SCENE第4巻第5號昭和27年 9月1日發行(毎月1日發行)
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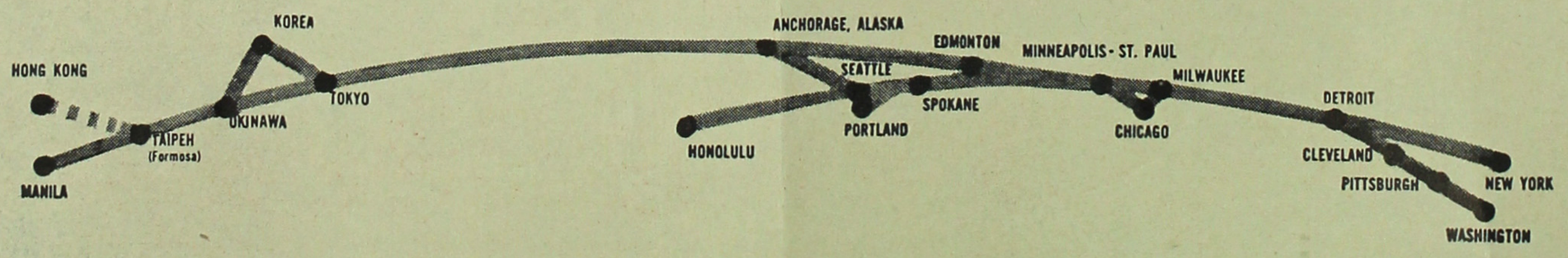

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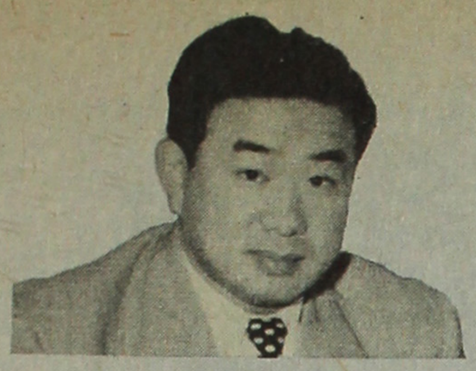

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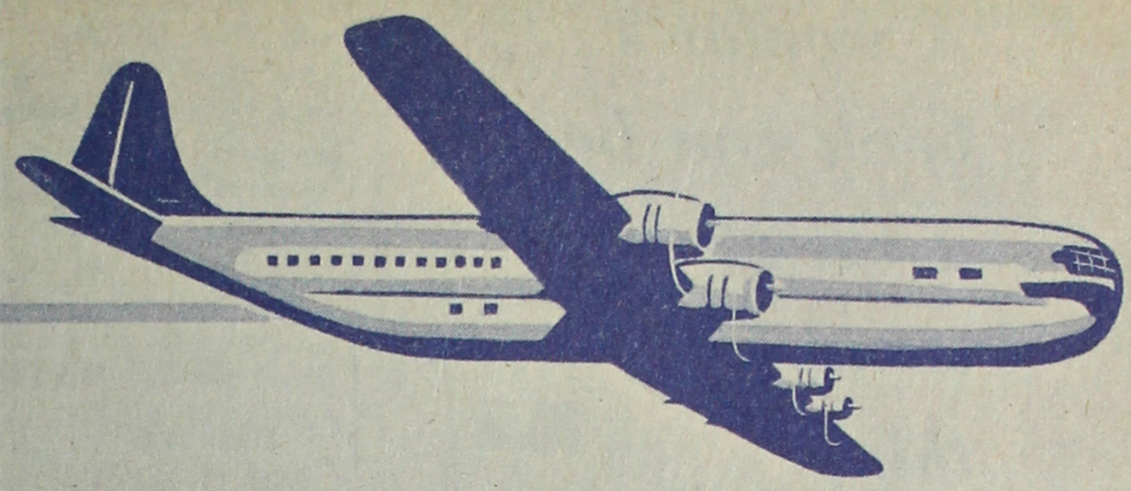

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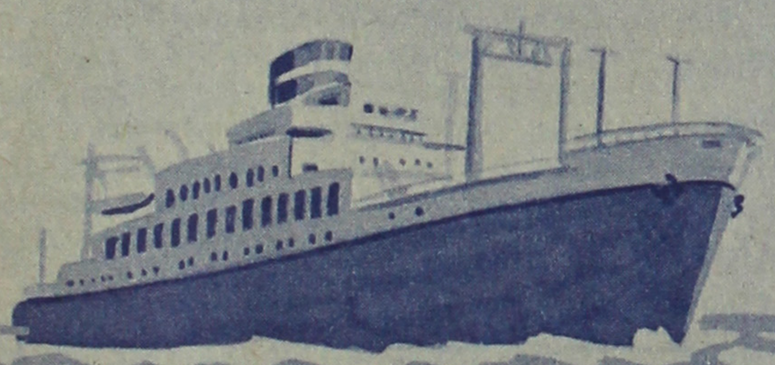

H. Yagishita

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Letters to the Editors

BOOK HARMFUL TO NISEIS?

Dear Sirs: . . . . I like the friendly, liberal tone of SCENE. The articles are interesting and illuminating, especially the feature in the December, 1951, issue on "Japanese Influence on 19th Century Western Art." As a civil service employe in Hawaii, where the loyalty oath is compulsory, I read with deep appreciation your excellent editorial on the loyalty oath (SCENE, March). But your distribution of Pearl Buck's novel, "The Hidden Flower," does not seem to be in complete accord with your efforts to create understanding of the Niseis. The theme of this book may be stated as: "Racial discrimination is a bad thing. But it exists in a virulent form in Japan and in America; and he who fails to observe its restrictions will bring sorrow to himself and others." On flimsy grounds the Nisei heroine deserts her Caucasian husband. Worse, she gratuitously, and falsely, stigamatizes her child as illegitimate; then she abandons it. The novel is defamatory to the Niseis. It does them—those who have cast their lot among them—indeed, all who hope for a better world, a disservice. The promotion of this novel detracts from your otherwise admirable program. — ALLAN BEEKMAN, Honolulu.

COMMENTS FROM THE EDITORS

Thanks to reader Beekman for his candid expression of opinion. "The Hidden Flower," by Nobel Prize-winning novelist Pearl S. Buck, is fiction. We think it is good fiction. While we share reader Beekman's general concern for the good name of the Niseis, we are unable to agree with his conclusions about Pearl Buck's latest book. In her private personal life, Pearl Buck has long had a reputation for practicing racial equality.

Pearl S. Buck

"Our children have always seemed to take racial and religious differences for granted," she writes. "Their experience has been mostly with the Friends' (Quakers') schools, but we have good Catholics in our employ. Perhaps they have simply absorbed the atmosphere at school and at home. We have personal friends of many races and religions and children of many different races spend much time with us and our children are accustomed to helping with the care of younger ones whose ancestry, although they are American by birth, is also of China, India, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines, as well as Negro."

The foregoing may appear irrelevant. But we find it hard to reconcile Pearl Buck's long public record of assistance to the Niseis with the charge that her latest book is defamatory to them. —ED.

DESIGN FROM KEOKUK FOR TOKYO

Dear Sirs: Following Japan's resumption of sovereignty in consequence of ratification of the peace treaty, the International Society for Japanese Philately feels there is a very real need for continued close cooperation between Japan and the United States . . . In anticipation of this state of affairs, our Society some time ago proposed a competition for the design of a Japanese postage stamp to mark the 100th anniversary— on July 8, 1953, of the arrival in Japan of Commodore Perry. The

Stamp marks centennial

winner of the competition is Mr. R. J. Bickel, of 1306 Carroll Street, Keokuk, Iowa. A photograph of his design is shown. Mr. I. Matsui, Director of the Postal Bureau, Ministry of Postal Services, Tokyo, informs me that the matter of the issuance of such a commemorative postage stamp by Japan will be given every consideration.--R. P. ALEXANDER, Washington, D.C.

NATIVE SONS' AGENT, NO DOUBT

Dear Sirs: . . . in case some of your Eastern readers who have not seen California since prewar days are interested, the climate of the Golden State has changed greatly for the Niseis . . . SCENE has expressed concern about this matter on several occasions. Perhaps you owe it to your Midwestern and Eastern readers to drive home the point that the California alien land law went down the drain some

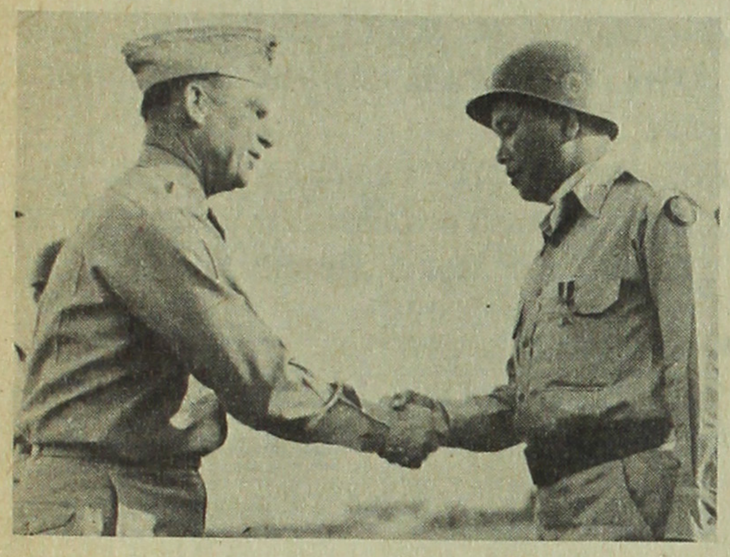
SCENE is published monthly by the CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION at 2611 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. Printed in U.S.A. Entered as second class matter November 14, 1949, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1897. Subscription price--$3 for 12 issues, $5 for 24 issues.

Volume 4
Number 5

time ago—and the new Immigration and Naturalization law changes the atmosphere for the better. For those who remember California only in terms of the forties, just print this quotation from California Supreme Court Chief Justice Phil Gibson, when the alien land law was ruled unconstitutional: "There can be no justification for a classification which operates to withhold property rights from some aliens, not because of anything they have done or any beliefs they hold, but solely because they are Japanese and not French or Italian." California is better than ever . . . —S. MATSUSHITA, Los Angeles.

EARN BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Dear Sirs: Your readers will be interested in the picture shown below. Captain Fred Suzukawa (right) of Chicago is being congratulated by Major General Smythe, commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division, after receiving Bronze



Citation for Capt. Suzukawa

Star Medal during ceremonies in Japan. Capt. Suzukawa was cited for his meritorious service as assistant civil affairs officer in Headquarters, 24th Division. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Matsutaro Suzukawa of 949 Addison Street, Chicago. His wife, Rei, lives in San Francisco.—U.S. ARMY HOME TOWN NEWS CENTER, Kansas City, Mo.

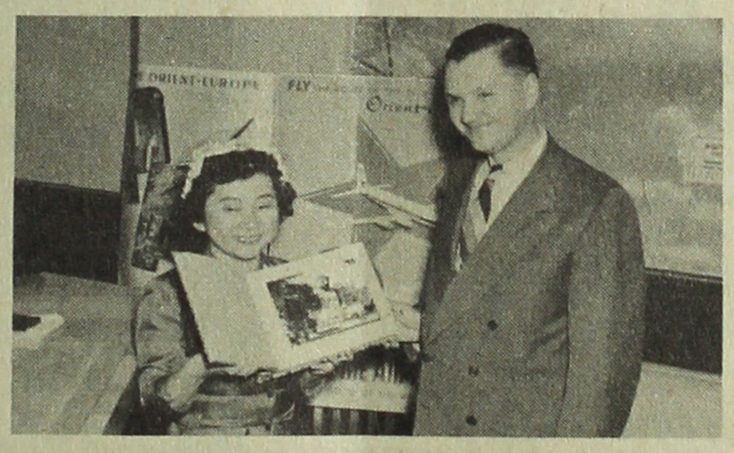
KYUSHU NEEDS PUBLICITY

Dear Sirs: . . . Would it be possible to start a series of articles giving general information on the cities and towns of Japan which are not located on the island of Honshu? It seems that various periodicals in this country which carry articles on Japan fail to include information on any cities or towns except the old standbys of Tokyo, Kyoto, Nara, ad infinitum. The Japanese Alps are also overworked. To the uninitiated, it would seem that these are the only cities in Japan. Possibly the fault lies with the correspondent who dislikes leaving the comparative comforts of the main island . . . At the close of World War II, I went to Japan with the Second Marine Division for the purpose of the Occupation. We landed at Nagasaki, and over a period of months slowly worked our way northward to Fukuoka. My duties incurred considerable travel around the countryside, and I covered nearly the entire island of Kyushu. Kyushu has its beauty spots the same as Honshu, but I feel that it lacks the publicity it deserves. For example, few Americans know that Yawata is the Pittsburgh of Japan. Fewer still are familiar with the underwater tunnel between Moji and Shimonoseki which connects Kyushu with Honshu. This latter would help to show that the United States is not the only country in the world which has its engineering feats to be proud of . . . For memory's sake, it would do my heart good to see a few pictures of the various places which I visited on Kyushu—as I call it, "the real Japan."—RICHARD M. RUSSON, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED: TOURIST INFORMATION

Dear Sirs: . . . I especially liked the May issue of SCENE. There was so much about places of interest in Japan for the tourist. . . . I've just returned from a trip from Minnesota to Oregon, Washington, and Vancouver, B.C. I thought I had seen enough of mountains (the Rockies here and in Canada) to last me a lifetime, but Mt. Fuji seems to intrigue me. Perhaps in the not too distant future, I can visit Japan. I wish I knew the Japanese language. . . . Are tours made up including interpreters? Where does one inquire about such tours? Is a passport necessary? These inquiries may not be within your scope to answer, I realize. But since you made me interested in this tour, I thought you might have the answers . . .—MRS. HARRY H. JENSEN, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thanks to reader Mrs. Jensen. Yes, you can get interpreters on tours to Japan. English, however, is Japan's second language. Yes, a visitor's visa is necessary. For full information, write to the Japan Travel Information Office, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., which opened its office July 21.



Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hughes

Mr. Kazuo Iwata is the manager. If you'd like to get some friendly briefing about Japan, we suggest you contact Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hughes (pictured here). Mr. Hughes is representative of the United Nations Association of Japan.—ED.

CLOSEUP VIEW VIA SCENE

Dear Sirs: . . . I like SCENE, and we keep it in our reception room for my patients to read and enjoy. We have a number of Caucasian patients who for the first time are seeing the Niseis in the United States through the pictures and stories you publish . . . —DR. CARL T. HIROTA, San Francisco,

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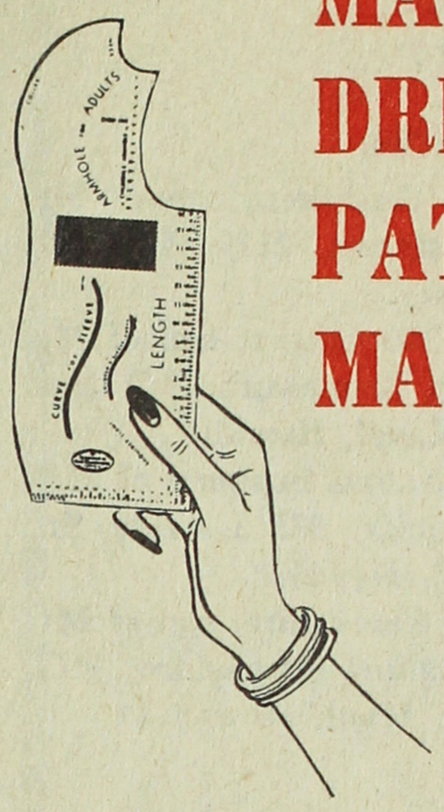

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HONOR ROLL

THIS MONTH'S Honor Roll presents the names of those Japanese-Americans listed by the Department of Defense during July as casualties of the war in Korea.

KILLED IN ACTION:

Pfc. Gilbert M. Gushiken, son of Mr. Larry N. Gushiken, 2126 B. Ninth Ave., Honolulu.

Pvt. George M. Kumakura, son of Mr. and Mrs. Junji Kumakura, P.O. Box 1093, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii.

Pfc. Tsukasa Muraoka, husband of Mrs. Jean T. Muraoka, 875 Lurline St., Kahalui, Maui, Hawaii.

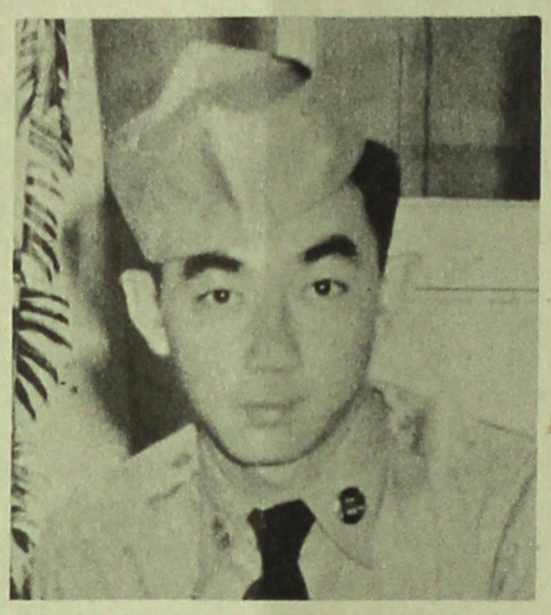
Pvt. Kaname R. Tamashiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yasunori Tamashiro, P.O. Box 599, Paia, Maui, Hawaii.

WOUNDED:

Pfc. James Asato (Marine Corps), brother of George S. Asato, 963 Ahana Lane, Honolulu.

Cpl. Charles A. Hamada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Hamada, 410-D Leleo Lane, Honolulu.

Pvt. Jitsuo Higa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Higa, P.O. Box 712, Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii.



Pvt. George M. Kumakura

Pfc. Henry N. Honda, brother of Jane Honda, 1318 Maryland St., Los Angeles.

Pfc. Donald K. Matsuda, son of Mrs. Hanayo Matsuda, 1026 Kekaulike St., Honolulu.

Pfc. Gilbert L. Naki (Marine Corps), son of Mr. and Mrs. William Naki, 723 Iaukea St., Honolulu.

Cpl. Teruo Nishioka, son of Mrs. Yuri Nishioka, 668-B. Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii.

Pfc. Shigeo Otake, husband of Mrs. Lillian Yurie Otake, House 3047, Camp 2, Spreckelsville, Maui, Hawaii.

Pfc. Shoichi Sakamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jusuke Sakamoto, P.O. Box 621, Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii.

Sgt. Isamu C. Sugiyama, brother of Toru Sugiyama, 1538 East 4th St., Long Beach, Calif.

Pfc. Toshio Tengan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shomatsu Tengan, House 9, Pomoho Camp, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii.

Pvt. James N. Wada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gen Wada, Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii.

Pfc. Francis H. Yasutake, son of Mr. and Mrs. Toraichi Yasutake, 1719 Kam Four Road, Honolulu.

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Sgt. Takashi Oba, brother of George Y. Oba, East 378 - 7th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

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Min Sagimori, 1821 Stuart Street, Berkeley, Calif.; Phone: Berkeley 7-0361-J
Kenneth T. Fukushima, Route 2, Box 1205, Stockton, Calif.; Phone: 2-5973
John M. Tanaka, Route No. 4, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Phone: 013-J2
Mas Nakamura, 2346 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado; Phone: MAin 5154
Frank Funai, Rt. 2, Box 2389, Redmond, Wash.; Phone: Bothell 66-1854 & 66-1660
Tom H. Okazaki, 319 So. Sacramento Street, Lodi, California
Ben Tsujimoto, 923 West First South, Salt Lake City, Utah; Phone: 9-3002
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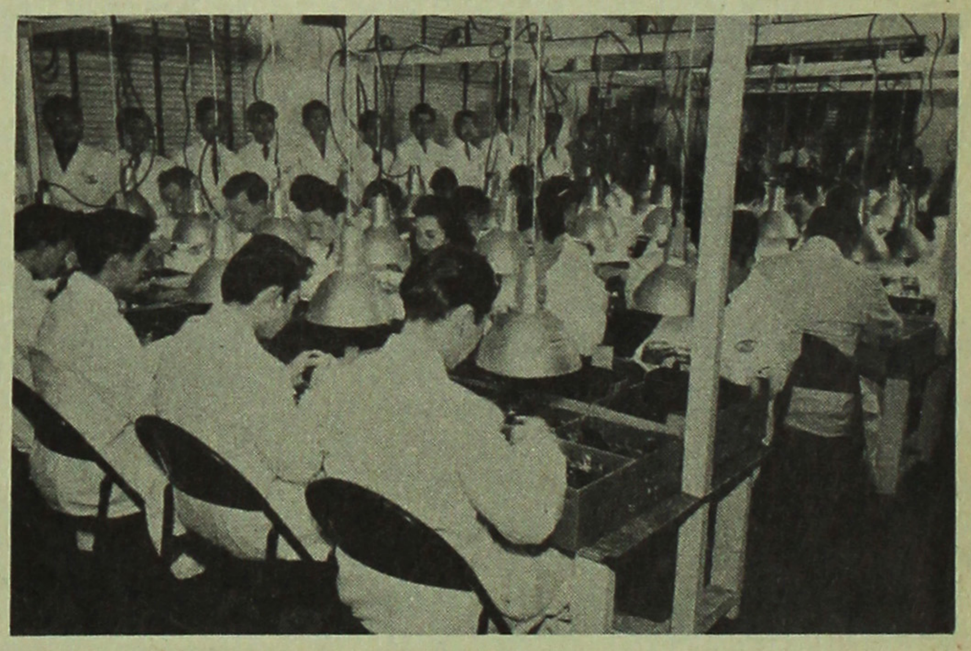

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SCENE
the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE
SEPTEMBER 1952
Vol 4 No 5

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COVER

Eikichi Araki, Japan's first postwar ambassador to the U.S., spent 25 years with the Bank of Japan—starting as junior clerk and ending up as its governor. This spring, he found out he had been training all along for another job outside of banking. It turned out that way because Japan's major headaches are primarily economic and because whether those headaches are relieved depends largely on how things can be worked out with the U.S. Araki was a natural choice to engineer U.S.-Japanese economic cooperation in Washington.

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Photos by Bob Laing

SOGGY AND TIRED but happy crew of the Wataridori at end of 47-day, 5,000 mile Pacific voyage. Rear, l. to r., owner-skipper and NBC Far East chief George Folster, John Gordon, June Kosugi. Front, Bryan Stevens, Moriharu Shizume, Yoshio Tanaka.

Six men, a 'Bird' and the Pacific

THREE AMERICANS and three Japanese on a 50-foot ketch named Wataridori ("Bird of Passage") sailed eastward out of Yokohama the first morning in June to challenge 5,000 miles of Pacific ocean.

The object was to reach San Francisco—and, perhaps, to keep what used to be known as the Viking spirit from becoming altogether quaint in the age of jet and atomic power.

The Wataridori, smallest ship ever to try plowing across the North Pacific without stopping along the way, was built in Japan for George Thomas Folster, the National Broadcasting Co.'s far eastern chief, who skippered it on the journey. Folster's navigator and sailmaster were two ex-Navy lieutenants, Bryan W. Stevens and John Gordon.

Japanese members of the crew were a pair of recent Keio university graduates, Moriharu Shizume and Yoshio Tanaka, and boatswain Jun Kosugi.

The ketch was equipped with four sets of sails and an auxiliary engine for emergencies. To feed the latter, which was hardly used, enough fuel was carried to last 900 miles. A 90-day supply of food (four tons) and three tanks of fresh water—one of them improvised from a napalm bomb casing—were to sustain the crew.

The first of several storms was encountered the second day out. It tossed the boat like a leaf, forcing it to run on the emergency engine, emptied the water from the bomb casing on the deck and brought on the crew's first violent attack of seasickness.

By the 10th day, the three Japanese tired of American food and made a bet among themselves. Each guessed how long the journey would take. The one who made the poorest guess would treat the other two to a "sushi" dinner in San Francisco. (Kosugi, the youngest, made the most pessimistic guess—70 days—and was the eventual loser).

Eleven days later, another storm sent all hands scurrying down to the engine room where they frantically bailed water. Shizume wrote in his diary that night it was a good thing he was getting used to sleeping in a wet bed. The next day, he came down

マストの高さ四十六呎船の長さ四十五呎總噸數二十三トンと云う小さなヨツト『渡り鳥號』で五千マイルの北太平洋を征服し四十七日目には日本から桑港に無事到着した『渡り鳥號』の乗組員は船長フオスターにステヴンソン ゴードンの諸氏 それに日本人青年の鎭目守治 田中淑郎 小杉淳君等の六名で『大体に於いて餘り難航ではなかつたが一ケ月以上も誰れにも逢わず大洋を放浪し餘を友の旅は淋しかつた早く桑港へ着いて饑腹『すし』が食べたい此の一念でしたと

with a cold and was given penicillin tablets and a cup of water.

"I was more thankful for the water than the medicine," he wrote.

A couple of big whales surfaced alongside the boat and a school of sharks was sighted somewhere in mid-ocean. But aside from the worst storms, nothing excited the crew more than an empty orange crate that floated into view on the 32nd day and buoyed hopes that land was imminent.

Various parts of the boat began causing trouble a week later, but there were no serious breakdowns. On July 11, the crew listened to a radio news broadcast from Seattle about the Republican party convention. The following night they sighted the lights of an out-bound freighter, and the Americans telephoned their families, by way of Seattle, that journey's end was near.

Shortly after 6 p.m., July 17—after 47 days of anxious seafaring—the Wataridori passed under the Golden Gate bridge with all sails billowing.

The next morning, the little ship that bucked the Pacific and won, suffered her only mishap. Docked at the St. Francis yacht club, in a berth too shallow for her deep hull, she keeled over on her side.

FIFTY-FOOT LONG Wataridori ("Bird of Passage"), smallest ship ever to make non-stop Yokohama to San Francisco trip, licked the stormy North Pacific but keeled over the morning after she docked at St. Francis yacht club.

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Photos by Ken Mazawa

PART OF HAWAII delegation at Democratic convention. L. to r., Agnes Killett, territorial chairman Jack Burns, Rep. Mitsuyuki Kido, national committeeman Frank Fasi, Honolulu Star-Bulletin editor Riley Allen and Dr. Raymond Yap.

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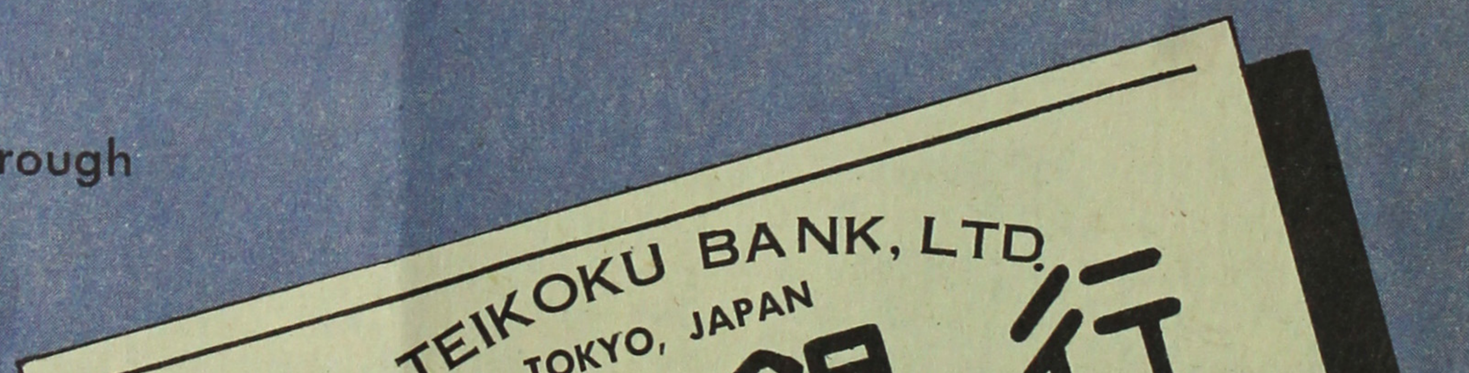

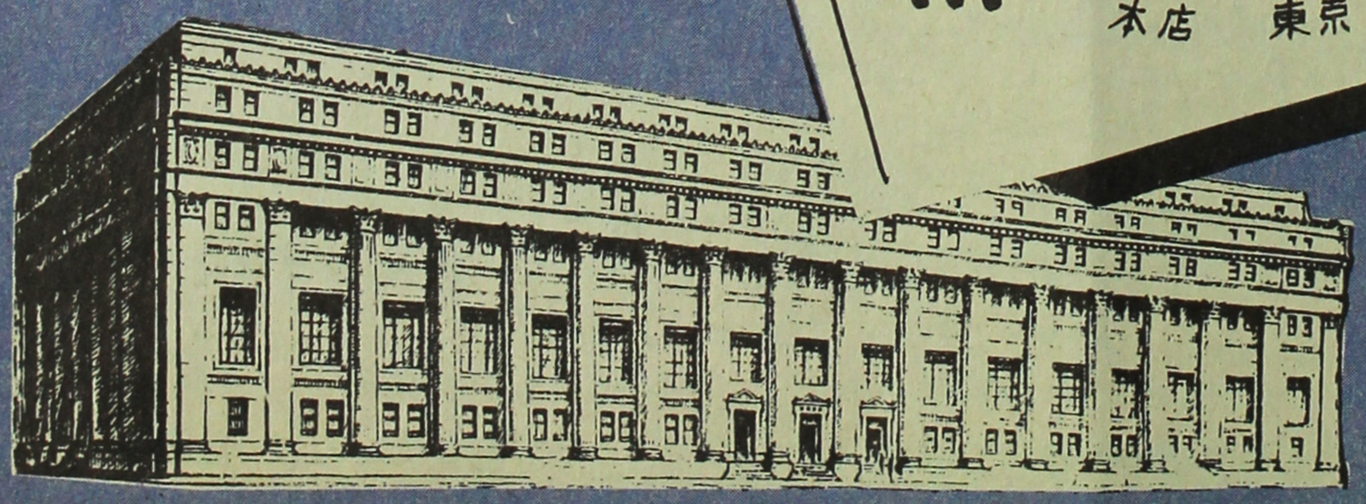

あなたのなつかしい御郷里
への御送金は外國爲替事務に
なれた帝國銀行をぜひ御指定下さい

Hawaii gets another promise of statehood

AS AT THE EARLIER Republican gathering, the only Americans of Asian descent at the Democratic national convention sat with the delegation from Hawaii. Three Niseis were among each of the territorial delegations.

Jack Mizuha of Kauai, a 100th Infantry Battalion veteran, led the oath of allegiance at one Republican session. Territorial Sen. Tom Okino, the leading Nisei among the Hawaiian Democratic delegates, served on the convention credentials committee.

The first Japanese-American to attend a national political convention is believed to have been Andy Yamashiro of Hawaii, who was part of the territorial delegation to the 1936 Democratic convention that nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for a second term.

This year, as in Yamashiro's time, a primary objective of the Hawaii delegates was to see promises of "immediate statehood" for the Islands written into the platforms of the two major parties. Both Republicans and Democrats committed themselves in favor.

MONROE SWEETLAND (second from right), natl. committeeman from Oregon, reaffirms his support for Hawaii statehood to three approving members of territorial delegation: l. to r., Rep. Kido, H. Duponte, Jack Burns.

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Extrality – 1952 style

GARRISONS of American troops are stationed in Japan today for an indefinite period.

This fact of life in the Japan of 1952 evokes spirited discussion among the leaders of Japan's major political parties in the report published in the supplement section of this issue.

The troops are there for the protection of Japan. They are there under terms of a solemn pact between the United States and Japan. But they are also there with a kind of extraterritorial privilege that the Japanese mind regards as humiliating in 1952 as the Exclusion Act was represented to be in 1924.

This latter situation is a sore spot and potential trouble-maker. Extraterritoriality — by whatever name we may give it in 1952 — is already a weapon in the hands of anti-American, reactionary and ultra-nationalistic influences in Japan today.

It is a small weapon—and it is not likely to grow if Japan's economic conditions improve. But it remains a problem that time and improving American-Japanese relations must solve.

In the round-table discussion by Japan's top political leaders, SCENE is happy to report the prevalence of enlightened thinking as regards the presence of U.S. troops in Japan.

There are Japanese leaders who, out of their realistic view, can see eye to eye with American policy—who recognize that Japan today must have American protection—who see the world of 1952 as vastly different from the prewar world.

Political sovereignty in a world threatened by tyranny demands acceptance of voluntary limits on complete independence. Wisely, with an alert eye upon her economic recovery, Japan has chosen to accept those limits in a partnership with America.

What world trade means

THE STATISTICS of Japan's needs for economic recovery are formidable.

SCENE's reports on this subject have emphasized:

1—Japan depends upon foreign trade to an exceptional degree.

2—Japan's great population growth, her density of population and her limited natural resources—require foreign trade 2½ times greater than her 1951 volume.

What are the prospects? What are the solutions?

One of the most hopeful analyses of the challenging problem, in SCENE's estimation, is that of John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, of New York:

"There is no charity or favor" involved in helping Japan get back on its feet.

"The United States and the other major industrialized countries of the western world must lead the way by reviewing their foreign trade policies —tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions—to make them conform to the realities of changed world conditions and their international commitments. Japan, on her part, must review her trade practices to make sure that they conform to internationally accepted standards."

Rockefeller sees even in the present world situation three outstanding elements of strength upon which we can draw:

1—Japan has demonstrated genius for industrial organization, capacity for hard work, inherent thrift and competence in world trade—and an ability to earn her way unless barred by discriminatory restrictions.

2—The trading area open to Japan includes not only North America but also more than a billion people on this side of the Iron Curtain in underdeveloped areas.

3—The strength of free institutions lies in the fact that they are based on the concept of expansion and growth. National economies based on such institutions are expanding. As these economies grow, they will be able to absorb imports on a scale which today may appear impossible.

FISH MARKET PROPRIETOR Frank Torizawa shows a customer, Mas Takata, fresh jumbo crabs, a best selling item.

Fishy business in Denver

By Bill Hosokawa

UNTIL A FEW years ago, most residents of land-locked Denver, Colo., considered salt water fish a somewhat stinky, definitely flavorless food that Catholics had to eat on Friday. There was little demand for it. And because it wouldn't sell, the small amount of fish that arrived in Denver after a prolonged journey usually got even riper before it reached the dinner table.

An amiable young merchant named Frank Torizawa has altered all that. In fact, he has changed the eating habits of a large segment of Denver by demonstrating that ocean-fresh fish is not only palatable, but superb

THE LOCATION of Torizawa's first store on Lawrence St. in Denver's skid road didn't keep the customers away. People came from all parts of the city to look, and buy. Torizawa now owns three fish markets.

COSTLY NEW FIXTURES were installed in store No. 2 in a supermarket in Denver's fashionable Park Hill district. Managed by Kaz Sakamoto the branch store soon was selling almost as much seafood as the parent concern.

when prepared correctly.

In any given week these days, Frank and his 15 employes wrap and push from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of fresh fish over the counter. In addition they'll empty as many as 15 boxes of jumbo crabs packed three dozen to the box. The way Denverites consume his crab constantly amazes Frank.

"I never sold so much crab even when I was in the fish business in Los Angeles," he says.

On Thursday and Fridays, customers steadily stream into the three stores Frank operates as the Granada Fish Co.

The growth of the Granada operations is amazing when it is realized that the first store was an evacuation baby. Back in 1944, when evacuees were pouring out of WRA centers, a fish store in Denver for the Japanese-American trade looked like a profitable investment. So Frank Tsuchiya, a veteran Los Angeles fish merchant, opened the Granada Fish & Poultry

market with Torizawa as his manager.

"That was in May of '44," Torizawa recalls. "On the day of the grand opening, we did a total business of $35 in fish and groceries and thought it was a pretty good start." (Nowadays it isn't unusual for a single customer to walk out with a purchase almost as large.)

When the West Coast was reopened to Japanese-Americans, Tsuchiya sold out to Torizawa and returned to Los Angeles. He now operates the Pacific California Fish market there, a huge wholesale organization that is one of Granada's chief suppliers.

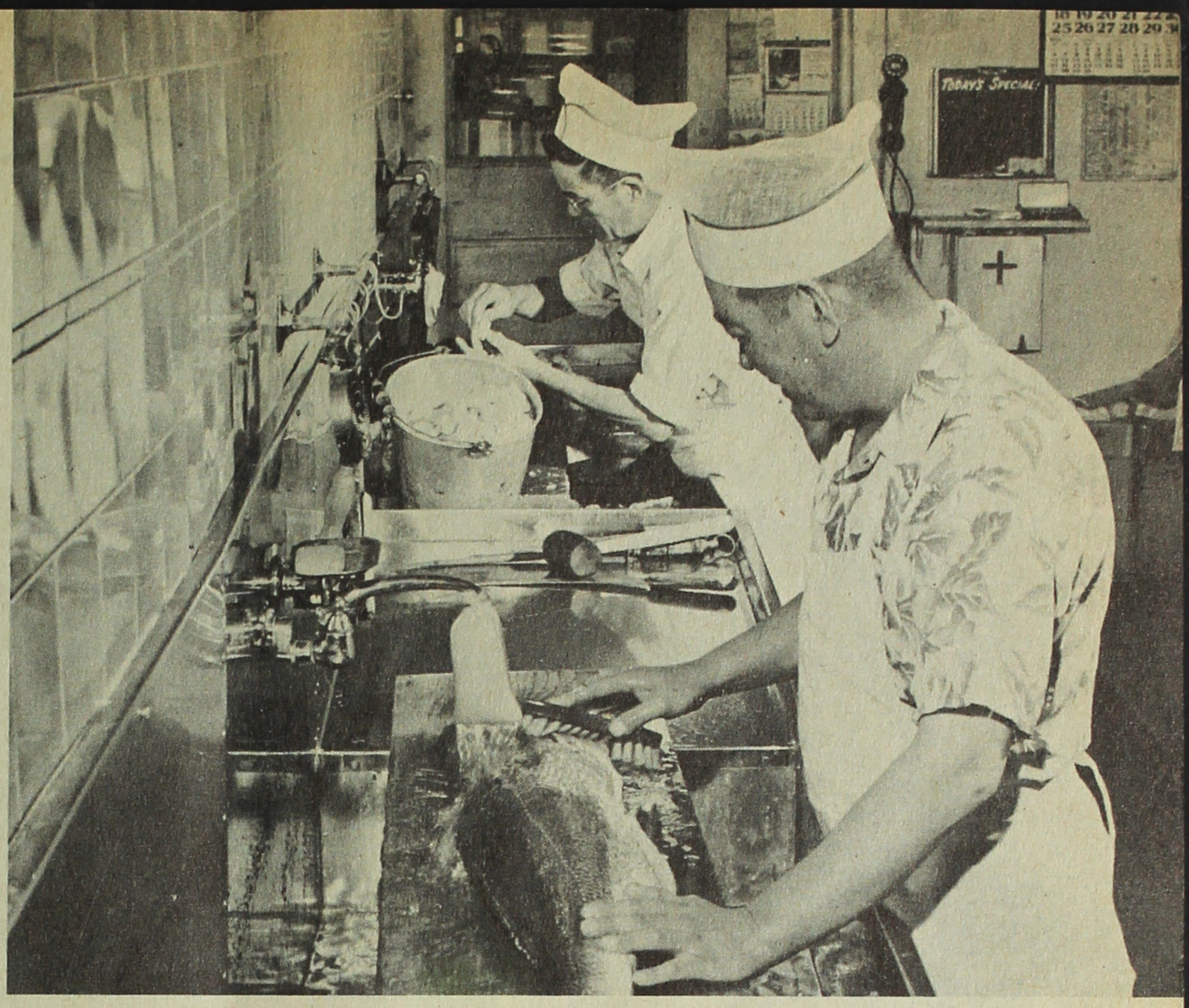
Torizawa, meanwhile, watched with concern as increasing numbers of Denver Japanese moved to the coast. By late '45, however, Caucasians began to discover the Granada and what it was offering in the way of fresh and flavorsome sea food. Torizawa, however, was still dubious about the future of fish retailing in Denver and was casting anxious eyes toward L.A. when, in 1947, he got a chance bit of newspaper publicity.

Business boomed immediately. It seems Denverites had been looking for just such a store. Despite the Granada's location on Lawrence St., adjoining ill-famed Larimer in a rundown section of town, people from all parts of Denver dropped in to look and buy. Encouraged, Torizawa began a systematic newspaper advertising campaign. Within a year he was sure he was going to stay in Denver for good. He installed costly new fixtures, spruced up the market, stepped up his advertising.

Two weeks before last Christmas, Torizawa opened a branch store in a supermarket in Denver's fashionable Park Hill district. Kaz Sakamoto was installed as manager and within weeks its gross intake was approaching that of the home store. The original Granada, meanwhile, with George Hirata as manager, hadn't had any appreciable drop in business.

Anticipating further expansion, Torizawa took his brother-in-law, Frank Fujita, into the organization. Fujita gave up a position as chief steward of the former Stevens hotel in Chicago to learn the fish business. Store No. 3 was opened last month in the Brentwood district of southwestern Denver.

Torizawa's personal history is as unusual as his business record. Born in Shizuoka, Japan, he moved with his parents to Tsingtao, China, when he was three years old. His father was a priest, and Frank got most of his schooling in Japanese schools in China. In the mid-twenties, Frank's father was transferred to Seattle, Wash., and Frank came to the United States. Frank moved to Los Angeles in 1929 where, shortly, he entered the fish business. He's been selling fish ever since.



ATTRACTIVE DISPLAYS of fish in counters start with proper cleaning and preparation. Torizawa takes his turn in the back of the store scaling and dressing.

There is nothing particularly new about Frank's formula for success. There was a need and he is filling it. But there is a story in how he accomplishes it.

Frank makes every effort to get the best, freshest possible merchandise. He buys from wholesalers in Seattle, northern and southern California. He also ships in specialty items from Chicago, New York and the Gulf ports.

Several times each week he is in telephone contact with Frank Tsuchiya in Los Angeles and Iwao Kihara of the Main Fish Co., in Seattle, two of the West Coast's largest fresh fish shippers.

"I owe a lot to them," Torizawa says. "Without their cooperation, I wouldn't get anywhere."

Most of the merchandise is trucked in by fast freight, under ice. The fish are displayed in spotless cases and handled by courteous, efficient salesmen in clean white outfits. Cleanliness is almost a fetish with Frank, who spends much of his time between sales polishing the glass and white enamel display counters.

Retail customers come to the Granada from such distant points as Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and New Mexico. Almost invariably a person entering the home store for the first time explains: "Boy, what a store!"

This makes Frank happy. It also gives him a goal. "I'm going to run the kind of a place that'll keep them saying 'Boy, what a store!'," Frank declares.

傳馬市は米大陸の中央に位し海とは極めて縁の遠い土地であるので昔から餘り魚類を食する者は少かつたのであるが 最近は 恐ろしく魚が賣れることになり傳馬市の魚市場へは附近の各州から隨分魚を買いに來るという珍らしい現象を呈して居ります。それは元羅府にいた鳥澤フランク氏の努力の結果で鳥澤さんは 一九四四年傳馬で日本人を相手に魚店を開いたのですが最初は客足も少く淋しいので英字新聞に大廣告をして魚の營養價値を宣傳すると共に新鮮な魚を安價で提供したところ忽ち大人氣を博し 一九四七年には 第二店を開き目下は第三店を持ち十五人の店員を雇い週一万五千封度の魚に蟹を十五箱も賣り捌くといふ大繁昌に本人の鳥澤さん自身が傳馬人がどうしてこう迄魚好きになつたかと驚いておる位であるがそれは日本人の魚は新鮮で美味で營養があるとの信頼を 得たからであります

Photos by R. Wenkam

BEDECKED with leis, "Ma Keifer" beams as some of her "boys" huddle around and hula girls dance their welcome.

MRS. NELLIE KEIFER, La Crosse (Wis.) widow, is hugged on arrival by one of Hawaii veterans who chipped in to give her a two-month vacation in the Islands. Vets had vowed to repay her wartime kindness and trust.

'Ma Keifer' visits her 'boys' in Hawaii

IN HER MODEST home in La Crosse, Wis., Mrs. Nellie Keifer, a white-haired, 68-year-old widow, watched the winter creep toward Christmas and began to savor the glow and spirit of the approaching holiday season.

For one thing, the postman would soon bring a steady stream of gift packages and greeting cards from her "boys" in Hawaii—the dozens of Nisei ex-GI's to whom she had become "Mother Keifer" almost ten year ago.

Christmas came, and with it the surprise of her lifetime. There was a gift with a Honolulu postmark, a letter inviting her to use the enclosed check to visit her "boys" in far-off Hawaii.

"Ma" Keifer wasn't much of a traveler. The longest trip of her life had been a jaunt from La Crosse to Chicago. Knowing this, and to make sure she would take up their invitation, her "boys" also made it possible for her son, George, and daughter-in-law, Irene, to make the trip with her.

It was a gesture, but a big one, to cap many smaller ones the Nisei veterans had been making all along ever since "Ma" Keifer, in 1942, first opened her home to them. Stationed at nearby Camp McCoy and at Forts Savage and Snelling in Minnesota, the Hawaiians had been lonely—and they hadn't yet dispelled distrust with their sacrifices on the battlefield. Mrs. Keifer had softened the ache of loneliness with her cooking and welcomed them as fellow, equal Americans.

When "Ma" Keifer flew to Honolulu in late April, it was the beginning of a two-month vacation, every minute of which was crammed with large helpings of Hawaiian hospitality.

Her "boys," almost a hundred of them, put her up at a Waikiki hotel. They feted her with bountiful Hawaiian "luaus," Japanese tea house parties, Chinese dinners. They arranged visits with Governor Oren E. Long and Honolulu Mayor John H. Wilson. And after everything possible had been done to celebrate her Honolulu arrival, they lined up plane trips to each of the major Islands.

Outside of Honolulu, the veterans she had "mothered" and their families vied

今次大戰の初期希哇の二世兵は大陸のキャンプ・サベジやフオート・スネーリングで訓練されていたが 大戰當初のことであり 日系人である爲め種々と不愉快なこともあり排斥壓迫もあつたがウヰスコンシン市ラクセース市のキーフア夫人のみは人種を超越してゐらゆる便宜を計つて是等の二世兵士を慰め勵ましー呉れました。その鴻恩を忘れないハワイの二世兵士達は今度同夫人を始め其の家族をベケーションにハワイへ招待して大歡待の御恩返しを致しました。

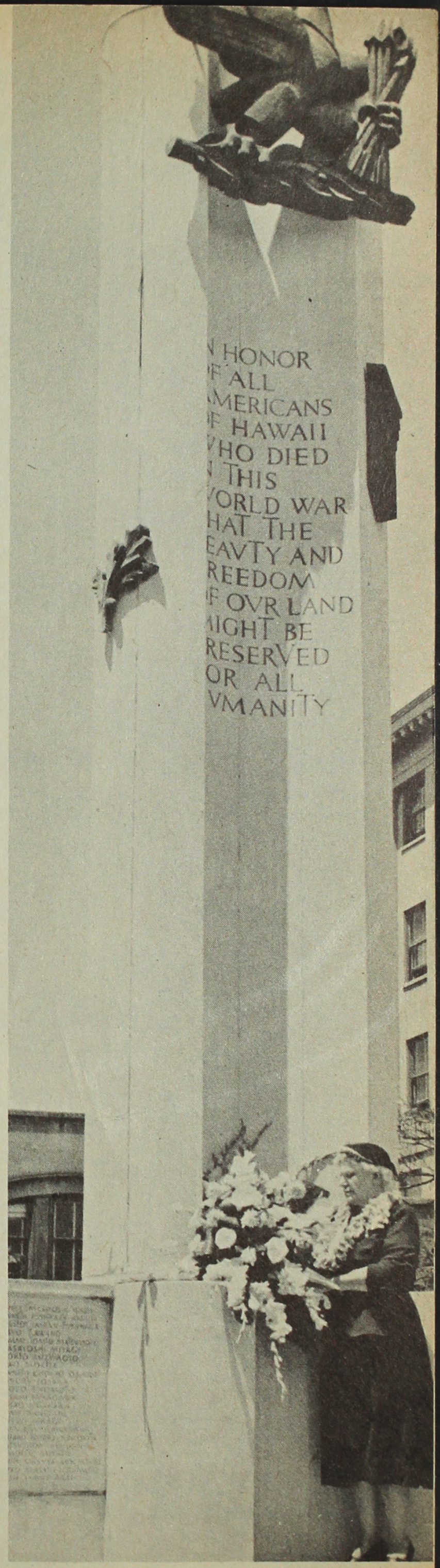
AIRPORT RECEPTION for "Ma Keifer" was probably the biggest "family" reunion ever seen there. Vets brought along wives and kids to greet the widow who had never journeyed farther than Chicago.

with each other to welcome her as house guest. Wherever she went, she was showered with flowers and gifts. At the homes where she stayed, the wives of her "boys" took her measurements in the morning and in the evening, when she returned from sightseeing excursions, presented her with lovely native Hawaiian costumes.

Before "Ma" Keifer, happily tired, took herself home to La Crosse, a spokesman for her "boys" said of the wartime kindnesses she had bestowed on them: "This we will never forget!"

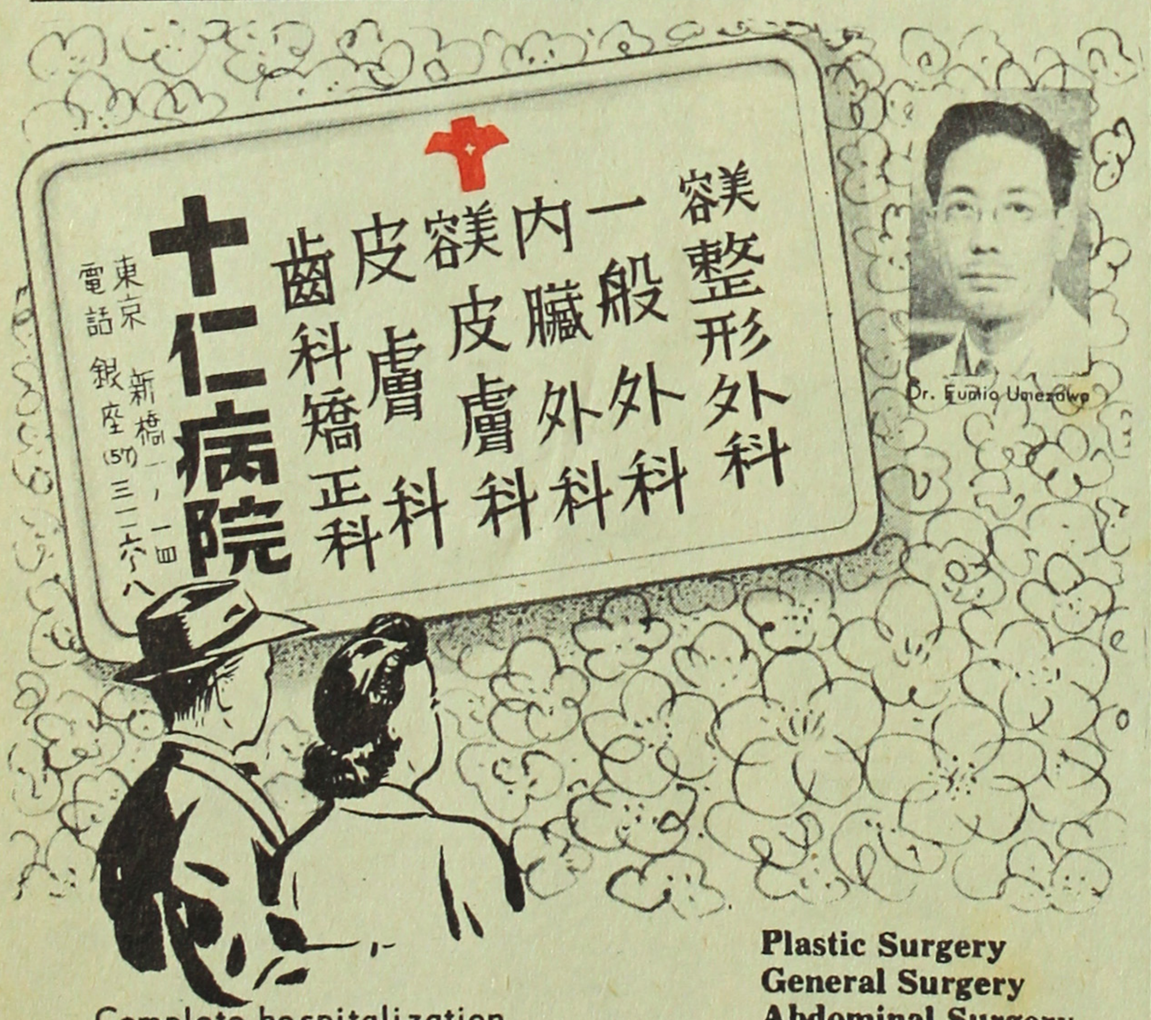
They had acted on this vow as sincerely and completely as it was possible for any group of human beings to do.

AT LOBSTER and "sushi" dinner party at Japanese tea house, Mrs. Keifer was entertained with Japanese songs and music. Next to her are her daughter-in-law and son, George, who took Hawaii trip with her.



SOLEMN MOMENT during vacation was visit to Honolulu war memorial monument.

DINNER TIME in one of veteran's homes where she stayed. Mrs. Keifer had developed taste for oriental foods 10 years ago when Nisei GI's visiting her La Crosse home used to take over her kitchen. Chopsticks gave her some trouble at first, however.



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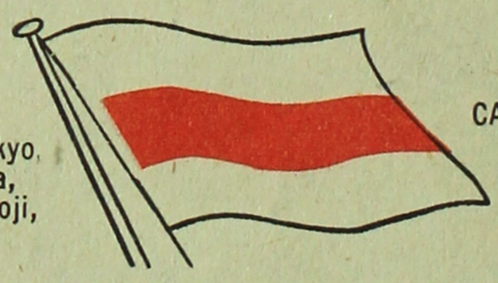

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MRS. KEIFER, wearing a summer kimono, gets pointers on perfecting her chopstick technique from a veteran's mother.

ANOTHER GET-TOGETHER with more of her "boys" at Hilo restaurant operated by 100th Infantry Battalion vet.

SHE RELAXES with veteran's family over picture album. Many of her hosts married Wisconsin girls during the war.

TAISHO, pride of pedigree breeder Henry Nakashima's kennels, is worth $2,000. Judging by the haughty look, the canine blueblood knows it.

Pedigree terriers don't know what a dog's life is

Photos by Ken Mazawa

BUSHY-BROWED Taisho drools over trophies won at midwest dog shows. A nationally-advertised dog food firm sought, and got, Taisho's endorsement.

HELEN AND HENRY H. Nakashima aren't any fussier about cleaning house than any other typical middle class American couple.

But twice a day, either Helen or Henry descends to the basement of their home in Joliet, Ill., armed with broom, mop and disinfectant. The way they give the basement a going-over, you would think they were sanitizing the operating room of a hospital. They are that careful and thorough.

The reason for this seemingly odd, seemingly misdirected fastidiousness is that the Nakashima basement is the home of their Showyre Kennels, the place where they keep and groom some of the finest pedigree wire-haired fox terriers in the country.

The half-dozen show dogs and a new litter of pups comprising the Showyre Kennels are kept happy in dust-free comfort and never have cause to complain about dampness in their quarters. A dehumidifier keeps the basement dry even during the most humid summer days. The Nakashimas themselves enjoy no such fancy luxuries in their merely human quarters upstairs.

All this may appear slightly ridiculous to those who think life is tough enough without having to care for a basement full of yelping hounds. It may seem that way even to those who like to keep a mutt or two around the house as pets and insurance against trespassers.

But to the Nakashimas, it is an absorbing hobby from which they derive unending pleasure. Besides, the cost of upkeep for the kennels is covered by the canine king of the Nakashima basement, Taisho, a two-year old descendant of a long line of aristocrats. On the average of once a week, Taisho is at stud to approved bitches owned by other dog fanciers, and the stud fee is enough to pay the weekly maintenance of Showyre Kennels.

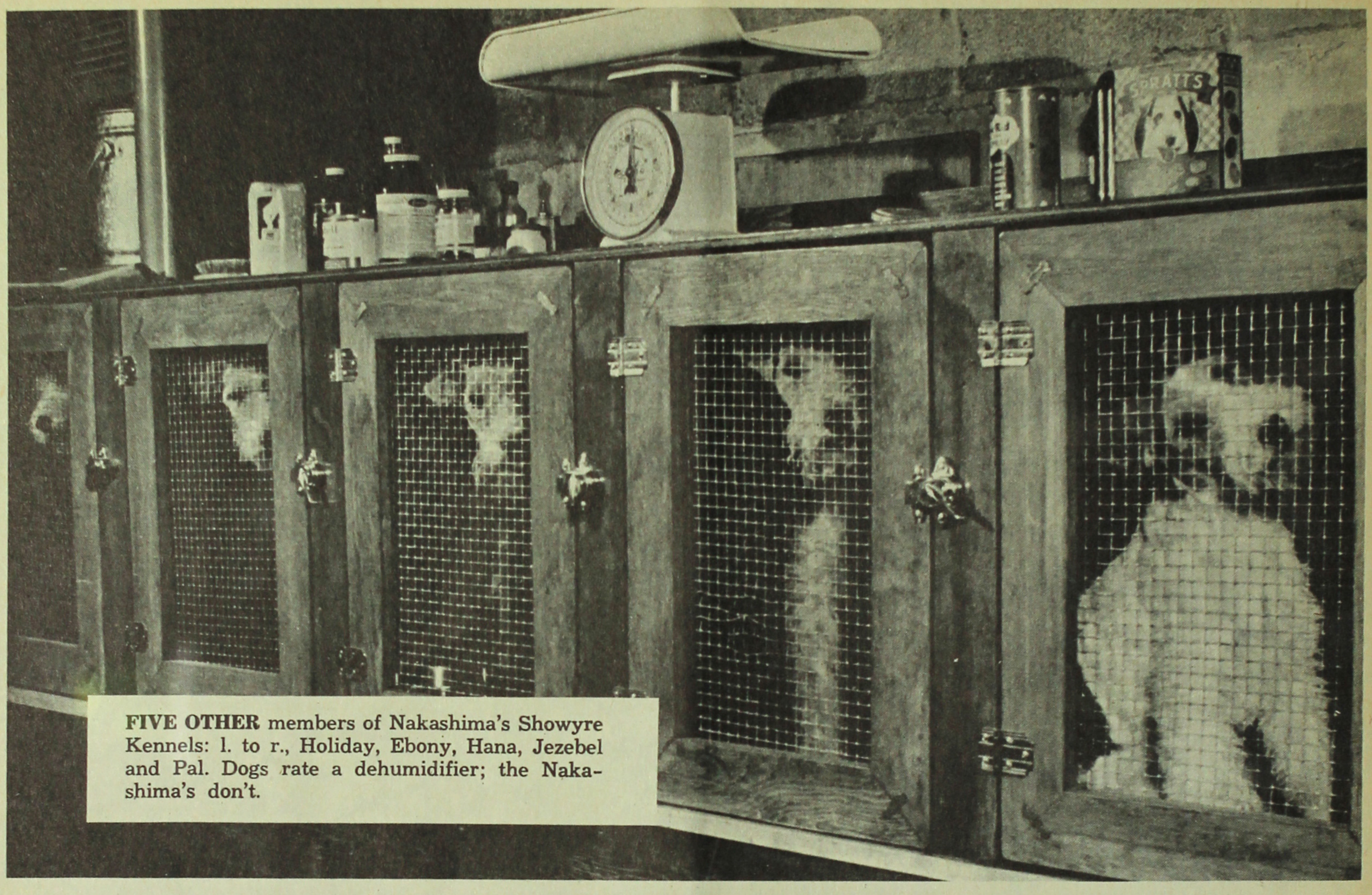
Many of the haughty, pampered canine bluebloods that make the rounds of the dog shows are owned by human bluebloods who entrust the care of their kennels to well-paid professional dog breeders and handlers. Nakashima, however, is a chick-sexor by trade who grooms his dogs himself—with the help of his strikingly attractive wife.

Mrs. Nakashima says, "I'm just the janitor for the dogs." But husband Henry quickly counters with the information that "Helen does a lot of the training and grooming, especially when my work takes me away.'

Both Nakashimas are former Californians—Henry being from Los Angeles and Helen from nearby Santa Ana. Henry has been a resident of Joliet for 15 years.

He has always had an uncommon interest in dogs and a strong preference for wire-haired terriers. His work being seasonal, he had plenty of time to visit various pedigree dog shows in the Middle West. By studying the prize-winners at such shows and talking to experienced breeders, he soon picked up a brainful of pedigree breeding know-how. And quite naturally, the more he learned the more he itched to put his growing knowledge to pratical use.

Henry seriously began breeding his own wire terriers five years ago. His



FIVE OTHER members of Nakashima's Showyre Kennels: l. to r., Holiday, Ebony, Hana, Jezebel and Pal. Dogs rate a dehumidifier; the Nakashima's don't.

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big break came in 1950, when an outstanding Indiana breeder named Bill Craig passed up all other offers and sold Taisho to the Joliet Nisei "to help a promising young breeder."

Taisho was linebred from Crackley Striking, Gallant Fox, Gallant Invader and Crackley Surething — all great names in the wire terrier show circuit.

Henry groomed and trained Taisho for a year before putting him on exhibit. First entered in an Indiana show, Taisho has been in 30 competitive events in several central states and has won prizes in all except one. One year, he won a total of 22 trophies.

At a big show in Chicago this March, Taisho edged out 350 other wire terriers as "best of breed." A month later, he scored a still greater triumph at the Wire Specialty show sponsored in Columbus, O., by the Wire Fox Terrier Club of the Central States, the largest terrier club in the world.

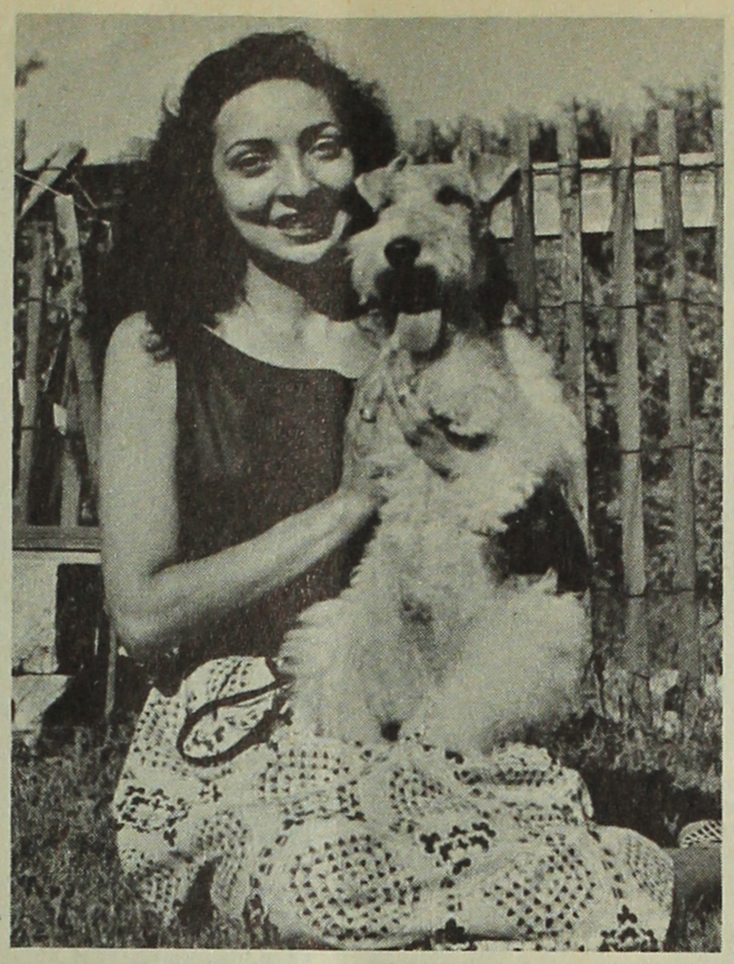
Dog World, authoritative biennial bible of pedigree enthusiasts, reported that Taisho won the "best male" award at the Columbus show "amid an unusual demonstration of ringside applause . . ." Dog World also printed a special biography of Ch. (Champion) Showyre Taisho, and a national dog food company will soon advertise the fact that Taisho eats its product, using his picture on the package.

Nakashima quotes Taisho's present cash worth at $2,000 and believes the pride of Showyre Kennels will be a first-rate show dog for another five years.

The other Showyre kennel residents are Holiday, Ebony, Hana, Jezebel and Pal. The first four are bitches sired by Taisho and all are show dogs, excepting Hana who is strictly a breeding bitch. Jezebel already has won a prize in the puppy class at one show, and the Nakashimas are working hard to make trophy-winners of the whole batch.

Pal, the oldest of the Nakashima dogs, is kept in a wire compound in the back yard as a watch dog and has been trained especially for companionship and obedience—well enough, in fact, to have won prizes for these two characteristics.

Unless he's away sexing chicks, Nakashima spends half of every day grooming, training and caring for his dogs in the basement which is always kept at a 75 degree temperature regardless of the season. Once a day, each dog has to be brushed and combed thoroughly (they are never bathed),



MRS. NAKASHIMA, the former Helen Salas of Santa Ana, Calif., has made Pal a prizewinner in obedience and companionship.

exercised and fed prepared dog food, horsemeat, a pint of canned milk diluted with water and a special vitamin preparation.

The dogs receive part of their training on the back lawn. The grass is deliberately grown to a certain height, so that the dogs have to lift their forelegs when walked on their leashes. That's how they learn the show dog's proper gait and walking form.

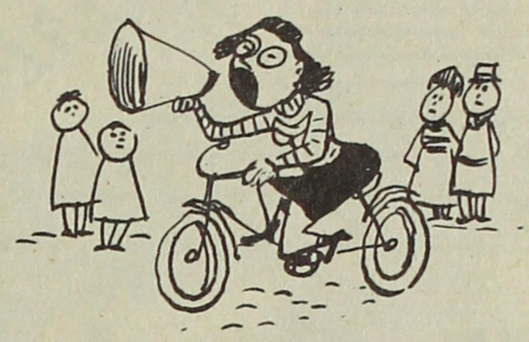
Obviously, it takes a lot of time and energy to run a kennel. But the Nakashimas, who hope to adopt a child soon to fill a void in their lives, love it. The patient and affectionate care they give their dogs is one of several reasons why their neighbors and friends think they would make ideal parents.

イリノイ州ジョリエツトの中島ヘンリー氏（元羅府）は鶏雛鑑別師ですが趣味として統種家畜血統の研究家で特に犬（テリヤ）に對しては其の血統を發揮さす事によつて優秀な犬を作りあげることに成功し 氏か 飼育養成したテリヤ（名は大將）は今日迄三十數回の家畜展覽會に出陳して一回落選したのみで一年に廿二回も優勝したという有名なテリヤ犬の展覽會では最高權威のシカゴ大會に於いて出陳テリヤ三百五十疋の中で雄犬としての最高優勝を獲得した餘りにも優れた犬であるから其の種が欲しいと他州からも續々と雌犬をつれて押しかけるので『大將』はそのお役目に休む暇もない忙しさだそうであります。其の代り中島さんの飼育振りは徹底的に病院をしのぐ清潔さで塵一つ殘さず拭き清められ溫度から食物すべてが科學的に人間以上の待遇であり御主人の中島さんの住宅よりも此の方がきれいで立派なものであります。

JAPONICA

IT AIN'T THE YEN, MEN

Behind the hangdog look worn by professional politicians in the city of Hekinan, near Nagoya, is a woman — Aguri Uchida, 52. Running for the municipal assembly, she spent a record low of 260 yen to finance her campaign. Her election machine, operated by herself, con-



sisted of one megaphone and a bicycle with which she wheeled herself to speech-making dates. She got more votes than any of her rivals. The next day, assemblywoman Uchida took off again on her bike with a bucket and brush—to peel off all the roadside campaign posters she had put up herself.

LUCKY FIFTY?

Fifty young men in the Honshu village of Higashi, all in their twenties and, on first sight, eligible, were put through a battery of tests to determine their fitness for matrimony. Devised by the Women's Youth Corps, the tests included rice carrying, ploughing, a marathon run and an intelligence quiz. All 50 contestants flunked and were declared unfit to be bridegrooms.

MUMS HIGH, MUMS FRESH

Rengi Suzuki, a flower-lover living in Aomori prefecture, is not known to be inordinately fond of *sake*. Nevertheless, he has a good word to say for the national stimulant. He swears that a half fluid

ounce of the rice wine mixed with 27 fluid ounces of water will keep cut chrysanthemums fresh in a vase for almost two months. Whether the same mixture of diluted wine will prolong the lives of other cut flowers, he doesn't say.

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'Voice' covers a party

Welcome party for Consul General Otoshiro Kuroda (right), tossed by Chicago's Japanese community, was given spot coverage by Voice of America. Hank Miller, VOA interviewer, queries Mrs. Kuroda as the Consul General and Harry K. Shigeta, famed Issei photographer, wait their turn.

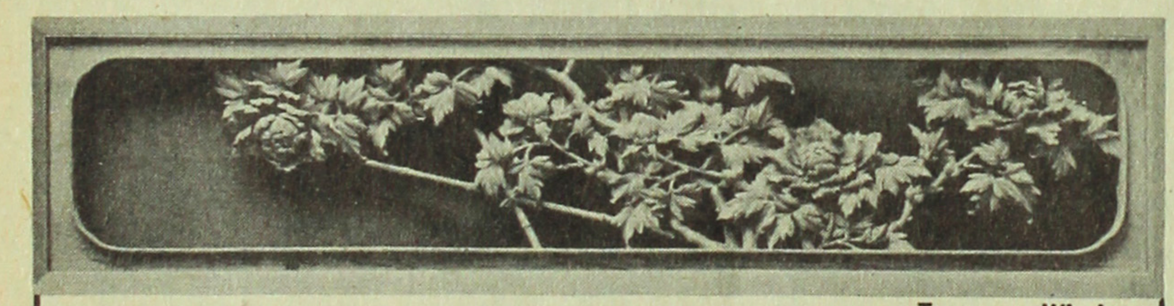

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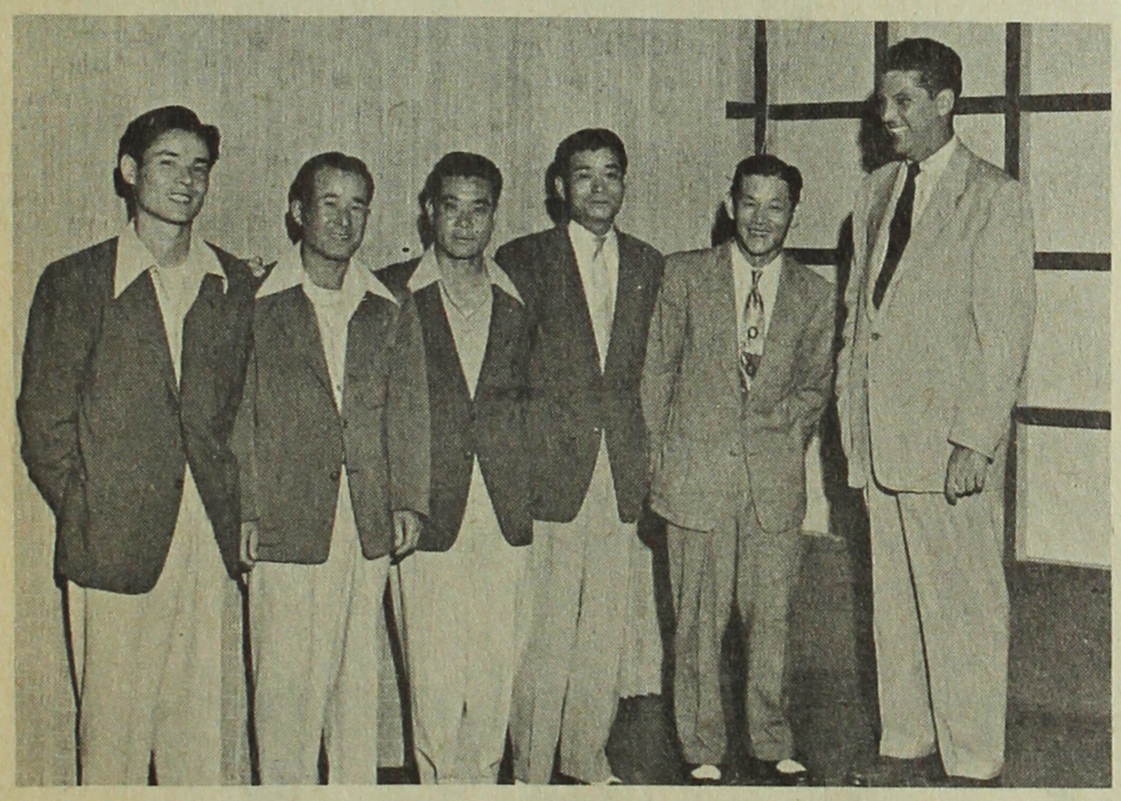
Photo by Elmer Ogawa

New mayor, old friends

Among other things, Seattle's new mayor, Allan Pomeroy, is a facile expert at feeding himself with chopsticks. The mayor and Mrs. Pomeroy here show their aptitude with the "hashi" at a dinner tossed in their honor at the Maneki by a group of Niseis simply self-labeled "Friends of Pomeroy." A former Assistant U.S. District Attorney, Pomeroy helped untangle legal problems for many Issei internees during the war. The sukiyaki party, unspoiled by speeches, was enlivened by the mayor's recollections of the days when he played basketball against such Nisei teams as the Asahis and Mikados.

A good start

Four Japanese exchange students start their U.S. orientation by sharing coffee with Fumi Mitsui, 19, Seattle's Nisei Seafair queen entry. The visiting students: (l. to r.) Yoshiyuki Okamoto, George Kudo, Takao Mukai and Yoshiaki Otsuka. The four are among 22 brought from Japan by the Institute of International Education and the State Dept. to study English and U.S. culture at various universities this fall.



Greenway envoys

Four top golfers of Japan (l. to r.) Michio Ishii, Torakichi Nakamura, Yoshiro Hayashi and Yusei Shimamura were recently interviewed on WNBQ, Chicago, by sports commentator Tom Duggan (right), just before competing in the All-American tourney at Tam O'Shanter country club. Standing next to Duggan is George R. Teraoka, president of the Midwest Golf Association of Chicago, who was interpreter. None of the Nipponese golfers finished in the money, but Hayashi, who did best, shot only three above par and finished 14th in a field of 66 entries.

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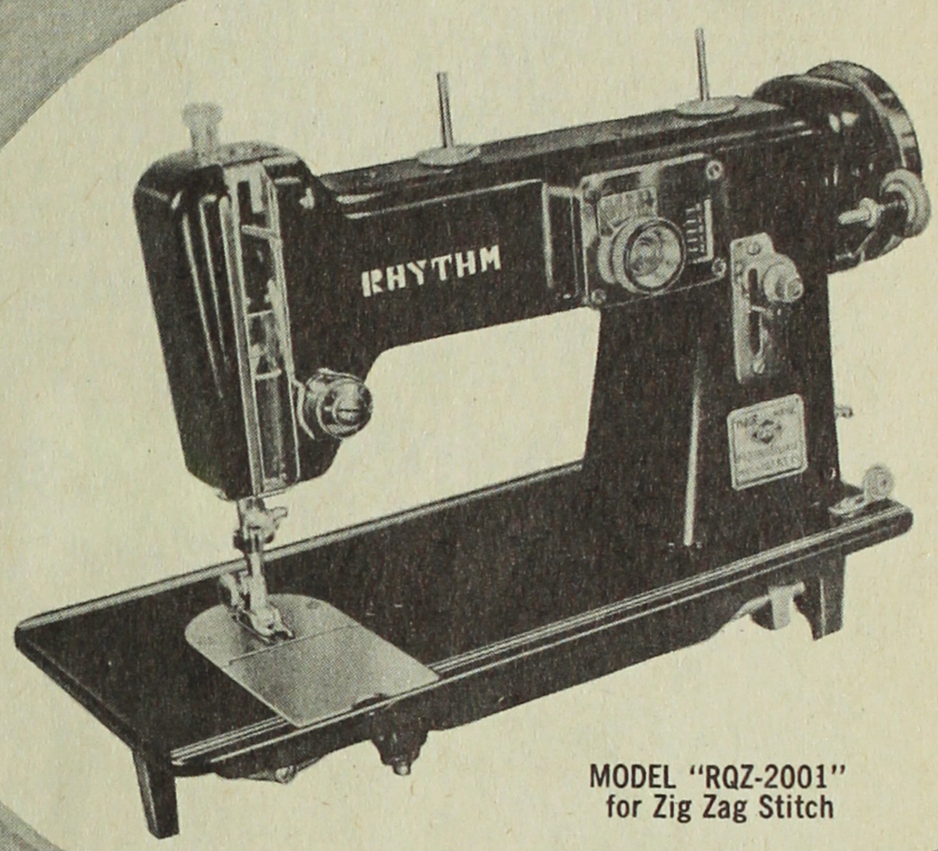

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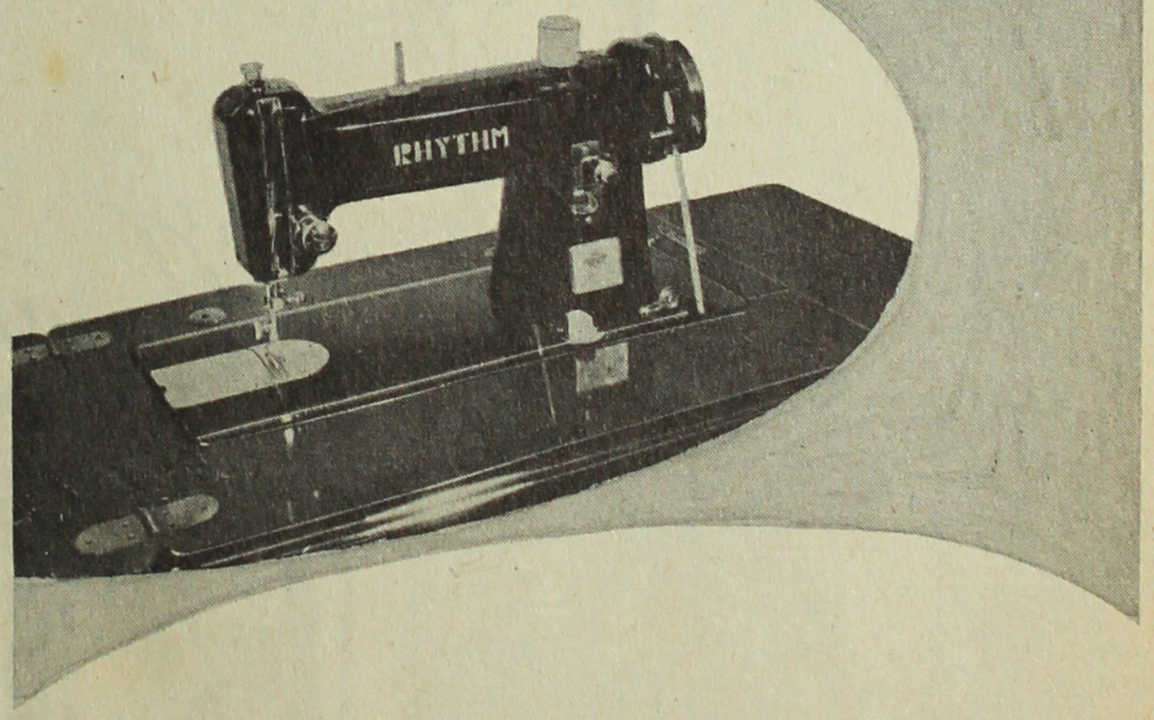

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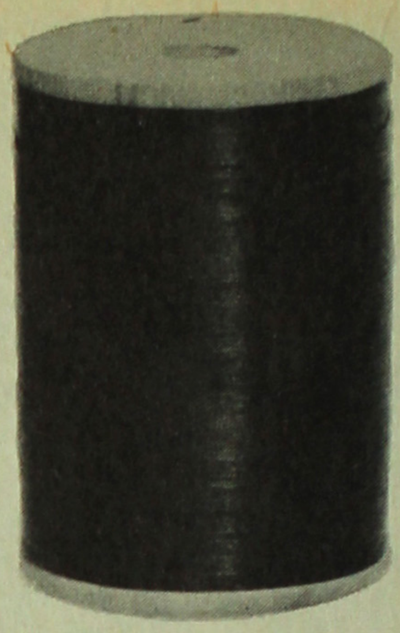

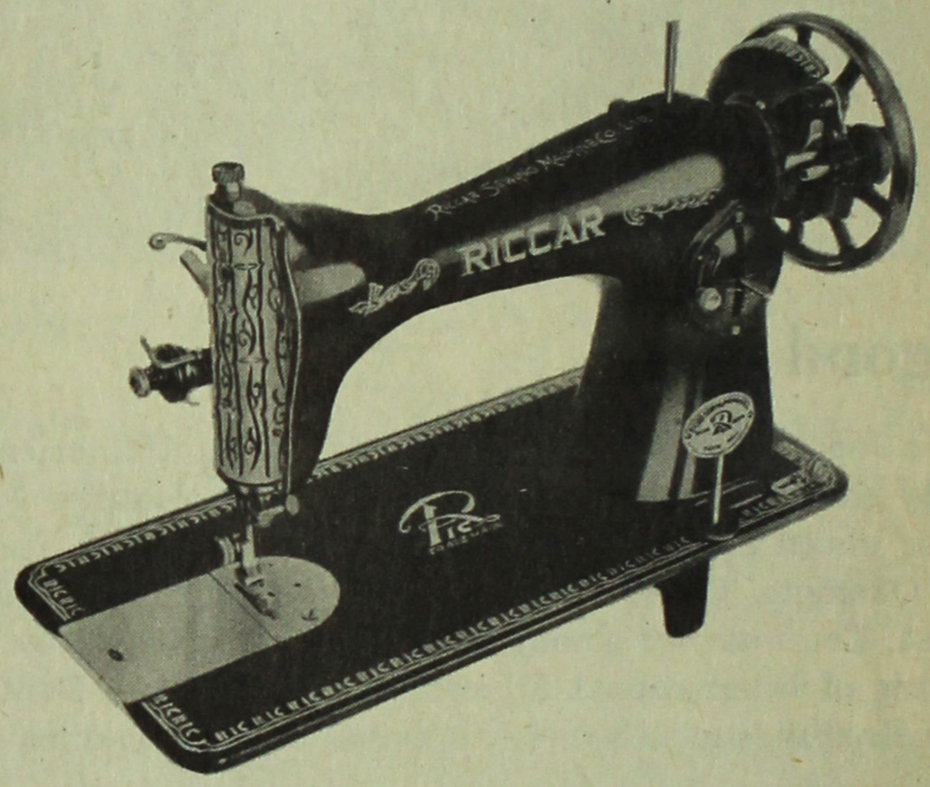

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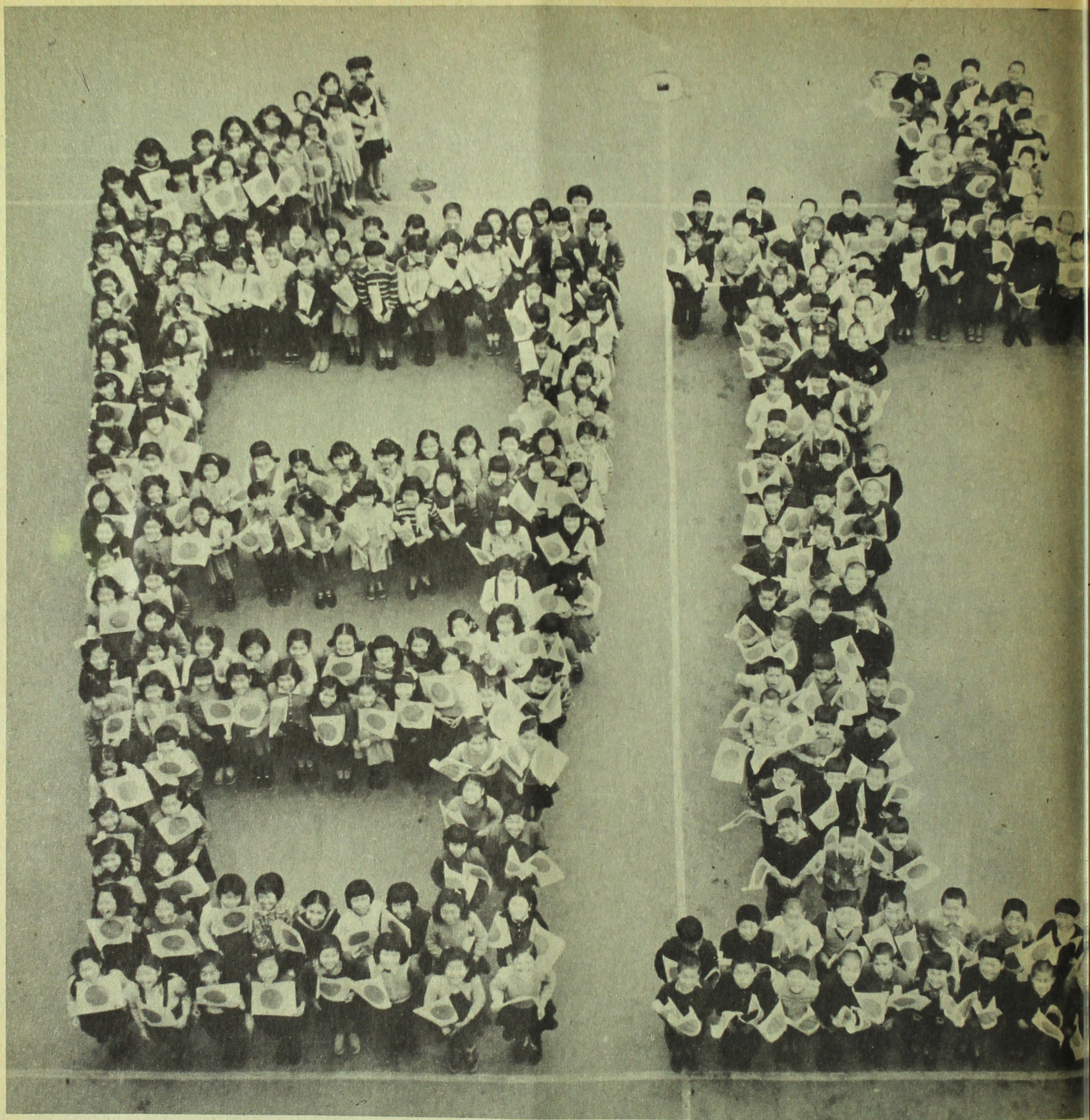
THE U.S. and JAPAN

New Problems, New Hopes



自立は我等の手で

日本は 獨立した。しかし これからは『自立』しなければならない 『自立』は 我等の手でと 東京都内某學校では 終戰の年に生れた子供だけで『自立』の人文字を作つた。次代の日本を擔う子供たちである。

SCHOOL CHILDREN group themselves to form Japanese characters for "Independence" (*Jiritsu*) on playground of Tokyo's Sakurada primary school.

Independent Japan in a free world

SOME FOUR MONTHS have passed since Japan formally returned to the family of nations.

They have been eventful months in a year of great decisions.

In a complex world overshadowed by a cold war between two giant powers, Japan today gingerly seeks her way back as a free and equal member of the world community.

This issue of SCENE commemorates Japan's re-emergence to political sovereignty. It seeks to define the problems that beset her quest for economic security. And it underscores the mutuality of American and Japanese interests.

Featured in this issue are friendly messages of greetings from both sides of the Pacific. We on the American side know full well the spirit of genuine reconciliation that has characterized our relations with Japan since V-J day.

Our spokesmen have said it; our public servants have implemented it at the highest levels of government policymaking: Japan must be allowed to earn a living for its people—and this it can do only if it is given a fair access to food and raw materials and is enabled to provide goods and services for the rest of the world in exchange.

From Japan comes vigorous affirmation. And messages of genuine friendship that appear to us as heartwarming evidence of the considerable reservoir of good will for the United States among the people of Japan.

SCENE has chosen to report to its readers in Japan a cross-section of American attitudes toward Japan. And for its American readers, SCENE brings a spontaneous outpouring of messages of greetings from the leaders of Japan. In the quotations, the messages, and the pictures shown here, there is more than a potpourri of pleasantries. For here are mirrored the hopes, the anxieties, the concerns, and the goals of American-Japanese relations in the extremely complex world of 1952

Hirohito resolves

THE LONG DESIRED peace treaty has come into force and Japan once again is an independent member of the family of nations.

Seven years have passed since 1945, when I resolved to bring peace to the world and accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. Due to the goodness of the allied nations, the United States in particular, and due to the indomitable efforts of my people, the independence of Japan has become a reality.

I express my profound gratitude for the cooperation and willingness shown by my people and our friends abroad. I also express my deepest condolence and sympathy to the survivors of the countless victims of the past war. In remembering the errors of the immediate past, I urge that we dedicate ourselves to constant vigilance so that our future will be free of similar mistakes.

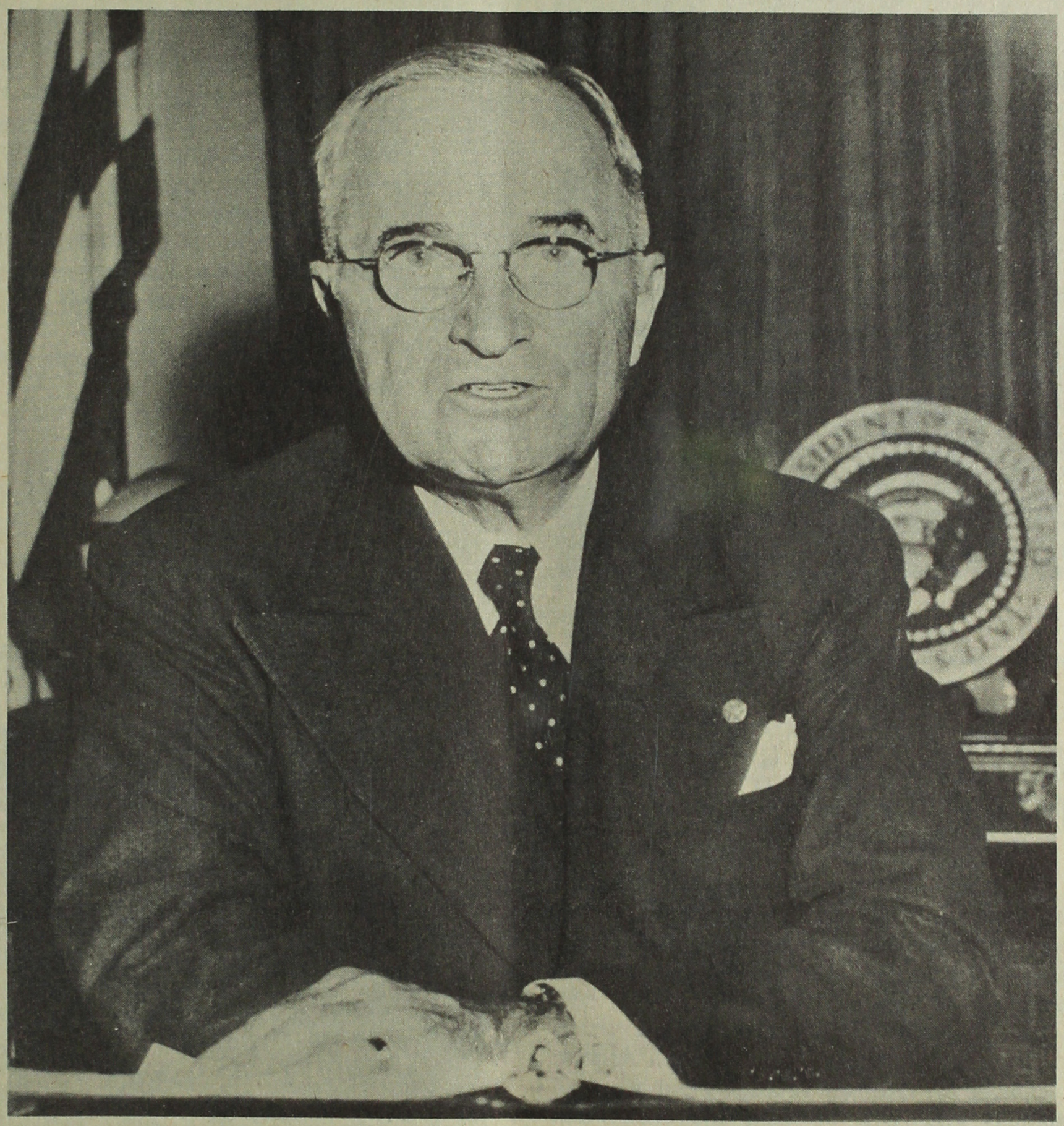
It is true the world situation is on the verge of a crisis and the future promises many hardships. But let us not be overly concerned with the future. Rather, let us dedicate our concerted efforts to discharging our present responsibilities. By so doing, not only will we be able to surmount our difficulties, but we will also fully manifest the true spirit of the new Constitution and accomplish the mission of building a new Japan.

Our responsibilities may be defined as adherence to the principles of democracy, renewed determination to fulfill our international obligations, the nourishment in Japan of the combined cultures of East and West, promotion of trade and industry and development of natural resources. With fulfillment of these aims, internal stability will be assured and this, in turn, will contribute to world harmony.

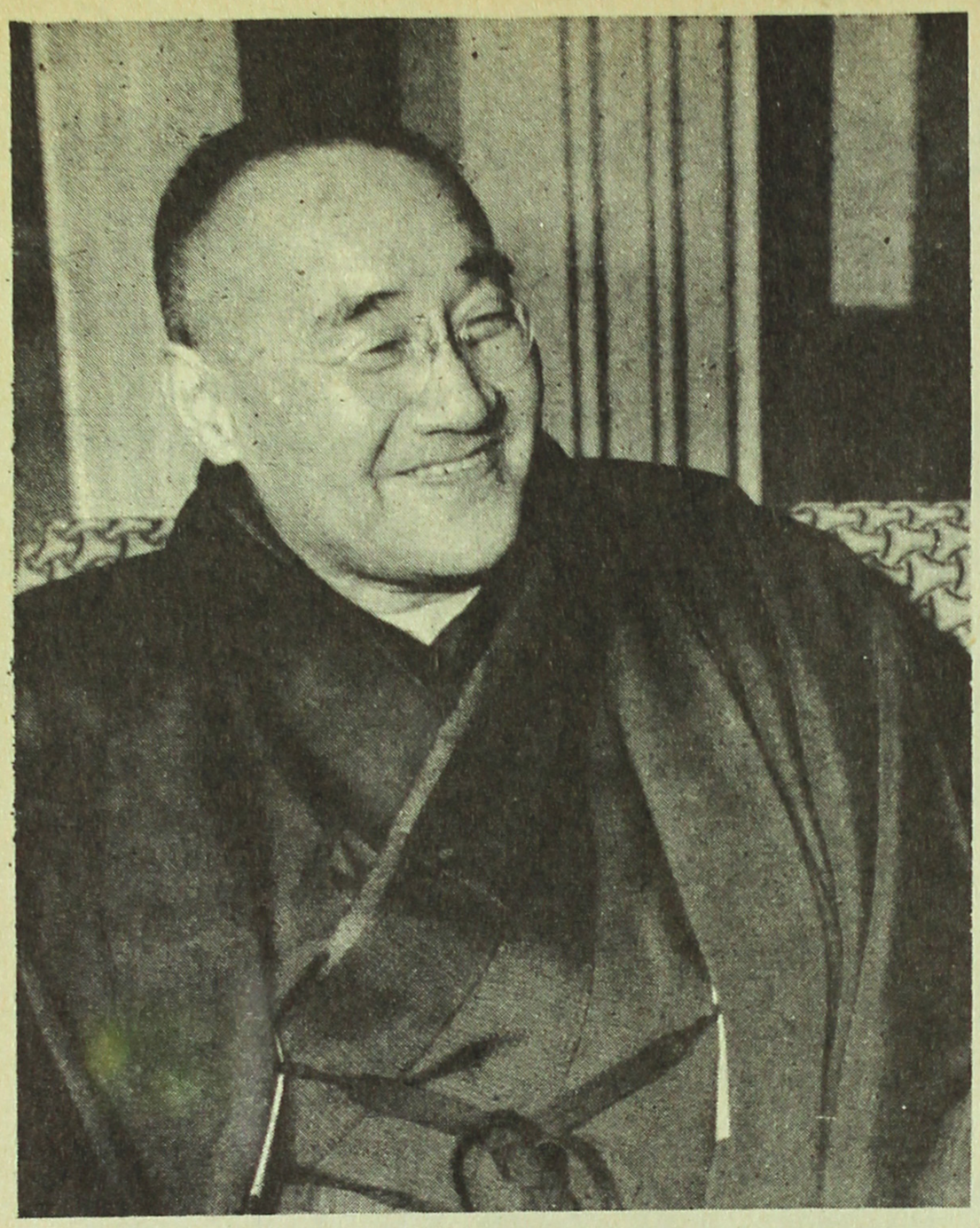
Though my ability be limited, I intend to review the past and to fully study the problems of the world. I resolve to muster my strength toward meeting my heavy responsibilities.

It is my desire that the people will work together, each fulfilling his respective responsibilities, towards the common mission of rebuilding the country. And it is my sincere hope that we will long share the happiness and prosperity attained thereby.

Truman salutes



I wish to pay tribute to the impressive effort put forward by the people of Japan . . . They fully complied with the surrender terms; they cooperated fully in carrying out the purposes of the occupation. The result: a remarkable and unprecedented period of progress in Japanese history.



PRIME MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA

Six years and eight months after the end of war, Japan has regained complete independence. Recovery from the ravages of the long war was not an easy task. But due to the indomitable efforts of the people and the kindness and assistance of the allied nations, the U.S. in particular, Japan was able to pull out of economic and social chaos and to achieve the stability and independence which she enjoys today.

We Japanese face the future with dignity and hope.

SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON

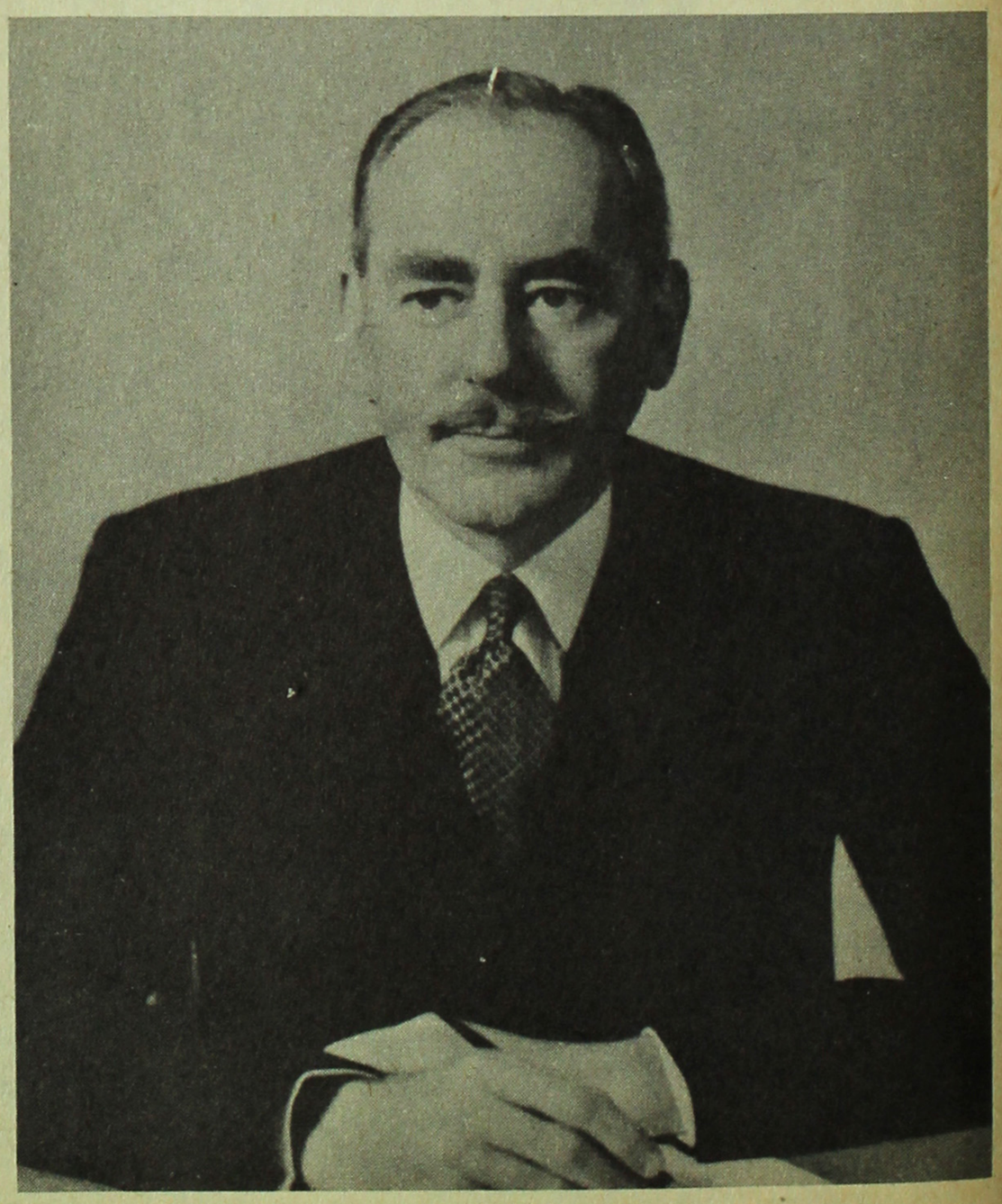
Under Dean Acheson's leadership, U.S. foreign policy in the Far East has sought an answer to aggression in Asia. That policy has been under severe partisan attack in Congress. The criticism, however, has been centered on methods rather than on objectives.

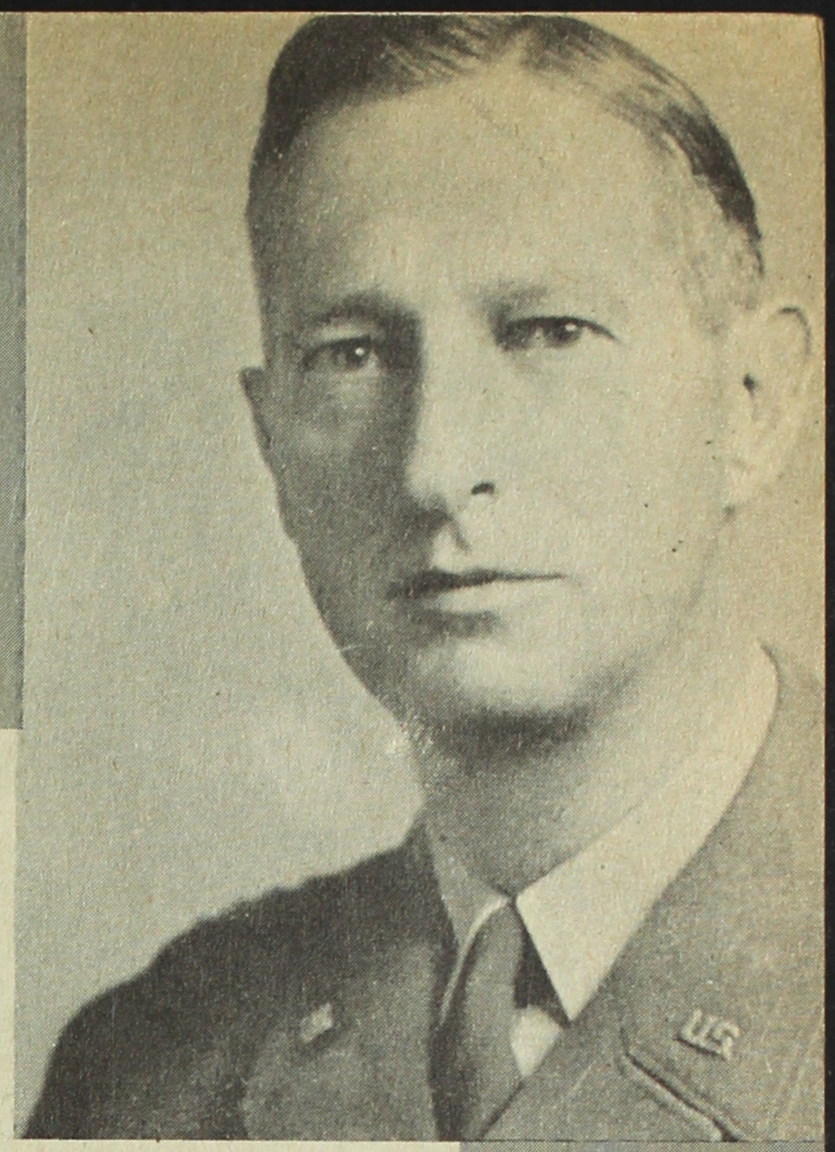
What is the substance of those objectives? In the words of Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs:

"If we are to mobilize the faith and courage which we shall need in our relations with Asia, we must understand that certain of the material odds are heavily against us. We are trying to build; the enemy is trying to tear down.

"The building is far more difficult than the tearing down. It is hard to organize a constitutional society of free men; it is easy to impose a reign of terror. It is hard to build the economy of a great nation in such a way as to lift the standards of living of its people and to play an appropriate role in the vast complex of world economy; it is easy to organize riots and strikes and to burn down factories and plantations.

"We must face the fact that the task which the peoples of Asia have set for themselves cannot be gained overnight and that our efforts to assist them will show slow progress. We should not be discouraged, therefore, if there are setbacks or disappointments or if the job appears tough and interminable."





HEADQUARTERS

FAR EAST COMMAND

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

It is impossible to overestimate the significance for a peace-desiring world of Japan's re-emergence as a fully sovereign nation which has associated itself with the United States and other free nations in mutual security from the threat of communist absorption. As Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in Japan, I am deeply impressed by the sincerity of Japan in making this association effective and have absolute confidence that it will achieve its peaceful purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Mark W. Clark

MARK W. CLARK,
General, United States Army.

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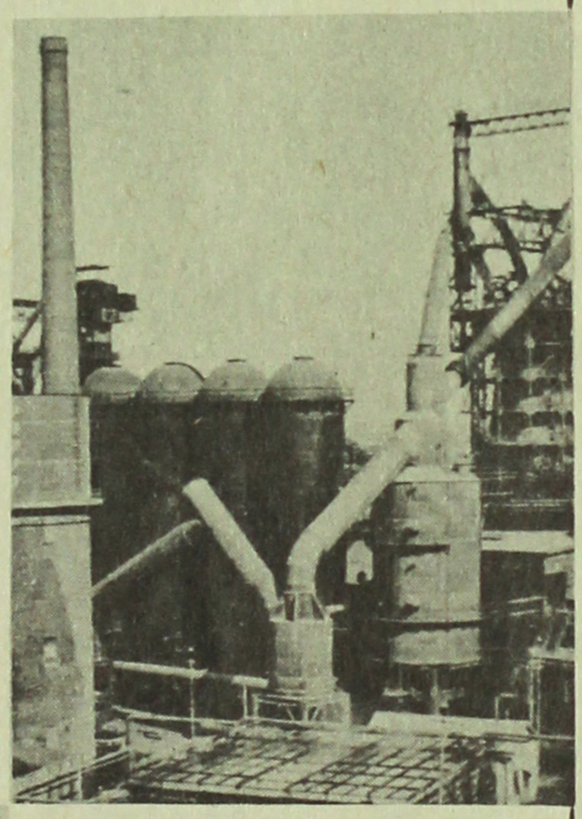

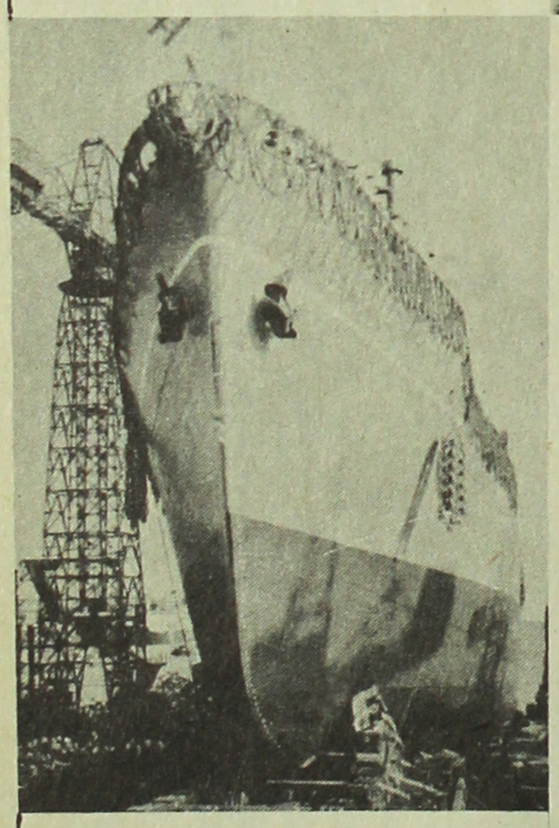

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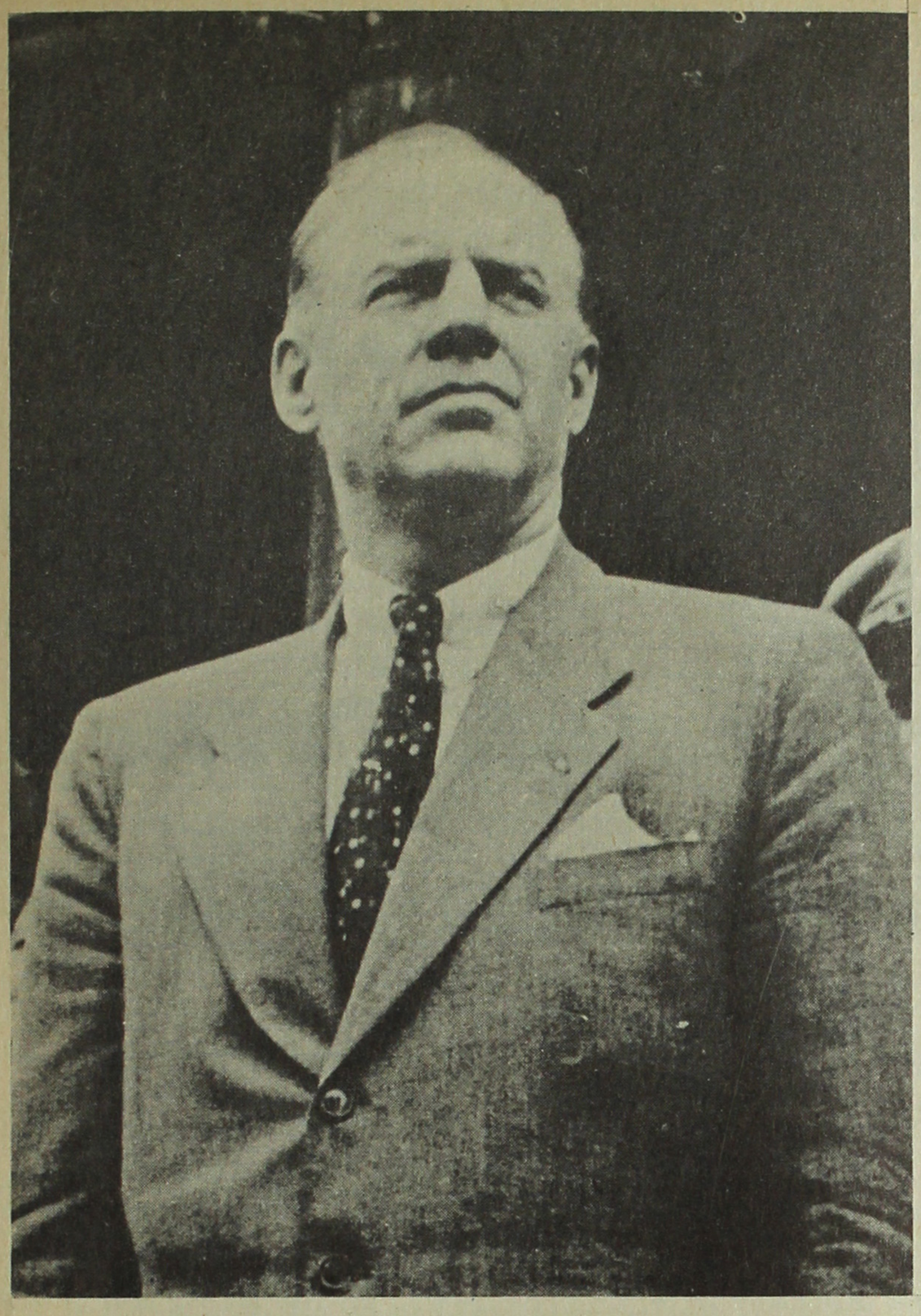
EIKICHI ARAKI
Japanese Ambassador to the U.S.

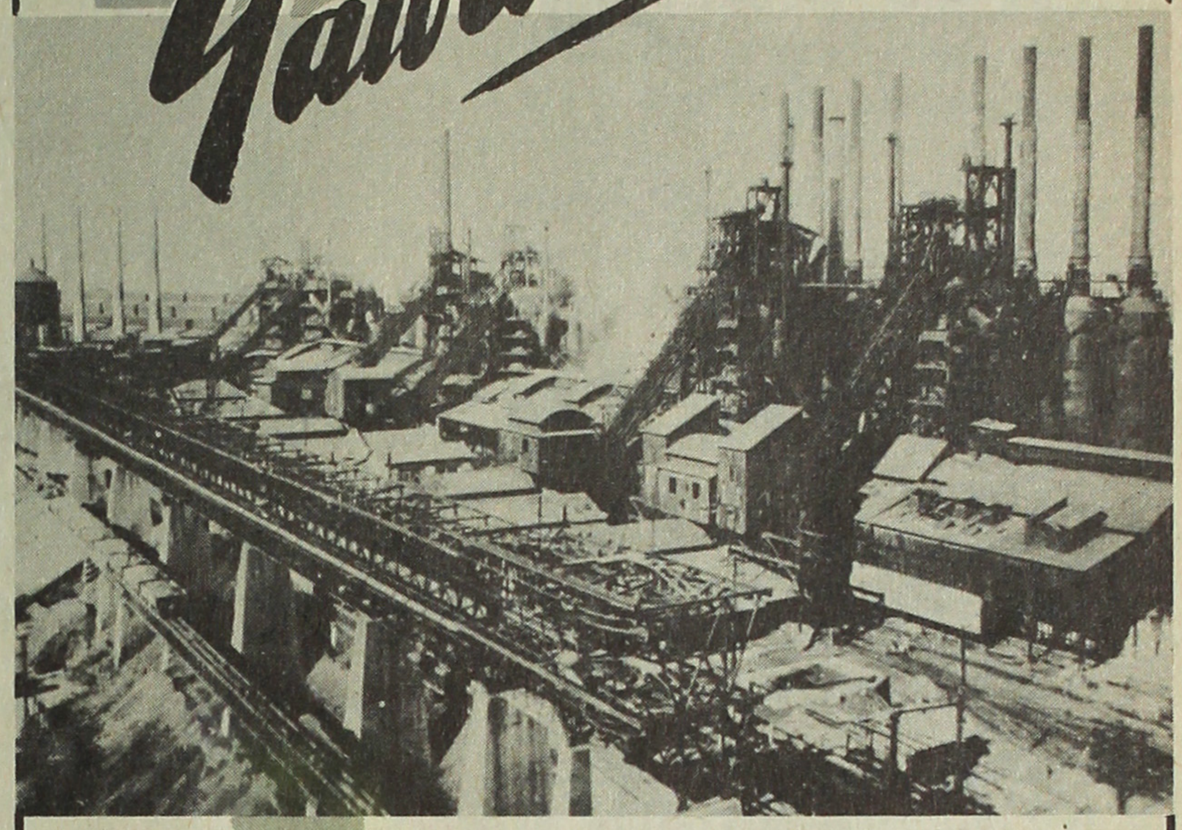
On the occasion of this special edition of SCENE, commemorating the re-establishment of normal diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the work you are doing in bringing about understanding and confidence in our two cultures. It is activities of this nature that build the strong foundation upon which must stand our future relations. I am confident your efforts shall be rewarded.



ROBERT MURPHY
U.S. Ambassador to Japan

It is my sincere belief that the re-emergence of Japan as a sovereign nation will mark the resumption of long and friendly relations between our two countries. We at the Embassy have found your magazine interesting and believe it offers an excellent medium for promoting cultural understanding and international friendship, and think it most appropriate that you are planning a special edition of SCENE to commemorate the regaining of sovereignty by Japan.

Yawata Steel



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Long road back

Party leaders weigh future of a newly sovereign Japan

座談會

日本の希望を米國に傳える

日米國交復活に際して、日本はアメリカにどういうことを切望しているか、その希望をアメリカに傳えるために、東京支社では、政界の主なる方々にお集りを願つて、その座談會を開きました。內容は、先づ、占領政策面、經濟的援助面、平和條約面、安全保證條約面等々で、米國に對する感謝と批判、それから外資導入の問題この問題の中には、經濟的植民地化への問題と正しい外資導入問題、日本は何故外資を必要とするかというようなことでお話を願い、それから、國內治安の問題、この中には、主として日本の共產黨の問題をお話し願い、更に貿易問題から近く締結さるべき日米通商航海條約への希望等もお話願いました。こうした日本の問題が各政黨の代表者からフランクリーに語られて、これがアメリカ人に、少しでも日本を理解するよすがになれば倖せだと思います。御出席願つたのは下記の方々です。

自由黨幹事長	增田甲子七氏
社會黨書記長	淺沼稻次郎氏
改進黨幹事長	三木武夫氏
東京支社長	安藝穗明氏

SCENE last June sponsored a round-table discussion in Tokyo with three of Japan's foremost political leaders. SCENE's Tokyo bureau manager, Suimei Azumi, was moderator. The topics discussed: Japan's economic future in relation to the U.S. and China, the political fortunes of the Yoshida administration, the Pacific Security Pact and the Peace Treaty, and their immediate and long-range effects upon Japan.

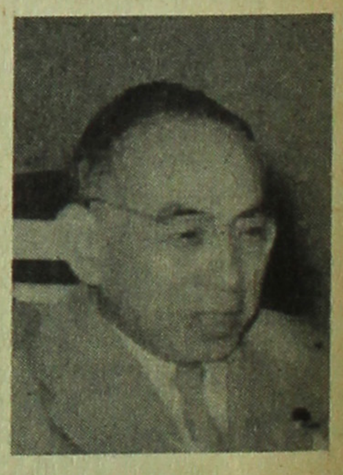
Panel members were Kaneshichi Masuda, Secretary-General of the Liberal party; Inajiro Asanuma, Secretary of the Socialist party, and Takeo Miki, Secretary-General of the Progressive-Democratic party.

AZUMI: The text of this discussion will appear in a special issue of SCENE to commemorate the resumption of peaceful Japanese-American relations. You gentlemen will convey Japanese viewpoints to the American public and, through SCENE, promote better understanding between the United States and Japan.

Suimei Azumi

First, we will discuss the progress of Japan's rehabilitation; second, the international trade situation; and third, prospects for a reciprocal trade treaty with the U.S. We want frank opinions, since you three gentlemen represent Japan's three major political parties.

Inajiro Asanuma



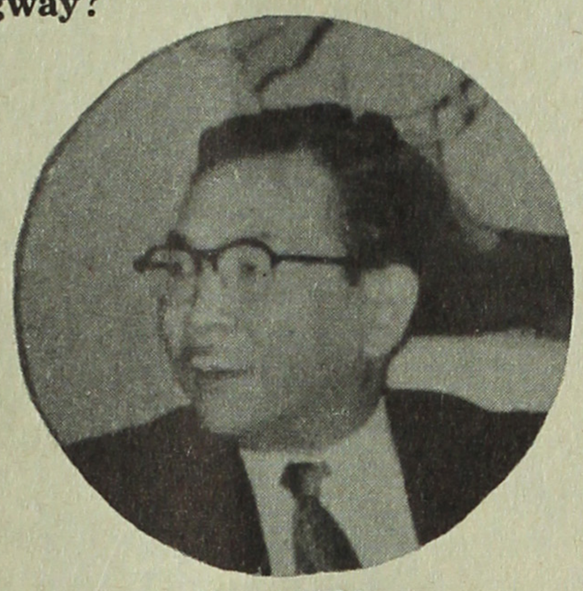
Kaneshichi Masuda

MASUDA: I want to thank the American people for their help. With but few exceptions, United States policy has been fair. In general, the military occupation was just and liberal. At times, the reds created disturbances; however, they were professional reds. They are a small minority; they do not reflect the general Japanese sentiment.

ASANUMA: Japan surrendered Aug. 5, 1945. It was six years and eight months since Japan agreed to the terms of the Potsdam declaration until last April when Japan again became a sovereign nation. During this period, the U.S. succeeded in democratizing Japan and put Japan on the road to economic independence. For this I am grateful, and I wish to express my thanks to the American people. Dulles (John Foster Dulles, special State Department representative who drafted the Peace Treaty) deserves recognition for his great achievements.

MIKI: Before Gen. MacArthur left Japan, he told me he had made "many mistakes administering the occupation." However, he added that these mistakes were "miscalculations, not deliberate." I, too, wish these mistakes had not occurred. But MacArthur's administration was just. The mistakes that may have been made are more evident when viewed in retrospect. Basically, MacArthur's policy to restore Japanese sovereignty had integrity. Japan's rehabilitation was uppermost in MacArthur's mind. He laid the groundwork for a democratic Japan and drew the blueprint for a peaceful future. Japan was in a state of economic and political turmoil. MacArthur faced thorny issues. Decisions had to be made. Mistakes were inevitable. Under the program of the U.S. government agency for the rehabilitation of Asian nations, the U.S. has aided Japan to the extent of $2 billion.

AZUMI: How about the difference between the policies of MacArthur and Ridgway?



Takeo Miki

MIKI: MacArthur governed Japan during a period of economic and political chaos. Ridgway took over after things were well under way toward recovery. Ridgway's job was mainly to bridge the gap between a rehabilitated Japan and her re-establishment as a sovereign nation.

AZUMI: How about Japan's economic plight?

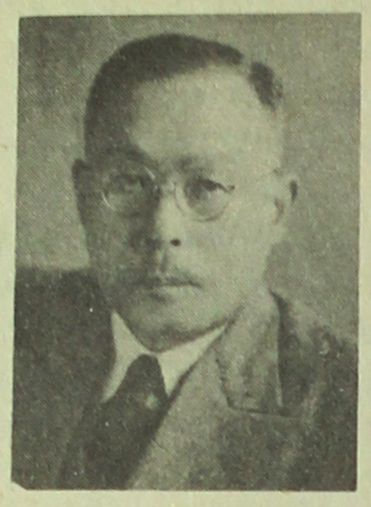
MASUDA: In 1945 we Japanese were afraid that 10 million people would starve. But thanks to U.S. aid, there was no such mass starvation, although the nation suffered from malnutrition. The $2 billion aid from the U.S. was responsible for Japan's economic recovery. The anti-inflation program set up by Dodge (Joseph Dodge, president of the Detroit Bank) helped immeasurably.

ASANUMA: What historically has happened among people of a defeated nation did not happen in Japan. The Japanese people realized that warfare accomplished little, that further bloodshed would not restore their broken economy. They, therefore, resisted the attempts of the Communists to start a revolution. They responded to U.S. aid with cooperation and with orderly compliance with occupation directives.

AZUMI: Do you think it was beneficial to Japan that the U.S. took the leadership in drafting the Peace Treaty (instead of some other Allied nation)?

MIKI: Had the U.S. not taken the initiative through Dulles, there is doubt

NEWLY INDEPENDENT Japan's problems and hopes were spelled out by (l. to r.) party leaders Asanuma, Socialist; Miki, Progressive-Democrat; Masuda, Liberal. Suimei Azumi, right, chief of SCENE's Tokyo bureau, asked the questions.

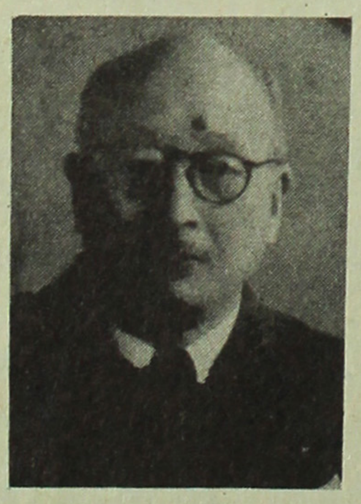


東京都知事
安井誠一郎

Seiichiro Yasui
Governor of Tokyo
Tokyo

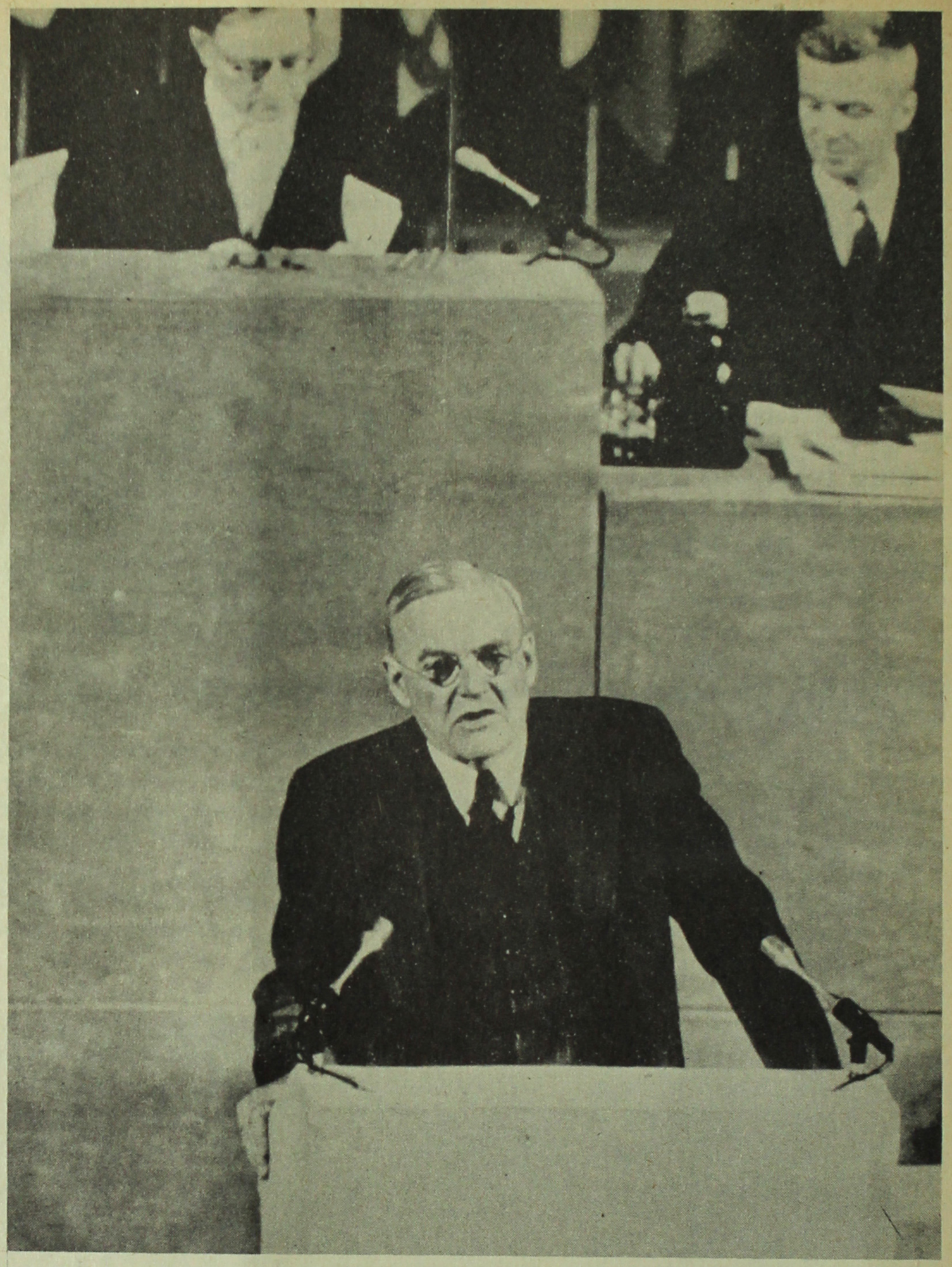
大阪府知事
赤間文三

Bunzo Akama
Governor of Osaka
Prefecture, Osaka



神奈川県知事
内山岩太郎

Iwataro Uchiyama
Governor of Kanagawa
Prefecture, Yokohama



JOHN FOSTER DULLES, here addressing the Japanese peace treaty conference at San Francisco last September, is the person most closely identified with the historic pact. He wrote it and conducted pre-conference negotiations.

that Japan and the United States could have had a treaty so early. We aren't, however, fully satisfied with some of its terms. We sent an emissary to its signing, but that was because we **had to.** We did this in recognition of the constant efforts of the U.S. toward a workable treaty. Our (Progressive-Democratic party) objections regarding some aspects of the pact were set aside for the common good. My statement probably differs from Mr. Masuda's views on the treaty.

MASUDA: The Peace Treaty between Japan and India is more realistic. However, considering that the treaty with the UN is a compromise among the 48 signatory nations, it is everything that could be expected under the circumstance. The "ideal" Japan-India treaty may be due to the fact that India did not demand reparations. Dulles and President Truman, however, should be commended for what they did to make the treaty possible. I agree with Progressive party leaders who are asking for a military force to defend Japan, changing, if necessary, the Constitution in order to accomplish this. But since Japan still is economically dependent upon foreign aid, the Pacific Security Pact was necessary. We do not

welcome a long occupation. As soon as we are able to defend ourselves, we should like to do it without assistance.

ASANUMA: We Socialists have this to say about the peace treaty: Although we had expected a period of peace after the end of the war, what followed was the division of the world into two camps—the Communistic and democratic. We feared that a Japanese treaty would be delayed because Japan was caught in the middle between the two ideologies. However, U.S. efforts resulted in a treaty, for which I'm grateful. The Socialists do not endorse all phases of the treaty, especially the territorial divisions, the Security Pact provisions and reparations. In return for Japan's independence, however, they were probably necessary. For that reason, the Socialist party was in favor of ratification. In view of the dissatisfaction with various phases of the treaty, we would like a chance some time in the future to renegotiate parts of the treaty.

MIKI: Close examination of the Security Pact discloses that it treats only broadly important questions, leaving untouched many significant details. The Security Pact does not spell out the duties of the signatories. They are committed only broadly; details are left to possible further discussion. We are in accord with its broad objectives, that of aiding one another against aggression. The pact gives other nations the right to trial under their judicial systems and not in Japanese courts. This seems a serious defect, inasmuch as the pact was concluded with Japan on the premise that Japan was a sovereign nation. Japan also is denied a military force. However, since we cannot remain defenseless, Japan agreed to the stationing of foreign military forces on her territory. This necessity of a defense, which prompted Japan to sign the Security Pact, must be understood by the rest of the world, else there may be cause for future discord.

AZUMI: Mr. Masuda, the stationing of foreign military forces here gives some people the idea that the occupation is continuing. Some European nations desire occupation forces in their countries. But does the Japanese government intend to educate the people about the need for such forces here?

MASUDA: Mr. Asanuma and others may think differently due to misinformation, Communist propaganda and some anti-American sentiment. The May day disturbance raised the question: Can Japan defend herself? Without security troops it is doubtful that she could. Our first step is to make this apparent to the people. And in this connection, I would like to remind you of the editorial in the May issue of SCENE—"A rearmed but bankrupt Japan would invite—not prevent—Communism." There no longer is any danger of an imperialistic Japan, but rearmament of Japan, I believe, would play into the hands of the Communists. Rearming would mean vast expenditures and lower standards of living which the Communists would capitalize upon. Therefore, it is Yoshida's idea to utilize foreign security forces instead of, at this time, using native Japanese armies. France and West Germany favor a foreign security force for that same reason. They, too, are not in a position to pay for the costly armaments of modern warfare and must depend upon other nations to defend them. I am sure most people will agree with the govenment's policy, especially if they see through the arguments of those who, along with the Communists, demand a sovereign Japan, forgetting that under such circumstances a fully sovereign Japan at this time would be defenseless.

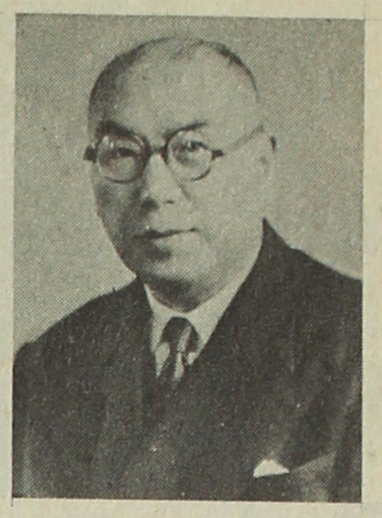
MIKI: I understand that Americans thought the May day riots in Japan were inspired by anti-American feelings of the Japanese. The perpetrators of those disturbances, however, were members of the Communist party, which is opposed to the American system of government. Anti-Americanism does not prevail among the Japanese public, but such demonstrations may be so misinterpreted. The Socialists have shown a lack of confidence in the Yoshida administration and there is dissatisfaction within even the Liberal party (of which Yoshida is leader). It is difficult to gauge the extent of this dissatisfaction, but it must be clearly understood that it has nothing to do with Anti-American feeling.

MASUDA: Yoshida has said as much.

MIKI: I'm afraid that non-Japanese may interpret the anti-Yoshida feeling as anti-American sentiment. This is not true and must not so be interpreted.

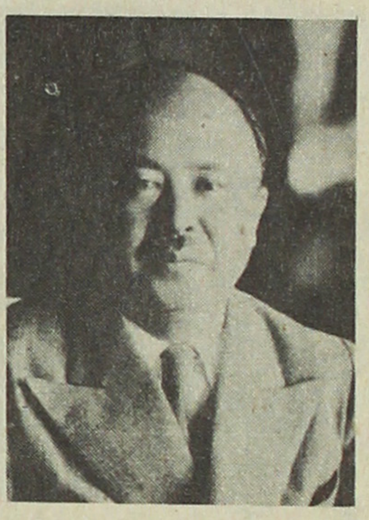
ASANUMA: The Mutual Defense Treaty, so far as the Socialist party is concerned, does not withhold full independence. It then follows that Japan is under the jurisdiction of her Constitution, which prohibits an army,

兵庫縣知事
岸田幸雄



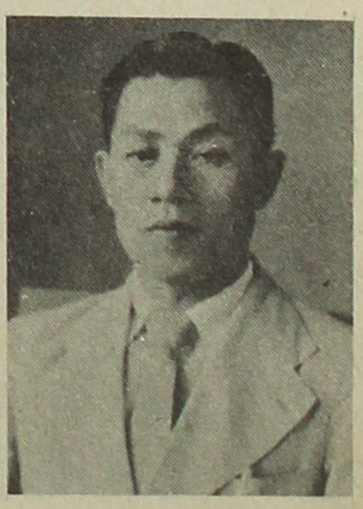
Sachio Kishida
Governor of Hyogo
Prefecture, Kobe

愛知縣知事
桑原幹根



Mikine Kuwabara
Governor of Aichi
Prefecture, Nagoya

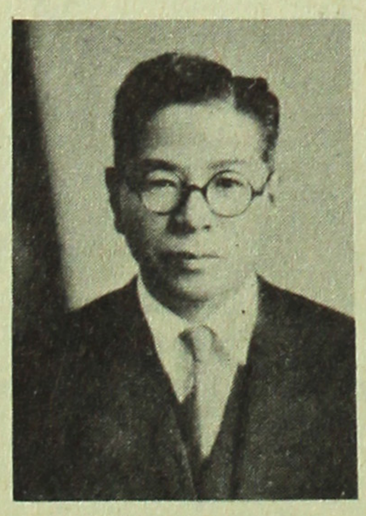
福岡縣知事
杉本勝次



Katsuji Sugimoto
Governor of Fukuoka
Prefecture, Fukuoka

Shohei Okada
Governor of Niigata
Prefecture, Niigata

Torao Hayashi
Governor of Nagano
Prefecture, Nagano



Takekuni Takatsuji
Governor of Toyama
Prefecture, Toyama

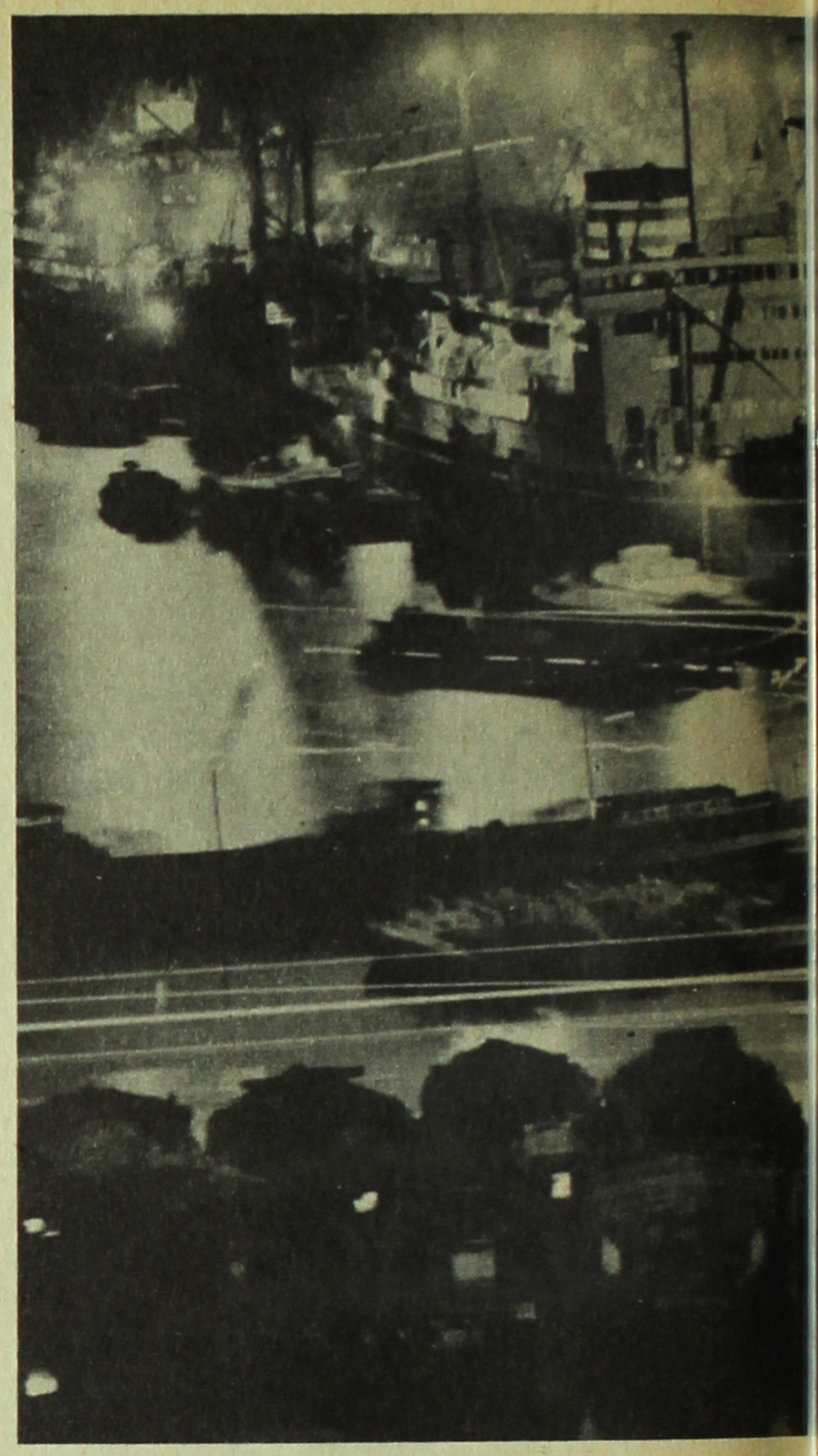
navy or air force. Naturally, the problem then is: How are we going to defend ourselves in case of attack? It was the desire of the Socialist party to have as an occupation force one composed of United Nations armies, instead of the forces of one nation which conceivably could result in the imposition of that nation's will too forcefully upon Japan. As a result of the Mutual Defense Treaty, however, we have the forces of one nation—those of the United States—stationed here. Fundamentally, the defense of Japan is the most important issue to us and we wanted a United Nations force. Incidentally, Japan wishes to become a member of the United Nations.

AZUMI: How can we obtain foreign capital? How can we have internal security? How can we develop foreign trade? Could these questions be discussed as a single, interrelated topic?

MASUDA: The Communist party is the only threat to the internal security of Japan. It is under the control of authorities, insofar as any political party is subject to control under the Constitution. There is nothing to fear from the sporadic disturbances caused by them. I would like to emphasize that there is no danger to foreign investors from Communist threats against security. Japan will stand as a bulwark against communism, acting not only in the interests of the United States but in the interests of the entire world. The subjects of internal security and foreign investment are interrelated. There are some authorities who hold that the nation can develop without the aid of foreign capital; but a nation such as Japan, which has little in the way of natural resources, requires foreign capital. There is no doubt that the government of Japan will guarantee profitable returns for foreign investors.

ASANUMA: Overpopulation has been one of the main causes of the increase of poverty and the resultant gains of communism. As overpopulation of Japan is decreased by, for instance, emigration aboard, so the threat of communism will decrease in proportion to the alleviation of the population pressure. And as the threat of communism decreases, Japan will be that much safer for foreign investors.

AZUMI: The acceptance of foreign capital to develop the country may mean eventual control of Japan by foreign investors. Would that be possible?

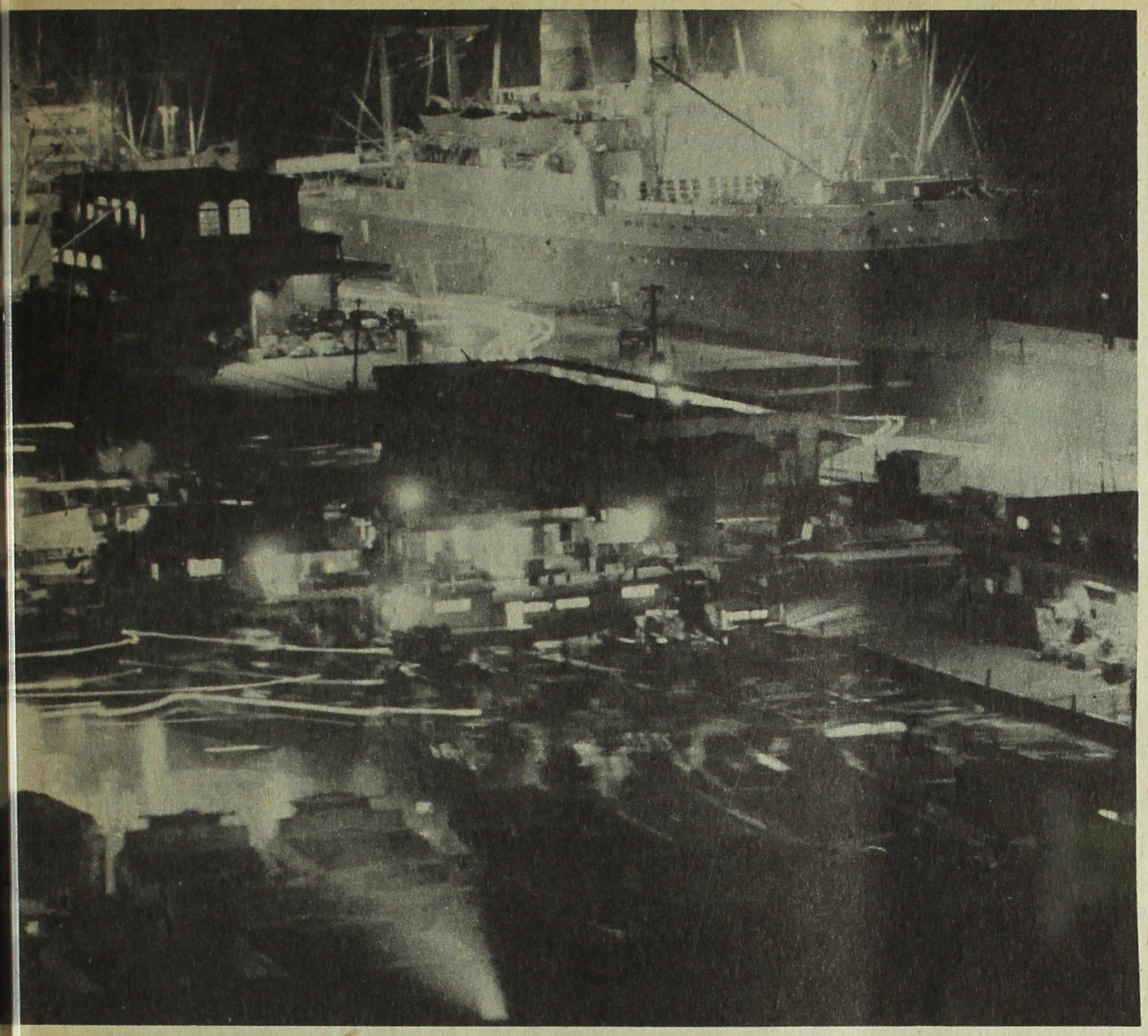


『日 本 の 窓』

日本の表玄關横濱港　獨立日本の『窓』は開け放たれた。
船の灯は美しく。ミナトの夜は更けていくコーコーと夜空に輝く横濱波止場

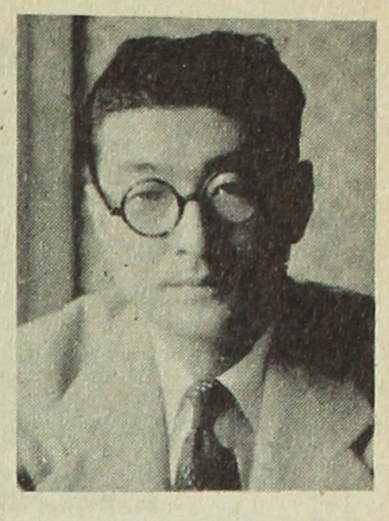
ASANUMA: There is always that possibility. However, foreigners could invest in Japan with the understanding that they would be subject to certain necessary restrictions against such a possibility. With regard to foreign trade, it is important that trade with the U.S. be developed. More importantly, trade with China and southern Asia must be fostered with Japan as the intermediary for development of such trade between those countries and the West. That is another reason why U.S. investors are important to Japan.

MIKI: I am confident there will be no Communist coup in Japan. I have that much faith in the measures taken to preserve the security of the nation. The American presidential elections are near, and there always is the possibility that, if administrations are changed, there will be changes that will affect Japan. U.S. foreign policy always has favored Europe over Asia. In the West's fight against communism, Japan would



NIGHT VIEW of section of port of Yokohama, once again humming around the clock as an international shipping and receiving center for sea-borne cargo.

佐賀縣知事
鍋島直紹



Naotsugu Nabeshima
Governor of Saga
Prefecture, Saga

高知縣知事
川村和嘉治

Wakaji Kawamura
Governor of Kochi
Prefecture, Kochi

like to see a world-wide front, with emphasis on neither Asia nor Europe. In a discussion of Europe and Asia, I should like to make an important point that I would like fully understood. European civilization places freedom and democratic processes above all else, above life itself. But Asians, who have never had such a thing as a minimum standard of living, seek food first and regard ideals as secondary in importance.

Therefore, the same approach cannot be taken to the problems of Asia and Europe. I believe that U.S. policy in Asia is almost a failure because of American failure to understand the basic differences between European and Asiatic viewpoints. President Truman's Point Four program of economic assistance for those countries that need it is welcomed by Japan. This program has a tremendous appeal to the Japanese man in the street. From the government's standpoint, however, Point Four aid is insufficient. It effectively combats communism in Asia, but Asians want not so much to rearm as to develop economically to eliminate poverty, which they think would be a more effective way to fight communism. Economic assistance for Asia is highly important because most of Asia is engaged in a day-to-day struggle for survival, and it would be well for the West to understand this.

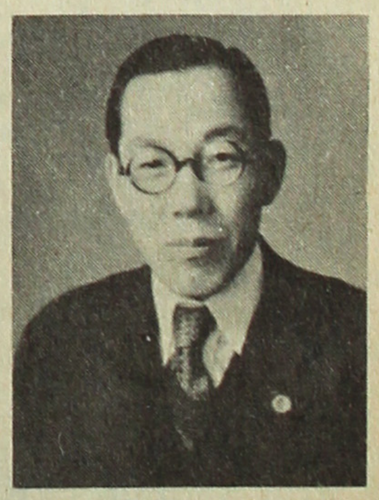
MIKI: For the foregoing reasons, therefore, it is highly desirable that there should be foreign investments in Japan.

MASUDA: I fully agree.

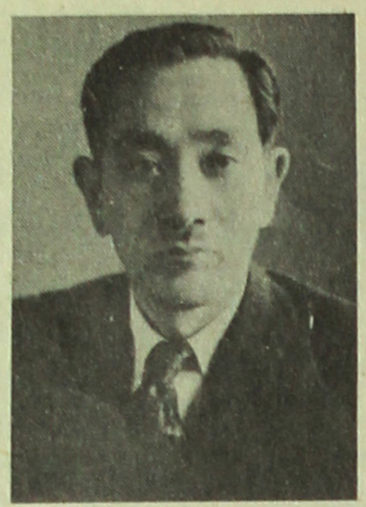
AZUMI: Although the tariff on Japanese tuna exports to the United States no longer is an issue, what of other trade restrictions placed on Japanese products by the United States? What is your reaction?

MASUDA: International trade is based on mutual assistance. That each

徳島縣知事
阿部邦一

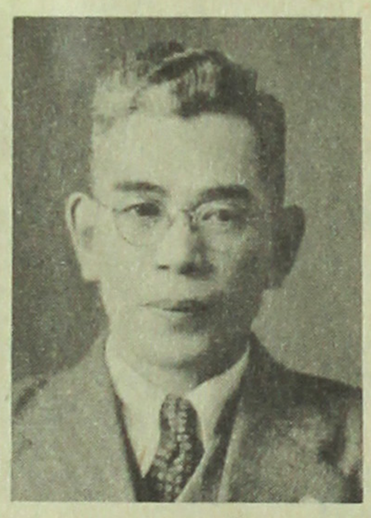


Kuniichi Abe
Governor of Tokushima
Prefecture, Tokushima



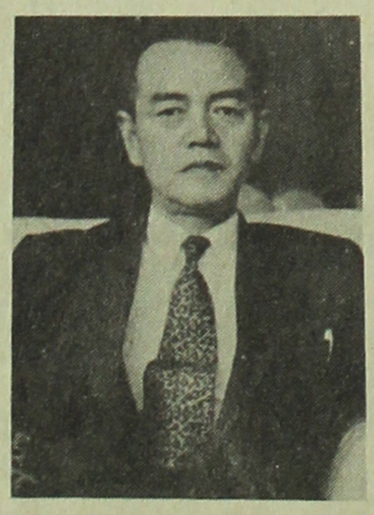
東京都副知事
岡安彦三郎

Hikosaburo Okayasu
Vice Governor of Tokyo



埼玉県知事
大沢雄一

Yuichi Ohsawa
Governor of Saitama
Prefecture, Urawa



鳥取県知事
西尾貞治

Aiji Nishio
Governor of Tottori
Prefecture, Tottori

GENERAL Matthew B. Ridgway, successor to General MacArthur as head of Allied Far East Command, supervised liquidation of seven-year occupation of Japan.

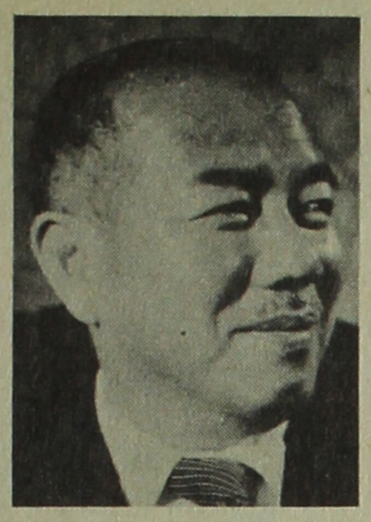
リツジウエイ大將

一九五一年四月十一日マツカアサー元帥の後を襲い 連合軍最高司令官に就任し 獨立日本に到る仕上げの爲に努力し 滯在一年して對日平和條約が發効した。この日リ大將はアイゼンハウワー元帥の後任として北太西洋軍最高司令官に任命され五月十二日家族と共に愛機コンストレーションで日本に別れを告げて空路歸米した。日本國民は二人の異る性格の司令官によつて治められたわけであるが二人共日本國民の尊敬を集め 盡せぬ別れを措しまれたのは 如何にその治蹟が優れていたかを物語るものであらう。

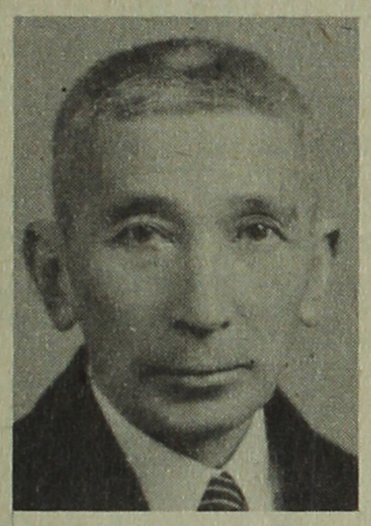
will benefit from such trade must be understood by both parties. We would like to have a trade treaty with the United States superior to that in effect before the war. Japan had this in mind when she presented a treaty draft to U.S. officials even before signing the peace treaty. Its scope astonished U.S. officials. One of the proposed treaty's features was that there would be no restrictions on either signatory. The draft is being scrutinized in the Diet and it is hoped that there soon will be action upon it. I also concur with Miki on the need for Point Four aid in developing Asian countries. I would like to see the commercial development of southeast Asia as soon as possible. We are making studies in that direction, and they will be presented to Ambassador Murphy as soon as completed.

ASANUMA: We would like to see a commercial treaty signed as soon as possible.

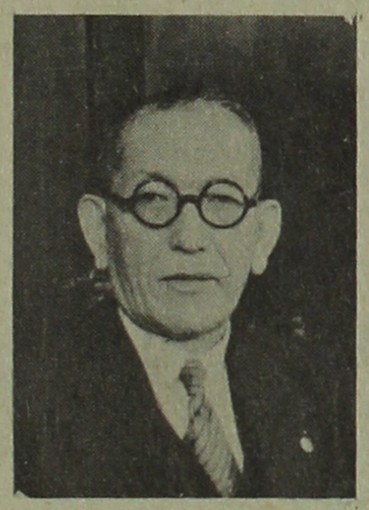
MIKI: Eighty per cent of the dollar income of Japan is due mainly to the Korean war and spending by Allied personnel in Japan. This, however, has only barely enabled Japan to balance her budget. Such income cannot be counted upon indefinitely. Although we anticipate trade with China, we hope that in the meantime the U.S. will make up for the income Japan is losing by not being able to trade with the sterling bloc area. If the U.S. erects tariff barriers as a further trade restriction, it would mean additional hardship for Japan. Therefore, I would like to see a mutually beneficial trade



Mitsuji Nakai
Mayor of Osaka City



Ryozo Hiranuma
Mayor of Yokohama



Chujiro Haraguchi
Mayor of Kobe

treaty between the two countries.

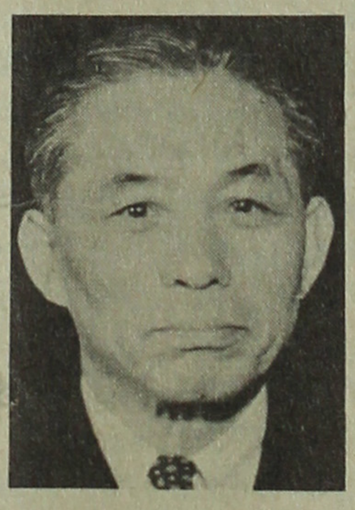
AZUMI: Ambassador Murphy recently stated that trade with China is not likely in the forseeable future. Does the U.S., in your opinions, intend to erect tariff barriers in the face of this? To what extent is it true that Sino-Japanese trade is not possible?

ASANUMA: Insofar as Japan is in the democratic camp, she cannot trade with China. But there are some nations in the Communist camp which desire to trade with Japan but cannot because it is politically difficult. Japan is buying iron ore and coke from the U.S. at ridiculous prices. She could get the same materials far cheaper from China. We would like to start full-scale trade with China because that would be far more beneficial to Japanese industry as a whole. But politically, Japan's hands are tied so she must be cautious where trade with China is concerned. On economic reasons alone, the matter is simple.

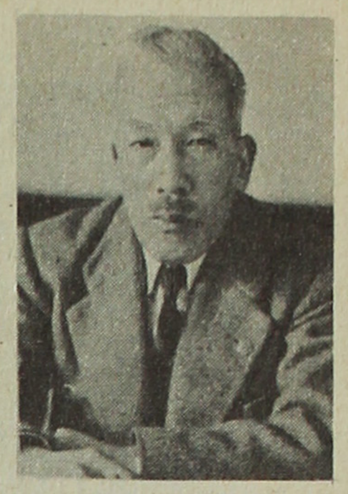
MASUDA: We would like to eat the delicious rice cakes, but not at the risk of being contaminated.

MIKI: I would like to see Japanese trade with China, although at the outset it probably wouldn't amount to very much. However, there are a lot of things that could be exchanged through a barter system. We want to live up to our international responsibilities. But within some bounds, we still would like to start trading with China.

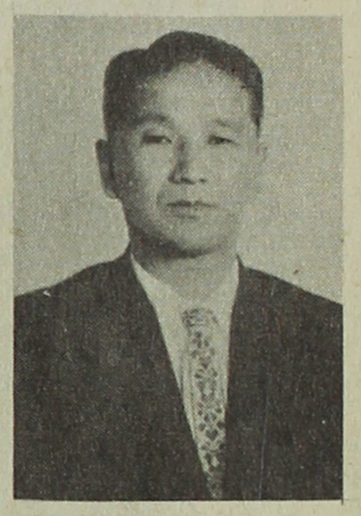
MASUDA: As for the Liberal party, we don't intend to trade with China at the risk of endangering relations with the United States.



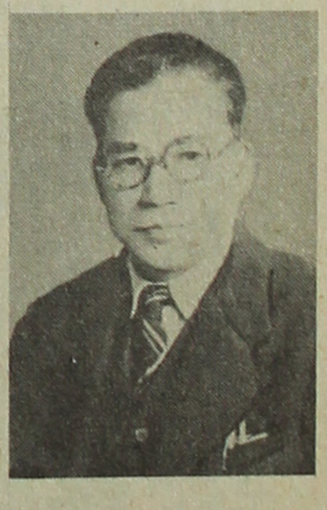
Gizo Takayama
Mayor of Kyoto



Kota Yokoyama
Mayor of Okayama



Yasutaro Tomikawa
Mayor of Toyama



Shinkuro Nagao
Mayor of Tokushima

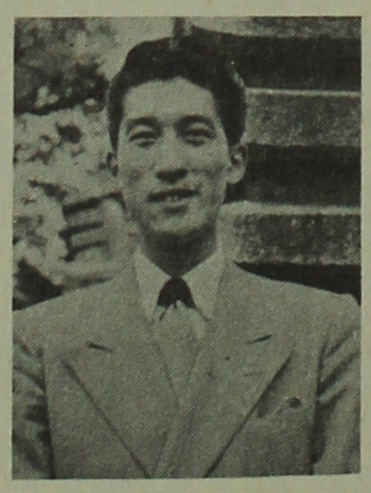
Americans say to Japan

西本願寺
門主猊下
大谷光照

Kosho Ohtani
Chief Abbot, Nishi Honganji
Horikawa-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto

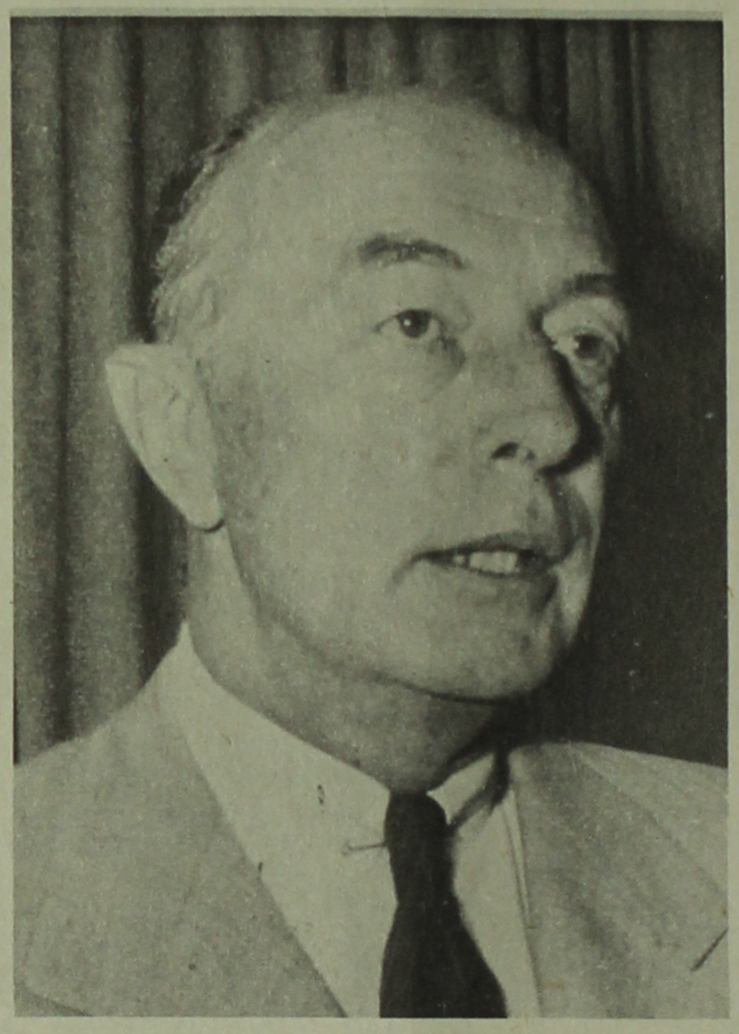
茶道裏千家流家元
利休居士十四世
千宗室
京都市上京區小川寺ノ内上ル
財團法人今日庵

Sohitsu Sen
Lineal Head
Ura Senke School of Tea Ceremony



茶道裏千家若宗家
株式会社淡交社副社長
千宗興
京都市上京區小川寺ノ内上ル
茶道會館

Soko Sen
Heir Apparent
Ura Senke School of Tea Ceremony

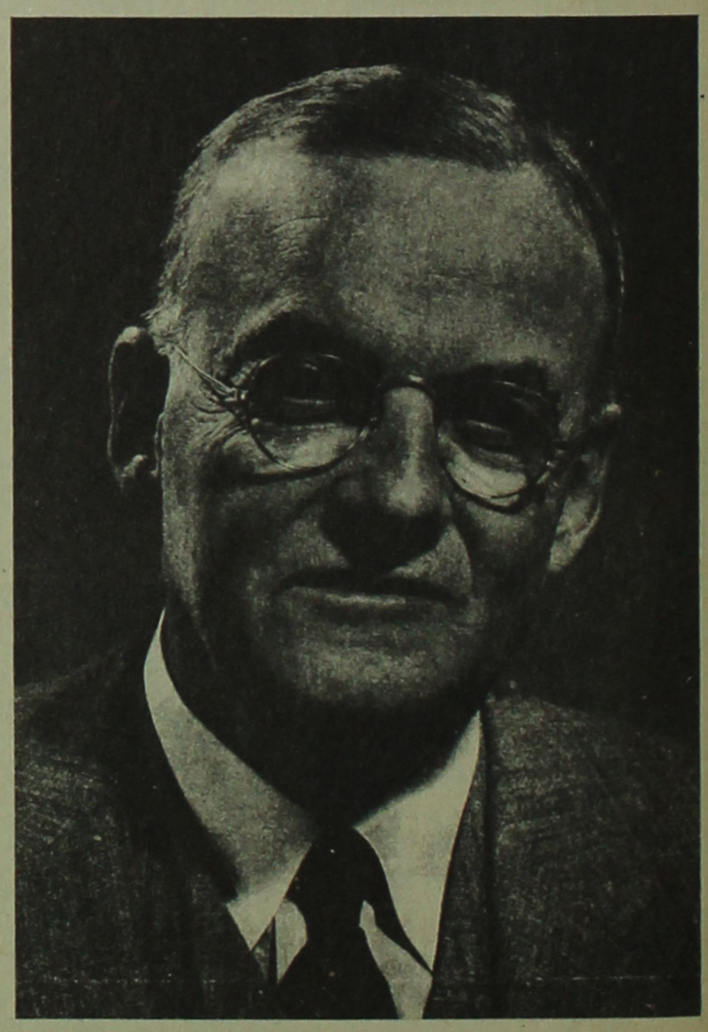


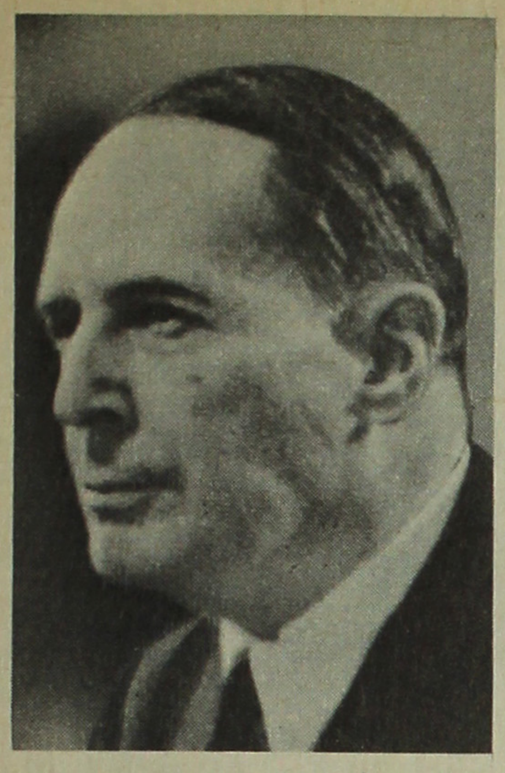
ROBERT A. LOVETT
U.S. Secretary of Defense

The Army's program for the repair and rebuilding of World War II stocks of unserviceable equipment has been both significant and encouraging . . . Of particular interest is the remarkable organization established by the Ordnance Corps in Japan. There, five former Japanese shops, known as industry's Big Five, have been, since 1948, turning out rebuilt equipment of the highest order. This has been a tremendous support to the Korean war. Almost three-quarters of a billion dollars worth of equipment has been rehabilitated and used in Korea at an approximate cost of less than a quarter of a billion dollars.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Chief Architect
of the Japanese Peace Treaty

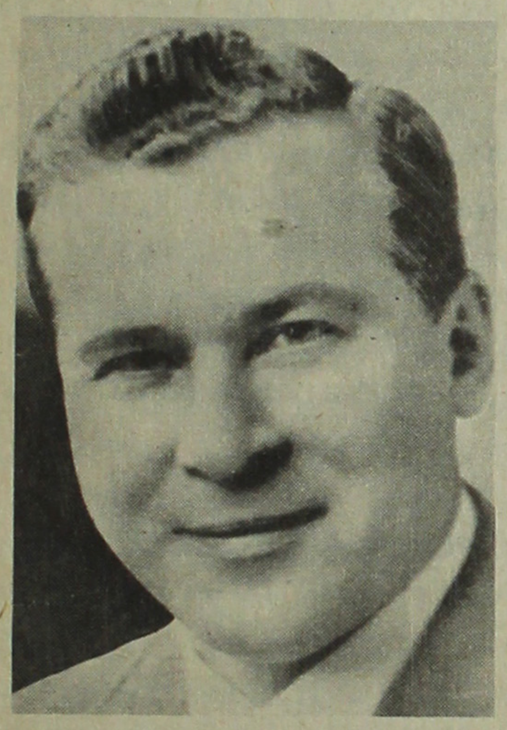
In Japan, General Douglas MacArthur, as supreme commander for the Allied powers, adopted wise and humane occupation policies. These started the Japanese on a new way of life. That alone made it possible to make a peace of reconciliation between Japan and 48 free Allies, and to start a Pacific security system in which Japan would play a responsible role. In today's troubled world, the only deterrent that will, at bearable cost, protect the entire frontier of freedom is the organization of a striking power to hit any aggressor—where it hurts—if he should commit himself to open armed aggression anywhere.





GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
Former Supreme Commander
Allied Powers

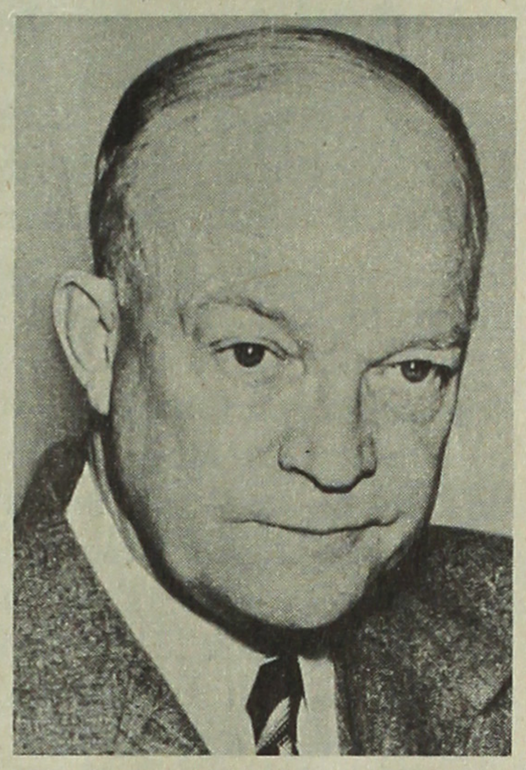
To the Japanese people I can pay no higher tribute than to report that they have fully and faithfully fulfilled their surrender commitments and have well earned the freedom and dignity and opportunity which alone can come with a restoration of a formal peace.



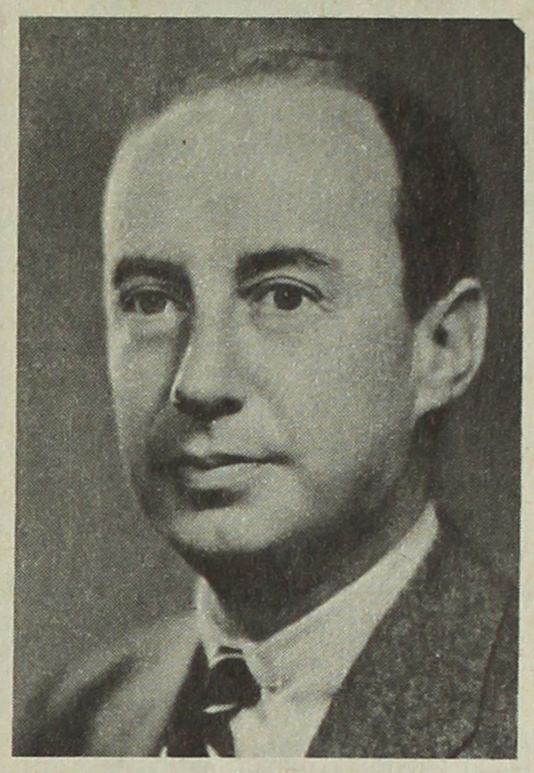
CONGRESSMAN
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI
Democrat from New Jersey

Japan and free China can live in peace . . . I am sure the people of Europe and of Asia realize the reason for our enthusiasm in mutual security. We have been smacked in the jaw by war twice now, in my life; twice in the Atlantic and twice in the Pacific. In the Atlantic, in World War I and World War II. In the Pacific, at Pearl Harbor and in Korea. We have qualified for membership in the fight to promote mutual security. Our hands are extended in friendship to the people of the Atlantic and the Pacific. We are not encased in a shell, like a turtle in the middle of the road, ripe target for squashing by a juggernaut.

Ike or Adlai, Japan is safe



Dwight D. Eisenhower



Adlai Stevenson

Out of the presidential election in November, one of these two men will emerge as the new Chief Executive. Dwight D. Eisenhower of Kansas or Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois? Return of the Republican party to power?—Or retention of Democratic party ascendancy?

In what way will the election of the one or the other affect U.S. policy with respect to Japan?

Fundamentally, both candidates are pledged to the aims of the present foreign program. On major issues, the differences are not easy to find. On the matter of tariff barriers, the picture is spotted. The record would indicate that the Democratic inclination is toward reciprocal trade agreements, lower tariffs.

But both Eisenhower and Stevenson have already subscribed to the principle of freedom and independence for the peoples of the Far East.

Under either, the chain of security—of which the Japanese Peace Treaty is but a link—would be strengthened on the basis of adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

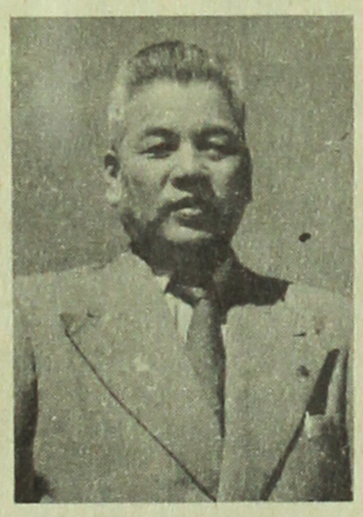
The war against communist aggression in the Far East is real—it is on in earnest, in bloody, destructive conflict. Mainland China has long been lost. The issue has not yet been decided in Korea. Red agitation is brewing disorder in the Philippines, in Burma, in Malaya—while Indochina is the scene of internecine warfare.

Japan is destined to play a vital role in the struggle against the communist tide in the months and years ahead. In their public utterances to date, both presidential candidates have pledged themselves to lead the United States in helping the growth of responsible, free and independent governments in the Far East.

日本放送協会
会長 古垣鐵郎

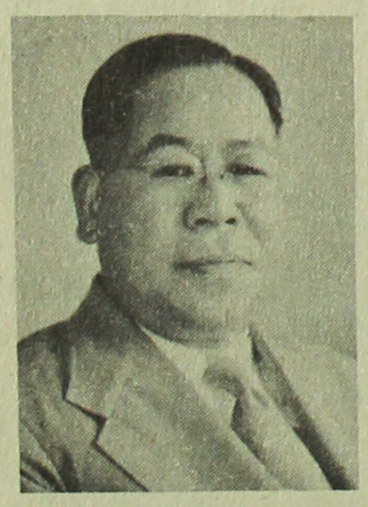
Tetsuro Furukaki
President
The Broadcasting Corp.
of Japan
Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo

西日本新聞社
取締役社長 田中耆之



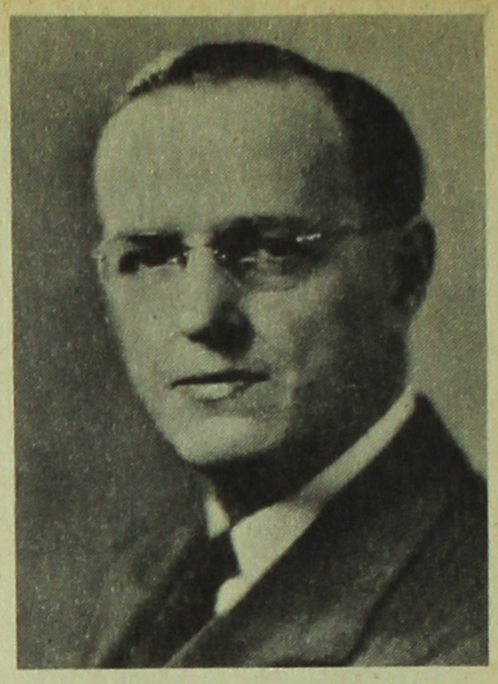
Nariyuki Tanaka
President
The Nishi Nihon Shimbun
Watanabe-dori,
Fukuoka City

中部日本放送株式會社
社長 佐々部晩穂



Kureo Sasabe
Chubu Broadcasting Co.
Shinsakae-machi, Naka-ku
Nagoya

CONGRESSMAN WALTER H. JUDD
Republican from Minnesota



Walter H. Judd

I was in Asia during the twenties and thirties. I saw the devastating effects on its peoples and on ourselves of the Racial Exclusion Act of 1924. I am convinced that when history is written it will be recognized that perhaps the single biggest factor causing Japan to turn away from her original desire and tendency to go along in friendship and harmony with the United States and other Western Powers, was the passage of that act . . . That act turned Japan over into the hands of the rabble-rousers and the militarists who were trying to develop a race war of the colored peoples of the earth against the white peoples as a means of gaining world power for themselves. It led to the loss of thousands of American lives and to disturbances in Asia which are still costing us and will continue to cost us dearly in blood and treasure for years to come.

During all the intervening years I have felt that no greater contribution to developing good will on a long-term basis between the East and the West could be made than by removing that insult to the people of Asia because of their race—an insult which had no possible justification and no benefit to ourselves. Secure relations with Asia, including the new Japan, could not be achieved unless the stigma in our laws was removed. This has now been done by our new immigration and naturalization law.

Half the people of the world live in Asia. Half the potential soldiers, half the potential producers, half the potential consumers of the world, whose good will and friendship and confidence we are going to need in the years ahead.

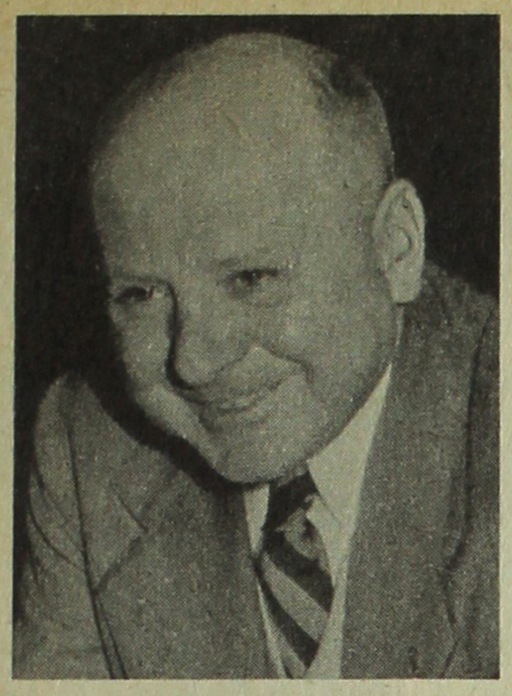
PAUL RUSCH
Founder, Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project

The 85 million people of Japan cannot help but be anxious as they face the future. Whatever way they look out from those four islands, they see a Japan caught squarely between the locked horns of the West and the East, between the aspirations of the democratic bloc and the pressures of the communist bloc. Last year I spent several weeks on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido. Although the people were calmly going about their business, there was a realistic undercurrent of anxiety. Russian troops on the Hobomai islands are only three and a half miles away. People in Hokkaido freely tell you of the night flares they see of troop training on these offshore islands. The Russian-occupied Kuriles are just 10 miles farther to the east. Sakhalin is less than 30 miles to the north. There isn't a Japanese today who isn't completely aware of the fact that any spot on their islands is within three hours' bombing distance from Soviet bases.

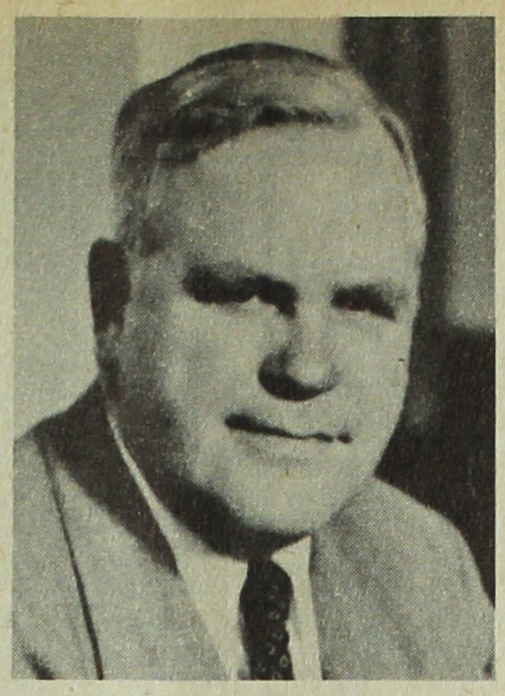
By JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, III
President, The Japan Society, Inc.
New York

Political recognition of Japan's partnership is only the beginning of her new relationship with other countries. Sound partnership among nations depends upon many factors, foremost among them being mutual confidence, respect and understanding, and a mutuality of economic interests. I have come increasingly to recognize that these elements cannot be isolated one from the other. Cultural interchange and economic relationships among nations are interrelated and interdependent.

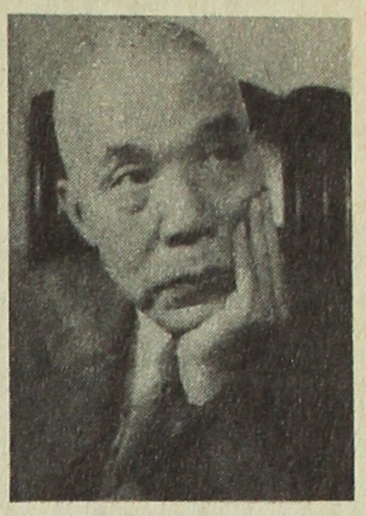
All too often we are inclined to minimize the vital importance of cultural interchange among peoples. We tend to look at culture as something a bit esoteric—as something of value only in academic, artistic, and literary circles, with little relationship to our day-to-day living. In my opinion, nothing could be further from the truth.



Paul Rusch

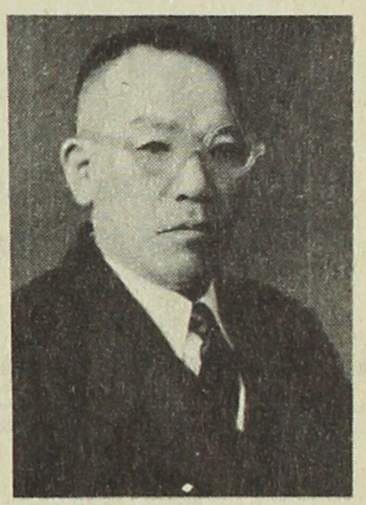


Peter I. Bukowski



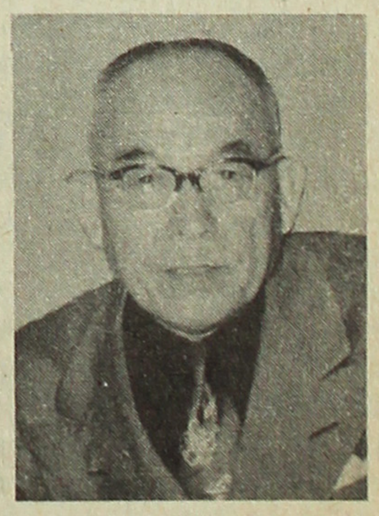
松竹株式會社
社長 大谷竹次郎

Takejiro Otani
President
Shochiku Co., Ltd.
(motion pictures, theatricals)
Shintomi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo



株式會社明治座
社長 新田新作

Shinsaku Nitta
President
Meiji-za Theater
Hama-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo



布哇日米映画株式會社
社長 木村宗雄

Muneo Kimura
President
Hawaii Nichibei Film Co.
1222 Makiki St.,
Honolulu, T.H.

The culture of a people is much more than masterpieces of art, music and literature, important as these are. The culture of a people is to be found in their beliefs, their traditions, their interests and their activities and the expression of all these in their daily lives and thoughts.

The interchange of culture in this broad sense is a means of helping to bring people of different countries closer together in their appreciation and understanding of each other and each other's way of life. It makes possible an awareness of the problems of other peoples.

It leads to a recognition of common interests, of common purpose and common objectives. It results in the enrichment of national life and lays the groundwork for assisting in the solution of mutual problems.

Daily we see more evidence that only through understanding among peoples can there be mutual trust and respect —the elements so essential to sound and lasting relationships.

PETER I. BUKOWSKI

President
The Cosmopolitan National Bank of Chicago

The resumption by Japan of full sovereignty coincides with the warm welcome that emanates from the hearts of nations and the spirit of men of good will, groping for the way to restore to this world the Golden Era of Peace for the betterment of all mankind.

The full dignity of man, in his pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, is enhanced by the practical demonstration of two great and noble peoples, motivated by the same ideals of integrity and industry, extending to each other the warm handclasp of friendship as a pledge of common effort in the future for universal good.

It was my privilege to express these sentiments, in person, on the significant date of April 29, 1952, to Mr. Ryuji Takeuchi, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy in Washington. It gives me very great pleasure to restate them again on this occasion.

WILLIAM STERN

President
The Dakota National Bank

As an enthusiastic traveller to the Orient, I find that my frequent trips always present a condition that is ever interesting from every possible aspect.

It is indeed refreshing and inspiring to find, in Japan, a dynamic spirit manifested in a burst of constant energy and initiative directed toward the rebirth of Japan.

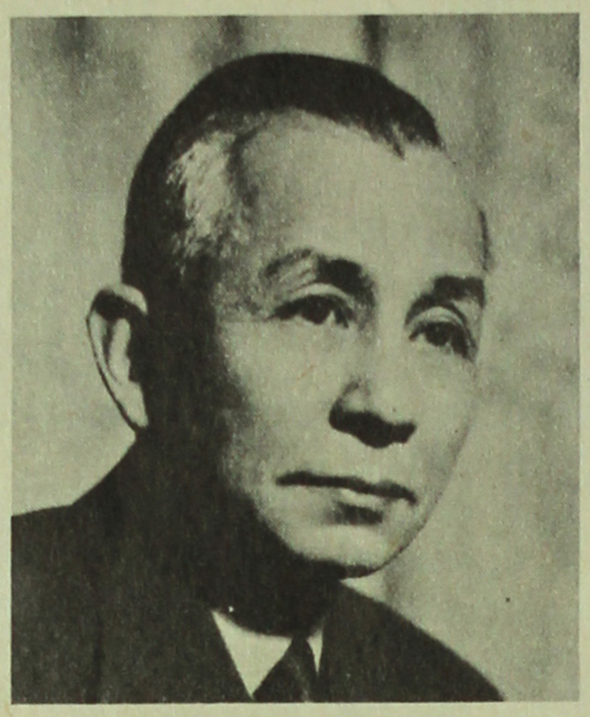
I find that the Japanese people are approaching their problems and solving them with a spirit kindred to that of the builders of the United States. The problems that are confronting the Japanese people during the postwar reconstruction period are many and trying.

One is almost immediately aware of the enthusiasm, the friendliness and the busy activity that prevails.

The people of the United States and Japan are committed to a Mutual Alliance of cooperation, understanding and responsibility. We must not fail to be ever vigilant and aware of the tasks which international relations have shouldered upon us.

With common understanding and mutual harmony, we can sail together through a turbulent sea and pilot our way to port in friendship and trust.

CONGRATULATIONS ON RESUMPTION OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS



It is a great pleasure for me to see SCENE steadily expanding it's circulation among Japanese as well as in the U.S.A. The more cultural relations between the two nations are improved by these publications the more mutual understanding and friendship will be enhanced. I wish to tender my most cordial greetings to readers and editors of SCENE.

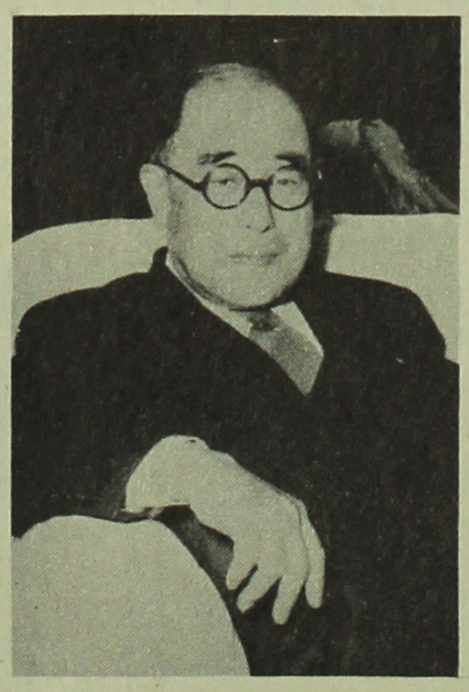
SHINSUKE ASAO
President

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
TOKYO, JAPAN

N.Y.K. LINE

CONGRATULATIONS ON RESUMPTION OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS

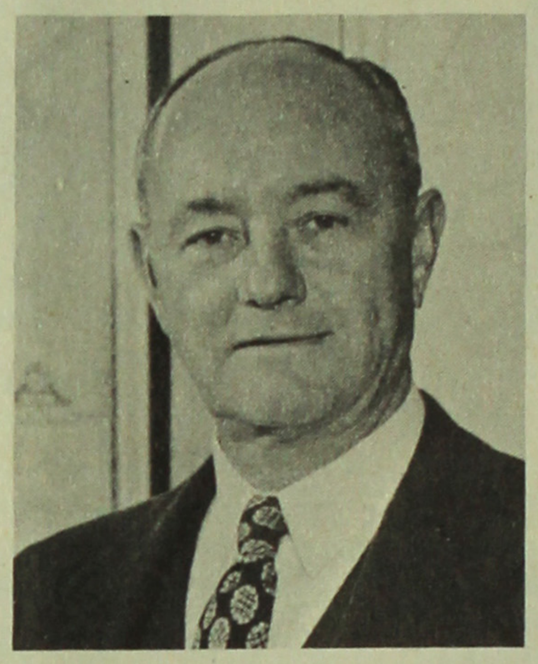
DAIGORO YASUKAWA
Chairman
Yasukawa Electric Mfg. Company



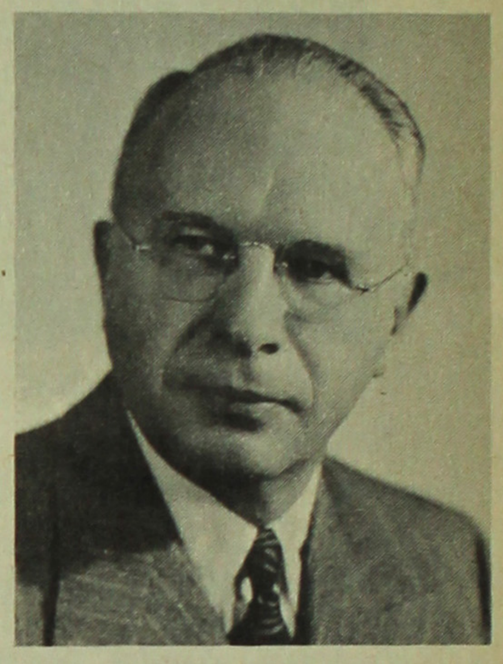
An international committee meeting will be held in Chicago this month to prepare for a world electric power conference scheduled for Rio de Janeiro in 1954. A Japanese delegation, of which I am privileged to be a member, will attend the Chicago meeting. It will be the first time since the war that Japan is officially represented at such a gathering, a recognition of Japan's new status. We are extremely gratified that the peace treaty and independence made this possible and are especially thankful to the United States.

It is my sincere desire that the 1958 world electric power conference will be held in Japan and that representatives of the electrical power industry in other lands will lend us assistance after they get a first hand look at Japan.

From old and new friends of Japan



Croil Hunter



Joseph M. Dodge

SCENE's special edition will be read with great interest here not only because it is an excellent publication, but also because of its influence in promoting better understanding between the people of the United States and those in Japan.

Northwest Airlines' relations with the Japanese since we started service to the Orient more than five years ago have been very cordial. We, of course, welcome every effort to keep them on this high level of friendship and mutual helpfulness.

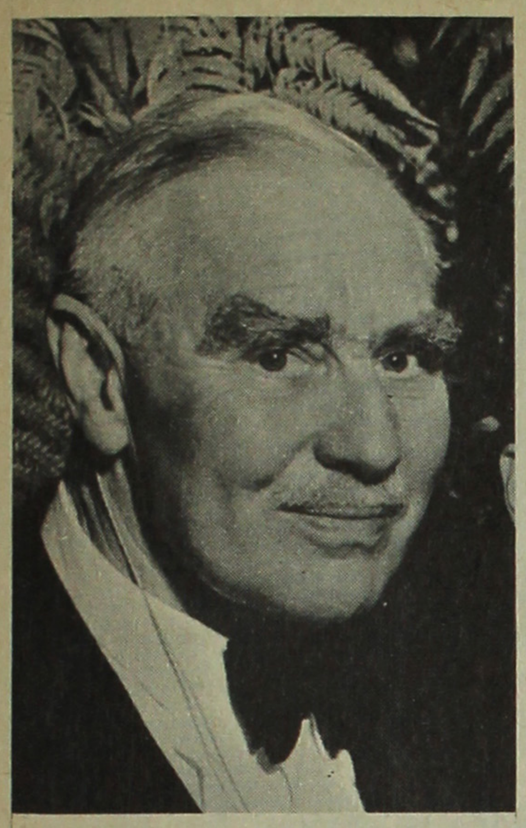
Your edition of SCENE will serve to further this worthy purpose.

Let me congratulate you on your success in turning out a product which should commend itself to every person of good will who cherishes the ideal of international peace and understanding.

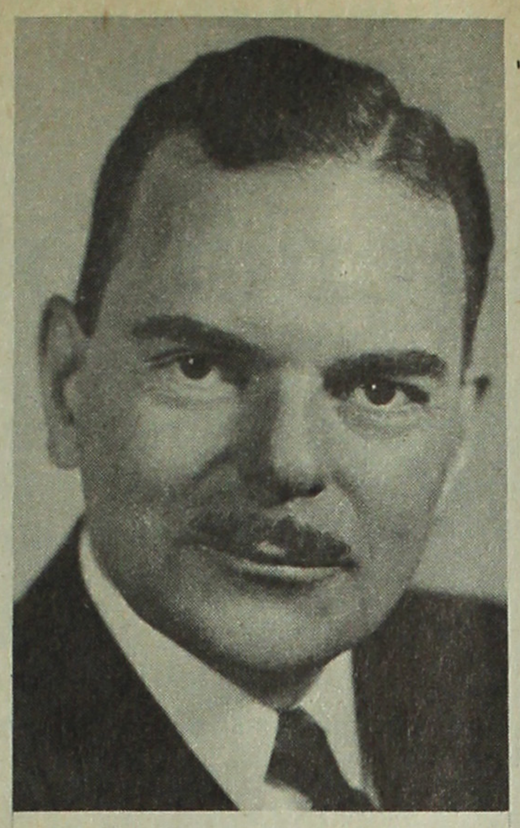
CROIL HUNTER
President
Northwest Airlines, Inc.

My sincere congratulations to the people of Japan on again taking their place in the community of sovereign nations and my confidence that Japan successfully will fulfill its renewed responsibilities to the rest of the world.

JOSEPH M. DODGE
President
The Detroit Bank
(Former Economic Advisor to U.S. Occupation Forces)



Joseph C. Grew



Thomas E. Dewey

Ouchy-Lausanne
Switzerland

Your letter has come to me where we are taking a little vacation. I am sorry that your letter arrived too late for me to contribute a message to the people of Japan. I have already sent several messages to our old friends in Japan through various magazines and newspapers. Thank you, however, for the hospitality of SCENE which you have so kindly offered me.

Joseph C. Grew

JOSEPH C. GREW
Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan

On behalf of the people of New York I take great pleasure in sending cordial greetings to the people of Japan, through the medium of your monthly magazine SCENE.

I had the pleasure and rich experience of visiting Japan last year. The people of Dai Nippon have made great strides along the road of freedom. This progress causes the people of New York to rejoice sincerely with the people of Japan.

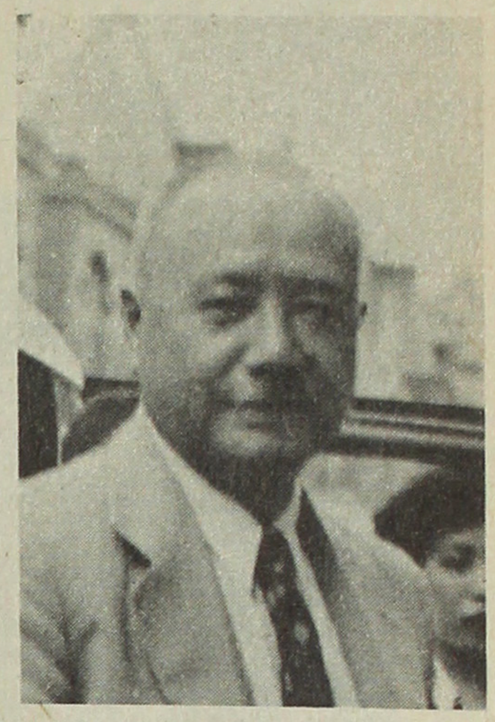
I share the common happiness that our joint efforts are being rewarded by a solid relationship of understanding and friendship between Japan, the United States and the other members of the free world. The example being set by the people of Japan serves to hearten and encourage all the nations that are now free.

I hope with all my heart that this progress will continue as it has begun.

Thomas E. Dewey

THOMAS E. DEWEY
Governor
State of New York

CONGRATULATIONS ON RESUMPTION OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS

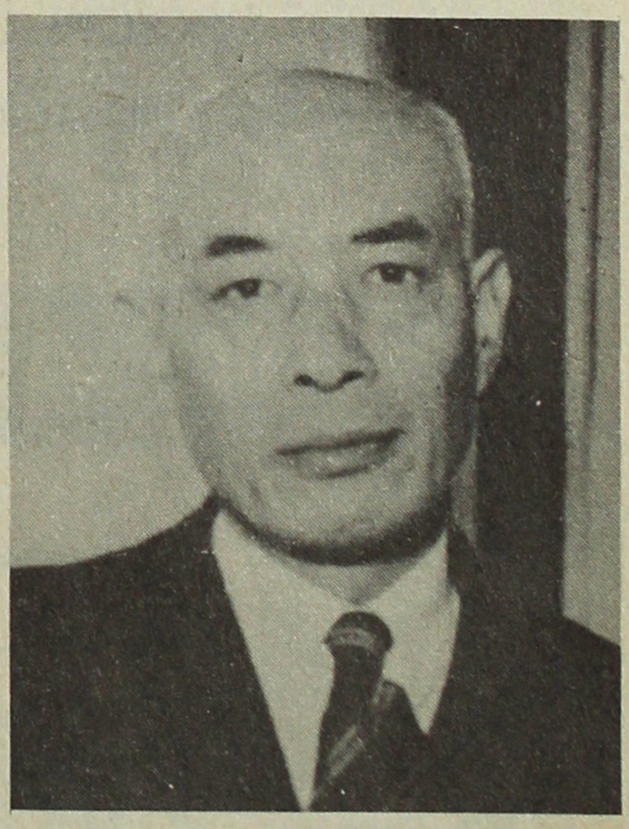


I believe greater industrialization, export and simplification of immigration policies by friendly nations hold the solution to the problems of the Japanese people, who are cramped in their small islands. To accomplish our industrial goal, we must rely heavily on foreign investors, particularly on the aid of the U.S. For three months last year, I was privileged to make an investigation tour of the electrical industry of the U.S. I was happy to be able to negotiate a plan for exchanging technical knowledge with the Western Electric Co. We made a similar agreement with the General Electric Co. and believe that, with such cooperation, the electrical industry of Japan will make significant advances.

KEIZO NISHIMURA
President

Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.
8, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan

CONGRATULATIONS ON RESUMPTION OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS

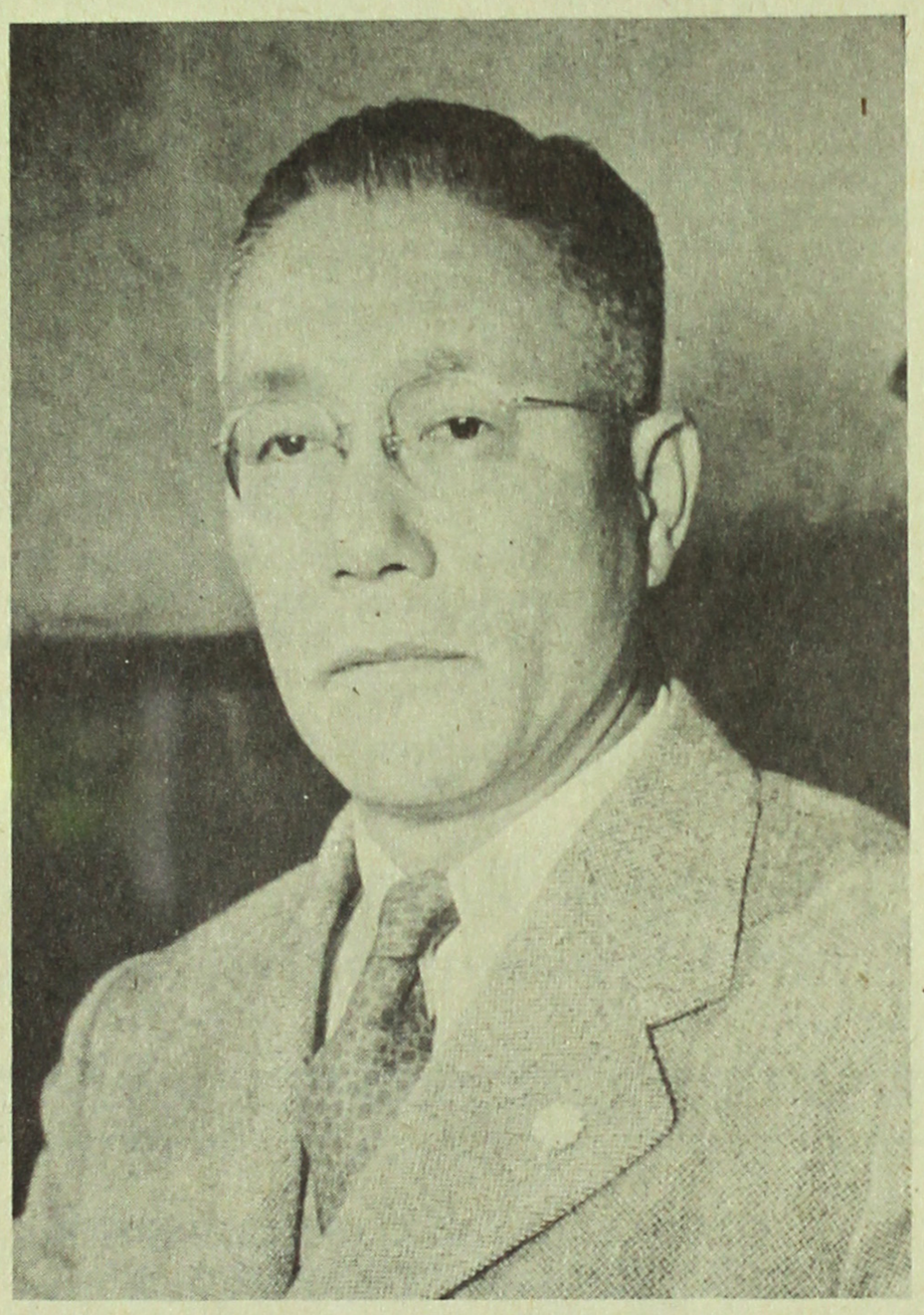


東京銀行
頭取 濱口雄彦
東京都中央区日本橋室町

KATSUHIKO HAMAGUCHI
Chairman, Board of Directors

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: NIHONBASHI, TOKYO, JAPAN
P. O. BOX CENTRAL 152, TOKYO, JAPAN

On the occasion of the Independence of Japan



KOICHI UDA

President of Yodogawa Steel Works, Ltd.

IT IS A MATTER for congratulations that Japan, which was occupied for seven long years, has been given its independence by the democratic nations headed by America.

However, an independent Japan cannot exist without a self-supporting economy. We must rally our utmost efforts to realize that as soon as possible.

The majority of the nations is anxious for peace. Nevertheless, the international situation is dangerously strained.

It is my opinion that a basic cause is the poverty of Asia.

As a man should stand on his two feet, so should the world be concerned equally with Occident and Orient.

If there is trouble in the Orient, then it will not be possible to attain peace elsewhere.

In this sense, I submit that the emancipation of Asia from its poverty is the most important requisite for the peace of the world. To achieve this the rest of the world must have a clear picture of the actual conditions that exist in Asia—and Japan.

The industries of Japan, almost reduced to ashes by the war, have been re-established to a surprising degree, but are still far behind those of the advanced nations.

Today, when atomic energy can be harnessed to supplant coal, oil and electricity, our country should work for the rationalization and modernization of worn-out production facilities. Industrial development by new production facilities is the only condition under which Japan, a country deficient in resources and heavily populated can participate in the international society as a constructive and friendly member.

We hear that industrialization and modernization are progressing in India. This is good news to us since this is another step toward Asian prosperity.

With foreign capital, especially U.S. dollars, accelerating development of Asian industrialization and full exploitation of Asia's resources, I hope that trade in Asia will be promoted and that such trade will strengthen the peace and prosperity of the international community. In the meantime, Japan will continue her efforts to achieve a self-supporting economy to qualify as an active and solvent participant in the affairs of the free world.

YODOGAWA STEEL WORKS, LTD.

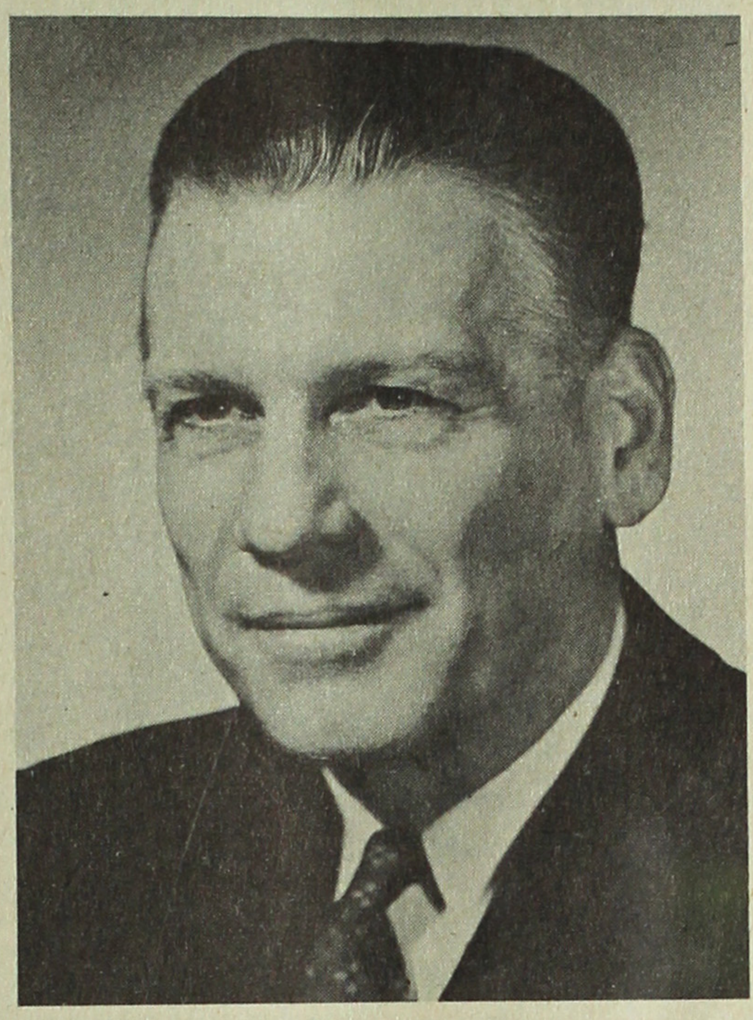
CHERRY
YODOGAWA

Manufacturers & Exporters
of
GALVANIZED IRON SHEET,
BLACK SHEET AND
ENAMELLED IRON WARES

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS:
51, Hyakushima-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka

TOKYO BRANCH:
8, 3-chome, Nishihatchobori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

U.S. BIG BUSINESS LOOKS AT JAPAN



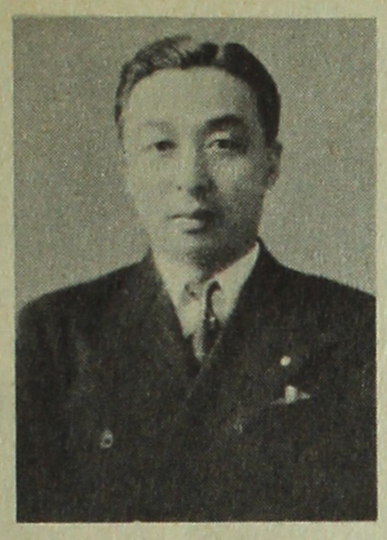
WM. J. GREDE
President
National Association of Manufacturers

To see the great nation of Japan return to sovereignty and again take her important place in the family of nations is to me a source of deep gratification, as it must be to all Americans.

We of American industry believe that broad multilateral trade among nations is indispensable to the maintenance of peace and prosperity. To this end, we hope and believe that Japan will work with the United States and the other free nations of the world toward creating the atmosphere in which expanding world trade can be carried on to the benefit of all.

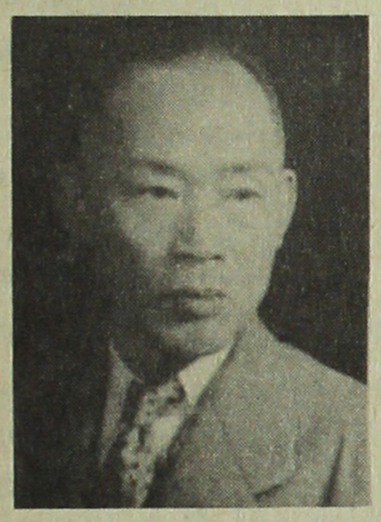
If American industry may express some of its hopes toward Japan, these hopes are for continued rehabilitation of her industry so that she can be placed on a self-supporting basis; for continued relaxation of trade controls; for efforts on her part to establish realistic exchange rates; for the implementation of measures to respect private property rights; and for the creation of a climate favorable to private foreign investment.

頭取 神戸銀行 岡崎忠



Chu Okazaki
President
Bank of Kobe
Head Office: Kobe
Branches:
Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto,
Osaka and Other Cities

社長 朝日生命保険相互會社 行方孝吉



Kokichi Namekata
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Asahi Mutual Life
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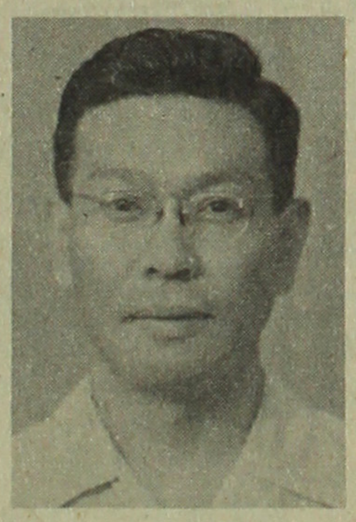

大阪園芸家禽株式会社 社長 山口重子

Shigeru Yamaguchi
President
O.E.K. Trading Co., Inc.
Importers, Exporters, Producers
and Distributors
Originators of Japanese Strain
Shrubs - Bulbs - Plants - Seeds
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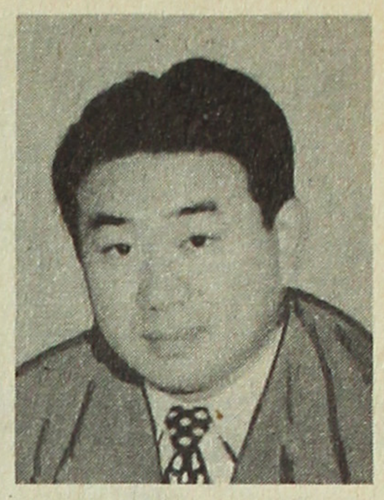
P.O. Box Central 202
Cable Address: "OENGEIKACO" Osaka

ハワイヤン・トラベル・サービス社 社長 原田恒男



Tsuneo Harada
President
Hawaiian Travel Service
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Tokyo

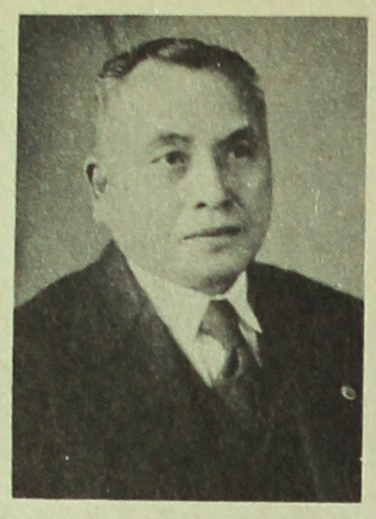
暁テル子

Teruko Akatsuki
Singer
11, 4-chome, Denenchofu,
Ota-ku, Tokyo

現代日本舞踊家 花柳美保

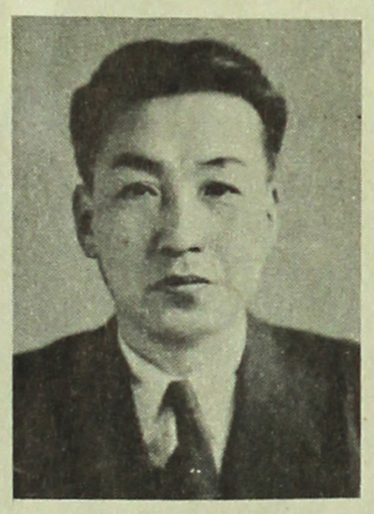
Miho Hanayagi
Japanese Dancer
16 Minamihiradai-machi
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Japanese say to the U.S.



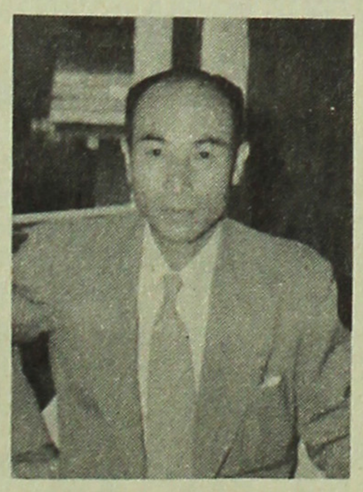
大田区長
代田朝義

Tomoyoshi Shirota
Chief of Ohta Ward,
Ohta-ku, Tokyo



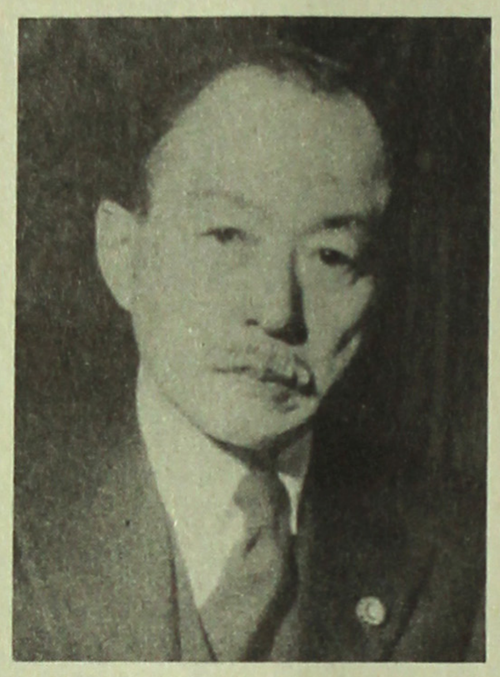
中央区長
野宗英一郎

Eiichiro Noso
Chief of Chuo Ward,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

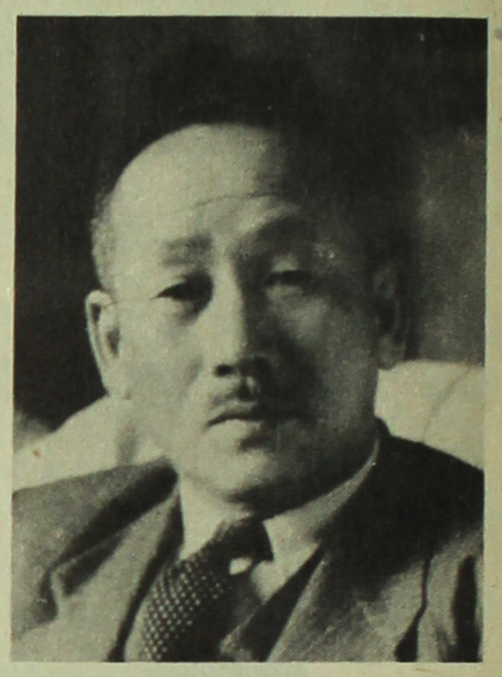


新宿区長
岡田昇三

Shozo Okada
Chief of Shinjuku Ward,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo



Naotake Sato



Joji Hayashi

NAOTAKE SATO
President of the
House of Councillors

Through the efforts of the United State government, a peace treaty of goodwill and reconcilation was concluded with Japan. We have once again become an independent nation and resumed our place among the free nations of the world. This, indeed, is a very happy occasion to all of our people.

As a new start amidst the confusion of the international situation, our people are determined to guard and promote freedom and peace, and I am confident that the majority of the Japanese are not going to be led astray by the propaganda of those who try to get us confused. I am certain that underhanded activities to hinder the friendly relationship between the U.S. and Japan will end in failure.

Nevertheless, in order that Japan can contribute toward the peace and stability of the free world, she must first be economically independent. We are exceedingly grateful for all the manifestations of goodwill shown to us by Americans since the end of the war, but we are also hoping the same profound understanding and support will be given to us in the future so that we can grow into a healthy nation, both in spirit and body. I know that to this great purpose, your magazine can contribute much.

JOJI HAYASHI
Speaker
House of Representatives

Although the rise of militarism in Japan resulted in war, our liberty has been regained and mutual friendship between the United States and Japan re-established. I wish to assure Americans that we Japanese have always admired America and wish to see our present friendship deepened and solidified. It is regrettable that the communistic movement in Japan has created some undesirable incidents, but I do not hesitate to say that 99 per cent of Japanese are against communism and eager to cooperate with the U.S. in contributing to world peace and prosperity. For Japan to make an effective contribution, however, she must be completely independent economically. Without such independence, true realization of American-Japanese mutual aid is impossible. I, therefore, wish to invite American businessmen to invest in our industries.

KOTARO TANAKA
Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court of Japan

On April 28, Japan officially regained its independence and once again became a member of the family of nations.

The Japanese people are sincerely

appreciative of the wise administrative policies of the Occupation and the U.S. government. The Japanese people are grateful to the American people.

It goes without saying that Japan's newly won sovereignty must not be misused. She must work toward world peace and the happiness of mankind.

She must work together with the free nations of the world whose ideals of peace and democracy are contained also in Japan's new Constitution. Japan must cast her lot with these nations in the struggle between the "two worlds." Japan must not consider compromise or neutrality in this struggle. Nor must Japan dishonor the trust and faith the free nations hold for Japan.

Japan and the U.S. must work closely toward mutuals ideals. The U.S. is sacrificing much towards this end. Japan must not be afraid to do likewise wherever possible.

A conflict of ideals and interests between Japan and the U.S. is inconceivable. It is heartening to note the increasing cooperation and friendship between the two nations in fields of government, finance and culture.

HISATO ICHIMADA
Governor of the Bank of Japan

It is a great pleasure to be afforded the opportunity of expressing some of my thoughts in the peace celebration issue of SCENE.

The Japanese postwar economy has recovered to some degree, but genuine recovery is still far away. Japan has little accumulated capital. Her equipment is mostly obsolete. She does possess fairly large foreign currency holdings; but if her trade figures are considered, it will be seen that the balance of her normal trade is highly unfavorable, the deficit being covered by such extraordinary revenue as special procurement due to the Korean war and other U.S. Army expenditures in Japan.

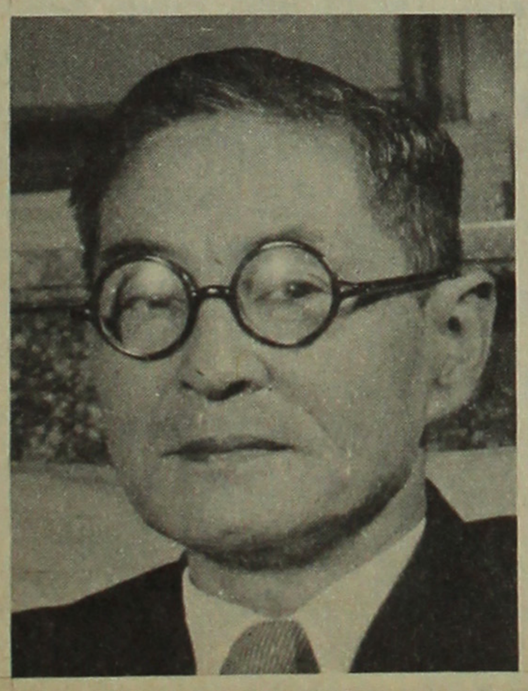
Japan has lost 45 per cent of her territory and many of her foreign markets. Tremendous efforts must be made to increase her foreign trade in the present state of fierce world-wide competition. She also has to face, with the coming of the peace, the heavy burden of reparations, of repayment of her foreign debt and defense expenditures. We therefore have to expect immense difficulties in reaching that economic self-sustenance which is the basis of political independence.

I believe that the basic policy we must adopt in this situation is to maintain an industrial structure sufficient to assure the standard of living of the nation and increase our foreign trade. In order to successfully compete in world markets, we must first concentrate on producing high quality goods at reasonable prices. To this end, the rationalization of our industries and modernization of their equipment are essential.

Particularly, we must develop the abundant power resources which Japan possesses. We must also modernize the equipment of our iron and steel industry and build efficient ocean-going ships.

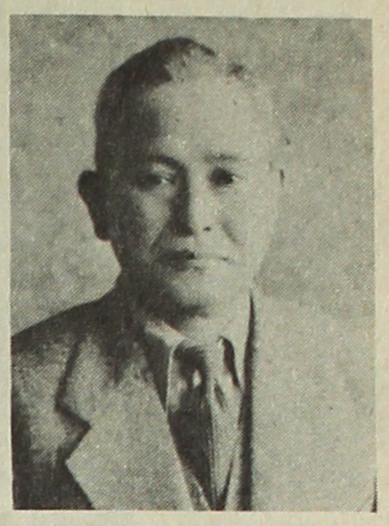
By appropriate use of Japan's industrial means, her large and industrious manpower and her technical know how, it will again be possible for her to hold her own in international competition, while helping to raise the living standards of the Far East and contributing to the defense of the free nations.

If such a policy is to be achieved, we must keep our money and our prices stable. It is essential to firmly establish the basis of a strong economy, and for



Kotaro Tanaka

Hisato Ichimada

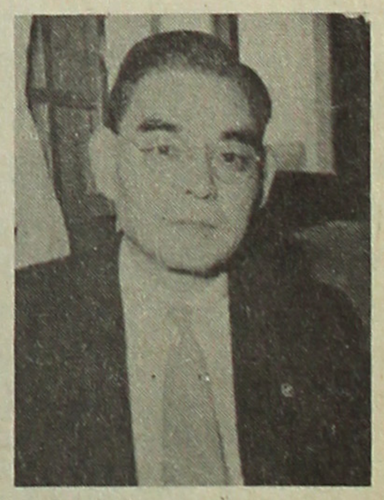


杉並区長
高木敏雄

Toshio Takagi
Chief of Suginami Ward,
Suginami-ku, Tokyo

日本橋税務署長
梅津勘藏

Kanzo Umezu
Chief of Nihonbashi
Taxation Office
Horidome, Nihonbashi,
Tokyo

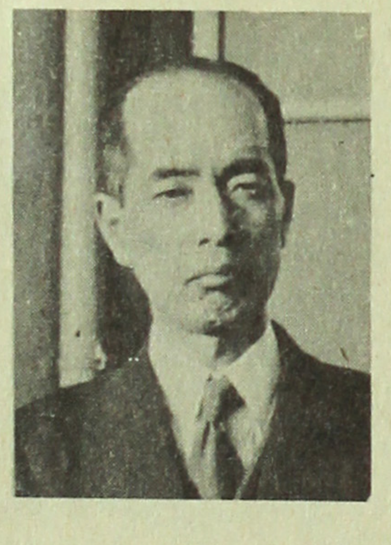


四谷税務署長
大旗佐

Tasuke Ohata
Chief of Yotsuya
Taxation Office
Saneicho, Shinjuku
Tokyo

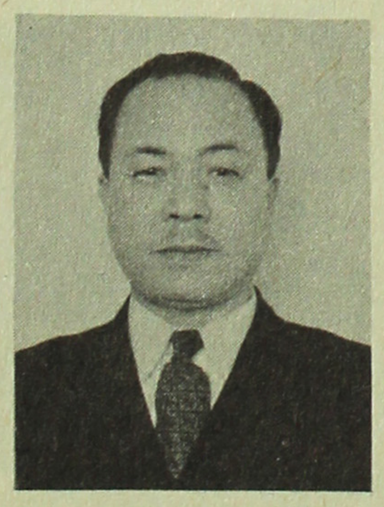
下谷税務署長
永井岩

Hisashi Nagai
Chief of Shitaya
Taxation Office
Kitainari-machi, Daito-ku
Tokyo



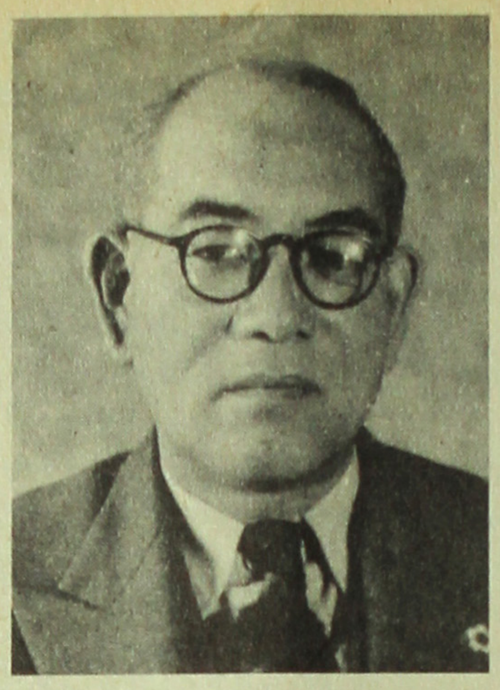
墨田税務署長
中村平次

Heiji Nakamura
Chief of Sumida
Taxation Office
Narihirabashi, Sumida-ku
Tokyo

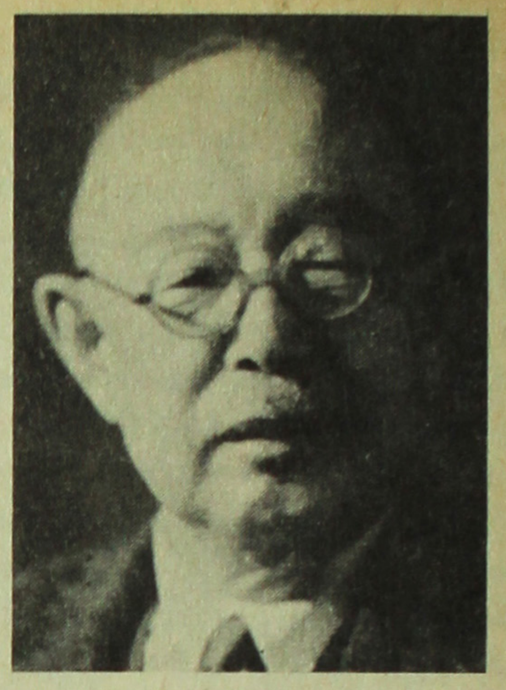


芝立税務署長
間宮保治

Yasuji Mamiya
Chief of Adachi
Taxation Office
Umedamachi, Adachi-ku
Tokyo



Katsuo Okazaki



Ryutaro Takahashi

this the whole nation must work together and be prepared to endure for the present a life of austerity.

Today, the rivalry between two worlds has become more acute than ever and the working together of the free nations is imperative as never before. It is in this sense that we fervently hope the United States, around which centers the economy of the free world, will pursue a wise and enlightened economic world policy.

Japan, to maintain and develop her economic life, can expect results only upon the promise of cooperation with the United States, to begin with in South Asia.

KATSUO OKAZAKI
Foreign Minister of Japan

On April 28, full sovereignty and independence were restored to our country by the treaty of peace concluded at San Francisco. We have every reason to believe that this could not have taken place without the devoted efforts of the United States, which were inspired by the spirit of reconciliation and trust towards Japan.

It was also the United States which extended us a helping hand when we were in the depths of despair. It enabled us to put ourselves firmly on the road to political, economic and social stability.

All this has gained the deep gratitude of the Japanese people and served, perhaps more than anything else, to restore and strengthen the traditional friendship between the United States and Japan.

The ties of friendly cooperation which now have been firmly established between the two countries will, I am confident, not only redound to their mutual benefit but also contribute immeasurably to the cause of peace and prosperity throughout the Pacific region.

RYUTARO TAKAHASHI
Minister of Commerce and Industry

As Japan promised in the peace treaty, she must cooperate with the free nations for world peace.

It must be remembered, however, that Japan, which always has been a poor nation, lost half of her natural resources and about 40 per cent of her territory. And she is faced with the problem of feeding a population even greater than before the war. If Japan is to attain economic independence, the nation's economic resources must be expanded through foreign trade. There is no other way.

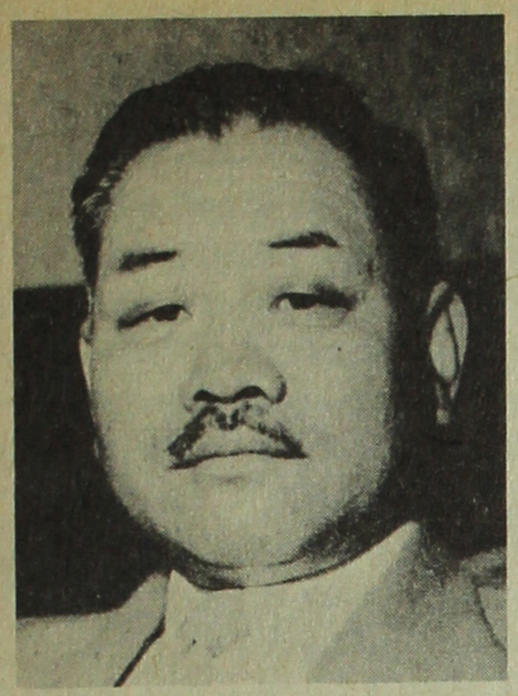
With this in mind I can express only gratitude for the favored nation treatment Japan is receiving, from the U.S. in particular, even before the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the U.S. and Japan.

I am most thankful for the understanding the U.S. has shown in regard to the tuna tariff question.

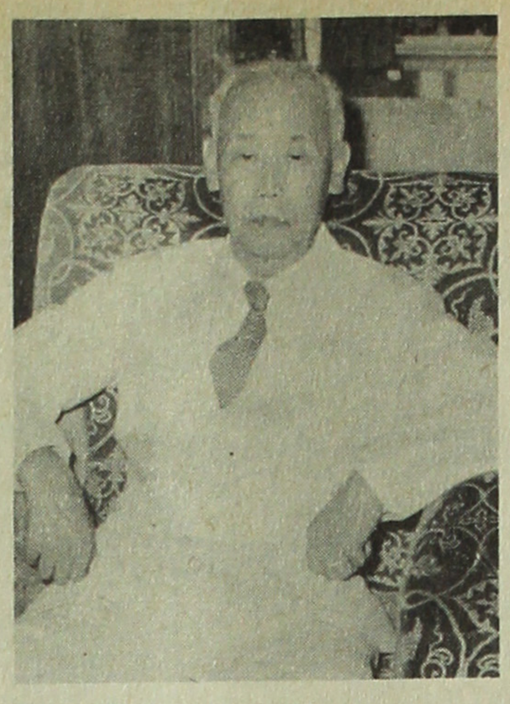
Many questions, such as the tariff problem, remain unsettled between the U.S. and Japan and have been cause for some concern. But since the U.S. has already shown awareness of the need for foreign trade by Japan, I feel sure that the U.S. will endeavor to settle the remaining questions with understanding.

KOZEN HIROKAWA
Minister of Forestry

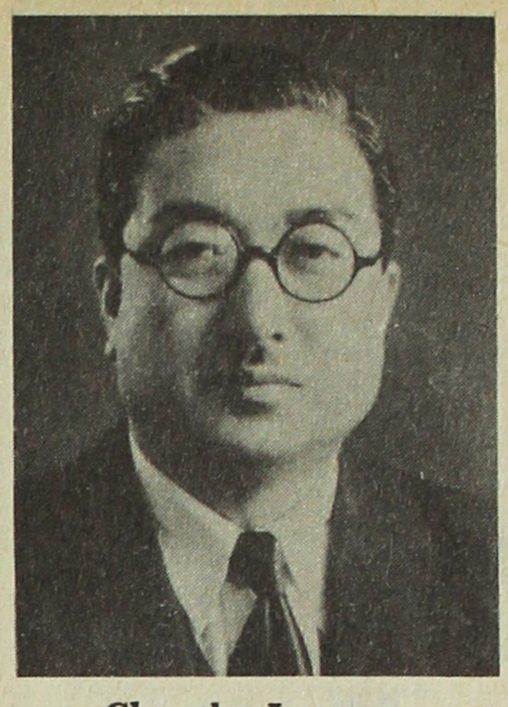
As I contemplate Japan in resurgence, I am especially aware of the need for solving the problems of food supply and rehabilitation of our fores-



Kozen Hirokawa



Tokutaro Kimura



Chusuke Imamura

try and marine industries as basic elements in the Japanese economy. We shall never forget the mercy shown us, especially by the United States, when we were short of food immediately following the war. Today, there is no section of Japan where the food supply is inadequate, largely because Japan is importing vast amounts of provisions. We must develop our own resources so that we may be as self-sustaining as possible. The funds now being used to import food must be utilized for procuring raw materials for our industries. We must so restore our economic health without causing misunderstanding of our true objectives.

EISAKU SATO

Minister of Postal Services
and Electrical Communications

As part of the progress Japan is making as a newly independent nation, we are rapidly reconstructing our postal and communication services. Buildings destroyed in the war are being rebuilt, 10 airlines and 20 steamship lines are carrying postal matter and 37 lines—corresponding to one-half of the prewar number—are operating for telegraphic communication, wireless phone service and transmission of wire photos. The general goal is to completely change the old, government-controlled system and to place international communication in the hands of private enterprise. The specific outlines of this objective are now being discusssed in the Diet.

TOKUTARO KIMURA

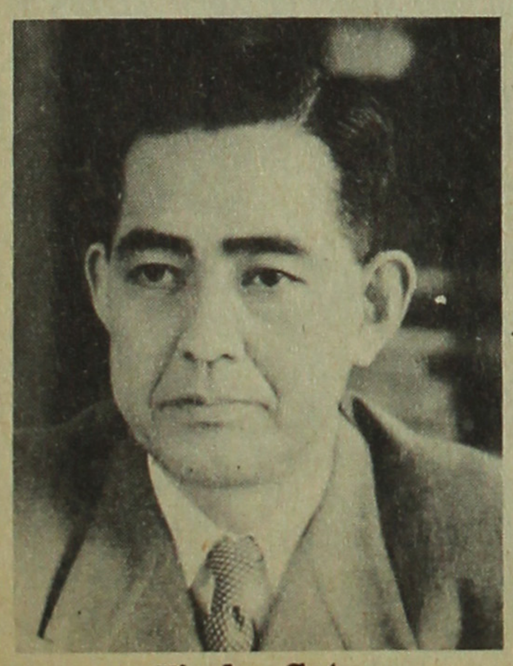
Attorney General of Japan

The liberality of the Occupation has created a new Japanese communistic movement which seeks a social revolution. It represents, however, an extreme minority; there is no fear as to our internal security . . . Upon our return to the ranks of independent nations, I wish to address a special observation to the American people. It pertains to war criminals. It is my belief that the trials of some of them were excessively severe. I do not hestitate to say that some have been mistried. These men became war criminals because they performed their patriotic duty during war. The principle of love of country is applicable to, and exists, in every country of the world, be they victorious or defeated. Love of country was the prime factor in the conduct of our so-called war criminals, according to their interpretation. The concept of war crimes should be discarded as soon as war ends. With the ratification of a peace treaty, war criminals should be released immedately. It is a fact that many officers of the Occupation's military tribunal indicated many times that punishment for war crimes should end with the signing of a treaty. I would like to see Japan and the United States settle this question. If this problem is resolved, the Japanese will have higher respect and appreciation toward the American people.

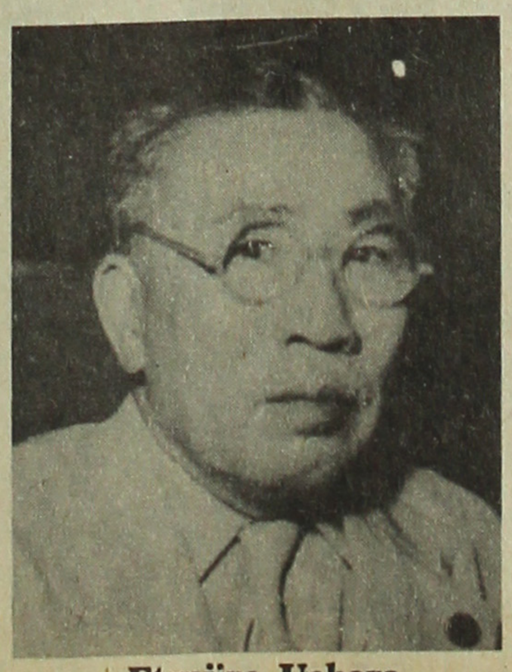
ETSUJIRO UEHARA

Member, House of Representatives,
Former Minister of Interior

For six years and eight months after the war, we lived in the gloomy atmosphere of occupation. Since April, when the peace treaty became effective, we have been independent, and for this I am deeply grateful. The conduct of American occupation was liberal beyond words. But for the occupied, it was never a pleasant thing . . . The Korean war brought a new realization that America and Japan must work together to check Communist infiltration of one billion Asians. I am sure intelligent people in both countries regard this of historic importance . . . The problems of the Pacific are still great, and the Korean situation is far from settled. Communist activity in southeast Asia is obviously a threat . . . the future path of Japan will not be easy.



Eisaku Sato

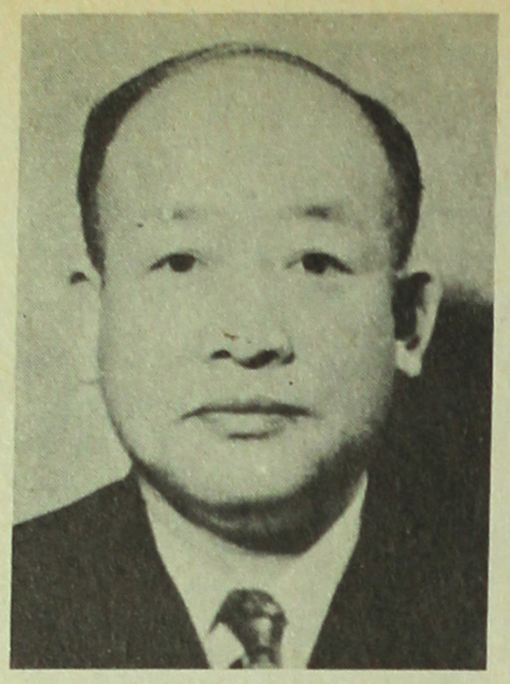


Etsujiro Uehara

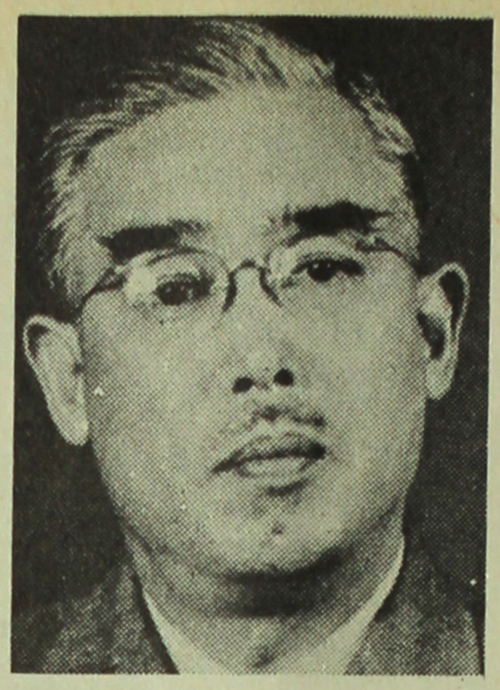
CHUSUKE IMAMURA

Parliamentary Vice Minister
of Education

Although the United Nations has done its utmost, the Korean war has not been settled. In addition, there are



Shinzo Ohya



Katsumi Yamagata

indications that there will be Communist uprisings throughout Asia. I feel that American military force is not enough to bring peace to Asia. I honestly believe the world must depend on a strengthened Japan and its cooperation to secure peace in the Orient. As long as the Kremlin has military power and does not repudiate international revolution, there shall be no peace. Japan and America must have deep trust in each other for the sake of achieving permanent peace in Asia.

SHINZO OHYA

Majority Leader, House of Representatives
Former Minister of
Commerce and Industry

The signing of the Peace Treaty at San Francisco demonstrated to the Japanese people a friendliness that shall not be forgotten . . . Among the countries of the world, I believe Japan is the least favored by the Almighty. Her area is small, her resources limited, and she is burdened with tremendous overpopulation. To overcome these handicaps, we must exercise to the utmost our God-given gift of industriousness . . . There is some anti-American feeling in Japan, but this is the work of Communist elements, most of whom are red Koreans in Japan. We are confident this can be checked and that the vast majority of Japanese recognizes and appreciates American friendliness and sense of fairness.

KATSUMI YAMAGATA

Member, House of Councillors
President, Shipowners Association
of Japan

The long-waited Peace Treaty has become fact, and our country once again is a respected member of the family of nations. It is a time for expressions of gratitude on our part, and also of congratulations. However, for Japan to be a truly independent nation on the side of the free world, she must be economically, as well as politically, on her own. Judging from the harsh facts of Japanese life, we must tighten our belts and struggle unremittingly for economic self-sustenance. The reestablishment of a merchant fleet is vital to this end. Fortunately, with the friendly support of the U.S., our shipbuilding program is progressing steadily. As of the end of last March, Japan possessed 2,500,000 gross tons of commercial ships. New ships will be constructed to increase the tonnage of our bottoms still further. While working toward this increase, however, we shall not create unnecessary international competition. We shall adhere to the spirit of fair play and do our utmost to cultivate better understanding with all other commercial nations.

HIDEJIRO OHNOGI

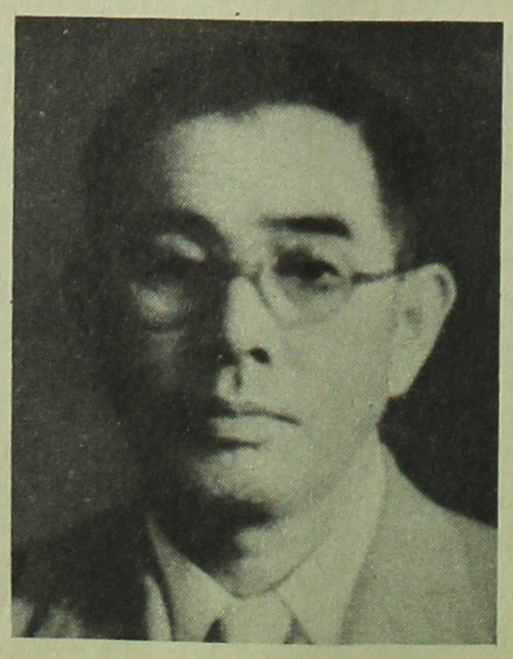
Member, House of Councillors
Chief Alternate Delegate to the
San Francisco Conference

As a member of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Treaty conference at San Francisco, I am especially grateful for the confidence the signatories to the treaty have shown with respect to Japan. As usual, the Soviets and their satellites maligned the treaty as illegitimate, but I firmly believe it is a tremendous step toward a general world peace and certainly a monument to Asian aspirations. Communist followers and sympathizers have criticized the treaty, but Japan as a whole received it as a harbinger of a bright future. I believe this speaks well for the Japanese people whose minds have not been moved by propaganda. Now that we are one of the free nations, I hope to see Japan accepted into the United Nations as soon as possible, so that we may reciprocate the trust and friendliness bestowed upon us. I would also like to see a German peace treaty concluded soon to return her fully into the same family of nations.

NOBUYUKI OKUMA

Member, House of Councillors

At the dawn of Japan's new inde-



Hidejiro Ohnogi

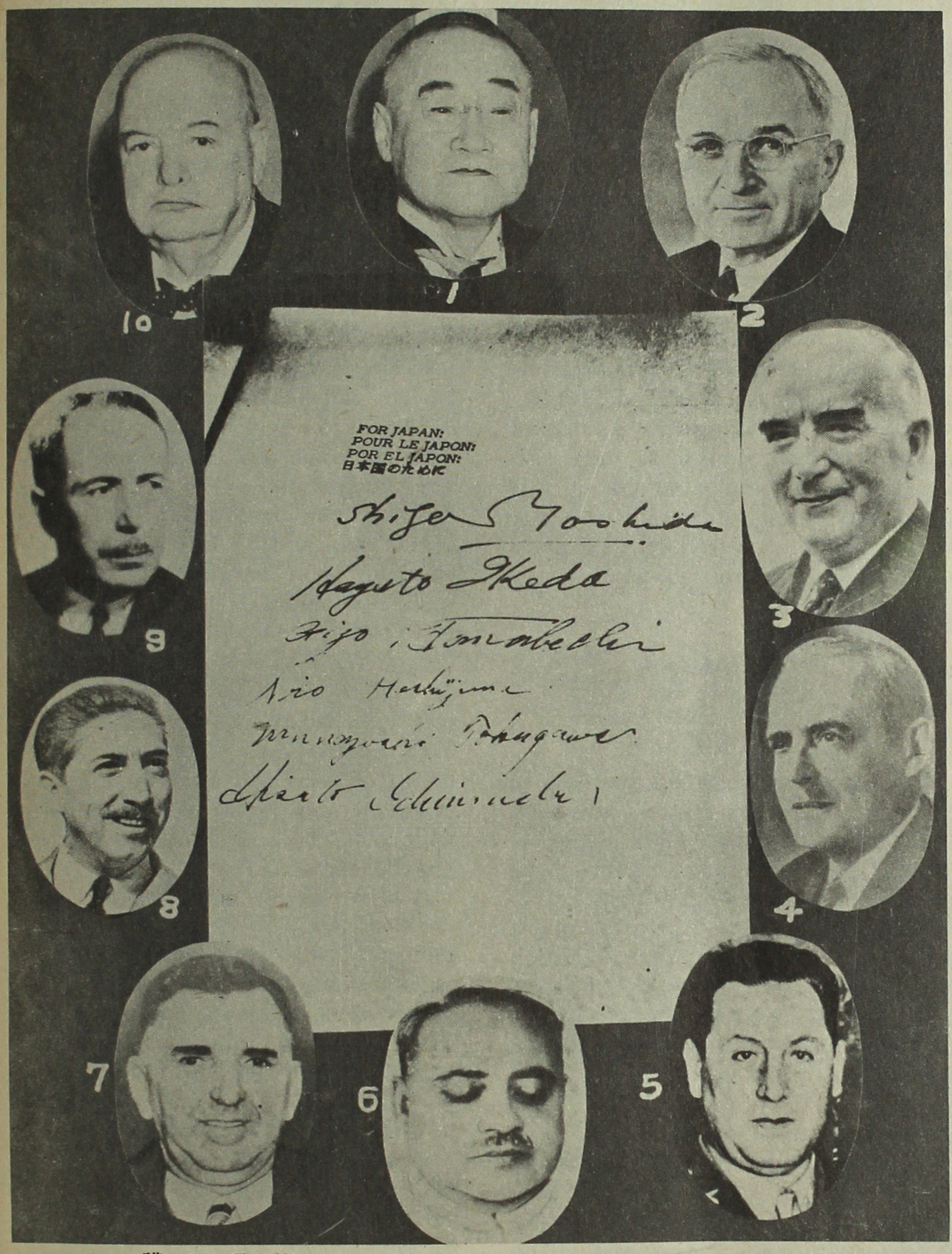
Nobuyuki Okuma

Shinko Suzuki
Chief of Katsushika
Taxation Office
Hondenshibue-cho,
Katsushika-ku, Tokyo

pendence, it is the responsibility of the Japanese people to uphold democracy, freedom and righteousness in the pursuit of peace. We must also realize that Japan lacks natural resources, that she must depend on foreign trade, develop her industry scientifically and further utilize her native industriousness.

KOHEI KIMURA
Member, House of Representatives

American generosity and farsightedness with respect to Japan are a constant inspiration as we move toward full membership in the free world. The teaming of Japanese labor and enter-

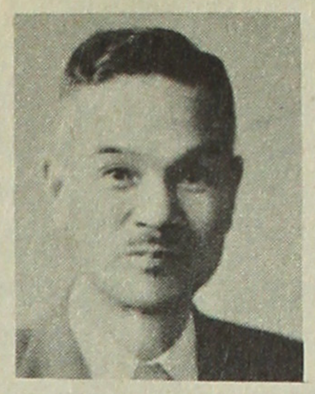


講 和 發 効

對日平和條約は米國時間一九五二年四月廿八日午前九時半。日本時間廿八日午後十時半を期して効力を發生した。廿八日現在では調印國四十九ケ國のうち十ケ國である。これと共に日本は完全に主權を回復した。

寫眞中央は對日講和條約に署名した日本全權團のサインと（一）吉田首相（二）トルーマン米大統領（三）メンジース濠首相（四）サン ローラン加首相（五）ペロン アルゼンチン大統領（六）クオジアナ ジムデン パキスタン首 相（七）ホーランド ニユージーランド首相（八）ミゲール アレマン ヴアルデキシコ大統領（九）ビネー佛首相（十）チヤチル英首相

THE JAPANESE Peace Treaty came into force on April 28 of this year after countries represented by these men ratified the pact (clockwise, starting at top center): Yoshida, Japan; Truman, U.S.; Menzies, Australia; St. Laurent, Canada; Peron, Argentina; Nazimuddin, Pakistan; Holland, New Zealand; Aleman, Mexico; Pinay France; Churchill, United Kingdom.

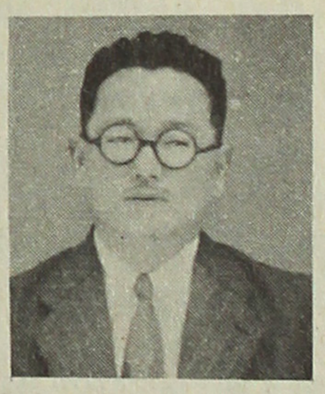


衆議院議員
早稲田柳右エ門

Ryuemon Waseda
House of Representatives
208 Kitawaki-cho, Seto-shi,
Aichi Prefecture

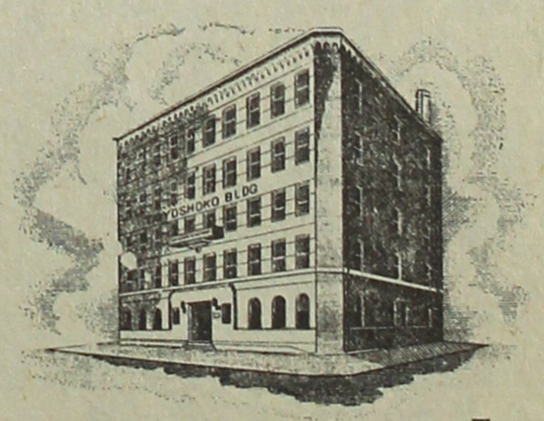
片倉工業株式会社
社長
中澤正英

Masahide Nakazawa
President
Katakura Industry Co., Ltd.
Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo



福岡市警察局長
成田文雄

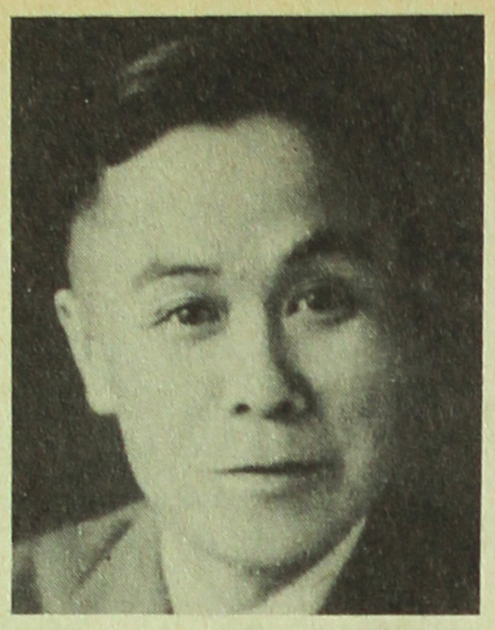
Fumio Naruta
Chief of Fukuoka
Police Station
Fukuoka City



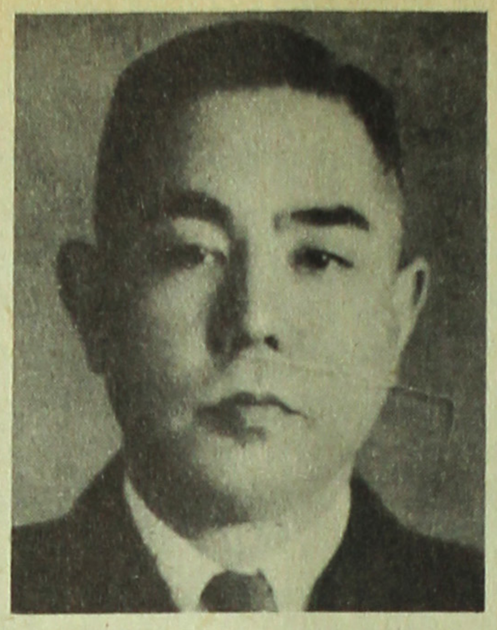
Taiyo Shoko Kaisha, Ltd.
32, Nunoike-cho, Higashi-ku,
Nagoya
Cable Address:
"TAIYOSHOKO NAGOYA"

Exporters
& Importers

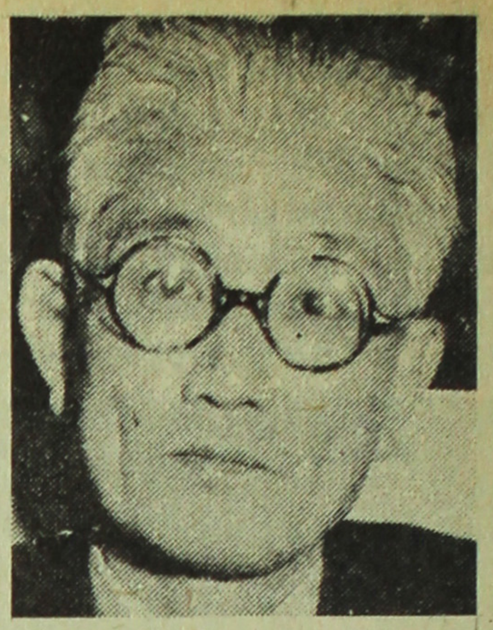
Yukio Asaoka
President



Kohei Kimura



Eiichi Tanaka



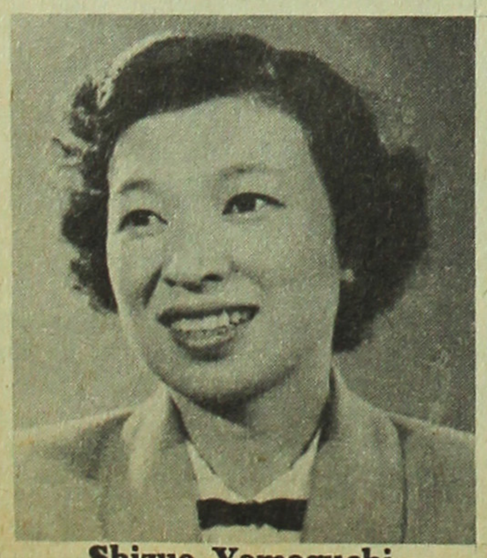
Aiichiro Fujiyama

prise and America's economic power and resources is indispensable to the peace of the world. When Americans consider raising tariffs and limiting imports from Japan, I hope they will keep in mind the effect such action will have upon the Japanese economy and upon the outcome of the ideological contest between the Soviet and democratic camps.

SHIZUE YAMAGUCHI

Member, House of Representatives

As we set out to navigate on our own, we must first thank the people of America for making this possible. At the same time, we must take note of two developments that darken the sea of independence—a resurgence of feudalistic ideas and the threat of communism. There are some who are demanding rearmament for Japan. I understand John Foster Dulles has said that "one cannot ride the bus free." I can readily understand the spirit of this expression, but we cannot achieve personal freedom and happiness by again becoming a military nation. I also wish to stress my personal view that the yardstick of democratic progress in Japan will be the degree of freedom bestowed upon the women of Japan. I was fortunate in being able to travel in the United States last fall,



Shizue Yamaguchi

and I have seen the freedom enjoyed by American women. On returning to my own country, I could not help but notice that, with the attainment of our independence, freedom for Japanese women is being blocked and that the situation is worsening. We women of Japan, together with those men who see the undemocratic nature of this trend, are fighting the return of feudalistic standards which have no place in a truly democratic country.

EIICHI TANAKA

Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Tokyo

Japan's police, since the breakup in 1948 of the old police system, have been contributing to the maintenance of domestic peace and order under a new, democratic organization.

Some people still believe that a police system similar to the old is necessary to meet the threats to domestic security. My opinion is different. Internal stability does not require a reorganization of the present police system, but new legislation to better define police powers in the handling of unlawful acts.

As reorganized by the American Occupation, our police system is not serving the state to suppress basic human rights, but to protect them to the utmost. We are duty bound to honor this function while keeping a few radical elements from undermining Japan's new democracy.

AIICHIRO FUJIYAMA

The Japan Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce
and Industry

As everyone knows, Japan has made great strides under the magnanimous administration of the Occupation. Post-war production shows a 30 per cent increase from the 1932-35 volume, while the general standard of living has been restored 80 per cent. However, the recent trend abroad toward restricting imports is making it difficult for Japan to attain economic independence, although she has regained political independence.

To sustain Japan's large population within her small confines and to be effective as a bulwark against communism by upholding certain standards of living, free trade is absolutely necessary. We must maintain our economy through ever increasing trade on the principles of free and fair intercourse. This is increasingly important now that Japan is faced with a possible general economic depression and is inseparably linked with international economy and developments.

It seems to me most important that the free countries do not become economically isolationist while being politically internationalist, and that cooperation be economic as well as political.

Japan has always followed the principles laid down in the Havana Trade Charter, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff and the Bretton Woods Agreement for facilitating free flow of trade. I only hope that the basic spirit of these agreements will not be repudiated.

Japan must trade to survive and I hope she may expect the sympathetic understanding and support of free nations in her efforts toward a self-supporting economy. Japan does not ask for charity, but only for a chance to work and compete fairly in international trade. It will be possible for Japan to be an asset and not a burden to the free world if, as General Ridgway has said, she is given "understanding and that minimum reasonable assistance."

Governors and mayors give grass root views

SEIICHIRO YASUI
Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo

Incidents like the May Day demonstrations in Tokyo indicate that, among 80-odd millions of people, there are bound to be some with communistic inclinations. This is always especially true in countries bordering the Iron Curtain. The situation, however, is well in hand. The majority of our people is earnestly adhering to the spirit and ideals of democracy; and as long as this is true, there need be no fear of communization of Japan. Nevertheless, unless economic security and betterment of living conditions are sighted in the future, our road will be difficult. I pray that the other nations of the free world will grant Japan broad opportunities for developing a free and solvent economy. I wish also to appeal to Japanese-Americans that they develop a thorough understanding of Japan and contribute to the welfare and unity of the U.S. and Japan.

HIKOSABURO OKAYASU
Vice Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo

Last March, I attended the Japanese industrial fair in Brazil. Also, as a representative of the Tokyo metropolitan government, I toured the United States to thank those American mayors who attended the mayors' conference in Tokyo last October. During my two-month trip through North and South America, I was struck by the friendly attitudes displayed toward Japan. I am convinced that the furtherance of good economic relations is essential to such mutual friendship and to prosperity.

BUNZO AKAMA
Governor of Osaka Prefecture
Osaka City

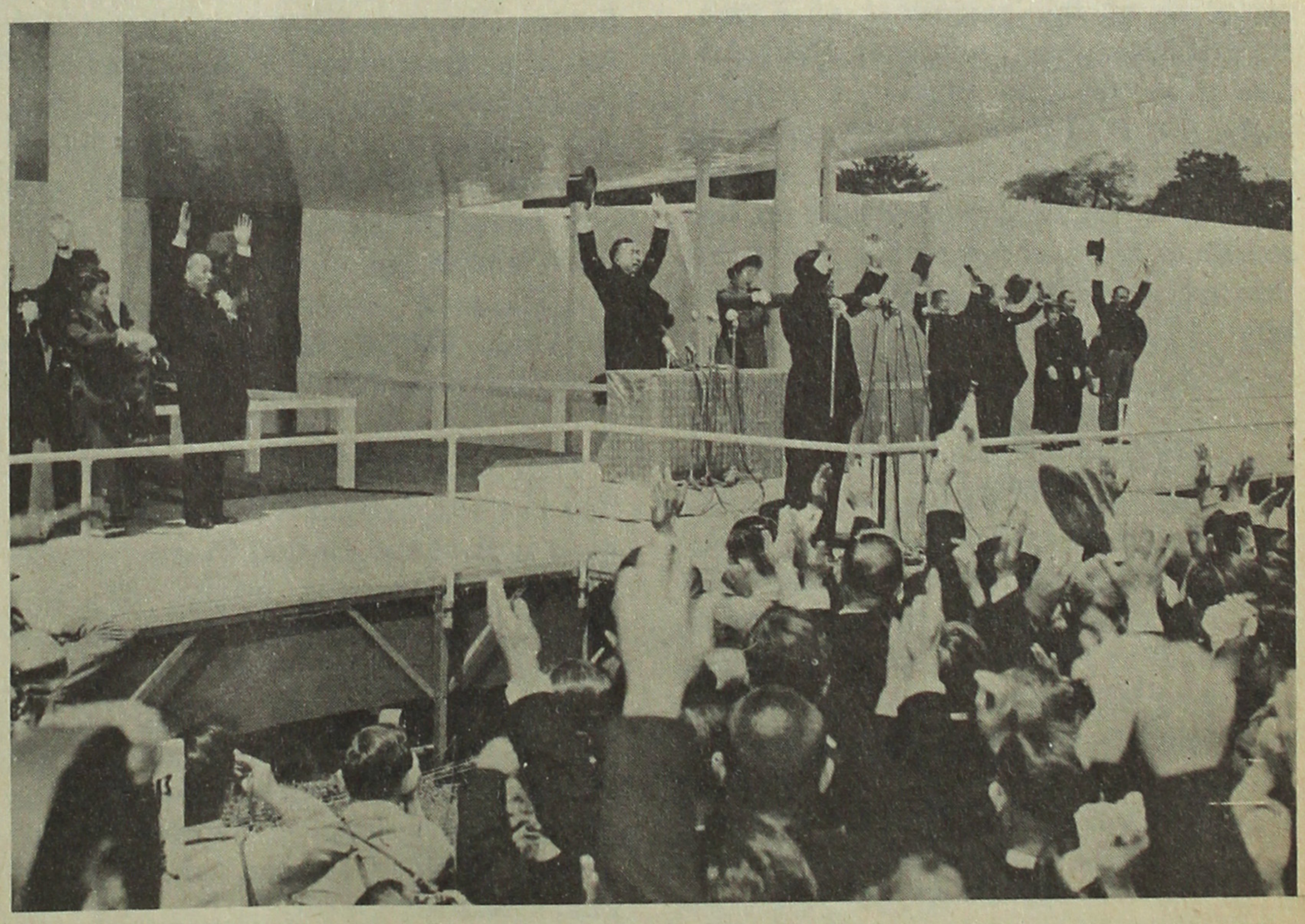
To my understanding, most important to newly independent Japan is foreign trade with the countries in the dollar sphere. We of Osaka, an industrial and economic center of Japan, did not hesitate to participate in industrial fairs in San Francisco, Chicago and Seattle. We shall continue to work for the rehabilitation of Osaka, its economic as well as cultural development, and we shall be grateful for the constant inspiration of America and her people.

MIKINE KUWABARA
Governor of Aichi Prefecture
Nagoya City

With the ratification of the Peace Treaty, Japan's independence has become reality and trade between the United States and Japan has been re-established. I wish to express heartfelt thanks and congratulations. Our prefecture and its people are vigorously restoring our industries and tourist attractions. To all Americans, we say: In the event you are in Japan, please honor us with a visit.

IWATARO UCHIYAMA
Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture
Yokohama City

We have regained our independence after seven years of occupation. However, our security is still dependent on foreign arms, and we are still far from concluding treaties of peace with those nations which were not signatories at the San Francisco conference. Despite this situation, the resumption of American-Japanese intercourse is to be deeply cherished, for I believe this relationship will be the foundation for the future development of Japan. Even in those periods in the past when cordiality between the two nations was at a peak, there always was some element of strain. The war, occupation and the ratification of the peace treaty have created a much deeper friendship. Misunderstandings and differences have been ironed out. One proof is the recognition of persons of Japanese ancestry in the U.S. as equals and first-class citizens of America. For another thing, General MacArthur completely won the hearts of the Japanese people with his high Christian ideals. Today, the Japanese people are no longer afraid of the U.S., bear no hatred toward Americans and wish more sin-



萬　歲　の　聲

一九五二年四月二八日。日本は獨立した その祭典が五月三日憲法記念の日に宮場廣場に於て行はれた。兩陛下初め各大臣各高官參列し これに和する國民は廣場をうめつくし 万歲の聲は天地にとゞろいた。

EMPEROR HIROHITO and Empress (behind covered table) lead banzais at celebration on palace grounds on fifth anniversary of Japan's new Constitution. The ceremonies were held on May 3, a few days after the end of the occupation.

cerely to cooperate with America in the pursuit of peace and the welfare of mankind.

SACHIO KISHIDA
Governor, Hyogo Prefecture
Kobe City

I am very grateful to the people of America whose sympathetic understanding and cooperative spirit have made it possible for Japan to step forward as a free nation. The 250,000 people of our prefecture, living in the heart of Japan, pledge that their principles shall be democratic and that everything possible will be done to rebuild Japan and contribute to the peace of the world.

KATSUJI SUGIMOTO
Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture
Fukuoka City

On behalf of the 3,600,000 people of this prefecture, congratulations to SCENE magazine for its constant efforts to improve American-Japanese relations. I wish to thank the American people through your publication for the cordial reception I received during my visit among you last year as a representative of the governors of Japan. As you know, our prefecture, Fukuoka, lies close to Asia proper. I witness daily the American soldiers going to or returning from Korea. I am deeply grateful to the American people for the sacrifices they are making, and pray that peace will come as soon as possible.

SHOHEI OKADA
Governor, Niigata Prefecture
Niigata City

I am unable to find adequate words to express my thanks to Americans for enabling Japan to join the free world. On behalf of Niigata's 2,500,000 citizens, I wish to give assurance that we shall not repeat the errors of our past.

TORAO HAYASHI
Governor, Nagano Prefecture
Nagano City

It was the United States which, through Commodore Perry, introduced Japan to the western world. Again, it has largely been the United States which has guided us to independence following the war and the occupation. I beseech Americans to continue giving us guidance and help in the future.

NAOTSUGU NABESHIMA
Governor of Saga Prefecture
Saga City

Our country has emerged as an independent nation with the help of the United Nations and especially of the United States. For this, I am thankful from the bottom of my heart. Japan faces many hazards, but we shall work tirelessly for the establishment of an independent economy and, with America's friendship, strive to contribute toward a lasting world peace.

AIJI NISHIO
Governor, Tottori Prefecture
Tottori City

My congratulations to SCENE for endeavoring to promote good will and friendship between the United States and Japan. The current stormy condition of the world makes it all-important that the U.S. and Japan work in the closest cooperation.

WAKAJI KAWAMURA
Governor, Kochi Prefecture
Kochi City

I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak to the people of America through this commemoration issue of SCENE. I have nothing but appreciation for the generosity of the American government and people for accepting Japan as a free nation after her defeat. Americans are always welcome to visit our beautiful prefecture, and I wish them health and prosperity.

YUICHI OHSAWA
Governor of Saitama Prefecture
Urawa City

That Japan's independence is mainly due to the unselfish understanding and good will of the United States is well-known among our people. We are determined to uphold international agreements and fulfill what other free nations expect of a democracy. On behalf of the people of Saitama, I wish to express my appreciation to the American people and hope world peace will be attained for the sake of mankind's future.

KUNIICHI ABE
Governor of Tokushima Prefecture
Tokushima City

There is an old saying in Japan—"after the rain, the soil hardens." It may be interpreted as meaning that after disagreement comes true friendship. The adage seems to well illustrate the existing relations between Japan and the U.S. Because of incidents created by Communists in Japan, the American public may have received adverse impressions. As far as our prefecture is concerned, I am fully assured that the vast majority of our citizens appreciates American friendship and support.

HIROO OHARA
Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture
Hiroshima City

The tradition of amicability between the U.S. and Japan was temporarily destroyed by the Pacific war. With the ratification of the peace treaty, however, the bonds of friendship between the two nations are now stronger than ever. Because many from our prefecture emigrated to the U.S. in the past, I have always felt a special closeness with the American people. I wish to express sincere appreciation to the government and people of America for their sympathetic interest in our efforts to rebuild Hiroshima.

TAKEKUNI TAKATSUJI
Governor, Toyama Prefecture
Toyama City

Our prefecture, located in the middle of Honshu just across from Vladivostok, abounds in natural beauty and natural resources. It is the home of the Japanese Alps and Japan's hydro-electric power center. More than 80 rivers generate 730,000 kilowatts of power and efforts are being made to develop another 1,200,000 kilowatts.

Much of this power is being used by the industries in our prefecture. We lead in cotton-spinning and rank seventh in electrification of industry. In agriculture, we rank 10th in rice output and boast a thriving tulip growing and exporting industry.

Toyama Bay is noted for its world famous phosphorescent squid and recurrent mirages. For these reasons tourist facilities of Tateyama national park are being prepared in anticipation of increasing number of tourists.

MITSUJI NAKAI
Mayor, Osaka City

Reconstruction of our industries and economy has been stupendous. One of the three largest seaports of Japan,

A TYPICAL FARM family tends to the day's chores in the shadow of Mt. Fuji. The two flying paper carps signify it is Boy's Festival day, May 5. The flag in front of the hut was brought out a few days earlier to mark Japan's return to full sovereignty.

空 を 仰 げ ば

あゝ 空を仰げば 日本晴れの彼方に美しく浮んでいるのは富士の偉容である。わらぶきの家にも 晴ればれと ひるがえる日の丸の旗 五月の鯉幟りは 風になびき 麥も青々と伸びて豐作を想はせる。人も馬も希望にはずみ 歩く足も 動かす手も自づと輕い。あゝ 日本は獨立したのだ。

Osaka will soon complete expansion and improvement of its harbor and be able to handle better than five million short tons of cargo. We pledge our utmost to further good will between our people and the U.S.

GIZO TAKAYAMA
Mayor, Kyoto City

I had the privilege of traveling through the U.S. last summer and was deeply moved by the courtesies extended me. I wish to invite all Americans to Kyoto. Our city is the principal repository of national culture and civilization. Once visited, its God-given beauty will never be forgotten.

RYOZO HIRANUMA
Mayor, Yokohama City

History and geography dictate that the U.S. and Japan must stand together in irrevocable trust and confidence. Now that Japan's independence has been regained, Yokohama is again an international port. We are especially pleased to see our city re-established as the gateway to America.

CHUJIRO HARAGUCHI
Mayor, Kobe City

With the restoration of their long hoped-for independence, the Japanese people are doing their best for the cause of world peace and prosperity, thus requiting for the sincere friendship of the United States and other nations. The city of Kobe will gladly send exhibits to the second Orient Trade Fair scheduled for Seattle, in September. Delegates from U.S. cities on the Pacific coast will participate in mid-October in a port and harbor conference expected to convene in our city. On behalf of Kobe's 900,000 people, I earnestly hope the amicable relations between Japan and America will become even more so.

KOTA YOKOYAMA
Mayor, Okayama City

We are determined not to repeat the mistakes that led to the Pacific war. We remind ourselves constantly that amicable relations now in effect between Japan and the U.S. were re-established after tremendous sacrifices, and that our common mission is the attainment of world peace. I firmly believe that the Americans and Japanese who died in the war can be compensated in no other way.

YASUTARO TOMIKAWA
Mayor, Toyama City

Buddha has taught us to repent our errors. In the spirit of repentance, we shall face the responsibilities and obligations of membership in the free world. I do not believe we will find any permanent solutions to our many problems unless we act on the principle of genuine love for all mankind and for peace.

MASAO MAEDA
Vice President
Bank of Ryukyu

The Ryukyu Islands were devastated during the past war and, in addition, were divorced from their mother country, Japan, as a result of the Potsdam Declaration. But due to the generous assistance of the American people, the rehabilitation of the Ryukyus is progressing rapidly, and for this we are very grateful.

The path we must follow in the future, however, appears strewn with tremendous difficulties in view of the fact that the Ryukyus are a vital bulwark in the Pacific in the ever changing international scene.

The million people of the Ryukyus are resolved to cooperate with the U.S., hand in hand with Japan, toward establishing world peace and reconstruction of the Ryukyus. We pray for your continued assistance.

Lucas Nogueira Garcez
Governor of Sao Paulo

GABINETE DO GOVERNADOR
DO
ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO

Na qualidade de Governador do Estado de São Paulo, recebi com grande satisfação e maior entusiasmo o restabelecimento das relações diplomáticas entre o Japão e o - Brasil, e acredito sinceramente que, a exemplo do passado, saberemos mantê-las no mesmo nivel de igualdade, recíproco respeito, cordial amizade, e decidida colaboração.

São Paulo, julho de 1952

Lucas Nogueira Garcez.

LUCAS NOGUEIRA GARCEZ

KAORU HARA
Japanese Ambassador to Brazil,
pro tem

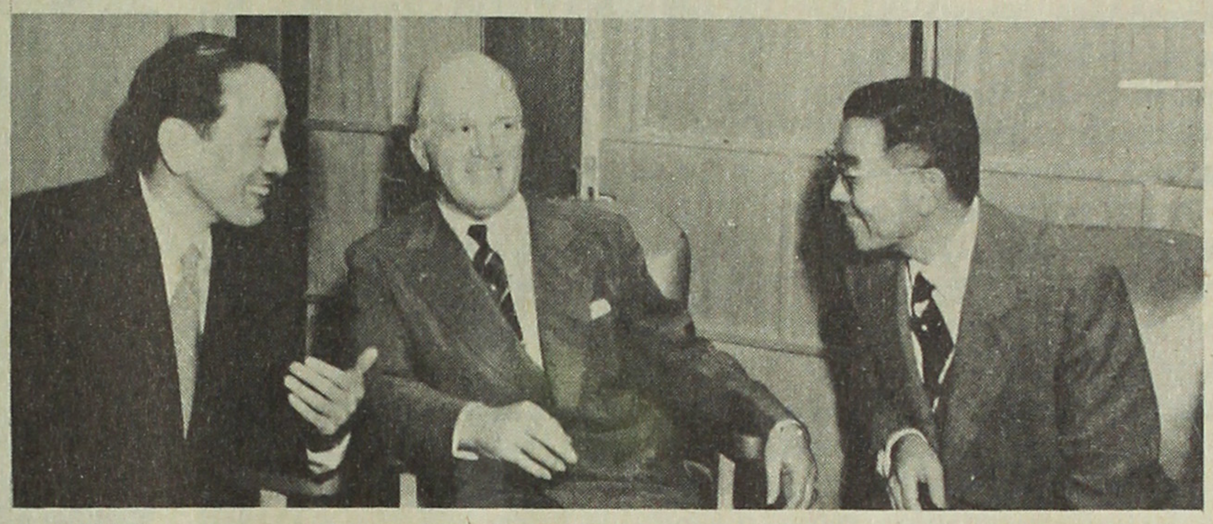
I believe Japan's responsibility in exercising her new independence is not merely to promote foreign trade and cultural exchange, but to do all this without ever forgetting that the principal object is a lasting world peace based on genuine friendship and understanding between nations. Persons of Japanese descent now in Brazil and North America can make substantial contributions toward this end, and I wish to congratulate SCENE for defining its policies accordingly.

C. D'AGOSTINO
Deputodo Federal

Saudo a colonia japonesa de minha terra, o Brasil, em vista dos esforcos que despende em prol denossa grandesa economica. Povo que nao mede sacrificios em suas iniciativas de realizacoes, embrenha-se nos sertoes inhospitos, criando para si os confortos materiais e morais que o isole dos incomodos de uma vida pior, agindo, assim, sem hiatos de desanimo, na consecussaoque se tracou; revela um estoicismo a merce de feitos produtores.

A terra, mais do que outra ocupacao, e ainda, para o japones radicado no Brasil, a preocupacao de sua e nossa riqueza; nem sequer a escolhe, toda ela serve, da safara a fertil; o seu mister inato e transformala em celeiro auspicioso de vantagens comuns. O japones no Brasil passou a ser um homem providencial as nossas carencias de expansao agricola, em face de sua operosidade, adaptacao facil eagrande superficie de nossa terra ainda por explorar nesse campo da sua atividade economica.

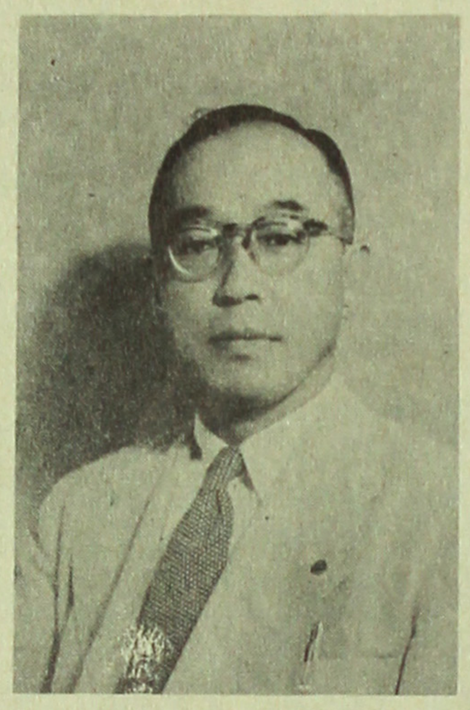
Rendo, assim, as minhas homenagens de homem publico a grande colonia japonesa que conosco comunga em esforcos patrios.



C. D'Agostino (center)
Member, Chamber of Deputies
Brazil

CONGRATULATIONS ON RESUMPTION OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS

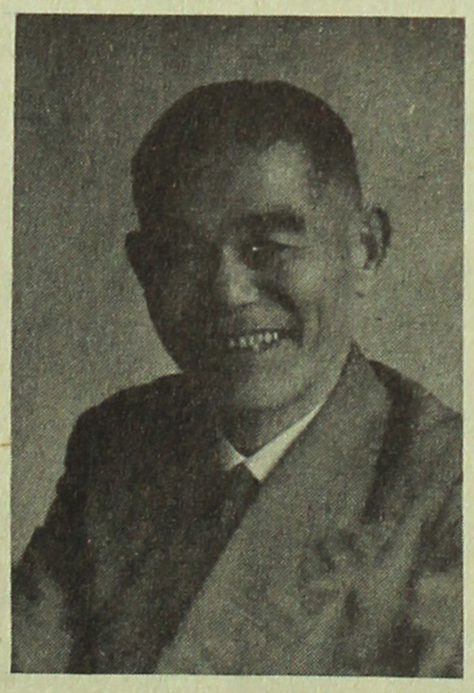
SEIJI SAKO
President
The Fuji Bank, Ltd.



I am overjoyed that the tradition of U.S.-Japanese friendship, born in the days of Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris, has been restored to a degree greater than ever before. The recently regained independence of Japan must now be placed on a sound economic footing. As a man of finance, I am earnestly hoping for the promotion of international trade, an increase in foreign investments and continued strengthening of economic ties between Japan and America which would result in solidifying U.S.-Japanese friendship.

CONGRATULATIONS ON RESUMPTION OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS

NINZO YAMADA
President,
Janome Sewing Machine Co., Ltd.



The Japanese people have rebuffed all Communist overtures and are striving to restore their economic health. In view of this, we find it disturbing that the U.S. is contemplating higher tariffs for Japanese goods. For a country like Japan, which lacks natural resources but is blessed, like Switzerland, with an industrious and dexterous people, the manufacture of sewing machines is most suitable. Our firm has been making sewing machines for 35 years and exports them to 45 nations. Our desire is to be able to contribute to the culture and well-being of the world's women by making superior, low-cost sewing machines readily available to them.

OUR SEWING MACHINE
MADE IN JAPAN
is a mark of quality

NOBORU KIRISHIMA
Radio and Recording Singer

In the fall of 1950, I visited the U.S. with Masao Koda, the composer. I often think fondly of that trip, and would like to repeat it in the near future. I share with many other Japanese a high regard for American culture and entertainment and feel that this admiration is indicative of our general attitude toward other aspects of American life.

Singer Kirishima with his wife, former "Miss Columbia," and his two daughters.

It is a great pleasure for me to extend my heartiest greetings to the people in the United States through SCENE.

I have just returned to Japan from an extensive trip to Europe and the United States. It was an exhilarating experience to witness the overwhelming favorable sentiment of the people in the United States toward Japan. Never have American feelings toward Japan been so friendly as they are today.

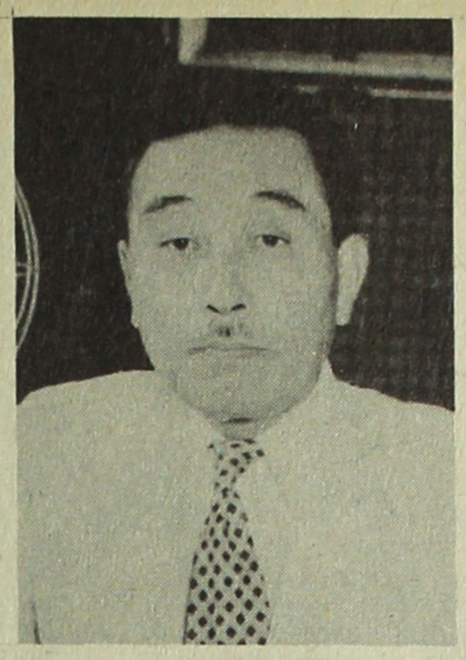
Japan, as a sovereign nation, today stands at a crossroads of world destiny, symbolized in a bitter and ugly struggle between democracy and communism. The future of Japan largely depends on the ultimate outcome of the world struggle in which Japan has unequivocally committed herself to the Western camp.

This we are deeply aware of. Japan will prove to the world that she can be a worthy member of the United Nations dedicated to the preservation of peace and amity in the world.

CHIKAO HONDA
President,
Mainichi Newspapers

THE MAINICHI

YURAKUCHO, TOKYO



On regaining her right to independence, the vital question for Japan is how must she, under her own power, mold a truly democratic nation. A study of Japanese history since the Meiji Restoration in 1868 reveals there always has been an undercurrent of democratic feeling, although at times it has not been readily apparent. This offers concrete proof that the Japanese are fully qualified to espouse the system and principles of democracy.

The tragedy of Japan has been that this inherent urge toward democracy was overpowered by fascist ideas.

Looking back over the 73-year history of the Asahi Press, it is evident that it has struggled for the development of democracy in Japan. It has not been an easy task. If the Asahi Press is allowed to continue its traditional policy unhampered, it seems evident that the growth of democracy in Japan will be greatly accelerated.

It is my conviction then that it is the mission of members of the press to build a truly democratic new Japan which will guarantee a free, uncontrolled press.

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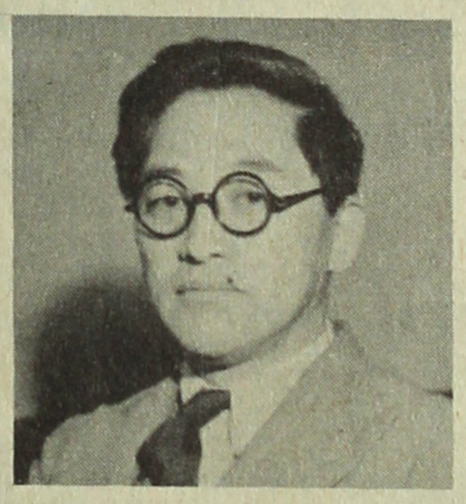

Democracy looks to freedom of discussion as its main source of strength. It is perpetuated by a free and fair press. This was the belief which led some 120 leading dailies and the Japan Broadcasting Corp. in Japan to establish and jointly finance the Kyodo News Service as their cooperative news gatherer and disseminator in a new-born democracy shortly after the war ended in 1945.

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Y. SABURO MATSUKATA
Executive Director,

KYODO NEWS SERVICE

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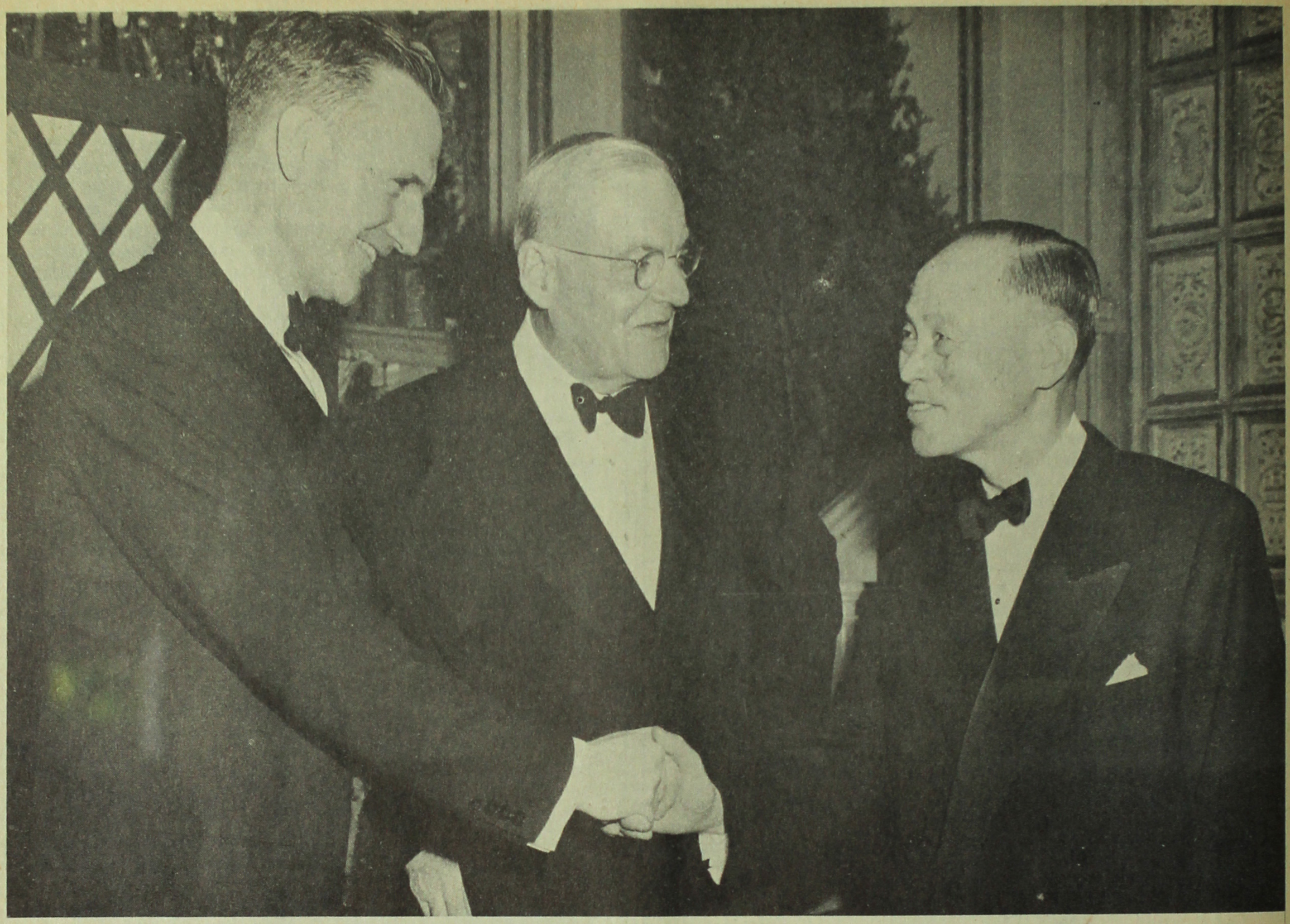


JAPANESE ambassador Eikichi Araki is introduced to John D. Rockefeller, 3rd (left), by John Foster Dulles at Japan Society dinner held in Araki's honor at New York's Hotel Plaza. Rockefeller is president of the Society, Dulles its board chairman.

Banker turns diplomat

Meet Ambassador Araki

AS SOME QUIZ whizzes and more of their elders may not know, Eikichi Araki is Japan's ambassador to the United States. He is the first Rising Sun envoy to take up lodgings in Washington since Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura departed, late in 1941, under distinctly disagreeable circumstances.

Ambassador Araki's job is to help erase the last traces, if any are left, of the ill-feelings that erupted at Pearl Harbor and forced his predecessor's departure. He will also figure largely in strengthening the props holding up the alliance — born of the fires and agonies of war and the prevailing ideological winds — between his country and the U.S.

The Japanese foreign office considers Araki's job the most important among its diplomatic assignments. But Araki, as he himself is the first to point out, is an amateur and a beginner in diplomacy.

An entire roster of veteran career diplomats was passed up and the key job given to a man whose working life had been spent, not in the chancelleries of the world, but in business and finance. Why?

Araki says he himself doesn't know.

"I did not have any notion that I would be asked to assume the responsibility," he says. "It was a total surprise."

No official reasons have been given by the Japanese government, but it did not, of course, pick Araki out of whimsy. He has special qualifications which cannot easily be matched by others who have spent a lifetime in the diplomatic service.

Araki was with the Bank of Japan—an official institution more comparable to the Bank of England than to the

privately-operated banking firms of the U.S.—for almost a quarter of a century, most recently as its governor. In 1943, he was economic advisor to the puppet government of Japanese-occupied China.

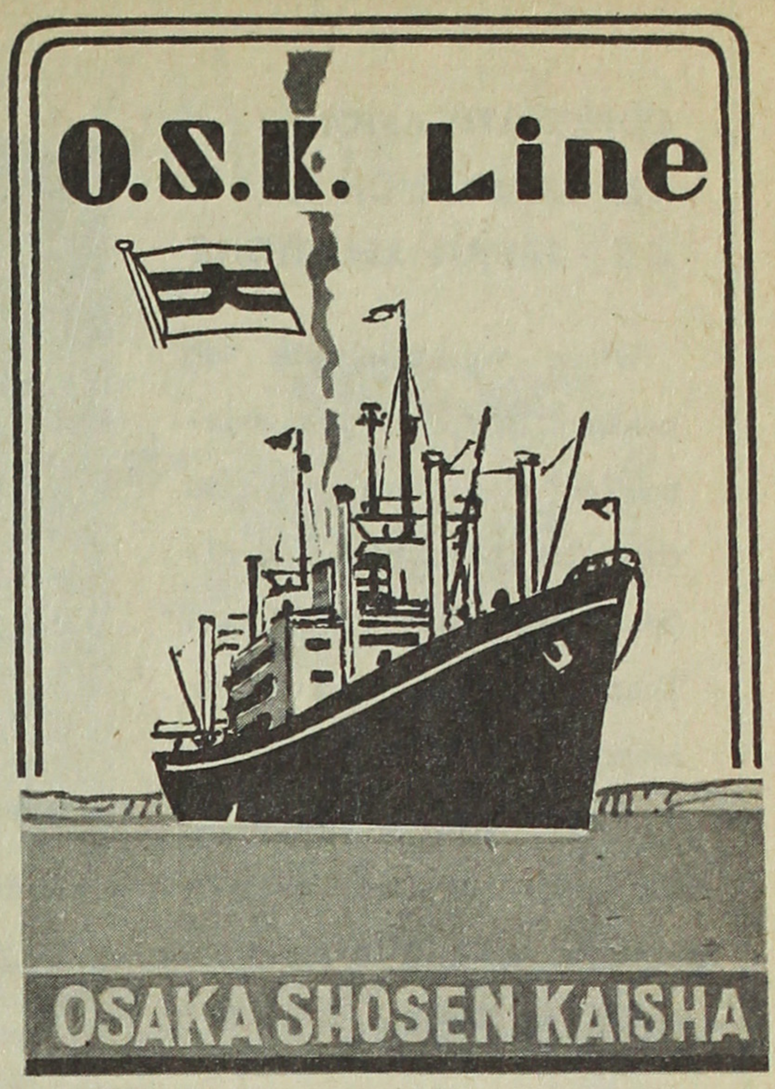
This background has given him a sure grasp of high finance, especially in relation to foreign trade. And it is anything but a secret that Japan's post-war fortunes will rise or fall depending upon how favorably she can balance her trade with the rest of the world—and on how much she can persuade the U.S. to help, not only with direct economic aid, but by relaxing, as was recently done in permitting expanded Japanese trade with Red China, the political pressures that restrain Japan's economic urges.

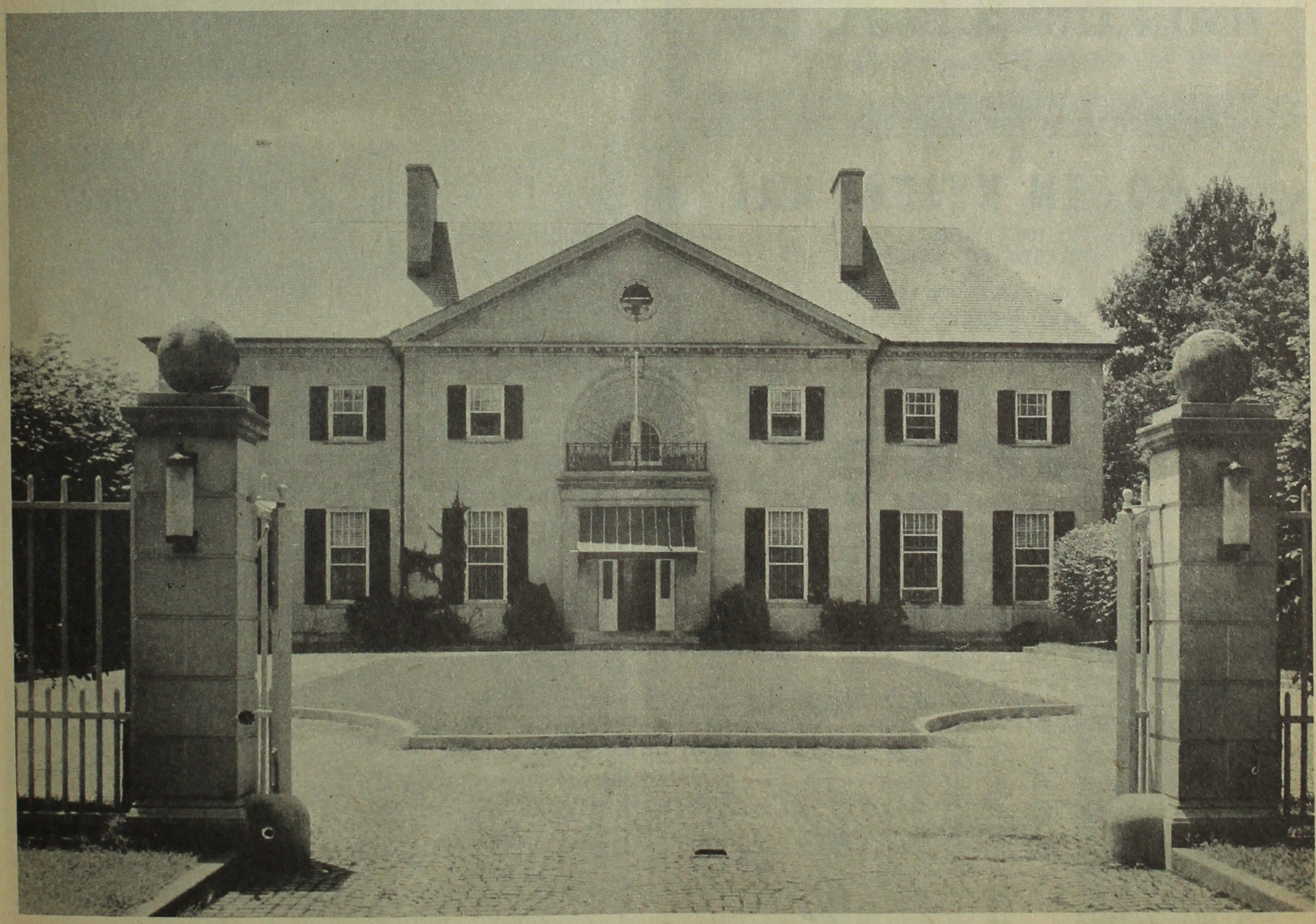
The new ambassador is no stranger to the U.S. He was in New York with the Bank of Japan as a junior clerk from 1923 to 1926 and returned to work in New York from 1936 to 1938, this time as branch director.

During his first term with the New York branch (he still remembers the address—120 Broadway), Araki took a leave of absence for postgraduate studies in transportation and public finance at Princeton and also took a summer course in American history at Cornell. Because he picked up American English as a result, he does not need an interpreter to carry out his present Washington assignment.

Araki's undergraduate education was acquired at Tokyo Imperial University's law school where he specialized in political science and was valedictorian of his graduating class.

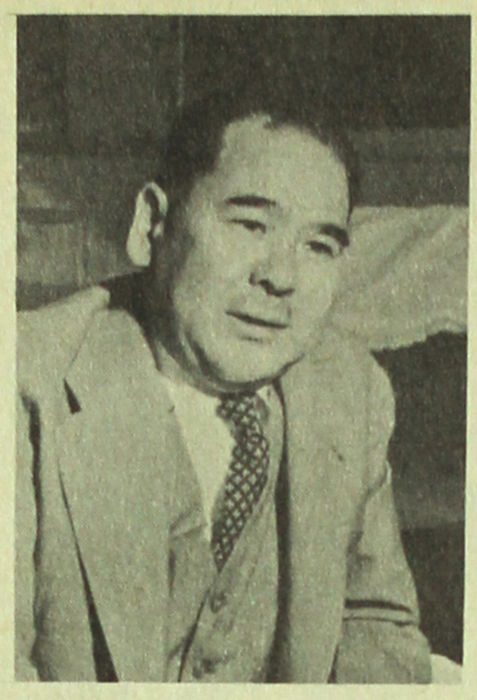
He has fond recollections of a boat ride up the Hudson river taken in the summer of 1923. He also remembers that it cost him only $1.50 a week to stay in a dormitory at Cornell at that time and that he developed a strong liking for corn on the cob which, he says, is one of the things that helped





AMBASSADOR'S official residence, bigger than it looks from Massachusetts Ave., has 47 rooms and is connected at left, behind trees, with the chancery. Two lower right windows look into ambassador's wood-paneled office.

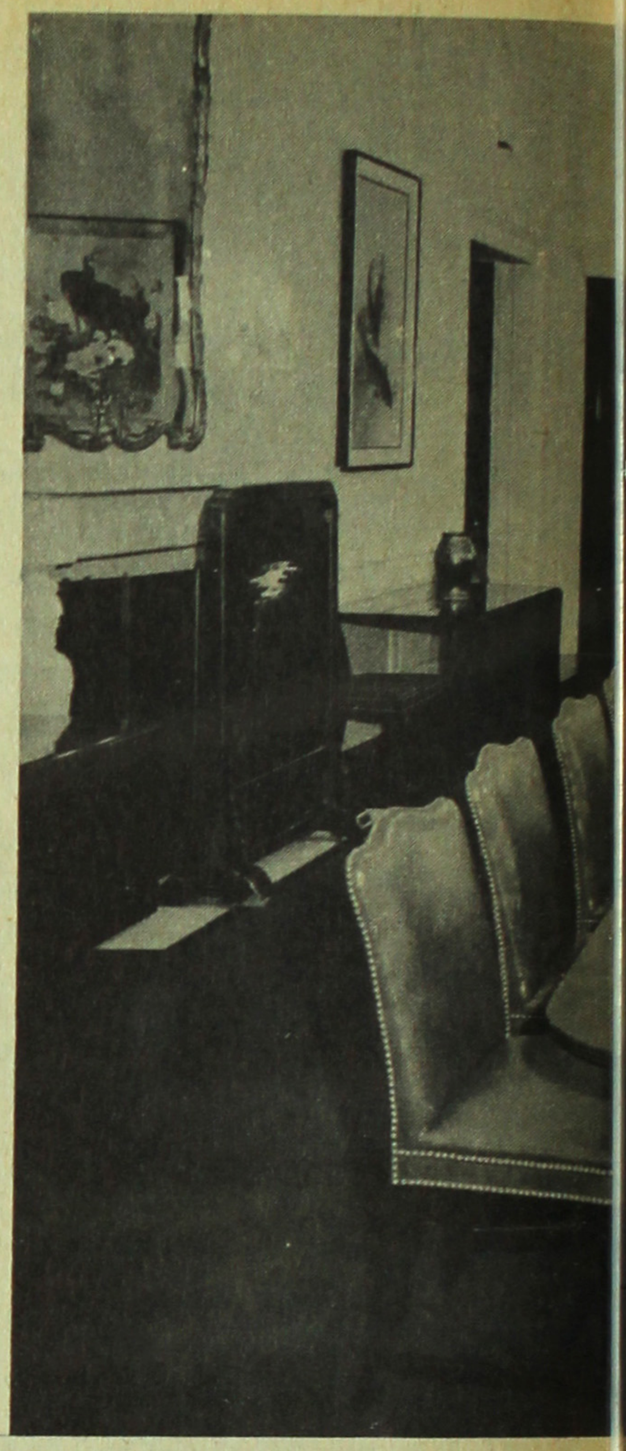
CONGRATULATIONS ON RESUMPTION OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS



While we celebrate the peace treaty and our independent status, we must also consider the many difficulties Japan must overcome. Trade, tourism and other means are available for easing our economic situation. But I am convinced that in the rebuilding of Japan the primary need is to restore our standing as a commerical navigation power.

KENSUKE MATANO
President

IINO KAIUN KAISHA, LTD.
Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan



BANQUET ROOM in ambassador's residence will soon be one of centers of diplomatic social life in Washington.

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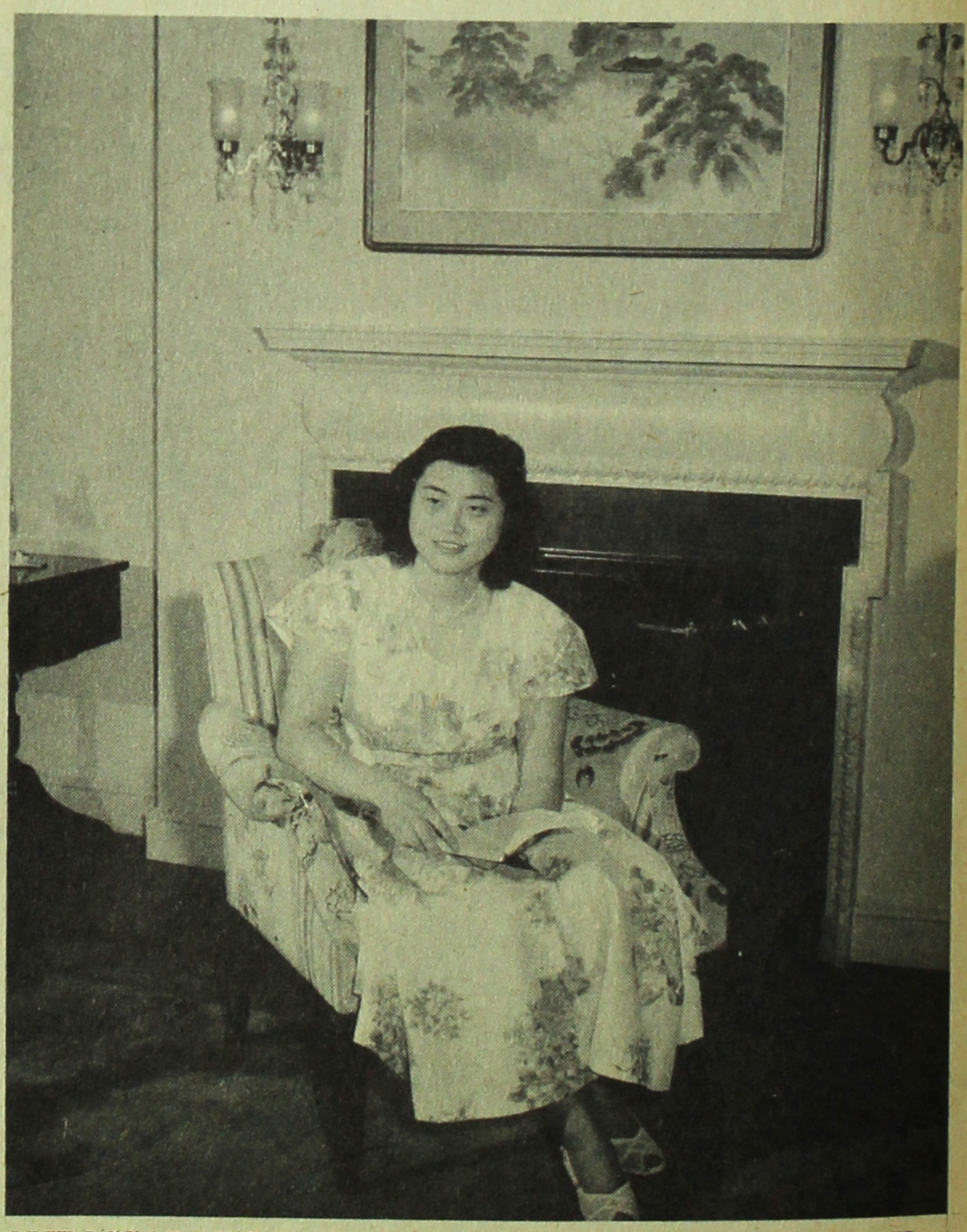
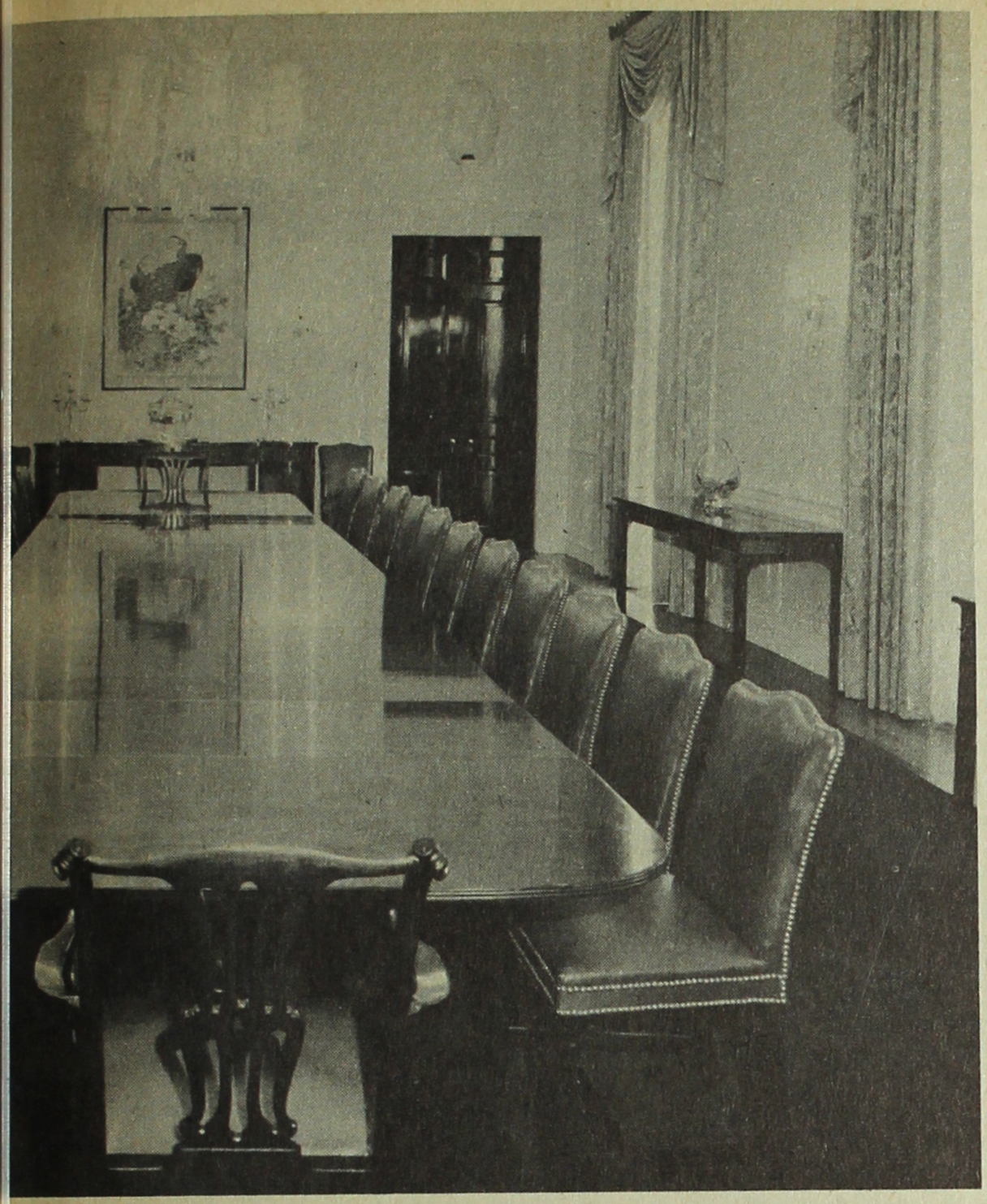


AMBASSADOR'S DAUGHTER Tomiko, 20, studied voice in Tokyo, plays the piano and harp, favors folk songs over popular tunes like "China Night."



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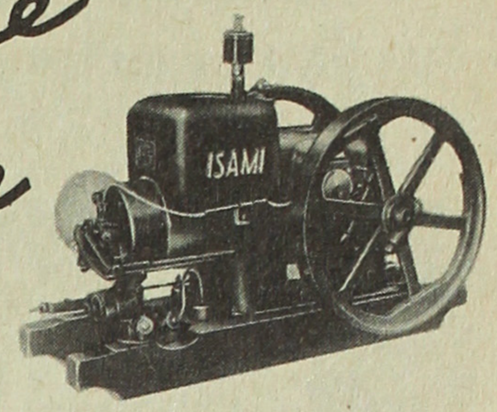

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CYLINDER BORE (m/m)	85	100	115
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AMBASSADOR'S CHEF, Tatsuji Tada, prepares simple shrimp dish for lunch, will have staff of local assistants for handling large dinners.

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CONGRATULATIONS
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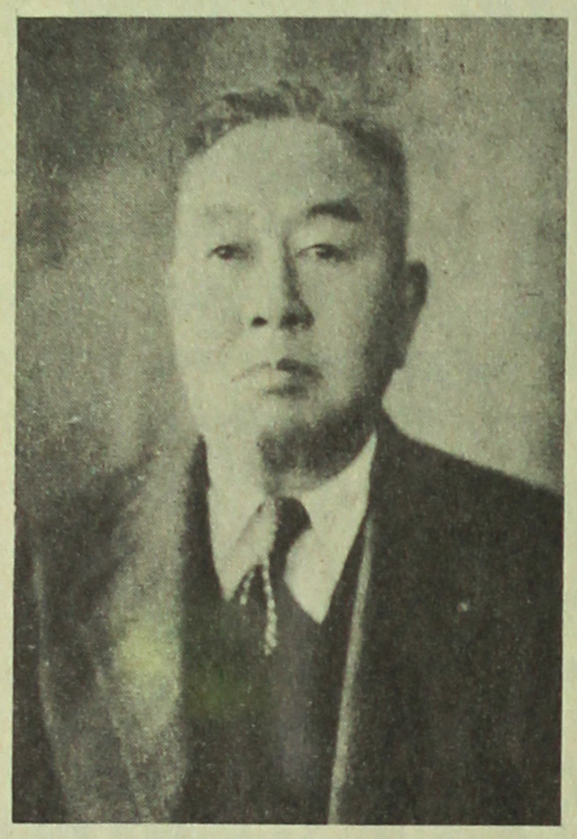

MICHISUKE SUGI
Chairman, Committee for International Trade Fairs;
Chairman, Board of Directors, Japan Export Trade Research Organization

To feed more than 80 million people confined in her small islands, Japan must seek a maximum of trade and rely on materials obtained abroad. One way of satisfying these requirements is to sell high-quality goods in the dollar sphere. Our committee is happy to report our participation in last year's world trade fair at San Francisco and in this month's Far East trade fair at Seattle. By taking part in such events, we feel we are contributing to the promotion of international trade and the stabilization of the Japanese economy.

JAPAN EXPORT TRADE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

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OSAKA: 16, 5-chome, Minamihon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan

PLUSH-CARPETED corridor, which leads to ambassador's private office at one end and the chancery on other, is lined with original paintings by Japanese masters. Paintings, as well as furniture, were in safekeeping of U.S. State Dept. during the war.

him decide to take his present job.

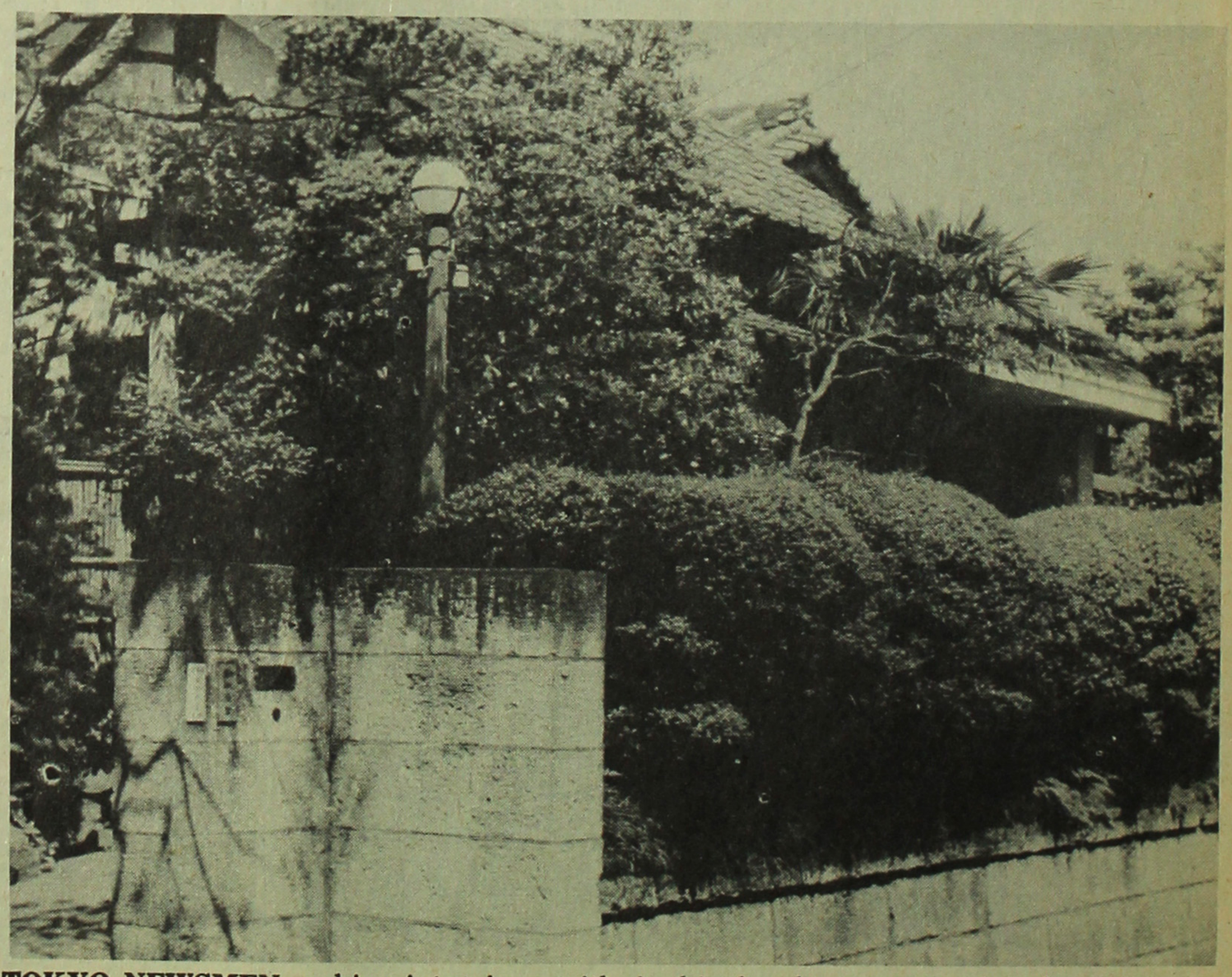
Perhaps because his origins are middle class rather than aristocratic (his father was head of a silk weaving plant), the ambassador is a man of simple and plain tastes. He is reticent, makes no attempt to be a titillating conversationalist, and yet is far more approachable than many a lesser official.

Up to the time he was interviewed, his only exposure to Americans as an ambassador had been at a cocktail and garden reception party given by the embassy for U.S. government officials and a dinner at the Hotel Plaza in New York held in his honor a couple of weeks earlier by the Japan Society of New York. The first affair was attended by 200 persons; the second by 700.

In both instances, Araki's natural modesty and the charm that makes itself evident without "putting it on" did wonders for U.S.-Japanese relations.

Many years before Araki became a man of distinction, some of his friends —in a good-natured attempt at accurate characterization—tried to pin on him the nick-name "Ishibe Kinkichi" (immovable as rock and metal). It never quite stuck, chiefly because Araki, while admitting his cautiousness and distaste for impulsiveness and "color," has exhibited a talent for switching occupations with the greatest of ease and a minimum of fuss.

He points out, with characteristically under-played emphasis, that he is now engaged in a third career. The first was banking. The second, which lasted only a year after his depurging by the U.S. Occupation, was the chairmanship



TOKYO NEWSMEN seeking interviews with Araki after he was named ambassador expected to find the ex-head of the Bank of Japan living in a mansion, not this modest, simply furnished home.

Japan is happy to see herself once again a sovereign nation. It is regrettable, however, that a peace treaty could not be concluded with several other nations, including Russia.

The phenomenal progress made by Japan's industries during the occupation was due to the leadership and assistance of the allied nations. For this we are sincerely grateful.

But there are signs that elsewhere all is not well. The war in Korea appears endless and the conflict between the communistic and democratic camps appears no closer to solution.

We Japanese, who have had our fill of the sufferings of war, pray that the present international situation will turn for the better as early as possible and that real world peace will be attained soon.

At the same time, we are prepared to devote our utmost energies, each in their respective fields of endeavor, to help bring about world peace.

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President

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of the board of directors of the Tokyo Electric Co. And the third, of course, is the job he now holds down in Washington.

Araki insists — without resentment and, it would seem, rightly — that no one truly deserving of a tag like "Ishibe Kinkichi" would abandon familiar paths to take on a "final career" that, considering the vagaries of international politics, may be as risky as it is demanding.

Enviably hale at 61, the ambassador starts his day at 6 a.m. His alarm clock is the chirping of the robins outside his window. A color-hungry feature writer for a Washington newspaper had him sleeping, Japanese style, on a *tatami*, but the ambassador uses an American bed with a Simmons mattress—and "it is very nice, thank you."

Winter or summer, Araki takes a leisurely cold shower upon arising. Out of the shower, he does calisthenics for about 10 minutes and, like President Truman whom he admires greatly, goes out for an hour-long morning walk—usually in Rock Creek park behind his official residence.

The distant hum of automobiles going through the park, he has said, reminds him pleasantly of a waterfall. Returning from his walk one morning, he spotted a dying tree on the embassy grounds. His first instruction to his staff that day was to have a tree doctor save the tree.

Breakfast, as well as lunch, is American and is had with his 20-year-old daughter, Tomiko, and son Fumio who is 30 (the ambassador's wife died almost two years ago). Dinner alone is Japanese, and the cook for the Arakis, Tatsuji Tada, who was previously employed by former premier Hitoshi Ashida, says his job is made easy by the ambassador's preference for simple dishes, be they American or Japanese.

Just before going downstairs to his oak-paneled office after breakfast, Araki—like others in official Washington—reads the New York Times, the New York Herald-Tribune and the Washington Post. His evening reading consists largely of biography and history.

The ambassador rarely smokes or drinks and admits, almost apologetically, that he is a dud in all sports. He tries a bit of golf now and then. "But I do not keep score," he says, smiling.

MINISTER Shin-ichi Kamimura, a 20-year man in the Japanese foreign service, was counselor with the Japanese embassy in London when war started at Pearl Harbor. His first diplomatic assignment took him to Canada and on a tour of the U.S. west coast. He also served briefly as minister to Manchukuo during the war. His wife is official hostess at the Washington embassy.

Got a problem?

Ask the Embassy

IT ISN'T ALL protocol and high-level diplomatic dithering that keep its 43 officials and employes steadily busy at the Embassy of Japan on Washington's "Embassy Row," Massachusetts Ave.

Tomio Mori, the young press attache who, from 1939 to that fateful December day in 1941, was Japan's vice-consul in New York in charge of cultural affairs, cites the following examples:

A childless American couple writes to ask how they can adopt a Japanese baby. Stamp-collectors in all corners of the U.S. send in hundreds of requests for Japanese postage stamps. School kids want pen pals in Japan and battle-torn Japanese flags.

Congressmen, college students and businessmen ask for data on recent Japanese legislation and industrial indices. Art-lovers send money for Hiroshige prints, and ex-GI's seek advice on how to arrange a marriage with the pretty *musume-san* they met during the occupation.

And now and then, some Washington matron will call up to ask for Japanese domestic help and, like as not, a recipe for *sukiyaki*.

The embassy staff does its best to serve as advisors to the lovelorn, employment agents and as a philatelic society. Some requests are impossible, others a nuisance. But still others are a cinch—as when, in answer to a plea for a lecturer, Minister Ryuji Takeuchi was hustled up to a big eastern college to present Japan's view at a symposium on world affairs.

Of the 43 persons staffing the embassy, 13 are Americans, including three Niseis. And there is a separate staff of eight that services the ambassador's residence, which is connected to the chancery where most of the official work is done. The ambassador alone works in an office in the residence.

Many of the 47 rooms in the dignified, stately official residence are adorned with huge Japanese paintings (not prints) of breath-taking beauty which, together with the furniture, were in the custody of the State Department during the war. The chancery (fancy name for offices) has 26 rooms and a garage.

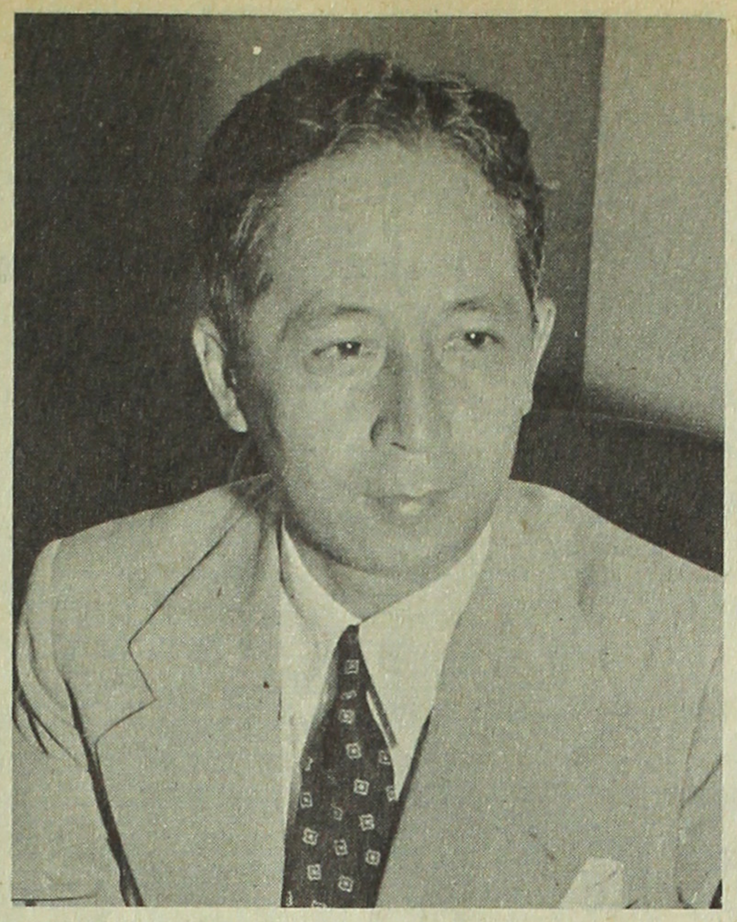
The two buildings, erected in 1932, have not been altered since that December "day of infamy" almost 11 years ago, when Washingtonians watched embassy records fed to the frames on the embassy grounds. From the end of the war to the conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty, the buildings were used by the Allied Far Eastern Commission.

The embassy headed by Ambassador Araki is the largest and most important of the diplomatic outposts maintained by Japan in foreign capitals. In terms of official personnel, it has been expanded since 1941.

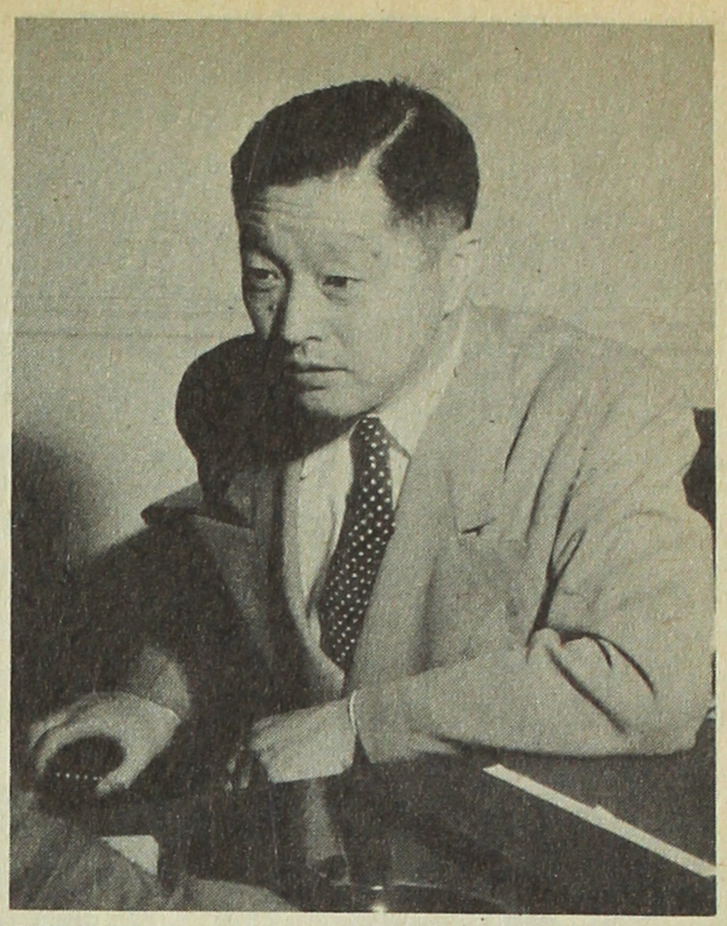
Where no ministers and only one counselor were assigned to the Washington embassy before the war, there now are two ministers—Shin-ichi Kamimura, whose wife will be the embassy's official hostess, and the previously mentioned Takeuchi—and three counselors. Four of the present staff were with the prewar embassy.

Only a small, simple plaque to the side of the front entrance to the chancery identifies the embassy with the words, Embassy of Japan. Visitors often ask why the Japanese flag is not displayed, and are told it is flown only on national holidays.

The embassy staff works a five and a half day week and observes both American and Japanese holidays. Considering the fact that relations between the two nations never have been as tranquil as they are today, that seems especially appropriate.



MINISTER Ryuji Takeuchi, also a career diplomat, specializes in matters of industry and trade.



COUNSELOR Akira Miyazaki is a holdover from pre-war embassy staff, was third secretary from 1938 to 1940.

LIKE OTHER EMBASSY employes, these office girls leaving the chancery get to stay home on both Japanese and U.S. holidays. L. to r., Colleen Grady, Lorraine Yamasaki, Ruth Shizuoka and Corinne Barber.

SCENE'S sincerest thanks to each of the many who contributed their views to this special issue —not only for what each has said, but for what each, in his respective sphere of activity on both sides of the Pacific, is doing to strengthen the Far Eastern ramparts of the free world. SCENE apologizes with equal sincerity to those whose statements arrived too late for publication or were reluctantly omitted because of space limitations.

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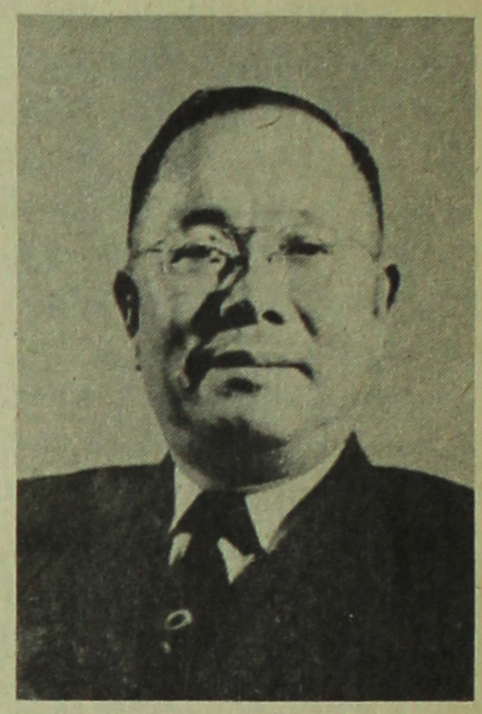
CONGRATULATIONS ON RESUMPTION OF U.S. - JAPAN RELATIONS

KO SUZUKI
President
The Bank of Osaka, Ltd.
(Formerly the Sumitomo Bank)



Japan's internal economy is daily approaching normalcy, and I think it speaks well for our international relations that we are now a member of the World Bank. We are extremely grateful to the United States for making this possible.

It is our sincere desire that the U.S. will help improve Japan's economy through strengthening of the U.S.-Japanese economic coalition in the same spirit of understanding and sincerity that prevailed during the peace treaty negotiations.

In regard to the economic coalition between the U.S. and Japan, the role of banking institutions is great. Our bank, which had branches in all the bigger cities of the U.S. before the war and enjoyed a close relationship with various corresponding banks, intends to fully apply ourselves to this role.

秋立ち初める頃となりました。

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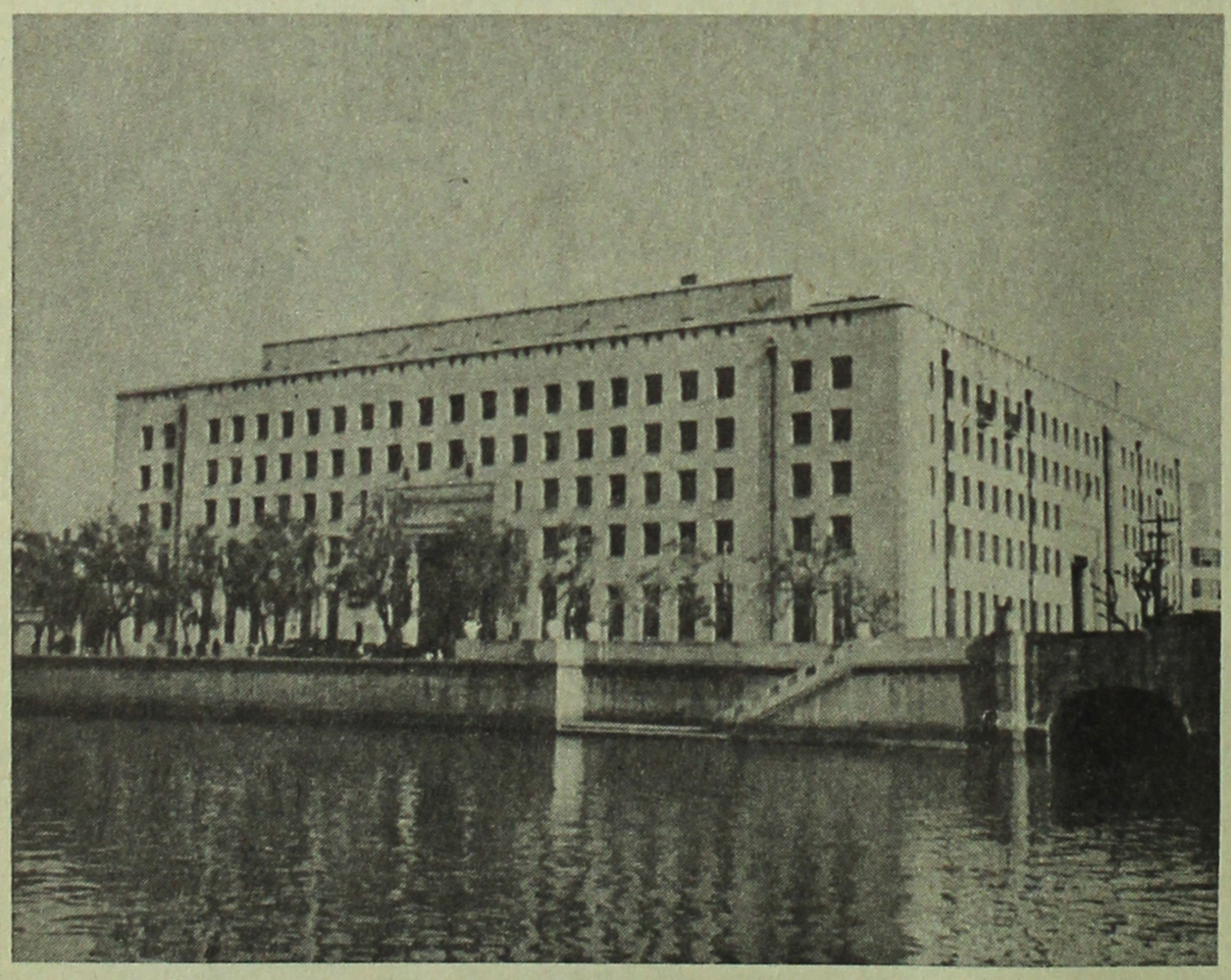

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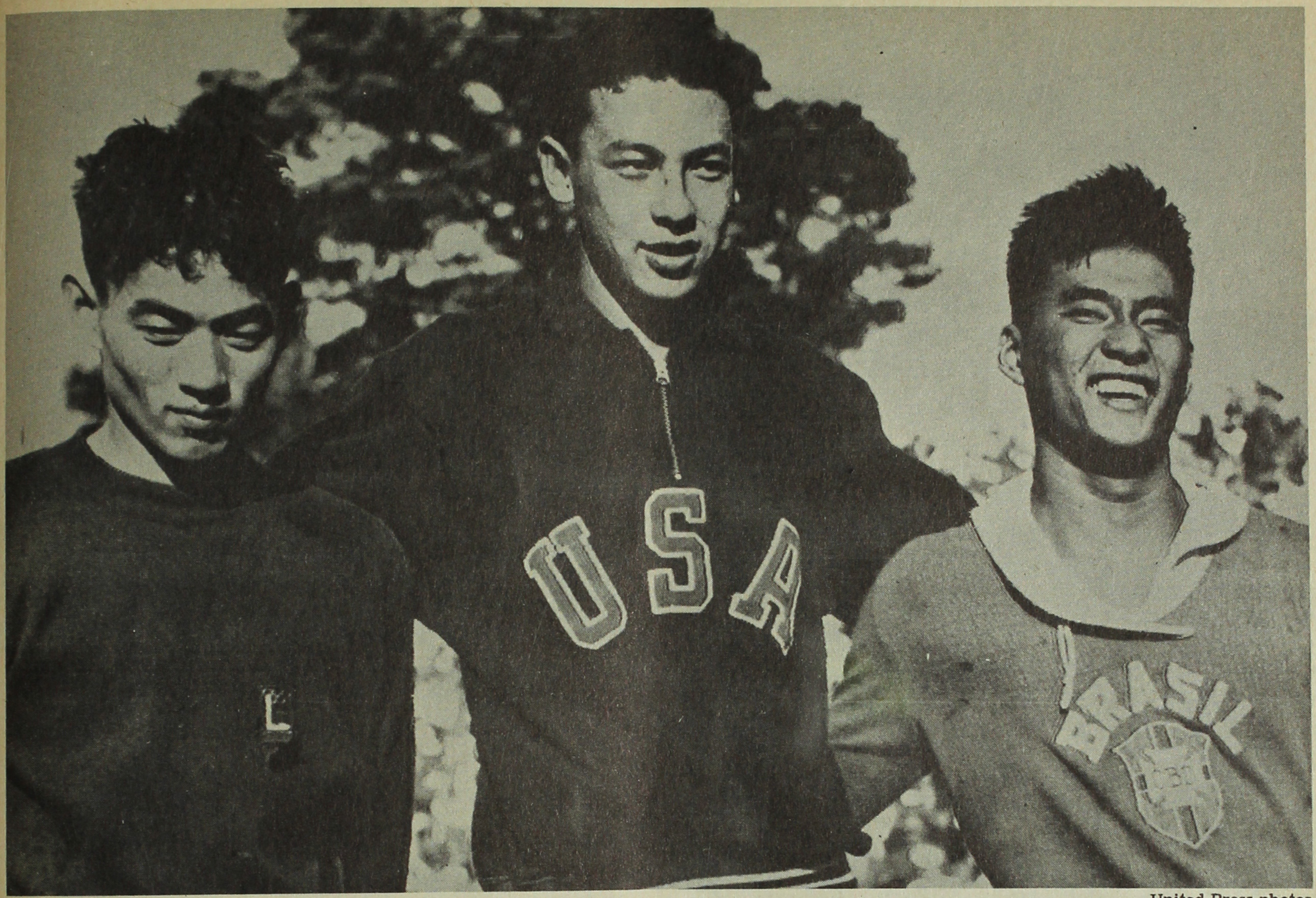


United Press photos

THIS TRIO finished one-two-three in the 1,500 meter freestyle swimming race at Helsinki. Ford Konno, center, finished first in Olympic record-smashing time. Shiro Hashizume, left, of Japan, came in second, followed by Tetsuo Okamoto, right, of Brazil.

It was a race, not racial

GIVING CHILDISH free-rein to its bitterness over the poor showing of most of Japan's athletes, a Tokyo newspaper added its distasteful bit to the noxious effluvia of nationalism—if not racism — that had marred the latest Olympic games at Helsinki.

"Japan," the paper said with twisted logic, "did dominate the swimming events. Oyakawa, Konno, Kawamoto and Okamoto all are Japanese regardless of their nationalities."

Yoshio Oyakawa, Ford Konno, Evelyn Kawamoto and Tetsuo Okamoto went to Helsinki, of course, to win as representatives of their respective nations (the U.S. for the first three, Brazil in Okamoto's case). But the matter of their ancestry, it can be assumed, was unimportant to them and irrelevant to the spirit of the Olympic games.

As individual sportsmen, they did extremely well.

Ford Konno, 19-year-old Ohio State university freshman from Hawaii, became the biggest name in swimming. He churned the water to victory in the 1,500 meter free-style, finished just two feet behind the winner in the 400 meter free-style and was a power in the winning U.S. 800 meter relay team. He won three medals—two gold, one silver—and set two new Olympic records.

Konno's fellow Ohio Stater, Yoshio Oyakawa, 18, and also from Hawaii, won the 100 meter backstroke in the second fastest time ever recorded: 1:05.4. Evelyn Kawamoto, 18, of the University of Hawaii, bested the previous Olympic record in a preliminary heat, did even better (5:14.6) in the 400 meter women's free style finals while coming in third. She also swam in the U.S. women's 400 meter free style relay team that finished third.

Brazil's Tetsuo Okamoto paddled in third behind Konno and Shiro Hashizume of Japan in the 1,500 meter free style.

And a non-aquatic Nisei from Sacramento, Tommy T. Kono, now stationed with the U.S. Army in Germany, set a new Olympic record to become the new lightweight weightlifting champion of the world.

NOBORU HONDA, Chicago Resettlers committee president, welcomes picnickers. Behind him are Consul General and Mrs. Otoshiro Kuroda

YOUNG GIRLS get set for standard foot race at picnic sponsored by Chicago Resettlers committee. The annual picnic, biggest

Summertime,

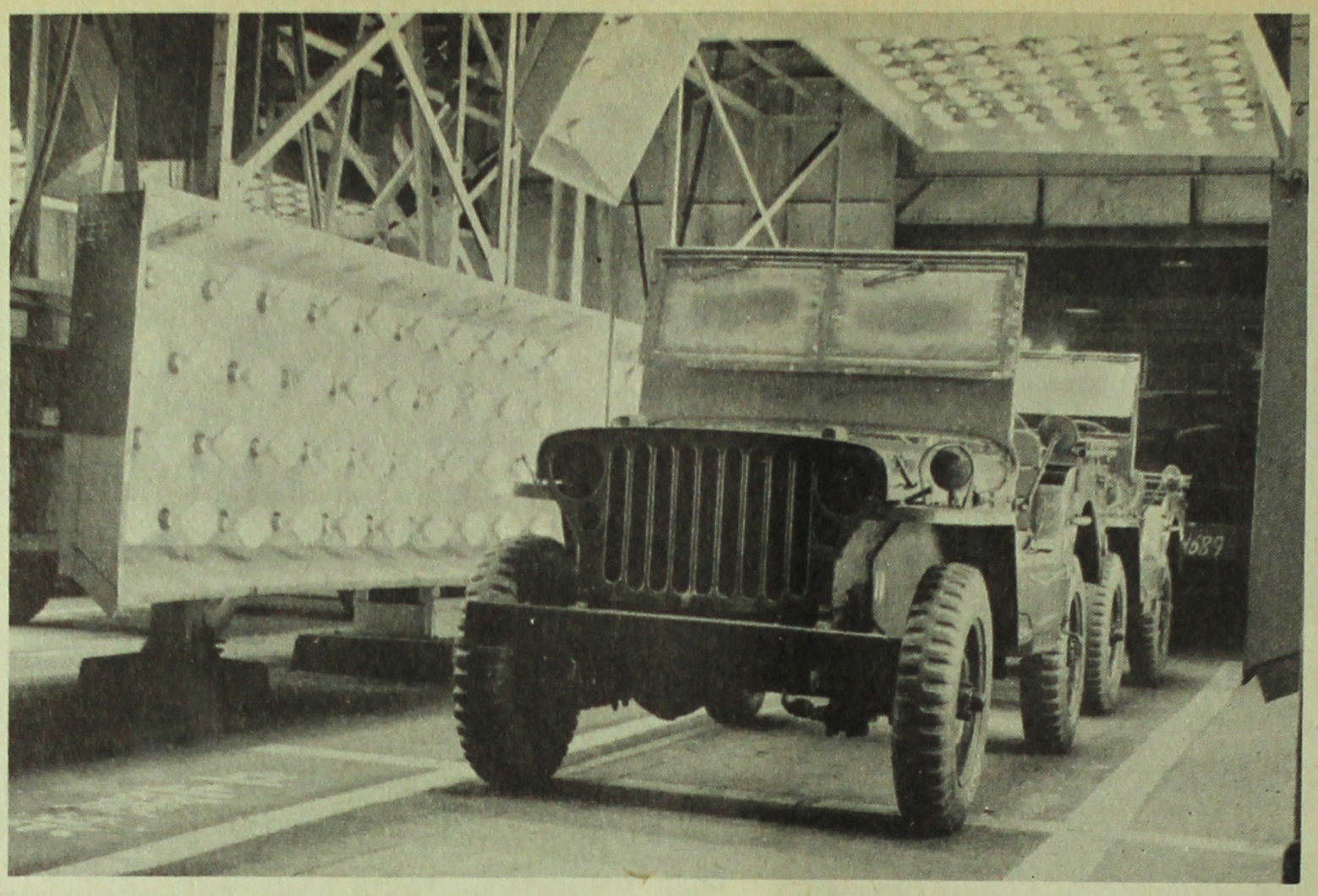
MAYBE THE LITTLE Sansei tyke won this tug-of-war for his side, maybe he didn't. Anyway, he got an extra bottle of pop for his efforts.

summer affair for Chicago Japanese community, drew sun-defying crowd of 4,000 to Dan Ryan forest on outskirts of city.

picnic time

THE FOLK DANCES went over big, especially with the oldsters, and were a colorful change of picnic pace.

A REALLY fancy dance. It was a hot day for performing in kimonos, but the head-gear served these two dancers as sun shades.



RECONDITIONED JEEPS can hardly be told from new after salvage crews finish with them. Jeeps above are going through dryer after paint jobs.

Rehabilitation program

WHEN WASTEFUL spending is attacked in Congress or in newspapers, fingers of accusation always point to the United States Army as the most flagrant fritterer of the people's money.

But in one branch of the Army, at least, millions of dollars annually are being saved through salvage of automotive vehicles and parts abandoned in the Pacific during World War II.

The Japan Logistical Command is the Army organization revitalizing vehicles and parts that otherwise would be junked at a tremendous replacement cost to U.S. taxpayers.

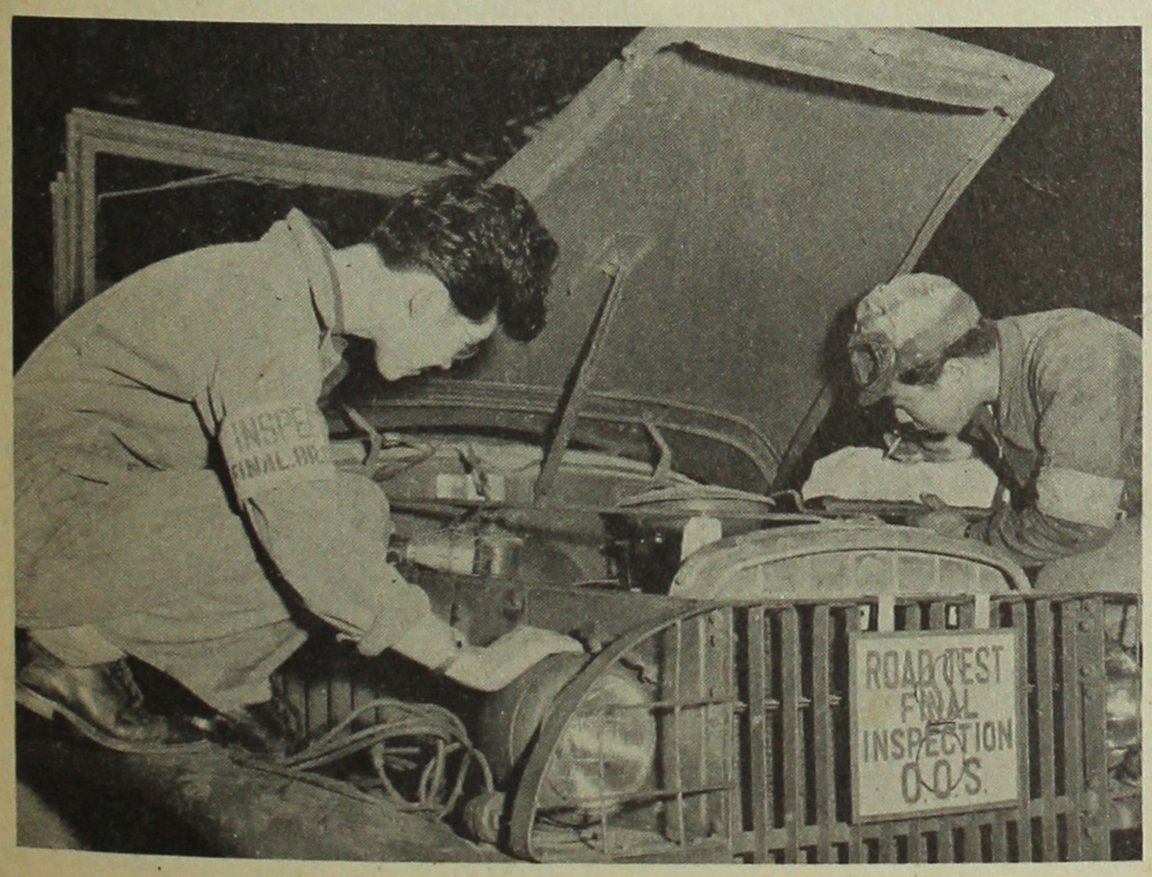
U.S. military personnel and trained Japanese civilians began the huge salvage program in 1948. From Okinawa, the Philippines, Saipan, Guam and other Pacific islands, they transported to Japan 55,000 abandoned vehicles which were turned into serviceable equipment in Japanese machine shops.

"Operation Rollup," as it has been called, paid off at the start of the Korean war when United Nations forces were desperately short of mechanized equipment. It is continuing to keep allied armed forces at peak efficiency through salvage and repair of equipment damaged in Korea.

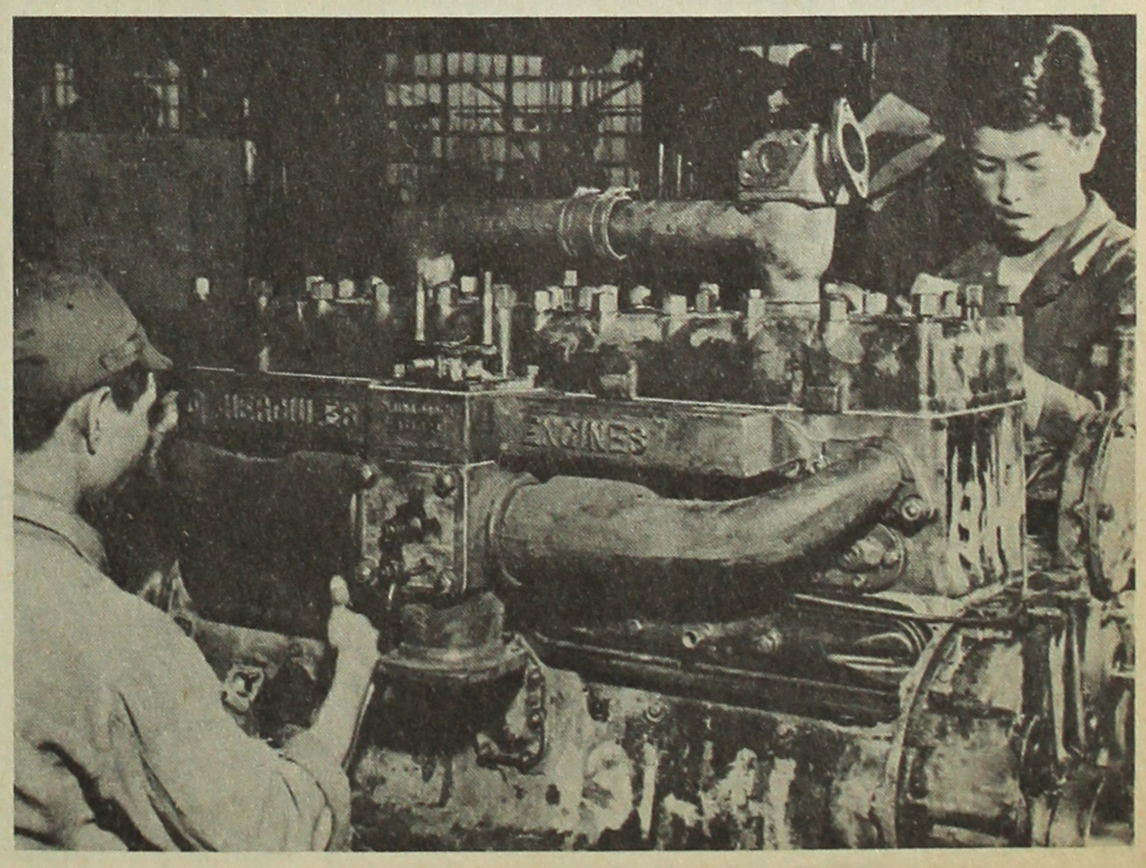
今次大戰で太平洋の各地に遺棄された軍需品は 莫大なものであるが 何れもそのまゝ打ち捨てられたものが今度それ等のものは悉く日本の工場へ持ち込まれて修繕と改装の上立派な武器となり再び朝鮮戰線その他で成力を發揮している。加工する日本も特需景氣で儲かるが米軍も一年平均百万弗以上の費用をセーヴしているという。

VETERANS of Pacific battlegrounds are lined up awaiting rehabilitation and return to active duty.

AERIAL VIEW of the U.S. Army's huge ordnance depot at Yokohama shows the extent to which the Japan Logistical Command has rebuilt vehicles for further use. Much of it was equipment once abandoned on Pacific Islands during World War II.



JAPANESE MECHANICS give an Army truck a final check on the assembly line. Paint job and road test are final steps.



MECHANICS trained by the U.S. Army dismantle a heavy-duty engine for a complete overhaul.

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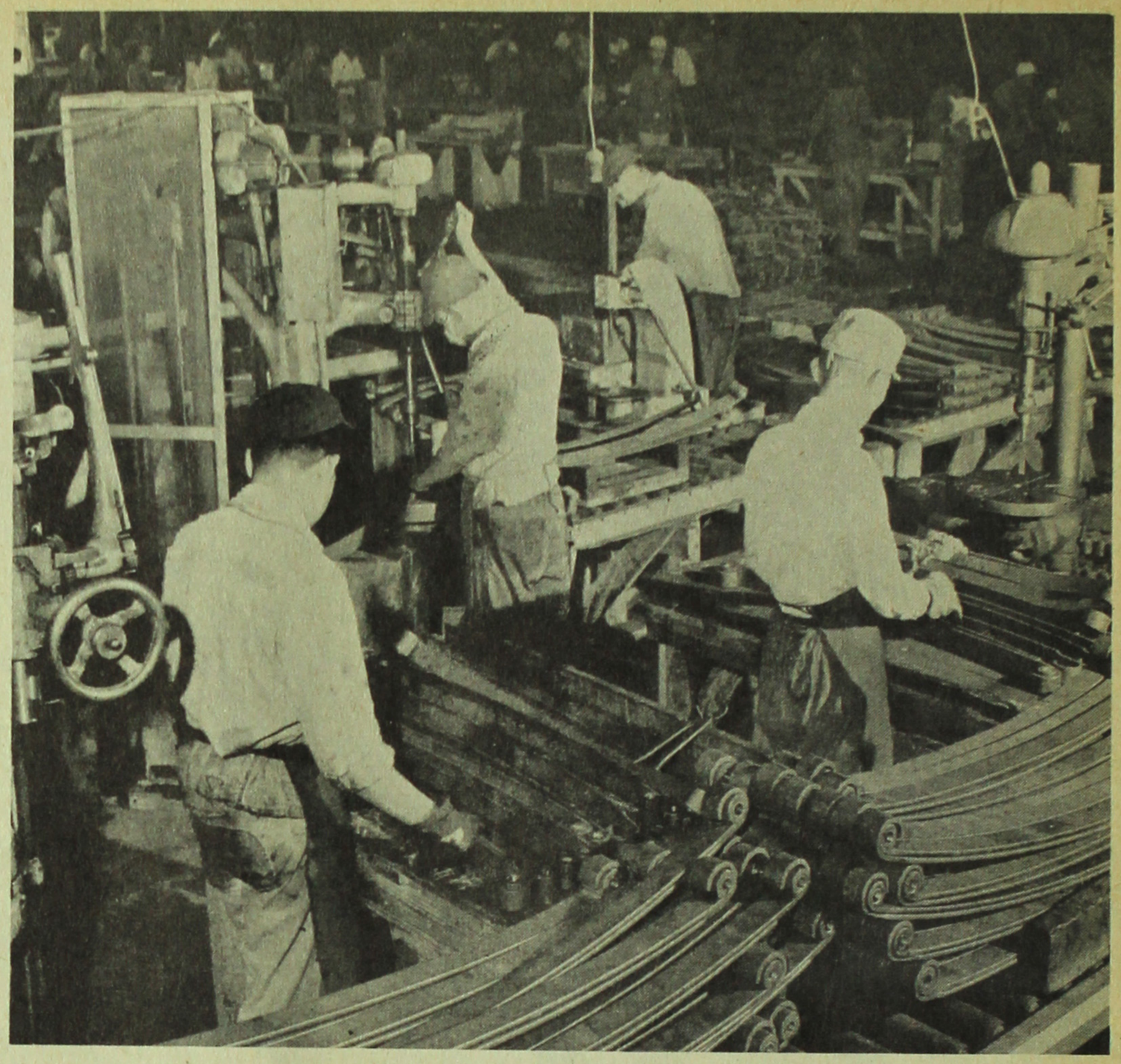
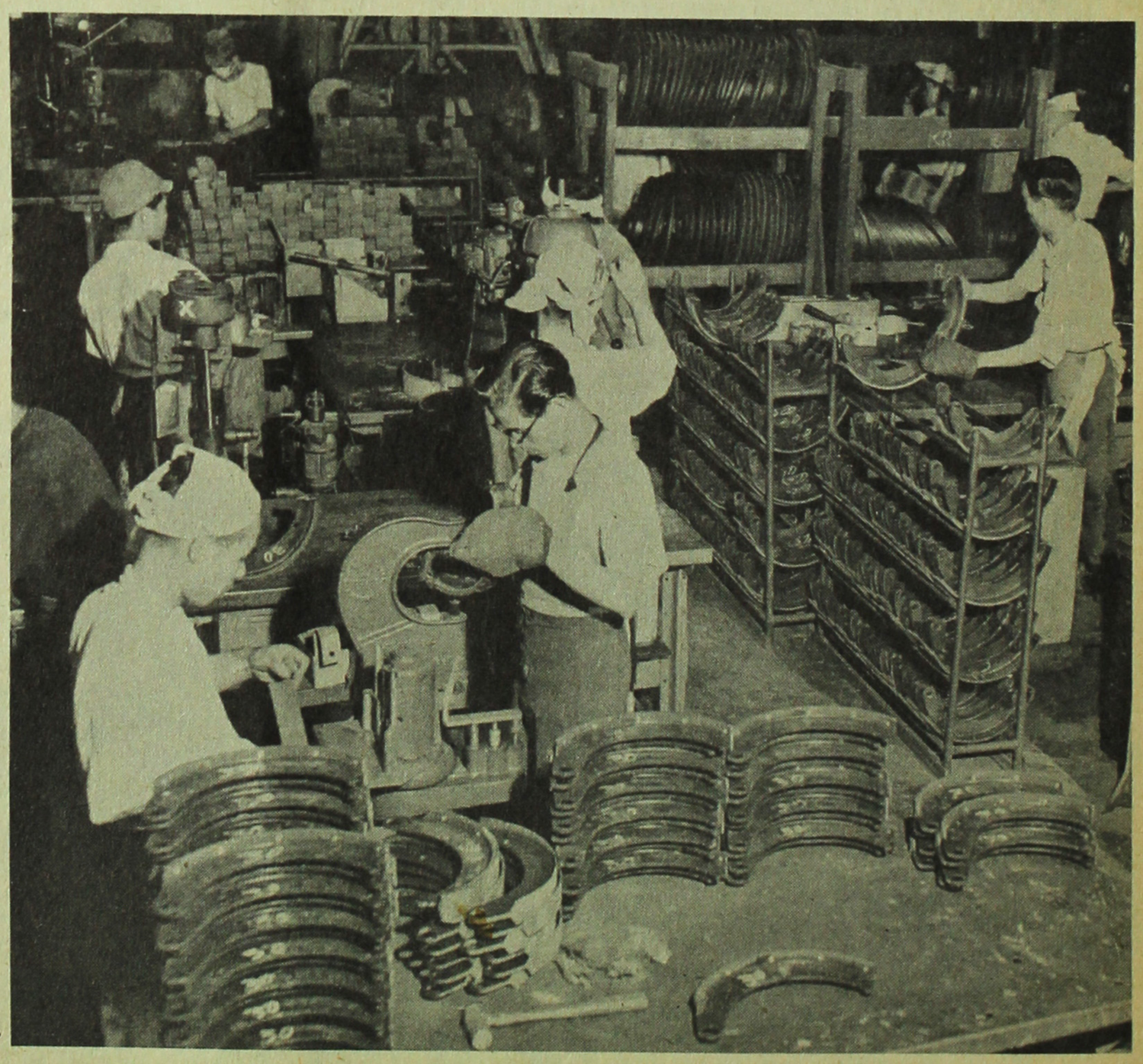


REPAIR IS thorough, standards strict. Automotive spring assemblies are tested for tension and shape. If necessary, leaves are annealed, re-shaped and heat treated.



IT TAKES a crew of mechanics just to keep up with the assembly of reconditioned backing plates (brake components) at a Tokyo plant of the Japan Logistical Command.

Fans think he's quite an actor

HE DOESN'T expect to get any offers from the big-time but Sho Onodera, radio announcer turned TV actor, has gotten a lot of fan mail recently on the strength of his one-shot appearance on a national video hookup.

Onodera sort of tumbled into acting. The dramatic show, "Television Playhouse," produced in New York, was looking for someone to fill the part of a Nisei GI in a play. It had to be a Nisei from the West Coast (Onodera

Photos by Gary Wagner

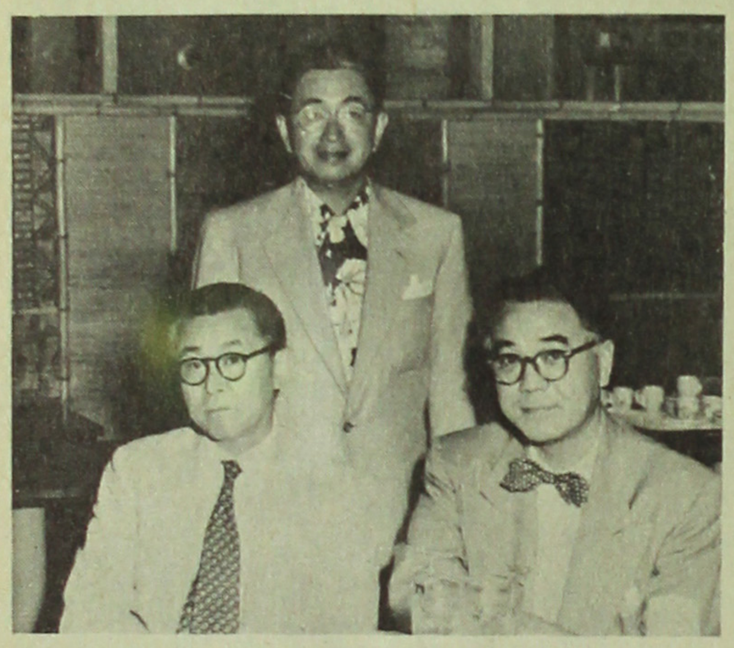
ONODERA'S FIRST appearance in the play comes when the infantry captain, played by Walter Mathau (center), denounces "Japs," finds he's working with one.

ONODERA FINDS a friend in a fellow soldier, Robert Keith, Jr., and is persuaded to tell about the evacuation of his family and the loss of his farm back in the United States.

Behind the SCENE

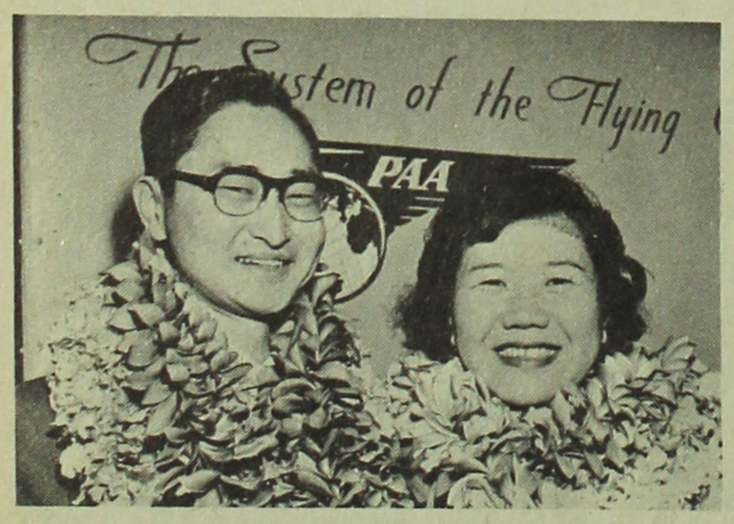
PUBLISHER NISHIMURA, Editor-in-Chief **Tanaka,** Managing Editor **Mazawa** and Japanese Editor **Nagata** recently talked to several hundred thousand people (maybe several millions, for all we know) in Japan and South America. Here's how it happened:

The Voice of America's Japan desk in New York assigned two interviewers, **Hank Miller** and **Frank Baba,** and a tape recorder to Chicago to get the verbal material for a half-hour broadcast that would tell short-wave listeners all about SCENE.



Togasaki, Nakamura and Nishimura

Nippon Times publisher **Kiyoshi Togasaki's** recent Chicago visit occasioned an evening of revelry with SCENE staffers and friends at "Honolulu Harry" Nakamura's Club Waikiki. Togasaki, who is plain George to old San Francisco friends, was in Chicago for a peek at the Democratic national convention and to attend to scholastic matters for the new Japan International Christian University, of which he is a director.



Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Nakatsuka

SCENE's Hawaiian correspondent, **Larry Nakatsuka,** after winding up a year of study at Harvard as a Nieman Fellow, took his wife on a grand tour of Europe. They journeyed leisurely through France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and England. His straying and struggles with European menus over, Nakatsuka is now back at his more familiar Honolulu Star-Bulletin beat ——and tracking down stories for future issues of SCENE.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS trapped in a cave are persuaded to surrender by Onodera, who defied his captain's orders to negotiate. Japanese officers are played by John Hirata (center) and Kosaku Matsumoto (right).

was born in Seattle and reared in Los Angeles); preferably an Army veteran (Onodera was a sergeant, later commissioned an officer in the Philippines); and he had to have the build of a football player (Onodera was chunky enough to pass).

The part also called for a Nisei who spoke faultless English and who had a good radio voice. Onodera qualified on both counts. His experience as a former announcer for the Voice of America clinched it.

As it turned out, Onodera showed he had a natural flair for acting.

After eight days of rehearsal, Sho went on. He was in practically every scene in the hour-long show, with only one fluff which he carried off with professional nonchalance. Neither did he bat an eyelash when a co-actor called him "Sho," instead of by his character name.

Nor did he show worry when a small fire broke out of camera range but only a few feet away from him.

"No, no offers from MGM or NBC yet," Onodera grins, "but never can tell . . . Fan mail though, all the way from California." Meanwhile, Onodera is an assistant of Takâshi Toda, correspondent of the Sangyo Keizai, Japanese financial newspaper.

ヴオイス・オブ・アメリカ（放送）のアナウンサーを勤めていたシアトル出身の小野寺ショウさんは紐育のテレビジョン劇に出演を頼まれ二世兵士に扮して其の妙技を示したところ此の素人俳優は忽ち一流スターとなり毎日フアンから來る手紙は机上に山をなすの大人氣です。

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FIVE QUEEN FINALISTS for the 1952 Nisei Week are (l. to r.): Emiko Kato, 20, 5 feet 1 inch; Sally Gushiken, 19, 5 feet; Mickey Yamamoto, 20, 5 feet 4 inch; Barbara Abe, 19, 5 feet 1 inch; and Louise Kawasumi, 17, 5 feet 2 inch.

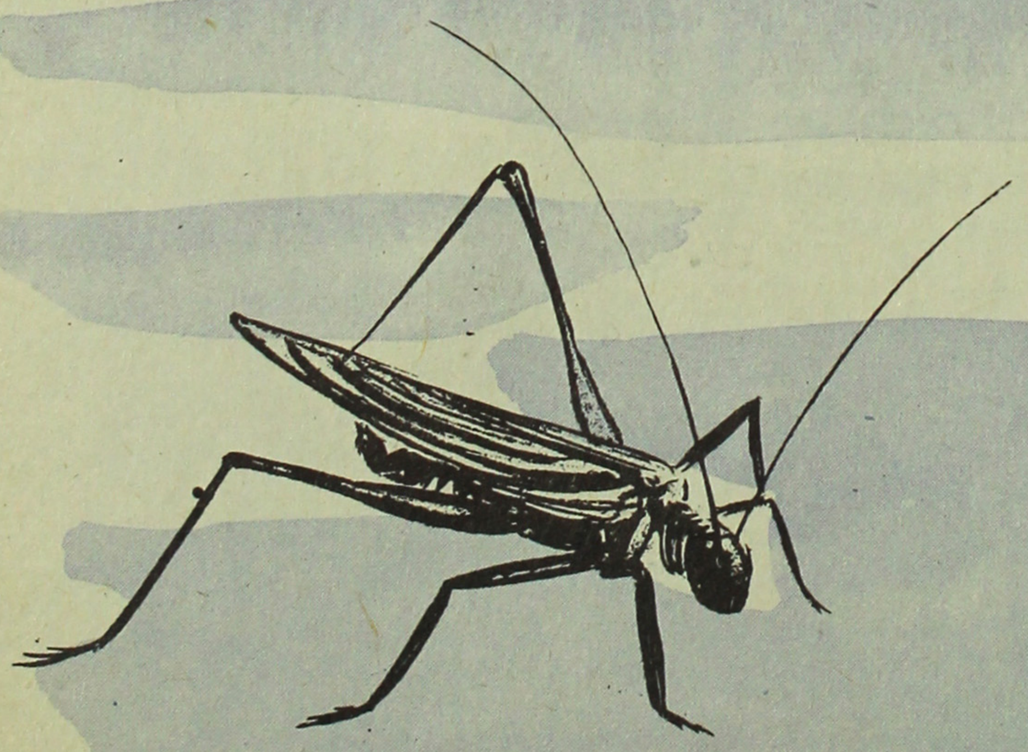
Bigger and better

THESE FIVE QUEEN finalists are perpetuating an 18-year-old tradition. They were selected to reign over the 12th Nisei Week festival of Los Angeles' Li'l Tokio, an annual affair begun in 1934.

This year's festivities, probably the gayest ever, included a 10-day marathon of activities—street dancing, coronation ball, baby and talent shows, flower arrangement and tea ceremony demonstrations, a track meet and even a professional boxing match.

Despite annual suggestions that the festival be abandoned, Nisei Week appears to keep getting bigger — and better.

爽かな秋が參りました
皆様御機嫌如何ですか



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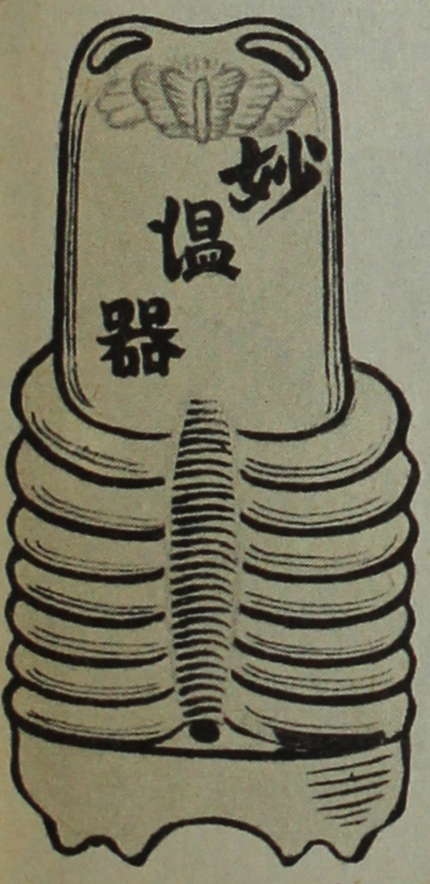

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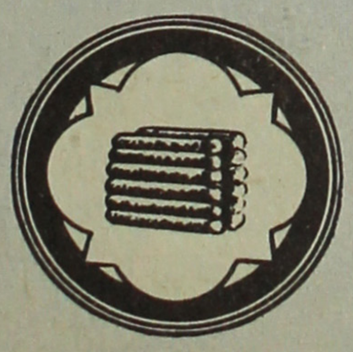

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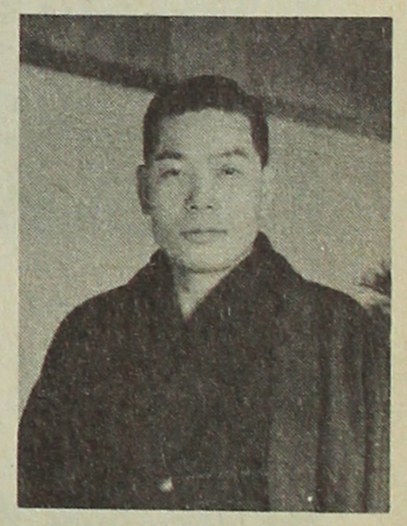

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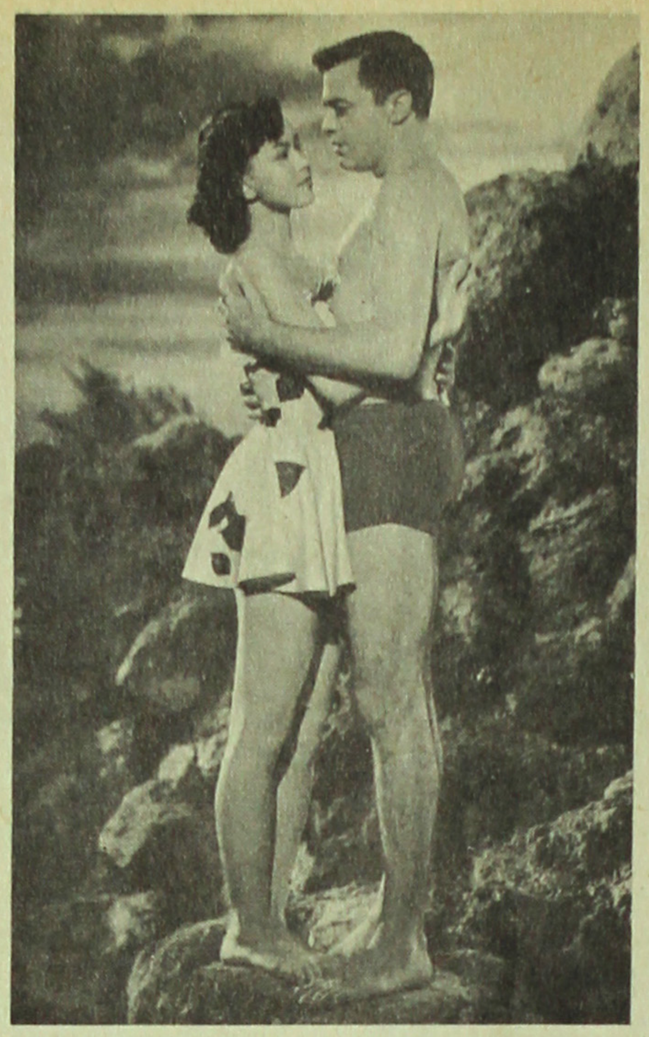
日本の映画

Japanese Movie

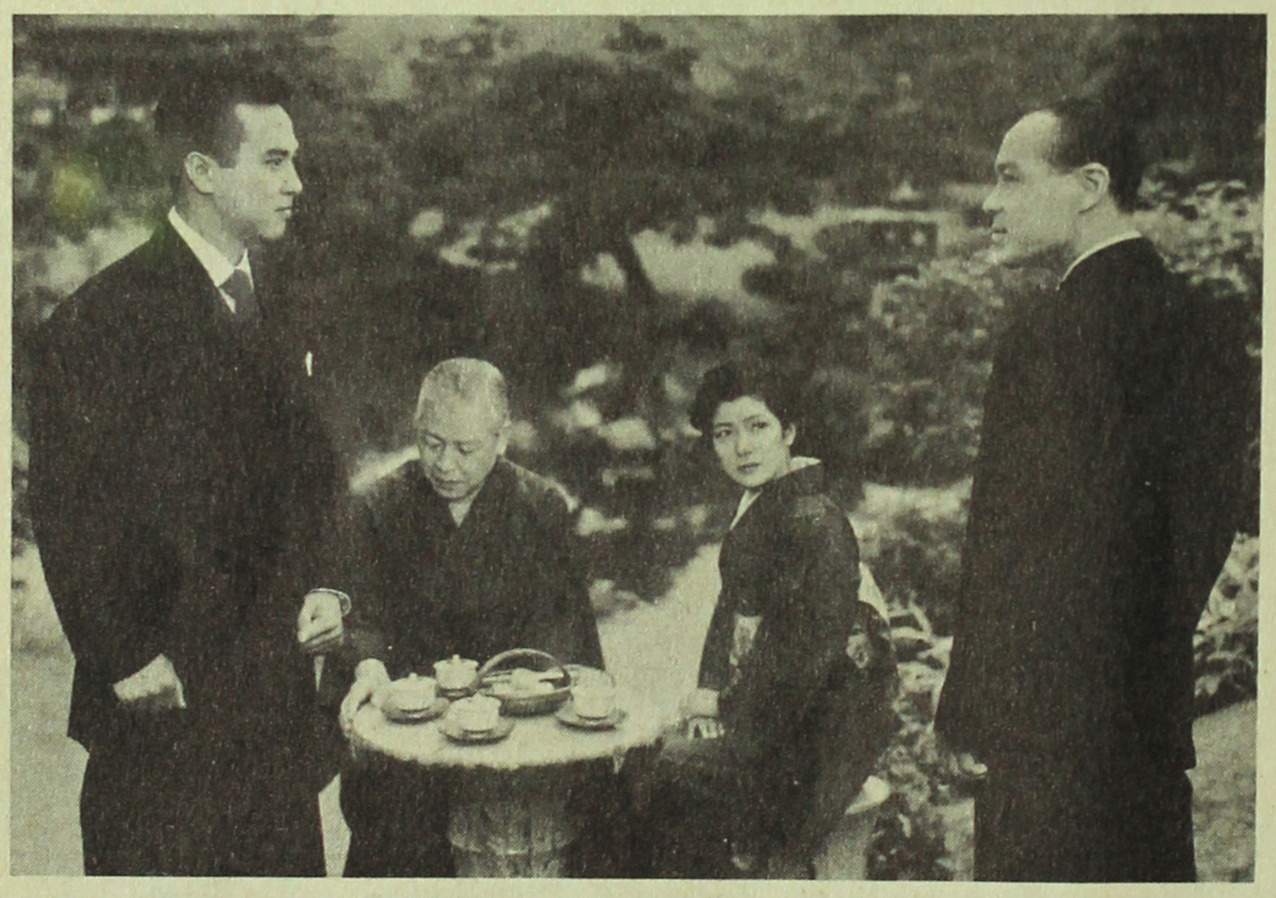


㊧ いついつまでも

ライフの表紙にのり、ポール、スローン氏に見出されて一躍スターになつた話題の女、木村三津子の出演〝いついつまでも〟の映画で脚本、監督共にスローン氏で大映とタイアップして作つた日米合作映画である。キヤストは木村三津子に、柳永二郎、高杉早苗、荒川さつき、菅井一郎、それに〝ゴー・フオアブロツク〟に出満した中村、それに主役のパツト・ドレーク其他が出演して、身の入つた日米合作映画として期待されている。

FOREVER MY LOVE

Mitsuko Kimura, 19-year-old Japanese model who appeared on a Life cover and became an overnight sensation, is starred in "Forever My Love," a Japanese-American production directed by Paul Sloane. She plays opposite American Pat Drake (left). Also in this movie about a GI in love with a Japanese girl is Henry Nakamura, of Hawaii, who appeared in "Go For Broke!"

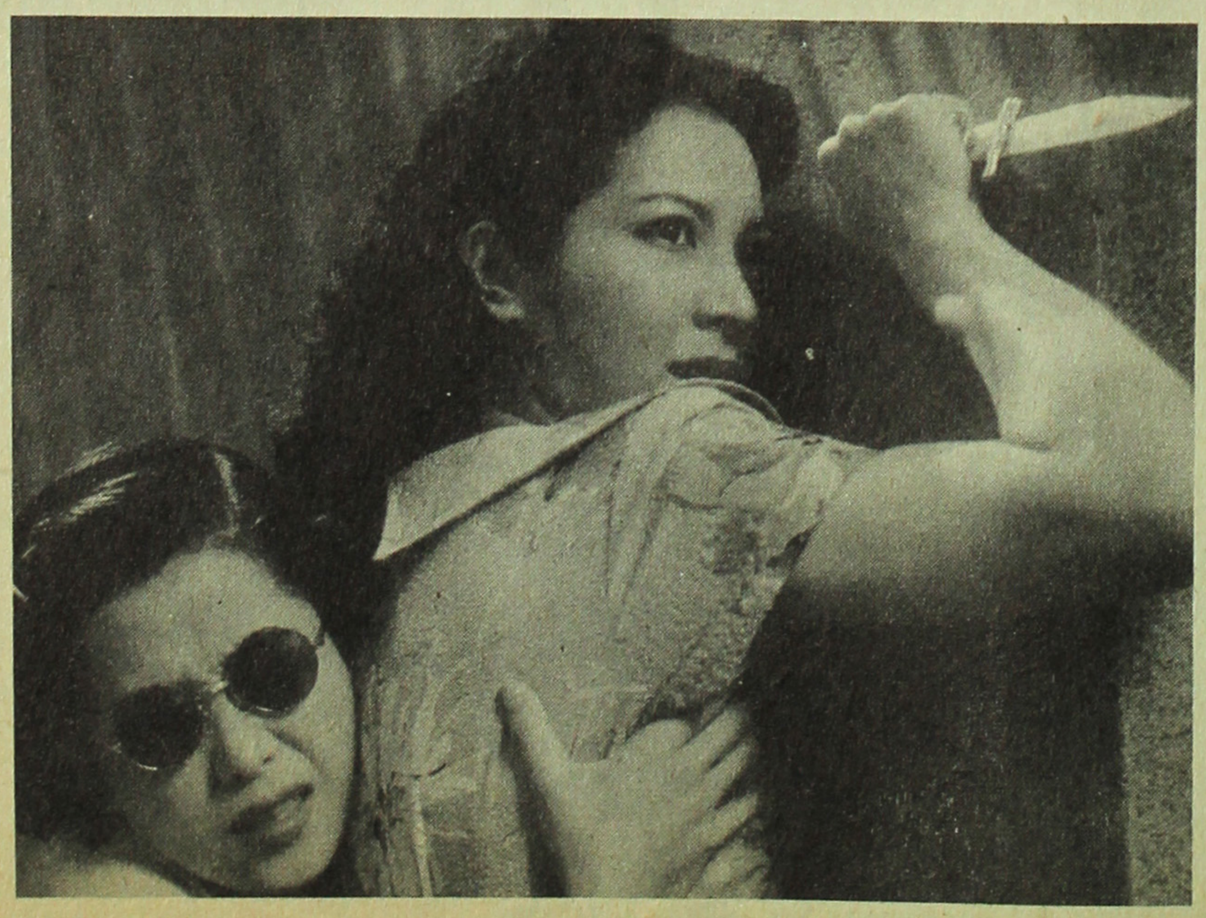


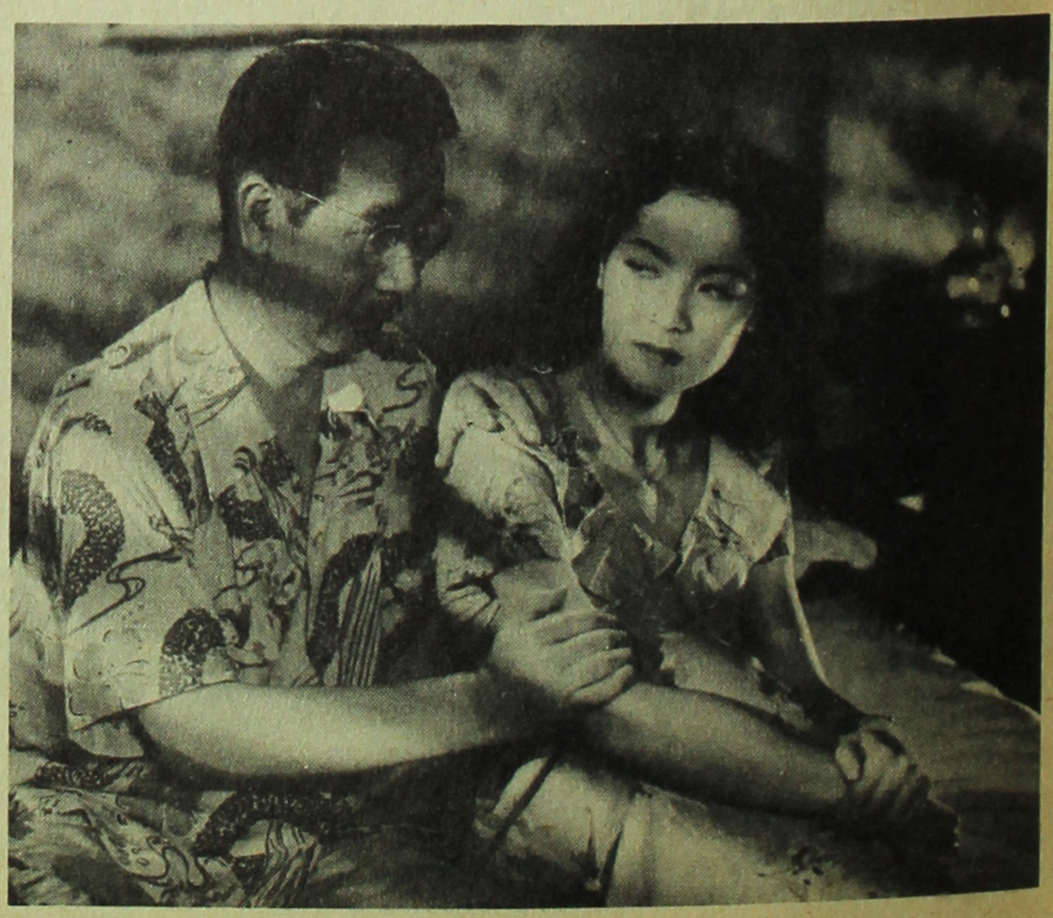
㊦ 暴力

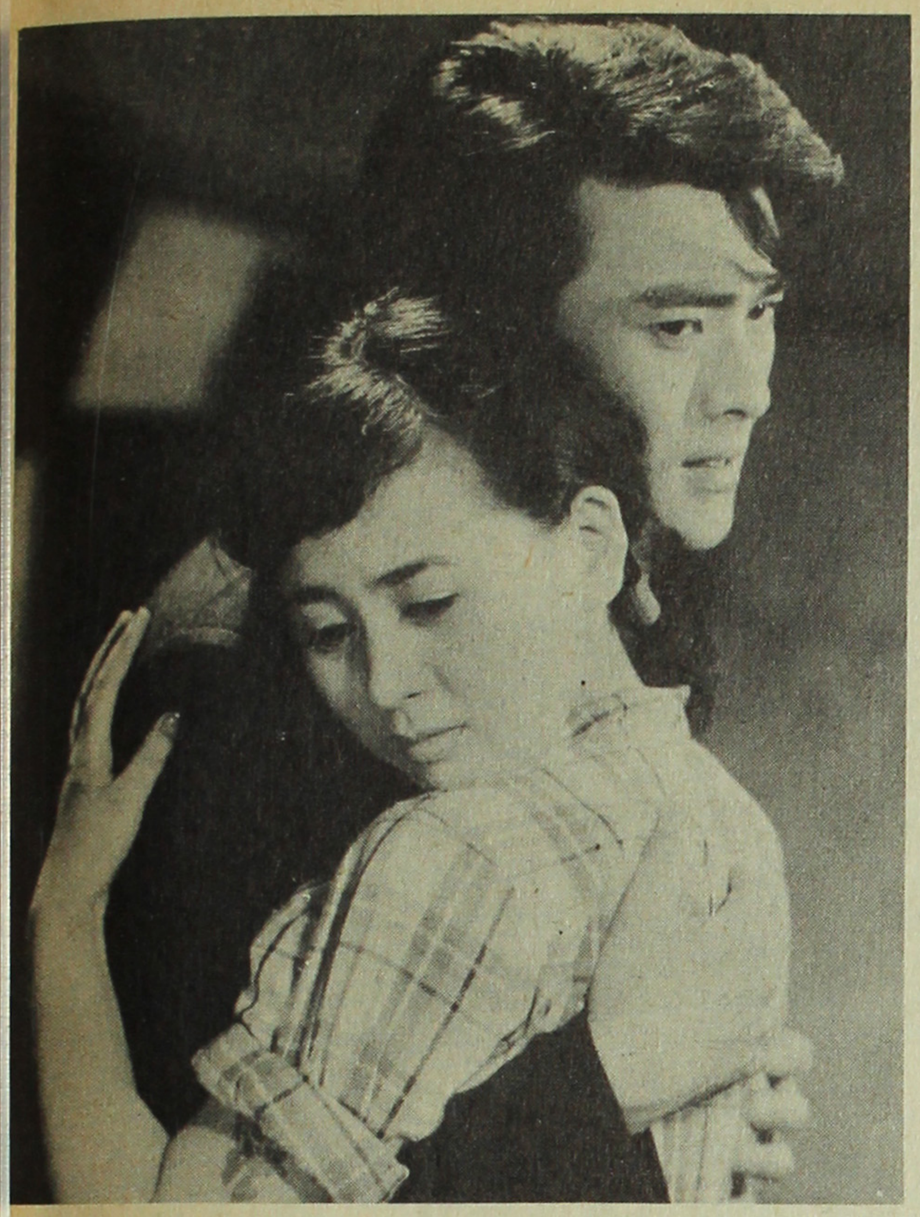
このところ好調を續けている吉村公三郎監督〝暴力〟は大阪の汚濁に充ちた歡楽街に起きつゝある現代社會層をえぐつたもので、浮浪者、空巢、萬引、泥にまみれる運命と暴力、恐怖と激怒、そういつたどん底の社會相が描かれた映画で、キヤスト日高澄子、若山セツ子、夏川靜江、菅井一郎進藤英太郎、大泉晃、殿山泰司その他の豊富な演伎陣である。不調續きの東映映画としては佳作品。日高澄子の好演が買はれている。

BORYOKU

"Boryoku" (Violence) describes the corrupt segment of society in the bawdy Sennichimai district, Osaka's pleasure row, where passion, crime, fear and violence are commonplace. Below left: Setsuko Wakayama (left) and Sumiko Hidaka. Below right: Eitaro Shindo and Sumiko Hidaka.





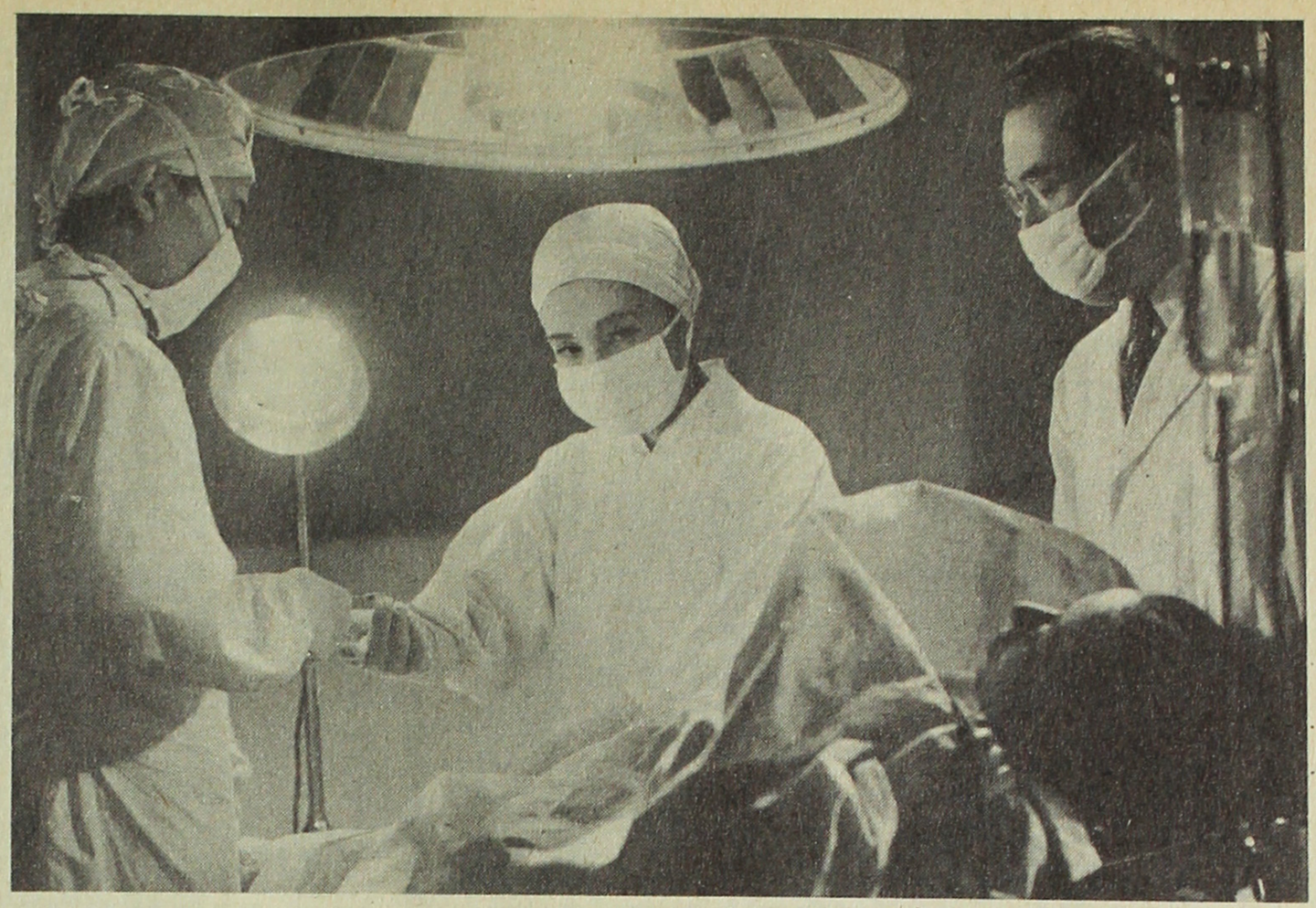


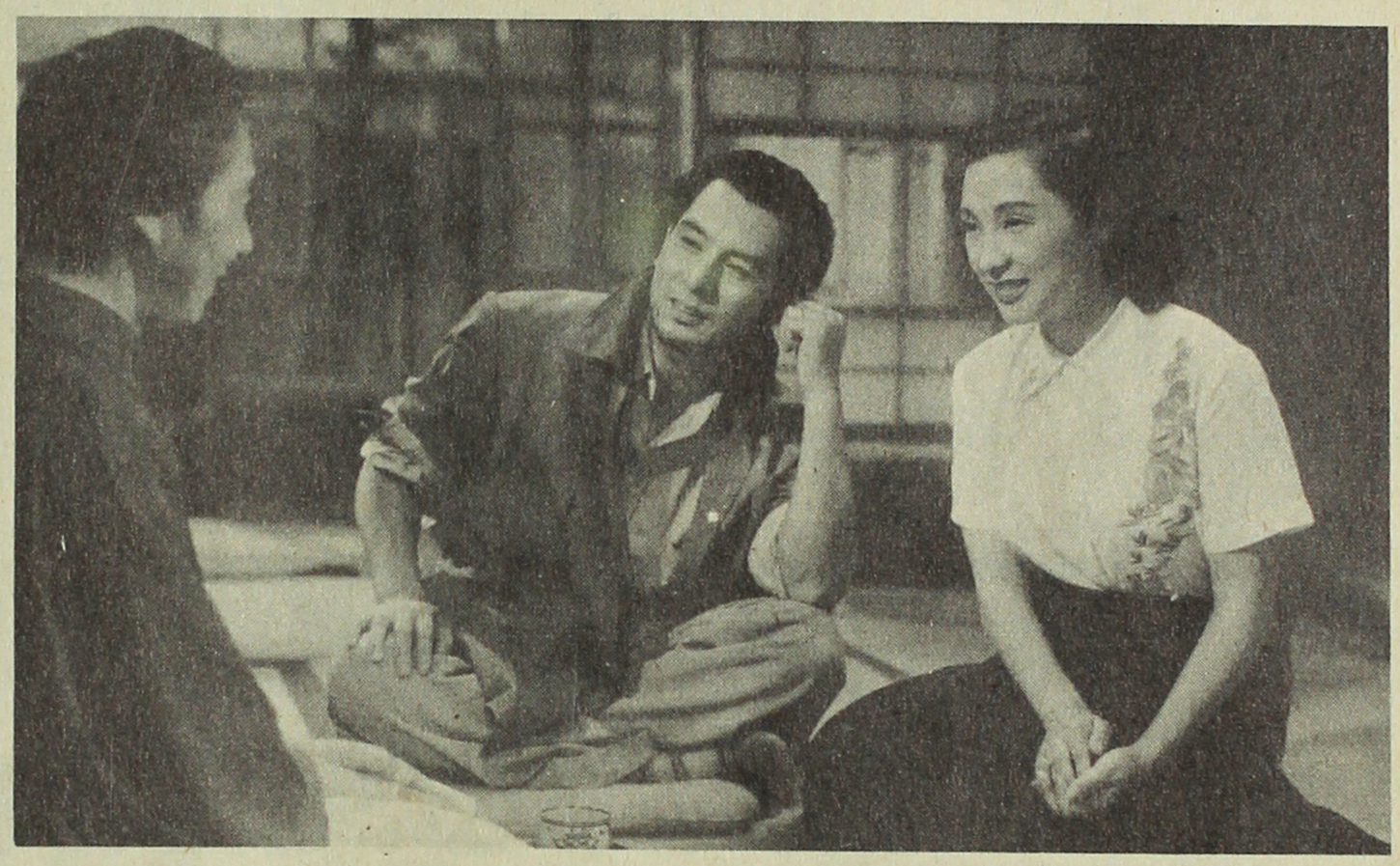
㊨ 綠の風

富田常雄原作〝綠の風〟は特に理知的な高峰三枝子のために書き下したもので、キヤストは高峰三枝子、大木實、吉川滿子、上原謙、夏川大二郎、河津清三郎、紙京子其他で、戀愛、結婚の眞實を求めて相寄る四つの魂、女醫と画家、大學生と花賣娘、二つの世代のモラルを對照としたメロドラマである。松竹優秀映画の一つであろう。

㊦ 上海の女

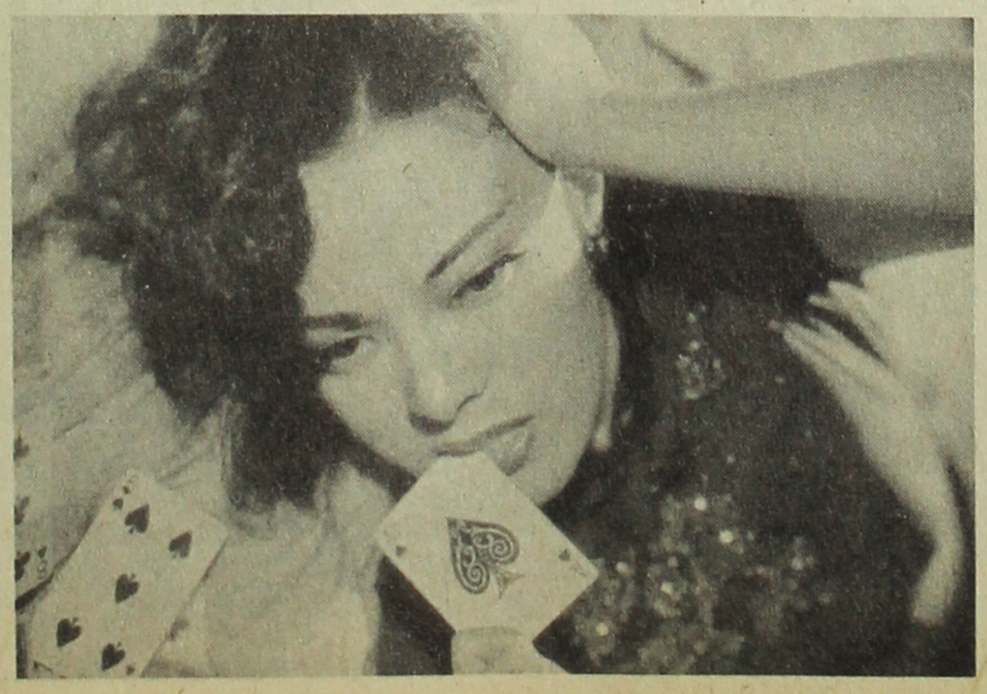
國際女優となつた山口淑子の爲に作られた映画、〝上海の女〟は、國際都市を背景とする戀の闘爭のメロドロマである。山口淑子はこゝで久々往年の季香蘭に還つて中國衣裝をつけて活躍し、〝夜來香〟その他の歌をうたう。東宝作品で、キヤストは山口淑子、三國連太郎、二柳寛、荒木道子、其他で監督は稻垣浩、昔の季香蘭を忘れぬ人々は懐しい。





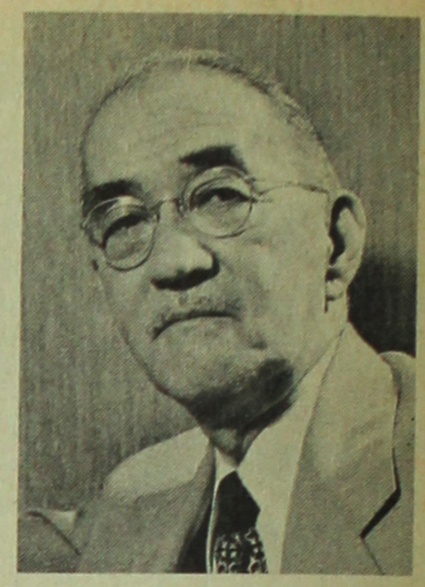
MIDORI NO KAZE

"Midori no Kaze" follows a pattern that has become familiar in Japan's post-war movies: the problem of morals in relation to love and marriage. The movie, one of Shochiku studio's top productions of the year, seeks interpretations to the question through four persons—a woman doctor and her artist beau and a university student in love with a flower girl. The highly emotional plot builds up to the conflict between two standards of morals, one the old and accepted, the other young and free. Star of the movie is veteran actress Mieko Takamine as the woman doctor. She plays opposite Ken Uyehara (above).



SHANGHAI

Yoshiko (Rikoran) Yamaguchi recently of Hollywood, again dons Chinese costumes and plays the type of role that started her to movie fame a decade ago. In "Shanghai no Onna" (Woman of Shanghai), Rikoran is at her sultry best. Her renditions of Chinese tunes should delight her old fans. "Shanghai no Onna" is a love story that takes place in that great, once international city.



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ー・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

規定

一、題材（自由）

一、作品（同一寫眞四つ切り）
キヤビネ各一枚送ること、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 東京都中央區銀座西五の五、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、外米人權威者

賞

一、準特選（二名）一万圓及び賞狀

一、推薦—（一名）五万圓及び賞狀

一、入選—（十名）三千圓及び賞狀

一、特選—（一名）二万圓及び賞狀

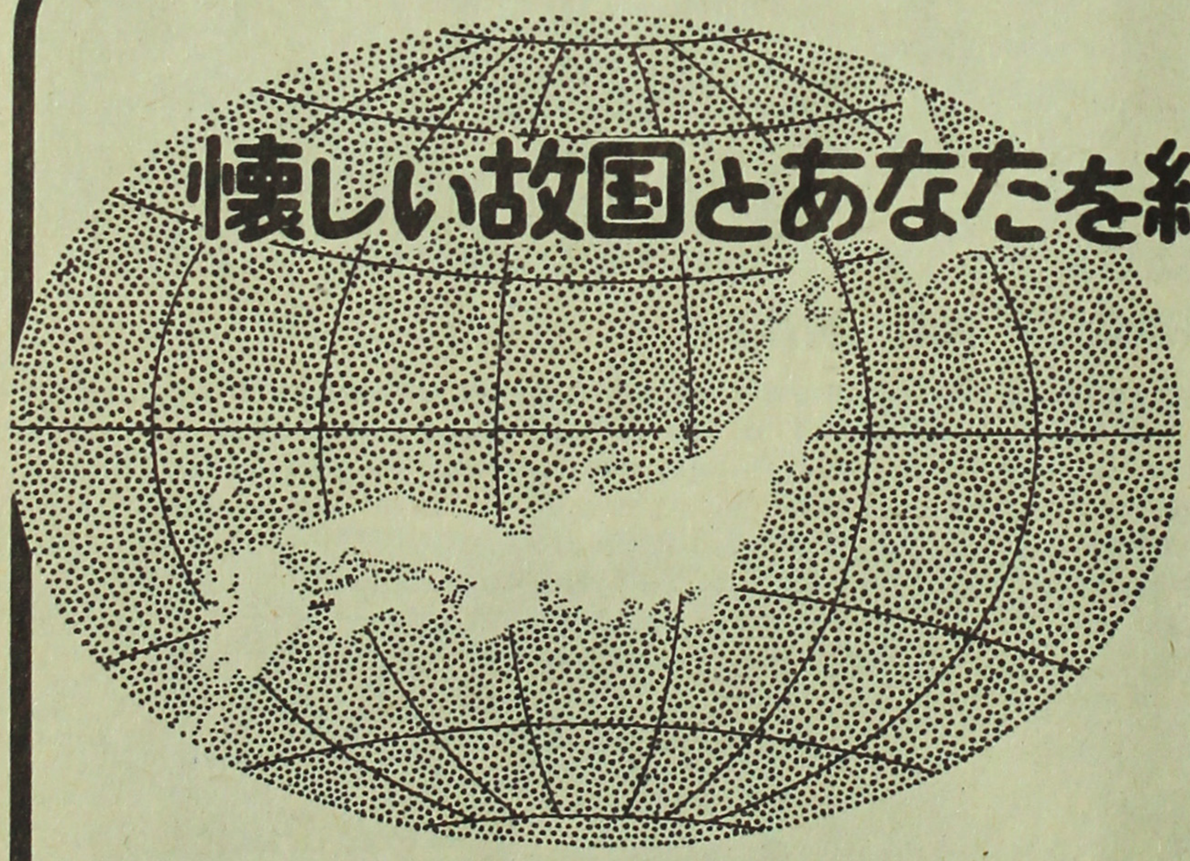
一、佳作—（卅名）記念品及び賞狀

應募作品には簡單な說明及び住所氏名（必ずふりがなをつける）を明記の事。未發表のもの、又は應募せざる自作品に限る。尚お應募作品は返却しません。受賞作品の版權はシカゴ出版會社に屬し、賞金は原板引換えに送附します。

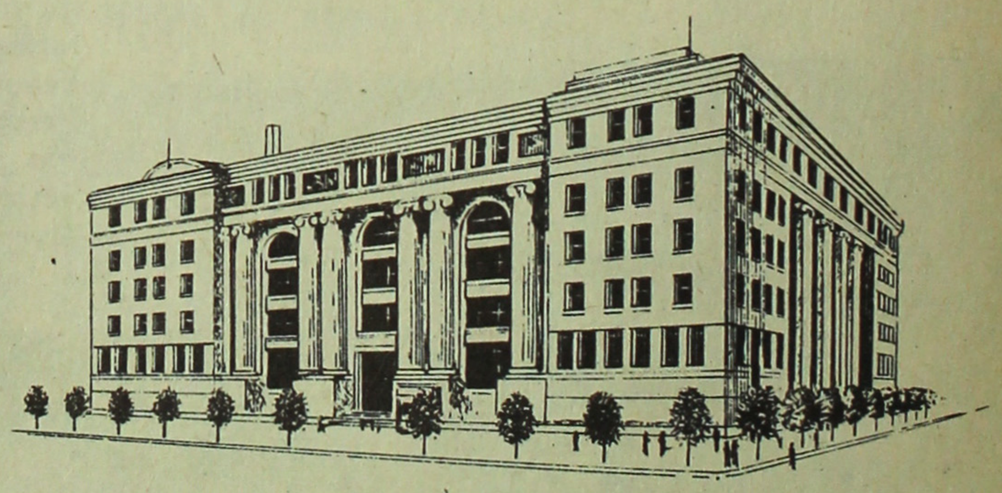
二、全世界寫眞コンテスト

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ー・ケー・シゲタ氏を中心に全世界フオート・コンテストを催し、入選作品はシカゴを始めボストン、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參加することになりました。

主催 米國シカゴ市南インデアナ街二六一一番
シーングラフ
發行所 シカゴ出版會社



懐しい故国とあなたを結ぶ 日本勧業銀行



御郷里への御送金、母國御訪問の際の　旅行小切手等の御買取には全國各都道府縣に支店のある勸業銀行を是非御利用下さい

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人力車

フジヤマ、サクラ、ゲイシヤと並んでリキシヤとして外國にもよくその名を知られている人力車は、在米一世の人々や日本を訪れたことのある米人の皆様にも懐しい想い出でしよう。この人力車は日本人和泉和助によつて發明され、それまでは駕と馬とが唯一の陸上交通機關であつた日本に於いては劃期的な乘物として歡迎され急速に普及したもので、日本のみならず人件費の安い東南アジア方面でも相當多數の人力車が利用されています。

日本では明治、大正時代には官吏、醫者、實業家、藝者等に愛用され、リキシヤマンとして知られている車夫も其の時時は却々粹な職業とされていたものです。燕飛び交う柳の並木道を走る人力車は日本の風物詩として缺くことのできない要素でした。その後電車、自動車等の近代的交通機關の發達と共に人力車の存在は次第に薄れ、現在では古都京都に於いてすら、數える程の台數しかなく、夜更けて市電、バス等が無くなつてから家路に歸る不粹な醉つ拂いや、その他極く一部の人に利用されて辛うじて餘喘を保つている有樣です。併し深夜の街頭で幌越しにチラリと見える麗人の横顔に古い日本を感じ淡い感傷に浸るのは亡びるものに對するノスタルジヤーでありましようか？

（京都永田十藏寫正夫記）

The rickshaw—more correctly, the jinrikisha ("human-power-vehicle") — was invented by a Japanese in 1869. It was used mostly by geisha girls and professional men. With the advent of modern vehicles, it nearly disappeared from the streets. Tourists and, more recently, GI's revived its popularity, but not to its former scale. The sight of a pretty woman riding a rickshaw in the moonlight is still greatly cherished by the Japanese.

日本の生んだ宗教界の世界的巨人谷口雅春氏の説く幸福と繁榮の原理 谷口雅春著

全二〇巻

THE TRUTH OF LIFE

生命の實相

By Masaharu Taniguchi, Dr. of Philosophy

"The Home of Infinite Life and Power"

書籍お申込みは直接東京協会又は下記へ

"The Fountain of Light"

AGENCIES

Mr. T. Akagi, 808 East 37th Street, Chicago 15, Illinois

Mr. Y. Tsuruta, 128 N. Saratoga St., Los Angeles 33, Calif.

Mr. K. Ono, 601 Columbia Street, Seattle 4, Washington

Mr. S. Araki, Route 1, Box 296, San Jose, California

Mr. Sanji Katayama, 329 Buckle Lane, Honolulu, T. H.

Seicho-no-Iye Soshibu Sidade Ademar C.P. 6160, Sao Paulo, Brasil

月刊 生長の家

Monthly Magazine

あなたを幸福にせずにはおかない雜誌。日本全土の百万の人によろこびを與えている月刊誌

月刊 光の泉

Monthly magazine for beginners

一番やさしい生長の家入門誌

発行所

東京都港区赤坂桧町5

株式会社 日本教文社

申込所

東京都港区赤坂桧町10

財団法人 世界聖典普及協會

Shigeru Takebe planted his first seed potato 34 years ago, the year he arrived in Brazil from Japan. Today he is the undisputed "Potato King" of the state of Sao Paulo.

Takebe has 1,500 acres under cultivation. They produce one-third of the 120,000-sack-crop of Sao Paulo.

宏荘なる自邸庭園における武部繁氏及夫人

馬鈴薯王

武部　繁氏

大正八年廿九歳で渡伯以來三十四年間を終始一貫馬鈴薯作りに專念し北米の牛島ボテト王と並び稱されているのが努力の人武部繁氏である。中央線方面の總產出額十二万俵の中三分の一の四万俵は武部氏が出している。栽培面積一千五百アルケル（六百町）馬鈴薯畑の長さ四キロ半幅四キロに及ぶ。氏は石川縣金澤市の產。喜久榮夫人は糖聖の妻として其の內助の功は定評がある。

外國爲替銀行

三和銀行

桑港駐在員事務所開設

近くサンフランシスコに駐在員事務所を置きまして皆様の御便宜を御圖り致し度く準備中です。

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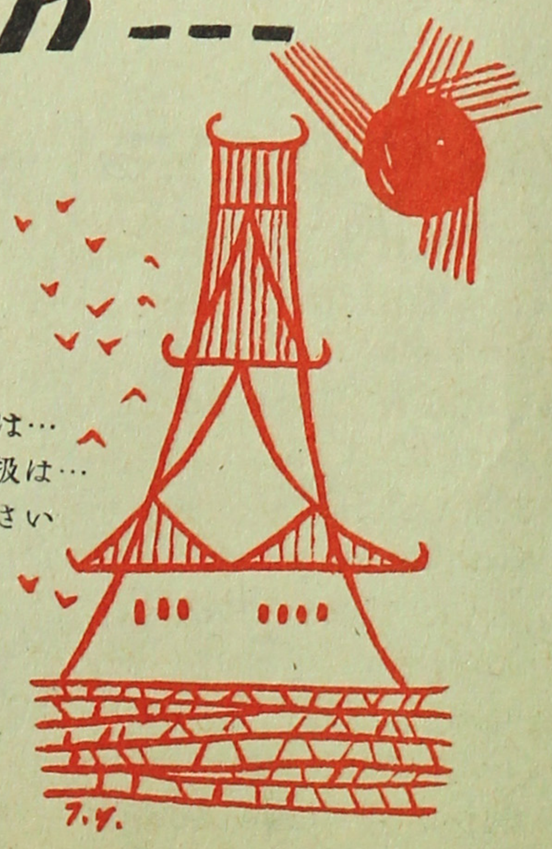
If it's about Japan---



なつかしい日本の御郷里への御送金は…
日本御訪問の節の旅行小切手の御取扱は…
全國180ケ店の各地支店を御利用下さい

Mrs. Rikiku Kikuchi of Sao Paulo, Brazil, proves that a prize-winning flower arrangement can be prepared with the use of a single flower. Her blue-ribbon winner is based on the Moribana school of flower arrangement, which is a departure from the simple and ultra conservative schools. This type appeals to Westerners and is particularly suited to countries such as Brazil where vegetation of all kinds is easily accessible.

Mrs. Kikuchi runs a flower arrangement school in Sao Paulo where more than 600 of her students are applying their training in their daily living.

活　花

最近ブラジルでも生花が盛んになつて來ているが過般當市花辨協會主催の秋季花辨展覽會で天晴一等賞の榮譽を獲得した大和流家元菊池理菊女史は一九三八年十一月聖市に着板をあげてから六百人のお弟子さんを持つてゐる女史は語る『過去の生花の因襲からか け放れて花卉を主材として國際性のある日本の生んだ生花藝術の精神と技術とを生活の中に織り込んで指導すべきだと思ひます』云々

小原流盛花

主と副は龍舌蘭　客位はツタとカルケイジヨ　中間赤い實付カツラ下草をあしらつて自然活け伯國の秋の感傷を表現した小原流盛花と菊池理菊女史

高い背広や洒落たネクタイばかりが紳士の嗜みではありません
仁丹のんだよい口香で…

お勤め・商談・タバコに
旅行・マージャン・將棋等
何時も相手に好感をもたれる事がエチケットとしてぜひ必要！

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B R A S I L

水の王者
岡本哲夫選手

日本人の岡本というより「南米のトビ魚」の名がふさわしい岡本哲夫選手はヘルシンキで開催された一九五二年オリンピック大會で千五百米自由型競泳で三着に入選して多大の氣を吐いた その戰績は一着紺野のフォード（布哇）二着櫛部（日本）三着岡本（ブラジル）で國籍こそ異つてはいるが一着より三着まで日系人の爭覇で水泳日本の面目躍如たるものがある。（八月四日記）

コロニヤが生んだ水上の王者
岡本哲夫君

日本人の岡本というより「南米のトビ魚」の名がふさわしく、南米各國の西葡兩字紙にはしば〳〵南米のホープとさへ書かれる岡本哲夫君は

一九三二年姉三人兄一人の末子としてサンパウロ州マリリア市に生れた。珈琲園を經營する父專太郎氏は哲夫君が幼時より非常に虚弱な子で首の兩側にはルイレキさへあつたので大いに心配し八才の時水泳をやらせてみようと考え當時折よくマリリア市にはじめて日本人のプールが出來て、そこへ入れた。最初は伊藤ハジメというコーチにつき純日本式クロールを習い、後にマリリア市にヤーラ・クラブという水泳クラブができた時クラブ員となり伯人のアローンソ氏にブラジル式のコーチをうけ、ここで他日大成の基礎を作つた。そして今から四年前サントスで開かれた全伯水上大會にアローンソ・コーチにつれられて出場し、八百と四百ではわずかにタッチの差でパヲイーバに敗れて次席となつたが、百米では一分一秒〇一で一着となり、はじめてオカモノの名を水上關係者の頭に印象づけた。時に年わずかに十四歳 一九五〇年日本から古橋らトビ魚の來伯した時は大いにガンばつて大先輩等が將來大成を豫言したが果せる哉、一大會毎に彼の驚くべき超人力を發揮して南米のオカモトの揺がざる王座を打樹てた。

さらに一九五一年三月初旬の汎米大會には南米記錄を作つてオカモトの名は更に更に南米大陸に知れわたつた 五輪のオリンピック旗の翻る今年のオリンピック大會には彼好漢岡本のたくましい姿が、ブラジル、否全南米のホープを一身に集めて水のしぶきを上げ乍ら……輝しい世界一流の飛魚等と、榮冠の覇を競ふ事であろう。南米の岡本の上に日伯人一齊 強い支持と熱援の熱い瞳は只管、オリンピックの大會に注がれている、日章旗と共に、平和を象徴したブラジル國旗が高く〳〵晴れの檜舞台に掲揚される日も夢ではない事を信んじているすべての人が待たるゝ其の日

BRAZIL'S FAVORITE SON

South American newspapers have been devoting columns of copy to the exploits of their favorite son, Tetsuo Okamoto, 20-year-old swimming sensation of Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Brazilian Nisei did not take home a gold medal from the Olympics in Helsinki, but South Americans are rightly proud of his performance. Okamoto placed third behind Ford Konno and Shiro Hashizume in the 1,500-meter free style classic. His feat bettered his own mark as well as the 20-year-old Olympic record.

Young Okamoto, son of a coffee plantation owner, began swimming at the age of eight when his father believed it would help develop his son's feeble body. When he was 16 he won the 100-meter event and second in the 400 and 800 meters in the All-Brazil swimming meets.

His fame spread with subsequent swimming meets. Last March he set a new South American record for the 1,500-meter event at the Pan American meet. Then followed his participation in the Olympics.

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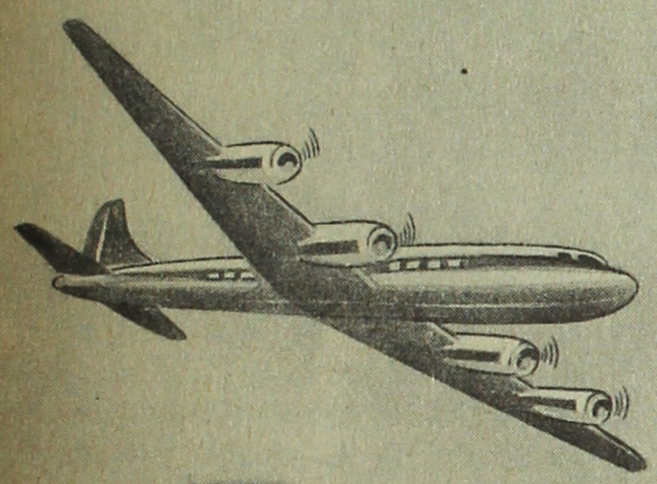
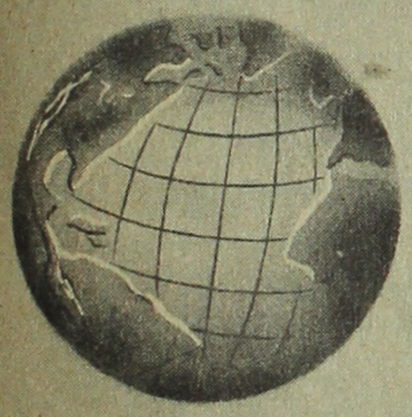
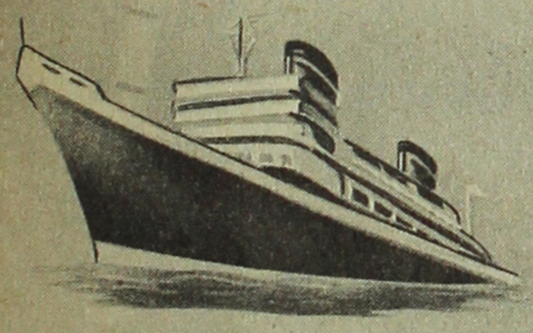






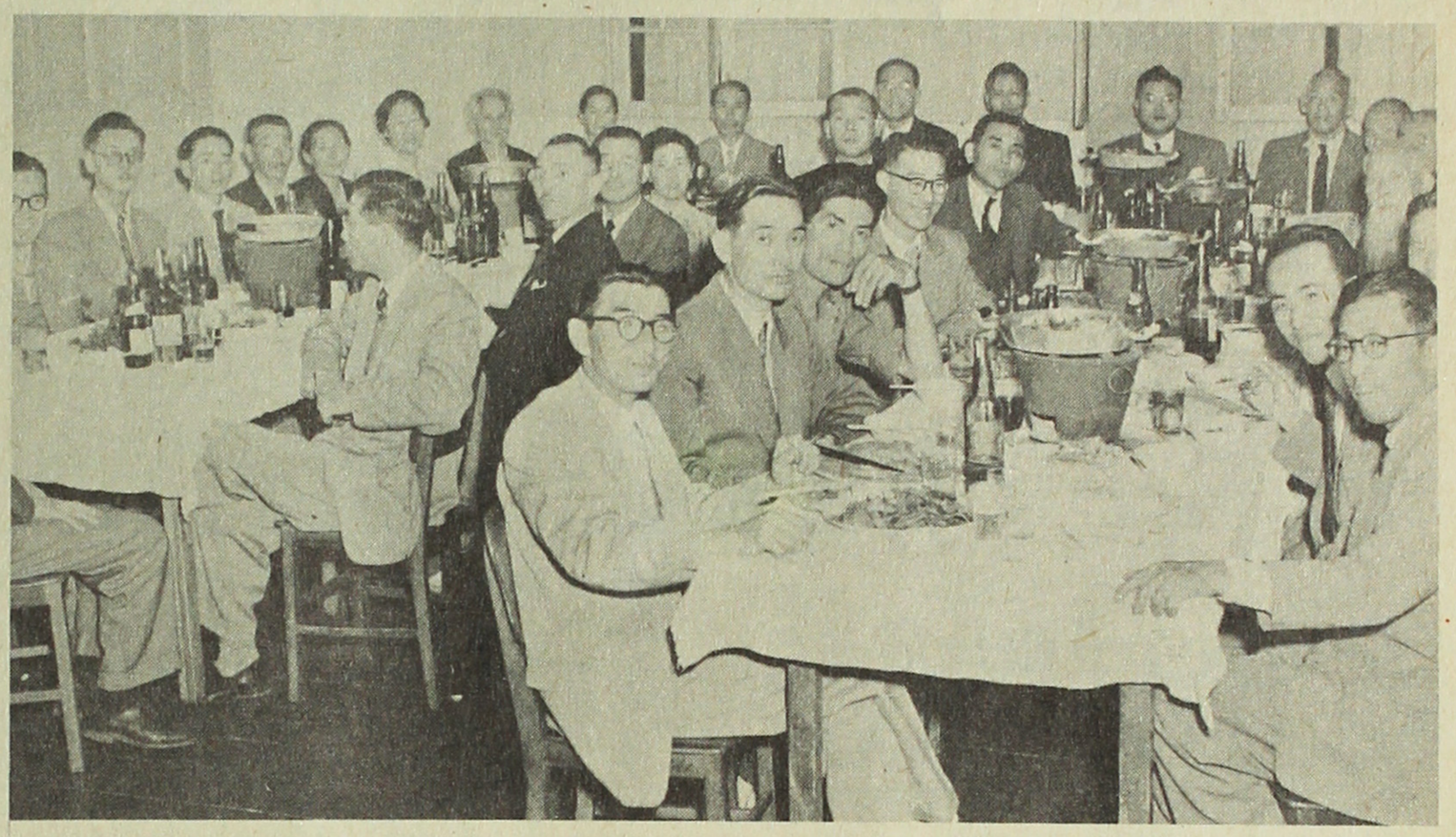
日伯交通社

北海道協會觀光團

懐かし雪の國へ

雪の一片も見ることの出來ない南國ブラジルで北海道の人々の集まりは全く祖國を慕うの念で一ぱいである五月十九日秋の氣配の伯國から新綠清々しい祖國への觀光にと北海道協會の第一回觀光團は勢いよく旅立つた團長多田榮一郎氏外十五名で何れも廿年卅年振りの母國訪問である鈴蘭の花咲く北方の國に思うだに心躍るものがあろう一行は去る三月突如十勝沖を襲つた大地震に大きな被害を受けた同胞に温かい同情の心のこもつた義捐金十五コントス餘を携えての訪問であることも特記したい北海道廳觀光課と伯國聖市の日伯通社が斡旋されたものである一行の氏名は

兒玉兼次 大原和喜太 吉田秀松 石川林藏 多田榮一郎 佐々木末之助 同 ふく 藤川保信 追田三代治 山畑清一 同はる 中川健一 柳沼久吉 石谷喜八郎 ほたまの諸氏（寫眞は五月十九日開催された盛大な送別會）



詩のふるさと — 美しい — 懐かしい母國

繪の日本

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Sao Pauloites describe Fumitomo Maeoka, who came to Brazil 30 years ago from Wakayama prefecture in Japan, as "wealthy in children, wealthy in grandchildren and wealthy in purse." The successful owner of a general store in Sao Paulo, Maeoka recently set up a travel agency staffed by his daughters and sons-in-law. With eight daughters and 16 grandchildren, his chances of branching out into still other lines of business ought to be good. The old Japanese adage, "children are treasures," is particularly apt for Maeoka.

伯國の子福長者

サンパウロ市立市場の繁榮

街にある雜貨書籍商の前岡商店の主人と前妻は三文知氏夫人。前岡氏は十余年前和歌山縣から渡伯以來粒々辛苦今日の成功を收め現在は八女十六人の子孫をもうけ人も羨む圓滿な家庭として知られている。寫眞は子孫緣金緣の三拍子揃つてホクホクの前岡さん夫婦とそのお孫さん達。

Banco Popular do Brasil S.A.

Matriz: Rua 15 de Novembro, 265

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株式會社 ポプラル・ド・ブラジル銀行

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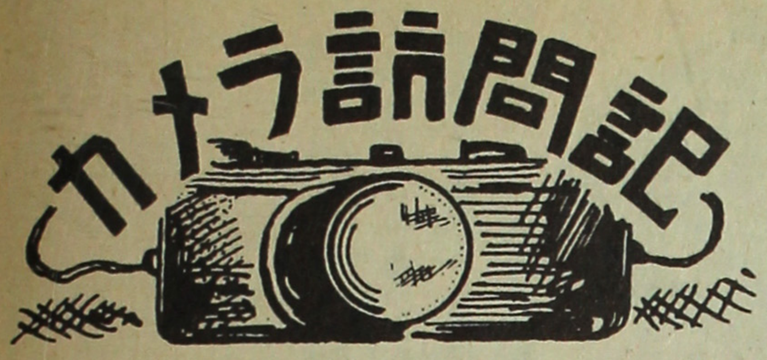
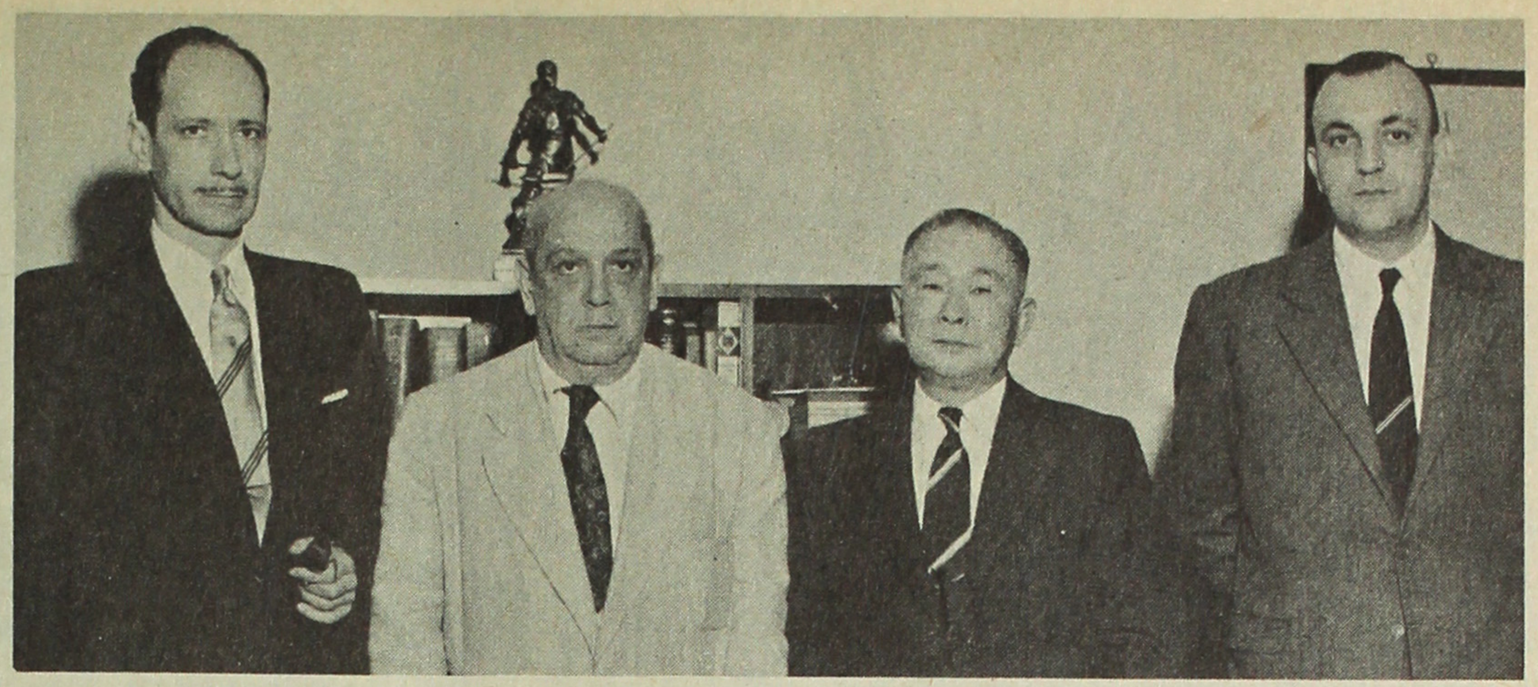
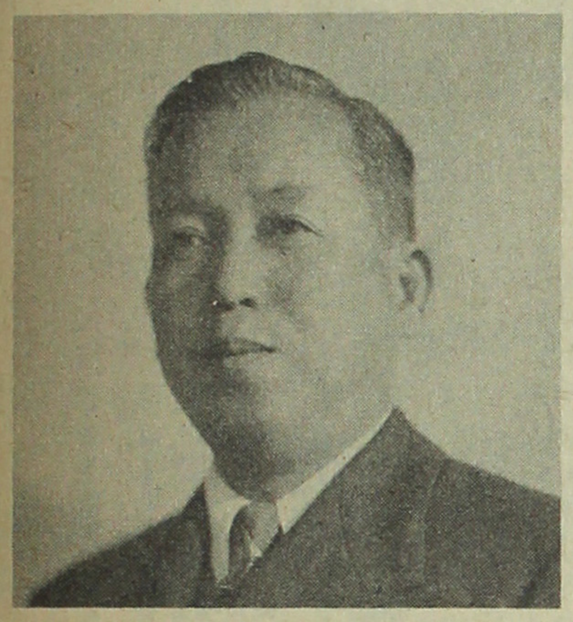


貿易の蜂谷

—日伯貿易の先驅者—



蜂谷工商株式會社の柱石　向つて左より 蜂谷氏愛婿 エ エ クルズ氏。エ シ アンツネス氏。福原庄五郎氏。ゼ ピポンセカ氏。



蜂谷吾輔氏

常夏の『リオ デ ジヤヂイロ』

世界に有り數の美しい海岸線を抱く南米第一の繁華な首都と其處には對伯貿易業者なら誰でも知つている貿易商蜂谷商會 即ち蜂谷工商株式會社の本店がある

對伯貿易の先陣を承つて創業以來四十年 リオ人士の間にも知られている蜂谷吾輔氏は六十八才の今日猶お日伯經濟界の元老として斯界に重きをなしている

記者は一日リオの間屋街テオフアイロ オツトニー八五番の蜂谷本店に白髪童顏忠勤四十年の現支配人福原庄五郎氏を訪ずれ創業以來の苦心談を聽き更にイパチーマ海岸の閑靜な住宅に當主蜂谷吾輔氏を訪ねた

銀婚式は もう數年前に濟んだという氏は 獨逸系伯人との夫人との間に一男四女があり 孫達の總勢は 十五人という繁榮ぶりであるが 女婿達は何れも立派な伯人で リオの社交界にも知られている。

吾輔氏は日露戰爭當時 名古屋の貿易商 井元爲三郎商店に働いて居たが 先見の明ある氏はその頃何人にも思いも及ばなかつた日本陶器類の伯國進出を思い立ち 長兄一男氏と相い計つて 一九〇九年卅四才の時 單身渡伯リオジヤヂイロ市に

When Gosuke Hachiya, a clerk in a Nagoya trading house, decided to seek his fortune in Brazil at the turn of the century—years before large-scale Japanese immigration to South America started—his friends questioned the wisdom of his decision. But his foresight paid off handsomely. Hachiya, now 68, is one of the most successful foreign traders in Rio de Janeiro, and practically every Brazilian businessman knows "Hachiya of Rio," the man who buys and sells chinaware by the shiploads.

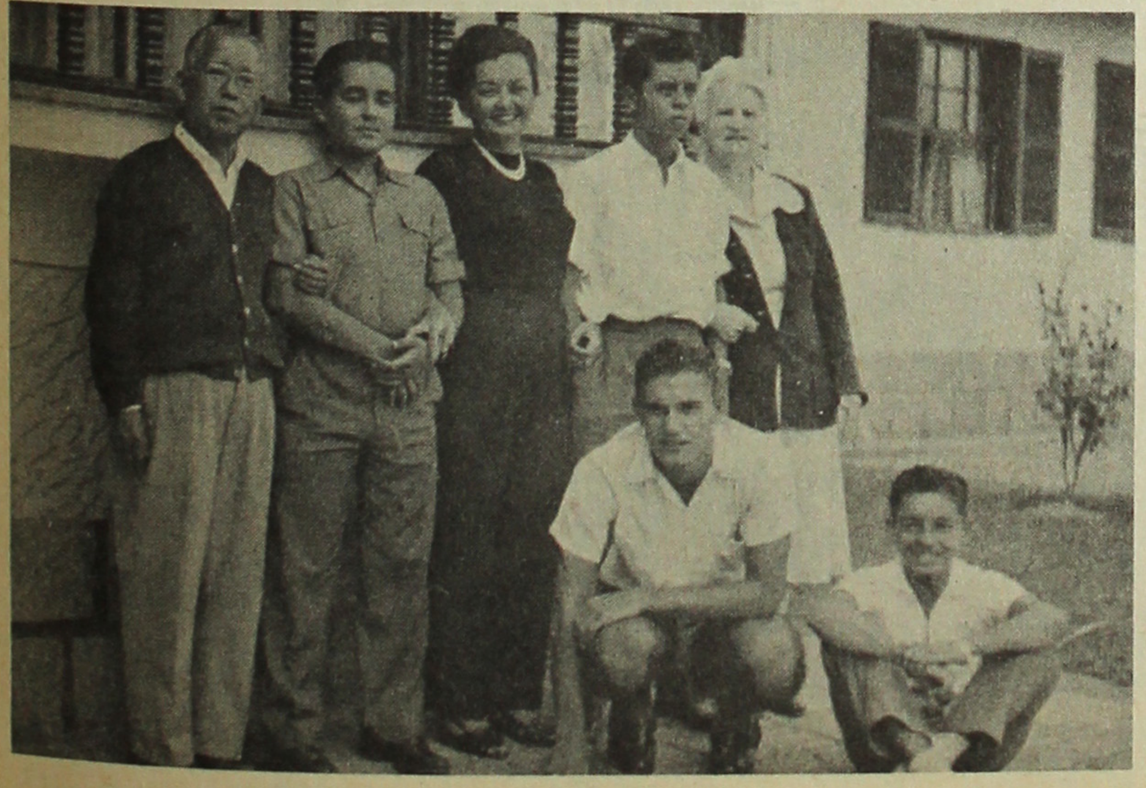
及びサンパウロ市を具さに視察の後 翌年リオ自慢の場所に『日本雜貨日本陶器類』を扱う『輸入商蜂谷商會』を創立した。中京育ちの商才滿々たりし氏は第一次大戰の頃は既に相當の財を爲し第二次世界大戰直前には『リオの蜂谷』と言えば全伯國二十一州の貿易商界に著名な人となつた。

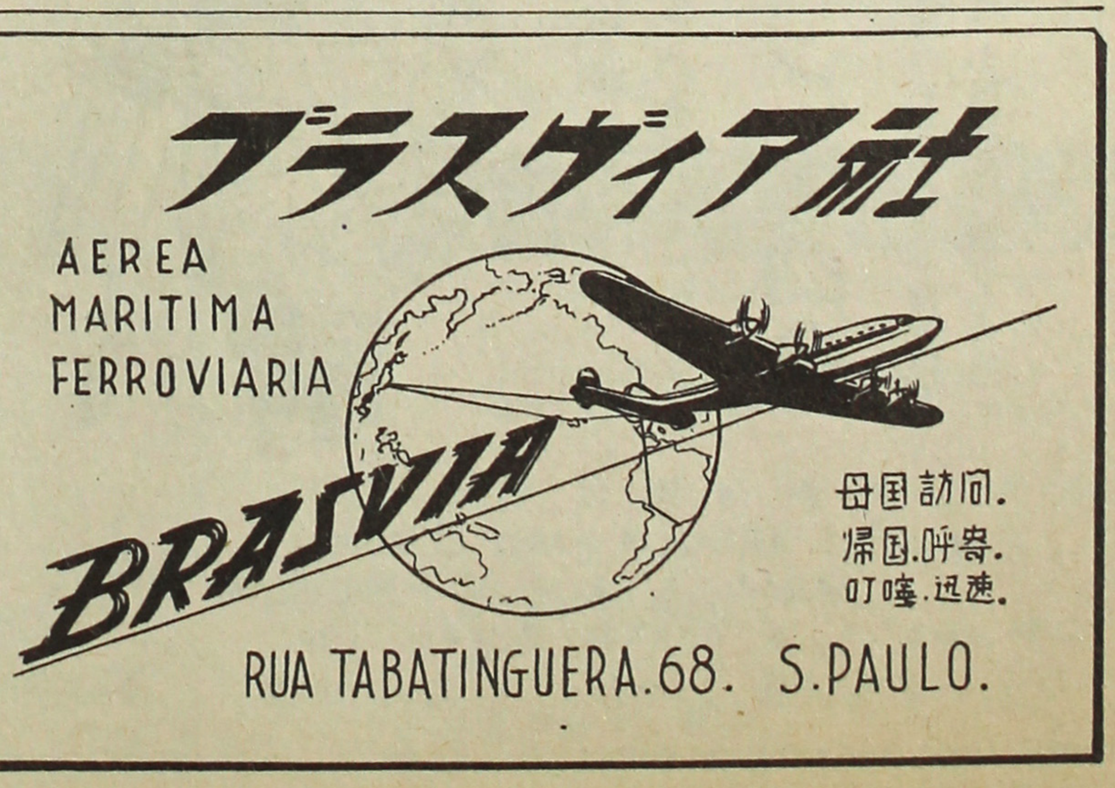
氏が今日まで日伯貿易上に盡した功績は大きく また時折りは排日なども起るリオにあつて伯人間にも重きをなし立派に民間外交家としての實績をも擧げリオの有名な避暑地テレゾポリス市に豪壯な別莊を持ち週末は大抵そこで孫達と過ごして居られ店務は一切女婿及び福原支配人に任せてある。

Above: Executives of Hachiya's trading firm. L. to r.—Angelo A. Cruz (son-in-law), Amadeu Coelho Antunes, Shogoro Fukuhara (business manager) and Jayme P. Fonseca.

Below: Hachiya with his wife (right), his daughter and grandchildren at his home in an exclusive residential suburb of Rio de Janeiro. Hachiya has four daughters and one son.

令息 令嬢 愛孫と蜂谷氏夫妻

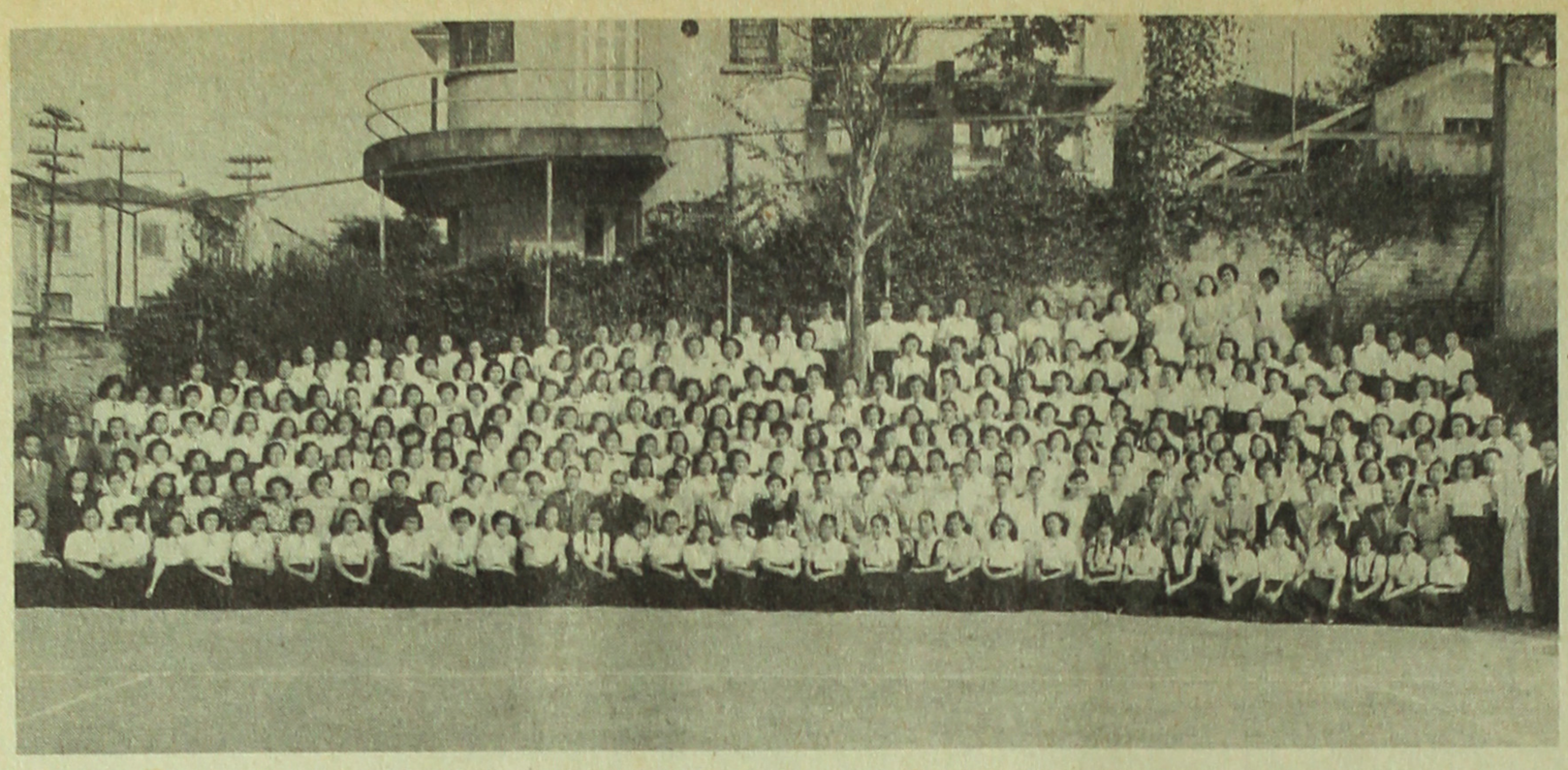




サンパウロ女學院

赤間みちえ女史

日伯文化の交流は一世、二世の女性教育にあると在伯邦人教育界の重鎭として信望篤き赤間みちえ女史の經營するサンパウロ女學院は一九三〇年三月コンセレーロ・フルタード街に創立され、二十年の歷史を有する女學院である。全伯に二五〇〇名の卒業生を有し、在校生二五〇名の若き二世を指導される廿五名の先生があり、行き屆いた設備と赤間校主の獻身的努力と熱情はサンパウロ女學院をしてますく盛大ならしむると共に輝かしいその前途が約束されている。



日本水上選手古橋一行を迎えて記念撮影のサンパウロ女學院の女徒教員職員一同

中央校主赤間女史を訪問した本社淀野伯國支社長及び學院教師職員の方々

The Sao Paulo Japanese girls high school observes its 20th anniversary this month. Its 25-member faculty is headed by Mrs. Michie Akama (left, center), founder and principal who came to Brazil as an immigrant farmer's wife. Depressed by the low level of culture and education of the average immigrant woman, she educated herself in Brazilian schools and founded the present school to provide all-around schooling to Issei and Nisei women. In 20 years, the school has taught 2,500. It now has a student body of 250 (above).

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●

▲二千六百有餘年の日本歷史のうち今回の講和條約成立國交復活ほどの大事件はないのであります 本誌は これを永く記念するために『國交復活記念號』をこゝに發刊することに致しました 畏くも天皇陛下より 特にお言葉を賜り 又日米伯國各要人の 祝辭を揭載することを得まして誠に欣幸の至りであります

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▲現在米人間に讀まれているのは換言すれば購讀者を有する刊行物はこの『シーングラフ世界』であります ◀米國市民である 日系人により組織經營されて居り英文を以て編集の中心としており 東西文化經濟增進を 其の目的として過去五ケ年奮鬪して參りました▲幸に各方面よりの絶大なる支持を戴きまして愛讀者は廣く全世界に及び至難なる出版界稀に見るの成果を擧げつゝあります事は時代の要求が然らしむることとは謂え愛讀者各位の熱烈なる御後援による事と深く感謝の意を表します▲御覽下さる如く『記念號』はその內容に於いて斷然他を抜き之を全部英文にいたしました點はこれが本誌の與えられたる使命であることを自覺する所以であります

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CHICAGO PUBLISHING CORPORATION
2611 S. Indiana Ave. Chicago 16, Illinois

PUBLISHER
James T. Nishimura

EDITOR
Shigeru Nagata

極東總支社
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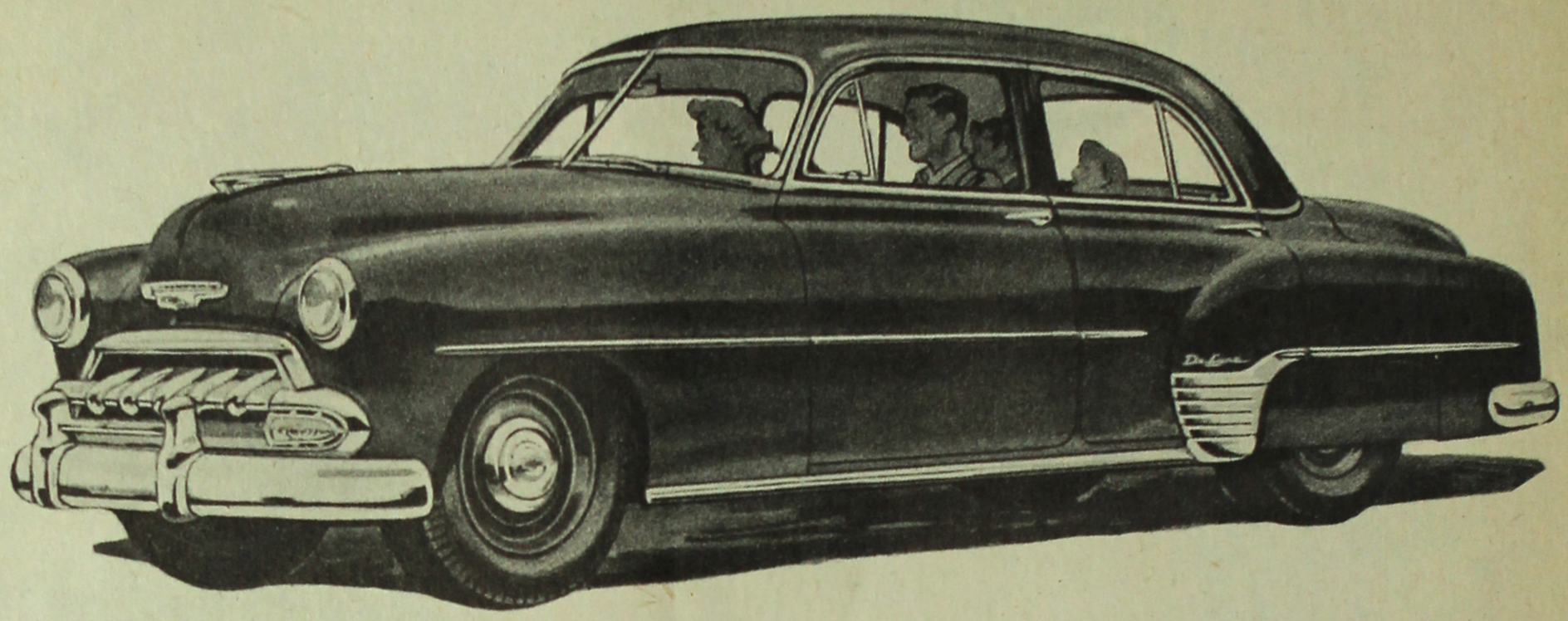

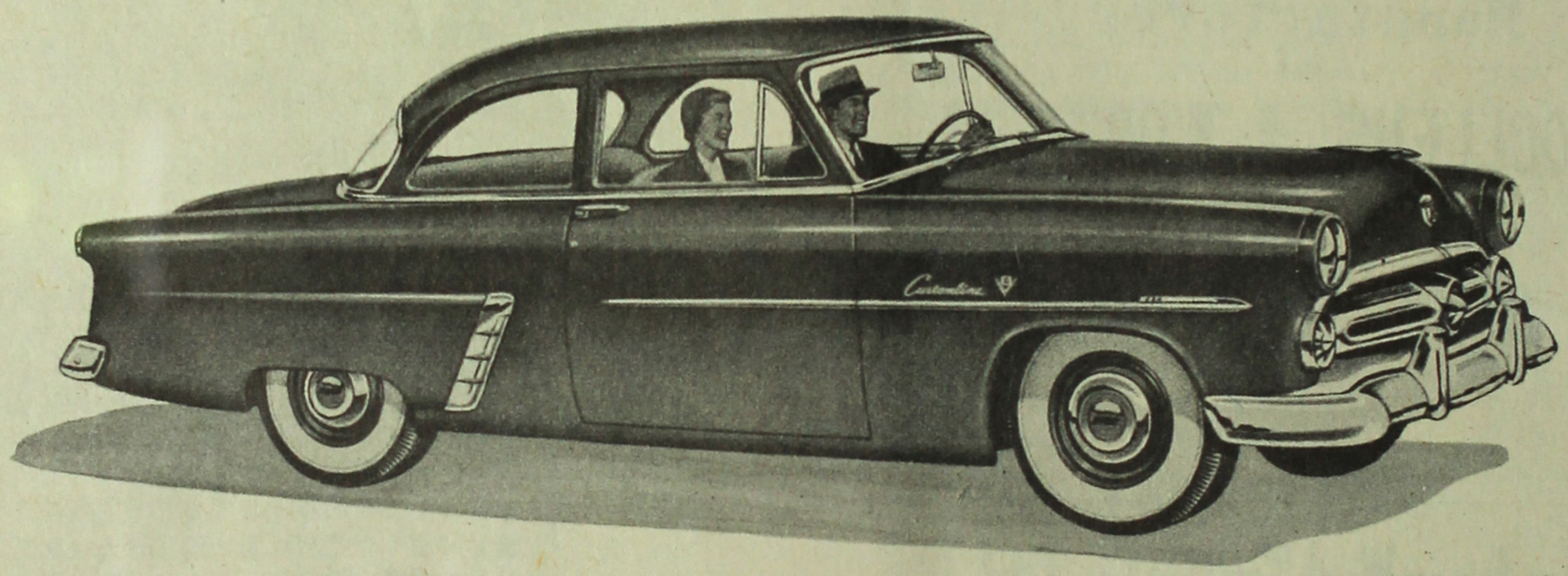

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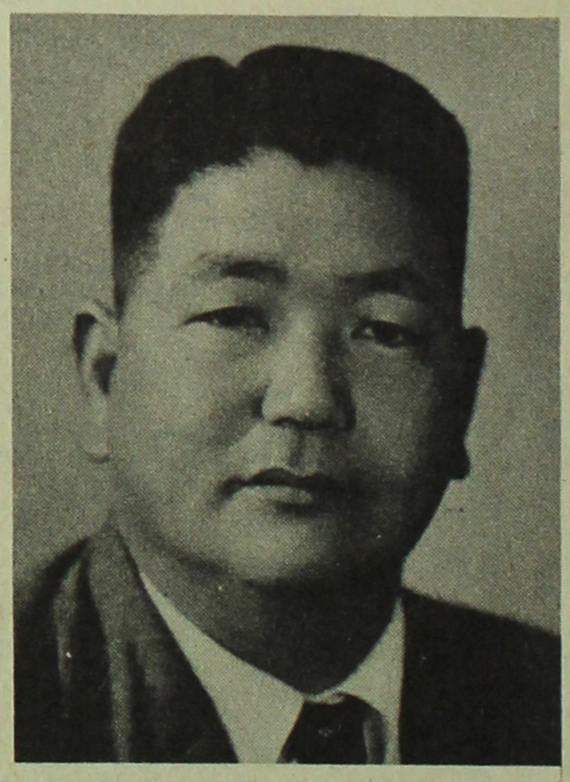

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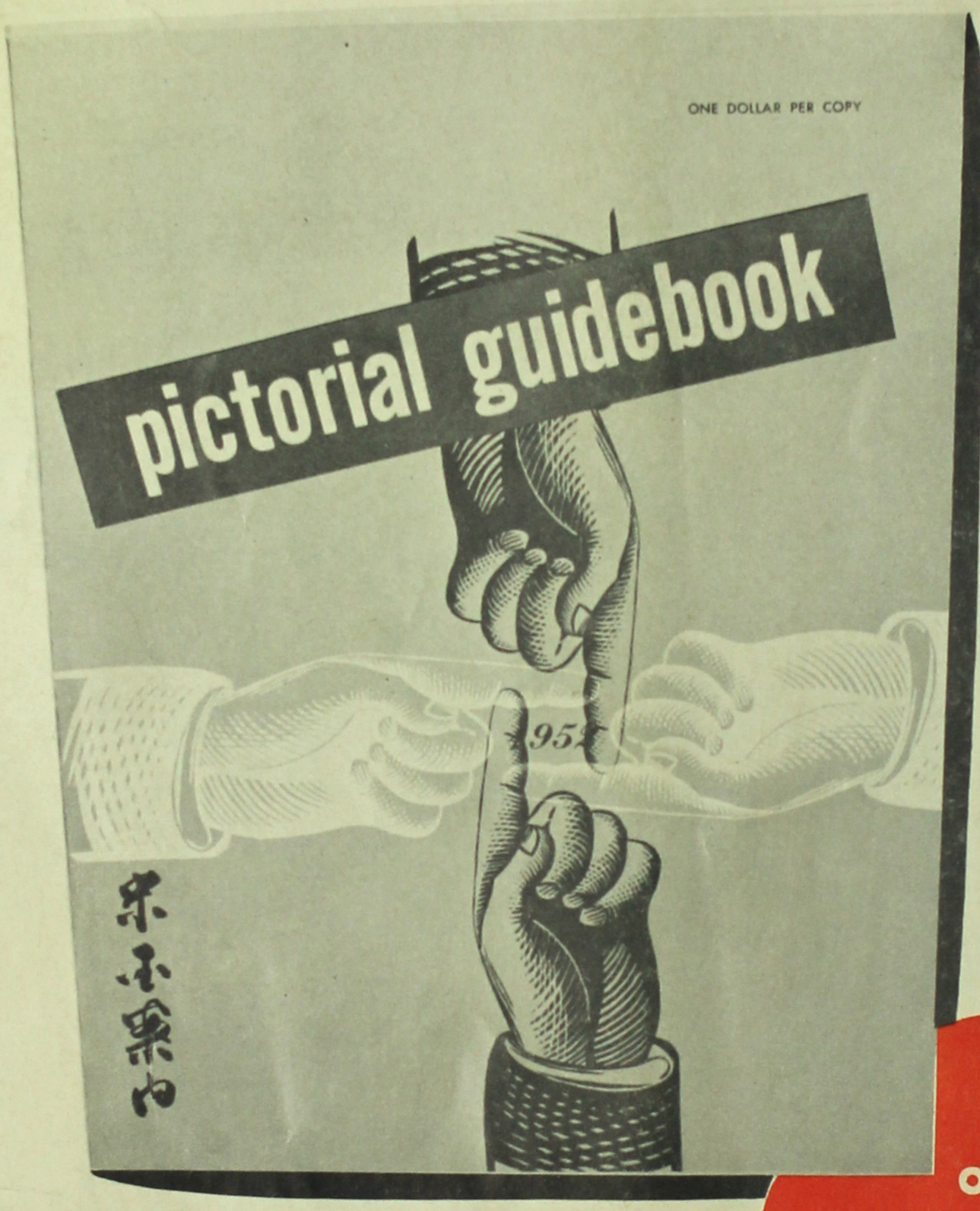

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