Material relating to the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc

[Material relating to the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Ariz. 1943-45]

Transferred from Regional Oral History Office, 1976

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

JUL 19 1943

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

JUL 12 1943

Mr. Wade Head
Project Director
Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

REC'D JUL 20 1943

Dear Mr. Head:

Enclosed is Special License No. W-1990, issued on July 3 by the Treasury Department to the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc. Please deliver this license to the board of directors of the cooperative.

I wish you would specifically call the directors' attention to paragraphs 4 and 6 of the license, stating certain conditions precedent to the continued effectiveness of the license (one of which is that no director may be a blocked national), and requiring that copies of the records of WRA examination of accounts be furnished to the Federal Bank designated.

The Treasury Department has asked for copies of the charter and by-laws of the cooperative. Would you kindly send copies to us at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer

Director

Encl.

21502

FORM TFEL-1 (Special A)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

License No. W1890
Date: JUL 3 1943 194 .

L I C E N S E

(GRANTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND THE REGULATIONS ISSUED THEREUNDER)

TO Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc.,
Colorado River Relocation Center,
Poston, Arizona.

Sirs:

1. Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona, is hereby licensed as a generally licensed national, effective the date of this license.

2. The licensee is also hereby licensed:

(a) To issue shares of its stock or membership certificates to any national who is both within a War Relocation Center and subject to the control and supervision of the War Relocation Authority, and to receive payment from any such national for any such share or certificate;
(b) To sell goods, render services and furnish entertainment to any national who is both within a War Relocation Center and subject to the control and supervision of the War Relocation Authority;
(c) Subject to paragraph 3 hereof, to engage in any other transaction with, on behalf of, or with respect to, any national who is both within any War Relocation Center and subject to the control and supervision of the War Relocation Authority; and
(d) To pay patronage refunds, interest, dividends or any other obligations to any national who is within a War Relocation Center or who has been granted leave from a War Relocation Center.

3. This license does not authorize the licensee to engage in any transaction that is not authorized by its charter and by the by-laws adopted thereunder and approved by the War Relocation Authority.

4. This license shall be effective only so long as (a) the licensee continues to have its sole place of business at the Colorado River Relocation Center, (b) the licensee continues to operate pursuant to the regulation and

supervision of the War Relocation Authority, and (c) every officer or director of the licensee who is a national is a generally licensed national.

5. Except as provided in paragraph 2(d), above, this license does not authorize any transaction with or on behalf of any national who is not both within a War Relocation Center and subject to the supervision of the War Relocation Authority.

Deleted by AMENDMENT AUG. 29, 1944

6. Two copies of all records of the periodic examinations of accounts of the licensee, taken by representatives of the War Relocation Authority, shall be furnished to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco promptly after the completion thereof.

7. For the purposes of this license the term "War Relocation Center" shall mean any area designated as such by the War Relocation Authority.

8. This license is not transferable, is subject to the provisions of Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the regulations issued thereunder and may be revoked or modified at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury acting directly or through the agency through which the license was issued, or any other agency designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. If this license was issued as a result of willful misrepresentation, it may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be declared void from the date of its issuance, or from any other date.

John W. Pehle

John W. Pehle
Assistant to the Secretary

C O P Y

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Washington

In reply please
refer to: 73450

July 7, 1944

Dear Mr. Myer:

Reference is made to your letter of June 13, 1944, relative to the operations of the Poston Community Enterprises.

It is noted that the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., to which License No. W-1990 was issued, has not yet taken over the Poston Community Enterprises and that operations are still being conducted by the trustees. In view of these circumstances, you may consider that the provisions of License No. W-1990 are applicable not only to the operations of the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., but also to the operations of the trustees of the Poston Community Enterprises, including those effected prior to July 3, 1943.

Sincerely yours,

/sgd/

Orvis A. Schmidt
Acting Director

Mr. D. S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

SEP 2 1944

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON
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In reply please
refer to: 75090

AUG 29 1944

Amendment to License No. W-1990

TO Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc.,
Colorado River Relocation Center,
Poston, Arizona.

Sirs:

License No. W-1990 is hereby amended by the deletion therefrom of paragraph 6.

Orvis A. Schmidt

Orvis A. Schmidt
Acting Director

POSTON CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, INC.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
POSTON, ARIZONA

November 10, 1945

REGISTERED MAIL

COPY

Valley National Bank
Phoenix, Arizona

Gentlemen:

This is to inform you that Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., has this day dissolved, and its assets and liabilities turned over to Hiroshi Sakurai, Sadazo Yamane and Kenji Kawabe trustees to liquidate the assets and liabilities of the said corporation.

You are therefore authorized and empowered to accept and cash checks signed by any two of such trustees, as trustees of and for the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., and to accept deposits from such trustees.

The signatures of said trustees are given below.

POSTON COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, INC.

H. Sakurai

by _____
President

_____

_____
Secretary

_____

COPY

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE POSTON BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

The Enterprises within the Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona, began in a very simple way on May 11, 1942, and developed very rapidly as approximately 18,000 evacuees poured into the center. Several young men headed by Fred Ota soon showed a keen interest in the development and management of the Enterprises which were officially headed by Russell G. Fister, Superintendent of Community Enterprises. Almost simultaneously with the rise of the Enterprises business there was an intensively active small group studying consumer cooperation under the able leadership of the most energetic and enthusiastic Methodist minister, the Rev. M. Mitani.

Thus, within the first few weeks after the arrival of the people of Poston, both the business and educational activities of the future Poston cooperative had their beginnings. In June the project director appointed eight trustees to be responsible for the policies of the Enterprises under the direct supervision of the government. Mr. Lyle Kurisaki became the chairman of this board, Fred Ota the first general manager, and Rev. Mitani the head of educational activities.

In the smothering dust and heat of July a few cooperative experts from New York attempted to establish foundations for a cooperative association to take over the temporary Community Enterprises being operated by project-appointed trustees, but already the political factions among niseis and isseis, trust versus cooperative groups, and provincial tendencies in general greatly limited possibilities and made the task practically an impossible one. This situation was further complicated by the fact that the center, made up of people from various California communities, was divided into three different barrack towns or camps each separated by at least three miles of mesquite brush and sun-baked desert sand. Needless to say, little was accomplished by this expert delegation toward making the people understand and appreciate the bonafide cooperative technique in business.

Circumstances forced the issues before the populace was ready cooperatively. From day to day the business demands had to be met by the typically American, ambitious, individualistic trustees. Having been in private business on the West coast, these trustees established connections with their former suppliers, and little or no connections were made with cooperative wholesales either on the west coast or elsewhere. After all, the Community Enterprises represented but one of the many sections or agencies in the center seeking to meet the needs of the center residents. Regardless, however, of the limitations of the educational program and of the conflicts and misunderstandings between the business trustees and those who wished to form a true cooperative control, the people had elected, more or less democratically, what they chose to call a co-op congress by October, 1942. Rev. Mitani, very naturally, became the chairman of this representative group.

The stage was set. The people were preparing, without adequate preparation and knowledge, to take over their Enterprises. But many other desires and demands loomed larger on the screen of public affairs at Poston. The councilmen and the block managers also had varying viewpoints and demands. Most revealing is the fact that the project-appointed trustees de-

cided to donate $2,000 to the three Comunity Councils of the three different camps. Still, the people struggled on to take over and control their own business. During the strike and emotional upheaval of November, the head of the so-called co-op congress was much maligned; nevertheless, by the end of December some eight thousand residents of the three camps had signed up as members and deposited the magnificent sum of twenty-five cents each on a one-dollar membership. Some obviously thought that economic democracy could be purchased at Poston for a quarter.

At any rate the appointed trustees resigned as of December 31, 1942, and new trustees were elected by the so-called delegates of the people. The two-bit democracy was enthroned, yet surprising to state the three new leaders were quite capable and earnest people. Rev. Mitani became the chairman of the new board, and aside from his ability as speaker and organizer, he had the rare ability of realizing that a co-op president should never actually boss the business. Mr. George Katow, a man with both business ability and a deep sense of responsibility to the community, was named as the general manager of the Enterprises. Roy Tazawa, a zealous neophyte in cooperation, became the executive s ecretary. Under the circumstances, without adequate education among the board of directors, not to mention the three congresses of delegates, and several thousand members, these three men became a sort of triumvirate in conducting the Poston Community Enterprises.

In April 1943, the temporary Community Enterprises, operating under this elected board of trustees, was chartered under the District of Columbia Cooperative Act as the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., but the State of Arizona refused to issue its legal permit untilseventeen months later in September, 1944. This restriction prevented the issuance of proper membership certificates and caused many other aggravating situations for sincere cooperative business leaders for manymonths.

Early in 1943, Mr. Fister was succeeded as supervisor for the following year by Mr. Charles M. Beltt, a former cooperative manager and director of co-ops among the Finnish people of Wisconsin. Mr. Hugh Anderson, until stricken by paralysis, andlater in the year Mr. Ralph Currie, a cooperator from Nova Scotia, served successively as assistants, and each struggled valiantly to build a better cooperative educational foundation for the Enterprises. Necessity, however, had caused the organization to be built before anything like an adequate educational program could be developed. Thereafter, the attention of the people was focused but little and seldom upon the cooperative technique, the cooperative philosophy, the cooperative purpose with any degree of success.

Late in the summer it became clearly evident that some goods were becoming extremely difficult to obtain, and there was likely to be a time when they could not be obtained at all unless some sort of cooperative action could be taken among all of the center Enterprises. Accordingly, a conference was called and was well attended at Chicago. The result of this conference was that Enterprises buyers were established in New York City to buy for all of the ten Enterprises in the various centers.

In October the first regular annual election took place, and a large, unwieldy board of nineteen members was elected. Mr. K. Inagaki

succeeded Rev. Mitani as the chairman of the new board. Mr. S. Shirasawa of Camp III became the treasurer, but the same executive secretary and general manager carried on the work and brought this banner year to its close. The business volume reached an amazing sum just in excess of $1,000,000, and the net savings for the year were in excess of $120,000, or nearly twelve percent. This result compares very favorably with a net gain of less than eight percent for operations in 1942. The retail outlets for this million dollar business at its height consisted of ten canteens, three dry goods stores, and a dozen shops of various kinds, as well as offices, check cashing service windows, warehouses, and a peculiarly unique and attractive art and handicraft shop and store known as the Mojave. As a business the Poston Enterprises reached its zenith and the position of the second largest of the ten center business Enterprises in this year of 1943.

In January 1944, the first issues of a co-op newsheet began to appear. In February, Mr. Gerald Richardson, Head of the Business Enterprises Section in Washington, D. C., author of The ABC of Cooperatives, and a man formerly in active leadership in the cooperative movement in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, visited the center and shared some of his experiences and advice with Enterprises officials. He was accompanied by Mr. Otto Rossman, a former Eastern Cooperative Wholesale representative, who had rendered much service to the Enterprises by an extensive auditing of the books early in 1943.

Changes in fairly rapid succession hurried the Enterprises along its limited and restricted course. The second all-center Enterprises conference which took place at the Granada Relocation Center in Colorado in April proved stimulating to delegates from a cooperative point of view, especially since the cooperators at the Granada Center had the most highly capitalized cooperative and the only one among the centers with a specially built co-op shopping center. In May the Poston Enterprises rather reluctantly established the Rainbow Mart in the administrative housing area of Camp I. With its refrigeration units for the handling of meat, including a walk-in box, and its fresh vegetable department, tobacco department maintained long after rationing began, it must be clearly stated that this neat and attractive Rainbow Mart easily led all other center Enterprises for this type of grocery store.

In spite of all of these efforts to improve cooperatively, it must be admitted that there were serious efforts on the part of politically and selfishly minded individuals in one camp, aided and abetted by the inertia and indifference of members, to bring about a secession of that camp from the Enterprises organization covering all three camps. Hope of private gain was undoubtedly a motivating factor in this unsuccessful demand. Committees were multiplied among the board members, and more and more these various committees moved in upon the daily decisions of business management with the result that in June Mr. Katow decided to resign as general manager. He was succeeded by Mr. Fred Akashi who was promoted from his position as drug buyer,, but not without being hedged about with various management and operating committees from the board of directors. It is not an insignificant fact that donations to the three Community Councils for the purpose of conducting free movies and attending to other community demands were raised to the sum of $4,800 per year at this time.

In August, Executive Secretary Roy Tazawa succeeded in having the cooperative bylaws adopted officially, and at last in September the State of Arizona gave its limited permission to operate a cooperative within the center. After seeing this long and tedious task to a conclusion, the loyal and zealous Roy Tazawa relocated and immediately sought cooperative employment in New York. He was succeeded for a few months by Paul Takeda, an equally faithful executive secretary and sparkplug for the co-op method. In December the Poston Enterprises had a large delegation in attendance at the third all-center Enterprises conference over beyond Phoenix at the Gila River Relocation Center.

Despite the fact that a number of the smaller community canteens were closed late in the year to improve efficiency and to meet labor difficulties occasioned by the relocation process, the year 1944 had provided the Poston Cooperative Enterprises with a business volume just short of its second $1,000,000 in its second million dollar year. Net savings, like the volume, were slightly under the top year of 1943, and averaged about ten rather than twelve percent as in the previous year. These facts all pointed to the third and last phase of the Enterprises, namely, the long-drawn-out liquidation process which took place in 1945.

Inventories had reached a sum in excess of $150,000 late in 1944, but within a year they were destined to be liquidated entirely. The new year began with much planning of liquidation. The Mojave art store and shop was the first to be closed at the end of January, 1945. Various other shops like the photo shop and watch repair shop came next. More andmore rapidly the people, the members, the customers, relocated. Officers, managers, delegates, clerks by the dozens joined the outward flow. Mas Miyasaki succeeded Paul Takeda and began to do a conscientiously good job of engineering the liquidation process. Kawabe succeeded Inagaki as president, and eventually Hayakawa succeeded Akashi as general manager. Rapid turn-over of both goods and personnel became the order of the day.

But there was a degree of stability, of staunchness, of faithfulness and loyalty even in this final period. Some of the board members who had served for two years or more were still on duty. Here and there were employees who had remained with the Enterprises during the entire history of the business. Chief among these in the office, for instance, the sturdy triangle of Honda, Ikuno, and Sagara, chief accountant, head cashier, and refund superintendent respectively, should be mentioned with honor.

In July the Poston Enterprises again had representatives attending the fourth and final all-center Enterprises conference, this time at Salt Lake City. This last conference was chiefly concerned with the problems and details of liquidation, but it also showed some prospects of summarizing the limited cooperative experience with the Enterprises in the centers and applying it to some form of cooperative effort outside and perhaps after the closing of the War Relocation Authority itself.

July also witnessed the disposal of the Rainbow Mart to an outside private agency; more and more stores and shops reached the point of diminishing returns and were closed. In August all of the shops and the dry goods stores of both Camps II and III were completely liquidated following large special close-out sales. Also by this time practically all certificates of indebtedness had been redeemed and patronage refunds were

paid down to the end of 1944.

The decline of the population and the consequent reduction of demands on the Enterprises caused allplans for liquidating the stock, auctioning of the equipment, and the final closing of all shops and stores to be focused upon October 1, 1945, at which time practically all assets will be in cash and ready for final distribution to all of the members and past members of the Enterprises. At that time also the remaining limited canteen service will be sold out to a private individual or placed in the hands of three specially elected trustees who will also receive any undistributable surplus later and finally to be donated to another non-profit or public agency as designated by the congress of delegates.

Such is the story of the rise anddecline of the Poston Enterprises within a period of three and a half years and within the peculiarly unique and difficult circumstances involved in a relocation center in wartime, and in an extremely isolated and uncomfortable part of the Arizona desert. Hedged around with wartime restrictions, project instructions, aggravating conflicts and clashes incidental to life under such difficult and often heart-breaking disillusionment and frustration, it cannot be said that the Poston business enterprises succeeded in becoming a bonafide consumer cooperative. The form was there in outline, at least, but the spirit never rose to the surface except in the faithfulness of a few of the officials and employees.

There can be no doubt, however, that the faithfulness and loyalty and appreciation and understanding of even a few was a remarkable achievement, for even in the future they will represent good seed for better social and economic organization in a confused society. Thousands of others, quite indifferent and unappreciative on the whole, except at patronage refund time perhaps, have been served more efficiently and more democratically than they could have been served by any other procedure in such circumstances. A fairly accurate proof of this is demonstrated by the fact that the Enterprises had a total business volume of approximately $3,000,000 from 1942 through the wind-up in 1945, and with net earnings of nearly $300,000 duly returned to the members as patronage refunds. Obviously, the substance of a co-op was not lacking.

Of course, it must be admitted that a large part of these patronage refunds, it not all, can be attributed to the fact that employees of the Enterprises, like all other evacuee employees, were required to work for cash wages limited to sixteen and nineteen dollars a month plus clothing allowances of three dollars and a half each. The plain food and simple housing of all Enterprises employees were provided by the War Relocation Authority, as was also the case of WRA business enterprises supervisory personnel. The Enterprises did pay rental for all stores and equipment as well as the nominal wages, however.

Though there was some illegal private enterprise operating within the center, the Enterprises actually had the advantage of the sole right to operate stores and shops. Retail prices were generally aimed at outside competitive levels or below. In the case of all of the shopservices, such as barber and beauty shop services, however, prices charged were often

less than half as much as the prevailing rate in outside communities of similar size. Excessive freight charges and the scarcity of goods, particularly those which, with difficulty, could be secured for people of Japanese descent in wartime, are factors to be accounted for also. Under the conditions of camp life in a hot climate there tended to be an excessive number of employees at all times, and the working hours tended to be shorter than usual, approaching the six hour, stream-lined day in many instances.

Taken all in all, a mixture of positive and negative factors, this was undoubtedly the best possible procedure for supplying the needs of the people in a restricted area such as a relocation center. Private individual or corporate enterprises would have been most unfair in such a situation where thousands of persons were not able to deal with competitors. On the other hand, government operation would have been more costly in both materials and human resources. The Enterprises, however, were actually the property of all of the families in the center; they were organized and designed for democratic control; there were increasing incentives for employees to do a good job and receive proper in-service traning thereby; all members were free to vote and influence their own business as rapidly as they were willing to cast aside their dismal indifference; and finally, despite inefficiencies and individualistic backgrounds, all net savings of the Enterprises were returned to the member customers on the basis of patronage as rapidly as the limited capital structure would permit right down through June 30, 1945, the end of the third fiscal year when the final closing-out process began.

In reviewing the entire history of the Enterprises, one prominent cooperative leader quickly remarked that the story is rather clearly divided into three parts, namely, the period of organization and individualism in 1942, the period of normal operation throughout 1943 and 1944, and and the period of liquidation and closing in 1945. More significantly, however, this man added that the three most essential qualities or watchwords for an institution such as the Poston Cooperative Enterprises should be service, cooperation, and courage. The greatest of these is courage, he felt, for without courage among the leaders the political knuckling in and the jockeying for position begins. Without courage no cooperative leader can successfully stand against the individual and group selfishness which tends to cancel out the spirit of service and cooperation.

Thus, it can be said finally, in conclusion, that first of all a people's institution, such as a cooperative, must be based squarely upon the character of the people. The people may have and shall be worthy of democracy in business, ownership, service, and savings in the degree in which they are honest, efficient, intelligent, and courageous in discipling their own tendencies to be selfish, prejudiced, and competitive. Someone has said that it takes twenty years to build a good cooperative. If that be the case, after taking all of these factors into consideration, the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., made some noteworthy steps in that direction within the short span of three and a half years in which the business was in operation. Many people, therefore, are to be credited generously for the interestingly human, personal, practical, and character building experiences involved in the rise and decline of this peculi-

arly unique economic tool of a temporarily disinherited people. May the triumphs of the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., live long in the minds of its officials, employees, and members.

/s/ Edmond H. Runcorn,
Business Enterprises
Auditor-Supervisor
Sept. 5, 1945.

The following is a supplement to the history of the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., elaborated by Edmond H. Runcorn, Auditor and Supervisor of Business Enterprises, Inc. on Sept, 5, 1945.

For the Poston Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., the month of Sept. 1945 was the commencing period of busy liquidation of the entire assets and liabilities of the cooperative. For the past few months every division of the project was badly embarrassed on account of shortage of manpower. At this time four responsible workers at key positions of the Cooperative were suddenly detained by F.B.I. on some military problem. At the midst of this month, T. Matsumoto was appointed by the Board of Directors as its Executive Secretary, inspite of refusal. On October 17th, 1945, the Congress held a meeting, and elected a new board of directors. On October 18th, 1945, the Board of Directors at its meeting resolved to recommend an amendment of Article 12 of the original Articles of Incorporation of the Cooperative, and the dissolution of the Cooperative to be effective on November 10, 1945. On October 19th, 1945, the Congress of Delegates resolved to amend the said Articles of Incorporation and to dissolve the Cooperative on November 1o, 1945, unanimously.

The Cooperative had merchandise at approximate cost of $18,000 and equipment of $13,000 of book value in the middle of September, 1945. According to instruction given by Mr. Dillon Myer, the Cooperative endeavored to sell them to the members in the center at the lowest prices as possible. At the end of September, the merchandise decreased to about $4,000 woth and equipment decreased to about $8,000.

At last, the Board of Directors decided to induce the business people of Parker, Phoenix and L.A., near by towns of Poston, to buy them by lot.

Within a few days the entire remaining goods including equipments were cleaned up and converted into cash, notices of dissolution of the Cooperative have been duly issued to any and all offices, State and Federal, the other centers, to all members inside and outside connected merchants concerned.

The liquidation was completely made by the dissolution date, and the assets and liabilities of the Cooperative were duly assigned and transferred to trustees according to the Articles of Incorporation and law.

The proportionate share of interest of the members and patrons for the months from January 1st to July 1st, 1945 in the amount of approximately $30,000 were distributed by the 5th day of November, 1945, and 55% of the residue, amounting to approximately $16,000 (or the final distributable sum of money) shall be completely distributed on or before fifteenth day of November, 1945, and the personal properties belonging to W.R.A. were returned and the office of the Cooperative vacated.

At the conclusion, I should like specifically to state the fact that Mr. Scott Rowley, Mr. Maurice Lipian, Mr. Chas. M. Beltt, Mr. Edmond H. Runcorn, Mr. George Ishiyama and Mr. George Morey elaborated very considerably in behalf of the Poston Cooperative.

I strongly believe the W.R.A. may be proud of their sincerity and we unhesitatingly estimate their effort very highly.

Torihiko Matsumoto,
Executive Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF NONAFFILIATION WITH CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS

TYPE OR PRINT ALL ANSWERS

Form approved. Bureau Budget No. 22-R152

PENALTY.—*Failure to answer all questions, or any misrepresentation (by omission or concealment, or by misleading, false, or partial answers) may serve as a basis for denial of clearance for access to classified Department of Defense information. In addition, Title 18, United States Code 1001, makes it a criminal offense, punishable by a maximum of five (5) years' imprisonment, $10,000 fine, or both, knowingly to make a false statement or representation to any Department or Agency of the United States, as to any matter within the jurisdiction of any Department or Agency of the United States. This includes any statement made herein which is knowingly incorrect, incomplete or misleading in any important particular.*

DATE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER

LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME	ANY OTHER NAME BY WHICH KNOWN (*Alias or maiden*)

PROVISIONS

The Department of Defense is responsible for assuring that contractor employees having access to classified Department of Defense information meet security standards. These standards include consideration of circumstances surrounding membership in, or association with, organizations identified below. Complete this form by placing your answer (Yes or No) after each question. If your answer to any question is "Yes," furnish full and complete information under "Remarks."

1. Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of any of the organizations identified in paragraph I below? _____
2. Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of any of the organizations identified in paragraph II below? _____
3. Are you now, or have you ever been, affiliated or associated with any of the organizations identified in paragraph I below? _____
4. Are you now, or have you ever been, affiliated or associated with any of the organizations identified in paragraph II below? _____
5. Are you now engaged, or have you engaged since 1947, in the sale, gift, or distribution of any written, printed, or other matter prepared, reproduced, or published by any of the organizations identified in paragraphs I and II below, or by any of their agents or instrumentalities? _____
6. Have you ever submitted for publication material to the organizations identified in paragraphs I and II below, their agents, or instrumentalities? _____

REMARKS (*Use the space provided below and attach additional sheets, if necessary, for a full detailed statement. If associated with any of the listed organizations, specify nature and extent of association with each, including dates, places, and credentials now or formerly held.*)

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE ENTRIES MADE BY ME ABOVE ARE TRUE, COMPLETE, AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND ARE MADE IN GOOD FAITH.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	SIGNATURE OR MARK OF EMPLOYEE

I. Membership, past or present, in any organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons, (1) which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government, (2) or which had adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, (3) or which seeks to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

II. Organizations designated by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as having interests in conflict with those of the United States are listed below:

Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates.
Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, including—
- Alabama People's Educational Association.
- Florida Press and Educational League.
- Oklahoma League for Political Education.
- People's Educational and Press Association of Texas.
- Virginia League for People's Education.

Young Communist League.
Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois.
Action Committee to Free Spain Now.
American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions.
American Christian Nationalist Party.
American Committee for European Workers' Relief.
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Inc.
American Committee for Spanish Freedom.
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe.
American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity.
American Council on Soviet Relations.
American Croatian Congress.
American Jewish Labor Council.
American League Against War and Fascism.
American League for Peace and Democracy.
American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association (*also known as Amerikos Lietuviu Darbininku Literaturos Draugija*).
American National Labor Party.
American National Socialist League.
American National Socialist Party.
American Nationalist Party.
American Patriots, Inc.
American Peace Crusade.
American Peace Mobilization.
American Poles for Peace.
American Polish Labor Council.
American Polish League.
American Rescue Ship Mission (*a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee*).
American-Russian Fraternal Society.
American-Russian Institute, New York (*also known as the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union*).
American Russian Institute, Philadelphia.
American Russian Institute of San Francisco.
American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles.
American Slav Congress.
American Women for Peace.
American Youth Congress.
American Youth for Democracy.

INSTRUCTIONS.—One copy of this certificate to be attached to each copy of DD Form 48 or DD Form 49 executed by the employee.

Armenian Progressive League of America.
Associated Klans of America.
Association of Georgia Klans.
Association of German Nationals (*Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung*).
Association of Lithuanian Workers (*also known as Lietuviu Darbininku Susivienijimas*).
Ausland-Organization der NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party.
Baltimore Forum.
Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee.
Black Dragon Society.
Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Massachusetts.
Bridges-Roberton-Schmidt Defense Committee.
Bulgarian American People's League of the United States of America.
California Emergency Defense Committee.
California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, California.
Carpatho-Russian People's Society.
Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent (*also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women*).
Central Japanese Association (*Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai*).
Central Japanese Association of Southern California.
Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (*Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront*).
Cervantes Fraternal Society.
China Welfare Appeal, Inc.
Chopin Cultural Center.
Citizens Commiteee to Free Earl Browder.
Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges.
Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (*New York City*).
Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.
Citizens Protective League.
Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh.
Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including:
Civil Rights Congress for Texas.
Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York.
Columbians.
Comite Coordinator Pro Republica Espanola.
Comite Pro Derechos Civiles.
Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland.
Committee to Aid the Fighting South.
Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners.
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.
Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom.
Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six.
Committee for Nationalist Action.
Committee for the Negro in the Arts.
Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia.
Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights.
Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange.
Committee to Defend Marie Richardson.
Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights.
Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas.
Congress Against Discrimination.
Congress of the Unemployed.
Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act.
Connecticut State Youth Conference.
Congress of American Revolutionary Writers.
Congress of American Women.
Council on African Affairs.
Council of Greek Americans.
Council for Jobs, Relief, and Housing.
Council for Pan-American Democracy.
Croatian Benevolent Fraternity.
Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (*Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan*).
Daily Worker Press Club.
Daniels Defense Committee.
Dante Alighieri Society (*Between 1935 and 1940*).
Dennis Defense Committee.
Detroit Youth Assembly.
East Bay Peace Committee.
Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees (*founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee.*).
Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims.
Families of the Smith Act Victims.
Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc. (*Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d' America*).
Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society.
Frederick Douglass Educational Center.
Freedom Stage, Inc.
Friends of the New Germany (*Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands*).
Friends of the Soviet Union.
Garibaldi American Fraternal Society.
George Washington Carver School, New York City.
German-American Bund (*Amerika-deutscher Volksbund*).
German-American Republican League.
German-American Vocational League (*Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsge-meinschaft*).
Guardian Club.
Harlem Trade Union Council.
Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee.
Heimuska Kai, also known as Nokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai, Zaibel Nihonjin, Heijaku Gimusha Kai and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (*Japanese Residing in America Military Conscripts Association*).
Hellenic-American Brotherhood.
Hinode Kai (*Imperial Japanese Reservists*).
Hinomaru Kai (*Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans*).
Hokubei Zaigo Shoke Dan (*North American Reserve Officers Association*).
Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense.
Hungarian-American Council for Democracy.
Hungarian Brotherhood.
Independent Party (*Seattle, Washington*).
Independent People's Party.
Independent Socialist League.
Industrial Workers of the World.
International Labor Defense.
International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates.
Japanese Association of America.
Japanese Overseas Central Society (*Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai*).
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940.
Japanese Protective Association (*Recruiting Organization*).
Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City.
Jewish Culture Society.
Jewish People's Committee.
Jewish People's Fraternal Order.
Jikyoku Lin kai (*The Committee for the Crisis*).
Johnson-Forest Group.
Johnsonites.
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
Joint Council of Progressive Italian-Americans, Inc.
Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Missouri.
Kibei Seinen Kai (*Association of U. S. citizens of Japanese ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan*).
Knights of the White Camellia.
Ku Klux Klan.
Kyffhaeuser, also known as Kyffhaeuser League (*Kyffhaeuser Bund*), Kyffhaeuser Fellowship (*Kyffhaeuser Kameradschaft*).
Kyffhaeuser War Relief (*Kyffhaeuser Kriegshilfswerk*).
Labor Council for Negro Rights.
Labor Research Association, Inc.
Labor Youth League.
League for Common Sense.
League of American Writers.
Lictor Society (*Italian Black Shirts*).
Macedonian-American People's League.
Mario Morgantini Circle.
Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon.
Maryland Congress Against Discrimination.
Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace.
Maurice Braverman Defense Committee.
Michigan Civil Rights Federation.
Michigan Council for Peace.
Michigan School of Social Science.
Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (*Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans*).
National Association of Mexican Americans (*also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana*).
National Blue Star Mothers of America (not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942).
National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.
National Committee for Freedom of the Press.
National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.
National Committee to Win the Peace.
National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (*a Conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy*).
National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent.
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
National Labor Conference for Peace.
National Negro Congress.
National Negro Labor Council.
Nationalist Action League.
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.
Nature Friends of America (*Since 1935*).
Negro Labor Victory Committee.
New Committee for Publications.
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (*The Great Fujii Theatre*).
North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.
North American Spanish Aid Committee.
North Philadelphia Forum.
Northwest Japanese Association.
Ohio School of Social Sciences.
Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners.
Original Southern Klans, Incorporated.
Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Washington.
Palo Alto Peace Club.
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (*operating in the Canal Zone*).
Peace Information Center.
Peace Movement of Ethiopia.
People's Drama, Inc.
People's Educational Association (*Incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc.*), also known as People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School.
People's Institute of Applied Religion.
Peoples Programs (*Seattle, Washington*).
People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
People's Rights Party.
Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights.
Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art.
Photo League (*New York City*).
Pittsburgh Arts Club.
Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee.
Polonia Society of the IWO.
Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago.
Proletarian Party of America.
Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.
Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area.
Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs.
Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland.
Puerto Rican Comite Pro Libertades Civiles (CLC).
Puertorriquenos Unidos (*Puerto Ricans United*).
Quad City Committee for Peace.
Queensbridge Tenants League.
Revolutionary Workers League.
Romanian-American Fraternal Society.
Russian American Society, Inc.
Sakura Kai (*Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association, composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War*).
Samuel Adams School, Boston, Mass.
Santa Barbara Peace Forum.
Schappes Defense Committee.
Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee.
School of Jewish Studies, New York City.
Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Washington.
Serbian-American Fraternal Society.
Serbian Vidovdan Council.
Shinto Temples.
Silver Shirt Legion of America.
Slavic Council of Southern California.
Slovak Workers Society.
Slovenian-American National Council.
Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief.
Socialist Youth League.
Sokoku Kai (*Fatherland Society*).
Southern Negro Youth Congress.
Suiko Sha (*Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles*).
Syracuse Women for Peace.
Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Tom Paine School of Westchester, New York.
Trade Union Committee for Peace.
Trade Unionists for Peace.
Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council.
Ukranian-American Fraternal Union.
Union of American Croatians.
Union of New York Veterans.
United American Spanish Aid Committee.
United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations, also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations.
United Committee of South Slavic Americans.
United Defense Council of Southern California.
United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.
United May Day Committee.
United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
Voice of Freedom Committee.
Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, New Jersey.
Washington Bookshop Association.
Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.
Washington Committee for Democratic Action.
Washington Commonwealth Federation.
Washington Pension Union.
Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation.
Workers Alliance (*since April 1936*).
Workers Party (*including Socialist Youth League*).
Yiddisher Kultur Farband.
Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc.
Yugoslav Seamen's Club, Inc.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS TO AND DELETIONS FROM THE ABOVE LIST ARE ANNOUNCED:

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O— 345187

District of Columbia

Certificate of Incorporation

Its articles of incorporation having been duly delivered to me, found by me to conform to the provisions of the District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act, and filed and recorded by me, on the 21st of April, *19* 43, *as instrument No.* 27749.,

I do hereby certify that the

POSTON COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, INC.
(Full name of association)

POSTON, YUMA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA.
(Principal office of association)

is a cooperative association duly organized and incorporated under said Act.

Margaret M. Killeen,
First Deputy *Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 257114

STATE OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
DITAT DEUS
1912

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

POSTON COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, INC.

A CORPORATION, ORGANIZED AND EXISTING UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HAVING COMPLIED WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, IS, BY VIRTUE OF THE POWERS VESTED IN THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION BY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA, HEREBY GRANTED THIS

LICENSE

TO TRANSACT BUSINESS IN ALL COUNTIES IN WHICH IT SHALL HAVE APPOINTED A STATUTORY AGENT AS PROVIDED IN SECTION NO. 53-801, ANNOTATED CODE OF 1939.

BY ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, AMOS A. BETTS THE CHAIRMAN, HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION TO BE AFFIXED AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF PHOENIX, THIS 16th DAY OF MARCH A. D. 1944

CHAIRMAN.

ATTEST:

SECRETARY

BY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

NO. F-4080

9 FORM NO. 282 3-11-42