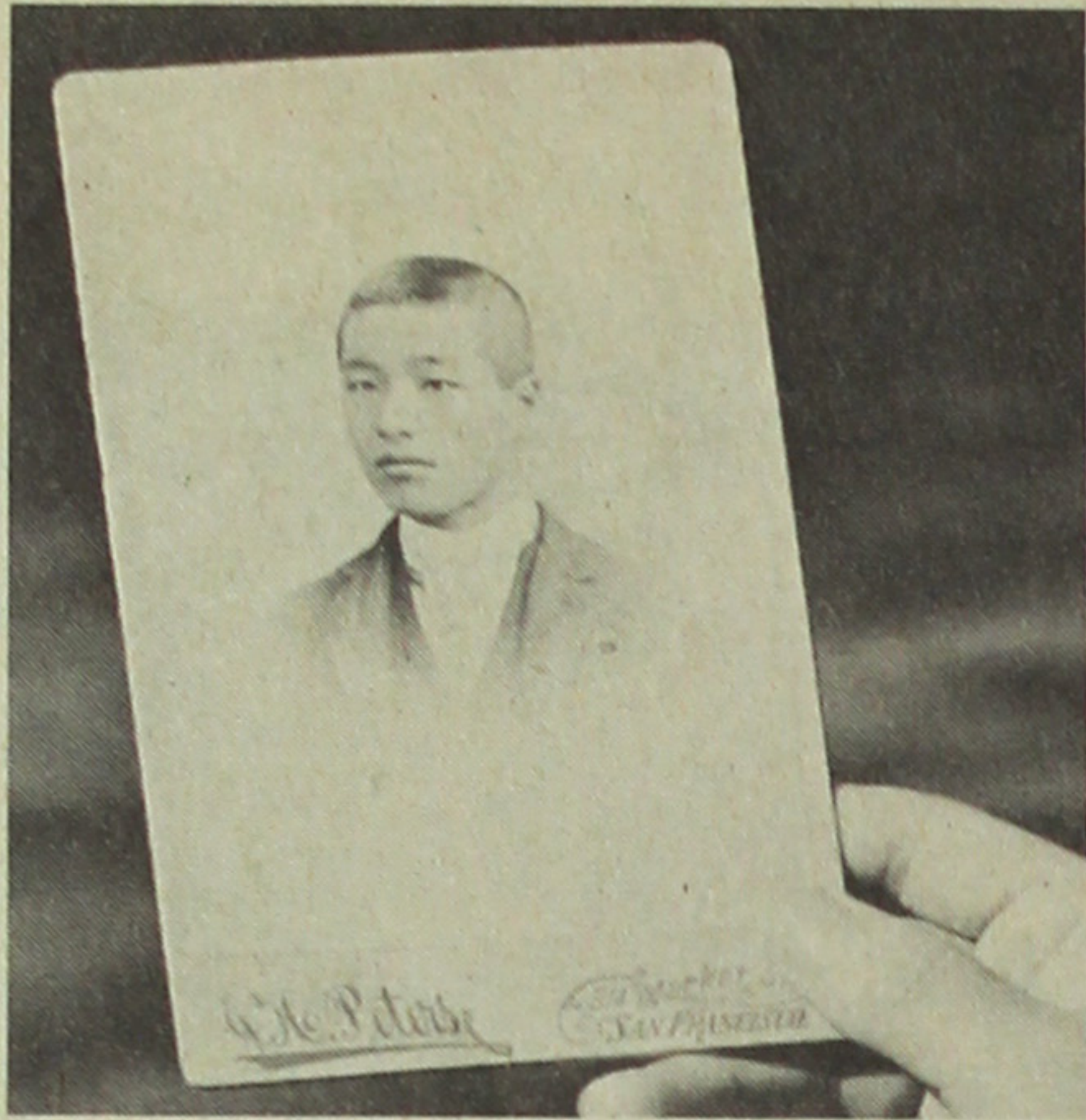
It is expected that after signing of the peace treaty and the resumption of free trade Kobe once again will attract a number of foreign tourists and businessmen and many who will make Kobe their home.

Kobe stands in the center of the crossflow of culture and economy of the seven seas. It is also the gateway to western Japan and the starting point for roads that lead to Kyoto and Nara, the treasurehouse of Japan's ancient arts. Adjacent to Osaka, the industrial center of the Orient, Kobe is ideally situated for foreign trade and shipping upon which the city depends for its existence. Kobe today looms as a city of destiny. Its future shines as bright as its role in the future of Japan is great.



A priceless four-panel screen showing Rome (right) and Madrid of the Middle Ages. The screen is one of many treasured pieces kept in the Kobe Museum of Art.





**BARON KANAYE NAGASAWA** ran California winery which employed Japanese in the '70's.

# Search uncovers early California Japanese colony

By Bob Laing

**M**EMORIES OF A little known community of early California were brought to light recently when Shinju Satoh, of Fujisawa, Japan, successfully concluded a search for his grandfather's grave.

Satoh, an expert in technical photography in Japan, last fall came to the United States to travel and study.

In his youth he had heard stories from his mother about her father who had gone to America and died there. His grandfather left home when Satoh's mother was a child and little was known of his travels except occasional postcards, one of which told that he had become a cooper at a winery; that the winery was operated by many people

on a communal basis, and that a number of Japanese were among them.

The only other item about him ever found was a cryptic entry in the family records saying, "Yasubei Kageyama, died July, 1890, at Fountain Grove, a suburb of San Francisco, in the United States of America."

So when he got word that his application for a trip to the U.S. was approved, Satoh promised his mother he would try to find his grandfather's grave.

Most of the time he spent here he was much too busy, and his travels took him too far eastward to do much about it. But shortly before his return to Japan he made arrangements to

spend some time in San Francisco to investigate his grandfather's mysterious burial.

His first setback was the discovery that there was no suburb of San Francisco named "Fountain Grove."

He then sought help from a San Francisco organization, the Japan Cultural Studies Group. Mrs. Tomoye Takahashi, a member, became interested and, after considerable inquiry located a Fountain Grove winery near Santa Rosa. She also learned that a Baron Kanaye Nagasawa had operated this winery for years and that at one time many Japanese had worked there.

Nagasawa, it turned out, was a grad-



**SHINJU SATOH** examines lantern, one of the few remains of the early Japanese settlement near Santa Rosa, Calif. Satoh's grandfather Yasubei Kageyama, was a cooper at a winery there.



**MRS. TOMOYE TAKAHASHI**, of San Francisco, and Satoh find a garden seat during their search for evidence that a Japanese colony once flourished near San Francisco.



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# *italics*

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**SATOH** says a prayer at the grave of his grandfather, Yasubei Kageyama, who died in 1890 while employed by the Fountain Grove Winery, near Santa Rosa.

uate of Oxford University in England, and had attached himself to the semi-religious-communistic group at Fountain Grove when it was first organized in 1873. He later inherited the property from the founder.

Many of the first Japanese to come to America after Perry opened up Japan in 1853 had found work at the winery and joined this original group.

Kageyama was one of these, principally because he was an expert cooper and the barrels and vats of the winery needed constant repair.

Satoh, aided by the Cultural people, arrived at the winery and questioned the oldest inhabitant of the neighbor-

hood about any known graves of the early settlers. Three were remembered. Two of them were those of caucasians. The third, located near the mansion of an old estate, was identified as that of Kageyama.

During the search the present management of the winery brought out many items of Japanese origin for evaluation by the visitors. Many old photographs were also sorted through for some clue as to what Kageyama looked like. None was found.

Shinju Satoh burned incense and offered prayers at the grave of his grandfather. He sailed the next day for Japan.

**EDWIN SCHALLERT**, movie critic reviewing the film, "Go for Broke" (in L.A. Times): The Japanese attitude is rather well shown in the picture. They are cooperative for the most part, have a different sense of humor, which at times might be construed as out of line, and a peculiar tenderness uniquely manifested.

**WASHINGTON POST** (in an editorial about "Go for Broke"): The House of Representatives passed legislation in the last two Congresses to give parents of these Nisei veterans the right of naturalization and also legislation granting statehood to Hawaii, the territory from which many of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team's volunteer came. But the Senate failed to take the necessary concurring action on either measure. "Go for Broke" might lead the Senate to see these bills now pending again in a new light.

**ROKU SUGAHARA** (Pacific Citizen): Some day I expect to see a book written by a Nisei GI outlining his love life in Europe. Might be interesting.

**JOHN FOSTER DULLES**, President Truman's special envoy for a Japanese peace treaty, in a radio interview: If the Japanese don't get their freedom pretty soon, they will accept the keys to their jail—perhaps from Russia.

**SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY** (Minneapolis Tribune): The United States and the UN do not accept the proposition that all-out war with Russia is inevitable or that if such a war comes, it would necessarily result in a quick and total victory for the United States and its allies.

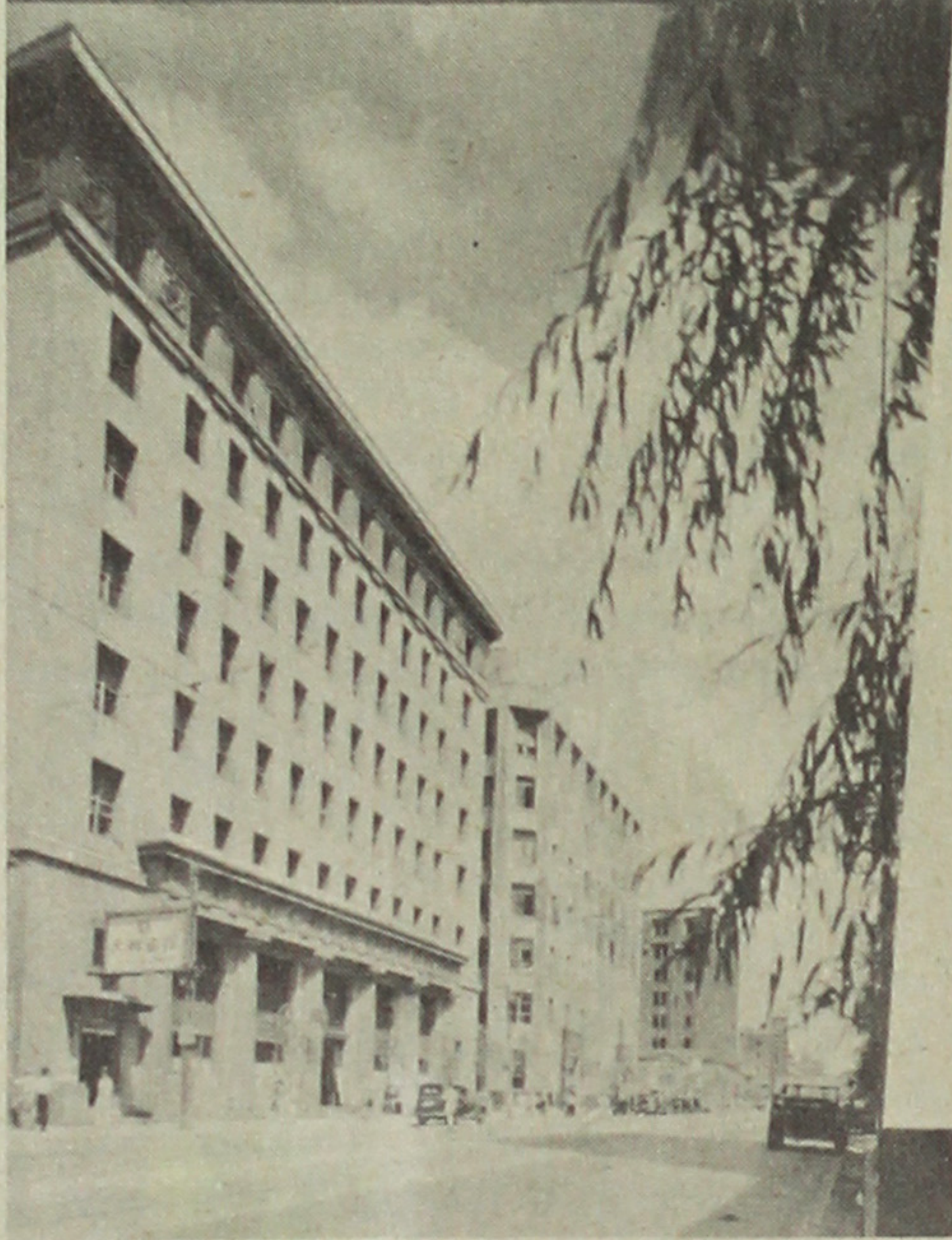
**REP. DEWEY SHORT**, on General MacArthur's speech to Congress (Washington Post): We heard God speak here today. God in the flesh, the voice of God.

**BILL HOSOKAWA** (Pacific Citizen): I once knew an upper caste Japanese who went out to a bar and deliberately got himself thoroughly plastered in a few nights after his marriage. He left instructions that his bride was to be informed after he had become incapacitated. So she came down, packed him in a cab, took him home, and put him to bed. Later he told me: "You've got to break a wife in right from the very beginning."

**THE WITNESS** (in an editorial): After untold sacrifice and suffering we are almost back where we began before World War II. The UN is suffering from the same sort of disease that killed the League of Nations; Germany and Japan are about to be rearmed; the imperialist nations are being revived; labor is pushed back into the stage where it was before the CIO; prosperity is being supported by a war economy.



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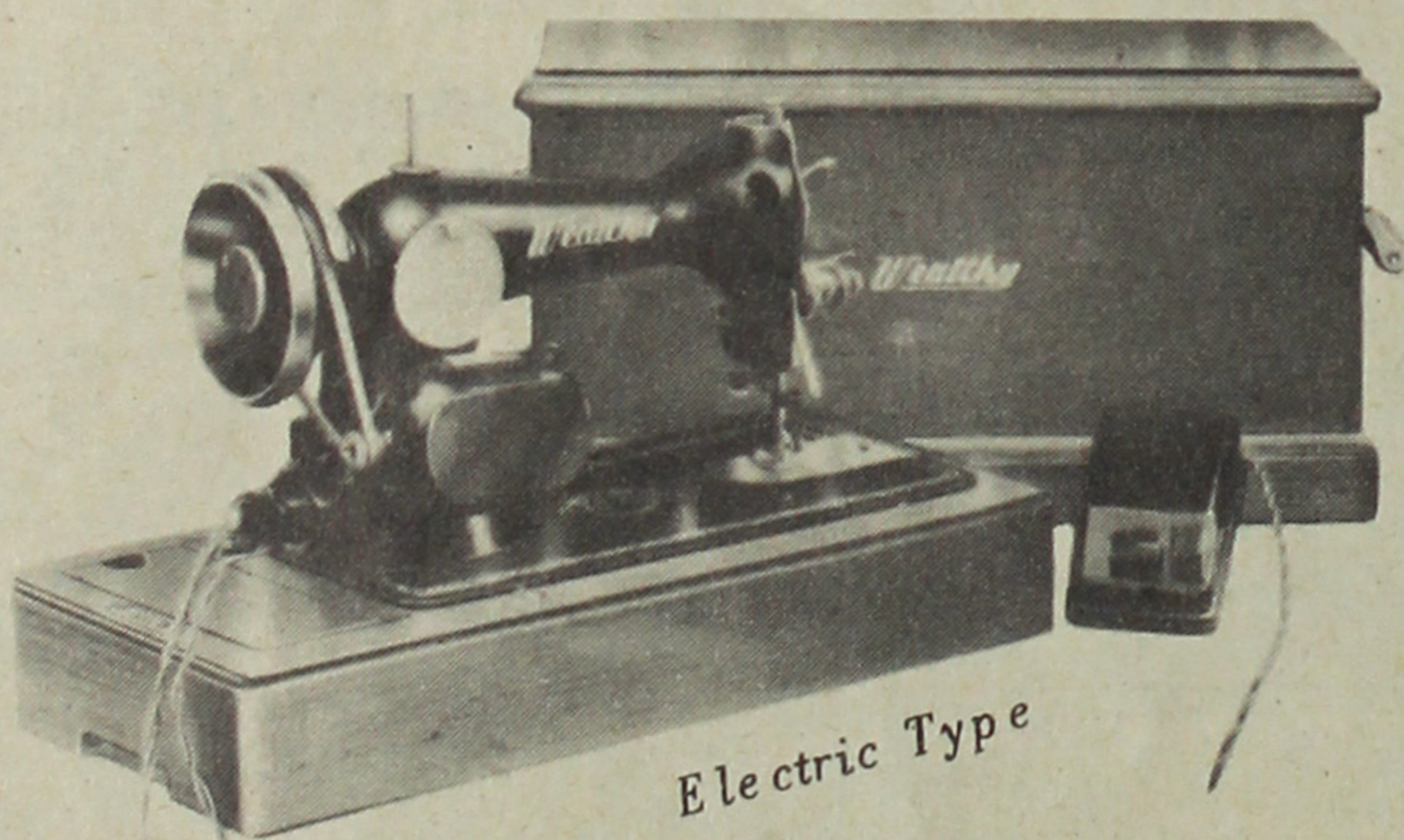


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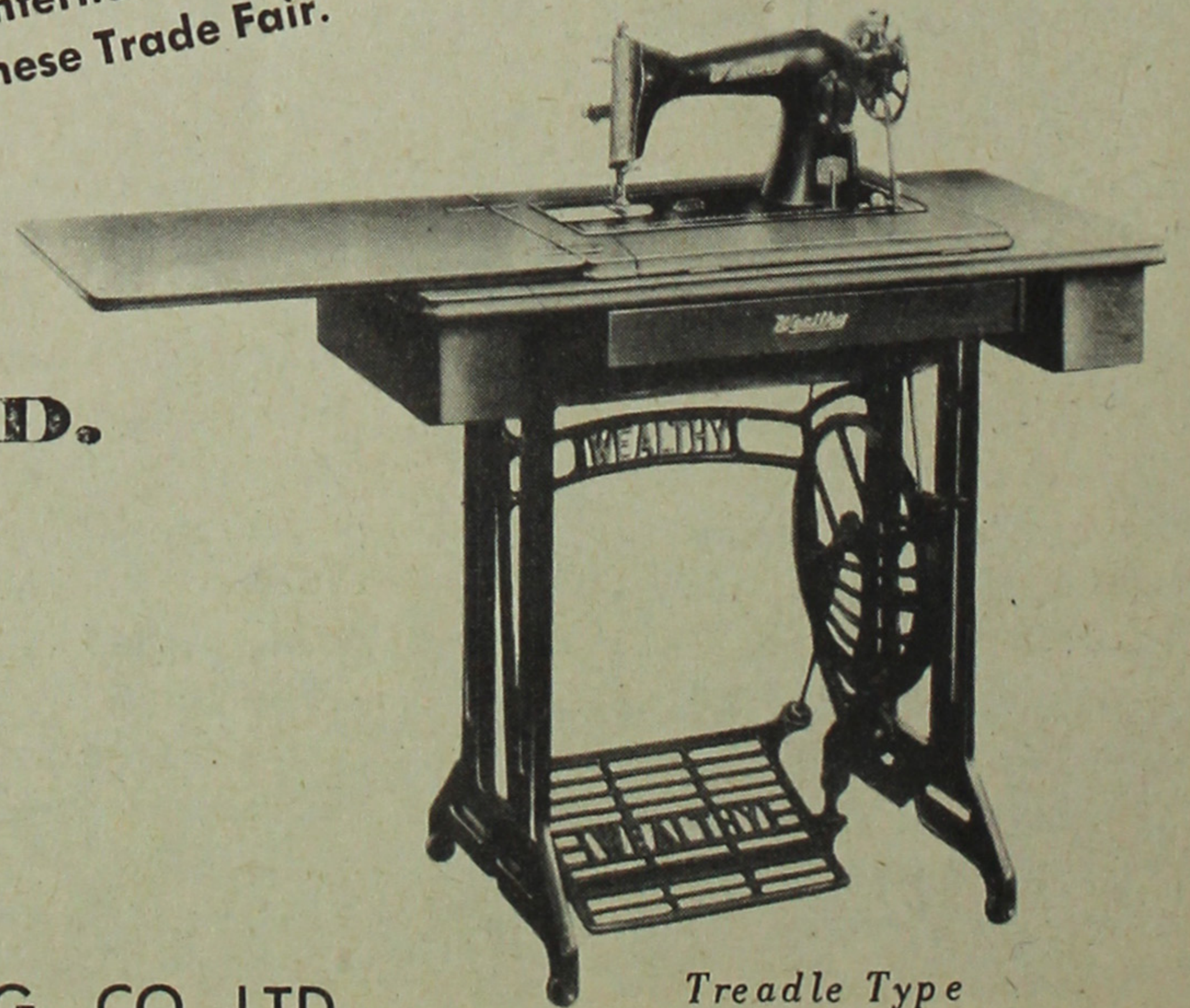
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# CHILDREN'S ART CONTEST

## THIS MONTH'S WINNER

This picture was drawn by Yuriko Tsujihiro, age 6, of Osaka, Japan. She is a pupil of Nishisenba Primary School, Osaka. The entry is a crayon drawing titled "A Daruma Doll."

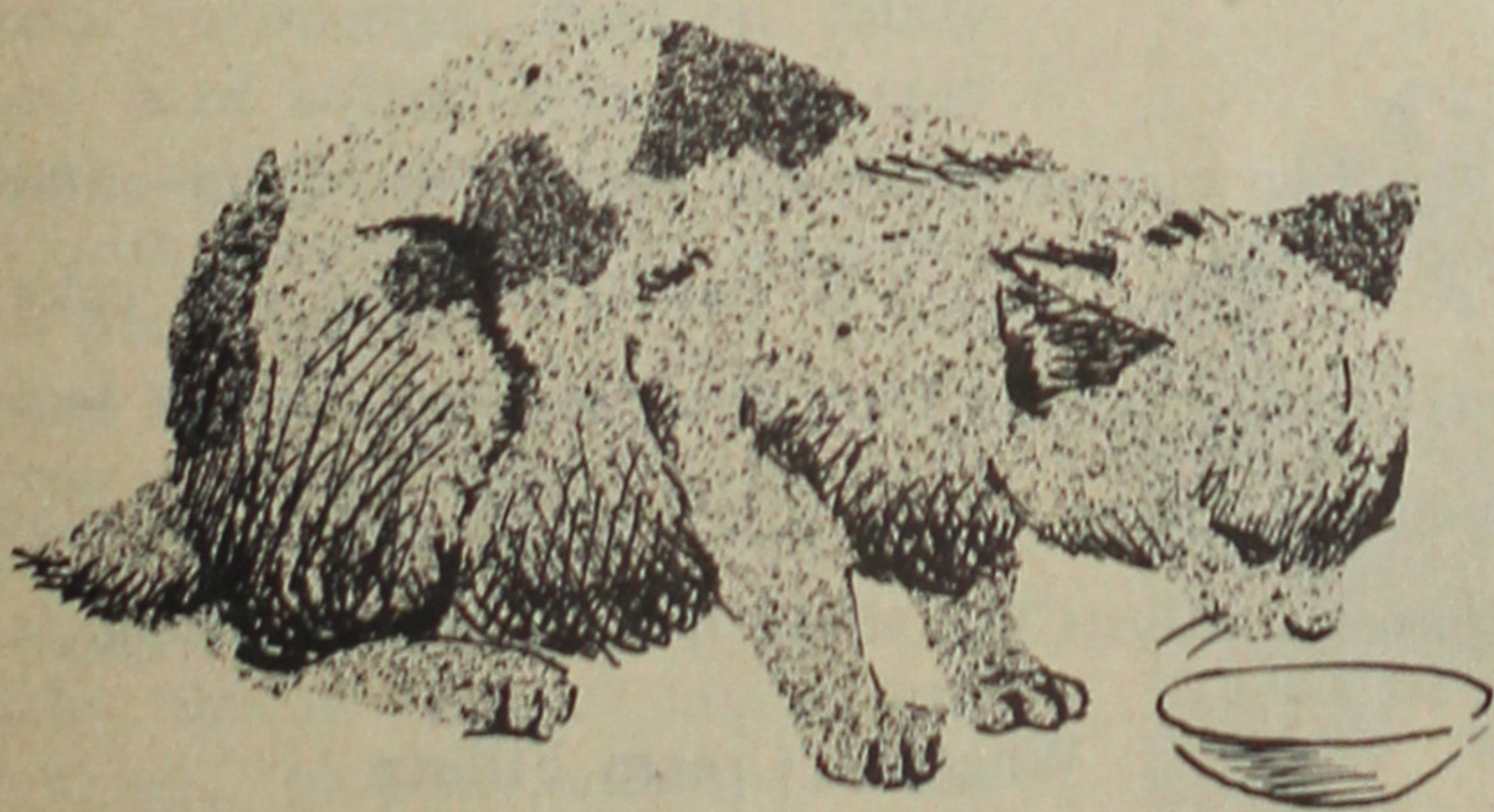
The Daruma, or Dharma, is a common Japanese toy representing a Buddhist deity. The doll has no legs, but it is weighted at the bottom so that it will return to an upright position whenever it is knocked over. It is a symbol of undaunted spirit. Ed.

### 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.

## SCENE Facts and Oddities



**MOST JAPANESE CATS** ARE SHORT-TAILED, OR HAVE NO TAILS AT ALL. A LITTER OF NEWLY BORN KITTENS USUALLY ARE ALL SHORT-TAILED. SHOULD ONE BE BORN WITH A CONVENTIONAL TAIL, IT IS PROMPTLY CHOPPED OFF TO A RESPECTABLE SHORTNESS

## REMORSEFUL

**SAMISEN\*** MAKERS IN TOKYO ONCE PUT UP A 1,600-LB. STATUE TO THE MEMORY OF DEAD CATS AND DOGS WHO WERE KILLED FOR **SAMISEN** STRINGS AND DRUM COVERINGS.

\*THREE-STRINGED INSTRUMENT





## Feminine SCENE



Photos by Ken Mazawa

# For that Shower Party

**T**ASTY TIDBITS, with eye appeal as well, often is the mark of a successful hostess. If she's serving cocktails to a small gathering, such as a bridal shower, the hors d'oeuvres and canapes described below are practically guaranteed to fit the bill, which incidentally, runs to between \$4 and \$5, and will serve 10 to 12 persons.

The recipes were planned by Mrs. June Mochizuki of Chicago. The end result looks positively exotic but Mrs. Mochizuki doesn't use anything not found in most iceboxes.

### SURPRISE ANGEL CAKE

Place a 10-inch angel food cake upside down on waxed paper. Slice off about 1½ inches of the top and lay it aside.

Cut out two circles into cake about 1-in. from outer edge and about 1-in. from the hole (scooping out cake with spoon) leaving about 1-in. thickness of cake at base. Fill scooped out cavity with chilled cream filling. Replace top and press gently. Chill three hours before serving.

### Whipped Cream Filling

6 tbsp sugar  
1/3 cup shaved almonds  
3 cups whipping cream

Chill cream an hour or more before whipping. Whip until stiff. Add sugar. Fold in shaved almonds into half of whipped cream. Use this to fill cake cavity. Spread rest of the cream on outside of cake.

*Table decorations courtesy of Dennison's, Chicago*



## CANAPES

Cut out round, star, heart and rectangular shaped forms from day-old sandwich bread. Spread with thin layers of creamed margarine or butter to prevent soaking. Then spread with:

- 1—Peanut butter and bacon. Use crunchy peanut butter and sprinkle with crisp bacon. Trim with minced parsley.
- 2—Deviled ham. Mash deviled ham with a little horseradish, grated onion and season with black pepper to taste.
- 3—Anchovy or sardine. Place small anchovy or sardine on rectangular piece of bread. Sprinkle with finely chopped stuffed olives.



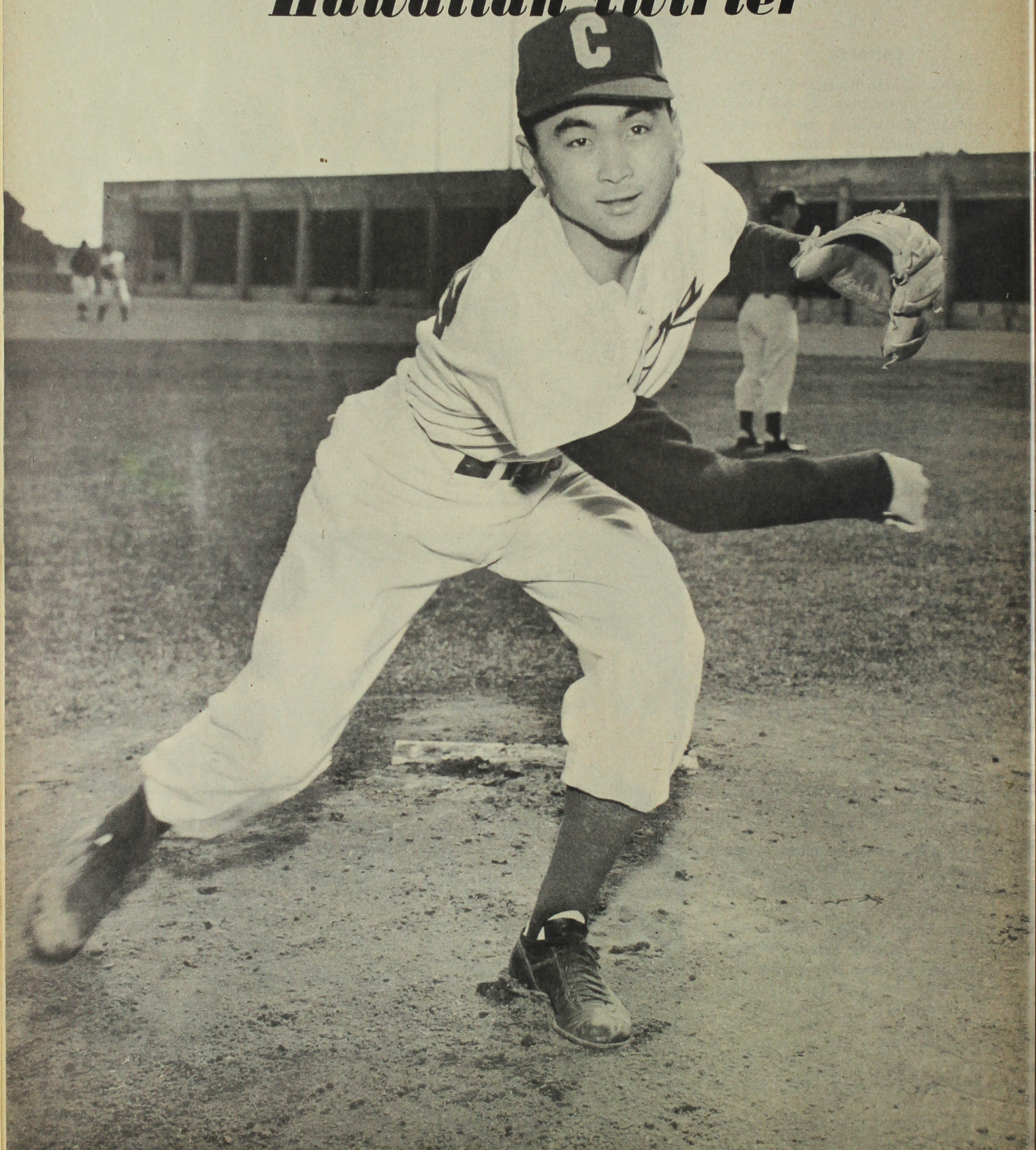
## HORS D'OEUVRES

- 1—Wedged bologna. Season creamed cheese with grated onion and prepared mustard. Spread on thin slices of bologna. Pile five or six slices (layer cake style) and cut into wedges.
- 2—Salami cornucopia. Fashion thinly sliced hard salami into cornucopia (cone) and fasten with toothpick. Fill with creamed cheese seasoned with horseradish.
- 3—Cheese ball. Form seasoned cream cheese (1 large brick) into small balls. Roll in minced dried beef (1 small jar).
- 4—Triple threat. Spear maraschino cherries, pickled onions, stuffed olives and gherkins with toothpicks. Stick into grapefruit for guests to help themselves.





***Big leagues beckon  
Hawaiian twirler***





**B**ILL NISHITA, the University of California's ace right-handed pitcher, has been called by baseball scouts the man most likely to be the first Japanese-American player in the major leagues.

Bill is only a sophomore but representatives from the pros already are flocking at his door. California baseball coach Clint Evans, however, is determined that his No. 1 hurler shall remain to help the Golden Bears.

Nishita, only 20 years old, already has a string of noteworthy accomplishments to talk over at hot-stove sessions. He was graduated from St. Louis High School in Hawaii and came to Santa Rosa Junior College in California to make up a few grades preparatory to entering university.

And he played a little baseball. As a matter of fact, he was pretty well the entire Bearcub team by himself. Paced by Nishita's undefeated record, his team won the Northern California jaycee conference. Few teams were able even to score a run off him.

Then Santa Rosa went south for a playoff series, and Nishita, although weakened by illness, tried to pitch both games of a doubleheader. He won the first game, but got tired in the nightcap, and the Bearcubs lost. Thus he wound up jaycee competition with a 15-1 won-lost record, probably never equalled by any other junior college pitcher.

At California this year, a sore arm and the flu got Bill off to a late start. But when he finally came around, it was with a bang heard throughout the collegiate baseball world.

It was against the University of San Francisco that Bill pitched seven innings of no-hit ball. Evans, always mindful of the strain he might be putting on an arm not yet ready to go the distance, was torn between pulling his No. 1 starter after a few innings, knowing he wasn't yet ready to go all the way, and letting him carve a niche in the hall of fame. But the game continued a scoreless tie until the seventh, Nishita setting down USF, save for a few walks.

Finally, at the end of the seventh, Nishita himself broke the tie, smashing a 400-foot home run with a man on base. It was a homer inside the park, and Nishita fatigued himself even more circling the bases, so he was relieved.

That day's pitching performance, however, goes down as one of the all-time

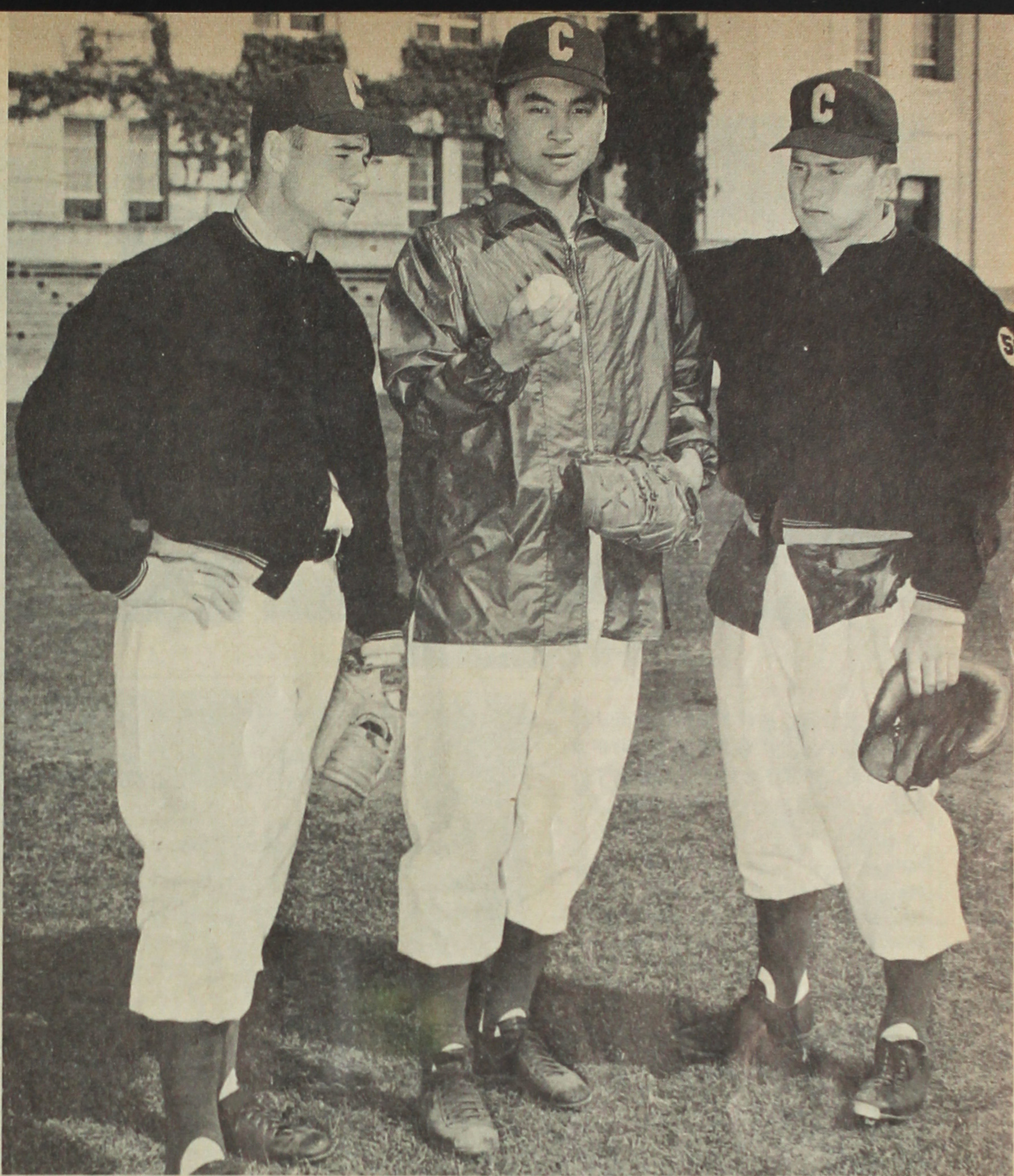


Photo by Bob Laing

**BILL NISHITA**, University of California first-string pitcher, stands almost a head higher than two of his fellow pitchers, Verne Pitau, on the left, and Buck Cowan.

greats in California collegiate baseball. During Nishita's stint only two balls, both easy flies, went out of the infield.

Bill has had some bad luck since then, losing a pair of five-hit games, 3 to 1 and 3 to 2, on unearned runs. But despite his 1-2 record, he is slated for greatness. He's only given up eight earned runs in 31 innings pitched.

Evans isn't one to stand in the way of a promising young ball player. He says: "Bill is a mighty fine lad and I want to see him finish his schooling before he considers pro ball. That is the only consideration. I want to see him make good for his own sake, for Hawaii, and for all Japanese Americans."

Bill, 6 feet tall and 165 pounds, is pretty sure he is going to finish school before he takes a flyer at pro baseball, especially since his parents, too, want him to finish his schooling first.

Evans thinks that Nishita excels in control. "His deceptive delivery and

speed are important, but his perfect control is what makes him outstanding," Evans said. "He's always cool and calm under pressure and acts like a veteran although this is his first year in intercollegiate baseball."

Off the field, Bill is probably the most quiet and retiring member of the Bear team. He studies hard, with a major in political science. He has a future there but if the pro baseball scouts are convincing enough, he probably could be persuaded to do a stint in the major leagues.

スポーツの國アメリカでメジャーリーグの野球選手になる事は少くとも水平線に現れた人として認められるが日系二世で今引張り風になっている加州大學政治科在學中の布哇出身西田ビル(二〇)君である。得意は投手でカレツチ戦に十五對一全勝と言う記録六尺豊かな快男子、コーチ曰く若いに似合ぬ冷静で其コントロールは完璧だ。



# 月の懐かし

長谷川と乙羽が組んで血を湧かす大映獨特の股族篇『月の渡り鳥』出演は長谷川一夫、乙羽信子、黒川彌太郎、羅門光三郎、香川良作、加東大介、澤村國太郎、阿部修、大美輝子其他で、御存じ鯉名の銀平がやくざの悲戀、衷愁を秘めて下田港を背景に胸のすくような殺陣が繰り展げられる。乙羽は、始めての時代劇であるが無難に、長谷川一夫の立廻りは際立つて鮮かである。原作長谷川伸、監督は衣笠貞之助で充分楽しめる時代劇である。



長谷川一夫の銀平、乙羽信子のお市

Kazuo Hasegawa and Nobuko Otowa in "Tsuki no Wataridori," a sword-brandishing period movie.

# 我が家は楽し



左から笠智衆の植村孝作、山田五十鈴の妻なみ子、高峰秀子の朋子、岡本克政の和男、岸恵子の信子、福井和子の光子 『一家揃って我が家は楽し』

"Waga Iye wa Tanoshi" (Our Happy Home) depicts the home life of an average Tokyo family. Isuzu Yamada, who portrays the mother, steals the show with excellent acting.

松竹映画、監督中村登、出演は、山田五十鈴、高峰秀子、笠智衆、佐田啓二、岸恵子、楠田薫其他で、大映の「雪割草」と同じくホーム・ドラマで、これは大映、松竹の競演ということになった。泣笑いの家庭劇で、しみじみとした共感を感じさせる映画である。山田五十鈴は母なみ子をつとめているが、彼女の好演とその演技の幅の廣さは注目されている。高峰秀子もよし、笠智衆も無難である。

# 雪割草

大映得意の母もので、往年の名作といはれた『路傍の石』や『母子草』の監督として有名な田坂具隆氏が當つてゐる。『雪割草』はほゞ、えましい、そしてホロリとするホーム・ドラマである。出演は宇佐美淳、三條美紀、水戸光子、子役伊庭輝夫等で、たゞ四人の出演に過ぎない點も特長であるが、子役伊庭輝夫君（當年四才）の演技はこの一篇を完全に生かし、大人を食つてしまつたといつても決して過言ではない。往年アメリカでもシャリー・テンブルや、またマーガレット・オブライエンなども共演の名優を食つてしまつたものだがこれもその一つである。そしてこれも矢張り戦争が生んだ一つの悲劇である。だがこれは現實ではない。そして、戦後の日本でこんなアメリカ式な新家庭を持つてゐるのもまずないといつていい。尙これは日米キネマの手で近くアメリカでも公開されるであろう。



"Yukiwari Gusa" depicts a mother's (Miki Sanjo) love for her son (Teruo Iba). (Most Japanese homes aren't at all like the one in the picture. Ed.) 三條美紀の冴子と伊庭の正彦。



The movie builds up to the "big decision." Should she divorce her husband for her son's sake?

三條美紀の冴子、宇佐美淳の戸田勝彦。『楽しい新家庭に突如として現はれた正彦の爲に、冴子の心は千々に乱れた。夫と別れよう、それより外にとる道はないように思はれた』



# 映画の華

## 日本映画界と 優秀映画紹介

今年上半期の日本映画界も、相変わらず洋画に押されて振らないが、それでもこの中で、松竹三十周年記念映画として『カルメン故郷に歸る』が、日本に於ける最初の純天然色映画として完成され、日本映画史に新紀元を拓いたことが特筆されてよい。アメリカのテクニカラーと比較すると未だくさくさという感があるが、それでも、日本でも天然色映画が出来たという事は大きな進歩である。只これが、ビジネスとして採算がとれるかどうかは今後の課題として残るだろう。

戦後日本の映画も、洋画に刺激されて序々に良くなつて来ているのは事實だ。最近好評なのは『歸郷』『風にそよぐ葦』『自由學校』『少年期』等期待されている。

今年日本で上映されるフィルムの本数では邦画より洋画の方が多く、完全に邦画は壓倒されて、心細い状態にあるが、これは戦後の日本が一度は通らねばならぬ『いばらの道』であろう。堀日活映画會社長の歸米談にも、今のよくな邦画の状態では、衰微の一途をたどるのは當然だ、といつていたが、戦後優れた洋画を見つけてきて観衆の眼は非常に肥えて来ているのであるから、今までのような、人を馬鹿にしたようなものを作っていると、邦画の前途は、益々悲觀的だといはざるを得ない。

# 風にそよぐ葦

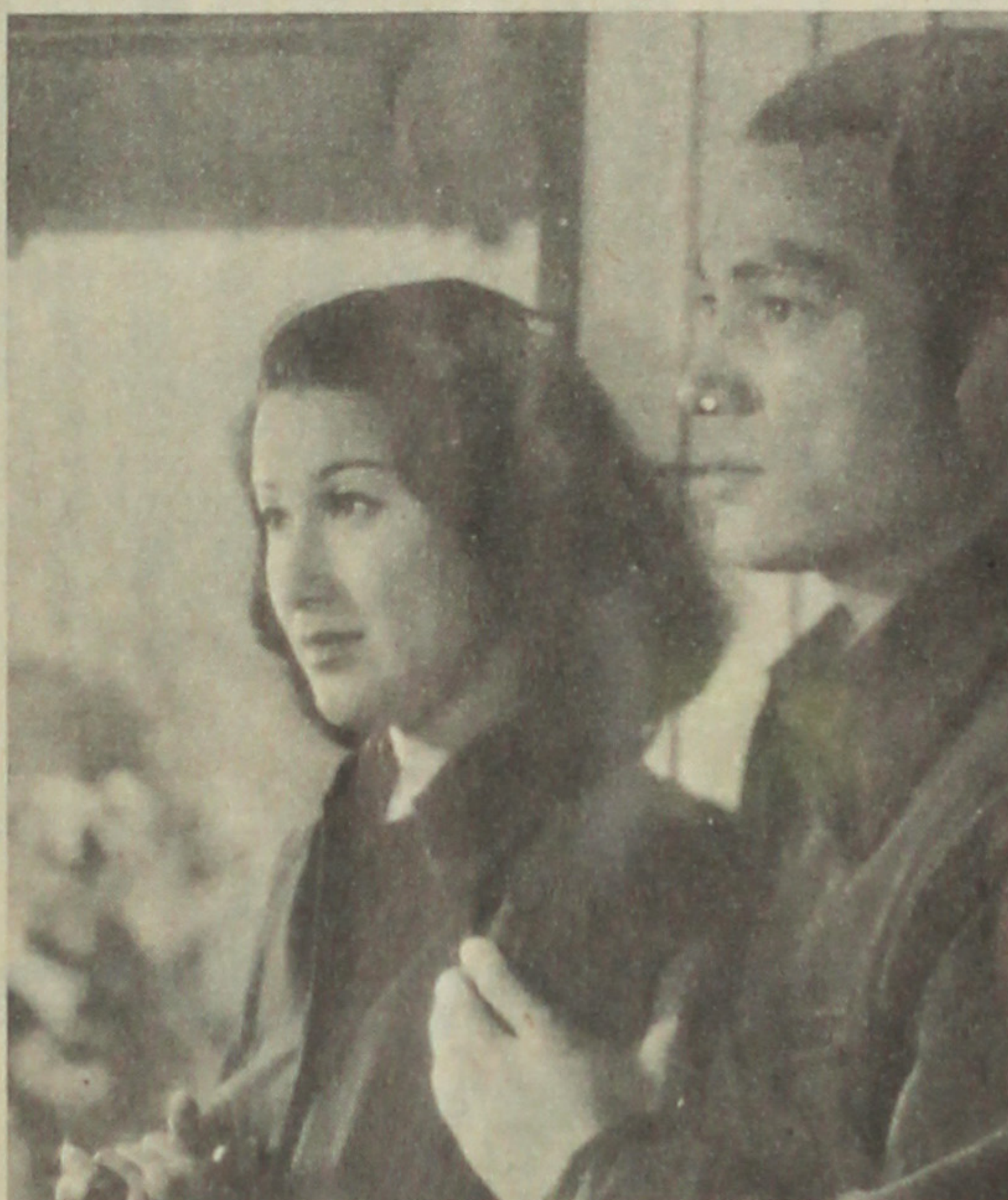
愛の終戦篇

石川達三原作、毎日新聞連載小説『風にそよぐ葦』の映画化で、これは羅府新報にも連載され、在米同胞間にも好評を博しているものであるが、今度のは終篇である。東横映画作品で、東映配給、春原改久監督、木暮実千代他新劇名優大合同出演の豪華版であるが惜しい事に前後篇に分けた爲め、前篇を見ていないと、後篇の感銘が薄いといううらみはある。

『風にそよぐ葦』は中央公論の社長であった故島中雄作氏や、元桑港新世界新聞の記者で在米同胞にも御馴染みの深い、故清澤冽氏等がモデルになつてゐることは衆知の通りであるが、映画は小説とは

解決なども大分變へて、宇留木がシベリヤの抑留所から無事に歸還し、喜びの抱擁で終つてゐる。

岡田英次の廣瀬充次郎と木暮實千代の兒玉裕子。『夫を蹴殺した廣瀬に復讐を誓つた裕子は、却つて廣瀬のために屈辱してしまつた』



Veteran actress Michiko Kogure and Eiji Okada in "Kaze ni Soyogu Ashi," a movie rated one of the best in postwar Japan.

木暮の裕子と、千秋みつるの兒玉有美子。『戀しい葦澤邦雄は歸つて来たが、邦雄の態度は冷たかつた。しかし彼女は邦雄をうらまず、清らかにこの世を去つた。』



Mitsuru Chiaki plays the younger sister who dies without anguish though her love for an ex-soldier is unrequited.

# 夢介千両みやげ 春風無刀流

東横映画作品、東映配給の時代劇『春風無刀流』は夢のような時代劇である。原作山手樹一郎、監督萩原遼で、出演は片岡千恵藏、花柳小菊、宮城千賀子、朝雲照代、市川春代、杉狂児、北龍二、遠山満、山本禮三郎、大友柳太郎其他で、恐ろしい力のある夢介が美女にとりまかれ、大活劇で、めでたし〜という結末。

千恵藏の夢介、花柳小菊のお銀『娘かくしの怪賊からお銀を救つた夢介は、スリをやめて美しい心にかへつたお銀と未來を誓つた。』

"Harukaze Mutohryu" is strictly a "chambara" melodrama in which virtue triumphs over evil. Stars are Chiezo Kataoka and Kogiku Hanayanagi.





人物月旦 (25)

横顔

永田生

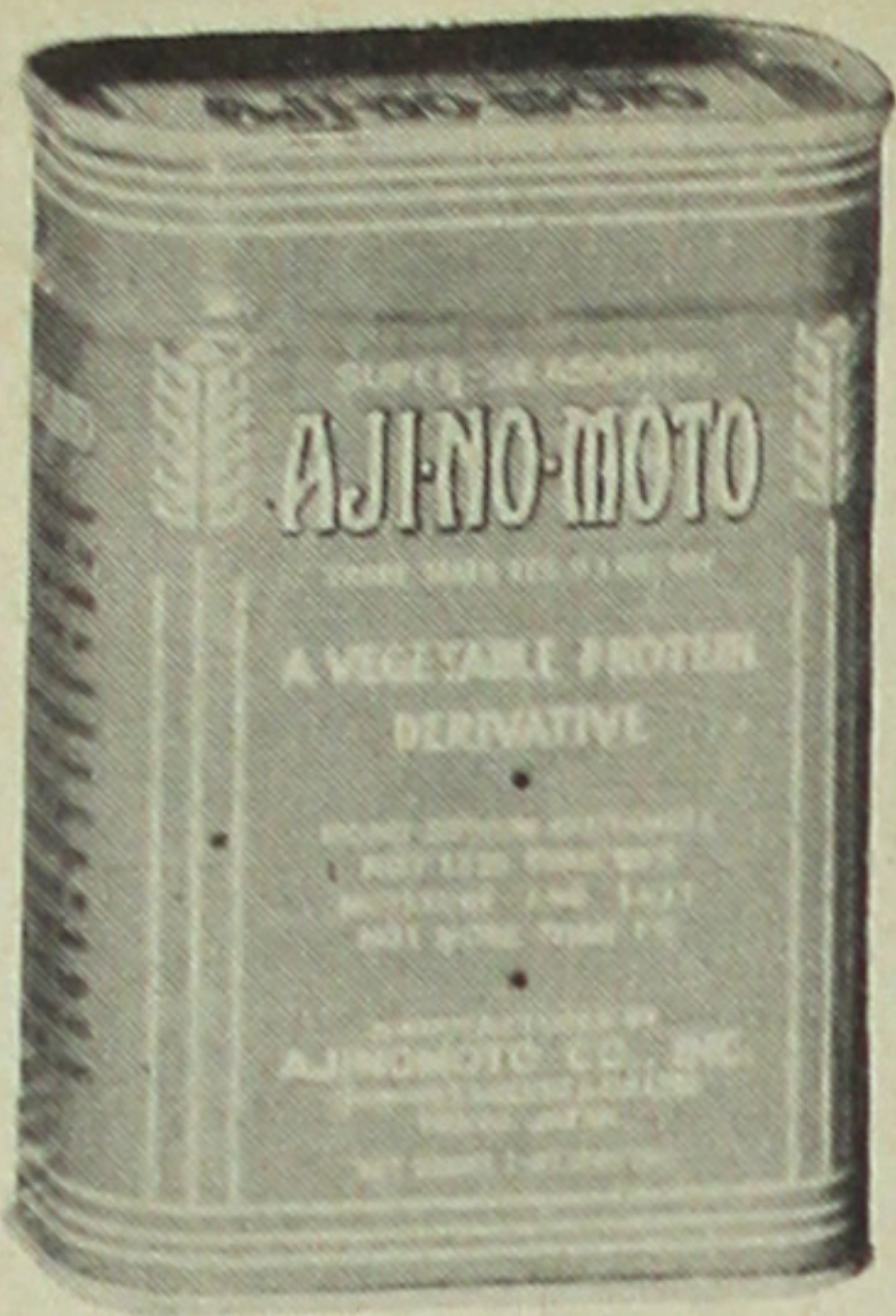


Dr. Konai Miyamoto

宮本孝内論 (山東同胞社會の至寶)

人あり傳馬に宮本孝内ドクターを訪う。瀟洒たる應接室には數振りの日本刀と四本の掛軸が飾られ、美事な生花はその何流かを心得ないものでも忽ち魅せられて了いドクターの診察を待つ間に既にその痛みは忘れるという。此の有名な應接室を訪れる者は全米各地總ゆる階級の人々でデンバーに來れば必ず此處を訪問する齒科の患者さんだけでなく學者も政治家も實業家も藝術家も宗教家もドクターにお目にかゝらなければ傳馬に行つた氣がしない、とそれほどに全米に知られてゐるのは宮本孝内ドクターである。

宮本ドクターは多數傑物を出す山梨縣甲州の産、東京齒科醫學學校、慈善醫院、シカゴ齒科學校等の出身で斯界の大先輩であるが、渡米當時一九〇九年頃、桑港で昔ゲリー街に青木大成堂のあつた頃、其處でメキシコ陸軍中將の横山醒舎や物故した相澤金丸氏等と北米柔道俱樂部を組織して青年指導につとめ其の後、傳馬市に移つて齒科醫院を開業以來今日迄の長い間傳馬を中心として同胞社會發展の爲め献身的奉仕に終始したのである。世に幾多の名を爲さんがための有志家なるものはあるが、ドクターの如く誠心誠意人と世の爲め、血と涙と熱を以て盡した人は稀である。一昨年の金婚祝賀大宴會の如きは、全米に未だ曾て見られない盛宴であつた。以て如何にドクターが多くの人々から師父の如く親しまれ、又傳馬の至寶であるかを卜知することが出来るのである。曾ては排日の土地であつた傳馬で博物館の名譽理事として同地方の文化事業に貢献すると共に、日本文化を廣く海外に紹介して倦まないドクターの大きな仕事は日米人間周知の事で今更言う迄もない大なる功績であるが、世は今や一世は老境に入り、二世の時代に移らんとしてゐるのとき、我々は此の先達に對し深甚なる敬意を拂うと同時に後繼者をして發奮せしむる資料として氏の偉業と逸材を表彰し永く後世に遺したいものだと常に念願してゐるのである。



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**米國經濟概況**

最近英國のペビン演説が排米的演説をしてアトリ内閣の危機が傳えられ、英米間に大なる暗影を投げかけた。即ち米國の軍備に伴う産業方針が英國の政策と摩擦を生ずるといふのである。ペビン氏の演説は米國に喰つてかゝるばかりでなく寧ろソ連の共産黨に好意を示すが如き口吻があり、米國をして憤慨せしめてゐる上に目下全世界の注目を惹いてゐるマクアースー元帥の罷免問題も其の蔭に糸を引いてゐるのは英國ではないかと言ふ印象を與え、シカゴ・トリビューン紙を始め各地の有力新聞が反英的論説を掲げるなど明らかに英國に對する米國の不滿を表示してゐるので英國保守黨のチャーチル氏はこれが緩和策の爲めにか先般マ元帥の罷免に關し眞向よりト大統領に反對し、米國一般國民の信用を恢復すべく努力してゐる。或いは保守黨内閣が再び出現するのではないかともしられるが、社會黨が米國の政策に反對することは取も直さず自ら墓穴を掘るに國は米國と歩調を共にするの外の

**拂底**

ある。現在の多くは代用の木綿袋、わす、加州内ではポテト春の收穫をしても之を送り出す麻袋がないので、ニューマン曰く「ポテトの生産は耕す現在の處、麻袋が二割五分も不足心してゐる」とあり、同じく袋を必「麻袋飢饉は現下の重大問題である」のにも拘わらず、麻袋がなく「地印度がその輸入國パーキスタンとの比較が取れない結果でこれが緩印度の値段が大幅の下落を見るかに麻袋の拂底は免れ得ないであろう

**活實狀**

響を與えてゐるか、その一例として、一九四〇年（戦前）週給四十弗、代十八弗而して月に三度や四度は同じ會社で週給六十弗を取つてとなり一九四〇年に比較して五割何に米國の弗がインフレであるか

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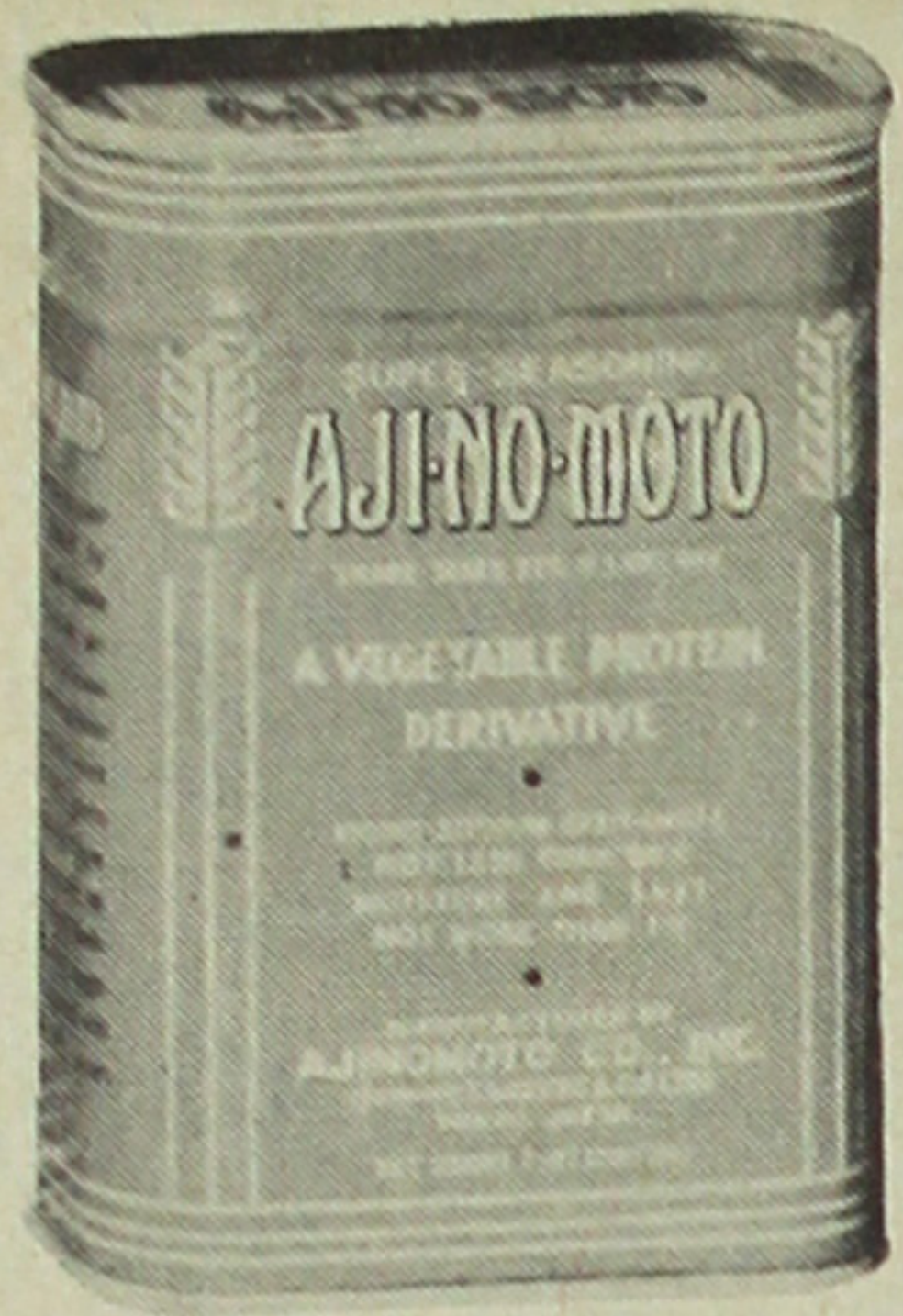
更言う迄もない大なる功績であるが、世は今や一世は老境に入り、二世の時代に移らんとしてゐるのとき、我々は此の先達に對し深甚なる敬意を拂うと同時に後継者をして發奮せしむる資料として氏の偉業と逸材を表彰し永く後世に遺したいものと常に念願してゐるのである。

會の至寶



Dr. Konai Miyamoto

には數振りの日本刀と四本の掛も忽ち魅せられて了いドクター石な應接室を訪れる者は全米各する齒科の患者さんだけでなく目にかまらなければ傳馬に行つ本孝内ドクターである。  
齒科醫學校、慈善醫院、シカゴ九〇九年頃は桑港で昔ゲリー街山醒舎や物故した相澤金丸氏等傳馬市に移つて齒科醫院を開業め献身的奉仕に終始したのであるが、ドクターの如く誠心誠意一昨年の結婚祝賀大宴會の如きにドクターが多くなから師とが出来るのである。曾ては排の文化事業に貢献すると共に、な仕事は日米人間周知の事で今



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# 米國經濟概況

最近英國のペビン労働相が排米演説をしてアトリ内閣の危機が傳えられ、英米間に大なる暗影を投げかけた。即ち米國の軍擴に伴う産業方針が英國の政策と摩擦を生ずるといふのである。ペビン氏の演説は米國に喰つてかゝるばかりでなく寧ろソ連の共産黨に好意を示すが如き口吻があり、米國をして憤慨せしめてゐる上に目下全世界の注目を惹いてゐるマクアーサー元帥の罷免問題も其の蔭に糸を引いてゐるのは英國ではないかと言ふ印象を與え、シカゴ・トリビューン紙を始め各地の有力新聞が反英的論説を掲げるとも明らかに英國に對する米國の不滿を表示してゐるので英國保守黨のチャーチル氏はこれが緩和策の爲めにか先般マ元帥の罷免に關し眞向よりト大統領に反對し、米國一般國民の信用を恢復すべく努力してゐる。或いは保守黨内閣が再び出現するのではないかとと思われるが、社會黨が米國の政策に反對することは取も直さず自ら墓穴を掘るに等しい行動であり、如何なる問題があるとしても英國は米國と歩調を共にするの外此の難局を打開するの途はない。

## 麻袋の大拂底

米國農産界近來の問題はガニサック(麻袋)拂底である。現在の多くは代用の木綿袋、紙袋を使用してゐるが、木綿袋では値段の點で持たず、加州内ではポテト春の收穫を目前にひかえ八割からの麻袋不足で折角生産があつても之を送り出す麻袋がないので、農家は悲鳴をあげてゐる。加州カーン郡のフランスニューマン曰く「ポテトの生産は耕作面積が昨年比し四割方の減縮であるにも拘わらず現在の處、麻袋が二割五分も不足してゐるので如何にして之を市場に送り出すかに苦心してゐる」とあり、同じく袋を必要とする桑港の精米業者ローゼンバークの支配人も「麻袋飢饉は現下の重大問題である本年度穀の收穫は加州開闢以來の大増收を豫想されてゐるのにも拘わらず、麻袋がなくではどうにもならぬ、これが解決は我々の大きな問題である」と右の如く麻袋の飢饉は各方面に影響を及ぼしてゐる。この原因は麻の生産地印度がその輸入國パキスタンと値段の輸出協定が成立したため米國の現在輸入値段との比較が取れない結果でこれが緩和策は米國の麻袋の値段を極度に引き上げるか又は印度の値段が大幅の下落を見るかにあらざれば解決の見込みなく、双方共緩和策なき限り麻袋の拂底は免れ得ないであろう

## インフレと國民生活實狀

インフレは益々酷くなるが、我々の生活にはどんな影響を與えてゐるか、その一例としてエム氏は米國東部の或る工業會社に就働してゐるが、一九四〇年(戦前)週給四十弗で家族七人が樂に生活が出来た、家賃廿二弗、食料品代十八弗而して月に三度や四度は芝居や活動を見る餘裕があつたのにも拘わらず、現在は同じ會社で週給六十弗を取つてゐるものと諸物價の騰貴で家賃四十三弗、食料代卅弗となり一九四〇年に比較して五割の増收ではあるが生活は却つて苦しくなつて來た。如何に米國の弗がインフレであるかを知ることが出来る(五月十日西村生)

# 月刊 生長の家

"The Home of Infinite Life and Power."

百万の愛讀者が唯一の光と仰ぐ修養誌。本誌こそ力と幸福の源泉である。

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# 生命の實相

By Masaharu Taniguchi, Dr. of Philosophy

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生命の神秘と人間心理を  
解明し、病氣・不幸等一切の  
生活苦を克服する道を説い  
て、百万の人々に生きる力と  
悦びを與へてゐる日本が生  
んだ世界的名著



# カメラ

## 生長の家錬成本部 飛田給を訪ねて

本誌記者

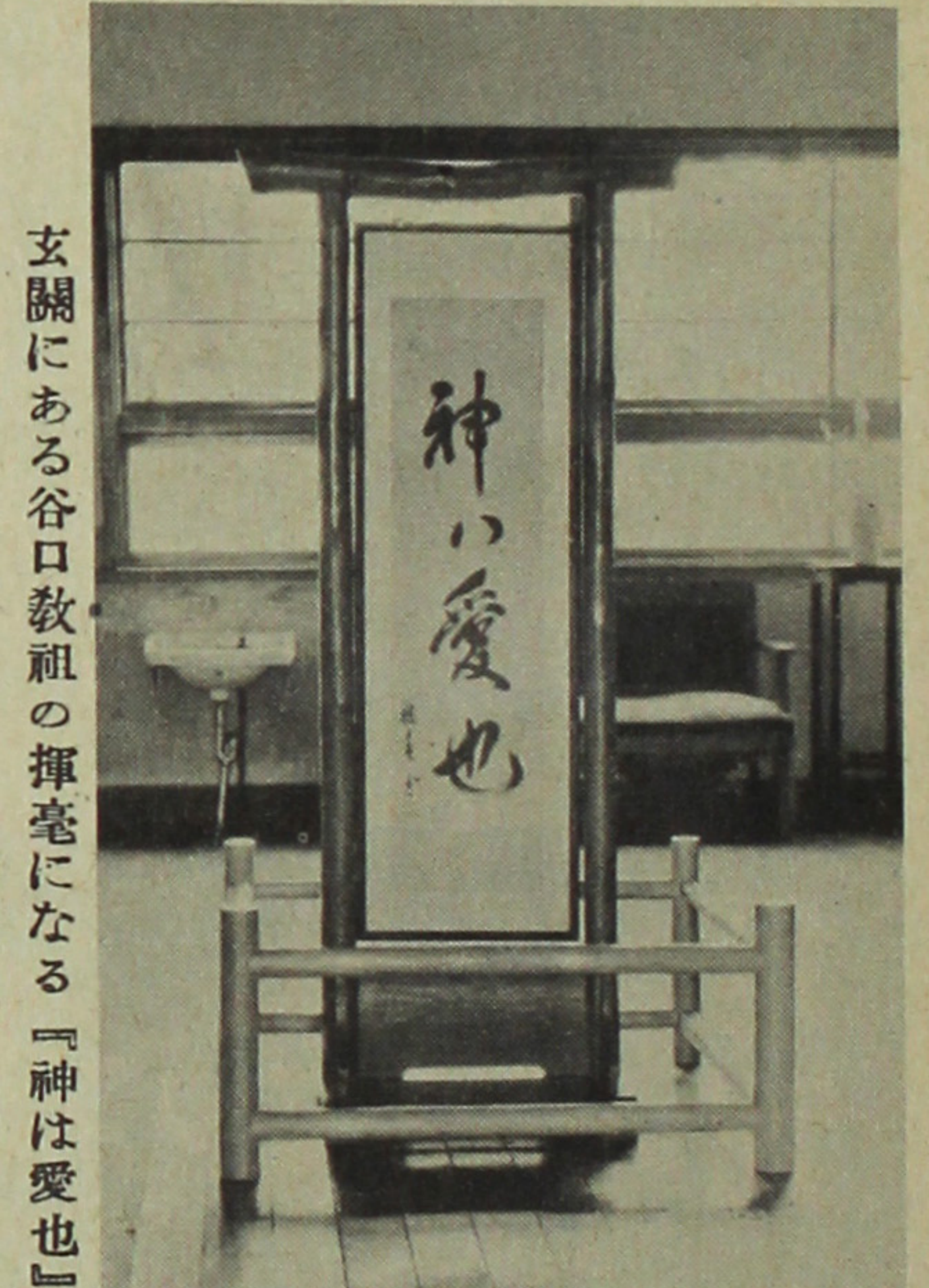
敗戦後、最も人心のよりどころとならねばならぬものは宗教であるが、既成宗教は依然として振はず、新しい宗教は雨後の筍の如く續出し、中には永續性を疑はれるようなものもある。この宗教乱立の中に戦前から牢固として抜くべからざる教勢を樹立し、更に戦後は最も活氣ある教團として活躍を續けているものに『生長の家』がある。

そしてこの生長の家は在米同胞間にも非常な勢で共鳴者が殖えつゝあり、昨年は中島主管の渡米をみた程であるが、本年もまた近く中島主管の再渡米が豫定され、一層在米同胞にも盛んになる傾向にある。そこで本誌記者は生長の家の心臓部ともいへき飛田給の錬成本部を訪ねてみた。

生長の家教團幹部諸師



Officers and members of the Seicho-No-Iye ("The Home of Infinite Life and Power") headquarters near Tokyo.



玄關にある谷口教祖の揮毫になる『神は愛也』

Scroll reading "God is Love" stands at the entrance.

東京の新宿から八王子に行く京王線の沿線に飛田給という驛がある。こゝで下車して徒歩で五分位のところに近代的な白壁の二階造りの建物が見える。

それが檜の並木にかこまれた五〇〇〇坪の敷地を持つ生長の家の錬成道場である。

正面玄關の『神は愛也』という谷口教祖の揮毫になる額が深く訪問者を惹きつけ、行届いた掃除、廊下で會う毎に合掌禮拜される姿、絶間なくスピーカーから聖經の聲、音楽のリズムが流れて来る。

錬成會は、詳しくいへば『神性開發錬成會』で既に四十余回、三、〇〇〇名の錬成員が送り出されたという。年齢性別を問はず誰でも参加出来る廣き門で、全信徒間で信望の高い徳久醫學博士と嘉村事務長の兩氏は、會員と起居を共にして指導され、また、谷口教主始め、中島主管、外教團本部諸講師の法話によつて會員の凡てが新生の悦びと光明の人生觀を体得して巢立つて行くとの事である。

特に注目すべきことは若い青年學生層に求道者が多く、熱心に神觀を行じ、眞理に徹し、人生の意義を見出して行くことと頼もしい姿は、明日の光明の日本を表徴するかの如くである。

宇宙の本体者の應現又は化現とみとめられ、正しき宗教の救ひの本尊たるものは如何なる名稱の神佛も生長の家の本尊として禮拜する、但し生長の家では社殿、佛殿等を設けず、あらゆる宗教の本尊の奥にある『實相』(唯一の眞理)を禮拜の象徴とするため『實相』の軸を掲げているのである。

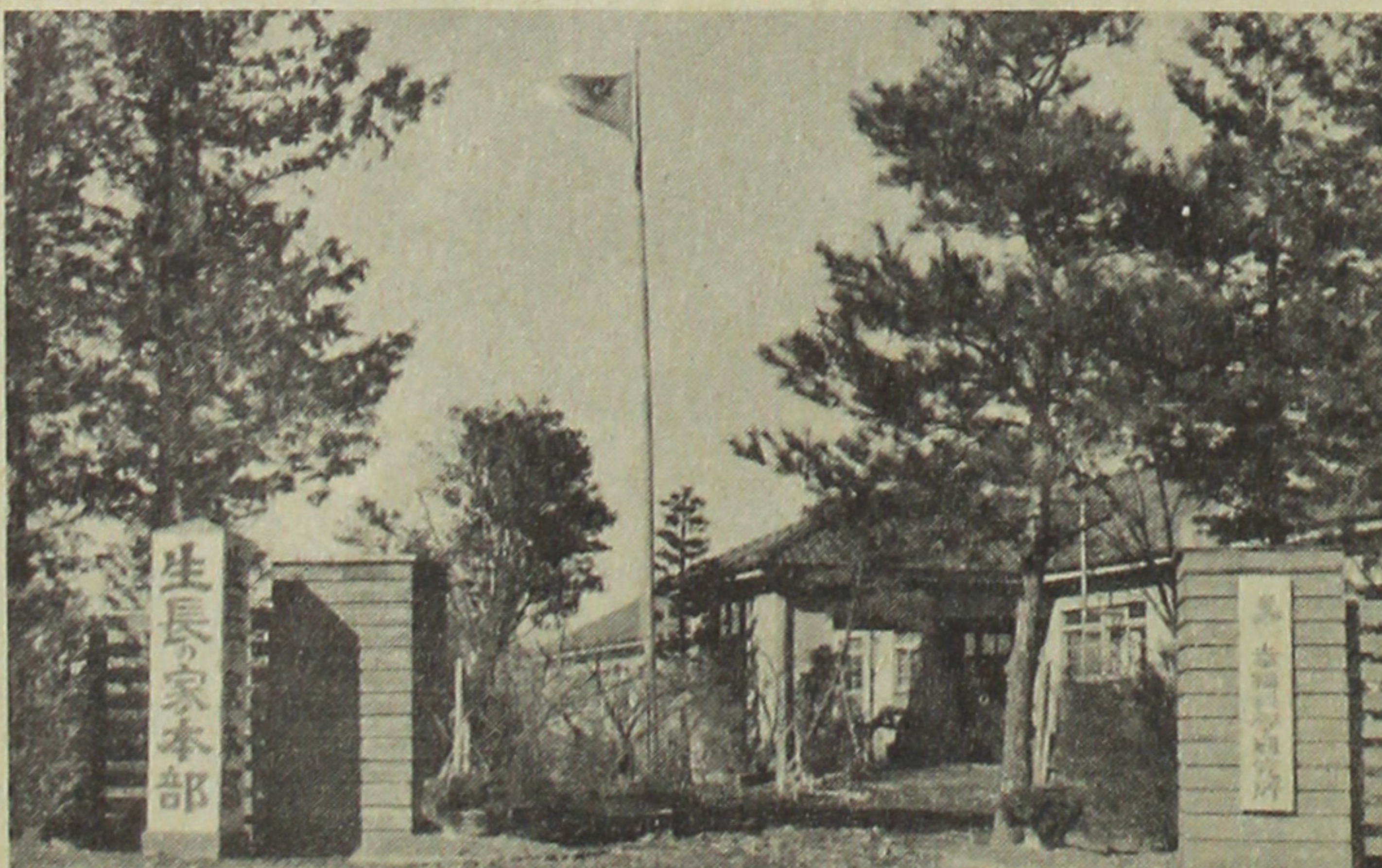
徳久博士から橋本工學士を紹介されたが、氏は幸福科學研究所長として、宗教と科學の研究に没頭している人であるが、氏からいろいろ貴重な体験談と抱負を聞くことが出来た。

生長の家の最も重要なポイントはその『本尊』であるが生長の家ではこれを假に『大神』と稱するも、生長の家の教團では、生長の家とは『大宇宙』の別名であるから、大



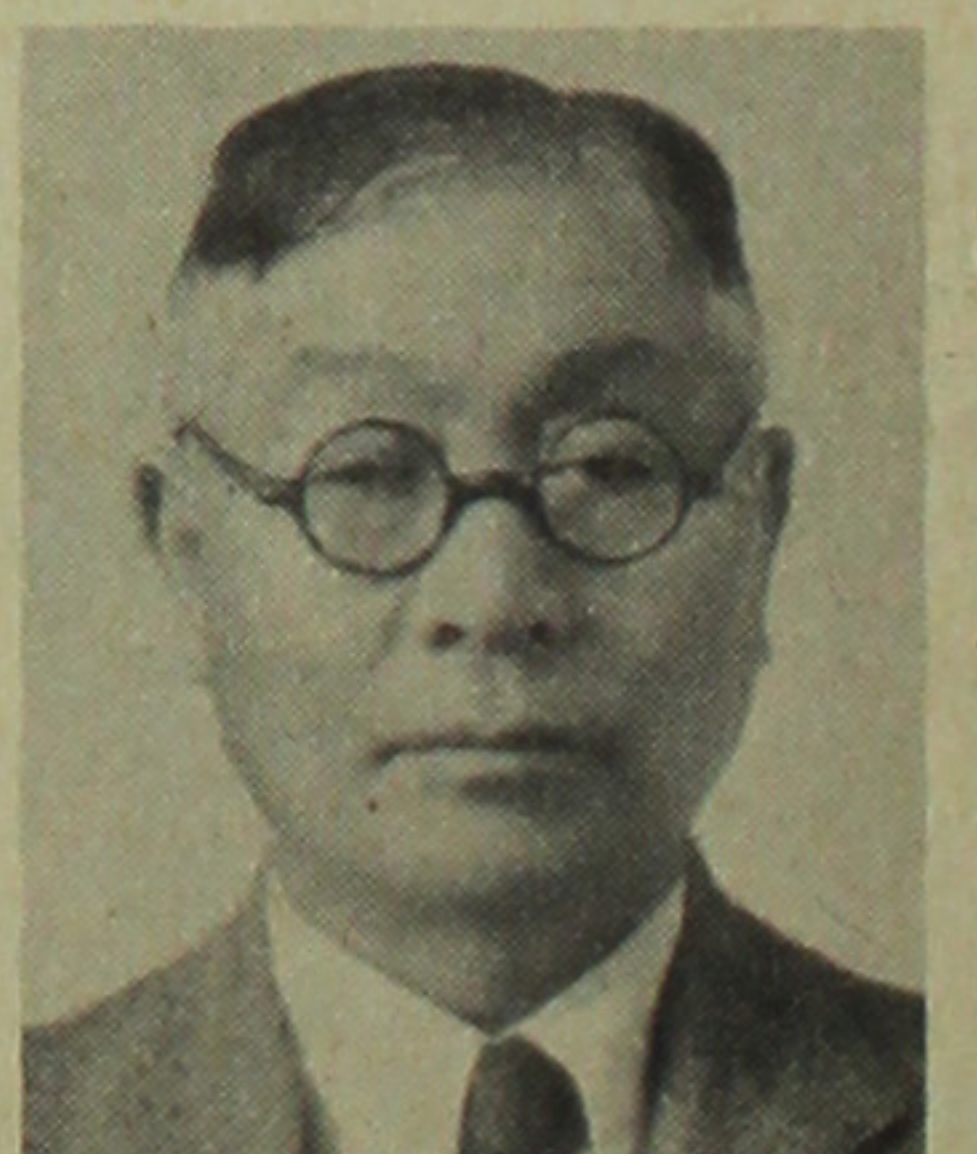
錬成會期中の會員

Trainees at the Seicho-No-Iye training school.



飛田給にある生長の家錬成本部正面入口

Main gate of the Seicho-No-Iye headquarters at Hida-kyu, near Tokyo.

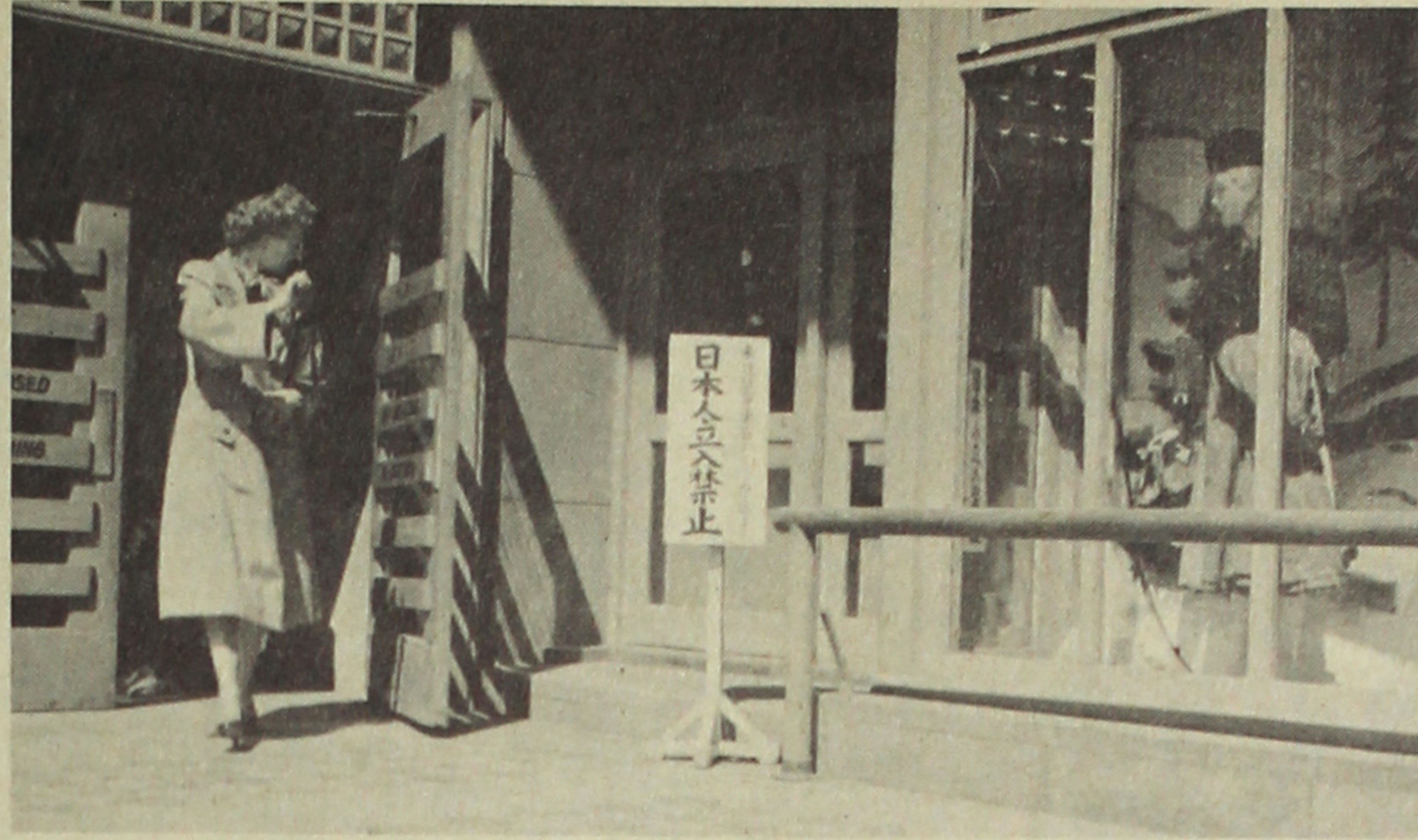


渡日中の松田午三郎氏

- 々に依つて構成されている。
- 教主 谷口清超
  - 主 管 中島與一
  - 教化部長 服部仁郎
  - 經理部長 清都門
  - 宗教部長 中林政吉
  - 文書指導部長 吉田國太郎
  - 青年部長 徳久克己
  - 婦人部長 宮信子
  - 庶務兼渉外部部長 田口精亮
  - 管 轄 部長 谷口嘉兵衛
  - 理 事 辻村彦次郎
  - 全 事 星丘重一
  - 全 和 田英雄



The sign reads flatly, "U.S. Occupation Commissary—Japanese Forbidden." Scene's Tokyo editor Suimei Azumi reports that signs of this type antagonize many Japanese. The authority for such signs is not questioned. It is the wording that irks them. Azumi blames the Japanese working for the occupation in a liaison capacity. They're arrogant and act as if they were Americans, says Azumi. The Japanese are easily offended and such signs bluntly stating that they are barred rub them the wrong way.



というように書いておけば、最下等な軽蔑に値すべき人間である。アメリカの進駐軍が、日本人の出入を遠慮して欲しいと、このように仕事を引受けている。間には日本人が本人立入禁止」というような威嚇の狐のような人間が多くなっている。彼等には虎の威をかける狐のような人間が多くなっている。進駐軍に使用されている日本人は自分が日本人である事を忘れて、まるでアメリカ人にでもなつたような気になつて、一般日本人に威張つて、うらやましい人間が多いのである。この日本人の軍人とは違ふのである。

技は進駐軍専用のアーミー・カミサリーですから  
**日本人の方は御遠慮下さい**

在米同胞が戦後の日本を訪れて、街で一番目につくものは、寫眞のような『日本人立入禁止』の立札や驛の構内の進駐軍専用の通路に張り廻らしたロープなどであるようだ。これは在米同胞が永い間差別待遇を受けて来た爲に、一番ピンとこたえる問題であるからである。だが、こゝで問題にするのは、日本にこうした箇所のあること、この是非ではない。日本は無條件降伏をして現在尙占領下にあるのであるから日本人が立入ることの出来な場所か出来るのは當然である。たゞ問題とするのは、こうした箇所、こしたう強壓的な感じを與える字句を使用しなければ目的を達せられないかどうかということである。人間は感情の動物であるから、ものもいゝよう角が立つのであつて、こんな字句を使用しなくても、

**日本総支社**  
東京都中央区銀座五ノ四  
安藤七宝ビル  
日本貿易振興會内  
シン・グラフ世界  
日本總支社長  
安曇 穂明  
電話銀座 〇一八五二番  
電話銀座 〇一五二六五番

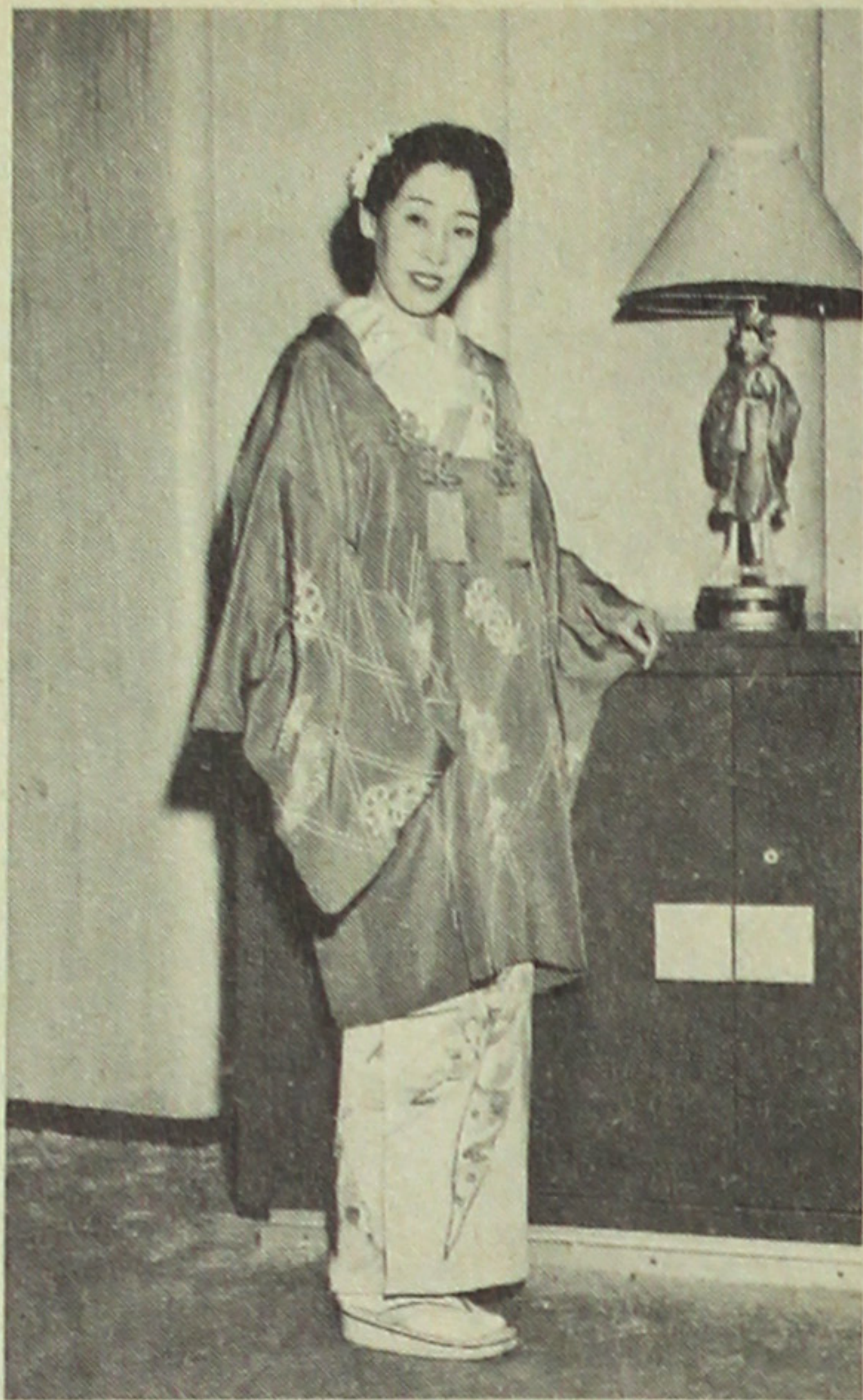


**師範代となつて**  
**内田旭流夫人渡米**  
在米同胞に御馴染みの内田旭流夫人は、日本にあつて宗家直門として多年橋會に盡した功績に對し、今回斯會最

Kyokuryu Uchida (arrow), former resident of California, recently was awarded the highest rank given in the Tachibana school of the biwa (Japanese lute). Picture was taken at sendoff party in Tokyo prior to her departure for the U.S.

- ものでこの最高の免狀授與式には各派一流一派の宗家が列席の上行はれたことは斯界空前の事といはれ、以つて如何に内田夫人が斯界のためを盡したか、視はれるわけである。寫眞は去る三月行はれた渡米特別演奏會の記念撮影で演奏會は斯界一流大家の出演にたり、非常に盛會であつた。去る四月渡米。
- 前列向つて右から、  
伊藤岳英、松田静水、吉村岳誠、黒田輝州、仲川秀邦、小原旭成、笹川錦華、大田忠正、清川嵐水、  
次列向つて右から、  
村田旭蓮、竹下翠風、大坪旭邦、内田旭流、豊田旭穂、水藤錦穂、原旭潮、丸山錦洲、  
其他寫眞の中には、吉田石堂、中島薫、廣田洋二、武田左文司、小澤武雄、鳥羽榮一、片山倫、全夫人、星、小川清次郎、菅重義、内田源五郎、服部貿易會社々長、安曇穂明等の在米同胞に御馴染みの顔も見える。





Miho Hanayanagi, foremost performer of Japanese dancing also touring the U.S.



Sen Hounsai Soko, 27-year-old tea master from Japan touring the United States.

裏千家々元十五代千宗興宗匠

一九四五年沿岸への歸還が許

歸 還

日米開戦と共に約八十名の指導者達がシアトル同胞社から收容所に送られ、翌年一九四二年五月全太平洋沿岸の日系人に對する移動命令により大部分は奥地アイダホ州ミソドカ・キャンブへ轉住して戦時中の三ヶ年を過ごしたのである。

舞踊の花柳美保女史

八月に至りて沿岸歸還者が激増した爲めに、三ヶ所に設けられたシアトル市内のホステルは超満員の混雑を呈した

可されたにも拘わらず、多数の同胞は排日と不安におびえて歸還を躊躇した。よつてミソドカ收容所のスタッフオード所長は市會(所内自治制)會議の結果、代表者を現地へ派遣することとなり、ワシントン州には三原源治氏が出張して、實狀を視察調査研究の結果、ミソドカに歸り、各區を歴説して、シアトル市長デヴィン氏を初め、一般市民の對日本人好感の真相を述べ沿岸歸還を慫慂した。

ホテル業

戦前の如く歸還後もシアトル同胞の最大事業はホテルとアパートメント経営である。現在約三百軒と稱してゐるが、月々發展増加の一途を辿つてゐる。

日系人會

中央團體としては一九四九年にシアトル日系人會を組織して三原源治氏初代會長となる。元の北米日本人會は解散しその殘金をもつて元國語學校校舎の一部を改築し、事務室應接間、會議室、食堂、臺所を新裝して一般の使用に備えてゐるが本年度の幹部は、

在外事務所

シアトル市長並びに商業會議所と日系人會の懇請により、シアトルにも在外事務所が置かれる事となり、一九五〇年五月中旬ト部敏男所長、林知彦次長、吉田喜久夫氏が赴任され、戦前の日本領事館のあつたセントラル・ビルディングの二階に立派な事務所が開かれて領事館再開の如き明朗な氣持を同胞に與えてゐる。今回は日本貿易博のため外務省から津田天瑞事務官が特任に赴任されて其の事務を執つてゐる。

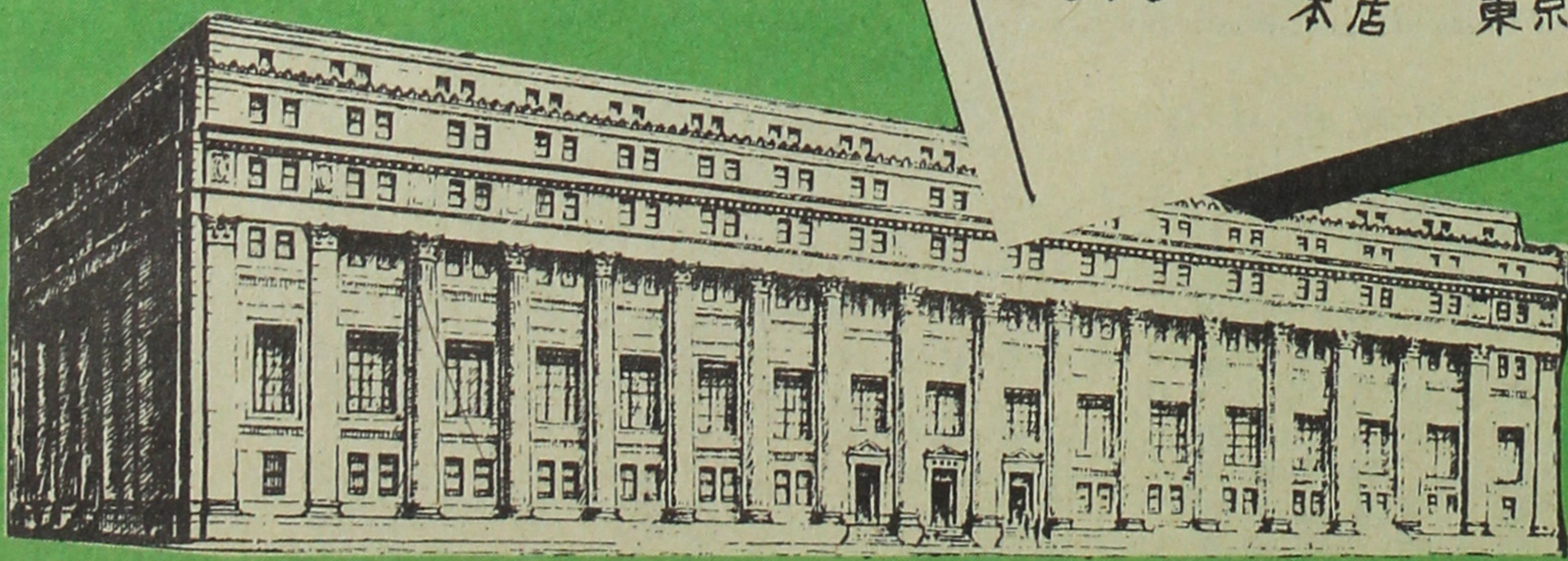
- ▲會長 三原源治 ▲副會長 沖山榮吉 ▲同民部ウヰリアム ▲理事 深野理一郎 (原誠一氏病氣で辞任)
- ▲理事 坂原トール ▲會計 山口正 ▲同堀隆(タカシ)
- ▲顧問 奥田平次

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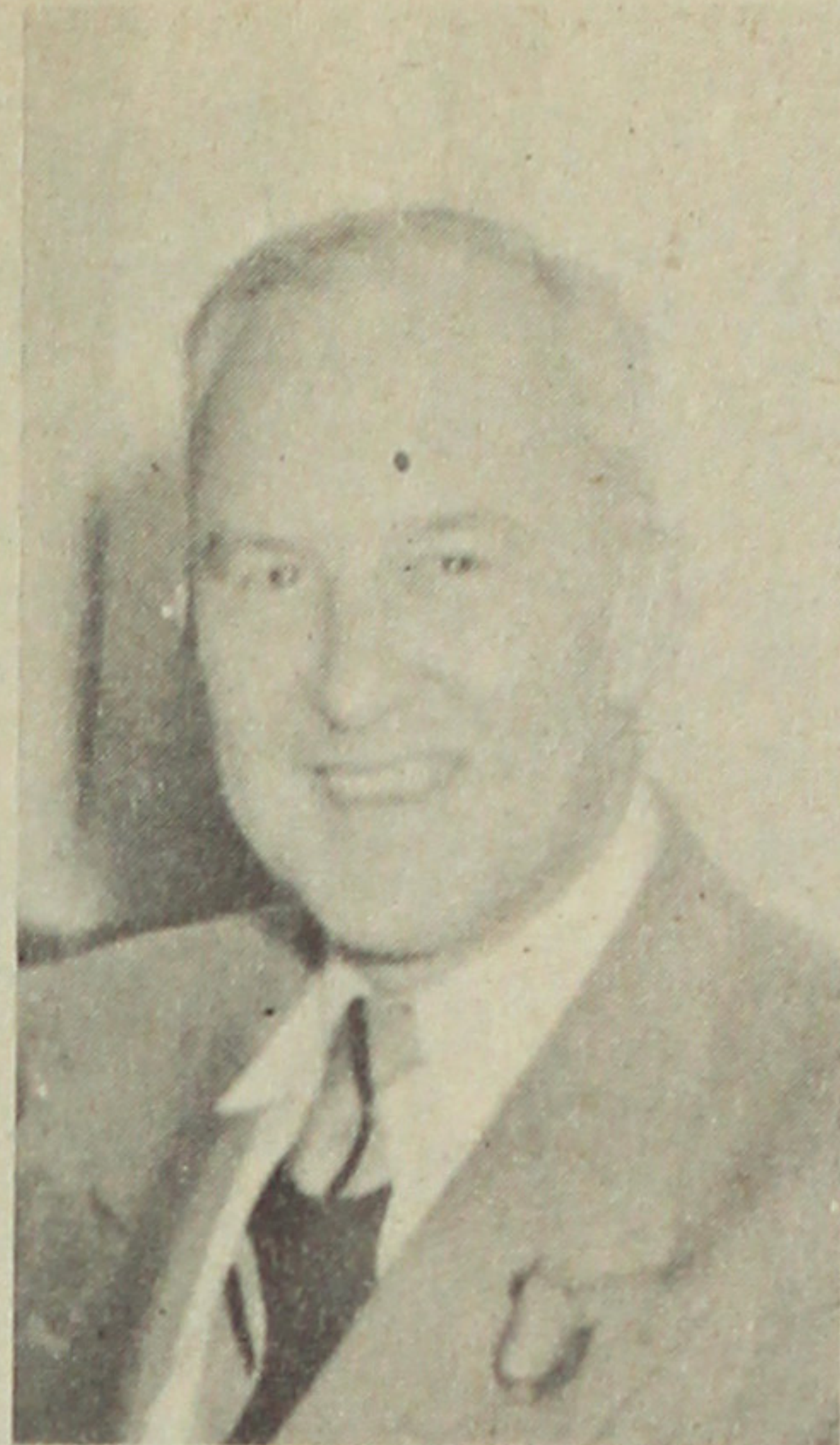
あなたのなつかしい御郷里への御送金は外國爲替事務になれた帝國銀行をぜひ御指定下さい



▲情報本部 開會期間中はシアトル日系人會館を開放して休憩所並に外來者のための情報本部とする事になつてゐる。日系人會館のアドレスは左の如し。

1414 Weller St., Seattle 44, Wash.

シアトル市長ウキリアム・エフ・デビン氏



Mayor Devin of Seattle proposed the trade fair.

## 沙港邦人の

# 展 望

## 沿 革

シアトル日本人が初めて足跡を印したのは一八七七年即ち明治十年、日本では西南役の頃だとの記録がある。當時數名の日本人水夫がシアトルに姿を見せた程度であつた。

シアトル在 外事務所長 卜部敏男氏



Shigeo Urabe, Japan's envoy to Seattle.

と綽名する日本人が唯一人在留してゐたのみであつた。次いで明治十九年に荒井達彌氏が桑港から來沙した頃にも、僅々八、九人に過ぎなかつたといふ事である。

華州第一の大都シアトルも一八八五年「明治十八年」の記録によると驚くなけれ僅かに人口九千七百人を有する一寒村に過ぎなかつた。

## 同胞の發展

明治二十年には桑港方面より約二百人の日本人が移住し來り、其の後年々増加の一途をたどつたのである。明治廿二年六月の大火災後市街は舊体を一新し、日本人も洋食店の他雜貨商、果物商、ホテル業、靴屋、洗濯屋、理髮業等に從事する者續出し、同胞の經濟状態もやゝ見るべきものがあつた。シアトルの日本人が劃期的に發展したのは明治廿九年八月に日本郵船會社がシア

トル航路を開始して三池丸を送つた直後からである。

明治卅年頃を劃期としてシアトルの日本人社會は秩序ある活動期に入り、明治卅二年「一九〇〇年」には、市内在住だけでも約四千人に達した

## 二世のたい頭

然るに世情の常の如く、戦後襲來つた不況は經濟界の萎靡と排日土地法、排日移民法等の連續的襲來によつて日本への歸國者も年々増加し、同胞事業界も一般沈滞の傾向を生じたが、二世の生長につれて新しい希望を抱いて奮闘を續ける。

一九三一年十一月廿三日の太平洋商業銀行閉鎖と古屋商店の破綻は、シアトル同胞に

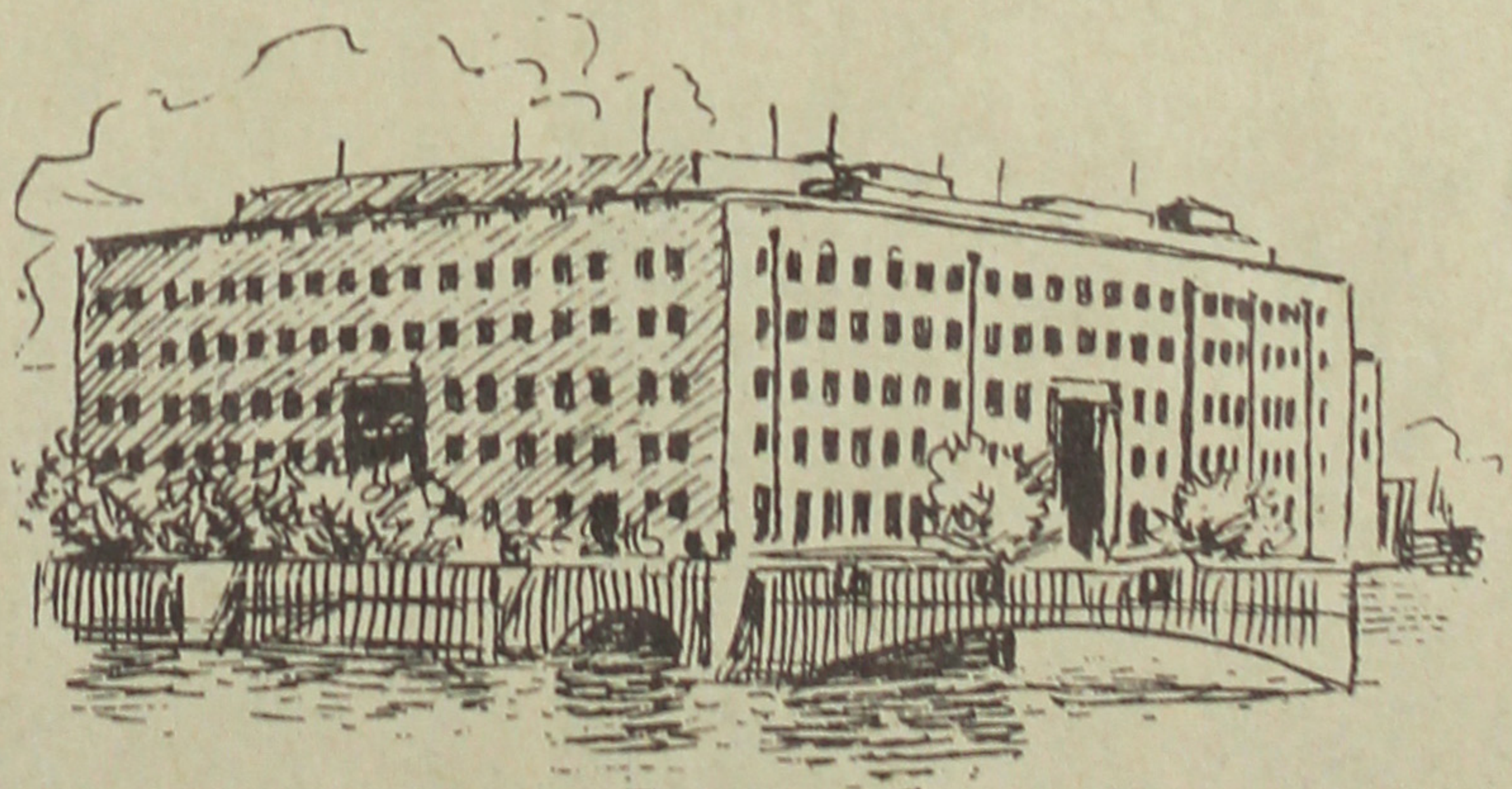
## 日本人會創立

此の年、初めてシアトルに日本人會が創立され、同胞の中央團體として日米親善、福利増進のため活躍するようになり組織的な邦人社會となつた。卅七、八年の日露戦役後は更に飛躍的發展を遂げて各種事業に活躍し、明治四十三年には五千名を數うるに至つた。その後種々なる排日問題が起り、迫害壓迫が矢繼ぎ早に襲つたにも拘わらず日本人會を通じてよく一致團結し、忍自重して凡てを善處し、白人の親和に留意して社會事業に協力した。

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# 貿易情と在米邦人の協力



沙港日系人會

會長 三原源治

## 開會に際して

敗戦日本の再建はもとより精神的甦生の上に築かれねばならぬが、物質的には外國に依存せねば、その實績はあがらないと思ふ。それが爲めには外貨の獲得を必要とする。島國で山岳地帯の多い日本では農林立國論は成り立たない、如何しても工業立國で世界に市場を拓く貿易を盛んならしむることが刻下の急務であります。

一九五〇年一月渡日した沙港市長を含む商業會議所の日米親善視察團の斡旋により今回シアトル市に日本貿易博覽會が開催されることになり、茲に目出度くその開會を見るに至つたことはシアトル市の將來のため、華州の繁榮のため日本貿易促進と親善増進の一石二鳥を意味する好結果を期待するものであつて衷心より歡喜に堪えないところであり、當局者の方々並びに遠來の貿易日本代表の諸氏を御歡迎申し上げると共に深甚なる感謝の意を表するものであります。我がシアトル日系人會に於いては今回の催しに對しては博覽會特別委員會を設け、各々その分野に委員を配置し、以てその万善を期したのであります。而して米國にある多數各地の同胞諸氏もこの機會に於いて最近の日本を如何に語る「移動して來た日本」故國を訪問したような御氣持で御覽下さる事のできる好機會を捉えられて續々と御來觀の程を切望する次第であります。

## 邦人委員會幹部

シアトル日系人會に於ては左の如く特別に廿二名より成る貿易博覽委員會を置いて殆ど毎週會合して博覽會實行委員會

と協力し、且つ在留日系人側の催しもの等につき最善の努力を續けた。

- ▲委員長 三原源治 ▲副委員長 長川部惣太郎 ▲同松岡ゼー
- ▲ムス ▲書記 藤井義人 ▲同服部 フランク ▲會計 山口正
- 日系人會では展示會開會中の通譯人の斡旋をする事となり既に三名の申し込み者があるが、或は二、三十名を要することになるであろう。
- 委員會は別に部間を設けず、隨時必要に應じて適材を擧げて擔當することになつてゐる。

- ▲演藝委員 藤井義人 服部秀雄、荒瀬昌平 生駒貞彦
- ▲日本庭園委員 松田熊太郎 正田平太郎 尾澤永吉
- ▲日本人街委員 近村政藏 前野邦三 松岡一ムス
- ▲日本食店委員 生駒貞彦 藤井來策 湊小市
- ▲版畫委員 川部惣太郎 天野正十九 堀隆
- ▲寄附金募集委員 沖山副會長を委員として十六名の委員が盡力した。

- ▲入場券 六月十七日(日)の開館晚餐會入場券は一枚十弗で二人に通用(一人でも十弗)普通の入場券は大人八十五仙、子供廿五仙で特別券は五十仙の割である。
- 廿五弗以上の寄附者に對しては全期間の通用券と開館晚餐券(十弗)を贈り、廿弗の寄附者に對しては全期間通用券を進呈することとなつた。
- ▲展示品賣却 陳列品は展示後全部會場で賣りさばいて一品も日本へは持ち歸らぬ方針とのことなれば、この機會に安價にて記念品を入手できよう。

## 日本文化の催し物

- ▲茶道 日本文化宣揚の魁を承つて 御茶の家元茶道裏千家第十五代の若宗匠千宗興氏が大谷夫人のシアトル紫宗會の招聘により渡米され、展示會場に於て御茶席の御點前が公開される事として今から大きな期待が掛けられてゐる
- ▲生花 活花の方は 京都藝術學院々長長谷川菊州先生が嵯峨流末生御流の家元として渡米され博覽會に於いて實

演講話されることになつてゐる。

## ミス日本來る

演藝方面では計畫してゐた歌舞伎と文樂が中止となり、その代りに昨春讀賣新聞社で選定したミス日本の山本富士子(十九)嬢が侍女二人を従えて渡米博覽會に出場御目見得する。

▲舞踊 舞踊では花柳美保嬢が出演する事となる模様である。その他種々と交渉中である。

何分此の度の貿易博覽會は商品展示の外に凡てを日本色に塗つて、純日本村を描き出す計畫であり、全米に宣傳して「シアトルに來て日本を御覽遊ばせ」と廣告してある。

▲日本博女王 シアトル日系人が選んだ女王様は簡本名嬢である。メイさんはワシントン大學在學中で、日本舞踊には折り紙を附けられてゐる才媛である。彼女の日本着姿で扇子を翳した麗姿が貿易博覽會のポスターに載つて全米に配布せられてゐる。

▲各種の賣店 場内には商品陳列の外に模型やパノラマ並びに日本映畫館、賣店、銀座通り、活花展、お茶席點前等があり、毎日正面の舞台に於いては餘興として種々の日本演藝が演ぜられることになつてゐるので、在シアトル日系人有志の協力が要望されてゐる次第である。

日本貿易博覽會のミス日本一行右より準ミス日本三村恵子、ミス日本の山本富士子、準ミス日本田村淑子の諸嬢。



Fujiko Yamamoto, "Miss Nippon (center), and her two attendants are scheduled to reign in conjunction with Miss Tsutsumoto.



# 日本貿易博覧会



御挨拶

シアトルに開催の日本貿易

博覧会に御渡米の日本貿易

代表諸氏御一行を衷心より

御歓迎申し上げ益々御発展を

祈るべく本誌を『日本貿易

博覧会』と致しました。



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## 日本博覧会の内容

一九五〇年一月渡日したシアトルのデヴィン市長を含む商議の親善視察團一行の贈り物でシアトル商業會議所が主催者となり、ワシントン州シアトル市港務課等の後援の下に「日本貿易博覧會委員會」が組織され名譽會長にはラングリー華州知事を戴き、副會長にデヴィンシアトル市長を推し、會長には戦前日本協會の會長であつたハーバート・リットル氏を、副會長には昨春渡日の視察團長たりしソール・レヴィ氏と港務局のゴードン・備海軍少將、専務には港務局の若手ジョン・ヘイドソン氏が就任し、日系人側からは、ト部在外事務所長、三原日系人會長及び松本勝氏がゼンセンマクレーン會社の代表として實行委員會に加わり、毎週月曜日の役員會に出席して万般の事務を處理してゐる。

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◆期日 六月十八日(日)の午後五時場内における開場大晩餐會に始まり、七月三日迄の十七日間である。

◆日本の出品 日本に於いては外務省と通産省が協力し、全力を擧げて各縣に呼びかけ各都市へ特産品の出品を觀た。特に名古屋市の如きは其の出品總數六千餘點に及び、東京、京都、大阪、神戸、三重縣その他各地より衣服類、藝術贈答品、竹細工竹製品、自轉車、双眼鏡類、銅器、カメラ、罐詰食料品、セメント、化學製品、時計類、陶器、七寶、電氣製品器具、細工物、繪畫、魚釣竿其の他家具類、家庭用具、漆器類、皮革製品、藥品、玩具類、眞珠各種、焼物、ラバ製品、種子物、裁縫マシン、絹、運動具、織物、ツール、木製品各種、大工道具、旅行通商案内、其の他。

日本博覧會の女王——筒本名嬢



May Tsutsumoto of Seattle has been selected to reign as queen of the Seattle Japanese Trade Fair which opens June 17.



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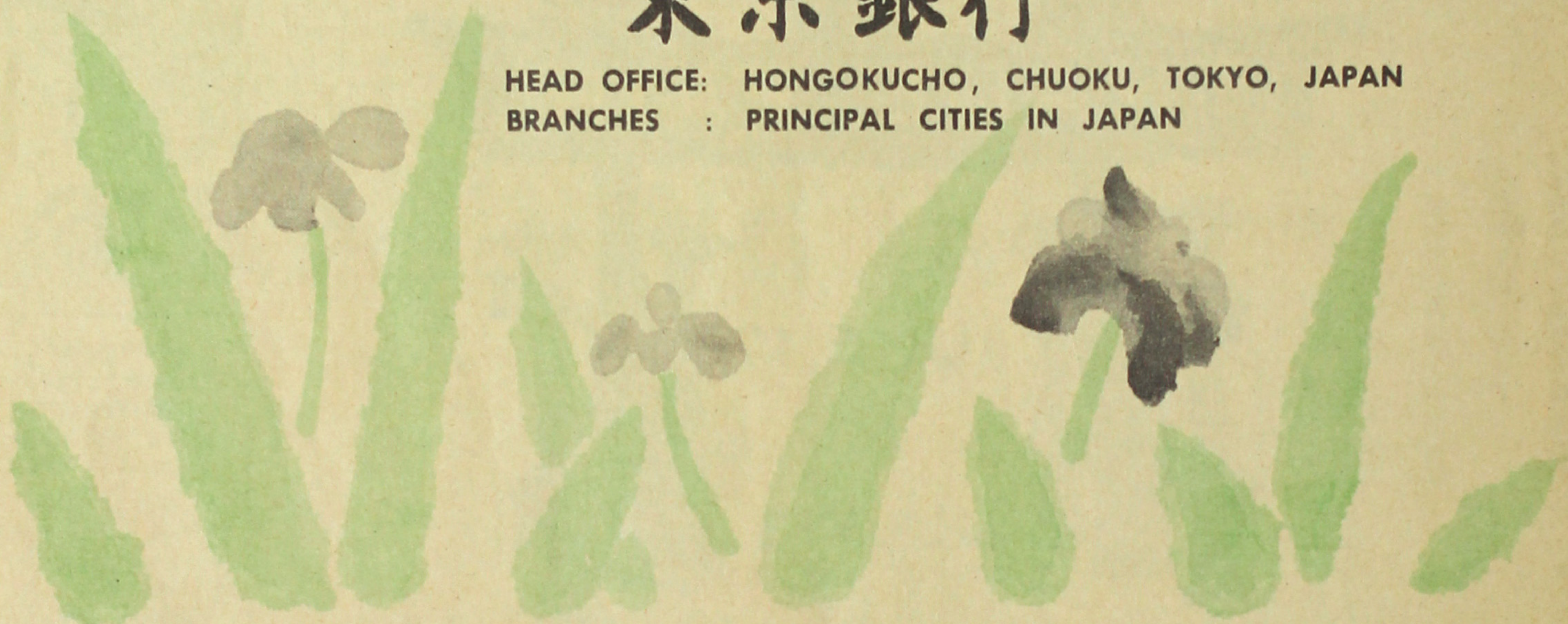
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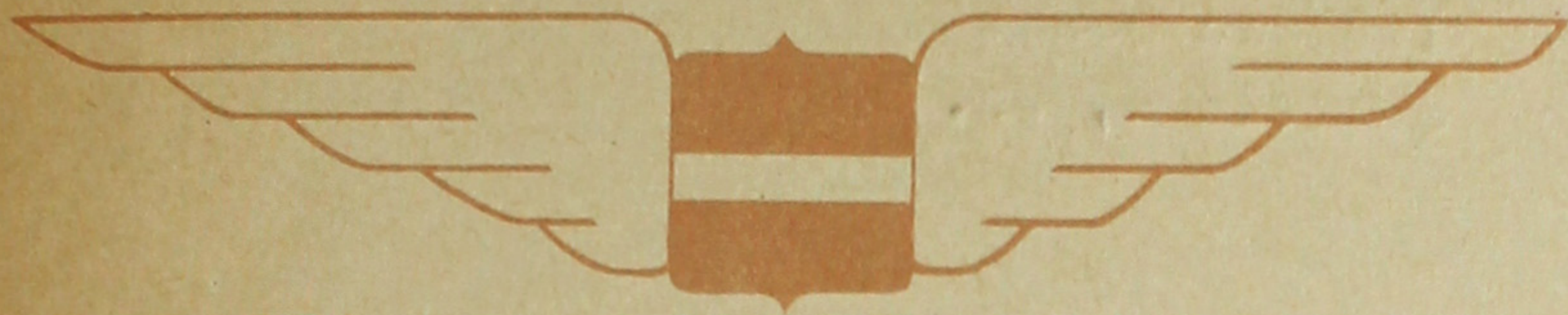
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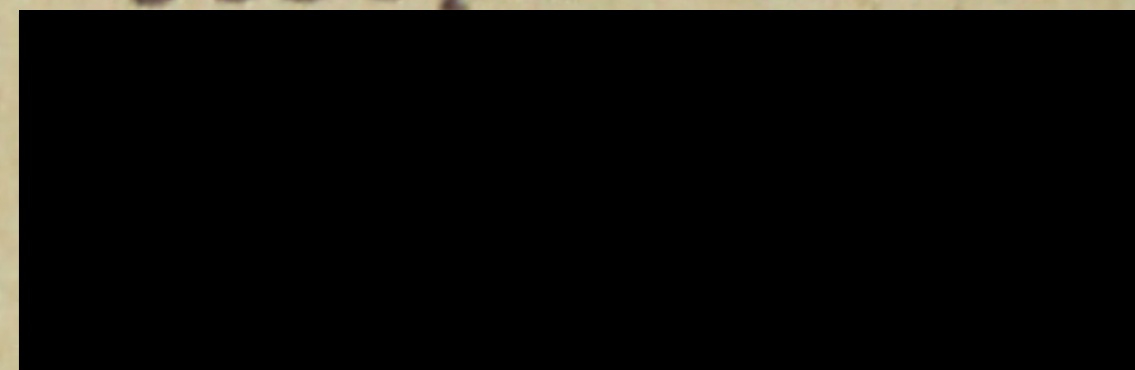
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