Mr. Murel Ross

Jimmil Gredential Secretary

Iowa State College Athletic Association

Ames, Iowa

Dear Murel:

As I promised you, I am sending you a copy of the talk I made over the radio a week or so ago.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

FCA:BB

Director of Physical Education Varsity Basketball Coach Howard, Kansas December 21, 1943 Near Mr. Allen,

Dear Mr. Allen,

I want to express my deep appreciation to you for sending me that pair
of basketball shoes. They fit very good
and dam sure dwill get a lot of service
out of them. I'm afraid I was encroaching
on your valuable time for I know you
must be very busy.

I am sending the three dollars and
postage; They're worth a lot more to me.

Sincerely yours, Jack Hader

1.5. Also hope you win the Big Six champsoniship

National Ronaite Industries

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All over the country Organizations like yours, with characteristic patriotism and civic-mindedness, are energetically promoting the Community Honor Roll idea. No doubt you have something of the same sort in mind.

It's difficult to imagine a more laudable undertaking; our boys (and girls) in the Nation's armed forces truly deserve public recognition—and recognition in worthy form.

That's where we come in. On the basis of quality alone, we have grown to be America's largest producers of Honor Rolls, custombuilt to meet any and every need. Outdoor cabinets, thoroughly weatherproof, are a particular specialty of ours. Some of these are illustrated inside. . . We furnish gold-stamped name-panels, too, at trifling cost.

When your Club lends its prestige and its effort to the sponsoring of such a splendid project, you want to be sure that your Honor Roll is one of which your members and the entire community will be proud. It is our business to see to it that just such an Honor Roll would be yours!

Suppose you let us know your requirements—the number already in the Service and the approximate total to be provided for. Give us a brief description, if you will, please, of the place in which you propose to erect so proud a tribute to your local patriots.

Then we'll supply, without slightest obligation of course, some suggestions, quotations, perhaps a sketch—and will be grateful for the opportunity.


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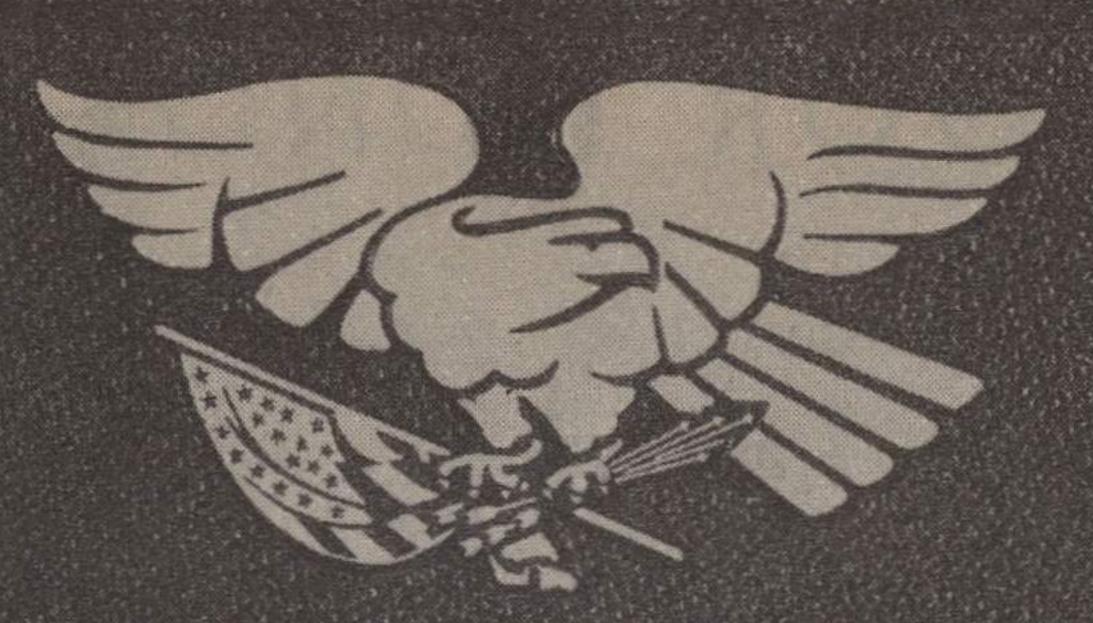
horman heyer Director of Sales

NM:SP

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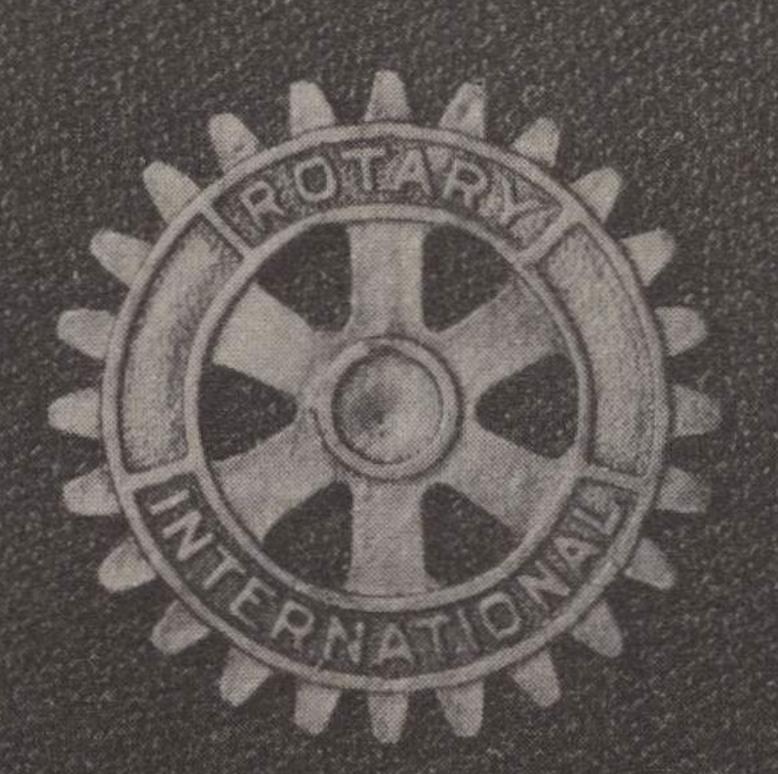


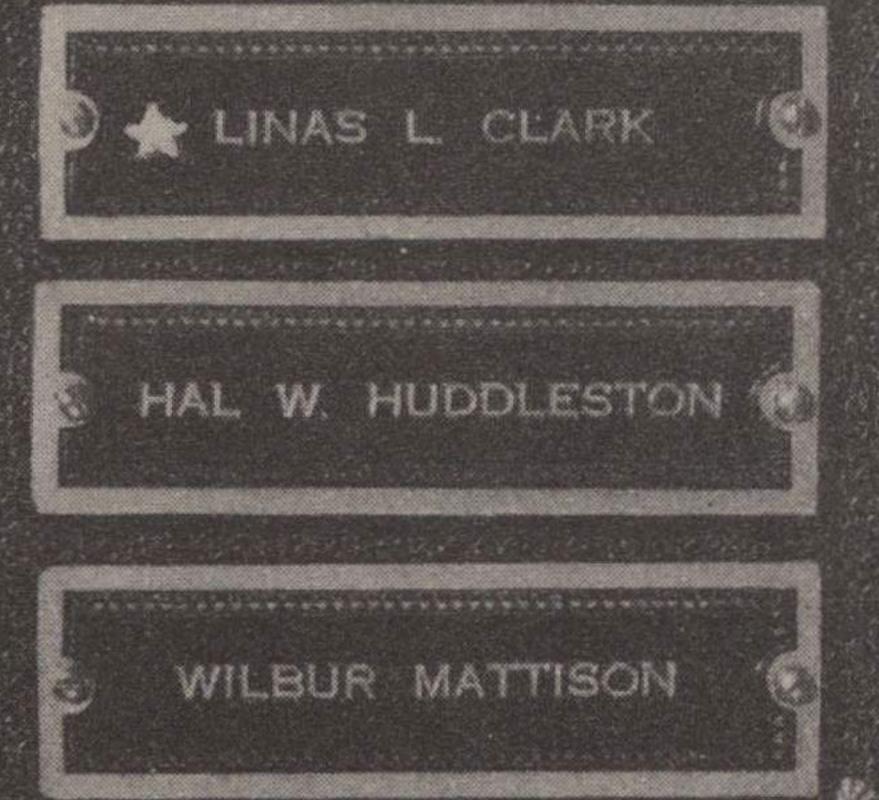


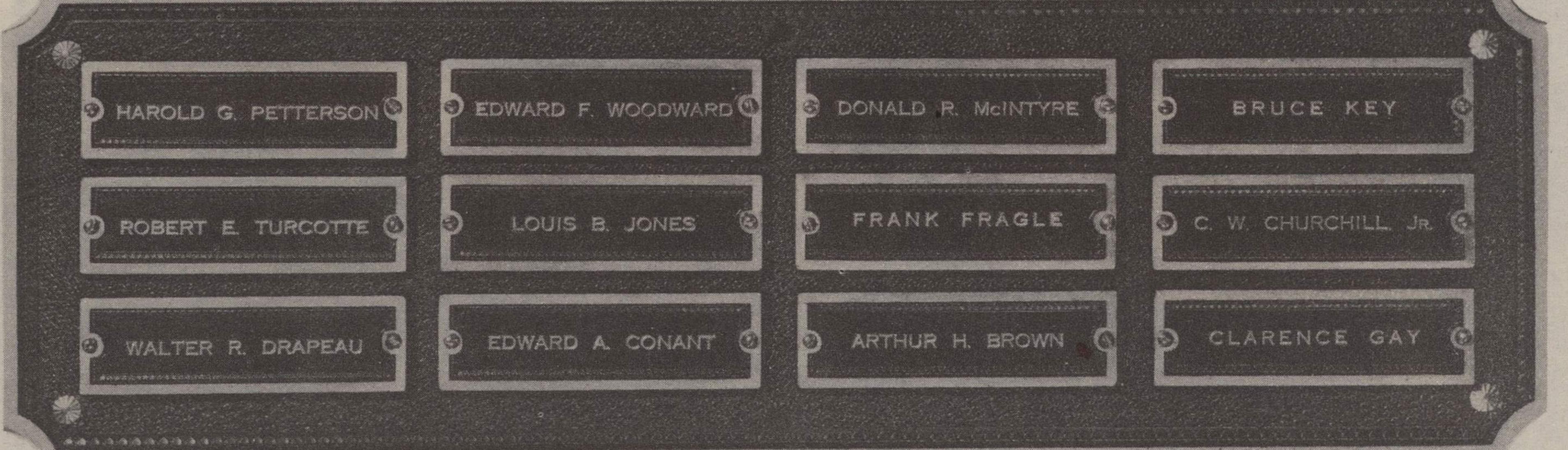


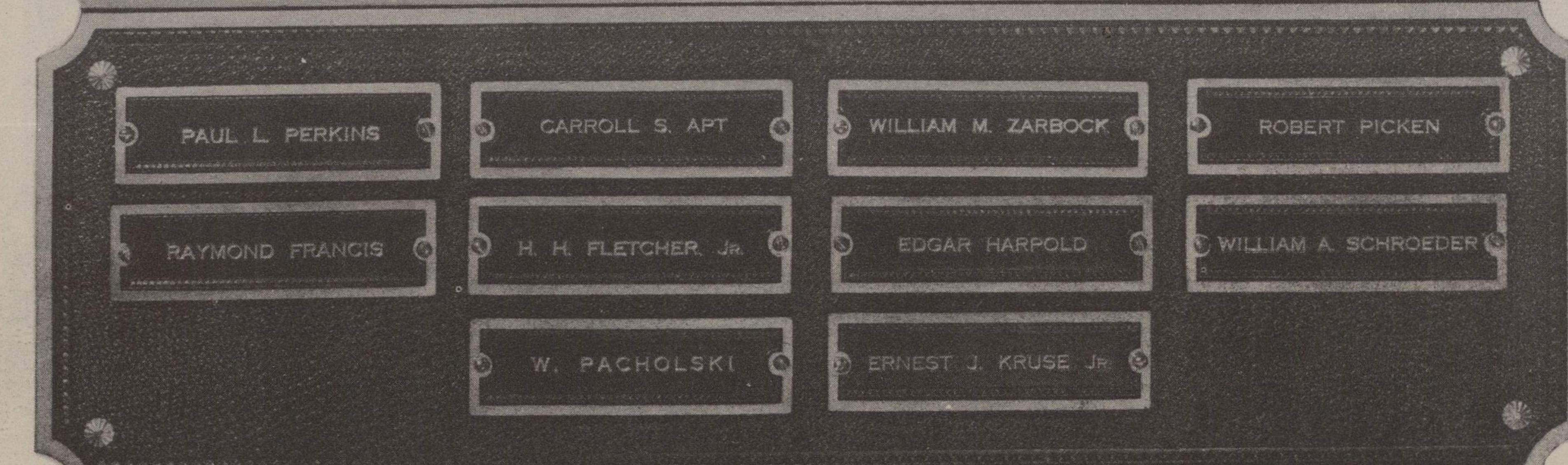
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RONZITE MASTER PLAQUE (approximately 12 by 18 inches in size)

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WABASH COLLEGE CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS Regret nok having heen dale to contact you are my arief stopaver-It mad a grand slendery to return to the Accelor again. Something very special

about that place -BBBLLOD HEARN Hape gon Continue to Rode good luen der Du

1541 Tennessee Street Lawrence, Kansas December 30, 1943

Dr. F.C. Allen Robinson Gymnasium University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dr. Allen,

I received a letter from you before the Christmas Holidays asking me to come to your office because of excessive unexcused absences in Physical Conditioning. I dropped into your office to see you several times that week but was unable to find you in. Because I find it difficult to get time to see you in person, I am writing this letter.

The main reason I have so many absences from my class is that I seriously need the time for my studies. I am enrolled in nineteen hours of work in the Engineering School. Of these nineteen credit hours six are laboratory courses requiring a minimum of nineteen hours of work, and often more each week. In addition to the actual laboratory work I must write several reports each week and do outside reading and research. I also spend thirteen hours each week in classes.

I am also employed by the WREN Broadcasting Company as a transmitter engineer at the transmitter plant at Tonganoxie. I work thirty hours a week on the night shift (6:00 to 12 Mid.) As I must drive to work, I spend another hour and one-half ingdriving to and from work each day during the week. This plus my school work fills my days from 8:00 AM until L:00 AM. As I need time for outside reading in one of my courses and often need an extra hour for studying, my Physical Education classes suffer. I know I should not neglect this class but as I need every hour of credit that I am taking to enable me to graduate in June and must work to stay in school, I have been doing so. I went to see Dr. Mix about exempting me from Physical Conditioning last semester but he said he could not. He intend seeing him again.

If you care to see me personally, I will try to drop in your office to see you when you are there.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edwin Read

Mr. Jack Rader, Howard, Kansas.

Dear Jack:

Your sister, Virginia, came in yesterday morning and wanted to know if we had any shoes size 8. We do not even have that size for our varsity players. However, I have a pair down at the house that has been used, and I am not sure what size they are, but you could try these on and if you could get a pair of half-soles and fit them in the shoes you might be able to wear them.

They are not making the canvas uppers with rubber soles any more until the war takes a different turn. It is absolutely impossible for us to buy any of these shoes, but you can try these on and if you can use them you may have them for \$3.00. Otherwise, you can mail them back and we will save them for some other boy whose feet they will fit.

Please do not feel under any obligation, but it is the only pair that I can find that is anywhere near your size. They are not University property and I am glad to send them to you on trial as a courtesy if you can use them; otherwise, mail them back to me at 801 Louisiana Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

Mr. Harold L. Reade, Coach, Shawnee-Mission High School, Merriam, Kansas.

Dear Harold:

Those knee pads that you asked about were bought about three or four years ago from Milton W. Kelly, a former K.U. man, and now trainer at the University of Texas. He made them at that time, but now of course is unable to get the materials. I doubt if any like this will be available until after the war.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA: AH



Department of Physical Education and Athletics

Merriam, Kansas

December 13, 1943

Dr. Forrest C. Allen Basketball Coach University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dr. Allen:

I want you to know that we enjoyed taking part in the games last Saturday evening. My team gained a great deal from playing on the big court and picked up some valuable pointers on fundamentals watching some of your team members play.

In the future if you desire a high school team to play a curtain raiser for your main game, and we are free, do not hesitate to call on us.

Yours sincerely,

Harold L. Reade

P.S. We would like to buy some Shearling knee pads like yours. Will you please give me the information where they can be bought?

HLR: WS

Master Teno Ratner, 236 N. Pershing, Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Teno:

Congratulations on your selection to the captaincy of one of the 8B teams. I hope you win most of your games if not all of them. It is a pretty difficult assignment to win them all.

I am sending you several basketball schedules and I am also mending you a Jayhawk Rebounds for your Dad and Mom to learn the whereabouts of the Kansas team and the Allen gang.

Give my kindest regards to your folks, and remember I am always wishing you lots of good luck in addition to a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year for the Ratners.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

Dec. 8, 1943 Wed. Dear Fogs Haw are you? Im fine How do you think the basket. ball teom is this year? I saw about you beating Ft. Levenworth I sure am happy. In school our coach chose the 43 best players out of the 7a and 88 (Im a 8B) and six of those to be basketball captains. Im one of the capitains I think I have a pretty good teom. Would you please send me a schedule af your games if you have any? Tell Mrs, allen hellow Sincerely TenoRatner) -

Rand, McMally Company, 536 So. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing \$1.00 for which I desire you to send me one copy of your "Histomap".

Sincerely yours,

FCA:AH

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach. CARTER GLASS, VA., CHAIRMAN

KENNETH MC KELLAR, TENN.

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.

ELMER THOMAS, OKLA.

MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.

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JOHN H. OVERTON, LA.

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CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.
C. WAYLAND BROOKS, ILL.
CLYDE M. REED, KANS.
HAROLD H. BURTON, CHIO

Alnited States Benate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

October 13, 1943

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK JOHN W. R. SMITH, ASST. CLERK

Dear Friend:

In the course of the debate on the question of "drafting fathers," Senator Wheeler and myself rather jointly occupied the Senate floor for an hour one afternoon. In that time, both of us expressed views upon some important matters besides the single draft question.

I am glad to send you a reprint of our discussion. I hope you will find time to read it, and if you do, I shall be happy to have your comment.

With my best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Clyde M. Reed

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Consider me

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Deferment of Fathers From the Draft

EXTRACTS FROM PROCEEDINGS IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 1, 1943

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 763) exempting certain married men who have children from liability under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, first of all let me say that the only reason for introducing my resolution at the outset was the fact that in February of last year, when the question arose with reference to drafting fathers, I introduced a bill to prevent the drafting of fathers. After that time I frankly stated that what I wanted was to have an investigation by the various departments of the Government of the question of deferring the fathers of the country until such time as the various departments themselves, realizing what the situation was, could investigate the manpower problem and take draft dodgers and slackers out of industry and out of the Government bureaus and put them into the Army, where they belong. Nothing was done about it.

The other day the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas]—I am sorry he is not now present—made the statement that I was wrong in my views before Pearl Harbor, and that I am wrong now.

I am willing to let history determine whether I was right in the statements which I made. I am willing to let history decide whether I was right when I said that we should defer the fathers of this country because so many men in industry have been deferred. They are deferred for two reasons. Fortunately, some labor unions are opposed to the deferment of young unmarried men in industry and the induction of the fathers of the country; but some labor organizations have worked hand-in-glove with industrial leaders in hoarding labor, because the more men who are on the pay roll the more dues will go into the treasuries of the labor organizations. I am glad to see that some of the labor unions are beginning to realize what it means to the labor unions themselves if they pursue the policy of hoarding labor, particularly young single men, when boys are dying on the battlefields all over the world.

Let me call attention to General Hershey's appeal last night. General Hershey is finally saying exactly what I have said on the floor of the Senate. It is an admission that I was right. I read from an article in the New York Times of October 1. The headline is, "Hershey appeals in deferment cut. Fears breakdown of public morale unless employers

release single men."

I have stood on the floor of the Senate and said that when we draft fathers and let single men hide behind draft deferments in industry and in the Government service, we break down the morale of the people of the United States and the war effort as nothing else under the sun could do. Why is it that I am receiving letters from members of draft boards from one end of the country to the other, saying that they are resigning from the draft boards? Why is it that they are saying that they are going to quit entirely? Some of them are saying that they defy the Government to take them. It is because of the fact that they know that in their particular communities, from one end of the country to the other, the morale of the people is breaking down when they see what is going on right under their noses.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EL-LENDER in the chair). Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Montana that I am in complete sympathy with his objective and what he seeks to ac-

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complish. I assert that the Senator from Montana has rendered a great public service in arousing the thought of the people of the country on this most important question. Later I expect to take the floor in my own right to discuss the subject now under debate.

I am one of the group which has been working with the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] in preparation of an amendment which will bear upon the matters to which the Senator from Montana is addressing himself.

Begging the Senator's pardon for interrupting him, I invite attention to a letter addressed to me from Wichita, Kans., dated September 16, 1943, in which my friend, the writer, states as follows:

I would suggest that a thorough investigation be made of these so-called essential single men in the defense plants.

It may interest the Senator to know that Wichita is one of four or five largest centers of aircraft manufacture in the country, and is the largest center of such manufacture in the whole central West.

My friend continues as follows:

From my own observation in the Wichita airplane plants, and I have worked at several of them, I would say that a great many young men are needlessly deferred. I am certain that they could be replaced by IV-F's, fathers, women, and older men.

In one large plant, great numbers of young men, foremen and assistant foremen, sit for hours with their feet on the desks with very little to do. I am telling you the things I

have seen.

Mr. WHEELER. I thank the Senatcr very much. I am glad that there are at least one or two Senators who are sufficiently interested in the country, and sufficiently interested in the drafting of fathers, to obtain and to listen to facts.

When I returned after the recess of Congress some of my Democratic colleagues said they did not know anything about the bill or about the facts and that they wanted some facts. Now when we propose to give them some facts they will not even listen.

Mr. REED. I may say to the Senator from Montana that during the recess of the Senate, from the middle of July until the middle of September, I spent the time entirely in my own section of the country. In the 5 years I have been a Member of the Senate, in

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all the trips combined I have made home. I do not think I have talked to so many people as I talked to during the recess. Kansas and Colorado, where I spent a couple of weeks, happen to have a very large number of defense plants, a very large number of air bases, and other Army camps. Everywhere I went, without exception, in Kansas, Missouri, in Colorado, I heard constant discussion and statements made by people of conditions that come under their own observation in their own localities, dealing, for instance, with the excessive number of men in the camps, indicating that the Army really had more men than it knew what to do with, and dealing also with the very definite factor that the defense plants had been used with the approval, and in fact, by the management for the purpose of accumulating young manpower to help them in avoiding the draft. I can make that statement after the most thorough and satisfactory contacts with my own constituents in Kansas and in other midwest States in the 2 months I was home.

Mr. WHEELER. I thank the Senator. As I was saying a moment ago, my Democratic friends on this side desired to have hearings before the committee because they wanted to get the facts; they were not familiar with them. All that it is necessary to do is to take a look on the Democratic side today and see how many of them are interested in obtaining the facts. The truth about the matter is that if they want to get men for the Army without taking fathers they can get them; they do not have to take a father; but, apparently, the Senate of the United States or at least my Democratic colleagues, prefer to take fathers.

Mr. REED. I happen to have another letter that touches upon a different factor, but a very important factor, in this situation. I read from a letter addressed to me from a town in western Kansas, in which this statement appears:

If the Congress does not assert itself, this country is going to be in a hell of a shape. I have a good friend who is county chairman of a bond drive in the eastern part of Kansas, who made this statement recently: "It takes a hell of a lot of guts for me to ask people to buy bonds when we all know that about three-fourths of all the money obtained from these bonds will be wasted in the administration of the war and the Federal Government."

I may add at this point, having read the letter, that when I was at home many people inquired of me, "Now, if we buy bonds, may we have some assurance that the money we invest in the bonds will not be wasted?" I will ask the Senator from Montana what kind of a reply he would suggest I make to such inquiries which were addressed to me a hundred times, and which show the temper of the people? If that kind of a situation continues, there will be a break-down in the morale of the people of this country.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me say to the Senator that the same question propounded to him was asked me hundreds of times by farmers and others all over the country. Not only have such questions been asked me, but the people have come to see me. I have repeatedly pointed out that if this waste of manpower, of materials, and of money continues in this country, we are going to have a complete break-down of the morale of the people. One of the reasons why more small people are not buying bonds, one reason why more of the bonds have to be taken by bankers, insurance companies, and others, is the waste of manpower, the waste of materials, and the waste of money going on all over the country.

Mr. REED. I might add to what I said a moment ago that those who ask me this question are not slackers; they are not unpatriotic; they are as good Americans as can be found in this country. They are mostly people I have known all my life. They are earnest people, good people, patriotic people who want to help, but they are in despair over the extravagance and inefficiency and tremendous bureaucracy and waste of money under the policies which have been followed and which continue to be followed by the present administration.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me say to the Senator that I have invariably said to those who asked me similar questions that, notwithstanding the waste of manpower, notwithstanding the waste of materials, and notwithstanding the tremendous waste of the taxpayers' money, we have got to go ahead, now that we are in the war, and buy bonds and more bonds. But let me say to the Senator and to the Senate of the United States that, in my judgment, this colossal waste and extravagance, and their aftermath,

are going to have a harmful effect upon the Army and upon the Navy and on the morale of the people generally and upon the Government.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I may say that I agree entirely with the Senator from Montana. That is about the only kind of an answer that a responsible person could make.

I may add at this point, lest someone may feel that I have not sufficient concern about the welfare of the Army, that I have a son in north Africa now; I have a son-in-law at the Pendleton air base in Oregon; I have another son-in-law at Wright Field at Dayton; I have a grandson in one of the camps in Mississippi; I have another grandson attending school under a scholarship from the Army. I do not want anybody to question my patriotism unless he can equal my record.

Mr. WHEELER. Many of those who are questioning the Senator's patriotism or my patriotism or the patriotism of someone else are the very ones in some of the Government bureaus who are themselves getting out propaganda and evading the draft.

I quote from a statement issued by William Green:

Boston, September 30.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said today that labor hoarding is common and has resulted in apparent shortages.

Arriving here for the sixty-third annual A. F. of L. convention that opens Monday, Green said managers of many plants have accumulated labor by asking for more workers than actually are needed.

"A situation of apparent labor shortage can usually be relieved by developing a community program," Green said.

The way to do it is for the Government of the United States to check up on these plants and to take these young men.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Montana if, in his opinion, 90 percent of the conditions which are being discussed and complained of could not be cured by proper administration by the administrative authorities?

Mr. WHEELER. There is no question about that, in my mind, and it is not only my opinion, but it is in accordance with the report of Mr. Baruch, the adviser to Mr. Byrnes.

According to Mr. Baruch's report, there are three root causes for our manpower difficulties:

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First. Bad planning.
Second. The attempt to do the job from Washington, and

Third. The failure to enlist the services

of the best men available.

In the first respect the report states:

The second root cause of our manpower difficulties has been that production has been planned, new facilities built, and contracts awarded without adequate regard to the supplies of labor available locally.

This is, in fact, the primary reason we have critical areas at the present time. Had production been properly planned geographically and had orders not been concentrated in the hands of the few at the expense of the small businessmen and other localities, there would be far fewer critical areas today, and there would have been much less labor hoarding of young men in factories, and we would not have been in the muddle we are now in.

Mr. President, let me ask, Who is responsible for this bad planning? Is it due to the complacency of the people? Is the Congress responsible? Or are the Federal bureaus responsible?

As to the second cause of our manpower difficulties, the attempt to do the job from Washington, the report states:

If this labor budget plan is to work, there must be adequate delegation of power from all Washington agencies to their west coast representatives, and the communities themselves must get on the team. The job cannot be done from Washington.

This, of course, is the truth and fact of the matter.

The report states further:

An immediate survey should be made of the possibilities of subcontracting in nearby communities.

Had this been done earlier, fewer small businesses would have had to go out of business.

Who is responsible for this failure to decentralize power? Certainly that is not the fault of the people of the country; it is not the fault of the Congress; but again I say the fault rests entirely upon the Federal bureaus in Washington.

As to a third cause of our manpower difficulties, the report states:

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of selecting the best man possible in the community to serve as chairman of the local priorities committee and the necessity for giving him the fullest community support.

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The principles there laid down are unquestionably sound, and they could and should be applied on a national scale so that here in Washington we would find, especially in time of war, the best men possible heading the departments and the bureaus, able, public-spirited citizens, but, as the report states, instead we have heading these agencies men "spending their energies battling to build up empires."

Who is responsible for this? Certainly not the Congress of the United States. Certainly it is not due to the complacency of the people. Certainly the responsibility rests nowhere except with the bureaus in Washington.

At the conclusion of the report, it is stated:

Our study of this problem also emphasizes anew the necessity for your constant review of military and lend-lease requirements to see that all different parts of the program are in balance with one another and that the program as a whole is balanced against the essential needs of the civilian economy. We have reached the stage of our war economy where there is not much to spare. Something gained in one direction means a loss in the other direction.

Whose business is it to do this balancing?

This, obviously, is not purely a military question. What the military say they need is one consideration; what producers say they need is another, and the need of the civilian population of the country is another, so that the morale of the people, which Mr. Hershey speaks of, will not break down.

It is the obligation of the Government, and, Mr. President, the Government of the United States includes the Congress, to determine on the evidence submitted what the true facts are and to act accordingly. So when Members of the Senate stand on this floor and say that they do not want to take the responsibility, in the face of the responsibilities which are given to them, they are shirking the responsibility which the Constitution of the United States imposes upon them.

Mr. President, for Congress simply to say, "Well, the military men say they want this; let them have it" is, to state it plainly, for Congress to shirk its responsibility. When Members of Congress say that some Government official or Army official—I care not who he may

be—wants this or that, and so they are going to give it to him, they are not acting in the spirit of the principles upon which the Government is based. When a Government official comes to Congress and says "I want this" or "I want that," and Members of Congress say they will grant the request simply because it is made, that, Mr. President, is merely acting in the spirit of fascism. That is what was done in Italy, that is what was done in Germany, and that is what brought fascism and nazi-ism to those countries.

Army officials have testified that the Army will have in this country January 1, 1944, over 5,000,000 men. That of these 5,000,000 the Army cannot move overseas for fighting purposes during the whole of the year, 1944, up to January 1, 1945, over half this number, and that the Army will have in this country, in uniform, January 1, 1945, in excess of two and a half million men. Yet, General Marshall has previously testified that 500,000 men were sufficient for the defense of this country.

There is no question that the men who are drafted come out of the labor pool, and the more taken the more serious the labor shortage will become.

No one knows, neither the Army generals nor civilians, the number of men who will eventually be required to finish the job; but from time to time we do have exact figures from the Army as to the number which can be fed, equipped, and transported. No matter how the fortunes of war go, whether we lose thousands of men or whether we do not, the fact is that we cannot transport more men than the Army estimates can be transported. Under those circumstances, would it not be sounder to time the induction of these men in accordance with the actual schedules of ability to use them effectively, rather than in accordance with some preconceived idea of the Army as to the number of men who will be eventually needed, which, being speculative, is subject to change from time to time?

Looked at from another angle, first, there are the men actually in the armed forces. Then there are the men who are engaged in war industries. Both classes of men must be supported by the remaining population. So the burden on the civilian economy becomes increasingly greater with each man drafted and each man taken for industry. The standard of life under this pressure is of necessity

constantly reduced; yet it is because of this standard of life that we are able to outstrip the whole world in production. From the evidence, we are approaching the limit, the fair minimum to which this standard of life can be reduced without seriously affecting the productivity of the worker and upsetting the national morale.

With respect to industrial waste, the Baruch report speaks for itself of the great wastage of labor, and labor hoarding, which, if relieved, would go a long way toward correcting any local labor shortage, and would go a long way toward preventing the drafting of fathers. Speaking of cost-plus contracts, the Baruch report points out:

Not alone on the west coast, but all through the country, much labor is being hoarded and poorly utilized.

How can anyone insist upon taking fathers and breaking up American homes when Mr. Baruch admits, first, that the situation is the fault of the various bureaus in Washington; second, that labor is being hoarded in industry; and third, as everyone knows, that labor is being hoarded in the Government by every department in Washington and throughout the country?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. REED. At that point I should like to add to what the Senator from Montana has said that when I was at home I visited three airplane-manufacturing establishments in Wichita. One of them employs 5,000 men, another 11,000 men, and the third 26,000 men. There are 45,000 men engaged in the airplane-manufacturing business in that one city in Kansas.

A representative of one of those factories told me that their first contract was a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract. They did not like that. It meant a waste of labor. So they changed their contracts, and they are currently operating upon fixed-price contracts. Under those fixed-price contracts they offered what, for want of a better term, we may call incentive wages, which had some relation to the productivity of the employees as a whole. Under the present arrangement that factory has increased the production per man 25 percent. That is the experience of one very efficient airplane manufacturing concern in my own State. I visited the plant when I was at home.

Mr. WHEELER. I thank the Senator for his observation.

I have in my files a letter from a large contractor in my State, who has been building and is now building Army bases and doing other construction work throughout the country. He has written to me saying that the idea of renegotiating contracts is the greatest incentive to hoarding labor there could possibly be.

They take contracts at huge prices with the idea they are going to renegotiate them. That is what has been done in a great many instances. Contracts have been made at exorbitant prices in some instances with the idea they will be renegotiated. As the writer points out in this letter, it is the greatest incentive to the hoarding of labor that could possibly be given. He says:

If you eliminate that and put them on a regular basis you will find out how much labor will immediately be freed and will not be hoarded.

I quote further from the Baruch report:

Such wasteful practices are encouraged, among other things, by prevailing cost-plusfixed-fee contracts. Under these contracts the Government pays all costs—whatever they are. Since the Government is footing the bill, there is no incentive for manufacturers to economize in the use of materials, facilities, or labor. More workers are hired than are needed. Workers may stand idle—it costs the manufacturers nothing. Much labor is wasted.

Mr. President, I inquire, who is responsible for that situation? Is it due to the complacency of the people of the country? Is it the fault of the Congress of the United States, or does the fault lie in the administrative departments of the Government? Unless we solve this problem, what responsibility do we have? I do not wish to, and would not, interfere with the executive departments if it were not necessary. But when the executive departments themselves have completely broken down and have not done their job—as is said by Mr. Baruch in his report—then whose responsibility is it to take charge and do something about it? If the administration will not do anything about it, the only place left for the people to come to is the Congress of the United States.

Mr. REED. I am sure the Senator from Montana and myself share the view which he has expressed. Both of us have had long public life and many 554199—3636

contacts. I venture the assertion, with which I believe the Senator will agree, that not in my lifetime have I seen such a profligate waste of money, so much inefficiency, so much confusion, and such a lack of a sense of proportion with regard to costs as related to production, as exists at the present time. If the morale of the country breaks down under that kind of a situation it is the fault of the administration and the administrative policy.

Mr. WHEELER. I thank the Senator. With reference to Government waste, the report of the Byrd committee, Senate Document No. 66, page 4, of June 18, 1943, states:

With 55 percent of the Federal employees not engaged in direct war production—

Fifty-five percent, the report states—
it is obvious that cuts may be made in Federal personnel without hindering direct mechanical war production. Consequently a drastic reduction can be made in the number of Federal employees without harmful effect to the war-production effort.

Other portions of the report show that the efforts of the 55 percent of the Federal employees who are not engaged in mechanical war-production work have not been fully utilized because of the lack of a vigorously administered war-transfer program, and the failure to establish an effective Federal employee manpower pool.

The report shows an alarming increase in personnel and in the monthly pay rolls to meet it. It sets forth a table showing the Federal employment increase which, through the activity of the Byrd committee, has been brought up to date.

It reads as follows:

Year	Personnel	Monthly pay roli
Nov. 11, 1918	917, 760 933, 386 1, 039, 451 1, 444, 985 2, 450, 759 2, 978, 824 3, 063, 379	\$141, 733, 064 159, 260, 975 217, 772, 054 391, 502, 171 638, 926, 265 646, 372, 969

The total number of civilians in the War Department alone, according to the July figures, was 1,355,515. That covers the War Department alone, for July.

In the Navy Department, according to July figures, the civilian employees alone numbered 697,475.

I was shocked when the Army officials advised the committee that it would take at least 10 days in which to report the number of men in this country who had been in the service for a year or longer, for 2 years, for 3 years, or for over 3 years. They, apparently, do not even know the number of fully trained men they have.

But to return to the Byrd report, there would seem to be no reason, in the nature of things, why there should not be a drastic curtailment in nonwar agencies. This took place in the last war. Is there any possible excuse, when they talk about drafting fathers, for it not taking place in this war?

I understand that when the Byrd committee makes its new report it will recommend that there should be a reduction of at least 200,000 in the clerical category now employed in the War De-

partment.

There would seem to be no excuse for the delay in liquidating those agencies which have been ordered to liquidate and whose liquidation would release manpower. The least the Government and the War Department can do before they undertake to draft fathers and break up American homes is to clean their own house.

The Baruch report states:

In any drive against the hoarding and poor utilization of labor Government-operated plants should set an example.

What applies to Government-operated plants applies with greater force to non-essential Government bureaus and the waste of manpower in those bureaus which are essential to the conduct of the war.

I pick up a Boston newspaper and note that charges are being made that in the navy yard in that vicinity, there are several times as many men as are needed, and some of the great newspapers of that city are calling for an investigation.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield.

Mr. REED. At that point, if I may break in upon the Senator from Montana, I wish to read a letter which was received at my office today and brought over to me by my secretary, who knew the Senator from Montana had the floor, and that from time to time I was interrupting the Senator from Montana for the purpose of illustrating the con-

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ditions which prevail the country over. The letter is dated Augusta, Kans., September 27, 1943, and reads:

Just heard a broadcast where the speaker seems in great fear that the Third War Loan drive will not be filled and in a nice way he considers the home people a bunch of tightwads and slackers. I wonder how many bonds he has and what he received per minute for that talk. He really is no worse

than some newspaper writers.

Get rid of these bureaus, take the personnel in them that are of draft age and put them in the Army and stop this draft of fathers not to speak of the saving to the

taxpayers.

As for the draft, it is nowhere near as bad for Secretary Ickes to lose his secretary as for Jim Jones to lose his hired man when he is trying to raise beef for the soldiers.

I have a son in the Air Force and am proud of it but I hate to see him fight to protect some rat hiding in a Government job, and there are still plenty of single and nonfathers in the defense plants; believe me I am not quoting hearsay.

And the writer underscores the word "hearsay"—

Senator, I hate to be a crab, but take a tip from Senator Wheeler and the more h—— you can raise about anything that does not pertain directly to the war effort, the more we folks at home are going to back you.

I think that letter is quite apropos to the remarks of the Senator from Montana at this point, and, if I may do so, I should like to add that while the writer of the letter makes a rather extreme and impatient statement, yet he reasonably reflects the attitude and sentiment of 90 percent of the population of the Middle West.

Mr. WHFELER. I agree with the Senator entirely. I have said since I came back from the West that I have never known so much bitterness and resentment on the part of people in my section of the country as there are at the present time over the waste, extravagance, the misuse of manpower, and also

the waste by industries in the hoarding of labor, slow-downs, and so forth.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me for a further interjection, I have lived a long time, and have had a long public experience; I have been Governor of my State in addition to the honor I have received at the hands of the people of Kansas who voted to send me as one of their Representatives to the Senate, but in a long public life I have never seen public sentiment so inflamed, public indignation so aroused, and people so incensed over waste, inefficiency, and extravagance in governmental administration—whether county, State, or Federal—as they are now.

Mr. WHEELER. I want to say to the Senator, in response to his statement, that if the Government in Washington does not wake up to what is the real feeling of the people in the Middle West and West, I fear for what is going to happen.

As I suggested Tuesday when I was speaking, some have said that I was wrong, but I want to tell Senators who do not want to listen to the facts, Senators who are not interested, apparently, in saving fathers, but are willing to break up the American homes, that when they come up for election and return home they will find out the feelings and sentiments and temper of the American people.

What applies to Government-operated plants applies with greater force to non-essential Government bureaus and also to the waste of manpower in those bureaus which are essential to the conduct of the war.

Mr. President, I appreciate the fact that anything I may say upon this subject will not change any votes in this

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body. I appreciate that my Democratic colleagues are apparently not particularly interested in ascertaining the facts. I wish to say, however, in all seriousness, that the time will come in the not far distant future when they will be interested. If they follow blindly—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield there, I should like to call attention, for the Record, inasmuch as the Senator from Montana has singled out his Democratic colleagues, that there are as many Democratic colleagues present in the Senate as there are Re-

publican colleagues.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, Mr. President, there have not been all afternoon. If there are now, it is the first time there have been. However, the time will come, whether they are Democrats or Republicans, when they will be interested in the subject; because it is one which affects not only 446,000 fathers, but also 446,000 mothers, countless children, and grandparents and other relatives. If any Members of the Senate do not believe for one moment that the people of the United States are interested in endeavoring to prevent the breaking up of American homes and the throwing into the streets of children, and if Members of the Senate do not think the people of the country believe it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to stop the waste of manpower in the Government bureaus and the hoarding which is taking place in various industries throughout the country, whether such Senators are Republicans or Democrats, they will be sadly mistaken. If they do not believe they are breaking down the morale of the American people in the war effort by inducting fathers into the military service they are sadly mistaken.

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STEL REVELLED RELEASED BELLEVIER BEFORE

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the contract of the contract of

NAVY V-12 UNIT WABASH COLLEGE CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA see to some Alear Dec" Thanko for your frince letter - I wotch events at K.4, as closely as I can for D'home, always, anne 1919 (Backet Back tourney as K4 Gym) had an amaging love for The University - I gues I'd be thoroly happy in 2 Canel devate, the remainder my lige to grante ou that centions The other rite said a special relective of

transmir etter yvant so gram for the entire huit, the famour Rock-Chaek Song Cauce our - just the munic-I Cacced The Unit to alleutim t They stood vilently Mroi me entrie precelegten it has puniked 2 They them to carry on no one asses me why we were coeles to accompany, not even Me Commanding Officer. But later on a little become from K.C. Mos Course to me and said "Even Mo In finn. Muyyou, that see siece sounded nagnty good, a 2 wonie tell anyone Why you called them to alleution" How's
That for a "scoop" yours
Bright Repper

RECREATION BUDGET

Summer *43

Staff salaries Playground Art Studio	June 14 \$432.25 175.00	July 9# \$562.79 205.00	Total \$995.04 380.00
Incidental Expense Playground Art Studio Teen-Age	\$ 50.85 3.00 24.40		78.25
Equipmental Rental to C.S. League			\$1,483.29

*Note: the staff salaries for July 9 include: Leaders' \$15.00 compensation for supervision during bible study hour, \$90.00; \$25.00 in gifts to playground volunteer leaders; \$30.00 to Art Studio volunteer helpers; and \$10.00 for teen-age tennis instruction.

Balance carried forward from 1942 - \$ 571.16 Bd. of Education grant - 800.00 Donor's gifts - 441.40	
Total receipts Total disbursements	\$1,812.56
Balance on hand July 21, 1943	\$ 329.27

We are indebted to the Jr. Red Cross for all but \$15.00 of the cost of the swimming instruction.

Swimming fee due Mr. Lawrence - - - \$38.34

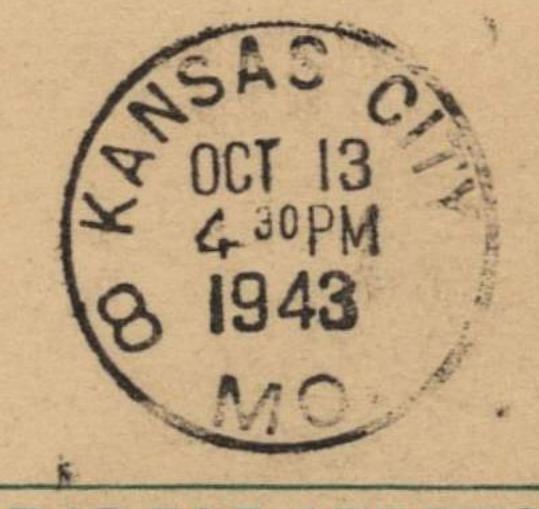
Amount of money receipts - - - 38.34

In answer to your inquiry of the 11th concerning the dimensions of the intramural football field, I beg to state that our field is 260 feet by 160 feet. It is 200 feet from goal line to goal line. I am sorry that we do not have any new rules available. Our intramural program will not start here, for the civilian students, until after the first of November.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Antramural Manager Robinson Symmisium Univ. of Kannes Farmence, Kannes

Dear Sir: 160' X 260' 10/4/43 The Medic Whiz Kids alumni would like to know the dimensions of your intrammal football field, so that faltering athletic careers this season. Could you drug us a count by Saturday, giving the length o width of the field?

Thanks

Put. Phil Russell
3936 Mercien 3936 Mercier P.S. Phroamy new rules, ifavailable. K.C., Mo.

October 18, 1943. Professor U. Ployd Rible, Department of Architecture, Marvin Hall. Dear Floyd: Thunk you very much for sending me the Southern California Alumni Review. It was grand. I enjoyed reading of our mutual friend, J. J. Jakosky, and also was extremely interested in the article on "Understanding Delinquents". I enjoyed reading, in sad retrospect, the passing of Captain Charles Paddock. I know him well and had been with him many times during his stellar track conquest. Rotarily yours, Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach. FCA:AH

NAVY V-12 UNIT WABASH COLLEGE CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

October 6, 1943

Mr.) C. Alley Univ et Kaus. Lowrence, Kouses.

Mear frænd Alse: Jaure heard of Me Madach Blues". Jam September Relacions just arrived and what is said shown The Lome færs" Certainly takes a try at a fellower love for Tarenas. les The mouther go by one. wouders, hope a dreams of the day when wice cause have -Soas leer in 88 mi wunter Suicerely your grand Bei Mu Repper

Dr. Forrest C. Allen
Director of Physical Education
Varsity Basketball Coach
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear "Phog"....

Thanks a lot for putting me on your mailing list to receive the JAYHAWK REBOUNDS. I often had wondered where Charlie Black, Gordon Gray, Maurice Holden, Horace Mason, et al, had finally landed. Their names brought back pleasant memories.

You are doing a grand job with the letter and believe me I know how much it is appreciated. Letters from home or news from our friends come first to a service man.

I was glad to get the K.U. football schedule and also was happy to see a couple of games with Washburn. Wish I could get home for a game or too, but it looks rather doubtful now. If nothing happens, however, I'll get back to see your basketball team in action.

I'm afraid my sports menu will be rather slim this season.

Most of the football games down here will be played in the daytime,
because of the blackout, and it will be difficult for me to officiate
or to be a spectator in the day time.

Since joining the army I have been in seven camps and have traveled nearly 7,000 miles. During the past five months, I've never been in one camp more than two months. Being permanently stationed here is a relief. My hours are good--8 am. 'til 5 pm--and my wife joins me in ten days. We'll live in Miami until I'm transferred or make that long trip. At present, I'm waiting to go before the OCS board.

The war news looks good and let's pray we'll all be home before long and that the lights will go on again in a peaceful world. Thanks again for everything and give my regards to all.

With all good wishes,

Pfc. Jim Reed 17082835

Hq & Hq Sq. 2nd OTU, AAB, ATC

Homestead, Florida

Mr. Winston Rose, 513 So. Div., Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

Dear Winston:

I was very happy to get your letter of the 15th, which just came today. I would be delighted to have you here at the University, and I am sure that you could procure a very good education. What are you especially interested in as a major course?

We have a fine Naval Reserve unit here and perhaps it might be that you could enroll in this reserve. Of course, the out of state tuition is more than that for residents of Kansas. Do you have money enough for your tuition?

I am sure that we would have work for you here because none of the boys in the service can accept any money, and there are quite a few jobs open. The civilian population will be small compared to the large number of students enrolled in school.

We are going to have a good basketball schedule, and I would be happy to work with you as a member of the team.

The psychological examinations and aptitude tests are on Thursday and Friday of this week, and enrollment will be on Monday, the 27th. I am sending this by air mail so the letter will be in your hands at the earliest possible moment and may enable you to make up your mind about coming to school.

Very sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

Dept, 15-43 Dear Sir, I would like to attend Kansus 4. and participate in Basketball. Im 6'3" and weigh 190 lbs. my Classification at the present is M-1, which is the naval Reserve. I don't expert to be called before the end of school year I have just been discharged from the Merchant marines, and would like to åltend some school, & have four years of highsehool experience and would blike to have a job paying expenses or rother help paying expenses. I would like to hear from you as soon as possible my plesent addreso is. 513 South Dinsion, Sapulpa, Okla. Yours. truly Minsten Rose

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

October 1, 1943

Physical Education Department:

Mr. William Reardon is employed by our department as a half time assistant. All assistants and instructors concerned with the Army and Navy programs meet every Friday afternoon at 4:30.

We would be pleased if Mr. Reardon could take his physical education at some other hour. Thank you.

L. N. Liebermann

Assistant Professor in Physics

LNL:vm