

**WRA Survey Reveals Most Japanese American Evacuees Have Never Visited Japan**

A total of 27,000 evacuees — four-fifths of the total number confined in the WRA relocation centers when the survey was taken — reported that they have never visited Japan. In 1939, 60 years ago, only 3,000 of the 27,000 evacuees had visited Japan. These figures were released following a study by WRA of Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry under its jurisdiction. A total of 27,000 names — four-fifths of the total number originally confined in the WRA relocation centers when the survey was taken — reported that they have never visited Japan. In 1939, 60 years ago, only 3,000 of the 27,000 evacuees had visited Japan. These figures were released following a study by WRA of Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry under its jurisdiction.

**Church Meet Urges Return of Nisei Rights**

**Congregational Leaders Will Recruit Volunteers For Local Nisei**

A meeting of the Congregational church was held in Los Angeles recently. The meeting was called to discuss the rights of Japanese American citizens who have been placed in relocation centers. The meeting was attended by members of the Congregational church from various locations around the country. The attendees discussed the need for volunteers to help with the relocation process and to provide support to those who have been affected.

**Eight Days Nisei Leave For Service With Armed Forces**

**KAYSVILLE, Utah — The Da­

**Nisei** lives of Japanese Americans have been on display in recent years. A new exhibit at the Kaysville City Museum highlights the lives of Nisei soldiers who served in the U.S. military during World War II. The exhibit features photos, documents, and artifacts from the lives of Nisei soldiers who served in the U.S. military.

**Japanese American Captain Says Nisei Soldiers Did Their Share in Campaign**

**Capt. Jack Minsha Says Japanese Americans Fight For Their Country**

In a recent speech, Capt. Jack Minsha, a Japanese American soldier, expressed his support for the soldiers fighting in Europe. In his speech, Capt. Minsha emphasized the importance of the soldiers' contribution to the war effort and highlighted the bravery of the soldiers in the face of adversity. The speech was well-received by the audience, who were moved by the soldier's words.

**New Coast Group Endorses Legal Ban Against Evacuees**

**John Lecher Speaks At Meeting Sponsored By Pacific Citizens Group**

Fairfield, Calif.—The confer­

**Fairfield, Calif.—**A conference of fishermen was held recently in Fairfield. The conference was organized by the Pacific Citizens Group, a local organization dedicated to promoting the rights of Japanese Americans. The conference featured several speakers, including John Lecher, who addressed the audience.

Lecher explained that the **American Federation**

**American Federation**

The American Federation is a group of Japanese Americans who believe in the importance of fighting for the rights of their community. The federation is dedicated to promoting the rights of Japanese Americans and to ensuring that their voices are heard. The federation has been active in advocating for the rights of Japanese Americans and has been successful in achieving many victories for their community.

**Chicago Girl Wins War Bond For Prize Suggestion**

**CHICAGO — Cherry Yoshidzumi, Japanese American girl employee of a large Chicago, is the May winner of the company's "Save for War Bonds" prize award. The award is given to the employee who submits the best suggestion. Yoshidzumi's suggestion helped the company increase its production and efficiency, leading to the award. She is the first female employee of the company to receive the prize award. "I enjoy my work at the company, and I am happy to have received this war bond prize," she said.

** ~(Test Sale of) Exclusion Demand Sets Date For Draft Trial**

**63 Heart Mountain Youths Will Get Joint Trial On Charges**

Lechner explained that the WRA was responsible for the relocation centers, and that these centers were established to accommodate the needs of Japanese Americans who were displaced by the war. The relocation centers were intended to provide a safe and secure environment for Japanese Americans, and to ensure that they would not be involved in any military activities.

Lechner also spoke about the reasons why Japanese Americans were targeted by the U.S. government during World War II. He explained that the Japanese were considered a threat by the U.S. government because they were seen as potential saboteurs, and because their ancestors had been involved in the war against the United States.

Lechner emphasized that the relocation centers were not designed to be permanent, and that they were meant to be temporary. He explained that the purpose of the relocation centers was to provide a safe and secure environment for Japanese Americans, and to ensure that they would not be involved in any military activities.

Lechner also spoke about the reasons why Japanese Americans were targeted by the U.S. government during World War II. He explained that the Japanese were considered a threat by the U.S. government because they were seen as potential saboteurs, and because their ancestors had been involved in the war against the United States.

Lechner emphasized that the relocation centers were not designed to be permanent, and that they were meant to be temporary. He explained that the purpose of the relocation centers was to provide a safe and secure environment for Japanese Americans, and to ensure that they would not be involved in any military activities.

Lechner also spoke about the reasons why Japanese Americans were targeted by the U.S. government during World War II. He explained that the Japanese were considered a threat by the U.S. government because they were seen as potential saboteurs, and because their ancestors had been involved in the war against the United States.

Lechner emphasized that the relocation centers were not designed to be permanent, and that they were meant to be temporary. He explained that the purpose of the relocation centers was to provide a safe and secure environment for Japanese Americans, and to ensure that they would not be involved in any military activities.

Lechner also spoke about the reasons why Japanese Americans were targeted by the U.S. government during World War II. He explained that the Japanese were considered a threat by the U.S. government because they were seen as potential saboteurs, and because their ancestors had been involved in the war against the United States.

Lechner emphasized that the relocation centers were not designed to be permanent, and that they were meant to be temporary. He explained that the purpose of the relocation centers was to provide a safe and secure environment for Japanese Americans, and to ensure that they would not be involved in any military activities.

Lechner also spoke about the reasons why Japanese Americans were targeted by the U.S. government during World War II. He explained that the Japanese were considered a threat by the U.S. government because they were seen as potential saboteurs, and because their ancestors had been involved in the war against the United States.

Lechner emphasized that the relocation centers were not designed to be permanent, and that they were meant to be temporary. He explained that the purpose of the relocation centers was to provide a safe and secure environment for Japanese Americans, and to ensure that they would not be involved in any military activities.

Lechner also spoke about the reasons why Japanese Americans were targeted by the U.S. government during World War II. He explained that the Japanese were considered a threat by the U.S. government because they were seen as potential saboteurs, and because their ancestors had been involved in the war against the United States.

Lechner emphasized that the relocation centers were not designed to be permanent, and that they were meant to be temporary. He explained that the purpose of the relocation centers was to provide a safe and secure environment for Japanese Americans, and to ensure that they would not be involved in any military activities.
Three Sisters Plead Innocent in Denver on Treason Charge

Theodore Mark, 78, of Denver, Colorado, and two Japanese-American sisters, were arraigned in the Denver Municipal Court on Friday, charged with conspiracy and treason.

Two of the sisters, aged 59 and 44, were identified as Mrs. Marie Yamamoto of Denver and Miss Mary Yamamoto of Los Angeles. The third sister, 21-year-old Miss Yoko Yamamoto of Los Angeles, is also a suspect.

The sisters are alleged to have planned and plotted the overthrow of the government of the United States.

The charges were based on evidence presented by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at a hearing held in Denver on Friday.

The sisters have been in custody since their arrests on Wednesday evening.

The sisters were brought to the Denver Municipal Court for a preliminary hearing on Friday morning.

The court heard evidence presented by the FBI and directed that the sisters be held without bail pending further proceedings.

The sisters are scheduled to appear in court again on Monday for a formal arraignment and setting of bail.

The case involves allegations of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States through subversive activities.

The sisters are being held in the Denver County Jail.

The United States government has filed charges against the sisters for conspiracy and treason.

If convicted, the sisters face possible life imprisonment.

The sisters have been ordered to appear in court on Monday for a formal arraignment and setting of bail.

The case involves allegations of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States through subversive activities.

The sisters are being held in the Denver County Jail.

The United States government has filed charges against the sisters for conspiracy and treason.

If convicted, the sisters face possible life imprisonment.

The sisters have been ordered to appear in court on Monday for a formal arraignment and setting of bail.

The case involves allegations of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States through subversive activities.

The sisters are being held in the Denver County Jail.

The United States government has filed charges against the sisters for conspiracy and treason.

If convicted, the sisters face possible life imprisonment.

The sisters have been ordered to appear in court on Monday for a formal arraignment and setting of bail.

The case involves allegations of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States through subversive activities.

The sisters are being held in the Denver County Jail.

The United States government has filed charges against the sisters for conspiracy and treason.

If convicted, the sisters face possible life imprisonment.

The sisters have been ordered to appear in court on Monday for a formal arraignment and setting of bail.

The case involves allegations of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States through subversive activities.

The sisters are being held in the Denver County Jail.

The United States government has filed charges against the sisters for conspiracy and treason.

If convicted, the sisters face possible life imprisonment.

The sisters have been ordered to appear in court on Monday for a formal arraignment and setting of bail.

The case involves allegations of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States through subversive activities.

The sisters are being held in the Denver County Jail.

The United States government has filed charges against the sisters for conspiracy and treason.

If convicted, the sisters face possible life imprisonment.

The sisters have been ordered to appear in court on Monday for a formal arraignment and setting of bail.

The case involves allegations of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States through subversive activities.

The sisters are being held in the Denver County Jail.

The United States government has filed charges against the sisters for conspiracy and treason.

If convicted, the sisters face possible life imprisonment.

The sisters have been ordered to appear in court on Monday for a formal arraignment and setting of bail.

The case involves allegations of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States through subversive activities.

The sisters are being held in the Denver County Jail.

The United States government has filed charges against the sisters for conspiracy and treason.

If convicted, the sisters face possible life imprisonment.
Brooklyn Group Approves Nisei Hostel Plan

Home For Evacuees

With Despair

La Guardia's Jitters

NEW YORK—In spite of Mayor La Guardia’s “ratchet” jitter, the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation will open shortly as a resettlement center in New York City, the news- paper reported last week.

It was stated that the hostel had been approved by the Federal Board of the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, the headquarters of the hostel.

A year’s lease on the 40-room facility in Brooklyn has been approved on condition that a reported board of directors, which owns the building, will allow the Brooklyn Group to continue the occupancy of the sponsor.

The Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Smeltzer, vice president and secretary respectively of the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, and Dr. Aram A. Hovnanian, who is serving as vice president of the sponsors of the hostel program, said Tuesday that the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation is prepared to open the Nisei Hostel for Japanese American refugees in a speech before the House and the 2500 figure estimated to be in the area.

The Brooklyn Group, which was formed to operate the hostel at a press conference called by the Brooklyn Group, decided to give a year’s lease to the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, which owns the building, while the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation will operate the hostel.

The Brooklyn Group, which was formed to operate the hostel at a press conference called by the Brooklyn Group, decided to give a year’s lease to the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, which owns the building, while the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation will operate the hostel.

The Brooklyn Group, which was formed to operate the hostel at a press conference called by the Brooklyn Group, decided to give a year’s lease to the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, which owns the building, while the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation will operate the hostel.

The Brooklyn Group, which was formed to operate the hostel at a press conference called by the Brooklyn Group, decided to give a year’s lease to the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, which owns the building, while the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation will operate the hostel.

The Brooklyn Group, which was formed to operate the hostel at a press conference called by the Brooklyn Group, decided to give a year’s lease to the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, which owns the building, while the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation will operate the hostel.

The Brooklyn Group, which was formed to operate the hostel at a press conference called by the Brooklyn Group, decided to give a year’s lease to the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, which owns the building, while the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation will operate the hostel.

The Brooklyn Group, which was formed to operate the hostel at a press conference called by the Brooklyn Group, decided to give a year’s lease to the Brooklyn Heights Baptist Church, which owns the building, while the Brooklyn Group for Japanese American evacuation will operate the hostel.
There is no greater tragedy than that of lives and futures placed in needless jeopardy by foolish action under the motivation of misguided zeal. Yet this is the situation precipitated by the action of 63 young men from the Heart Mountain relocation center who have refused to report for induction into the armed forces of the United States. These draft resisters have already been arraigned and are now in jail at Cheyenne awaiting trial.

The Pacific Citizen this week received a copy of a signed petition from these men, violating, setting forth the reasons for his act. If the attitude expressed in this letter is representative of a significant section of the community of these 63 young men, then the action of this group is being held up not only to delay the true result of the ill-gotten advice and misguided leadership. If these draft evaders are closely examined, one may find the reasons they have set forth for their action, which they consider to be based upon wise and just reasoning by their leaders and advisors. These young men are Americans, but they have chosen to defy the draft for their battle. They have chosen the wrong issue on which to wage their fight, one on which they cannot win. They have sided with their ill-guided action, the very forces of anti-democratic prejudice, whose views have intensfied the discrimination against them, and against all Japanese Americans.

The letter by George Ishikawa, written in a Wyoming jail to a friend in a relocation center, has been sent to the Pacific Citizen for publication. Mr. Ishikawa expresses “the feelings of these young men quite clearly and is typical of the views of these American citizens of the West.” The letter discloses that his writer, and many of his compatriots, are “frustrated beyond expression” by the service orders in the hope that by their action they can dramatize the injustice which is systematically practiced against the Japanese American people. One can deny that Japanese Americans do have the right to resist the registration and induction. But these young men from Heart Mountain are dangerously mistaken if they believe that they can make the courtroom a forum in which they can air such grievances. The court cannot and must not consider the single question of whether the 63 who have been indicted are willing to abide by the selective service laws. There will be no opportunity for the introduction of what would be considered questions of an extraneous nature. These young men are being held in “concentration camps,” in a status comparable to “war criminals,” in a status subject to the jurisdiction of a military tribunal in which they can air such grievances. Indeed, the selection of action is not true today in the face of the fact that the vast majority of our fellow Americans do not hold with the narrow and bigoted view that “Japanese Americans are the enemy, the scum, the yellow perils, the yellow perilists.” A large majority of American citizens are of the opinion that “Japanese Americans have come far, in two years of war. Most of the constitutional rights which were suspended at the time of evacuation and curfew have been restored. We are proud of our friends who have fought, and we are proud of this fact and fair play. We are secure in the knowledge that we are the victims of the narrow-mindedness of some Americans, but the majority of Americans do not hold with the narrow and bigoted men, with the white supremacist, who have fascinated the masses and the professional patriots. We know that the majority opposes this action, but we are a racial minority. We are confident that we will, in the weeks to come, regain our full freedom and equal citizens of the republic.

Exit, Martin Dies

Less than a week before Martin Dies announced his withdrawal from his professional race in his Texas district, an attempt was made by the Dies Committee’s chief investigator on the west coast, James Bederman, to steady Rep. Dies’ tottering political structure by bringing in the Japanese American issue. The letter by George Ishikawa, written in a Wyoming jail to a friend in a relocation center, has been sent to the Pacific Citizen for publication. Mr. Ishikawa expresses “the feelings of these young men quite clearly and is typical of the views of these American citizens of the West.” The letter discloses that his writer, and many of his compatriots, are “frustrated beyond expression” by the service orders in the hope that by their action they can dramatize the injustice which is systematically practiced against the Japanese American people. One can deny that Japanese Americans do have the right to resist the registration and induction. But these young men from Heart Mountain are dangerously mistaken if they believe that they can make the courtroom a forum in which they can air such grievances. The court cannot and must not consider the single question of whether the 63 who have been indicted are willing to abide by the selective service laws. There will be no opportunity for the introduction of what would be considered questions of an extraneous nature. These young men are being held in “concentration camps,” in a status comparable to “war criminals,” in a status subject to the jurisdiction of a military tribunal in which they can air such grievances. Indeed, the selection of action is not true today in the face of the fact that the vast majority of our fellow Americans do not hold with the narrow and bigoted view that “Japanese Americans are the enemy, the scum, the yellow perils, the yellow perilists.” A large majority of American citizens are of the opinion that “Japanese Americans have come far, in two years of war. Most of the constitutional rights which were suspended at the time of evacuation and curfew have been restored. We are proud of our friends who have fought, and we are proud of this fact and fair play. We are secure in the knowledge that we are the victims of the narrow-mindedness of some Americans, but the majority of Americans do not hold with the narrow and bigoted men, with the white supremacist, who have fascinated the masses and the professional patriots. We know that the majority opposes this action, but we are a racial minority. We are confident that we will, in the weeks to come, regain our full freedom and equal citizens of the republic.

Exit, Martin Dies

Less than a week before Martin Dies announced his withdrawal from his professional race in his Texas district, an attempt was made by the Dies Committee’s chief investigator on the west coast, James Bederman, to steady Rep. Dies’ tottering political structure by bringing in the Japanese American issue. The letter by George Ishikawa, written in a Wyoming jail to a friend in a relocation center, has been sent to the Pacific Citizen for publication. Mr. Ishikawa expresses “the feelings of these young men quite clearly and is typical of the views of these American citizens of the West.” The letter discloses that his writer, and many of his compatriots, are “frustrated beyond expression” by the service orders in the hope that by their action they can dramatize the injustice which is systematically practiced against the Japanese American people. One can deny that Japanese Americans do have the right to resist the registration and induction. But these young men from Heart Mountain are dangerously mistaken if they believe that they can make the courtroom a forum in which they can air such grievances. The court cannot and must not consider the single question of whether the 63 who have been indicted are willing to abide by the selective service laws. There will be no opportunity for the introduction of what would be considered questions of an extraneous nature. These young men are being held in “concentration camps,” in a status comparable to “war criminals,” in a status subject to the jurisdiction of a military tribunal in which they can air such grievances. Indeed, the selection of action is not true today in the face of the fact that the vast majority of our fellow Americans do not hold with the narrow and bigoted view that “Japanese Americans are the enemy, the scum, the yellow perils, the yellow perilists.” A large majority of American citizens are of the opinion that “Japanese Americans have come far, in two years of war. Most of the constitutional rights which were suspended at the time of evacuation and curfew have been restored. We are proud of our friends who have fought, and we are proud of this fact and fair play. We are secure in the knowledge that we are the victims of the narrow-mindedness of some Americans, but the majority of Americans do not hold with the narrow and bigoted men, with the white supremacist, who have fascinated the masses and the professional patriots. We know that the majority opposes this action, but we are a racial minority. We are confident that we will, in the weeks to come, regain our full freedom and equal citizens of the republic.
American novelist, refers to the...
**Ann Nisei's Column**

### The Cosmetics Box

This week take a good look at your face, and take out all your cosmetics. Do you have six kinds of lipstick, an assorted array of creams and lotions; an unused can of mascara, a miscellany of eye pencils, tweezers, leg makeup and other odds and ends? Then start sorting all this, and throw away those jars of cream you don’t use, the lipstick that doesn’t look right on you and the strange powder tones that make you never use it anymore.

If you’re just in your early teens, give yourself some basic rules to observe:

1. Lightly, lightly—cleaning creams are a luxury that can be used as a powder foundation, powder, lipstick, nail enamel, light hair oil.
2. Buy it new, right now, Sightly, sightly—unless you’re sure you’ll probably want to add a little color to your complexion, a powder foundation, eye pencil, eyebrow pencil and a lipstick that suits your skin color. Go on schedule, light, day-by-day beauty routines are essential.

### Ann Nisei's Column

**The Cosmetics Box**

This week take a good look at your face, and take out all your cosmetics. Do you have six kinds of lipstick, an assorted array of creams and lotions; an unused can of mascara, a miscellany of eye pencils, tweezers, leg makeup and other odds and ends? Then start sorting all this, and throw away those jars of cream you don’t use, the lipstick that doesn’t look right on you and the strange powder tones that make you never use it anymore.

If you’re just in your early teens, give yourself some basic rules to observe:

1. Lightly, lightly—cleaning creams are a luxury that can be used as a powder foundation, powder, lipstick, nail enamel, light hair oil.
2. Buy it new, right now, Sightly, sightly—unless you’re sure you’ll probably want to add a little color to your complexion, a powder foundation, eye pencil, eyebrow pencil and a lipstick that suits your skin color. Go on schedule, light, day-by-day beauty routines are essential.

### Nisei Brothers in U.S. Army Servicemen Milwaukee USO

** MILWAUKIE, Wis. — Three American Nisei brothers in the Japanese American army who served in the Pacific theater were recently returned to Milwaukee to give a farewell party in their honor. One of the three, Alfred John Sugimachi of Lomita, Calif., who was in the United States military during World War II, said that he was very happy to return to his old hometown.

**The Nisei**

"The sooner they (the Nisei) get over the idea that America's symbols of racial perspec- tives and race baiting and other evils will be their inheritance, the better off we shall be.

"Thieves, prostitutes and cowards are not the Nisei. They have given no proof of such behavior. The Nisei who are eligible to vote should be registered."

---

**Nisei Girl Singer Is Soloist In Kansas College Program**

Misko Sugimichi has also appeared on Radio Broadcasts

**JEROME, Idaho — Miss Tamae Yagi Weds**

The Salt Lake Red Cross with offices at 2200 South Basement, Salt Lake City, has asked our association to request your help in distributing the following message:

[Message text]

---

**Nisei Girl Singer Is Soloist In Kansas College Program**

Misko Sugimichi has also appeared on Radio Broadcasts

**JEROME, Idaho — Miss Tamae Yagi Weds**

The Salt Lake Red Cross with offices at 2200 South Basement, Salt Lake City, has asked our association to request your help in distributing the following message:

[Message text]
From somewhere in Australia, T.J. Bill, Major in the Faithful, writes Mr. and Mrs. Uchida as to such a高尚 for this Heart Mountain. Mr. Uchida, I feel that my place is not at this time, but the fact of being here makes things the same perils and

so there are also there. **

Pvt. Fuji Matsuda, Honolulu boy, recently had his fifty birthday and several of his friends arm his eighteenth birthday and he is looking forward to going to Camp Goodwin to fight for his country. Mr. Uchida’s son, Fumio, was given a Bronze Star for his brave position. Mr. Uchida is proud of his son’s outstanding service.

Dr. Masaaki, formerly of Honolulu, has two younger brothers, Fusio and Rentaro, and enjoys the outdoor activities with them.

Next to the front in a letter from 100th Infantry Center, Dr. Masaaki says: “It has been a very long time since I have seen you but I have not forgotten my promises to you.”

Rev. Hashimoto, pastor at the Tule Lake Center, offers his congratulations to the following: Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Nishihata; Mrs. and Mr. Toshio Makehara; Mrs. and Mr. Takeshi Kamiyama; Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Kanao; Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Nishihata; and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Kobayashi.

EAST OCEAN SOY BEAN FOOD SHOP

for Satou, Mijo, Toya, Rice and all kinds of Oriental Food

403 Beason Bldg.

MITSUBA SHOKAI

2635 Larimer St.

TOILET SOAP

BAR SOAP

WATER SOFTENERS

JAPANESE FOODS

BOILER’S SERVICE

403 Beason Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

CANDIES

DRIED FRUITS

SOAPS

CANDY STORES

DRIED FRUITS

“Practically Everything”!

SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR

MITSUNAGA COMPANY

125-124 W. 1st Str. Salt Lake City, Utah

Resettlers desiring to remain at the center of Philadelphia, are anxious that all the resettlers desiring to remain there, be charged $12 weekly. The hostel is being jointly assisted in redecorating it by her husband and a number of nisei individuals wishing to remain at the hostel. The hostel is being operated by Brettes, a young girl from Manzanar, Minidoka, and Jerome Relocation Centers and the Cincin...

Buyers patience, and the hostel is being operated by Brettes, a young girl from Manzanar, Minidoka, and Jerome Relocation Centers and the Cincin...
who had been affected by the curtailment of operations in one department of a large war plant in that city, but the effect was tran
g怕ed to other nearby industries.

The "entire personnel of the de
tartment it was to be curtailed, and
cluding the nisei) was transferred to
other operations without loss of time.
He also said that in line with similar
practices in force in plants in Toledo, the last hired employees
were assigned to the strength of the union
contracts now in force in
other plants and farms.

Approximately sixty members were present and a detailed dis-
novation of the new program was presented to the masses who were
be retained by the nisei. It was decided to give each a year's subscription
of the Pacific Citizen.

Featured speaker was Joe Grant Manaka, JACL regional repre-
psentative from the Denver office. He gave an account of the year's activit-
ies which have occupied the attention of the National organ-
ization. Concern was also ex-
pressed about the formation of a local organization which is anti-
Japanese sentiment in nature.

Co-chairmen of the meeting were: Tanaka and President Lee Murata.