

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION (59)

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NT = Overnight Telegram

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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WV37 8 GOVT=CARTHAGE TENN 10 920A

WYLODINE CLARK=

:401 HOB=



1942 DEC 10 AM 11.02

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:ALBERT GORE M C.

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DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
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WESTERN UNION

1217

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
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CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

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WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
DECEMBER 10, 1942

WSM

REPRESENTATIVE ALBERT GORE
CARTHAGE, TENNESSEE

KEFAUVER GLAD TO MAKE RECORD FOR YOU. I DID NOT NOTIFY WSM.

WYLODINE CLARK

Official Telegram

Good Morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is Estes Kefauver, Member of Congress from the Third District of Tennessee, pinch-hitting for Albert Gore who regularly gives these newscasts on Sunday morning. Albert and I have a plan of swapping programs occasionally, and I am glad to have this opportunity of trying to substitute for one of the ablest and most outstanding younger Members of the National House of Representatives.

The Seventy-seventh Congress is drawing to a close. House and Senate leaders have been striving to secure an agreement for an adjournment Tuesday. It has been generally agreed that no controversial legislation will be brought up until the new Congress assembles and is organized on January 3. A few years ago Congress met in January, passed appropriation and tax bills, and the Members were usually back home by the first of April. Things have changed greatly since that time. Congress has been in continuous session since September 1939, when the President called a Special Session to repeal the Arms Embargo. You will recall that this was shortly after Hitler started his dastardly attack upon Poland, which was the beginning of the world conflict in which we are now involved.

President Roosevelt had hoped that this Congress would pass an additional war power bill which would enable him to suspend certain tariff and immigration laws for the duration of the war. There has been considerable misunderstanding as to why the President wanted immediate passage of this war power bill and as to what it would accomplish. Generally speaking, at least in our section of

the country, do not look with favor upon the relaxation of immigration laws, but the present iron-bound rules do work many hardships upon our war effort. For instance, many American companies manufacturing munitions also have factories in Canada. These companies may desire to transfer equipment of parts from a factory in Canada to a factory in this country. Henry Ford, for instance, might have an excess number of motors in his Canadian factory and a shortage in his factory at Willow Run, Michigan. Under present tariff laws, it is impossible to effectively make these transfers. To do so would require a lot of red tape, declaration of what the equipment was, and the payment of a tariff commensurate with the value of the property. The same is true of a transfer of personnel from one country to another. In the Western Hemisphere, the Administration is striving to have us all work as one big family, and it was the accomplishment of this that made the President and Mr. Hull ask for temporary suspension of certain tariff and immigration laws. This will be one of the first problems the new Congress will have before it for consideration, and, undoubtedly, Congress will be able to agree upon some bill that will give our Executive Departments what they want without letting down the gates for the influx of undesirable aliens.

Several weeks ago, we had a tug-of-war in Washington. The tug-of-war was over the control of manpower, whether it should be handled by the military or by civilian officials. Last week, the President settled the question in

favor of civilian control. Remarkably, there has been very little criticism of the President's decision by columnists, radio commentators, or Members of Congress. It is generally believed that he reached the correct solution. Everybody realizes now that the whole situation must be handled as one problem and that it is impossible for each of the groups calling for additional manpower to deal with the subject without regard to the other groups. If the armed services got all the men they wanted, there would necessarily be a shortage on the farms and in the factories. If the farmers had adequate labor, the armed forces and the factories would suffer. So it is proper that the whole business be put under one head. I think that Paul V. McNutt was a very good selection as the Czar of Manpower. Mr. McNutt is a middle-of-the-road man; he has had a wealth of governmental experience; and he has the courage of his convictions.

The truth is, as we all know, there is an acute manpower shortage. The only way to handle the difficulty is to allocate manpower equitably between the armed services, the farms, and the factories. A part of the program must also be to find and train workers, and people are going to have to work longer hours. If it takes a suspension of the 40-hour week to bring this about, as many of us believe, I am confident that Mr. McNutt will recommend such a suspension.

A few days after the over-all Manpower Czar was given his job to do, the President named Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard as the Czar over

all food and agricultural products. This was also definitely a step in the right direction. Mr. Wickard is to be responsible for the production of sufficient food to feed America, the men in our armed forces, and to send huge amounts to our allies, Russia and Britain. This, with the shortage of labor on the farms, is a tremendous undertaking. It is well to have one man responsible for the result.

Mr. Wickard warns that there will be more food rationed. He appealed to the farmers for a dawn-to-dusk effort to increase production for 1943. He asked for a ten per cent increase in livestock products, and he pledged government aid to farmers through all possible means. We shall need more meat, milk, vegetables, and long staple cotton. Hitler uses starvation and systematic loot as weapons of conquest. We shall use food and countries occupied as a weapon. The dawn-to-dusk request is necessary because of fewer farm machines, labor shortage, and the necessity for additional food.

The necessities of war are leading to great improvements in fields that we hear little about. Last week I was invited to have a meal with some officials of the Agriculture Department. It was a good meal consisting of meat, several vegetables and milk made completely from dehydrated foods. The old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention" is certainly true in our food program.

Lack of shipping space has been the principal cause of this great development. When there was not enough space for the food production which we are sending our allies and our soldiers, the Government started reducing the bulk and weight of certain foods by removing their water content. Now the process has been perfected. Milk, eggs, vegetables, meats and many other food products are being dried, packed in barrels and shipped across the waters. After they reach England, Russia, or our fighting front, the water is restored and the products return almost to their original form.

As an illustration of weight and space saved by dehydration, it is interesting to note that three dozen dehydrated eggs weight only one pound. Meat can be dehydrated so that it weighs only one-fourth of its original weight.

Practically all of the dehydrated foods that we make are now being sent overseas. However, after the war it won't be unusual to hear a housewife say to her groceryman - "I'll take a pound of egg whites and a half a pound of holks, please."

By using foresight, Tennessee is sharing in the development of this new phase of food production. The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Agricultural Service of the University have carried out many experiments and they have made it possible to lead the way for producing much dehydrated foods in Tennessee.

One of the first of the New Deal Agencies went out of operation last week. It was closed by the founder of the New Deal himself. The WPA is no more. Remember the concern Americans once felt about WPA. We can recall the speculation over how we thought it was to be brought to an end. At one time or another, thirty million Americans have secured benefit through the WPA. It has cost the Nation ten billion dollars, spread over a period of ten years. The United States is now committed to the policy of taking care of her unemployed. WPA has proved it can be done. However, WPA has shown that it can be done only at a cost not only of great money but of certain human values. The prestige of free enterprise suffered heavily under the necessities that brought WPA into service. If private enterprise is to retain what it is gaining, it must now plan to convert quickly to peacetime production after the war. It must maintain steady production schedules and accept responsibility for maintaining employment at high continuous levels. Upon how well private industry meets this post-war challenge will depend whether or not America is to have another WPA.

Last Friday, I saw a most interesting man. He was forty-one year old President of Cuba, Col. Batista. Every time one of the Presidents of a South American Republic comes to Washington, they make short addresses to both the Members of the Senate and the House, and then the Members have an opportunity of meeting these dignitaries personally. All of us liked Col. Batista. He is handsomely dressed, young, smiling, and looks like he never had a trouble in

his life. And, yet, he has led many revolutions in his country and has put a stop to many others. Geography made the United States and Cuba close partners. Since our country made it possible for Cuba to have independence, we have usually enjoyed a free relationship, but at no time in history has the relationship been better than it is today. President Batista is heart and soul behind the United States in the war against the Axis. He and his country are ready to go all out at any time in defense of the Americas. In Washington, he is working out methods and means whereby our Cuban neighbor can contribute more in our effort for victory.

Washington is greatly concerned over the continuing wrangling about Admiral Darlan. Last Week, General DeGaulle, speaking from London, asked that Darlan be dropped immediately. Members of the Free French organization in this country are following the same clue. To me, it seems unfortunate that our energies must be wasted in disagreements between ourselves. If all French elements could get together and have their first aim the defeat of Hitler, they could accomplish much, but if they must fight for their own interests their efforts will be greatly diminished.

The fight for Tunisia is going to be a hard one. Hitler and Mussolini have been able to assemble large forces for the defense of this key territory. In the original landing on North and West Africa, we lost less than 2,000 men, but the rest of the battle is going to be more difficult. We had small losses because of the cooperation of Admiral Darlan and other French

leaders. If Admiral Darlan had not come over to our side, the major part of our forces would still be busy subjugating the native troops instead of concentrating on the Axis in Tunisia. We had expected to have to use a large force to eventually take Dakar, but now we have won it and the sizeable French fleet station there without a fight. Furthermore, it is doubtful if the French fleet at Toulon would have been scuttled had not Admiral Darlan been on our side. Recent utterings of Spain's Fascist dictator, Franco, make our situation in North Africa even more perilous. Franco may be forced to let Hitler use Spanish bases, or he may even be forced to come into the war on Hitler's side. If this happens, we need Admiral Darlan and the troops loyal to him even more desperately than we need them now.

There is no reason to question the sincerity of those who criticize the decision that has been made by General Eisenhower, but it is a safe assumption that their point of view is not shared by the American soldiers in North Africa; And after all, it is those American soldiers who will have to do the fighting and the dying. Eventually, as pointed out by the President, the French people will have to select their own leaders. We have no allusion about Admiral Darlan - that he has served an exceedingly useful purpose.

In closing, let me say that I appreciate the opportunity that has been given me by my colleague, Albert Gore, to speak to you this morning. That is all. Thank you very much.