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THE DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION



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CO-OP
WAY!

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Co-operative OF BY and FOR THE PEOPLE



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NOTICE

Polecats Block 26

V.S.

COMMANDOS

at: 8:00

COME and watch
us wallop them

THE DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

asst BLK
Mgr

POSTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

POSTON, ARIZONA

September 6, 1944

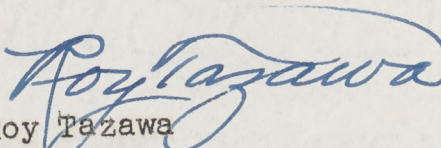
Mrs. P. B. Brown
Reports Officer
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Brown:

This is to inform you that I have resigned my position as Executive Secretary of Poston Community Enterprises as of August 31, 1944. I have greatly enjoyed my work in this office which has been made pleasant with the cooperation you have given me and the favors you have shown me. I wish to extend my sincere thanks to you.

Mr. Paul Takeda was appointed as my successor and took over his duties as Executive Secretary September 1. You will find him very capable and cooperative, and I hope you will give him the same cooperation you have given me and extend him the same courtesies you have shown me.

Sincerely yours,


Roy Tazawa

POSTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

POSTON, ARIZONA

September 4, 1944

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am writing you to inform you that the Poston Community Enterprises have been organized and are now in operation. We are a non-profit organization and our purpose is to provide for the needs of the community and to improve the living conditions of the people of Poston, Arizona.

We are now in the process of raising funds to build a new school building and a new community center. We are also planning to build a new hospital and a new fire station. We are sure that you will be interested in these plans and will be glad to help us in our efforts.

Sincerely,
[Name]

Very truly yours,
[Name]



CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF A PERMANENT
COOPERATIVE OUTSIDE OF THE CENTERS

The Situation at Present:

1. During 1944 the ten Center Business Enterprises had a volume of business amounting to \$6,928,562.21. They had a membership of 37,488 on December 31, 1944, and they had served a total of more than 80,000 persons during the year. The total savings amounted to \$851,868.28.

2. Since September, 1943, three conferences of representatives from the center co-ops have convened to organize and maintain a buying agency in New York City.

3. These co-ops, pooling funds and sharing expenses, have maintained two buyers in the New York office at a cost of more than \$600 per month since November, 1943. Now with the prospective closing of the centers, the need for the buying of dry goods has rapidly declined.

The Present Needs:

1. Need for proper handling of final trustee funds.
2. Need for housing where evacuees will return in considering numbers.
3. Need for farm and household equipment.
4. Need for consumer goods and services.
5. Need for organization to market goods.
6. Need for organization to build goodwill and oppose discrimination.
7. Need for financial protection, such as Cooperative Insurance: i.e; Fire, Automobile and Life Insurance.
8. Need for organization to produce commodities such as fisheries, manufacturing and processing goods on a cooperative plan.
9. Need for financial aid, such as Credit Union Services.

A Proposed Method for Meeting These Needs--Organization of a
Permanent Consumer--Producer Enterprises, Inc.,--and Some Immediate
Steps and Goals

1. Calling of an All-Center Co-op Conference.
2. Authorization of conference delegates to organize a permanent outside co-op.
3. Preparation of bylaws and adoption by conference.
4. Campaign for members in each center.
5. Goal of 5,000 members, 51% or more to be American citizens.
6. Memberships to cost _____. One vote only. Open to anyone 18 or over.
7. Election of Board (9-15), Educ. Com. (5), and Audit Com.(5)
8. Board to choose a general manager; also an educational director recommended by the educational committee. General Manager to proceed to meet greatest need of the members. Educational director to proceed to educate all of the members, to assist in organization of local co-op groups if desirable, and to co-ordinate the relationships with the entire co-op movement of the region.

転住所外部に永久共同企業組合組織に就て

現在の情報

一千九百十四年一年間十転住所共同組合の統賣上げ高金六百九十二万八千五百六十二円二十一仙同年十二月三十一日現在組合員数は三万七千四百八十八名内一ヶ年間に高賣せし顧客は八万人に其の純益金は八十五万一千八百六十八円二十八仙、一千九百十四年九月以来転住所共同組合は三面に亘りて代表者会を開き組織に共同代理仕入部の設立并に維持に關して協議せり。

三、此等の共同組合は共同の出資と費用の分擔にて、千九百十四年九月より新組合代理仕入部にては二人の事務員を雇ひ毎月六百円の費用にて經營し來りたり。現在転住所閉鎖の予定に従ひ組合店員服類の高賣額に減縮したり。

現在必要事項

- 一、組合最後に於けるトラハティファンド(保管基金)を適當に處理の必要。
- 二、多数転住民の住家の必要(転住先々に於て)。
- 三、農園の道具並に家庭用家具什器の必要。
- 四、日用物品をサービスの必要。
- 五、生産品を市場に出す機關の必要。
- 六、米人向に好感的印象を作り以て差別的行爲を反省せしむる團體を組織する必要。
- 七、共同組合經營の如き、保険業の如き、財産保護の必要。例へば火災、自動車、生命等の保険の如きもの。
- 八、共同組合組織的なる漁業、製造、貯藏等の如き商品製出に關する組合の必要。
- 九、共同組合金融社の如き財政援助の必要。

前述必要事項の対策として永續的共同消費組合創立に對し方法と諸事項

- 一、全転住所共同組合の会合を呼びかくる事。
- 二、会合出席代表者は外部に共同企業組合を組織する権限を有する事。
- 三、豫め組合定款を作製し会合に於て修正する事。
- 四、各センターに於て會員募集に取りかかる事。
- 五、募集の予定を最低五千名とし、其の中5%は日系市民たるべし事。
- 六、組合證券は金……円也、投票権は一人一票、十八才以上の人は何人たりとも入会し得べし。

七、重役の選挙(九名以上十五名迄)教育委員(五名)會計監査委員(五名)

八、重役会は統支配人を撰び教育指導者を選ぶ。統支配人は組合員需用品に對し満足するやうにつとめ、教育指導者は全組合員に對して組合組織の教育、時に應じて多くの組合の合同につとめ、なほ又地方全部共同組合運動と關係を作るやう援助すべきものとす。

第一回總會

華府より正式に法人としての認可が下り、又アリゾナ州の認可も確定となったので、愈々協同組合としての第一回総会を開き、左の如き規定によつて之を行ひます。

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六、出席會員より過半数を以て選出したれた者を當選者と認む。

此投票は全部無記名。委任投票は絶対に無効のこと

八代表者の資格

年六月十七日以前より引
 続き、在米の人

組合正会員なる人
ハ組合の準備人でない人
ヲ成るべく組合は理解あり

会合に欠かす出席者
 人の選出希望あり

九、投票終了後選挙委員は投

凡投票終了後選挙委員は投票票を数へ、万一過半数に達する当選者の無い場合、は最高票より二名の者を候補者も再選挙をなし過半数の得票者を決定する事。当選者氏名を表後投票用紙に使用分と書き全部封筒に入れ、密封し当選者の氏名と共に十月十六日午前中贈送に各地方の選挙事務所は提出保管を依頼する事。

社團法人。ポストン協同組合 細則

第條 名稱及營業場所

第一項 本組合名稱ヲ社團法人ポストン協同組合トス
組合本事務所ヲアリゾナ州ユマ郡ポストン市ニ設ク。

第條 事業

第一項 本組合ハ次ノ如キ事業ヲ行フ權能アリ即チ製造生産、配給、販賣、貯藏商品物產ノ取扱、販賣、營業ヲ大量販賣又ハ小賣ニ於テ行ヒ新開ノ發行經營ヲナシ個人的、營業的、教育的、娛樂的及ヒ其他一般の便宜ヲ計ル事業ヲ營ミ、一般顧客ノ必要ニ応ジ大量販賣又ハ小賣ヲモツテ如何ナル商品ヲモ供給シ得ル設備ヲ整ヘソレヲ購入、經營シ又一般顧客ノ必要トスル個人的、營業的、教育的、娛樂的及ヒ其他一般の便宜ヲ計ル事業ニ必要ナル施設ヲ行ヒ又ソレヲ購入シ以上ニ述ベタル事業中ノ一部又全部ヲ行ヒ得ルモノトス。

第條 資本及ビ會員組織

第一項 會員資格——本組合ハ會員トシテコロラド川戰時転住所ニ在住スル十六才以上ノモノ、入会ヲ認ム（既婚婦人及ビ未成年者ヲ包含ス）
第二項 會員証ノ會員タルモノハ組合會費ヲ拂込ミタルモノヲ以テ構成シ、會費ヲ一丹トス。左ノ如キ番号入りノ會員証ヲ發給ス。

會員 證

社團法人 ポストン協同組合
(コロムビヤ地区組合法ニ準據セル法人)

本會員証ハ
ヲ証明スルモノナリ。本會員証ハ細則ニヨリ規定セラレタル方法以外ニ他ニ讓渡スルコトヲ禁ズ。

會員ハ組合書記又ハ支配人ノ手許ニ自己ノ現住所及ビ転居ノ通知ヲ大義務アリ。會員ニシテ書記又ハ支配人ニ現住所ノ通知ヲ怠リ、且又購買額ヲ証明スベキ記録ヲ納入セズ、又解散通知受領後三十日以内ニ書記又ハ支配人ノ許迄資産配当額ヲ送附スベキ住所ノ届出ナキトキハ資産配當ニ関スル一切ノ權利ヲ放棄セルモノト認メ、理事會ハ購買額ヲ通告シ解散通知ニ応答セル會員ノ間ニ全資産ヲ分配スル權能ヲ附與セラル。本會員証ハ本組法定疑及ヒ細則並ニ今後ノ修正ヲ含メル條項、規約限定ニヨリテ支配サル。

以上ヲ証明スルモノトシテ本組合ハ 年 月 日本組合理事長 高記ノ署名及ビ法人公印ヲ茲ニ附與ス。

社團法人 ポストン協同組合

理事長
書記

署名
署名

公印

第三項 會員限定——如何ル會員モ本組合ニ於テ直接間接ノ間公一名一會員タル以上ノ權利ヲ保有セズ。

第四項 會員名簿——會員ノ住所氏名並ニ必要ナル條項ヲ記入セル會員名簿ヲ書記ノ許ニ保管ス。

第五項 檢察權利——本組合ノ細則、會計、會員、受渡等ノ帳簿、並ニ組合理事會ノ記録ハ本組合ニ十二週以上會員タリシ者ニ事務ニ差支ナキ時間ナレバ何時ニテモ檢察シ得ル權利ヲ有ス。

第六項 會員ノ退會又ハ讓渡——本組合ヨリ退會ヲ希望スルモノアル時ハ、理事會ニ於テ會員証ノ金額ヲ支拂ヒ買上グル事ヲ得、理事會ハ其會員証ヲ無効トシ又ハ再發行スル權利ヲ有ス。組合議會例會又ハ特別會ノ席上ニ於テ出席議員大多數ノ投票ヲ以テ理事會ニこの權利ヲ實施スベキ事ヲ命ズルコトヲ得。若シ退會希望ヲ表示セル後六十日以内ニ組合ヨリ會員証買上ノナキトキハ理事會ハ多數決ヲモツテ承認セラル者ニ賣却スル事ヲ得。但シ理事會ニヨツテ承認ナキ者モ、理事會決議後第一回組合議會例會又ハ特別會ニ向ヒ承認ヲ求ムル權利アリ。コノ場合議會ノ票決ハ最後のナルモノトス。議會ニ於テモ否認セラル場合、理事會ハ組合經營ニ障害ナキ範圍ニ於テソノ買上ケヲ行フコトヲ得。

第七項 除名ト回收——本會員ハ組合議會例會又ハ特別會ニ於ケル議員ノ多數決ヨリ除名セラルコトアルベシ。但シ除名處分ヲ受ケントスル者ハ本組合ノ少ナクモ十日前ニ文書ヲ以テソノ旨ノ通告ヲ受ケ、本人又ハ代理人ハ本組合ニ出席聲明ノ機会ヲ與ヘラルモノトス。議會ノ決定ヨリ除名處分ヲ受ケシ會員ノ會員証ヲ理事會ハ組合ニ充分ナル資金ノアル場合ニ限り金額ヲ以テ買戻ス事ヲ得。

本會員ニシテ六ヶ月間購買ヲ一切セサル時ハ準備資金中ヨリ理事會公ハソノ所有會員証ヲ買戻シソノ會員ハ失格スルモノトス。コノ場合買戻セル會員証ハ再發行ヲナスル或ハ廃棄ス。

第八項 入會申込者——會費金廿五仙納入セルモノハ會員トシテ集會ニ出席シ投票權ヲ施行シ得。但シこの權利ハ入會申込後六ヶ月以内ニ金額拂込ミナキ限り喪失スルモノトス。

第九項 債務——本會員ハ全体トシテモ又個人トシテモ組合ノ負債ニ對シテ責任ナシ、但シ入會申込中ノ會員ハ差額ノ支拂ヒヲスル義務アリ。コノ場合會費金額ノ支拂ヒヲサバル限り一個人又ハ多數タリトモ會員タル特權ヲ他ニ讓リタリトノ理由ニテ債務ヲ免ガル事能ハズ。

第十項 借款^カ運用資金証書——本組合必要ニシテ擔保^カ附又ハ無擔保ニテ借款ヲナス權能アリ。但シ年利六分以内ニテ支拂ヒノ方法ヲ示ス必要アリ。又社債、借用手形、借用証書ヲ發行スル權能ヲ有ス。コノ債務ハ債權者ニ支拂フカ或ハ組合ノ帳簿上ニ於テ登録シ又ハ讓渡シスルコトヲ得。

本組合ハ會員間ニ運用資金証書ヲ發行シ營業拡張ノ資金トナス事ヲ得。ソノ証書ノ借用條件ハ理事会ニヨリテ決定サル、モノニ一致スベキモノトス。コノ運用資金証書ニ對シ、理事会ハソノ都度適當ナリト認ムル利子ヲ支拂フモノノ率ハ年利六分以内ニ限ラル。証書ノ買戻又ハ署名シタル証書ヲ本組合ニ提出シタル時ニシテ有効ナリ。運用資金証書所有者ノ名簿記録ハ本組合ニ於テ保管シ、ソノ帳簿上ニ於テノ讓渡シスル事ヲ得。理事会ハ時ニシテ又必要ナル場合全額又比例額ニヨリ支拂ヒ又買戻ヲ行ヒ又証書所有者ト組合ト間ニシテ讓渡証書ノ償却ヲシ又總テノ債務ノ折衝ニ解決ヲ計ルベシ。

本組合ハ最長期間三年間購買配當支拂ヒヲ延期スル事ヲ得。但シ此ノ場合支拂延期中ノ購買配當額ニ相當スル運用資金証書ヲ會員ニ發行スル必要アリ。

支拂延期ト資金証書ニヨリ生ゼシ金額ハ營業資本トシ或ハ又營業資金トシ運用資金ト支拂ヒ得、又發行ノ順序ニヨリ運用資金証書ノ支拂ヒニ當ルコトヲ得。

第十項 會員証及會員權益留置權

組合ハ會員及ビ入會者ノ權益絕對留置權ヲモチ組合ハ會員ニ負フ運用資金証書又ハ借用証書支拂留置權ヲモチ、又組合ニ對シ會員其他ノ者ガ返済スベキ負債ノ支拂請求權ヲ保有ス。

第十二項 準備資金——本組合ノ帳簿及ビ記録ハ毎年購買配當又ハ他ノ賣上中ヨリ準備資金中ニ繰リ入レル、金額ヲ常時明細ニ示シ得ル様保持スル必要アリ。本組合ノ欠損セル年ハ準備資金中ヨリ

ソレヲ補充シ準備資金ヨリ差引クコトヲ得。コノ場合理事会ハ欠損ニヨリテ準備資金中ヨリ差引カレシ額ヲ補充スルコト、毎年各會員及ビ他ノ顧客ノ損失ヲ實際的ニ可能ナル欠ニ於テ平均ニ割當スル基本ヲ決定スル義務ヲ有ス。

第十三項 解散

(イ) 解散ノ際ハ定款ノ規定ニ從テ全資産ヲ分配ス。

(ロ) コロラド川戰時松任局ヲ去ル者ハ本組合書記又ハ支配人ノ許ニシテ新住所及ビ購買額ヲ通告シ置クベシ。理事会ハ文書ニヨリ解散ノ通告ヲ米岡郵便局ヲ通ジテ會員ノ現住所ニ郵送シ、會員ハ本組合ノ資産ノ配當額ヲ郵送スベキ住所ヲ直チニ書記又ハ支配人マデ通告スベシ。但シ三十日以内ニ書記又ハ支配人宛自己ノ資産配當額ヲ郵

送すべき住所ヲ通告セズ又購買高ヲ証明スルモノヲ提出セサル会員ハ
資産分配ニ関スル一切ノ權益ヲ喪失スルモノトス。理事会ハ購買額トノ郵
送先ヲ通告セル会員ニ資産ヲ分配ス。各会員ハ正確ナル自己ノ現住
所購買額及ビ分配金ノ郵送先ヲ通告スル義務アリ。理事会ハソノ責
任ヲ負ハズ。

第十四項

部門——理事会ハ必要ニ志ジ組合ヲニツ以上ノ部門ニ組織スル事ヲ
得。ソノ場合各部門ハ各々ソノ帳簿ヲ記録シ資産ノ金額ヲ明細
ニシ得ル様スベシ。本組合ノ實收入ハ各部門ニ公平ニ割当テ各部門ハ
各々ソノ顧客ノ購買額ヲ記録シ。第四條ニ規定セラレタル購買割当
ハ各部門ノ購買額ニ從ツテ行フモノトス。各部門ハ各々ソノ準備資金
ノ記録ヲソノ解散ノ際会員ノ分配ヲ受ル權利ハソノ記録ニ準據シテ
行ハルモノトス。

第十五條

組合實收ノ配當

理事会ハ毎年左ノ如キ規定ニ從ツテ組合實收ノ配當ヲ行フ

(一) 準備資金——實收ノ少クトモ一割ヲ準備資金トシテ積立テ支拂ヒ
濟メノ會費總額ノ五割ニ達スル迄ハソレヲ純結シ、ソノ後ハ理事会ハ決
定ニヨリ純結キ一割ノ積立ヲ行フコトヲ得。但シ準備資金ハ組合帳簿
中ニ各会員ノ購買高ニ從ツテ記録シ解散ノ際又ハソレ以前ニ各
会員ノ額ニ從ツテ拂戻シテ行ヒ得ル準備ヲスル必要アリ。

(二) 組合智識普及資金及社會資金——準備資金ヲ引去リシ殘
額ノ五分ヲ組合智識普及資金及社會資金トシテ積立ツベシ。

(三) 購買配當——殘額ハ購買配當トシテ定ノ率ニヨリ会員ノ購買
額ニ從ヒ配當ヲナス。但シ左ノ如キ限定アリ。

一、入会中込者ノ配當ハ會費金額支拂ヒマデソノ五割ヲ會員証購入額
トシテ積立ツベキコト。

二、非會員ノ場合ニハソノ購買額ニ般資金中ニ積立テ購買額ノ記録ヲ
提出シテ配當要求ヲサセルトキニソノ割當記録ヲナス。コノ割當額ハ
非會員ノ會員証購入額トシテ積立ツベシ。六ヶ月以内ニ會員証購入
額ニ相当スル配當高ヲ積立テタル者ハ本人ノ承諾又ハ要求或ハ他
ノ理由ニテ會員タリ得ルト認メラル。時ハ本組合ノ會員トシテ承認サ
レ、會員証ヲ支給サル。

三、六ヶ月以内ニ會員証ヲ購入スベキ金額ヲ支拂ヒ或ハ購買配當トシテ積立テ得
ル入会申込者又ハ非會員ニシテコノ期間中ニ會員証購入ニ必要ナル金額ヲ積
立テ得タル者或ハ必要金額ヲ積立シ後ニ尚入会申込ヲサズ、會員タル
コトヲ欲セサル場合或ハ他ノ理由ニテ會員資格ナキ者ノ積立金ハ他ノ一般資金
中ニ積立テタル非會員ノ購買割當額ト共ニ全部組合智識普及資金中ニ

繰入れ。その後何人モ個人配当トシテノ金額ヲ要求スル權利ヲ有セス。
四第三條第十四項ノ規定ニ從ヒ各部門ノ設立セシ場合ハ各部門ノ実收ヲ本ト
シテ購買配当ヲ行フ。

欠損セシ部門ノ場合ハソノ部門ノ準備資金中ヨリ支出セルベキモノナリ。但シソ
ノ部門ノ準備資金ミミテ不充分ナル場合ハソノ期間中ニ積立タル額ニ比例シ
テ利益ヲ算ジシ部門ノ実收又ハ準備資金中ヨリ支出セルモノトス。一部門ト
シテ欠損スル場合或ハ組合全体ノシテ欠損スル場合或ハ組合資本ノ不足
セル場合ハ購買配当ヲナスベカラズ。

第五條 會員集會

第一項 會員總會——毎年九月十五日ニ各ユニットヲ中心トシテ會員總會ヲ開催ス。

時間及ビ会場ハ理事會ニヨツテ決定。總會通知ノ内ニ包含ス。總會通知ハ
例ノ少クモ五日前ニ總會ノ開カルベキ各ユニットノ掲示板或ハ他ノ顯著ナル
場所ニ掲示スベシ。總會ノ席上ニ於テ會員中ヨリユニット及ビ全組合議
會議員トシテ一年間各ユニット、會員ノ權益ヲ代表スル代表者ヲ選出ス。最
初ノ代議員ハ後任者ノ選出サル限り一九四四年九月十五日迄ヲ任期トス。
ユニットノ會員ハ尚松任地ノ一ブロック中ニ在住スル組合會員ヲ以テ構成ス。
各ユニットハ七十五名及ビソレヲ超過スル毎ニ一名ツノ代議員ヲ選出スルコトヲ
得。

第三項 特別會

——代議員ノ死亡、辭任、失格ノ場合又ハ代議員トシテ活動シ得
ル場合組合書記ハソノユニット特別會ヲ召集シ後任者ノ選出ヲ求めムベシ
書記ハユニット會員ノ十分一ノ請願書提出アリシ場合ソノユニット選出ノ
代議員ノ辭任ヲ要求スル場合ヲ開催スベシ。

時場所目的ヲ説明セル特別會ノ通知ハ選舉ノ行ハル、場所ノ掲示板又
ハ顯著ナル場所ニ組合ノ少ナクモ五日前ニ掲示スベシ。出席會員ノ
多数票ヲ以テ代議員ノ辭任ヲ決議シ後任ノ選出ヲ爲ス事ヲ得。

第五項 組合議會

組合議會ハ細則中ニ規定セラシ方法ヲ以テ各ユニットノ會員ニヨツテ選
出セラレタル代議員ヲ以テ構成サル。組合ニ關スル總テノ問題ニツイテユニ
ット會員ヲ代表ス。

第四項 ユニット組合議會

ユニット組合議會ハ一キャンポヨリソノキャンポノ會員ヲ代表スベク選出セ
ラレシ。代議員ヲ以テ構成ス。三ツノユニット組合議會ハ第一ユニット組
合議會、第二ユニット組合議會、第三ユニット組合議會ト稱ス。

第五項 議場

組合議會ハ總テノ組合本部或ハ理事會ノ指定セル場所ニ於テ開催
セラル。各ユニットハソノ議場ヲ各々決定スベシ。

第六項 例会

理事會ニヨツテ決定セララル。時ト場所ニ於テ組合議會ノ總會ヲ開催ス。

總會通知シテモ全期五日前ニ各代議員ノ現住所ニ發送ス。ユニット議會、例会ハ毎月一回開催シ、期日、場所等ハ各ユニット組合議會ニヨリ決定ス。例会通知ノ形式ハ各ユニット議會ノ決定ニヨル。

第七項 組合議會特別会

理事會ノ多數或ハ議員ノ割、請願書又ハユニット議會ノ例会及ビ特別会ニ出席中ノ議員ノ多數ヨリ組合議會ヲ五日以内ニ召集スルコトヲ得。組合議會特別会召集ノ通知ハ五日前ニ各議員ノ現住所宛送附スベシ。期日、会場及集会目的ハ通知状ニ明示スル必要アリ。

第八項 ユニット議會特別会

理事會ノ多數決或ハキヤプノ議員中ノ割ノ請願書ニヨリ五日以内ニユニット組合議會特別会ヲ書記ニヨリ召集スルコトヲ得。ユニット議會特別会召集通知ハユニット議會ノ例会通知ト同様ノ方法ニヨリ行フ。但シ特別会召集ノ理由ヲ明示スル必要アリ。

第九項 ユニット議會ノ權限

ユニット議會ハソノ例会又ハ特別会ニ於テ規定ニ從ヒ理事ヲ選出スル權利及義務又ハ理事ヲ解任シ、ソノ後任ヲ選出シ、理事會並ニ組合議會ニ對シテ組合ノ經營方針、他ニ關スル提案ヲ決議スル權利及義務ヲ有ス。規定ニ從ツテ召集セラレタル例会或ハ特別会ニ出席中ノ議員ノ多數決ヲ以テ理由ノ有無ニ關セス、ソノユニットヨリ選出セラレタル理事ヲ解任シ、ソノ後任ヲ選出スル事ヲ得。規定ニ從ヒユニット議會ハ左ノ如キ數ノ理事ヲ選出スベシ。

第一ユニット九名ノ理事、第二ユニット五名ノ理事、第三ユニット五名ノ理事

第十項 組合議會ノ權限

組合議會ハ理事及ビ支配人又ハ議會ノ委員會ヨリノ報告ヲ受領承認シ、理事會ト委員會或ハ議員ト同ニ起ル意見ノ相違ニ對スル最高決定權ヲ有シ、細則改訂ノ可否ヲ決定シ、組合法人ノ最高機關タル權能ヲ有ス。

第十一項 定數

正式ノ通知ヲ以テ召集セラレタルユニット會員ノユニット集會或ハユニット議會又ハ組合議會ノ例会及ビ特別会ノ定數(クオラム)ハ出席會員又ハ出席議員ヲ以テ定數ト認ム。

第十二項 投票

各會員及各議員ハ一票投票權ニ限定ス。各任状ニヨリ投票ハ一切承認セズ。組合議會ハ総選舉ノ際特別一般投票形式ニ於テ、特別ナ問題ニ關シ、全會員ノ意見ヲ徵スルコトヲ得。組合議會ノ特別決定ニヨリ、投票ハ郵便ヲ以テ行フ事ヲ得。或ハ直接ノ投票ヲ以テ行フ事ヲ得。或ハソノ両方ヲ用フル事ヲ得。但シ郵便ニヨリ投票ハコームピア組合法ニヨリ承認セラレ居ル範圍内ニ於テ行フ。

第條

理事ト役員

第項 理事会

組合ノ經營ハ十九名ノ理事ニヨリテ構成スル理事会ニ委ス。理事ハ
ユニット議會ノ例会ニ於テ選出サレシ任期ハ二年トス。但シ第三キ
ヤノヨリ選出セラレシ理事中各二名、第一キヤノヨリ、内四名ノ任期最
初ノ選舉ノ六ヶ月目ノ例会トス。殘餘ノ理事ノ任期ハ最初ノ選舉ノ
十二ヶ月目ノ例会トス。ソレヲ例会ニ於テ満期理事ノ後任ヲ選出
ス。各理事ハソノ後任者ガ選出サレ就任執務スル迄留任スル必要
アリ。前記ノ規定ニ從ヒ最初ノ理事会ハ六月目ニ満期トル理事ヲ
豫メ籤引ニテ決定ス。

第項 理事会集合会

理事会集合会ハ全部組合本部又ハ理事会ニ於テ決定セル場所ニ於テ
行フ。定会ハ理事会ノ決定セル期日ニ毎月行フ。理事長又ハ五名ノ理事ニヨ
リ特別会ヲ開クヲ得。各理事会集合会ニ於テハ全理事ノ過半數ヲ以テ選
數ト認ム。

第項 理事会欠員

理由ノ如何ニ關セズ理事会ニ欠員ノ生ジタル場合ニハソノ理事ヲ選出セル工
ニット議會ニ於テ後任ノ選出ヲ行フ。

第項 理事会ノ義務

理事会ハ組合行フ總テノ事業ヲ管理シ組合法及ビ定款並ニ細則ニ抵
觸セサル範圍ニ於テ組合ノ便宜ヲ計ル外、細則ノ規定ニ從ツテ義務遂行ス

第項 理事会役員

理事会ハ毎年理事長副理事長ヲ理事ノ内ヨリ選出シ、會計ト書記ヲ
理事中或ハ理事外ヨリ選出ス

第項 理事長及ビ副理事長ノ義務

理事長ハ組合議會並ニ理事会ノ總テノ集會ヲ掌リ、會員証、借用形
社債、担保契約並ニソノ他、組合ニ關スル書類ノ發給ヲ掌ル。理事長又總
テ議會常設委員會、員外會員トナリ、理事会ニ依ツテ委任サル、權
能ヲ以テ事務ヲ管掌ス。副理事長ハ理事長ノ欠席又ハ失格場合、或
ハ又理事長ノ死亡、辭任、解任等ノ際理事長ノ權能義務ヲ管掌シ、
ソノ他理事会ノ決定ニ從ツテソノ權能ヲ行使ス。

第項 理事会書記ノ義務

書記ハ理事会ノ全テノ會合並ニソノ委員會及ビ組合議會ノ會合ニ切
出席シ、投票及ビ議事ヲ記録簿トシテ定規レクルモノニ記入保持シ、必
要ノ場合ニ他、常設委員會ニ於テモ同様ノ義務ヲ果シ、組合入会
申込ヲ受領シソレヲ理事会ニ計リ、理事会ノ指令ニヨリ外部ト通信
ヲ行フ。又會計以外ノ諸文書記録ヲ保管シ、組合議會ニ向ツテ諸會

令報告並ニ書記ニ関スル理事ノ報告ヲ行ヒンノ後任者ニ自己ノ保管スル記録及ビ備品一切ヲ引渡ス外理事会ノ指令ニヨリテ他ノ義務ヲ行フ。

第八項

理事会々々計ノ義務

理事会々々計ハ法人資金、証券、會計簿ヲ保管シソレヲ受領書又ハ支拂記録ヲ保管シ或ハ保管セシ事ヲ命ジ、理事会例会又ハ他ノ場合ニ要求ニ應ジテ會計ノ報告並ニ組合ノ會計狀態ヲ明白ニシ又議金例会出席議員多ク組合ノ月例會計報告ヲ配布スル外理事会々々指令ニヨリソノ他ノ義務ヲ行フ。後任ノ選バレル場合ハ保管セル金額、帳簿及ビソノ他ノ組合備品一切ノ後任者ニ譲渡スル義務アリ。

第九項

理事失格

理事ニ對シテ組合ハソノ帳簿中ニ切實賣ヲナスベカラス。

第十項

理事ノ解任

組合議會ノ例会又ハ特別会ニ於テ三分ニ以上ノ原數アル時ハ理事ヲ理由ノ有無ヲ問ハズ解任スル事ヲ得。但シソノ理事ハ少クモ會合五日前ニソノ事ニツイテ通知ヲ受ケ會合ニ於テ聲明ノ機會ヲモツコトヲ得。解任ニヨリ生セル欠員ハソノ理事ヲ選出セルユニット議會ヨリ選出セル。

第十一項

理事会専務

必要ニシテ理事会ニ一般的事務ヲ掌管スル専務或ハ特種事務ヲ掌管スルべき専務ヲ常置スル事ヲ得。例ハコムニテストア専務会人事専務会等ノ如キヲ設置シ、専務ノ任期ハ理事会之レヲ定ム。専務会ノ權限ハ理事会ニヨリソノ都度決定シ、理事会ノ概括的指揮ノ下ニ組合ノ特種ノ事業ニ関シテ、理事会ノモツ一切ノ權限ヲ行使スルコトヲ得ベシ。

第七條

雜

第一項

會計年度——組合會計年度ヲ毎年七月一日ヨリ六月末日迄トス。

第二項

細則ノ改正

細則ノ改正又ハ廢止ハ組合議會ノ例会又ハソノ目的ノクニ會合セル特別會出席議員ノ多數決ニヨリテ行フ。但シ特別会ノ場合ハ各議員ノ現住所ニ集合ノ少クモ五日前ニ通知ヲ送り、細則改正又ハ廢止ノ内容ヲ明示スル必要アリ。

第三項

組合公印

組合公印ハソノ中ニ組合名、組織年月日及ビコムニア組合法人ノ文字ヲ印刻シ、書記ノ手許ニ保管ス。

第四項

細則保管所

細則原文及ビ精確ナル細則ハ全テ組合本部事務所ニ保管ス。

第五項

保險

組合ノ役員、雇傭人ニシテ一年間ニ一千円以上ノ現金又ハ証券

ヲ取扱フ者ハ全テ理事會ニ於テ適当ト認ムル保險ヲ掛ケソノ
費用ハ組合ヨリ支出スル事。

第六項

帳簿及ビ監査

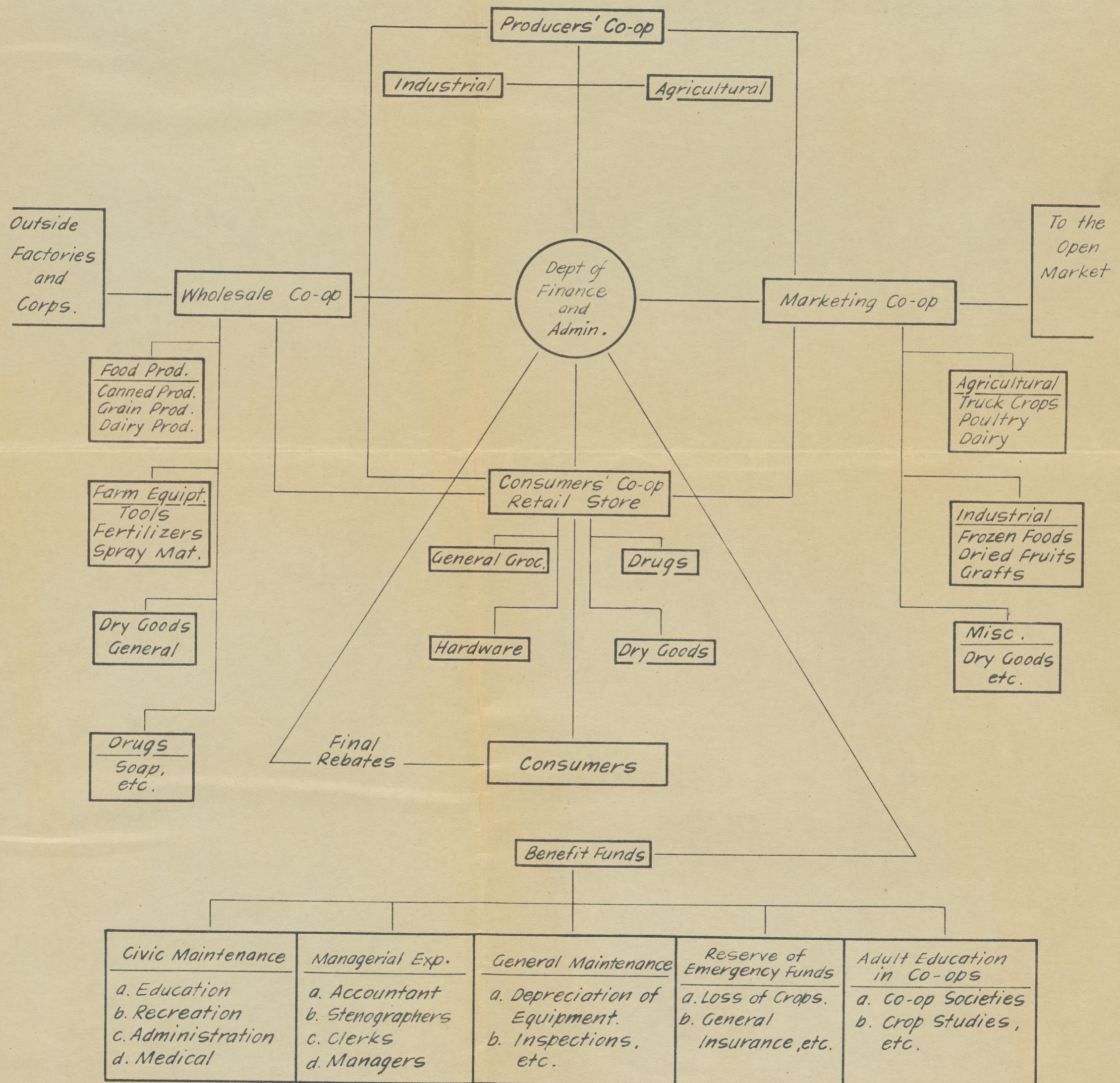
組合ハソノ事業經營ノ必要上維持スル帳簿ヲ毎年經驗凡合
計士又ハ簿記係ニヨツテ監査セシム。但シテ會計士又ハ簿記係ハ
理事又ハ役員中ヨリ出スコト能ハズ。年額一萬井迄ノ營業ノ場
合ハ理事、役員、僱傭人以外ノ三名ノ監査委員ヲ舉ゲテ
會計監査ヲ行ハシムル事ヲ得。組合總會ニ對シテ全口員及ビ
非全口員ノ取引額、貸借整理、対照表、損益決算表、精
確ナル監査報告書ヲ提出スベシ。

第七項

組合年報

組合法ノ定ムルトコロニ從ヒ組合ハ毎年ソノ報告ヲ作製、
登録シ、ソノ寫シヲ組合事務所ニ保管ス。

C.P.M. CO-OPERATIVES - INLAND ASSOCIATION



Block Study Action Group--Study Material

Study No. 2 "The Principle of one-man--one vote"

(Co-op Library is located at Block 36 R.H. for further reading.)

1. How is the individual regarded in the cooperative movement?

In capitalistic society, capital is independent and has individuality while the living person is dependent and has no individuality.

Cooperative democracy restores this individuality to the living person by giving him a vote equal to all the others. He may not use it and let control of the society go to others by default, but no minority can gain control by buying up stock or collecting the proxies of indifferent stockholders. If the leadership of a cooperative does not serve the interest of its members, they can use their voting privilege to oust the ruling clique. That is not so in a corporation.

Consumer Awakens, page 16-17.

2. How do democratic principles work in a cooperative?
Dynamic Democracy

With so many different types of cooperatives being developed in America by groups with different social and economic backgrounds and different purposes it is not surprising that we find considerable confusion when we attempt to set down ideas and ideals about the cooperative movement.

It is one of the beauties of the cooperative technique that it works, however, much theories may differ about it. Most cooperators buy at their co-op because it saves them money or because they get better quality. Some do it because the co-op belongs particularly to their nationality. Others have an ingrained distrust of "big business". The more idealistic see cooperation as the gradual unfolding of a new social order. The more radical see in the cooperative movement a training ground for collectivist management after a proletarian revolution and a source of funds to carry on revolutionary activity. All these groups, however, can patronize the same co-ops and reap benefits by so doing. Consumer Awakens--pp 99.

Because it gives each individual an equal voice and responsibility in the economic order, consumer cooperation is the democratic ideal applied to economic organization. We have seen that it actually works. It is the only technique of economic democracy that has made persistent progress wherever tried.

Just because cooperation is the democratic ideal applies to economic organization, it does not follow that co-ops always function democratically.....Nevertheless we prefer representative government to dictatorship, labor unions to company unions, and factional politics to totalitarian party. So cooperation is immeasurably superior to finance capitalism--the autocratic form of economic organization--even though individual cooperatives fall short of the ideal.

Somewhere between the rights of an individual and the claims of a social group there must be a balance where individual can be free while society operates for the good of all. It is the rather unique belief of cooperation that there is a technique by which this synthesis can be reached under the complexities of modern life.

Fundamentals of Consumer Cooperation. Page 102-103.

3. What is one-man--one vote?
Principle of Democracy.

When the Pioneers refused to hire capital from persons not of their own body; when they provided for the rule of "each member--one vote" to be used in the government of their association; when they provided that all members, whether men or women, should have equal rights in their organization; that "the powers of management should be placed in the hands of officers elected by the membership

periodically"--the Pioneers established the principle of democracy as one of the great basic principles of cooperation...By their method the power to govern was given to each member as a human being, irrespective of the amount of capital each owned.

-Fundamentals of Consumer Education pp 23.

4. What are the essential features control in the cooperatives?
Democratic control.

Undoubtedly the most important feature in the operation of consumer cooperative is the democratic control and supervision of its affairs. Take those away, and the organization will be sure to lose its cooperative character and deteriorate into an ordinary capitalistic business enterprise. Democracy is the very life blood of the cooperative movement.

The following may be said to be the essential features of democratic control in the cooperatives:

1. The continuous and active participation of the membership in the supervision and control of the affairs of the cooperative on the basis of the each-member-one-vote rule is necessary. Membership meetings must be held sufficiently often to give the members of the cooperative an opportunity to watchfully follow the affairs of their cooperative, and to get reports at regular intervals from the officers and executives of the cooperative about their work and accomplishments. From the viewpoint of democratic control it is very important that the membership meetings are well prepared, well advised, well organized, and well conducted. (See the proposed by-law Article VII, Section 1)
2. A conscientious and capable administration which is usually constituted a board of seven or more directors is a necessity for a cooperative. There cannot be any objection, purely from the viewpoint of democracy, to a larger board than one of seven members, whenever such larger board is feasible. The board must meet sufficiently often to be able to supervise effectively the work of the manager; to demand of the manager and other responsible functionaries periodical reports of their work and accomplishments; to see to it that the decisions of the membership meetings are carried out promptly and conscientiously, and in general to supervise the affairs of the cooperative between the membership meetings. It must be understood that between the membership meetings the board exercises supreme authority over the affairs of the cooperative. (See the by-laws Article VII, Sec. 7)
3. The duty of all the committees that have been elected by the membership at their meetings (including the board of directors) is to give accurate and comprehensive reports of their activities and of the financial condition and progress of the cooperative, so that the members will have an opportunity to get a true picture of the financial condition of their cooperative and its needs, and to judge as to the efficiency of the committees and executives.
4. Continuous and effective educational work among the members of the cooperative for the purpose of deepening their understanding of the principles, methods, aims and purposes of the cooperative movement is also desirable; of arousing and maintaining among the members active interest in the affairs of their cooperative and in the democratic control of the same, and of enhancing the ability of the members to exercise such control as effectively as possible. (See the by-laws, Article V, Sec. 1, (b))
5. Another necessity is to make it as easy as possible for the consumers to become members of the cooperative and arranging so that every bona fide consumer in the natural trading territory of the cooperative, who is willing to patronize the business of the cooperative and join it as a member, will be given an opportunity to become a full-fledged member as soon as possible merely through his patronage and without having to buy a share in it outright.

-Fundamental of Cons. Ed. pp. 31-32. Also read 32 to 35.

Equal representation should be insured by limiting each member to

one vote irrespective of the amount of share capital owned by him. This prevents unequal privileges, insured democracy, and provides that membership shall always remain open to newcomers on equal terms with the founders of the association.

-O & M of Consumer Co-op pp. 27.

5. Summary Questions

1. What is the basis of cooperative society?
2. Explain one-man--one-vote theory.
3. Is it practical and fair?
4. Name the essential features of democratic control in the co-ops.
Fundamentals-31, 33.
5. Would a co-op be able to operate under a different system?
(Not one-man--one vote method)
6. Compare the co-op philosophy with the profit system.

Next study subject: "Duties of Directors and delegates)
Prepared and submitted by
The Cooperative Study Division of
the Adult Education Dept.

Block Co-operative Discussion Material

Question: What is the present store system's type of business organization?

Answer: It is called the Community Enterprise system and aims at the distribution of profit for community welfare and improvements.

Question: Can Issei and Nisei participate in the present set-up?

Answer: No. At the present time Issei cannot be appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Community Enterprise.

Question: If this business were organized under the co-operative basis, would there be any difference?

Answer: Everyone may vote and control its policies whether Issei or Nisei in a co-operative organization.

Question: Is the government going to establish a co-operative for us?

Answer: No. A co-operative is your organization. Therefore, it is your responsibility to organize it yourself. The administration promises you that if the majority of you wish to have a co-operative system, you can have it. It approves of a co-operative organization.

Question: Assuming that the majority of us are in favor of establishing a co-operative, what will be our next step?

Answer: You should consolidate your block opinion and express your favor for a co-operative. The best way will be to get the signatures of those in favor of organizing a co-operative.

Question: In establishing a co-operative, are we to start an entirely new store?

Answer: We can convert the Community Enterprise easily into a co-operative enterprise. What to do with the store reserve should be decided by the people in this community.

Question: Do we need a new capital to start a co-operative, or can we use the store reserve?

Answer: The sound way is to invest a small amount in a share (probably not more than \$1.00) by the members. We can use the reserves of the present store if the people are in favor of it. However, it would be more desirable for the people to invest even a small sum.

Question: If a person cannot invest a share of \$1.00, is he unable to become a member?

Answer: It is possible to make a membership deposit in sums as small as 25¢. Again, a person may apply his savings return toward the purchase of a voting share.

Question: What do you mean by savings return?

Answer: You pay a market price for what you buy. At the end of the fiscal period, after deducting the expenses and reserve, the surplus is returned to each member according to individual purchases. This refund is called the savings return.

Question: How is the co-operative store operated?

Answer: It is operated by the Issei and Nisei members. A representative is elected by each block, and these representatives elect from among themselves (or from the general membership) a smaller group of directors who will be vested with the authority to operate the store. The Board of Directors will appoint a manager to manage the store.

Question: Is there any difference between the members and non-members in the matter of benefits?

Answer: A member has one vote regardless of the number of shares he holds, and therefore, participates in the operation of the store and other business policies of the association. It is necessary to be a member in order to receive savings return. Non-members may purchase goods at the same prices as members. Savings on their purchases will be credited toward the purchase of one share of capital stock which when paid for in full will make them automatically voting members of the co-operative.

Question: The present community store has three months' experience. Is it not safer than establishing a new co-operative?

Answer: The experience of three months is insignificant to the experience of 100 years had by the co-operative. The co-operative is a safe system based on a hundred years' experience. Furthermore, the Federal government in 1940, passed a Federal law for co-operatives incorporation. If we organize a co-operative under this law, it will be safe. In fact, the safety of the Community Enterprise system is more questionable.

Question: Can we organize a co-operative here under the Federal law and not be limited by or infringe upon the laws of the state of Arizona or of the Indian Reservation?

Answer: No. There is no cause for worry. There is a Federal law which gives full coverage to our business.

Question: We have specialists from the Rochdale Institute and the Co-operative League of America. How long will they remain here?

Answer: Until the middle of September.

Question: Then it would be wise to organize a co-operative while they are here. What would be the best way to go about it?

Answer: As early as possible, get the signatures of those who are in favor of having a co-operative. When we have obtained the signatures of the majority of the block voters, we can immediately plan to organize a co-operative.

Question: Is it necessary to incorporate?

Answer: If it is incorporated, the liabilities of the members will be limited to individual capital holdings.

カミニシティエニタープライズ成立経過

最初、行政局長補・ネッド・キャンベル氏が賣店部の監督でありました。その頃、キャンベル氏とエリス嬢は一緒に二三の大卸尚屋商を訪れ、ポストンの営業部に対し何の金融的援助もない信用貸しをしてくれる様に懇請いたしました。ところが外部の卸賣商では、このポストン市の存在を全然知つてゐなかつたので、この営業の成立などに就いては尚更のこと。何も知らなかつたのであります。そこで、キャンベル氏は、ポストン市なるものは戦時轉住局の仕事であり、人口は将来、二万人になるだらうと云ふ事を説明いたしました。この説明を聴いて尚屋の方では、これは可なり大規模なビジネスとなるだらうと云ふ覺込をつけて、この賣店に対し信用貸しをする事を承知したのであります。この様な経過をたどりまして、現在の賣店を始めたのであります。商品はずべて正味三十日の期間を限つて信用購入をいたしました。ゴルデンステートクリーマリーは十六個のケルウィナーター・アイスボックスをアイスクリーム貯藏用として無料提供いたしました。ハロルド・ブロークレイヂ社は配達用として二台のトラックを貸與いたしました。これらの会社は、二が有望である事を知つて、多大の信用貸をする様になり、大きな取引をするに至つたのであります。この賣店は政府からも又その他の一般居住者からも、全然資金の提供を受けませんでした。キャンベル氏は原価に二割五分を掛けたらと特別に指導してくれ、氏の主張は二割五分で始めて、段々と定価を下げて行き、二割五分以上には上げない第百一十一号

いと言ふのであります。開業第一日目の賣上げは十一万七千六百仙でした。因に賣店は、一九四二年五月十日に開かれました。最初の釣銭用の金として五万が太田氏より出され、したが、その日の中に返却しました。最初のポストン市の人口は二百七十五名でした。五月廿五日より同二十七日までの間に、尚屋より入れられてゐた、最初の商品の全部を皆済しましたので、二に始めてこの賣店は、当市の人々のコミュニティストアと云ふたのであります。初め原価の二割五分掛をして、たので、そこから充分の積立金を生いて来ました。そこで九月一日から一割五分掛に引き下げました。その時の在庫品が約二万五千で、現在は、四万五千に増加して居ります。それで、私どもは充分な賣店運用の資金を得、一般居住者諸氏のために、出来るだけ原価に近い値段で品物を売る事が出来る様になつたと思ひます。たので、十一月一日に一割二分掛けと引き下げました。その中の二分はアリゾナ州セルタギスであります。現在、純益の中から、ポストン市に対して七月に二千、八月に約二千二百、寄附いたして居ります。これらの金は色々な娛樂例へば、劇とか若い人々のスポーツなどに向けられて居ります。当市の映畫フィルム費用は全部、営業部に於て支拂つて居ります。當初、数人の日本人が後から入る来る人達の便宜を思つて賣店を開く爲に、先づ活動を開始したのであります。この賣店の運営は委員会、即ち一、二、三、情報局

臨時実行委員會の手によつて行は
れす。この委員會員は一九四三年
育子百に農業及び企業部長兼
營業部長、M.マティアセン氏によ
つて任命されす。委員は次の
人々であります。

總支配人、太田フレッド。賣店主任
中島茂。會計、春日ビル
人事、土屋スタンレー。教育、三谷
牧師

この委員會はヘット氏の臨時委員
會の任命により、一九四三年六
月二十日解散しました。始めこの
臨時委員會は次の人々

栗崎、ライル、山本エルマ、
田村、土屋スタンレー、春日ビル
中島茂、小田川、シリ、太田フレッド、
平タム、北林

の諸氏であります。併し乍ら
ヘット氏は日本人に對する聯邦準
備銀行の資金凍結の爲、何らか
の面倒が生じはしなかつたと思つたので
一委員に投票權を與へずせん
した。そこで一委員の人は辭任
したのであります(尚現在に於ても
一委員は投票權を與へられて居りま
せん)

臨時委員會は八名より成立つて
居ります。併しその時、キヤンプニ
及びキヤンプ三より各々四名宛任命
される事になつてゐましたが、それは
それらキヤンプが充分な組織をし
つ様になるまで、留保される事に
なつてゐました。この臨時委員
會員は後に任命に依らずに一般
居住者によつて選挙される事にな
つて居ります。

營業部の金は毎日、一名の日
本人會計、或は集金人及び一名の
政府雇員によつて回收されて居
ります。この政府雇員は現金録
悉から取り出されるものであります。
内訳書を作製するのであります。
そして、その回收された金は全部
政府當局者まで届けられるので

あります。
猶、最近に至りまして、この集
金は日本人だけで行ふことにな
りました。

銀行預金は政府當局者
R.G.フィスター氏によつて、
太田フレッド氏が共同署名する
ことになつてゐます。銀行から
引き出される小切手もすべて
同様に共同署名されねばなりま
せん。

商品購入のビルは全部その
支拂前に三人の日本人によつて調
べられす。購入商品の内訳報
告書は三枚作製されす。
それらは一枚づつ、倉庫部、購入
部及び會計部に行くのであります。
若し商品が一つでも賣店
から取り出されたとしますと、それ
がすぐ各部に判つて行くのであり
ます。この様な仕組によつて居
りますので、決して間違ひが生ず
る様なことはありせん。

會計制度は、当轉住地の政
府公證會計士、ワインツラウブ氏
によつて確立され、その原価計
算法を採用してゐます。その現在も
尚この方法を用ひて居ります。毎月會計部
り會計報告が發表され、日英兩文にて
一般に配布されてゐます。現在のところ、理
髪器具、美容店備へつけの器具及び靴
修繕道具は購入した。これら設備品
はすべて居住者のものであります。
キヤンプ二及び三の在庫品に對し合計
四万弗の保險をかけて居ります。その割当は
第一キヤンプに二万弗、第二キヤンプに各々一
万弗であります。

附記 カミニティ・エンタープライズ公衆部
ポストン在住皆様へ

最近、當營業部に於て、色々と誤解があるやに
聞かれますので、これを機会に營業部の成立
経過並びに内容につき説明を頂きます。
今又、當部内に公衆課と云ふものを設け、皆様と
當部との接觸を一層緊密ならしめんと努力して
居ります。どうか皆様と色々と交際の点がございませう
内遠慮なくお知らせ下さい。お願ひいたします。
カミニティ・エンタープライズ 公衆課
土田ローイ

Block No. 309SUBSCRIPTION

The undersigned each agree to subscribe to one share of stock in a Poston Consumers' Cooperative of a par value not exceeding one dollar. It is understood and agreed that subscribers shall have the right to elect a temporary board of directors for the cooperative, and that payments on this subscription shall not be called for until the certificate of incorporation is issued. It is further understood and agreed that after incorporation and payment of stock subscriptions the members will elect a permanent board of directors to administer the affairs of the cooperative.

消費組合加入申込書

下記の署名者は一株一弗を超へず、
 ポストン消費組合の株を一株購入する事
 を申込む者であります。右署名者
 は消費組合の臨時理事を選挙す
 権利を持ち又株への支拂いは法人
 組織後株券が發行される迄行は
 れない事と承知して居ります。
 消費組合が法人組織され株の
 支拂後組合の實務を握る
 理事が選挙される事に成る居り
 ます。

BLOCK NO. 309

1.	<u>Lam Uyeno</u>	37.	
2.	<u>Jim Williams</u>	38.	
3.	<u>Frank Takahashi</u>	39.	
4.	<u>Joe Kiritani</u>	40.	
5.	<u>Robert Ferguson</u>	41.	
6.	<u>James Ota</u>	42.	
7.	<u>Ed Takahashi</u>	43.	
8.	<u>Felen Ota</u>	44.	
9.		45.	
10.	<u>Shiz Sawaguchi</u>	46.	
11.	<u>Ed Sawaguchi</u>	47.	
12.	<u>Howard Takahashi</u>	48.	
13.		49.	
14.		50.	
15.		51.	
16.		52.	
17.		53.	
18.		54.	
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22.		58.	
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25.		61.	
26.		62.	
27.		63.	
28.		64.	
29.		65.	
30.		66.	
31.		67.	
32.		68.	
33.		69.	
34.		70.	
35.		71.	
36.		72.	

BLOCK NO. _____

1. _____	37. _____
2. _____	38. _____
3. _____	39. _____
4. _____	40. _____
5. _____	41. _____
6. _____	42. _____
7. _____	43. _____
8. _____	44. _____
9. _____	45. _____
10. _____	46. _____
11. _____	47. _____
12. _____	48. _____
13. _____	49. _____
14. _____	50. _____
15. _____	51. _____
16. _____	52. _____
17. _____	53. _____
18. _____	54. _____
19. _____	55. _____
20. _____	56. _____
21. _____	57. _____
22. _____	58. _____
23. _____	59. _____
24. _____	60. _____
25. _____	61. _____
26. _____	62. _____
27. _____	63. _____
28. _____	64. _____
29. _____	65. _____
30. _____	66. _____
31. _____	67. _____
32. _____	68. _____
33. _____	69. _____
34. _____	70. _____
35. _____	71. _____
36. _____	72. _____

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION

The Consumer Cooperative Enterprises of Poston regards all those who pay 25¢ toward the full payment of one dollar membership fee as the regular members whether they have signed up for the subscription in the past or at the present time.

Qualifications, privileges and duties of the regular members are briefly as follows:

1. Any Poston resident above 16 years of age is eligible for the regular membership.
2. Although there is no limitation as to how many can become a member from one family, from the bookkeeping point of view two from each family (preferably, one issei and one nisei) are considered advantageous. (Patronage refund can be allotted to each family according to the amount of purchase and listed under the name of the paid-up regular member from such family.)
3. Each regular member is entitled to have one vote.
4. Each regular member is entitled to receive a proportionate share of the present store assets (estimated in Dec., 1942) at the time of liquidation according to his or her purchase record of Jan. 15 to June 30, 1943. (However, anyone moved to this Center since Jan. 1, 1943 shall not have this privilege.
5. Each regular member is entitled to receive regular purchase dividends.
6. Each regular member is expected to uphold the rules and regulations set forth in the Cooperative By-Laws.

ポストン消費組合會員名簿

ポストン消費組合は昨年度予約をされた方又は今度新たに申込される方の如何に拘らず会費金一円の内金廿五仙を支拂ふ者は正會員と認める事となりました。正會員の資格特権及び義務を簡単に列記します

一正會員は十六才以上のポストン在住者に限る

一一家より何名申込されても差支なく但し記録維持の便宜上一家より一世及び二世一名づつが適当なり。(購買配当はその一家の全購買額に應じてその家の會員が受領し得る)

一正會員は一票の投票権を所有す

一正會員は一九四二年十二月現在のコミュニティセンタープラザに積立金の割当配当を受ける資格あり。但しその割当額は今年一月十五日より六月末日迄の購買額に比例して行はる(一九四三年一月一日以後ポストンに未住せし者は正會員たりともこの特権なし)

一正會員は今年一月より六月末日までの購買配当を受ける特権あり

一正會員は組合細則を遵奉する義務を有す 以上

ポストン消費組合假議會

THE FIRST MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF POSTON
COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, INC.

(Election Rules and Other Notes)

Since, the Articles of Incorporation has been approved by the District of Columbia and there is definite assurance of being able to obtain a license from the State of Arizona. Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc. shall call its first membership meetings according to the by-laws and election rules which is as follows:

1. The incumbent block delegates to the Temporary Cooperative Congress shall call the meeting to order and make necessary business reports. Following this, there shall be an election of a chairman, recording secretary and three-men election committee from among the regular members who are present at the meeting;
2. Upon the elction of the chairman, the incumbent block delegate shall yield the conduct of the business to the chairman, recording secretary shall take the minutes and the election committee shall distribute, collect and count the ballots;
3. The quorum ~~of~~ the membership meeting is according to the by-laws, the number of the regular members who are at the said meeting;
4. Each block unit of membership shall be entitled to one delegate for each 75 members in fraction thereof in good standing, who reside within the block. (Each block which is entitled to elect only one delegate must elect an alternate who shall be present at the meetings of the delegates when and if the regular delegate is unable to attend;)
5. The meeting may elect a nominating committee which shall make a recommendations for the candidates, or, cast ballots without first nominating candidates.
6. A candidate who has received the majority of votes shall be entitled to become the delegate.

7. All elections shall be made with secret ballots. No proxy votes is permitted. Election is to be held on October 15, 1943;

8. Qualifications for the candidates are -

a. Members who are not blocked nationals in persons who have been residing within the boundary of the United States continuously since June 17, 1940,

b. Members in good standing.

c. Members who are not paid employees of the Cooperative Enterprises,

d. Members who have a fair knowledge of a cooperative system, who is unselfish, fair and cooperative, and who shall be able to attend various meetings of the delegates.

9. If the election committee discovers that no candidate has received a majority vote, they shall make the two top candidates as the candidates and recast votes to decide the delegate.

After announcing the name of the duly elected delegate, the committee shall gather all the ballots (including unused portion) and put them in a sealed envelop and shall deposit it with the name of the delegate at the block manager's office not later than 11 o'clock in the morning of October 16, 1943.

Please
REMEMBER

That:

The Cooperative Congress is your voice for the operation of the store.

The present Board of Trustees is your duly elected representative.

The future of the store depends upon your full cooperation.



△次り事項について

御理解願ひます。

一消費組合議會は店の経営に對する民衆の聲です。

二現在の管理人は一般在住民の代表中より選定されたものです。

三店の將來は皆様の協力を充分に得らるゝ迄にかゝつて居ります。

POSTON COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES INC.

RECEIPTS

FOR APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1944

To Residents of Poston:

We ask you to turn your receipts from April 1st, 1944
to June 30, 1944 by July 12, 1944, through your Block-manager's
office, in order to post your purchased amount on your account
during that period.

Your assistance and cooperation will be greatly
appreciated.

PATRONAGE DIVIDEND DEPT.

四五、六月分の

受取證の回收

七月十二日迄に何卒

皆様様の購買高を記帳する爲めに
一九四四年四月一日から同六月三十日迄
の受取證を一まとめにしブロックマネジ
ヤーを通してコーチポレチブエンタプライズ
ズに七月十二日迄に御送附下さい。

ポストンコーチポレチブエンタプライズ

餘剰金拂戻部

① レデオに關する告知

法規五十号三月は次の如き、諸規則を規定してをります。

△短波受信機を所持する日系人は所定の係官の許へ引渡すこと。

△若し短波受信機が容易に除去し得る受信機ならば係官は本人よりの申出あり次第、それを除去し残り(長波機)を本人に返還する。

△外に短波部分品の預證を本人に交附する。
△預に短波機或はその部分品はWRAが保管し本人が出所する際に返却する。

法規五十号三日は次の規定を設けてをります。

△転住所長は短波機受け取り或は短波装置除去の係官として日系財産管理官を任命する。

△本人には預證が交附される。

△短波機或はその部分品は本人の姓名、家族番号、住所を付けて所内のある一所に嚴重に保管する。

法規五十号四の規定に依りて預けた短波機或は部分品は本人(但し二母のみ)が短期若くは無期にて出所する場合には要求すれば返却して貰ふことが出来る。

上述の如くでありますから短波機所持の方は直に行政局四八号室へ持参して下さい。ここで検査或は除去を行った後長波受信機には證明書を附けてお返へいたします。

一九四三年十一月十五日

転住所長 W. ウェード・ヘッド

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

July 28, 1944

MEMO TO: Mr. Duncan Mills
Project Director

FROM: Scott Rowley

A question has arisen as to the power of Community Enterprises to dispose of its profits other than by patronage refunds.

I notice in the minutes of the Community Council of July 20, 1944, the following statement, "2. Proposal by Community Enterprises that the Council be responsible for the disbursement of movie fund--Memo from the Community Enterprises, dated July 12, regarding their suggestion that the Council be responsible for the disposal of \$4800 to be allocated by the C. E. for the welfare of the residents was discussed."

The Declaration of Trust states that "the Colorado River Relocation Center is populated by approximately 17, 500 who need and desire services and supplies in addition to those furnished to them by the War Relocation Authority." This seems to be the sole reference to powers of distribution, except the part that relates to patronage refunds." "Services" would probably cover the operation of a movie by the Community Enterprises. It seems to me, however, that there is some doubt if it would justify turning over \$4800 of assets for some other organization or body to disburse as it would amount to an assumption of a loss of \$4800 by the Community Enterprises without any possibility of gain. In other words, it seems to be something other than operation of a cooperative where profits are to be divided among patrons. This would permit distribution of profits to parties who are not patrons and could be carried to any extent, if the managers see fit to do so, thus opening a way to cut out any possibility of refunds to patrons.

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There might be a possible justification for it if it could be considered as advertising, but that hardly seems to be a valid reason, inasmuch as the Community Enterprises has a monopoly in the center of all goods and services purchased or obtained here, and hence, advertising should be unnecessary.

The Administrative Manual 30.7.1 may go somewhat further than the Trust Agreement in that it does refer to entertainment to the residents of the center, but even then I question whether or not, even under the provisions of the Manual, the entertainment should be furnished without any compensation to Community Enterprises, by way of a cash allotment to another agency.

In view of the somewhat vague provisions of the Declaration of Trust and in as much as this may be to a considerable extent a matter of administrative policy, I am submitting this memo to you. There is a possibility that it might be well to submit the whole matter to the Director where both Administrative and Legal phases of the matter could be determined by the Director and the Solicitor.

There is another matter which I wish to make reference. I have noticed in the Community Council minutes recently of certain donations by way of appreciation that have been granted by the Unit Councils to individuals who are leaving this center. In looking through the Charter of the Community of Boston, I find that in Article 2, Section 1 b., it is provided that the Community Council shall have the duty and function "to solicit and receive funds and property for community purposes and to administer such funds and property." It is doubtful in my mind if private donations to individuals is a use for community purposes. I have taken the matter up with Mr. James Yashiro, City Clerk of the Council, and have called his attention to this, and he will discuss the matter with the Council. It occurs to me that there is a possibility of a personal liability which, of course, should be provided against if I am correct.

I also have a third suggestion to make. Some time ago I mentioned that it seemed to me that the Camouflage Trust should be audited and dissolved and the trustees relieved from duties and liability. At that time you suggested

that Mr. Shepard might be able to complete the audit, but he has been so extremely busy since that time, that he has been unable to do so. Would it be advisable to secure another auditor and have the audit made at the expense of the fund?

Scott Rowley
Project Attorney

SR/hk

cc: Community Council
Community Enterprises
Burge

June 30, 1942

Mr. Evans

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

MINUTES

From
June 22 to June 27
Inclusive

File

Block 36 Recreation Hall

Sup.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

June 22, 1942

Block 37--Recreation Hall

Mr. Nobuyuki Kawata
Presiding Chairman

* * * * *

A G E N D A

- I The division of study of the Education Group.
- II Report by Miss Watanabe from the pamphlet, "Organization and Management of Consumers Cooperatives and Buying Clubs."
- III Appointment of committee members.
- IV Miscellaneous discussion.

MINUTES--June 22, 1942

Mr. Nobuyuki Kawata presiding chairman.

I Each meeting will be a three-hour conference and the three hours will be divided as follows:

1. 8:30-9:30--Philosophy and background of cooperative movement.
2. 9:30-10:30--Book reports on various cooperative studies.
3. 10:30-11:30--Actual work of promoting cooperative principles.

II Miss Watanabe gave a report from the pamphlet, "Organization and Management of Consumers Cooperatives and Buying Clubs." Her talk is briefly summarized as follows:

I Officers

Should be elected from and by the board of directors.

A. President

1. Presides at all meetings.
2. Carries out the will of the members.
3. Watches over all affairs of the association.

B. Vice-President

1. takes over president's position in the event of his absence.

C. Secretary--may also be treasurer in the early years of an association.

1. Serves as secretary at both the directors and the members' meetings.
2. In small association.
 - a. keeps minutes and records.
 - b. attends to correspondence.
 - c. keeps watch over the bookkeeping and accounts.

D. Treasurer

1. pays the bill.
2. renders periodic reports to the members.

II Memberships meeting--Quarterly, annually, or semi-annually monthly.

Meetings may be held if there is something to discuss.

A. Annual meeting--important

1. election takes place.
2. annual financial report.
3. managers' report for the year.
4. other important matters.

B. General meeting

1. reports of officers, committees.
2. discussion of reports
3. action upon directors' recommendation regarding disposal of net surplus.
4. election and new business.

C. Members quorum should be set by bylaws.

- a. small--it may be 30 or 40% of the membership.
- large--it may be as low as 10%.

1. Membership meetings should be clearly understood. Should not discuss anything of which the members are not well informed.
2. If the directors are properly chosen, they are representative of the members.
If the Directors are capable, members will only have to review the policies.

Discussion on the above report followed.

III Appointment of committee members.

- A. Election committee appointed for the Japanese group:
Mr. Edward Ouchi
Mr. Roy Kaita
- B. English group:
Mr. Mits Sanbonmatsu
Mr. Harry Minato
They are requested to report on their progress after 3 or 4 days.
- C. Miss Ito and Mr. Tazawa were chosen to send reports on cooperative to the press.

IV Miscellaneous discussion

- A. Three poster ideas were chosen.
It was suggested that a pamphlet be attached to each poster.
- B. Rev. Mitani: Invite the heads of various groups and give them the chance to talk to us and ask questions.
- C. Mr. Ogata suggested that we have Mr. James and Kay Nishimura from the press attend our meeting at their earliest convenience.
- D. Rev. Mitani gave a brief report on the meeting held Saturday night at Block 23.
- E. Mr. Akamatsu was chosen to give a report from the pamphlet "Organization and Management of Consumers Cooperatives and Buying Clubs."

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

June 23, 1942

Block 37, Dining Hall
8:30 a.m.

Mr. Mitsuo Sanbonmatsu
Presiding

* * * * *

A G E N D A

- I. Reverend Kubota's report of the harmony in universal action.
- II. Reports by Messrs. Yoshioka and Akamatsu from the pamphlet "Organization and Management of Consumers Cooperatives".
- III. Discussion of the possibility of promoting consumers cooperative principles here.

MINUTES--June 23, 1942

I Reverend Kubota's report of the harmony in universal action.

Rev. Kubota explained the philosophy of cooperation necessary for balance. We should have an understanding of the essential nature of the universe, which consists of (1) creative process and (2) harmonic aspect, and apply it to the study of cooperatives.

II Reports by Messrs. Yoshioka and Akamatsu from the pamphlet, "Organization and Management of Consumers Cooperatives".

A. Accounting

1. Bookkeeping

Bookkeeping is for keeping records of the past, but the most important thing is that it is the picture of the present and the chart of the future. In cooperative bookkeeping, you must record all transactions taking place and it is advisable to give complete information of each department such as meat, grocery, dry goods, etc. It should also furnish data on cost of delivery, expenses, etc.

2. Audit

Audit is a final check up of the account books. The audit should be taken regularly by the cooperative accountant or by a public accountant if a cooperative accountant is not available. The audit of accounts should be taken annually or semi-annually. Such report should be printed and given to each member to avoid any misunderstandings.

3. Inventory and depreciation

Inventory should be taken at least semi-annually by the auditor and the manager on the cost or market price, whichever is lower. Over-valuation of the stock should be avoided as much as possible.

Depreciation should be considered in the inventory. Depreciation is mostly on fixtures, such as furniture, supplies, etc., and it should not exceed 10% per year.

4. Records of patronage

Records of patronage is for the purpose of referring to refunds or dividends. Patrons save their cash register slips or any evidence given to him. The most successful method is to have a duplicate or triplicate booking system.

5. Net saving for its disposal

The cooperative operation is similar to that of ordinary business. Between the cost and the retail price is a saving return, which is the essence of cooperative business, and the use of this surplus marks the chief difference between the cooperative and the ordinary business.

6. General surplus reserve

Two kinds of net profit, worth considering in the cooperative:

- a. Share capital, owned individually by the members
- b. General reserve, owned collectively by the members

The purpose of such a reserve, which is usually 5 to 25% of the year's net saving, is to insure the safety of the business. It is advisable, when business is good, to bring it up to 50% of the paid-in capital.

An educational fund is also provided for the purpose of educating the members.

7. Saving returns on refunds or purchases

After the return on the capital and addition to the general surplus refund have been deducted, the remainder on net savings will be paid to members and non-members. The non-members receive a dividend also but the rate will be different according to how the system is worked at each store. The earning on sales to non-members will not be paid to members; the non-members will not be paid by the members' purchases.

8. Use of net savings

Keep net savings and use it for community enterprises and social work, and do not refund such money. One objection to this system is that there is a chance of non-members enjoying this benefit, while the members do not.

B. Employees of the cooperative

1. Store manager
2. Clerks and delivery men
3. Wages

Employees should be supplied with good working conditions. Good manager deserves good pay. Other employees should have wages equal to the union scale. Store wages without bonuses is recommended.

4. Price control
5. Delivery service

Delivery service is usually unnecessary, but if it is absolutely necessary a small charge, and zoning of the location of the patrons should be made.

6. Fidelity bonds

III Discussion of the possibility of promoting consumers cooperative principles here.

Customers may buy, at face value, coupons which are redeemable in cash. The advantage is that when the coupons are sold, cash will be coming in and that can be used for purchases.

Heads of the store more or less feel that it is eventually going to end up similar to the co-op if not actually like it. The co-op education department should continue their education and be prepared for the time when the present board is ready to resign.

Mr. Mitani reported that Mr. Fister suggested that the education department be able to clarify the major differences between a community store to that of a cooperative.

IV Next reports from the pamphlet:

"Committee and Education Work"--Ken Yamamoto

"Bylaws and so forth"--Harry Minato

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

June 24, 1942

Block 38--Recreation Hall

Mr. George Ogata
Presiding Chairman

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A G E N D A

- I Rev. Kubota's report on "Cooperation among living matters."
- II Book report by Harry Minato from "Educational Work and Sources of Cooperative Information."
- III Assignments.

MINUTES--June 24, 1942

Mr. George Ogata presiding chairman.

Minutes read.

I Rev. Kubota's report on "Cooperation among living matters."

Living matters are accumulation of single cells. All living matters must have living cells. The free action of this element mysteriously become living matter. Mutual aid is working in living matter.

II Book report by Harry Minato from "Educational Work and Sources of Cooperative Information."

A. First essential of educational work in cooperative association

1. frankness
2. open records
3. no secrets regarding conduct of business or activities of officers and committees.

B. Second principle

1. Such work be connected closely with the business of the store itself.

C. Third essential

1. Each local association should keep frequent and close touch with the nearest educational center of the cooperative movement.

D. Education work divided into three fields:

1. Among employees.
2. Among the members.
3. Among the community at large.
 - a. Education of employees is of two kinds:
 1. technical education to make them more efficient workers.
 2. general education in cooperation.
 - b. Educational work for the membership may be carried on both inside and outside the store.

Through spoken words, cooperative approach to customers, or the use of posters, bulletins, etc.

The work outside the store may be direct and intensive, as in study classes, distribution of cooperative literatures, lectures, and attendance at cooperative schools and institutes.
 - c. Work for the community of nonmembers may take the form of general publicity or advertising.

Two effective ways of reaching nonmembers are the holding of--(1) tasting parties--sampling cooperative goods at home of some members. (2) food demonstrations at the store.

E. Committees and Functions:

In function of any democratic system, the committee are most essential.

1. Committee on education.

The success of the committee on education depends upon efficiency and loyalty. The committee may be large and divided into subcommittees. The membership subcommittee should bring in new members and hold and educate the old members.

2. The program and entertainment subcommittee should
arrange the program for the members' meetings, provide for debates, entertainments, speakers, picnics, suppers, and other social affairs. The Junior committee should develop interest and loyalty among children and young people.

3. The women's subcommittee or women's guild has
the dual responsibility of stimulating greater loyalty to the store on the part of its present members and of interesting other women throughout the community.

4. Committee on grades and quality of goods.--
Its function is to stimulate interest in the laboratory testing of commodities and in the reports of consumers information agencies; and to study the goods handled by the association with a view to improving their quality.

5. Committee on audit and inventory--
Should be elected by the membership.
Duties is to check on the taking and pricing of inventory, to insure conservative pricing, and to prevent "padding" of figures.

6. Business management committee--
Usually elected from and by the directors.
Assists the manager in carrying out the general policies set by the entire board of directors.

III Assignments

Mr. Roy Kafta was chosen to give a report from a pamphlet "Consumer Awakens." Mr. Harry Minato--"Fundamentals of Consumer Cooperation."

Panel members were selected as follows:

Mr. Nobuyuki Kawata
Mr. George Ogata
Miss Reiko Ito
Mr. Edward Ouchi

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

June 25, 1942

Block 38 Recreation Hall
8:30 a.m.

Rev. Masatane Mitani
Presiding

* * * * *

A G E N D A

- I General outline of the panel discussion on
the cooperative--by Rev. Mitani.
- II General remarks.

MINUTES--June 25, 1942

I. General outline of the panel discussion on the cooperative--by Rev. Mitani.

1. Phenomenal growth of the cooperative movement in the United States.
 - A. Reports of the cooperative league in the United States.
 - B. Effort of the United States government.
2. Fundamentals in Poston
 - A. Few fundamental rules
 1. No one takes advantage of others.
 2. No private enterprises permitted.
 3. Spirit of cooperation in foundation.
 - B. Spirit of cooperation applied on economic life in cooperatives.
3. How does it work?
 - A. Membership ownership.
 - B. Democratic control.
 - C. Fair distribution of profit.
 - D. Constant education.
 - E. Substantial saving.
4. Common ground for community enterprises and cooperatives.
 - A. Enterprise for the sake of the community.
 - B. Fair distribution of profits.
 - C. Fair prices and good services.
 - D. Sound business.
 - E. Monopolistic
 - F. Mutual aid
5. Strength of cooperative in comparison with community enterprise.
 - A. Direct democratic control
 1. Why is it so?
 2. What about community enterprise?
 3. Community enterprise converted and reinforced by cooperative is strong.
 - B. Efficiency in favor of consumers.
 1. Best production for the consumers interest.
 2. Efficiency benefits.
 3. Elevating the living standard.
 - C. Cooperation in the world movement.
 1. Dilemma of capitalism.
 2. New economy for the new world.
 3. Widening our horizon.
 4. Knowledge of cooperatives help.
 5. Self protection in the post-war confusion.

Final list of panel discussion members: Messrs. Nobuyuki Kawata, Mitsuo Sanbonmatsu, Harry Minato, Ed Yamato, and Miss Reiko Ito.

II General remarks

Clarify the purpose of the cooperative education department to the people. Tell them why the cooperative department was organized, and how they intend to make the store a cooperative. Impress them that this store is not organized in the final form, and that there is a possibility of a change.

Mr. Ota will be present at the panel discussion so direct any questions regarding the store to him. The responsibility of the members of the co-op is to stress the cooperative movement. The main goal is not in appraising or discrediting the store but in arousing the people's interest in the co-op movement.

Mr. James, from the press will be present at tomorrow's meeting in the Recreation Hall 38. From Saturday, June 27, 1942, the co-op's meeting will be held at Recreation Hall 36, which will be the headquarters for the Cooperative Education Dept.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

June 26, 1942

Block 36--Recreation Hall

Mr. Edward Ouchi
Presiding Chairman

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A G E N D A

- I Rev. Kubota's report on "Human Nature and Cooperation."
- II Mr. Roy Kaita's report from a pamphlet "The Consumer Awakens."
- III Miscellaneous

MINUTES---June 26, 1942

The minutes were read and approved.

I Rev. Kubota's report on "Human Nature and Cooperation."

- A. Matter and Mind.
What is matter and what is mind? Matter is static, mind is something that is dynamic.
- B. Human Nature--can be divided into two things.
 - 1. self-protection
 - 2. self-development
- C. Survival of the fittest--survival of all people by mutual aid.
- D. Why should we have cooperative?
 - 1. Idealistic interpretation of life.
 - 2. Cooperative movement is not only for economic solution but essential for human nature for social development, better civilization and peace.

II Mr. Roy Kaita's report from a pamphlet "The Consumer Awakens."

- A. We are all consumers.
 - 1. Consumers discover themselves.
 - 2. Cooperative movement is specific kind of economic organization in which men organize together to supply their common needs.
 - 3. By organizing cooperatives, workers and farmers can end their exploitation as consumers by collective buying.
- B. This Business called cooperation
Eight fundamental rules of cooperatives:
 - 1. Open membership
 - 2. Democratic control
 - 3. Limited interest on capital
 - 4. Patronage refund on purchases
 - 5. Cash sale at market price
 - 6. Neutral in race, religion and politics
 - 7. Constant education
 - 8. Continuous expansion

Difference between cooperatives and corporations.
Cooperatives is not 1 vote per share of stock but 1 vote per person. Not profits to owners but profits to members.
Not as high interest as possible but fixed rate of interest.

III Miscellaneous

Comments were made on last night's panel discussions.

Mr. George Ogata was chosen to give a report from the pamphlet, "The Consumers Awakens." (Harry Minato's report)

Mr. James from the press was unable to attend our meeting.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

June 27, 1942

Block 36 Recreation Hall
8:30 a.m.

Mr. Nobuyuki Kawata
Presiding

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A G E D N A

- I Discussion on organizing study groups
- II Miscellaneous

MINUTES--June 27, 1942

I Discussion on organizing study groups

Discussion was held on the general approach to the problem of starting study groups on the cooperative. Question, as to when they think they can be started, was presented to the members on their own initiative. There must be some definite course of study in the program. The discussion group should meet to arouse the interest of the people. Once a group is organized, have them nominate their own leaders.

Start with the practical applications in this community. General approach is to present what we are trying to do-- give basic facts relating to the establishment of the community and the store. Discuss problems facing community, alternatives for solution--complete administrative control, community enterprises, cooperative method, show potentialities and feasibility of co-op system.

Policy: We should have a panel group of about four or five members who will go out and introduce the problems and then one or two out of the group will become the organizers of the co-op movement in the respective quads covered by them.

Original panel group members:

Arthur Akamatsu
Ken Yamamoto
Reiko Ito
Nobuyuki Kawata
Mits Sanbonmatsu

II Miscellaneous

Mr. Roy Kaita volunteered to report on the pamphlet on "Accounting methods" (Mr. Fister's report).

Each member was asked to prepare an outline for the panel on Monday, June 29, 1942.

Mr. Mitani announced that there was going to be an important meeting tonight for all potential leaders in regard to the war relocation program, at the Block 32 Dining Hall.

123456

LIQUIDATION OF OUR CO-OP

With liquidation ahead in 1945, there is need of much more information about our Co-op. Questions are in order and should be answered:

1. Q. Who will get the remaining assets of the Enterprises when final liquidation occurs?

1. Q. Who will get the remaining assets of the Enterprises when final liquidation occurs.

A. After all goods and equipment are sold,///
and all taxes and other obligations are paid,/
the remaining assets will be distributed to all
members on the basis of all of the cash regis-
ter stubs turned in by such members in good///
standing at the time of liquidation.

2. Q. Is the one dollar membership fee re-
turnable. A. Yes.

3. Q. Will there be liquidation losses, and if so how will they be covered? A. Yes, some goods and equipment will probably have to be sold below cost, but there is a reserve of nearly \$20,000 which has been saved for the purpose.

4. Q. Is the inventory gradually being reduced? A. Yes, the inventory has been reduced from \$150,000 to \$100,000 in the past months./ This is an achievement of your buyers whom you should greatly appreciate, for it means more/// efficiency, hence more refunds for you.

5. Q. What must a member do to receive his full share of refunds? A. Cooperate by buying everything possible at home, by turning in all cash register stubs to your Co-op offices each quarter, and by keeping the offices clearly informed of your mailing address.

6. Q. What happens if stubs are not turned in? A. You cannot possibly receive refunds on those purchases. Instead, the net gain on such unrecorded patronage is true profit and is subject to Federal and state income tax. Unless special exemptions are made, the enterprises must pay \$12,000 in taxes on such profits on unrecorded patronage in 1943 and 1944.

7. Q. When will refunds on ~~recorded~~ patronage be paid again? A. In February, all Certificates of Indebtedness, amount to nearly ~~///~~ \$60,000, will be paid in scrip. This scrip, ~~///~~ which can be used for any purchase from the Enterprises, represents patronage refunds earned prior to June 30, 1943. Other refunds have ~~///~~ been paid down to April 1, 1944.

8. Q. How may I become a co-op member? A. By paying one dollar at the Enterprises offices in Camp I, II or III, or by allowing the membership to accrue from refunds on cash register receipts.

9. Q. Should I withdraw my \$1 membership//
before liquidation? A. No, only members in//
good standing can receive remaining assets.

10. Q. How can I be a better cooperator?//
A. The first step is to get correct informa-
tion. The second step is for you to act with
others--cooperate. Some folks "coo" and some/
folks "operate", but it takes both together to
be a good cooperator.

E.H. Runcorn,
Business Enterprises Advisor

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