

SCENE

the PICTORIAL

SCENE第4卷第3號昭和27年7月1日發行(毎月1日發行)
昭和26年8月28日第3種郵便物認可



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Letters to the Editors

EXTRA COPIES STILL AVAILABLE

Dear Sirs: . . . congratulations to SCENE for the interesting and quite illuminating article about Japanese mythology in your June issue. I am circulating this particular article among some friends who were active during the late war in preparing material for publication in their local community newspapers . . . Their research conclusions were at variance with Mr. Girardin's account of the origins of Shinto. I have deplored much of the wartime output of literature purporting to interpret Japanese history against the backdrop of conflict, and I find the dispassionate present a far more satisfying period for the resumption of sanity, as evidenced by such articles as this one . . . Are extra copies still available? — THOMAS FINNEGAN, South Bend, Ind.

Yes.—ED.

"COUNT ME OUT..."

Dear Sirs: It was a great pleasure to have read Mr. Alan C. Bates' letter (SCENE, May). I share with his thoughts 100 per

cent. I thought perhaps I was the only one of your readers to feel that way about your cover design and some of your articles . . . I am sorry to have to let my subscription expire because SCENE is the only Japanese-American magazine I know. But I cannot allow such periodicals that are more interested in catching eyes by emphasizing on sex appeal rather than have respect for moral values to have a place in my home . . . I don't want to offend you in any ways, for you do print many good things. It's just that I want magazines I can have constant assurance of being wholesome.—MISS ALYCE KIHARA, Madrone, Calif.

"COUNT US IN..."

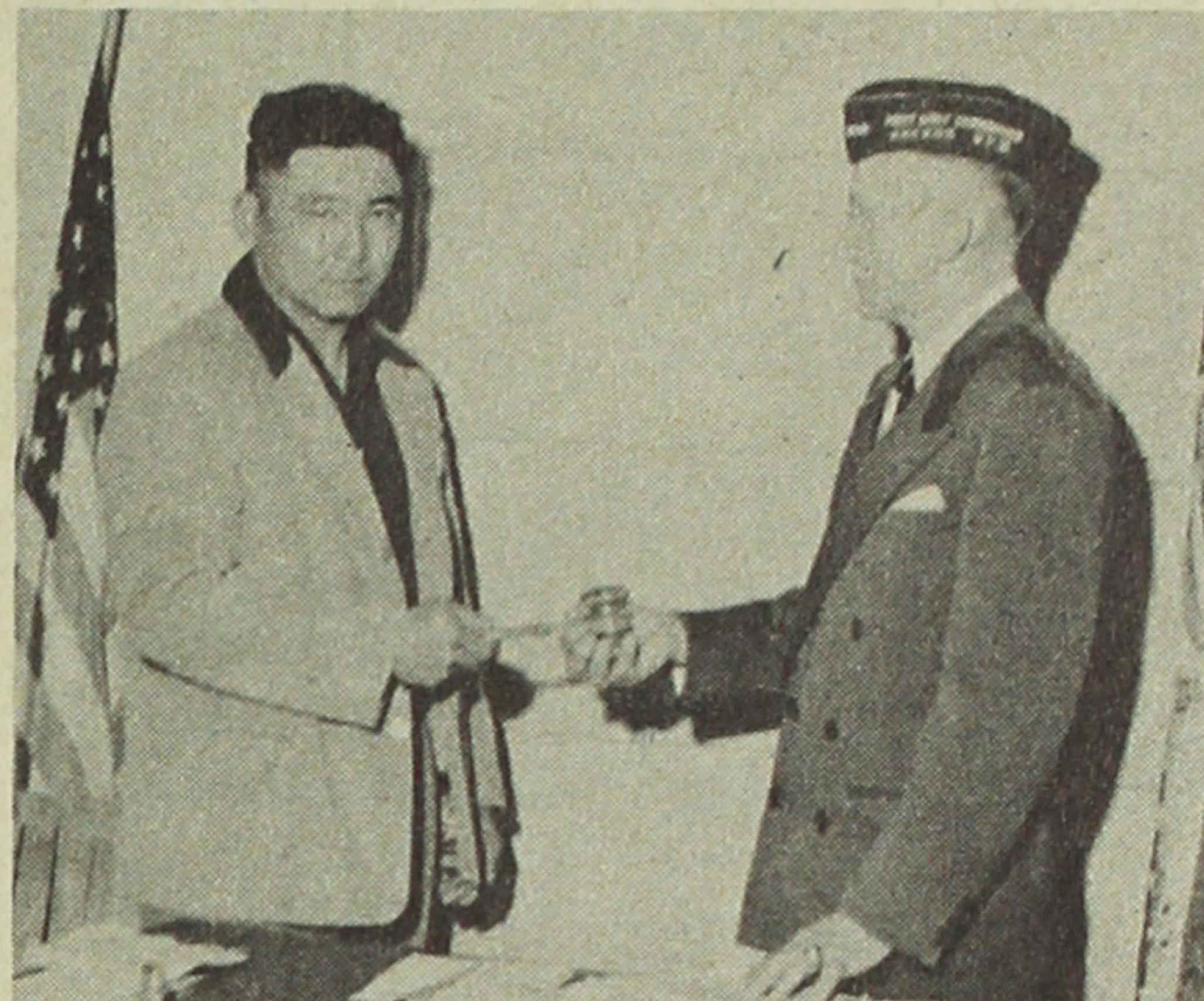
Dear Sirs: . . . Objectionable? My answer is that it all depends on the individual. I don't think there are very many who would agree with reader Bates . . . — JOHN ITO, Los Angeles.

Dear Sirs: What's wrong with Yumeji Tsukioka whose cover picture has caused you to lose a subscriber (SCENE, November, '51)? . . . doesn't offend me . . . — HELEN NAKAMURA, Cleveland.

Dear Sirs: Perhaps your readers who object to the occasional bathing beauties on your covers might find the fully clad young lady on your May cover more acceptable? I find your magazine . . . not in the least objectionable on that score . . . —S. HAMMOND, Chicago.

HARMONY IN HOOD RIVER, OREGON

Dear Sirs: I enclose a picture of Sho Endow, Jr., 31, fruit grower from the Odell District of Hood River, Ore., just after he



Hood River VFW commander Sho Endow receives gavel from past commander Herb Mattieu.

had been sworn in as commander of the Hood River post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars by Herb Mattieu, past commander, the Dalles (Ore.) post. Koe Nishimoto, also an Odell fruit grower and a Pacific veteran, is the new Hood River



黒い瞳、黒い髪の日本娘
そして松の緑、花の國
なつかしい故國の日本!

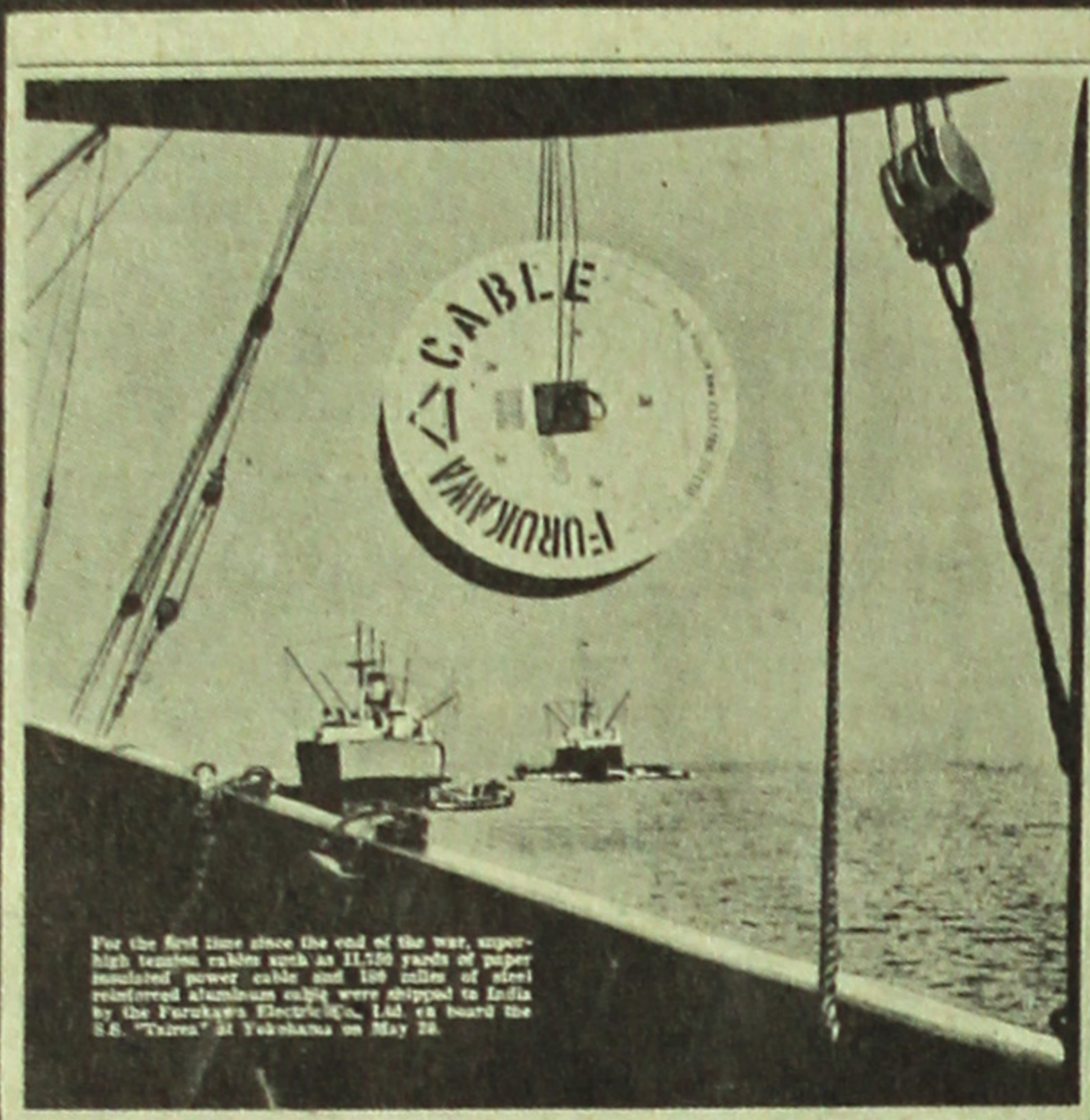
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Journal of FINANCE and COMMERCE



For the first time since the end of the war, super-high tension cables with an 18,000 pound or paper-insulated power cable and 100 coils of steel reinforced aluminum cable were shipped to India by the Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. to boost the U.S. "Power" at Takahashi on May 28.

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junior vice-commander; Harry Tamura, European theatre veteran, is a delegate to the district convention.

Endow's election completes a cycle. He was Sgt. Endow* of the U.S. Air Force in Alaska when his name, along with a dozen other Niseis, was removed from the Hood River Honor Roll during the war. But things have changed since then. Thanks to Hood River VFW men like Bob Moore, Evan Jones, Lloyd Nance, and Frank Tate, the Niseis feel at home here. In the first year after the Niseis' return, Taro Asai, a veteran of 30 months in the Pacific, was elected VFW post chaplain. These days, when you talk of Hood River, Ore., there's no ground to associate the name with the wartime incident. Those days are gone. We of Hood River are infinitely more proud of our crisp red apples and luscious pears—and we want people to know that the Niseis have joined hands with their fellow citizens of Hood River.—MAMORU NOJI, Parkdale, Hood River, Ore.

NATIONALITY AND RACE

Dear Sirs: For the sake of accuracy in usage of terms, I call your attention to the only error I found in the fine article



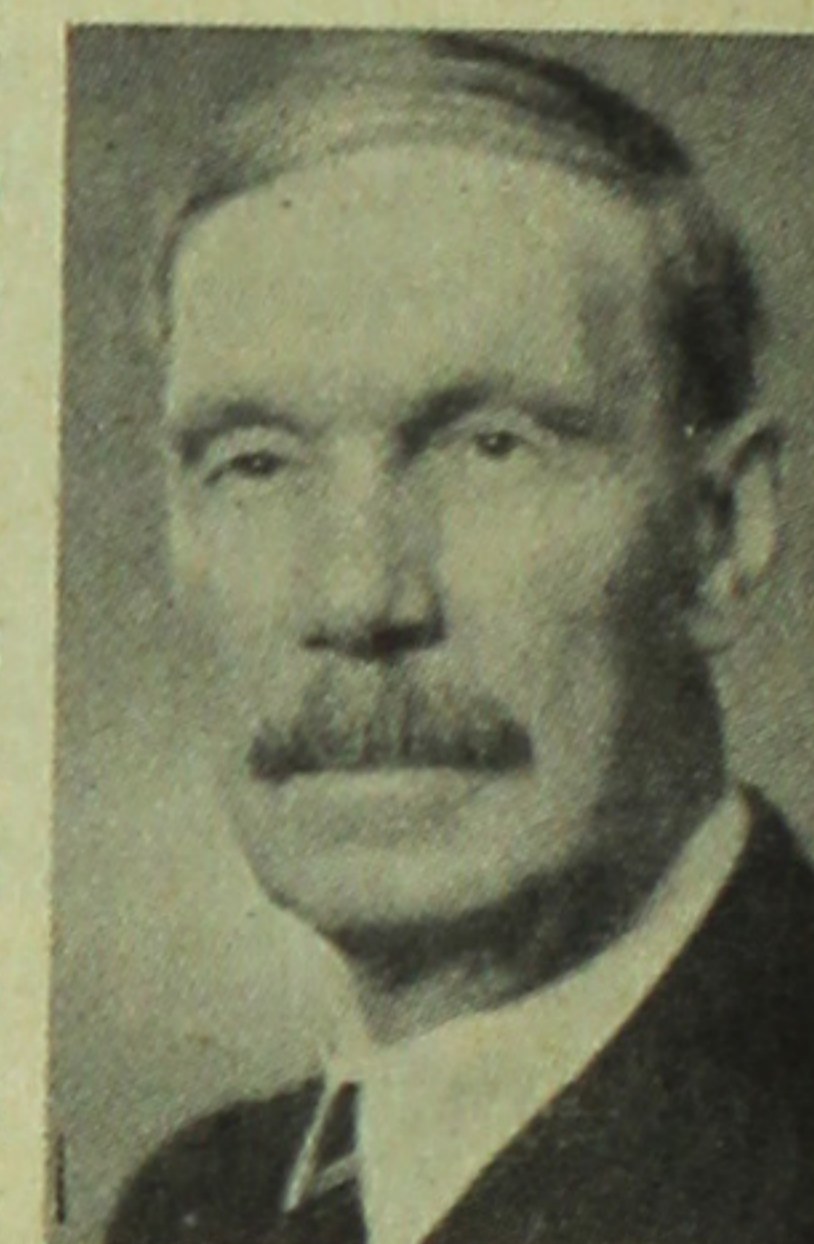
Sakae Takahashi: a matter of nationality.

about Sakae Takahashi, Hawaii's treasurer (SCENE, May). Your writer said that Takahashi "is the first of his nationality to be a cabinet member of the territorial government." That's wrong. Takahashi's nationality is American, and all his predecessors have been of the same nationality. The writer meant "first of his race."
—S. McNAMARA, Chicago.

Thanks.—ED.

FOR A CHAMPION OF FREEDOM

Dear Sirs: For 10 years up to 1950, Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross of the University of Wisconsin was the distinguished chairman of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. From 1925 until his death last year at 84, as a member of that committee, he had been staunchly supporting the union's positions through the thick and thin of controversy. E. A. Ross's colleagues and friends at the University of Wisconsin have established a memorial committee to carry out activities in the tradition of his pioneering leadership in sociology and public



Prof. E. A. Ross

life. The committee has asked our group to raise \$25,000. Response to this appeal will come, we hope, not only from Ross's associates and the legion of his former friends, but from all who shared through the ACLU in his public life. Not only was he an uncompromising champion of civil liberties, but the foe of privilege, and a fighting exponent of democracy.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES and ROGER BALDWIN, for the Ross Memorial Fund, 206 Extension Bldg., U. of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

"WHAT A SPLENDID GESTURE..."

Dear Sirs: Enclosed is an editorial from Maryknoll, The Field Afar magazine. It is by Bishop Raymond A. Lane, superior general of Maryknoll. He says: "Since the end of the war in Japan, and as soon as the Catholic church was able to assert itself, our Maryknoller, Father William A. Kaschmitter, has been striving to bring to the attention of the western world the plight of the Japanese people... Anyone reading, in the February issue of the Maryknoll magazine, the article of Father Considine entitled 'Too Many Mouths to Feed,' will easily understand Japan's plight. I am writing this column while in Lima, Peru, and am just about to hop off for Riberalta, in Bolivia. Our mission there numbers one person per square mile. Japan numbers 578 persons per square mile. The situation is really a desperate one—far worse than before the war, because now great numbers of Japanese have been forced home from the South Seas, Indonesia, Manchuria, China, Korea, and all parts of their former Empire. Felix Morley, commenting on the so-called China White Paper some years ago, said: 'Suicide for a nation is not so

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complicated. It is merely a matter of officially approving and defending that which the individual moral sense can neither approve nor defend. Can we not apply these words to one remedy proposed for Japan's troubles by our enlightened and influential nation: namely, birth control? Only one-fifth of the world's supply of arable land is under cultivation. Could we not try to get some of these unused areas into Japanese hands? . . .

"Americans are the leaders at present of the Western world. What a splendid gesture it would be if we should set aside immediately about 200,000 acres of land and invite a definite number of Japanese—not only men, but also their families—to come over and raise food in our country for those in their homeland."

Feel free to make any use of this editorial that you wish. — RAYMOND M. BOYLE, Press Desk, Maryknoll, New York.

TELL THE TRUTH TO ASIA

Dear Sirs: . . . I wish you could manage to get the article, "Colorado Hotel Gets a Bellhop," (SCENE, May) reprinted not only



Antidote for misunderstandings.

in Japan, but throughout the countries of Asia. I believe that true stories like this one would do much to dispel the fear and misunderstanding being built up by Communist propaganda . . . Congratulations to you for publishing such a fine article . . . —MRS. ELLEN LANE, New York City.

"TO BE FOUGHT FOR CONSTANTLY"

Dear Sirs: I address an appeal both to Isseis and Niseis for aid in promoting

The Adventures of
KENJI
OF
JAPAN

By **ALBERT J. NEVINS**

Illustrated by Kurt Wiese

AUTHOR NEVINS, a Maryknoll Father, tells a fast-moving story of a young Japanese boy and his family—of their misfortunes and their ultimately successful efforts to get back on the road to happiness.

Young Kenji Tagai and his family are made destitute when their once prosperous farm is ruined by a typhoon and flood. Kenji's father then loses the farm to a swindler, and the family is forced to wander as refugees. For a while, they live under a bridge in Kyoto. Kenji's embittered older brother, Taro, becomes a Communist.

Kenji restrains Taro, and gets information that will help regain the family farm. A couple of Americans—a missionary and a schoolmate of Kenji—come to the family's help, and the future begins to brighten.

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Dear Sirs: We are in receipt of a copy of your illustrated SCENE containing valuable information to the trade. We have great pleasure in congratulating you for bringing out such an attractive and useful guide and trust that you will continue to send us copies from time to time . . . —H. CHIDARMSI, Partner, Salemahomed Padamsee & Co., Bombay, India



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civil rights in Japan. This appeal comes from the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of its sister organization in Tokyo, the Japanese Civil Liberties Union, which was formed in 1948.



Roger Baldwin

I have kept in close touch with my Japanese colleagues ever since my visit to Japan in 1947. Several have visited us in New York. I know how necessary their work is to developing in Japan the same activity as here to protect freedom of speech, press, association, and freedom from discrimination of all sorts.

The money raised will be sent directly to Tokyo headquarters to supplement what is raised in Japan, where only a few thousand dollars will be invested in protecting those liberties set forth in the Japanese Constitution, and which we know so well in the United States have to be fought for constantly. The Japanese Union, like our own, is a member of an international organization recognized as an official consultant by the United Nations—the International League for the Rights of Man, with headquarters in New York. Both through it and the American Union, we want to help our Japanese colleagues by interesting Isseis and Niseis especially in their work.

Of course, in addition to their help, we will secure part of the funds from others

HONOR ROLL

ON THIS MONTH'S Honor Roll goes those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose names appear in the casualty announcements released by the Department of Defense during the month of May.

WOUNDED:

Pfc. Allan T. Shishido, son of Sadami Shishido, 1989 Ninth Ave., Honolulu.

Cpl. Tatsumi Aragaki, son of Mrs. Kama Aragaki, P.O. Box 96, Mount View, Honolulu.

Cpl. (Marine Corps) Melvin S. Ishihara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Ishihara, IA John Rodgers Veterans Housing Project, Honolulu.

Pfc. Mike M. Hananouchi, son of Harry Hananouchi, Reno, Nev.

equally interested in promoting civil rights in the new Japan.—RODGER BALDWIN, American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Several Japanese-American daily newspapers have rallied to the Baldwin appeal. The New Japanese-American Daily of Los Angeles has proposed that

the goal of \$2,500 set by the American Civil Liberties Union be doubled.—ED.

IMPORTANT WORLD MISSION

Dear Sirs: When Earl Warren went to Korea last fall . . . he paused long enough in Japan to listen to the pleas of Japanese agriculture for help in teaching the Japanese farmer and educator the "know-how" of California agriculture. Because 40 per cent of Japan's population is actively engaged in farming, Warren promised aid to Japanese cabinet members trying to make democracy work in re-born Japan. Returning to California, the governor turned to Earl Coke, University of California director of agriculture extension . . . Working with Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, recently arrived in the U.S. from Tokyo university, Coke has arranged for 25 young Japanese farmers from widely scattered prefectures to take a 4-month study course in the practical application of agriculture in the U.S. Says Coke: "These young men will have the opportunity to live and farm with carefully selected American-Japanese farmers throughout California. In my opinion, this is the most effective way in which to teach the dual lesson of democracy and agriculture. Warren, in charging us with the responsibilities of helping the Japanese farmer to help himself and his country, has brought an important mission to California's doorstep."—COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, U. of California, Berkeley.

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2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16,
Ill. Phone DANube 6-4242.

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SCENE

JULY
1952
Vol 4 No 3

the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

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A STATEMENT OF POLICY

SCENE was founded four years ago in Chicago. It was conceived as a monthly pictorial in English and Japanese.

Originally it was planned as a publication that would help to heal the wounds of war—both here at home and across the Pacific, where bloodshed had destroyed friendship and understanding.

SCENE's early aims were: (1) To produce a unique picture-and-word record of life in America as seen and felt and experienced by Japanese Americans; (2) to interpret this record to fellow Americans, and to the peoples of Canada and Japan as the Japanese American's reaffirmation of faith in American democracy; and (3) to help rebuild friendliness and understanding among all peoples.

SCENE has been well received by Japanese Americans. It is more widely read and circulated than any Japanese American publication in the world.

SCENE has started to outgrow its original purposes. Its readership today includes an increasing number of Americans of every racial background. These readers are bound together by a common interest in SCENE's coverage of the affairs of people of Asian descent.

SCENE is expanding its horizons. SCENE intends to become America's outstanding magazine of Asia. It is well fitted for the task. It has already won a strong foothold of acceptance in Japan. Its growth there is keeping pace with its growth in the United States.

SCENE has its sights on an influential English-reading audience in Korea, Thailand, Indo-China, Burma, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, the Philippines — and in China, once the Iron Curtain is lifted and we are again able to enter that country.

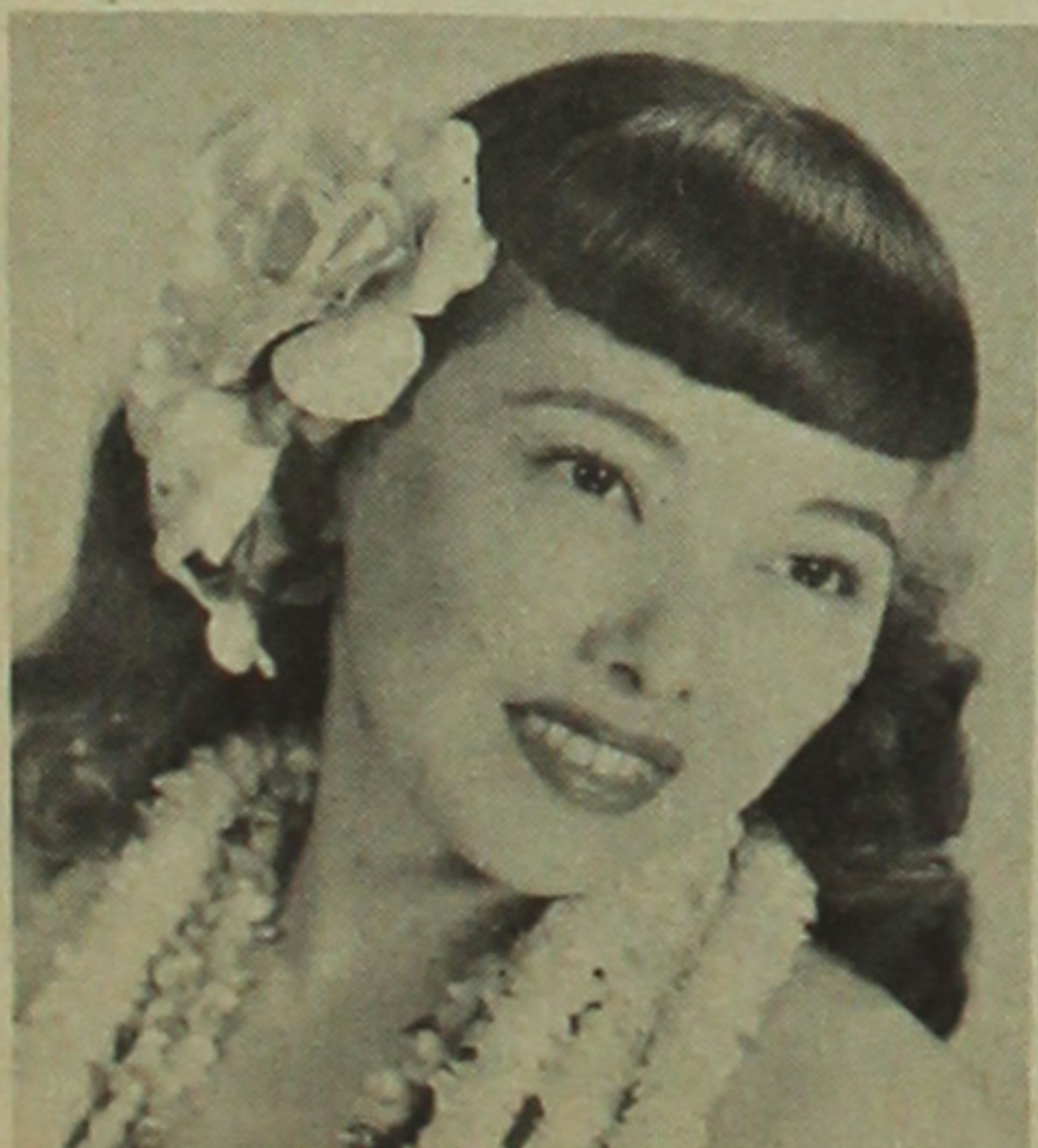
As a publication conceived and founded by Americans of Asian origin, SCENE can serve as an effective link that will bring together in a bond of understanding Americans of every origin and the peoples of Asia.

SCENE combines the duality of East and West. It is thus in an advantageous position to acquaint Americans with what the peoples of Asia are doing and thinking—and to present an intelligible interpretation of the ideals and civilization of the United States to Asians.

SCENE is not interested in promoting political ideologies other than the principles of American democracy. SCENE looks forward to an unbroken period of friendly cooperation between the United States and Japan and, eventually, all the countries of Asia.

JAMES T. NISHIMURA
Publisher

TOGO TANAKA
Editor-in-Chief



This month's cover lovely, professionally known as Nalei Lii, is one decorative asset of "Honolulu Harry" Nakamura's new Chicago night club (read "Big Grass Shack in Chicago" on page 27). An accomplished hula dancer, the Hawaii-born Nisei lass is working her way through beauty school and plans to go into business in Japan. After a recent 5:30 A.M. benefit show for the Cerebral Palsy fund, Miss Lii visited Chicago newspaper city rooms and "stopped the presses" as she distributed Hawaiian leis.



駐米大使新木榮吉氏（中央）と出迎えの桑港総領事田中三男氏、後ろが夫人の代りに晴れの外交舞台へ女主人を勤める令嬢トミ子（廿二）さん

NEW JAPANESE ambassador to the U.S., Eikichi Araki, steps off plane at San Francisco en route to Washington and is greeted

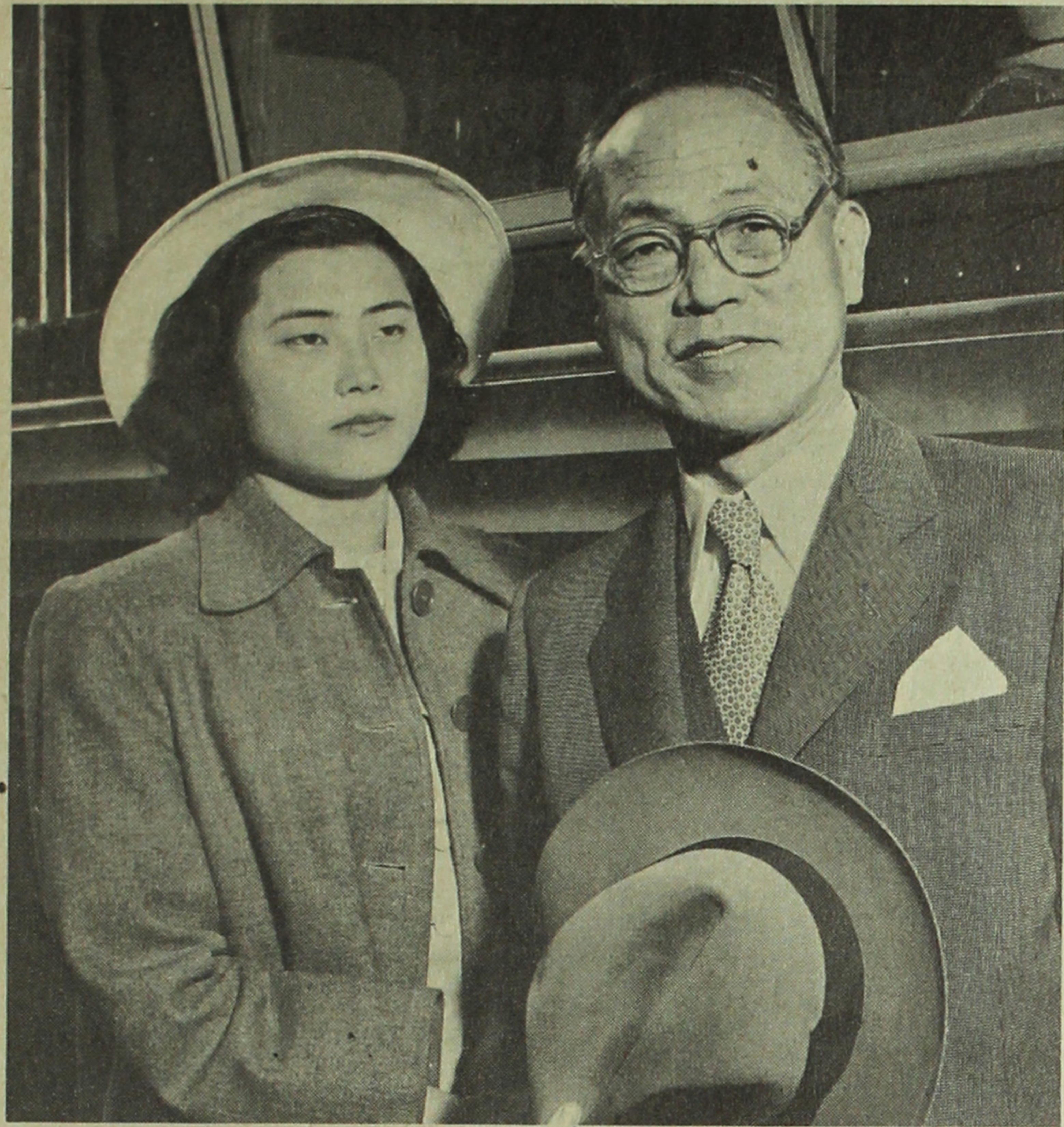
by Consul General Mitsuo Tanaka. Behind the ambassador is his 20-year-old daughter, Tomiko.

Japan diplomats begin business at U.S. posts

WHEN EIKICHI ARAKI, Japan's first postwar ambassador to the U.S. arrived in Washington early last month, consular representatives of his government already were at work in a number of U.S. cities. All that several of the consular offices had to do, following ratification of the Japanese peace treaty, was to change the sign

on the door and the titles of key personnel. They had been operating all along as branches of the Japanese Government Overseas Agency.

Japanese consulates or consulates-general are, or will be, established in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Seattle and Portland.



駐米大使新木榮吉氏と令嬢トミ子嬢

AMBASSADOR ARAKI, former bank president, spent half-dozen prewar years in U.S. Daughter Tomiko will enter music school in Washington.

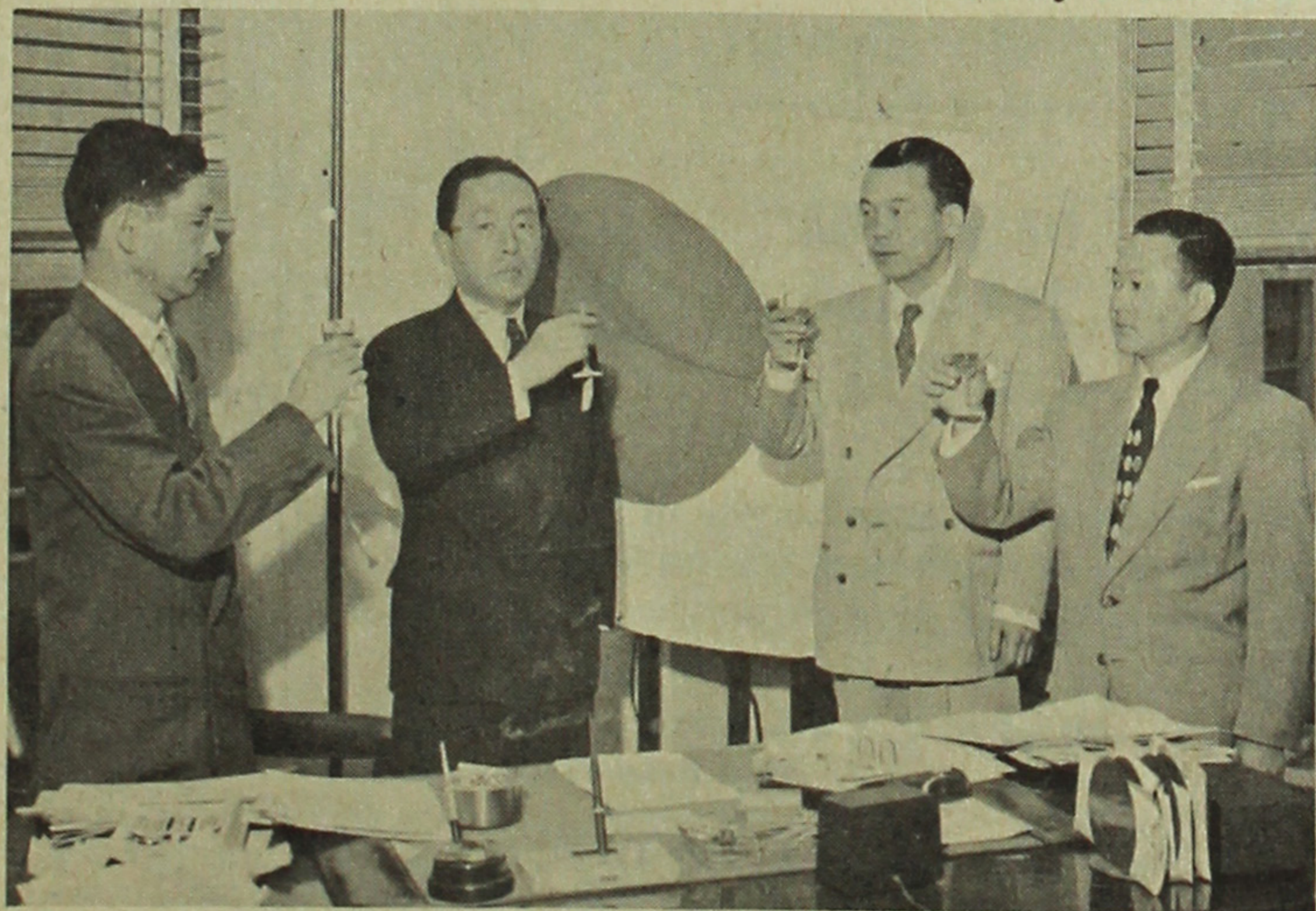


新木大使先ず桑港で全米へ放送

IN STATEMENT for newsreels, the new ambassador said he'll try "to uphold and strengthen" already existent friendly relations.

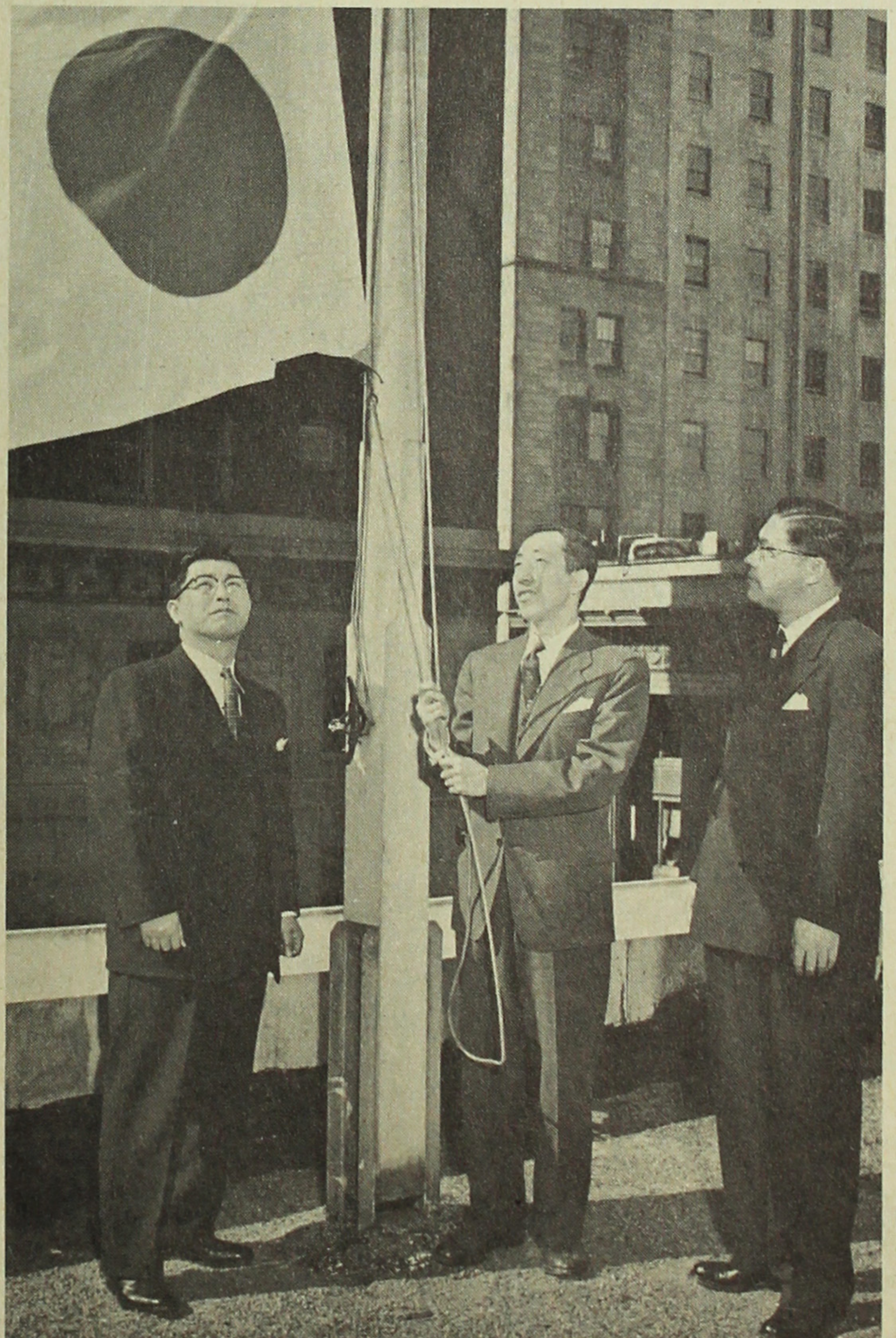
駐米外交官の陣容成る
 六年（八ヶ月振り）に去る四月廿八日、日本と世界の國交は（ソ連とその衛星國は別）目出度く復活して平和への新しい一歩を踏み出した。日の丸は翻繖として翻えるようになり、最初の日本駐米大使として新木來吉氏が赴任された。米國內には、紐育シカゴ、桑港、羅府にそれぞれ總領事館、シアトル、ポートランド、ニューオルレアン、各地には領事がそれぞれ設置され、何れも新進氣鋭の若手外交官揃いで頼母しい潑刺たる所を見せています。

Photo by Jack Iwata



CONsul GENERAL Kenichiro Yoshida, second from left, and staff toasted opening of Los Angeles consulate general with wine.

國交復活に祝盃をあげる羅府總領事館の左より有田領事、吉田總領事、田中領事、山本副理事官



一九五二年四月廿八日國交復活成り、桑港總領事館屋上へ日の丸掲揚、左より石丸領事、田中總領事、西堀氏

CONsul GENERAL Mitsuo Tanaka, right, stands by as the Japanese flag, the "Hinomaru," is raised over San Francisco consulate general.



Carved art work of Japan inspired Wallace R. Lewis.

Photo by Bob Laing

He carves a career

EVER SINCE Wallace R. Lewis of San Francisco became the possessor of his first knife, he has never left a piece of wood alone. But not until he visited famous Nikko in Japan while with the Occupation Army did he realize that wood carving can be a high art.

Nikko, now a resort, boasts a profusion of masterful wood carvings—the work of a feudal craftsman named Hidari Jingoro.

At Ft. Lewis, Wash., before being

shipped to Japan, Wallace Lewis became pals with Satoru Harada, an Oakland Nisei. The two visited many other places in Japan where Lewis was fascinated by wooden objects of art fashioned with knife and chisel.

After his discharge and return to the U.S. last year, Lewis set about carving a set of masks (in background of accompanying photo), using as models a picture he found in *SCENE* (Nov., '51). As shown in the picture, he is now at work on a standing figure of Buddha.

*A woman's
book can be
a very
wonderful
thing!*



Pearl Buck's new novel, *THE HIDDEN FLOWER*, is a woman's book. Sometimes that phrase is used with rough cynicism, meaning a book of inferior quality that might nevertheless offer amusement to bored ladies or escape to tired ones.

But there is another kind of woman's book: *THE GOOD EARTH* was a woman's book, just as the story of the Nativity is a woman's story.

In that sense, *THE HIDDEN FLOWER* is a woman's book . . . a book for every woman, simple or sophisticated, city-dweller or villager, young or old. In its story of the lovely Josui, who leaves her parents' home in Japan to join her husband in America, in the brief beauty of the young couple's love, in the dead hand of the past that destroys their hope, in the birth and perfect blossoming of their child, in the bliss of togetherness and the heartbreak of parting, the weight of sorrow and the courage to bear it, in the fear for a child and the flooding joy of knowing it safe, every woman will feel a pull strong as the ocean tide, and an identification deep within her being.

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State

The coming century

ED. NOTE: Francis B. Sayre is former U.S. representative, Trusteeship Council, United Nations. Before World War II, he was U.S. high commissioner to the Philippines. He has had a long and distinguished career in the diplomatic service. Leaving government service, he is to go to Japan as U.S. Episcopal church Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill's personal representative to the Nippon Sei Ko Kai.

By FRANCIS B. SAYRE

JAPAN today in the long view is in many respects one of the most strategic and critical spots of the world. I suspect that the course which Japan chooses to follow during this coming decade will profoundly influence, during the coming century, the shaping of Asian history—and of western civilization as well.

During these present critical years Japan has been passing through a period of profound frustration. Her former international objectives ended in catastrophe with her former militaristic leadership thoroughly discredited.

The concepts of democracy and of human freedom are knocking insistently at her gates and demanding revolutionary changes in her thinking, her ways of life, her international objectives.

How will Japan respond? As one looks ahead into the next century, will the Japanese people, with other Asians, be fighting for or against the civilization in which we believe?

In this present period of frustration and dizzy change, Japan needs help. But the kind of help she needs now cannot be confined to guns and armaments and material assistance. She needs a steadying hand in democratic and liberal thought, in Christian fundamentals, upon which our ideas of freedom and democracy have been built. The time has come now for Americans to give Japan of their very best.

I am a believer in the Japanese. They are a people of outstanding intelligence, industry, and latent power. I believe in Japan's future.

Problem . . . and solution?

IN OUR Letters to the Editors section (page 3), Raymond Boyle of *The Field Afar* Maryknoll magazine, has sent us quotations from an editorial by Bishop Raymond Lane, Maryknoll's superior general. Roman Catholic Bishop Lane makes an extraordinary proposal for U.S. help to Japan in solving the latter's No. 1 postwar problem: **Overpopulation**. He suggests that the U.S. set aside about 200,000 acres of land and invite Japanese to cultivate it "to raise food in our country for those in their homeland." It should go without saying that there would be tremendous obstacles in the way of such a program. Yet, Bishop Lane points out in quoting an expert's analysis of the peace treaty with Japan: "The weakness and danger of (the peace treaty) . . . is that it has no bearing on Japan's primary problem. If ultimately Japan drifts into the hostile communistic camp, against the western line-up, it will not be because of an intent to defeat the terms of the treaty but because of the primordial urge of the Japanese to live."

Language and understanding

SCENE congratulates Earl J. McGrath, U.S. commissioner of education, for his statement about the teaching of foreign languages in our public schools. Dr. McGrath says we should begin teaching foreign languages—at least on an optional basis—in the grade schools. In most of our public schools today, we begin in high school. McGrath urges that we start in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

In San Diego, Calif., this is already being done—with Spanish. Experimental programs are under way in Los Angeles, Seattle, and several places in Texas. In St. Louis, 10 elementary schools are providing foreign language instruction.

It may not be long before the teaching of the Japanese language—now prevalent at the university level—may become a part of the foreign language curriculum of grade schools. Bilingual abilities make for better world understanding. This is especially true in a world where the most distant nation is only as far away as tomorrow morning. As Dr. McGrath says:

"Whether we discharge our world responsibilities well or poorly, foolishly or wisely, ignorantly or understandingly, will be determined by our ability to understand other peoples and their ability to understand us. Only through the ability to use another language even modestly can one really become conscious of the full meaning of being a member of another nationality or cultural group."

Meaning of friendship

Anybody who says that American teen-agers are insensitive to anyone but themselves should consider what 1,600 students of Santa Monica (Calif.) high school have just done. Raising money by doing odd jobs, they have contributed \$1,165 to CARE for Korea packages. They saved this sum in a week, led by the Samohi World Friendship club. They earned the money by polishing shoes during lunch hour, collecting and selling wire coat hangers, holding cake sales, and baby sitting.

Eighty-five million Japanese could be wrong, but ...

By James T. Nishimura

SCENE Publisher

MANY U.S. congressmen and newspapers will scream, but Japan before long will begin big-scale trading with Red China.

Ideological sympathies will have nothing to do with this development. The political orientation of the Japanese will still be that of the West, and Japan's traditional anti-communism is — and will remain — the strongest in Asia. But Japan needs China's raw materials and her 400 million customers. China, in turn, is eager to get the products of Japanese industry.

The politically prissy in the West may look upon Japan's soon-to-come commercial dealings with communist China as a brazenly opportunistic detour. They may even accuse Japan of betrayal.

But Japan is ready with her answers — and will not be apologetic in presenting them. In fact, Japanese political and business leaders with whom I talked in Tokyo left me with the feeling that a degree of high-level understanding of Japan's position already exists in the U.S.

"If Britain can trade with Red China, why can't Japan?" is a question I was asked by almost everyone with whom I discussed the subject.

When I reminded one Japanese official that Red China today is more than an ideological enemy of the U.S. and the West, this was his answer:

"There is more to the cold war than

Korea. The current ideological contest will not end with a Korean truce, and it would be foolish to rely only on rigid resistance. You've got to allow for flexibility."

More specific was a former high-ranking diplomat, now de-purged and believed by many to be exerting almost as much influence on Japanese policy-making as others now officially active.

"China," he said, "has never been completely or permanently conquered. It is a mistake to become resigned to a belief that Stalin has won China for good."

Because of her historic ties with China, he went on, Japan is in a better position than any other anti-communist nation to keep the Stalin-Mao alliance from becoming permanently congealed.

"But you cannot influence anybody by refusing to have anything to do with him," he said.

All of these statements justifying impending trade with Red China were, of course, qualified with assurances that there is no intention of furnishing China with militarily strategic products.

Japan's basic problem is the feeding of nearly 85 million people crowded into an area roughly 11,000 square miles smaller than California.

To every square mile in California, there are 67 people. To every square mile in Japan, there are 567. And the

problem of population pressure in Japan cannot wait too long for a solution. About 1,300,000 additional Japanese are being born each year.

Obviously, Japan's first need—the imperative for her survival—is, as General Ridgway put it to Congress, "the creation of a healthy and viable economy." And Japan today can no more enjoy such an economy without the China trade than she could before World War II.

Because of the Yoshida government's commitment to snub Red China commercially, Japan now is buying iron ore and coke from the U.S. The same essentials could be bought from China much more cheaply. Who can blame Japanese industrialists for deploring the situation as ridiculous?

Japanese of all political persuasions are profoundly sick of war and militarism. (The best-selling cigaret in Japan is a post-war brand named "Peace"). Japan cannot build and support a large military establishment and still remain economically solvent. In short, she cannot defend herself.

Military protection of Japan from possible aggression is a U.S. responsibility, and so is the necessity of letting Japan reach adequate markets and sources of raw material, even if that means Japan resorts to doing business with the Iron Curtain countries. American public opinion must face this—unless of course, Americans are prepared

PROBLEM



MORE THAN a million new Japanese are born each year. To every square mile in California are 67 people. To every square

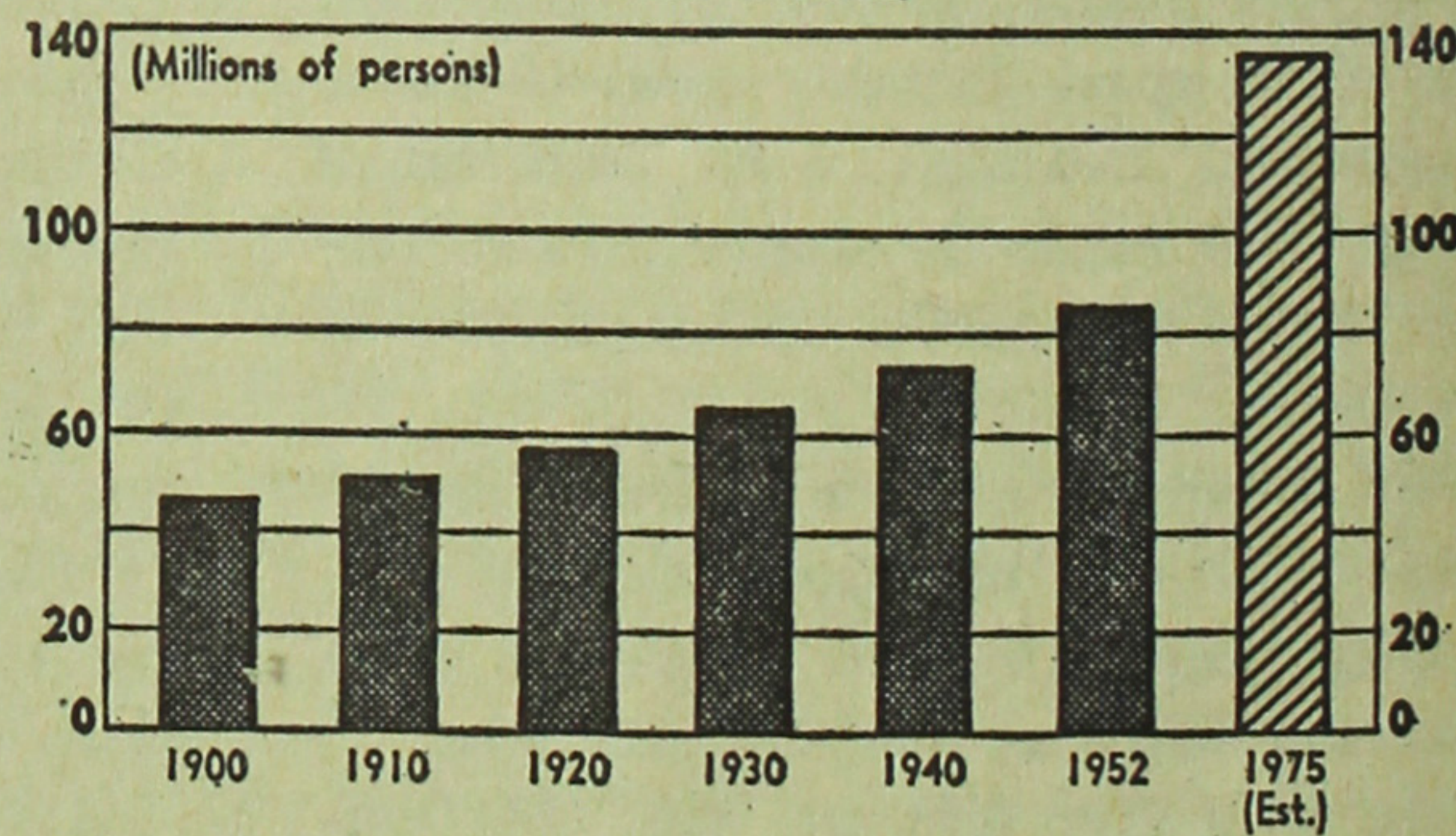
mile in Japan, 567. And present-day Japan, is about 11,000 square miles smaller than California.

Photo by Don Berg

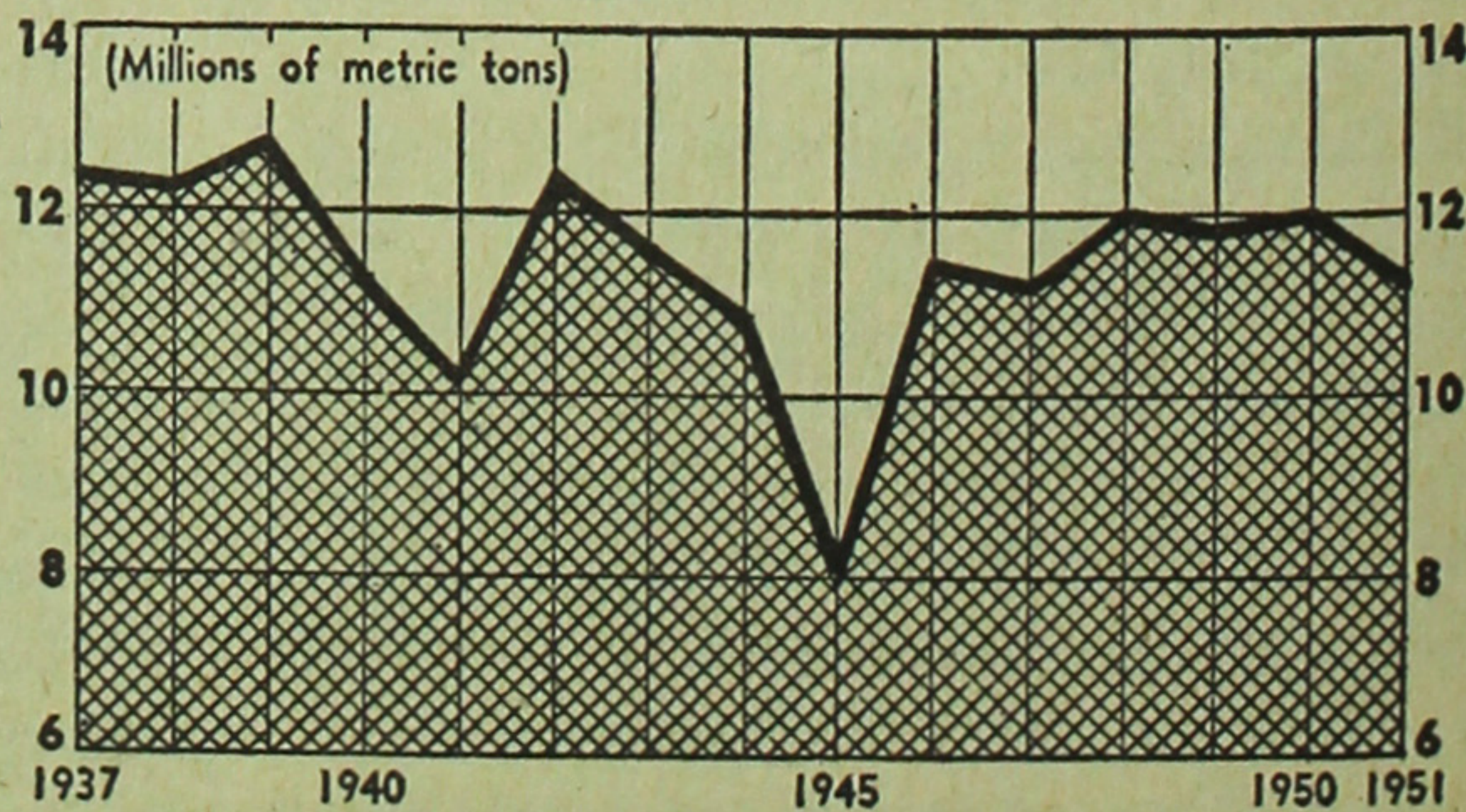


JAPAN'S FARMS have long been unable to feed all her people. Big percentage of rice eaten by rice-growing Japanese is imported.

POPULATION (Home Islands)



RICE PRODUCTION



SOLUTION



ONE HOPE is that cargo ships like the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's "Africa Maru" will always be loaded to capacity with industrial

products bought by other nations. Japan already has begun big drive for a come-back as a formidable competitor.

to subsidize Japan forever.

Japan is vigorously going ahead with plans to build a solid economic base, to super-modernize her industries, and she is not interested in large-scale rearmament as a means of keeping those industries going.

As the Wall Street Journal's Ray Cromley recently wrote, Japan is putting aside \$100 million just to buy American machines and equipment—and that \$100 million is only an initial fund. Quantity, quality and stream-

lined efficiency in production are the objectives. Japan is through with flooding the world market with inferior goods, as she did before the war.

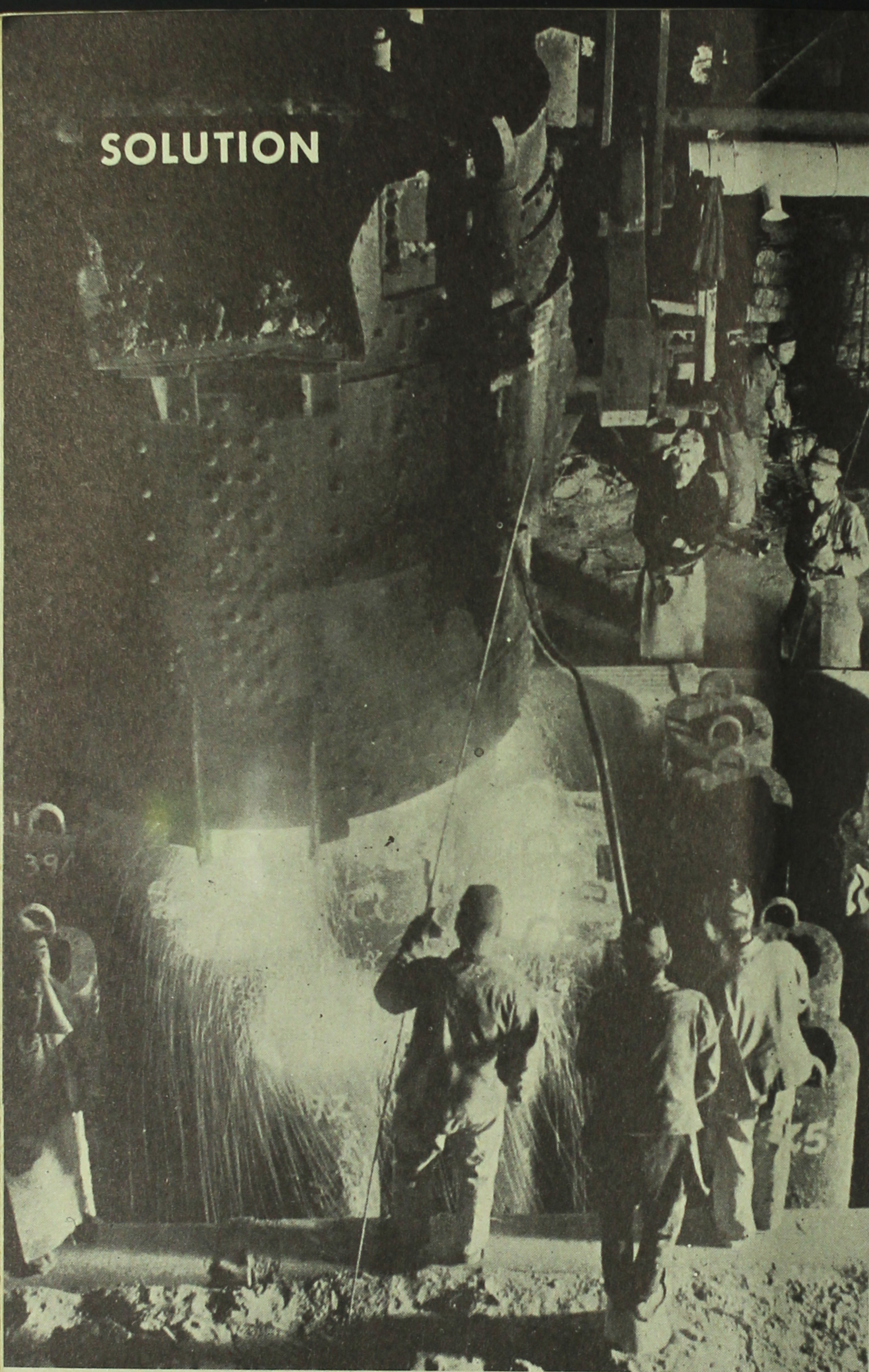
And to keep their industries humming at a rate incomparably greater than the pre-war rate, and to operate them primarily to meet civilian needs, Japanese businessmen and government planners are out to "export, export, export."

Japan's survival as an ally of the West is of the greatest importance to the U.S. Despite the wide press cover-

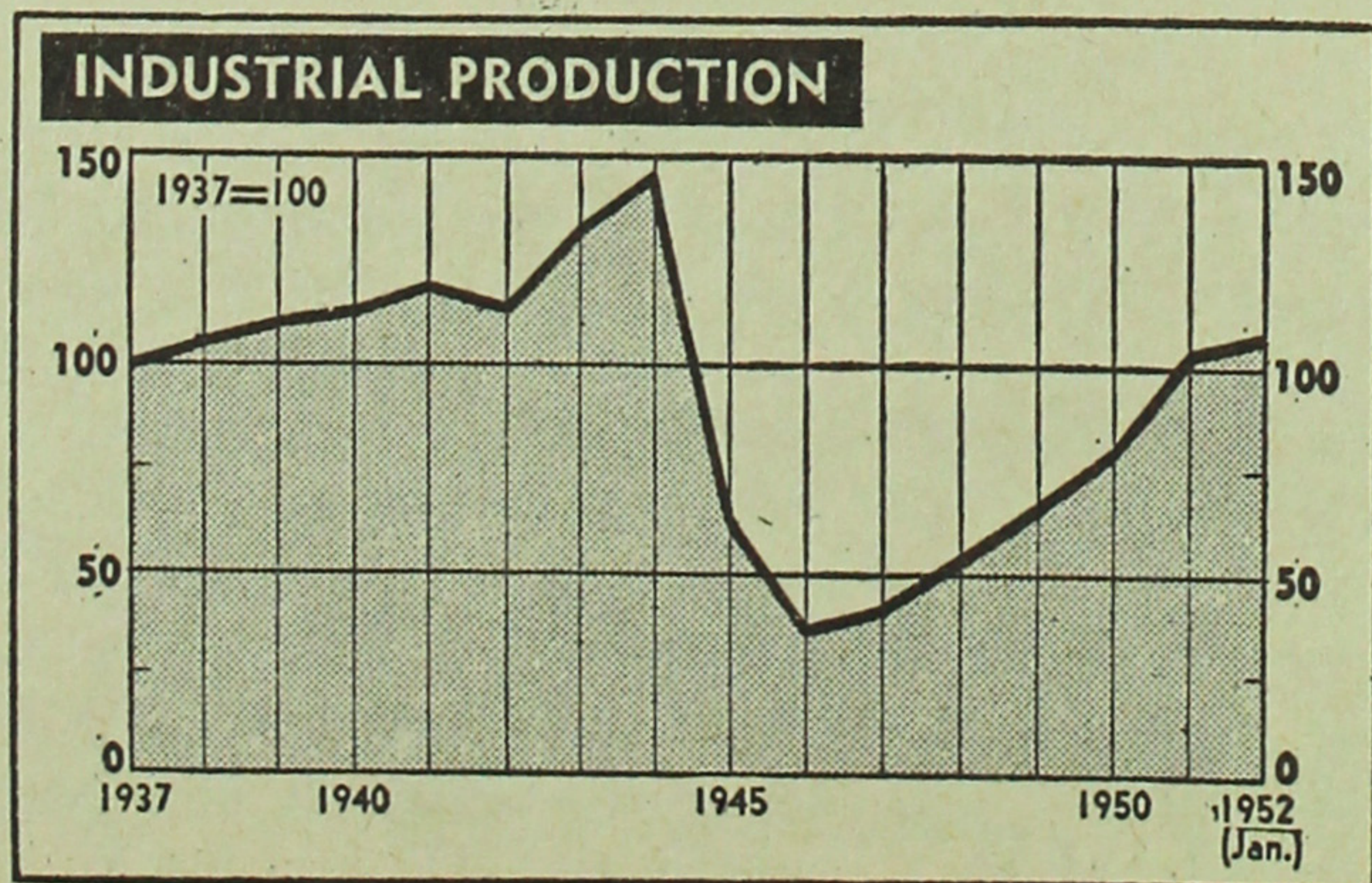
age given in the U.S. to the recent communist riots in Japan, the Japanese red movement at present is no more than a noisy nuisance. Japan's domestic Communists, however, can become a real threat if Japan goes under economically.

Lost to the West, Japan can become the Far Eastern arsenal of communism. If that should be permitted to come about, the U.S. and the West will have been booted out of Asia altogether and, perhaps, out of the Pacific, as well.

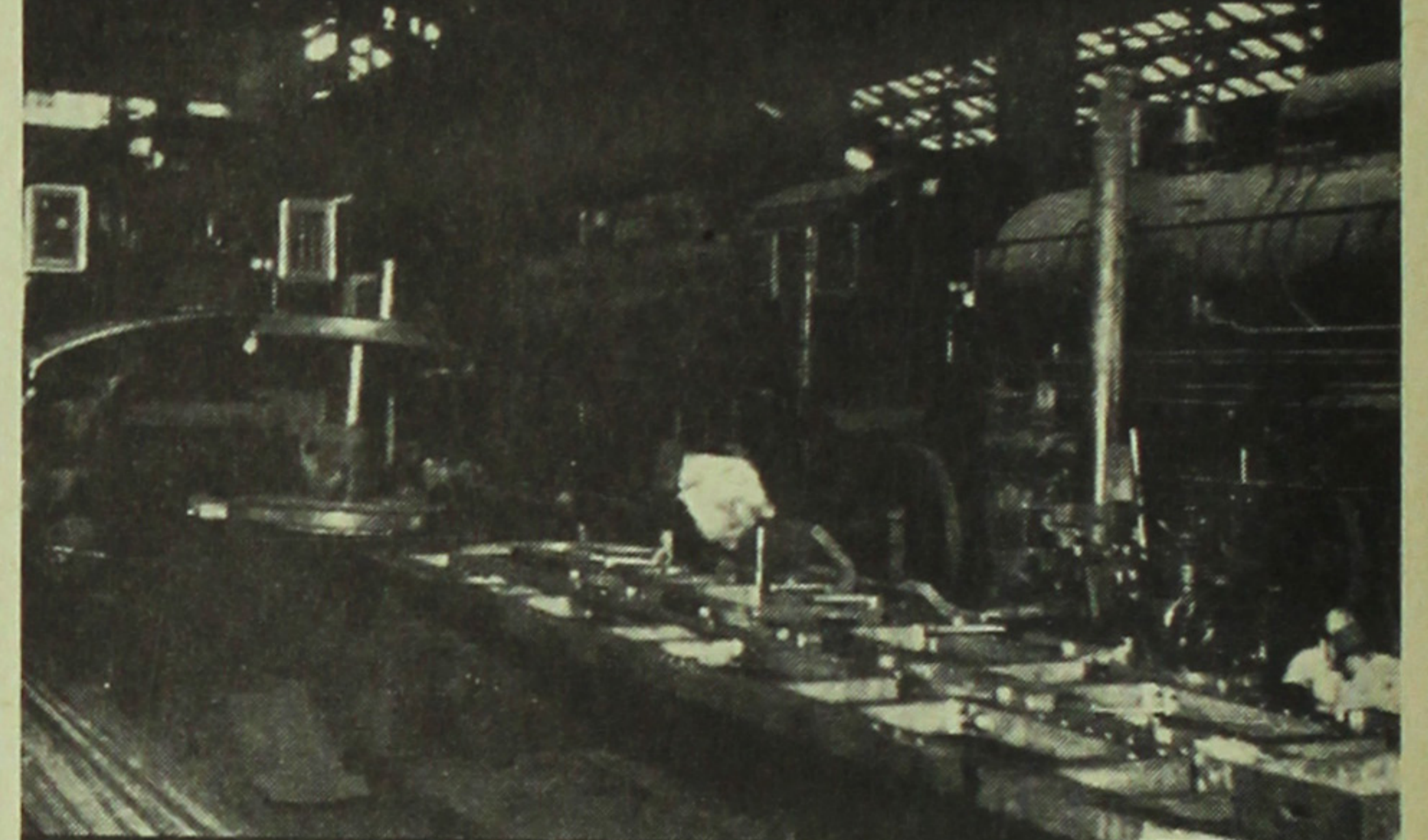
SOLUTION



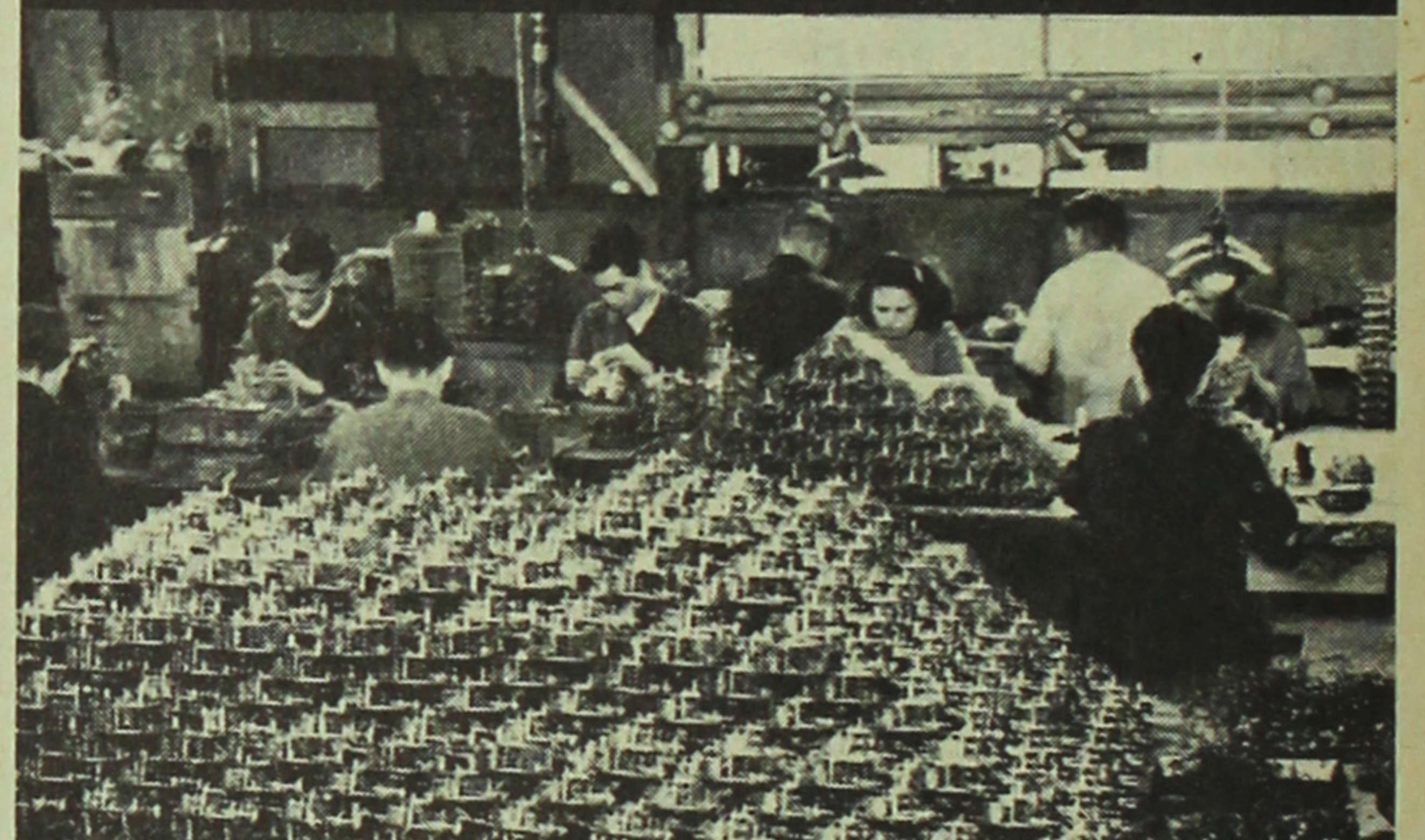
JAPAN'S SIGHTS are set on quantity, quality and streamlined efficiency of production—and on doing business again with China, her best prewar customer.



Working at Kowa Optical plant.



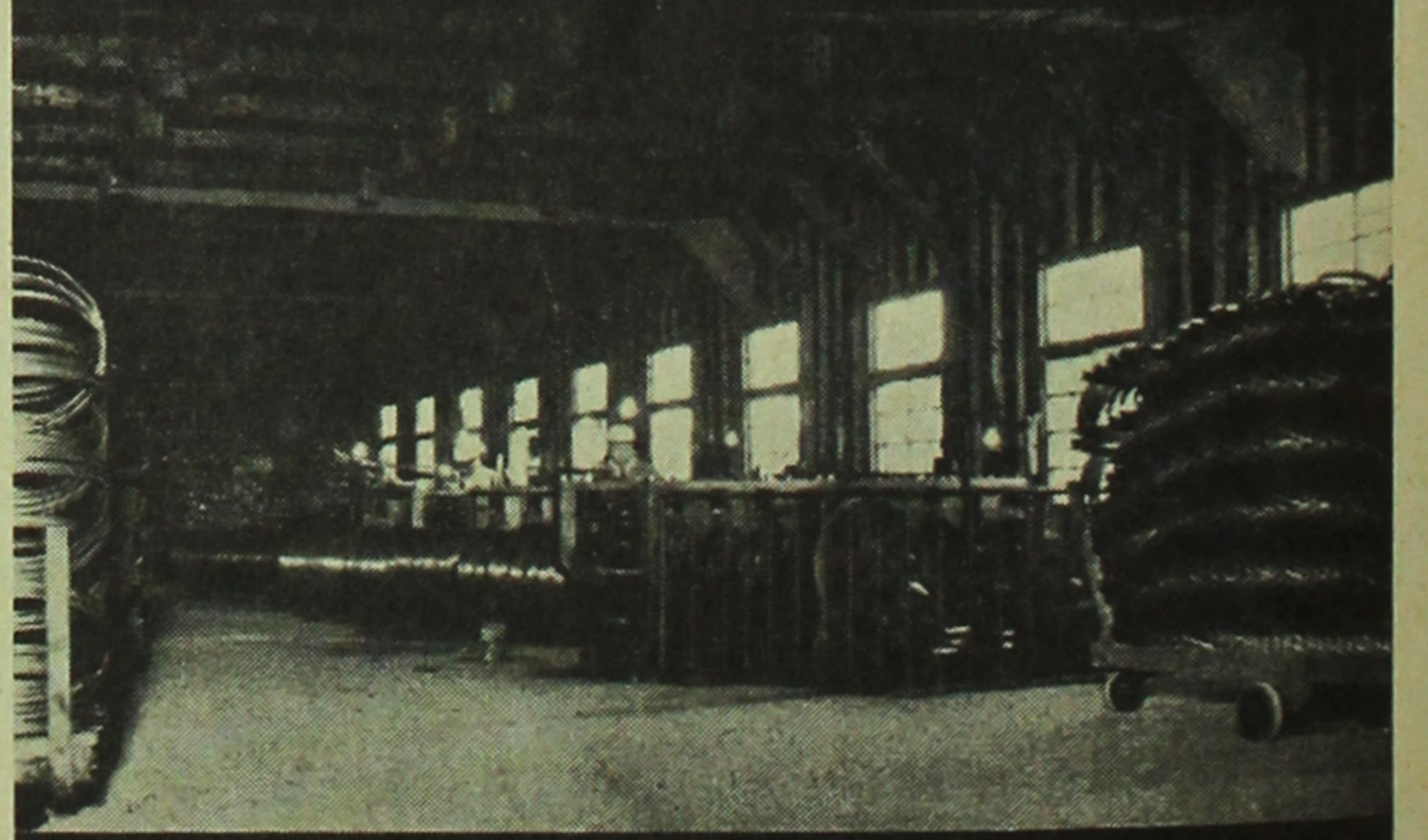
Nippon Locomotive plant.



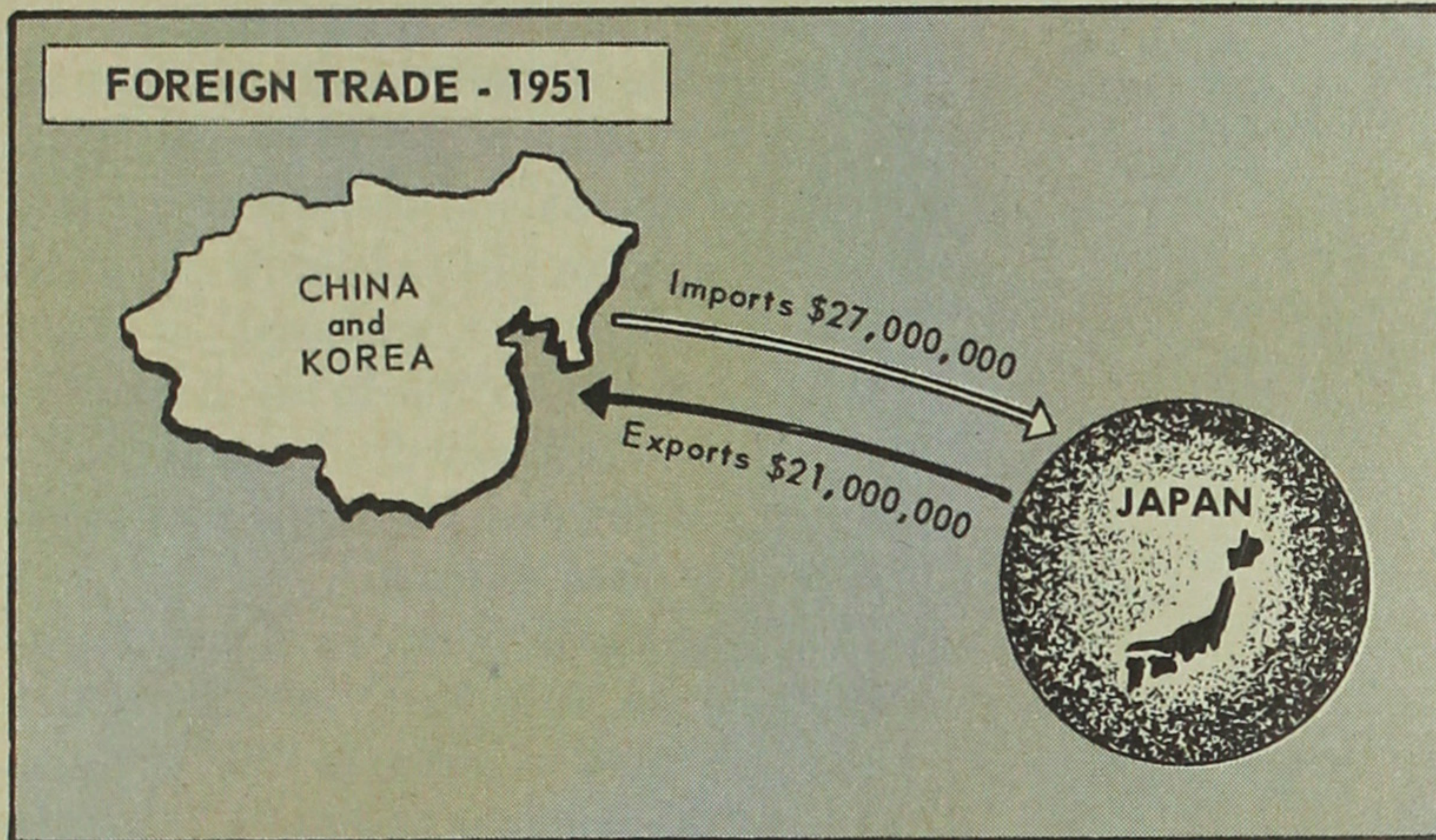
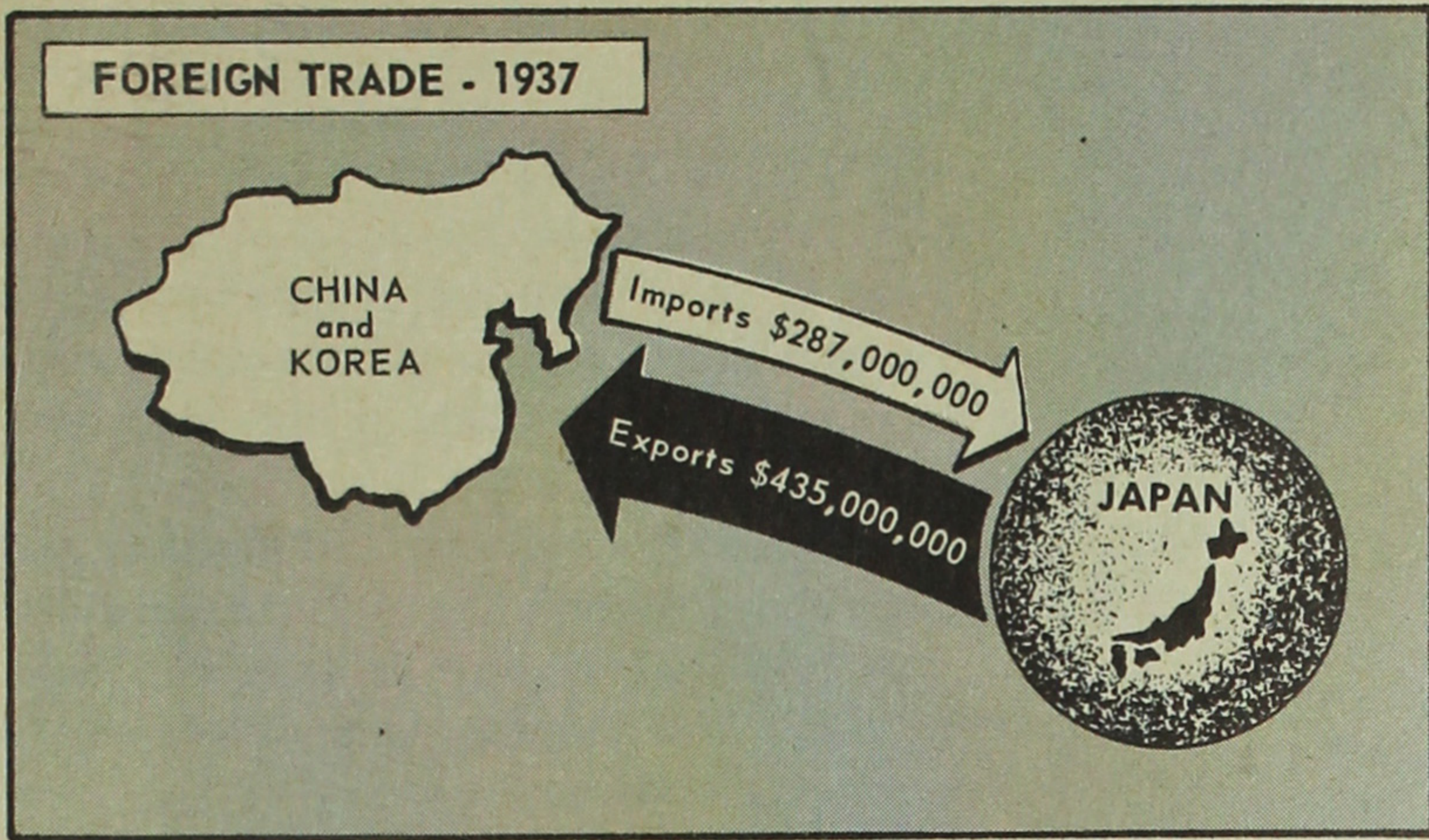
Finishing part of Aichi Clock plant.



Assembly plant of Toyota Car Co.



Scene from Araya Lime mill.



DOMESTIC UNREST, sure to follow if Japan can't find economic solution, may mean trouble for the West.



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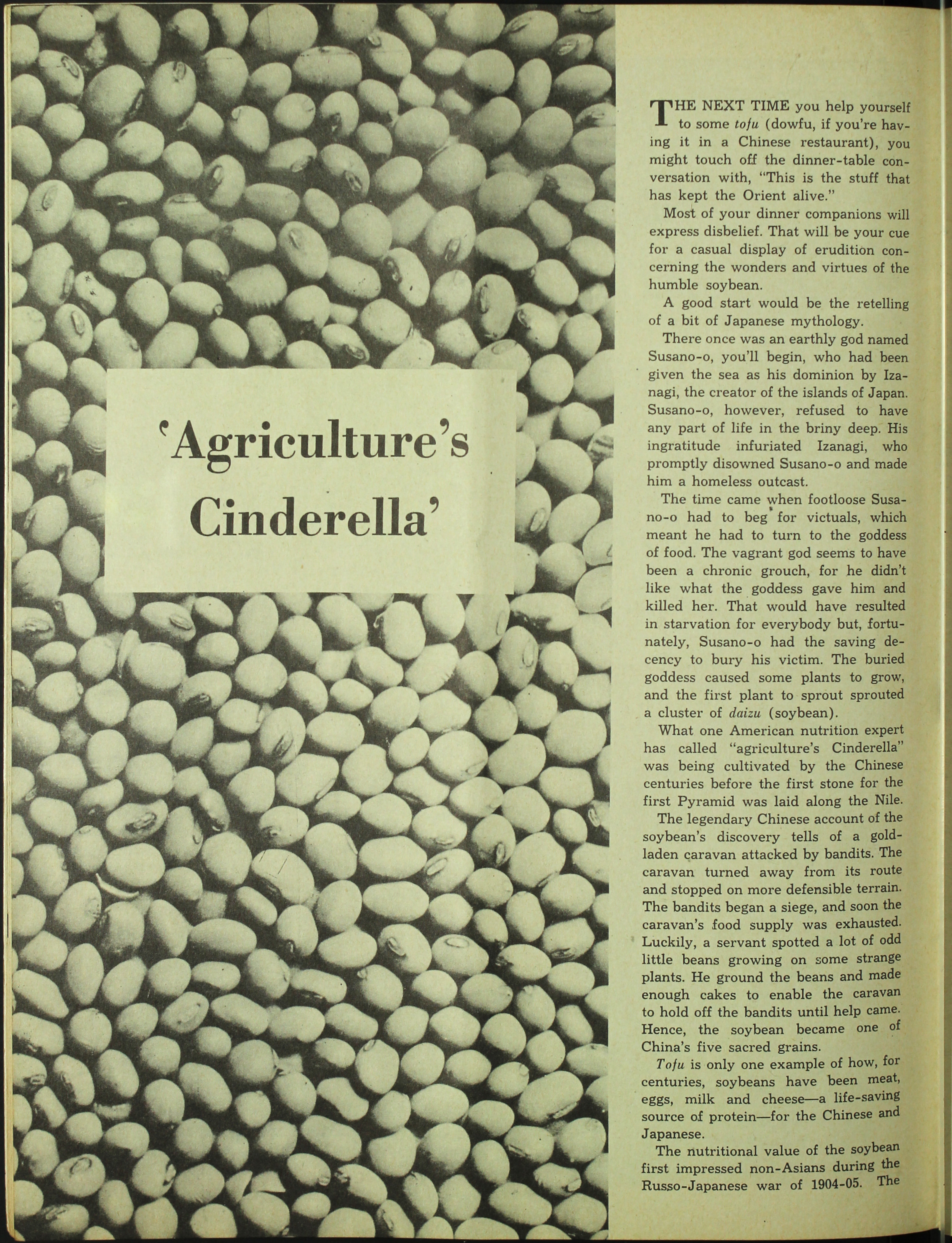
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'Agriculture's Cinderella'

THE NEXT TIME you help yourself to some *tofu* (dowfu, if you're having it in a Chinese restaurant), you might touch off the dinner-table conversation with, "This is the stuff that has kept the Orient alive."

Most of your dinner companions will express disbelief. That will be your cue for a casual display of erudition concerning the wonders and virtues of the humble soybean.

A good start would be the retelling of a bit of Japanese mythology.

There once was an earthly god named Susano-o, you'll begin, who had been given the sea as his dominion by Izanagi, the creator of the islands of Japan. Susano-o, however, refused to have any part of life in the briny deep. His ingratitude infuriated Izanagi, who promptly disowned Susano-o and made him a homeless outcast.

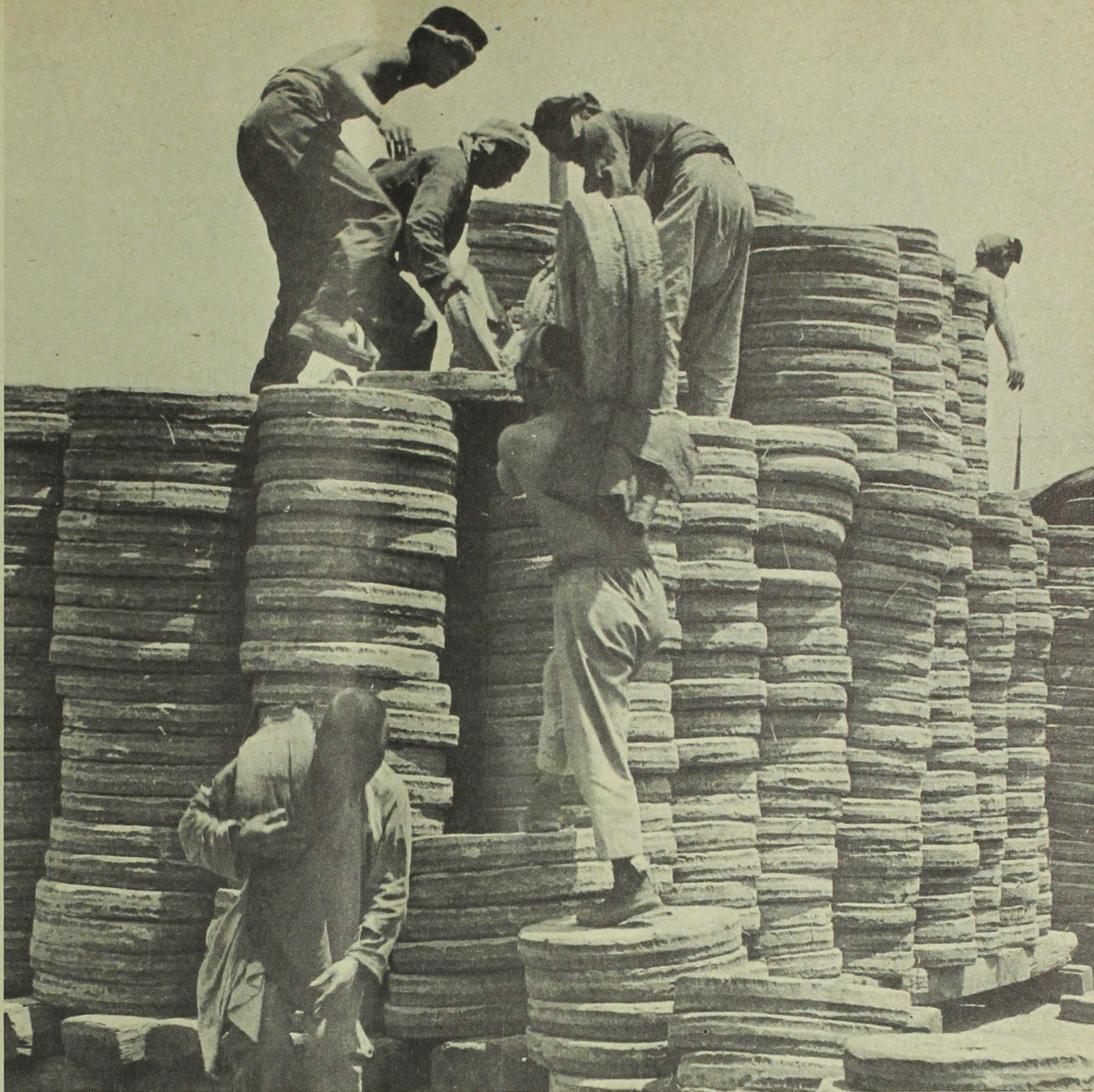
The time came when footloose Susano-o had to beg for victuals, which meant he had to turn to the goddess of food. The vagrant god seems to have been a chronic grouch, for he didn't like what the goddess gave him and killed her. That would have resulted in starvation for everybody but, fortunately, Susano-o had the saving decency to bury his victim. The buried goddess caused some plants to grow, and the first plant to sprout sprouted a cluster of *daizu* (soybean).

What one American nutrition expert has called "agriculture's Cinderella" was being cultivated by the Chinese centuries before the first stone for the first Pyramid was laid along the Nile.

The legendary Chinese account of the soybean's discovery tells of a gold-laden caravan attacked by bandits. The caravan turned away from its route and stopped on more defensible terrain. The bandits began a siege, and soon the caravan's food supply was exhausted. Luckily, a servant spotted a lot of odd little beans growing on some strange plants. He ground the beans and made enough cakes to enable the caravan to hold off the bandits until help came. Hence, the soybean became one of China's five sacred grains.

Tofu is only one example of how, for centuries, soybeans have been meat, eggs, milk and cheese—a life-saving source of protein—for the Chinese and Japanese.

The nutritional value of the soybean first impressed non-Asians during the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. The



THEY AREN'T cartwheels
—they're soybean cakes.

most impressed at the time, naturally, were the defeated Russians. Sluggish as the Czarist government was, it investigated the amazing stamina of the Japanese foot-soldier and found the explanation in his rations of soybean products.

By the time the old Russian order was overthrown, soybeans had become a staple among the Russian peasantry. And the Bolsheviks, during the Revolution, called the bean "our young Chinese ally."

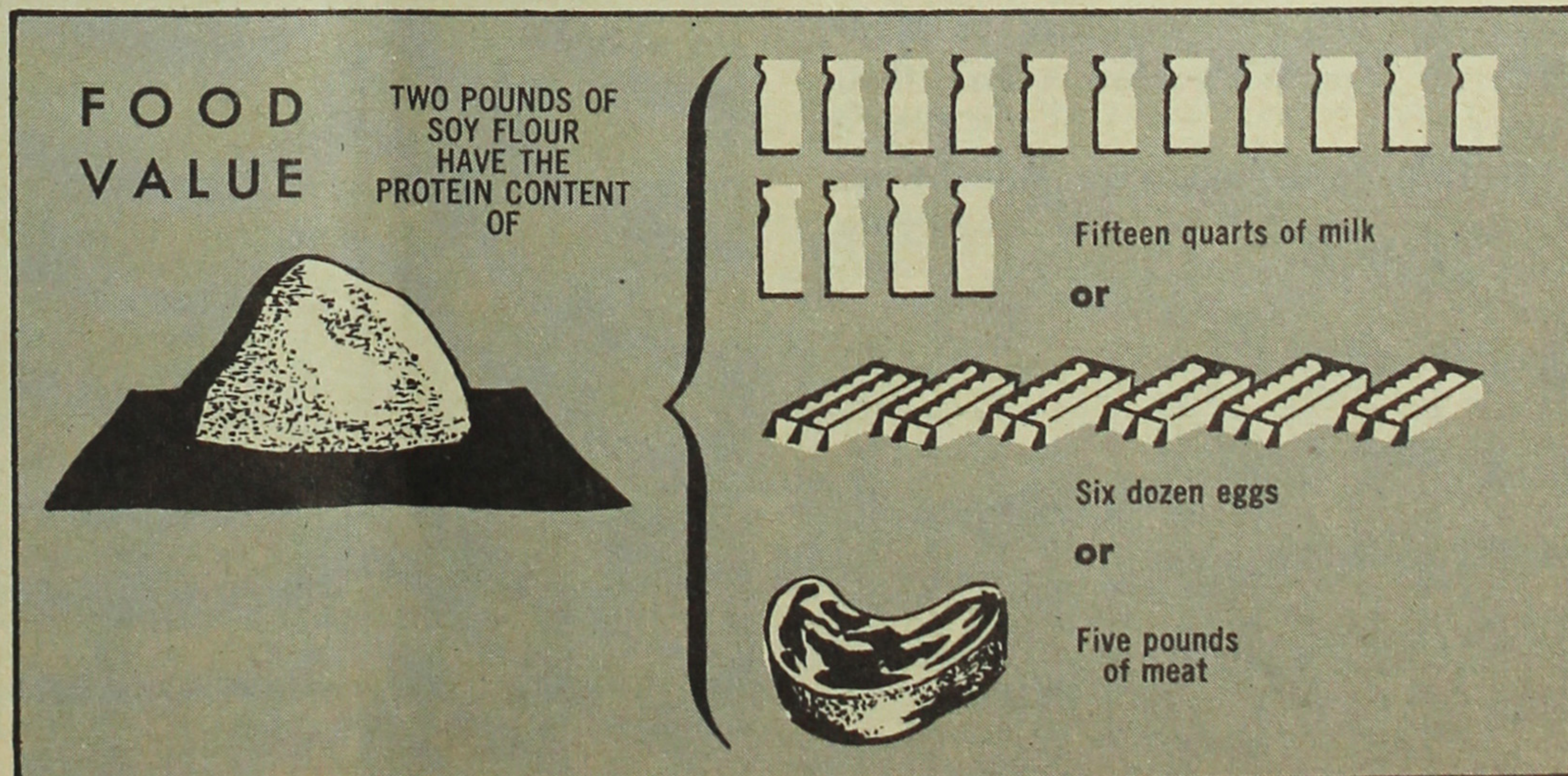
Russia under Stalin is probably just as interested in the soybean. When the Red Army over-ran Manchuria immediately before V-J Day, one of its prize captives was Professor Masanori Sato, then chief of the scientific research department of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

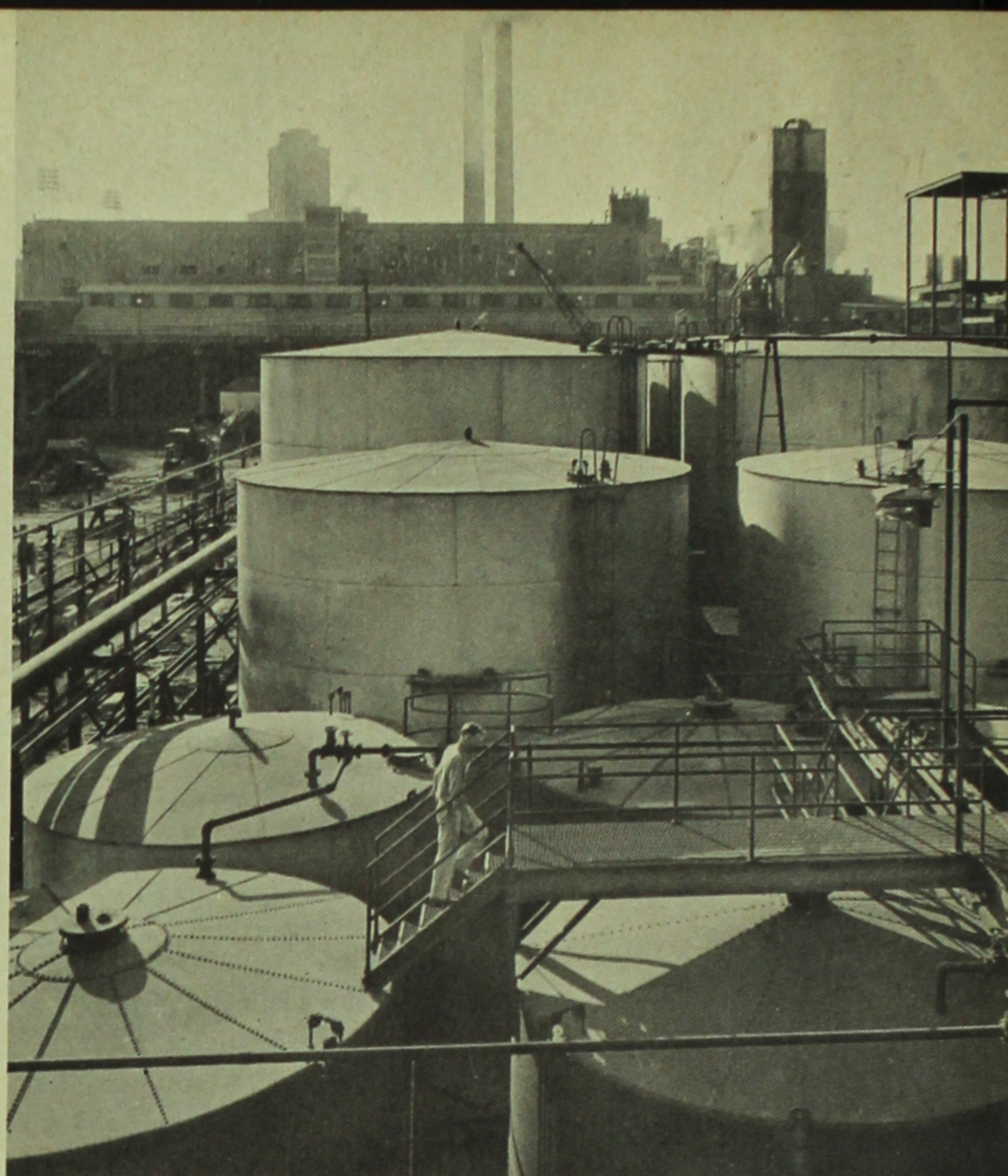
Prof. Sato, who now heads the Osaka Industrial Development Institute and

is internationally famous for his work in developing soybean oil, was treated with deference—even royally—by the Russians before they returned him to Japan. The Japanese scientist visited the U.S. in 1951, primarily to inspect

soybean processing and research in Illinois.

World War II also led to a study of captured Japanese army rations by the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare. The findings confirmed the Russian dis-





WHEAT, CORN, oats and rye were the only grains that used to be listed before the soybean became a valuable commercial and industrial commodity.

HUGE STORAGE tanks at a soybean processing plant in Decatur, Ill., keep oil until it is ready for shipment. Soybean oil today is the most widely used domestic vegetable oil.

covery: That the soybean-fortified diet sustaining the Japanese soldier was highly nutritious and scientifically balanced.

Probably the earliest American attempt to make nutritional use of the bean was during the Civil War when soldiers got substitute "coffee" made from roasted soybeans. It was even less popular than Spam was with World War II GI's.

The U.S. beat the Nazis and the Japanese in the race to make the atom bomb. But the Asian end of the Axis was ahead of friend and foe alike in dreaming up ways of using the soybean to buttress her war effort. In fact, it has been suspected that the Nazi alliance with Japan was motivated—in part, at least—by Hitler's awareness of Manchuria's plentiful soybeans and their value.

In 1940, Japan made the Manchurian soybean industry a state monopoly.

Soon, she was making explosives, auto steering wheels, plastics, lubricating oils, buttons, vitamins—all from soybean derivatives. Japanese chemists also brought forth from the bean such important products as sugar, wool and rubber. And the piles of cartwheel-shaped bean cakes on the docks of Dai-reen meant sorely-needed shots in the soil for Japan's farmers.

The soybean—in and by itself—was enough assurance for Japan that she could not be forced out of Manchuria by blockade. The value to Japan of the innocuous-looking bean was greater than Manchuria's rich mines and huge forests.

The Asian "staff of life" first came to the U.S. about 1804—strictly as a stray immigrant. As in Europe, the soybean was nothing more than a botanical curiosity for a full century. Even its usefulness as fertilizer and livestock

feed was pooh-poohed for decades.

It wasn't much more than 25 years ago that the doors of American industry began to swing open for the mighty mite from the other side of the Pacific. Today, it can be said that those Americans—industrialists, farmers and scientists—who pushed the soybean to full recognition in the face of inertia and ridicule, have written one of the most spectacular chapters in U.S. agricultural and industrial history.

Henry Ford, before his death in 1947, wore a suit made of "wool" derived from the soybean. In the depths of the depression—1932 and 1933—he spent a million and a quarter dollars for experiments with soybeans raised on his own farms.

Researchers retained by the Great Tinkerer converted soybean oil for use in making baked enamel car finish, and a plastic compound made from soybean meal was molded into steering wheels,

大豆と東洋人は何千年も前から深い関係があり、誰でも知らぬ者はない程に知られている生活上の必需品であるが、西洋に於いて大豆の価値を認識したのは極く最近で、米國へ始めて大豆なるものが紹介されたのは約廿五年前のことである。ヘンリー・フォードが百廿五万弗を投じて大豆の研究に没頭したのが始まりでそれからはあらゆる織化用品に大豆が重要な役目を勤めることになり、自動車の部分品、ペンキ類、エナメル、最近では大豆から羊毛と同様の毛織物が出るようになり、化粧品、石鹸、ろうそく、タイヤリボン、菓子アイスクリームソウセジ、スベゲテ、マシユメロウ、食料野菜、油等々何れも大豆より精製され、今や麥、綿、コーンと同等資格の下に農産界へ乗り出して来た殊にダコタ州、イリノイ州などは世界最大の大豆生産地として知られ、その需要は幾らあつても足らぬと言われるほどである。日本や支那は古くから大豆の國で滿洲の大豆はスターリンの唾涎おく能はざるものであることは周知のことである。米國における大豆研究の端緒は日露戦争のとき日本兵があの小さい体で驚くべき精力のあるのは何かと調べるところから研究が進められるのだ。

accelerator pedals and coil covers for Ford cars.

As late as 1914, only 1,000 U.S. acres of soybeans were being grown as a seed crop. Now, hundreds of thousands of American farmers cultivate them and are as matter-of-fact about them as they are about corn, cotton and wheat.

U.S. industrial and commercial products made from, or improved by, soybean oils, soy flour and soy meal number in the hundreds. They range from candles to linoleum, soaps to water-proof cement, cosmetics to typewriter ribbons. And a nutrient derived from soybeans is used in the manufacture of streptomycin.

But by far the biggest demand for

soybean extracts comes from those who make things to eat, and the reason is simple. The bean has a high protein content of 40 per cent—twice as much as any other bean.

Soybean oil is now No. 1 among domestic vegetable oils, and processed soybean by-products go into edibles as diverse as candy and ice cream, baby foods and spaghetti, sausages and fountain marshmallow.

And it's said that in Decatur, Ill., self-styled with considerable justification as "the soybean capital of the world," you can't expect bartenders to serve popcorn, peanuts or pretzels with your beer. You get toasted soybeans, instead.

italics

MIKE MASAOKA (Congressional Record): *The way to better law is a step-by-step proposition of improving basic legislation through appropriate amendments. The McCarran omnibus immigration and naturalization bill, by bringing order out of chaos, is a logical first step.*

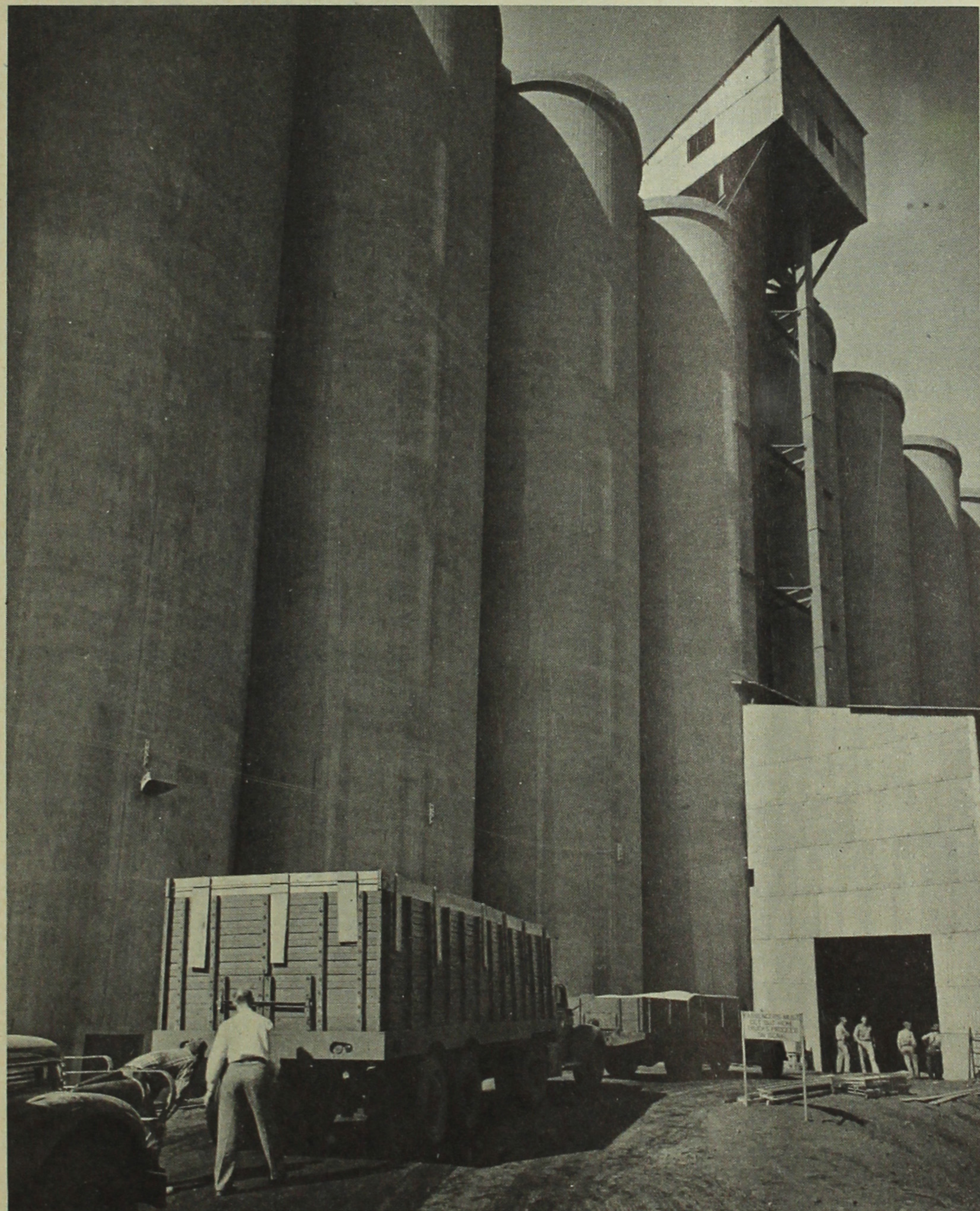
SENATOR HERBERT LEHMAN, New York (Congressional Record): *I do not contest that there are some desirable and useful provisions in the McCarran bill . . . But I feel . . . that we cannot afford the price of those provisions if we must also buy the rest of the McCarran bill, with all its incipient dangers to our ideals of justice and equity, with all its built-in prejudices and suspicion of foreigners, with all its revalidation of the discredited theory of racial origins.*

LARRY TAJIRI (Pacific Citizen): *It is our conviction that the principle of equality in naturalization and immigration in the McCarran-Walter bills is the most important feature of this legislation, which recodifies our entire immigration and naturalization statutes. The restrictive measures . . . are outweighed by the recognition of the right of all legally resident aliens to become American citizens without regard to race, color, or national origin.*

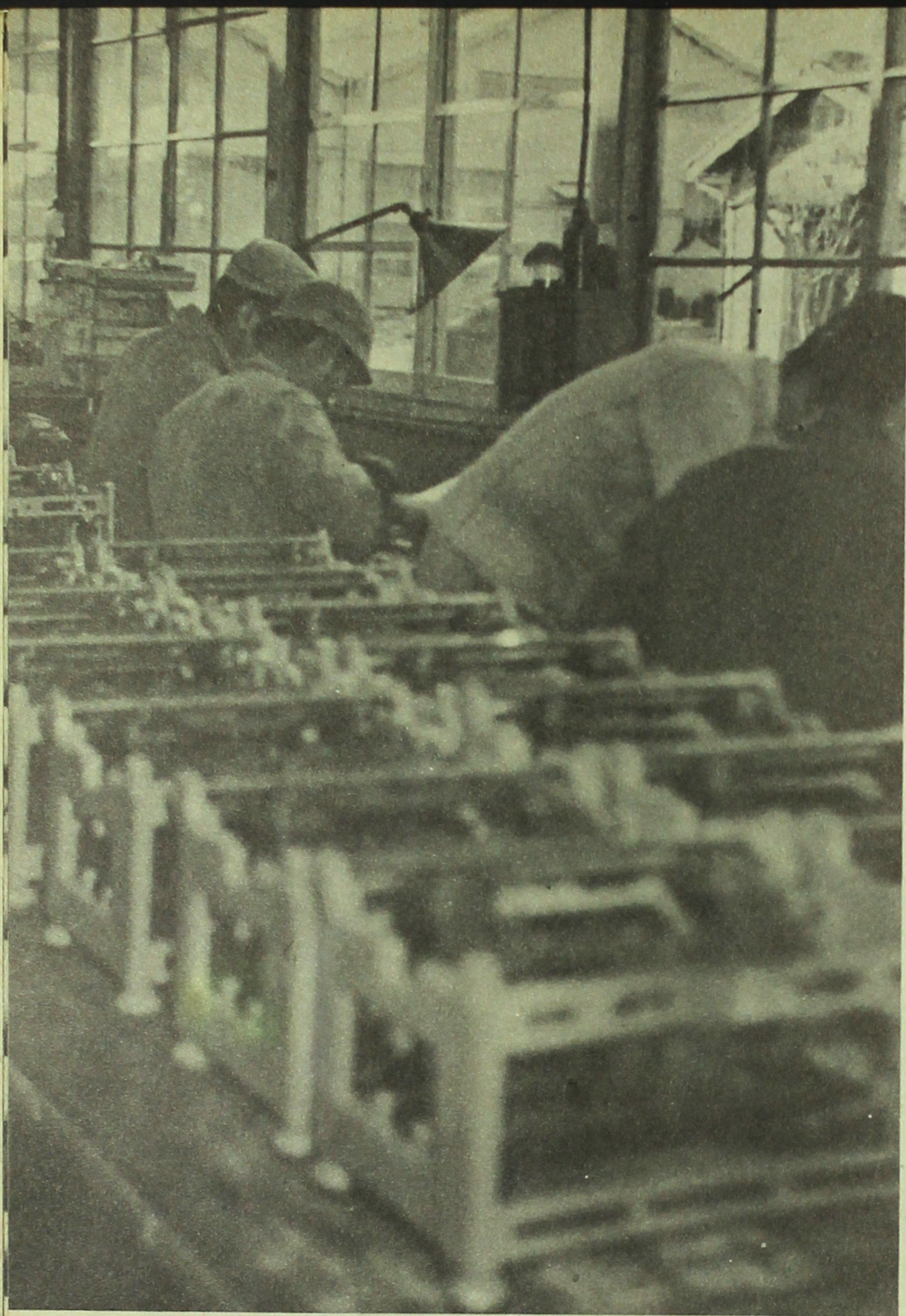
RHOADS MURPHEY (Washington Newsletter, Friends Committee on National Legislation): *It is our considered opinion that the McCarran and Walter bills are both basically restrictive measures, designed to exclude immigrants rather than to admit them, and specifically to discriminate in a variety of ways against immigrants on the ground of "race."*

MIN YASUI (Colorado Times): *The McCarran-Walter immigration bill isn't a perfect piece of legislation. But it does make unquestioned advances over our present immigration-naturalization laws.*

SHIGERU NAMBARA, former president, Tokyo university, quoted by Keyes Beech (Chicago Daily News): *Japan has no right or duty to become involved in the conflict between Russian and the United States.*



TRUCKS FROM farms line up at a Decatur grain elevator where soybeans will be stored until shipped to processing plants. Forty years ago the soybean was almost unheard of in the U.S.



PART OF THE plant of the Kawasaki machine works near Osaka, Japan, where the Homeland typewriters are manufactured.



THE HOMELAND typewriter has a smart appearance.

日本の川崎機械製造所では、
七ヶ年かよつて昨年八月英文
タイプライターの製造に成功

した。見たところ米國製とか
わらず内地及びアジア諸國へ
輸出されて好評を博している

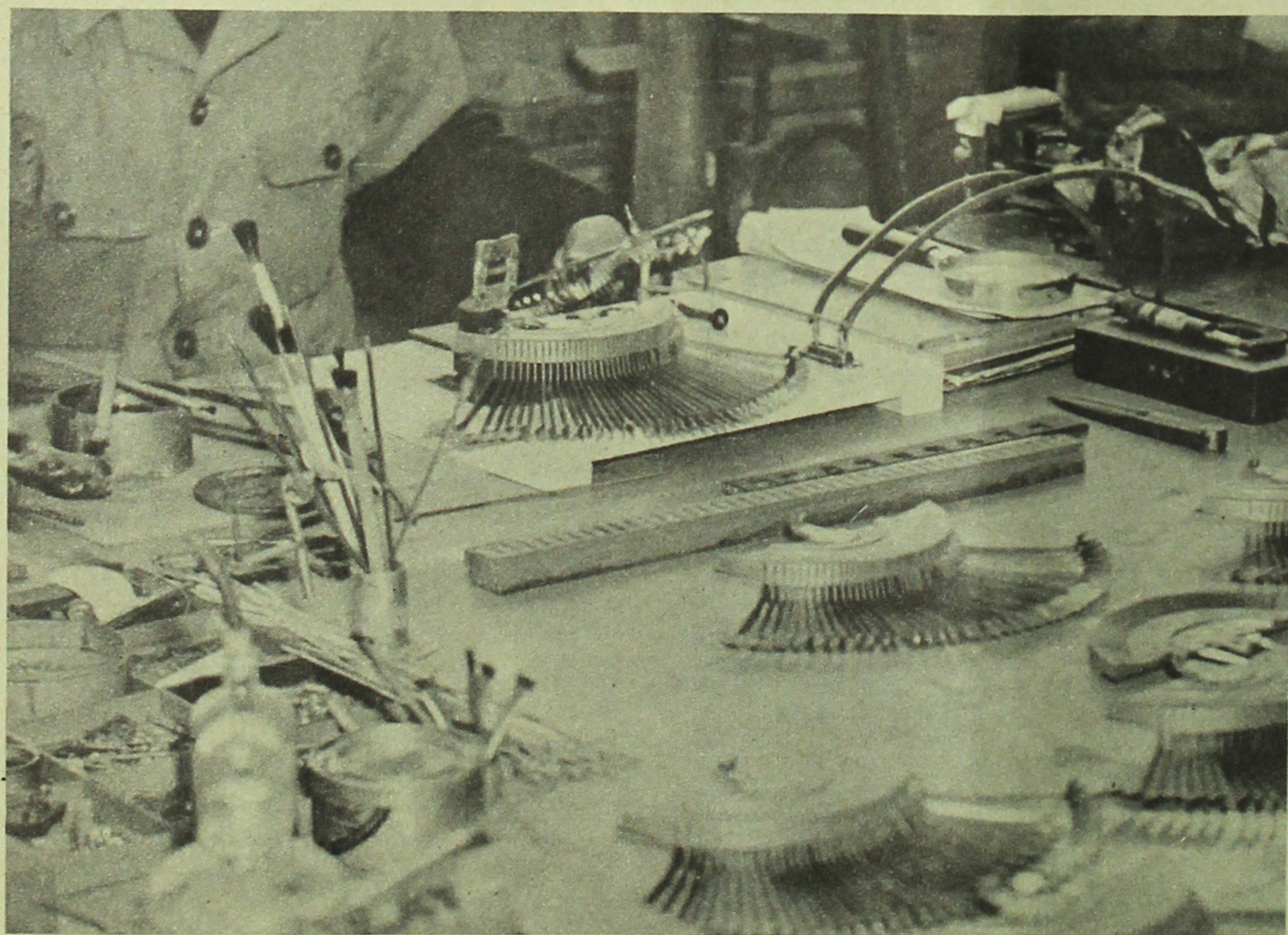
Japanese firm starts output of typewriters

JAPAN HAS come up with its own typewriter. That's not as revolutionary as it may sound, however. The Nipponese typewriter is for typing in English.

The Japan-made typewriter is sold on the domestic market and also is being exported to other Asian countries. A standard table model named "Homeland," the machine was first assembled at its Akashi plant in August, 1951, by the Kawasaki Machine Works, formerly an aircraft manufacturing firm.

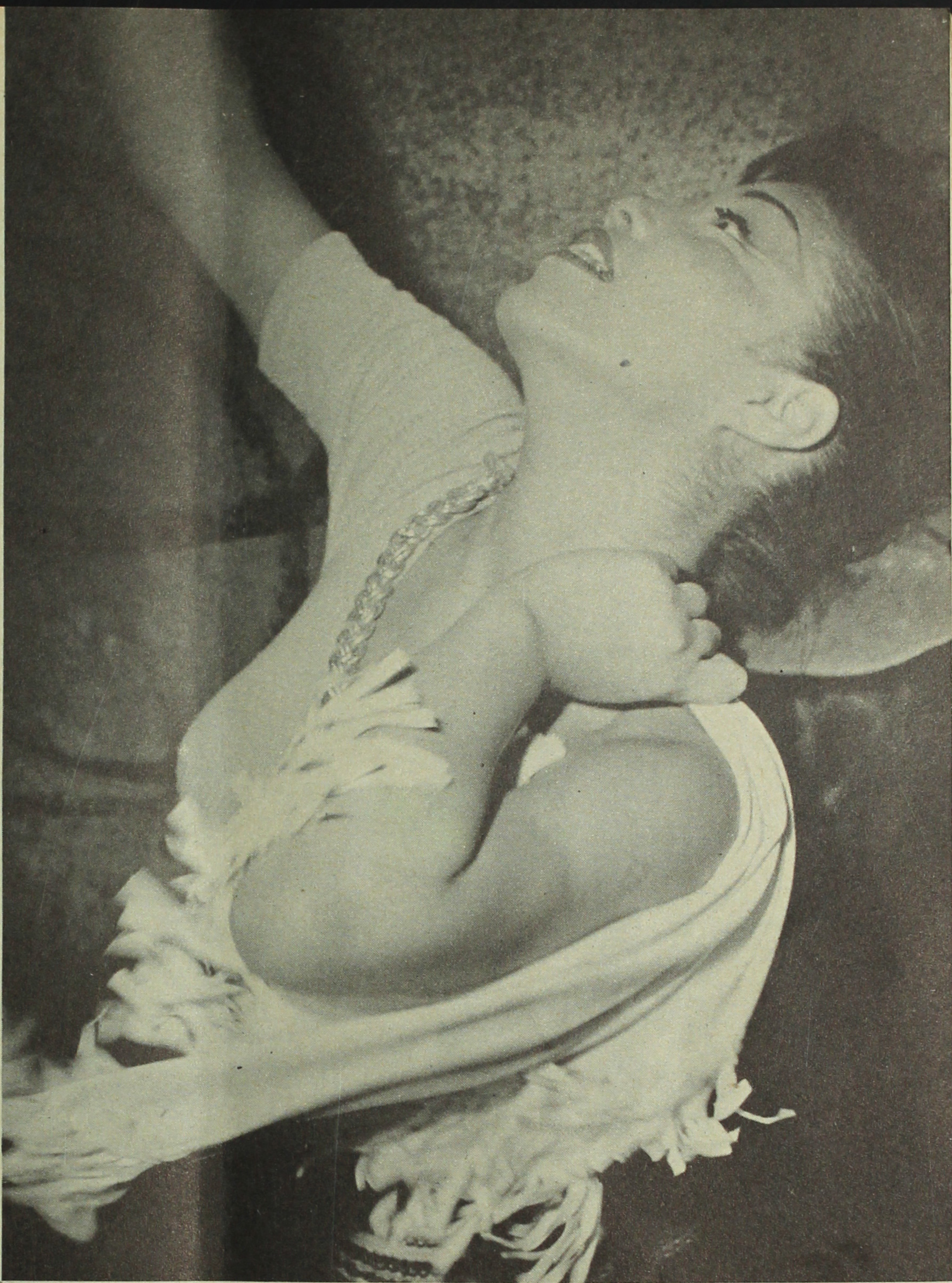
The "Homeland" is a durable-looking pica type machine with 11-inch carriage, standard keyboard, touch control and doublelock shift for capital letters. Kawasaki now turns out about 30 machines a month—in light or dark gray—but expects to step up production considerably before long.

Several other Japanese companies tried making English-language typewriters, but none progressed beyond the experimental stage until Kawasaki culminated seven years of research with its "Homeland." The best previous effort, a portable model manufactured in 1948 by the Woodpecker Industrial Co. of Tokyo, for some reason did not catch on.



INSPECTOR CHECKS parts of typewriters before they are sent along for assembly. Typewriters have standard keyboards.

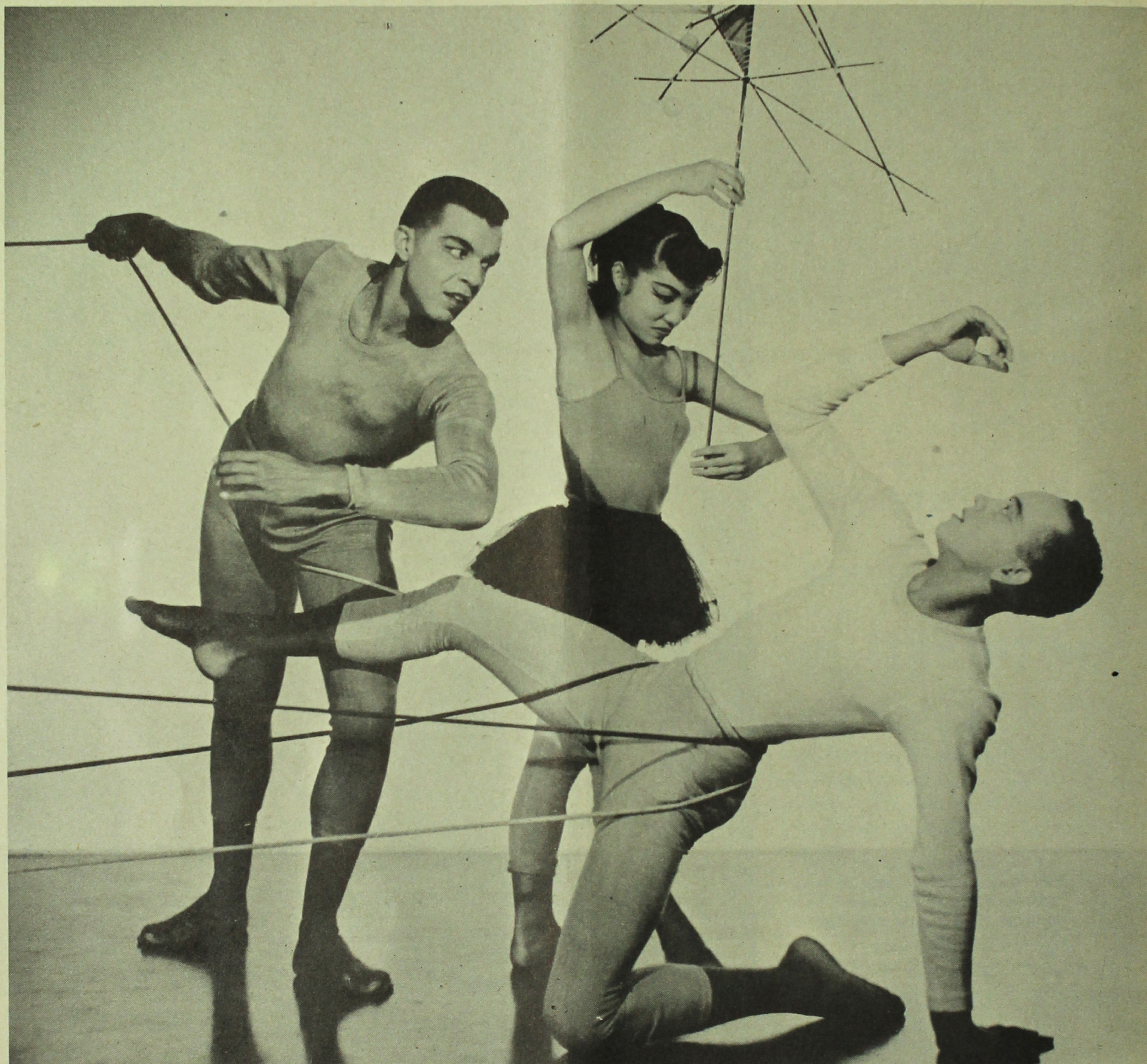
AT 16, Misaye Kawasumi is on her way as a professional dancer. She may tour the country next spring with Hollywood group.



Photos by Jack Iwata



Modern dance group recruits a 16-year-old



Misaye Kawasumi gets James Truitte, left, and Don Martin all tied up in "Dilemma," part of ballet staged at Hollywood Dance theater.

WHEN PERT and pretty Misaye Kawasumi of Los Angeles bounces back to the dressing room and rubs off her stage make-up, it isn't hard to believe she is only 16.

You need this assurance because Misaye, a dancer, is a professional performer—and the performances she has given at the Hollywood Dance theatre are not of high school or amateur caliber.

The nimble Sansei lass won a scholarship with the Lester Horton dance

group in 1947, when she was 11. Trained in all the disciplines of contemporary dance, she has attained a featured place in the Horton group. She went through her accomplished paces on-stage when Horton, in May, opened his fifth successive modern ballet program.

So Misaye, unlike most other teenage star-gazers, is not merely dreaming about, but working toward, a glamorous goal. And she has more than her own talent and resolve to help her.

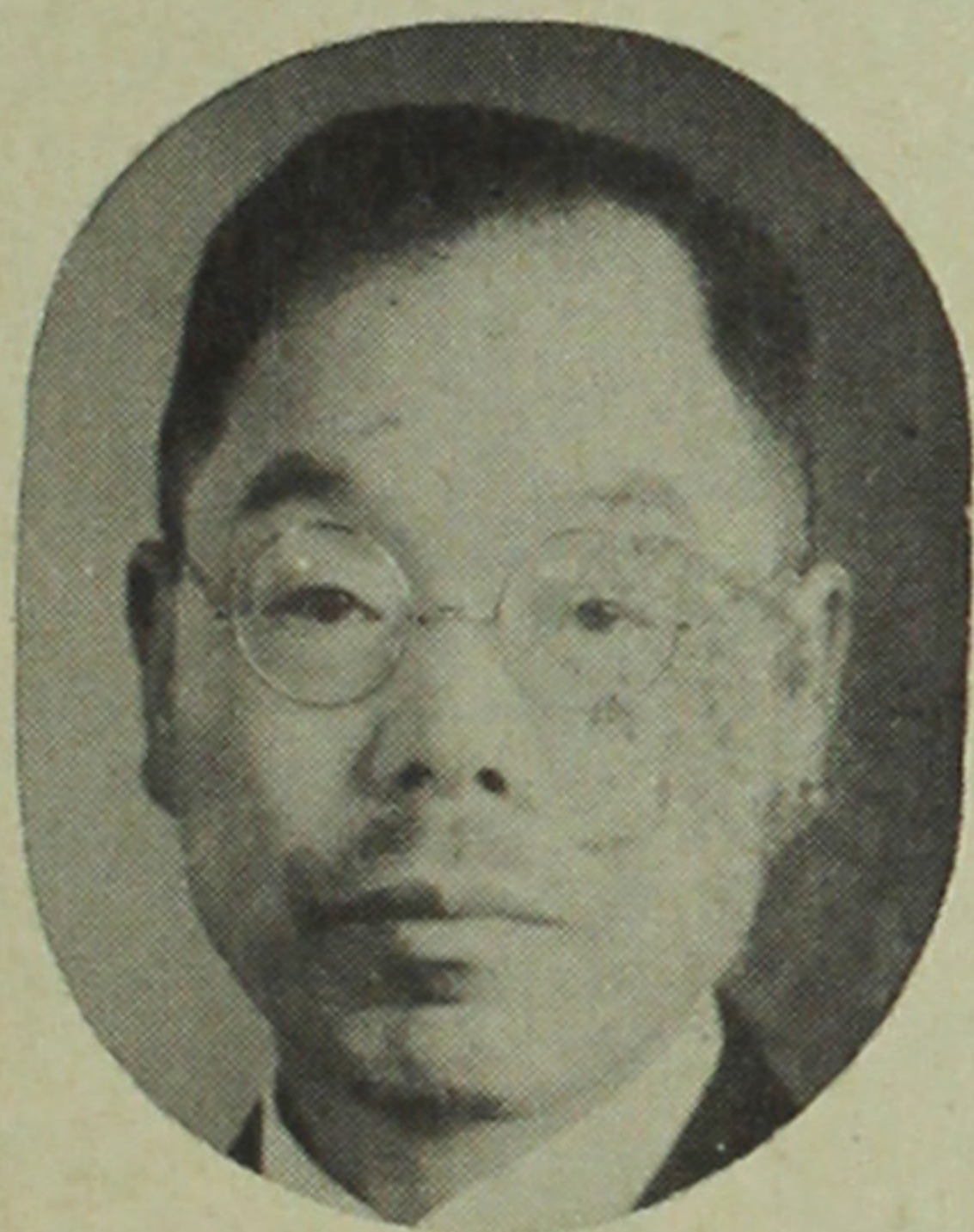
The world of dance art is no longer the isolated, obscure province that it once was. No Broadway producer today would think of launching a musical that isn't decorously sprinkled with modern ballet, and choreography now is as important to big-time entertainment as acting and singing.

Sono Osato, Yuriko Amemiya Kikuchi and Michiko Iseri have danced their way onto the Broadway stage—and Misaye Kawasumi, at 16, may already be on the way.



MISAYE WAS only 11 when she won a scholarship with the Lester Horton group. She has been on radio and TV in Los Angeles.

DUKE ELLINGTON chats with Misaye and two other members of Lester Horton dance group. The Duke's "Liberian Suite" is musical framework for one ballet.

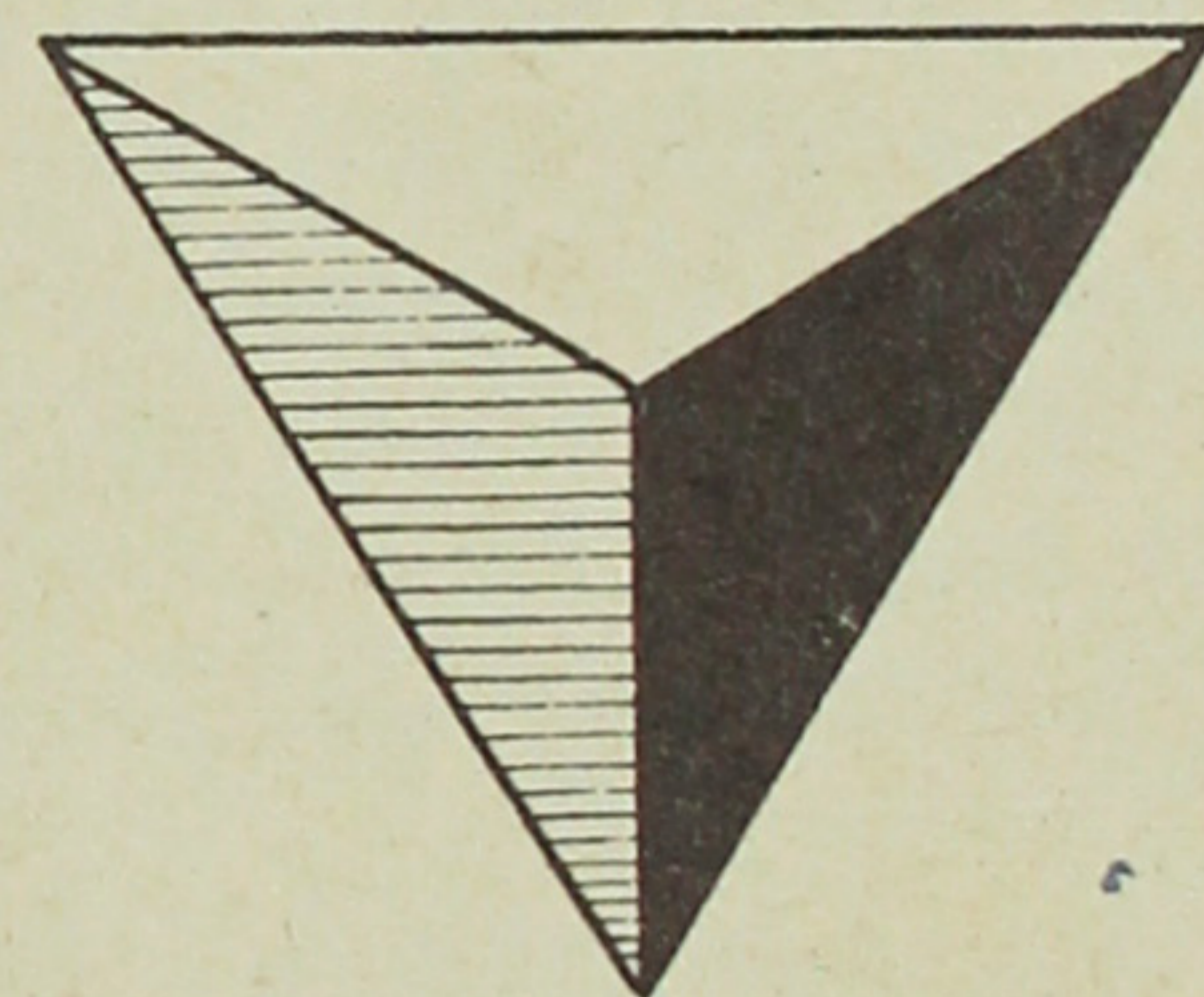


創始 西 勝 造 教 授

NISHI IGAKU

Founded by Prof. K. Nishi

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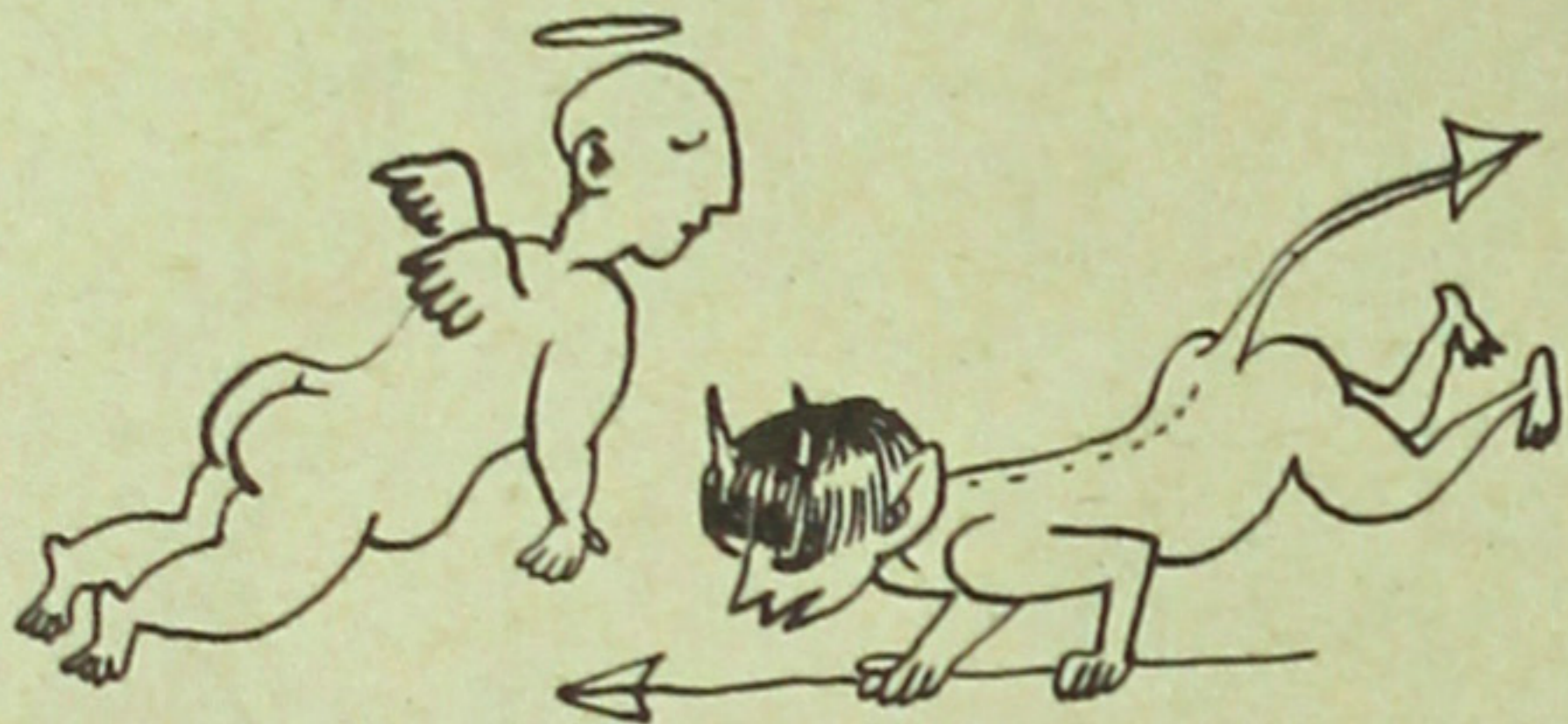
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JAPONICA

VIRTUE WEARS NO HAIR

All high school boys in Tokushima (Shikoku) are walking around with shaved heads, but not because they like it. The city's high school principals, after sober deliberation, decided that hair has a lot



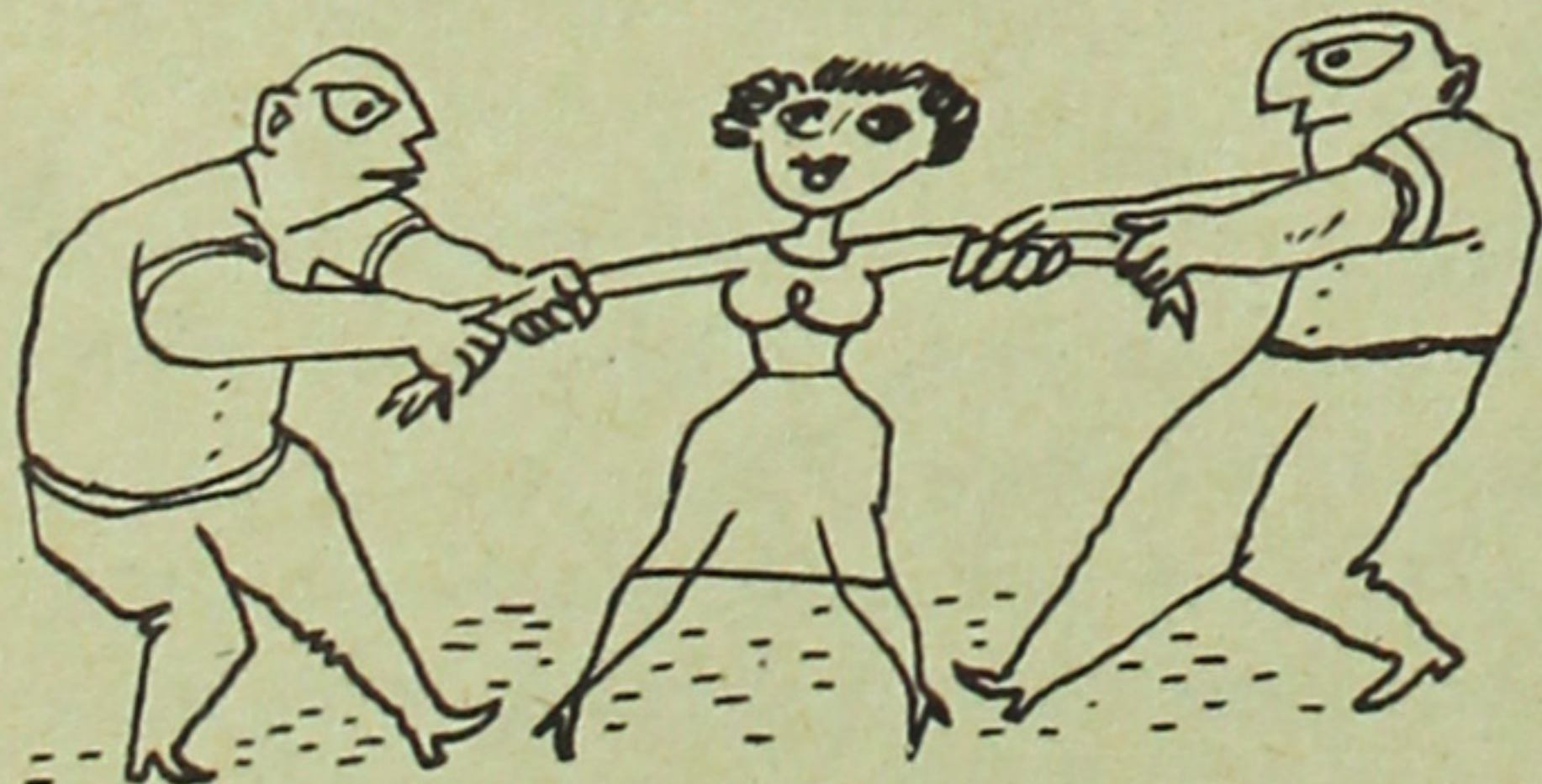
to do with the behavior of male adolescents. A high school lad's virtue, the educators said in an official decree, declines in proportion to the length of his hair.

LAST WORDS

Not all Japanese bent on self-destruction resort to the classic *hara kiri* (self-disembowelment) nowadays. They're still resigning from the human race with flamboyant flourishes, however. Before doing himself in, for example, a Tokyo factory hand penned this declaration: "Attention to all authorities concerned! I commit suicide with all my will. Thank you . . ." And a youthful intellectual, introspective and skeptical to the end, wrote: "Here in front of me are 300 sleeping pills. It is highly doubtful if I can swallow them all. But I will do my best." He did.

THE MARRYIN' KIND

In Ayabe, near Kyoto, two male citizens shuffled into city hall during the same week to register the same woman as their lawful wife. When investigation showed it was no mistake, the woman and her two husbands were brought before domestic relations court for untangling. The court, at its first hearing, got nowhere. Neither of



the two husbands—one 20, the other 26—would agree to step out of the triangle, and the wife, pretty, 20 and strongheaded, just as indignantly refused to shed either of her mates. "I'm equally attached to both of them," she insisted.



Photo by Bob Laing

'MISS HOMECOMING'

These Bay area girls were finalists in selection of "Miss Homecoming" for last month's JACL convention. The

title went to Rose Kaji of San Francisco (third from right). The others, I. to r., Martha Iwasaki, Lorraine Yokotobi, Grace Haratani, Lil Nomura, Tama Tsuchiya and Sumi Watanabe.



THIS WAS NO GAG

The arch of crossed axes was a fitting part of the military ceremony when Sloan T. Cheek, SN, married the

former Fumiko Mabuchi at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka, Japan. The axes and the outfits worn by Cheek's buddies indicate that the groom is a member of the fire department.



Photos by Ken Mazawa

"SONGBIRD OF HAWAII," Lena Machado (center), paces rousing show at grand opening of Club Waikiki, newest and most

exotic of Chicago night clubs. Owner Harry Nakamura made initial investment of \$100,000 to launch the northside fun spot.

Big grass shack in Chicago

A RUM-INSPIRED barfly at Chicago's Club Waikiki appreciatively eyed the tanned bare shoulders of a dark-haired waitress in a sarong and said with spontaneous feeling and conviction:

"Not since the Dole outfit canned the first pineapple has anybody, and I mean anybody, done more for Hawaii than good old Harry."

The remark was addressed to nobody

in particular, but everyone knew which Harry the man was talking about—and smiled in agreement.

The barfly's expression of esteem alluded to Harry Nakamura, more descriptively known in Chicago "cafe society" as "Honolulu Harry."

Nakamura, who operated a chain of fruit-and-vegetable supermarkets in Oakland before the war, is the impresario extraordinary of the Club Waiki-

ki, an exotic nocturnal watering hole just a hula shake away from Lake Michigan on Chicago's north side.

A quick appraisal of the Club Waikiki's interior splendor provides a large amount of satisfaction, an all-pervasive feeling of well-being — and an understanding of why a lot of people think the Hawaiian chamber of commerce ought to move its headquarters to this oasis.



AUTHENTICITY of entertainment and atmosphere is prime asset of the popular oasis. Coconut trees flanking stage are real.



IMPRESARIO Harry Nakamura is "Honolulu Harry" in Chicago "cafe society. He ran a fruit-and-vegetable supermarket chain in Oakland before the war, and is a near teetotaler.

If you arrive on a night when the establishment is in full cry, you are met at the head of the entering stairway—the gangplank of the "S.S. Aloha"—by a smiling hostess in her "holoku" (native Hawaiian dress) who presents each lady in your party with a lei.

As you are led to your table, you are pleasantly conscious of a lush coolness. The air-conditioning, you note, is augmented by a profusion of tropical fauna—genuine coconut trees with leaves hanging overhead, bamboo enclosures and the flowers of the South Seas.

The main room, fronted by a small stage, is the "Surf Room"—so called because a room-long mural recalls the sunny pleasures of the beach at the real Waikiki. Off to one side is the South Seas Trading Post where customers can buy authentic Hawaiian souvenirs.

Adjoining the "Surf Room" at the other end is the "Hoonenea Lounge"



NALEI LII and male dancer Kaleilehua Lee go through fast hula number while Liko Johnston, vocalist and m.c., backs them up at microphone. Lee was first male hula dancer to appear in Polynesian Ballet in Hawaii.

and a long bar, facing which is an aquarium housing goldfish and a large collection of other small, bright-colored fish imported from Hawaiian waters. Above the bar and lounge is a balcony, favored by the non-dancing clientele.

The entertainment world is notorious for billing Brooklyn brunettes as senoritas from Catalonia and Tulsa blondes as chanteuses straight from Paris. "Honolulu Harry" will have nothing to do with such deceptions.

At his bistro's grand opening in May, the headliner of the show was Lena Machado, the famed "Songbird of Hawaii." Music was provided by two bands—one a native combo brought directly from Honolulu. And for anyone who thinks that a grass skirt and supple hips are all that's needed to do the hula, the Club Waikiki show is an education in authenticity.

Harry Nakamura's reputation as a dispenser of easy-going Hawaiian hos-

pitality has been known and appreciated around Chicago longer than the two months he's been doing business at the Club Waikiki.

When he came to Chicago in 1945, he still had a good chunk of the money he had made from his chain markets in Oakland. For lack of better prospects, he invested in an unfancy beer tavern with a partner. It was the first time in his life that he stepped inside of a saloon, he says.

The next year, at the urging of GI's from Hawaii who wanted a furlough fun spot where they could feel at home, Nakamura opened a night club—not nearly as preteritious as his present place, but something more than a mere tavern. He decorated the club himself, after scrapping the sketches of a professional designer to whom he had paid \$1,000. The place did a booming business.

"First, I thought it was the war," he says, "but people kept coming. Only

thing I can think of is everybody likes fun, the Hawaiian kind."

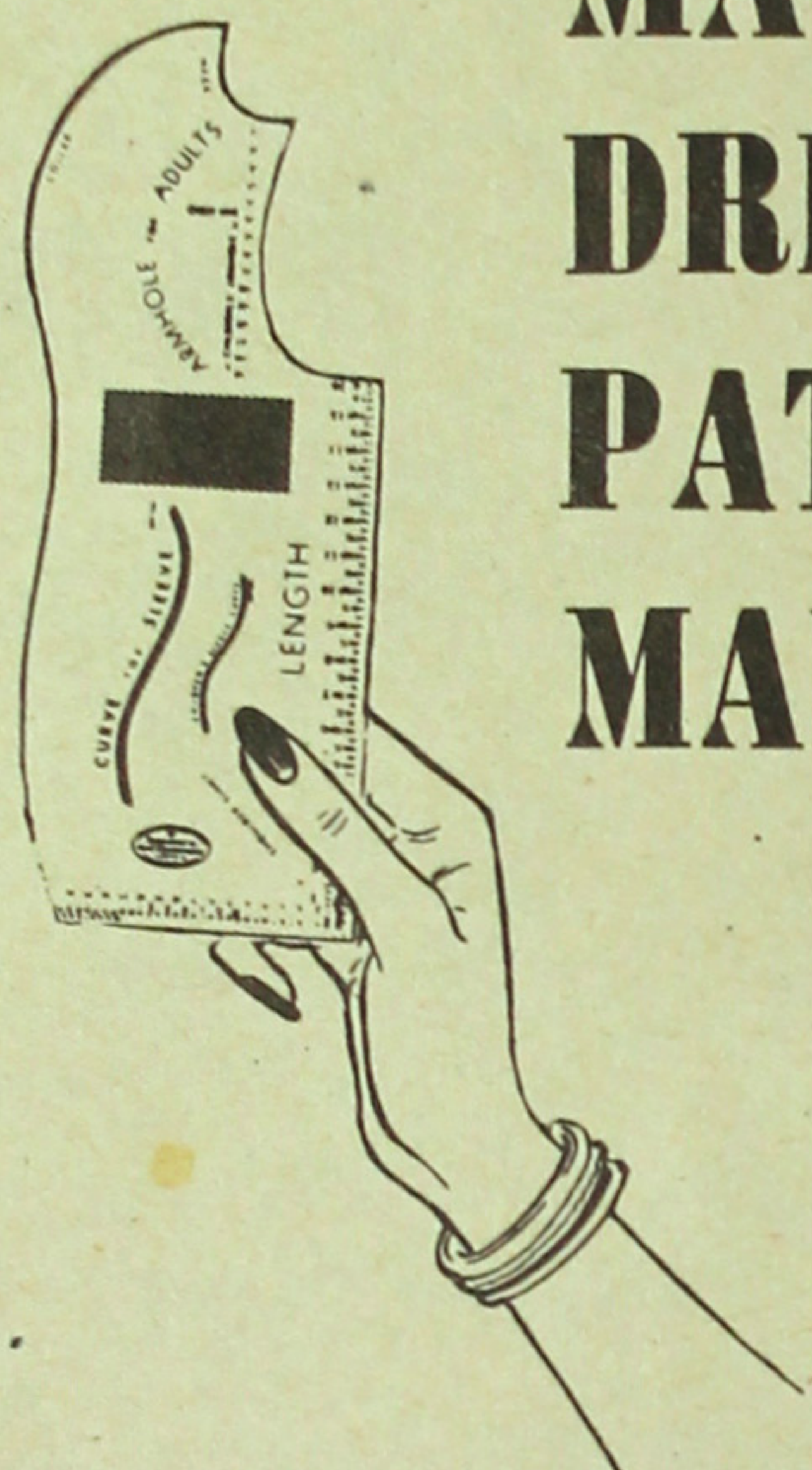
Fiercely proud of his Hawaiian origins, "Honolulu Harry" (McKinley high school, class of '23) was ready to sink his profits into a gaudier showplace, a dine-and-dance palace that would do more to enhance Hawaii's fame than anything this side of Honolulu.

To make sure his Club Waikiki would be as Hawaiian as poi, he took a trip to his home islands, signed up entertainers and a staff of employes and ar-

純粋のハワイ気分を出して一躍大シカゴのナイトクラブに覇を競うた中村ヘンリー氏經營の「ワイキキ」は市内は勿論のこと、遠く其の名を聞いた他州からのお客さんで大繁昌を極め、店内が手狭となつたので今回莫大な費用を投じて北部ウエルソング・アベニューへ五百餘人を收容する純ハワイ式「ワイキキ」を開設した。従業員四十名藝人から一切ハワイ気分横溢である。

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MRS. HARRY NAKAMURA and hostess greet pair of visitors at head of entering stairway, the "gangplank of the S.S. Aloha." About 200 are turned away on busy Saturday nights.

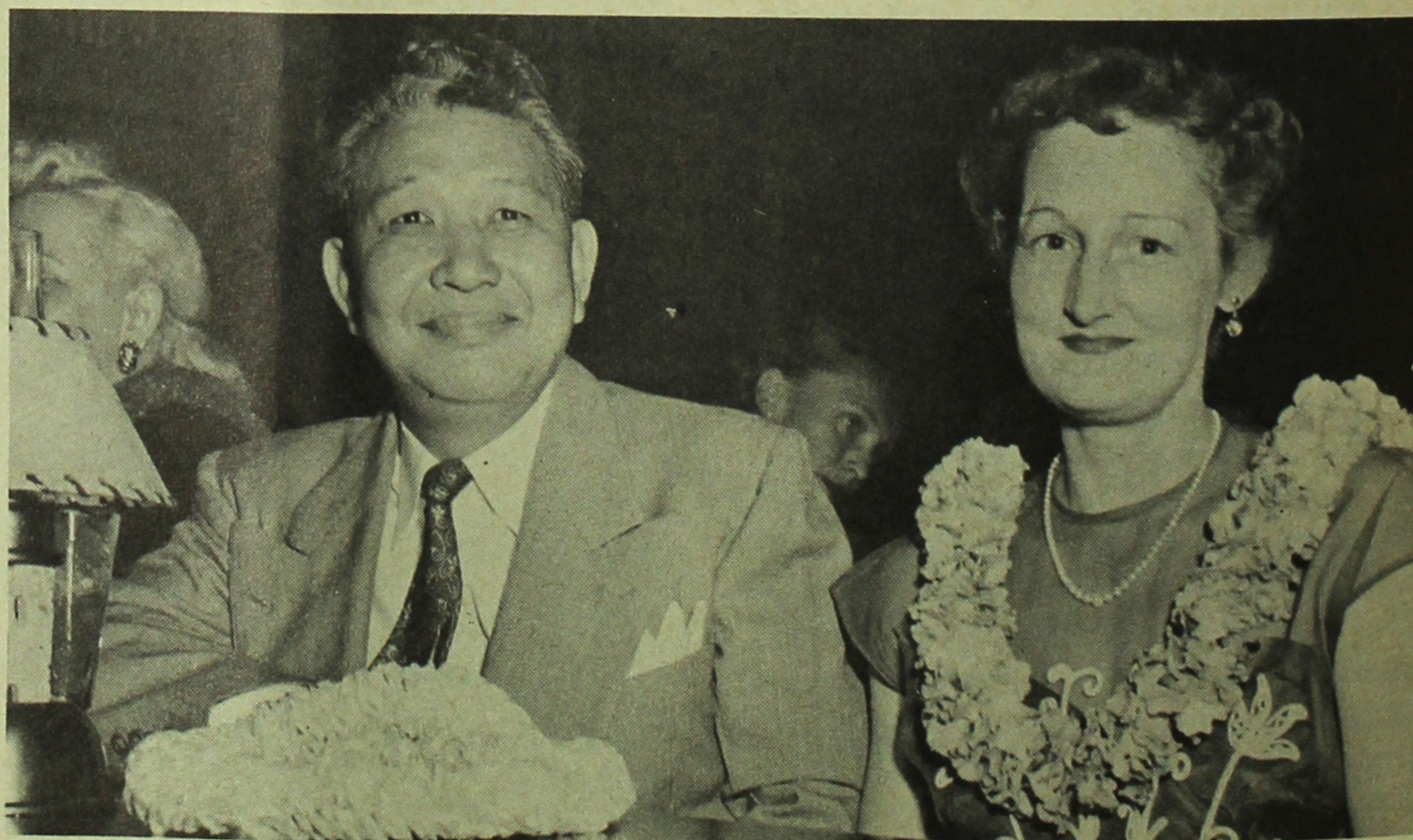
ranged shipments of native props for the decor.

"I wanted everything in the place to be really Hawaiian, except maybe the nails," he explains.

Newcomers to the Club Waikiki, resigned to the unwritten suit-and-tie rule enforced at most first-rate night spots, are pleasantly startled when they see male customers wearing open-col-

lar "aloha" shirts. The practice may be unheard-of elsewhere, but it does "Honolulu Harry" no harm, dollar-wise or otherwise.

The same goes for a former tennis court across the street that Nakamura leased and converted into parking lot for his clientele. This particular bit of foresight was not, of course, purely Hawaiian. It was just smart business.



"**KAMAAINAS**" (old-time Hawaiians) Dr. and Mrs. Fred Yamamoto came up from Arthur, Ill., for opening. Dr. Yamamoto has been practicing in Illinois for 20 year.



DINNER IS a hearty affair with everyone, even the baby, crowding around. The "men" sit at the head of the table.

Meet the Yamada family

MEET THE YAMADAS, a middle class Japanese farm family that lives in Sakamoto village, not far from Kyoto. A day with the Yamadas provides a look at the life of the average Japanese.

The Yamadas are not typical in one respect. They are Roman Catholics and, therefore, belong to a minority of 140,000 of the total Japanese population of 85 million. The Yamadas begin each day with Mass (*below*) followed by a hearty breakfast (*left*). The meal is a big one, consisting usually of soup, raw or fried fish, omelet, fruit, vegetables and tea.



THE YAMADAS are a family of Catholics, of which there are but 140,000 in Japan. They begin each day by attending Mass.



Mayor of Sakamoto village is the eldest Yamada son, a Roman Catholic.



EACH FAMILY member helps with the farm work.

THE ELDEST Yamada son is the mayor of Sakamoto ("At-the-Foot-of-the-Hill") village. Another son teaches in the local school. The salaries they bring home are small, and to supplement this income, other members of the family operate the farm. It is not a large farm, but the Yamadas have the only cow in the village.

Old Yamada provided his two sons with good educations. The family is a close-knit unit, and most of its recrea-

tion is shared by all. In the evening the mayor plays the flute and his sister, Kinue, who is 19, plays the harp. The children perform folk dances and sometimes there is a quiet game of Japanese chess.

In traditional Japanese style, the Yamadas' family life centers about the children. Japan is a land where children are held in high esteem, and are given everything their parents can afford.



THEIR FARM supplements the income of the two Yamada breadwinners. It is not a large farm but the family owns the only cow in the village.



One of the Yamada sons is a teacher in the village grammar school.

日本には現在十四万人のキヤソリック教信者があります。この寫眞は京都に近い近江の坂本村に住む山田さん一家一

The Mayor's wife cooks the meals for the family.

日の生活を寫したもので、朝は祈禱に始まり一家揃つて食事、主人は村長として役場に弟さんは教員で學校に出勤、

其他の人々は農園に、夫人はお台所に、夜は一日の疲れを一家團樂で信仰に満ちた美しい清い生活です。





To revive sluggish summer appetites: Chilled noodles.

Photos by Ken Mazawa

Cool dish for hot days

PEOPLE GET FUSSY about what they eat in the summer. A common refrain all through the hot-and-humid season is: "I just don't feel like eating a thing in this weather!"

This can be discouraging to the housewife and hostess—but not if she remembers now and then to revive sluggish summer appetites with that old Japanese hot weather favorite, cold *udon*, *soba* or *somen*.

All three are kinds of vermicelli and belong to the noodle family. *Udon* is

made from corn flour, *soba* from buckwheat and *somen* from plain wheat. They come in various thicknesses. For this particular recipe, the thin ones are usually preferred.

Served cold and dipped into chilled *dashi* (stock) or bouillon, these Japanese noodles are ideal for summertime snacks. They also can be served as light meals, too, along with a meat or chicken dish.

Another thing to be said for the cold noodle treat is that it's simple to prepare.

The ingredients for six servings:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 ounces udon, soba or somen (thin) | 10sq. inch tangle (kelp) |
| 18 small mushrooms | ¼ teaspoon mono-sodium glutamate |
| 5 cups dashi or bouillon | 5 cups water |
| 2 teaspoons salt | Plenty of chopped ice |
| 2 teaspoons (soy sauce) | 6 pieces of lemon peel |
| ½ cup shavings of dried bonito | Handful of chopped green onions |

You may have a supply of bouillon handy, in which case you can chill it well in advance. If you want to use dashi, here's how it's prepared:

Boil tangle (a kind of kelp) in the water. When it bubbles, remove tangle. Meanwhile, shave the required amount of dried bonito (*katsuobushi*). Incidentally, it's easier to shave the dried bonito after it's been warmed over a fire.

Put the bonito shavings in the water, add salt, soy sauce and mushrooms, and take the pot off the fire when it starts boiling. After the bonito shavings sink, pour off the clear liquid—the dashi for your noodles—into a container and chill in refrigerator.

To prepare the *udon*, *soba* or *somen*, put into hot water and boil until sufficiently cooked, adding water as needed. Then drain and rinse noodles in cold water two or three times. Transfer noodles to a colander.

In Japan and in the best U.S. Japanese restaurants, the noodles are served in square lacquered boxes called *seiro*. A bed of chopped ice is placed on the bottom of each box, and the ice bed is covered with a light bamboo mat. The noodles are placed on the mat.

The chilled dashi or bouillon is poured into a bowl alongside a box of noodles. Three mushrooms and a sprinkling of chopped green onions are put into the bowls of dashi.

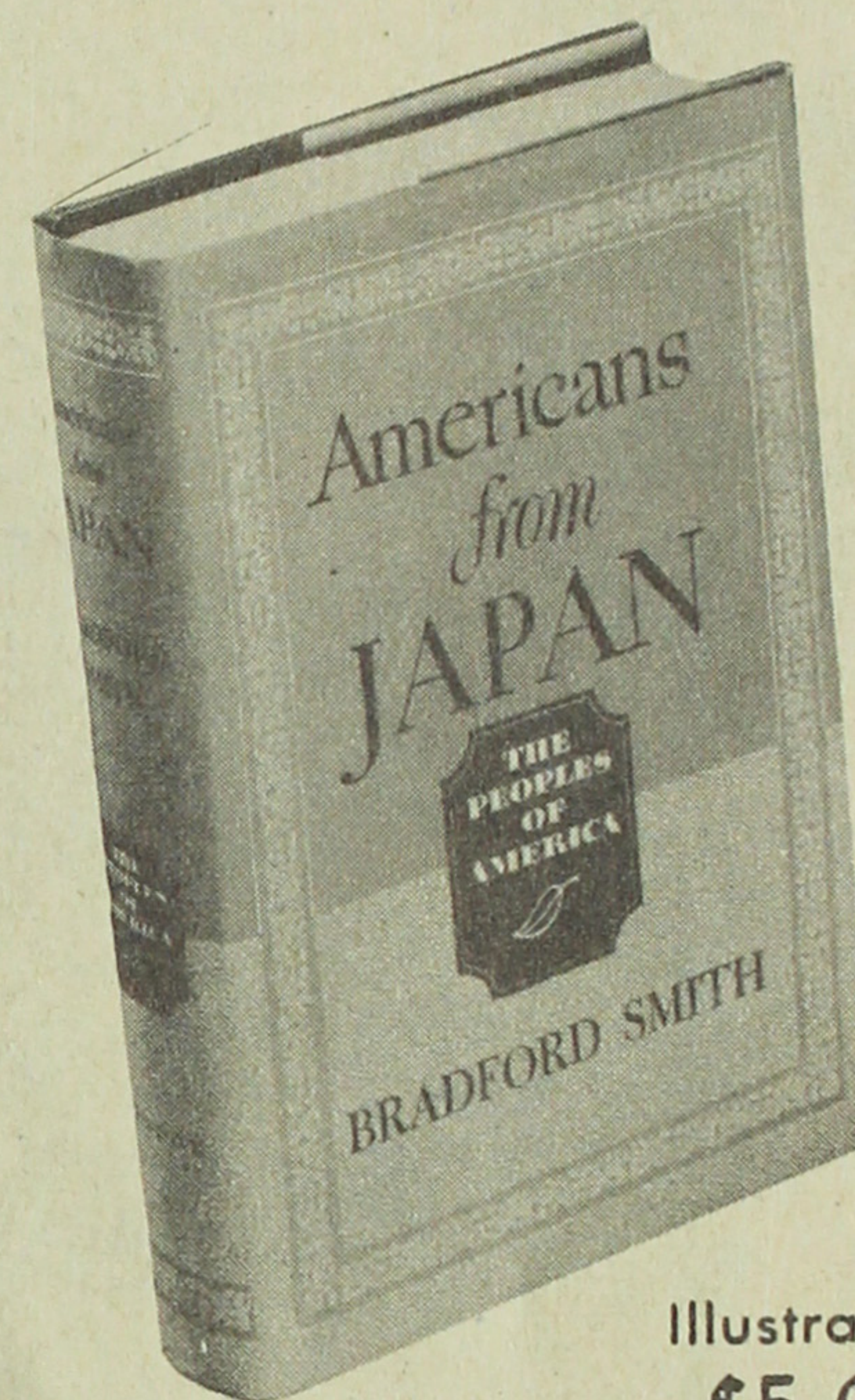
Each person eats the noodles by dipping each mouthful into the dashi with his chopsticks.

Of course, you may not have lacquered boxes or the proper-sized bamboo mats. It should, however, be perfectly satisfactory to serve the noodles in large bowls, bedding the ice and doing without bamboo mats.

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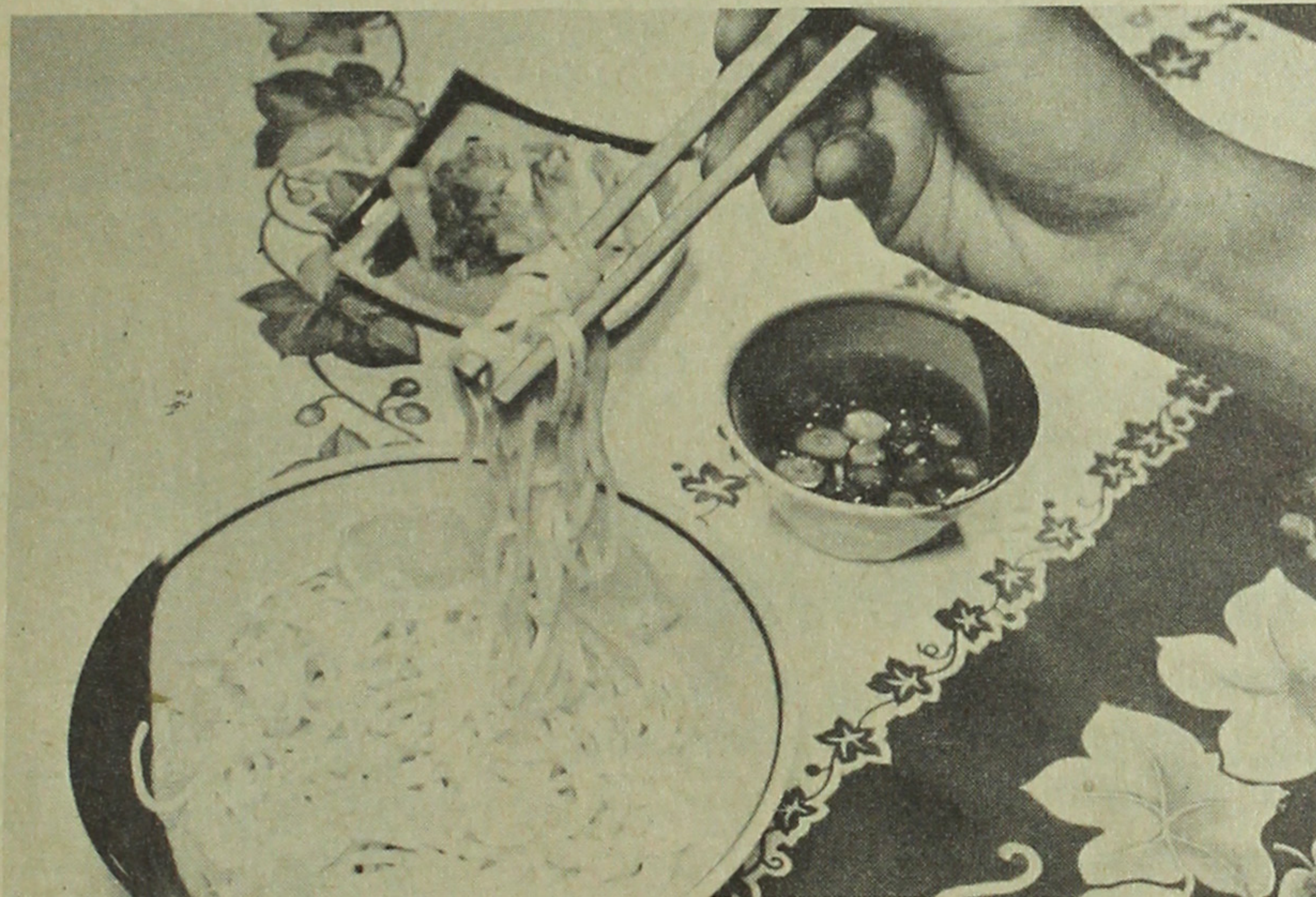


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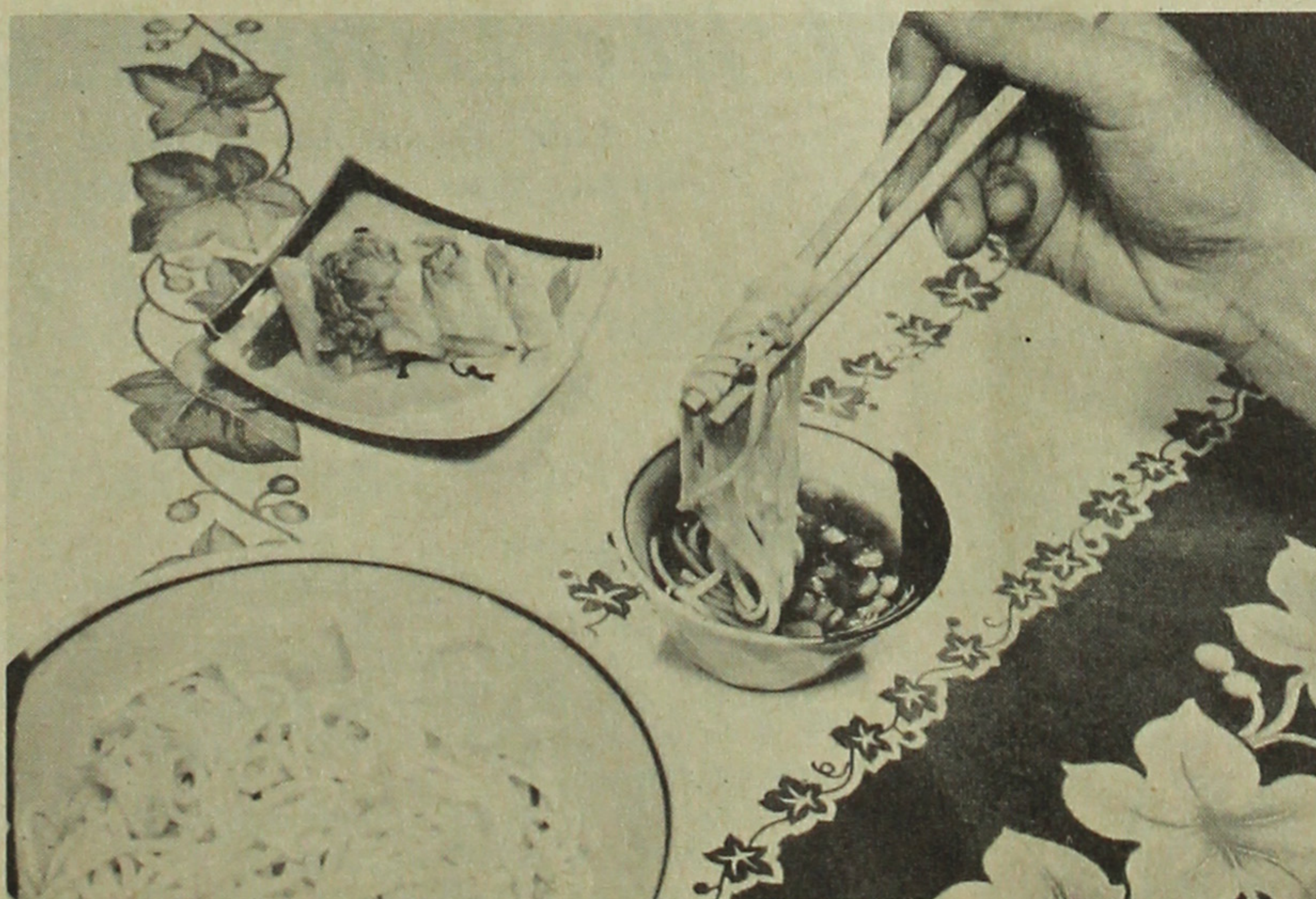
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Bradford Smith



Pick up enough for a mouthful . . .



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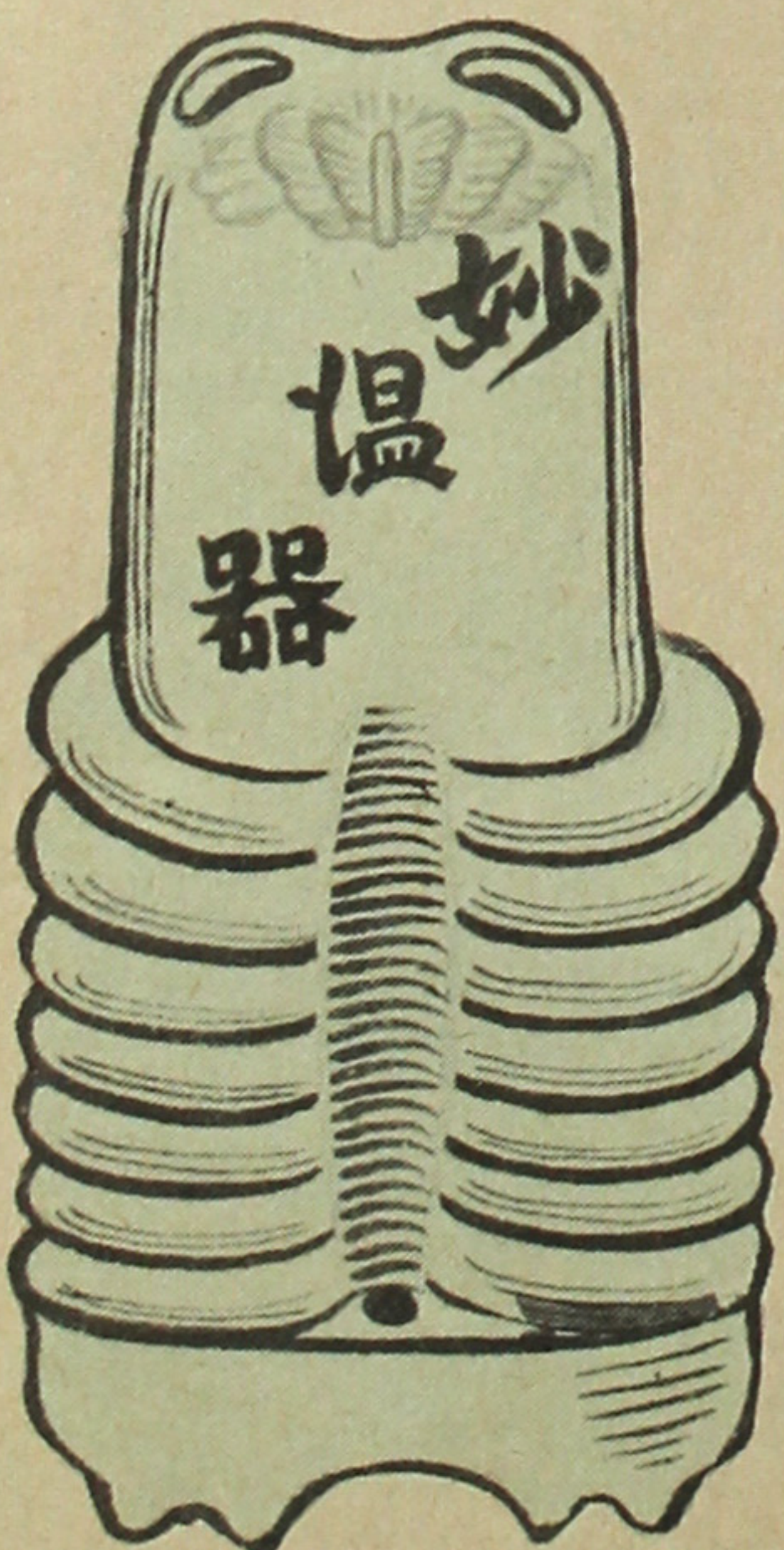
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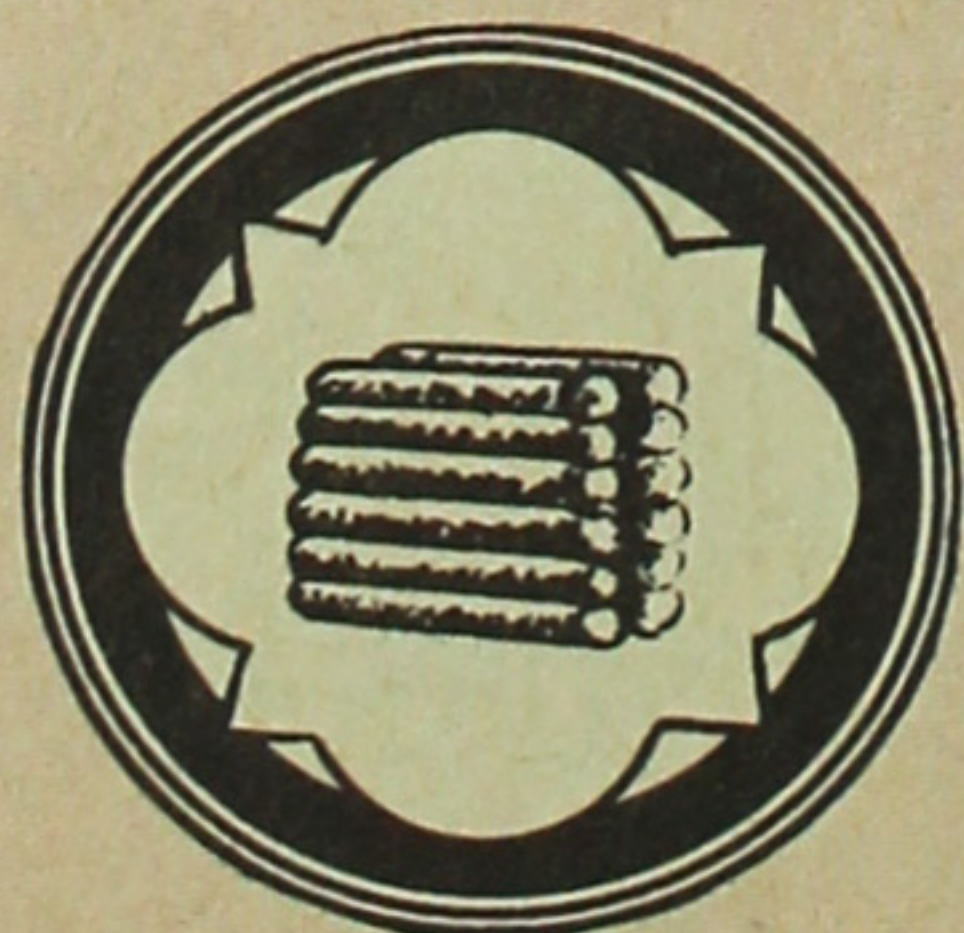
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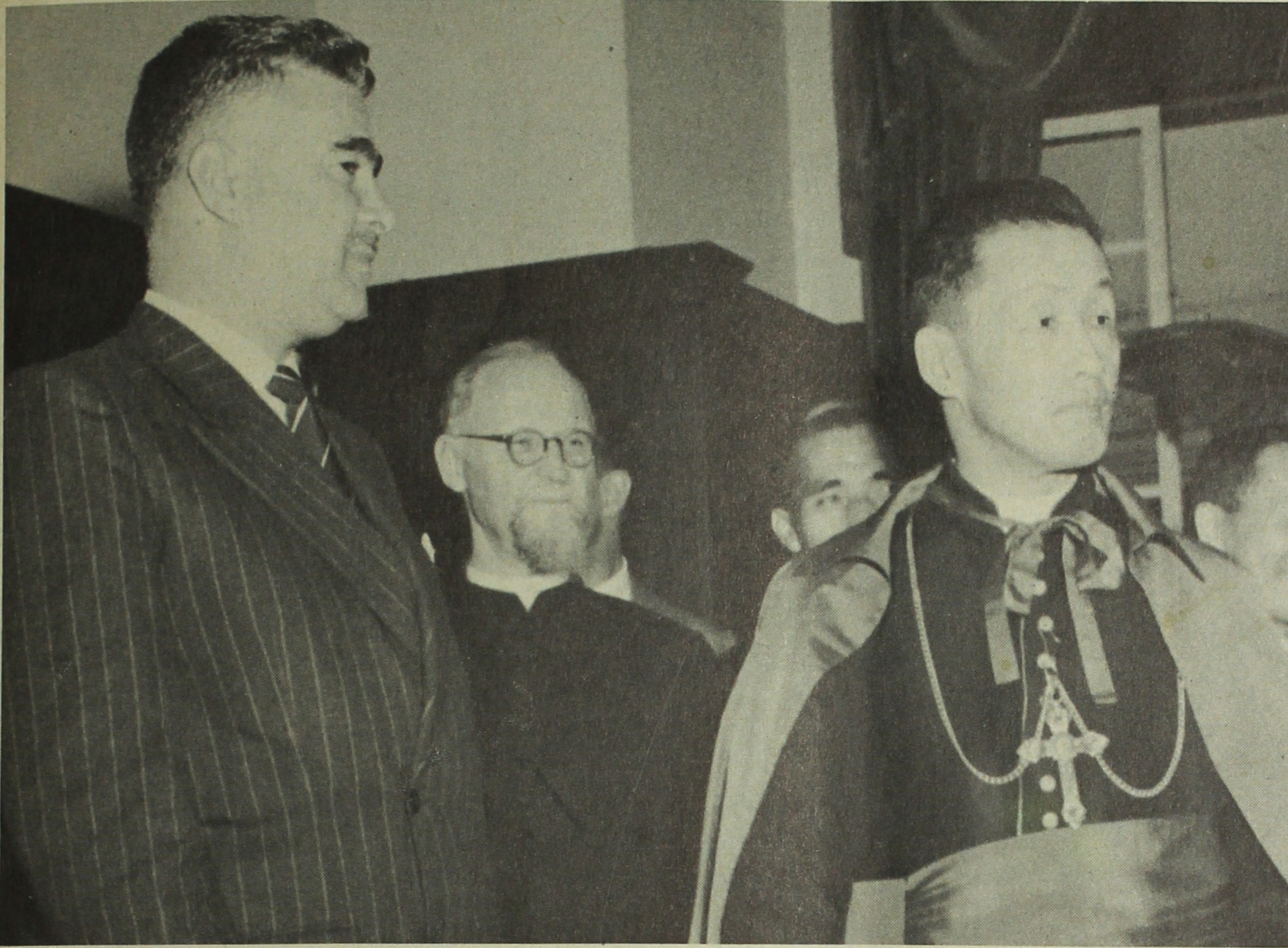
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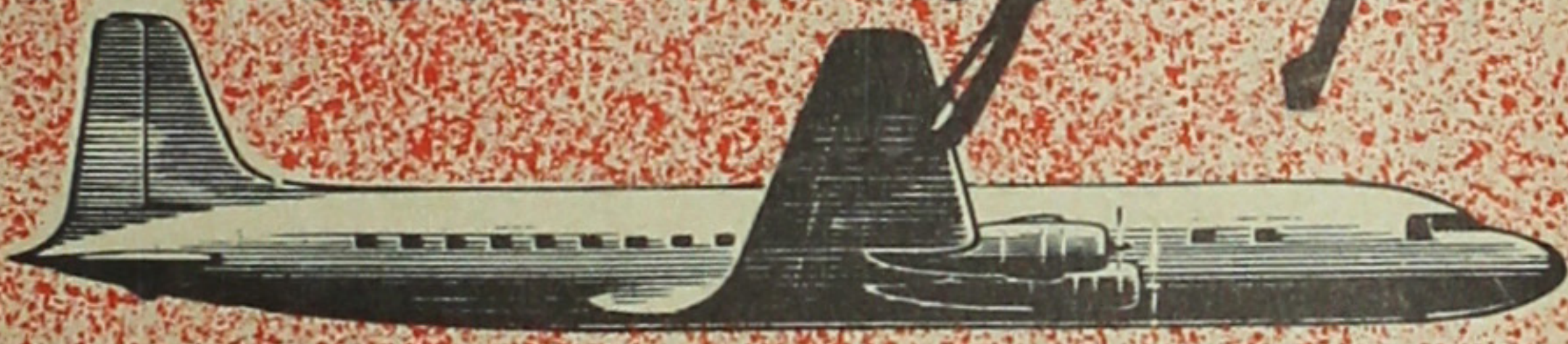


Rev. Akira Hagiwara, head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hiroshima, meets governor of Sao Paulo during his recent visit to Brazil. Reverend Hagiwara had completed a tour of Europe where he reported on the Catholics of Japan and about the new Hiroshima peace memorial. There are 140,000 Roman Catholics in Japan.

ガルセス統領と萩原晃神父

日本のカトリックを世界に紹介するのと廣島に平和記念堂建立の趣旨普及の目的でイエズス會廣島教區長萩原晃神父は昨年来歐洲巡歴中であつたが四月十八日來聖ガルセス統領を訪問されました。席上統領は日本の先達者がブラジルに大きな産業復興を齎すと共にカトリックにも入信し、文化教育に功績を残したことを稱讃し、萩原神父と堅い握手を交され、列席の一同に深い感動を與えました(寫眞はガルセス統領と萩原師)

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四半世紀の歩み

伯國聖州農産の粹聚まる

四十年の昔、下元

健吉氏外三名の邦人がブラジル、サンパウロ州のコチャ郡の一角に借地してバタタ(馬蹄薯)の栽培を試みて以来、日本人獨特の子バリーで「コチャの薯か、薯のコチャか」との定評を得るまでに優秀な農作物を生産するようになり、一九二七年十二月廿七日、コチャ産業組合が組織され、現在は會員五千名を擁する南米第一の大組合となった。此四半世紀の歩みは、



Forty years ago, three Japanese began growing potatoes in the county of Cotia, Sao Paulo. Today, Cotia is one of South America's ranking potato-raising centers. An offshoot was the formation of the Cotia Agricultural association which this year celebrated its 25th anniversary. (Right) 150,000 people attended the celebrations. (Above) Members of the association's women's league.



産組廿五周年記念展覧會場の入口

展覧會場の茶室でマタゾラ伯夫人を中心に婦人會の方々

南米編輯より

淀野 光子

長い間、降り続けた雨期が漸く上り、乾燥期に入ったので毎日遠路通ひ續ける私に取つては愁眉を開く念である。従つて仕事も本格的に能率が學り、今月號はコチャ産組祝典を筆頭に、多彩なる催物を次々と見學するのにも、目の廻る多忙さであつた。流石に南米唯一の邦人の中心地サンパウロ市である丈に、一つも、のがしてはならない、大切な行事のヒット版許りであつた。北米や祖國の皆様が此のことを見られて、サンパウロを中心としたブラジルの邦人の活潑なる動きに驚異の目を見は

られる事と思ふと、南米に活動する身の幸福を思ふ。大いに今後のシーン南米報告を期待してほしい。只一人赴任して来た私も三ヶ月目を廻つて素晴らしい飛躍を示す一例を紹介したい。先づサンパウロの中心地のセナドール・フェイジョ六九の近代式のビルに、新しい事務所を設えた事である。すつきりとした女らしい景園氣を漂はせる皆様の事務所にして、來訪を待つている編輯部を私一人で頑張つていたが、コロニヤ文藝界の只一人の女流作家として令名の高い「よみもの社」の北島文子女士に編輯顧問として今後大いに私の足りない點を指導して頂いてコロニヤ紹介の麗筆を揮つて頂く事になつた。南米劇場の營業部主任の押田眞佐夫氏は私の開業以來非常に興味、援助を寄せられ、カットや圖案には氏獨特の素晴らしい繪心を發揮して頂いて、紙面を生かして頂いたが、今後更に力を入れて頂く様になつた事は有難い事である。編輯顧問として大切な方である營業部主任として新進氣鋭の坂本昇氏が入社し、目下八月號平和記念號のため連日奮闘して頂いて、非常、眞實性に富んだ方である。營業編輯の陣營も此れで大いに調和させつゝ、百尺竿頭更一步進めて文化交流の舞台に乗出す覺悟である。

一九五二・五・三

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野菜方面に飛躍的發展

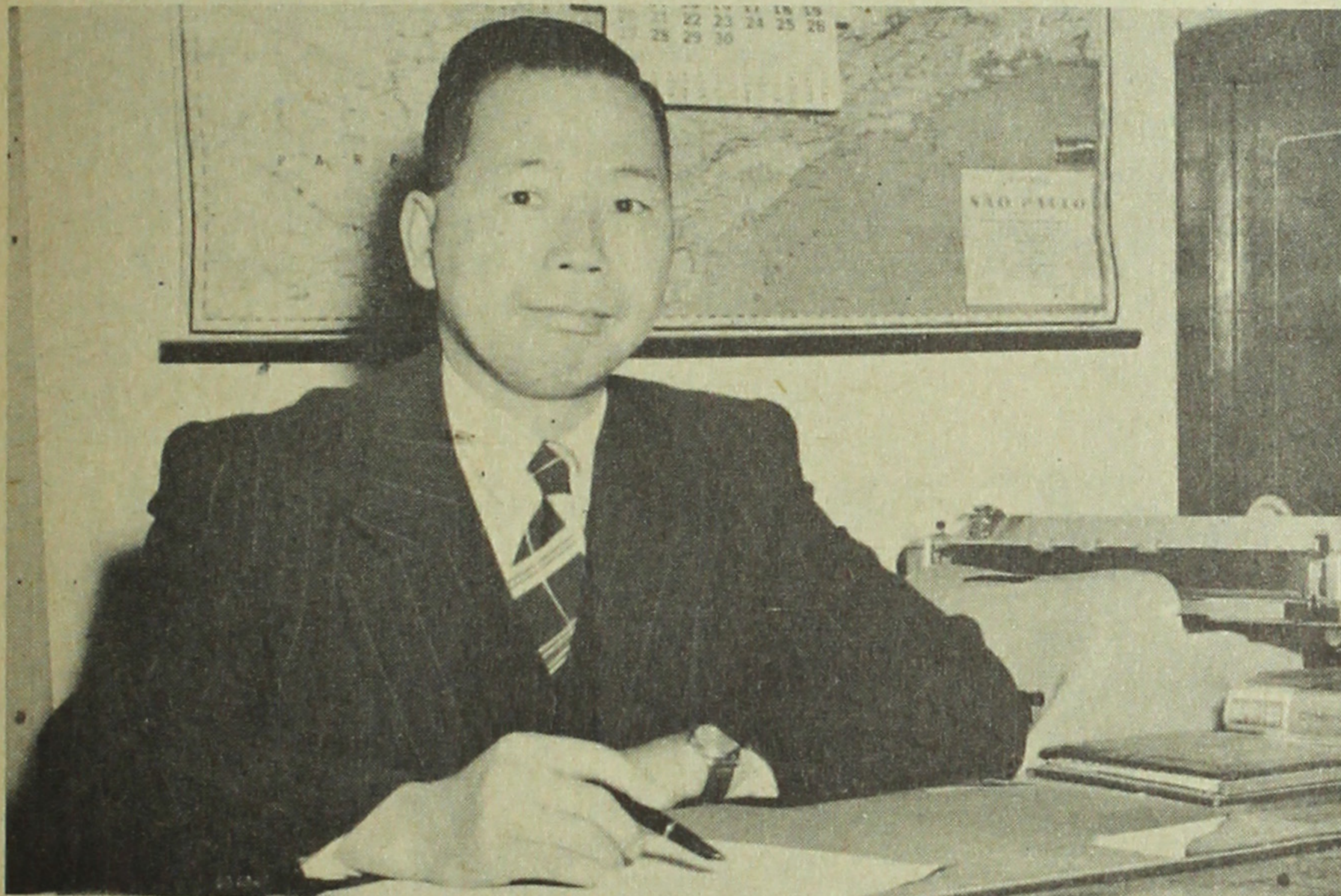
聖市のカーザアリアンサ商會

サンパウロ市邦人の中心地コンデ街が近時郊外に於ける野菜作りの邦人方により飛躍的な生産能力を發揮し今やその中心地はメルカード（中央市場）に移りつゝあるが、生産者の傳統的優秀さに加えて販賣取引の邦人商會の誠實と勤勉と商才の卓越さが相俟つて車の兩輪の如く中央市場の發展は素晴らしいものがある。就中地の利を占めたアリアンサ商會では多數の黒人カマラダー（傭人）が出入し、山ほど積まれたパタタ（馬鈴薯）が押しかけた貨物自動車で運ばれて行く、一日に二、三千俵というものが搬出される。アリアンサとは「同盟」という意味である高橋誠敏氏と市川清氏の共同出資で人の和と經濟力が伴つて一商會にして他の大組合に同じ量の種薯が獨逸や和蘭から輸入されるのを見ても同商會の實力が知られ、遠く肥料藥品、農具等も北米から取引されアリアンサ商會の將來は實に洋々たるものがある。



毎日二、三千俵の馬鈴薯が瞬く間に取引搬出される盛況アリアンサ商會の前にて中央に立つ右が高橋誠敏氏、左が市川清氏

The Casa Alianca, wholesalers of Sao Paulo, handles as many as 3,000 bags of potatoes daily.



Seibin Takahashi (above) is one of the partners in the company, one of the biggest in the Sao Paulo marketplace (right).

アリアンサ商會の高橋誠敏氏は十四才の時、父母に伴われ熊本の故郷を後に渡伯し、刻苦勉勵四十才の若さで今日の雜穀肥料問屋カーザアリアンサを經營するに至つた（寫眞は同商會事務室で執筆中の高橋氏）



中央公設市場から遙か州立銀行の尖塔を見る。前の建物がアリアンサ商會のある中央卸賣場

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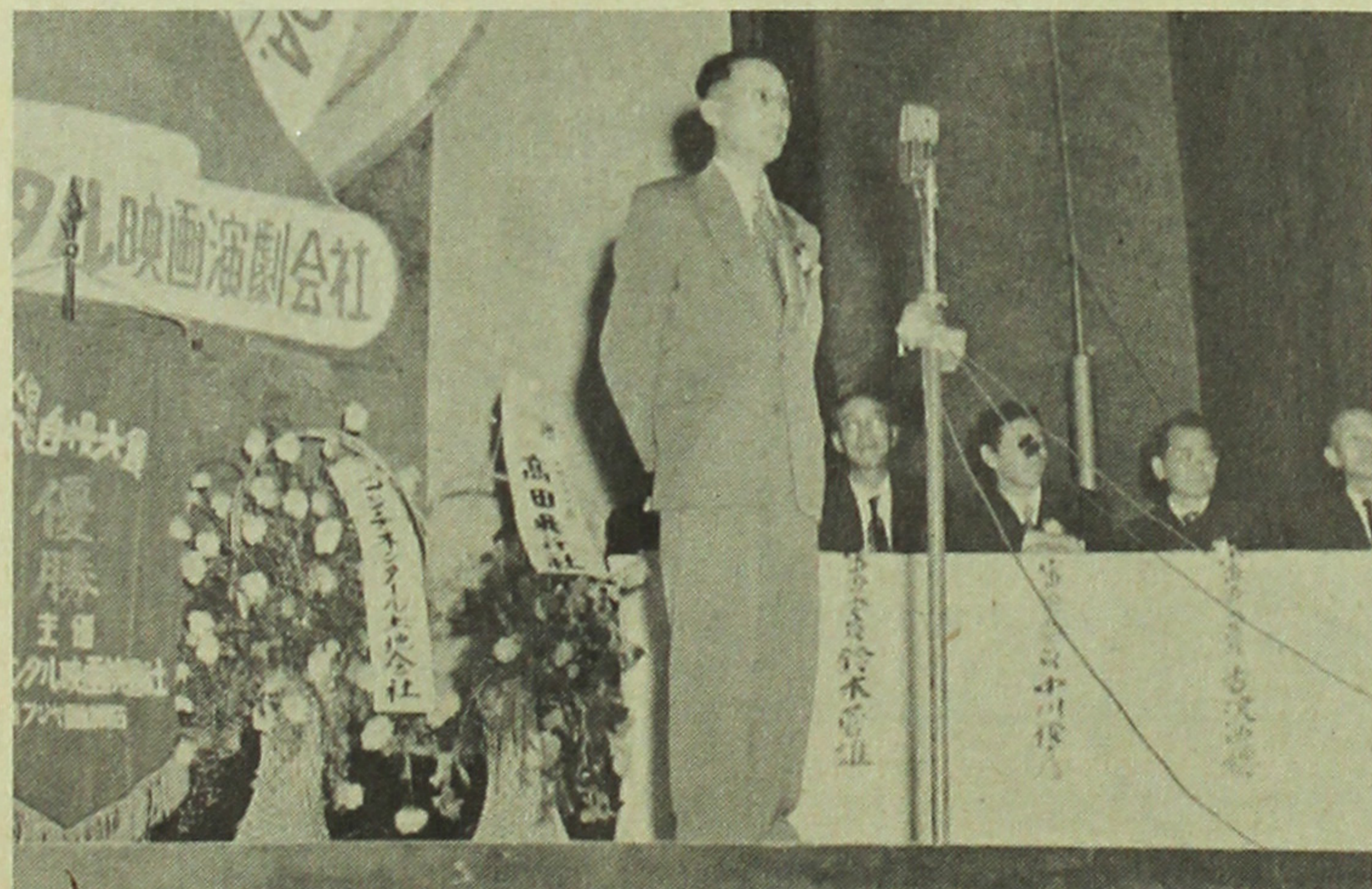
第一回全伯のど自慢大會

戦時中の憂鬱な五年間、終戦後の混濁した五年間、この空白の十年間、在伯四十万の邦人が久し振りに歡喜を味わつたのは水泳、陸上、柔道選手等の一行、それから續々と來る藝能使節人等によつて各種の催しものは、それからそれへと展開されて來た。然し去る四月オリエンタル映畫會社が主催した第一回全伯素人のど自慢大會ほど在伯邦人に大ヒットしたものはなかつた。兩日とも大入りの超満員でサンパウロ市は勿論のこと、遠く奥地やバラチ州より馳せ参じた人々の緊張は白熱して物凄い程であつた、折柄滯留中で母國の松平晃氏が審査委員長となつて百三十名の参加者が豫選より準決勝に進んだ四十名から更に嚴選審査決勝圏内に入つた者が廿二名その中から又擧げ上げて十五名が入賞の榮をかち得たという空前の盛況で日伯兩國聴衆が親善リズムの交換に場内は微笑ましいふん圍氣に包まれ誠に有意義な催しであつたと大好評を博した(北崎文子記)

餘興出演の大谷バレエ團の花形菊地マリ子、岡田陽子、菊地彌生、高橋アツ子の諸嬢



These four South American Nisei ballet dancers took part in the all-Brazil amateur talent show recently held in Sao Paulo. It was one of biggest events ever sponsored in the Japanese community.



オリエンタル映畫會社代表松井春波氏の挨拶

Shunpa Matsui addresses audience in behalf of the sponsors, the Oriental theater company.



百三十名の應募者の中から選ばれた十五名がステージへズラリと並んだ壯觀

Fifteen finalists were selected from more than 150 aspirants who competed in the national show.



バイヨンの創始者ルイス・ゴサンカ氏と日本歌手松平晃氏の目伯歌の親善

South American music was provided by this trio which was an immediate hit.

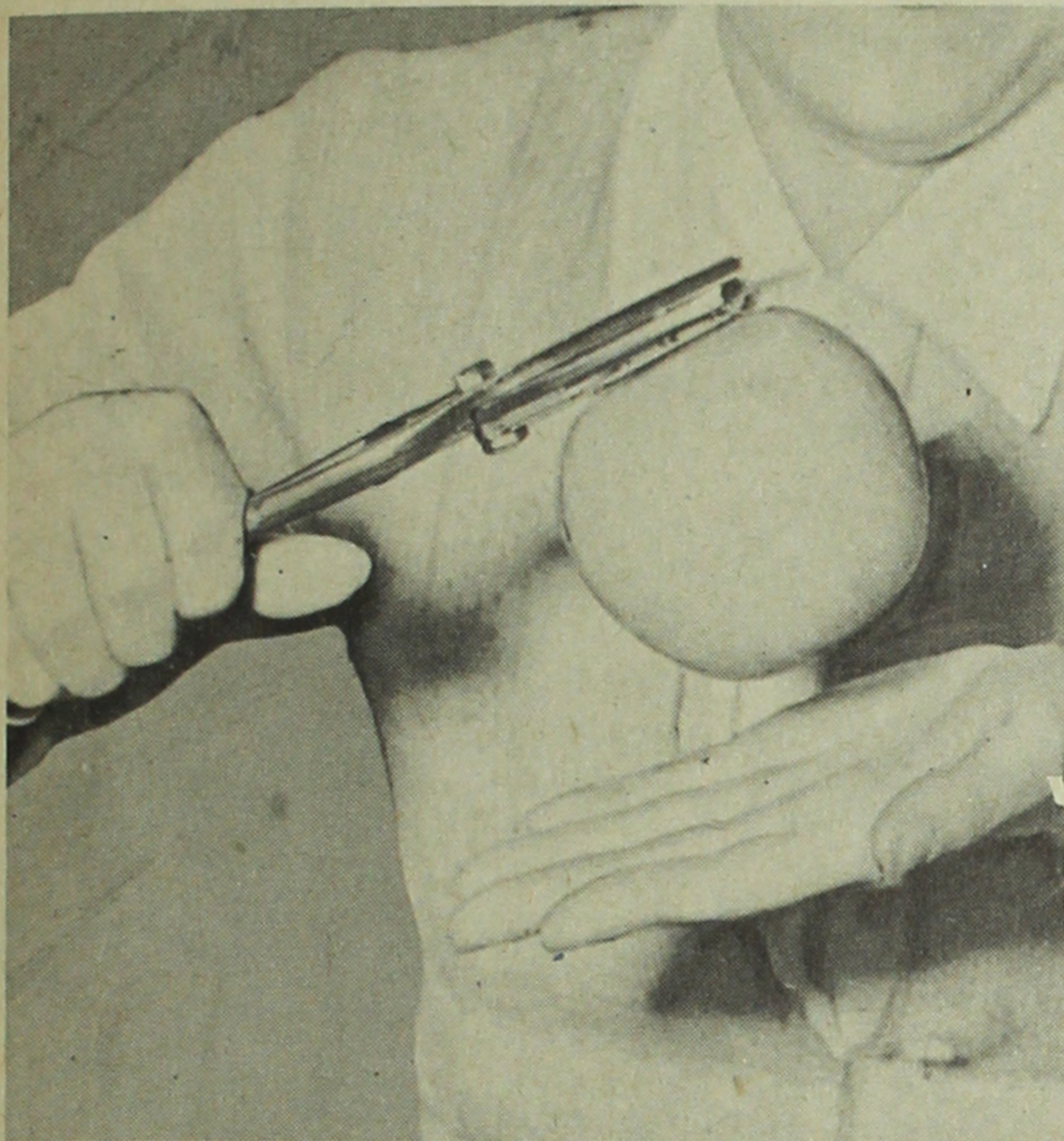


見事第一位に入選した鎌田惠美子嬢(サンパウロ州パウリスタ線ルツセリア市)

Emiko Kamada, singer of popular songs, was judged best and awarded winner's banner.

下果物切りハサミ

寫眞は果物や野菜などを切り取るハサミの新製品で、普通のハサミは刃が一枚で莖を切るだけだが、このハサミには二枚の刃があり、上の刃は普通と同じように莖を切り、下の刃にはゴムが付いていて實の付いている方の莖を押えるので、寫眞のように木になつて果物を切り取るのと同時にそのまゝ持ち運べるわけである。このハサミの便利な點は、フルーツを右の手で木から切り取つてそのまゝ籠の中へ入れるだけで、全々左の手を使う必要がないので、両手を使はず、それだけ疲れも少なく、又左手を使はないために鮮度を傷けることもなく、又アメリカのフルーツ畑で高いハシゴなどに乗つて、ピーチやペア取りなどに使えば、左手で木につかまつておれるので、落ちる危険も少く、至極具合がいゝといふことである。このハサミの材質にはニッケルクロムを含んだ銑鐵を使つているので、刃の部分の硬さは45度から50度あるという。また荷重量の結果では10ポンド位の重さのもので持ち上げられるという。値段は1弗から2弗前後といふところ。



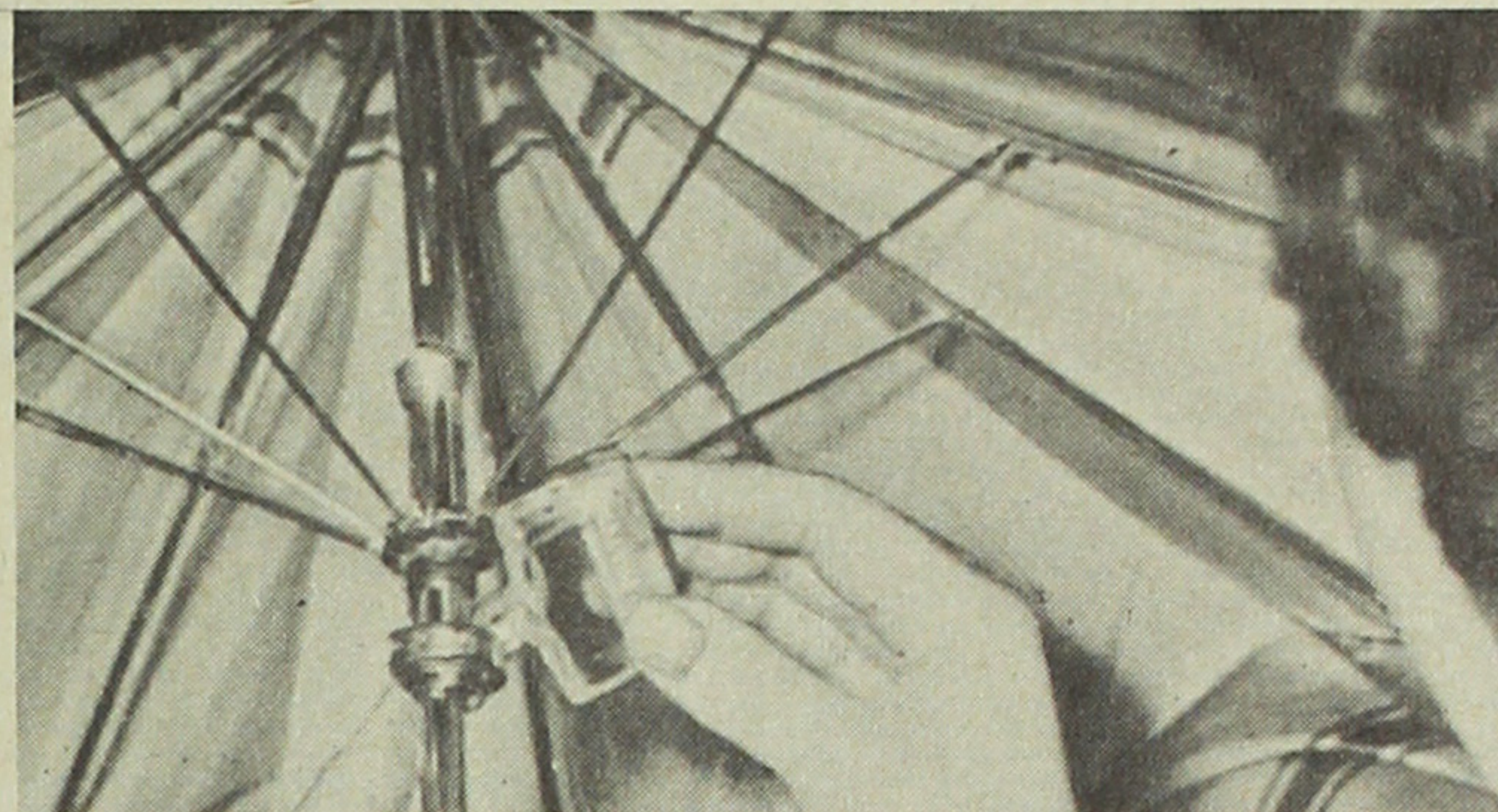
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(こゝに紹介した日本商品に興味を持たれた方は、シーン・グラフ本社に御問合せ下さい。)

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上香水入り洋がさ

寫眞は最近出来た香水入り洋がさで、ロクロの下にネジ式でタンクがついており、この中の綿に香水をしめしておく仕組みになつていゝ。タンクには八方穴があいていて香水が發散するようになつていゝ。日本經濟新聞提供

國交復活記念日米文化交流

全日本寫眞コンテスト

今回本社では日米文化交流の一助にも致し度く左の如き計劃の下に二大寫眞コンテストを行うことになりました。審査員はシカゴのハリ・ケー・シゲタ氏外米國有力寫眞家が其の審査に當ります。入選作品は『シーン・グラフ世界』の誌上掲載全米に發表します

一、全日本寫眞コンテスト

規定

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- 一、作品 (同一寫眞四つ切り)
キヤピネ各一枚送ること、題名をつける事、(枚數に制限なし)
- 一、締切り (十一月廿五日)
- 一、入選發表 シーン・グラフ世界、昭和廿八年三月號(日米同時發表)
- 一、送り先 東京都中央区銀座四五の五、秀吉ビル、シカゴ出版會社『シーン・グラフ世界』極東總支社
- 一、審査員 ハリー・ケー・シゲタ、外人權威者

賞

- 一、推薦 (一名) 五万圓及び賞狀
- 一、特選 (一名) 二万圓及び賞狀
- 一、準特選 (二名) 一万圓及び賞狀
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二、全世界寫眞コンテスト

尚ほ本社では全日本寫眞コンテスト全米發表の終り次第シカゴのハリ・ケー・シゲタ氏を中心に全世界フォート・コンテストを催し、入選作品はシカゴを始めポストン、費府、ワシントン等の各地に於て作品展覽會を開催する計劃ですが、この全世界寫眞コンテストにも全日本寫眞コンテストの入選作品は自動的に参加することになりました。

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離婚



新東宝映画『離婚』は、木暮實千代、佐分利信、田崎潤、江川宇禮雄、齋藤達雄、英百合子、杉狂児、田中春男、飯田蝶子、等の豪華な出演者の演振れで期待されている映画である。監督はマキノ雅弘で物語りは、虚飾と偽善に固められながら、世に教育家といわれる貞淑學院の創

立者相馬夏野刀自を姑とする若夫人道子(木暮)が、スキーに行き吹雪にあつて、凍死の直前を救はれるがその一夜を同行の男と明したことが問題となつて苦しむが、遂に因習の世界を去つて行く。これは新しく生き抜かんとする女の苦悶を描いたものである。

"Rikon" (divorce) deals with resistance of the modern Japanese woman against old traditions and conventions governing their social status. A young married woman, during a ski outing, is brought together with another man with whom she is forced to wait out a snow storm. Though she claims innocence, her mother-in-law, a strict educator of the old school, will not forgive her. She finally leaves home. The feminine lead is handled by Michiyo Kogure. She is supported by Shin Saburi (right) as her husband and Kyoji Sugi (above) as the other man.

芸能界消息

★映画『羅生門』で氣をよくして今年もカンヌに『源氏物語』と「波」を出したが、両方とも不評で問題にならなかつたといふことである。一方『羅生門』はアメリカでも昨年度の外国映画のナンパーワンに選ばれ、オスカー賞を貰い、全米で上映されて好評である。その『羅生門』は日本では大した好評ではなかつた。茲に考へさせられるものがある。こんな問題を提供されたことはないのであるから日本の映画業者は、じつくりとこの問題と取り組んで研究することである。

★漫談家の大辻司郎氏が、日航の木星号激突事件の犠牲者となつて散つてしまひ、今更ながらその死を惜しまれてゐる。彼は日本のウイル・ロージャースを以て任じていたが、アメリカのウイル・ロージャースも飛行機墜落事件で逝き、大辻司郎氏も同じく飛行機事故で死んだ。こんな點までウイル・ロージャースに似なくてもよかつたのであるが、何んにしても日本の芸能界に特異の存在であつた彼の死は實に惜しい。

★大映では昨年の『源氏物語』を天然色で撮るつもりであつたのが豫定の時期に間に合はず中止されたが、今度は木下順二作の『夕鶴』が、アンスコシステムによる第一回天然色映画として製作することに決定し、山川五十鈴が主演する。

★藤原歌劇團では來日中の獨逸のバリトン歌手ゲルハルト・ヒュッシュ氏の特別参加を得て去る五月末四日間歌舞伎座に於いて『タンホイザー』を上演したが、この成功にかんがみ、『ドンジョバンニ』も計画されている。近來日本芸能界が、外国人の優れた藝術家の参加を得て種々の催し物が開かれてゐるが、

これは色々の刺激を日本芸能界に與へてゐる。

★五月の歌舞伎座は『源氏物語』第二部で、相變らず大入りを見させているが、『源氏物語』を外国人に理解させるにはどうしたらいいか、所詮こうしたものには日本人丈のものか、日本の優れた文藝物が外国人には分らぬといふのでは筋が通らない。解るやうに出来る筈である。

上山草人氏 返り咲き

久しく不遇の中にあつた日本芸能界の最長老上山草人氏は、帝劇で上演の『浮かれ源氏』に、舊交谷崎潤一郎氏、城戸四郎、氏秦豊吉氏其他の友情で出演す



Kamiyama Sojin, Hollywood silent film star, still is around in pictures and on the stage. Picture was taken recently backstage in a Tokyo theater.

ることになつたのは既に報じられたところであるが、この寫眞は氏の近況を傳へるために本社東京寫眞班が帝劇で撮影したもの。右からエノケン、笠置しず子、上山草人、氏は往訪の記者に日本のボードビリアン、エントナイナー等について語り、アメリカ時代を懐しがり、令息平八君のことを語つていた。舞台に立つた氏は幸福そうであつた。

日本の映画

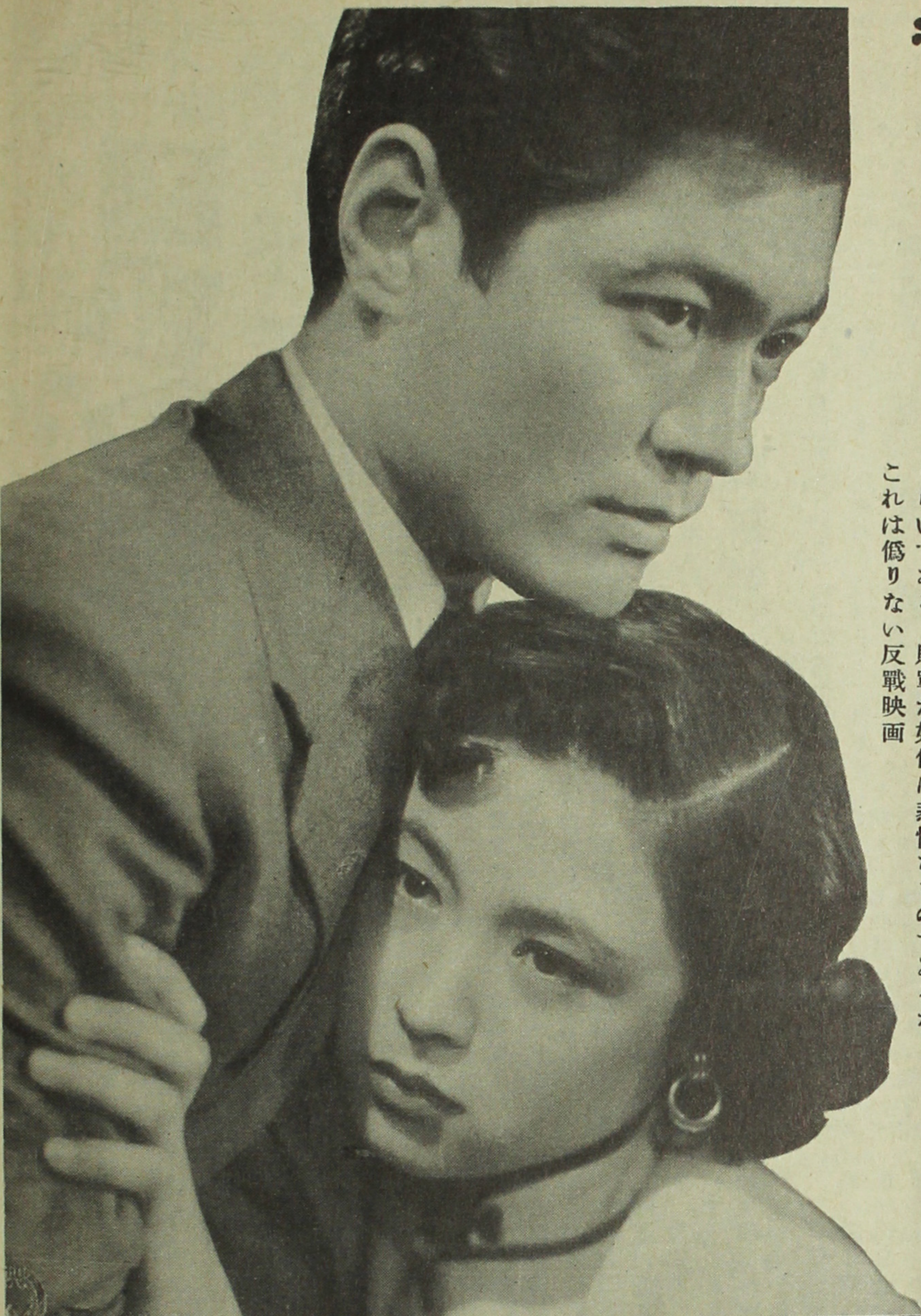
Japanese movie

死の街を脱れて

昭和廿年の夏、日本の敗戦が満洲に傳はり、潮の引く如く日本軍が引上げた後、満洲に残された女子供の、すさまじい混乱の情景を取り扱った映画である。原作は体験者である五島田鶴子で、出演者は水戸光子、細川ちか子、瀧澤修、若杉紀英子、根上淳其他で、死の街を脱れる人々の絶望、迫害、餓死、動乱の廣野をさまよう當時の有様が、眼を覆いたいくらいである。敗戦が如何に悲惨なものであるか。これは偽りない反戦映画



"Shi no Machi wo Nogarete" (Escape from the City of Death) describes the confusion, starvation and suffering of the Japanese in Manchuria which followed in the wake of the evacuation of Japanese troops after surrender. Based on the story by a woman who experienced the tragedy, the movie packs the wallop of realism. Starring role is played by Mitsuko Mito (above). Others in the picture are Osamu Takizawa and Chikako Hosokawa (left).



東映、東宝の第一回提携作品として期待されている島原の亂を背景にした天草秘聞『南蠻頭巾』の映画化で、出演者は、天草四郎に川喜多小六、天草甚兵衛に菅井一郎、宮城千賀子、黒川彌太郎、澤村國太郎、水野浩、大友柳太郎、その他で、監督は吉村公三郎、島原の亂は、初代キリスト教信者の殉教者中、これは徹底的に時の爲政者に反抗した珍しい記録で、宗教とい



南蠻頭巾

うものが如何に人間を異常な熱狂状態にまで押し上げて行くか、信仰は斷崖では遂に抑壓しきれないことを適切に教えている。



"Nanban Zukin" is based on the Shimabara Rebellion of 1638 in which the Christians of Japan banded together to rebel against the persecutions by Iyemitsu Tokugawa. More than 33,000 Christians assembled in an abandoned stronghold on Shimabara peninsula, directly east of Nagasaki. All but 100 were put to death. The movie strongly re-emphasizes the power of religion and the devotion and strength of conviction it instills in the converts. The film is especially significant in view of the new footholds Christianity is gaining in Japan today.

The main roles are played by Koruku Kawakita and Chikako Miyagi (above). Kawakita plays the part of a Christian samurai.

美容講座

今回本誌では読者の要望に應え「美容講座」を設けることに致しました。毎月號を追って有力關係者に寄稿して頂くことになりましたが、先づ最初に、日本美容整形の權威醫學博士梅澤文雄氏に「整形美容」について御寄稿を願うことになりまし。日本に於ける現代美容整形の進歩發達はまことに驚くべきものがあります。(編者)

美容整形篇 (上)

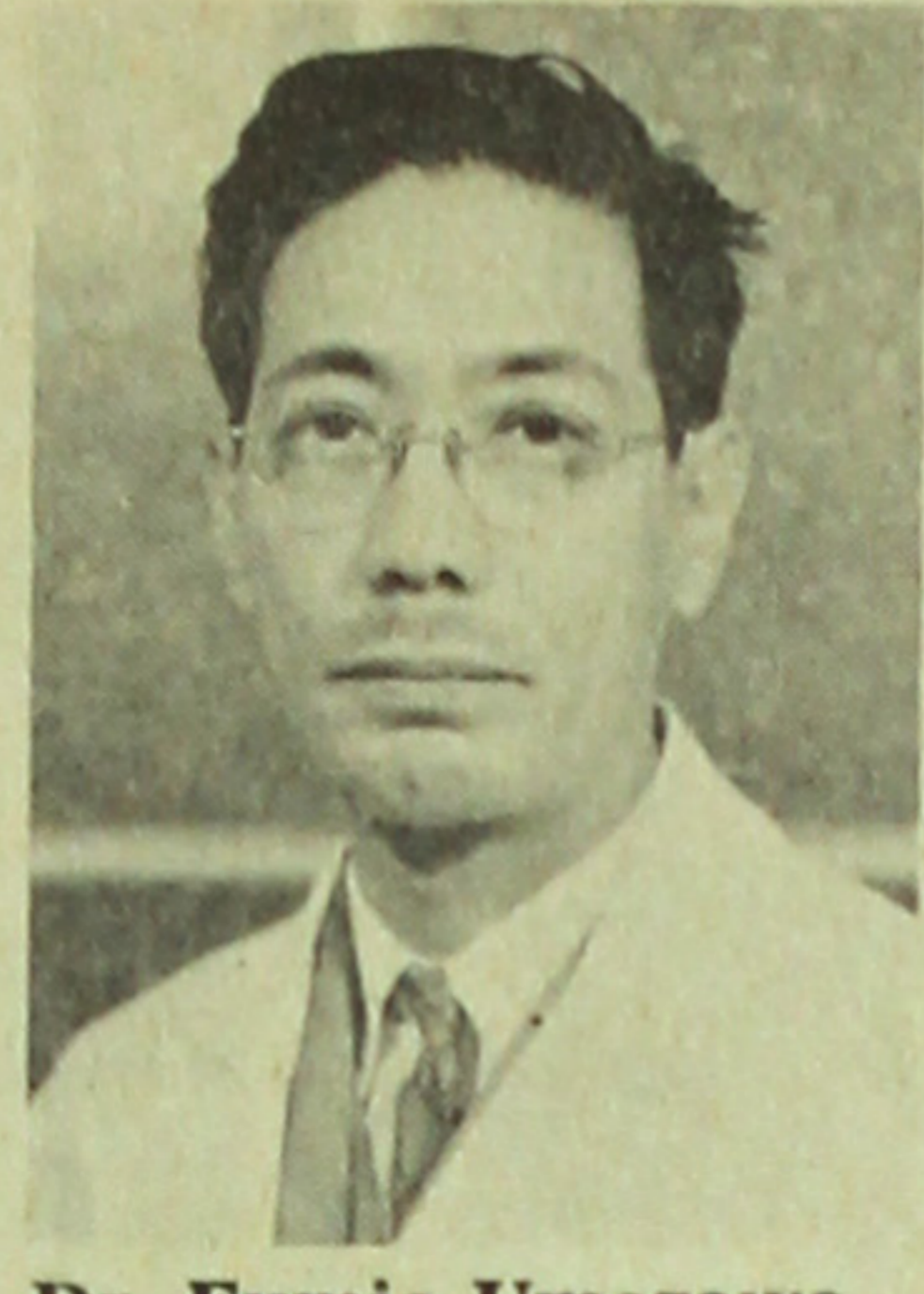
(About Cosmetic Surgery)

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☆『永久化粧法』と呼ばれるもの
(The thing called "Eternal Cosmetic Way")



Dr. Fumio Umezawa

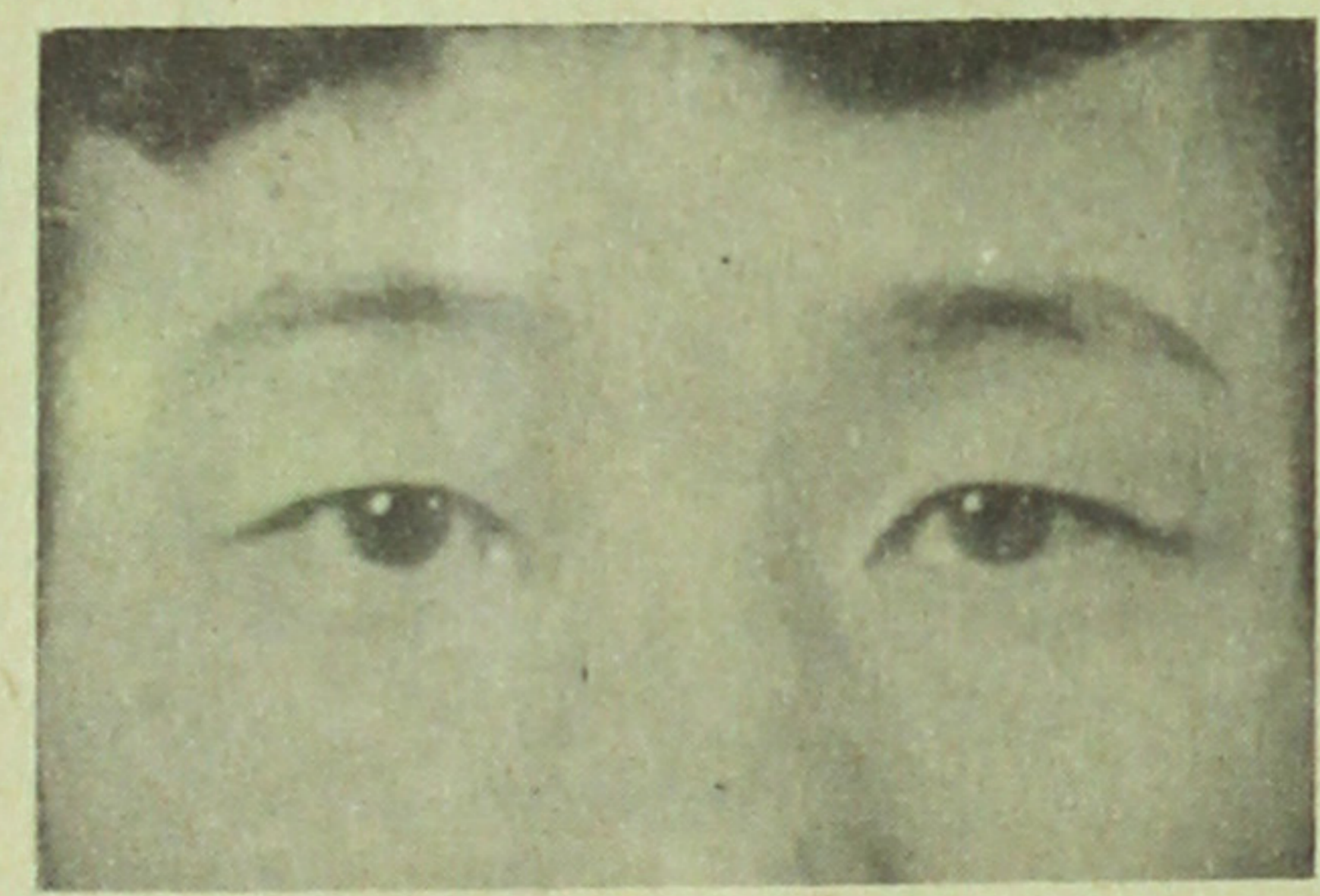
現代の美容醫學 (Cosmetic Medicine) は三つの方面に於て人間の肉体を美化することを研究する。第一は、人間の肉体の諸器官に故障を起させ人間を不健康に導き肉体の美しさを奪う諸種の病氣を治療し、榮養と藥物の補給に依つて、本質的に人間の体を美しくして行く内科的研究である。第二は、化粧品に對する科學的な、又醫學的な研究である。第三は、化粧品が

「化粧法」と呼んで、我々美容整形の門に集まつて來るのである。又、現代日本の美容整形術は、「永久化粧法」と呼ばれるに價する程の、長足の進歩を遂げて、人間の肉體美化の夢を實現せしめて居るのである。私は茲に、自分の専門とする美容整形の部門に於て、あなた方を美しくする爲に、どんな研究が完成されて居るかを、その概略について説明して見たい。

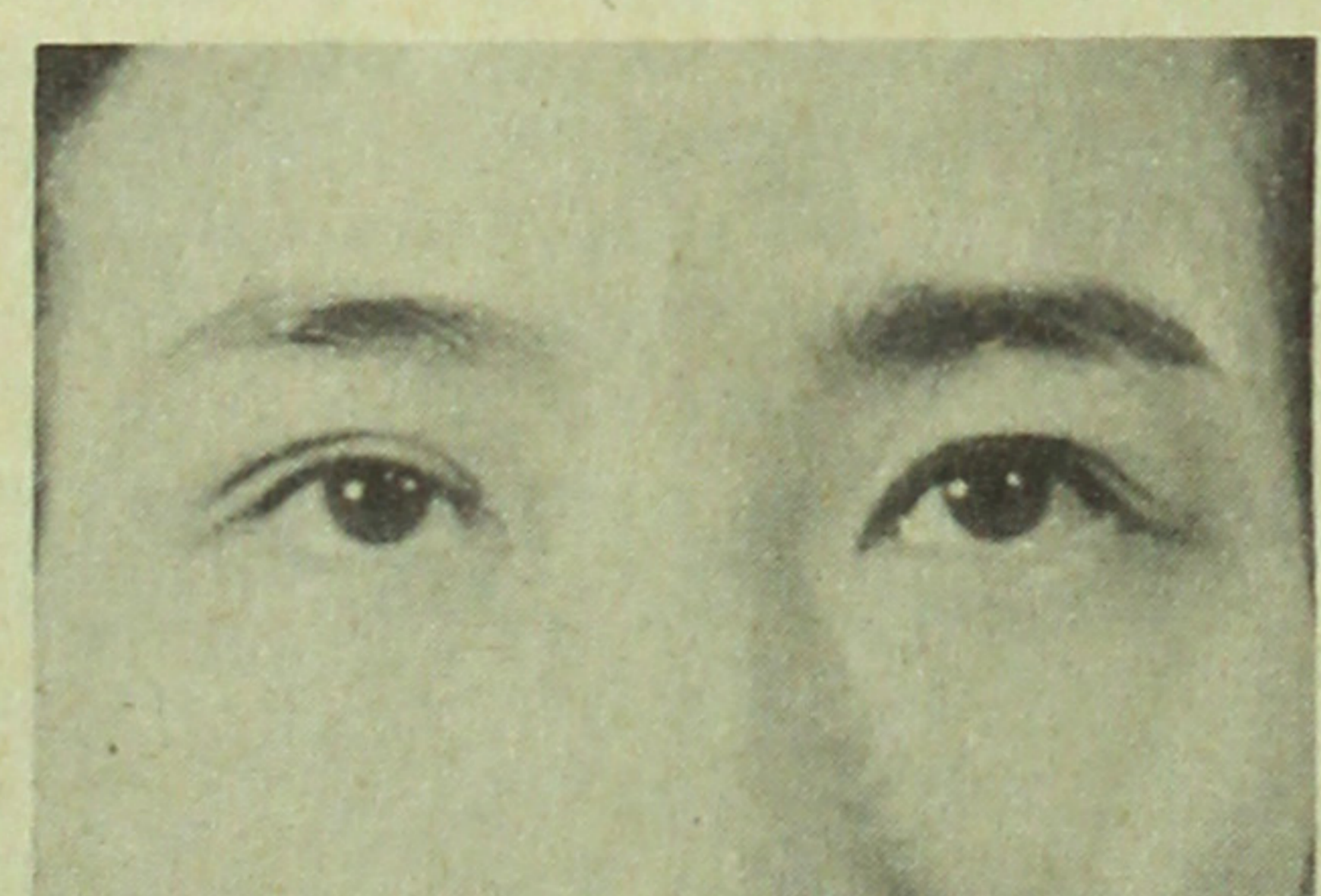
☆眼を美しくする研究 (How to beautify Eyes)

現在私の病院を訪れる美容整形患者の女性の大部分は眼と鼻に關する患者である。眼の患者の中では、特に一重眼を二重眼にしたいと云う女性が多い。白人には少ないが、日本人には一重眼の者が約六十%を占めて居る。原則として一重眼の眼は二重眼に比較して眼が小さく見え、眼の表情が冷たく見え、従つて顔全体の愛嬌 (Attractiveness) と魅力 (Charm) を欠くのである。又、上眼瞼に脂肪の溜つた細い一重眼の眼に於ては、睫毛 (Lashes) がしばしば逆さまとなり、その爲に眼を突つていて結膜炎等を起し易いのであるが、かゝる眼は脂肪を除去すると同時に、二重眼にすることによって、睫毛が上向きとなるので、逆さま睫毛も解消し、眼が美しく魅力的となると同時に、衛生的機能にも甚だ良い結果を得るのである。

所で、この二重眼術は日本でも昔から行われていたが、昔はメスで切つて溝をつけた爲に一度失敗すれば、その形は永久に變える事が出來ず、又、手術の痕が疵痕化して、却つて醜くなつたような例が多く、その手術は余程の冒険を伴つたものであるが、私が現在行つて居る方法は特殊の電氣的處理を以つてする最新の方法で、數分間のうちに思い通りの形の二重眼を作り、希望すればそのまま一生變化することも無いし、又、元來戻す事を希望すれば、それも可能なのである。

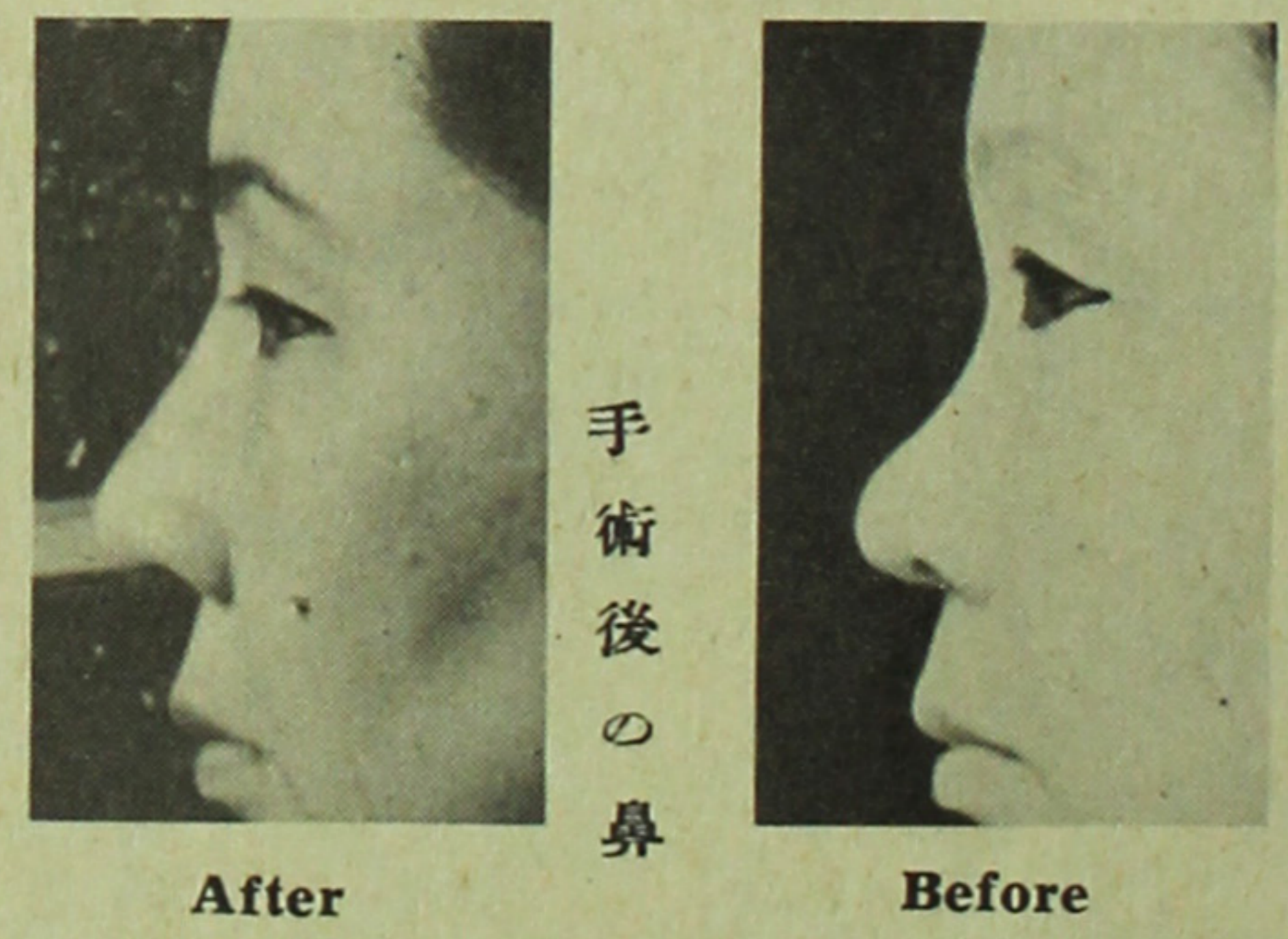


手術前の眼 Single-lid



手術後の眼 Double-lid

☆鼻を美しくする研究 (How to beautify Noses)



After

Before

眼に次いで患者の多いのが低い鼻を高くする隆鼻術で、今日では、弊害の多かつた昔のバラフィン應用の隆鼻術が理想的な効果を擧げて居る。これは弾力性のあるプラスチックを各自の顔に調和する様に造り、顔面に傷つけることなく、鼻腔の内部より無痛のうちに挿入して鼻を美しく形づける方法で、一生形も變化する事もなく、体に障る事もなく、生れ乍らの自然さを持つた美しい鼻にすることが出来るのである。

その他、あらゆる形のわるい鼻も、軟骨を削りつたり、プラスチックを應用したりして、思ひのままに整形する事が出来る。ニューヨークの有名な整形外科醫のバースン博士などの方法では、人体の他の部分の骨を利用する代りに、プラスチックを盛んに應用する事に特徴がある。又、これは皮膚科に屬する問題だが、よく見受ける醜い赤鼻なども、電氣燒灼に依つて表皮の血管をつぶして、綺麗に治す事が出来るのである。(續)

be changed back to its former shape if desired. "Surgery also can make round eyes appear narrow, widely-spaced eyes closer together and correct slanting or drooping eyes. Fleshy lids or sunken eyes can be corrected by eliminating or transplanting fat tissues. "Next to correction of eyelids, most popular is having the nose raised. (See before-and-after pictures). This is done through use of a plastic inlay inserted into the nostrils. No scars remain and the result is permanent. Other malformed noses can be corrected through scraping of cartilage and use of plastic. "Even red noses can be corrected by electrically destroying the surface blood vessels."

Plastic surgery recently has been developed in Japan as an important aspect of beautifying the face. Dr. Fumio Umezawa, Japan's leader in this field, discusses its main features. "The majority of the women who come to Jujin hospital seeking corrective surgery wants work done on their eyes or nose. Usually they want their single-lidded eyes changed to double-lidded ones. About 60 per cent of Japanese women are single-lidded. (See above before-and-after pictures). Single lids tend to make the eyes look smaller and cold. Also, fleshy lids often cause eye lashes to extend downward, thus irritating the eyes and causing inflammation. Surgery corrects this. "The operation I perform to make double-lids is done by an electric apparatus and requires only a few minutes. The lids can

東京編集後記 安曇穂明

四月中旬本社の永田繁氏から西村社長がノース・ウエスト・エアラインの招待で、全米著名の新聞、雑誌、ラジオ等記者代表者中にたつた一人の日系米人として渡日することになったから、日本滞在三日間のスケジュールを宜しく頼む、という通信があつた。四月廿四日に日本に着いて、同廿六日には歸えるというのであるから随分忙しい旅である。そしてこの三日間の日

本に於けるスケジュールもまた随分忙しいものだ。それに連日の雨天で、遠來のお客様には洵にお氣の毒であつた。

△ 西村社長の短日滞在としては大体渡日の所期の目的は達したようである。が、それが實現するのはこれからである。アメリカも日本も本誌を中心に、日米間の一大架橋たらんとする計画は、道は険しい。だが、日米兩國の親善と理解のために、どうしても實現せねばならぬ本誌の使命である。

△ 四月廿八日、西村社長の歸米した翌日、日本は完全に獨立し



岡崎外務大臣と西村氏
SCENE publisher James Nishimura confers with Foreign Minister Okazaki.

た。そして翌廿九日は天皇誕生日であり、翌々日の五月一日はメーデー、五月三日は「憲法記念日」、四日はサンデー、五日は「子供の日」と連日の祭日続きで、日本はまるで盆と正月が一度に來たような騒ぎであつた。そしてこの一週間余の間位、日本の明暗さまざまを現実にみせつけられたことも少ないであらう。四月廿九日の天皇誕生日は、獨立後始めての、日本國民の象徴である天皇誕生日で、陛下も終戦以來初めて晴れ々としたお顔で國民に接せられたし國民も亦、しみじみと陛下を我がものとして身近かに感じ、心から万歳を唱えた。

△ だが、その翌々日のメーデー、あの騒擾の有様はどうであつたか。なんとそれは憎むべき、愚かな所業であつたことである。過去七ヶ年、營々とし、細々ながら築き上げて來た日本の信用を一夜にしてなくしてしまふような悲しむべき騒擾であつた。そして、今更ながら共産黨の如何に恐ろしいかということをつくづくと國民に知らしめたのである。朝鮮動乱は既に日本にも飛火しているのではある。

△ だがである。これは日本のほんの表面に現はれた一面に過ぎない。日本は完全に獨立した。併し誰れが果して日本が完全に獨立したと思ふものがあるであらうか。共産黨の地下工作は、着々として進行しつゝある。そこに右翼の生ずるすきもあり、メーデーのような騒擾は今後も常に起るものとみななければならぬ。日本の政情が不安なれば外資も逃避するであらうし、経済的にアメリカにのみ頼つても居られぬであらう。八千万人が今後どうして生きて行くか。

東をたより (2)

來年の黒船來航の百年を記念して、日本でもそろそろ、その行事の準備がすゝみ始めた。その中で一番早くスタートしたのは、國家的事業としての明治文化史十二巻の出版で、これには付随して日米交渉史五巻も計画されている。この程やつとその編成が決つた。

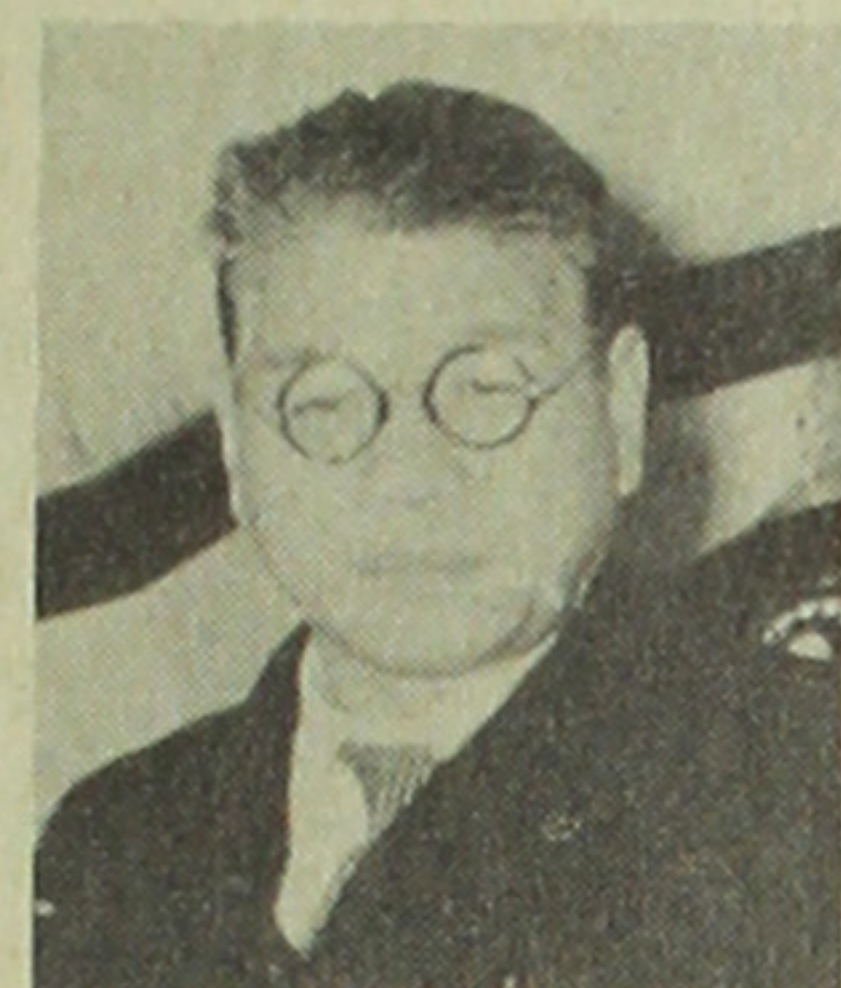
第一巻 日米交渉總説 神川 彦松 執筆

第二巻 産業・經濟篇 第三巻 教育・宗教篇 第四巻 學藝・社會篇 木村 毅 執筆

第五巻 移民史 永井 松三 執筆

である。神川博士は、國際政治學という學問の新領域を開拓して、こないだ恩賜賞をもらつた元の東大教授。永井氏は元の駐米大使これはみんな御存知の通りだ。そこで執筆家ときまつた吾々は、時々、會合しては連絡をとりつゝある。

おたがいに年來、手がけて研究している事をあつかうのだから、基本的な参考書は今更さかす事もなく、又そんなでは困るのだが、補助的な資料になると入手出來ぬものが多くて悲鳴をあげている。そこで、シカゴでどなたか一人、その参考書を買いはるまいかと取つて下さる方があるまいかというのが、吾等共通の念願だ。代價はデンバー



の貝原氏をわざわざして、送ることにする。ぜひ必要なものは一さいで三十冊以上には出でまいと思ふ。

たといば、こゝ私に Adelaide Crapsey (1878-1914) という女詩人の「Verses」という詩集が非常にほし。 Alfred A Knopf 社から一九三八年に第三版が出ているらしいこれが何とかして手に入らぬものかと思ふのだ。

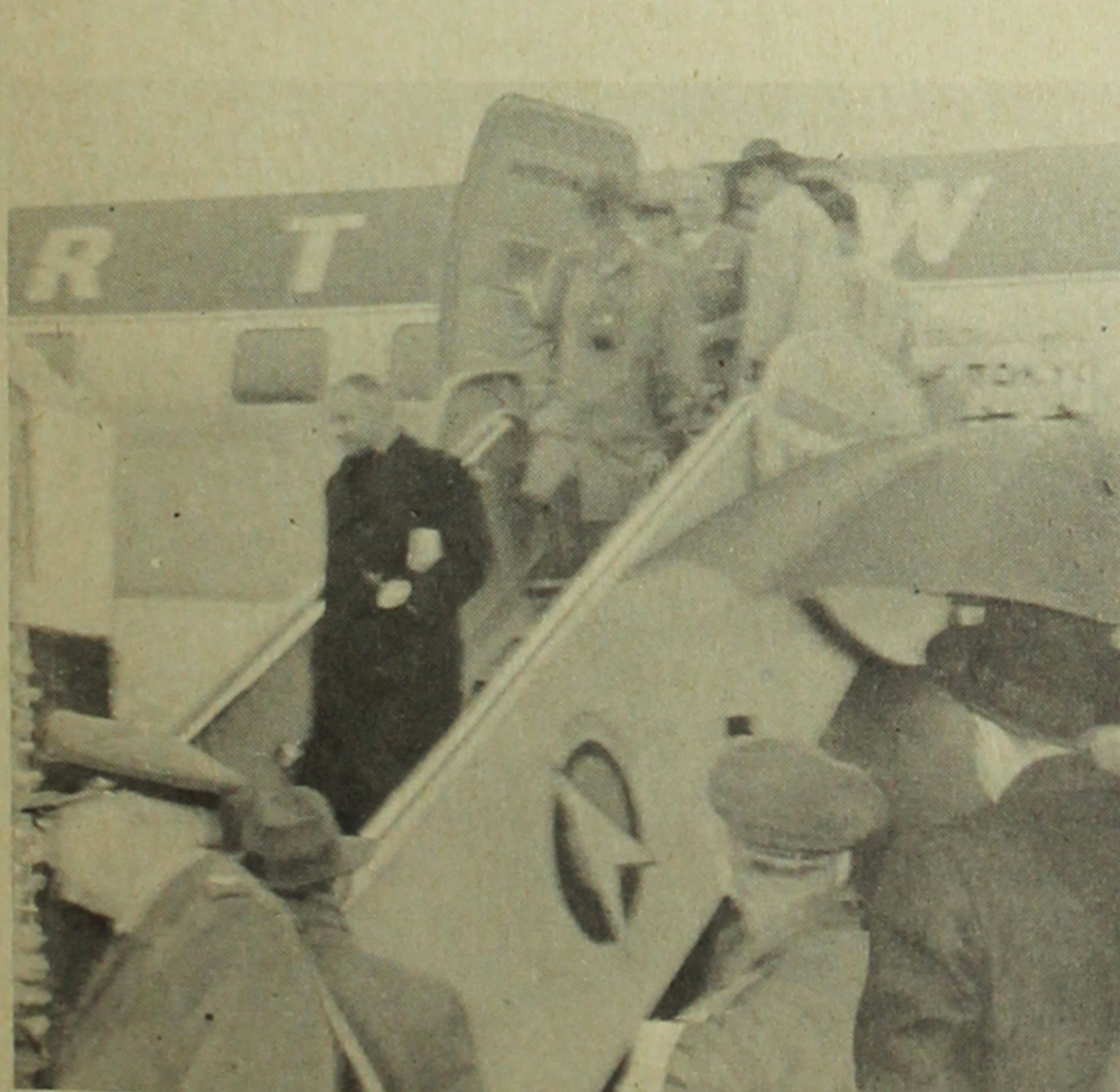
△ というのは、この天才的な短命で、薄倅な女流詩人は、日本の百人一首の英譯を見た。元の詩形の専門的研究家でもあつた所から、それに暗示を得て和歌の五、七、五、七、七、の五シラブルなのにならぬ、五行詩という新詩形をつくり出したのだ。彼女はこれを Cinquans と命名している。これはアメリカ詩のアンソロ

黒船百年祭は 近づく

本を叙く

米文學がいかにか交流し合つたかを見のたどるので、この重要な材料を元の見のたどりにゆかぬ。が、その元の詩集を見たこともない文化史を新たに編集して、英譯して、世界にわかつという大事業に、まことに心細い。そこで、本誌の讀者のどなたかによつて、この詩集が手に入らぬものか、おねがいしてみるのだ。

日本の俳句が英米詩のイマジズムの運動に影響を與えた方の文献は、日本の詩人の間でも注目されているし、書物もまいてある。が、これも新材料があるなら、見たいこと勿論だ。去年の夏、シカゴに行つた時ある有志から「ブラック・シツ、ブ」なる一書をおくられた。これは神川博士が久しく読んで見たいと思つておられた執心の書物だつたそう、私も喜んで用立てた。(もしクラブシイの「ヴァーセス」があつたら本社宛に送つて下さい)



四月廿六日羽田に着いた西村隆雄氏。
Nishimura disembarks at Tokyo's Haneda airport along with U.S. newspapermen.



NEW YORK CLUB OF TOKYO

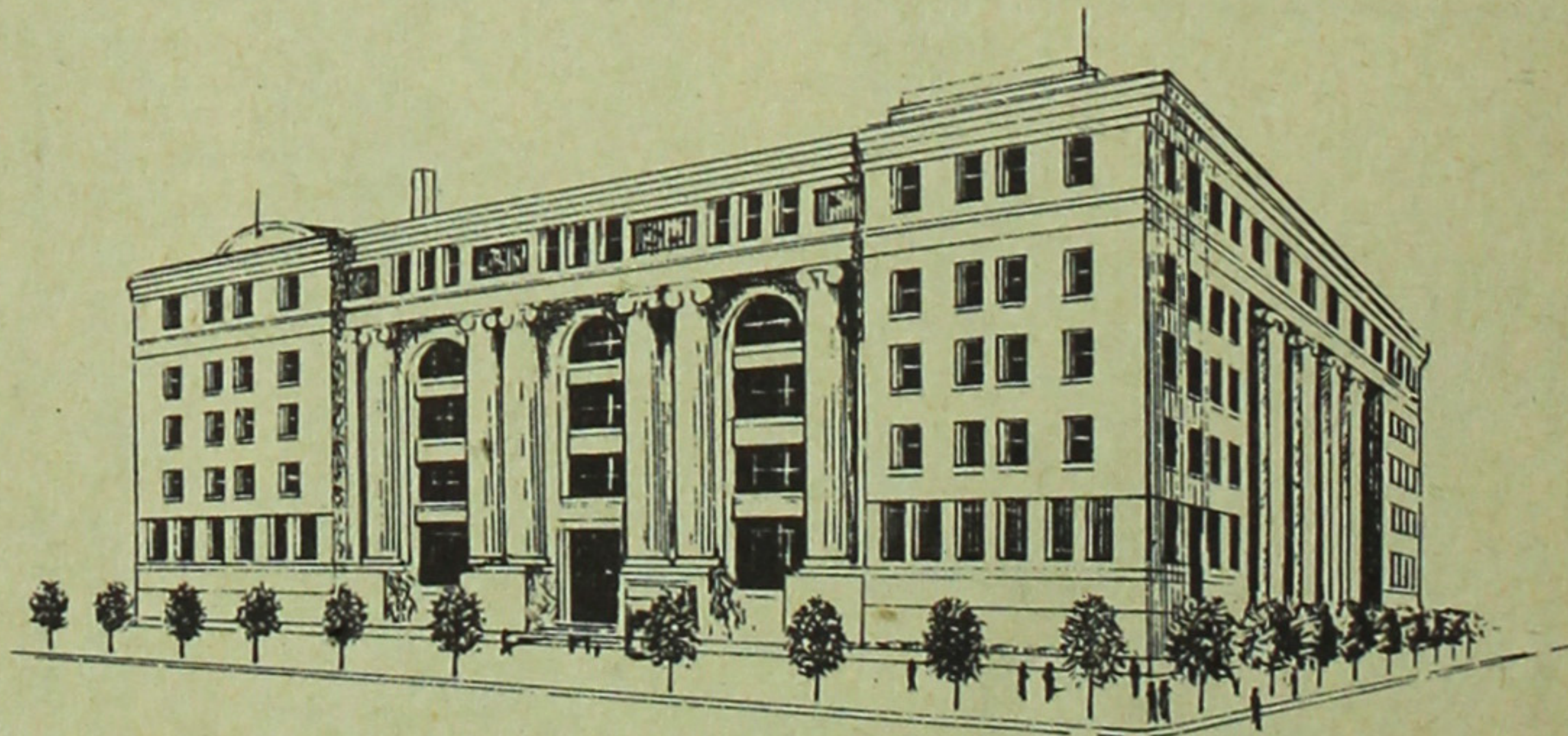
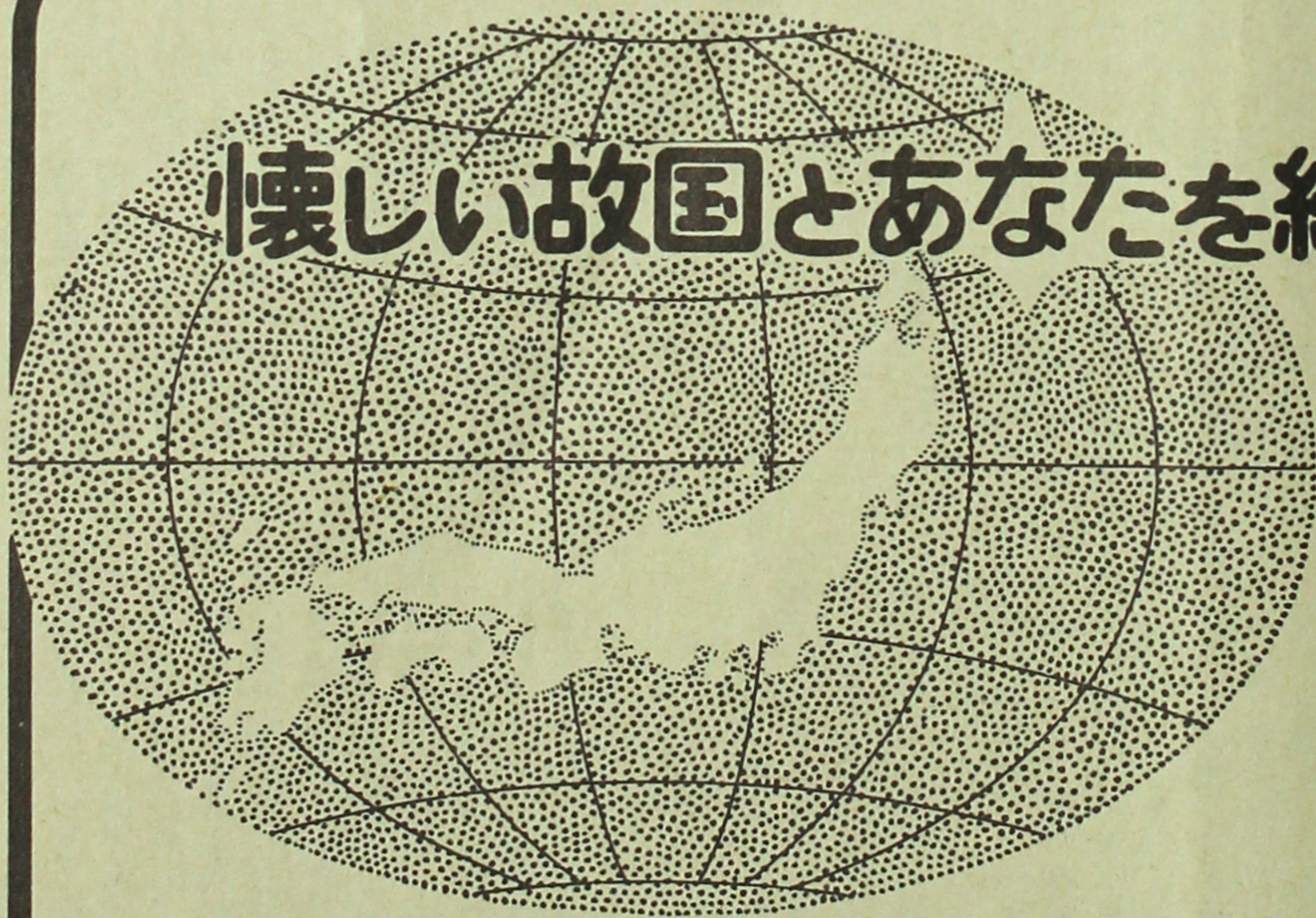
People in this picture are all former residents of New York now living in Tokyo. Even after many years they are unable to shake off Manhattan memories. So they formed the New York Club, naturally. The mutual bond brings them together frequently. A recent occasion was the spring convention to which they invited Sadao Iguchi (sixth from left, front row) new Japanese ambassador to Canada.

紐育會の集り

東京紐育會では、西村龜太郎氏の斡旋で駐加大使井口貞夫氏を招待し、上出雅孝氏夫妻の歓迎を兼ね参議院會館に於いて春季大會が催され、井口大使の講演、上出氏のアメリカ話し等あり、有意義な會合であつた。寫真前列向つて左より、

山根光治、五明忠一郎、大河内夫人、上出靜子、鈴木寛子、井口貞夫、片桐敏子、渡邊ジヨン、田口利吉郎、上出雅孝、吉田謙治、菅重義、西村龜太郎、二列向つて左より、宮内牧太郎、鎌田藤七、小田島季吉、松野喜内、大河内光孝、松下榮、白石恒三、原爲徳、島貫信雄、勝山邦光、西片長平、多鹿義雄、三列向つて左より青柳嘉次、大館堯壽、橋爪雄次、鹽崎超夫、村上正明、下山雄、岡村馨、丸山邦雄、羽田三郎、山縣三省、田中鶴吉、平間重雄、後列向つて左より木村義雄、富樫周太郎、柳瀬省吾、高島爲雄、菊地市兵衛、富永襄、西木三郎、福島富雄、岩本講の諸氏

懐しい故国とあなたを結ぶ 日本勧業銀行



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『ビューティー・ビハインド・バードワイヤー』

著者 エレン エッチワイヤー

今次大戦中在米日本人は全部各地の收容所に集められたのでありますが、美術を愛好する日本人は此の鐵條網に圍まれた殺風景な生活の中にも餘裕綽々として種々優れた美術製品を作りました。これは後世に遺すべき大きな戦時中の記念藝術品であります。今回これを寫眞に收め一巻として出版し、廣く皆様にお頒ち致します。御入用の方は下記シカゴ出版會社へ御申し込み下さい。



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六年八月

如 澤 玲 川

戦争に負けたという事は大変なことなんだが、それを忘れてしまった日本人がある。若し占領軍がアメリカでなく他の戦勝国だったらどうだったろう。

北海道には最初ソ連軍が進駐することになった。ソ連軍が、米軍の總司令官の下ではソ連の方から断つたのだそうだが、こんなところにも日本の好運がある。(不幸中の幸ではあつたが)若しソ連軍が北海道に進駐していたら、なか／＼日本には返さないだろう。そのうえ本州は非常な危険にさらされる。津軽海峡は三十八度線になつていつ朝鮮の二の舞になるか分らない。いまわれ／＼が日本共産

黨の脅威をうけながら、それほど切迫した氣持でなく生活できるのは、四ツの島が残つていてからであり、それを守る日米安全保障條約のおかげである。安保條約に對しては日本側いろいろ不平の聲がある。しかしこれは兩方の側から考へるべきで日本側の一方的な都合だけで、かれこれいふべきではあるまい。米軍がわが國土を守るために日本に駐留する。勿論これは純粹に日本の爲ばかりではな

いにして、よほどの好意がなくてはできることではない。國際関係はお互いの信頼の上に成立つ。米ソ何れが信頼に價するかは宣傳でなく、行動で判断するべきだ。

終戦直後、食糧の不足は甚しく、政府の發表によると二千万人が餓死する計画だつた。しかしアメリカの寛大な占領政策によつて餓死者も出さず、食料暴動も起らずに済んだのはマ元帥の功績だつた。マ元帥はまた民主主義や新憲法や農地改革や六三制等々を日本に移植した。それらの諸制度のあるものに對しては現在反感が起つてゐるが、食糧危機を乗切つたことは、たとへば占領政策の必要から出たとしても、アメリカの人的な好意を見逃がすことはできない。「のど元すざれば熱さを忘れ」という諺が日本にある。それは吸殻を歩道えたゞきつけてい

た。もつといけないのは、彼等の女あさりであつた。場末の驛のホームには多くの兵隊がたむろして電車から降りる日本婦人を物色してゐた。氣に入つたのに秋波を送つたり、悪ふざけをしたりした。眞面目な日本婦人には堪え難い侮辱であり貞操の危機でもあつた。パン／＼はその要求に應じて現はれた。その憐むべき姿には胸がいたんだ。しかし彼等は日本女性の防波堤となつた。その上年額二百五十億円の貿易外収入を稼いでいる。貧乏な日本には馬鹿にならない金額だ、など、敗戦國民の心理は複雑だ。(しかしこれは一部少數の兵隊の行狀記である。)

日本人は被占領六年八月月の間にアメリカ式のさまざまの制度を試験した。今は玉と石をえり別ける時だが、加州より小さい島國に八千万の人間がひしめいてゐるのだから、アメリカの玉でも日本では石の價値しかない場合がある。夏時間の廢止を始めたとして、あれもこれも問題になつてゐるが、あまり性急に取捨を決定して本當の玉を捨てないよう慎重な研究を望むのだ。

戦争に負けたという事は大変なことなんだが、それを忘れてしまった日本人がある。若し占領軍がアメリカでなく他の戦勝国だったらどうだったろう。

北海道には最初ソ連軍が進駐することになった。ソ連軍が、米軍の總司令官の下ではソ連の方から断つたのだそうだが、こんなところにも日本の好運がある。(不幸中の幸ではあつたが)若しソ連軍が北海道に進駐していたら、なか／＼日本には返さないだろう。そのうえ本州は非常な危険にさらされる。津軽海峡は三十八度線になつていつ朝鮮の二の舞になるか分らない。いまわれ／＼が日本共産

黨の脅威をうけながら、それほど切迫した氣持でなく生活できるのは、四ツの島が残つていてからであり、それを守る日米安全保障條約のおかげである。安保條約に對しては日本側いろいろ不平の聲がある。しかしこれは兩方の側から考へるべきで日本側の一方的な都合だけで、かれこれいふべきではあるまい。米軍がわが國土を守るために日本に駐留する。勿論これは純粹に日本の爲ばかりではな

いにして、よほどの好意がなくてはできることではない。國際関係はお互いの信頼の上に成立つ。米ソ何れが信頼に價するかは宣傳でなく、行動で判断するべきだ。

終戦直後、食糧の不足は甚しく、政府の發表によると二千万人が餓死する計画だつた。しかしアメリカの寛大な占領政策によつて餓死者も出さず、食料暴動も起らずに済んだのはマ元帥の功績だつた。マ元帥はまた民主主義や新憲法や農地改革や六三制等々を日本に移植した。それらの諸制度のあるものに對しては現在反感が起つてゐるが、食糧危機を乗切つたことは、たとへば占領政策の必要から出たとしても、アメリカの人的な好意を見逃がすことはできない。「のど元すざれば熱さを忘れ」という諺が日本にある。それは吸殻を歩道えたゞきつけてい

た。もつといけないのは、彼等の女あさりであつた。場末の驛のホームには多くの兵隊がたむろして電車から降りる日本婦人を物色してゐた。氣に入つたのに秋波を送つたり、悪ふざけをしたりした。眞面目な日本婦人には堪え難い侮辱であり貞操の危機でもあつた。パン／＼はその要求に應じて現はれた。その憐むべき姿には胸がいたんだ。しかし彼等は日本女性の防波堤となつた。その上年額二百五十億円の貿易外収入を稼いでいる。貧乏な日本には馬鹿にならない金額だ、など、敗戦國民の心理は複雑だ。(しかしこれは一部少數の兵隊の行狀記である。)

日本人は被占領六年八月月の間にアメリカ式のさまざまの制度を試験した。今は玉と石をえり別ける時だが、加州より小さい島國に八千万の人間がひしめいてゐるのだから、アメリカの玉でも日本では石の價値しかない場合がある。夏時間の廢止を始めたとして、あれもこれも問題になつてゐるが、あまり性急に取捨を決定して本當の玉を捨てないよう慎重な研究を望むのだ。

In his article entitled "Six years Eight Months," Reisen Narisawa, former publisher and now a ranking photograph critic, sums up Japan's postwar years: "To lose a war is unfortunate, but as it turned out isn't it fortunate that the U.S. was the occupying nation? Imagine what Japan's position might be today had Russia occupied Hokkaido as originally planned? Even admitting that U.S.-directed policies for Japan were for U.S. interests as well, did not Japan benefit greatly from

them? A major example is the security pact. Japan expected two million people would die of starvation. None died under the occupation. At war's end, Japanese girls hid from the "barbarians." Kindness, generosity and friendliness of the GI's soon won them over. During the past six years and eight months Japan was subjected to many experiences. It is time now for Japan to begin separating the chaff from the grain.

最近の日本舞踊

戦後の日本舞踊は一時バレエなどに押しまわられた形だったが、最近の復古調の波にのって益々盛んになり、この種の催物は到る處素晴らしい大成功を見せているが、こゝに紹介したものは關東關西の代表的なもので、同時に現代日本舞踊の代表的なものといえるであろう。



第23回 (昭和27年春) 東おどり
新橋演舞場

「男達倂草子」
向つて左から
腰元きつき後に傾城五月
須崎角彌後に御所五郎藏
浅間巴之丞

The centuries-old classical Japanese dance after the war was fast losing ground to such western forms of dance as the ballet, but is regaining popularity. Theaters in all the larger cities again are pulling in customers. Pictures on this page are scenes from recent dance productions.



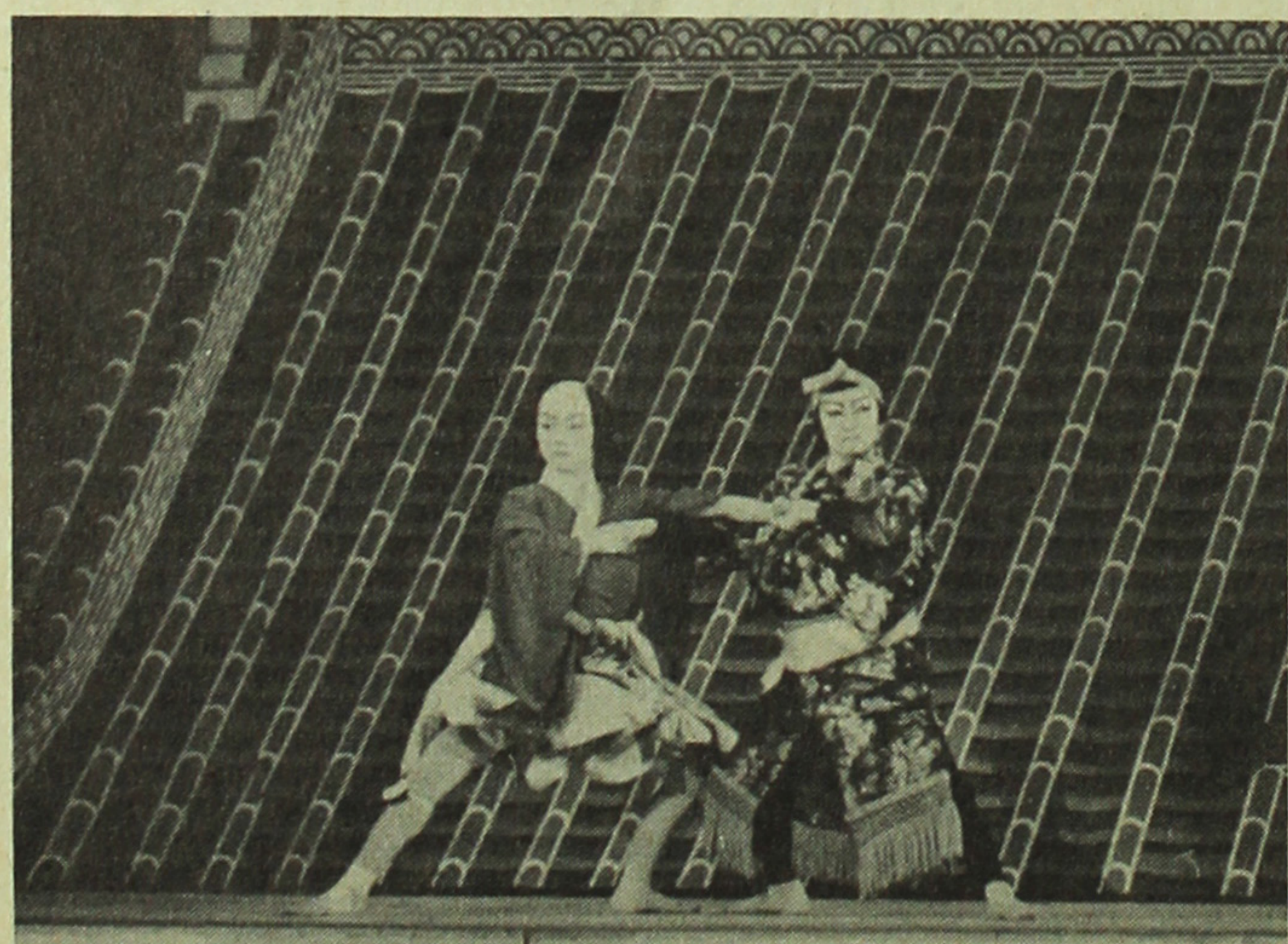
第23回 (昭和27年春)
東おどり 新橋演舞場

「玉屋」
向つて左から
蝶々賣
全
玉屋



第69回 (昭和27年春)
鴨川おどり
京都先斗町歌舞練場
「吉野太夫」(もみじ)

第79回 (昭和27年春) 都おどり
京都南座
「舞姿忠臣藏」 第四景
赤穂の涼風



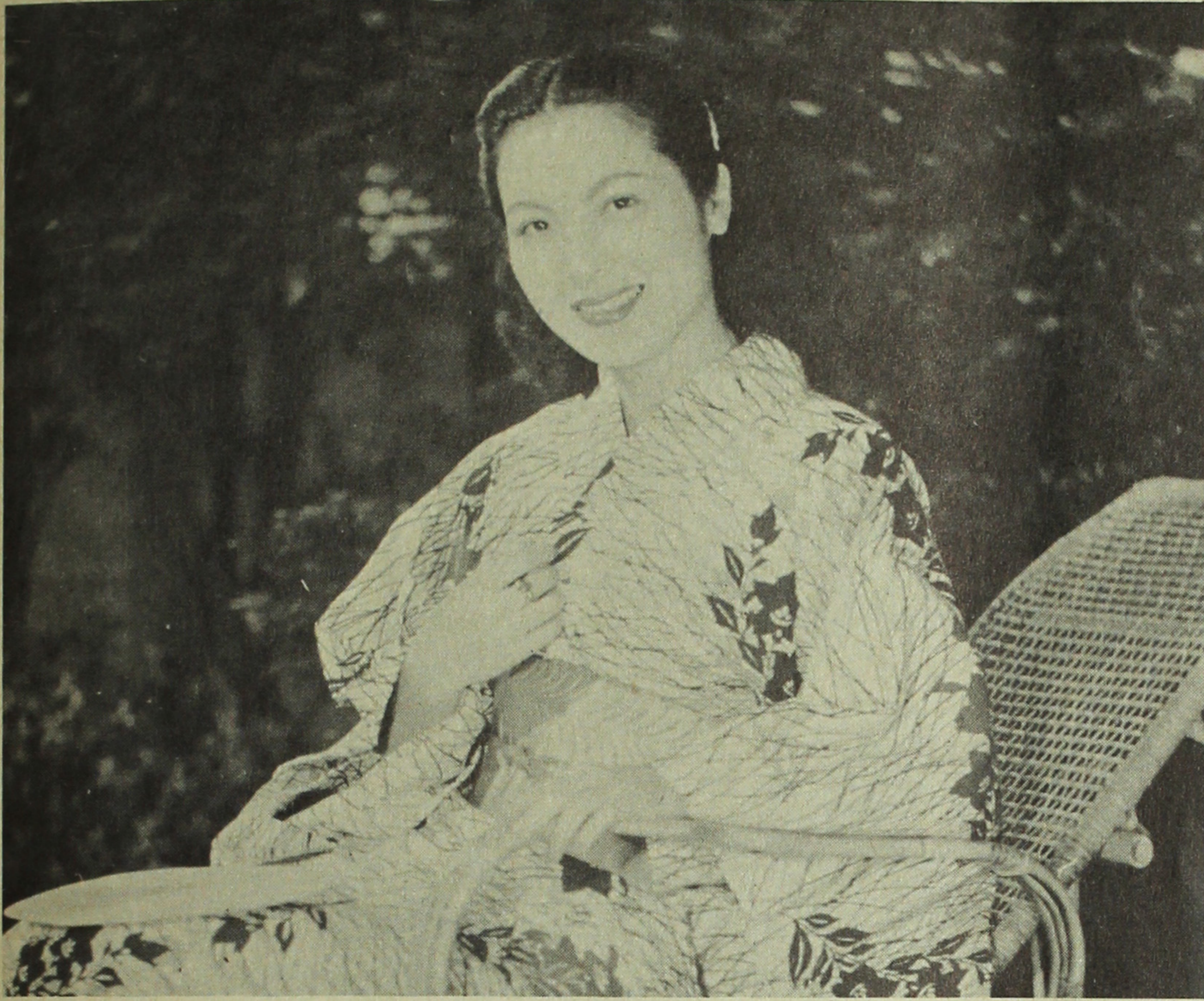
第2回 (昭和27年春) 葭町おどり紅會

明治座

「里見八犬傳」(下)

芳流閣の段

犬飼現八(小櫻)と犬塚信乃(メ子)

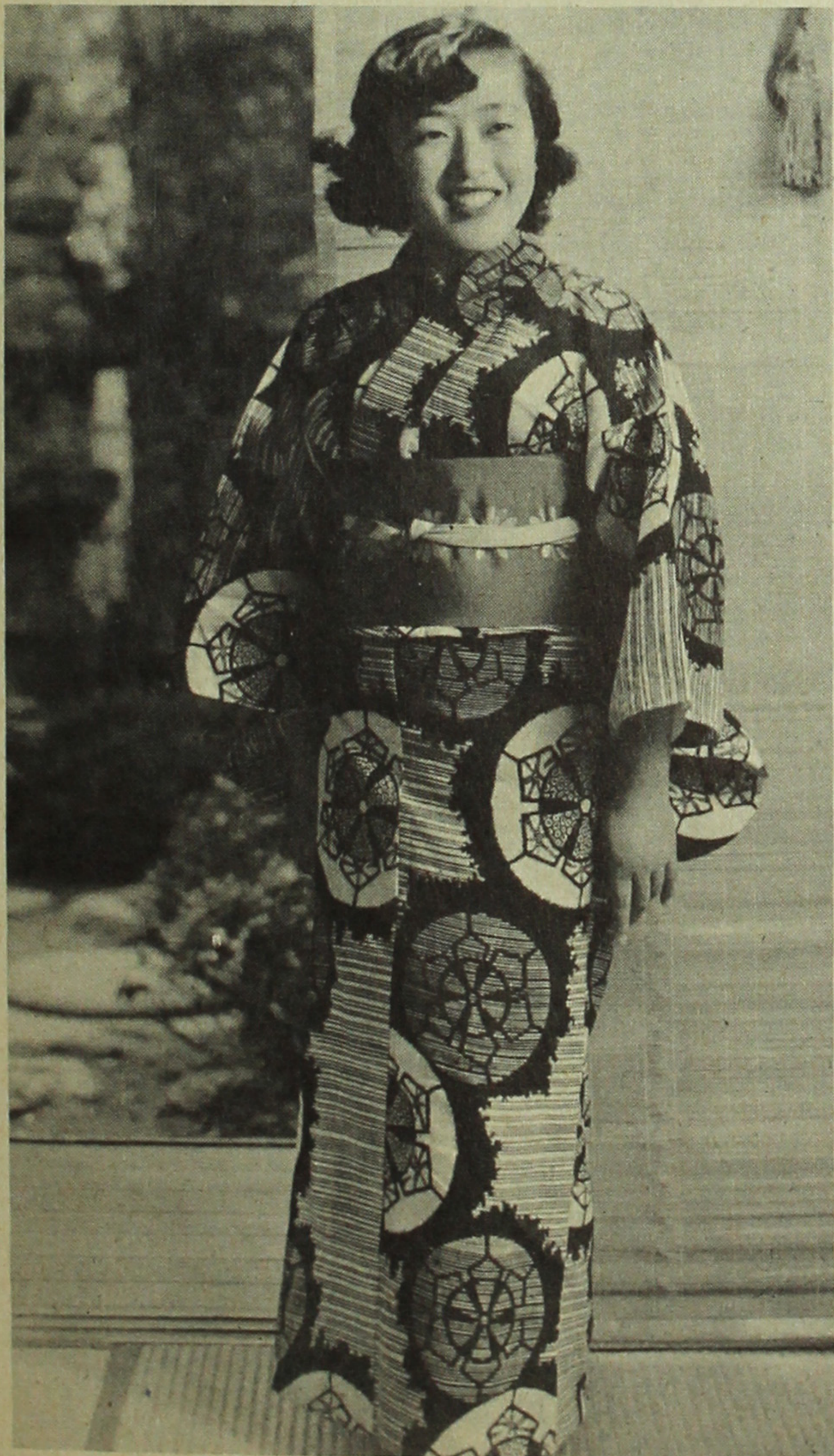


The *yukata*, a one-piece starched cotton kimono, is the common home apparel of Japanese women. Its patterns are usually of flowers or grass and the color in most cases is light blue. Its loose-fitting feature makes the *yukata* ideal summer wear. It is usually worn after bath.



Published by
 CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION
 2611 S. Indiana Ave.
 Chicago 16, Illinois
 PUBLISHER
 James T. Nishimura
 EDITOR
 Shigeru Nagata
 TOKYO BUREAU
 Suimei Azumi

夏の美ゆかた姿



ゆかた

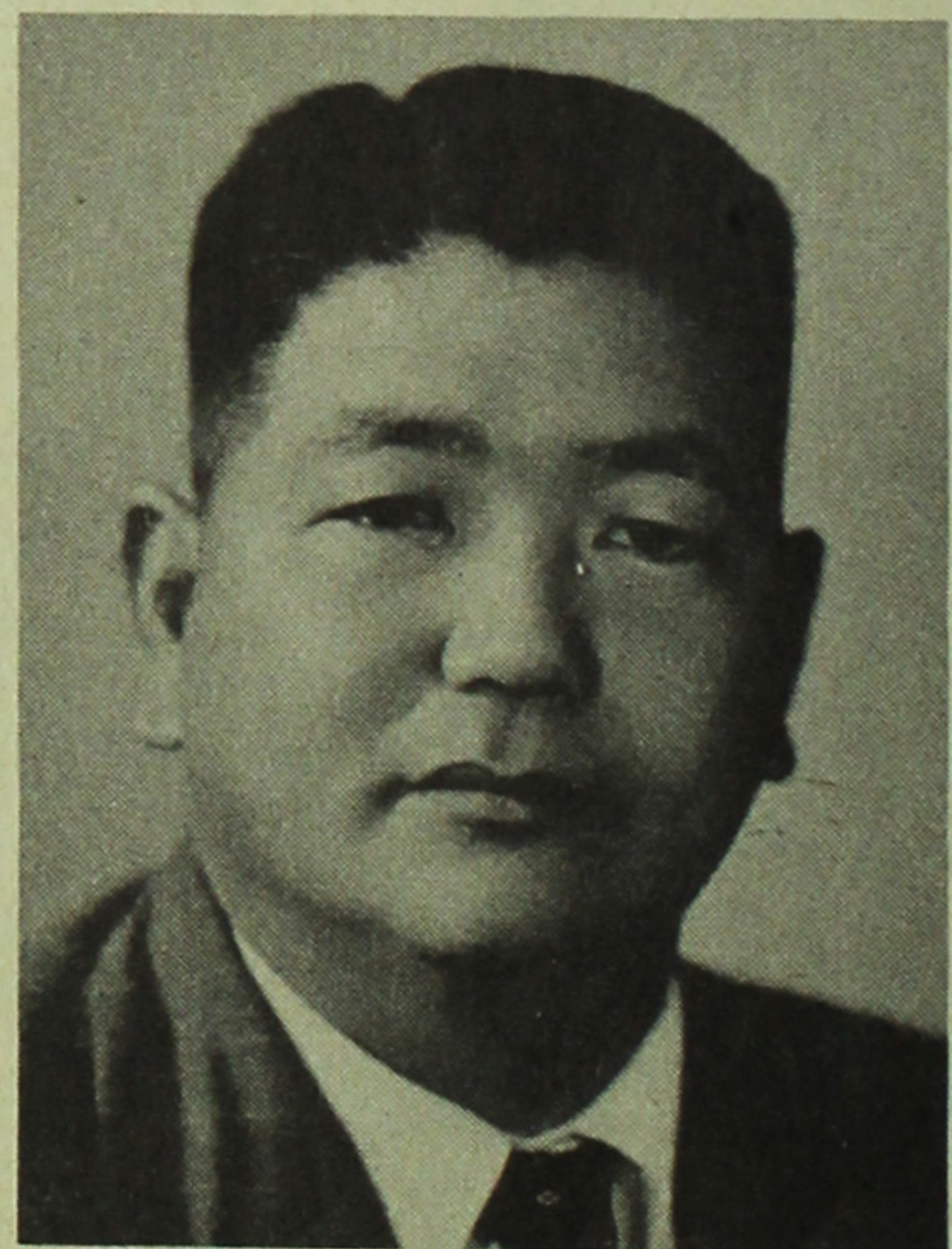
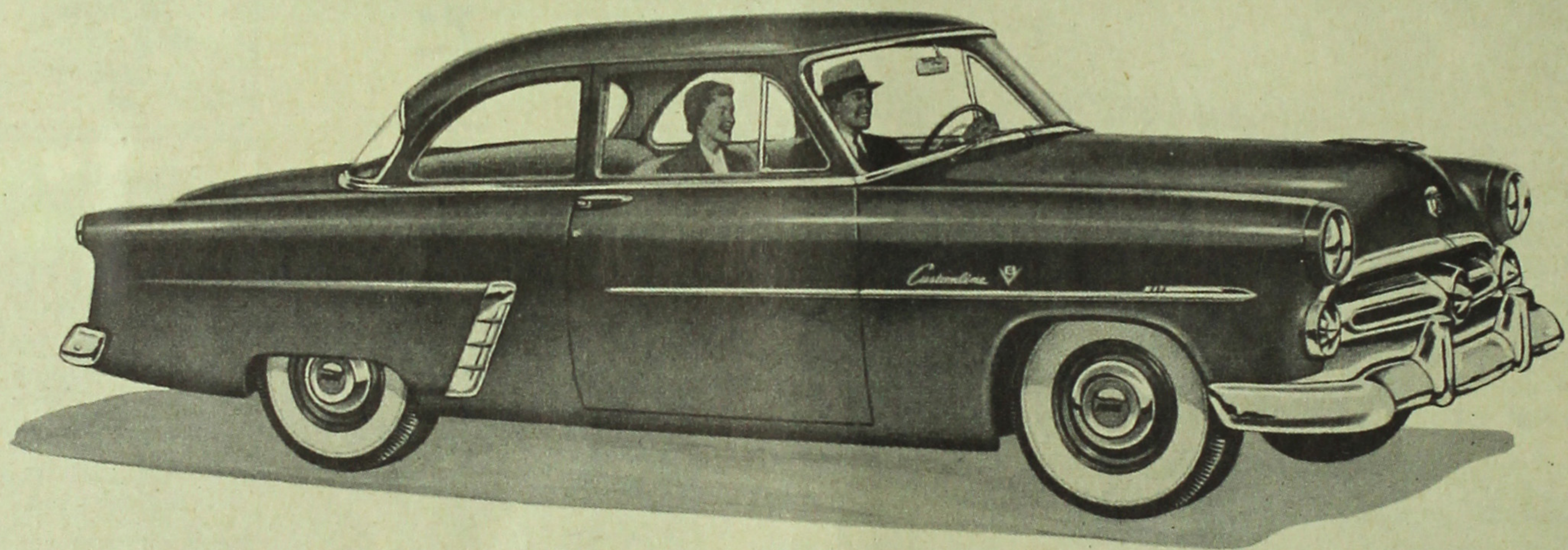
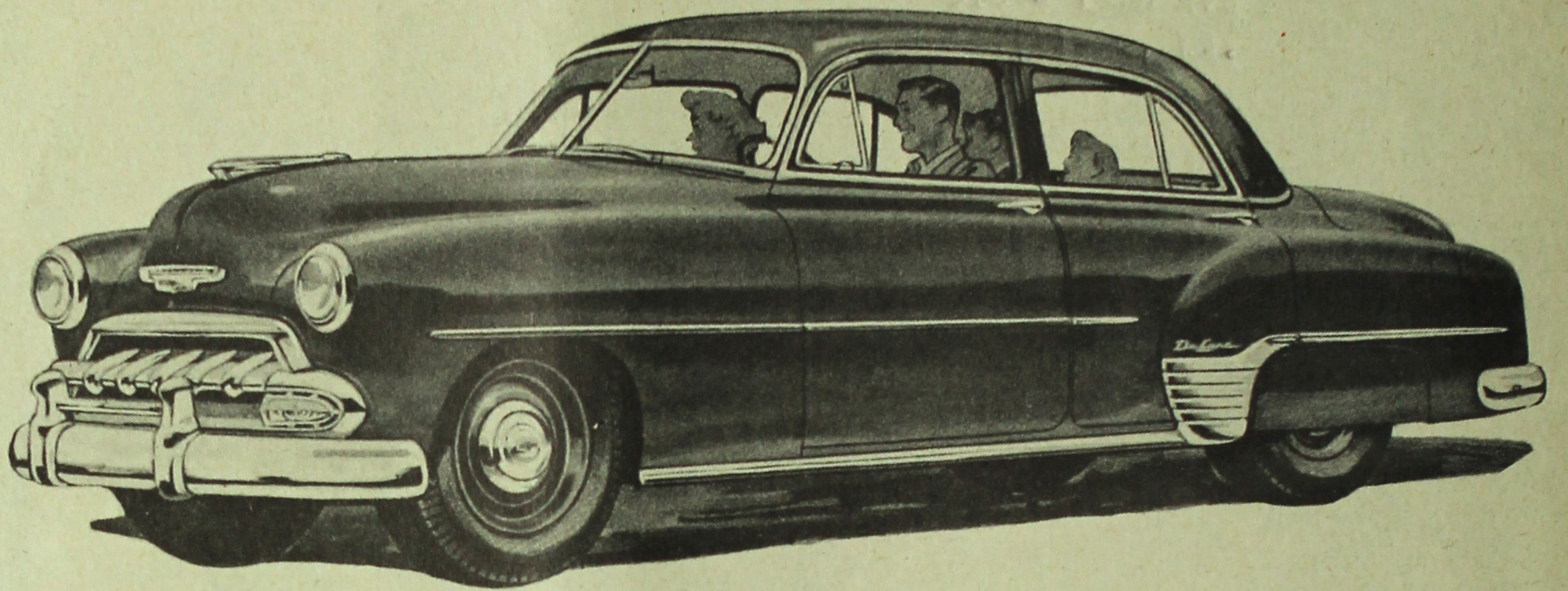
さらりと糊のきいたゆかた
 一日のつかれを流した湯上
 りの
 素肌はだにまとうゆかたの味は
 忘れられない夏の感觸かんかく

あゝ
 このすがくしい夕涼のそ
 えものは
 ワンピースでは味わえぬも
 の

◇
 日本にっぽんにいる
 外人がいじんさんにも人気があ
 るの
 か
 たそがれ時
 ゆかた姿のそごろ歩きが
 行き交う人をほこえませ
 ている……



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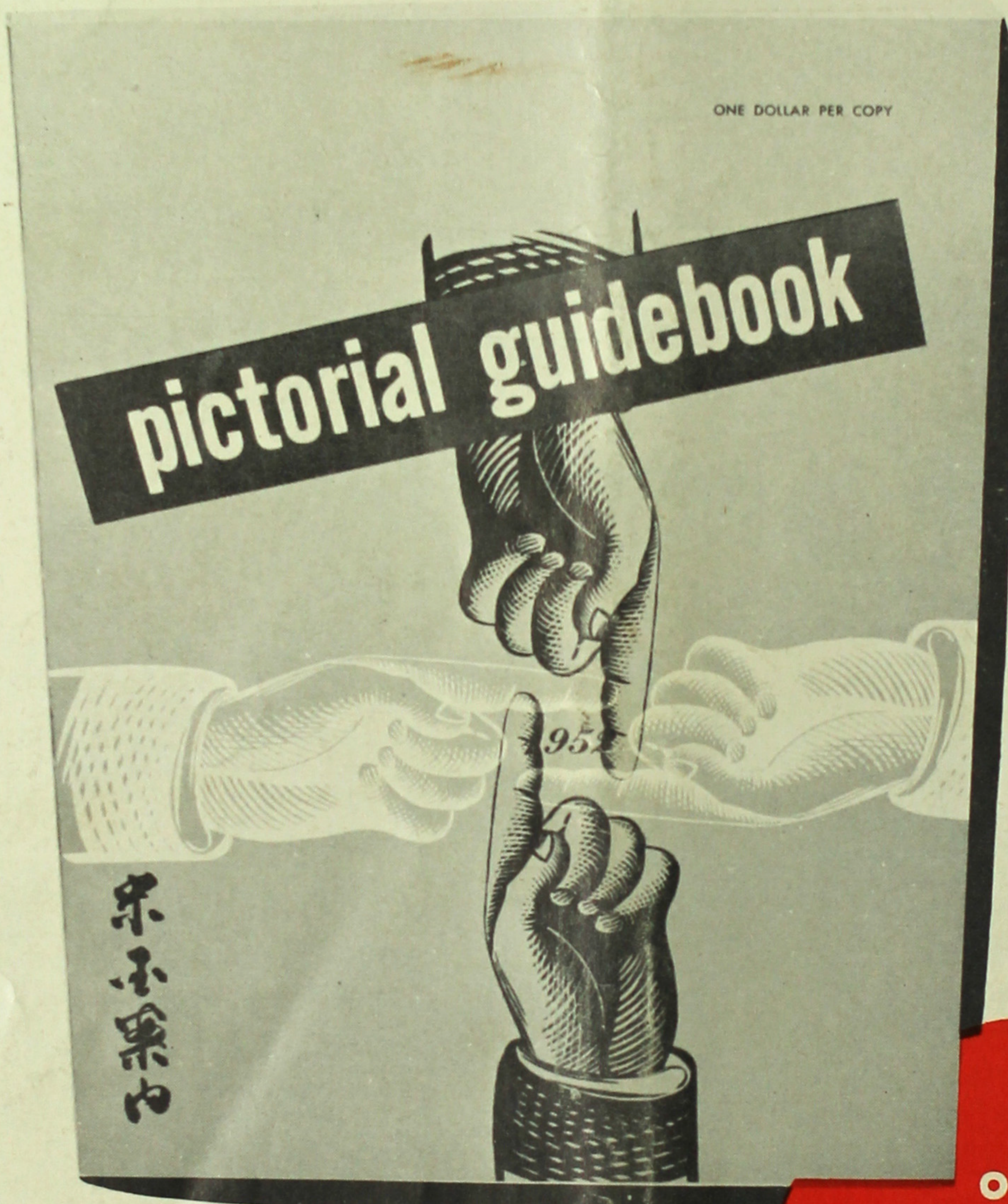
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