

STON 3

WED.

UNIT III POLICE BEGINS CAMPAIGN AGAINST

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ✓

aid. H. Sumida of 326-3A, who had been conducting a private enterprise selling groceries to residents at exorbitant prices, was raided by the Unit III Police Force yesterday. A truckload of varied foodstuffs was brought into the police station and is being held. Chief Ken Sato stated to the Press:

"Private enterprises are positively prohibited according to the WRA regulations. Warnings have been previously issued through the block managers and ignorance of law cannot be held as an excuse. Limited leniency was shown, but those conducting such enterprises took undue advantage. Therefore, this initial enforcement will be strictly applied heretofore to discourage such occurrences in the future."

DA W C I I M

PRIVATE START

Low York

held Saturday morning, May 1, at Block 5.

Outside workers, including the Parker camouflage warehouse workers, and others, who reside on the project, were recommended to pay to the Community Council's dividend fund for distribution to the entire work corp, 35% of their net earnings. Subsistence and taxes will be deducted from the gross income, then, the worker shall receive 65% of the balance, and the Council shall accept the remaining 35% for distribution.

First to start

The recommendation, that the lapidary (stone cutting and polishing) business now being conducted by the Community Activities Department, with Dr. Powell's permission, be transferred to the Community Enterprise after the Council Committee has checked the receipts and expenditures of the present operator, Mr. Niizeki, was passed.

Another recommendation, that was approved, stated that the Community Activities Department's request for \$500 expenditure be approved after the Community Enterprise pays that sum to the TCC I. (The Enterprise had authorized this expense some time ago in a trustee's meeting but a formal request was withheld because the Activities had never justified the grant).

During this time Hiroji Kamimura, who was selected by the Executive Board, was approved as the Issei block manager supervisor.

6/9/45
L. J. O'Brien

In a chance conversation I managed to pick up some back-ground data on Mrs. Saito of abortion fame. I learned that ever since her arrival in camp last summer she has been carrying on an affair with Mr. Kodama, former chef of the hospital kitchen, in the presence of

J 6.25 F

1. Murata is no. 12 in Spanish consul report.

her husband who is crippled and partly blind. Mrs. Saito is reported to have made pocket money by selling sugar stolen from the hospital kitchen to fellow block residents in 59. Late last summer two sacks of sugar and ten sacks of rice on different occasions disappeared from the stockroom of the hospital kitchen so the Subsistence Dept. called for explanations from Mr. Kodama but he denied any knowledge of the theft. Sometime in September at 2:00 a.m. the police raided Mrs. Saito's apartment in the hope of obtaining evidence of the theft but nothing was unearthed so they were compelled to drop the case.

OCTOBER 1 -- (1)

Via Policeman: In the canteens they are getting away with so much grafts. Only the residents don't know about it. The sales clerks are gypping the sales.

Private Enterprise

△
Sam sold the fishing good to the canteen at a higher price than what they had cost him when he was ordered by the court to dispose of them. Then when he became manager of the fishing goods department, he chiseled the store sales. On a side he is still selling fishing goods privately in collusion with the evacuee game wardens. Besides in company with George Yoshida he is smuggling liquor in and selling it to the evacuees for a tremendous profit.

1. San Matsumoto was the defendant in the case tried by the Judicial Committee in September of 1942. He was charged with operation of a private enterprise within a relocation center, which is prohibited by the WRA regulation. It was the first case of its kind in the young history of the Judicial Committee and attracted the residents' attention as the complainant was the General Manager of the canteen, who was very unpopular, and as the residents were curious how the judges would decided.

The facts of the case was as follows:

He sold fishing tackles and other fishing accessories to the evacuees in his apartment. At first he was satisfied by selling the goods for nominal profit and the evcuees were satisfied, too. As the fad of going out to the Colorado River for fishing intensified, fishing equipment was more in demand and Matsumoto's business prospered. Soon, however, the operator of "dark market" became greedy as he had been enjoying monopoly, and he hiked up the prices. He made an enormous profit for about three months. But the customers were quick to notice the higher, exorbitant prices on the goods and complained that he was charging too much. As long as the residents are satisfied, they keep the secret of presence of privately operated store; as soon as they become dissatisfied, they advertise the presence and exaggerate the earning of such a private concern.

Some residents contacted the canteen and requested it to carry fishing goods in its stock. "He is reaping a fortune. Why do you let one individual make so much money?" they said. The General Manager of the canteen, Fred Ota, had heard about the business and was displeased about it. He was disturbed about the existence of such a private business in camp, because he was afraid it might lead to other flourishing business enterprises and the competition from them might become too keen.

Ota, subsequently, filed a complaint with the Judicial Committee charging Matsumoto of conducting a private business in violation of the WRA regulation. When he appeared in court, Matsumoto explained that most of the goods in stock were old, which were from Los Angeles. He could not get rid of them before the deadline for evacuation and brought them here to sell them at cost. But he added some more to his stock here because in order to sell what he had left on hand he had to carry complete line. For this a part of the stock was replenished. He presented the invoices and tried to explain that the price was barely enough to cover the cost and expense. (There was suspicion that the invoices were not bona fide.) The court, however, found him guilty of the charge and suspended the sentence with a proviso that he must turn the goods over to the canteen.

After much bickering with the canteen Matsumoto agreed to turn the goods

OCTOBER 1 -- (2)

He made attempts to bribe the police chief at least twice in the past, but Jumbo wouldn't accept money. So about two weeks ago he brought to the station five quarts of whiskey. Then a couple of days ago he again brought five quarts of "Canadian Club". He said he had heard that we are having a farewell party for the policemen leaving for Tule Lake.

It's a bad idea to accept these bottles of whiskey, because we would be obligated to these crooks and would be able to enforce law and order on them. The trouble is that the other two squad guys are too fond of liquor that they can't refuse whiskey when they see it. They say it's all right to accept liquor because "liquor is not cash." Cash or liquor, it is a bribe all the same to me.

There are three squads in the police department, each with six men. Each squad has a captain and a lieutenant. Each squad goes on duty for twelve hours, then twenty-four hours off. All the squad guys are irresponsible men. My squad is the only conscientious one. It is natural, because five men out of six of my squad are married.

This week my squad reconstructed those traffic signs -- the stop signs and slow signs. The drivers knocked down most of the signs we put up some-time ago. I know for sure that most of them were knocked down by kids purposely and maliciously. The other squads wouldn't put them up, so we had to do it. They are lazy.

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On or about September 15 someone broke into Warehouse #17 and stole the cameras and camera lenses stored in the place. The police was convinced that it was an inside job and pushed search along the line. About three days ago ~~over~~ over by splitting 50-50 with the canteen whatever above the cost. He also insisted that he be the manager of the hardware department.

2. Cf. My gambling report. He operated the gambling house in Block # 3. He is the one who escaped from camp and was apprehended by the police.

OCTOBER 1 -- (3)

the police arrested a man in whose apartment the stolen goods were hidden. The policemen's guess was correct; they figured that no other evacuees but the warehouse employees knew that the cameras were in the warehouse. The arrested man is a close friend of a warehouse employee.

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At present there are two evacuees confined in the jail for the Indians at Parker. They are awaiting trials by the Judicial Commission in Poston. The city jails in Poston are no longer used. If they are found guilty they are sent to the county jail in Yuma.

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Nomura referred to the Police Commission the complaints from the residents

12/1/43
Private
Interp.

DECEMBER 17 -- (4)

about a "private enterprise" conducted by one Mrs. Kawaguchi. She is the teacher of the Flower Arrangement classes for the three camps, her work card having been issued by the Community Activities Department. The students number about 700. The complaints alleged that for an end-of-term party, ^{recently} she charged each student 50 cents. It was presumed that she had collected about \$350, while the expense for the party did not exceed fifty dollars. On another occasion, during the last summer, she charged each student one dollar for the graduation party. The rumor currently alleges that she has made about two thousand dollars from teaching the classes.

There is another source of complaints, although not referred to the Police Commission -- ^a the man named Shoko Tanaka, who is teaching Japanese calligraphy. He has about five hundred students, including a great number of young Nisei girls, and is charging fifty cents a month. Besides the tuition, he has the monopoly on the supply of the calligraphy material at allegedly exorbitant prices. For instance, an initial set of one brush, one sumi, and one suzuri cost a student about five dollars, so the rumor claims.

Law 10 order 9/20/43
Via News (Private Enterprise)

Ford tractor Co. to be
discontinued as result of
investigation conducted by prop.
relocatee who said waiting for
tractor Co. more advisable
2-yr. plan for Issei

DECEMBER 22 -- (3)

An emergency meeting of the Police Commission was held this morning in the office of the Executive Board. It was called to discuss numerous complaints on private enterprises in Poston. (Cf: December 17, page 4)

First, the case of the Flower Arrangement was taken up. The original complaint had been lodged by Frnak Kodowaki against the class for collecting donations for the end-of-term-ceremony at the early part of this month. He contended that one dollar a person had been assessed to the students from his block and the blocks adjoining his. The students had been grumbling that they had had to pay one dollar, which was too much money considering the income of evacuees.

Matsubara representing the Executive Board explained that the Board had investigated the matter about two weeks ago and was satisfied that there had been no private profiteering.

Yoshikawa of the Community Activities Department, under which the class is operated, explained to the Commissioners that he had also investigated the matter. The donations had been collected by a committee of students, and Mrs. Kawaguchi, the teacher, had not had any knowledge of it. In fact, she had refused to accept the money presented by the committee to her as an appreciation of her teaching from the students. The money has been held by the committee to this day. Yoshikawa revealed that it was a voluntary donation and not a compulsory assessment. She had no intention of getting any compensation from the students, and she should not be criticized in any way by the community. She is serving the community in the utmost unselfishly.

George Fujii, a Commissioner, condemned those who criticize Mrs. Kawaguchi as persons who maliciously defaming the reputation of the exemplary teacher. She is beyond reproach as to her conduct.

Masukane, another Commissioner, said he is a student of her class. He insisted that the committee had met and discussed to collect donations. They had agreed to ask for about 35 cents per person and had selected and assigned

L. & Order
(Private Ent.)

DECEMBER 22 -- (4)

a member of the committee to the districts, which had been chosen by contiguous blocks. Mrs. Kawaguchi is not a type ^{to} of profiteer, he insisted. He accused those criticizing as meddling, malicious busy bodies.

Frank Kadowaki insisted the residents of Block 28 had been compelled to give one dollar each. Masukane retorted Mrs. Kawaguchi was not responsible for the collection. Both Commissioners exchanged heated words.

After the long discussion, the Commissioners agreed to recommend to the committee, not to Mrs. Kawaguchi, that they should be more careful in their future undertaking.

Next, the case of Shoko Tanaka, the calligraph teacher, was taken up. Yoshikawa reported that he had been receiving protests from residents (more than ten times); they believed the Community Activities Department was sponsoring the classes. It was alleged that Tanaka has been charging fifty cents a month as tuition.

Nomura reported to the meeting that he had talked with Tanaka, and had been informed that the charge covered the expense of teaching, defraying the cost of paper, Sumi, etc. The Council held a view that calligraphy is not recognized by the WRA to receive an official work assignment. However, in view of the fact that the residents as a whole appreciate ^{the} calligraph teaching to their youngsters, the Council has been conniving.

Captain Tawa, who was present with Chief Kariya and Captain Ono, insisted it was a private enterprise pure and simple, because Tanaka has been charging fifty cents as tuition, not as expense cost.

Chief Kariya reported an osteopathic masseur in Block 28. He and his wife are occupying a regulation apartment all by themselves and he is receiving patients there.

Both Tawa and Fujii mentioned Charcoal selling. Matsubara reported to the Commissioners that the three Block Gardners in his block (Block 4) would not take care of the block, instead they have been going to the outlying

DECEMBER 22 -- (5)

woods to manufacture charcoal. They have been selling them for \$1.25 - \$1.50 a sack (onion sack), besides getting \$16 each from the project. The block residents would not take initiative to fire them from the project jobs.

Tawa stated that in Block 22 nine men ^{are} ~~is~~ in partnership in manufacture of charcoal. Their scale of production is much larger than others; they have two large concrete kilns about one mile west of Block 6. Their monthly intake is estimated at \$500.

The Commissioners agreed that the calligraphy teaching, massage, and Sumi manufacture are in violation of the WRA regulation pertaining to private enterprises. They, however, did not wish to close the classes of calligraphy, but they wanted to go after the Sumi manufacturers. The ^op_licemen informed the meeting that it would not be difficult to arrest them, because they have been keeping ^{an} eye on them. Then, Nomura, a member of the Judicial Commission, on questioning demanded that all cases for prosecution must be presented with the witnesses who had actually paid cash for the merchandises. Some Commissioners expressed it would be difficult to get the witnesses, because the Japanese would not care to testify against their fellow residents. Matsubara reported he had interviewed a couple of men who had brought complaints about the Sumi manufacture. When Matsubara had requested them to testify against the profit-ers in the event the Executive Board ^{should} take an action, the complainants refused.

As the most expedient method, an admonition should be printed in the Poston Chronicle, the Commissioners decided, citing the WRA regulations on private enterprises in relocation centers. The article should also contain a warning that the Police Department and the Police Commission would prosecute the violators if the warning be unheeded.

12/29/43
Private Enterprise

Nomura reported ^{at the local council meeting} on violations of the ordinance regarding sales of tickets and assessments of dues by various organizations in the

DECEMBER 29 -- (3)

community.

The first Temporary Community Council gave its committee on community activities the authority to grant permissions to such undertakings, and the sponsors were required to make the financial reports to the Council. Lately the residents have not been asking for such permits. There have been only two permits issued in recent months in spite of a great number of events and undertakings. Nomura emphasized the fact that a party of five or six men can promote a dance, for instance, under a fictitious organizational name and can earn a substantial profit. "There is a good opportunity for private profiteering unless the regulation be enforced," the chairman stated.

Nomura cited one example: there was a group of boys who formed a dance band; when the machine shop had been built, the Garage boys planned a dance party and hired the band for twenty-five dollars. They sold tickets to residents. Meanwhile, the Community Council planned a dance party for the volunteers leaving for the Army. The Community Council asked the boys to furnish music for the party, but they refused unless they were paid twenty-five dollars, too. The Councilmen got mad and told the band boys that they would prosecute them for a private enterprise if they received the money from the Garage boys. The band played for the both parties, and a compromise was reached to them to receive twenty-five dollars from the garage boys in the excuse that new music sheets must be purchased.

A suggestion was made from the floor to publicize the regulation in the Poston Chronicle. Nagai, however, reported that his Executive Board is compiling all the laws and regulations which each resident must know in one booklet form to be distributed through out the

DECEMBER 29 -- (4)

community. Nagai suggested to wait for an action until this booklet is given out.

There was an accusation from Yukawa of Block 5 that Instructor Itaya of the Wood Carving class is charging 25¢ each as an entrance fee. The matter was referred to Yoshikawa of the Community Activities Department for investigation.

Date : 9/15/42

Organization: Co-op Education Subject: Co-op Movie
Filed under: Place: Recreation Hall 5
Principal Actors: A ^{Co-op} Group Leader (?)

I attended a silent movie sponsored by the Co-op Education Department on the night of Sept. 15 at Recreation Hall 5. The movie, which consisted about four reels, told the story of the founding of the co-op movement among the fishermen in Nova Scotia. The story was very interestingly presented. It told of the miserable and desperate economic conditions existing among the fishermen in Nova Scotia and how finally an intelligent young leader, with the aid of the St. Francis Xavier University, educated the fishermen in the co-op movement and successfully organized the co-op among the fishermen in Nova Scotia. An interesting feature of the movie was the appearance of Miss Mary Arnald who is at present in Poston as an expert aiding in organizing the co-op movement here in Poston, in the movie.

The meeting was to begin at 8:30 p.m. but it was about 8:45 before it actually was started. The reason for the delay was that one of the boys operating the movie projector had to go home to get a wire extension and socket that were necessary to run the movie projector. I went along with a group of about 5 people and we were the first ones to arrive there. For a long time there was hardly any other group. However, when some of the young boys in the block learned that a movie was to be shown, they all were so eager to see it that they rounded up a gang of about 14 young boys. I estimated that there were in all about 35 people in attendance. The meeting was without any speaker or chairman and the movie was the only thing on the program. Most of the

people, if not all, were very pleased with the movie as it presented the story of the co-op movement in a very interesting manner and the picture itself was very well taken. A plain white sheet served as a screen for the movie. The movie lasted about an hour.

(T. Y.)

9/18/42

During the past two weeks, I have noticed an increased amount of interest in the co-op movement that is being organized by the Co-op Education Department and the five co-op experts from the East. I have noticed several small groups in a heated discussion about the advantages and disadvantages of the co-op system and whether it would be wise and appropriate for Poston or not. In fact, some days ago there were several people in the different blocks circulating petitions among the people, which would favor the co-op system being established here in Poston. I signed one of the petition which was being circulated by a leader in Block 30. It was very interesting to note that there has been quite an amount of disfavor of the co-op system. Some of the criticism expressed was that the co-op would not become successful here in Poston as the Japanese people as a whole are very individualistic. Others have stated that the present economic system under the management of the administration is running as smoothly as possible and that there is no need for any change. My impression of the various criticism expressed is that many of the people express an intensive disfavor of the co-op system ^{due to} ~~as~~ a deep-rooted fear that the U.S. Government has an ^{ultimate} ~~arterial~~ motive of encouraging the co-op system in the various Relocation Centers. Some of them seem to feel that this is an under-handed way in which the government is attempting to rid itself of the expense of maintaining the ~~value~~ ^{various} value of Relocation Centers by placing the burden upon the people themselves. Some of them feel that the co-op would

be an utter failure as the people are not educated enough along this line.

It was interesting to note that the co-op movement was acclaimed by a large majority of the people in Poston as indicated by the signing of the petition favoring the establishment of the co-op system.

(T. Y.)

11/14/42

PREVAILING WAGES AND COST OF SERVICES

Beauty Shop

The beauty shop operators are very indignant over the fact that one of the school teachers had made a protest to the Community Enterprise Management that they were being charged prevailing prices for the beauty treatment, whereas, the Japanese were given their own lower prices. The operators feel that since the teachers are receiving prevailing wages, they should be charged prevailing outside prices for the various beauty treatments as has been the case up to a few days ago. It seems that the manager, Fred Ota, has told the operators to give them the same price as those given to the evacuees as a goodwill measure. The operators feel that some of the teachers are too haughty and also have bad habits of demanding treatments immediately without having made appointments, and these are the teachers that seem to have rubbed the fur the wrong way.

(T. S.)

C. E. "EXPLAINS CLOTHING FUND

PRESS BULLETIN
Saturday, Nov. 14, 1942
VOL. VII No. 5

To clarify section A in the recent Profit & Loss Statement distributed to the Block Councils, issued by the Community Enterprise, Roy Yoshida, public relations man, this morning declared that the present fund set aside for clothing allowance is only temporary (a contingent liability), and when WRA issues the compensation, it will be placed into the Surplus fund.

"In other words, "Yoshida asserted, " we are setting this amount aside just "in case", the Project is unable to claim clothing allowance from the Government entitled to people in Poston.

BRIEF HISTORY OF ENTERPRISES IN POSTON

(By retiring Board of Trustees, January 1, 1943)

January 1, 1943

TO THE RESIDENTS OF POSTON:

For the past six months we have had the privilege of acting as members of the Temporary Board of Trustees of the Community Enterprises. The history and progress of the Enterprises is now well known to all residents of Poston. The retiring trustees are gratified in that they were able to contribute a little to the success of the undertaking. The financial report will indicate that the Poston Community Enterprises is in a very healthy condition financially. We sincerely hope that future reports will not change the picture.

We take this means to thank all the residents of Poston for their cooperation, and for the confidence they placed in us. We particularly wish to express to the employees, including General Manager Fred Ota and all the staff, our deep appreciation for their loyalty and unselfish service.

The experience we have gained cannot be measured in terms of money, and we are indeed grateful for the opportunity of having been able to render some service to our Community. We sincerely hope that our successors, the new Board of Trustees will enjoy the same measure of success, and we earnestly request the residents of this community to give to them the same cooperation given us.

Sincerely yours,
Elmer Yamamoto
(Retiring) Temporary Board of Trustees
Acting chairman.

BRIEF HISTORY OF ENTERPRISES IN POSTON

With the approval of the Project Director, Mr. Wade Head, the first Poston store was established in Poston for the purpose of serving the several thousand residents of Poston.

Associate Director, Ned Campbell, was in charge of the first Poston store enterprises early in May. At that time, Mr. Campbell and Miss Ellis together went and solicited a few large wholesale houses for credit without any financial backing. The outside wholesalers had never heard of this city of Poston, nor did they have any knowledge of the set up of enterprises. After Mr. Campbell explained that this was

a War Relocation Project, that it was to house 20,000 people eventually, the large wholesalers saw the prospect of doing business on a large scale, and they extended credit to the store so that we could get started. The merchandise was bought wholly on credit with terms based on net 30 days.

Golden State Creamery left 16 Kelvinator Boxes for storage of ice cream, etc., free of charge. Harold Brokerage loaned two of their trucks for camp deliveries. They extended credit and invested a great deal of their business here because of that fact that they knew that we would have a good business.

Money was not invested by the United States Government, nor by any other people here for the Community enterprises. The original cash imprest fund of \$5.00 in small denominations was put up by Fred Ota, General Manager, and returned at the end of the day.

OPENING DAY:

The store opened on May 11, 1942. The first day's sales was \$11.76. The population of this city at that time was about 275. By May 25 to 27, the store paid off all initial merchandise invested by the wholesalers making this store a community store belonging to the people of Poston.

MARK-UPS AND INVENTORY:

Mr. Campbell gave specific instruction that the mark-up will be 25%; 20% of selling price. (He insisted upon that mark-up as prices can always be lowered but not raised). The mark-up of 25% made necessary profits for substantial reserve; therefore, on September 1, 1942 the mark-up was reduced to 15%, at which time we had approximately \$20,000 in merchandise inventory. On November 1, the mark-up dropped to 12%, of which 2% is for the Arizona state sales tax. Feeling that we had substantial cash reserves on merchandise inventory to operate, the commodities were sold as close to cost as possible for the benefit of the people.

TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE BOARD AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

In the beginning, a few of the evacuees had to take the initiative to start a store to accommodate those who came in later. Mr. H. A. Mathiesen, Chief of Agriculture, Industry, and Enterprises, appointed the Temporary Executive Board on May 22, 1942. The Board was composed of Fred Ota, General Manager; Shiegeru Nakashima, Store Manager; Rev. Mitani, Education; Bill Kasuga, Finance; Stanley Tsuchiya, Personnel. This body resigned on June 21, 1942, when Mr. Wade Head appointed the Temporary Board of Trustees. At first the Temporary Board of Trustees was composed of Lyle Kurisaki, Elmer Yamamoto, K. Tamura, Stanley Tsuchiya, Bill Kasuga, Shiegeru Nakashima, Henry Odagawa, Fred Ota, Tom Taira, and T. Kitabayashi; however, Mr. Head seeing that the Frozen Fund control of the Federal Reserve Bank may have some complications, did not give

Issei members the privilege to vote; therefore Tom Taira and T. Kitabayashi resigned. The Temporary Board of Trustees was a body of 8 until on December 16, 1942, the additional trustees were appointed from Units two and three.

FIRE INSURANCE:

Early in July, 1942, the Temporary Board of Trustees realizing the danger in not carrying fire insurance covering the merchandise and equipment belonging to the Community enterprises, contacted the Insurance Service Agency of Phoenix, Arizona, and on July 17, secured a binder in the amount of \$20,000. The fire insurance policy was written early in August in the amount of \$17,300 for a one year term, with a \$25,000 top limit on merchandise and equipment in stores and warehouse in Units one and two.

The first rate applied was \$2.69 per hundred. Later, and after camp 3 was established, the policies were changed to a total limit of liability of \$40,000 with a maximum limit of \$20,000 in Unit I and \$10,000 in each of Units II and III. Monthly values are reported at the close of each month.

In connection with the fire rate assessed, it was the opinion of the Board of Trustees and other concerned that the rate was too high considering the fire protection facilities available at Poston. The insurance representative was accordingly requested to petition the Arizona Equitable Rating Office for a lower rate. In this connection, information was furnished on the capacity and elevation of water tanks on each Unit, the size of water mains, the number of hydrants per block and the distance apart, the size of wells and gallons pumped per minute, the gallon units of the fire trucks, and other water supplies available such as storage tanks. As a result of this petition, a new fire rate of \$1.68 was obtained, or a reduction of \$1.03 per hundred. The total fire insurance premium resulted in Credit memos allowing a total return premium of \$200.06.

COOPERATIVE CONGRESS:

About the middle of October 1942, the members of the Cooperative Congress were elected for the purpose of further studying the Cooperative movement and for making the Cooperative principles more familiar to the people. The Congressmen elected from each block in each of the three units so there is now a Cooperative Congress for each of the three units.

The policy of the War Relocation Authority is to establish Consumer Cooperatives among the people of all relocation centers. First, in order that a system can be put in operation which will provide for returning (to consumers) all net profits that are made in the centers, and second, to organize business in a democratic manner.

JOINT MEETING:

On December 23, 1942, the joint meeting of the Cooperative Congress and the Temporary Board of Trustees was held. At this meeting, Thomas Matsuda of the Legal Department presented a recommendation to the Community Enterprises and the Cooperative Congress, suggesting the following points with reference to the future operation of the Enterprises:

1. That the Temporary Board of Trustees operating the Community Enterprises resign. These members were appointed by the Project Director but not from elected representatives. In place of these trustees, it was suggested that a new Board of Trustees be appointed by the Project Director from the members of the Cooperative Congress, inasmuch as the Congress members had been elected by the people.
2. That the new Board of Trustees immediately set up necessary machinery for the purpose of tabulating patronage dividends.
3. That the Cooperative Congress immediately take steps to present a referendum to all of the people in Poston, covering the following points:
 - (a) The present Cooperative Congress be recognized as the governing body of the Community Enterprises organization and that their term to run until the next annual election, the date to be determined by the the Cooperative Congress, but in no event to exceed six months from this date.
 - (b) That all evacuee residents and their children be considered members of any organization to be determined in part C following, with the right to voluntarily withdraw, if he or she so desires.
 - (c) That the Cooperative Congress be authorized by the people to have full authority to determine the type of organization that should be created for the operation of the Community Enterprises with those requirements:
 1. That some form of patronage dividend system be set up.
 2. That in the event of liquidation, the tabulation of all the assets be made to members of good standing at the time of liquidation in proportion to their patronage.
 - (d) That the Board of Trustees be authorized upon the order of at least two-thirds majority of the Cooperative Congress to transfer all of the present assets and liabilities of the Community Enterprises to any organization created by the Cooperative Congress (such as the Consumer's

Cooperative Corporation) to conduct the business of the Community Enterprises as heretofore.

The Cooperative Congress has agreed to follow the above recommendations as submitted by Mr. Masuda.

TEMPORARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES' RESIGNATION:

The Temporary Board of Trustees, who had been appointed on June 21, 1942, by Mr. Wade Head, Project Director, has gone through all of the difficulties, shouldering the responsibilities in building up the store as it is at present. On December 31, 1942, the temporary Board of Trustees submitted the following resignation to the Project Director, Mr. Wade Head:

"We, the undersigned members of the Temporary Board of Trustees of the Poston Community Enterprises, do hereby tender our resignation, to be effective as of December 31, 1942, upon the acceptance of the Project Director.

This action is being taken by the undersigned as a result of several conferences held with the Poston Cooperative Congress and Mr. R.G. Fister, Chief of Poston Community Enterprises. We are taking this step since there is a body known as the Board of Directors of the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, a body elected by the people of Poston. The present Temporary Board of Trustees, not being in the same category as the above-mentioned Board of Directors, we feel that the elected body should replace the present appointed body.

May we recommend that our resignations be accepted as of December 31, 1942, and the Board of Directors of the Poston Cooperative Enterprises be appointed to replace the present Temporary Board of Trustees.

In submitting our resignations, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to the Project Director and the Chief of the Community Enterprises for their cooperation and for the confidence which they have placed in us."

Temporary Board of Trustees
Community Enterprises
(signed) members.

RESIGNATION, ACCEPTANCE AND APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES:

Mr. Wade Head, Project Director, accepted this resignation and appointed the new Board of Trustees from the Cooperative Congress to continue services of the Community Enterprises. The new Board of Trustees have announced their intention of

maintaining the service of the Community Enterprise stores for the best interests of the entire community. It is now the intention of the Cooperative Congress to hold a referendum vote of all the people of Poston to receive the authority necessary for the further development towards a democratic business operation of the Community enterprises and for providing a means of returning patronage dividends to the residents of Poston in preparation to their purchases.

It is the declared policy of the members of the Cooperative Congress not to raise prices but just to provide extra profits which can be returned as patronage dividends, but that prices will be kept as low as good business management will allow and will be raised only as wholesale prices on the outside force them up. It is the hope of everyone connected with the Cooperative ~~Congress~~ ~~movement~~ program that this can be a genuine community enterprise, that all the people will be interested in and the members of the Cooperative Congress realize the responsibilities that go with doing a good job of management. As former successful businessmen in the community become more and more interested to help guide the destinations of the enterprises in Poston, their services will be gratefully accepted. Let us hope that greater understanding of the aims and problems of Community Enterprises, either under the trusteeship at present, or the Consumer Cooperative management, if so voted by the people, can be better understood.

Roy T. Yoshida
Public Relations
(retiring) Board of Trustees.

{ K. Inagaki, Chairman of C.C. Unit I
 S. Hasekawa, " " " " " II
 S. Sasasawa, " " " " " III

memo to desk 1/13 -
 cont. on page 11

{ Eddie Yamato, Project Cooperation Coordinator
 Henry Akira Katsunuma, Asst. " "
 Kenneth Yoshida, Translator
 Z. Tachibana, Unit II Cooperative Coordinator
 T. Shimamoto, Unit III Cooperative "

to end of January 1943 -
 Field -

It is hoped that

Sunday, 1/22/42

Nagai to Chr. of Camp 3 - "Sarasawa"

Sakuya no kettei Ketsuji
 no kekka wo uchiji horyu su,
 Kitei hoshin ni motozuki
 uchiji masshin wo Ketsui.

昨夜の決定決議の結果を
一次保留す。規定方針に
~~基~~基き、一次邁進を決

〆〆

Dohi
Yoda

HISTORY of COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE

PART II JANUARY 30, 1943

(Part I was issued November 5, 1942)

It is the desire of the employees of the Community Enterprises and the members of the Cooperative Congresses that the history of the stores be understood by all of the people of Poston. Some months ago, a history of the Community Enterprises was issued for wide distribution in Poston and this is intended to further publicize the activities up to the present time.

It has been the policy of the War Relocation Authority to establish Consumer Cooperatives among the people of all relocation centers. First, in order that a system can be put in operation which will provide for returning (to consumers) all net profits that are made in the centers, and to organize business in a democratic manner, (all the residents of Poston are included.)

About the middle of October, 1942, members of Cooperative Congresses were elected for the purpose of further studying the Cooperative movement and for making the Cooperative principles more familiar to the people. The Congressmen were elected from each block in each of the three units so there is now a Cooperative Congress for each of the three units. None of the members is paid for being Congressmen. The Project Director authorized the appointment of Unit Cooperative Coordinators to assist each of the Cooperative Congresses and one Project Cooperative Coordinator, each with a secretary. The Cooperative Coordinators were to act as executive secretaries for the Congresses and to do detailed work as directed by the Congresses. On December 24, 1942, the Legal Department presented a recommendation to the Community Enterprises and the Poston Cooperative Congresses, suggesting the following points with reference to the future operations of the community stores:

1. That the Temporary Board of Trustees operating the Community Enterprises resigned (which it had agreed to do, and, in fact, suggested.) These members were appointed by the Project Director but not from elected representatives. In place of these trustees, it was suggested that a new Board of Trustees be appointed by the Project Director from the members of the Cooperative Congresses inasmuch as the Congress members had been elected by the people.
2. That the new Board of Trustees immediately set up necessary machinery for the purpose of tabulating patronage dividends.
3. That the Cooperative Congresses immediately take steps to present a referendum to all the people in Poston, covering the following points:
 - (a) The present Cooperative Congress be recognized as the governing body of the community enterprises organization and that their term run until the next annual election, the date to be determined by the Cooperative Congress but in no event to exceed six months from this date.
 - (b) That all evacuee residents and their children be considered members of any organization to be determined in part (c) following, with the right to voluntarily withdraw if he or she desires.
 - (c) That the Cooperative Congress be authorized by the people to have full authority to determine the type of organization that should be created for the operation of the Community Enterprises with these requirements:
 - (1) That some form of patronage dividend system be set up.
 - (2) That in the event of liquidation, the tabulation of all assets to be made to members of good standing at the time of liquidation in proportion to their patronage.
 - (d) That the Board of Trustees be authorized upon the order of at least two-thirds majority of the Cooperative Congress to transfer all of the present assets and liabilities of the

(Continued on Page 2)

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES . . .
(Cont'd from Page 1)

Community Enterprises to any organization created by the Co-operative Congresses and to conduct the business of the Community Enterprises as heretofore.

On December 31, the Temporary Board of Trustees, who had done such a good job through great difficulties in developing the stores to their present state, all resigned. Mr. Head accepted this resignation and appointed new trustees from the Co-operative Congresses to continue the present Trust Agreement and the operation of all the stores and services of the Community Enterprises. The names of those men who resigned as old trustees and the names of the new trustees were announced in the Poston Chronicle. The new trustees have announced their intention of maintaining the services of the Community Enterprise stores for the best interests of the entire community.

It is now the intention of the Co-operative Congresses to hold a referendum vote of all the people of Poston to obtain the specific authorization from the people to continue to operate as a trust agreement, amended to include the co-operative principles; and, then there will be held an election for a permanent Co-operative Congress empowered to elect a new Board of Trustees and to change the form of organization to a Co-operative Corporation as soon as definite and final policies concerning Community Enterprises regarding taxation, social security, workmen's compensation, etc., are settled by the W.R.A. This change in plans will provide for a further development towards a democratic business operation of the Community Enterprises and for providing a means of returning patronage dividends to the residents of Poston in proportion to their purchases.

It is the declared policy of the members of the Co-operative Congress not to raise prices just to provide extra profits which can be returned as patronage dividends, but that prices will be kept as low as good business management will allow and will be raised only as wholesale prices on the outside force them up. It is the hope of everyone connected with the Co-operative program that this can be a genuine community enterprise that all the people will be interested in and the members of the Co-operative Congress realize the responsibilities that go with doing a good job of management. As former successful business men in the community become more and more interested in helping guide the destinies of the enterprises in Poston, their services will be gratefully accepted. Let us hope that greater understanding of the aims and problems of Community Enterprises, either under the trusteeship at present or the Consumer Co-operative management, if so voted by the people, can be better understood. The commonly accepted principles of businesses operated as Consumers Cooperatives are as follows:

1. Open membership with no restriction as to religion, sex, race, political, or other affiliation.
2. One vote only for each member regardless of how many shares owned, (men control, not dollar control.)
3. Limited return on any invested capital to the current local rate of interest.
4. Patronage dividends or net surplus savings returns to members as patronage refunds in proportion to the patronage of each member.
5. Neutrality on the part of the organization on political, religious, and other matters on which individual members may differ. (See the member of the Co-operative Congress from your block for further information concerning the practices of Consumer Cooperatives, page 16, Bulletin No. 665, of the United States Department of Labor, a copy of which he has.)

カミユニティ・エンタプライズの来歴

第二編

一九四三年一月廿日
第一編 一九四二年十月五日発行

組合議会並びに雇員一同は一般住民のエンタプライズに対するより良き理解を仰ぐ目的で、数ヶ月以前にカミユニティ・エンタプライズの成立経過第一編を発行しました。ここにその後の進捗も発表して住民各位の参考にする次第であります。

W.R.A.の方針は各轄住区内に消費組合を設立することであり、先づ在住民に店の利益の配当が出来るが如き機関を設け、民衆的の營業の管理を目標とするのであります。

十月中旬頃に組合運動の研究会による運動の一般普及の爲に消費組合議会の各支部に成立せられた。而してこの議会には在住民間より選ばれたる代表者が奉仕的に勤めて居ります。又轉任所長は議会の諸業務を擔任する連絡員を各支部に一名宛指名されたのであります。十月廿四日、法務部よりカミユニティ・ストアの将来の経営に關し次の如き提案がなされました。

- (一) 現在の管理人会は即時に免職し(この辞職は現管理人会の發議であり賛成されたることである)その後任はポストン消費組合議会から選出されることとする。
- (二) 新管理人会は直に購買商による割戻しを行ふ爲に必要な記録をとる方法を講ずること。
- (三) ポストン消費組合議会はポストンの全住民に一般投票の方式で

次の諸條項の委任を受ける爲、投票施行準備を直に行ふこと。即ち次の諸項につき賛成票を並に委任投票を受けること。

- (A) 現在のポストン消費組合議会をカミユニティ・エンタプライズを支配する団体として承認すること。而してその就任期間は次の一年一回の選挙が行はれる迄であるがその選挙日取は今日から六ヶ月を以てする期間中に消費組合議会の決定して行ふ。
- (B) 立退居住民及びその子弟はカミユニティ・エンタプライズの会員と見做すこと。但し希望ならば会員となることを持する権利を與へる。
- (C) 消費組合議会は店を如何なる組織にするかの決定権の委任を受けること。但し次の二項は組織の如何を問はず変更し得ず。
 - (1) 購買高に準じて割戻しを行ふ原則を設ける事。
 - (2) 全資産を清算する場合消費組合議会が決定したる或る期間内の購買高に準じて會員に支拂を行ふ事。
- (D) 管理人会は消費組合議会の少く共三分の二の換替を経た後、消費組合議会が決定したる現ストアの商行為改造の新組織にカミユニティ・エンタプライズの現在の資産全部を移行する事が出来る全権を委任されること。

十月廿日、過去幾多の窮境をも打開して店の繁榮に努力して居りました。假管理人会は総辞職をしたのであります。

ヘント氏はこの辞職を容認して消費組合議会中よりその後の経営をなす為、新管理人を任命されました。消費組合議会は今後の右に關してはすでにポストシクロナル紙上に発表があり、又同時に新管理人会の声明書が披露されました。消費組合議会は今後の方針を定める為、近一般投票をなし、居住民よりエンタプライズの経営に対する諸権利の委任を受ける意志であり、然る後に消費組合議会の再選挙を為して恒久的な代表者会並びに管理人会を決める事になつて居ります。又現在のトラストアグリーメントに組合の原則を適應する様に変更し、納税、ソシヤル、セキリティ、雇員の給料等の諸問題につき當局の方針がより明白になつて後、必要あれば法人会社組織化する事も考慮の中にあります。

この轉換により尚一層の民衆的経営が成立すると同時に又居住民に購買高に進んで余剰金配当の機関が設けられたわけでありませぬ。

消費組合議会は外部のコンサルプライズが騰貴したとか云ふか如き止むを得ざる場合にのみ店での賣價を上げ根本方針としては物價を常に最低に留めて置くことになつてゐます。

この組合運動に携つてゐる人々は純く真なる公共營業の成立を希望して居り、消費組合議会は其の責任重大なるをよよく

自覚して居ります。今日迄商賣に經驗ある方々か色々店の繁榮の爲に援助して居られますが、今後同様に指導下さらんことを希望致します。尚近く施行される一般投票に依り今後の経営が管理人制度或いは合同組合法の何れに決定されやうとも、エンタプライズの目的及び諸問題に關心を抱いて店に對する一層の理解をここに切望する次第であります。

一般に使用されてゐる消費組合の原則は左の通りであります。

- (一) 内戸開放主義であるが故に會員希望者には性別又は人種の區別をつけず、又宗教的、政治的見解の如何に關せず會員となる事が出来る。
- (二) 株券所有数の如何を問はず、一人一票に制限されてゐる。
- (三) 投資金の配当高は制限されてゐる。
- (四) 余剰金は消費高に準じて會員に配当する。
- (五) 政治的、宗教的運動に干渉しない事。

◆ ◆ ◆
ポストシクロナル
エンタプライズ

REPORT TO THE PUBLIC FROM THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES TEMPORARY CO-OP CONGRESS

Neither election of the Co-operative Congress nor Mr. Head's appointment of the Board of Trustees who are recommended by the present Co-op Congress has made the present Community Enterprises a Consumer Co-operative. Why the delay?

REASONS FOR DELAY

Briefly we can state the three reasons. First, the Articles of Incorporation which has been approved by the Co-operative Congress of the three units, being backed by nearly eight thousand applications for Co-op membership, was withheld after seven original incorporators put their signatures on it on December 14, 1942, because of a new proposal from the legal department. For the sake of community peace and harmony, the Congress representatives decided to collaborate with the legal department's proposal and even agreed to adopt the Trust form of the Co-op organization instead of the Incorporation with a definite understanding that the Trust will include a clause which states that the Trust is an instrumentality of the United States government. However, at the very moment when the revised Trust agreement was to be signed in February, W. R. A. ruled that the present Trust form was contrary to the general policy of the W. R. A. and could not give its sanction if it included the clause which indicates that such a trust is a government instrumentality. Therefore, we had to reverse our decision again and finally decided to incorporate. The present Trust agreement, therefore, has been a great stumbling block for the Co-op organization here.

AUDIT OF THE COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

Second, after the new Trustees assumed the responsibility in January, the utmost concern for them and for the Congress has been to find out the true financial and business picture of the present Community Enterprises. The Co-operative Management could not successfully assume its responsibility until the existing condition of the Canteen and its subsidiaries become clear. W.R.A. had notified us in January that Mr. Otto Rossman, auditor for the W. R. A. would come to Poston and audit the records of the Community Enterprises. Therefore, we decided to wait for his arrival.

UNREASONABLE REQUIREMENTS

Third, W. R. A. requirements of paying Clothing Allowances to the employees and their dependents, and also, of the rent to be charged from each store occupied by the Community Enterprises at the rate of 45¢ to 60¢ per square foot per annum caused another delay. The new Trustees and the Congress have felt that these

requirements were detrimental to the Community Store and contrary to the interests of the people. Therefore, Congress and the Trustees have appealed to Mr. Head, the Project Director, to ask W. R. A. to reconsider and change the rulings and have decided to wait for its decision.

RESULTS OF THE OFFICIAL AUDITING

The above three reasons are directly responsible for the delay in establishing the Co-op in Poston. Mr. Rossman came here in the middle of February and took over three weeks to audit the books which were not kept in good order and quite inaccurate. As a result he demanded a complet change in the accounting system so that a more accurate account could be kept for the store. The factual data is in the possession of each Congress member and of the Executive Secretary of the present Board of Trustees for the public to inspect.

FAVORABLE REPONSES FROM THE W. R. A.

W. R. A. also made its decision in regard to the Clothing Allowances and the store rents in our favor. It ruled that the Clothing Allowance for dependents of the store employees are to be paid by the Project, and the rent was reduced to about half of the original rate requested.

NO MORE DELAY

Mr. Rossman's report was not made available until the middle of March and W. R. A.'s final decision did not come to us until toward the end of March. Therefore, the incorporation has been delayed until now. But there is nothing more to prevent us from incorporating now, therefore, the Congress has decided to incorporate immediately and has taken the necessary steps.

MEMBERSHIP AND ELECTION

The Membership drive shall start shortly and the election of a new Co-operative Congress by members on a block basis shall be held after the Charter of Incorporation arrives. At the election time the public shall be asked to authorize the New Congress to transfer the present store assets to the Incorporated Body.

INCOME TAX AND THE CO-OP

Any further delay in completing the Co-operative organization is decidedly detrimental to the community interests because the books for patronage dividends should be set up immediately in order to save about one half of the present store surplus from going over to income tax in June.

(Signed)

Masatane Mitani
Chairman, Board of Trustees

(Signed)

Roy T. Tazawa
Executive Secretary

即ち

A 現在キヤンテンの営業未内容が明確ならず法人化して、民衆経営に移行する際、内容調査を徹底にする事が肝要である。 幸ひ十一月中旬W.R.A.の監査官ロスマン氏が来訪の節、一月中旬再訪を約束しましたから、その機会に議會から事実調査委員を擧げて同氏と協力し調査に当り内容を検討する事。

B. W.R.A.が従業員家族の衣服費もキヤンテンは営業員中から支出せよとの指令は不可解十萬であり又店の家賃費を年二平方呎四十五仙乃至六十仙の割合として納めよと要求して来た事も不法である。故に新管理人会(消費組合假議會から選出)を通じてW.R.A.にこの撤回・変更を請願する事。 前記の二点を明確化せんと種々盡力しましたが一月中旬來所の豫定であつたロスマン氏は二月中旬となり一週間位で營業業監査を終了する見込であつたものが實際に立入ると三週間以上も要し又W.R.A.の方の回答も約二ヶ月も懸つたといふわけで今日まで不本意にも発表が遅れました。

A. ロスマンは三月十日附を以て大要の如く監査報告を発表しました。

1. 昨年十二月三十日現在で発表されました。コミニター・エンタープライズの会計報告の内容は全部訂正を要するものである。 例へば未拂勘定が八萬五千九百七十四円廿仙とあつたのは十萬三千一百九十五円五十三仙と増加し又純益残高四萬八千三百六十五円七十仙とあつたのは三萬八千三十六円廿三仙と減少しました。

2. 以上の様な誤算の起つた原因は會計係の無経験と帳簿組織の無系統的であつたためであります。

3. この誤算矯正のため、今年初頭より帳簿組織を全く変更し新組織で會計を行ふ事になりました。それ故に監査担当者に適任者を得るならば、今後責任ある帳簿維持は容易であります。

B. W.R.A.は前記二項の撤回・変更の請願に對し、大要次の様な讓歩をなす旨を通告して來ました。

従業員家族の衣服費は全部政府から支給

2. 店のレントは年一平方呎廿三仙半とする事。

ロマン氏の監査報告に關しては、尚その内容に就いて調査中であるが、衣服料問題及びレントに就いてはW.R.A.の最後の決定と見らる一方現行契約書白制度を過去十ヶ月の経験からすると私共在住民に責任のみ負はして、更に權利が與へられて居らないのに鑑み、又契約書白制度が転住地では不都合である事が、W.R.A.から通告されたので、消費員組合議会は次の様な決議を行いました。

1. 法務部部長ハース氏案出ノ契約書白制度ハ不都合デアルトW.R.A.カラ通告サレトハハース氏ノ主張デ消費員組合法人化ガ今日迄遲延シタ事ハ我タノ遺憾トスル處デアル。ハース氏ガ今後組合組織ニ対シ全面的ノ協カラ公約セラレン事ヲ希望スル。

2. 組合法人化後はW.R.A.官吏ハ顧問以外ノ權利ヲ有セシメザル事。即チ在住民ノ組合タル事ヲ名実共ニ充實セシメル事。

3. 直ニ組合定款ヲ華府ニ送り、組合法人化ヲ完了、民衆経営ヲ確立スル事。

4. 同時ニ現組合假議會ハ組合組織完了ノ責任ヲ果シタデ、辞任解散シ、新議會結成ノ爲メ直ニ總選舉ヲ細則ニヨリ行フ事。

5. 新議會ハ會計監査役ヲ選出シ、任意ニ責任ヲ以ツテ帳簿、監査ヲ行ハシメル事。

6. 總支配人加藤義太郎氏ノ知識ト過去ノ経験ヲ信賴シ、同氏ノ経営方針ニ對シ全幅ノ支持協力ヲナス事。

7. 組合促進ノ必要ハ六月迄ニ購買配當ノ帳簿ヲ完成セサル時ハ、インカム・タキスヲ徴收サレ、純益残高ヲ半減サセル心レガアル。故ニ組合法人化ヲ促進スルト共ニ、店內内容調査ヲ出來ル丈早ク完了スル事。

右決議ス

三月廿七日

ホストン消費員組合假議會會日

消費員組合結成延引経過報告

並に今後に対する方針

ホーストン在住民の消費員経済合理化を目標とし昨秋十月十五日成立したホーストン消費員組合假議會は遅延五ヶ月に及んだ消費員組合結成の経過を一般在住民に報告し更に現在の實情に立脚した具体案を具陳してその御稟員同を得んとするものである。

一昨秋十月十五日幾多の難礁を押し切つて成立した消費員組合假議會日は着々と法人化の準備を進め組合定款を完成十二月十日法務部で署名も終り華府當局に送附するばかりになりました處、法務部から現行契約書制度(トラスト・アグリメント)を改造しその内容を組合化する方が有利であるといふ意見の提出がありました。その提案案の内容を檢討した結果その當時懸案となつて居た次の二点が明瞭となるまで、現行契約書制度は政府機関の一部であるといふ一項に重点置いて現行制度を改造し更に組合的内容を追加して店経営に當るのが賢明であると云ふ意見が大多数で決定いたしました。