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July 22, 1942 1

ADDRESS TO THE FIRST POSTON TEMPORARY COMMUNITY COUNCIL

By Whom?

You are gathered here this morning to assume your responsibilities as duly elected members of the Temporary Community Council of Poston. You are the representatives of a community which has already made an impressive demonstration of its will to succeed. The person efforts of countless individuals expressed in long hours of work under severe handicaps deserves the respect and admiration of all of us.

Your responsibilities are grave and they are two-fold. Your first responsibility, of course, must be to the people you have been chosen to represent. Their wishes, their desires, their hopes, must always be your paramount consideration. Your second responsibility is to yourselves, for upon you rests the task of setting up and activating a governmental structure, not only geared to the requirements and necessities of this community, with its various abnormal or unusual qualities, but also geared to all the implications which the future holds in store. Veiled and hidden though they are, nevertheless we are all intensely aware of them by their looming magnitude. Here and now, we must begin to seek their solution, even though we know not their definite form or their full import.

There are some things which, I know, are as apparent to you as they are to me. In fact, they are probably far

more apparent to you than they are to me. These are the very immediate and specific requirements with which you must concern yourselves at once. They are requirements which any normal, law-abiding, and self-respecting community must first institute and then implement in order that the community functions satisfactorily from a mechanical, as well as a spiritual point of view. I can enumerate these issues, and I do so in order that you may realize that we, of the administrative staff, are fully dependent upon you to set up and activate these agencies before we can efficiently render you whatever help it is in our power to give you. Specifically, I can mention the following:

The Council at its meeting today will have the vital task of organizing. Some of the Council's initial tasks are: The election of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, sergeant-at-arms, and other officials, as well as of an executive committee and a judiciary committee to consider the problems of law and order -- problems which your law department has been considering, and, I believe, in in a position to assist you with. Among other committees, in addition to the executive and the judiciary committees may be the following: health, education, housing, public assistance, family relations, press, recreation, work projects, community enterprise, sanitation, fire, and police. In short, committees covering all the important

aspects of internal management. Do not limit the memberships of these committees to your own body. See to it that the many qualified individuals, in their various fields, who are now residing in Poston, are given the opportunity to contribute their training and their invaluable advice, by including them as members of your committees. Every last ounce of specialization must be called upon to tip the scales of your endeavor.

Among your first major concerns, two things stand out in my mind, and I am sure in yours as well, as being of paramount and immediate importance: (1) The establishment of a system of permanent self-government. (2) The establishment of a system of law and order, including a system for the investigation of crime and determination of guilt or innocence of offenders, and a system of suitable punishment for offenses.

Later on, there will be many, many other vital and necessary obligations which you must shoulder. A great many of these will emerge of their own impetus, others you will design and institute as your own conceptions and ideas crystallize, - as you join together to formulate plans for the common good.

There is a further consideration. Let it never be said of you by anyone that you do not truly and faithfully represent those who have elected you to this honorable and truly responsible post. Remember always that you represent

the voice of your own people. Guard yourselves carefully against the obvious pitfalls which will beset your path: favoritism, officiousness, discouragement, the physical handicaps of time, and temporarily limited working space; as well as the hidden pitfalls, the unseen dangers, the efforts of obstructionists and unsympathetic or ill-advised individuals.

On the other side of the ledger, you can enter upon your new duties with the full consciousness that, in the larger sense, the opportunities presented here for a constructive contribution, not only to this emergency period, but also to the post war period are without limit. In your own hands lies the great chance to set in motion the vehicle which will carry the practical side of this project through to a successful operating basis in order that Boston may contribute its full share to the total war effort. In your own hands lies the great chance of leading your people in unity, and directing their energies towards the common goal: the building of a structure of democracy so realistic, so alive, so close to perfection that it will be undeniable in the eyes of the American community at large when the proper time comes for it to be unveiled.

You must require and demand the full cooperation of every single individual in this community. One group, in particular, you must depend upon for guidance and advice -- in the wisdom of their years, in the richness of their

experience, - in the knowledge that is theirs by inheritance, - your fathers and your mothers, -- those of the older generation - can and must be of inestimable value to you in all your deliberations. Rely on them. Seek their counsel. Trust in their wisdom.

You know, I am sure, that it is Mr. Head's policy at Poston that we employees of the administration are here to help you. I know I can speak for all of them when I say: It is our desire to be of use to you, to help you with your plans, to assist you in every way possible; to place at your disposal whatever we have of experience, or training, or enthusiasm that you may wish to use.

We wish you all success and all good fortune.

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Meeting held in Block 3  
July 7, 1942 8:30

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The chairman introduced Mr. Head to speak on the policies of Poston. His talk is summarized as follows:

I wish to speak this evening, and I appreciate this opportunity. I am very happy to come and try to tell you some things in my mind. I have been asked to speak to you regarding what our policies are in this camp. [The policies that I want to follow and my employees want to follow are very simple. <The first thing that I want to stress before I start speaking is this: Poston is a relocation area for a fine group of people, and it is in no way to be operated as or considered as a concentration camp....

(4) <I am not going around block to block inspecting houses, inspecting individuals or searching baggages. We go round only to visit when we do go in a friendly way.> We are not military people. We do not believe in operating under that system. We want to deal with every individual as we would like to be dealt under these conditions. We're here to help you plan and carry forward a program which will lead to a happy and prosperous life in Poston. Our function here is to help you plan in every way possible. We want the plans to be your plans and the developments to be your developments. Your own mental and spiritual welfare depends upon everyone of you taking an active part in the community with a complete community life for everyone. We hope to develop here at Poston with your help a pure democratic community. A community in which every man, women, and child has a place. We want to develop here a community which will set an example for the entire world to follow, in purely democratic principles. <I realize that

you are here due to a chain of circumstances over which you had not the faintest control. So myself and my employees of this project have taken it personally upon ourselves to see in your behalf that you are happy, that your children grow up as good men and women and good citizens., that you have a good opportunity that any individual in a democratic nation should have. Now, I cannot personally make you happy, nor can the Caucasian employees, nor can I do all the things that need to be done. I, personally, and the employees can do very few of these things. These are the jobs which you as individuals--which you as an intellectual group-should do for yourselves. We all know, all of you know, that the happy person is a person with a definite purpose in life and with a definite job. We know, that all of you, I might say all of us, are under difficult conditions. I don't like to stay here any more than you do. But these bad conditions are all temporary. By every man and women doing their part to develop this community, to develop our farmland, we can have a perfectly beautiful city. We can have nice, comfortable homes. We can have any natural community that anyone can have. We can change everything out here but the weather, which I don't think there is a chance in the world to change that. Our town is a small compact community, I mean the arrangement is small where there is a lot of people about 10,000. This is not a place for petty likes and dislikes between any groups. Out of these friendships will grow atmosphere of happiness and a feeling of security among everyone. We are all one people regardless of what our race might be. All of us probably feel at times that we are very

unfortunate to be here, but I am still sure that regardless of that, any intelligent people can see the great possibilities of development in this area. A day or two ago I was going through the village and I notified a number of Caucasians doing building work and other things. I am sure that our people can do these work as well or better than these people we brought in from the outside. It seems to me that the people should be too proud to cause us to have us to go to Los Angeles and other places to bring these people when you could do better. Now I am not complaining that man is not working. But it disturbs me to go through the town and see many able-bodied men around their homes, men who should be working in their community. If a man sits around his house, his mind decays, his body decays, and before long that man is not worth much. Man have seen that happen to them. A man's salvation under difficult situation like this usually comes from hard work. It seems to me that when any man, able-bodied man, is failing to get out and do his share for his community, and since this is his community, that he is a disgrace to his community. Now the reason that I am saying these things is this: <sup>4</sup> More than likely we are going to be here for several years. <sup>11</sup> Now I could sit and tell you more, but I am not. I wish I could say we could go home tomorrow. I would like very much to go home and see my wife and children, but I think it is impossible since it is out of the picture, and not being honest. I think that we should face the facts and do what we can here. We're situated here in one of the most fertile valleys in the United States. Many of the people, when this trouble is

over, will want to stay here and raise crops after the war is over, perhaps to stay here five, ten, fifteen years and operate on their own. I feel sure, and I am almost certain that those of you who wish to stay will be offered an opportunity for crop raising here. I want to go back to one point once more. This is your community.] The job of development is yours. We are going to have as few Caucasian employees as necessary.

No man in here would think of being disloyal to his child, would they? But you are doing something worse in this respect for your child if you fail to develop good schools, good churches, good community in this project. This community is to have its own government council, which is to be the law-making body. I hope that council makes laws, good laws, and I hope that every men, women, and child is willing to abide by these laws. I wish to say one more thing, that we are not going to do the planning for this; the planning is your job. If I did not have confidence in your ability, I would not sit here tonight and make the statements that I am making. Now, I do not mean by that my staff would not be willing to help you as much as possible. It is our job to help and that's what we mean to do. Many of you people are here from Japan. I've been in Japan long enough to know that when a man in his community does not take part, he is very unpopular. I hope the same thing works here. I've been repeating

many times this evening, two or three times that I have said a policy statement is exactly this: That we want this community to be the community run by the people and for the people here. Now it's up to you people whether it is to be that way. If you fail us in this thing, I am ready to step out and tell the army to take over. They will be glad to do it. We cannot run the camp the way we want to, the way we would like to, without the people's support. We must have the people's support one hundred per cent. If we can't get that, we're not going to stay here month after month in the heat. We will be ready to go if you will not help us. I want to point out one thing here and stress it. "Our living conditions here aren't a bit better than yours--we perspire just as freely." You do have one advantage, I haven't had one hot bath or a hot shave because we don't have hot water there. I want to point out one thing that is off the subject here, and I will close. I have been very much encouraged in that the Japanese friends that are going to support you, friends that are going to back you in every way possible. We know that the California politician have done a lot of talk, and the real people are still freinds who lookingup to you, don't realize what some of those people are doing. I did not realize it until yesterday. In closing, I hope that I have said some of the things that you want said, and I want to thank you for inviting me up here. The

few things that I have said is the things that I believe and my staff knows it. I believe in the things that I have said or I wouldn't be here, and I hope that you won't fail us and let us down.

Questions and Answers:

1. I would like to find out whether Washington appreciates your principles and your high ideals and wonders whether Washington is backing you up in opening this place in the reservation.

Ans. 100%

2. Was this policy in this camp in the Indian service planned prior to this evacuation or after. And if it gave self-government.

Ans. It's all a part of the W.R.A. plan that we should operate this problem here. We operate this project. We are here under a signed agreement, and a contract with the "R. A. which gives us authority in this project.

3. How much funds were provided for the task of the project?

Ans. The Senate is arguing about it. There's another thing that I would like to point out that we have already purchased \$290,000 worth of equipment and we are buying about 85 more heavy tractors now. It might interest the people to know that we planned that it would cost the government \$12,000,000 to operate this plan a year.

4. How much wages do we get?

Ans. Here is the present plan of the project. You have seen the wage scale. People will produce crops all of that will go to the community fund. From which all the profits will go to the community fund and divided to every man and women who will work.

5. I would rather be paid union wages and out of that pay for my room and board.

There's one thing about that; if we put this thing on the wage basis and if we make them all pay board and room, what would happen to the men too old to work, children, and widows? So we have to work for the benefit of all the people.

6. If I am a wartime prisoner, shouldn't the basic expenses be borne by the Government?

Ans. This is not like a place where we have prisoners of war, no one here is considered a prisoner of war. If he was considered an enemy alien, he would immediately be taken to a camp for enemy aliens. This is operated by the people and for the people. I would like to make this statement that as long as I am running this camp, and if any man deliberately refuses to work and he can, I am going to see that he doesn't stay here. Now the reason I make a statement like that is this: If the man who refuses to work will be an expense it is unfairness. This thing should be a big cooperative. If one man does not do his part, he is an expense to every men, women and child in the community.

July 13, 1942

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Mr. Wade Head was introduced by the chairman following Dr. Schnur's talk. Mr. Head, in turn, introduced Mr. Gelvin in the following manner.

I have been speaking every night for a week. I don't know what it is whether it is the dust or my throat; but tonight I am at a point where I can't talk. I never did like to talk much anyway. So tonight, I brought along my very best friend who is going to say to you the same thing that I was going to say. Mr. Gelvin, our Associate Director, and I am sure that you will find him one of the finest men and one of best friend you can ever have any place.

Mr. Gelvin's talk is summarized as follows:

I appreciate very much the opportunity to meet here with your people this evening. It is my regret that we do not have the opportunity to meet here with you people this evening. It is my regret that we do not have the opportunity to get together more often in meetings of this kind. I have been asked to speak tonight on the policies of the Administration here at Poston. That will not take very long because the policies are very simple and very few.

I would like to stress the fact that we of the Administrative staff are here merely to help you in formulating plans and to facilitate the operation of these plans. The actual planning, the development of the plans, and the operation of the plans must be yours. And we are here merely as a facilitating agency to help your own mental and spiritual well-being that you take a very active part in the program here at Poston. And that in general, more or less, covers the broad policies of the Administration here at Poston.

There is much work to be done here and it is very essential that we all get together in order to accomplish the things that are to be done

here and it is very essential that we all get together in order to accomplish the things that are to be done here. There are schools to be built, irrigation facilities to be installed, and land to be subjugated in order to be farmed. It is very necessary that we all take part in that. At the present time, there are many people here in Poston who are working on the projects I just mentioned, but we need more. I know that we are very anxious to see that adequate school facilities are provided for your children so that they will be able to attend schools in the fall. I know that you are anxious to see that your children grow up as good religious people and lead good lives.

It will be a tremendous job to construct the buildings necessary to provide the type of school facilities that I know you people want your children to have. That is a job that we must all pitch into and help put across. In walking around through the town, I see a number of men who are just lying around doing nothing. Now, you know, that that is not a healthy condition because the natural tendency, and it is a natural heritage of the Japanese people, to be workers. The man who does not have a definite purpose, the man who does not have something to occupy his time is, I am afraid, going to develop into an unhealthy individual.

I realize that we are all here under very difficult conditions, and here under conditions which we have very little control. But I believe that we can remedy that unpleasant condition by everyone pitching in and doing his share to make this a better place in which to live. By all of us exerting the proper efforts, I think that we could

accomplish things here that will waken the whole world, and that is not idle talk. We don't know, you folks don't know, and there is no one who knows, just how long we will be here. Simply because we don't know is all the more reason why we should all work together, instead of a few doing the work which we all should be doing.

The agricultural possibilities in this section of the country is almost unlimited; this is one of the most fertile country that we know of. I have been asked many times by many of the people just what is the chance of remaining on this land after this war is over. That is something that none of us can give a definite answer to, but I have every hope and feel very sure, that when this is over with, that there will be opportunity to continue here on the farms that everyone developed. I believe that it is entirely reasonable to think that there will be opportunity where we could lease the land for ten, fifteen, or twenty years. I merely mention these things to point out that there is a job here for everybody, and that if each one finds his particular nick and do his work, this community will be a much pleasanter place in which to live.

Now, when I started, I said that I wasn't going to talk very long. Time is getting late, and the people are getting warm, so I might give you people an opportunity to ask questions. I would like to say once more that I do appreciate the opportunity to meet here with you tonight, and hope that another time to meet with you people is not very far off.

# QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR:

1. As I understand, our present situation in camp is that we are wards of the Government. Being placed in such a situation, we are the same as being lost at sea. We are told, "you do the work, I will help you do it." What could we do, what achievements does the Government want? That is what a lot of us are groping for.

Ans. I realize that everyone is going through a very difficult period, a period of adjustment which is difficult for all of us. Now, there is much to be done--a person can either do this: He can sit down and brood, feel sorry for himself, and get in such a state mentally and physically that he is a sick man. Or he can try to find some interest that will keep him occupied, where he will be making a contribution to his neighbor and his fellow men, and by doing this, he will have a certain satisfaction which, I believe, will be good for himself and be good for the people around him. It is not your fault that we are here, but are we going to try to make the best of what we have, or are we going to sit down and say, "Well, I am here, we are not going to do anything. The Government brought us here, and I am not going to make any contributions." If the war lasts two or three years, I am afraid that that man will be marked in his mind, in his spirit, that I don't believe he will ever be able to throw off. Any idle man who has no definite purpose, soon his whole spirit, his whole mind, does not function.

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I would like to say just one more thing in that connection. I believe that the Japanese people have what it takes to overcome the difficult situation that they are now in at Poston. I believe the time will come, in fact I am very sure, that the time will come, when they can look back with pride and say, "Here was an area covered with mesquite trees, here was a town built of the same materials; we took that town and made something beautiful out of it."

2. What is the estimated time element for the building of the schools?

Ans. We started out with the plan that if we could obtain sufficient workers in the manufacture of adobe and in the actual construction of the buildings, the school will be able to open on the first of October. We are very determined that we are going to have a school. However, it is difficult for me to say the time element involved, because this depends upon the people willing to get behind this plan. I have been told that if we have six or seven hundred workers, the school can be erected and ready for use by the first of October.

3. Regarding the repatriation program, what can be taken, who can go, and what are the expenses involved?

Ans. Those people who are eligible to go to Japan are citizens of Japan and their children who wishes to go. There is no age limit, and there are no expenses involved. The Spanish Embassy decides who can go, and he goes if there is room on the ship. I would like to point out one thing: Poston is one where there is a lot of rumors. One of the rumors going around is that we are taking the registration on this repatriation program

so that we could turn the list over to the F.B.I. There is no such thing. No one here even bothers to look at these names; they are all turned over to the Spanish Embassy. One more thing in connection with this: Please feel free as citizens of Japan to make application to go to Japan or to stay. We do not urge you to go or to stay; it is solely up to you to decide.

4. Regarding the cooling system in the hospital, why can't they have coolers in the wards where there are children?

Ans. Yesterday, we had nine more coolers come in and there are some coolers in every ward where there are patients. They have not all been installed, but all wards will have them soon. I am also happy to be able to tell you that this morning there was a call to Los Angeles, one to Needles, and another to Yuma to get these coolers that Mr. Head has been working very hard on.

Mr. Head spoke a few words in closing, which is summarized as follows:

I have just one or two words I want to say before we go home. First, I want Poston to be your town; we aren't here to run this place. This is your town; we will be glad when the day will come when we can pack up and go home and when you can call this your town.

Now, I have one request that I want to make. I have never made any request so far, but I want to make one tonight. And that is this: that you do not think of us as Caucasians or officials, but think of us as one of you or friends of yours. If we cannot be that, than none of us want to stay.

The chairman announced that whenever anyone has any complaints or question, to please bring in written questions and complaints to Recreation Hall, Block 36. Attempts will be made to clear any questions by consulting Mr. Head or Mr. Gelvin.

[Address to Poston II Temporary Community Council]

September 3, 1942

On July 23, 1942, I had the pleasure and privilege in addressing the newly elected members of the Temporary Community Council of Poston I. Tonight, this same pleasant duty has devolved upon me again, but this time, I am addressing a newer group - you men of Poston II whom the residents of this community, by the properly constituted democratic process, have chosen by ballot as their representatives to the first temporary Community Council of Poston II. *IN THIS BRIEF TALK I WILL REPEAT SOME OF THE THOUGHTS WHICH I EXPRESSED TO THE COUNCIL OF POSTON I.*

You have been elected to a position of great responsibility— A great responsibility, the implications of which perhaps some of you have not as yet had time to realize or recognize.

Your responsibilities are grave and they are two-fold. Your first responsibility, of course, must be to the people you have been chosen to represent. Their wishes, their desires, their hopes, must always be your paramount consideration. Your second responsibility is to yourselves, for upon you rests the task of setting up and activating a governmental structure, not only geared to the requirements and necessities of this community, with its various ~~abnormal~~ ~~unusual~~ qualities, but also geared to all the implications which the future holds in store. veiled and hidden though they are, nevertheless we are all intensely aware of them

by their looming magnitude. Here and now, we must begin to seek their solution, even though we know not their definite form or their full import.

There are some things which, I know, are as apparent to you as they are to me. In fact, they are probably far more apparent to you than they are to me. These are the very immediate and specific requirements with which you must concern yourselves at once. They are requirements which any normal, law-abiding, and self-respecting community must first institute and then implement in order that the community function satisfactorily from a mechanical, as well as a spiritual point of view. I can enumerate these issues, and I do so in order that you may realize that we, of the administrative staff, are fully dependent upon you to set up and activate these agencies before we can efficiently render you whatever help it is in our power to give you. Specifically, I can mention the following:

You have first the vital task of organizing your ~~body~~ <sup>SELVES</sup> into an effective and well-regulated body. Some of your initial tasks are: The election of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, sergeant-at-arms, and other officials, ~~as well as of an executive committee and a judiciary committee to~~ consider the problems of law and order -- problems which your law department has been considering, and, I believe, is in a position to assist you with. Among other committees, ~~in addition to the executive and the judiciary committees,~~ may be the following: health, education, housing, public

assistance, family relations, press, recreation, work projects, community enterprise, sanitation, fire, and police. In short, committees covering all the important aspects of internal management. Do not limit the memberships of these committees to your own body. See to it that ~~the many qualified individuals,~~ <sup>BOTH ISSEIS + NISSEIS, EXPERTS IN THEIR VARIOUS</sup> ~~individuals,~~ <sup>^</sup> in their various fields, who are now residing in Poston<sup>II</sup>, <sup>1</sup> are given the opportunity to contribute their training and their invaluable advice, by including them as members of your committees. Every last ounce of specialization must be called upon to tip the scales of your endeavor.

Among your first major concerns, two things stand out in my mind, and I am sure in yours, as well, as being of paramount and immediate importance: (1) The establishment of a system of permanent self-government. (2) The establishment of a system of law and order, including a system for the investigation of crime and determination of guilt or innocence of offenders, and a system of suitable punishment for offenses. In connection with the latter, a law and order code has been drawn up by the Judiciary Committee of Poston I Council. ~~A code in which~~ the legal talent of both Poston II and Poston I have had a share in formulating<sup>^</sup> <sup>THIS CODE</sup> I believe, that a Judiciary Committee, chosen from among your membership, will find that this code deserves your most earnest consideration.

Later on, there will be many, many, other vital and necessary obligations which you must shoulder. A great many of these will emerge of their own impetus, others you will

design and institute as your own conceptions and ideas crystallize, - as you join together to formulate plans for the common good.

There is a further consideration. Let it never be said of you by anyone that you do not truly and faithfully represent those who have elected you to this honorable and truly responsible post. Remember always that you represent the voice of your own people. Guard yourselves carefully against the obvious pitfalls which will beset your path: favoritism, officiousness, discouragement, the physical handicaps of time, and temporarily limited working space; as well as the hidden pitfalls, the unseen dangers, the efforts of obstructionists and unsympathetic or ill-advised individuals.

On the other side of the ledger, you can enter upon your new duties with the full consciousness that, in the larger sense, the opportunities presented here for a constructive contribution, not only to this emergency period, but also to the post war period, are without limit. In your own hands lies the great chance to set in motion the vehicle which will carry the practical side of this project through to a successful operating basis in order that Boston may contribute its full share to the total war effort. In your own hands lies the great chance of leading your people in unity, and directing their energies towards the common goal; the building of a structure of democracy so realistic, so alive, so close to perfection that it will be undeniable in

the eyes of the American community at large when the proper times comes for it to be unveiled.

I know you will recognize the importance of the next thought that I wish to leave in your minds. Physically, the three units of Poston are separated by a few miles of dusty road. Physically, we are actually living in three separate communities. Necessarily and quite properly, each of these communities should build itself internally as it sees fit. Physically, each unit must create for itself as perfect an environment as can be developed under the existing circumstances. Spiritually, however, there must be only one Poston. It is the good of all that we must always think of. It is the picture that we present as a whole to the American community at large that we must keep always before our own eyes. It is only by the most perfect team work that we are going to win the final big game. A team of individual stars is utterly ineffective, unless they play as a team, submerging their individual desires for personal glory to the greater glory of victory for the cause they represent.

As great a responsibility as you will ever have, as representatives of the residents of Poston II, is to work hand in hand with the councils of your neighbors, in matters which affect the common good. Just so, also, must the members of the other councils envision this common responsibility - this need for perfect teamwork to build a finer community - a greater Poston.

To fully succeed in your efforts, you must require and demand the full cooperation of every single individual in this community. One group in particular, you must depend upon for guidance and advice -- in the wisdom of their years, in the richness of their experience, - in the knowledge that is theirs by inheritance, - your fathers and your mothers, -- those of the older generation - can and must be of inestimable value to you in all your deliberations. Rely on them. Seek their counsel. Trust in their wisdom.

You know, I am sure, that it is Mr. Head's policy at Poston that we employees of the administration are here to help you. I know I can speak for all of them when I say: It is our desire to be of use to you, to help you with your plans, to assist you in every way possible; to place at your disposal whatever we have of experience, or training, or enthusiasm that you may wish to use.

WE CONGRATULATE YOU AND WISH YOU  
ALL SUCCESS —

[John G. Evans]

TO