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# Letters to the Editors

## NOTHING LIKE GIRLS

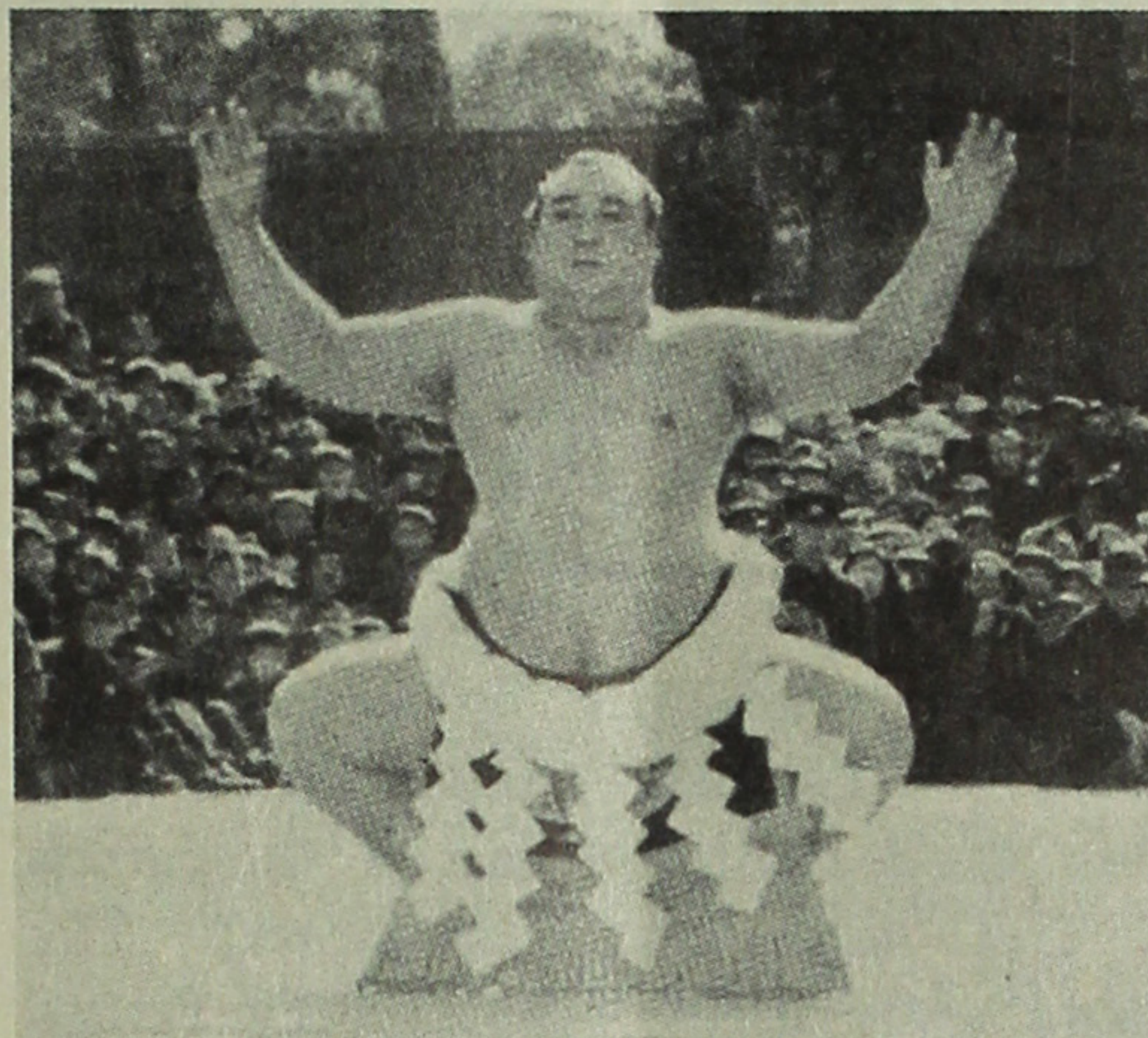
Dear Sirs: The pictures of the girls' clubs of Chicago in the February issue made it certainly one of the best . . . We'd like to make a suggestion. There are quite a few girls' social clubs in San Francisco and the Bay area (Jynx, Sigma Rho, Dhyanas, to mention a few). It would be real swell if you would print an article and pictures of these clubs . . . We'd be mighty happy . . . and who knows, Chicagoans in turn may see some of their Bay area friends in SCENE too . . . After all, it's these clubs of every Japanese community that keep us from being bored Saturday nights . . . — COUPLE OF SCENE READERS (from 'way back), Oakland, Calif.

Send us the pictures and the info and we'll see what we can do.—ED.

## 358 LBS., SO HELP US!

Dear Sirs: On page 45 of March SCENE is a picture of the sumo champion of Japan. You say that he is a "300 pounder." I and many of my friends with whom I have talked about this have a hard time visualizing strenuous physical activity on the part of men of such elephantine displace-

ment. Do sumo men really weigh so much, or is it that their publicity men have extra imaginations? — HAROLD MOTOOKA, Chicago.



Grand champ Kagamizato

We can say nothing about the imaginations of sumo's publicity men. As far as we can ascertain, sumo wrestlers in Japan retain no drum beaters. But Kagamizato, the champion in question,

is 33 years old, stands 5 feet 8 inches and weighs 358 lbs., so help us!—ED.

## HYBRID WORD ENDINGS

Dear Sirs: . . . Your "Statement of Policy" (SCENE, July, 1952) said in part: "SCENE intends to become America's outstanding magazine of Asia. It is well fitted for the task." In this I concur. Why not use your influence toward the preservation of Japanese words used in the English language? I refer particularly to your use of the Anglicized plural form. The Japanese language is beautiful, phonetically if not grammatically. It seems a shame to ruin its simplicity with hybrid endings. Your most common example is the use of *Niseis* for *Nisei*. Other words noted are *kimonos*, *otokos*, *judes*, *tabis*, etc. (You instinctively used *maiko*, which you interpreted as "dancing girls"). Enclosed please find a subscription to SCENE for my sister—an *Edokko*—now living in Scotland.— DAVID W. SWIFT, San Francisco.

Reader Swift's letter sums up what a score of other SCENE readers have said in the past four years. We've had many complaints, but not a single letter of commendation. Our noble experiment thus ends. SCENE's attempt to regularize the Anglicized plural form of Japanese common nouns has irritated many, apparently converted few. SCENE's style sheet capitulates to the compulsions of popular usage. When the style

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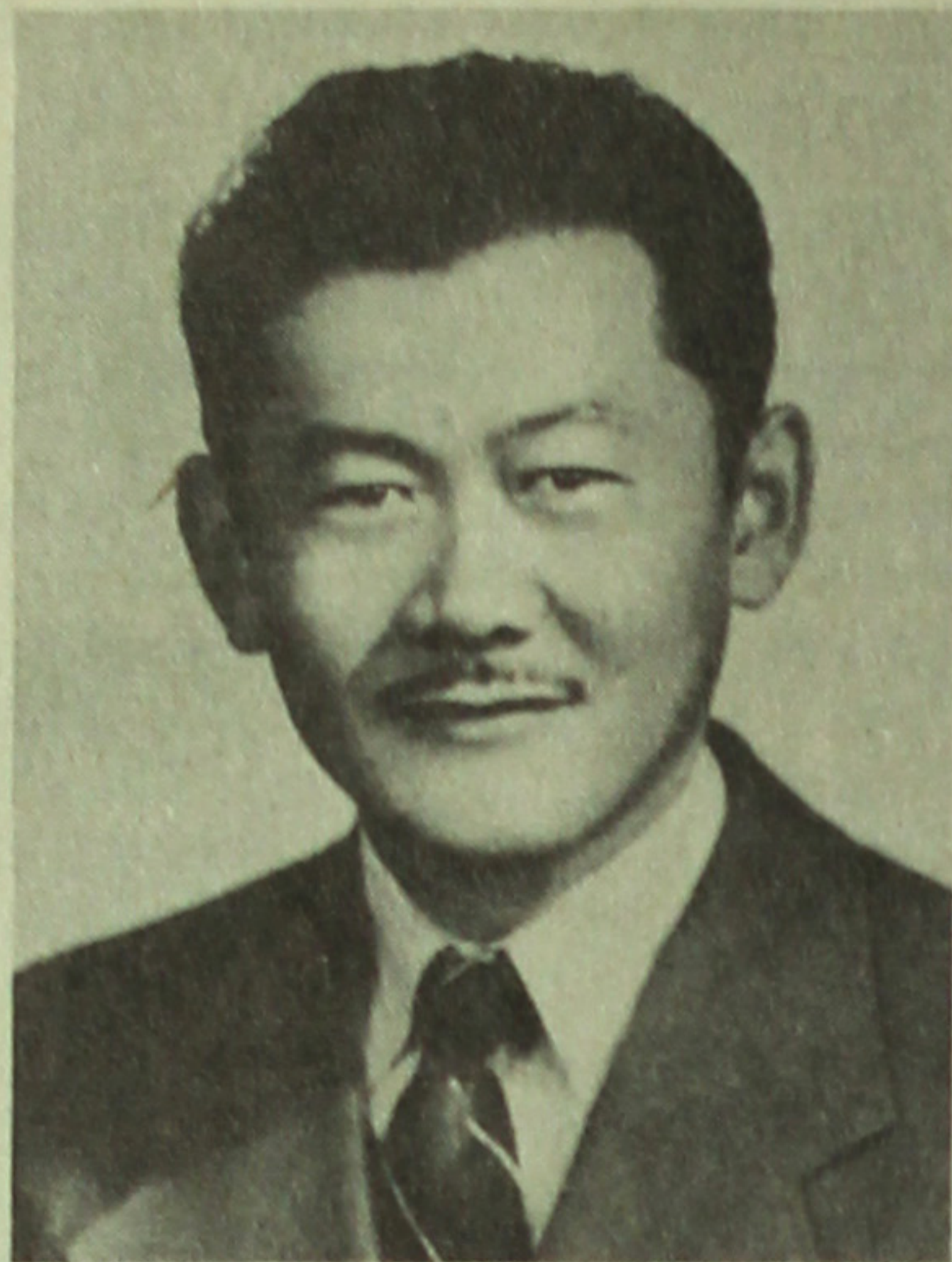
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Wilson N. Makabe

### SCENE CONGRATULATES

High school principal Paul N. Makabe of Lincoln, Ark. A native of Loomis, Calif., the 38-year-old Nisei is a graduate of Arkansas State Teachers College, where he was an honor student, campus newspaper reporter and member of Phi Alpha Theta, national history honorary society. He served as principal of the South Side High School, Conway, Ark., in 1951; later completed work for his Master of Science degree in School Administration at the U. of Arkansas. An army volunteer in January, 1942, he received his basic training at Camp Robinson, Ark. He met Iva Ferguson of Little Rock; they married in October, 1942. The Makabes have three children, Paula Sue, Naomi June and Truman Estes.

was set up, SCENE's editorial staff was not unanimous. Managing Editor Mazawa inclined toward the conventional usage of Japanese common nouns in their original form — without the "s" for plural. Editor-in-chief Tanaka was for "regularizing" the plural form. Perhaps this was because he had recently completed co-authoring a series of textbooks on grammar, ("English Composition and Rhetoric," by Frank K. Levin and T. W. Tanaka, and "Easy

Pathways in English" by Alma Meland and T. W. Tanaka — texts which have been used by hundreds of thousands of U.S. high-school students). The SCENE style sheet, prepared by Editor Richard Takeuchi, dictated the "s" ending for the plural of Japanese common nouns. When SCENE reader Prof. Elmer Smith of the University of Utah criticized the form as too awkward, SCENE replied that its editor-in-chief had merely dipped into the notebooks of

some of the top authorities, including Harvard's Prof. I. A. Richards, the "Father of Basic English." Despite that reply to Prof. Smith, SCENE now freely acknowledges its change of style. We take stock of what reader Swift says so well: "The Japanese language is beautiful, phonetically if not grammatically. It seems a shame to ruin its natural simplicity with hybrid endings." Starting with this issue, we drop the "s" and print it "Nisei" only.—ED.

### ORIENTAL COOK BOOK

Dear Sirs: In your last December issue of SCENE . . . there was an inquiry about meal planning, Japanese style, written in English. We have available a recipe book containing both Chinese and Japanese dishes which may interest SCENE readers. The cook book has been compiled by the Church school teachers and members of the St. Mary's Guild for the purpose of supporting the Sunday school. Those interested in obtaining a copy of the book (\$1 donation), may write to the Cook Book Committee, St. Peter's Japanese Episcopal Church, 1610 King Street, Seattle, Wash. —Y. NAKATSU, Seattle.

### SAKURA FOR RHODE ISLAND

Dear Sirs: Cherry blossoms will soon become a familiar spring sight in Rhode Island. Some 7,000 cherry tree seeds have been presented to Rhode Island Governor

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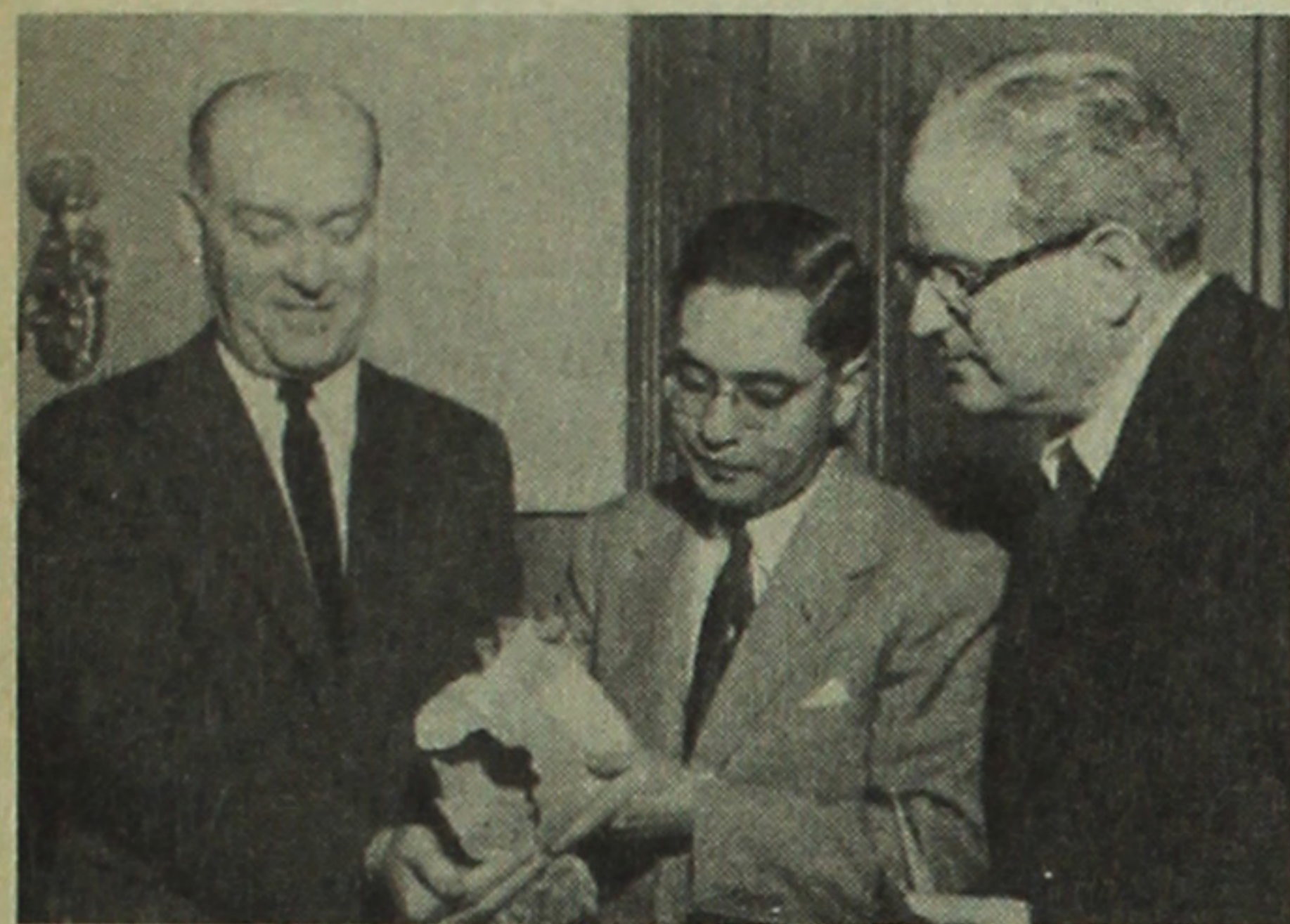


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Dennis J. Roberts (left) in observance of the 100th Anniversary of the landing of Commodore Perry in Japan. Providence Mayor Walter Reynolds received a similar gift. Presentation was made by Kazuo Iwata, manager of the Japan Travel Information office in New York. The Rhode Island celebration of the Perry Centennial



Gov. Roberts, Iwata and Mayor Reynolds

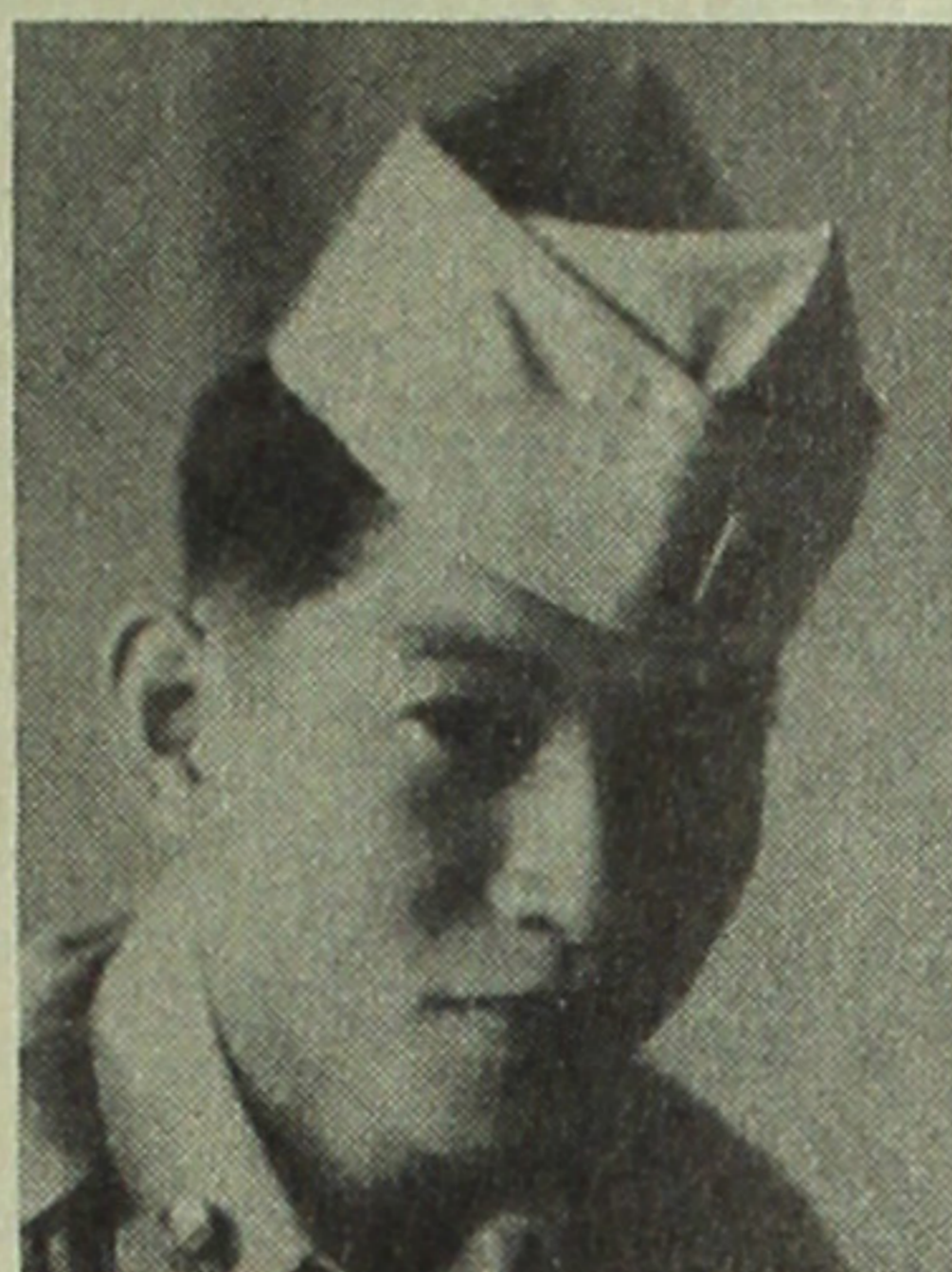
included a State House ceremony, Japanese films on television and special radio programs about Japan. Publicized as the "Rhode Island Open Door Festival," the event was broadcast around the world by the Voice of America. — WILLIAM G. HUGHES, Forest Hills, L.I., N.Y.

**櫻正宗代理店を求む**

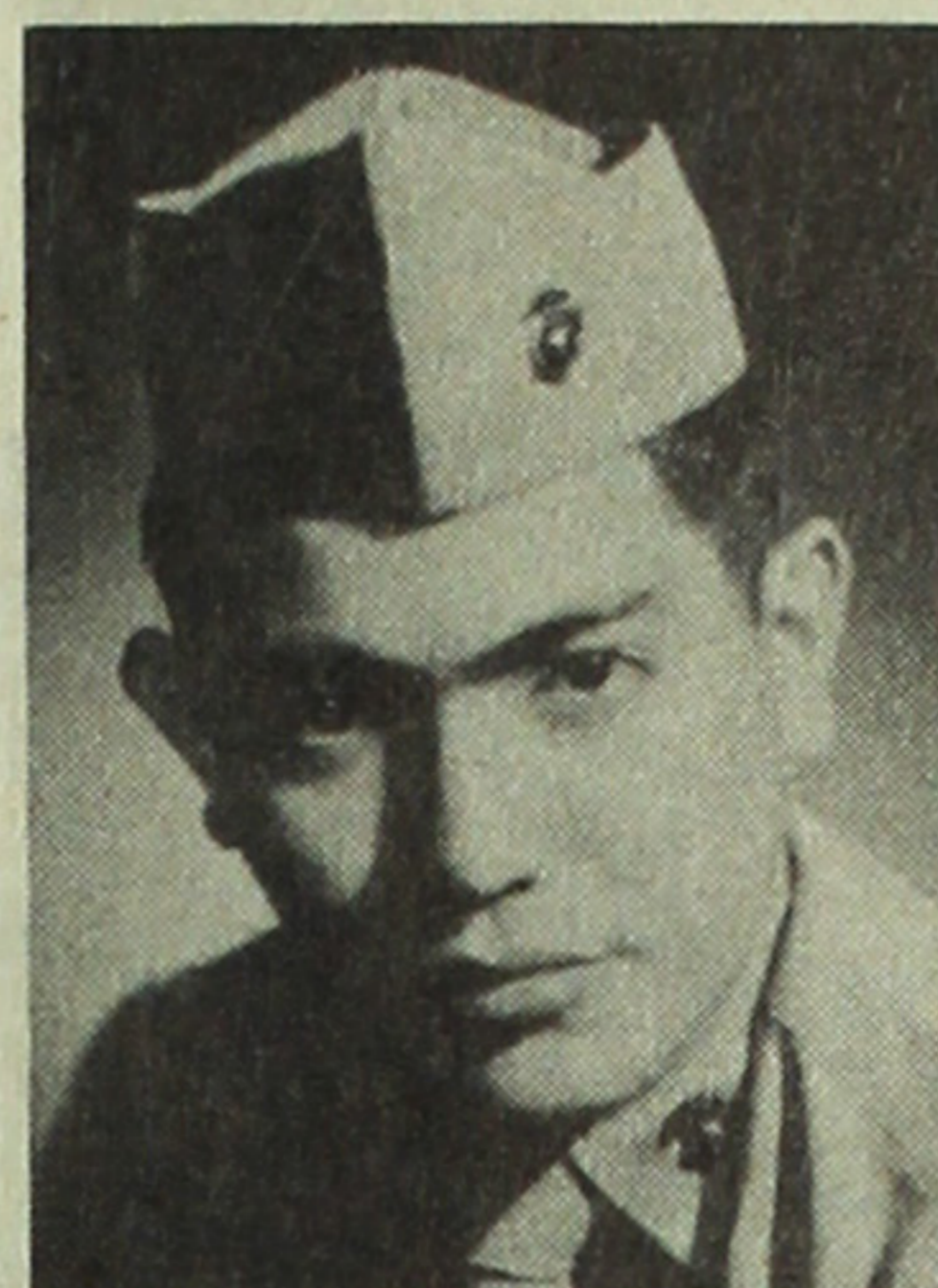
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**HONOR ROLL**



Pfc. Geo. H. Tanonaka



Pfc. J. S. Arakaki (USMC)

**T**HE Japanese-Americans whose names are listed here were among Korean war casualties reported by the Department of Defense during the first three weeks of February.

**KILLED IN ACTION:**

PFC. JAMES SEIFUKU ARAKAKI (Marine Corps), son of Mr. and Mrs. Seiko Arakaki, 3031 Kalihi St., Honolulu.

PFC. GEORGE H. TANONAKA, nephew of Thomas Tanonaka, 1320-B Liona St., Honolulu.

**MISSING IN ACTION:**

Airman HIDEMARO ISHIDA, son of Rev. and Mrs. Nitten Ishida, 2016 Pine St., San Francisco.

**WOUNDED:**

PFC. HARUZO HADANO (Marine Corps), son of Kinichiro Hadano, Honohono St., Aiea, Oahu, T.H.

SGT. TORU IWASHITA, son of Mrs. Harubi Iwashita, 1343-B Kinau St., Honolulu.

PFC. DONALD SUNAHARA, son of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Sunahara, 1403 Constance St., Los Angeles.

PFC. YOSHINOBU TAKAMINE, son of Mrs. Usa Takamine, P.O. Box 243, Haina, T.H.

SGT. UTAGI USHIGOME, brother of Yaso Ushigome, Eleele, Kauai, T.H.

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- Masamori Kojima discovers furniture in Los Angeles— DESIGNED BY MITTWER
- Profile of Machiko Kyo— JAPAN'S "SEXIEST" ACTRESS
- Photographer Fujihira's interview— AN ENGLISHMAN TURNED BUDDHIST PRIEST
- AND OTHER FEATURES



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# Behind the SCENE



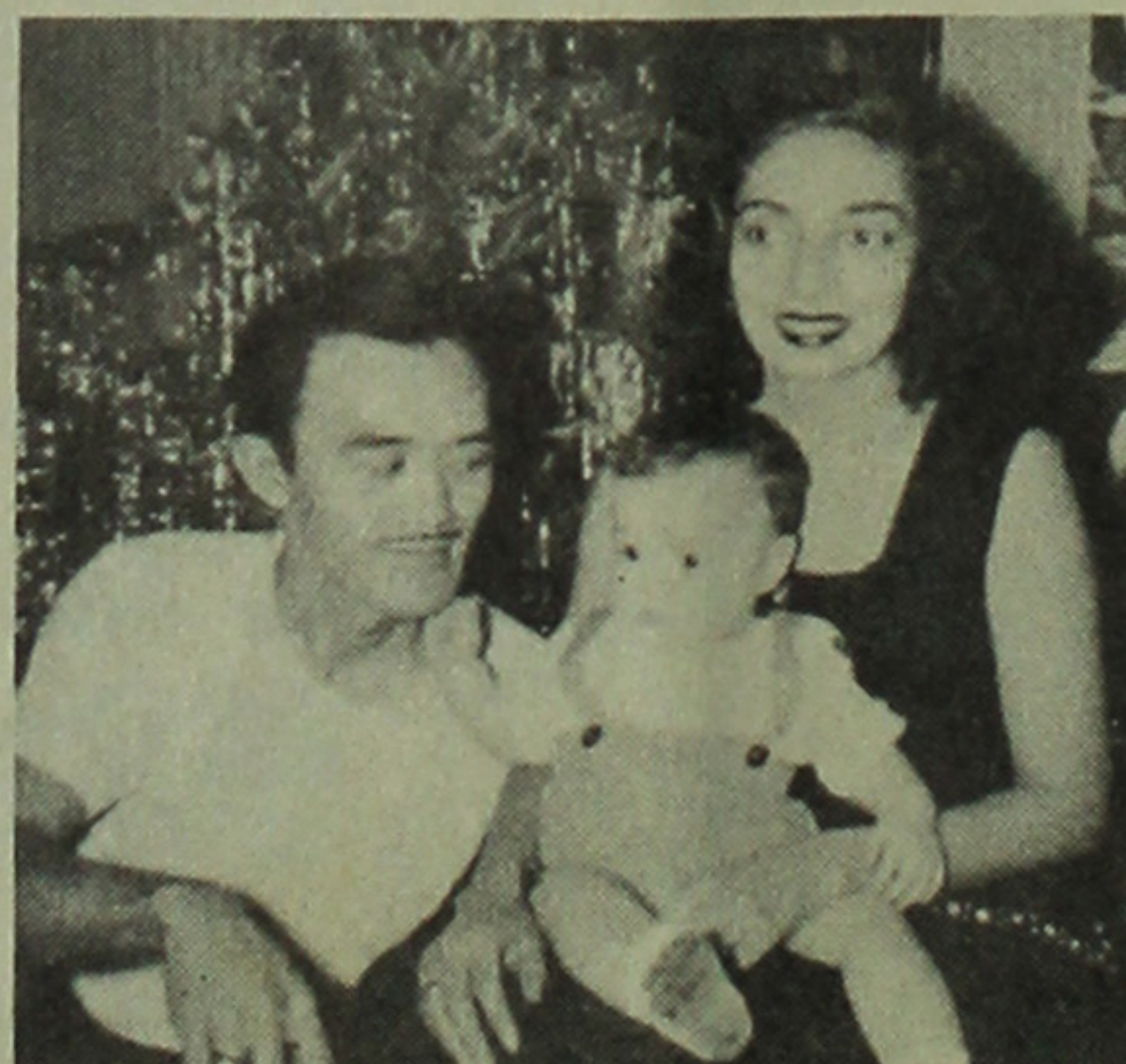
Shigeru Nagata



Iwata and Kojima



Stevenson and Masuda



Henry, Michael and Helen

SCENE's staff pauses here to salute the memory of **Shigeru Nagata**, our Japanese editor since the magazine's birth, whose death on Feb. 27 shocked and saddened his hundreds of friends on both sides of the Pacific. We have lost a friend and colleague who cannot be replaced. An article in memoriam, being prepared for our next issue, will cover the high points of his varied, interesting and useful career.

\* \* \* \*

**Masamori Kojima**, SCENE's new Southern California sparkplug (that's him, on right in picture, planning story shots with photographer **Jack Iwata**), adds a postscript to the lead article he wrote for this issue: "Ralph Story (the L.A. disc jockey) is pleased AND WEARY over the 'Gomen-nasai' furore. When I got around to him, he had been sucked dry on the hows and whats of the song. His secretary, sensitive to this, memoed him on my impending interview: 'Kojima of SCENE is here to see you on that song . . .

\* \* \* \*

Editor-in-Chief **Tanaka** and Managing Editor **Mazawa** were on hand to greet **Kaneshichi Masuda**, General-Secretary of Japan's Liberal party and right-hand man to Premier Yoshida, when he recently stopped off at Chicago's Midway Airport en route home to Tokyo from Washington, D.C. They also had an unexpected chance to shake hands with **Adlai Stevenson**, Democratic Presidential candidate in the last election, who had gotten acquainted with Masuda on the plane.

\* \* \* \*

SCENE readers may remember the **Nakashimas** — **Helen and Henry** — of Joliet, Ill. They're the handsome couple we wrote about last September because of the reputation they have around the Middle West as breeders of champion thoroughbred wirehaired fox terriers. Somewhere in that article, we said they were "hoping to adopt a child soon" and we hoped with them. Well, Helen recently wrote to tell us that a Chicago adoption agency checked everything there is to check, decided the Nakashimas were qualified to be parents on all counts and let them have a beautiful nine-months-old boy, **Michael** (see picture). SCENE's congratulations to Helen and Henry — and to young Michael for "adopting" such nice parents.

\* \* \* \*

Fast-moving **Lou Schaffer** who, while roaming the expansive southwest corner of the country for SCENE subscriptions, will phone us from San Diego one morning and from deep in the heart of Texas the next, talked to us from El Paso the other day. He relayed a message from **George Kurita**, manager of a Walgreen drug store there, who says El Paso badly needs another doctor — a general practitioner or a pediatrician. Interested Nisei or other SCENE-reading physicians are assured by Kurita of all possible help in getting acclimated and may get particulars by writing him at 3326 Van Buren, El Paso, Texas.



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# SCENE

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1953  
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the PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

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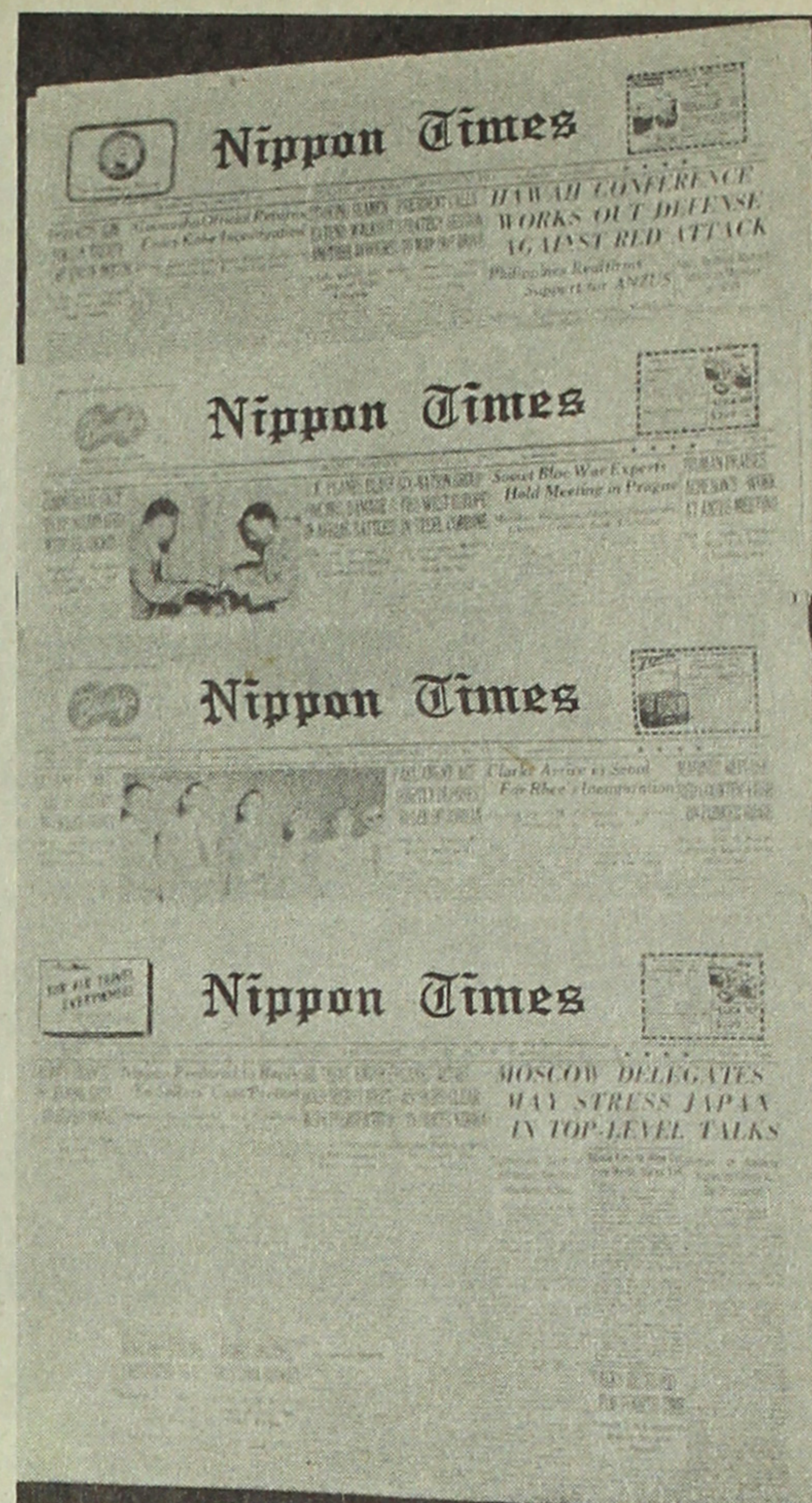
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## COVER

The cute number on the cover is Betty Nakasora, a Los Angeles teen-ager. She's looking over the score of another cute number — the hit song "Gomen-nasai." Now rocking Tin Pan Alley, the tune is not a product thereof, but an invader. How it got there is explained in lively, entertaining prose by writer Masamori Kojima in his first SCENE story (Page 8). The cover photo was taken by Jack Iwata.





CBS Photo

LOS ANGELES disc jockey Ralph Story, right, introduced "Gomen-nasai" in January. That's when "the jello hit the fan" and singer Richard Bowers, left, shot from obscurity to Hollywood and fame.

### "GOMEN-NASAI"

(Words by Dr. Benedict Mayers)

*Gomen-nasai, I am so sorry,  
gomen-nasai.  
I am so sorry I made you cry,  
Won't you forgive me, dear?  
Gomen-nasai.  
Nights have been lonely,  
My days are blue,  
Because I made a fool of you.  
Won't you forgive me, dear?  
My butterfly heart has  
brought you pain.  
Won't you forgive, won't you  
forget?  
Let's be sweethearts again.  
Gomen-nasai.  
Nights would be heaven,  
Love fill my day,  
If you'd believe me when I say,  
Gomen-nasai.*

(Copyright 1953, Walt Disney Music Co.)

## 'the jello hit the fan'

# From Tokyo to Tin Pan Alley

By MASAMORI KOJIMA

"GOMEN-NASAI," a Japanese-arranged song first recorded in Tokyo's Ernie Pyle Theater, may well become America's top hit, says March predictions of Billboard, authoritative theatrical journal.

A Columbia Records publicity release on "Gomen-nasai" starts out crashingly: "Not since Mule Train has there been the fever, excitement, scurry . . ." Variety, another theatrical trade paper, observes that the record "should clean up in the U.S. market."

This boom began from a potpourri of the most unlikely events. Up to the time the public — specifically, the Southern California public — heard "Gomen-nasai," neither its composer, lyric writer, singer nor introducer

thought it was great. In the first two days that the platter was put on the Los Angeles market, 6800 copies were sold.

The chain of events, starting in Japan, has all the ingredients of "chance" and "coincidence" a writer uses for a third-rate story to make all his plotted pieces fit into a "logical" (although "incredible") conclusion.

A U.S. Army sergeant stationed in Japan, wrote some plaintive lyrics — for an Army show — about an American GI quitting his Japanese girl friend, apologizing for his "fickle heart." He says to the girl, "Gomen-nasai" (translation: "forgive me"). A Japanese arranger for Columbia-Nippon Records composed the music. A U.S. corporal



who had never sung professionally did the vocal, and Columbia-Nippon recorded it.

Now enters the chance linkage to the United States.

An American sailor about to return to the States stepped into a Tokyo music shop and heard the record. A Japanese record bought in Japan would be a pretty good thing to show the people back home, he thought — so he bought it.

When he returned to the West Coast, he took it to Los Angeles radio station KNX's Ralph Story, who has a popular morning program. Story decided to play "Gomen-nasai" not because he liked it but because (a) the sailor was from San Diego, a home-town appeal here; (b) the platter was the first ever delivered to him "via aircraft carrier," a unique slant; (c) the aircraft carrier was being returned to the West Coast for atomic reconversion, a relation to world events.

These reasons fitted his show which, unlike jingle-jangle disc jockey programs at other times of the day, is folksy, intimate, gentle entertainment for the American struggling out of his bed, rushing through his breakfast and stumbling out the door to get to work. Ralph Story did not believe that the record itself was sensational.

He matter-of-factly introduced "Gomen-nasai" on the morning of January 22. That's when the jello hit the fan.

Story's mail and phone calls indicated awful excitement about the song: "Who's the singer?" "Who wrote it?" "What's the low-down on the record?" Story peered again at the label; it was all written in Japanese except for the word "Gomen-nasai." Major recording companies immediately felt the public response too. But everyone was stymied; no one could read Japanese.

It would have been simple to take the record to East First and San Pedro streets and have a Japanese read off the label which contained the particulars of who wrote it and who sang it and where.

Instead, everyone went on a big international prowl: the Army Information Office was called in; releases went over AP and UP on the "mystery song"; the major companies scrambled to find the composers to buy rights to the song and to sign up the singer.

Painfully the facts were extricated from the confusion. Hollywood's Walt Disney empire, which eventually got



Photo by Jay Heyman

**TOP-SELLING** recording of "Gomen-nasai" by folk singer Harry Belafonte, left, is considered "most sincere" by Dr. Benedict Mayers, right, of Chicago's Roosevelt College, who wrote song's lyrics last year when he was an Army sergeant in Japan.

the U.S. copyright, called Tokyo and learned the lyrics had been written by a Dr. Benedict Mayers, formerly an army sergeant. The Disney people first assumed Mayers was an M.D., instead of the Ph.D. he actually is, but finally located him in Chicago where he now is administrative assistant to President Sparling of Roosevelt College.

The arranger turned out to be a Raymond Hattori who hadn't had a hit in 25 years. And the vocalist on the original recording was former Army Corporal Richard Bowers, since his discharge a drill press operator somewhere in New Jersey.

Mayers signed a fat contract with the Disney outfit and has already dashed off the words for three more ditties while keeping his unexpected celebrity status from infringing upon his academic chores. Hollywood has snatched Bowers away from his assembly line

job. He will soon be seen and heard singing "Gomen-nasai" in the Columbia picture, "Mission Over Korea."

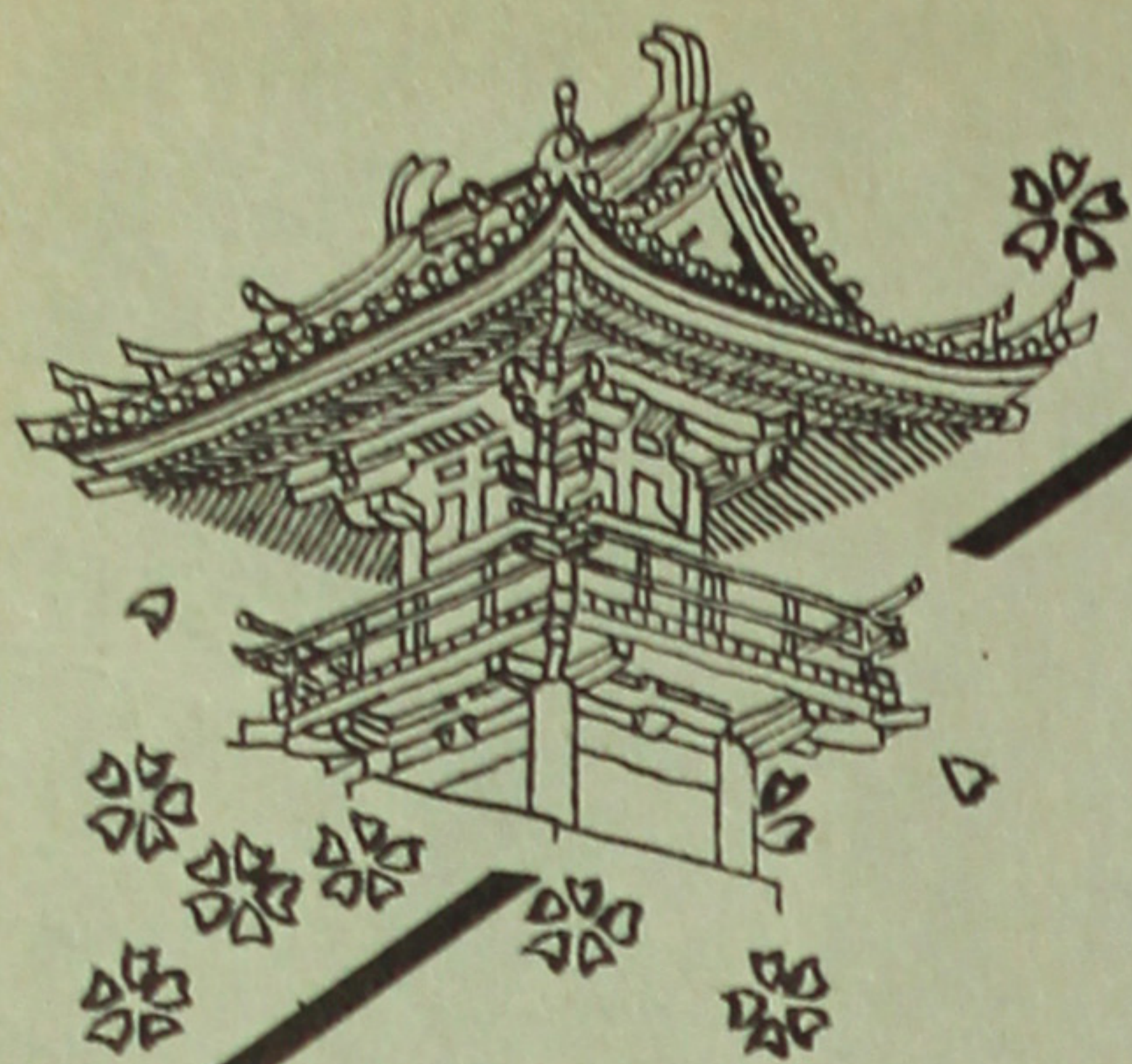
To get the jump on competing recording companies, Paul Weston, a Columbia Records executive, borrowed Ralph Story's one precious copy — the only known copy in the U.S. — to make duplicates. As Weston was leaving the CBS studios, with the platter tucked under his arm, he saw an old-time friend, singer Martha Tilton. It was a case of long-time-no-see and a hearty embrace to fit the occasion.

The platter slipped — and scattered in several parts!

Disaster? No! Ralph Story had hedged against this ultimate calamity: he had had the record tape-recorded.

Since then, "Gomen-nasai" has been recorded by first-string jukebox notables such as Sammy Kaye, Eddy Howard, Slim Gaillard, Jimmy Wakeley





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1, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan



and Margaret Whiting, Harry Belafonte and Gordon Jenkins.

For all that, none is able to touch the sales of the original Tokyo recording with singer Bowers and the Japanese-style background. The preference runs about ten to one, a ratio not only true on the Ralph Story program but also at the Bunka-Do, a Los Angeles Japanese art and records shop which has had a rush that can only be compared to last year's sale of "Samisen Boogie" (and that is something!).

The popularity of the Columbia-Nippon arrangement cannot be denied, but the truth is that the musical intro and background are as standard as rice, with the customary biri-biri-oompah-oompah beat of "mo-dan" Japanese music.

In this case, however, since it is unique to the U.S. public, it turns out

to high advantage against U.S. arrangements in the manner of a clean, unrouged, sincere country maiden standing alongside an impeccable but somewhat overdone sophisticate.

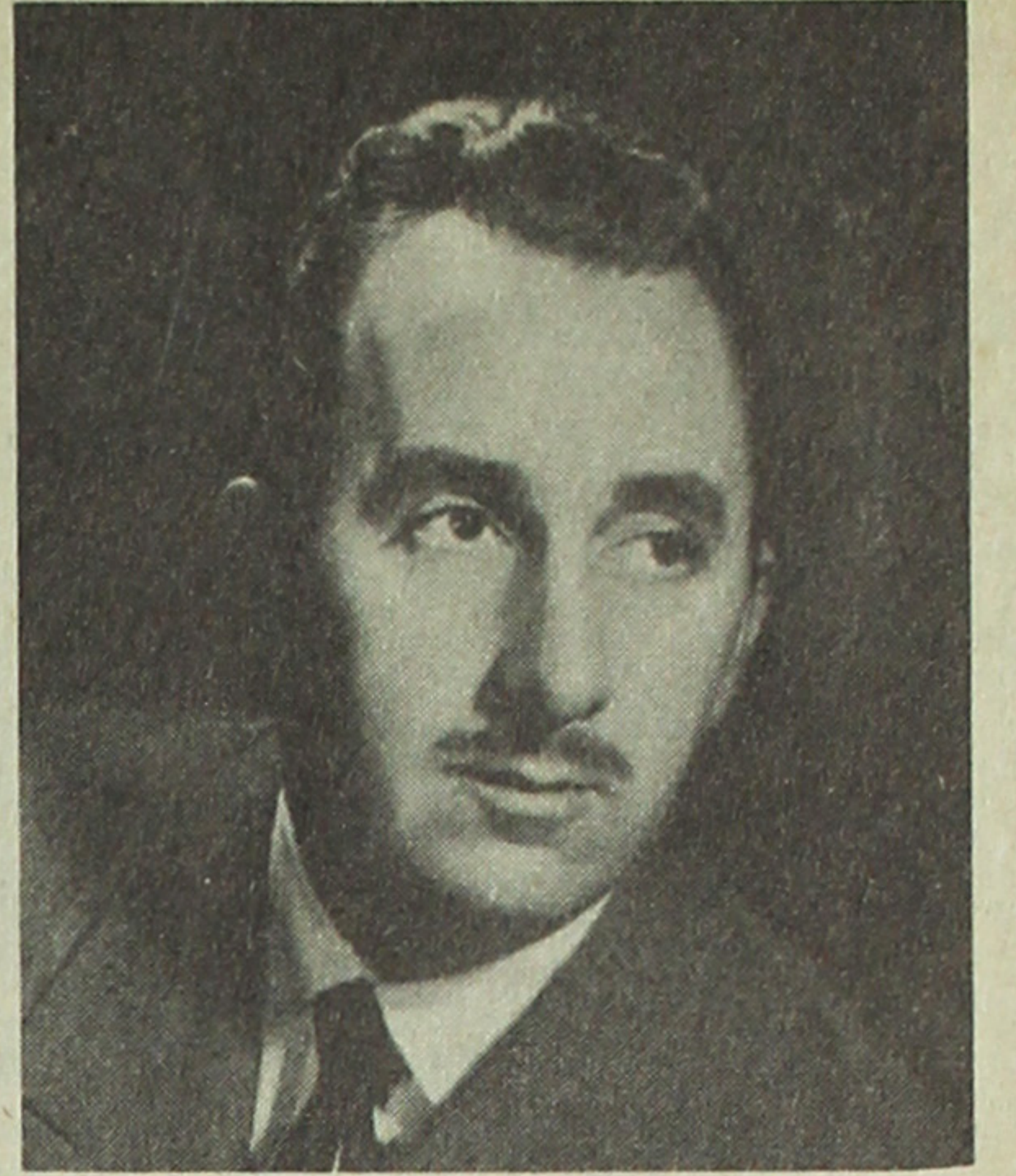
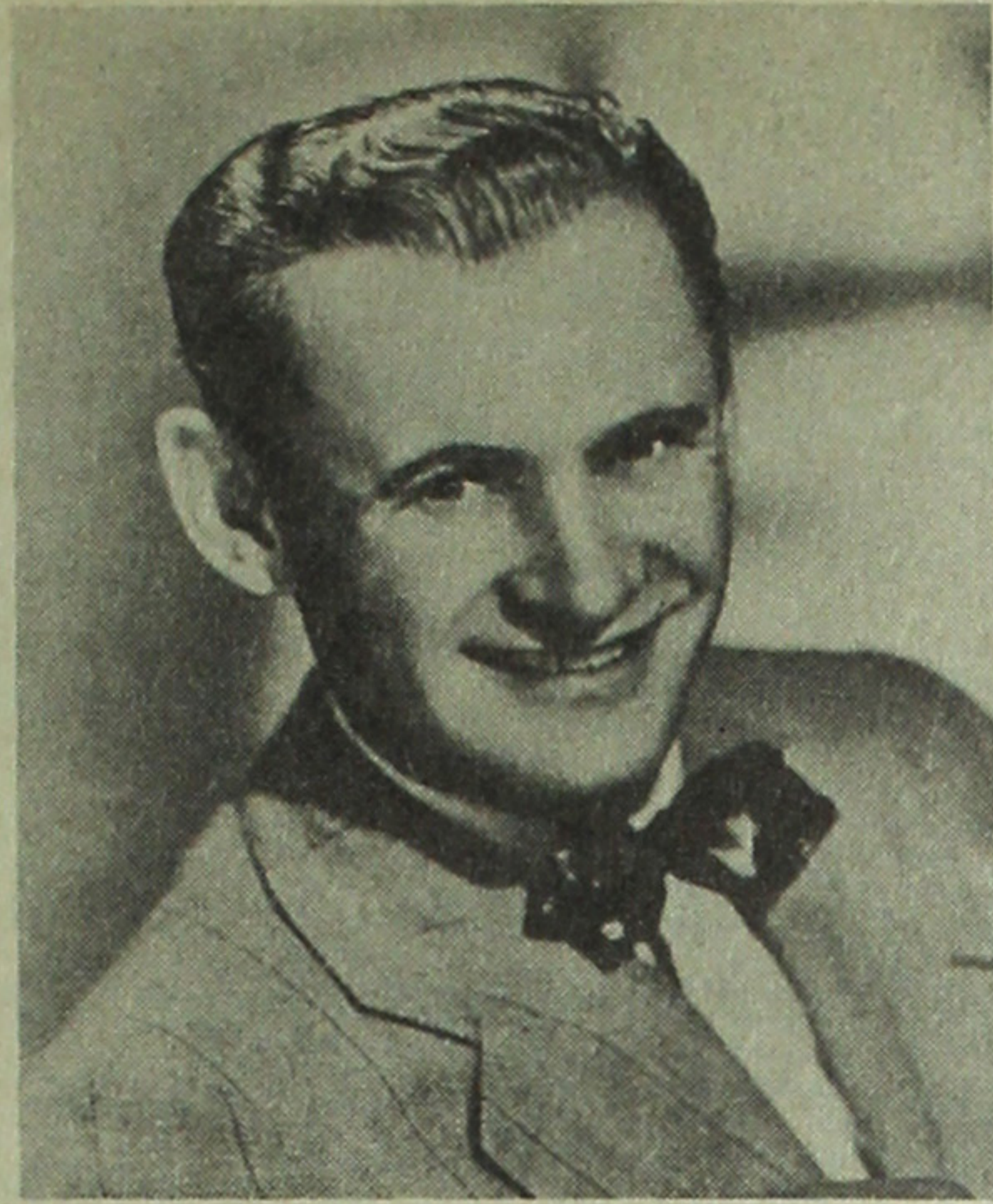
Lyricist Mayers and arranger Hattori are turning over their shares of the proceeds from the sales of the song in Japan to organizations aiding abandoned babies born to U.S. GI's and Japanese girls (SCENE, March '53). Mayers is also using part of his U.S. royalties to set up a Stateside Committee for the Resettlement of Eurasian Children in Homogeneous Environments.

Handling the funds accruing from the Japanese sales is Mayers' friend, Kiyooki Murata, an editor of the Nippon Times. Mayers has indicated he would like to use another portion of his U.S. royalties to set up an instructor fel-



**SINGER** Bowers, who did the vocal for original Tokyo recording as an amateur, was snatched by Hollywood from a factory job when "Gomen-nasai" became a hit. He sings it in Columbia Picture's forthcoming movie, "Mission Over Korea."





**BLARING** from jukeboxes across the land are vocal and orchestral recordings of "Gomen-nasai" by, l. to r., Margaret Whiting,

Sammy Kaye, Eddy Howard and Gordon Jenkins. Spike Jones is reportedly preparing a characteristically zany version.

lowship for Murata at Roosevelt College.

After all is said and done, it is still breathtaking to realize that "Gomen-nasai" was introduced to the United States on sheer happenstance. Variety points out two commercial reasons why it should have failed: (1) the song is about a brush-off — normally such "realism is shunned in pop tuniana"; (2) it is about a GI's love for a, quoting Variety again, "Nip-Slip," a generally avoided topic.

So it probably would never have

reached first base if some recording agent had tried deliberately to promote an introduction through a U.S. outlet. It was an exceedingly narrow margin of fate that linked the composers and singer through a home-bound sailor to Ralph Story, who only played it because of how and who had delivered the record, not how and who had composed it.

And that's the story of the first song out of Japan to hit U.S. jukeboxes coast to coast — a success story that has to be traced backwards.

**POSTSCRIPT:** Everyone who possesses a record — Japanese, Chinese, Malayan, Filipino or anything Pacific Ocean — is combing trunk and attic to find it, convinced that it may be a pot of gold. Time will soon tell whether "Gomen-nasai" is a one-shot deal or whether a "cycle" has begun.

Capitol Records has already issued a follow-up disc called "Yokohama Baby," a pidgin-English crock of nonsense for people who believe that the chief Japanese trade is that of house-boy.

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## Now is the time . . .

**T**HE 83rd Congress is bound to debate the new Immigration and Naturalization Law (Walter-McCarran Act). Its proponents and its critics have sounded their warnings long in advance.

The new law, passed over a Presidential veto last June, is firmly imbedded in our federal statutes. But only eight days after it went into effect, the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization issued a critical report:

" . . . we cannot be true to the democratic faith of our own Declaration of Independence in the equality of all men, and at the same time pass immigration laws which discriminate against people because of national origin, race, color, or creed."

Proponents of the Walter-McCarran Act say it is just, it is workable, it preserves historic American traditions, it safeguards American interests.

Opponents say it discriminates against persons on account of national origin, creed, and color; it reflects hostility and distrust toward all aliens; it ignores the needs of the United States at home and abroad.

Americans of Japanese descent are familiar with the law, both as proponents and opponents.

As proponents because, in the words of national Japa-

nese American Citizens League president George Inagaki: ". . . until the Walter-McCarran Act, persons of Japanese ancestry did not enjoy even the minimum privileges of immigration and naturalization accorded to many Orientals."

As opponents because, despite the long overdue equality accorded persons of Japanese descent, the new law perpetuates racial and religious discrimination.

The President's Commission reports that the Walter-McCarran Law does not completely eliminate racial discrimination against Orientals. Where Asians are concerned, it abandons even its own national origins system.

On March 2, two months after the public release of the report of the President's Commission, the national JACL announced that it was setting up a "special immigration and naturalization study commission."

Its aims are twofold: (1) To study the operation and administration of the new law and (2) "recommend appropriate amendments."

The JACL has been as conspicuously friendly to the new law as the President's Commission has been spectacularly hostile.

In taking this new step, however, the JACL is returning to the fold of those of its friends whom it abandoned — for understandable if not wholly noble reasons. It is to be hoped that the JACL will find its best interests and its fundamental aims and beliefs identical with those set forth in the 304-page report of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization.

SCENE is glad to see the JACL act on an earlier promise to consider lending its support for liberalization of the law.

## ASIA: An American view

By W. RANDOLPH BURGESS

**W**HEREVER one goes in Asia the cloud of Communist imperialism hangs over the horizon. The impression from my visit to Japan, the Philippines and Hong Kong was that the external threat was greater and the internal threat was less than is generally thought.

As the test question of the strength of Red China, I inquired from those who know Red China, "Have the Communists won over the young people in China?" The universal answer was, "Yes."

How is this being done? By force, by subtle psychological pressure and by some real improvement in the physical conditions of life. We hear much of the first two, but the last surprised me. Testimony is that the cities are again orderly: the police are polite and honest; the railroads run on time and are clean; the roads are improved; education is extended to more people; and inflation has been slowed. Most important, the rich no longer prey upon the poor; there are no rich. One of the most potent propaganda arguments is "Asia for the Asians."

To save Southeast Asia from domination by Communism, there must be military strength. The defense pacts must be more than paper pacts.

As to the threat of Communism boring from within,

there is ground for encouragement in the key countries of Japan and the Philippines.

There is evidence that Japan has definitely turned her face toward us and our way of life. She has learned the hard way and, as a practical people, has, as of today, decided to work with us. This I was told by many careful observers. It was supported by much evidence.

It is now clear that the Emperor of Japan opposed the war to the last but was overruled by the military clique which had taken control. One of his first acts after the peace treaty was to engage an American Quaker woman as tutor in English for the Crown Prince. She was asked not only to teach him English but to "open windows" for him to understand the West.

I went to Japan questioning whether Japanese friendliness had its roots in opportunism or conviction. I came back believing it was conviction.

The Japanese do not like Soviet Russia. They like us and, I believe, will work with us as long as we are wise enough and understanding enough to hold their friendship.

There will be problems. Our economic interests will at times clash. Our moral values and ideals of conduct are different. We shall need wisdom and tact. But this is the only way to save the East from Communism.

The views expressed by W. Randolph Burgess accurately reflect, we think, what U.S. businessmen—and government policymakers—think about Asia and the Communist threat. Mr. Burgess is chairman of the National City Bank of New York; he has been called to Washington to serve with the U.S. Treasury Department.—ED.





Photos by R. Wenkam

**HAWAIIAN** Issei women studying to prepare for citizenship at Honolulu naturalization class. Of 31,000 Island Issei made eligible

for naturalization by passage of Walter-McCarran law, many applied for citizenship before law went into effect in December.

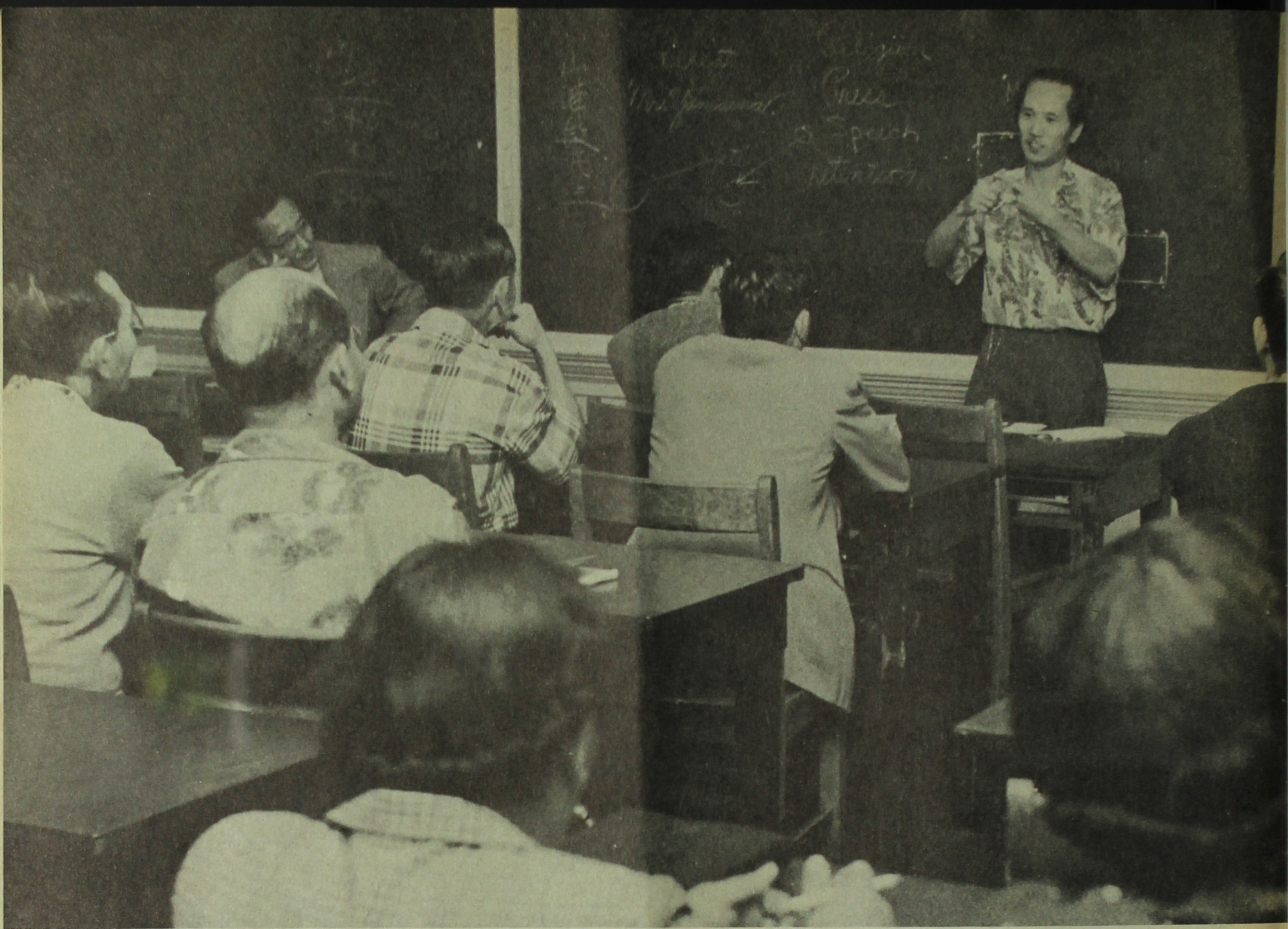
## Hawaii's Issei

# New citizens a-coming

**O**NE morning in late February, 56 men and women stood solemnly before a panel of federal and territorial judges in Honolulu and swore allegiance to the United States. They were the first Issei of Hawaii to qualify for citizenship under the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Law.

Enactment of the measure, which knocked down racial barriers to U.S. citizenship, opened up naturalization possibilities for some 35,000 alien residents of Hawaii. Of these, a bulging majority — about 31,000 — are of Japa-





**KAWANANAKOA** citizenship class hears Robert K. Shigeta tell how he passed exam at Naturalization Examiner's office. Federal

officials expect half of total eligibles, about 15,000, to apply for naturalization under the new law.

**PRETTIEST** and youngest in Kawananakoa citizenship class was Mrs. Mitsuo Nakabayashi, 24, a war bride and mother who came to Hawaii in 1947.



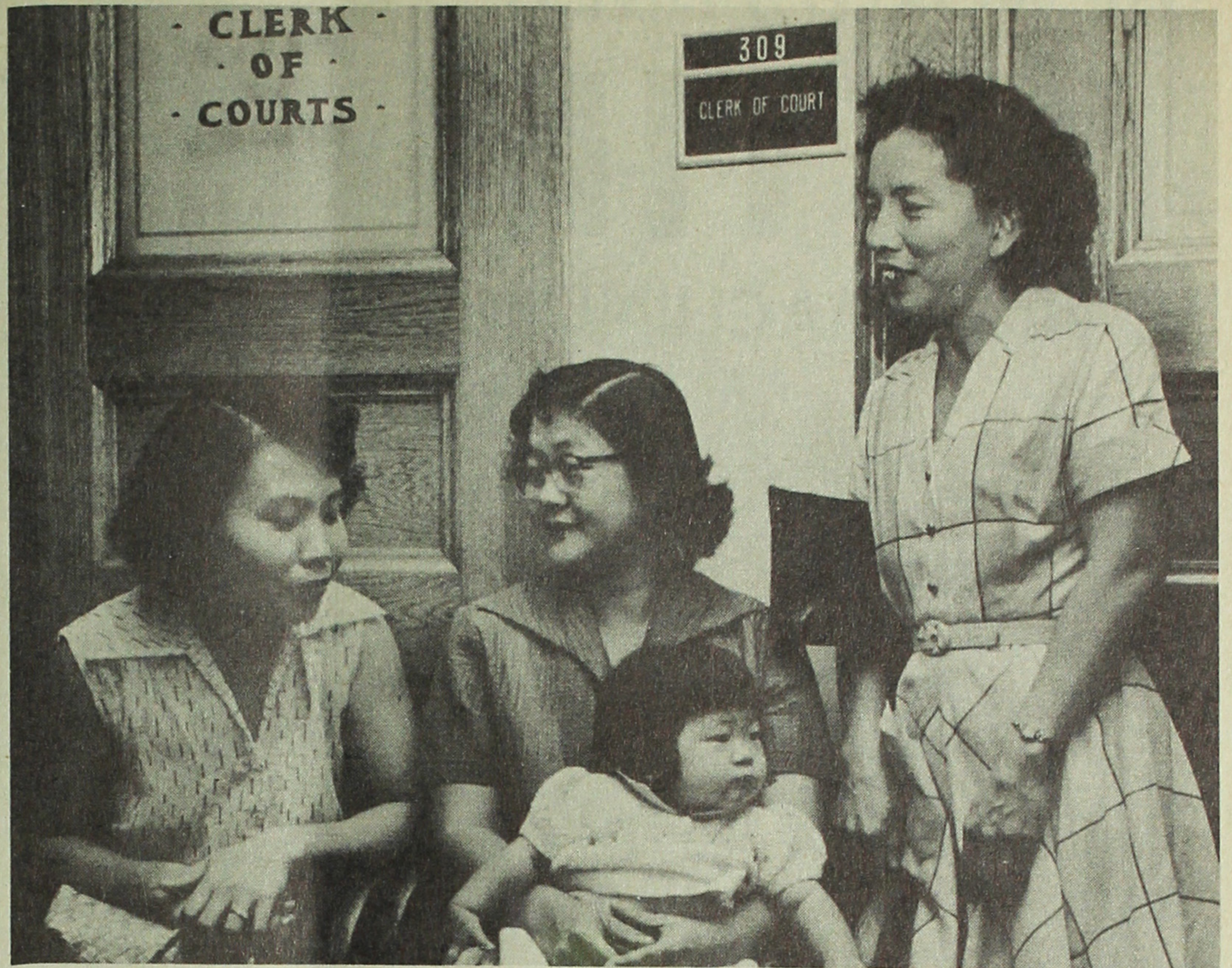
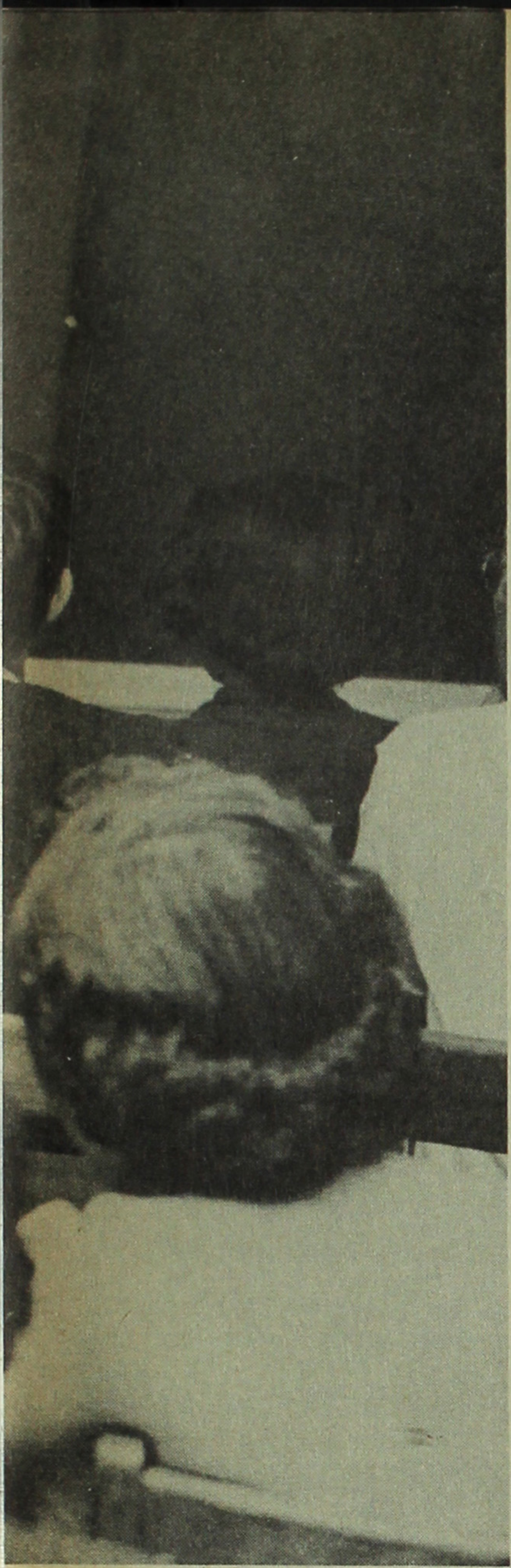
nese descent, the rest of the total being made up of Koreans (1,500) and Samoans (2,400).

Even before the new law went into effect last December 24, some 1,700 of the 35,000 had applied for citizenship. Several additional hundreds have followed suit since, and federal officials in the Islands expect, in time, to process applications from a maximum of 15,000 — about half of the eligible total.

Because Japanese immigration was cut off completely by the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924, Hawaiian Issei, like those on the mainland, are not young. Otherwise, the number planning to become U.S. citizens would undoubtedly be larger.

Restrictions suffered by Hawaii's Issei because of their alien status have not been as severe as some of the Issei on the mainland's West Coast have



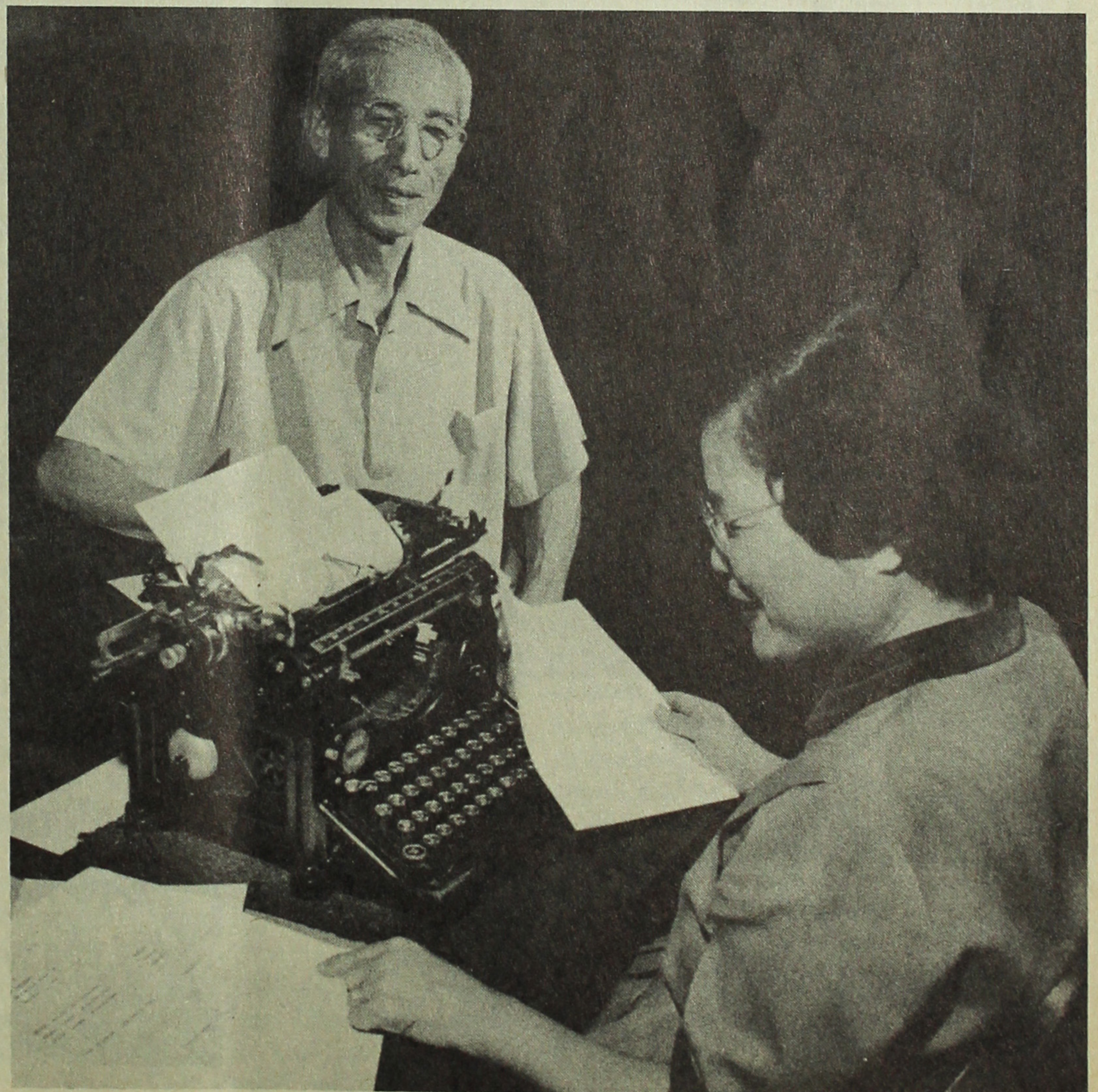


**WAITING** for examination and swearing in, l. to r.: Witnesses Kay Sato and Mrs. Lillian Nishimura and citizenship applicant Mrs. Fusae Matsumoto.

chafed under. Alien Hawaiian Issei could not, of course, vote in local, territorial or national elections. They also were denied a completely free choice of means by which to make a living. A number of occupations and professions were closed to them.

At no time, however, were Hawaii's Issei handcuffed in their business operations by an Alien Land Law, such as the one enforced in California until last year, which forbade acquisition of real property by noncitizens of Asian origin.

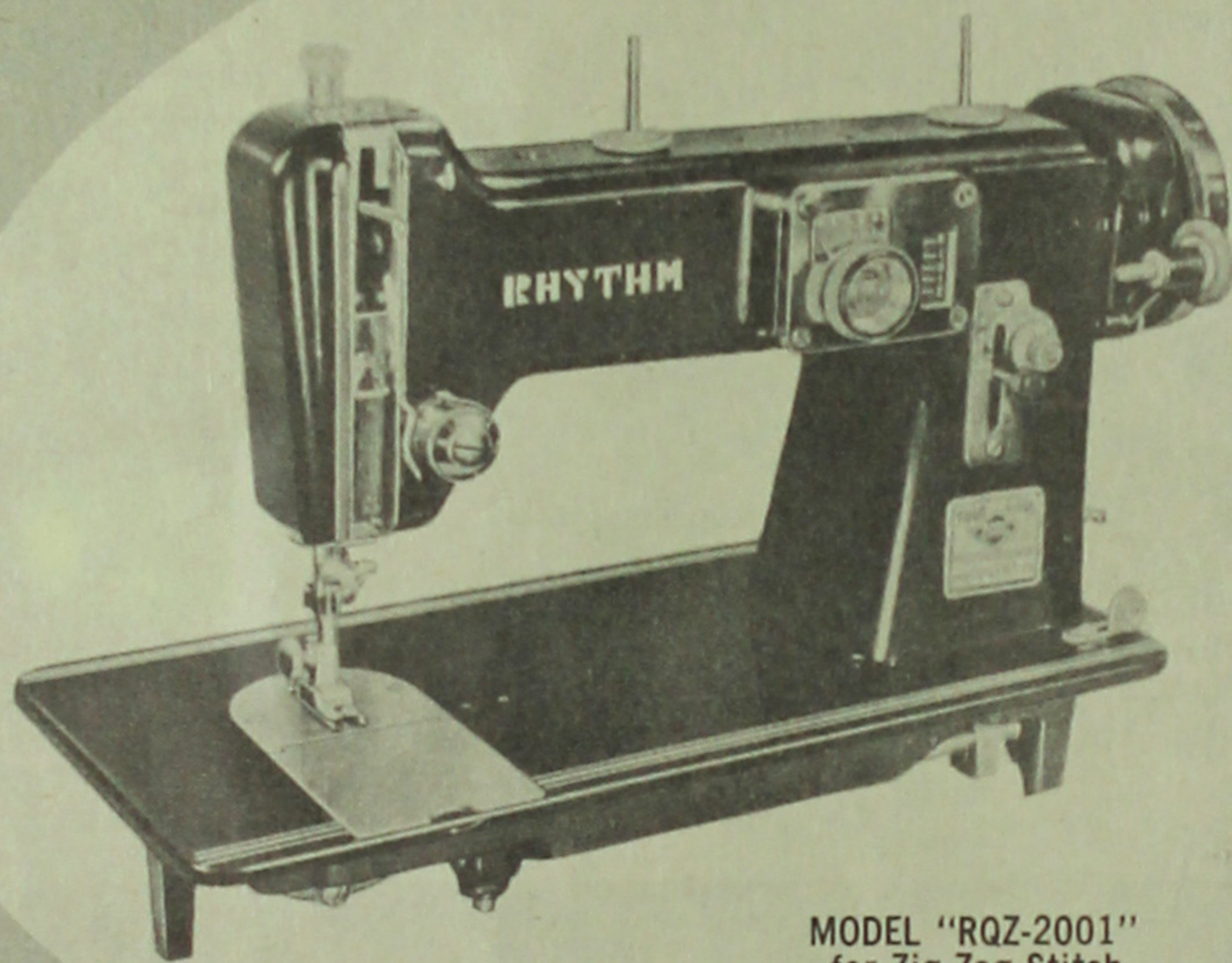
The comparative freedom enjoyed by the alien Issei of the Islands stemmed from several factors — their numerical strength in an environment of unusual racial diversity, their economic contributions and, most recently, the confirmation of loyalty written in blood on the battlefield by their Nisei sons.



**RETIRED** merchant Kakutarō Yoshimura, 81, Hawaii resident since 1898, gets help from Mrs. Tokue Nishi in filling out naturalization application forms.

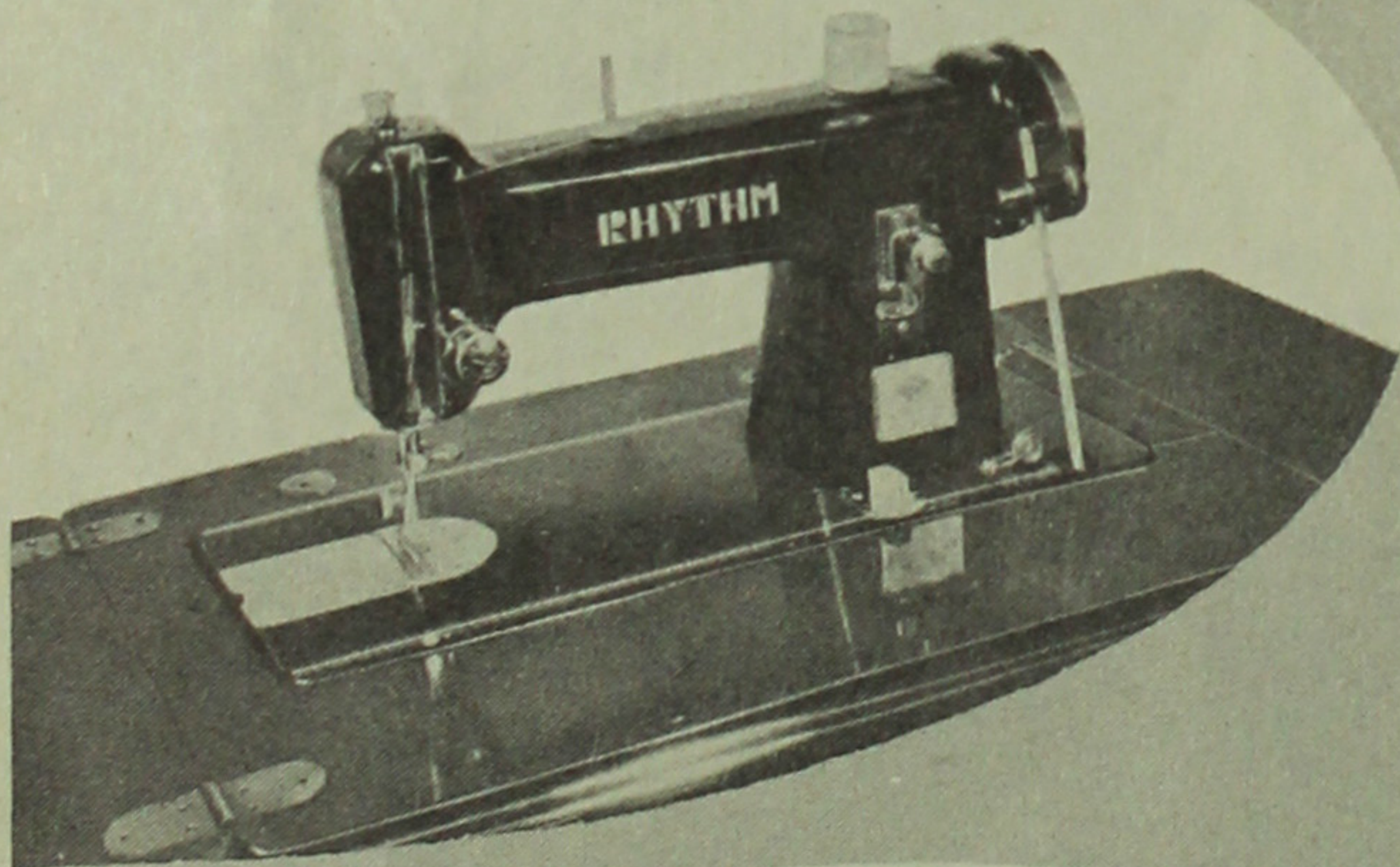


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**FREEDOM** of assembly, exemplified by gathering of striking unionists, is among freedoms that have won Issei loyalty to U.S.



**ISSEI CITIZENS** will swell the number of Islanders of Japanese ancestry who take part in local and territorial elections.





Photo by Kaye-Lu

WHEN pioneer Kotaro Suto decided to leave Miami Beach, the wheels of city government were stopped. Among old friends who sadly said goodbye at City Hall ceremony were the city's first

mayor, J. E. Lummus (next to Mrs. Suto), current Mayor D. Lee Powell (next to Suto) and another former mayor, Col. Frank Katzentine. The Sutos are going back to Japan.

## Miami Beach says

# Goodby to pioneer Suto

IT WAS a painful decision for any man to make. But 68-year-old Kotaro Suto made up his mind in January.

For 36 years, starting back in 1916, Suto had given freely of his talent for making things grow and helped transform swamp and jungle into what the Florida city of Miami Beach is today — one of the gaudiest, lushest playgrounds in the U.S.

Now faced with a childless and arthritic old age, he wanted to take his wife, Masa, to Japan so she could see her family again. And the two would live out the rest of their years quietly in the land of their birth.

When Suto's friends heard of his decision, they were shaken and sorry. But as men who had worked with him over the years to build on a common vision, they respected his decision.

Many of the friends were the big men of Miami Beach. So the wheels of municipal government were stopped, and a farewell ceremony was held in the council chamber in City Hall. As they said goodbye, they called the Sutos fellow citizens, although everyone knew the couple were alien Issei. And nobody tried to hide the tears.

Mayor D. Lee Powell conducted the ceremony, and beside the Issei gardener and his wife stood the first mayor

of Miami Beach, J. E. Lummus. Suto was given a plaque, presented by the Miami Beach Pioneer's club and the city council and on which were engraved — in English and Japanese — some simple words of thanks for all that Suto had contributed to the city of his adoption.

There also was a personal letter to Suto from the former Vice-President of the United States, Alben W. Barkley.

None of this came rehearsed out of a publicity man's idea bag. It was just a group of old friends bidding farewell and giving voice to their gratitude in the manner they thought best and most fitting.



Suto came to Miami Beach from San Francisco in the middle of World War I, when he was 32, and was hired as a gardener by a pioneer of another vintage, Carl Fisher.

Now dead, Fisher is one of the great names in Florida history. A daring financial promoter and realty developer who hitched big dreams to reasoned activity, he did more than anyone else to make a new and beautiful city rise out of the wilderness across the bay from Miami.

A good deal of Fisher's enthusiasm and dreams infected the quiet little immigrant from Japan. Suto took over and solved all the landscaping problems that challenged Fisher's development plans. It wasn't long before the two stopped being a boss and his worker and began to be the closest and warmest of friends.

Out of friendship and gratitude, Fisher gave Suto a home, a plot of land and urged the Issei to set up his own business. Suto did.

His nursery prospered, for everybody knew it was Suto who had brought much of the beauty to the streets and parks of Miami Beach. But he was too much a part of the city to keep his nose buried in his private business. Whenever he spotted a barren corner in the community, he would take time off — without telling anybody — and plant something from his nursery that would grow green, colorful and fragrant.

From one end of town to the other, Miami Beach is verdantly full of the flowers, grass and trees that Suto planted. Nobody knows how much of it was

paid for, and the one who cares the least is Suto.

Once when the depression brought bleakness even to Miami Beach, Suto learned the new municipal library grounds needed trees and flowers but that the city didn't have the money to do anything about it. Without being asked, he quietly fashioned the grounds into a lovely garden.

The day the city bade Suto formal and official farewell, another previously unpublicized story came out of the Miami Beach police station.

Early in 1942, when America was still reeling from the sneak blow delivered at Pearl Harbor, some local hysteric phoned in a "confidential tip" that the Sutos were in possession of detailed maps of the airport and the harbor defenses of the port of Miami.

Reluctant and disbelieving but dutiful detectives visited the Suto home and made a thorough investigation.

"Sure, we found some papers in a trunk," one of the detectives recalled. "They turned out to be U.S. War Bonds — \$10,000 worth."

Thirty-six years are a lot of years for a man to walk out from. The roots of his life sink deep in that many years — and when they're sunk as deep as Suto's are in Miami Beach, it's impossible to pull them out altogether.

So the Suto nursery is not being sold. It will be left with the city, Suto says, "to serve as a symbol of our gratitude for the generous help given us by our American friends."

And because nobody likes to lose a good man, Miami Beach is sorry to see Suto go.



WIFE Masa and Suto have a last look around their nursery. Suto came to the Florida city in 1916, was befriended by founder Carl Fisher.



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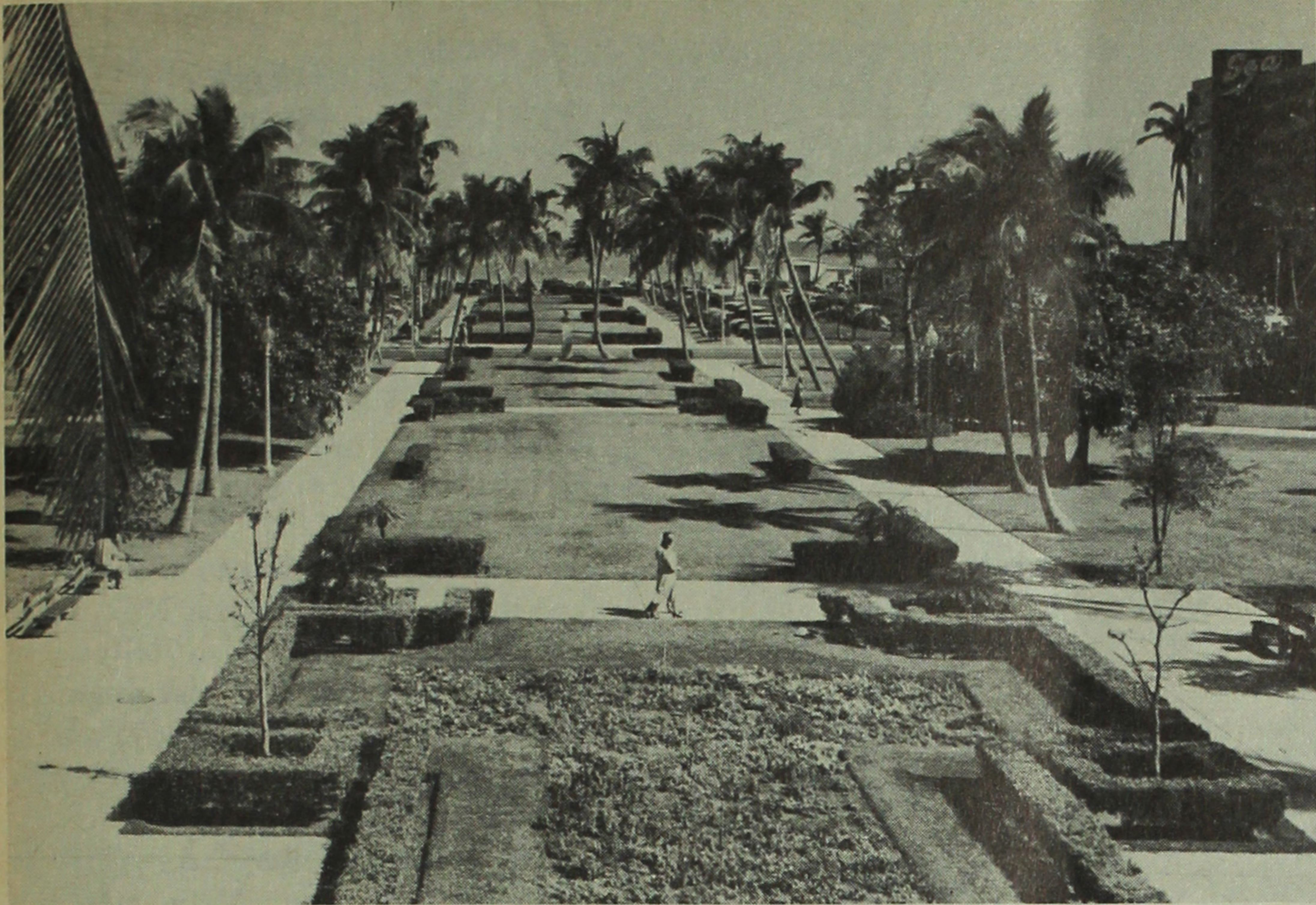
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Miami Beach News Bureau Photos

**FROM** one end to the other, Miami Beach — like this section of Flamingo park — is full of trees, flowers and shrubbery supplied and planted (often for free) by Suto. Much of city once was swampland.



**DURING** depression of early 30's, Suto heard the city didn't have enough funds to finish landscaping of Collins park, site of the new public library. Without being asked, he finished the job.



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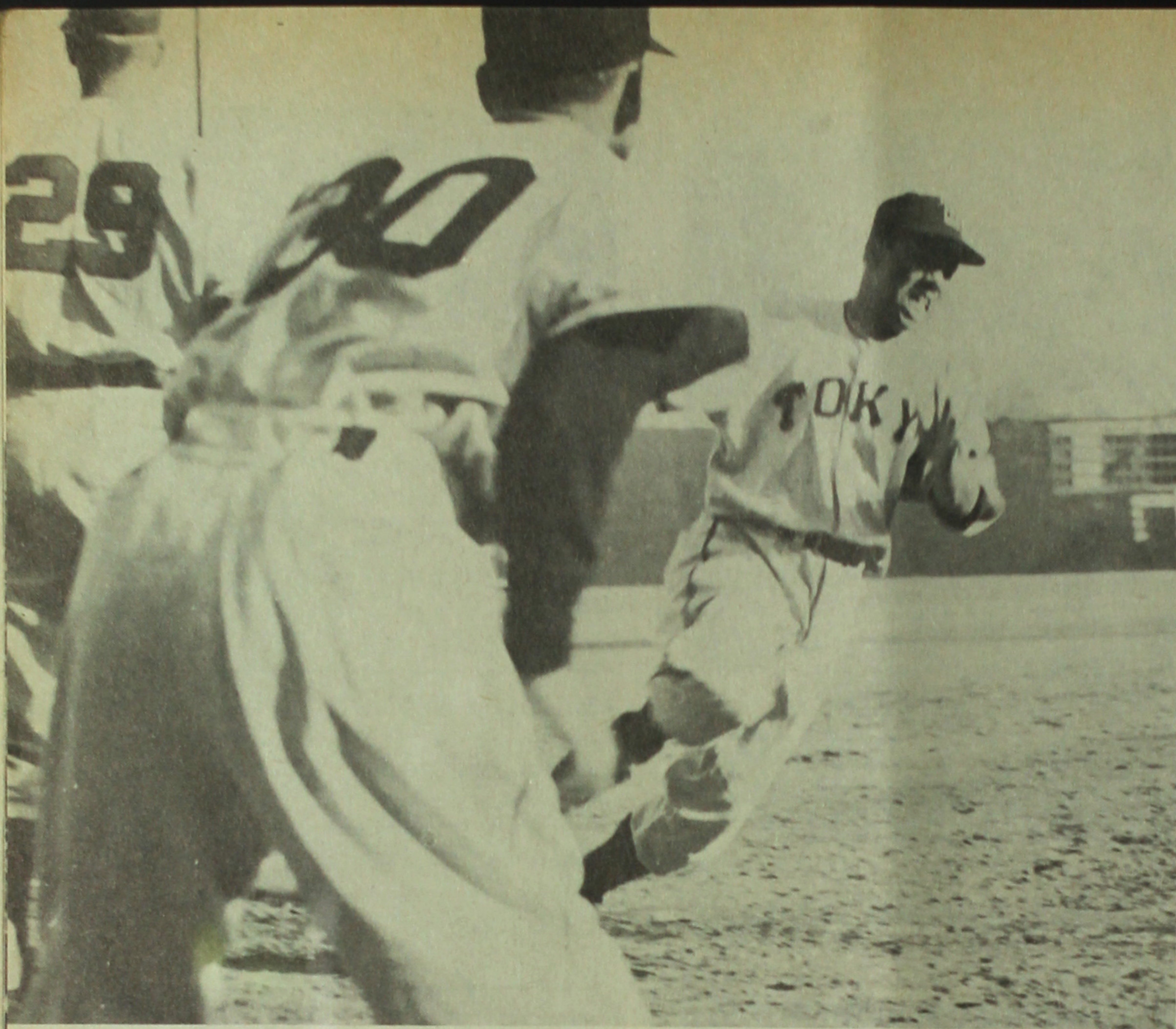
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Photos by Jack Iwata

**TOKYO GIANTS'** Shig Chiba charging around third to score against Hollywood Stars in a March spring training game won by Giants, 2-0.

## Pro ball, Tokyo style



**PITCHER** Hideo Fujimoto receives plaudits of his teammates after blanking the Stars. He allowed seven hits relying mostly on the "slider."

**F**OR their spring training, the National League Chicago Cubs have gone as far out into the Pacific as Santa Catalina Island, 24 miles from Los Angeles harbor. But from Japan, for their spring training, the Tokyo Giants have done a taller bit of traveling: all the way across the Pacific to the States, 6325 miles via Hawaii.

To prepare for their regular professional league play, due to begin in Tokyo on April 18, the Tokyo Giants quartered at Santa Maria, Calif., and played the St. Louis Browns, New York Giants, Chicago White Sox, Hollywood Stars (last year's Pacific Coast champs), Portland Beavers, San Diego Padres, San Francisco Seals and the Sacramento Solons.

Los Angeles saw the Tokyo Giants in a major test when they met the Hollywood Stars on March 1 and did right well by themselves, winning 2-0 a tightly contested, well-pitched, well-fielded game.

Afterwards, General Manager Cappy Harada, a former Santa Maria Nisei, wired Lefty O'Doul of the San Diego Padres: "We beat the Stars. Why can't you?" O'Doul, a national hero in Japan and a founder of the Tokyo Giants back in 1934, had a rough time in Coast League play with the Stars last year. But in his turn with the Giants on March 11, Lefty O'Doul and the Padres whipped, spanked and kicked the Tokyo Giants to a fare-you-well score of 21-1.

In the dressing room, after the March 1 Stars game, pitcher Hideo Fujimoto was describing how the opposing players seemed to grow taller and taller at the plate as the game wore on. (Although the weather was warm, Fujimoto was wearing long underwear. He explained to a curious SCENE reporter that this saved wear on the pants and was protection against the wet weather of Japan.) About as neat a play as was ever seen hereabouts was a pickoff by Fujimoto who spun and caught a runner off second base. "All a matter of timing," he said. General Manager Harada observed that second base pickoffs are not unusual in Japan.

Wally Yonamine, who dropped out of sport sight when he left the San Francisco 49ers professional football team, reappeared with the Giants as Japan's leading baseball hitter (1952 average .344). Although his popularity does not match that of the Giants' slugger Tetsuji Kawakami, many believe





NISEI Giants are, l. to r., outfielder Wally Yonamine, pitcher Bill Nishita, catcher Jyune Hirota and third-baseman Dick Kashiwaeda, all of Hawaii.

that this and next year Wally's rating with the fans will rise high. He plays center field.

The Tokyo Giants last year drew a million and a half customers who paid 180 yen for general admission, roughly the equivalent of about a half-day's wages for an average man. The astounding popularity of the game is well known; over a thousand kid teams sponsored by the police department play in Tokyo every day. Japan has no minor leagues. The professionals are divided into the Central and Pacific leagues. The Tokyo Giants have been champions of both for the past two years.

The quality of over-all Japanese play may not yet be a match for a top flight Coast League all-star team, but their style is improving and can be tenacious. The Coast Leaguers who went to Japan last fall won most of the games, but one game ran up to 21 innings and finally had to be called on account of the cold. Not a surprising reason when it is remembered that Japan's pro baseball season runs about ten months, right smack into winter.

In Japan, as in the U.S., the home

team has the comfort of fan support and a visiting team may feel disadvantaged by hostility in the stands. One Giants player — for obvious reasons unnamed — believes that Brooklyn is no match for Hiroshima. "That town is rough! We licked the home team, but a home town fan pushed his hand right through our bus window after the game, he was so darned mad. We've had games where the fans set huge drums on top of our dugout and beat them until we were dizzy from the noise and we would keep our mouths shut and take it."

Generally speaking, the fielding of the Japanese players is as good as that seen in the States (exception: in the game with Lefty O'Doul's San Diego Padres, the Giants fumbled the ball ten times.) The batting and base running are not as good, chiefly because expert technical advice is lacking. Spring training in the U.S. is teaching them a lot, however.

The Tokyo Giants, in return, are teaching U.S. ball fans a few good lessons too: they all have to do with fair play, sportsmanship and international understanding.

*'a magic mirror'*



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By **MONICA SONE**

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—Bill Hosokawa

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**SEQUOIA NURSERY** team of Redwood City, Calif., champion men's team at national JACL bowling tournament, line up behind sponsor Hirotsuke Inouye to accept congratulations of trophy

donor Lloyd Brown. Team members are, l. to r., Gish Endo, Dick Ikeda, Fuzzy Shimada, Chi Kawakami and Tad Sako. The annual tournament takes place in Chicago next year.

Kido Studio photos



**GIRL'S TEAM** title was taken by, l. to r., Chuckie Watanabe, Chiyo Tashima, Mas Fujii, June Jue and Mary Matsumura, sponsored by Tashima Bros. of Los Angeles.

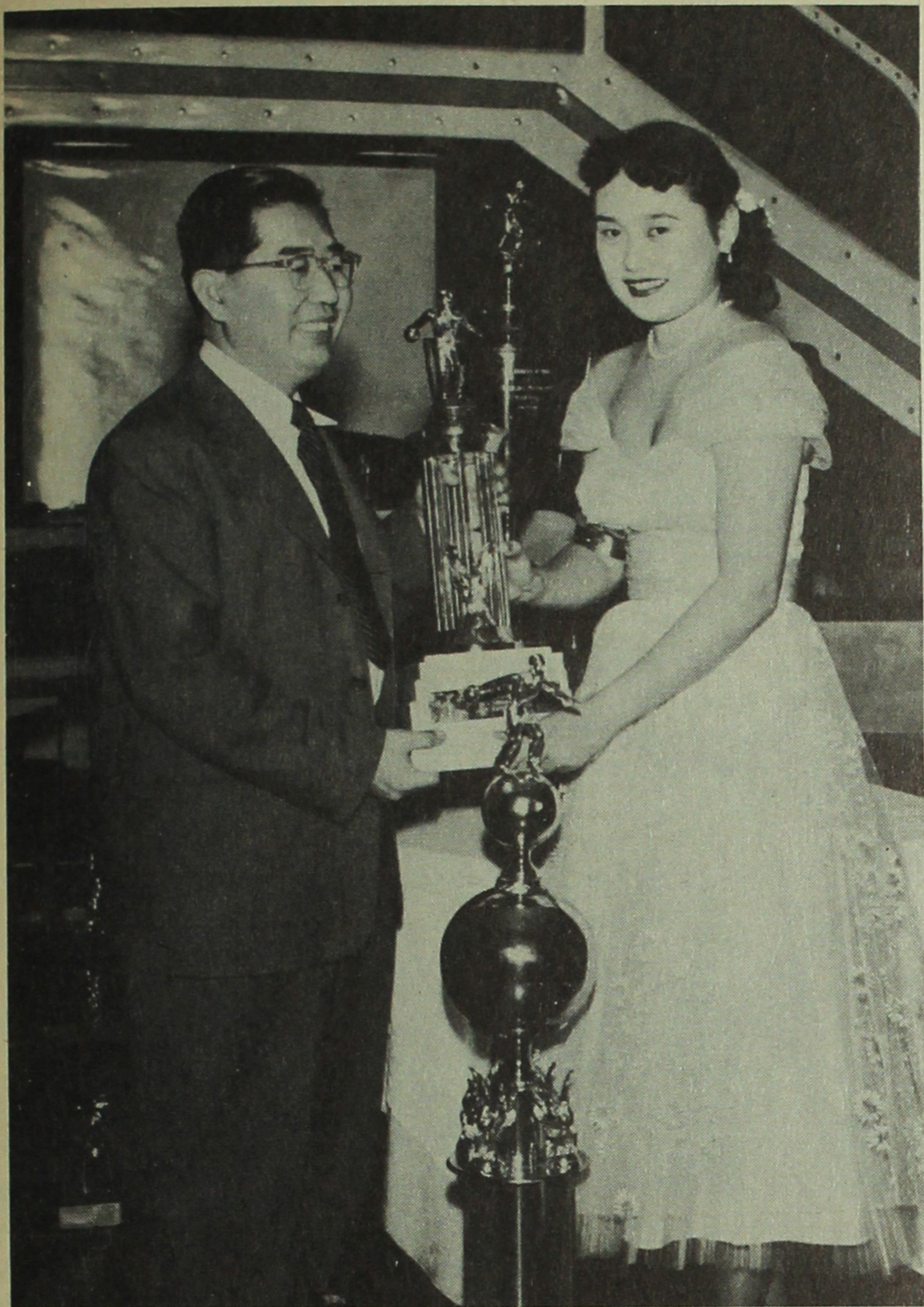
## Redwood City team wins bowling title

**H** EADLINERS at the seventh annual national JACL bowling tournament, held in San Francisco during the weekend that spilled over from February to March, were the Sequoia Nursery team from Redwood City, Henri Takahashi of San Francisco and Chiyo Tashima of Los Angeles.

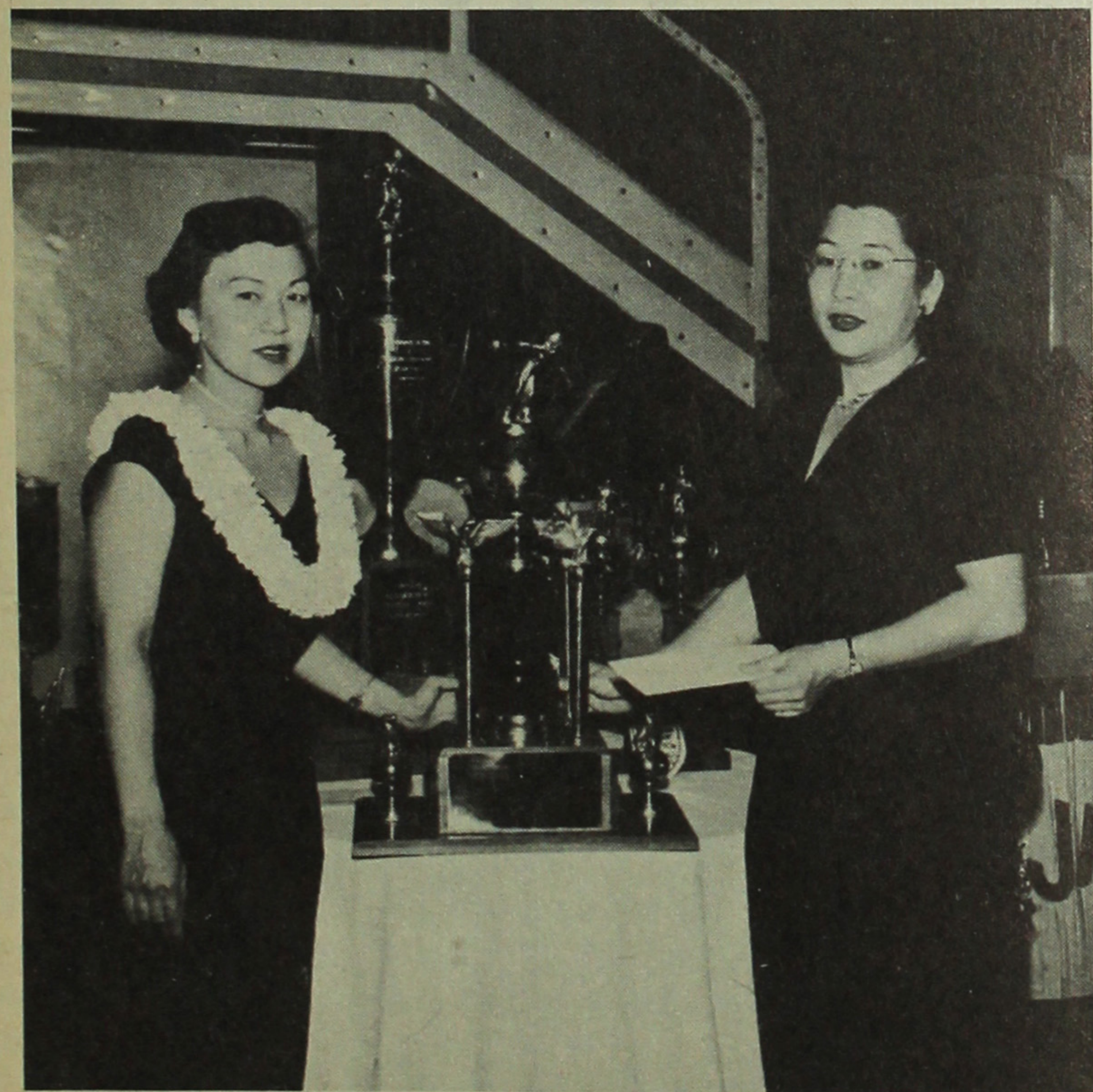
Sequoia Nursery won the team championship for the third time in four years (it first won the title under another name). Takahashi, who bowls for Manhattan Ball, scored 691 to win the men's singles title, rolled on to share top rank in the doubles with teammate George Gee and wound up with a record-breaking 1902 to bag the men's all-events championship. Chiyo Tashima dominated all the women's events except the opening day four-game sweeper.

The big JACL tournament, originated in Salt Lake City in 1947, will be held next year in Chicago for the first time.





**HENRI TAKAHASHI**, outstanding individual male performer, got his trophy from Hinako Kojima, "Miss Nippon" of 1952.

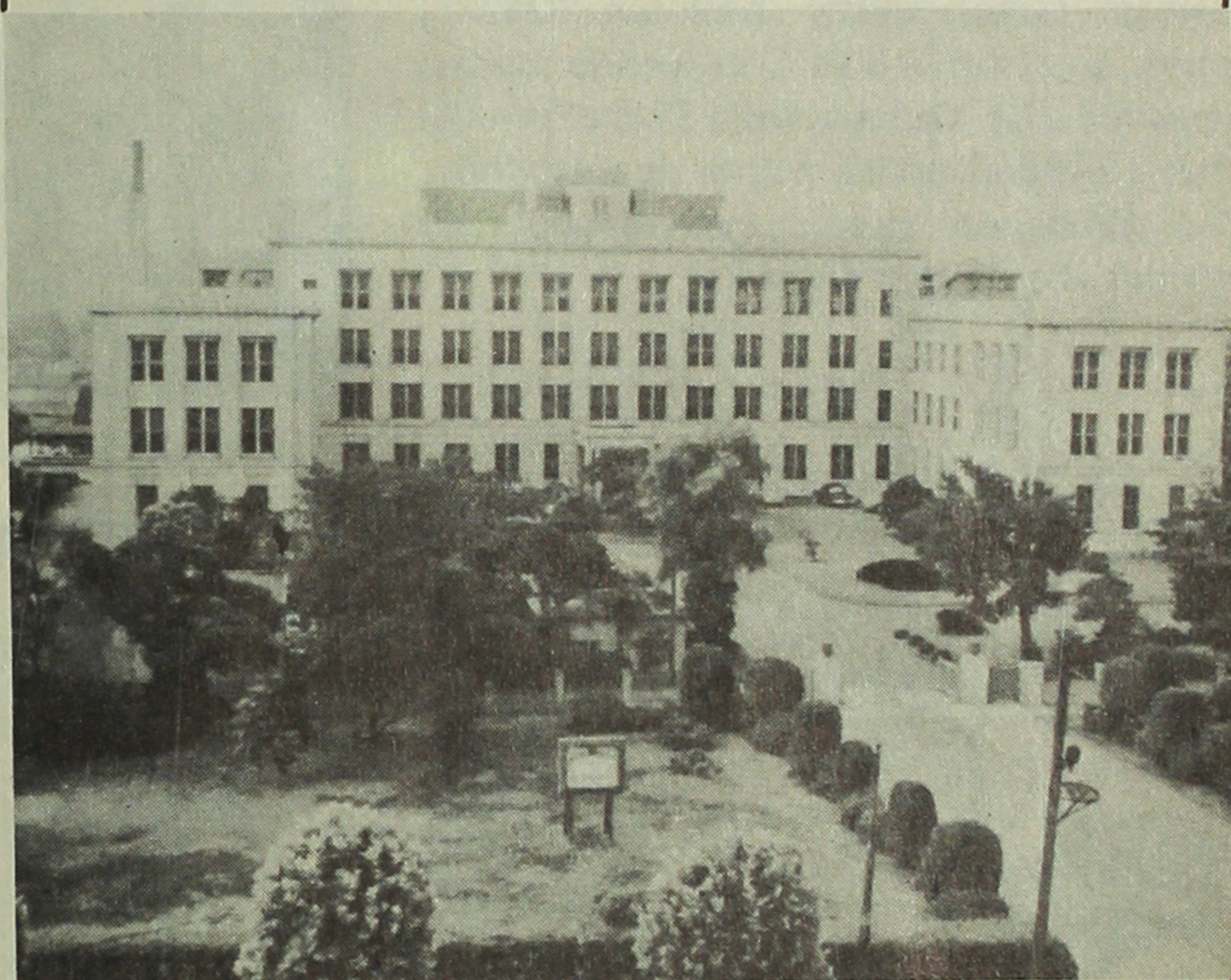


**JUNE JUE**, left, and teammate Chiyo Tashima captured the women's doubles title. Latter also led in women's all-events.



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# Buddhist basketball perennials

The Sacramento Young Buddhist Association basketball team lined up for this victory photograph in February after beating the West Los Angeles Lucky Doks, 59-47, to wrap up the 1953 Western Young Buddhist League tournament championship. In the six-year history of the tournament, the Sacramento team now has won the title four times. L. to r., standing: Ken Hoshiko, Tosh Kawasaki, Mac Watanabe, Toko Fujii (manager), Yushi Kikumoto, Tsuto Ota (player-coach), Gilbert Matsumoto. Kneeling: Bob Watanabe, Tom Hosokawa, Tak Okamura, George Goto, Harry Keikoan. Okamura, the team's 6 ft. 2 in. center, was awarded the Outstanding Player trophy. He piled up 17 points against the San Francisco Protos and 19 points against the Lucky Doks.

Photo by George Ochikubo



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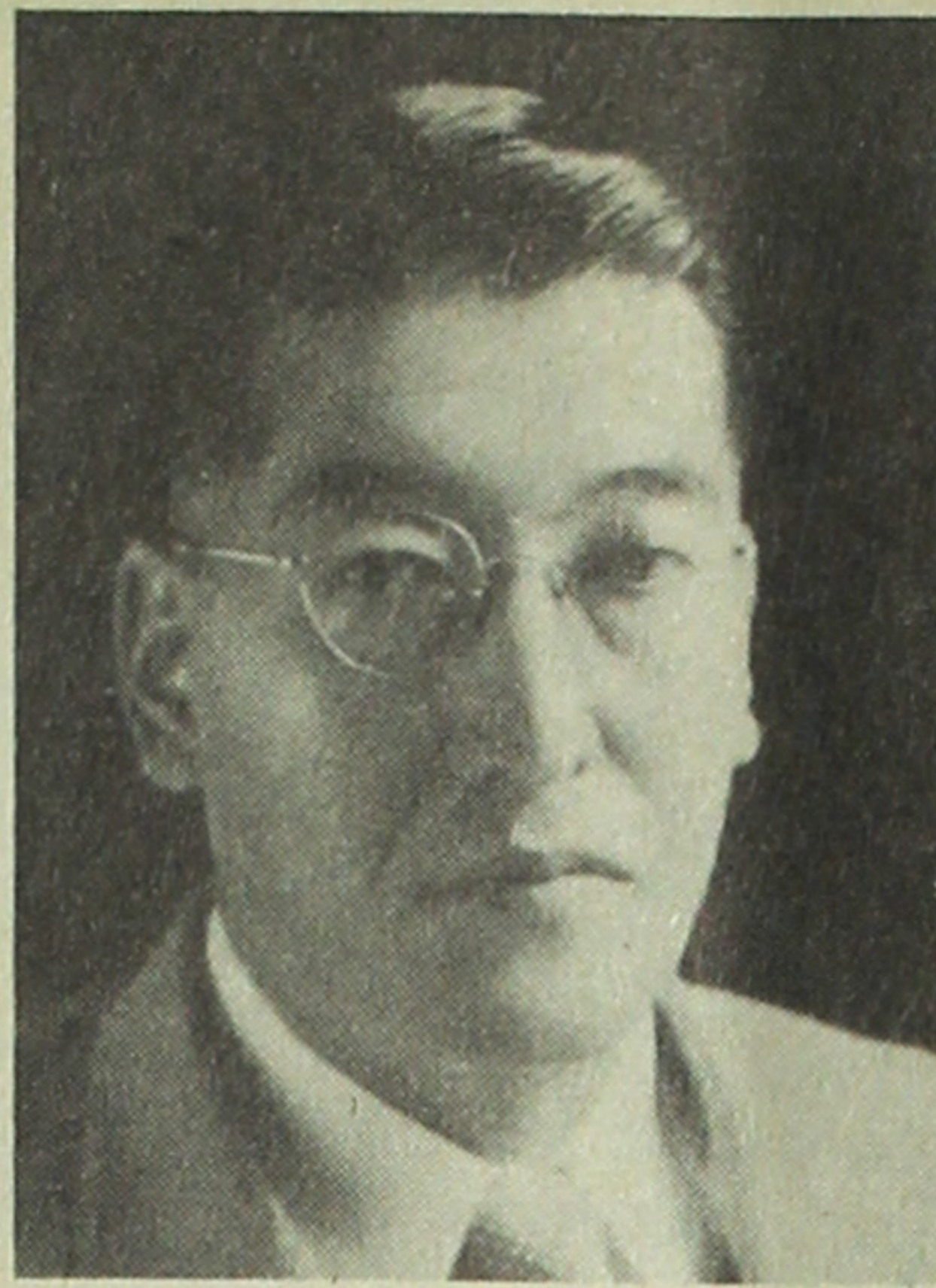
**THE BANK OF KOBE LTD.**



'winks and smiles'

# Bank veep catches on

By Yoshio Kobayashi  
Vice-President, the Bank of Kobe



ON a recent trip to the United States, I visited not only Hawaii but also Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and several other cities. It was a short visit, but I gained much from it.

Everywhere I found a friendly feeling toward Japan which made me think, time and again, of the necessity for Japan to clasp hands with the United States.

Although I visited the International Trade Fair in Seattle and saw the Japanese exhibits, I cannot say that I was greatly impressed by them. There seemed to be an abundance of second-rate and even third-rate goods. This will not do.

Better merchandise should be exhibited to show Japan's true ability, to prove that Japan is capable of producing high quality goods.

The idea that since Japanese exports go chiefly to Southeast Asia it is sufficient to manufacture merely the quality of goods considered suitable for those areas, should be discarded. Otherwise, the result will be to invite failure in Southeast Asia also.

Only when Japan produces quality equal to that of America will Japanese goods be welcomed everywhere.

For instance, Japan assumes that her cotton textiles are "the best in the world." But if the dyes are poor and the colors fade quickly, Japanese textiles will not be able to compete with those of other countries.

Good dyes should be imported from the United States or Germany. I do not believe it is a wise policy for the Japanese Government to be intent only on securing dollars. An active import program should be carried out, even if an exemption of customs duties is necessary.

I visited many banks during my American trip. Unlike the case in Japan, nearly everything is mechanized

and speedy. Customers are assured the best possible service.

The attitude of American bank employees is different from that of bank employees in Japan.

The American employees are imbued with the idea that they are employed to serve the customers. They are faithful and responsible in their work.

When a customer wants to make a withdrawal, the money is handed to him quickly on the teller's responsibility. This is a great difference from Japan, where a withdrawal is possible only after several seals are placed in turn on the withdrawal form.

In the case of loans, too, a courteous reception is always assured. Loans are made simply on the basis of the borrower's signature. That is possible, of course, when the borrower likewise honors business morality. There is much in the American banking system that Japan could learn.

The extent of advertising in American life also surprised me. One example was the chewing gum advertisement at Chicago's Wrigley Field. Advertising is not limited to chewing gum, of course, but extends to cigarets and all other commercial items.

The more famous a product, the more it is advertised. I was impressed by the American statement that to attempt to carry on an enterprise without advertising is like winking at a beautiful woman in the dark. I feel that, although advertising on the same scale is not possible in Japan, her businessmen should pay more attention to publicity.

At the same time, they could greatly improve their customer relations by keeping in mind the admirable American motto, "Keep smiling."

(Note: The Bank of Kobe, the sole exchange bank in the city of Kobe, is planning to send a liaison man and exchange clerk to New York to assure closer contact with U.S. exchange banks with which it has relations.)

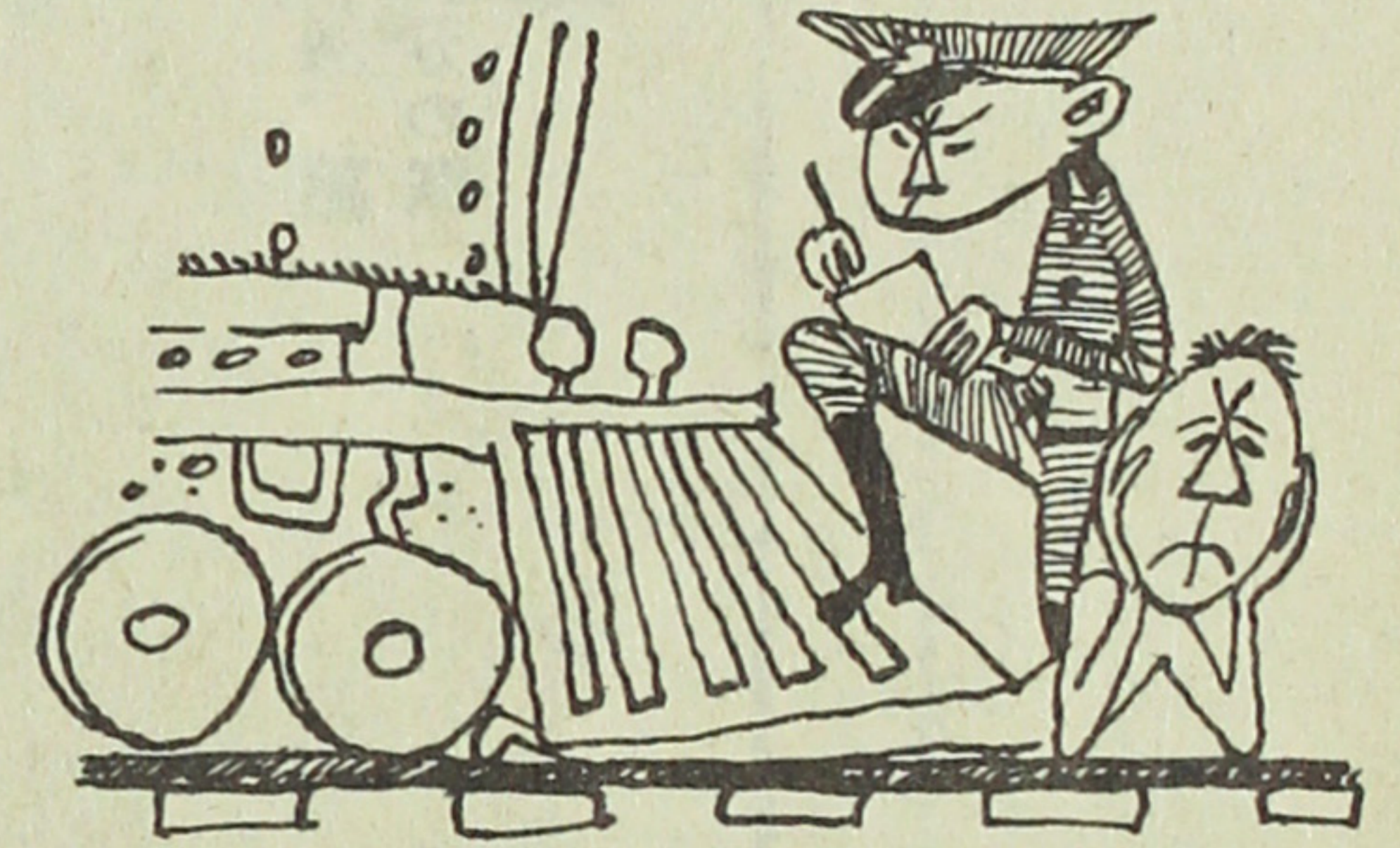
## JAPONICA

### QUICK, WATSON, THE PRAYERBOOK!

Kenichi Torida, an Osaka detective who solved 400 crimes in 45 years of avid clue-chasing, has retired at 65 to "devote more time to prayer." The Nipponese "Sherlock Holmes" told reporters he has been concerned over the souls of 16 murderers who were caught and hanged on his evidence.

### TRAFFIC HAZARD

A 25-year-old would-be suicide tried three times to throw himself under a train and failed each time. The first time, a railroad guard grabbed him and tossed him to the safe side of the tracks. On the second attempt, he was foiled by a gust of wind which blew a cinder into his eye at just the right—or wrong—moment. He finally managed to drape himself across



a rail, but another guard flashed a danger signal and stopped an oncoming train. Arrested for "interfering with traffic," the man wailed bitterly: "Not even the death god will help me."

### DOGGY SOLUTION

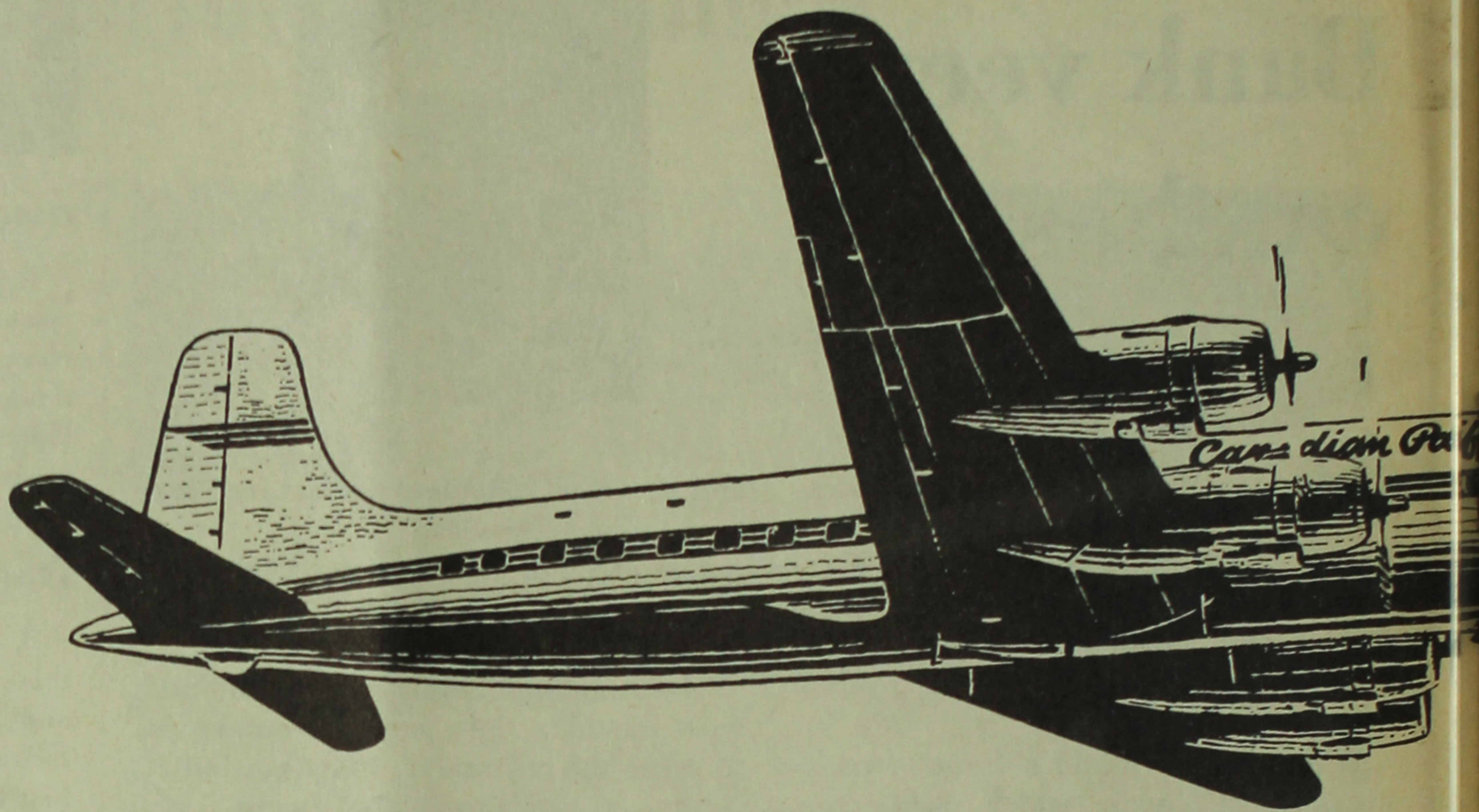
The problem was what to do about the pesty, noisy stray dogs that were wandering about the villages in Shizuoka prefecture in ever multiplying numbers. The dog pounds were already overpopulated and the public was howling. Authorities finally rounded up a thousand mongrels and, as an experiment, fed their flesh to 100,000 trouts in a prefectural preserve. When the trouts behaved as if they took



well to dog meat, the officials declared the experiment a success. The public — and, of course, the dogs — stopped barking.



東洋への航空路で最も短いのは新スーパーDC-6号と決定しました四發動機、電力と温度の調節された『空の女王』大きくて安全で、安樂なことは丁度自分の家に居るようです。



Planes on the short Orient route are brand new Super DC-6's. These planes are four-engined, air conditioned "Empresses of the Air." They are big, safe and comfortable as your own living room.

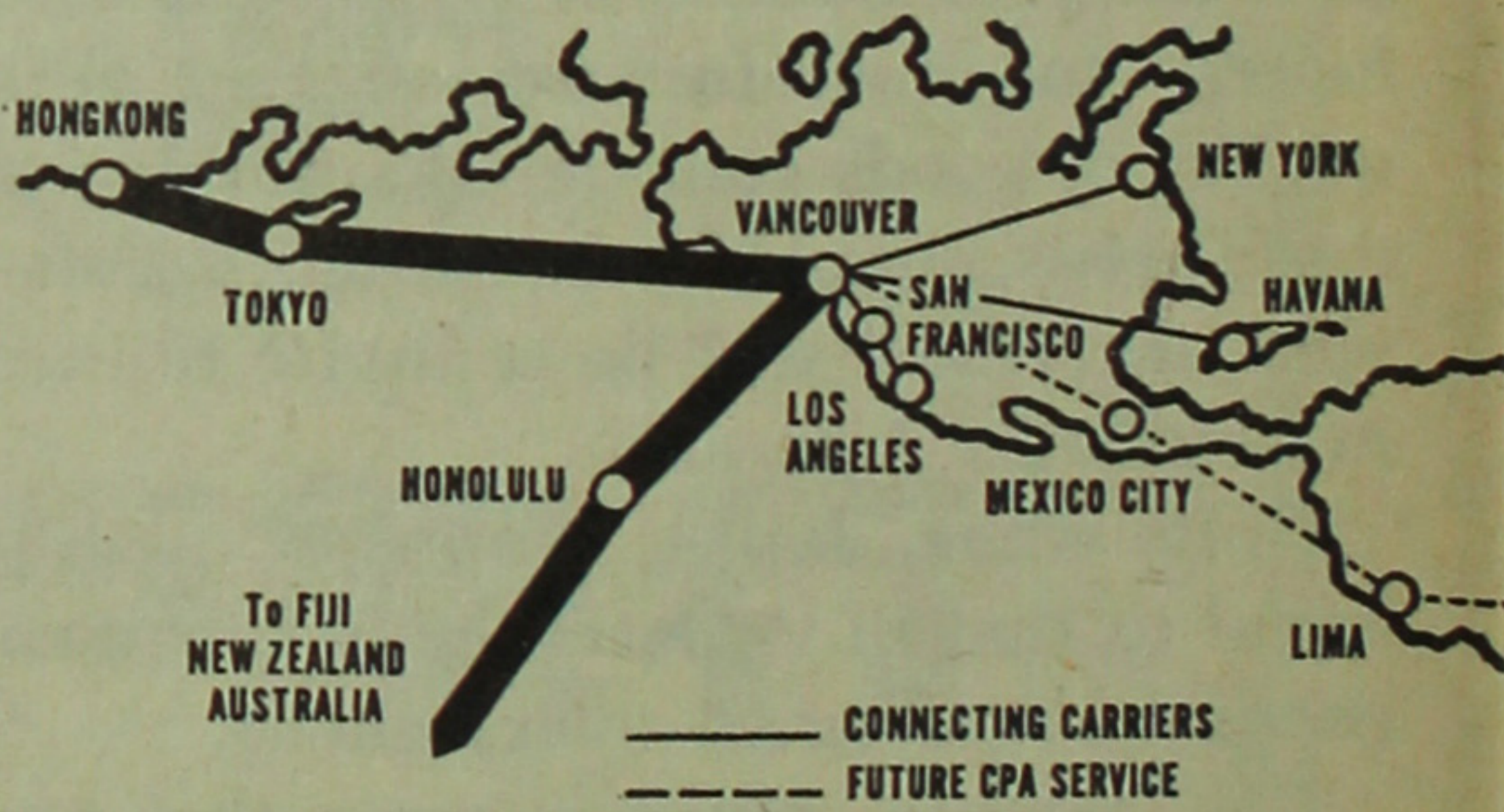
# Canadian Pacific Now Fastest Orient

カナチアン・パシフィック新スーパーDC-6号は一人一人に充分な客席がつてあり、他のお客の邪魔をせずに深く伸びることが出来る。横になれる腰掛けがあります、手洗場は三室あり広い通路があります。



There is ample space per passenger in Canadian Pacific's new Super DC-6's. Room to stretch out in deep, reclining seats—no interference with other passengers. Three washrooms and broad aisles.

旅の疲れを避けるためには香港・ヴァンクーヴァー間を廿三時間で飛ぶ最も速い航空路を御利用下さい、カナチアン・パシフィックの新スーパーDC-6号は又ハワイに飛びフィジー島・ニュージーランド・オーストラリアへ飛び、航空會社と連絡しております。



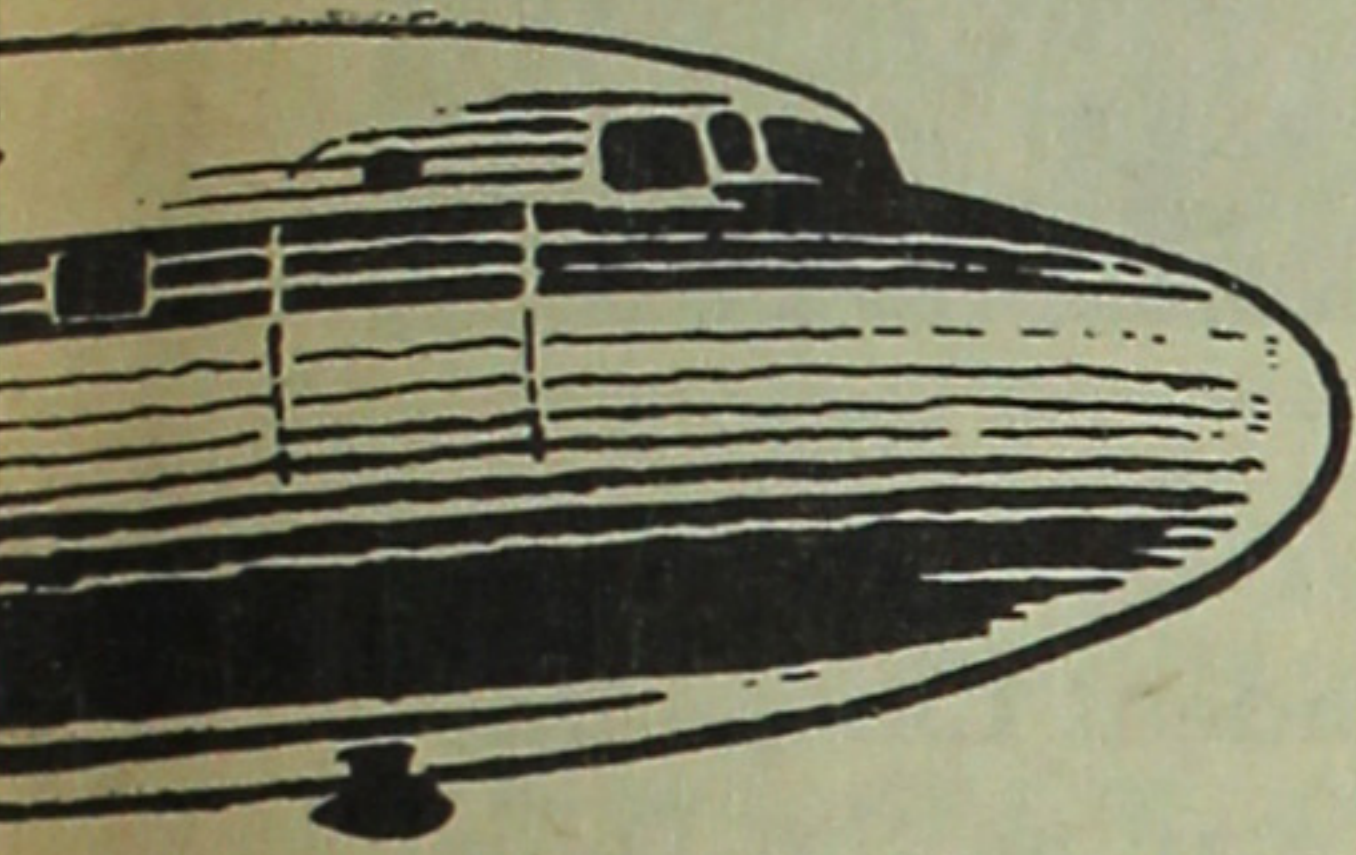
Travel the shortest, fastest flights—23 hours between Hong Kong and Vancouver. Canadian Pacific Super DC-6's also fly to Hawaii with connecting airlines to Fiji, New Zealand, Australia.

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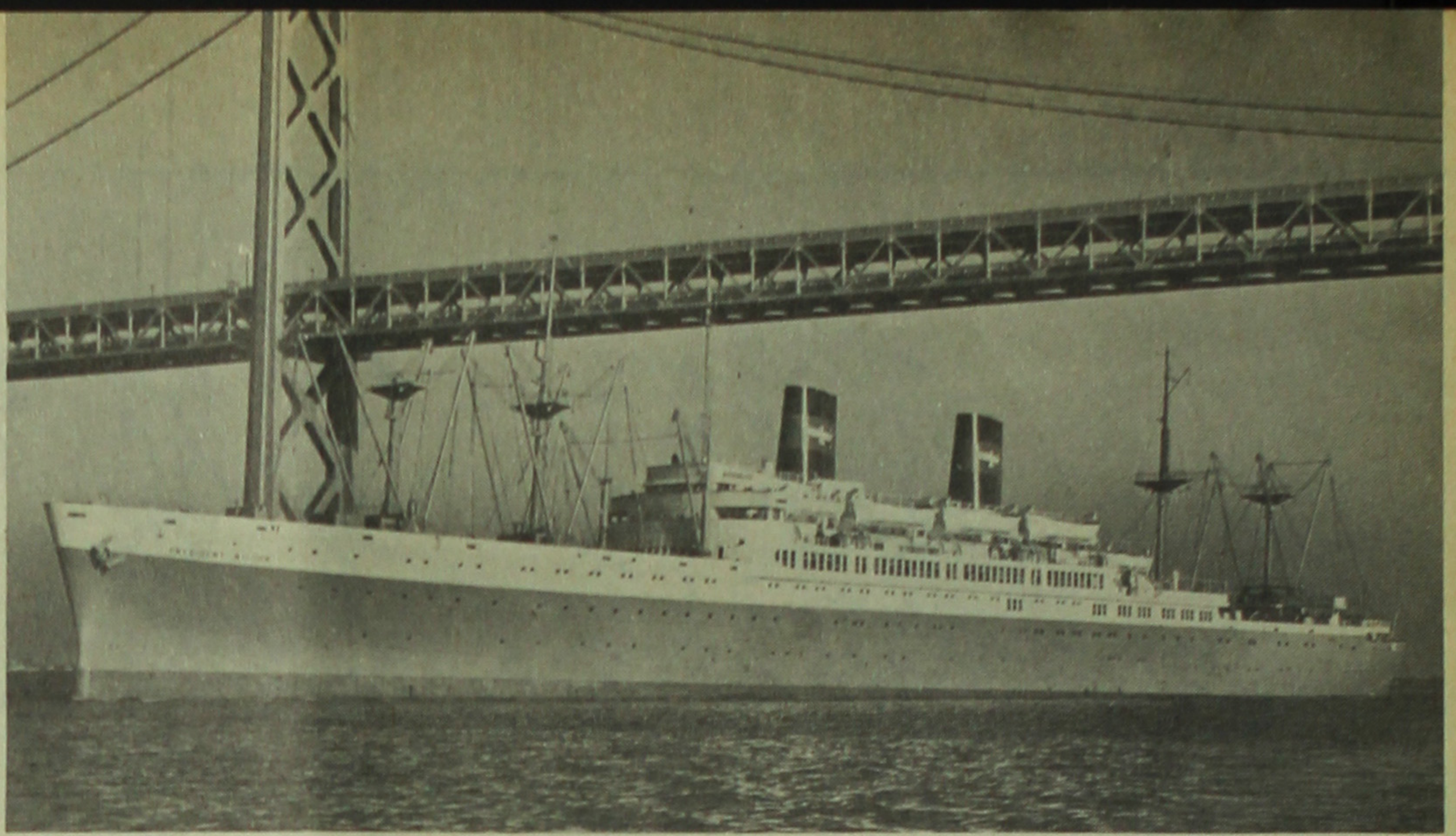
The only airline featuring both Oriental and Occidental food and Oriental and Occidental stewardesses. Delicious food served piping hot, with Canadian Pacific courtesy. Canadian Pacific interpreters at airports.

わが航空会社だけが東洋と西洋の食料を揃え東洋人西洋人のステュ  
ワールデスが居る特色をもつて居り。熱いお美味しい料理が、カナヂアン  
パシフィックの親切と共にサーブされます。カナヂアン・パシフィック  
の通譯は各空港に居ります。

カナヂアン・パシフィックの乗組員は皆一萬  
哩以上の航空経験の所有者で、安全で信頼で  
き、この飛行機は更に「氣候」の上空を飛び、  
暴風雨や變な空気を避けるに充分であります



**LUXURY** liner SS President Wilson and sister ship, the President Cleveland, are familiar to Japanese travelers.



# Who says ship travel is passe?

**W**ONDROUS and fascinating are the efforts of modern science to conquer space and time.

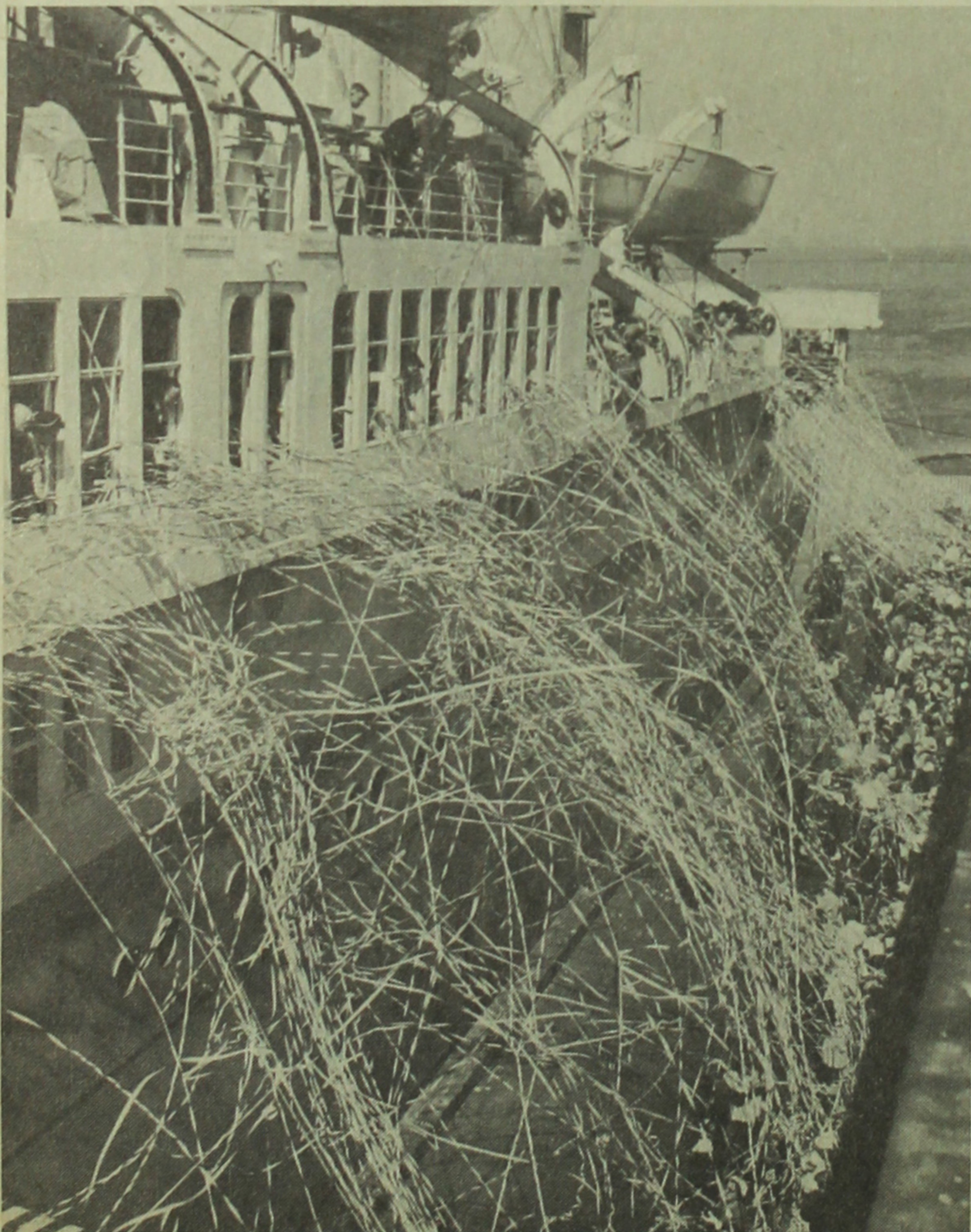
But a large section of humanity remains stubbornly immune to the intensifying compulsion to go farther, faster and higher. Very much around, for instance, are people who still prefer to cross their oceans the leisurely, old-fashioned way — by steamship.

The existence of this conservative traveling public is confirmed by the fact that steamship companies continue to flourish. They are building better and fancier boats, and they are offer-

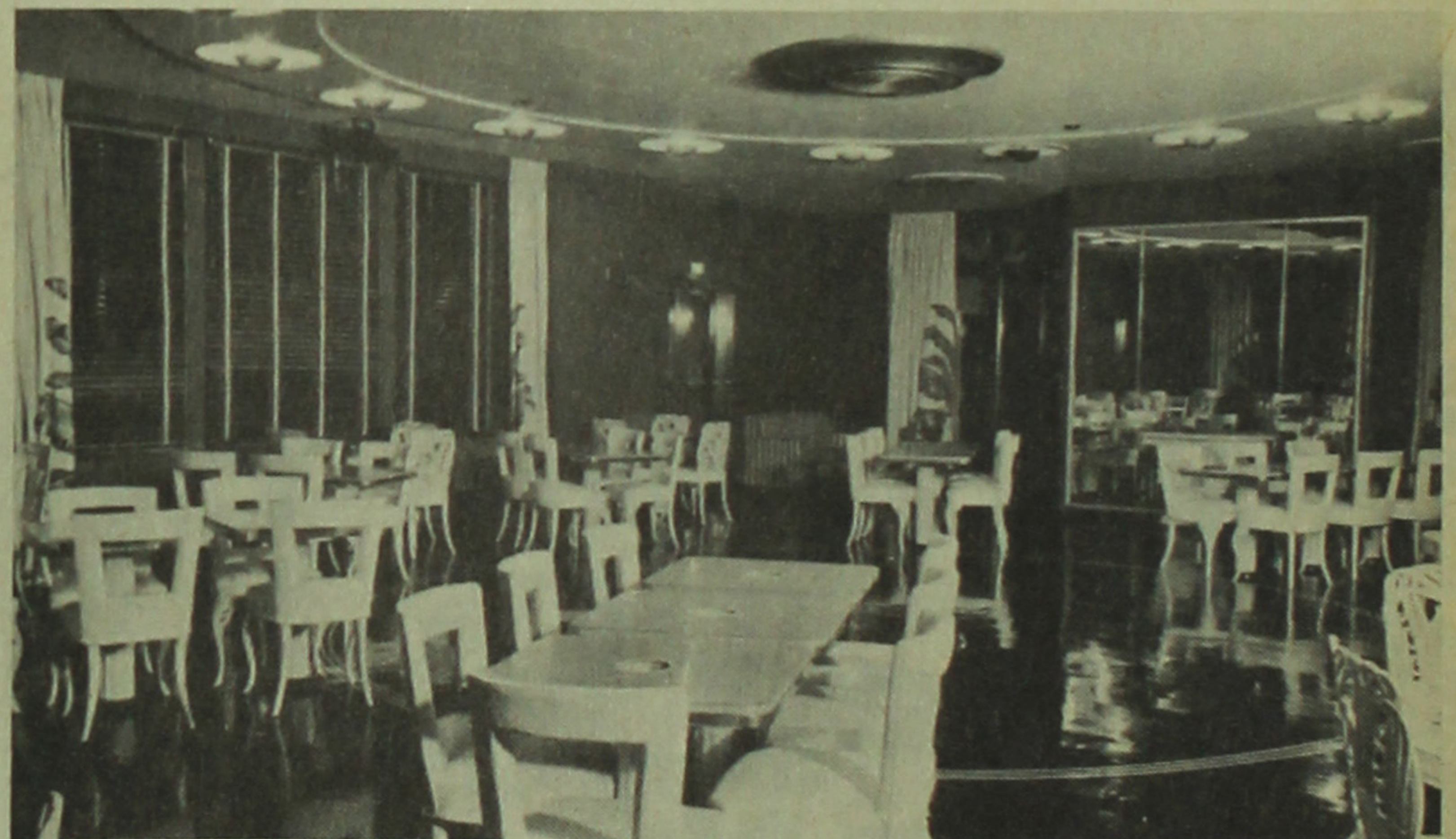
ing better and fancier service.

The American President Lines—famous even before the war as the Dollar Lines—is a good example. It specializes in serving the considerable number of Japanese on both sides of the Pacific who, when traversing that big ocean, place premium value not necessarily on speed and altitude, but on comfort, restfulness and the chance to enjoy an unhurried vacation while in transit.

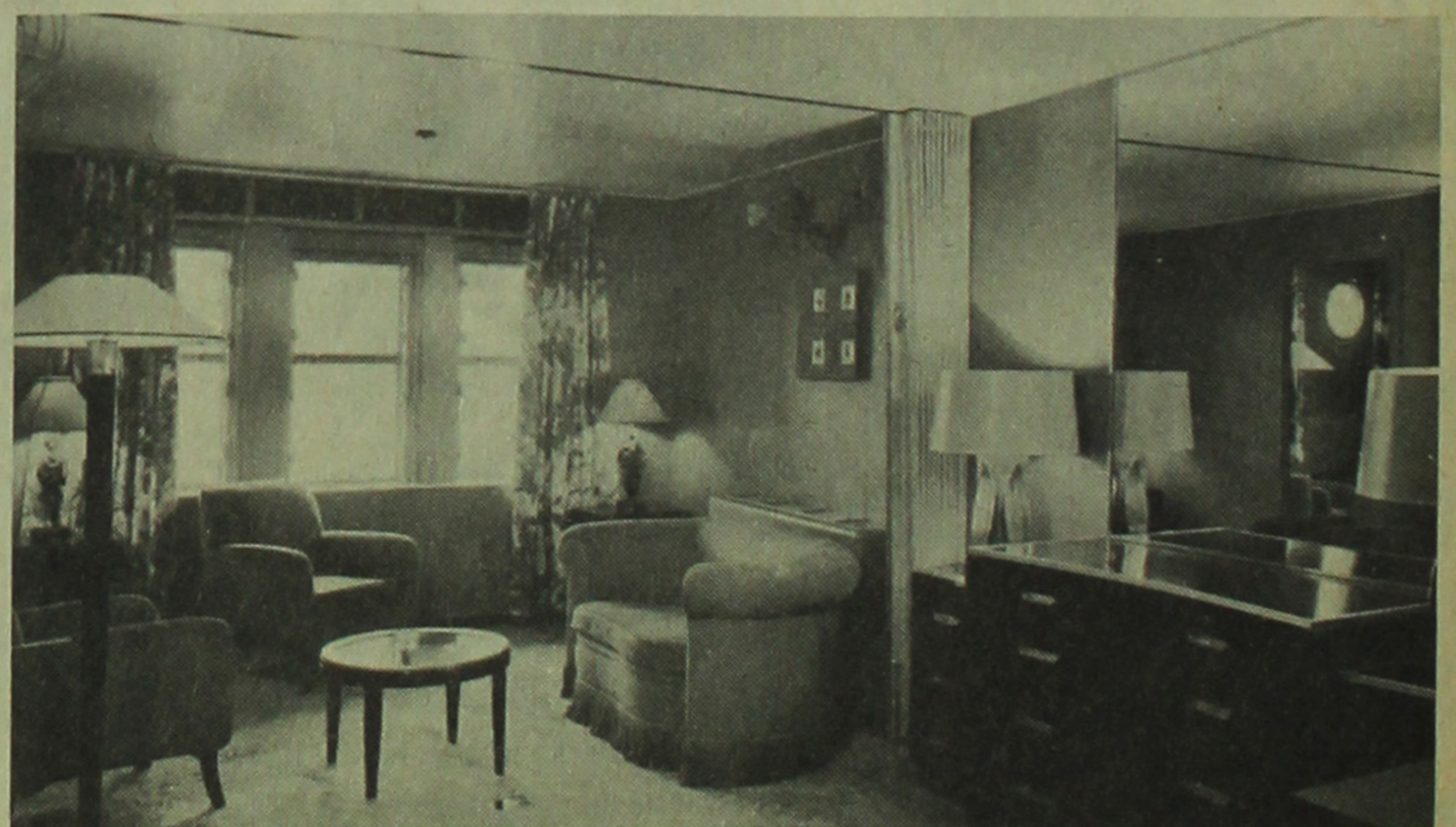
APL operates three passenger and cargo routes in addition to the trans-Pacific run. Its luxury liners on the latter route are the SS President Wil-



**EMBARKMENT** is always occasion for farewells providing color and emotional tug unequalled at airports or rail stations.



**BOTH** the Wilson and Cleveland have a Marine Veranda, a sea-borne night club where first class passengers relax in the evening.



**DELUXE** suite on the President Wilson offers those who can afford it all the comforts of home or a first rate metropolitan hotel.



son and the SS President Cleveland, both familiar to thousands of Pacific travelers.

The sister ships, each having a displacement of 23,000 tons, sail about every three weeks from San Francisco and call at the ports of Honolulu, Yokohama, Manila, Hong Kong and Kobe. Alternately, they stop at Los Angeles before proceeding to Honolulu.

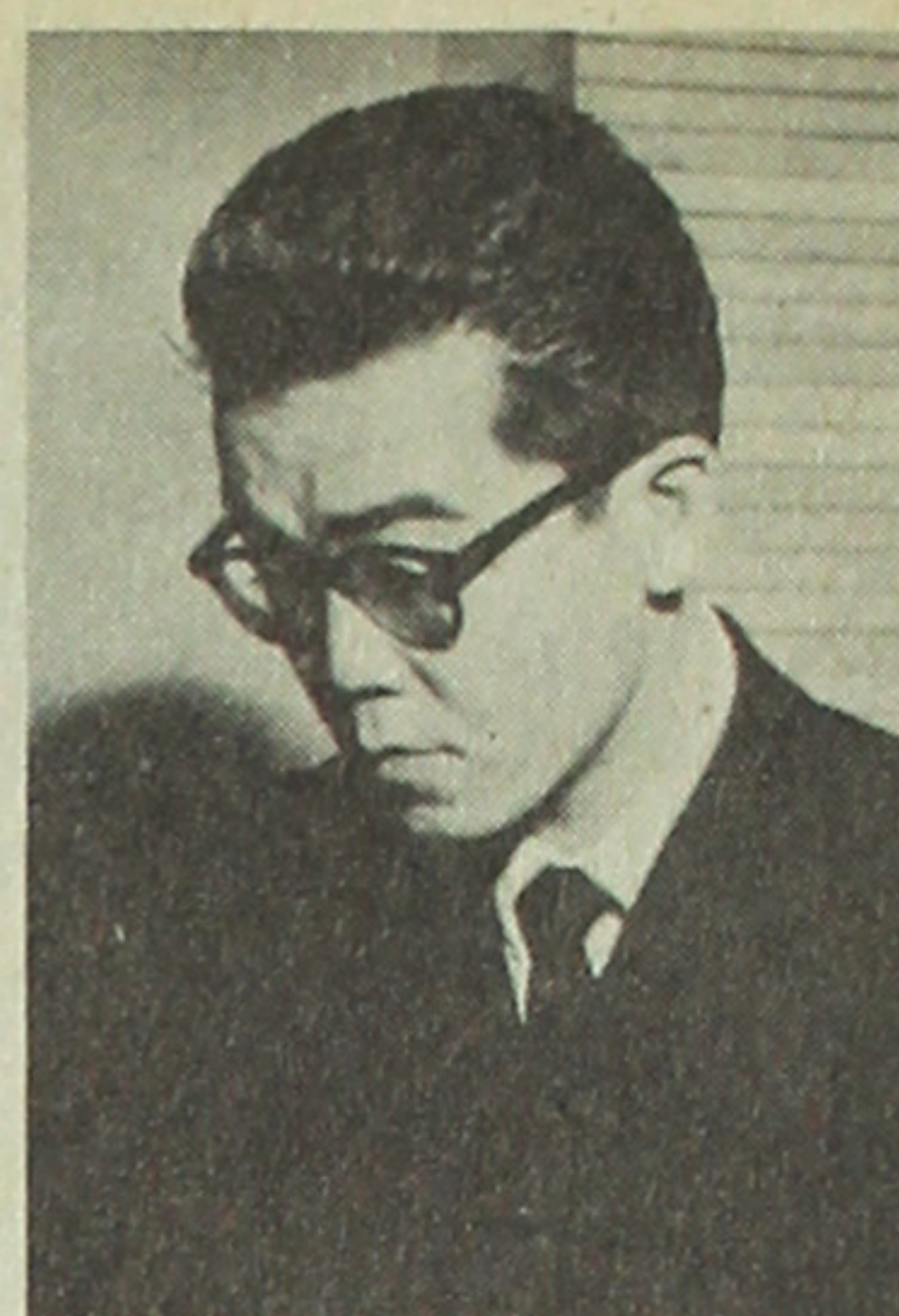
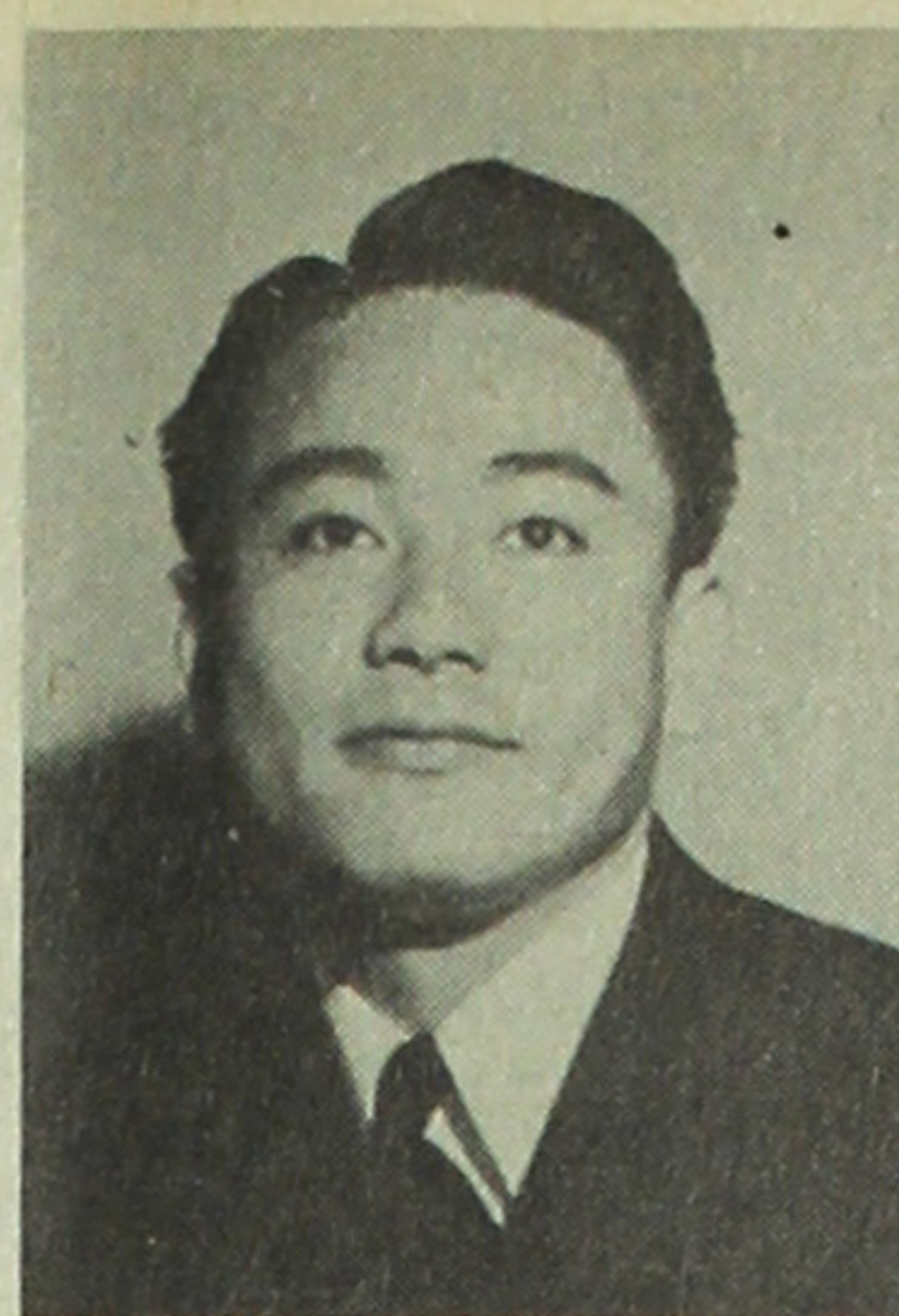
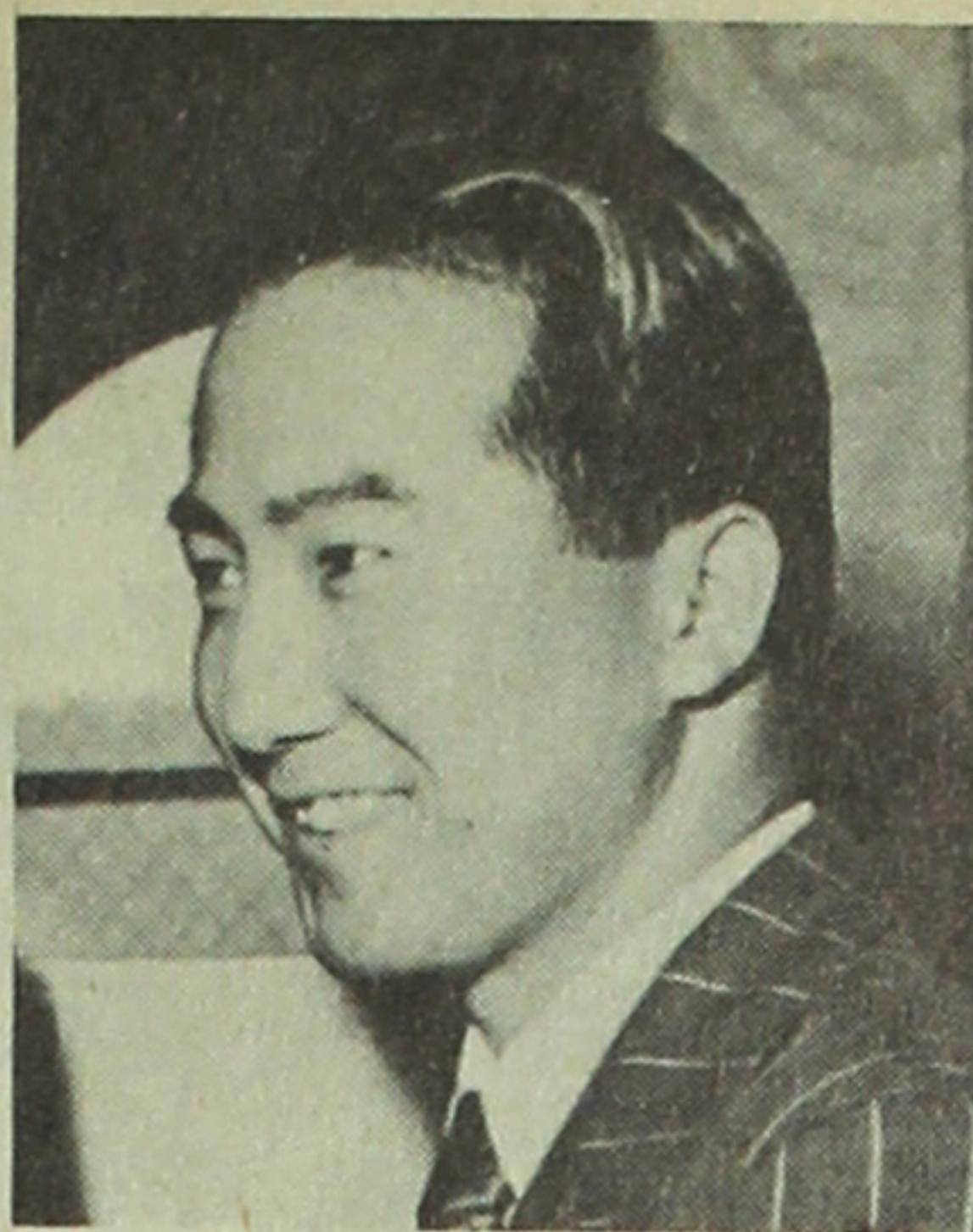
First class facilities and accommodations on the ships compare favorably with those of the finest land-locked resorts. Even third class passage provides just about everything that a traveler needs. Issei are always agreeably surprised to find in the lounging room the paraphernalia for *go* and *shogi*, favorite forms of sedentary indoor entertainment.

Sukiyaki adds a Japanese touch to the first class menus, and Nisei cooks assigned to third class on both the Wilson and the Cleveland keep Japanese passengers gastronomically happy.

Final evidence of the special attention APL gives to Japanese travelers are the four young, bilingual Nisei on its staff. Hawaii-born George Onaga is a purser on the President Wilson, and his counterpart on the President Cleveland is George Yamamura, a native of Utah.

Stationed on shore in San Francisco as a public and passenger relations man is Marvin Uratsu of Loomis, Calif. And down in Sao Paulo, Brazil, is another Californian, Hitoshige Okabe, who was made APL's South American representative after a few trans-Pacific trips as a purser.

A fifth Nisei, Tak Kubota of San Francisco, was an APL purser last year before being called up for service in the armed forces.



Photos by Bob Laing

**NISEI** employed by American President Lines to service Japanese passengers: L. to r., public relations man Marvin Uratsu, purser George Onaga, South American representative Hitoshige Okabe (stationed in Brazil) and purser George Yamamura.



**JAPANESE** dishes prepared by Nisei cooks are regular fare in third class dining rooms on both the Cleveland and Wilson.



**JAM SESSION** in the President Wilson's third class lounge where passengers always dress and behave informally.





Photo by Mike Wada

**CHRISTIAN YOUTH FELLOWSHIP** of New York, l. to r., front: Ikubi Hibi, Noemi Cabassa, Phyllis Kusumi, Barbara Komine, Kathleen Kozuma, Madeleine Sugimoto. Middle: Kiyo Young,

Mrs. Maye Uemura, Yoko Hasuike, Helen Cabassa, Grace Harada, Utako Shimizu, Etsuyo Itokawa. Back: Rev. Joseph Uemura, Larry Tuffly, Eugene Inouye, Don Saiki, J. Kalmer, S. Kobayashi.

## New York: not all Cafe Society

---



**REV.** Paul Nagano leads a song before a supper meeting of the fellowship. The interracial group meets every Sunday at Manhattan's Grace Methodist Church.



**F**LOATING around in the prairies and hills west of the Hudson river are too many too garish mental images of New York City.

So once in while, there's need for a reminder that New York is not altogether different from the rest of the country, that not all New Yorkers are a breed apart. Coursing without press agency under its glittering facade are ways of life that have nothing to do with Cafe Society and never get a play in the syndicated tattle columns.

A dime subway ride to Manhattan's upper Westside, for instance, will take you to the Grace Methodist church. That's where a group of young New Yorkers — of high school and post-high school age — get together every Sunday evening.

The group is the Christian Youth Fellowship. Its officers are Eugene Inouye, president; Thomas Moshang, Jr., vice-president; Madeleine Sugimoto, secretary; and Barbara Kominé, treasurer.

Members include Anglo-Saxons, Puerto Ricans, Chinese and Nisei. They start their Sunday meetings with worship, then have supper and usually close with a discussion. Except for the variety of their faces and, possibly, the accents

of the Big Town in their speech, they could be the Christian Endeavor Society of a speck on the map called Steamboat Springs.

And to prove that there are New Yorkers who brave exposure to the sun and indulge in forms of exercise a little more strenuous than the hoisting of martinis, take the Nisei Tennis Club of New York and the Aobakai Golf Club.

The racquet swingers are headed by Ken Shimizu, once number one man on the varsity team at Springfield (Mass.) College. Another polished performer for the club is Wallace Kau who played for Michigan State.

Not all of the club's 60 members are expert players, however. One of its attractive and commendable purposes is to invite neophytes to join to learn.

The tennis organization is not much more than a year old, but the Aobakai golf group has a history going back to 1917. One of its charter members, a Mr. Yamamura, no longer plays golf but still keeps up his membership.

Dissolved when the Pacific war broke out and reactivated in 1947, the club at one time had 90 members. George Suzuki is its president and Yoshi T. Imai the secretary.



**AOBAKAI** Golf Club members after a tournament at Pelham Bay course in New York. L. to r., front: Frank Nishio, Mr. Wakimoto, Y. Terada, Eishin Kinjo. Second row: Mrs. H. Okajima, Arlene

Morita, Jen Makita, Shinjiro Okajima, Yoshi T. Imai, J. Matsumoto, Bunji Omura, Soichi Sunami. Standing: Yoshio Kawachi, Shoso Fujii, Geo. Tawamoto, Geo. Suzuki, T. Fuse, John Yokota.



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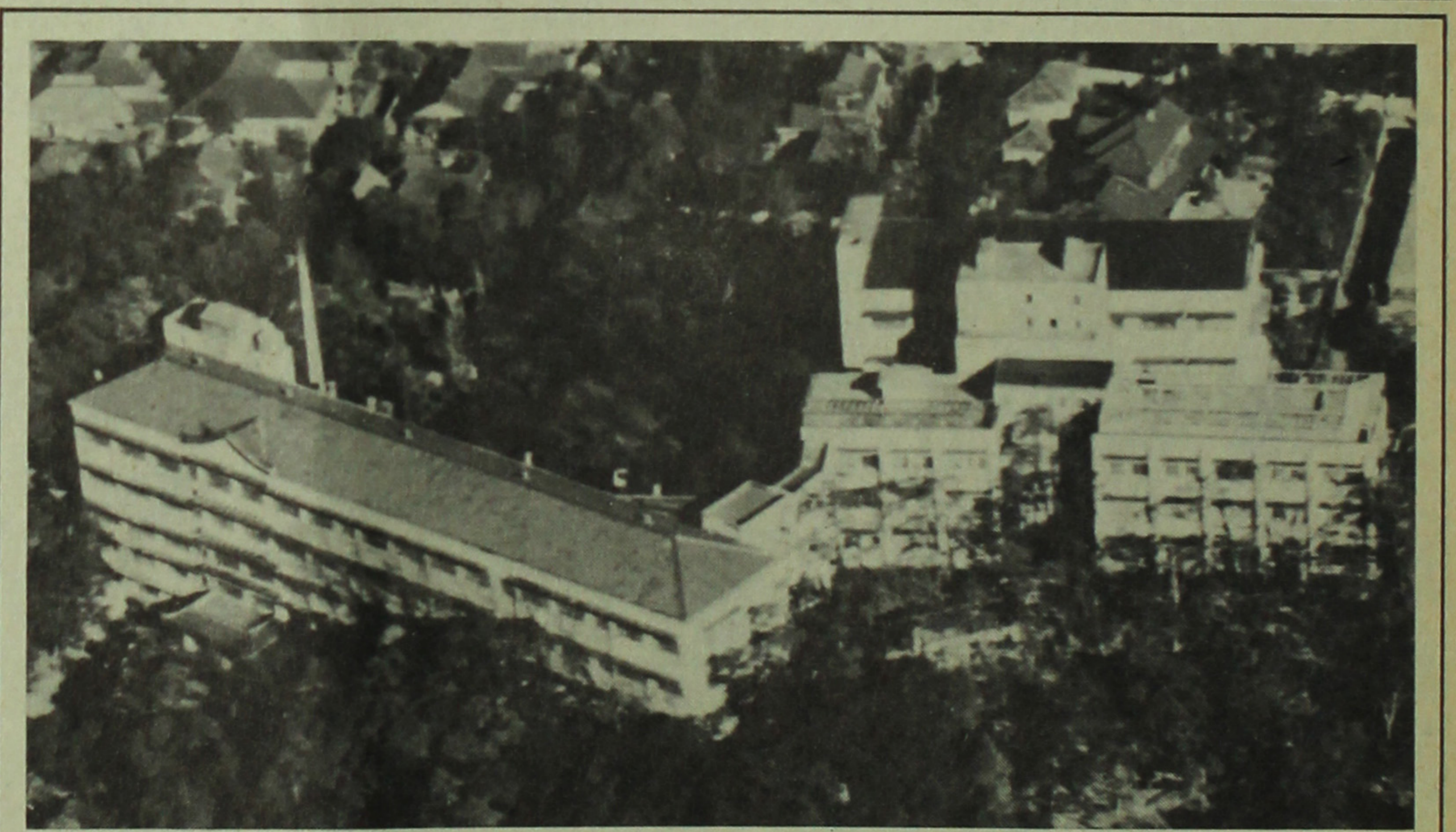
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**NISEI TENNIS Club of New York.** L. to r., front: George Tamaki, Kok Morita, Kuni Sumi, Betty Morita, Susan Kubota, Chickie Watanabe, Margaret Suzuki, Nellie Arai, Tosh Ikeda. Standing: Fujio Saito, Tets Yasuda, Wally Kau, Hide Nakano, Shiz Mori, Shig Tasaka, Fred Yonemura, Jack Morita, Tozo Nishiseki and Ken Shimizu, president of the club.



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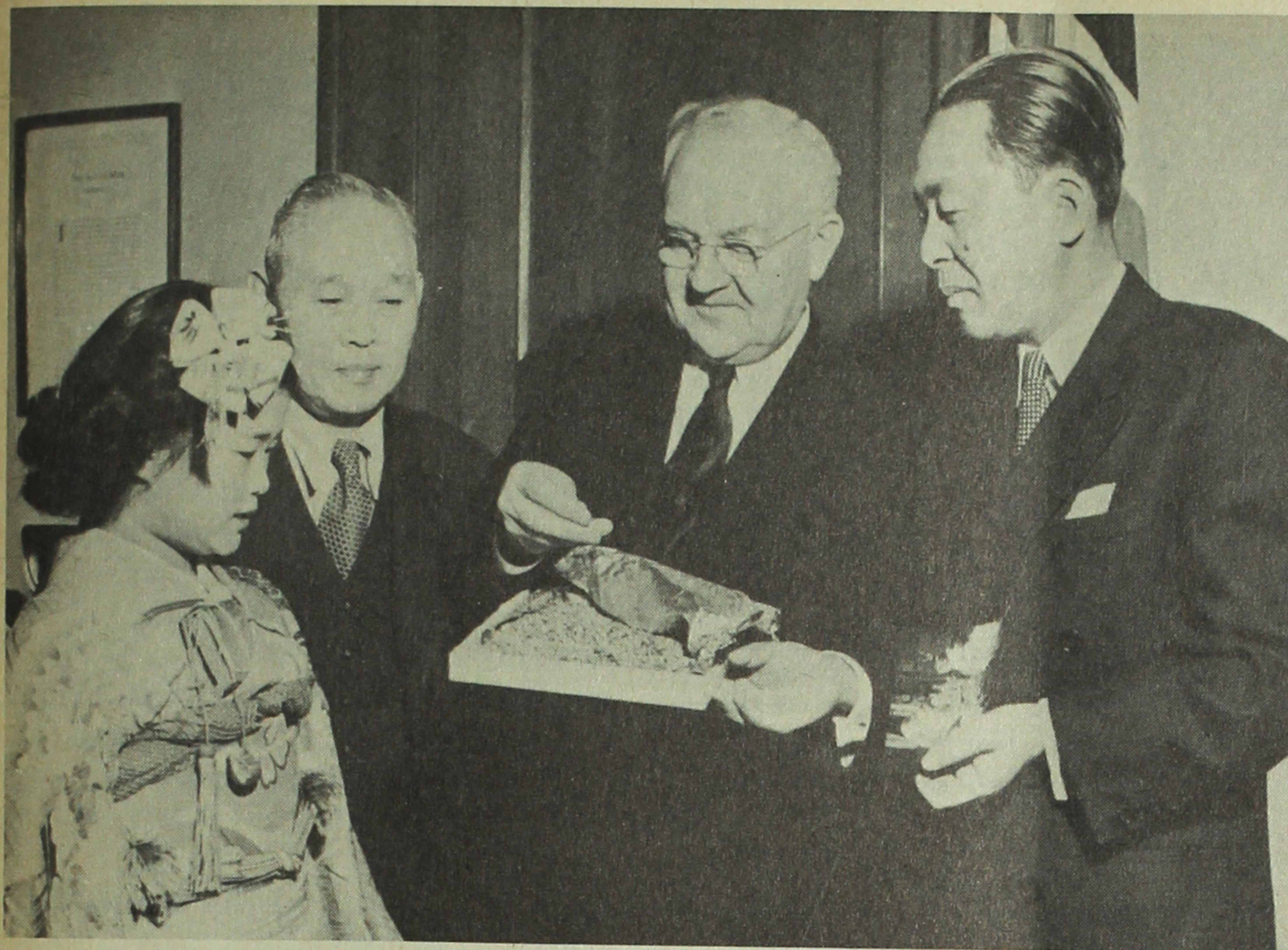


Photo by Jack Iwata

## Bowron runs again

**F**OURTEEN YEARS the Mayor of Los Angeles, city of the largest U.S. Japanese population (some 35,000), Fletcher L. Bowron faces some strong opposition in the municipal elections of April 7 (Primary) and May 26 (General). Above, he is shown receiving cherry blossom seeds sent by school children in Japan from Consul-General Kenichiro Yoshida (right) and Meijiro

Sato, President of the L.A. Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

Bowron, who has publicly retracted his 1942 position on Japanese evacuation as having been "wrong," is the pre-election favorite to win. He has, however, lost the support of the powerful L.A. Times and L.A. Examiner for his outspoken support of the federal public-housing program.

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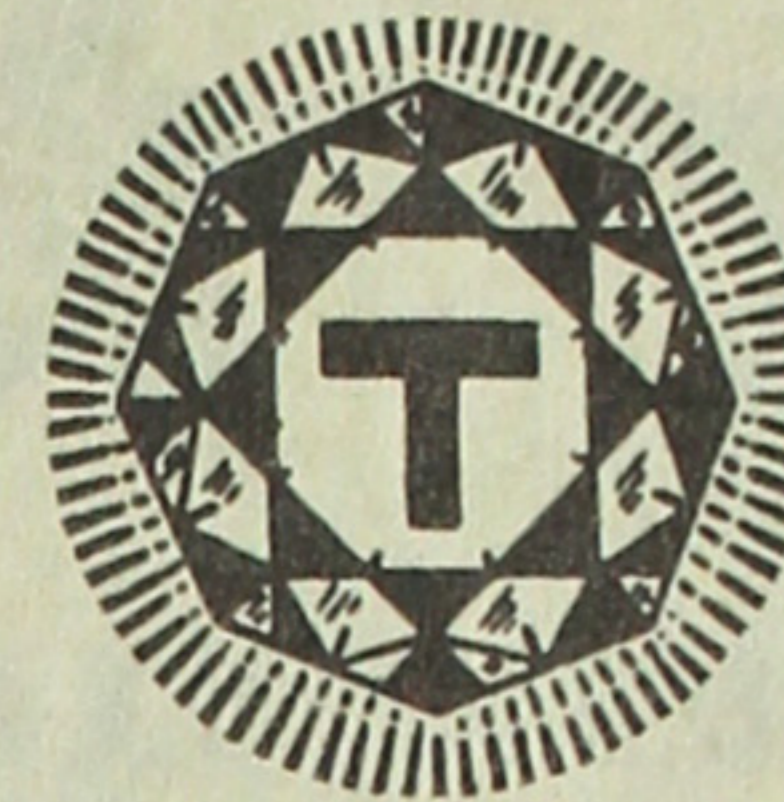
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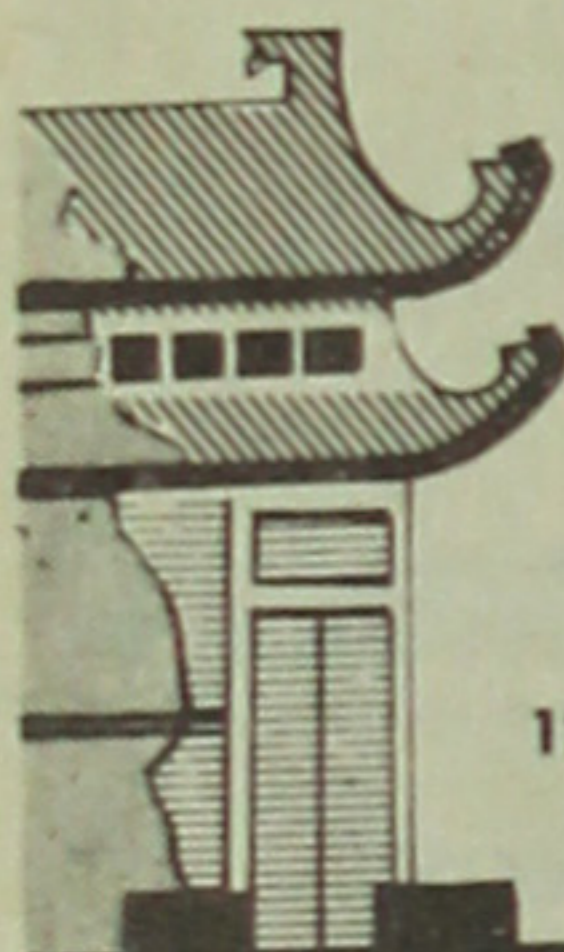
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# West's Buddhists meet

**D**OMINATING the weekend of March 6-8 in Los Angeles was the 11th annual conference of the Western Young Buddhist League. The 800 delegates it drew were mostly from California and Arizona, but there was representation from as far north as Washington and as far east as New York.

Standard social lures — a "Miss Bussei" queen contest and coronation ball — still figured prominently in the pro-

gram. But observers spotted a trend toward a greater, more mature interest in Buddhism itself.

Evidences of the trend: Creation of more study groups, plans to establish closer ties with Buddhists in Japan and elsewhere, the presence of the internationally-renowned Buddhist scholar and President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, as guest speaker at the conference.

Photos by Jack Iwata

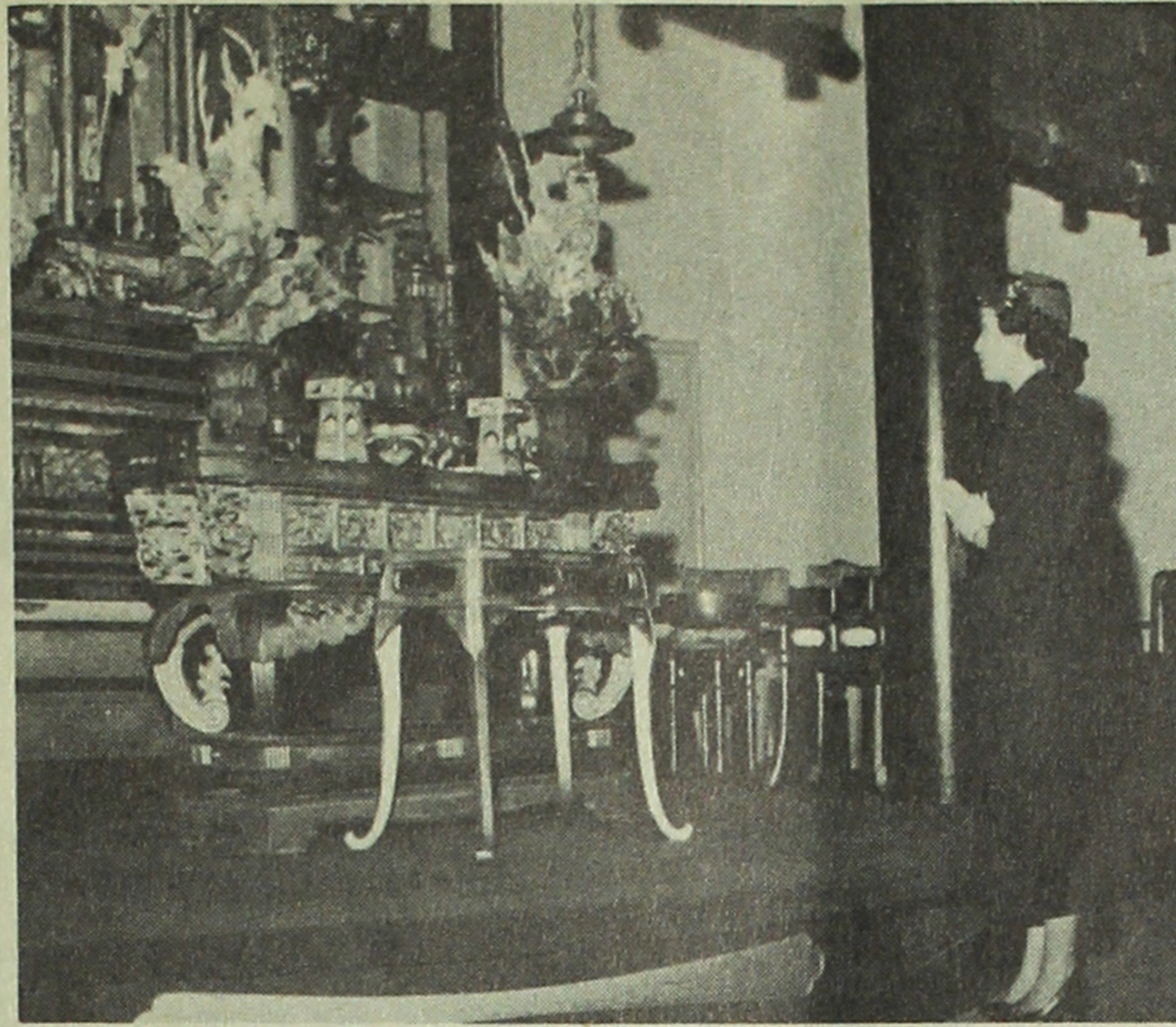


**PRESENCE** of Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, world renowned Indian Buddhist scholar, as guest speaker at Western Young Buddhist League conference was one indication of rising interest in their religion among 800 delegates in attendance.





**SILVER** cup is presented Queen Emi Yoshiyama by Consul-General Kenichiro Yoshida.



**QUEEN** Yoshiyama worships before the "Butsudan." She's 20, a Monterey, Calif., beautician and represented Young Buddhist League's Coast District.

## 'Miss Bussei of '53'

**E**LECTED, crowned and installed as queen of the Western Young Buddhist conference was 20-year-old, beauty-wise (she's a beautician) Emi Yoshiyama of Monterey, Calif. A finalist from the YBL's Coast District, she is 5 feet 3 inches, 110 lbs. Judges who picked her from among four other candidates were Roger Tierney of the Rose Bowl queen committee; Merijane Yokoe, former Nisei Week queen committee chairwoman; and Kenichiro Yoshida, Japanese consul-general in Los Angeles. Queen Yoshiyama's four rivals: Kinuko Abe, San Francisco; Masako Arita, Fowler; Amy Bishari, Delta; June Kuratomi, Los Angeles.



**CONFERENCE** queen candidates were guests at reception given by Consul-General Yoshida at his Pasadena home. Yoshida and Roger Tierney, left, were among judges who drew the pleasant job of picking "Miss Bussei of 1953."

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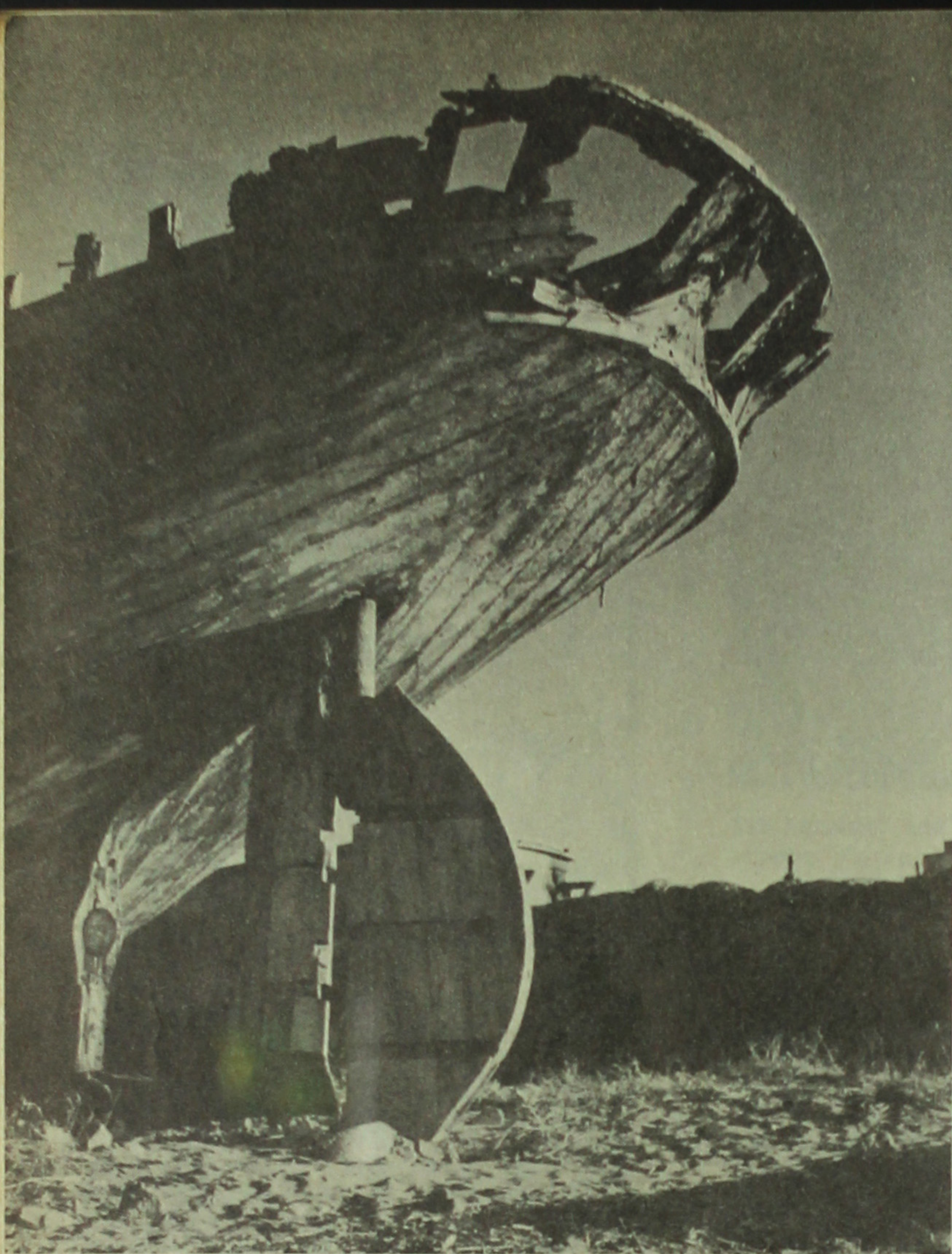
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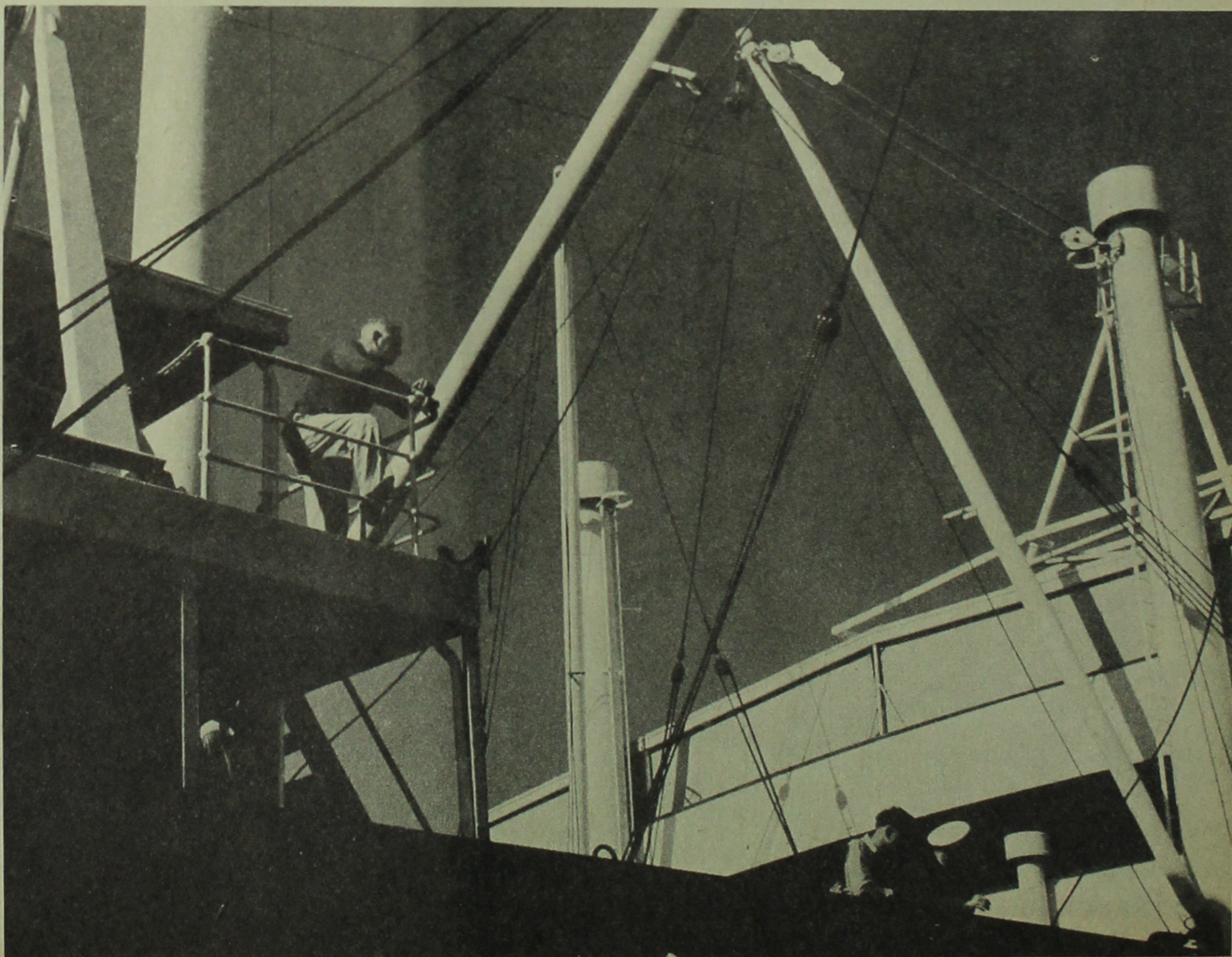
*By Kengo Saeki, Toyama*

# Photo contest decision near

**J**UDGES headed by the internationally famous Chicago photographer, Harry K. Shigeta, are now carefully looking over more than 500 pictures taken in Japan by amateur and professional camera artists during the past year. The 500 prints survived a preliminary sifting process in Tokyo. From them will be picked the winners of the SCENE photography contest in Japan which began last June. The verdicts of the judges will be announced in the June issue of SCENE.

First prize will be a cash award of 50,000 yen. Total cash prizes for 14 top winners will amount to 120,000 yen. In addition, there will be 30 non-monetary awards.

The photographs on these two pages are a few of the 500 that have been submitted. Their reproduction will not influence the decision of the judges. They appear here so that SCENE readers may have a foretaste of the quality of photographic art in Japan today.



### SEAMEN

*By Kenro Nagura, Nagoya*





**CASTLE WALL**  
*By Eiji Uegaki, Kyoto*





**JAPANESE** tourism expects 100,000 visitors this year, the 100th anniversary of Commodore Perry's visit. Much of old Japan, like

the Awa odori being danced here by three natives of Tokushima, Shikoku, is surviving the steady advance of westernization.

**A tourist guide for**

# Japan

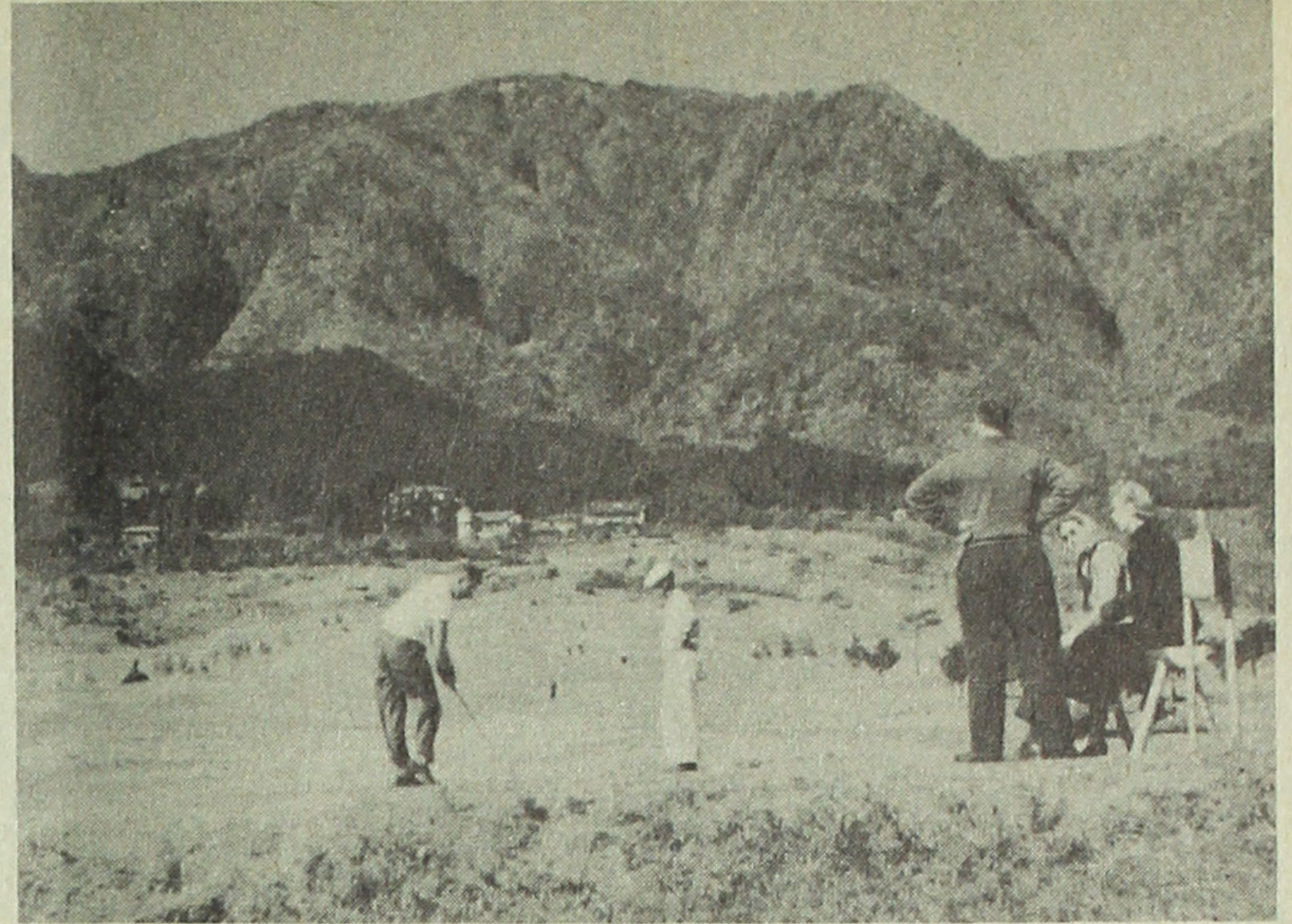
**J**APAN has good reason to believe her tourist industry is heading into a Golden Age. The past few years have indicated a steady rise in the number of people abroad who choose Japan as the far-off place they would most like to see.

Last year, some 70,000 tourists visited the country and spent 20 million welcome dollars. The number of visitors is expected to swell to 100,000 this year and there will, of course, be a corres-

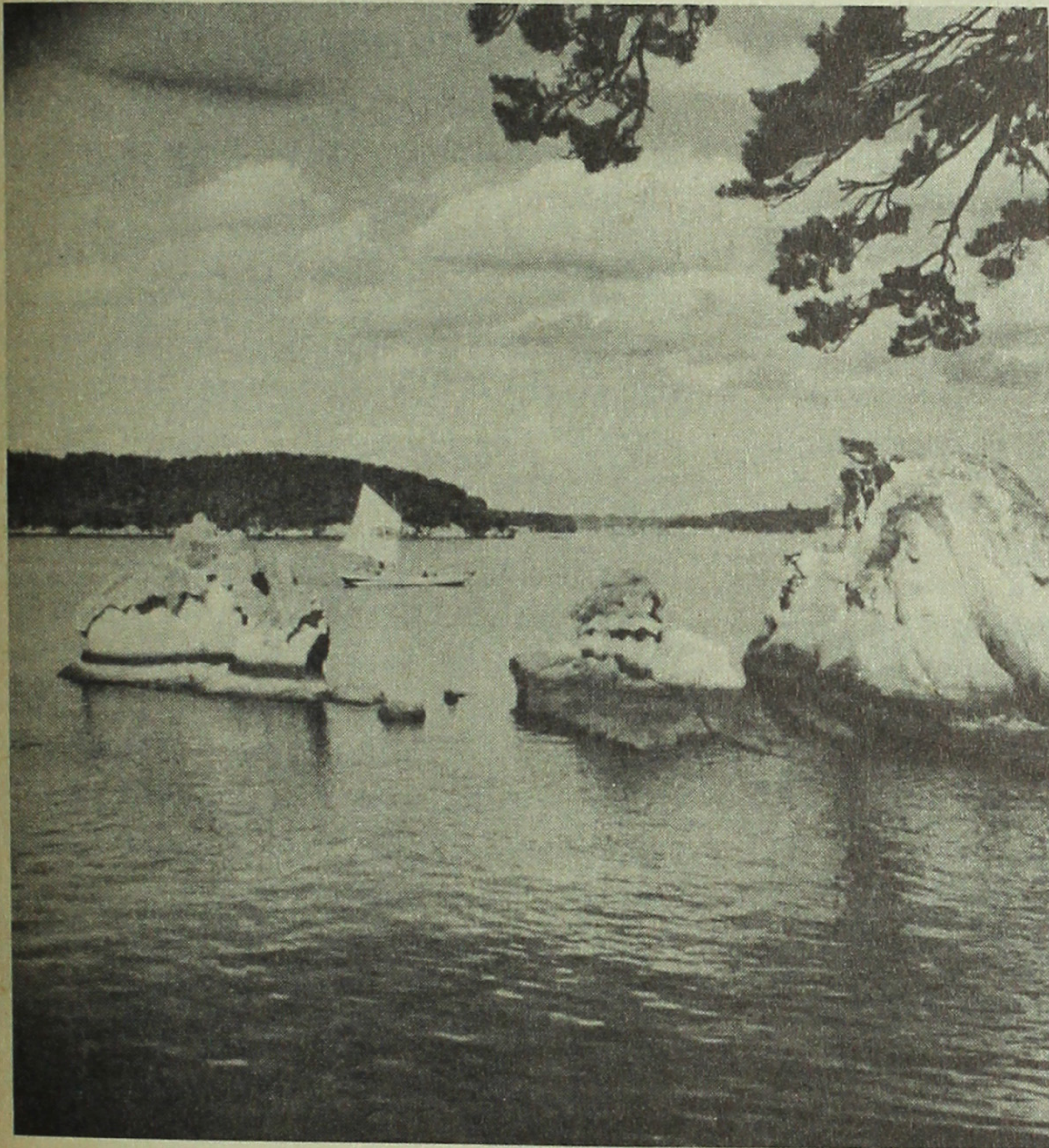




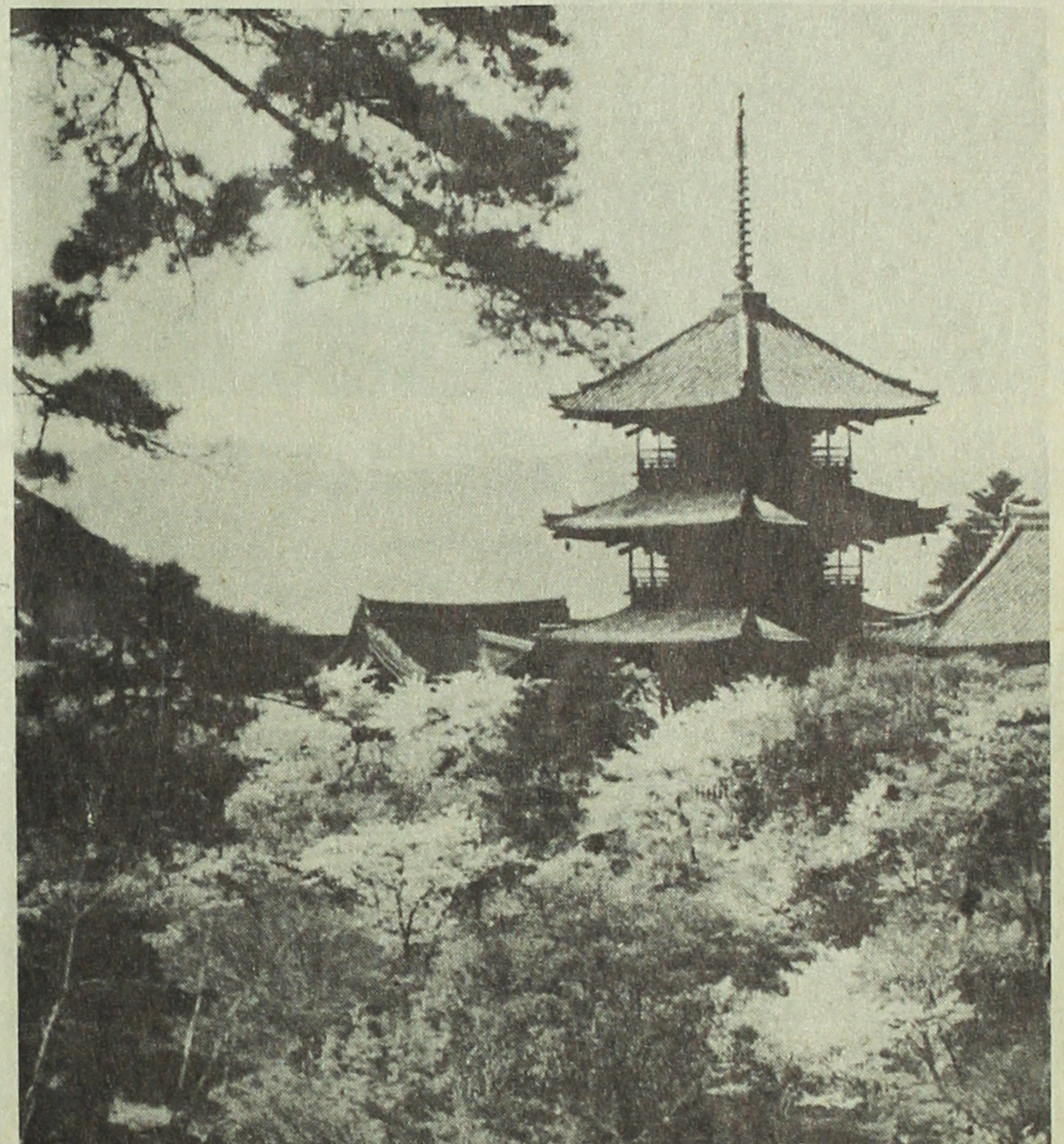
**KEGON** waterfall and Lake Chuzenji in Nikko. Defeat in war and the occupation have not changed Japan's natural enchantments.



**TOURISTS** who like to mix sightseeing with occasional turns around the green will find many well-kept golf courses.



**MANY** visitors have said a cruise through the island-dotted Inland Sea, by itself, is worth a trip to Japan.



**TEAPOT LANE**, the approach to Kiyomizu temple overlooking Kyoto, is where famous type of earthenware is made and sold.

ponding increase in Japanese tourism's cash profits.

The record influx, particularly from America, will be explained in large part by the fact that 1953 is the 100th anniversary of the courtesy call made by Commodore Perry which ended Japan's long isolation. The anniversary will be commemorated with special festivities throughout Japan. This year's visitors are therefore assured of much in addition to the standard delights

and attractions.

Japanese tourist agencies and organizations have been readying themselves for the anticipated 1953 tourist boom. Last year, after a lapse of 11 years, the Japan Travel Information Office was reopened in New York's Rockefeller Center. Similar offices are being set up in West Coast cities of the U.S.

SCENE prepared the following simplified guide for those of its readers who are planning trips to Japan this

or next year in the hope that such a guide will clarify some of the essential things every transpacific voyager has to know and contend with.

#### **HOW TO GET TO JAPAN**

By air from North America: Canadian Pacific Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines.

By steamship: American President Lines maintains transpacific and 'round-





**LAKE HAKONE** on a clear day reflects the symmetrical beauty of Mt. Fuji in background. The lake is also popular with trout fishermen.



**LARGEST** and loveliest park in Japan is Nara's "deer park," an idyllic forest of 1,250 acres roamed by some 200 "sacred" — and tame — deer.

the-world luxury liners. Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha provide limited passenger service.

### WHEN TO GO

Everybody has preferences as to the seasons of the year. All four seasons impart their special flavors to Japan. Except for the northernmost island of Hokkaido, the country lies within the temperate zone. Mean temperatures (Fahrenheit) in Tokyo are 54.6 (April), 75.7 (July), 60.8 (October) and 37.4 (January). Clothing for the respective seasons within corresponding latitudes in the U.S. is suitable for Japan. Light topcoats or wraps should be included even in the summer wardrobe, however, for use on board ship or at mountain resorts.

### ENTRY REGULATIONS

1. No visa is necessary for layover shore excursions up to a maximum of 72 hours.

2. No visa is necessary for maximum six-day overland tours providing Japan is not the terminal for the vessel from which the passenger is coming ashore. Passengers going ashore from such vessels for overland tours have only to submit (a) applications for "permission to land in transit for sight-seeing" and (b) their tour itinerary. Passengers on vessels for which Japan is a terminal may be granted entry permits for maximum 6-day tours only if the carrier has made advance arrangements with the Japan Travel Bureau for conducted tours.

3. Individuals desiring to enter and remain in Japan for a specified period not exceeding 15 days must obtain transit visas from the nearest Japanese consular official or the head of the Japanese embassy or legation.

4. Individuals desiring to enter Japan for a period not longer than 60 days for non-professional or non-commercial purposes are defined as "tourists" and are required to obtain entrance visas from the nearest Japanese consular official. Upon arrival at port of entry, tourists are required to present:

(a) Travel documents (passport, etc.) valid for the duration of the authorized stay and for onward and return travel from Japan.

(b) A valid ticket or written guarantee from a commercial carrier for onward or return transportation.

(c) A reasonable amount of money to cover expenses of staying in Japan.



## WHAT TO TAKE IN AND OUT

You can bring into Japan such personal effects and items as are deemed necessary for personal use during your stay up to and including 60 days.

You may bring into the country, free of duty, up to 50 cigars or 200 cigarettes or 120 grams (4.3 oz.) of pipe tobacco. A customs duty of 355 per cent is set for quantities exceeding these limits.

You may bring, duty free, one automobile for your personal use. The car will have to be registered with the vehicle section of any of the prefectural land transportation offices where you will receive a license plate for use during your Japan stay.

There are dozens of items that you may not take to or bring home from Japan. You may save yourself subsequent embarrassment by obtaining a list of these proscribed items.

## CURRENCY

You must declare your currency, traveler's checks and other negotiable instruments in a Foreign Exchange record book furnished upon arrival by the Japanese customs service. All payments while in Japan will be in yen. You may buy yen at foreign exchange banks and other authorized places. The dollar-to-yen conversion rate is 358.45 to one U.S. dollar (less a small handling charge).

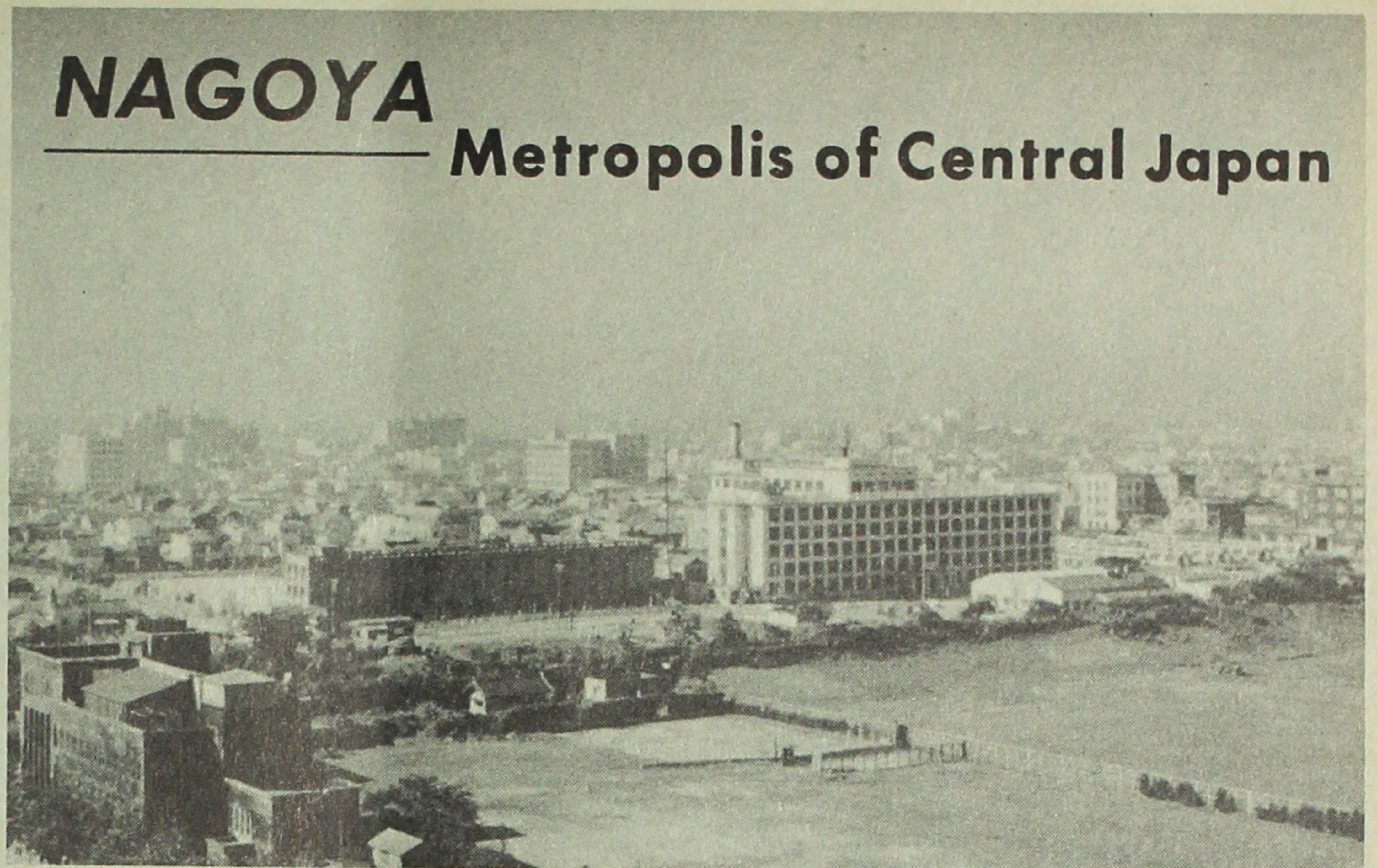
## HOTELS

There are hotels to suit every purse. Most of the best, formerly occupied by Allied occupation personnel, are now available for civilians and have been renovated.

A survey of some 70 hotels from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the south indicates that daily rates for a single room range from \$1.10 to \$8.60, while rates for a double fall between \$2.10 and \$12.60. Table d'hote meals charge at these hotels average from 90 cents to \$1.20 for breakfast and \$2 to \$2.50 for dinner. A la carte meals are, of course, also available. A service charge of 10 per cent is usually added to the bill.

## TRANSPORTATION

1. By rail: Japan's railroads are back to normal. Express trains have been speeded up and are running on full and frequent schedules. The Japanese National Railways operates a rail system with schedules accurate to the second.



**THRIVING** Nagoya shows few scars of the past war.

**T**HE City of Nagoya which we know today is a result of the annexation of two old districts with long, historical backgrounds. The original section existed as the hub of agricultural, political and commercial life, while the section known as Atsuta contained religious edifices of national renown and a harbor.

Topographically speaking, Nagoya enjoys a favorable location in Central Japan bounded by the Pacific on the south and the Japan Alps to the north. Through its boundaries run the Kiso and Ibi rivers which irrigate the great Nobi Plain.

Nagoya presently thrives on commerce and industry, a fact accounted for by its focal position in an extensive transportation network. So it is natural that the metropolis covering approximately 63 square miles has a teeming population of 1,200,000.

Chinaware and Nagoya are synonymous. Seventy percent of Japan's total chinaware exports goes out from this area. Cotton and woolen textiles find an extensive market overseas, along with bicycles, clocks, machinery, cloisonne and other wares.

Among tourist attractions are the thousand-year-old Atsuta shrine and Nagoya castle. Higashiyama park contains one of the finest botanical gardens and zoos in the Orient.

On Osu and Hirokoji streets, the amusement centers cater to a large public day and night. For those interested in ancient Japanese art and murals, the Tokugawa museum is a must.

As the front door to central Japan, Nagoya always welcomes visitors from far and near.



**HIROKOJI**, main street of Nagoya.

現在の名古屋市は、交通の要路である熱田と政農の中心であつた名古屋市とが合せられたもので、その両方とも長い歴史をもつてゐる。

地形的に見て日本の中部に位し、北は日本アルプス、飛騨、美濃の山林地帯を背とし、南は伊勢湾から太平洋に接し、濃尾平野をひかえ海の幸、山の幸を合せ、加うるに木曾揖斐の兩川が灌漑の用を助けている。

従つて交通も中心をなし、商工業は共に繁榮するところとなつてゐる。約63Sq. milesの地に約120万の人口を擁する大都會となつたのも當然である。数々の産業の中世界的に有名なものは輸出陶器の七割をしめる陶器であらう。綿、毛織物も大きい販路を海外にもつてゐる。その他自轉車、時計、ミシン等の他に、美術的價値で有名な手工藝品に七宝がある。

一方千年以上の歴史をもつ熱田神宮、徳川の築いた名古屋城、東洋一の動物園東山公園等は觀光都市として一見の必要があり又大須廣小路のネオン華やかな娛樂街は旅人の夜を慰める。尙古來の藝術品を探る人々には名古屋城の障壁画、或は徳川美術館が満足させる事が出来る。實に名古屋は中部日本の觀光センターである。





**MONUMENTS** of the past, like the Toshogu shrine in Nikko, are a tourist "must."

First and second class Pullman-type sleeping cars are available on trunk lines between Tokyo and Hakata to the south via Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, and second class sleepers between Tokyo and Aomori to the north. Observation and dining cars are attached to the two limited day express trains running between Tokyo and Osaka via Nagoya and Kyoto.

In addition to the JNR lines are various electric train services operated by private concerns.

2. By water: From the tourist point of view, by far the most interesting domestic water route is the Osaka-Kobe-Beppu route through the island-

studded Inland Sea of Seto. The trip aboard the comfortable Kansai Kisen Kaisha steamers takes 21 hours. Another popular route takes you overnight from Tokyo to Oshima, a beautiful island just outside of Tokyo Bay.

3. By taxi: Cabs, available in the larger cities at reasonable rates, are most conspicuously stationed at better hotels and the main railroad depots.

4. By bus: Comfortable buses with a capacity of up to 30 can be chartered at special rates for sightseeing trips.

5. By air: Japan Airlines maintains a fleet of Douglas Skymasters taking off frequently every day from Tokyo to Nagoya, Osaka and Fukuoka to the

south and northward to Sapporo in Hokkaido. Planes also leave Tokyo daily for Iwakuni, near Hiroshima, and for Misawa, near Aomori, once a week.

#### **MAIL AND COMMUNICATIONS**

Postal and telegraph offices maintained in tourist hotels receive and deliver all types of messages to and from points outside Japan. Radio-telephone service from Japan to the U.S. and most other points is also available at central overseas telephone offices in the principal cities. International mail service, including air mail, connects Japan with any country in the world.



# KOBE: trade and tourism



**NIGHT VIEW** of Kobe's port. At least 600 ships can drop anchor within water area protected by four giant breakwaters.

**T**HE practical traveler in Japan would make Kobe his headquarters. From this port city of 900,000 (30,000 foreigners), the tourist has all the modern conveniences at his finger tips. Worthwhile sightseeing sites are easily accessible to the north, south, east and west. All transportation terminals are within a small radius.

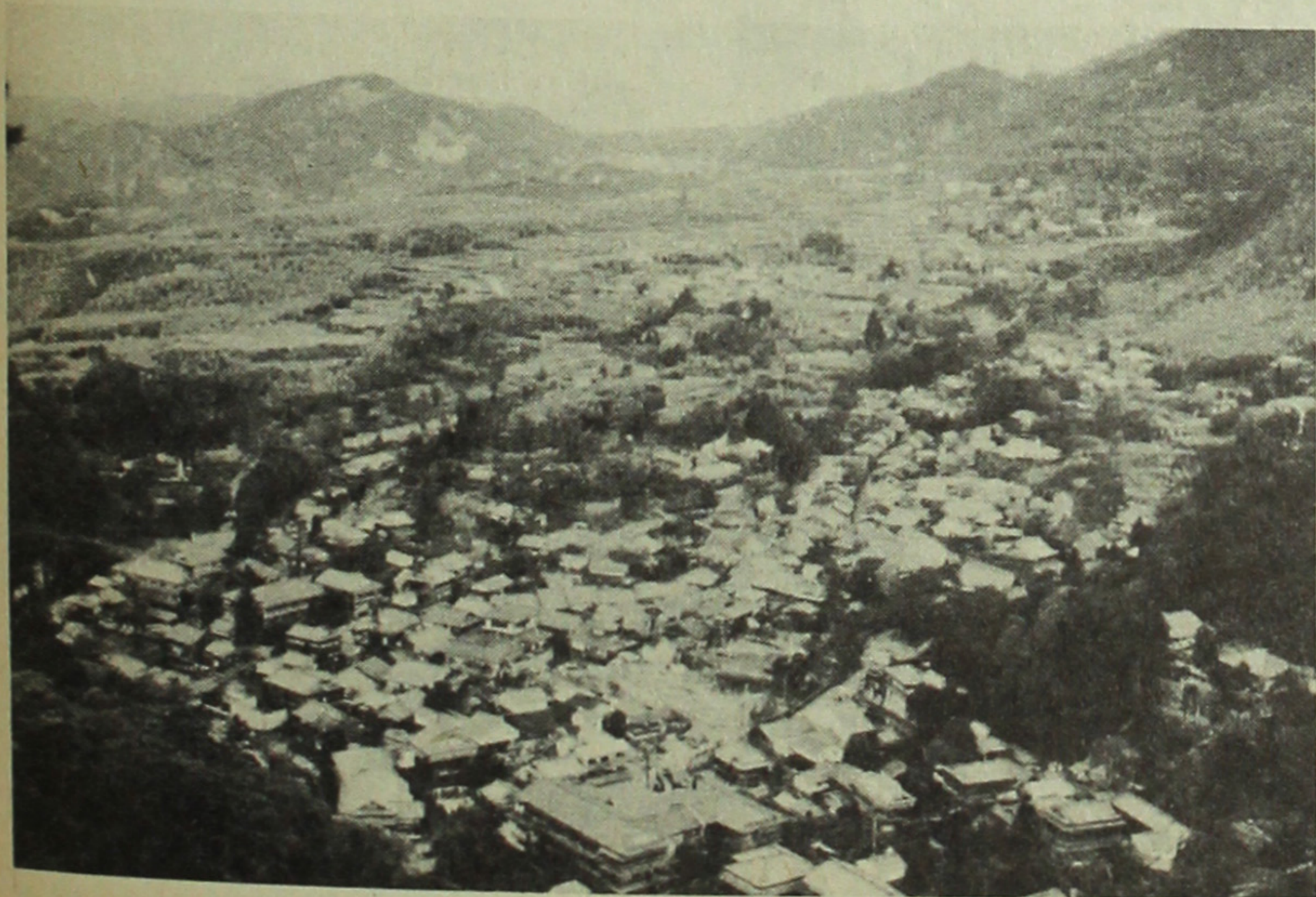
Modern Japan and Japan of old co-exist in the Kobe area. There are the treasure houses of classic Japan in Kyoto and Nara where ancient traditions and culture are preserved. There is Osaka, the industrial giant, which compares with any of the world's most

modern cities. All these places are reached in a matter of minutes from Kobe.

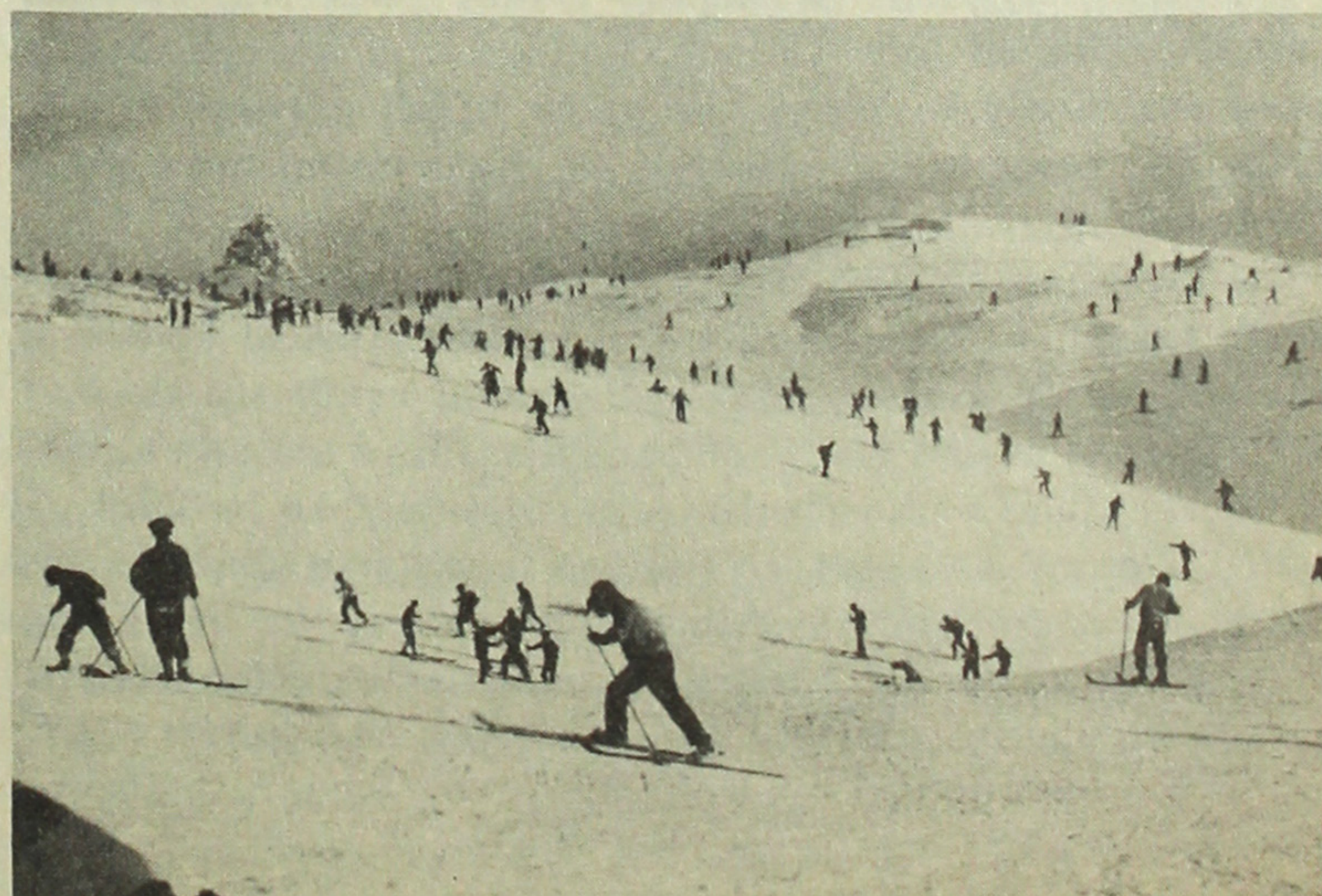
A few miles north of Kobe is Mt. Rokko, a 3,000-foot granite peak famous for its exotic, gnarled pine trees and a natural setting which makes for year-round pleasures. A semi-plateau at the summit is dotted with picturesque lakes and isles surrounded by the finest recreational and hotel facilities. On the apron of Mt. Rokko is the uniquely endowed Arima spa, rated among Japan's three best hotsprings. Twenty-six hotels and inns annually serve more than 500,000 visitors.

Kobe itself offers almost unlimited facilities for sports, entertainment and cultural pursuits. There are the Koshien sports center, the Takarazuka recreational center and the Kobe art museum, to mention just a few.

Kobe's outstanding commercial claim to world recognition, of course, is its tremendous natural harbor and its man-made port facilities. The gateway to the Orient, as it is popularly called, has a 450,000-square-meter port area within its four giant breakwaters. It contains 10 piers, 265 warehouses and anchoring capacity of 602 ships.



**ARIMA** spa at Kobe's outskirts annually draws 500,000 visitors.



**NEARBY** winter playground is Mt. Rokko, its summit and slopes.





**VOICE** of Japan is currently beamed to North America, North and Central China, Philippines, India and Pakistan.

## Voice of Japan

**J**APAN is energetically introducing herself and her culture to the world through the daily overseas broadcasts of the Nihon Hoso Kyokai (Broadcasting Corporation of Japan). One-hour programs, begun in February, 1952, are now beamed to North America, North and Central China, the Philippines, India and Pakistan. Starting this month, services are to be expanded to include South America, Hawaii, Australia, French Indo-China, Thailand and Europe. Japan hopes eventually to beam her voice to all corners of the earth. The government exercises no supervision over these broadcasts.

The programs consist mainly of news, commentaries (political, financial and cultural) and music. Musical fare is a balanced mixture of popular and classic compositions and performances on the biwa and samisen. Plays include kabuki, bunraku and naniwabushi. A regular feature is "Metropolitan Diary," a report on various events in Japan's six larger cities. Another describes Japan today in the fields of industry, customs, tourism. Commentaries often consist of talks on special subjects such as haiku and judo.



**POPULAR** songstress Katsutaro, left, is one of many performers who interpret both classical and current songs on the air.



**NOBEL PEACE** prize winner John Boyd Orr of England, former head of World Government Movement, talks on war prevention.



**VISITING YM** and YWCAers from San Francisco take part in a forum sponsored by the Broadcasting Corp. of Japan in Tokyo.





Mainichi Shimbun photo

**MIEKO HISHIDA**, 17-year-old high school student, was picked "Cinderella of Japan" and will get free trip to Hollywood. She bested some 16,000 other hopefuls.

## Cinderella of Japan

IT wasn't altogether surprising that a "Cinderella of Japan" contest was held to coincide with the Japanese premiere of Walt Disney's feature-length technicolor movie, "Cinderella."

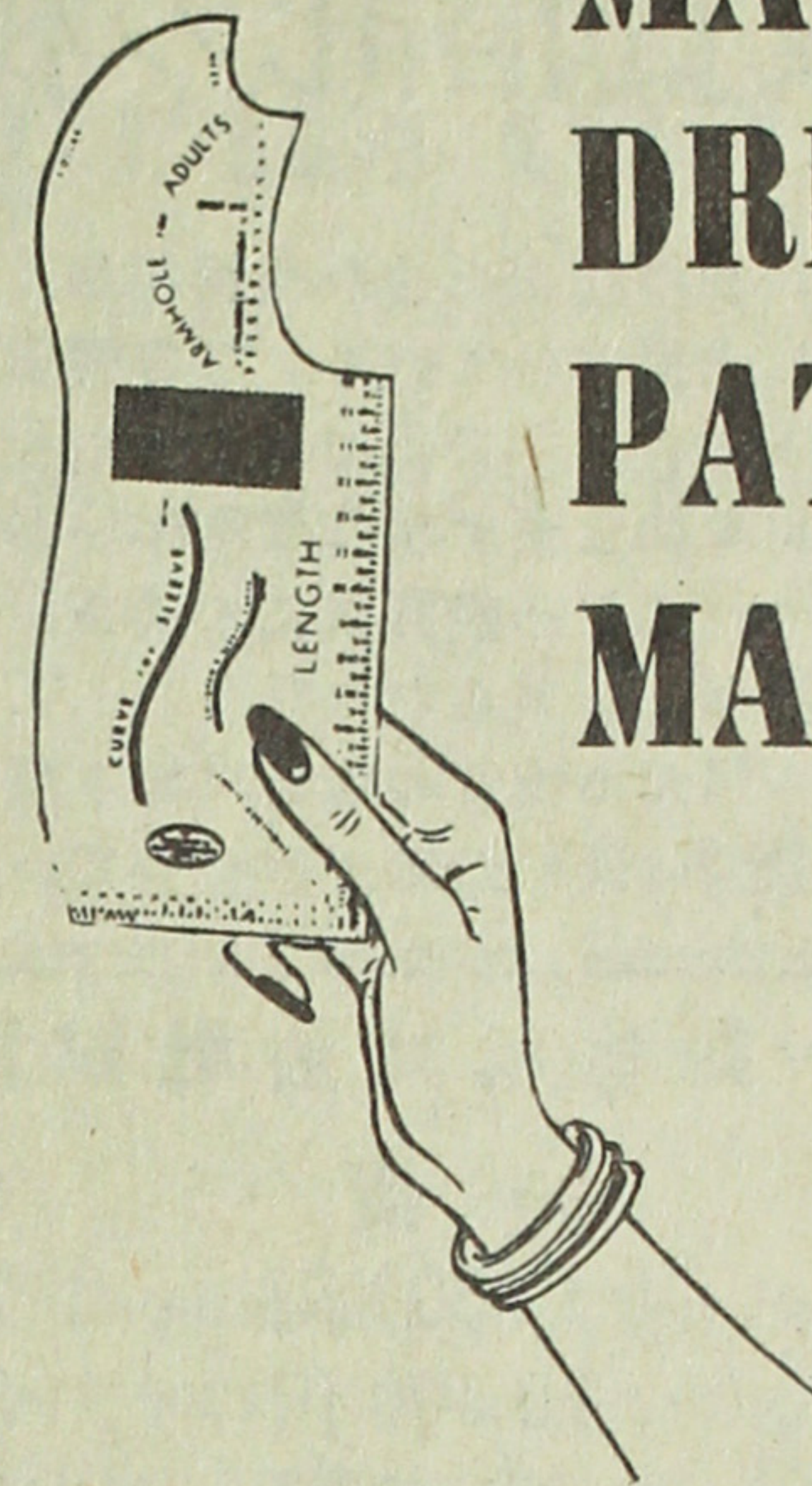
Jointly sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun, Japan RKO, Disney Productions and the Meiji Seika Candy Company, the contest ignited the hopes of more than 16,000 girls throughout Ja-

pan. The winner, selected on March 3, was Mieko Hishida, a 17-year-old high school student from Amagasaki, Hyogo prefecture (near Osaka).

As Japan's Cinderella, Miss Hishida (5 ft., 2 inches and 97 lbs.) will get a three-week, all-expenses-paid trip to Hollywood. She looks forward to meeting Ann Blyth and Elizabeth Taylor, her favorite stars.

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# 証券譲渡税の廃止 投資信託の税金が安くなる

有価証券譲渡所得税の廃止を含む所得税法改正案が日本で国会に上提されている。証券売買所得はその他の収入と合せて最高で五五%の税金がかかっているがこの法案が通れば本年一月一日に遡って廃止されるため投資信託の換金による収益には殆ど税金がかからなくなる。

投資信託は年約一〇%の配当のほかに元本値上りがあり初期の数回は既に倍以上になつてい

る。これが満期(二年後)になつて償還を受けたり途中で換金したりして得た収入はその値上り分に對して二〇%の源泉課税されている所今次改正によればかからないと云つてよい位の僅かな税額になる筈である。つまり値上りのうち証券売買による部分は税金がなくなるからで新税は山一証券の例では次表の様に極めて安い。



Japan's stock market in recent months has been marked by a record-smashing trading volume averaging more than 10 million shares daily. So brisk has trading been that even ordinary salarymen and housewives have been buying in quantity with little hesitation. Experienced speculators are having difficulty predicting the market and are astounded by the influence which buying by amateurs can exert.

山一証券株式会社投資信託の税額(端數切捨)

回数	時價	値上り	現在税額	改正案の税額
第一回	12,000 円	7,000 円	( 1,400 円 )	41 円
第五回	10,500 円	5,500 円	( 1,100 円 )	9 円
第十回	6,700 円	1,700 円	( 340 円 )	55 円
第十四回	5,300 円	300 円	( 60 円 )	2 円

この表では第五回の税金は極めて安く第十回は比較的高い。つまり第五回は値上り中税金のかかる配当、利子収入が少いのに第十回は多いため回数により一率ではないからであるが、現在の税額に比すれば第十回でさへ八八%も安くなつている。

株價が高くなり相場の変動も激しく大衆の、

投資は慎重にならざるを得ない昨今、税法改正と相俟つて手数のかからない投資信託への人気は一段と高まるものとみられている。

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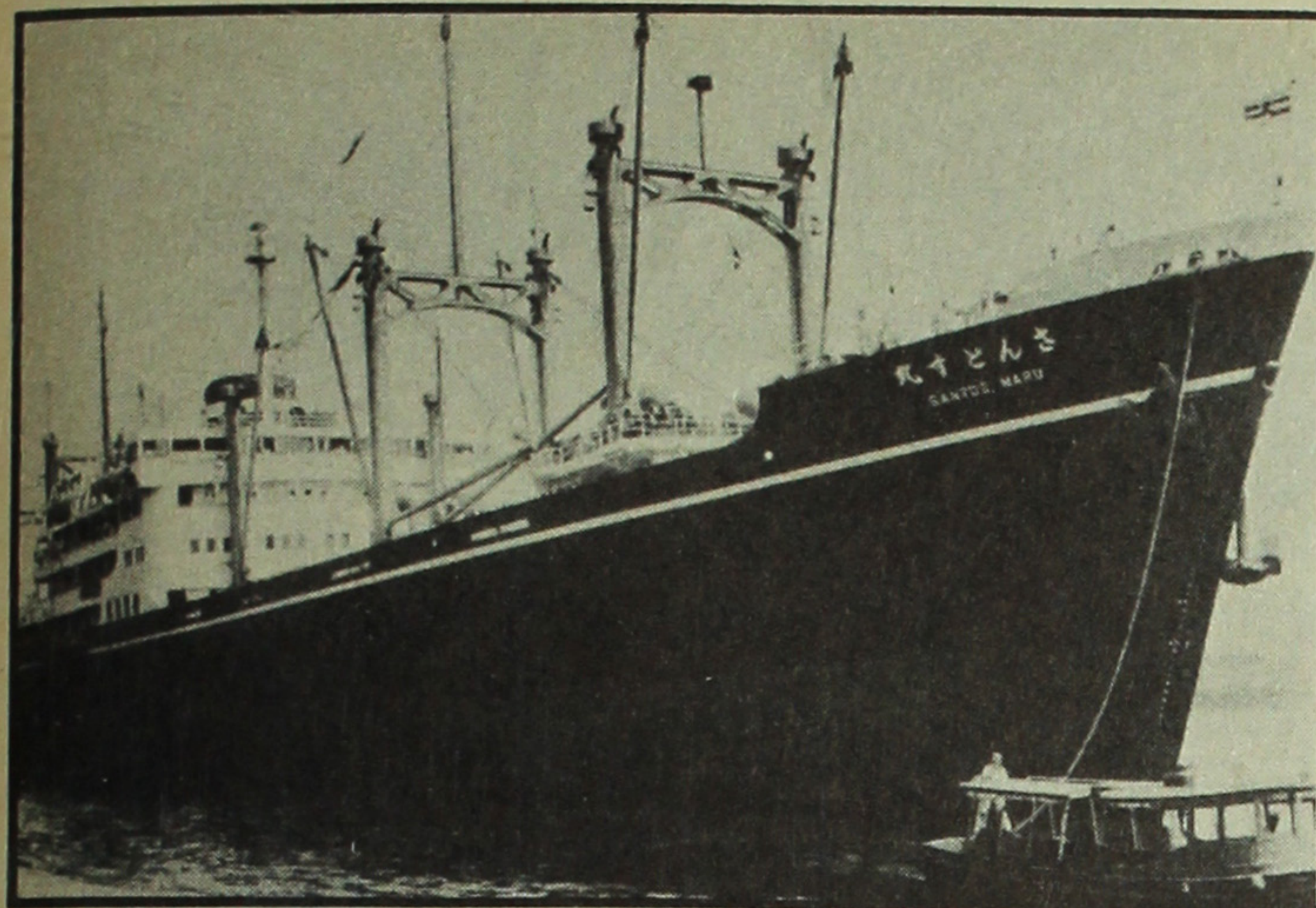
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## Brazil opens door for more colonists

**F**OR thousands of Japanese driven from their homeland by the harsh economics of over-population and land hunger, the new frontier of hope is Brazil.

Like the North American West of a bygone era, the vast interior of South America's largest republic holds inestimable natural riches waiting to be tapped and exploited by man. The potential is far more than Brazil's meager population of 50 million can handle.

Not at all strange, therefore, is the postwar agreement which will bring 25,000 Japanese families to Brazil over a five-year period. As a result of pre-war pacts between the two nations, some 300,000 Japanese already live in Brazil (mostly in the state of Sao Paulo) and have proven to be outstanding assets, particularly in agriculture.

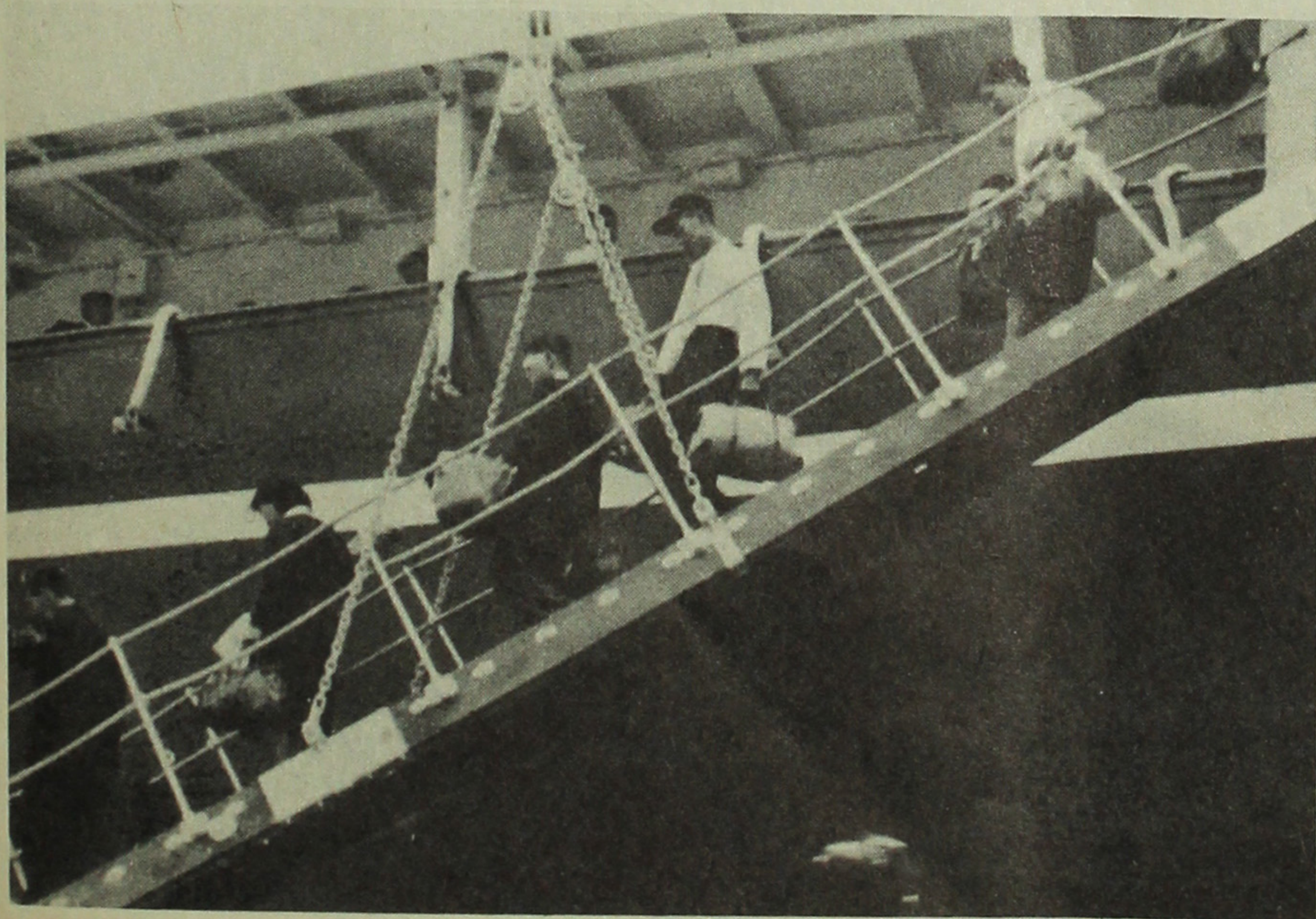
The first postwar boatload of Japanese walked down the gangplank of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's "Santos Maru" when it docked at Rio de Janeiro last February 10. In all, there were 18 families — 32 men and 22 women.

Many of the newcomers will be sent to the state of Amazonas, an area rich with minerals, tropical hardwoods, rubber, fibers and a long list of other vital products.

Because they are brought in under a planned program, the immigrants will not be shifting entirely for themselves. Some will get money to buy farm equipment and otherwise establish themselves. The Banco Sul-Americano of Sao Paulo is investing 100 million cruzeiros for Japanese colonization. Aid will also be forthcoming from Sao Paulo's large, well-organized Japanese farmers' cooperative (SCENE, March '53).

Despite all this, the new arrivals will not forget the warning voiced by Japan's ambassador to Brazil, Shin Kimizuka: "The Amazon may present more difficulties than you can imagine. You will find no gold-bearing trees . . . Resign yourselves to spending three years for something that might seem worth only a year's work."

The going, at least in the early years, will be rough. Through this July, the new colonists will work as day laborers. For two years thereafter, they will be sharecroppers on a jute plantation. So



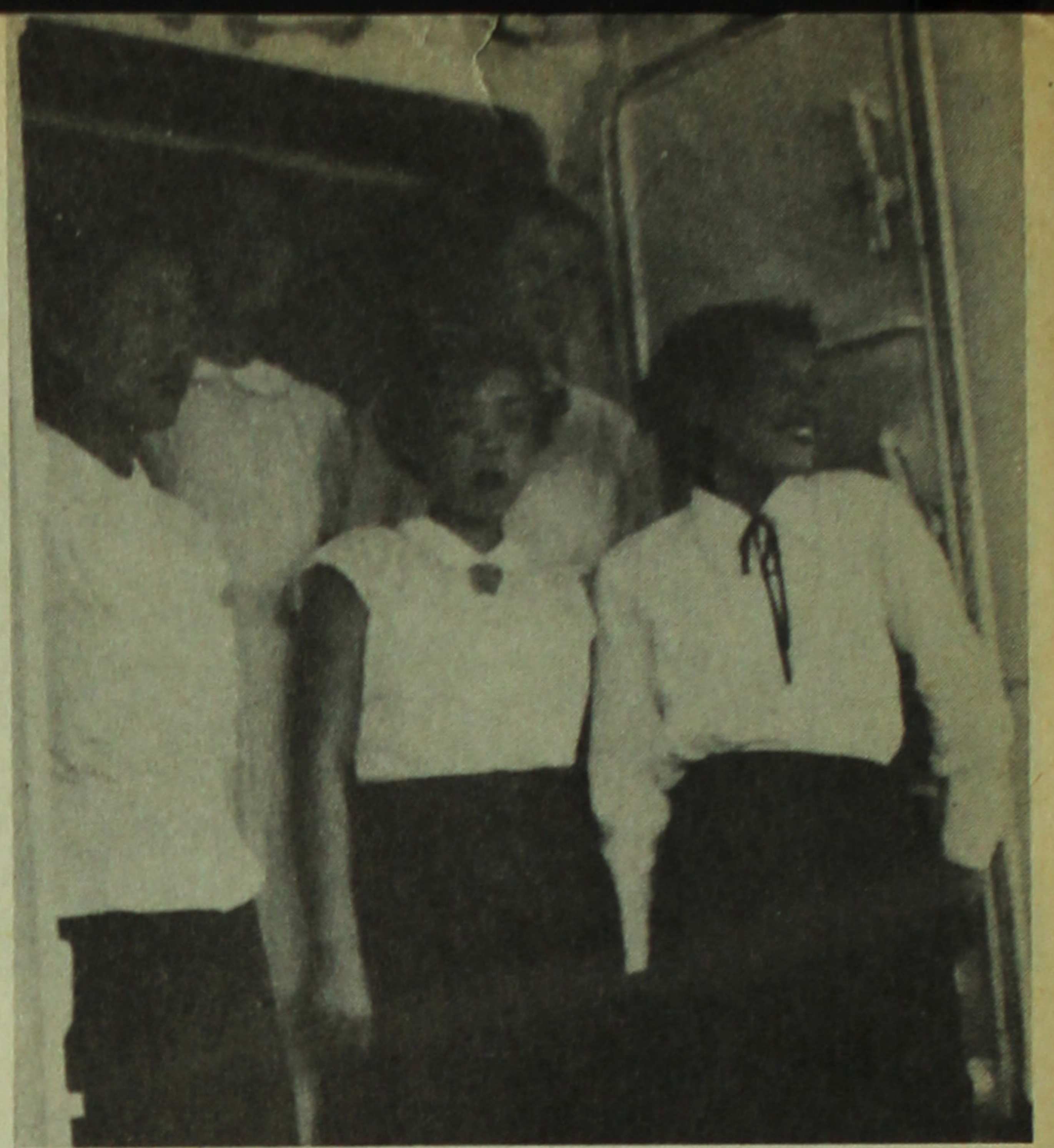
**FIRST** postwar Japanese immigrants disembark at Rio de Janeiro from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Santos Maru under five-year Japan-Brazil pact.

二月十一日リオへ入港したさんとす丸で来伯したアマゾン向け「第一回計畫移民」は十八家族五十四名で、その内譯は男子卅二名、女子廿二名となつており一行中の最年長者は緒原佐太郎さんの四十九歳、最年少者は生后僅か十一カ月の林信江ちゃん、戦后初の移民船といつても到底戦前サントス港で見られたような船上の移民と隨の出迎え交歓風景はぜんぜんなく、船が岸壁に着いて後も船上にはあまり移民の姿も見られなかつた、だが一步船中を覗くと、目的の國に着いた、という安堵感と同時に上陸準備のためか各自は船室から出ようともしない、十二時過ぎ君塚大使が來船、移民に對する「歡迎の辭」を述べる事になると馳け足で食堂に參集、大使の言葉を一言も聞き洩らすまいと眞剣に耳をかたむけ、時間が来ていよいよ下船となると多くの女性は涙で目を泣きはらしていた「船にいるうちは日本と思つていたが……」とは昔も今も變らない移民の偽らぬ氣持ちであるらしい





**COLONISTS**, awaiting customs inspection of belongings, were 54 in number—32 men, 22 women. Some 25,000 more will follow in next five year.



**VARYING** emotions are reflected on faces of five women immigrants as they get first look at the new land.

for at least three years there will be no chance for independent pursuit of the jackpot on land of their own.

In one respect, the first postwar immigrants are different from their predecessors: They are not all farmers. Among the 40 per cent who are not farmers are a businessman, a meteorologist, a candy maker, an army air force training school graduate and a number of university graduates.

As the captain of the ship that brought them observed: "This group is unlike the prewar groups. This group includes intellectuals."

The oldest in the 54-person group is 49, the youngest 11 months old. For at least one, a farmer who once had been in Manchuria, this was not a first migration.

"I don't know what I will encounter

in Brazil," he said, "but nothing can be as bad as what my family had to go through after we were repatriated to Japan from Manchuria."

The Japanese who came to Brazil between 1900 and 1940 are considered among the best farmers in South America. They introduced dozens of new crops and are credited with having improved the Brazilian diet. By World War II, their colony in Sao Paulo was considered one of the wealthiest in the country.

For all that, however, not all have always been ideal immigrants. In a land where minorities rarely need to screech for racial tolerance, they tended to stay aloof and insulated from national life. They made little effort to blend their ways with those of their adopted land and even retained a primary allegiance

to Japan. Some pro-Japanese sabotage was reported during the war, and for several years after a considerable number of fanatics terrorized those who admitted that Japan had lost the war.

But in recent years a happy change for the better has been in visible progress. They have begun to intermarry like most other Brazilians. They are talking more Portuguese and taking active interest in national affairs. Hundreds, if not thousands, of them have made postwar pilgrimages to Japan. What they saw there have sent them hurrying back convinced that their ties with Japan belong to the dead past.

Brazil and its Japanese are now completely comfortable with each other. And both have plenty of reasons for expecting great benefits to result from this relationship.

## *Banco Popular do Brasil S.A.*

Matriz: Rua 15 de Novembro, 265

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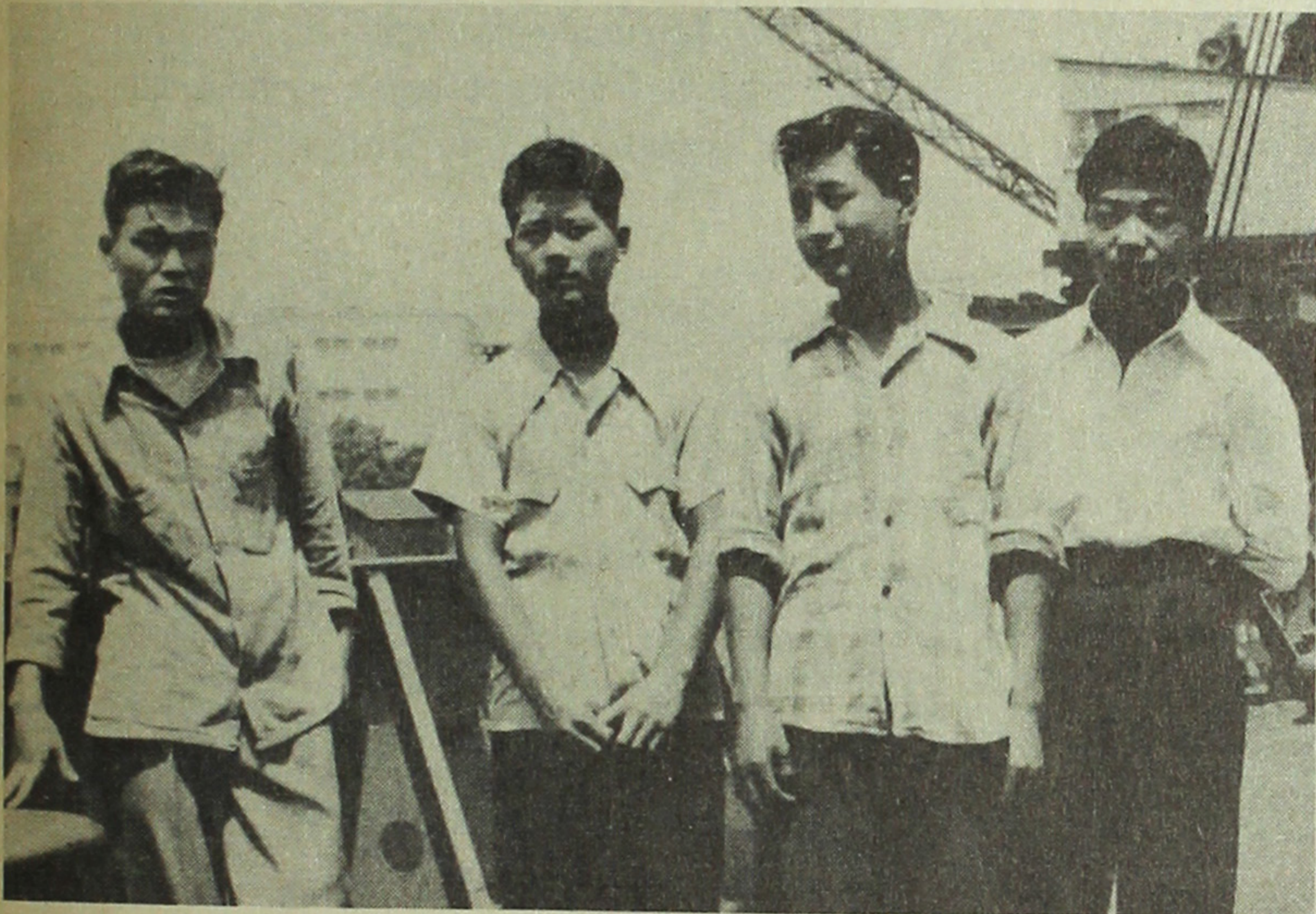


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FOUR 17-year-old lads from Japan's "Boys' Town" in Saitama prefecture, all war orphans, will lose little by coming to Brazil.



AMBASSADOR Shin Kimizuka (standing second from right) warns newcomers there's no "gold-bearing trees" in Brazil.

故里は招く!.... なつかしの日本...



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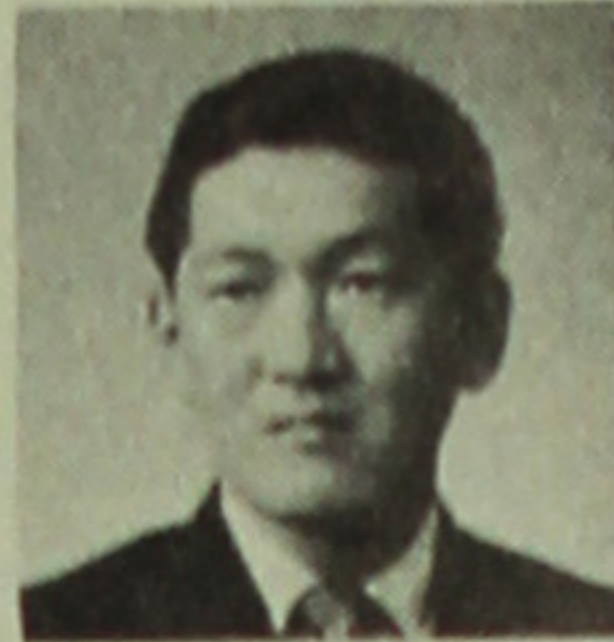
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極東の言語、風俗、習慣等限りない種々の障害あるこの地に於て二世達が然かも困難な事業經營を成功させることは殆んど不可能な事であると云う従來の觀念はこのページに依つて容易に打ち破られて了いました。

戦後日本に根を下ろした多數の外國法人會社の中で、二世資本に依り構成且つ運營され常に深く温い人間愛を信條として日本の環境、世相によく調和して圓滑に事業を運營して居ることは當社が唯一のものであると固く信じて疑いません。時あたかも今四月は日本に於て初めて二世の手によつて一つの画期的な問題に終止符を打つたジャパン・アメリカン・エンタプライゼス・インコーポレテッドの誕生の記念すべき意義ある月に當ります。茲に掲げた二世諸氏は單に二世界の國宝であるばかりでなくアメリカに於て體得した自由企業の極東に於ける先驅者と稱しても敢て過言ではなからうと云えましょう。



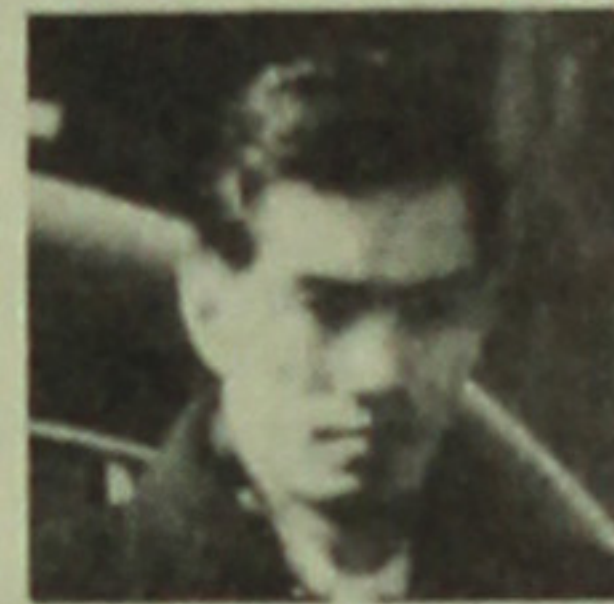
James Y. Mochizuki



Harumi H. Masuno



George N. Hattori



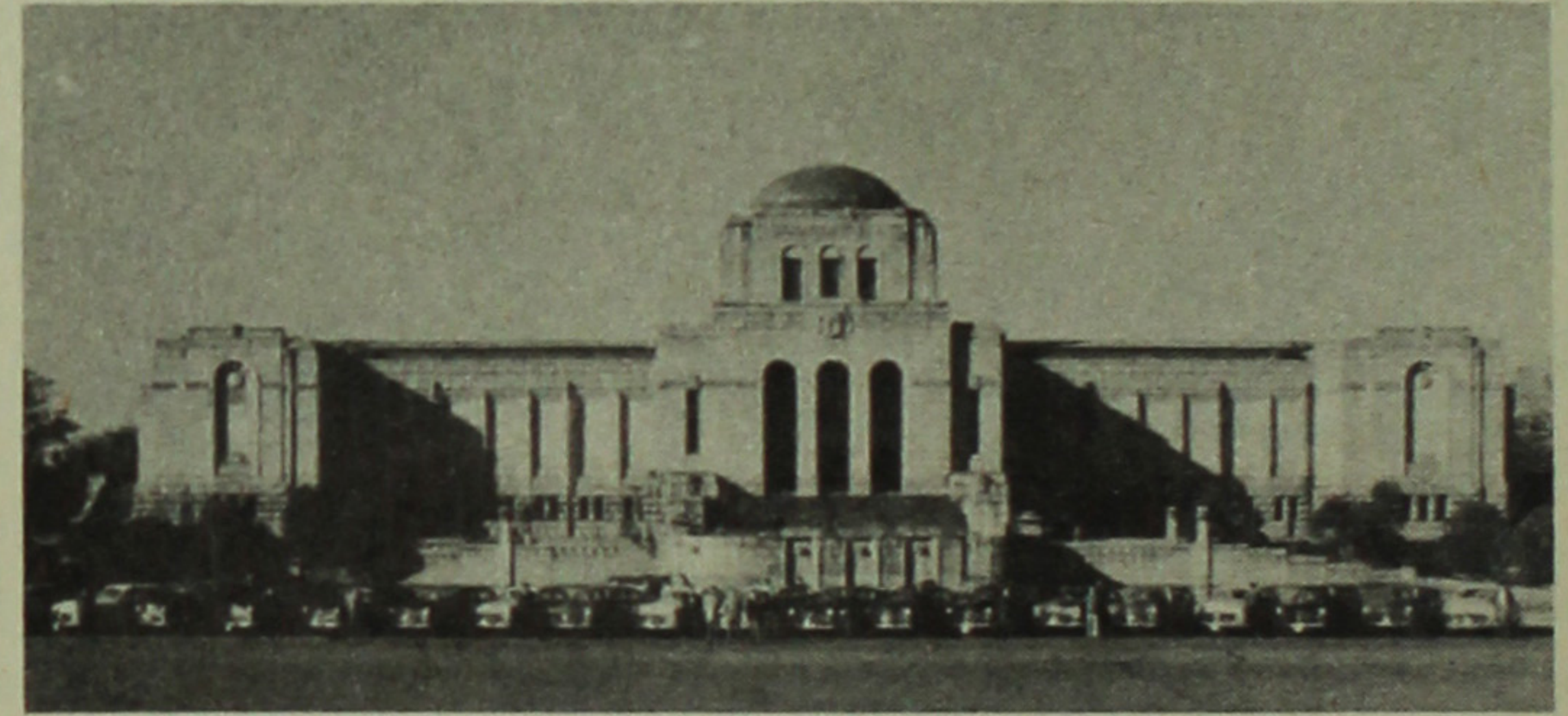
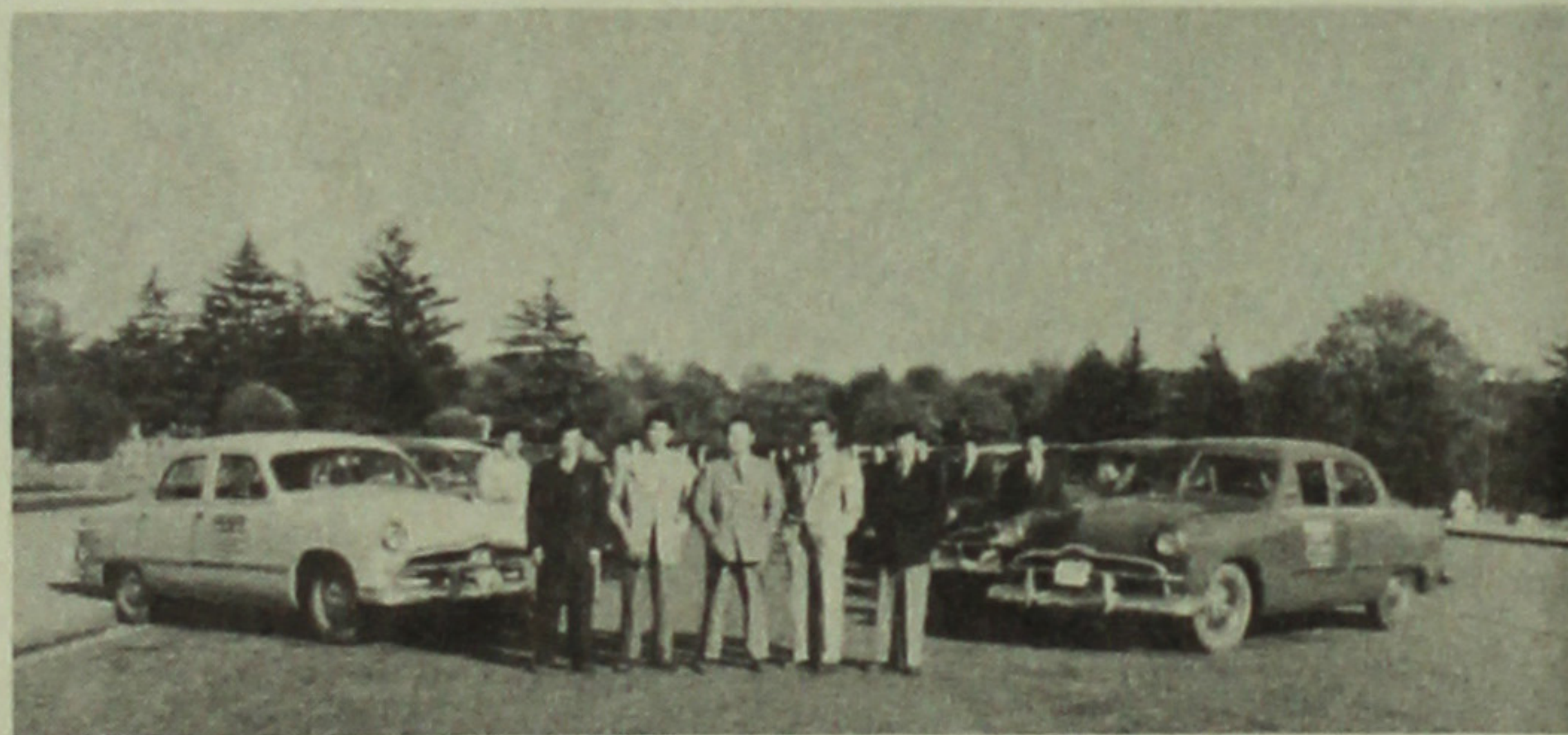
Koji Futami



James H. Hashimoto

This page will be well paid for if it helps shatter the myth that Nisei cannot compete successfully in business in the Far East against language barriers and entrenched methods. Of the many foreign companies that mushroomed in postwar Japan, only one — financed, administered and operated solely by Nisei capital, integrity and know-how — has managed to survive and attain a solid, respected place in Japanese commercial life.

This month marks another anniversary for the Japan-American Enterprises, Inc., the outstanding example of Nisei business achievement in Japan. The Nisei whose names appear here are not only an asset to all Japanese-Americans, but to the entire free enterprise system as it is known in the United States.



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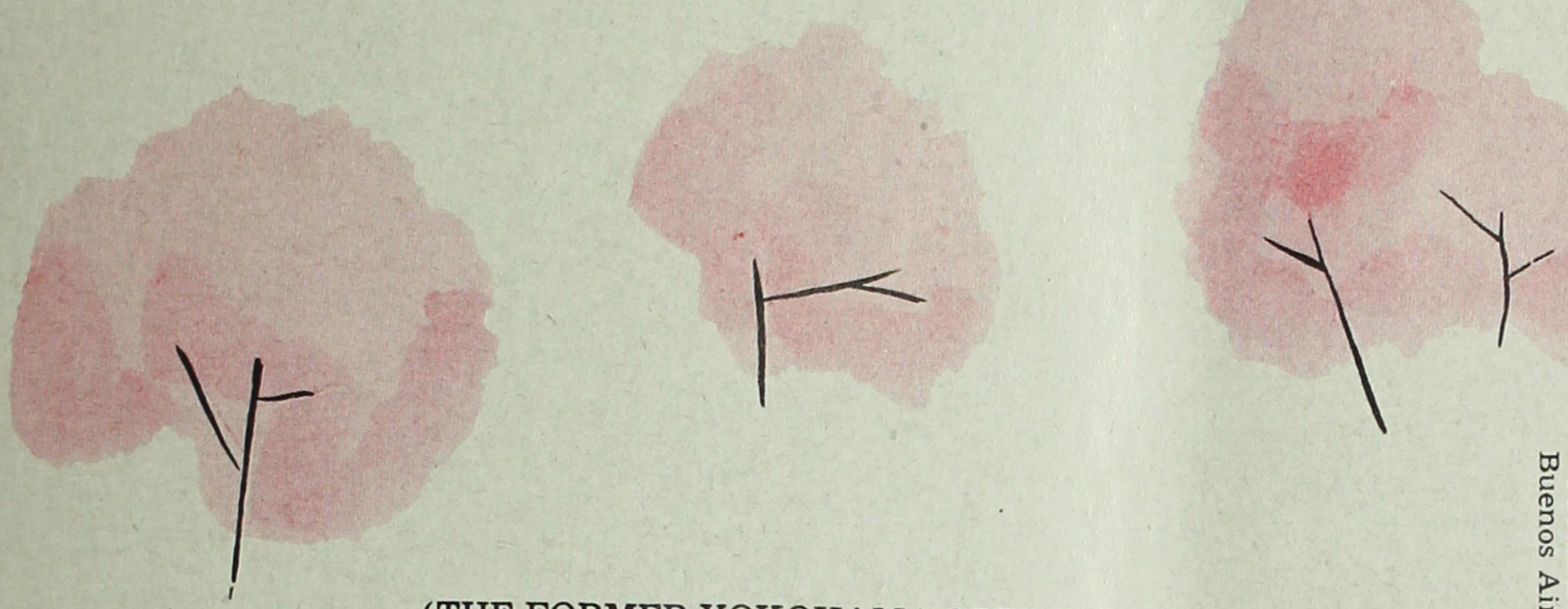
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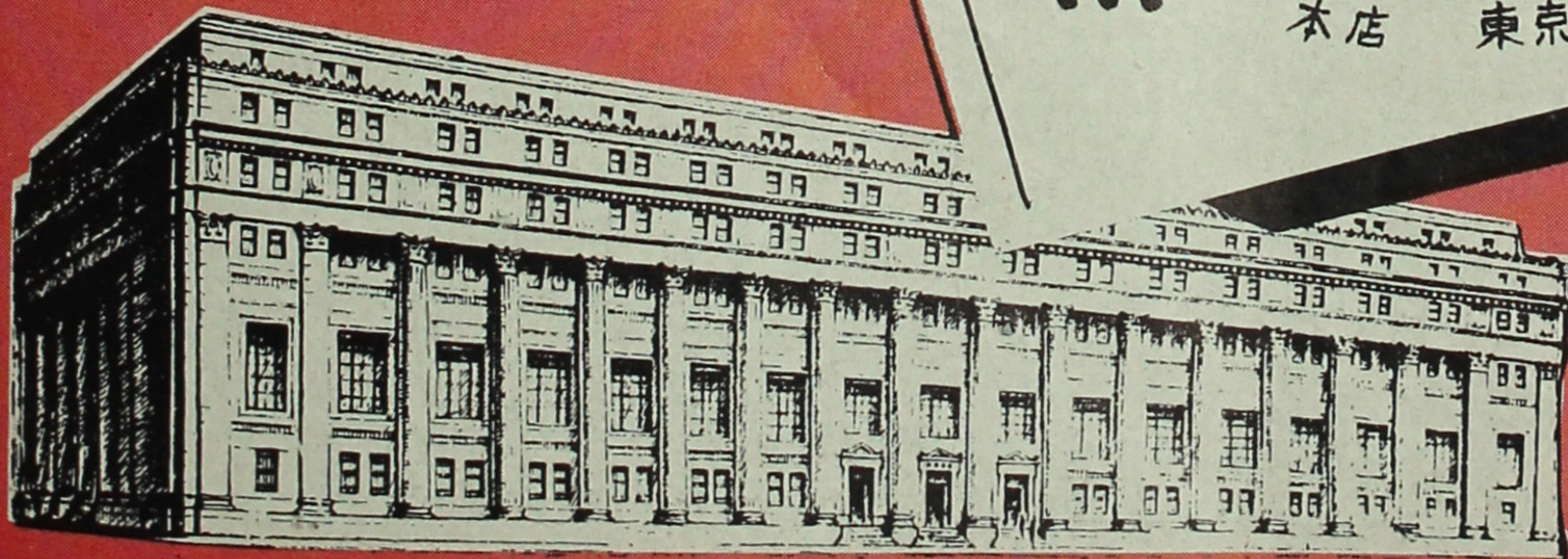
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