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# SCENE

the International East-West magazine

Medal of Honor Winner

### NOVEMBER 1953

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### Letters to the Editors

#### VERY GOOD-ISH, WE SAY

Dear Sirs: We were about to give back copies of Scene to the girls living in the apartment next door. All three are Caucasians and from different parts of the east, but our wife reprimanded us with, "Don't be so 'Nisei-ish'! Why don't you let well enough alone?" What do Scene editors have to say to that? P.S. We didn't give the magazines.—JOE OYAMA, New York.

• We can make only the vaguest guesses as to what your wife means by "Nisei-ish." Until we're enlightened, all we've got to say is the idea of giving your back copies of Scene to the girls next door sounds very good-ish.—ED.

#### FOR 'MOKUSATSU' EDITORIAL . . .

Dear Sirs: Congratulations on your "Mokusatsu" editorial (September issue). The point is well taken. Many Nisei overdo their Americanism in refusing to learn the language of their forefathers.

For many years prior to World War II, I had daily contact with Issei and Nisei as an interpreter in the U.S. Immigration Service. All too frequently, the Nisei's answer to . . . "Can you read or write Japanese?" was "No sir, I am an American." They could not be blamed . . . especially in California where they were up against racial segregation . . . This encouraged them to act as inconspicuously as possible in the community of their "fellow Americans." I said it was their patriotic duty . . . to become proficient in the very difficult Japanese language. In this way they could smooth potential disagreements between the two nations and, in case of an emergency, do their country a real service. Though they listened courteously, I do not believe I made a single "convert."

My position was more than justified in World War II. The several hundred Nisei who served with me on General Mac-Arthur's intelligence staff will, I feel sure, never forget our'desperate struggle against overwhelming odds. Whereas the enemy had thousands proficient in the English language, we had a pitiful handful who knew anything about Japanese . . . I would point out to those without military experience that the prompt translation of certain documents or interrogation of prisoners very often meant the saving of hundreds

of lives. We will never know how many Allied soldiers were sacrificed because of the failure — through personnel shortages — to translate certain items in time to be of use.

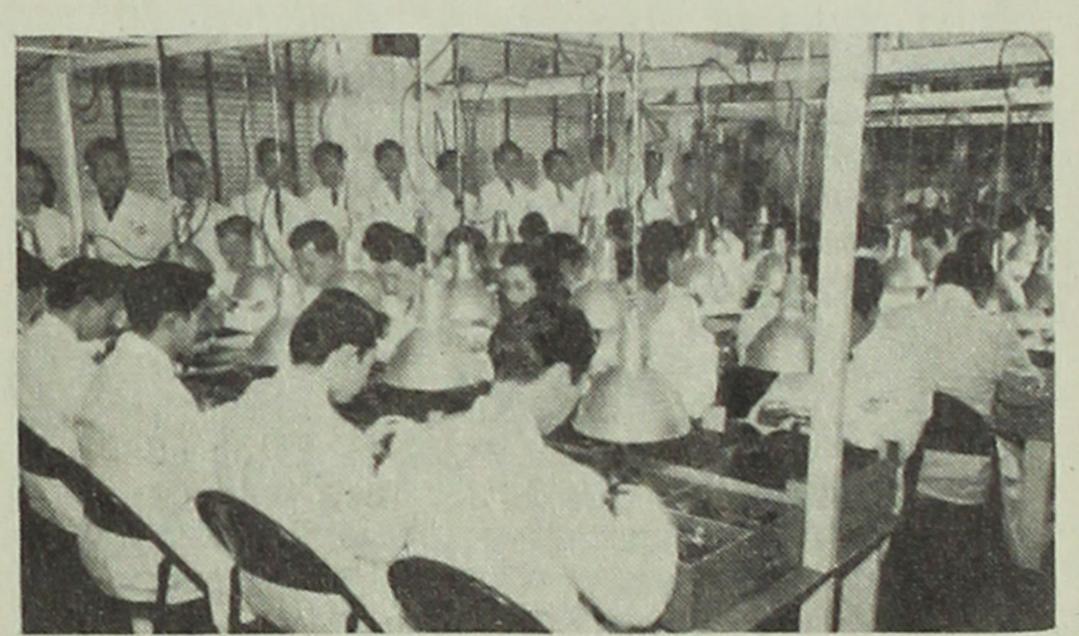
This is not written in order to say "I told you so." If this letter will make even a few Nisei or Sansei reconsider their perhaps thoughtless attitude as described in the "Mokusatsu" editorial . . . if they will see the potentially priceless service which only they among all citizens can render this America of which they are justly proud, in peace as well as in war, it will have served its purpose.

In closing, I further congratulate the editor. It takes a good sport to tell a joke on himself. I trust he did not overlook the pointed innuendo of the person who—after the editor's 20-minute monopoly of the floor—asked for "the literal meaning of 'Mokusatsu'"—"To kill with silence"!—DAVID W. SWIFT, San Francisco.

#### . . . AND AGAINST

Dear Sirs: In re the editorial in your September issue, I am getting a little sick over what looks like a new fad among some Nisei eggheads. As nearly as I can define the fad, it is to cry about not having learned to read, write and speak Japanese well enough to be able to sound off with proper sophistication on all things Japanese. I can take the moaning as long as it's an expression of individual failing ... but I think you are going out of bounds when you sanctimoniously editorialize and imply that Nisei who don't go along with





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the fad ought to hang their heads in shame, beat their breasts and tearfully vow to reform.

What's so wrong with a Nisei not knowing the Japanese language? Do you demand of all Irish-Americans that they be conversant with Gaelic? Are certain other Americans expected to be able to read Cervantes in the original merely because they look Spanish?

. . . you are almost as bad as the many Issei who tried to force their children to learn Japanese. You forget that we Nisei (and Sansei) were born into a specific culture - American, that is. Some of us, for business or professional reasons, or out of plain curiosity, may have interests in other cultures, including Japanese, which I would be the last to deride . . . I doubt if in all human history there is an instance of a group of people being born into a given culture and then voluntarily switching allegiance to another. I think it can be said that any "Mayflower" American who expects a Japanese-American to be just as much Japanese as American is not only asking too much but is insisting on a degree of segregation.

I usually have lunch at a place run by a man named Pappas. Remind me to ask him if he ever heard of a guy named Aeschylus and if he can read "Oedipus Rex" without the Gilbert Murray translation. If he says no, I'll hit him over the head with your editorial and tell him he ought to commit "seppuku." — MARK (AKIRA) MARUKI, New York.

#### PERRYANA

Dear Sirs: You, Scene readers and Kathleen Price may be interested to know that we have an original painting dated 1855 of Admiral Putiatin ("Russia almost beat Perry to it," Scene, Sept.) by a Japanese artist with personal autograph of the Russion admiral written with "fude" (Japanese brush). Should Mrs. Price come to Los Angeles, she is welcome to look over our collection of Perryana and pre-Perry original documents, photostatic copies, various historical data, etc., which belonged to my late father-in-law, R. J. H. Mittwer.—MARY OYAMA MITTWER, Los Angeles.

### DUCK, MR. HOLLAND!

Dear Sirs: Tokyo newsman John J. Holland, in suggesting that the people of Japan prefer a dictatorship (Scene editorial, August)... appears to have made doubtful generalizations...

Although Mr. Holland feels that a dictatorship will be best for the Japanese . . . the scores with whom I had first-hand contact between 1946 and 1952 were unanimous in at least one thing — refutation of the recent military dictatorship . . . And with three out of every four adults going to the polls in the latest general election, it would be difficult, indeed, to proffer the argument that the Japanese are not happy about their election responsibilities.

The impression that democracy is "quite out of character" for the Japanese, as Mr. Holland describes it, can come easily . . . Something "quite in character," however,

is the unique and extraordinary (ability) manifested by the Japanese of being able to absorb in toto a completely alien culture that promises a better way of life. This they accomplished with the machine culture of the West and, in more remote times, the great spiritual and material culture of China. Democracy appears to be capable of firing that same determination . . . in the world today . . . P.S. It is regrettable that Scene . . . utilized the editorial page only to pooh-pooh the article when a few facts would have done much more toward enlightening readers unfamiliar with trends in postwar Japan.-JIM T. ARAKI, Los Angeles.

#### MITEY MAJORETTE

Dear Sirs: We have been regular subscribers . . . We would like to have a photo printed . . . of Patsy Mitsuko Iwabuchi, just turned four years (who) took part in the "Kitsilano Kiddies Coronation Parade" in Vancouver, B.C., in June. (She) won first prize and a silver cup in competition . . . against eight other contestants (as) the best "Drum Majorette."—J. M. IWABUCHI, Vancouver, B.C.



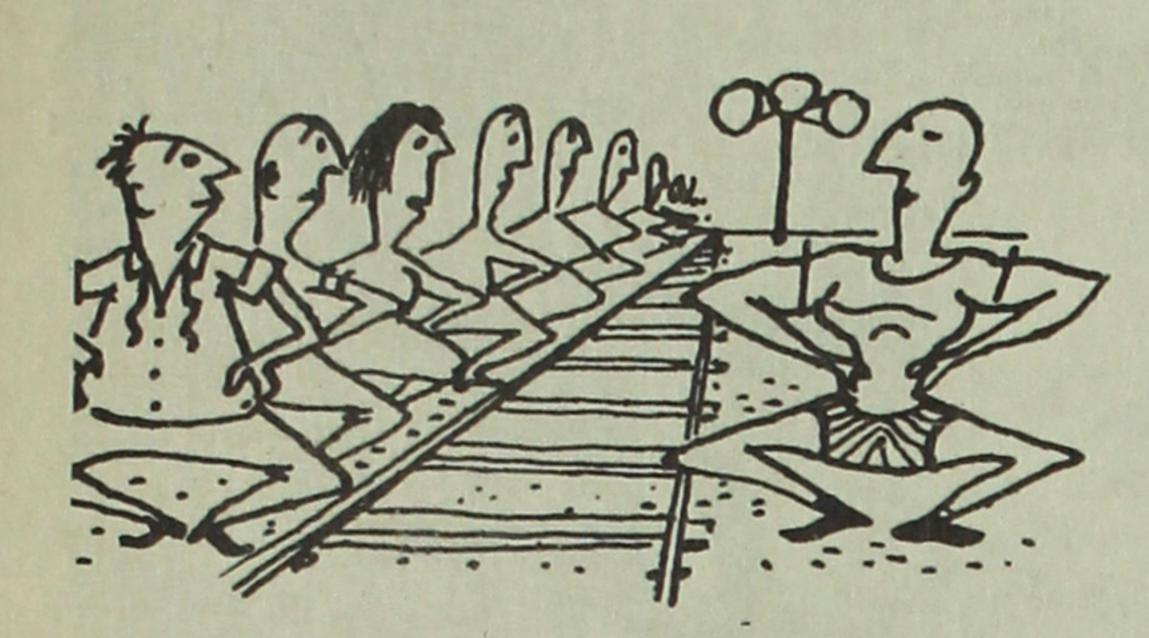
Patsy Iwabuchi

### DAVIS, YES: RUSSELL, NO!

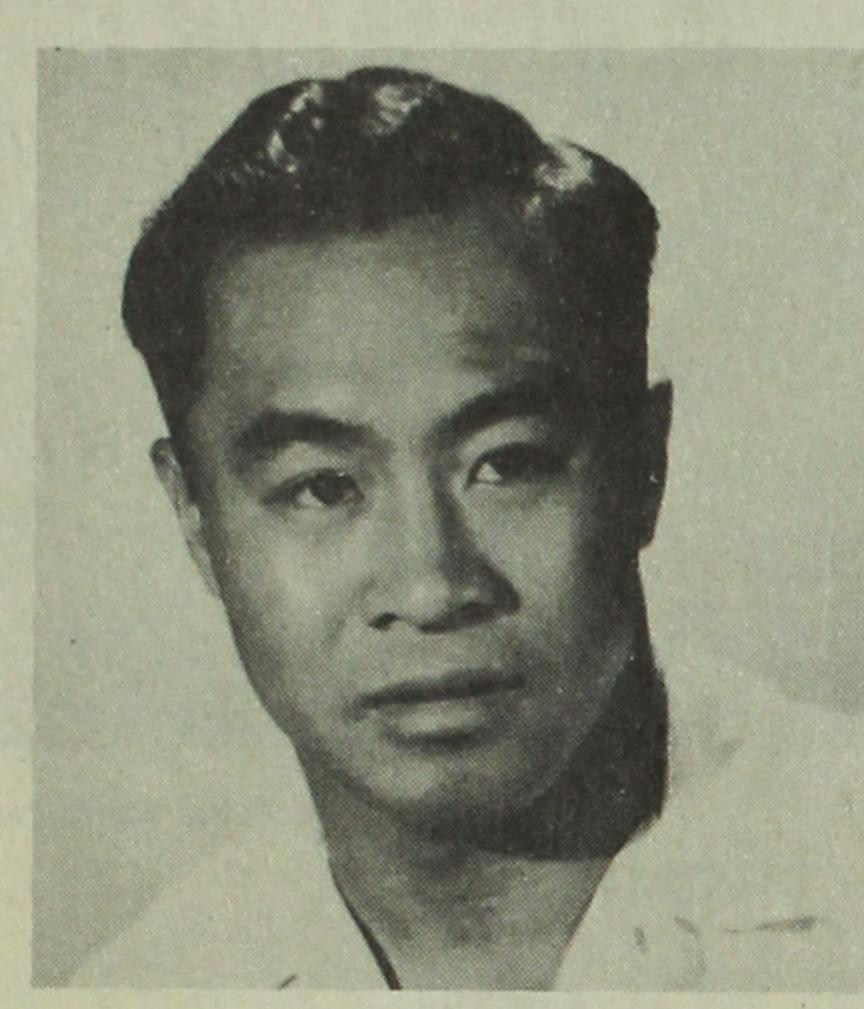
Dear Sirs: You do Machiko Kyo, the smoldering star of "Rashomon," an injustice when you call her the "Jane Russell of Japan." The comparison may be in order when you are calling attention to anatomical attributes. But Miss Kyo, "shy siren" though she may be in her off-screen life, is more in the tradition of Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, or any of the Hollywood Academy Award winners . . . who can act . . . If you will recall, Life magazine once reviewed a Jane Russell movie in which the caption writer observed that Miss Russell was unmatched in her ability to maintain absolutely the same facial expression for such diverse emotional reactions as anguished grief and unbounding joy . . .- WILLARD STANLEY, Chicago.

• If reader Stanley will re-read the opening paragraph in our profile of Machiko Kyo, he will note that we merely reported the fact that she "has been called the Jane Russell of Japan." Actually, we agree that the "shy siren" is an actress of superior talent. We thought we made our respect for her histrionic abilities fairly obvious.—ED.

### Behind the SCENE



Scoop!



Gerald Jann



"China Polly"

We've heard it said that the Fancy Dan (or was it Eustace?) of the magazine world, the superslickest editorial effort ever, is The New Yorker. We've also heard it said that the Manhattan product is superslickest mostly to small-town, square-peg culture vultures who would sooner die than be caught happy in the hinterlands. "The kind," one Scene editor says, "who are terribly afraid they still have a grain or two of hayseed in their hair - local yokels who don't want to be but aren't sure they're not."

We wouldn't know. All we want to do is push our product by letting you know that Scene has scored a scoop on The New Yorker.

The conductor of The New Yorker's "Talk of the Town" department led off its August 29 issue with more than a column of spry comment on a tid-bit of intelligence previously conveyed by Scene.

The item was an embellishment of a Japonica paragraph that appeared in our May issue — something about railroad wayfarers stopping off at a place called Hamamatsu, halfway between Tokyo and Kyoto, for calisthenics. A typical New Yorker item. But Scene landed on it first. And we think Scene artist Adrian Lozano's illustration for our Japonica piece had a decided edge over The New Yorker effort.

Chinese-Americans have always been counted among Scene's readers, but we had trouble landing a Chinese-American writer until we began work on this issue. So we feel especially good about being able to introduce Gerald Jann. His initial contribution is the profile of Judy Dan (Miss Hong Kong of 1952) that makes this November issue some sort of landmark. Writer Jann got the formal part of his education as a journalism major at the University of Southern California and Maren Elwood College. He's a sports car addict, and promises to write another article for us soon — on sports car racing in Southern California.

One member of Crown Prince Akihito's entourage on the royal return trip through the U.S. (see "Officially unofficially," p. 10) was especially happy to see California - because he was born there. Isamu Masuda was born in Moneta, Orange County, Calif. He attended Santa Ana Junior College, went to Japan in 1939 and is now attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Denver (Colo.) Public Library recently asked for a copy of our July ('53) issue. Reason: It wanted to add the article on "China Polly" by Bill Hosokawa to its collection of Rock Mountain lore.

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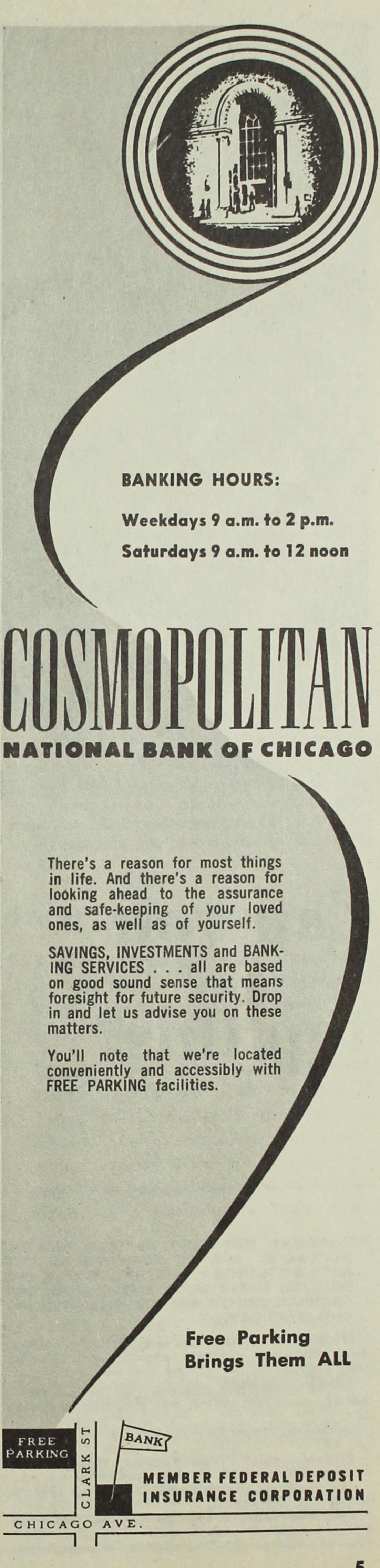




Photo by Jack Iwata

# Can you top this?

DANNY Nishimura of 1348 West 37th Place, Los Angeles, is a Gosei — a fifth generation tot! Which may well be a record for lineal count among U.S. Japanese.

At left is Danny's mother, Mrs. Evelyn Nishimura, 21, a Yonsei (fourth generation). Her mother is Sansei Mrs. Lillian Shigekuni, 37, at right. And

HER mother (holding Gosei Danny) is Mrs. Dorothy Miyamoto, a 57-year-old Nisei. Great-grandmother Mrs. Miyamoto was born in San Francisco.

Each has a Japanese name, too. Danny is also Akira; Evelyn, Hisako; Lillian, Yuriko; Dorothy, Shizuko.

Can other Scene readers produce a family picture to top this one?

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

Of SCENE, the International East-West Magazine published monthly at Chicago, Ill., for Oct. 1, 1953.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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Chicago, Ill.

Managing editor, Shigemi Mazawa, 4840 N.
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Business manager, George Kosaka, 4924 Magnolia, Chicago, Ill.

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TOGO TANAKA Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1953.

(SEAL)

(My commission expires January, 1954)

Vol 5 No 7 COVER



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PROFIT-MAKING SISTERS: Rose, standing, and Ruth Kamuri run a Honolulu department store. They are vindicating a father's faith that a pair of heads-up daughters can be equal to any pair of sons in the business world. Chances are that most of the money spent in department stores is spent by women — so there's a lot to be said for putting department store operations in the hands of women. Anyway, it's a point to be considered as you read Seiko Ogai's article on Nenichi Kamuri and his daughters. The cover photo is by R. Wenkam.

COVER CORNER: Sgt. Hiroshi (Hershy) Miyamura of Gallup, New Mexico, is individually to the truce-stopped Korean war what the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regiment were, collectively, to World War II. When the New Mexico hero came home with the Medal of Honor, Scene's Bill Hosokawa went down to Gallup from Denver and got a four-hour interview. The readable result, as written by Hosokawa, is the main story in this issue.

### In coming issues

- A MAINLAND girl goes cliff-climbing in Hawaii. Ace photographer
   R. Wenkam presents a fascinating picture story.
- BROADWAY'S first Japanese actor.
   Tooru Kanazawa with words and
   Toge Fujihira with pictures tell
   about Yoshin Sakurai, the immigrant whom George M. Cohan
   rightly adjudged a better valet than
   cook and a better actor than valet.

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TERI YAMAGUCHI, Circulation Manager

DYKE MIYAGAWA, Editor TOBY OZONE, Art Director

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Takata; Ottawa—Jack Nakamoto; Portage La Prairie, Manitoba—Yosh Tashiro; Honolulu—Eileen O'Brien, Lawrence Nakatsuka, George Ishibashi, Seiko Ogai; Tokyo—Kay Tateishi, Masao Ekimoto, Welly Shibata.

Artist: Adrian Lozano.

Photographers: Wayne Miller; Chicago-Ken

Mazawa, Vince Tajiri, Fred Yamaguchi; New York—Toge Fujihira, Louie Sato; Denver— Carl Iwasaki, T. K. Shindo; Los Angeles—Jack Iwata; San Francisco—Bob Laing; Oakland—Tom Okada; Sacramento—George Ochikubo; Seattle—Elmer Ogawa; Hawaii—R. Wenkam.

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JUDY SUGITA, latest in long line of Nisei Week queens, shares spotlight with Junior Queen Debbie Lynn Tsuchiyama, 22 months, and Junior King Geoffrey Dean Matsunaga, 4, during night parade thorugh "L'il Tokio" in Los Angeles.

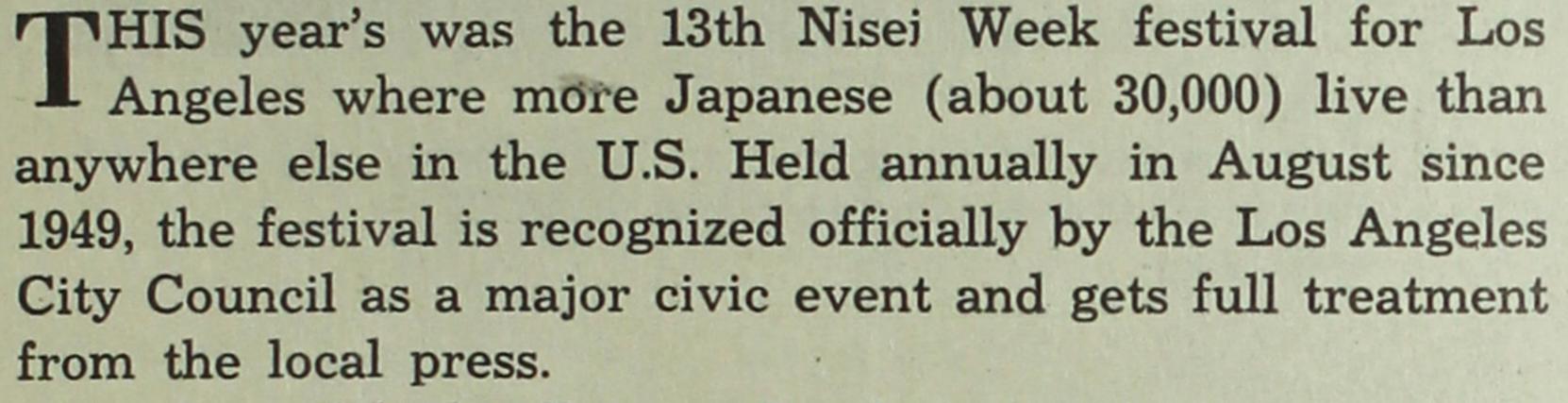


TOP costume award went to woman, center, in full regalia of an "Oiran" (high-placed courtesan).

Photos by Jack Iwata



SPECIAL place of honor on program was given Mr. and Mrs. Yaemon Minami of Guadalupe. They were Mr. and Mrs. Issei.



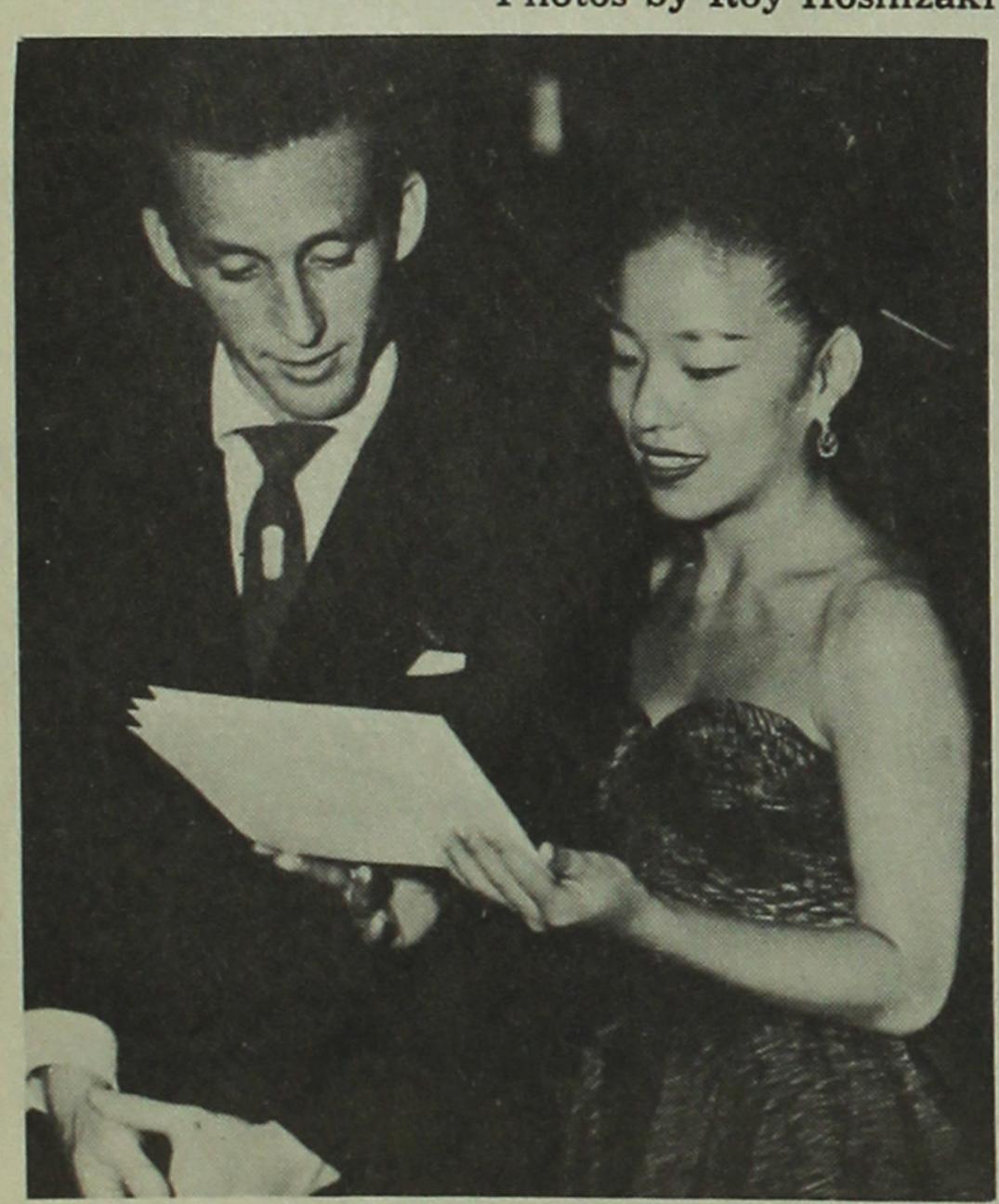
Traditional kick-off event for the week is the coronation ball at which the queen's identity remains unrevealed until the actual crowning. From there the program moves on to flower arrangement demonstrations, baby shows, tea ceremonies, photo exhibits, judo, kendo and, sometimes, sumo. The final days are crowded with gigantic ondos and citizens in fancy getups parading around the heart of L'il Tokio.



FACE drawn on fat man's belly, above, caused Curbside neck twisting, drew laughs and won a prize. Below, a conscientious citizen sweeps up the parade's consequences.



Photos by Roy Hoshizaki



Misaye Kawasumi Los Angeles



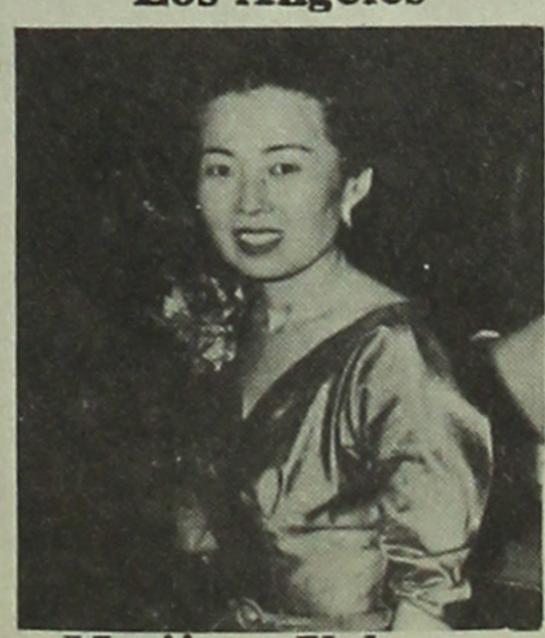
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Barbara Correa Hilo, Hawaii



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Merijane Yokoe Los Angeles



Kinuko Ito, Emmy Scriba Tokyo



Melba Matsuura Los Angeles

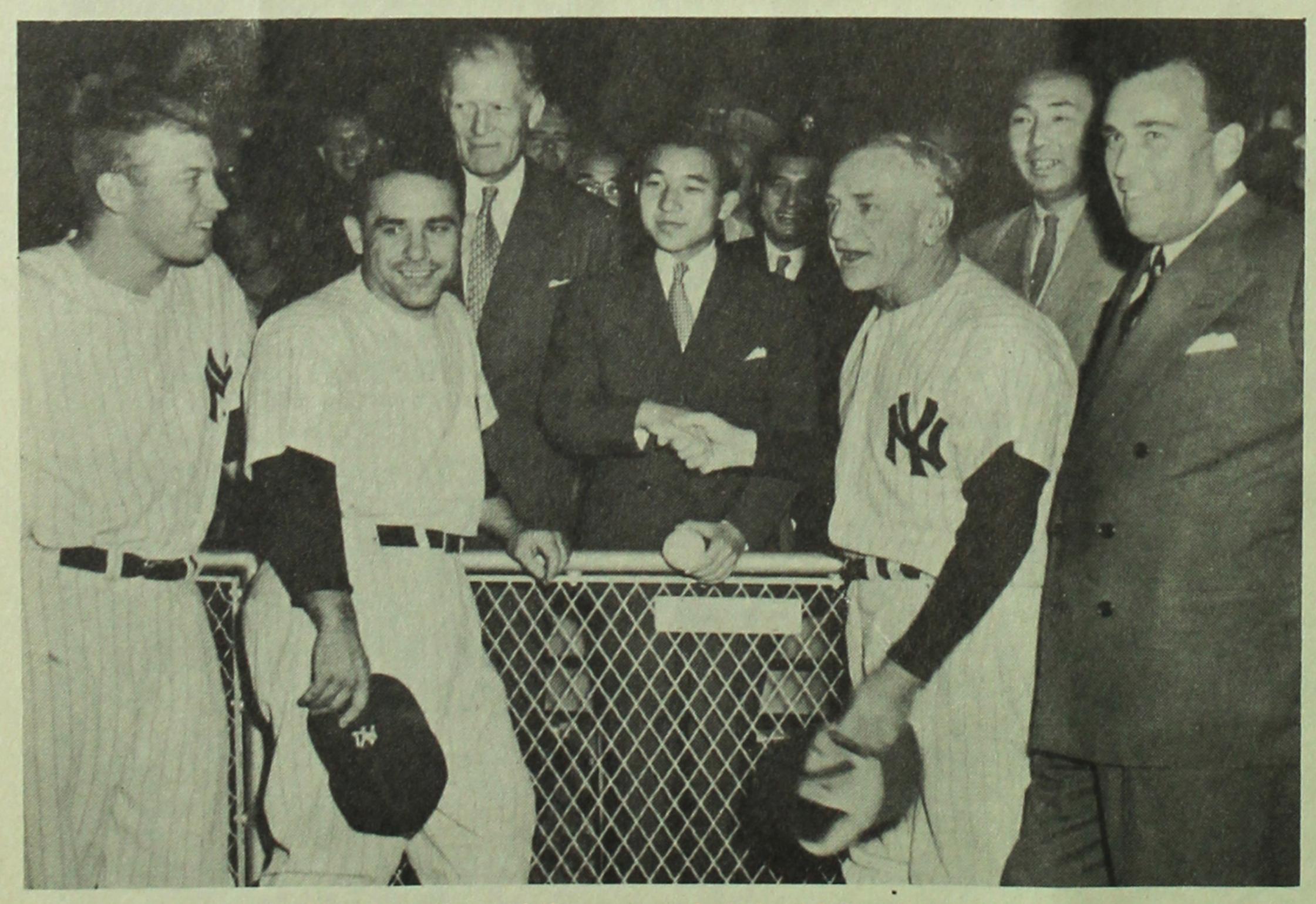


LOS ANGELES welcome for Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, homeward bound after long tour of Europe and North America,

was typical except for the smog and an Issei doctor who died of heart attack soon after paying respects to H.I.H.

### Akihito's U.S. tour

### Officially unofficial



TWO weeks before World Series, Akihito attended doubleheader at Yankee Stadium. Before game, he swapped pleasantries with (left to right) Mickey Mantle, Yogi Berra, Casey Stengel and Yankee owner Dan Topping.

SCHOOL kids in Japan are beneficiaries of a nice custom — if their parents can afford it. When Taro graduates, and sometimes while he's between terms, his folks send him off on a trip. The idea is to supplement book learning with travel. It's called "Shugaku Ryoko" ("end of school trip").

Except for the coronation of England's Queen Elizabeth, at which he cfficially represented his father, Emperor Hirohito, Crown Prince Akihito's half-year meandering through Canada, England, western Europe and the U.S. was a rich boy's "Shugaku Ryoko," strictly unofficial.

But the 19-year-old college freshman (five feet five, 114 pounds) rarely escaped the role foisted on him by the fact that he is heir apparent to the world's oldest throne. Always, as he wended westward across the U.S. on his homeward journey, there were formal receptions, formal speeches, formal sightseeing tours — staged by

local politicos, Japanese consulates, Japan Societies and Japanese community bigshots who couldn't pass up the chance to bask in his presence.

After a typical New York welcome, he privately expressed the hope no more sirens would scream on his behalf. In Chicago, when someone sug-

SCENE COMPANY

the International East-West magazine

anonymous upstate New York woman. It happened while he and his entourage were being driven to Hyde Park from Manhattan for a visit with Eleanor Roosevelt.

The Prince, halting his car to loosen his legs, stepped up for a closer look at a new model car parked at a deluxe motel. The woman came charging out to shoo him away, shouting words that wouldn't sound friendly in any language. The Prince stood aside, unruffled, as the Secret Service men assigned to him straightened out the woman.

Akihito walks with a deliberate gait, with dignity, but it is not self-conscious and it is not pompous. Unlike most Japanese, he likes his rice with some type of gravy. He never went out of his way for Japanese food, but sought out Chinese restaurants whenever he could. When stopping at hotels,

he had breakfast brought up to his suite. For all other meals, he went down to the dining room and selected from the menu like everybody else.

He got a much-needed break from crowds and photographers at the Rockefeller ranch at Jackson Hole, Wyoming. There his host once told him he wouldn't be eligible for chow if he showed up with his tie on. The Prince took it in good humor, but dignity ruled. He kept his tie on — and had his fill. Later, he reacted like any other proud 19-year-older as he watched the ranch group enjoy the fish he himself caught (while fully dressed in street clothes).

Nearing the end of his U.S. jaunt, the Prince flew into Los Angeles where his first date was a banquet-proportioned lunch at the MGM studios. He used Clark Gable's dressing room to



AT Chicago Art Institute, Prince shakes hands with grade schooler. Girl and her class, like H.I.H., had come to view Japanese art treasures on exhibit at the Institute.



MGM Studio visit in Hollywood included chat with actress Ann Blyth and director Mervyn LeRoy (in polka dot shirt). At studio lunch, Akihito sat next to Cecil B. de Mille.



ALSO at Chicago Art Institute, under portrait of Yoritomo, the 12th Century general who devised Shogunate system of government that reduced long line of emperors to mere figureheads.

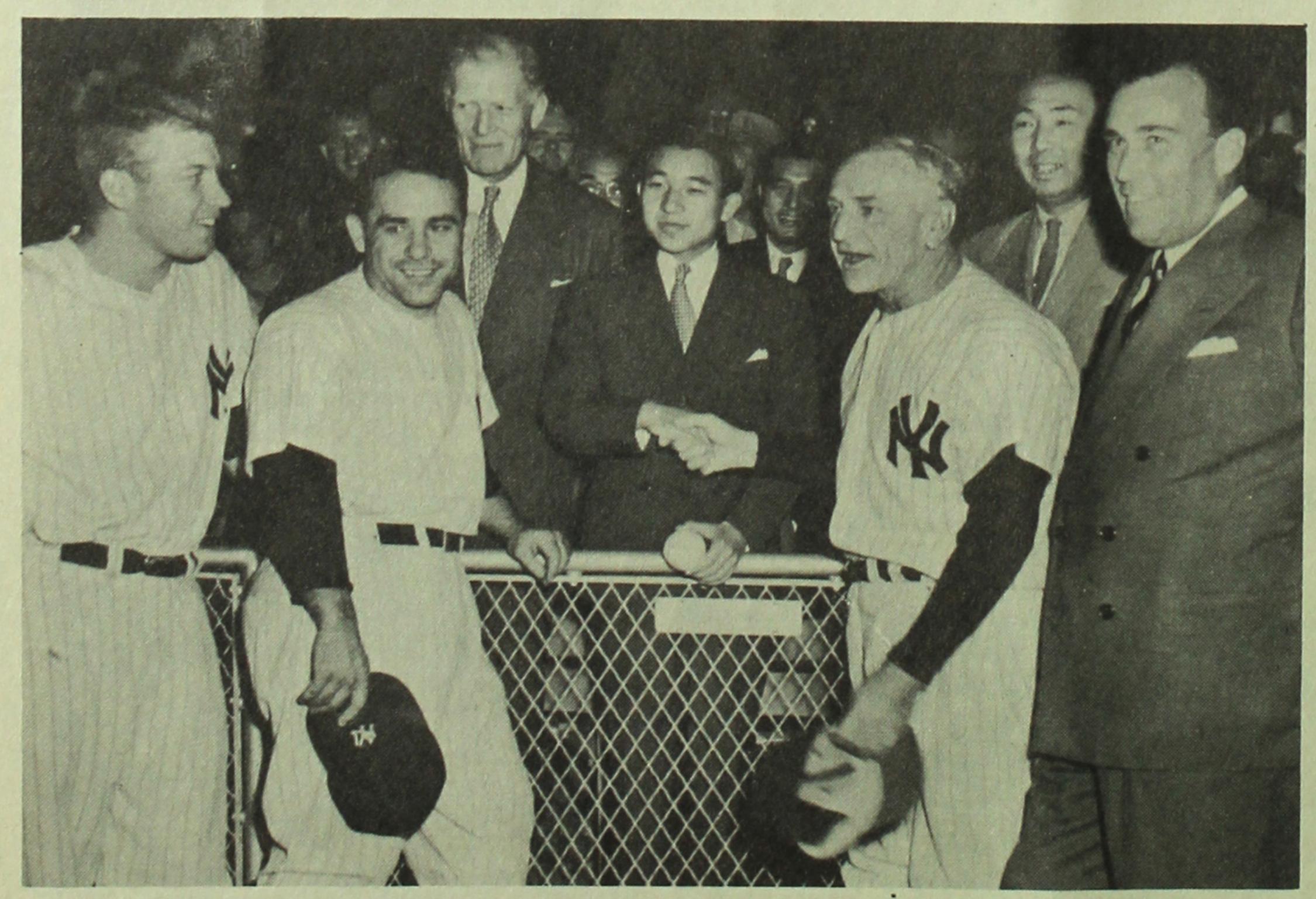


LOS ANGELES welcome for Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, homeward bound after long tour of Europe and North America,

was typical except heart attack soon These rates apply in U.S., Canada, Hawaii, and Alaska only. Subscriptions to foreign countries 40c additional.

Akihito's U.S. tour

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Except for the coronation of England's Queen Elizabeth, at which he officially represented his father, Emperor Hirohito, Crown Prince Akihito's half-year meandering through Canada, England, western Europe and the U.S. was a rich boy's "Shugaku Ryoko," strictly unofficial.

But the 19-year-old college freshman (five feet five, 114 pounds) rarely escaped the role foisted on him by the fact that he is heir apparent to the world's oldest throne. Always, as he wended westward across the U.S. on his homeward journey, there were formal receptions, formal speeches, formal sightseeing tours — staged by

local politicos, Japanese consulates, Japan Societies and Japanese community bigshots who couldn't pass up the chance to bask in his presence.

After a typical New York welcome, he privately expressed the hope no more sirens would scream on his behalf. In Chicago, when someone suggested a snack, he asked for a hot dog but the hotel, being a high-class joint, didn't have any. In Detroit, the Crown Prince put up at a cozy, comparatively unpublicized inn where he wandered alone into the lobby and chatted - off the record, of course — with a few newsmen. Chances are they were the only working members of the U.S. press to talk face to face with the royal tourist. The managers of his trip forbade direct news interviews.

One American who did not address Akihito in deferential tones was an anonymous upstate New York woman. It happened while he and his entourage were being driven to Hyde Park from Manhattan for a visit with Eleanor Roosevelt.

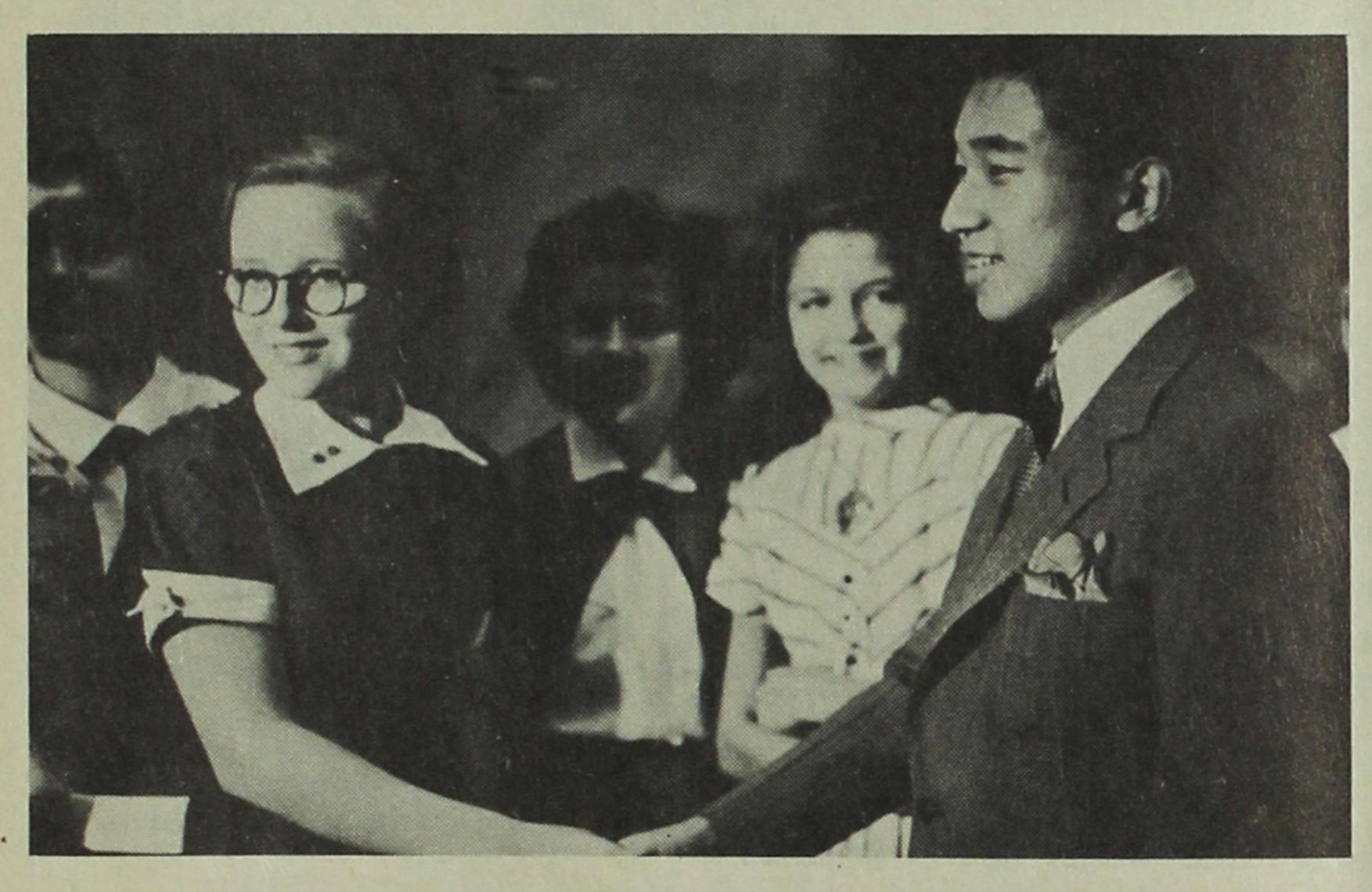
The Prince, halting his car to loosen his legs, stepped up for a closer look at a new model car parked at a deluxe motel. The woman came charging out to shoo him away, shouting words that wouldn't sound friendly in any language. The Prince stood aside, unruffled, as the Secret Service men assigned to him straightened out the woman.

Akihito walks with a deliberate gait, with dignity, but it is not self-conscious and it is not pompous. Unlike most Japanese, he likes his rice with some type of gravy. He never went out of his way for Japanese food, but sought out Chinese restaurants whenever he could. When stopping at hotels,

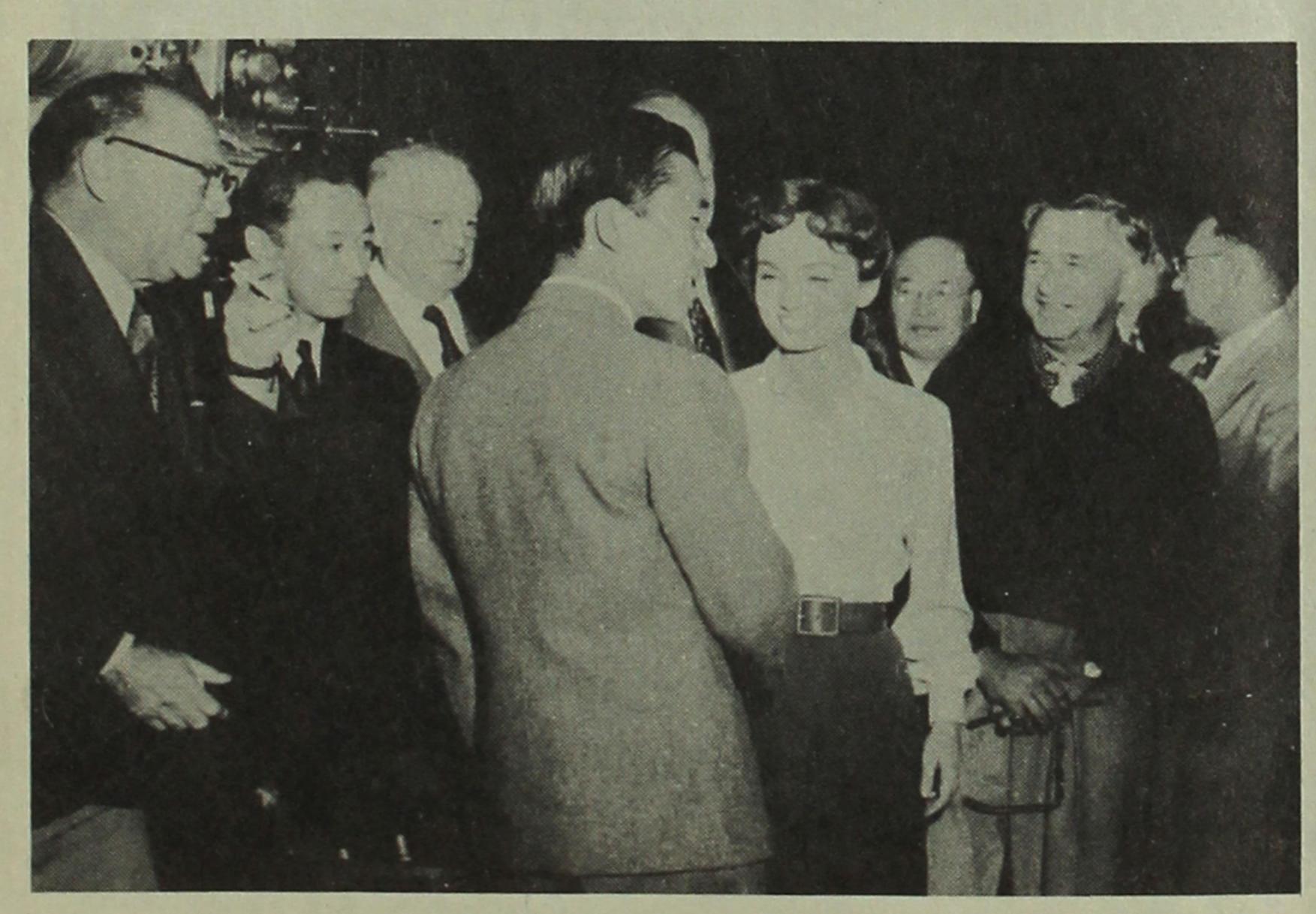
he had breakfast brought up to his suite. For all other meals, he went down to the dining room and selected from the menu like everybody else.

He got a much-needed break from crowds and photographers at the Rockefeller ranch at Jackson Hole, Wyoming. There his host once told him he wouldn't be eligible for chow if he showed up with his tie on. The Prince took it in good humor, but dignity ruled. He kept his tie on — and had his fill. Later, he reacted like any other proud 19-year-older as he watched the ranch group enjoy the fish he himself caught (while fully dressed in street clothes).

Nearing the end of his U.S. jaunt, the Prince flew into Los Angeles where his first date was a banquet-proportioned lunch at the MGM studios. He used Clark Gable's dressing room to



AT Chicago Art Institute, Prince shakes hands with grade schooler. Girl and her class, like H.I.H., had come to view Japanese art treasures on exhibit at the Institute.



MGM Studio visit in Hollywood included chat with actress Ann Blyth and director Mervyn LeRoy (in polka dot shirt). At studio lunch, Akihito sat next to Cecil B. de Mille.



ALSO at Chicago Art Institute, under portrait of Yoritomo, the 12th Century general who devised Shogunate system of government that reduced long line of emperors to mere figureheads.



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なは産を極いる



PRINCELY interest is focused on handsomely bound photo history of Chicago presented by leaders of Windy City's big Japanese community.

tidy up before presenting himself and, during the luncheon, sat between Cecil B. deMille and Y. Frank Freeman, board chairman of the Association of Motion Picture Producers.

Stars studding the mid-day affair included Ann Blyth, Jeff Chandler, Cyd Charisse, Greer Garson, Tony Martin, Mitzi Gaynor, William Holden, Gene Kelly, Ricardo Montalban, Ronald Reegan, Debbie Reynolds, Ginger Rogers, Keenan Wynn and dozens more.

Debbie Reynolds drew an appreciative guffaw from the Prince when she

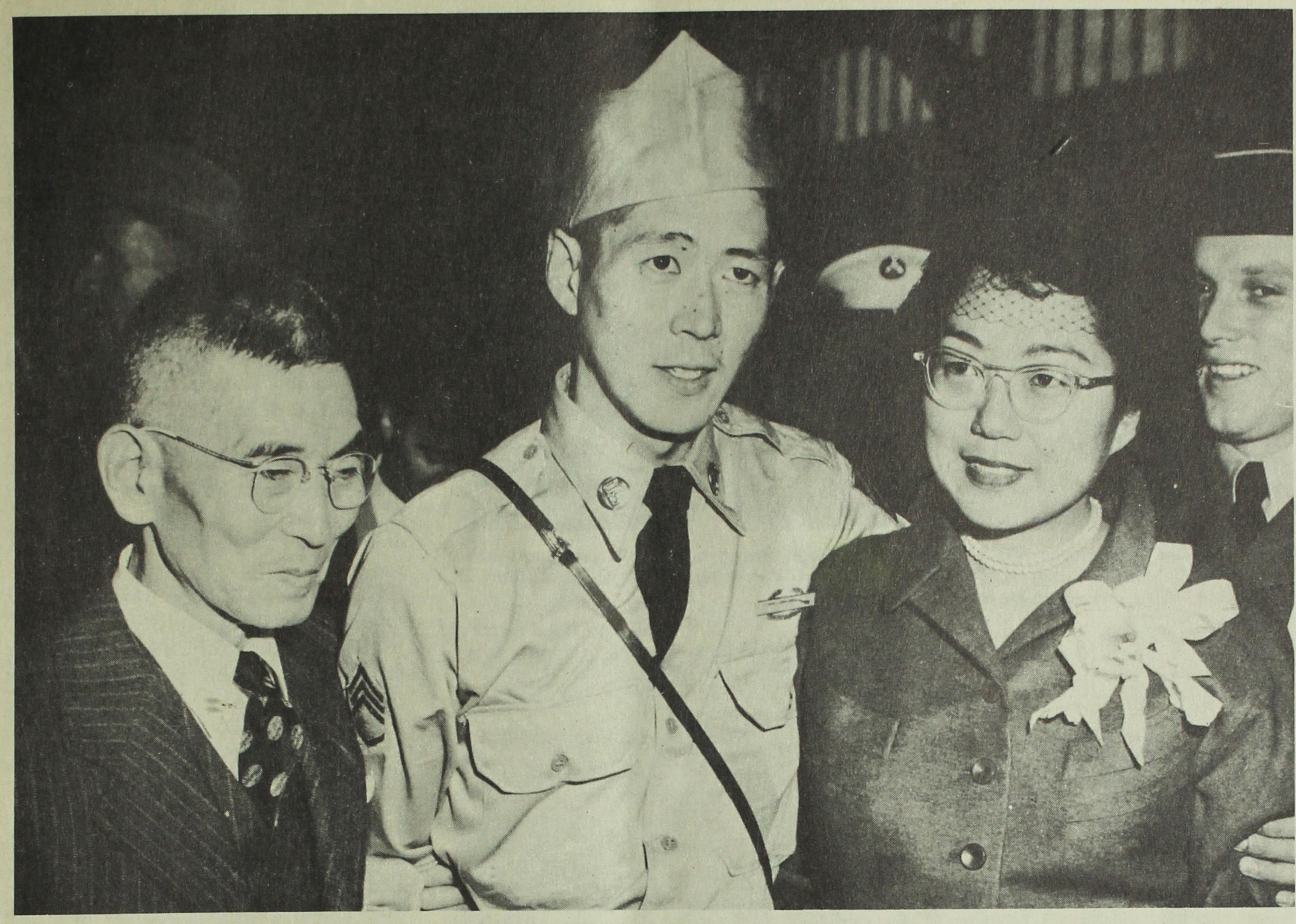
rattled off a brief patter of Japanese during her stint on the stage. She had penned a few phrases in improvised romaji on her palm and looked at it once — to check the word "arigato" (thank you).

There was some confusion among the movie folks as to how to address the Crown Prince. The m.c., Timmy Murphy, said "Your Highness." Tony Martin took a chance with "Your Excellency." Murphy was correct.

Photos by: UP, p. 10 bottom; Ken Mazawa, p. 11 top & r., p. 12 top; Jack Iwata, p. 11 bot. left, p. 12 bot.



SPECIALLY assigned to the Prince in Los Angeles was husky Stanley Uno, who two years ago became first Nisei member of city's police force.



U.S. Army photo

ONLY living Nisei Medal of Honor winner, Sgt. Hiroshi Miyamura of Gallup, N.M., is greeted by wife and father upon arrival at Ft. Mason, Calif., from Korea. The sergeant fought alone against Red attackers in 1951 battle, was wounded and captured.

### A hero comes home to Gallup

By Bill Hosokawa

(Part of this article first appeared in the Denver Post Empire magazine edited by the author)

AT 10:30 o'clock on the pitch-dark night of April 24, 1951, whispered warning was passed down the line that a Red attack could be expected in 30 minutes. American defenders were stretched along Korea's broad Imjin river close to the village of Taejon-ni. In the distance, mortars and artillery coughed and growled.

Far forward in the line, Cpl. Hiroshi (Hershy) Miyamura of Gallup, N.M., checked the position of the water-cooled heavy machine gun. Then he crawled 25 yards along a shallow trench to make sure his squad's other machine gun was ready to meet the assault.

Satisfied, he settled down on the moist earth midway between the two gun positions. Waiting was hard business. Gripping his carbine, Hershy searched the darkness, fighting back the cold fear that always knotted his stomach before a battle.

The shadowy figure of a Red infantryman flitted across a clearing. Corporal Miyamura sighted and fired. The two machine guns picked up the echo and suddenly the night erupted with the fearsome din of battle. A wave of Reds rose out of the darkness and swarmed toward the American line.

Miyamura's squad opened up with

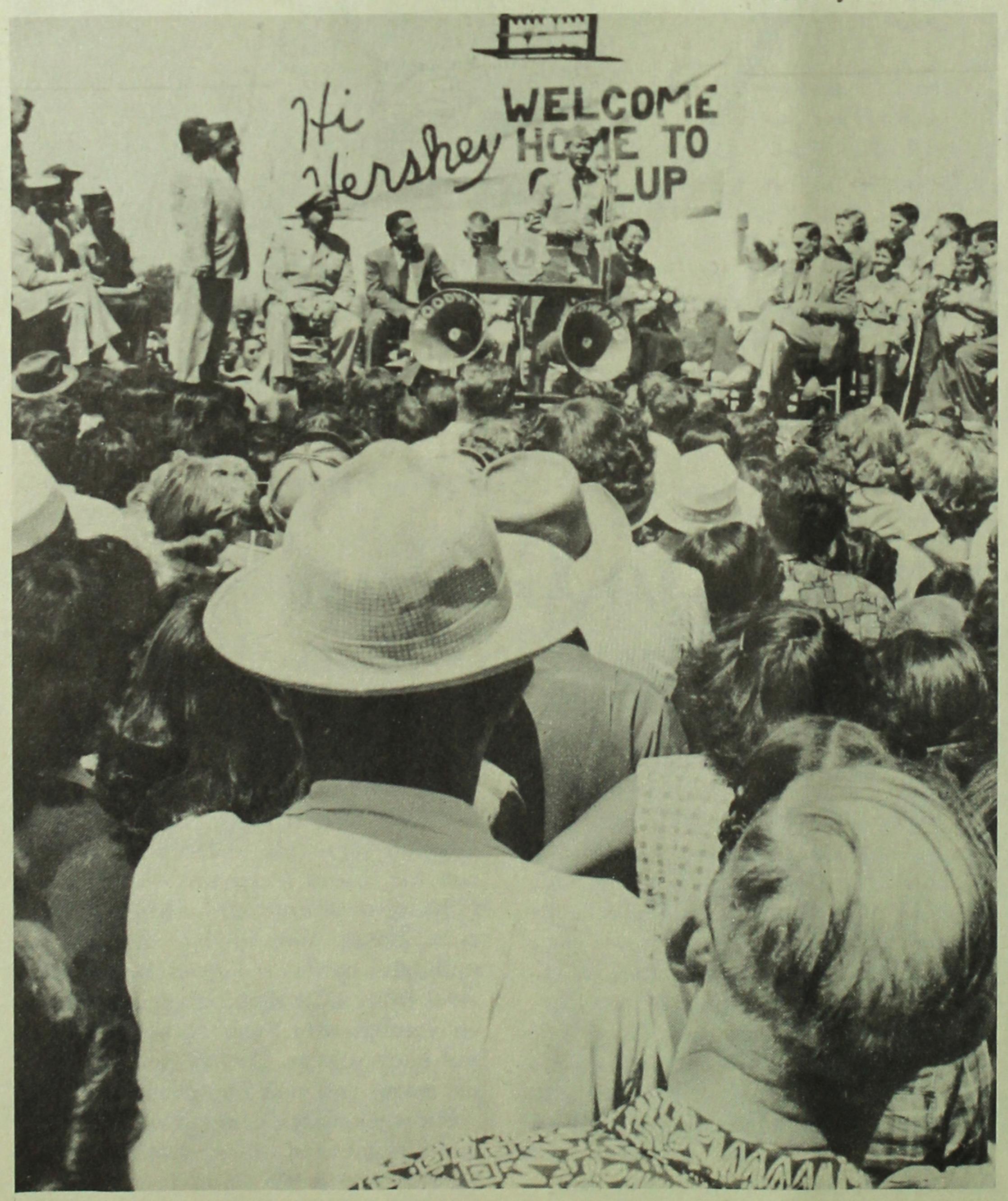
everything it had to check the assault, but he could see the stuation was hopeless. Any moment now, the Reds would overrun them. He ordered his men to run for it and faced the enemy alone, fighting in a fury with rifle and bayonet. Some time during the unequal midnight battle, a jagged fragment of steel from an exploding grenade slashed through the flesh of his right leg, but he fought on. At last he could fight no more, and was captured.

Six weeks later, early in June, Hershy and a number of other prisoners reached Communist PW Camp I, not far from the Yalu river. They had walked the



SCHOOLS were closed when Gallup's hero came home. Happy but shy, Miyamura marches from train, past saluting Air Force honor guard. Escorting him is, Colonel John P. McFarland who represented Governor Ed Mechem.

Photos by Bill Hosokawa



HERSHY (not Hershey, as on welcome banner) thanks crowd of 10,000 for gift of \$3,850 with a simple speech which was drowned out by cheers.

entire distance. In all that time not one of the wounded had been given medical treatment. Several had died on the march. It was a year before Hershy's wound healed.

Meanwhile, the disappearance of Corporal Miyamura had been noted in several quarters.

When all the fragments of information were put together, it was ascertained that Hershy had killed more than fifty of the enemy, many in hand-to-hand combat. He had helped evacuate the wounded and he had covered the withdrawal of his men. When last seen, he had been fighting fiercely against an overwhelming number of enemy soldiers. Corporal Miyamura, presumed to be dead or captured, was recommended forthwith for high military honors.

But the whole story wasn't allowed to reach Hershy's family just then.

Freedom came for Hershy 28 months after he had been captured on that terrible night near Taejon-ni. There had been rumors of truce and exchange of prisoners, and almost before he knew it, Hershy was at Freedom Village.

Hershy was led into the pressroom. There was a big crowd in the room and a battery of microphones. A one-star general shook his hand and told him he'd been awarded the Medal of Honor, the greatest tribute the United States can pay its fighting men. The general said no previous announcement had been made about the medal because the army didn't want Hershy to suffer reprisals.

Back in Gallup, the news caused a sensation and plans for a city-wide homecoming celebration got under way.

On Sept. 10, Gallup's hero came home to a rousing welcome. Schools were dismissed and business houses closed their doors in accordance with Mayor Mickey Mollica's proclamation.

By the time the train glided in at 10:55 a.m., nearly 10,000 of Gallup's 12,000 residents were on hand to cheer the hometown boy who had become one of the Korean war's great heroes.

Col. John P. McFarland, representing Gov. Ed Mechem, met Miyamura and his wife, Terry, at the train and escorted them past an air force honor guard standing at rigid salute. Waiting with celebrities atop a temporary platform was Amelio Gregorio, Miyamura's closest friend and best man at his wedding. They embraced and choked up, too full of emotion for words.

The welcome ceremony, interrupted four times as a quartet of Sabrejets from Kirtland field thundered over at tree-top level, was over in a half-hour. Charles Matsubara, president of the Albuquerque chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, was among the speakers. Highlight of the program was presentation to Miyamura of a check for \$3,850, contributed by proud townspeople.

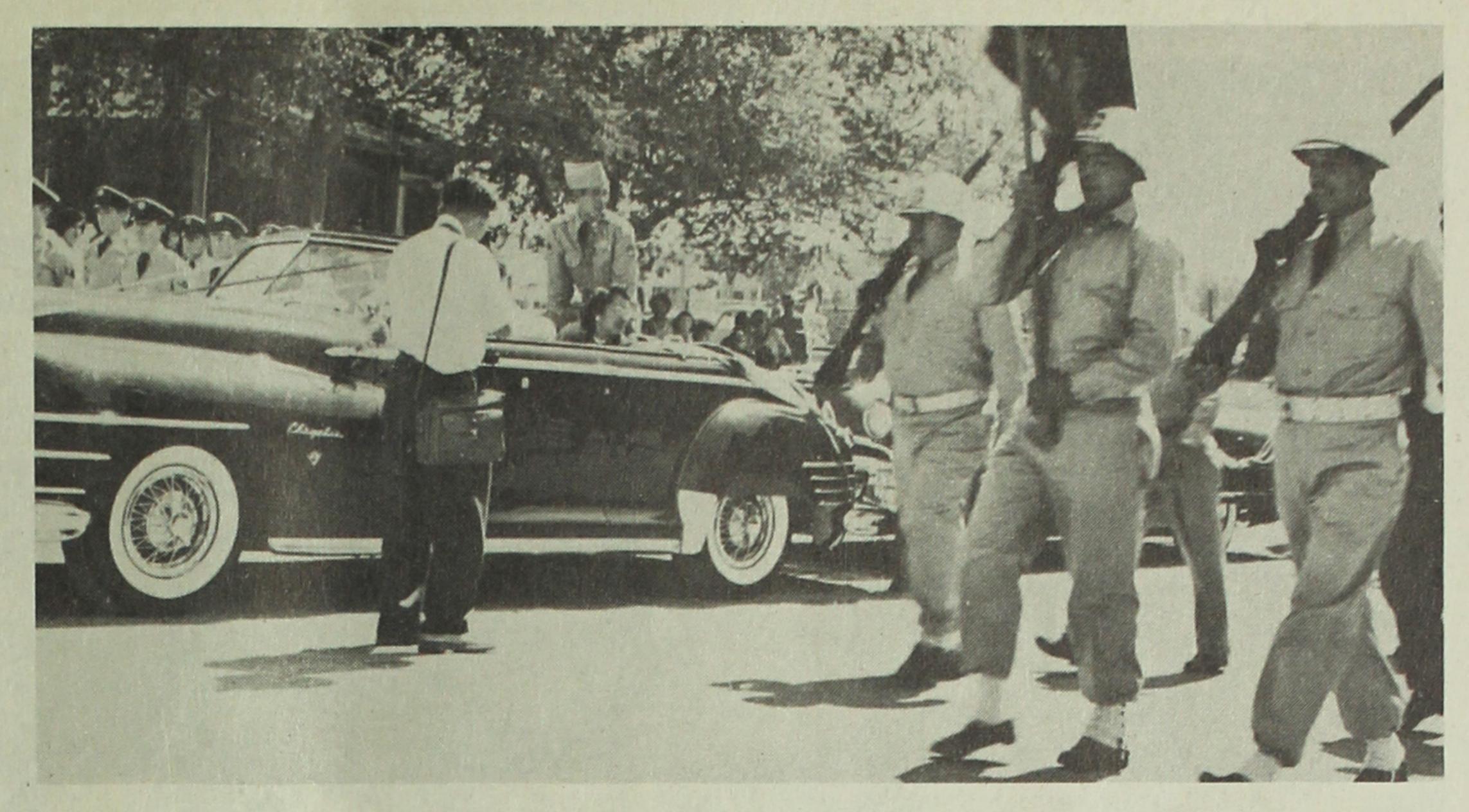
A mile-long parade escorted the Miyamuras to their gray stucco home. Hershy sat up in a black Chrysler convertible, driven by his uncle and former employer, Frank Uyeda, and acknowledged the cheers with smiles. Hundreds of Boy and Girl Scouts, the high school band, American Legion and V.F.W. groups marched in the procession.

That evening, for the first time since he returned to the world of free men at Freedom Village, Korea, on August 20, Miyamura relaxed. He attended a buffet dinner and dance sponsored by the Gallup branch of the Albuquerque JACL chapter. For the first time in three years he danced with his wife.

Next day he slept late, spent four solid hours talking to this reporter and then went to try out a new Mercury which a dealer offered him at cost. Hershy was home for good, and he meant to make the most of relaxation before settling down to the business of earning a living.



FIRST dance in three years with wife Terry at party given by Albuquerque Japanese American Citizens League.



PARADE in Hershy's honor was a mile long and stopped just short of the Miyamura home. American Legion color guard goes by slightly out of step.

### One of the nicest guys I've ever met'

SERGEANT MIYAMURA is one of the nicest guys I've ever met. It is hard to visualize him as a fellow who slew some 50 of the enemy in a single night's action, many of them in hand-to-hand combat. He's genuinely shy and modest although his experiences have given him a great deal of poise.

Hershy—he prefers the spelling over the widely used "Hershey"—is tall for a Nisei: 5 feet 9½ inches. His normal weight is 140-145, but he was weighing around 130 when he came home to Gallup.

His favorite food is hamburgers with the works. First day after he landed in San Francisco, he ate two hamburgers for breakfast, two more for lunch, a couple more for supper.

Wife Terry (born Tsuruko Tsuchimori) is much prettier than her pictures indicate. She had lived for a long time in Winslow, Ariz., where her fa-



PARADE is over and Hershy is being driven to his house, but cluster of kids followed him all the way. They asked for autographs and were happy just to touch the car. It had been a big day for Hershy and his town.

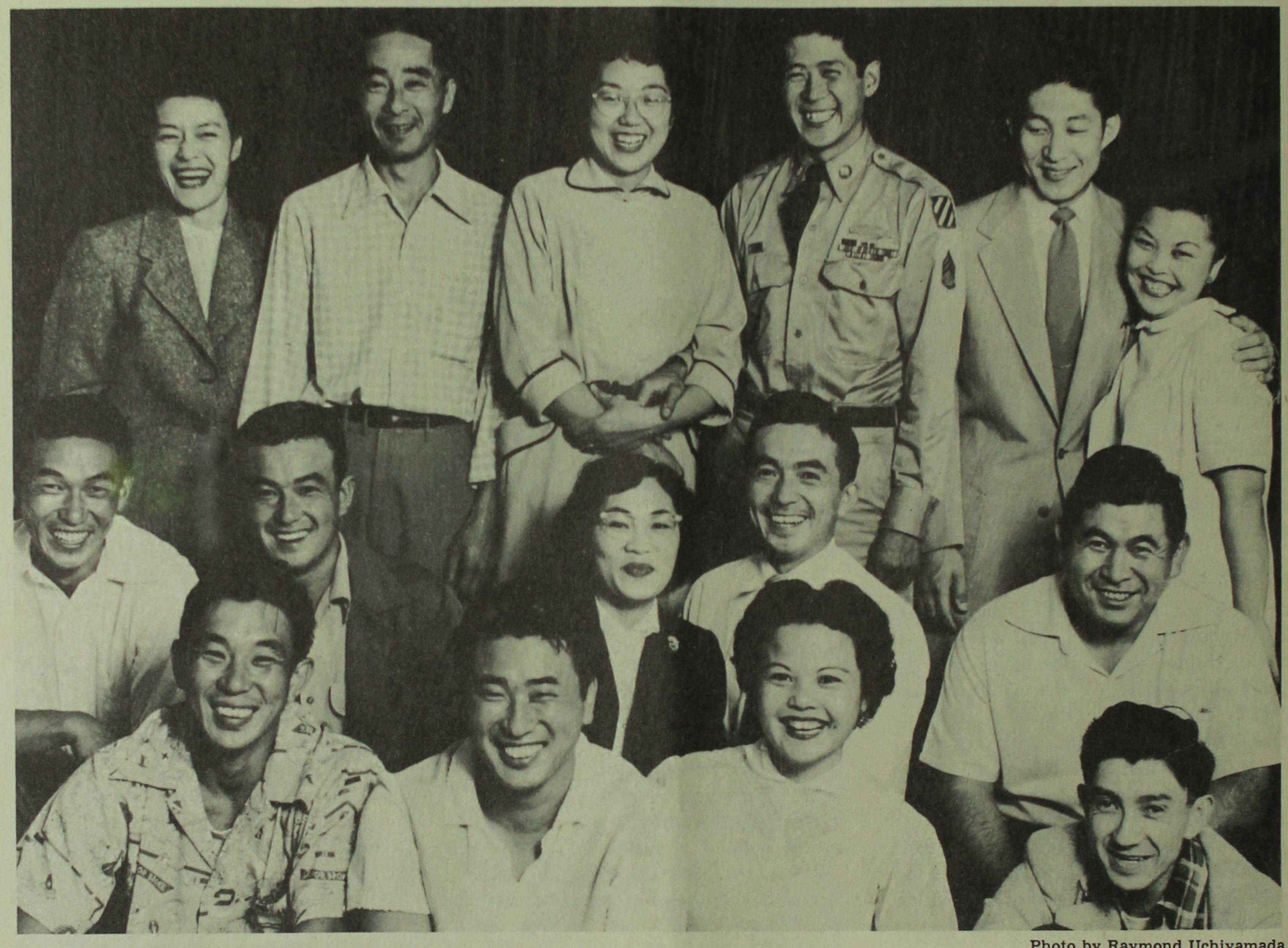


Photo by Raymond Uchiyamada

ON way home, Hershy and Terry stopped in Los Angeles for reunion with wives and veterans of Co. D, 100th Infantry Battalion, the outfit with which he served first Army hitch at end of World War II. Standing, l. to r., Jane and Clarence Osaki,

Terry and Hershy, George and Kazuko Nishinaka. Second row, Owens Ikeda, Shig Marumoto, Chiyo and Paul Furukawa, Willie Miyagi, Front row, Nakazawa, Kaz and Susie Inouye (hosts), Ted Hoshino.

ther was a locomotive machinist for the Santa Fe. When his health went bad, the family moved to Los Angeles where Terry was graduated from Roosevelt High. They were evacuated to Poston and relocated in Gallup.

There are seven children in the Miyamura family (Mrs. Tori Miyamura, the mother, died when Hershy was 11). Yaichi Miyamura came from Kumamoto-ken to the U.S. in 1906, worked for a while as a coal weighmaster in a Utah mine, first went to New Mexico in 1916. He returned to Japan to be married in 1918, started a restaurant in Gallup in 1924. When his wife died he gave up a large restaurant, now runs the Lucky Lunch which has tables for 24 customers.

The Miyamura children are Chiyoko Herrera, 33, Gamerco, N.M.; Momoko Saruwatari, 30, Delta, Colo.; Michiko Yoshida, 29, Los Angeles; Hiroshi, 27;

Shizuko Tanikawa, 25, Downey, Calif.; Shigeko Sasaki, 22, Long Beach, Calif., and Sgt. Kei Miyamura, 24, a radar technician attached to the U.S. air force in northern Japan.

Hershy's sisters remember him as a kid who wanted to be the leader of the neighborhood gang. Although not pugnacious, he was handy with his fists and usually managed to be boss. He was a boxing champ at Gallup High.

Hershy went to work during summer vacation as an auto mechanic. By the time he was graduated from high school in 1943, he was good enough to go to work. He bought a jalopy, but never had enough money to hop it up.

At Camp Shelby during World War II, he trained as an infantry rifleman. After a hernia operation he was made chaplain's assistant, disliked the inactivity and asked for another assignment. He went into a heavy weapons company

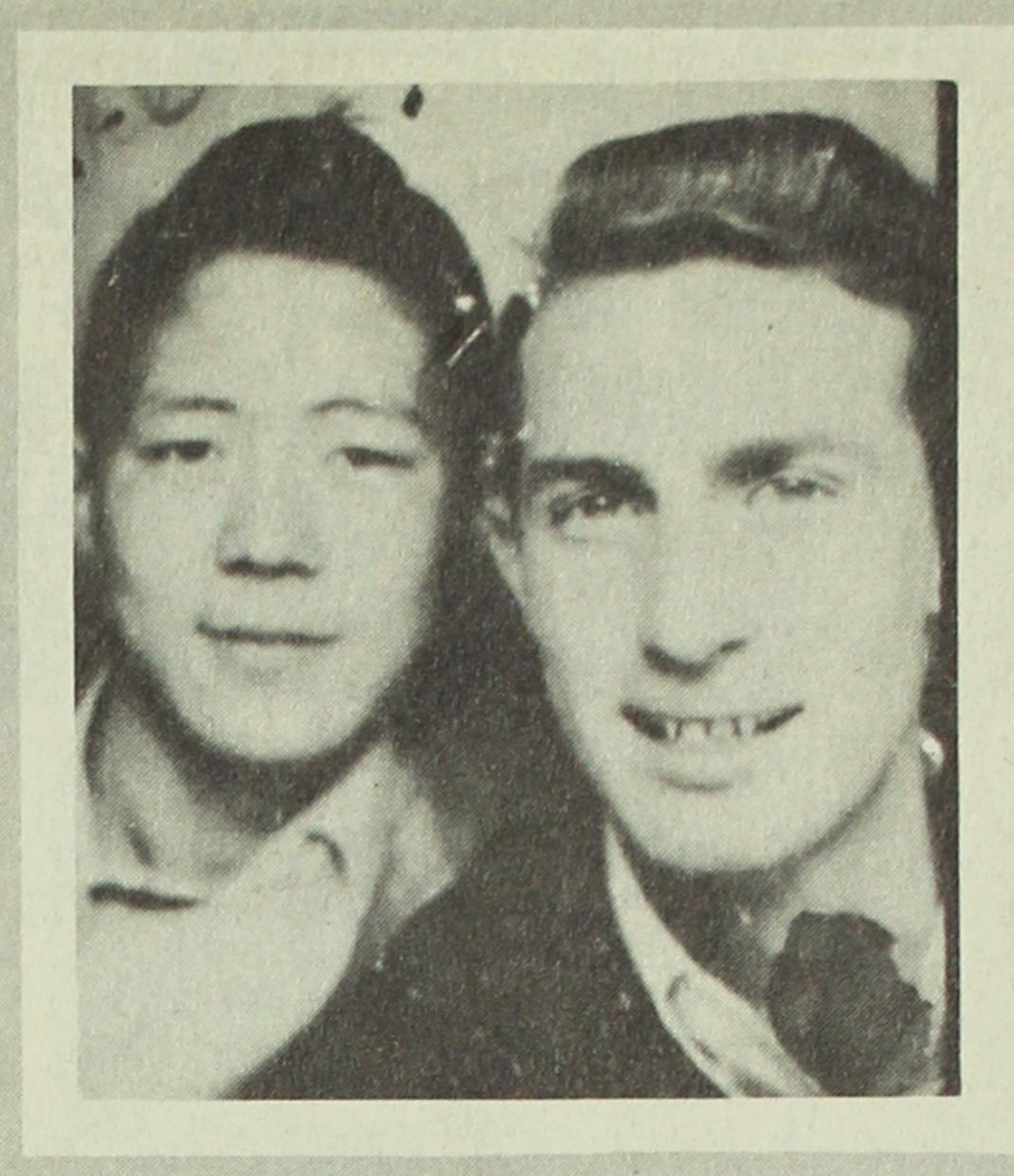
attached to the 442nd Regiment in Italy, but he didn't get a chance to see action.

Hershy had no intention of re-enlisting in the reserves when his hitch expired in 1949. A recruiting officer had talked to him several times, trying to get him to change his mind. One day when business was slow, he signed up on an impulse. A year later he was recalled to active duty and sent to Korea.

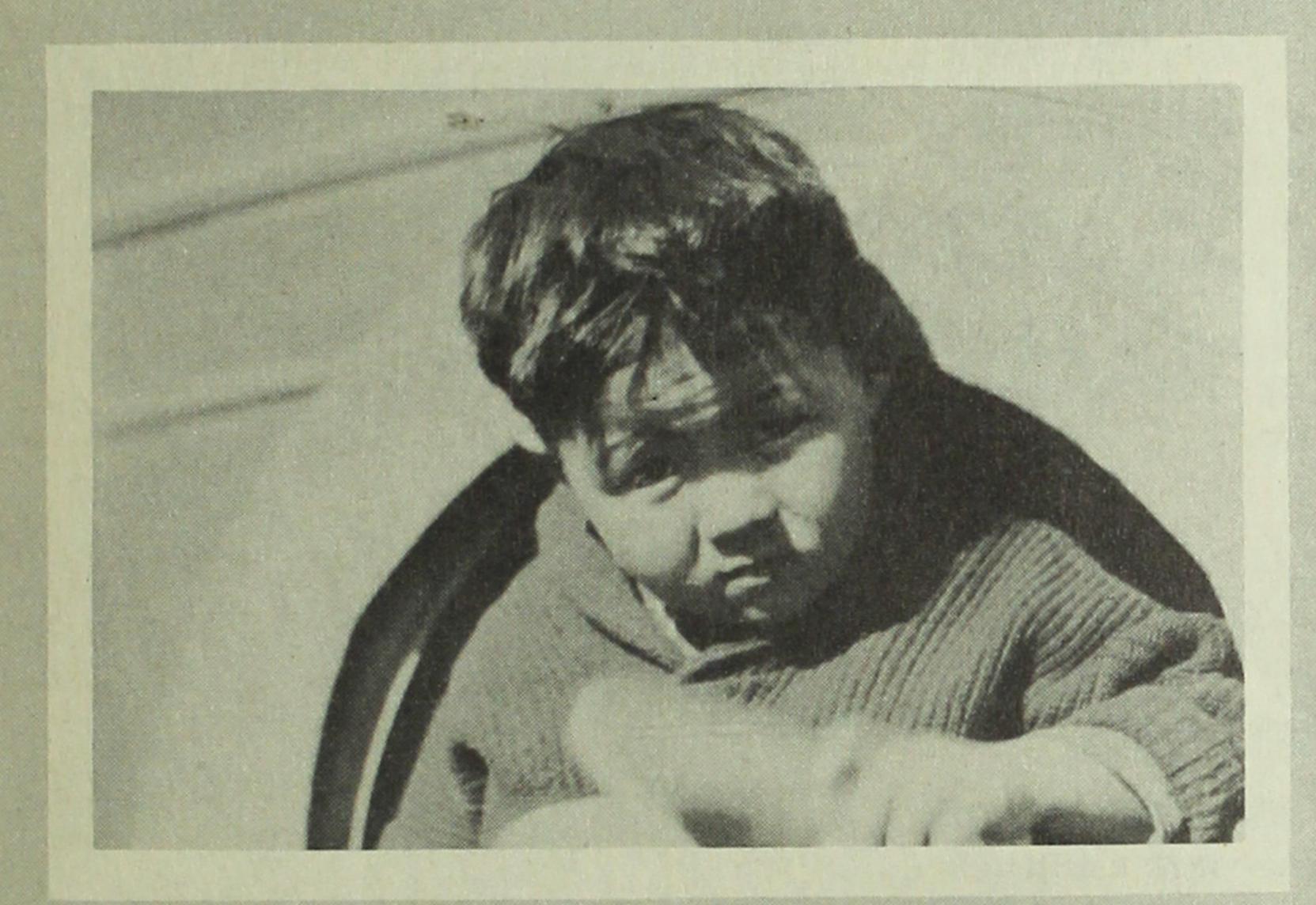
While in Communist captivity, Hershy and a fellow PW, Dan McKinney of Clovis, N.M., talked up plans for opening a drive-in restaurant in Gallup when they got home. As of this writing, the plans are indefinite. Hershy figures he will need \$15,000 to get started. He collected slightly more than \$3,000 in back pay and also has the \$3,850 given him at his homecoming. He won't go into business unless he feels it will be a sure thing.



THE future hero, center at age three, with, left to right, sisters Momoko and Michiko, cousins Keiko and Kurato



AT 15, with Amelio Gregorio, his closest pal.

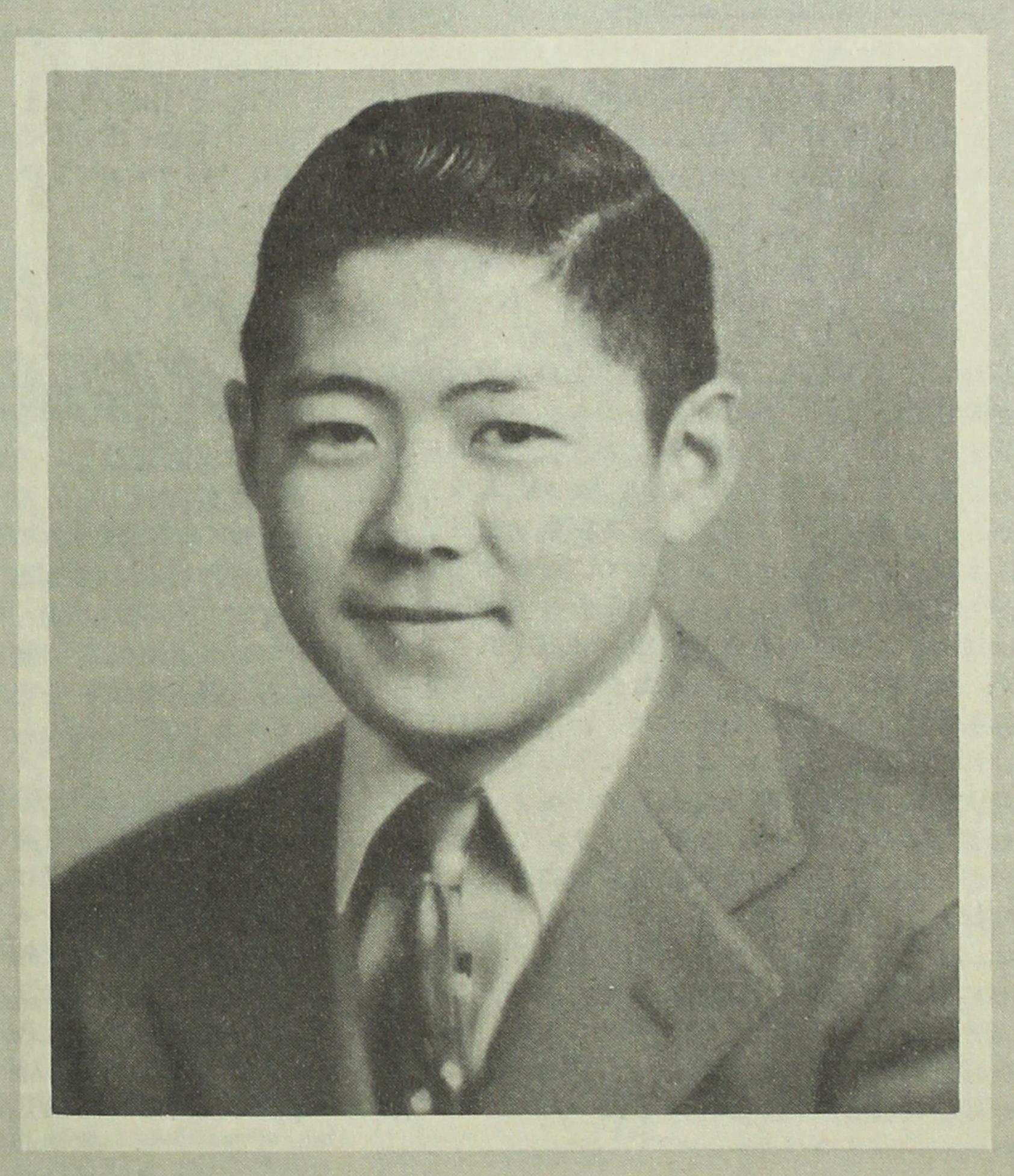


HERSHY was six when this snapshot was taken in March, 1931.



AT eight, with kid brother Kei and cousin Glenn Uyeda

### Hershy from three to 17

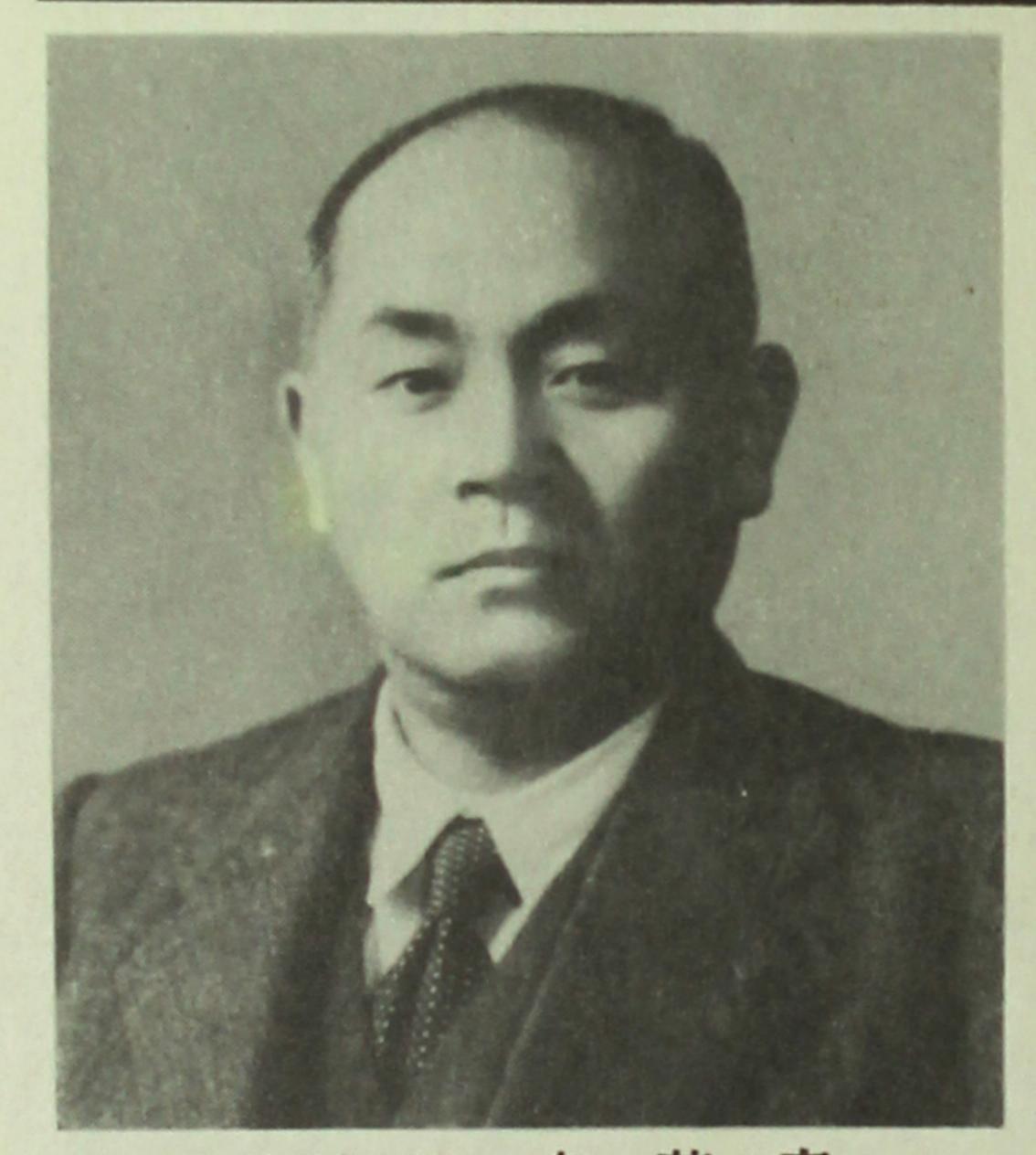


HE was husky and handsome when he sat for this high school graduation photo in 1943.

### 日本へ憩の場所を作られる方之

To those who seek a place of repose in Japan:

A solution of the real estate problem.



社長 大 島 芳 春
President: YOSHIHARU OSHIMA
徳 経 湾 と 土 地 哲 學 の 研 究 家
Reseacher into "economics based on

### 海外の皆様之!

morality" and land philosophy.

海外に在る皆様は、永い間、幾多の試練の中に 奮闘され、今日の成功をかち得られた方であり ますが、業成りとげた今日、靜に余生を日本で おくられる希望の方もあると承つて居ります が、その方達が、まづ突き当る問題は家を建て る土地の問題であると存じます。海外で文化生 活をされた皆様は、日本へ歸えられても田舎に は住めず、矢張り東京を選ばれる様であります が、その時に、どこにどんな土地が、いくらで あるか、というようなことは、お歸りにならな ければ分らず、また、お歸りになつても土地不 案内ではなかなか適当な場所を探すということ は容易ではないと承つております。この様な方 のために、大島土地會社は御相談に應じ、些か の御心配のない様に土地の御案内を致します し、また投資の對照として土地をお買いになる 方には、海外に居ながら御指定の場所が買える ようにお取計い致します。

份詳細御希望の方は大島土地へ御一報下されば 一切の資料を御送り致します。

### To the Japanese People Overseas

After long years of determined efforts and despite many hardships, you, the Japanese people overseas, have won the success that is yours today. We have learned

that some of you desire to enjoy the remaining years of your life quietly in Japan, but the first problem that you will face is that of land for the construction of your house.

Those of you who have lived overseas may find it difficult to live in the countryside and will generally prefer to live in Tokyo. The question that will then arise is where land is available and the cost of such land. These are questions that cannot be fully answered until you return to Japan, and even then, due to unfamiliarity with conditions, a suitable place is not easy to find.

The Oshima Real Estate Co. is ready to be of service to such people and assist them in every way.

The company will also handle arrangements for people who wish to buy land for investment, enabling them to make purchases in the desired areas while they are still overseas.

Those interested are asked to contact the Oshima Real State Co. Full information will be sent in return.

### 大島土地会社。概要と

大島土地會社というのは創業廿九年、戰後は 更に土地銀行という全く新しい方法で土地の分 譲をなし、戰後日本で最も缺乏している住宅問 題解決に多大の貢献をしている土地會社で、今 日までに一つの問題も起さず、また買主に迷惑 をかけたこともなく無傷で管業を續けて來た、 値と信用をモツトーとする會社であります。

### 土地銀行とは

大島土地會社の"土地銀行"というのは地主から何千万坪という大面積の土地を仕入れ、或は信用による委託を受け、これを適当な区割の住宅地に加工し分譲するもので、一般地主と大島土地會社とは信用で固く結ばれ、地主は現金を銀行に預金する様に土地を預け、これを買う人も現金を銀行に出し入れすると同様、土地の出し入れは自由で、土地を買つても契約後その土地が、不向きなら手附金は即時返還されるし、全部買つても、不用の際は何時でも現金に代はるので、大島土地會社から買つた土地は不動産とは稱されても、何時でも現金と同じ扱いを受けるところに特徴があります。

從つて皆様は土地を買つても、現金が銀行にあると同じで、少しも心配がありません。 かくしてこの大島式土地分職法は一般人の大歡 迎するところとなり、東京郊外には今日續々と

衞星小都市が作られている現狀であります。

Outline of Oshima Real Estate Co. and history of its Real Estate Bank

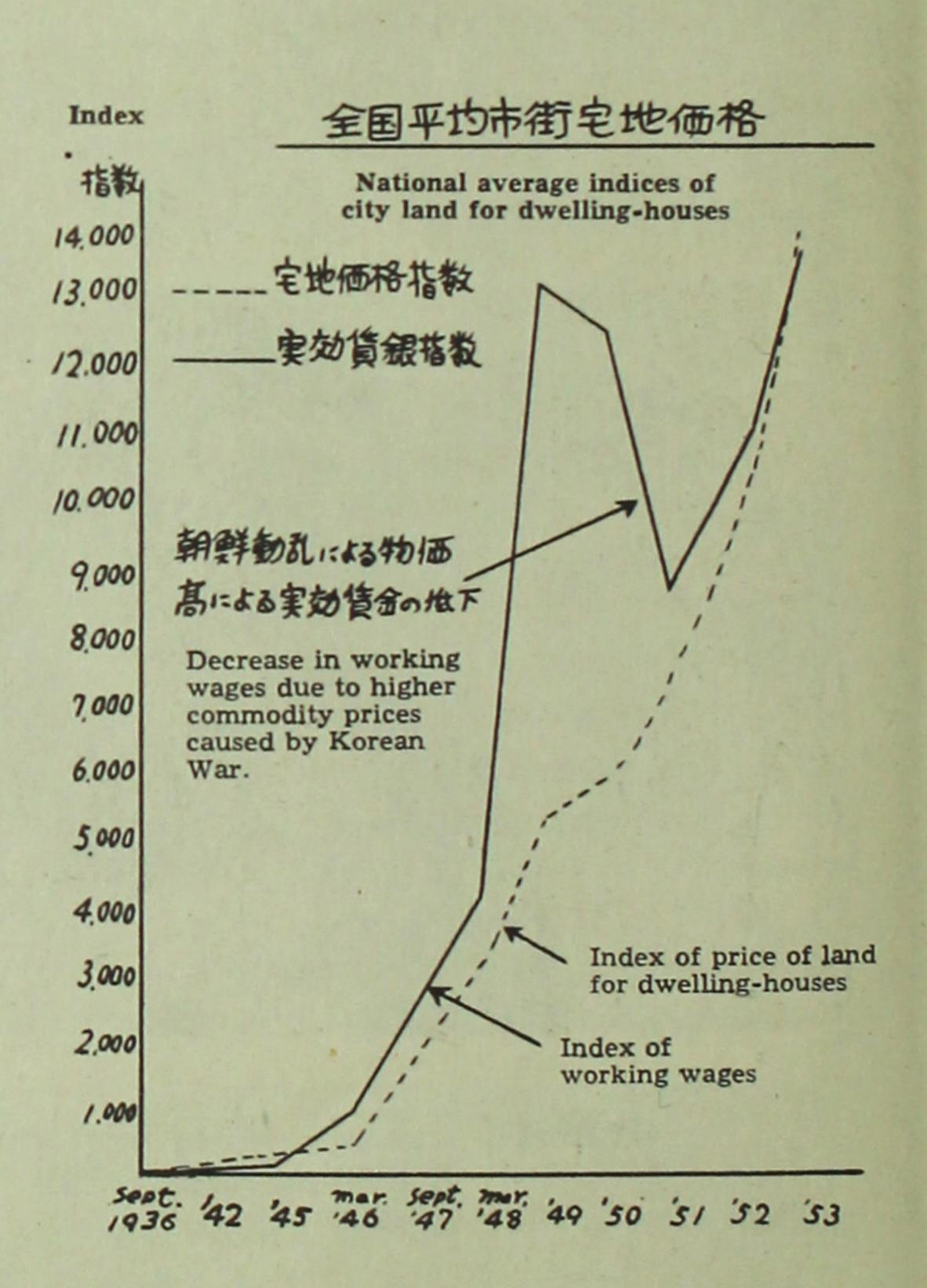
The Oshima Real Estate Co. has a history of 29 years. After the war, it has adopted the entirely new system of a real estate bank in order to sell land by lots. It has thus contributed greatly to the solution of the housing problem, one of the biggest problems facing postwar Japan.

During this period, not a single problem has arisen and no trouble has been caused to buyers. The company has carried on its business smoothly and efficiently. It considers morality and trust as its motto.

#### Real Estate Bank

This is how the "real estate bank" of the Oshima Real Estate Co. operates:

Large land areas of 10,000,000 "tsubo" are bought from land-owners or accepted for sale on commission. This is divided



into suitable lots for dwelling-houses and sold.

The land-owners and the Oshima Real Estate Co. are bound by strong ties of trust. The land-owner deposits land in the real estate bank just as he deposits money in a bank.



The buyer, on the other hand, can make deposits and withdrawals of his land as freely as he can deposit and withdraw money from a bank. Even after he contracts to buy land, if the lot should prove unsuitable, the deposit money will be returned at once. Even after he buys the lot, he can convert it into cash whenever he finds the lot is no longer needed. Thus, real estate bought from the Oshima Real Estate Co. has the advantage of instant convertibility into cash.

This new method, adopted and perfected by the Oshima Real Estate Co. has been welcomed by purchasers of land who are building up many satellite cities in the suburbs of Tokyo.



日本は土地が少ないために投資の對照としても 土地は實に有望で、少し廣い場所を購入してお けば一、二年してその一部を賣つた丈けで家を 建てる資金が出たという例は澤山にあります。 日本えの御投資は事業や株式の外に土地もあ り、そして世の中に土地程固い投資のないこと は永い歴史が充分にこれを証明しております。 そこで、戰后日本の地價指數というものが、ど のくらい値上りになつているか、それはこ」に 示めした圖表でも解るように、一九三六年九月 を百とすると一九五三には住宅地一万四千とい う上がり方を示めして居り、今后も土地は上る ばかりです。一流商業地などは、戦前に比べて 二百倍に騰貴したものが多く、これも今后一層 の高値を呼ぶことが予想されています。住宅地 も最近二三年の間に四倍から五倍の値上りを示 めし戰前一坪二十円乃三十円程度のものが、五 千円乃至七千円に上つて居る實狀です。

一坪七千円のものが一万円になるという様な例は、二、三ヶ月で實現する場所も澤山あります。以て東京の土地が如何に有望であるかということがお判りなつたと思います。

そして大島土地から御買いになった土地は、銀行にある現金と同じく、手付け金でも、また全部お買いになった土地代でも御不用の際は即時全部現金で御返し致します。

### 地線元行和地株式会社

lal Estate Co., Ltd.

cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, Japan hone: Nakano (38)

#### Land As An Object For Investment.

Because Japan is limited in area, land is a most promising object for investment. If a fairly large lot is bought, it is a proven possibility that, one or two years later, the sale of just a part of the lot will result in sufficient capital to build a house.

For investments in Japan, real estate should be considered in addition to enterprises and stocks. Long history has fully shown that there is no investment in the world as secure as land.

The following statistics will show the great increase in real estate indices in Japan:

Let us take September, 1936, as 100.

In 1953, land for dwelling-houses rose by 14,000 yen, and the price of land is still going up. Land in first-class commercial districts has risen from 100 to 300 times the prewar figures and the trend here is also upward.

Of late, land for dwelling-houses has gone up four-fold and five-fold in the past two or three years. Land that cost 20 yen or 30 yen per "tsubo" in prewar days now costs from 5,000 to 7,000 yen.

There have been cases in which land bought for 7,000 yen per "tsubo" has increased in price to 10,000 yen in two or three months.

We believe that you will now understand how promising land in Tokyo is for investment.

Those desiring detailed information are asked to write to the Oshima Real Estate Co. at once.

### 1000万坪。

以上大略致しました様に大島土地會社では、値 經済に基く分譲地として所有權、地上權、低當 權、道路計画、綠地帶等一切測量整地、日常生 活に至るまで徹底的に調査研究整備致し、一千 万坪の大分讓を致して居ります。尙一區三十八 坪に區劃してありますが、增減は御自由であり ます。これも右記に示めした場所の地圖等御申 込次第御送附申し上げます。尙分讓地はこの外 にも澤山な場所が用意されて居ります。

#### Sale of 10,000,000 "Tsubo" In Lots

The Oshima Real Estate Co. is prepared to handle all of your real estate problems.

It is selling 10,000,000 "tsubo" of land in lots and, in addition, is prepared for investigation, research and handling of all real estate problems, including ownership, superficies, mortgages, road planning, surveying of green belts, leveling of land, etc.

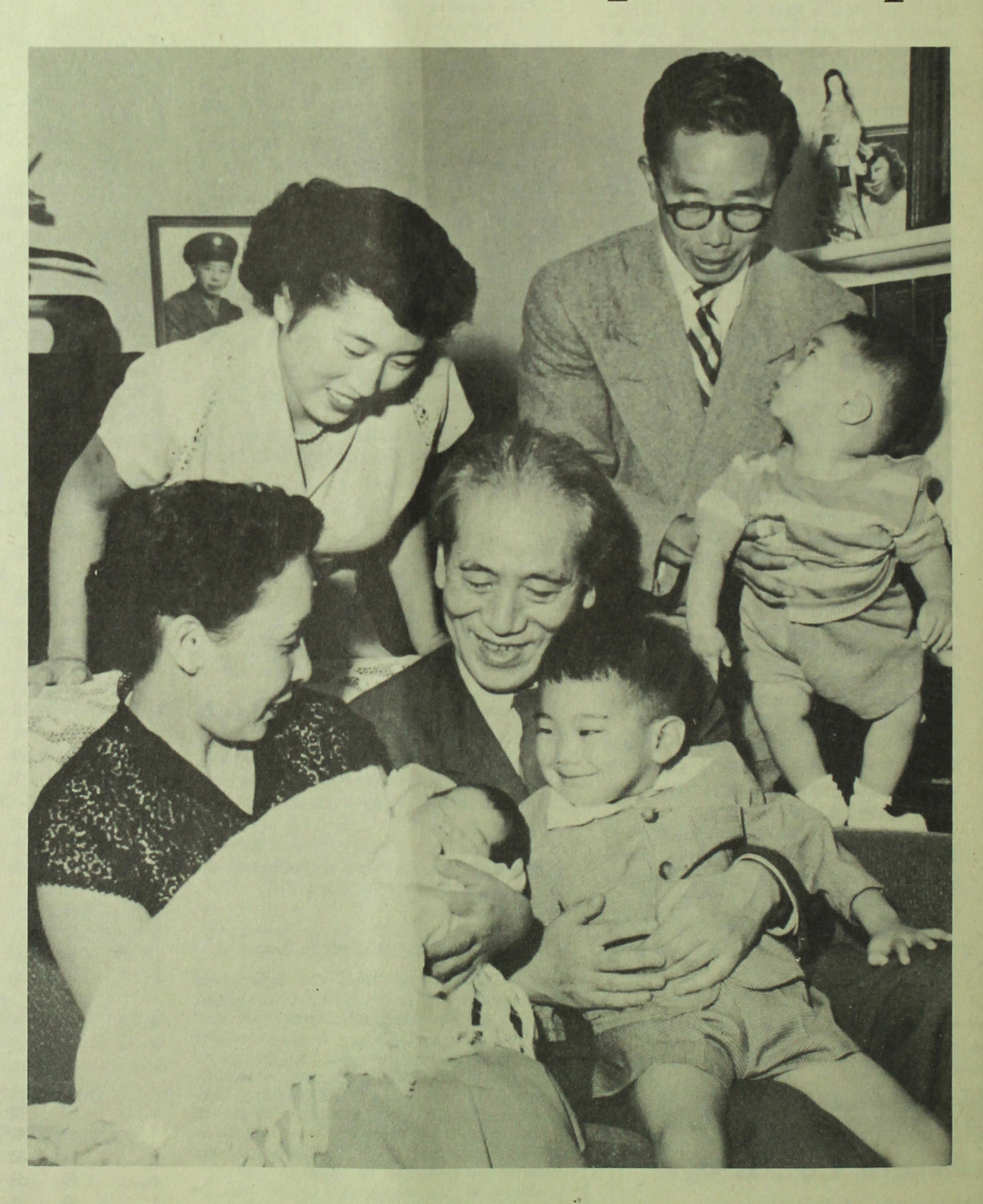
Although the land for sale has been divided into lots of 38 "tsubo" each, any number of lots may be bought.

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| 世田谷區    | 千歲烏川     | 驛前   | 9,580  |
|         |          |      | 7,580  |
| "       | 玉電宮之坂    | 3分   |        |
| # AL TO | 櫻新町      | 12分  | 7,380  |
| 杉並區     | 井 萩 第 5  | 2分   | 6,980  |
| "       | 井 萩 第 3  | 2 3  | 6,980  |
| 都下      | 立川       | 驛前   | 4,980  |
| 板橋區     | 上 板 橋    | 驛前   | 4,930  |
| 都下      | 國 立 第 10 | 5 分  | 3,780  |
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| 杉並區     | 大 和 町    | 驛前   | 2,880  |
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| 月黑區     | 都立大學 第 3 | 5分   | 15,800 |
| //      | 都立大學第5   | 8分   | 11,800 |
| 世田谷區    | 三軒茶屋     | 6 %  | 11,800 |
|         |          |      |        |
| "       | 野澤龍雲寺    | 1分   | 11,800 |
|         | 玉電上馬     | 6分   | 11,800 |
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| 世田谷區    | 豪德寺第5    | 4 53 | 7,880  |
| 板橋區     | 志村中台町    | 1分   | 7,380  |
| 世田谷區    | 等々力      | 20分  | 7,380  |
| "       | 玉 電 山 下  | 3 分  | 6,980  |
| 杉並區     | 松之木 第8   | 8分   | 6,880  |
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| 大田區     | 大森馬込 第 5 | 15分  | 5,980  |
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| //      | 大森馬込 第 3 | 15分  | 5,880  |
|         | 松之木第7    | 6分   | 5,880  |
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|         | 武藏境第5    | 7分   | 5,380  |
| 杉並區     | 下井草      | 5分   | 4,880  |
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| "       | 三鷹第2     | 5分   | 4,680  |
|         | 玉 電 駒 澤  | 5分   | 4,280  |
| 都下      | 國 立 第7   | 7分   | 4,180  |
| "       | 國立第8     | 7分   | 4,180  |
| 7       | 武藏境第6    | 15分  | 3,980  |
| 11      | 國 立 第 6  | 2分   | 3,980  |
| "       | 國立       | 驛前   | 3,880  |
| "       | 吉 祥 寺    | 10分  | 3,680  |
| 11      | 京王多摩川    | 5分   | 3,680  |
| 11      | 吉祥寺第6    | 20分  | 3,580  |
| "       | 京王伽川     | 4分   | 3,380  |
| "       | 國立第5     | 7分   | 3,380  |
| "       | 國 立 第 3  | 10分  | 3,380  |
| "       | 國分等第2    | 7分   | 3,280  |
| "       | 吉祥寺第5    | 20分  | 3,280  |
| "       | 三鷹第5     | 12分  | 3,180  |
| "       | 三鷹第6     | 13分  | 2,880  |
| "       | 武藏境第3    | 7分   | 2,780  |
| //      | 國分寺      | 13分  | 2,580  |
| "       | 國 立 第 2  | 2分   | 2,280  |
| 7       | 武 藏 境    | 12分  | 2,280  |
| "       | 國分寺第3    | 12分  | 1,980  |
|         |          |      |        |

### Justice triumphed despite



### the law

THE happy family scene on the opposite page is a reunion. The grandparents are holding their grandchildren for the first time. It is the realization of a hope that has been dear to the family ever since the daughter left her parents in Japan to settle Stateside with her GI husband.

What makes this event newsworthy is that it took the full turning of the diplomatic and journalistic mills of two nations to make it possible. Had it not been for certain unusual factors, plain injustice resulting from a complete misinterpretation of a man's political views might have prevented the family reunion.

Under the McCarran Immigration Act, Communists and friends of Communists (and occasionally, imagined friends of Communists or imagined friends of imagined Communists) are "undesirables" and denied entry to the United States. Sometimes this law takes a peculiar direction and heads off people who in fact may be not only non-Communist but anti-Communist.

Such was almost the case of Musei Tokugawa.

A journalist of great stature, for his wit and style Tokugawa is called the "Will Rogers" of Japan. His politics include supporting the Emperor, which puts him somewhere in the Right; certainly, it places him outside the periphery of revolutionary beliefs.

Assigned earlier this year to the British Coronation ceremonies by Japan's leading newspapers, he and his wife, Shizue, wanted to visit Los Angeles on their return to see their daughter, Akiko, and grandchildren.

He applied for a U.S. visa. It seemed a routine matter. But delays were apparent from the beginning. When he left for England he had not yet received the visa, so he planned to get it from the American Consul in London.

He saw the consul. The consul was sorry; the visa had been denied. Why? The consul didn't know. Tokugawa was puzzled, disappointed.

Japanese newspapers picked up the U.S. refusal and headlined it. Since the political conservatism of Tokugawa was well known, no one in Japan could understand the ostensible implication that he was a Communist or even an imagined one.

The furor moved the American Embassy in Japan to obtain the reasons for the refusal and show them to Tokugawa.

The substance of Tokugawa's "undesirability" was this: Association with (a) the "Zenshinza" ("Progres-

sive Theatre"), (b) "Liberty Association," (c) "Liberty Culture" — all reputed to be presently Communist-dominated.

Tokugawa got the chance — rare and unusual under the McCarran Act — of at least finding out the alleged reasons. They were, of course, easily answerable.

He stated in reply:

- 1. The period of his association with the "Zenshinza" was prior to Communist domination of that group. He had allowed the use of his name as a congratulatory gesture when that group was first organized. He was not active after the Reds took over.
- 2. He doesn't remember anything about participating in the "Liberty Association," described as a Red-dom-inated cultural group for artists, writers and journalists. The connection allegedly existed five years ago.
- 3. He doesn't remember anything about the "Liberty Culture" group either. Definitely, he never paid dues nor attended meetings.

The Associated Press interviewed Tokugawa in Paris about this time, and released his side of the story to the United States.

The case became known the world over. U.S. immigration authorities rechecked themselves, reexamined the case and acknowledged themselves to have been in error. Quickly they granted the visa. Time elapsed between the denial in London and acceptance in Paris was 11 days.

That Tokugawa and his wife were permitted to come in is a great tribute to an understanding U.S. Government.

But one cannot help noting that even for this man, so well known for his conservative political views, it required publicity of international scope to extract from authorities the reasons for the visa denial, let alone a hearing.

If one of the purposes of the McCarran Immigration Act is to prevent the entry of Communists from abroad, we will not quarrel with that. But it does appear that this Act, widely applauded by many U.S. Japanese, has features that should be re-studied where it tends to exclude friends of the United States.

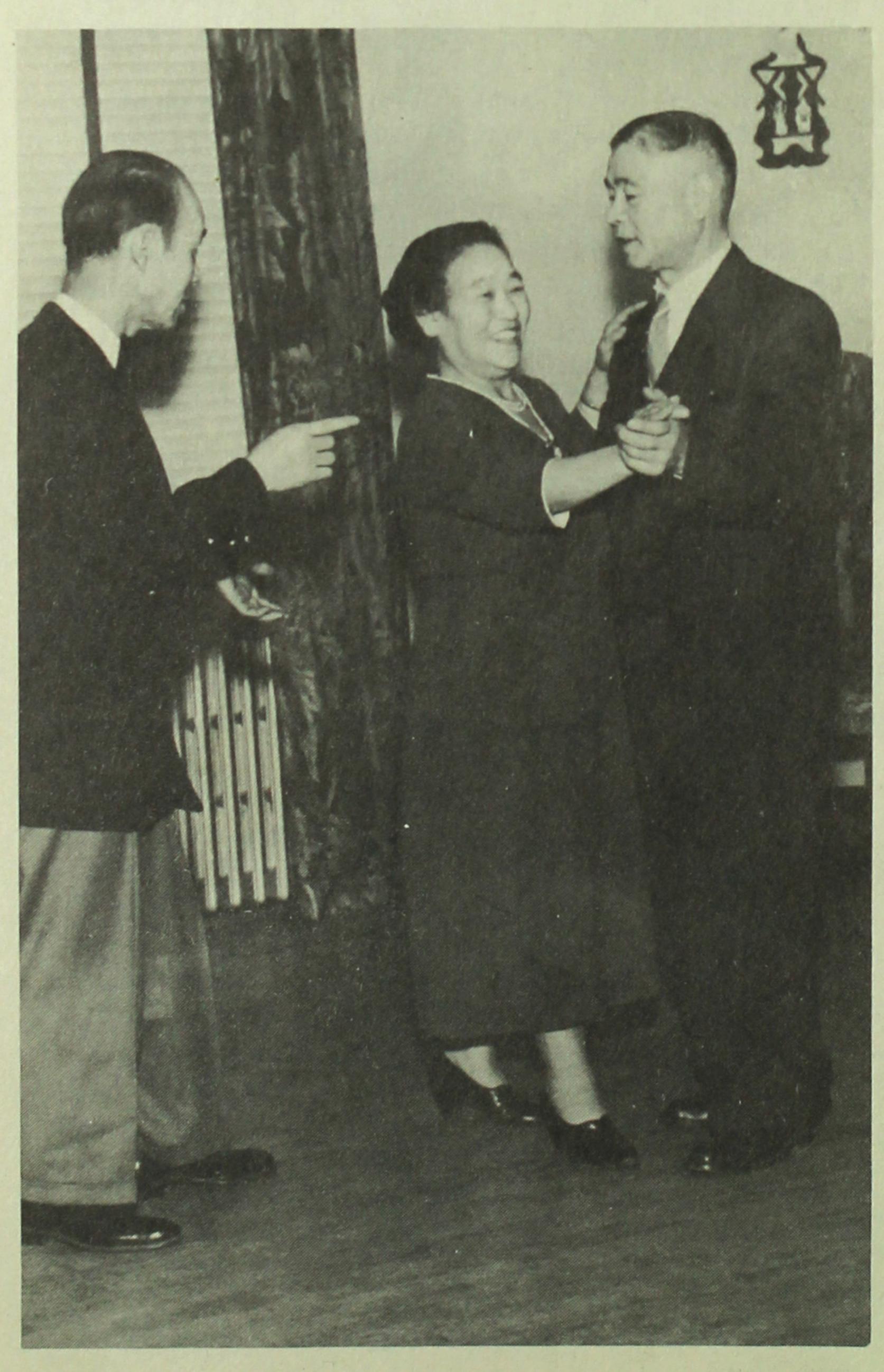
The Tokugawa case is a triumph of American justice. but it also is a vivid reminder that effective review of administrative errors *UNDER ORDINARY CIRCUM-STANCES* is exceedingly difficult.

The Tokugawa case was exceptional; it should not have been.



SOCIALLY conservative Issei elsewhere may gasp, but members of the Kisaragi club in Toronto, Canada, refused to be intimi-

Photos by Jack Hemmy dated by tradition and age. In their middle and twilight years, they've learned Western ballroom dancing — and like it fine.



OLDEST club member is Mrs. Komai Hirano. She's 70, but you'd never know it the way she fox trots with partner S. Okazaki. Counting out the beat, at left, is teacher Jiro Matsuo.

# Fox trot fun at 50 plus

By Jack Nakamoto

A N ELDERLY man walked up to an equally elderly woman, bowed gallantly and said, "Odori-masho-ka?"

Once on the dance floor, the man stiffly and purposefully led his partner to the strains of a fox trot. All through the dance, he earnestly synchronized his movements with the music's rhythm and counted his steps out loud to himself: "One-two-three-four, one-two-three-four."

The dancers were, of all people, among the many Canadian Issei who in their middle and post-middle years are learning how to have fun, Western ballroom style.

Throwing off the shackles of traditionalism, these Issei are having the time of their lives. They are the same folk who not long ago vehemently opposed social dancing and, in many



THEY may not be as proficient on the floor, but these Issei have an edge over their kids when it comes to proper dance floor etiquette.



WHEN they feel like a change of pace, Kisaragi clubbers switch tempo with the greatest of ease and do a familiar Japanese folk dance.

cases, even refused to permit Nisei to hold dances.

Responsible for this social transformation is the Kisaragi club, named after the month of February when it was formed almost three years ago in Toronto.

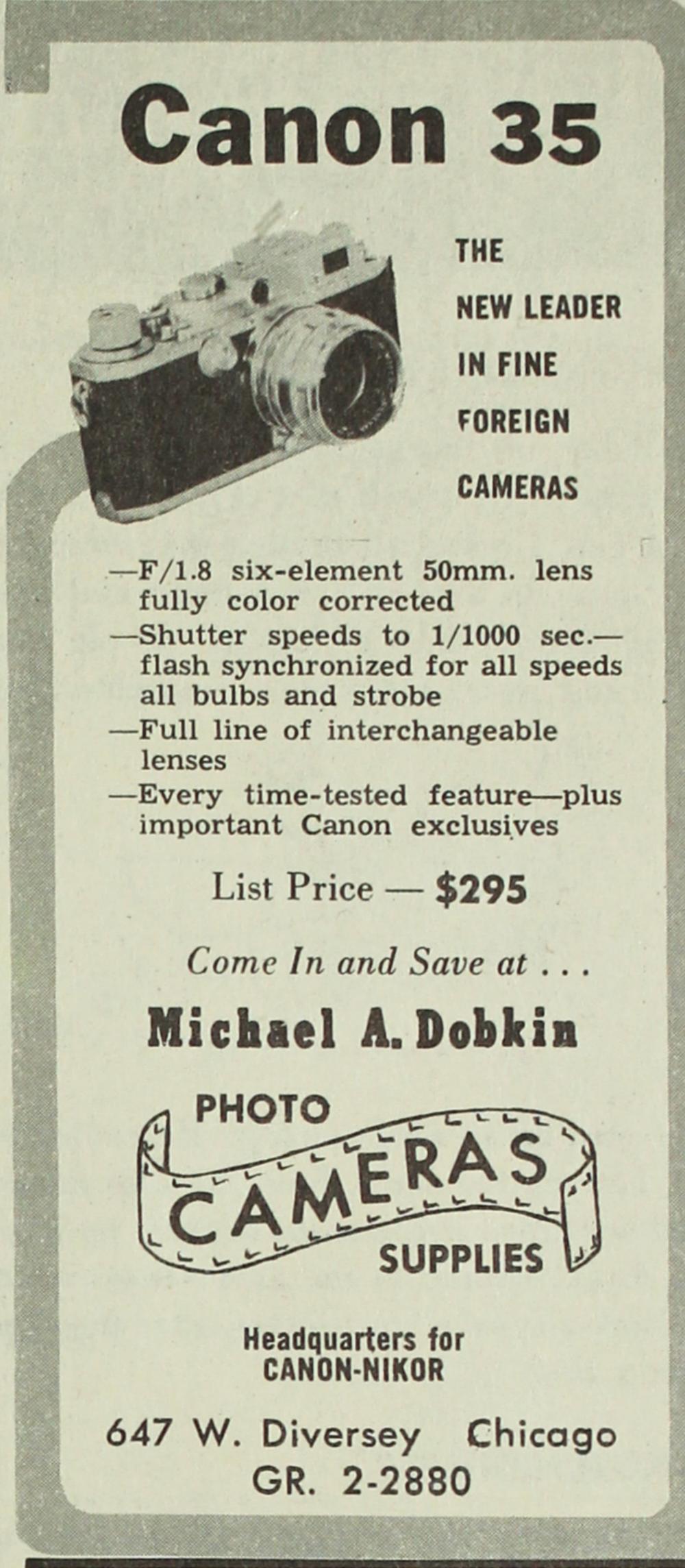
The idea of Issei learning to dance first came up before the Issei division of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association, but it met with bitter opposition from some of its members. As a result, it was decided to form a separate organization, but one which would give full support to the JCCA in cultural activities.

The Kisaragi club started out by obtaining the services of Jiro Matsuo, an Issei dance master who had taught professionally on the west coast before the war. Beginning with about 50 people,

divided into four groups, Mr. Matsuo taught three hours each night. At the peak of enrollment, when almost 100 people were learning, he had the task of teaching five nights a week for months on end.

Since most of the Issei had never been on a dance floor, Mr. Matsuo started from scratch. Beginning with the basic one-step, he guided them carefully through various steps of the fox trot, waltz, tango, rumba and others.

Women folk are said to have grasped the fundamentals faster than the men. There were, of course, the usual instances of stumbling and stepping on partner's toes, but they caused more laughs than irritation. Many of the Issei men would politely warn their partners, "magari-masu-yo" (we're going to turn) whenever a change of



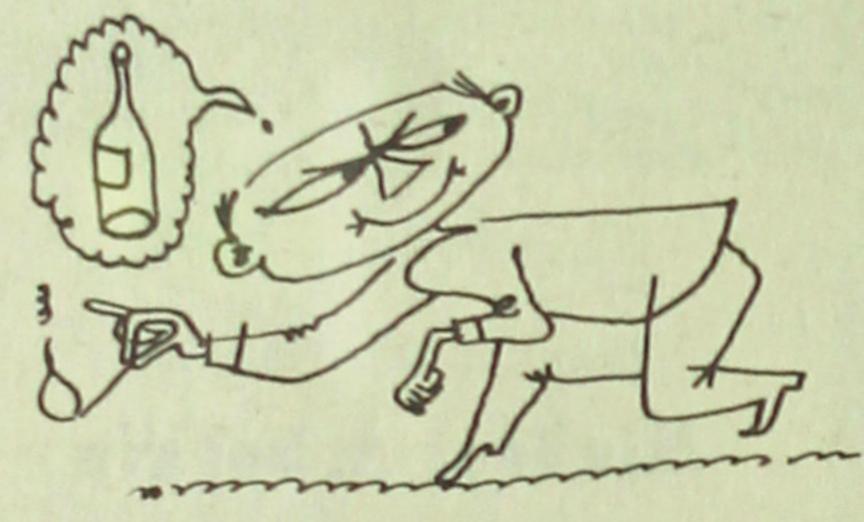




### JAPONi(A

### FIRE-FIGHTER, FIRE-MAKER

Folks in Ibaragi prefecture, north of Tokyo, thought well of a certain volunteer fireman. He was always the first volunteer to show up at a fire, and there had been a good many fires of late. So people were shocked when the eager fire-fighter was



arrested on an arson charge. He confessed he had started seven fires. He also admitted he turned pyromaniac because he liked to drink. People in the area always serve "thank-you sake" to firemen after they put out a fire.

#### **FINGERPRINTLESS**

Seto City police asked all citizens to submit to fingerprinting as a crime-prevention measure and were quite shaken when nearly 2,000 of them turned out to be fingerprint-proof. Puzzlement and suspicion were dispelled when someone remembered the people work with sandpaper and other abrasives in the local chinaware plant.

#### TOO MUCH PACHINKO

The pachinko (a vertical pinball machine) has taken money away from many an addict. Recently, in Tokyo, it took a life. The victim had been trying his luck



for eight solid hours. He finally hit a series of jackpots — and dropped dead. Brain hemorrhage, the coroner said. Ambulance men reported that when they went around to the pachinko gallery, a dozen customers kept right on playing, giving the body lying almost at their feet only an occasional glance.



KISARAGI club has done much to bring Issei and Nisei closer together. Overcoming derision and criticism, the group is nearing its fourth year of varied activities.

direction was called for.

The chief difficulty for most of the pupils, male and female, has been the fact that their ears are not used to the tempo and rhythm of Western dance music. It will be some time before they can get the true "feel" of the music into their steps.

Perhaps less proficient than Nisei dancers, the Issei nevertheless have an edge over the younger generation in dance floor etiquette. One doesn't see them dancing cheek-to-cheek or affecting unattractive mannerisms.

One reason voiced by some Issei for their belated interest in social dancing was the feeling of shame and frustration they felt when they couldn't participate in dances held by firms they work for. Also since most of them have improved their economic lot considerably since pre-war days, they began to look beyond workaday routine and to search for ways of spending their twilight years as happily as possible.

"For the first time in my life," Mrs. T. Ikeda testifies, "I went to a formal. I wore a corsage to the Royal Oak hotel, one of the best in Toronto. My children sent me off saying, 'Have a nice time!' and were just as excited as I was."

The eldest member of the club is Mrs. Komai Hirano who, at 70, defers to no one in the matter of her newfound interest in dancing.

The Kisaragi club has weathered adverse criticism from both Issei and Nisei non-members who, at first, laughed at the idea of old folks learning to dance. Some critics felt the club was up to no good. Cases in which only

half of a couple was interested in dancing, with either husband or wife going alone to learn, for a while served as fuel for gossip.

But the club has been quick to warn that discretion and good conduct must be strictly observed and reserves the right to discharge any member it deems a bad influence.

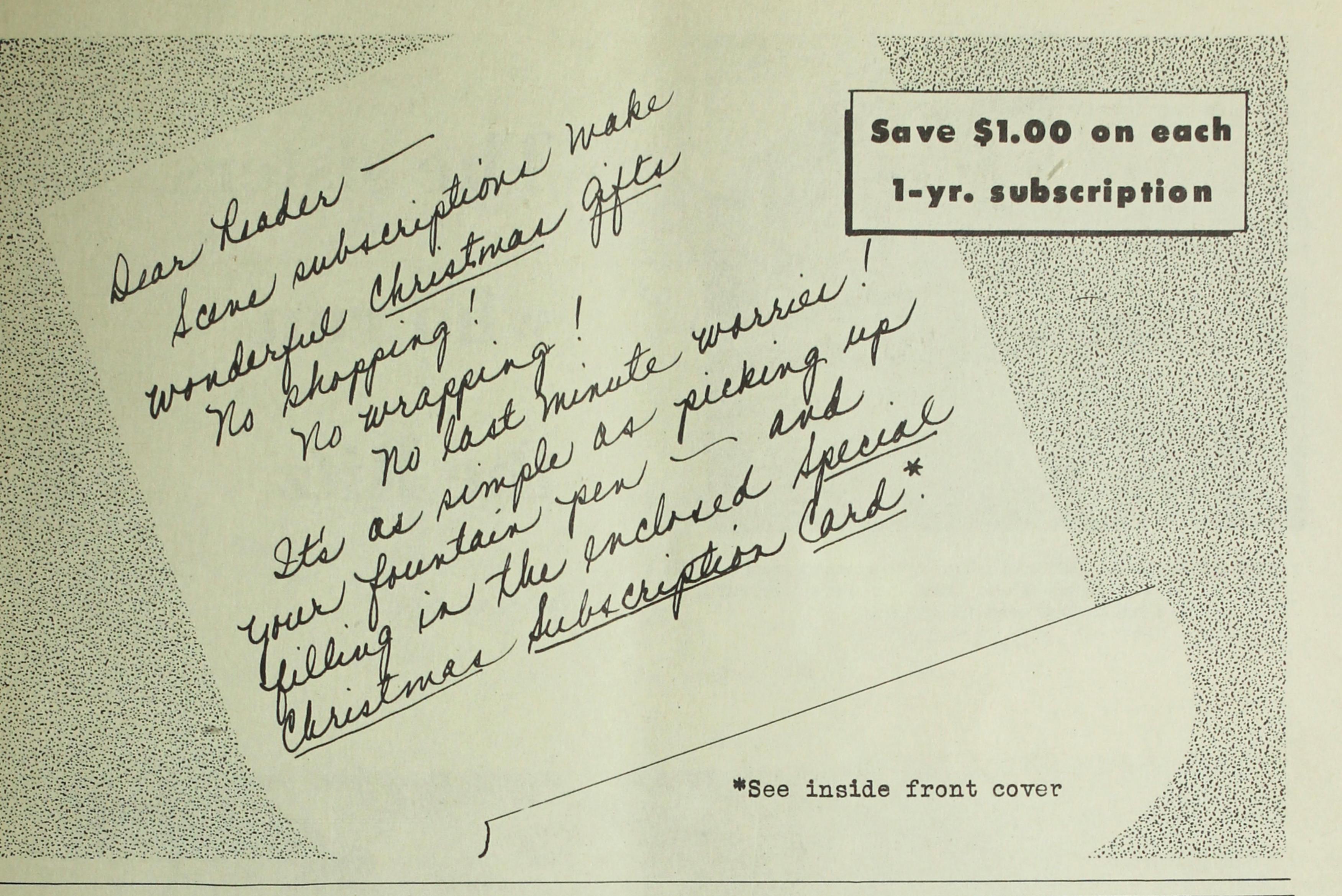
What's more, the group has strengthened its place in the community through a variety of good works. For example, it sponsored a recital by Kenji Kobayashi, the violin prodigy from Japan now studying in the U.S. The club gave the community a chance to hear exceptionally fine music — and donated the proceeds from the recital to the young artist.

It also was instrumental in presenting performances by Mitsumi Bando, Japanese classical dancer and wife of Nobel Prize winner Dr. Hideki Yukawa, and singers Yoshie Fujiwara and Michiko Sunahara.

Started on a whim, the Kisaragi club now mother hens besides its ballroom dance classes a "shogi" and bridge group, a literary circle and a sub-division dedicated to "buyo" (Japanese classical dance).

Perhaps the surest sign of the acceptance it has won is the fact that Issei in several other Canadian cities have formed their local counterparts of the Kisaragi club. Everybody agrees now that, in bringing the pleasures of the ballroom to the Issei, the club brought them closer to the Nisei, and vice versa.

Who can possibly say that's bad?



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THE RITZ, one of Honolulu's bigger department stores, is operated by two sisters whose father has never regretted not having a son to take over his business.

# The sisters who run the Ritz

By Seiko Ogai



Photos by R. Wenkam

ROSE, elder of the two Kamuri sister executives, is treasurer and merchandise manager of the store, also president of another corporation.

WHEN Nenichi Kamuri was a younger father, he may have felt sorry at times that he never sired a son. He couldn't have been entirely immune to the age-old Japanese way of thinking, according to which a son was not only important to a father's ego but necessary to family continuity, senecially if the head of the house was

future of his business. It also meant he was confident that his two daughters, Rose and Ruth, would carry on what he started as ably as any son or sons.

Kamuri-san's confidence in his own belief that sex doesn't decide a person's ability to run a business, and run it profitably, was not misplaced.

At 69, he is still president and general

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ponsibility. It's a big job — but not big enough for a girl of Rose's executive ability. Last year, she also became president of another corporate enterprise, the Standard Sales Company (worth \$100,000 in capital stock) simply by virtue of having been its principal organizer.

Ruth, the other member of the business-minded sister team, left the Islands to finish her schooling, graduating from Smith College in 1951. Since then, she's been the Ritz' head buyer and fashion coordinator. She frequently flies off on buying trips to mainland fashion centers. Last year, she supervised the opening of a second floor bridal, formal and cocktail gown department for customers who can afford finery priced above the average level.

Let other fathers brag about their sons. Nenichi Kamuri, his daughters being what they are, has no need to brag.



RUTH, younger half of the sister team, is head buyer and fashion coordinator. Shes a Smith College grad ('51).



ROSE helps ready a model for fashion show staged at the store for local Association of American University Women.

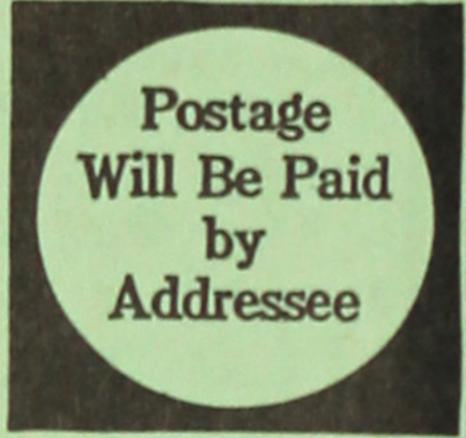


THE RITZ, one of Honolulu's bigger depart

operated by two sisters whose father has r

not having a son to take over his business.

### The sisters





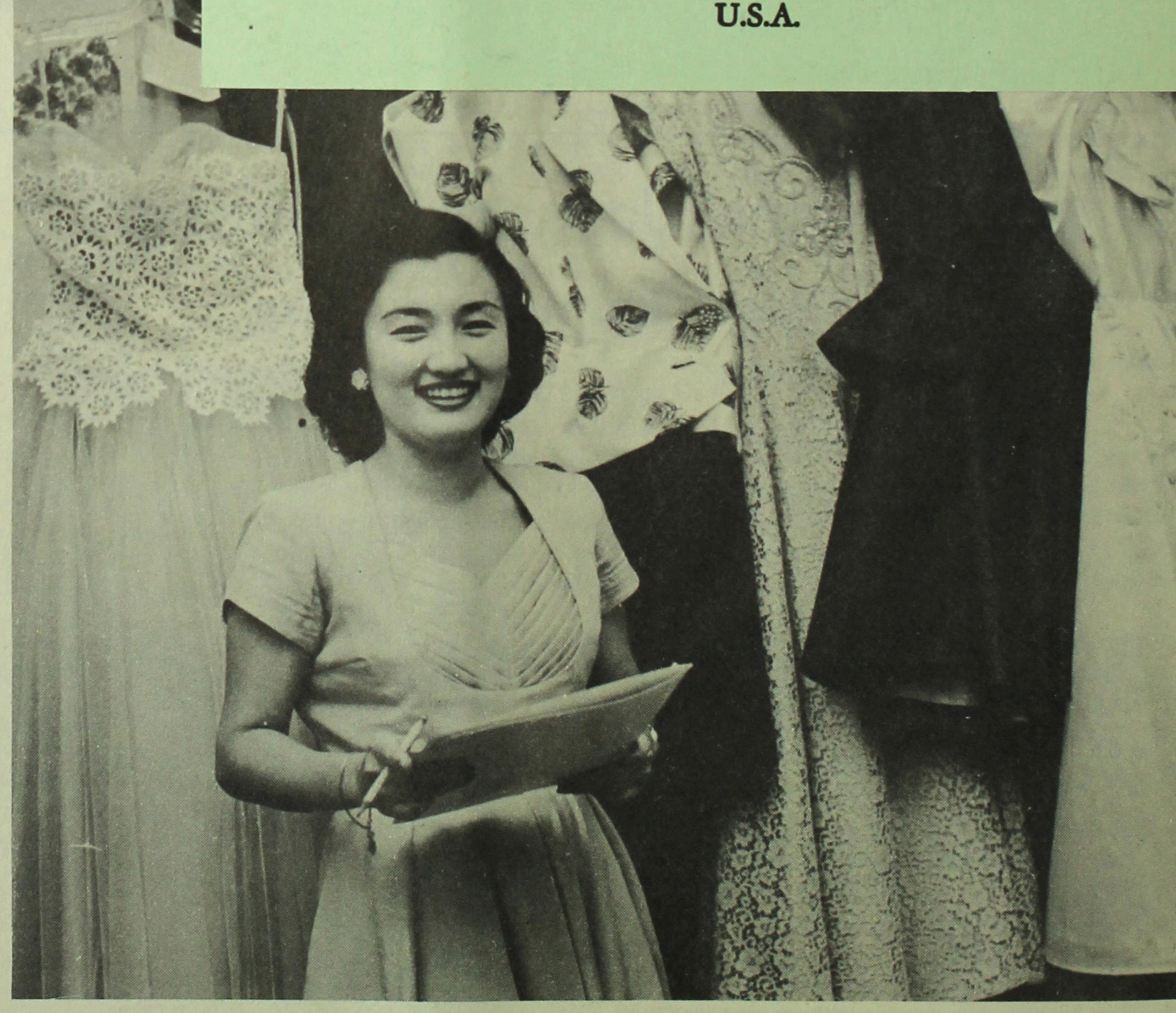
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Photos R. Wenkam

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WHEN Nenichi Kamuri was a younger father, he may have felt sorry at times that he never sired a son. He couldn't have been entirely immune to the age-old Japanese way of thinking, according to which a son was not only important to a father's ego but necessary to family continuity, especially if the head of the house was the founder of a dynasty — or a business.

But Kamuri-san was not a man to be cowed by tradition. Fourteen years ago, he started an enterprise, the Ritz store, on Honolulu's main shopping stem. Today, the establishment on Fort Street is one of the city's larger department stores.

And the interesting thing is that Kamuri-san signed a 99-year lease when he founded the business. What his signature on the lease meant was that the absence of a son in his life was not going to make him put a limit on the future of his business. It also meant he was confident that his two daughters, Rose and Ruth, would carry on what he started as ably as any son or sons.

Kamuri-san's confidence in his own belief that sex doesn't decide a person's ability to run a business, and run it profitably, was not misplaced.

At 69, he is still president and general manager of the Ritz. But a good deal of the load is now carried by his daughters. At the time material for this article was gathered, he was spending most of his time studying the Constitution and his civic lessons to prepare himself for U.S. citizenship.

Daughters Rose and Ruth look enough alike to pass for twins, although they came four years apart.

Rose, the elder, has been treasurer and merchandise manager of the store since graduating from the University of Hawaii in 1947. Over-all administration of the store operations is her res-

ponsibility. It's a big job — but not big enough for a girl of Rose's executive ability. Last year, she also became president of another corporate enterprise, the Standard Sales Company (worth \$100,000 in capital stock) simply by virtue of having been its principal organizer.

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Photos by Jack Iwata

SWAP-CRAZY American Scouts at big California jamboree admire a "hyotan" used as water container by Japanese Boy Scout (under broad-brimmed hat). "Hyotan" is a gourd once used for carrying rice wine.

### At the Jamboree:

# Scouts from Japan catch swap fever

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND tents pitched in mid-summer over 3,000 acres along the blue Pacific near Southern California's Newport Beach sheltered more than 45,000 Boy Scouts from every State in the Union and 14 foreign countries. The occasion was the Third National Jamboree, and one of the top attractions was the contingent of 14 from Japan.

Their fans, carp banners ("koi-no-bori"), festival flags ("fukinagashi"), charcoal stoves, Japanese lanterns and good luck charms ("omamori") caused eyes of swap-conscious Scouts to roll.

In a fine international display of boys-will-be-boys they, with thousands of others, ran, dove, swam, made music, danced and screamed. They chopped wood, cooked, made beds and ran errands. And they caught the swapping fever, even bargaining by flashlight at night.

A Scout will swap anything and everything, any place, anytime. One exception was Scout Takashi Ishikawa of Kagawa Troop 2 and his "omamori," a good luck silk bag, which he wore dangling from his belt. Items offered him for the bag included buffalo teeth, 30 bottles of Niagara Falls water, a horned toad, a white rat and a gray gopher skull — all choice. But Scout Ishikawa didn't buy.

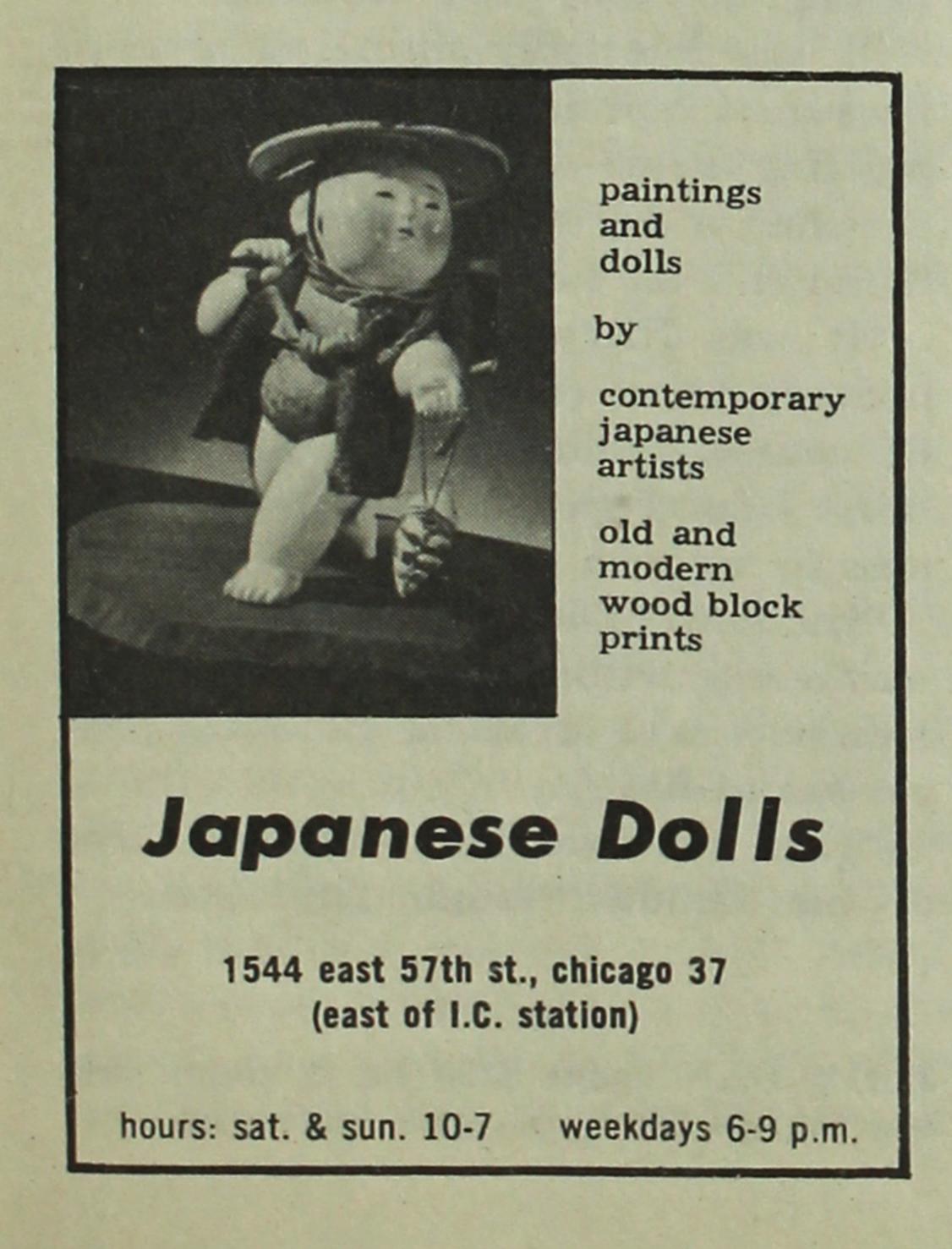
On Stunt Night, the lads from Nippon put on a crowd-pleasing 15-footlong lion dance which even local Issei never saw the likes of. Naturally, they were put on TV. In fact, demands of the press, radio and television so tied the boys up that they didn't have time to swap off all their shirt buttons.

The Japanese Scouts brought some awesome fireworks donated by the city of Tokyo, the most sensation-provoking being a full portrait of President

### Chicago ADVERTISERS



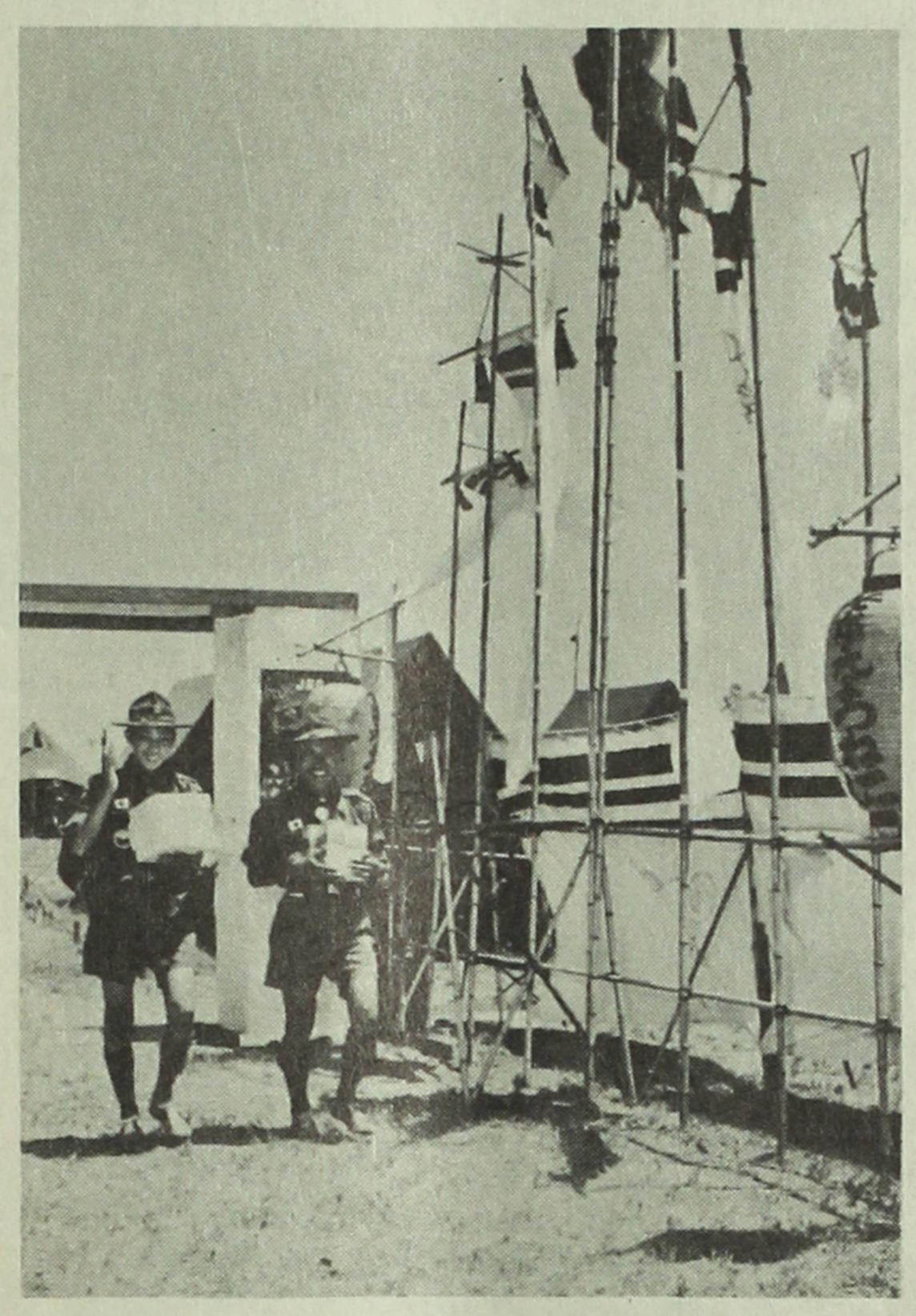




Eisenhower that burst into picture 400 feet in the air.

To be selected for this trip, the Nipponese Scouts—ages 15 to 19—underwent exacting tests in woodcraft and nature lore. They were sifted from more than 60,000 who belong to the movement in Japan. Scouting had been established there for many years prior to the war, banned during the war and reorganized immediately after it.

Typical of the Japanese Scout spirit was 17-year-old Yasuyuki Inukai who ran into a scare on his second day in



JAPANESE Scouts brought colorful carp banners and festival streamers. Inscription on lantern is Scout motto, "Be Prepared," in Japanese.

the U.S. when he came down with a fever. Though hospitalized, he wouldn't let it daunt him and insisted on having his Scout paraphernalia at his bedside where he could polish and keep things in trim. He missed only the opening day of the encampment.

When they returned home, the Scouts from Japan had left behind belts, buttons and sundry other items dear to the Scout heart. These are probably being exhibited somewhere in the U.S.—in Augusta, Ga., West Elizabeth, Pa., or Grand Fork, N.D., or a hundred other towns and cities.

A good time was had by all, and a keen impression was left on thousands of youthful minds at the Jamboree that there is great hope for brotherhood in this old world. — M.K.

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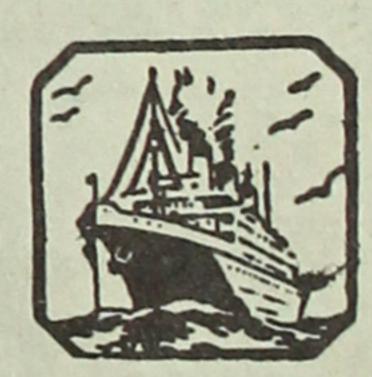
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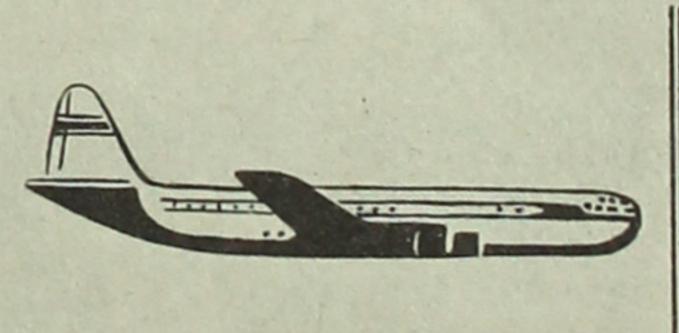


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# To Hollywood via Hong Kong

By Gerald Jann

Photos by Frank Chow



ALL through the day and night large transocean airliners take off from the runways of the Hong Kong airfield. Working as a ground hostess for one of the airlines was an exceptionally pretty miss who couldn't suppress a powerful longing each time she heard one of the giant planes leaving the ground. This unrestrainable desire to travel persuaded her to enter a local beauty contest. Her entry was made with the knowledge that all local representatives were to be flown to America.

The girl took her biggest gamble when she spent a month's pay (\$250 in American money) for a bathing suit to wear in the contest. If she won, it would be worth it. But if she didn't, she would have an extra bathing suit she didn't need. Her gamble was well taken for she was crowned "Miss Hong Kong." Three months later she saw the same suit in a Los Angeles department store window. A white tag below it indicated the price: \$20.85.

Judy Dan, as "Miss Hong Kong," placed fourth in the 1952 Miss Universe contest. And her wish to come to the U.S. had been realized.

"I didn't expect to remain in America this long," Judy said, more than a year later. "But right after the contest I was offered a movie contract to play in 'Destination Gobi.' I jumped at the chance. It starred Richard Widmark. Since then I've fallen in love with this country."

Movie work wasn't a new thing to her, for her mother is Ying Ming-Chu, one of China's first silent film stars. Her father directed and produced most of the pictures his wife starred in.

Judy began to talk about her debut before the Hollywood cameras.

"I was dejectedly sitting out a scene because I had just messed one up my first scene with Richard Widmark — when a dry masculine voice asked, 'Mind if I sit here?'

"It was Richard Widmark himself, nodding at an empty chair beside me. Of course, I didn't mind. But I don't think I succeeded in hiding the tenseness in my own voice.

"He said, 'You know what I think was wrong with the scene we just did? I think you're afraid of me. Most people are at first.'

"Then his face broke out with one of his famous 'tough guy' grins. I

JUDY DAN spent \$250 for a swim suit, but there's been no cause for regret.



NOW studying at Pepperdine College in Los Angeles, "Miss Hong Kong of 1952" has a head start on a Hollywood career.

couldn't keep from laughing. And I suddenly realized Richard Widmark as I had known him on the screen was not the same man when he's talking to someone off the screen — to a scared young kid like me, for instance."

The girl who thus got unscared of Widmark was quickly adopted by the Chinese-American community. To the older generation, she is a symbol of China. Among their sons and daughters, she is appreciated for herself. She has officiated at all kinds of Chinese-American affairs — from the opening of a recreational center in Portland, Ore., to the judging of a beauty contest in San Francisco.

Judy is five feet three inches in altitude and weighs 116. Her most noticeable non-physical trait is her enthusiasm.

For example, she is so enthusiastic about driving that she bought a car—an ancient Plymouth—before she knew how to start it. In her early driving days, she kept killing the engine by forgetting to disengage her clutch each time she came to a stop. Today she is an undistinguishable blurr as she speeds smoothly by in the Ford convertible that has supplanted the old

Plymouth.

Friends (she has no special beau) find her comparisons amusing — like the one she made when she saw her first toy chihuahua dog: "It's just like an MG car!"

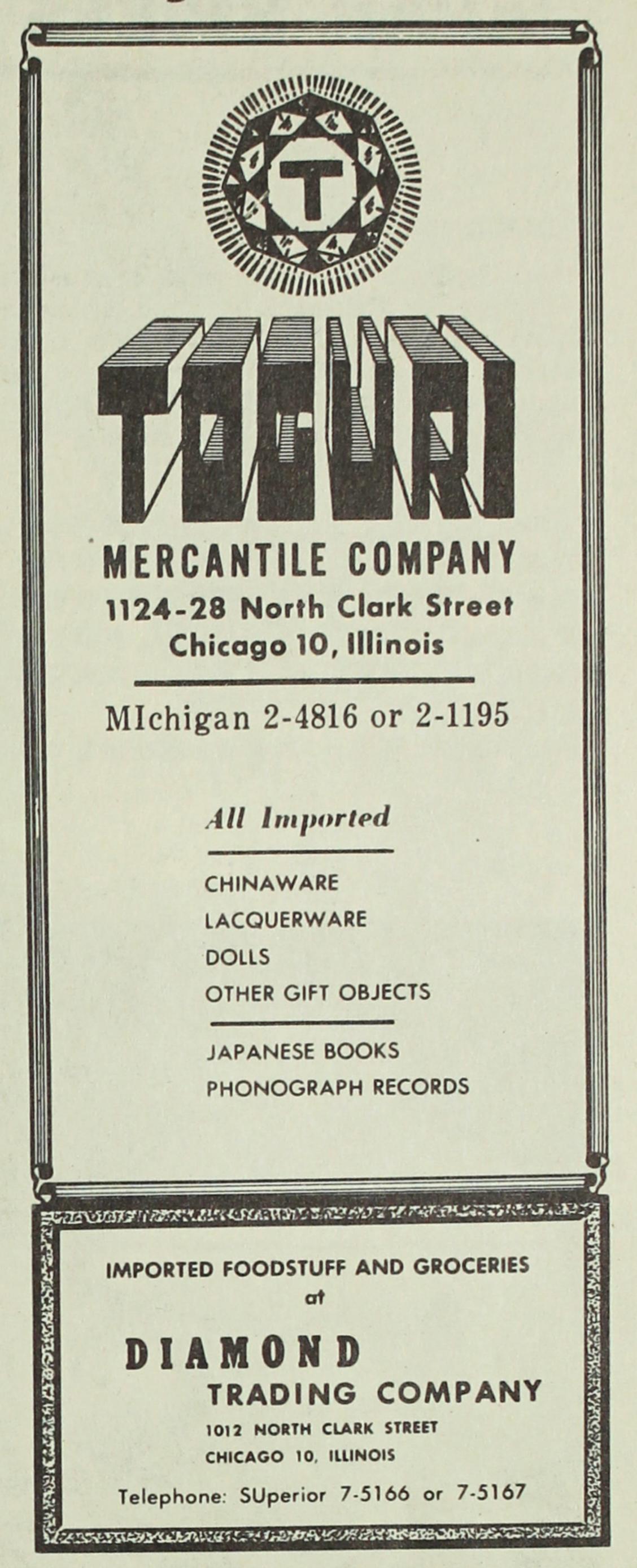
And her distinctive logic: "I don't like to wear a swimming cap because I can't swim so well with it on." There is never any doubt as to how she feels about any subject.

Judy has been attending Pepperdine College in Los Angeles for over a year. Besides carrying a full schedule required of an educational major, she does modeling, acting in movies and television, and also serves on the Hollywood Bowl Junior Committee, which helps plan and organize summer concerts.

Her latest ambition takes five evenings out of her week — for lessons on how to become a popular vocalist. Her coach is Jack Stern. Among his students were Doris Day, Tony Martin and April Sterns.

With all that she's crowding into her young life, Judy confesses: "I still have time to get homesick, and I haven't been watching planes taking off lately, either."

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### JAPAN BRIEFS

#### FLOODS HIT JAPAN

Flood workers dig out victims crushed under houses flattened by flood in south Kyoto prefecture. Flood disaster is third (earlier, Kyushu and Wakayama) to hit Japan the past summer. Damage in Kyoto: 300 killed, 20,000 homes flooded.

一夏のうちに九州、和歌山と二回の大水害をか うむつた日本では、續いて八月十四日、京都府 南部地方一帶に雷を伴つた大豪雨に襲はれ堤防 が決壊、一瞬にして數百戶が流出し、死者三〇 〇近くに達し、被害家屋二万餘という大天災に 見舞はれた。

寫眞は崩壊した家屋より死傷者を運び出しているところ





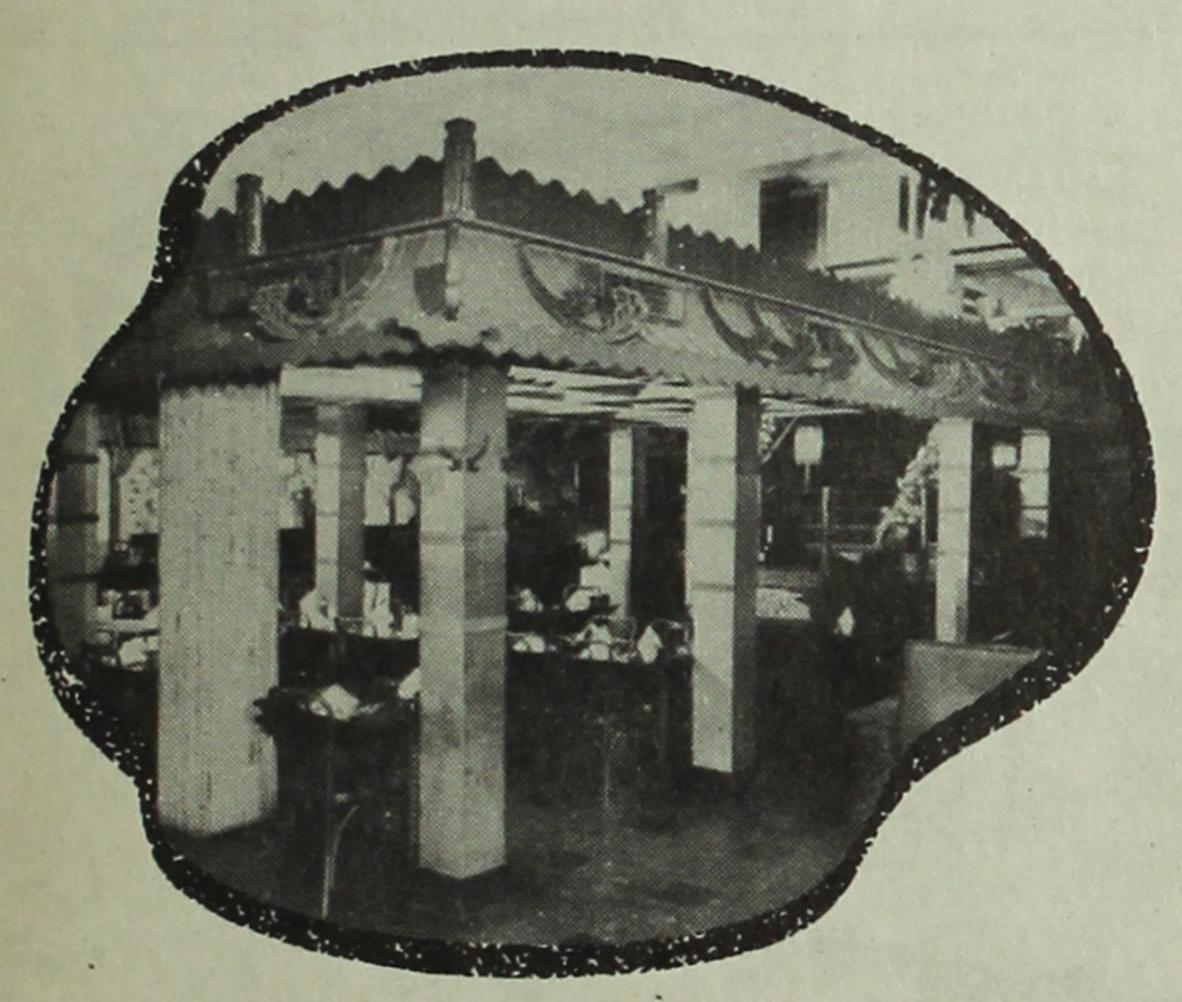
### "MADAME BUTTERFLY'S" KIMONO IS WILLED TO NEW YORK

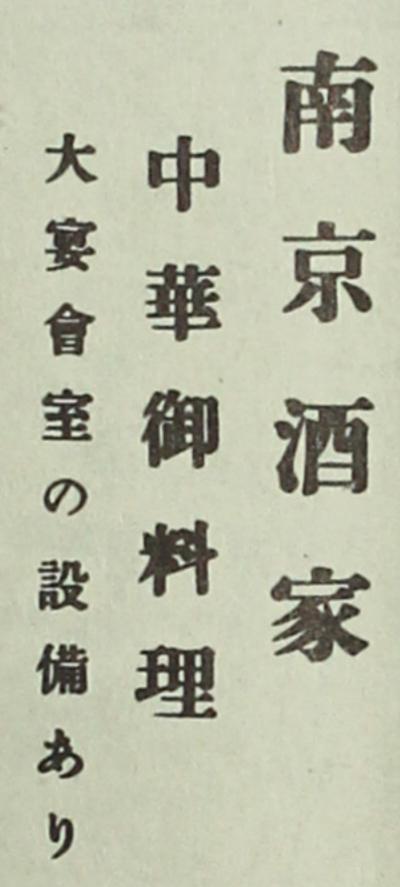
The flowing brocade kimono designed and worn for years on the stage by the late Tamaki Miura, foremost Japanese prima donna, who made her role of "Madame Butterfly" world famous, is to be deposited in a New York museum. The treasured apparel, willed to the U.S. by Mdme. Miura is inspected by Mayor Seiichiro Yasui of Tokyo who this summer accompanied it across the Pacific. With him is Azuma Moriya, close friend of Mdme. Miura.

"マダムバタフライ" として世界的に有名であったプリマドンナ故三浦環女史が舞台で長年愛用していた女史のデザインによるもつとも華麗な「うちかけ」を遺言でアメリカに送るこになり、去る八月十四日太平洋市長會議に出席する安井東京都知事に託した。

女史は一九一五年から三○年までのもつとも葉やかな一五年間を米國に住み、約三百の都市でマダムバタフライを上演、非常な好評を博した。この遺言で送つた「うちかけ」はニューョーク市長を通じ音樂藝術の博物館に飾つて公開する予定。







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### 株式の研究

### やさしい投資信託のはなし(その一)

大切なお金で利強しようとするとき一所にま とめて投資すると思わぬ失敗をするから分けて おかなければならぬのは「澤山の卵を只一つの 籠に盛るな」という諺の通りです。ここにお話 する投資信託はこの原理に沿つて作られたもの なのです。簡單にいえば澤山の人(出資者)か ら僅かづつお金を集めてまとめた基金を作りこ れで株式や社債に分散投資し、その利益を出資 者に分配する仕組です。

### 第一の特色——分散投資

澤山の立派な歴史のある利益を上げている會社の株式に分散投資した方が、限られた銘柄にかたよつて投資するより安全で有利です。山一證券の投資信託は約二百種類位の株式に分散投資しています。

### 第二の特色 --- 騰選投資

投資する株式はよいものを選ばなければなり ません。これは不馴れな人にはなかなか難しい ことです。山一證券の投資信託は證券會社とし て七十年の長い經驗をもち、數十名の専門的な 調査部員が不斷に研究しているので絕對安心出 來るというこが出來得よう。

#### 第三の特色——投資管理

一旦投資した株式も情勢の變化によって値段 がうごきます。この時値上りしたのを賣って儲 けこれから上るものを買うこと、又全体が下り そうな時は確定の債券を買っておくことなどを 専門家にまかせるのであります。

個人で投資する場合はこのようなことはなかなか行い難いことです。分散投資が有利であると分つても資金が少くては無理ですし、有利な株式とは何かと調べることも大變です。又一旦買入れた株が會社の成績によつてどう動くかいちいち注意していることなど殆ど出來ないことです。殊に日本を遠く離れた人々には直接株式投資は非常に不便ですし分らないことが多い。そうゆう方々に一番便利で安心なのが投資信託です。日本内でさえ同樣理由で都會、農村、漁

村を問わず廣く普及しています。山一證券の投資信託は再開始以來、申込人は十万人以上、金額は百七十億円に上つています。海外からも勿論どんどん注文がくるようになりました。

どうゆう點で有利かと申しますと 前に述べたほかに、①一口につき五千円(十四ドル足らず)の少額の單位で幾口でも申込めること②信託期間は二ケ年ですが途中で山一證券に時價で買戻して貰えること③年に約一〇%(元本の五千円に對し)見當の配當があること④投資した株式の値上りで利益が出るとこれを一口あたりに分けて分配するから値上りの樂しみがあつて株式投資と變らぬこと⑤ドル送金で買えば所得稅は配當金にだけ、しかも特に半分に優遇されて一〇%で濟むし、配當金はその都度ドルで受取れるし⑥又償還の時は元本に値上り益を含めてドルで受取れることなどです

山一置券は一九五一年から投資信託を再開し 現在第二十回を募集中ですがこうして集められ た資金は株式を通じて日本經濟の復興に大きな 役割を果しています。日本政府もその出資者の 利益を保護し併せて將來益々發展するように特 別の法律を作つて援助しています。 (續く)

(山一証券株式會社の資料による)





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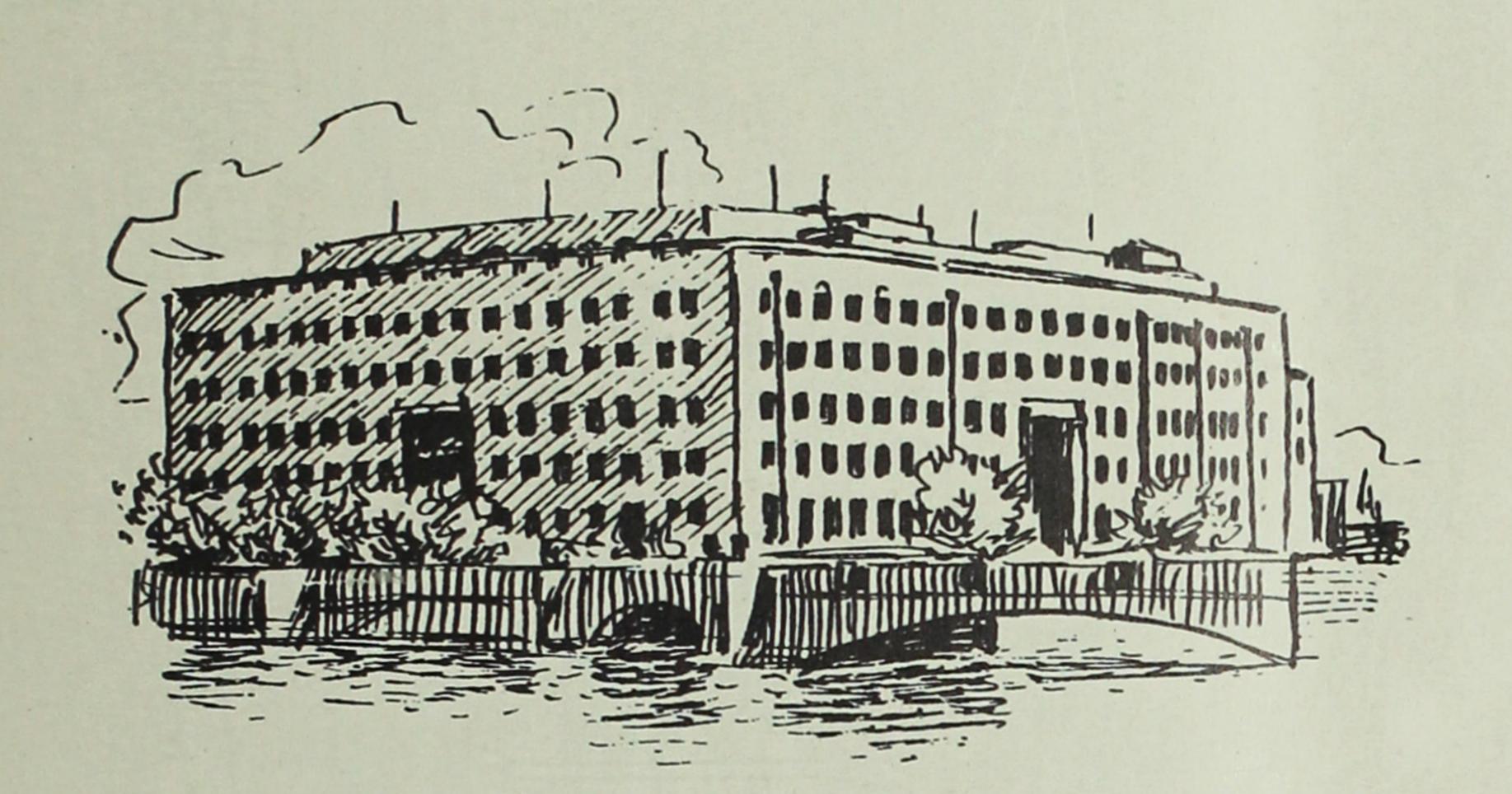
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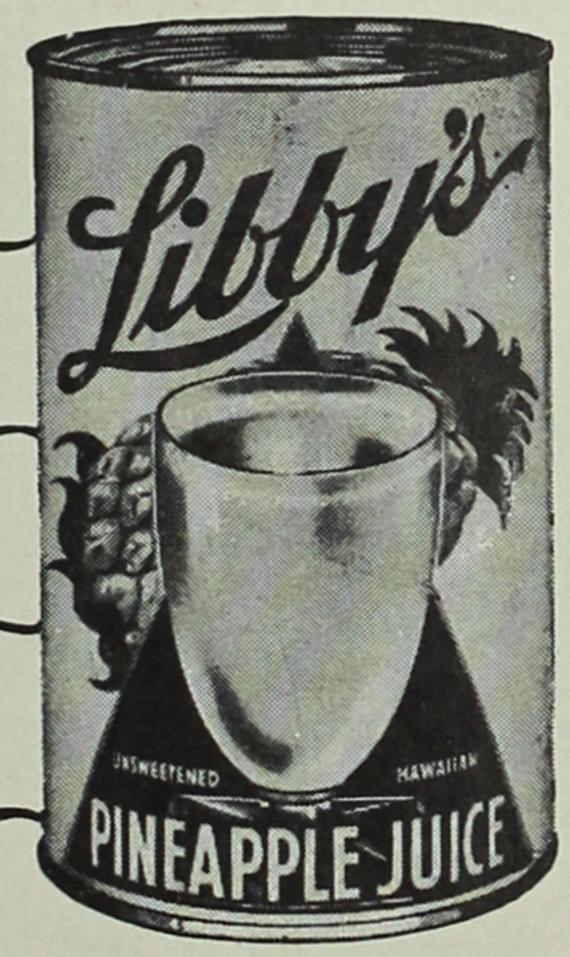
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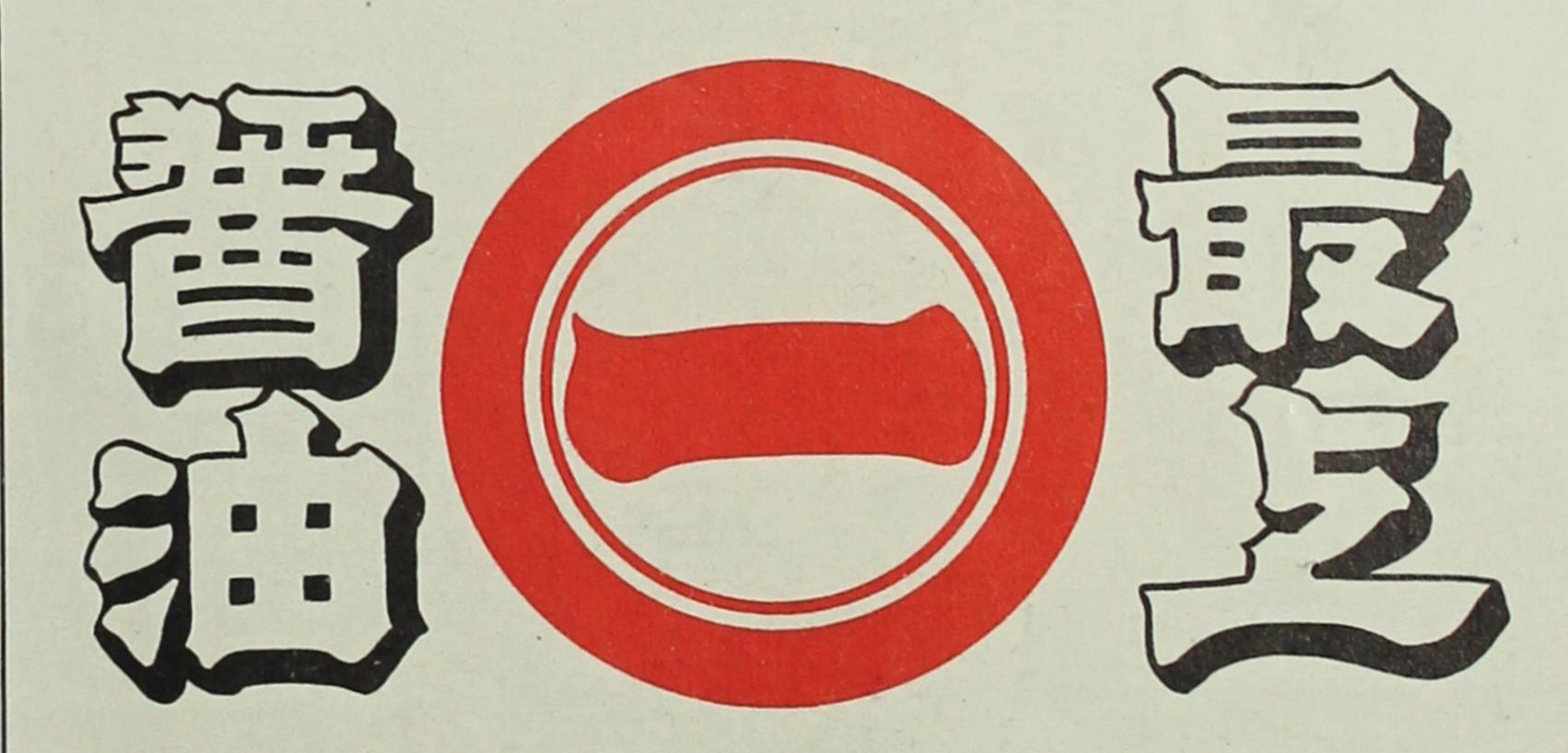
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