

Foster Dry Cleaners

16 May 1945

York, Nebraska

Senator Kenneth Wherry
U. S. Senator
Washington D. C.

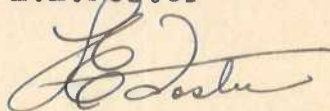
Dear Senator:--

or was a prisoner

Thanks a lot for the nice letter you sent to my daughter-in-law Mrs. Eleanor Foster, Hammond, and telling her that her husband and my son was seen by you and was looking well. We had heard that he was liberated thru a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. It is wonderful news for we did not know he parachuted down safely into the Brenner Pass. We just knew he 'was missing' since Febr 16. We are mighty glad to know you actually saw him and that he is well and will probably be home soon. No word has yet been received from him but we are looking daily for some cable or letter.

Sincerely

L.E. Foster



Spaeding Neb
May 13. 1945

Dear Senator Wherry, your very welcome telegram was received and was deeply appreciated. Our anxiety has been intense and to know that Leonard was well and a free man made us all very happy. It was very thoughtful of you to send the personal message and it will never be forgotten.

Sincerely your Nebraska
Friends

Mrs & Mrs Frank Dunning
and Rita.

Maj. Charley C. Talbot 0306018
127 Evac Hosp. APO # 758
90 PM New York N.Y.

Dachau 3, den
Feeneuf Dachau 293

Plock market
meat

Hon Kenneth L
Unites any

Hon Kenneth Wherry
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

It was with regret that I learned you had been here at this German "hospital" the day before I joined my organization here. I would so have enjoyed a few words with you.

The situation here at this "hospital" does not worry me too much as I realize it is just a horrible dream and that conditions could not actually be so barbaric.

I am of the Custer county and Broken Bow Talbots, but I was practicing dentistry in Alliance when the army got me four years ago. My prayers are that I may return to Nebraska before too long.

Very truly yours

Charley C. Talbot

Maj. Charley C. Talbot D.C.
127 Evac Hosp

EUROPEAN TRIP

COPY

July 20, 1945

Mr. William C. Bourne, Chief
Information Liaison Overseas Branch
Office of War Information
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bourne:

Although I am a little late in acknowledging receipt of the pictures taken in connection with the visit to Germany by Members of Congress, I do want you to know that I appreciated getting them, and want to thank you for sending them to me.

Sincerely yours

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:f*

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON
Postal Zone #25

June 18, 1945

The Honorable
Kenneth S. Wherry
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wherry:

Enclosed herewith are prints of pictures taken by the Army Signal Corps in connection with the visit of members of Congress to the prison camps in Germany.

Several members of the group requested copies of prints, and I thought you might like to have a set.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Bourne

William C. Bourne
Chief, Information Liaison
Overseas Branch



COPY

May 18, 1945

Mr. Charles S. Reed
Attorney at Law
940 First National Bank Bldg.
Omaha 2, Nebraska

Dear Chas.:

I certainly appreciate your letters and while I do not intend to draw conclusions, I am going to give the people of Nebraska the picture as I saw it.

I want you to know that I appreciate more than words can express your help in this matter.

Will be seeing you soon.

Sincerely yours

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

CHARLES S. REED

ATTORNEY AT LAW

940 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA

ASSOCIATES
RUSSELL C. ANDERSON
EPHRAIM L. MARKS *

Monday May 14,

Dear Kenneth:

I think, I should
amplify my self offered advice on
your reporting on your European
trip, so I'll tell you what I know
and you can draw your own
conclusions. I'm probably a
damned fool to stick my neck
out, instead of patting you on the
back all of the time. No one admires
you more than I do, or wishes you
better, but, when I read the report
on your remarks about the German
camps, I immediately had the
impression you were "measeling"
a little, perhaps due to the German
rate in Nebraska. Later without
bringing up any discussion about it
I (at a lunch table) overheard a father
who had, had a boy in a prison camp
to the effect ^{that} of Kenneth Liberry had talked

CHARLES S. REED

ATTORNEY AT LAW

940 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA

ASSOCIATES
RUSSELL C. ANDERSON
EPHRAIM L. MARKS *

his boy, or if ~~whenever~~ boy had
"gone through" what his boy did
in an army prison camp, he wouldn't
be so anxious to ~~alibi~~ alibi official
German responsibility. I heard some
other remarks of the same trend.

Now the next is in the strictest confidence

When I told Walt C. you were coming out to
make these Nebraska talks, he in effect said he
hoped you'd do a good job, but that he
had the impression that you were afraid
of the local German vote and that therefore
you might be inclined to "play down"
your report for political reasons, ~~and~~
I could tell that he didn't think you'd

be smart to handle your report to

the same folks in a political manner
and try to avoid saying anything that
might alienate the local German vote.

Now don't you dare ever discuss this so as to let anyone know you

CHARLES S. REED

ATTORNEY AT LAW

940 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA

ASSOCIATES
RUSSELL C. ANDERSON
EPHRAIM L. MARKS *

might even be interested in the W.H. reaction

Now I'm not urging you to
go "overboard" or exaggerate the
German atrocities but you'd get
yourself in a "Hell of a lot" of
trouble if you try to handle
your Nebraska talks in a
political way. There is much
interest in that phase of the German
war, so you'd better give the
story as it appeared, ~~and~~
without any thought of offending
anyone. Avoid any loose or
unwitting remarks, and give a careful
report just like you were a one man
committee reporting to the Senate.
Don't trust any ^{any W.H. man} ~~any~~ ^{man} to refrain from discussing the matter
with ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~and~~ ^{and} your reports here will
speak for themselves.

Chas Reed

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA53 18 3 EXTRA=GRANDISLAND NEBR 14 1023A

1945 MAY 14 PM 12 19

SENATOR KENNETH WHERRY=

THANKS SO MUCH FOR YOUR TELEGRAM. NO PRESENT COULD BE MORE APPRECIATED ON MOTHERS DAY=

MR AND MRS WM F STEWART MRS BETTY STEWART.

Speaking Tour

COPY

May 16, 1945

Reverend Chas. E. Rice
609 1st Street
Hastings, Nebraska

Dear Reverend Rice:

Your letter of May 14th has been received and although I should like to have an opportunity to spend some time with you while in Hastings, I shall be on a speaking tour which means that I must be on my way immediately upon completing my speech.

Anything you would care to write me, I shall be glad to go over as soon as I return to Washington.

Very truly yours

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

Hastings reh.
May 14 1945-

Senator Kenneth Sweeney
Dear Sir

Seeing you are going to Be
On Hastings reh. May 28 1945-
I would Be glad to have a few
words with you and if you let me
know the exact place & time you can
see me I will Be glad to Be there
I have a very important subject
to discuss with you of very important
value in our present effort. I know
that we must start to enlighten
the hearts of the people upon this
subject. we had a chance in
worlds war no. one but failed
and I firmly believe that this
subject taught now will do more
towards unifying worlds unity
then any other. without it I
feel the efforts would Be in Vane.

Please let me know in
plenty of time so I can arrange
to Be with you I would prefer
our conference alone together
so we may arrange it perfectly I
assure you you will agree with it

For I have tested it lightly
among many and I have had
them agreeing fully. Knowing
this is the heart's desire of all
the people of the world I now
believe it time to open up and
explain it fully & know by
this willingness circulating this
petition of which I send you a
copy of. Please let me know
if it is favorable for us to meet.
Sincerely

Yours very Best Everlastingly
at it For God country and
Christian unity
Founder of United missions
Rev Chas E Rice
609 1st St
Hastings Neb.

Even this Paper of Row
out and I am a trip by
using this. will get home
on way back from mailing
this thank you
P.S. I present the cutting at city
council & to night and
will speak before the members
will send you a copy of my
speech. and clipping from paper

OVERSEAS TRIP

COPY

May 16, 1945

Mr. Chas. H. Slama
Lawyer
Wahoo, Nebraska

Dear Judge:

Certainly did appreciate your letter and to hear all about your trip.

As you know by this time I am planning to be in Nebraska and I am rushing to get all the work caught up before leaving.

My Secretary, Fritz Wagener, now in Nebraska, will return the day after I leave here.

I hope I may have the opportunity of at least saying hello while I am out there.

It is always good to hear from you and still better to see you.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

CHAS. H. SLAMA
LAWYER
WAHOO STATE BANK BUILDING
WAHOO, NEBRASKA

May 10, 1945.

Hon. Kenneth Wherry
Washington, D. C.
Senate Office Building

My dear Senator:

Greetings! Last Christmas wife and I were in Los Angeles and had Christmas dinner with friends that formerly lived in Wahoo. Roast turkey was served and it was the tenderest and most delicious turkey we ever had. I asked the host what brand of turkey that was and he said it was an ordinary turkey, bought at the market, but that its delicious flavor was the result of a new method of roasting, which is done by placing the bird breast down in a V-shaped roasting rack, put into a cold oven, the heat turned to 250 degrees and left there without opening the oven door for 7 hours. The host went into the kitchen and brought the rack of solid chromium plated wire in two parts, and when put together it made a V with ends forming a smaller V beneath which performed the duty of a supporting base. This is put into a pan, placed in the oven and forgotten. It was quite amazing.

Next morning wife and I went down town to buy one of those racks. We went from department store to department store and from hardware store to hardware store but could not get a rack. The salesmen all knew just what we wanted, but said that they had gone like hot cakes the Thanksgiving before and they just were not on the market.

On the following day we had dinner with Darryl Zanuck at the 20th Century Fox. Darryl, you may know, was born in Wahoo in 1902. At that time I was County Judge and my family was quarantined for seven weeks with scarlet fever, during which time I boarded at the La Grande Hotel here, which was owned and operated by Darryl's father and Darryl was born while I was a guest at their hotel. The Zanucks and we were personal friends and I always visit at the 20th Century Fox whenever I am in Los Angeles. Last October Darryl visited Wahoo and we gave him a rousing reception, and I enclose to you a scene during that reception. After the noon dinner we were taken over the studio grounds and saw the filming of two pictures, one of which was portraying the life of Eddie Rickenbacker. The Pacific Ocean was on the lot about 150 feet wide and 250 feet long. At the East end was a huge canvas portraying the horizon, blue sky and clouds, and it indeed was a revelation to see the mechanical equipment that produced huge waves over which Rickenbacker's rubber raft tossed and twirled. Fred McMurray played the part of Rickenbacker, and a tame trained sea gull flew over the raft and was captured.

After our visit at the studio we were driven westward on Pico Boulevard to Santa Monica. On the way there I saw a hardware store. Instantly the belief came to me that out there in the suburbs we could get the roasting rack. Quickly I went to the store. The proprietor

5/10/45

and his wife were arranging goods on the tables. In answer to his inquiry what he could do for me I said I wanted a V-shaped roasting rack. He answered, "Yes, I know all about that roasting rack and I would pay good money if I could buy a thousand, but I cannot buy one. I will add that the lady that designed the roasting rack lives here in West Los Angeles, just a few blocks from where we live and this store is the first place those racks were displayed. I promoted the sale of those racks, they went like hot cakes, but she can't get any more from the manufacturer on account of the lack of chromium. I would be glad to sell you one if I had it, but none can be obtained." To this I replied that just coming from a nice dinner at the 20th Century Fox studio I felt generous, and stated further that used articles do not have the price of new articles, but being in a generous mood I would buy a used article and pay full new price for it, so I told the gentleman to jump in the car and we would drive to his home and I would buy his used rack. He turned to his wife and asked if she wanted to sell her rack. She came to where we were standing and said no, she does want that rack. I then stated that we were leaving for home in a week and I surely wanted to bring one of the racks to my home.

They then asked me where we lived and I said in Nebraska. They were pleased and replied they had also lived in Nebraska, having come from Pawnee City two years before and asked where we came from, and I said we lived in Wahoo and I am glad to meet people from Pawnee City, Senator Kenneth Wherry's home town. They exclaimed "Do you know Senator Wherry?" I replied that we were personally acquainted with you and that I had been very active for you in your campaigns. They gave me their card which was Hankins Hardware, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hankins. Mrs. Hankins then said, "Come, I will go with you in the car and we will go home and we will get the rack". We drove to their house and she brought out that wonderful rack. I paid her for it. However, in the conversation in the store reference was made to the meat situation in Nebraska and California being short, particularly of pork. I promised to send them a pork roast. Upon my return home I purchased a 5-pound piece of fine pork roast, had it quickly and solidly frozen, drove to Omaha and had it properly wrapped, placed in a box with sufficient dry ice and sent the roast to them, which they received in fine condition, and wrote a glowing letter of thanks for the most delicious pork roast they ever had. And this rack I obtained on the strength of being acquainted with Senator Kenneth Wherry? Thank you.

I was pleased to read that you were one of the Congressional delegation to see and report the beastly atrocities committed by the Germans. How your sense of righteous human feelings must have revolted at the beastly murders committed by the Germans. The German people, by their own deeds, are indited before the world as the vilest, cruelest criminals and mass murderers. I believe the German people, not merely the war lords, the Generals or the Prussian Junkers, but by and large the German people are most beastly, foully more treacherous and more ratty than the rat Japs. The Japs were not civilized any when

Hon. Kenneth Wherry #3

5/10/45

Commodore Perry opened the Island to civilization, so that Japan has had only about 120 or so years out of real savage existence, while the Germans were boasting of their "Kultur" for on to 2,000 years. For five years the German people applauded and heiled Hitler with enthusiastic delight attacking and ruining neighbor nations and stealing all their valuable movable property. You didn't hear any German criticizing those murderous acts. You didn't hear of any shocking outburst from any German when Hitler, Himler and Goering ordered the complete extermination of Lidice with all the inhabitants, and you have seen untold evidences of German cruelty and butchery.

The Germans, the German People, are to blame and there must be no soft peace. The dam brutes wouldn't appreciate mercy for they would construe a kind act as deference to the super race. It was the soft peace that brought on World War II. Germany must be cut up into pieces and turned over to the neighboring nations from which they in times past stole those areas. Glory be to Russia. They will take care of a goodly part of the German Huns and vandals. When I think of the beastly conduct of the German nation my blood boils, so I think I had better stop before I get real abusive.

Going through the Congressional Record daily I keep in touch with your activities and am highly pleased and compliment you.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



CHS/nb
Incl.

OVERSEAS TRIP

COPY

May 16, 1945

Captain Roger Warth
Air Corps
Public Relations Officer
Headquarters
Washington National Airport Army Air Base
503D AAF Base Unit
Air Transport Command
Washington, D. C.

Dear Captain Warth:

Will you please convey to Colonel Frank H. Collins my deep appreciation for his thoughtfulness in sending the photograph taken upon our departure for the overseas tour.

If at any time I can be of service to him or to you, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KS W; vvc-2

HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT ARMY AIR BASE
503D AAF BASE UNIT
AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND
Office of the Public Relations Officer

Washington, D. C.
11 May 1945.

Honorable Kenneth S. Wherry
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

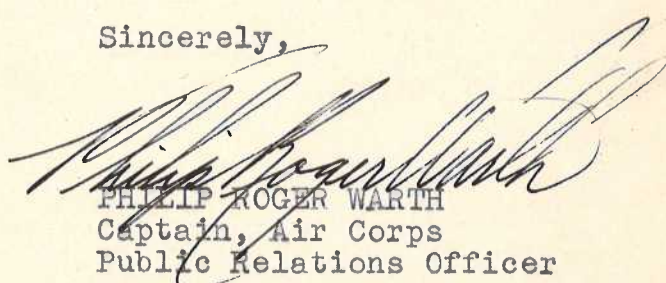
Dear Sir:

The enclosed photograph, which was taken upon your departure for the European Theater of Operations on Sunday, 22 April 1945, is forwarded with the best wishes and compliments of the Base Commander, Colonel Frank H. Collins.

If you desire any additional copies of this picture, do not hesitate to inform us as we shall be only too pleased to make them up for you.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,


PHILIP ROGER WARTH
Captain, Air Corps
Public Relations Officer

Encl

*Thank
you*

Sky Mail

May 14th

Dear Senator Wherry:

Your firsthand information about the good health and high spirits of Col. Keeler was most welcome. It is rather difficult to believe, after a year of letters and cables, that someone from Nebraska could actually talk with him face to face.

The printed reports of your trip to the Continent have been good reading and I knew the entire trip was of great interest.

Thank you for your letter and the best news I could have received.

Sincerely,

Jain Keeler
4515 No. 40 Ave
Omaha 117



DORCHESTER, NEBRASKA

May 14, 1945.

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wherry:

I want to thank you for the thoughtfulness of your telegram of May 12th. to Mrs. Ila Mae Clark about having seen my brother, Captain Wayne C. Clark, at Moosburg, Germany, soon after his liberation.

We had had no word from him since March 1st. at which time he and others had been marched 340 miles from Oflag 64, Poland, into Germany, but they had not been relocated at that time.

We appreciate your message a great deal.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. H. Clark". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Yours sincerely,".

file



CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

W. F. HIRD
DIVISION MANAGER

LINCOLN DIVISION

Lincoln, Nebraska
May 14, 1945

Honorable Kenneth S. Wherry
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wherry:

Your letter telling us that you had met our son Emerson Jr. at Moosberg, Germany provided a real thrill for Mrs. Jones and Myself. The last letter received from him was dated December 9th, 1944 when he was still at Stalag Luft 3. Since then we had had no word concerning him.

You probably did not know when you met him that he was one of the two boys that you and I quite proudly discussed when we met on the Rocket as you returned from Washington soon after your election. Your boy was the other. I hope that he does not have to go through similar experiences or worse.

We are looking forward to your visit to Lincoln May 23rd, when I hope to have a minute or two with you.

Judging from the comments about your good record in the Senate I am sure that you will receive a rousing reception here.

Mrs. Jones and I are most grateful to you,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Emerson Jones".
Emerson Jones

*2528 9th St
Lincoln Nebraska*

Wherry - Invitation to speak

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio *All America Cables*
Commercial Cables *Canadian Pacific Telegraphs*



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

MAY 15, 1945

DONELY F. FEDDERSEN
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

IMPOSSIBLE TO PARTICIPATE AS WILL BE IN NEBRASKA.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

AN ANSWER
IS EXPECTED

BY THE SENDER OF THIS
MESSAGE. PLEASE GIVE
'IT TO THE MESSENGER
OR TELEPHONE IT TO

WESTERN UNION

2477-0-

WESTERN UNION (41) 1201
1919

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The

CC336 DL PD=EVANSTON ILL 14 434P

origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

HON KENNETH WHERRY SEN=

1945 MAY 14 PM 7 05

SENATE OFFICE BLDG WASHDC=

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY INVITES YOU TO PARTICIPATE AS OUR
GUEST ON THE REVIEWING STAND DISCUSSION PROGRAM FROM WGN
OVER MUTUAL NET WORKS JUNE 3 1030 AM CWT SUBJECT SHALL WE
REDUCE OUR TARIFF BARRIERS. YOUR SENATE LEADERSHIP IN THE
FIGHT AGAINST REDUCTION MERITS A COAST TO COAST HEARING FOR
YOUR POINT OF VIEW SUGGESTIONS ON OTHER POSSIBLE PARTICIPANTS
WOULD BE WELCOMED WIRE REPLY COLLECT=

DONELY F FEDDERSEN

EUROPEAN TRIP

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables

Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

~~SECRET~~
5-17-45

DON BELL, PRESIDENT
LIONS CLUB
HASTINGS, NEBRASKA

TALKED WITH SEATON LAST NIGHT. AGREED AUDITORIUM AT
NIGHT. CONTACT HIM.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.AA13

WMA960 NL PD=HASTINGS NEBR 16

1945 MAY 17 AM 1-05

SENATOR KENNETH WHERRY=

WASHDC=

RECEIVED YOUR TELEGRAM HOTEL FACILITIES INADEQUATE TO
ACCOMMODATE PEOPLE DESERVING TO HEAR YOUR MESSAGE. WOULD
COMPLIMENTARY NOON DINNER AT HOTEL WITH ADDRESS AT ONE OCLOCK
AT CITY AUDITORIUM BE SATISFACTORY=
DON BELL PRES LIONS CLUB.

COPY

May 14, 1945

Mrs. Ruth E. Thornton
4628 Cuming
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Ruth:

I have been trying ever since receiving your nice letter some time ago to get around to writing but, as you well know, we keep busy.

I wanted to answer your wire immediately so that you would not make any plans for me. It will be impossible to be with you since we are not leaving here until late Friday and driving through since I am bringing the family.

Do hope that I will have an opportunity to see you while in Omaha. As you know, I am speaking there on Tuesday noon. I am speaking under the auspices of Civic Organizations because I am making a report of what I saw overseas and naturally it has to be nonpolitical. I am sure that you will understand that I will be more than happy to speak to your group the first opportunity I have to come to Nebraska at a later date.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely

KSW:hs-2

KENNETH S. WHERRY

Charge to the account of

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| |
|------------------------|
| CHECK |
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 14, 1945

RUTH E. THORNTON
4628 CUMING
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

SORRY BUT IMPOSSIBLE. LETTER FOLLOWS.

hs-2

KENNETH S. WHERRY

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA64

945 MAY 13 PM 5 55

A.WMA446 NL PD=OMAHA NEBR 13

SEANTOR KENNETH WHERRY=WASHDC=

WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO TALK AT A DINNER MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN BUSINESS WOMANS CLUB MONDAY MAY 21 WELLINGTON HOTEL AT 6 PM PLEASE WIRE COLLECT=

RUTH E THORNTON.

no ()

*4628 Cuming
Omaha*

.21 6 PM..

COPY

May 22, 1945

Mrs. Leo P. Black
1327 C. Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Black:

Your letter of May 14, 1945, just received, came into the office at a time when Senator Wherry is in Nebraska reporting to the people of the State on his European trip to investigate conditions at the front and conditions existing in concentration and military prison camps.

However, knowing that he would want you to have a prompt acknowledgment, I am advising that your communication will be called to his attention upon his return. Be assured that he will appreciate your letter and the enclosure "Let the Swiss Do it". In view of the subject covered by the article, I am sending the same to the Senator at Pawnee City.

Enclosed herewith find copy of the Committee's report to Congress.

Sincerely

FREDERICK H. WAGENER
Secretary to SENATOR WHERRY

FHW:f



Lincoln, Nebraska
1327 C Street
May 14, 1945

Senator Kenneth H. Wherry
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

An announcement of your speaking tour in Nebraska concerning your recent participation in the congressional investigation of nazi prison camp atrocities has come to my attention.

Naturally I do not know what your approach to the subject will be. I am wondering, however, if an article by Milton Mayer entitled Let The Swiss Do It found in the May 14, 1945 issue of The Progressive, has been brought to your attention? This article seemed to me to have merit and to be worthy of consideration, and so I am enclosing it with this letter for your perusal.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Leo P. Black

Mrs. Leo P. Black

Enc.

Let The Swiss Do It!

By MILTON MAYER

THE Nazi atrocities, as they are revealed in newspaper stories and photographs, are unspeakable. They are almost unimaginable. Yet, every last one of them may be true. But true, or almost true, or only partly true, they serve the purpose of making us hate a prostrate enemy; worse yet, a prostrate nation. They make us hate, not at a time when we have to fight, but at a time when we have to build a new world, a better world than the one which produced the Nazis.



Milton Mayer

Let us assume that the stories are all true. There are, to be sure, fantastic discrepancies in the reports. And the character of the evidence—including photographs of gas chambers and piles of emaciated bodies, the testimony of liberated prisoners, and the inspections of the scene after the fact—would not be held under ordinary American judicial practice to be sufficient for conviction in a capital crime. American judicial practice requires exclusion of so much as the shadow of a doubt as to the exact identity of the individual criminal and his exact condition when he committed the crime.

If the stories are, nevertheless, all true down to every last fantastic detail—such as the report from Buchenwald that babies were killed by breaking their backs over the knees of Elite Guards—the whole civilized world has to face the terrible responsibility of tracking down the individual criminals, assessing the degree of the offense in each case, and administering exact justice.

If the stories are, nevertheless, all true down to every last fantastic detail—such as the report from Buchenwald that babies were killed by breaking their backs over the knees of Elite Guards—the whole civilized world has to face the terrible responsibility of tracking down the individual criminals, assessing the degree of the offense in each case, and administering exact justice.

Not The Easy Way

It is the guilty individuals who must be punished. It is easier to punish a whole people, but that is Hitler's way. That was the way of George III, and our ancestors, who were charged in Parliament with being beasts, were the beneficiaries of Edmund Burke's insistence that a whole people can not be indicted.

If every reported atrocity is true—including the report of a Soviet Extraordinary Commission that Nazi soldiers shot children for target practice—the guilty individuals may run into thousands, tens of thousands, or hundreds of thousands. Whatever the figure, it is still something short of 80 million Germans.

It is easy for us to believe the newspaper reports, fortified, as they are, by photographs. It is easy to overlook the contradictions. It is easy to overlook the dubious authenticity of the sources of some of the stories. It is easy to overlook the admitted, but unemphasized, fact that in some camps prisoners were treated humanely. It is easy to overlook the admitted, but unemphasized, fact that starvation was and is common among the loyal Nazi subjects in the German cities. It is easy to overlook the consideration that a German GI—not a Nazi beast—from Dresden may have been bestialized by learning that his city was wiped off the map in a single day's bombing with 300,000 of his fellow-citizens killed according to American reports. It is easy to overlook the fact that thousands of the prisoners were Germans.

These oversights are easy for us because we have been at war with Germany; because Nazism is itself an attack upon humanity; because the German people, under the Nazi regime, were the aggressors; and because Germans have killed thousands of our countrymen and tried, as is the custom in war, to kill millions of them.

But we do not want to take the easy way. We are not Nazis and we do not want to be. Goebbels once said: "Even if we lose the war, we will win, because our ideals will have penetrated the hearts of our enemies." We must protect ourselves against Nazi ideals, or the Nazis, even though they have been destroyed, will have won the war. They were fighting for injustice, and if they drive us to the commission of injustice, they will have won what they were fighting for.

The Wheel Of Vengeance

Atrocity stories sell newspapers. Atrocity stories intensify the demand for a Carthaginian peace. Atrocity stories, if they succeed in persuading us that Germans are subhuman, justify the proposed dismemberment of Germany and the proposed enslavement of the German people. Atrocity stories drive us crazy with hatred and divert us from the pressing problems that antedate Hitler. Spitting on Mussolini's corpse—or cutting the heart

out of Hitler, or hitching a Japanese to a plough—may be sweet. But will it help us in our fanatic determination to build a better world?

Hitler rose to power in Munich with the single slogan of vengeance—vengeance against the real or fancied injustices of Versailles. Every Hitler in history has risen that way. The next one will, and the one after that. Germany will not stay dismembered any more than Austria did. The Germans of Silesia and East Prussia will not stay Polish any more than the Sudetens stayed

Beacon Light



New York World-Telegram

Czechoslovakian. The German people will never stay enslaved any more than the Negroes in America.

Long ago, Carl Sandburg said, "There are not nails enough to nail down victory." Still longer ago, Machiavelli said, "A conquered people should be either exterminated or liberated. Anything less than extermination and short of liberation simply maddens them." Longer ago, still, the God of the Jews, the same God Who demanded an eye for an eye, said, "Vengeance shall be Mine."

Vengeance will not raise the tortured dead. It will not build a better world than the one that produced the Nazis. It will not put an end to war. It will not solve the problems we had before Hitler.

What will it do?

It will keep the wheel of vengeance turning. That is all.

The God Who claimed vengeance for his own exhorted His people to justice. Vengeance is blinding. Vengeance makes fools of the vengeful. Take the editor of the Chicago Sun as a random example. In his report from Buchenwald, he writes, on the one hand, that the Hitlerites should be exterminated and the rest of the Germans put into strait-jackets, and, on the other hand, that the prisoners liberated at Buchenwald included 2,000 German anti-Nazis. Are we to put anti-Nazis into strait-jackets?

In justice, then, not in vengeance, the capital criminals must be sought out and punished. But are we Americans, though few of us are as frenzied as the editors of great newspapers, in a condition to administer justice?

I say we are not. And you must either agree with me or repudiate the first principle of the American judicial process. The first principle of the American judicial process is that no man is a good judge in his own case. The law does not allow the victim of a crime to prosecute, judge, or punish the criminal. The law assumes vengefulness in the heart of the victim and rules him incompetent to administer justice.

If we Americans are vengeful—and I am, for one—we are incompetent to administer justice in the case of the Nazi atrocities. We are parties to the case. We have a strong interest in it. Why do we not step down from the bench, like members of our own Supreme Court when a case in which they are interested is called?

The Choice We Have

If vengeance is futile, if it is justice that we seek, why not turn the case of the Nazi atrocities over to the Swiss for investigation, prosecution, and punishment? We have praised their democracy and admitted their impartiality. We have entrusted them with our most vital diplomatic and economic concerns. They may not relish the job of hangman—who does?—but perhaps we can prevail upon them to accept it in the interest of a world which we wish to see built upon justice.

My proposal may be repugnant to my fellow-Americans. But repugnance is a small matter when justice is at stake. The only relevant question is: Are the Swiss better able to administer justice in this case than we are? Are true neutrals better able to administer justice than vengeful victors? I put it to you squarely, my fellow-Americans: Do we want the satisfaction of vengeance or the blessing of justice? I do not ask as much as Lincoln asked in the Second Inaugural. I do not ask that we build the new world on charity. I do not ask as much as Lee asked Grant—and got—at Appomattox. I ask only that we build the new world on the only principle that the Nazis really hated. That principle is justice.

2 EUROPEAN TRIP

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

May 18, 1945

CHAS. M KEARNEY
MORRILL, NEBRASKA

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE ANY FURTHER PLANS BEFORE MY
ARRIVAL. APPRECIATE YOUR OFFER.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KS W: vvc-2

COPY

May 18, 1945

Sgt. Jack Wright
417 South 15th Street
Omaha 2, Nebraska

Dear Jack:

I am rushing to get away for Nebraska
this afternoon but wanted you to know that I will
only be in Omaha to speak for the noon luncheon
and will then return to Pawnee City.

Sincerely

KSW:hs-2

KENNETH S. WHERRY

109/100/185-2
HOTEL CARLTON

OPPOSITE CITY AUDITORIUM

• IN THE HEART OF OMAHA

H. R. GOULD, MANAGER

TELEPHONE ATLANTIC 5588

15TH AND HOWARD STREETS

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

May 14 1945
Hon U.S. Senator K.E. Heery
Wash. D.C.

Dear Kenneth: Just
a line to let you know that
I just read in the paper where
you will be in Omaha ~~on~~
May 22nd.

I would appreciate ^{coming}
go to see you at your Hotel where
you will be staying, as I would
take just a minute to shake hands
with you. Cause I know you
are big man now and have a
lot of friends far higher than
I am. I just wished you would

HOTEL CARLTON

OPPOSITE CITY AUDITORIUM

• IN THE HEART OF OMAHA

H. R. GOULD, MANAGER

TELEPHONE ATLANTIC 5588

15TH AND HOWARD STREETS

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

②
Drop me a line and let me know the Procedure of what I got to go by to see you.

In Closing all the Boys that Care Coming back from Over Seas that Played at your Fair I give you nothing But the Best for you in Friend-Ship.

Sincerely yours.

Sgt Jack Wright
417 So 15th St
Omaha (7) Neb.

P.S. Best of luck to your family and also to you see Waggener!
Please Answer.

COPY

May 19, 1945

Mr. Virgil E. Northwall, President
Omaha Bar Association
Omaha National Bank Building
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Northwall:

Your letter of May 17, 1945, inviting the Senator to be present at your Field Lay on June 13, 1945, arrived while he is enroute to Nebraska.

As I arranged his itinerary for his speaking tour, I know he will not be in Nebraska after June 2nd and will be unable to be with you.

Your letter will be called to his attention upon his return and I am sure he will appreciate your thoughtfulness in extending to him the invitation to be your speaker.

Thanking you for him, I remain

Sincerely yours

Frederick H. Wagener, Secretary to
Senator Kenneth S. Wherry

FHW:vvc

OMAHA BAR ASSOCIATION

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Office of
VIRGIL E. NORTHWALL, PRESIDENT
OMAHA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

May 17, 1945

Honorable Kenneth Wherry
United States Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

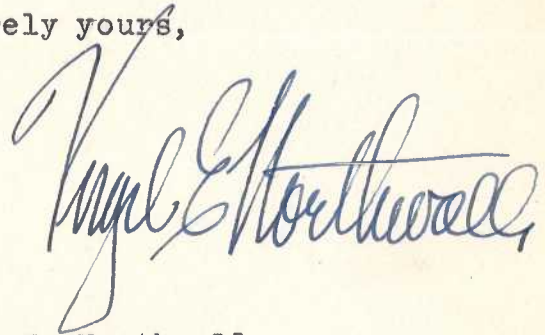
My dear Senator Wherry:

We have learned that you will be in the State within the next three weeks, in connection with your report on the war atrocities.

Our annual Field Day will be held at Happy Hollow Club on Wednesday, June 13th, 1945, and if it is at all possible, we would like to have you as our speaker at the dinner that evening.

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know immediately whether or not you can be with us.

Sincerely yours,



VEN:EM

Virgil E. Northwall
President

Newell M. Beatty

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

1714 Elk Street

Tel. 868 Beatrice, Nebr.

European Sup

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT

mer in
ut. He
He be

X
Dear Kenneth —

5/15/45 —

Glad you are coming to
Beatrice. I've heard a lot of people
mention it and they are looking
forward to hearing you.

Hope you stood the trip well.

Sincerely,

Newell

put clippings in scrap book



Sup -

COPY

May 19, 1945

Dear Kenneth:

Just got in this morning and learned that you left last night for Pawnee City.

Your proposed tour of Nebraska is really ringing the bell and if I turned down one individual, I turned down dozens. It is too bad that you could not have stayed another week and made the northern tier of counties so as to be able to speak at Chadron, Valentine, Broken Bow, Ainsworth, Fremont, Norfolk, Columbus and David City.

Spent last Wednesday in Omaha but did not have time to see anybody other than to take care of some of the cases that we had on tap, namely, the Ortman Bakery, and the Haarman Pickle Company. Lost a lot of time at the Haarman Company as they are in quite a mess and had to waste a lot of time going through their factory.

While in Lincoln, covered the State Capitol, County Courthouse, Police Station, City Hall, Chamber of Commerce, and I think I saw almost everyone. Was particularly interested in John Knickrehm's and Charles Moon's reactions as they travel the State a great deal. Found no criticism, no discordant notes. Everywhere heard nothing but praise of you and what you are doing in Washington. Everybody is enthusiastic about the fine job you are doing and everyone is looking forward to seeing you.

As to your appearance in Lincoln, the tickets were sold before the Chamber of Commerce members received their letter of notification. You couldn't buy a ticket to the luncheon for love or money. I suggested to Bill Stoner, and Fulbrook of the Chamber of Commerce, that it might be well for you to talk somewhere such as the Cornhusker Ballroom, St. Paul's Church, or the University Colosseum, and throw the meeting open to the public. When I left Thursday, they were trying to make an arrangement so that more people could hear you. In fact they said that never in the history of the Chamber had there been such a demand.

Took care of Captain Fisher.

COPY
I know that you will have grand audiences every place you go and this is really one subject that people want to hear you talk about. I think you can avoid the expression of any controversial opinions so that the reactions from your talks ought to be all excellent.

As I talked to you over the telephone, I saw David, and before I forget it, saw the Governor and if you want a State Patrolman, dressed in plain clothes, to drive your car, call Governor Griswold when you receive this letter and he will have a State Patrolman pick you up at Lincoln and take care of you from then on.

Incidentally, while you are in Lincoln, Cobe Venner said he will be glad to assign a police car for your use so you can go anywhere you want to. If you want to take advantage of this suggestion, just get in touch with Cobe Venner at the City Hall.

Everything is under control and will see you when you get back. Personal regards to Marjorie, Marilyn, David, and even including yourself, I remain

Fritz Wagener

FHW:WVC

Charge to the account of

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 18, 1945

MR. LYLE DEMOSS
WOW
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

THE SENATOR IS ON HIS WAY TO NEBRASKA. CAN BE CONTACTED IN PAWNEE CITY MONDAY.

FREDERICK H. WAGNER
Secretary to Senator Wherry

hs-2

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(43)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

MAY 18 PM 2 47

WA143-DL PD=OMAHA NEBR 18 1222P

SENATOR KENNETH WHERRY=

US SENATE=

COULD YOU POSSIBLY COME TO WOW TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22ND
BETWEEN 10:00 AND 11:00 AM FOR AN INTERVIEW TO BE USED SAME
NOON. CERTAINLY WOULD APPRECIATE THE COURTESY=

LYLE DEMOSS WOW.

(Handwritten notes)
100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900
FNU

22 10:00 11:00 AM.

Charge to the account of _____

KENNETH G. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

\$ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| |
|------------------------|
| CHECK |
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

C

MAY 18, 1945

MR. ERNEST BUFFETT
BUFFETT & SON
5015 UNDERWOOD AVENUE
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

YOUR WIRE ARRIVED AFTER SENATOR HAD LEFT.

hs

E. E. WAGNER

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(32)

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA167 22=OMAHA NEBR 18 157P

1945 MAY 18 PM 3 35

KENNETH S WHERRY=

SENATOR ANS 239P:

=WOULD LIKE 30 MINUTES IMMEDIATELY AFTER CHAMBER LUNCHEON IF WE

DO NOT HEAR TO THE CONTRARY WE WILL PLAN IT THAT WAY=

ERNEST BUFFETT.

so oo 2 2 2 = 1

E.E. Wagner

30.

COPY

May 18, 1945

Mr. B. E. Gjelsteen, Commandant.
Nebr. Soldiers and Sailor's Home
State of Nebraska
Grand Island, Nebraska

Dear Ben:

I am rushing to get away for Nebraska this afternoon.

I certainly do appreciate your invitation but Eddie Ryan has already extended an invitation to me. I presume that if I stay in Grand Island I shall have to go to his home. However, I did not give him a definite answer merely because I do not know what my schedule will be until after I arrive at Grand Island.

I did want you to know that I appreciated your invitation and I will be seeing you.

Sincerely

KSW:hs-2

KENNETH S. WHERRY

B. E. GJELSTEEN
Commandant



State of Nebraska

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
GRAND ISLAND

May 14, 1945

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

I have just learned that you are going to be in Grand Island on May 24 and want to extend to you an invitation to come out and spend the night with us. We will have a room with a comfortable bed, and bath, waiting for you.

Awaiting your arrival, I am

Sincerely yours

Nebr. Soldiers and Sailors' Home


B. E. Gjelsteen, Commandant

Ben

Insp -

1 - WHERRY-INVITATION

Charge to the account of

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| |
|------------------------|
| CHECK |
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 18, 1945

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

MR. DAVE MARTIN
L. D. MARTIN LUMBER CO.
KEARNEY, NEBRASKA

YOUR LETTER CAME AFTER THE SENATOR LEFT FOR NEBRASKA. HE WILL BE DRIVING.

hs

E. E. WAGNER

L. D. MARTIN LUMBER CO.

Building Material and Coal

Kearney Nebraska

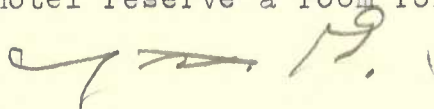
May 16, 1945

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ken:

We are glad you are coming to Kearney next week to speak. We have a small luncheon of about 15 to 20 Republicans lined up for 11:45 Thursday, and you are to speak at the World Theatre at 1:00 o'clock. The air base would like to have you out there after you finish at the theatre. I will be glad to drive you to Grand Island for your meeting there.

Please advise as to when you will arrive in Kearney, for if you are coming on Wednesday evening I will have the hotel reserve a room for you. With best regards,



Sincerely,

Dave Martin

COPY

May 10, 1945

Mrs. M. M. Hipkind
6901 Paxton Avenue
Chicago 49, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Hipkind:

Last Monday, I saw your husband in Paris. We met at the 103th Hospital, which I visited along with other members of the Congressional Committee in Europe to investigate conditions existing in German prison camps.

I just want you to know that your husband has done a great work in this war. His great interest in the improvement of the helmet that our boys wear is deeply appreciated by all.

He looks exceptionally fine. In fact, he made such an impression on me that I asked him if I could write you and tell you how well he looked and of the splendid service that he is rendering his country. He gave me your address and said to tell you he was fine. He also sent you his love.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSS:f

COPY

May 10, 1945

Mrs. Ben Ewing
Nebraska City
Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Ewing:

It was my privilege to be a Member of the Congressional Committee that visited the concentration and prisoner of war camps on the Continent.

I stayed one night at Wiesbaden, Germany, and needed some treatment for an infected throat. They sent your husband to me, who gave me the necessary medical aid. I think meeting a Nebraska boy that night in Germany when my spirits were so low, helped greatly along with his medication.

At any rate, I wanted to write you and let you know how well your husband looks and how anxiously he is awaiting a chance to return to the United States.

Later in the trip, one of our members, Senator Barkley, contracted a cold and it resulted in an ear infection. When they asked a doctor to come to him in Paris, it was your husband who was selected to make the trip. The Members of our group got rather well acquainted with Dr. Ewing. We were not only glad to meet him but we greatly appreciated his work and hospitality. He is also rendering a very fine service to the men of our Country.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:f

COPY

May 10, 1945

Mrs. Neal Q. McBeth
Stromsburg
Nebraska

Dear Mrs. McBeth:

It was my privilege to accompany the Congressional Delegation which made an inspection tour of prison camps and hospitals on the Continent.

Last Saturday, I was at the 108th Hospital in Paris, and while visiting with Colonel Louis N. Rousselot there, he said, "Senator, on certain days here we are given the honor of pinning the Purple Heart on our American soldiers. Would you like to present this service medal to one of your Nebraska boys?" I told him I would deeply appreciate that honor. I was then taken over to the reception room and there I not only had the privilege and pleasure of meeting your husband but I had the high honor of presenting and pinning upon his breast the purple heart.

I just wanted you to know that your husband has fully recuperated. He looks fine and he is physically fit. It certainly is a high tribute to the medical service which has been rendered to our boys to see one look so well as your husband does after he has been wounded in battle. Certainly it was a distinguished honor to be able to present a medal to a boy who rendered such outstanding service to his country. I was informed that he was one who helped to gain the bridgehead at Remagen. This was an outstanding military achievement, and it was only because of the bravery and the loyalty of soldiers like your husband that such outstanding advancements were made for the military in this war.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KS:f

COPY

May 10, 1945

Mrs. Harry Beckley
C/o Mrs. Buehling
York, Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Beckley:

It was my privilege to meet the Major at Camp Dora recently while I was on the Continent with the Congressional Committee investigating concentration camps in Germany.

Just wanted you to know that your husband looks physically 100%, his spirits are very high and he is held with high regard by the men under him.

He is just another typical Nebraska boy that has done a good job and I wanted to tell you first hand how well he looked and how much we appreciated the hospitality and courtesy he extended to the Delegation.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:f

COPY

May 10, 1945

Mrs. Stuart H. Reeder
4515 N. 40th Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Reeder:

It was my privilege to be a member of the Congressional Delegation that recently investigated the concentration and prisoner of war camps on the Continent, and it was there I met Colonel Reeder, your husband.

Just wanted you to know that he looks physically fit. He is feeling good, his spirits are high and he is looking forward to the time when he can come back to the United States. He is just another of our outstanding Nebraskans who is doing an outstanding job in the service. He made quite an impression on the whole Delegation and I wanted you to have this firsthand information.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:f

COPY

May 10, 1945

Mr. John D. Schroeder
2705 Pinkney Street
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Schroeder:

It was my pleasure to have Jay Schroeder, U. S. Staff Headquarters accompany us on a plane which the Senate and House Congressional Delegation used on their trips on the Continent to inspect concentration camps in Germany.

Jay did a fine job for the Committee and I just wanted you to know that I was mighty proud to have had your son accompany the Congressional Delegation. We all appreciated every service that he rendered.

He looks fine and I hope that within a short time he will be back in Omaha.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:lf

1. *European Trip*
Charge to the account of

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| |
|------------------------|
| CHECK |
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 10, 1945

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

MRS. LAWRENCE McLAUGHLIN
CLAY CENTER
NEBRASKA

SAW YOUR HUSBAND LAST WEEK IN ENGLAND. HE WANTED ME TO LET YOU KNOW THAT
HE IS FINE AND SENDS HIS LOVE.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KS:f

1 European Trip

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

Charge to the account of

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| |
|------------------------|
| CHECK |
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 10, 1945

**FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY**

MRS. HARRY BECKLEY
C/o MRS. BUENLING
YORK, NEBRASKA

WAS MY GOOD FORTUNE TO HAVE LONG VISIT WITH YOUR HUSBAND AT CAMP DORA, GERMANY
LAST THURSDAY. HE IS PHYSICALLY FIT, TANNED, ENJOYING EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD
HEALTH. IS DOING REAL JOB IN U. S. ARMY. HAS HIGH HOPES RETURNING TO U.S.
WE ARE PROUD OF HIS RECORD AND SERVICE RENDERED COUNTRY.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:f

4 May, 1945

Louis M. Rousselet
Col. U.S.C.

Joseph P. Cascio
Capt. U.S.C.

W. M. Wipkind Major U.S.C.
→ Wood Wj. M.C.

Math J. McCarthy, Capt. U.S.C.

Reginald A. Holme 1st Lt. U.S.C.
2419 Massachusetts Ave
Washington D.C.

108TH (US) GENERAL HOSPITAL

APO 887

Paris-M.
Castes.

Beaillon.

A. C. I. Hôpital Beaupon.



EUROPEAN TRIP. LETTER WRITTEN TO
TEN OR TWELVE BOYS SENATOR SAW OVER THERE

COPY

May 12, 1945

Mr. Emerson Jones
2528 C Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Jones:

It was my privilege to see your son, Lt. Emerson Jones, at Mooseburg, Stalag Camp No. 7, which was overrun the morning that our Congressional group landed at the airfield at Mooseburg to proceed to Dachau to make an inspection of the political prisoner camp there.

Your son was one of a number of Nebraskans who came up to the jeep in which I was riding and I thought you would be interested in knowing that I saw him and he looked well. I am quite confident that within a short time he will be back in the United States.

These Nebraska boys made fine soldiers and they rendered a real service to their Country. I know that you and all of us are proud of our Nebraska boys.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:f

EUROPEAN TRIP. LETTER WRITTEN TO
TEN OR TWELVE BOYS SENATOR SAW OVER THERE

COPY

May 12, 1945

Mr. Emerson Jones
2528 C Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Jones:

It was my privilege to see your son, Lt. Emerson Jones, at Mooseburg, Stalag Camp No. 7, which was overrun the morning that our Congressional group landed at the airfield at Mooseburg to proceed to Dachau to make an inspection of the political prisoner camp there.

Your son was one of a number of Nebraskans who came up to the jeep in which I was riding and I thought you would be interested in knowing that I saw him and he looked well. I am quite confident that within a short time he will be back in the United States.

These Nebraska boys made fine soldiers and they rendered a real service to their Country. I know that you and all of us are proud of our Nebraska boys.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:f

COPY

May 12, 1945

Mr. Don W. Stewart
Attorney at Law
1412 Sharp Building
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Don:

I thought I would give you a little of the information that the Senator brought back regarding the boys in the prison camps which sounded mighty good to all of us. He said they are flying them out of that territory as quickly as possible. Those boys that need hospitalization are getting it and those that can be returned are getting the first chance to be sent back to the United States.

Thought you would be interested in knowing that the Senator will be in Nebraska, no doubt, in a very short time and you will probably have a chance to visit with him.

Sincerely

hs

MRS. FREDERICK H. WAGNER

1 - EUROPEAN TRIP

Charge to the account of

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| |
|------------------------|
| CHECK |
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

MAY 16, 1945

MRS. PAUL KATHOL
HARTINGTON, NEBRASKA

SAW YOUR BOY JERRY AND HE WAS FINE. COULD NOT LOCATE YOU AND THAT IS WHY
I HAD IT PUT IN THE PAPER. I AM SURE HE WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED
STATES SOON.

KSW:hs-2

KENNETH S. WHERRY

North Platte, Nebraska
May 23, 1945

Hon. Kenneth S. Wherry
Senator from Nebraska
Pawnee City, Nebr.

Dear Kenneth:

I hear that you are going to be in North Platte next Monday night.

We have sold our hotel and our motor court, entirely out of business. Out of our four children, only the youngest girl is left at home.

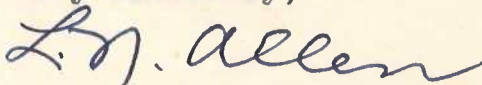
So we have plenty of time and plenty of room. This is just a little note to invite you, and Mrs. Wherry if she is with you, to stay at our home, and make it your headquarters while in North Platte.

We realize that maybe you have made other arrangements, or that it might be more convenient or desirable for you to stay at the hotel, etc, but we just wanted you to know that you are more than welcome at our home, and we would be delighted to have you.

You do whatever that would work out the best for you, and it will be alright with us.

With kindest regards.

Very sincerely,



104 N. Sycamore
North Platte, Nebr.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D. C.

May 17, 1945

Mr. Albert E. Gilinsky
Southern Banana Company
1015 Howard Street
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Gilinsky:

This refers to our conversation of last week. The War Shipping Administration provided the SS DENNY for the past seven months in an effort to assist you in this endeavor.

During this period the vessel made ten trips carrying a varied quantity of bananas each trip from 56 tons to 217 tons for an aggregate total of some 1,444 tons, and an average total of only 144 tons per trip.

Had this vessel continued in the Barrios service from where we withdrew the ship to establish this special operation for you, the DENNY could have made 17 trips carrying at least 400 tons of bananas per trip or a total of 6,800 tons of fruit in addition to sizable quantities of coffee.

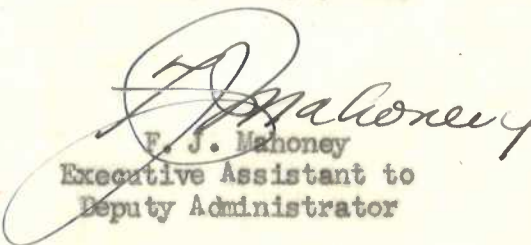
The extended trial period which we are sure has been of a most reasonable duration, indicates the venture has not fared out as contemplated.

In view of the uneconomical operation; ineffective utilization of the vessel, plus loading problems arising each trip because of the uncertainty how many bananas will be available for loading, we regretfully notify you that this vessel (now repairing) must be withdrawn for other employment.

It is indeed too bad this operation has not worked out more successfully, particularly in view of the time and effort you have expended on the project.

It would appear to us until your source of supply can be developed to a point warranting chartering a vessel to insure the handling and delivering you desire, you might wish to pursue the possibility of procuring some of the small vessels in the Caribbean not under WSA control.

Very truly yours,


E. J. Mahoney
Executive Assistant to
Deputy Administrator

CC: Senator K. S. Wherry-for
information

NEBRASKA
Republican State Central Committee

HOTEL LINCOLN



A. T. (BERT) HOWARD, SCOTTSBLUFF
CHAIRMAN
MRS. J. KNOX JONES, LINCOLN
VICE-CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTOR
OF WOMEN'S DIVISION

LINCOLN 1, NEBRASKA

A. V. SHOTWELL, OMAHA
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN
MRS. EDNA BASTEN DONALD, GRAND ISLAND
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN

Scottsbluff, Nebraska
May 21st, 1945

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry
c/o Abel V. Shotwell
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Ken:

I have your letter of the 18th in which you made mention of the Sidney engagement which had not previously been scheduled.

It was my understanding that the Alliance group plans to get you to Scottsbluff in time for dinner with the Lions' Club at 6:15 P. M. and you are slated for a public address at the High School auditorium at 8:15, at which time we expect a capacity crowd. When you arrive from Alliance, you can come directly to my home (1624 - 2nd Avenue) and, if time permits, you can jump in and have a few minutes "shut eye" before dinner without being disturbed. Emma and I are planning on your spending the night in our home, and we will get you to Sidney at whatever hour is necessary on Wednesday. I have advised Martin Dimery of this fact, and he will let me know of the Sidney plans.

With best of personal good wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

ATH: rf

A. T. Howard

D

S. E. DENNIS

Sams-McCaffree Building
Scottsbluff, Nebraska

May 18, 1945

Honorable Kenneth S. Wherry,
United States Senator,
Pawnee City, Nebraska.

Dear Senator:

I have arranged for you to have dinner with the Lions Club and some of their invited guests at six thirty in the evening on May 29th. We will then go to the High School Auditorium for your main address.

Thrusday afternoon I called together several of the workers, including Bert Howard, Neal Barbour, the County Chairman, Harry Wisner, and L. L. Hilliard of K.G.G .Y. This group was very enthusiastic and not at all hesitant in predicting a satisfactory crowd.

Harry Wisner is contacting all of the newspapers in adjoining counties and towns. The Chamber of Commerce, through its Secretary, Ed Wertz, is corresponding with all civic organizations in sixteen towns in this area, and, Neal Barbour, the County Chairman, is following the suggestion of writing each precinct committeemen and women and asking them to attend and to prevail upon their people to be sure and come.

We will start to broadcast at 8:45 p.m. The announcement of the broadcast is being made with the statement to the public that your speech will be broadcast if time is available. It is being stated in this manner so that there will be no inclination on the part of many people to stay at home and listen instead of attending. The broadcast will actually be made.

Considerable interest will be created by the Star Herald, who will remind the public in this area at various times between now and the 29th, of the fine recognition you have had of being one of the six chosen by General Eisenhower to survey conditions in War torn Europe. The Star Herald made mention in this morning's paper that you will discuss financial conditions and other matters of importance as you saw them in Europe.

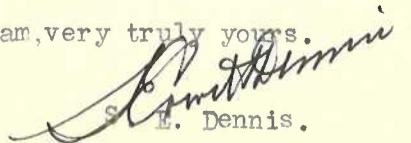
Should it be more convenient for you to have some of us meet you at Alliance and bring you to Scottsbluff, I will see that this is done, and you may feel free to make this suggestion.

I might ask what arrangements you prefer to be made for representing you to the audience here, and who you would suggest having on the platform.

May I have some remarks from you at your earliest convenience, by which I will be guided in making final arrangements.

With kind personal regards,

I am, very truly yours.


S. E. Dennis.

EUROPEAN TRIP

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

May 18, 1945

CHAS. M KEARNEY
MORRILL, NEBRASKA

IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE ANY FURTHER PLANS BEFORE MY
ARRIVAL. APPRECIATE YOUR OFFER.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW : vvc-2

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA55

A.WMA891 NL PD=SCOTTSBLUFF NEBR 17

945 MAY 18 AM 12 30

HON KENNETH S WHERRY=

US SENATE WASHDC=

GLAD YOU WILL VISIT VALLEY THIS MONTH HOPE YOU WILL BE MY
OVERNIGHT GUEST. HAVE SOME GAS AND WE CAN VISIT TWO OR THREE
IMPORTANT SPOTS IN ADDITIONAL TO REGULAR SCHEDULE. ALSO
ADVISABLE MEET WITH BEET ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PLEASE ADVISE ME PROMPTLY REGARDS=

CHAS M KEARNEY MORRILL NEBR..

EUROPEAN TRIP

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-0

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

MAY 18, 1945

C. W. MOTTER, SECRETARY
FREMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FREMONT, NEBRASKA

SORRY WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK IN EVERY TOWN REQUESTING BUT TIME WILL
NOT PERMIT.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (10)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AB07

A. WMB292 25 4 EXTRA = FREMONT NEBR 17 358P

SENATOR KENNETH F WHERRY =

SENATE OFFICE BLDG WASHDC

045 MAY 17 PM 5 27

=D ISAPPOINTED TO LEARN FREMONT NOT INCLUDED ON YOUR SCHEDULE

WHILE IN NEBRASKA. OUR BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS ARE ASKING ME WHY =

C W MOTTER SECRETRY FREMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NA 3120

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| No. | To W |
| By WE 559 | To Mr Han |
| Kee | |

1 * WHERRY - SPEECH INVITATION *on tape*

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | COE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio *All America Cables*

Commercial Cables *Canadian Pacific Telegraphs*



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

MAY 15, 1945

COMMANDER
AMERICAN LEGION
TECUMSEH, NEBRASKA

DUE TO ITINERARY ALREADY MADE IMPOSSIBLE TO BE YOUR
MEMORIAL SPEAKER.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION ¹²⁰¹

UNION (14)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA32 17= TECUMSEH NEBR 14 930A

1945 MAY 14 AM 11 15

HON KENNETH WHERRY=

US SENATOR=

WHILE VISITING PAWNE CITY MAY THIRTIETH COULD YOU BE MEMORIAL
DAY SPEAKER AT TWO PM AT TECUMSEH=

AMERICAN LEGION.

PM.

1 - Wherry - Invitation to speak on trip

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
 Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

MAY 15, 1945

PETRUS PETERSON, PRESIDENT
 S. E. TORGESON
 LIONS CLUB
 KIMBALL, NEBRASKA

SORRY IMPOSSIBLE TO CHANGE ITINERARY NOW. HOPE TO SEE
 YOU IN SCOTTSBLUFF.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(38)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WB9 DL PD=KIMBALL NEBR MAY 14 1945 855A

1945 MAY 14 AM 11 40

HONORABLE KENNETH S WHERRY=

UNITED STATES SENATE WASHDC=

THE LIONS CLUB OF KIMBALL WOULD BE VERY GRATEFUL TO HAVE YOU ADDRESS THEM AT AN OPENING MEETING EITHER NOON OR EVENING DATE BE FIXED BY YOU ON YOUR TRIP TO WESTERN NEBRASKA THIS MONTH PLEASE ADVISE COLLECT WESTERNUNION= PETRUS PETERSON PRESIDENT AND S E TORGESON.

WHERRY Invitation to Speak on Trip

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

May 15, 1945

HOMER G HAMILTON
HOLDREGE, NEBRASKA

ITINERARY HAS BEEN MADE. SORRY IMPOSSIBLE TO BE WITH YOU
AT THIS TIME.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:VVC-2

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(38)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WB 14 28= HOLDREGE NEBR MAY 14 1945 1001A

1945 MAY 14 AM 11 41

SENATOR KENNETH F WHERRY=

VERY MUCH DESIRE YOU TO SPEAK HERE AT JOINT KIWANIS AND
ROTARY MEETING EITHER NOON MAY 25TH OR 26TH WILL BE GREATLY
DISAPPOINTED IF NOT ACCEPTED PLEASE CONFIRM=

HOMER G HAMILTON.

25 26TH.

EUROPEAN TRIP

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

MAY 17, 1945

JOHN R JIRDON
MORRILL, NEBRASKA

SORRY OTHER COMMITMENTS MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(45)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

B140 60=WUX MORRILL NEBR 17 1013A

SENATOR KENNETH WHERRY:

1945 MAY 17 PM 1 48

SENATE

THE MITCHELL AMERICAN LEGION POST CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO GIVE THE MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 30 AT FOREST LAWN CEMETERY. SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE WILL BE PRESENT. WE WILL BE GLAD TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION EITHER BY AIR OR MOTOR CAR TO MAKE ANY FEASIBLE CONNECTION FOLLOWING CEMETERY. PLEASE WIRE ME COLLECT ADVISING IF YOU CAN ACCEPT INVITATION=

JOHN R JIRDON.

1 European Trip

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | COE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

MAY 17, 1945

ART THOMAS, MANAGER
RADIO STATION WJAG
NORFOLK, NEBRASKA

SORRY CANNOT ACCEPT AS ITINERARY ALREADY

ESTABLISHED.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW: vvc





FOUNDED 1922 BY
THE NORFOLK DAILY NEWS

WJAG

780 ~~XXXX~~ Kilocycles
1000 Watts
Clear Channel

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA

May 14, 1945.

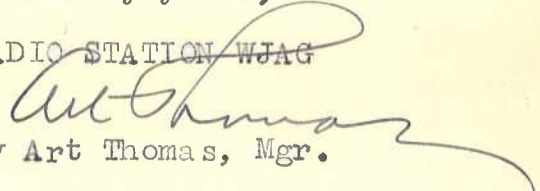
Hon Kenneth S. Wherry,
Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Kenneth:

I notice your Nebraska speaking schedule does not include Norfolk. If you could come this way on your way back and talk over WJAG we could give you a large audience.

Sincerely yours,

RADIO STATION WJAG


By Art Thomas, Mgr.

AT.g

WJAG is one of the oldest radio stations in the west. Has a large, loyal and responsive audience in 22 counties in northeast Nebraska in which there are 267,000 people, 35,000 farms and 54,000 radio families. A survey by the Federal Communications Commission shows WJAG is the favorite station in its territory. Norfolk is 93 miles northwest of Omaha, 95 miles north of Lincoln, 61 miles west of Sioux City and 58 miles south of Yankton. You can reach more people in northeast Nebraska for less money over WJAG than through any other single medium.

WHERRY INVITATION REGRETS

European trip

COPY

May 16, 1945

Mr. R. E. Hegel, Executive Director
Retail Furniture Ass'n of Baltimore, Inc.,
12 West Madison Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Hegel:

Upon my return I found your letter of April 26th inviting me to speak to your group on June 5th. I am sorry that I cannot accept for the reason that I am leaving this week for Nebraska on a speaking tour to report on my overseas trip.

Thanking you for your thoughtfulness in extending the invitation and hoping that I may have the pleasure of being with you at some later date, I remain

Sincerely yours

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

COPY

April 28, 1945

Mr. R. E. Hegel, Executive Director
Retail Furniture Ass'n. of Baltimore, Inc.
12 West Madison Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Hegel:

As you know, Senator Wherry is overseas and as I know he would want you to have a prompt reply, I am acknowledging your letter of April 26, 1945.

As soon as he returns, I shall call your invitation for him to speak before your group June 5, to his attention.

The Senator, I know, will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Thanking you for him, I remain

Sincerely yours

Frederick H. Wagener, Secretary to
Senator Kenneth S. Wherry

FHW:vvc

Telephone VEron
4108
4109

RETAIL FURNITURE ASSOCIATION OF BALTIMORE, INC.

12 West Madison Street * Baltimore - 1, Maryland

RAY HEGEL
Executive Director

April 26, 1945

Senator K. D. Wherry
Senator from Nebraska
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

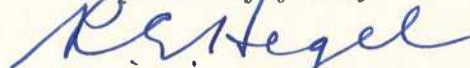
Dear Senator:

We realize that for the next few weeks you will be considerably occupied with an inspection trip of German prison camps, and that anyway, your time is always at a premium, since our previous invitations have been unavailing.

However, since you have not addressed a meeting in Baltimore in recent years, we again extend to you a most cordial invitation to speak at a large dinner of the furniture trade of the State of Maryland that we are having in Baltimore, Tuesday night, June 5th in the Ballroom of the Stafford Hotel. Approximately 200 leaders in the furniture field will be there.

The subject would, of course, be of your own choosing, whether concerning German atrocities, small business, or some phase of current government activity. Our members, who have heard you at the Chicago Furniture Market and who are following your activities on behalf of small business, have been most urgent that we secure your utmost consideration. It will indeed be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,



R. E. Hegel, Executive Director
RETAIL FURNITURE ASSOCIATION OF BALTIMORE, INC.

R
H
l
b

P. S. If you wish a radio hook-up could be arranged.

Alperstein Dept. Store
Baker's Furniture Co.
Isaac Benesch & Sons
Berlin & Lewis
Bernstein Furn. Co.
Four Besche Bros.
Blum's Dept. Store
Bugatch Furn. Store
Checket & Co.
H. W. Checket & Co.
Feldman's Dept. Store
The Fink Co.
Charles Fish & Co.
Flashman Co.
Fradkin Bros.
Gessinger Bros.
Gomprecht & Benesch
Goodwin & Irwin
Grand Rapids Furn. Co.
Louis Hax & Sons
Hecht Bros.
Hecht's Modern House
Howard Furniture Co.
Hub Furniture Co.
Moses Kahn & Sons
Wm. Kaufman & Co.
M. S. Kirsch Furn. Co.
Kister & Berends
Kobsa Furniture Co.
Kovens Furniture Co.
Krastell Furniture Co.
Labovitz Dept. Stores
Laurel Furn. Co.
Laurel
Levenson & Klein
H. Levin & Sons
Littlepage's
Little Potts
Massey's
Mayer's Dept. Store
Meyers & Berkson
Hagerstown
Minch & Eisenbrey
Nathan's Furn. Stores
Cambridge
Oriole Dept. Store
Pollack's
Public Service Co.
Reisinger-Siehler Co.
H. Sandler Furn. Co.
Sandler's
Geo. Schapiro & Sons
M. Shaivitz & Sons
Sam Shaivitz Co.
Shevitz Furn. Co.
Shofer's Furn. Co.
A. Sindler Furn. Co.
Stefford & Bros.
A. V. Taylor Co.
I. H. Taylor Co.
Ellicott City
B. Tiefenbrun & Son
Wm. Weiland & Co.
H. Weis & Son
Western Furn. Co.
Geo. Woelfel Corp.

COPY

May 16, 1945

The Hon. Virgil Falloon
District Court
Falls City, Nebraska

Dear Judge:

No doubt by this time, you know that I shall be in Nebraska. I hope it will be possible to see you at one of these meetings, so I will not take the time to give you the details of my trip.

I am rushing to get everything out of the way before leaving.

I am looking forward to seeing you. With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours

KENNETH S. WERRY

KS W: vvc-2

DISTRICT COURT

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

VIRGIL FALLOON, JUDGE

FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA

JOHNSON, NEMAHA, PAWNEE AND
RICHARDSON COUNTIES

8 May 1945.

Hon. Kenneth S. Wherry,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:-

I have seen pictures, movies, newspapers articles and heard the various commentators on the atrocities of the German prison and concentration camps. I would be pleased to get your reaction as to what you saw on your trip. I know you will obtain the correct dope and pull no punches.

I know I am around when I can find out what people are thinking and saying and I believe the vast majority wants no soft peace terms. This sob-sister stuff must be out this time. They believe that mankind ought to be smart and forward looking enough this time that some sort of an organization or understanding is forthcoming that we can have peace in this world in the future. It is the uppermost in the universal mind and what all in governmental places, should see is worked out. Other problems can wait this most pressing solution.

Some time when you have time, let me hear from you, concerning the above.

Was in your home town yesterday. Not much excitement but they had some hail with a storm the night before.

Very truly yours,

Virgil Falloon

EUROPEAN TRIP

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

May 17, 1945

J. W. HANKS
RUSHVILLE, NEBRASKA

SORRY IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE CONNECTIONS. WISH I COULD MAKE
REPORT TO ALL TOWNS REQUESTING IT.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vf-c-2

J. W. HANKS
Rushville, Nebraska

May 14, 1945

The Honorable Kenneth S. Wherry,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Friend Kenneth:

We, here in Rushville, have read in our Sunday World-Herald about the speaking tour you have planned for the State of Nebraska, starting at Omaha May 22nd.

I have received several telephone calls this morning, as well as being ask on the streets to-day, that I get in touch with you to see if plans could be made for you to speak here in Rushville, the County Seat of Sheridan County.

I am sure you realize you have many real friends here, and in the County as well, and of course we are all wanting to hear your own words regarding the Nazi Prison Camp Atrocities you have recently witnessed. Due to the gas rationing it will be impossible for many to go to Alliance when you speak there.

I will appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience Kenneth , and if you can possibly see your way clear to come to Rushville I will make plans for a building for you when you come.

Sincerely,

J. W. Hanks

EUROPEAN TRIP

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
 Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

May 16, 1945

C. W. SHAVELY, CHAIRMAN
 CHARTER NIGHT COMMITTEE
 LIONS CLUB
 BELLEWE, NEBRASKA

SORRY BUT I MUST BE IN WASHINGTON JUNE 5th.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2



OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
W. T. CARROLL
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
CARL SNAVELY
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
ROBERT L. ADAMS
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
B. E. VAUCK

BELLEVUE CLUB
1945
BELLEVUE, NEBR.

May 14, 1945

OFFICERS

SECRETARY-TREASURER
SHERMAN R. HANSON
LION TAMER
MELVIN E. JOHNSON

TAIL TWISTER
DR. CHARLES GILL

DIRECTORS

EARL E. ROSSER C. O. STRICK
DAVE GREENWALD DR. BETZ

The Honorable Kenneth Wherry
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wherry:

It has just been brought to my attention that you intend to make a ten-day speaking tour of the state of Nebraska in the near future.

We are having the Charter Night Program of a newly-organized Lions Club in the city of Bellevue on June 5th at 6:30 P.M. We would be most happy to have you attend the dinner and partake in our program with a discussion of your recent trip to Europe. Approximately three hundred people from Bellevue and the surrounding territory are expected to attend.

We would appreciate your letting us know, at your earliest convenience, whether or not you desire to attend.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. Snavely
C. W. SNAVELY
Chairman, Charter Night Committee

CWS:ws

EUROPEAN TRIP
CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | COE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio All America Cables
Commercial Cables Canadian Pacific Telegraphs

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

May 16, 1945

E. C. WASHINGTON, SECRETARY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
SUPERIOR, NEBRASKA

SORRY BUT IMPOSSIBLE TO CHANGE THE SCHEDULE AS PREARRANGED.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSH:vvc-2

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Robert Downing Ray Linn Paul Schmeling
Minor P. Baird E. I. Sheets A. R. Montgomery

SUPERIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

J. R. CAMPBELL, President

E. C. WASHINGTON, Secretary

SUPERIOR, NEBRASKA

May 15th, 45

Senator Kenneth S Wherry,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

A number of Superior business men have called me after reading the Lincoln State Journal where it tells of your returning to Nebraska after May 21st.

According to the paper you will make talks at Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island and Hastings, Would it be possible for you to visit Superior on this trip, we feel that we could fill our auditorium and the people of this community would certainly appreciate it if you could arrange to come.

If you can arrange this stop, please give us the date and time of day that you could be here and we will do the rest.

Hoping to have a favorable reply by return mail or wire, we remain,

Yours truly,

E. C. Washington

Sec'y Superior Chamber of Commerce

Sup

FORWARD

Chamber of Commerce

talked on phone

116 W. SECOND ST.

TELEPHONE 975

GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA

May 14, 1945

file

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Kenneth:

Kindly find herewith inclosed a little clipping from the Grand Island "Independent" of May 12th relative to a speaking tour which you are going to make in this territory and scheduled for Grand Island on May 24th.

Arch Jarrell visited me this morning for a few minutes and stated that he had a 'phone call from Mr. Wagner asking him to locate a hall for you to speak in. He stated the evening of May 24th they were putting on the Premiere for the 7th War Bond Drive which is to be held in the Capitol Theatre and thought you might speak a little early, say 7:30. Knowing that George Winters, Manager of the "Independent", is Chairman and that it required anybody that would attend the Premiere to purchase a war bond, I told him I didn't want to express myself relative to the matter and he had better get in touch with Mr. Wagner who had talked to him because it would not look very democratic to me to require a person to buy a war bond in order to get into the Capitol. However, if you think otherwise or Mr. Wagner does, it is okay with me. The other proposition he said was the Methodist church which had a good seating capacity and I voiced the thought that it should be a public hall and not any demonination affair.

The first thing Arch said to me was the Wagner had called him over the 'phone Saturday and asked him to make the arrangements and the first thing he asked me was whether the Chamber of Commerce would put up \$25 to rent the Liederkrantz. It appears to me that due to the fact this bond proposition is handled by the "Independent" set up, the contact was not so good for that reason. I asked him if Wagner might not book you for Saturday night in Grand Island. He stated he would call Wagner and find out just what he wanted to do and let me know later. It is now late in the afternoon and have not heard from Arch. He evidently is having some trouble in locating Mr. Wagner.

Not having any information whatever on the subject, I am rather reluctant in writing you regarding the matter and bothering you as you have enough to do without such little trifles as this to consider. However, I didn't want the thing to go flat. Jimmie Webb called me over the 'phone and wanted



Senator Kenneth S. Wherry


-2-

May 14, 1945

to know what I had heard regarding your coming out. He noted the article in the "Independent". You know it goes without saying that you can always depend on us in fair or bad weather and our only hope is for your full success. What do you want me to do? Have you made your arrangements for coming from Lincoln to Grand Island or Kearney or going to Hastings or whatnot? We are, of course, expecting you to stay with us while you are in the City. I don't want to be disappointed in that.

With kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours



E. P. Ryan, ~~Commissioner~~

EPR:kdm

Charge to the account of

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| |
|------------------------|
| CHECK |
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 15, 1945

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

MR. FREDERICK H. WAGNER
C/O CLARENCE YOUNG
2348 HOLDREGE
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

ARRANGE FOR CAPTAIN HARRISON FISHER, SIGNAL COMPANY B, BARRACKS 4, LINCOLN AIR
BASE ATTEND MEETING AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NOON THE 23RD.

KSW:hs-2

KENNETH S. WHERRY

Charge to the account of

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| |
|------------------------|
| CHECK |
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 16, 1945

MR. G. E. DARRINGTON
CRETE, NEBRASKASORRY BUT IMPOSSIBLE TO SCHEDULE ANY MORE SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AT THIS
TIME.

KW:hs-2

KENNETH S. WHERRY

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA135 23=CRETE NEBR 16 1158A

1945 MAY 16 PM 1 18

HONORABLE KENNETH H WHERRY=

SENATE CHAMBER=

CRETE ROTARY WOULD APPRECIATE IT VERY MUCH IF YOU COULD BE THE SPEAKER WEDNESDAY MAY 23RD AT 6 OCLOCK. WILL APPRECIATE AN

ANSWER=

G E DARRINGTON.

23 6.1

SPEECH INVITATION - Wherry *on trip*

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CHECK SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AT FULL RATE | |
| DOMESTIC | FOREIGN |
| FULL RATE | FULL RATE |
| DAY LETTER | CDE RATE |
| NIGHT LETTER | URGENT |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| RESERVATION | NIGHT LETTER |
| TOUR-RATE | SHIP RADIO |

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio *All America Cables*
Commercial Cables *Canadian Pacific Telegraphs*



| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER | |
| CASH NO. | TOLLS |
| CHECK | |
| TIME FILED | (STANDARD TIME) |

Form 2-C

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

May 15, 1945

DON BELL, PRESIDENT
HASTINGS LIONS CLUB
HASTINGS, NEBRASKA

HOPE YOUR GROUP CAN ATTEND WHEN I SPEAK IN HASTINGS.

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW: vvc-2

COPY

April 30, 1945

Mr. Don Bell, President
Hastings Lions Club
Hastings, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your wire of April 29th, requesting Senator Wherry to appear before your Lions Club has been received. Although Senator Wherry is still overseas with the Congressional Committee, you may be assured that your courteous invitation will be called to his attention immediately upon his return.

There doesn't appear to be any likelihood of an early Congressional recess and I doubt that Senator Wherry will be in Nebraska before the middle of the summer. However, when he is in Nebraska I know he will want to take advantage of your thoughtful invitation. The Best thing you can do is to keep in touch with us.

I know he will appreciate your words of commendation and thanking you for him, I remain

Sincerely

FREDERICK H. WAGENER
Secretary to SENATOR WHERRY

FHW:f

AN ANSWER IS EXPECTED BY THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE. PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE IT TO WESTERN UNION 2477-D

WESTERN UNION

1220

| SYMBOLS | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| DL | = Day Letter |
| NL | = Night Letter |
| LC | = Deferred Cable |
| NLT | = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram | |

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

Time filing time date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA12

A. WMA462 NL PD=HASTINGS NEBR 29

1945 APR 29 PM 9 20

SENATOR KENNETH WHERRY=

SENATE CHAMBERS WASHDC=

DEAR SENATOR WHERRY: THE HASTINGS LION'S CLUB PLEASED-TO-NOTE THE COMPLIMENTARY RECOGNITION AS EVIDENCED BY CONGRESS IN SENDING YOU TO EUROPE TO INVESTIGATE GERMAN WAR ATROCITIES. MAY WE PRESUME TO ASK YOU TO ADDRESS ANY TUESDAY NOON MEETING SPONSORED BY THE HASTINGS LION'S CLUB AT THE CLARKE HOTEL, WHEN YOU RETURN TO NEBRASKA. UPON THIS OCCASION WE WOULD INVITE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ALL THE SERVICE CLUBS TO ATTEND. IN OUR OPINION YOU ARE ESTABLISHING AN ENVIABLE RECORD IN THE SENATE. KINDLY ACKNOWLEDGE. VERY SINCERELY YOURS=

DON BELL PRESIDENT HASTINGS LIONS CLUB HASTINGS NEBRASKA..

COPY

May 18, 1945

Mr. A. T. Howard
Scottsbluff, Nebraska

Dear Bert:

I am rushing to try to leave for Nebraska this afternoon but wanted you to know that I deeply appreciate your offer to see that I am taken care of in Scottsbluff. I hardly know what to tell you as I do not know what plans are being made and I have promised Sidney, Nebraska to be there on the 30th which was not on my schedule.

Anything that can be worked out will be appreciated. Looking forward to seeing both you and Emma, I remain

Sincerely yours

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

Scotts bluff Neb.
May 13th.

Dear Ken,

Enclosed clipping from today's
wired Herald tells of your plan to
be in SB on the 29th.

Please keep in mind the fact
that your bedroom is ready in our
home if you want to use it and
we'll "share our points" with you.

If you need any transportation
"to or from" in this country - feel free
to make your wishes known and I'll
meet the requirements.

Emma says to tell you she is
betting on you as being the next
President of the United States which
puts her right in line to become
"Ma Howard" as Secretary of Labor.

Regards from us both to
you and yours.

Sincerely

Bess Howard

COPY

May 18, 1945

Mr. Claude A. Barker
Secretary, School Board
Pawnee City, Nebraska

Dear Claude:

I want to thank you for your invitation to speak to the home county audience.

I would like very much to do this but the difficulty is that I have made an itinerary that takes all of my time including and up to the 4th of June. We will then have up for debate in the United States Senate the OPA Emergency Act and Reciprocal Trade Agreement and I will have to be back here then.

I think we had better let the matter stand until I get home and I will see you then.

Sincerely

KSW:hs

KENNETH S. WHERRY

Pawnee City Neb. May 14, 1945

Hon. Kenneth S. Wherry,
United States Senator from Neb.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:-

Justice from a calendar published in the daily papers that you plan a visit to Neb. during the closing days of this month. As I recall you plan to spend two days at Pawnee City - I do not know what your plans may be, but it occurs to me that all in our community would be most interested in any public report you wish to make to the folks of the home town, and community, in a general way -

Perhaps all of your plans have been perfected. If so good - In case you have a bit of choice in your actions, I am taking the liberty of extending you the use of our Public School House Auditorium for the purpose of meeting the home folks and also the opportunity of making any statements you care to make to we folks at home.

Personally, I would be most happy to meet you, and hear any thing you choose to tell us. Especially of your recent trip to Europe and the War Territory.

If you think ^{- 2} kindly of such a
proposal and want some publicity given
such an occasion, I am sure we
folks here would be happy to
Co-operate toward such a gathering.
I have talked to no one except
Mr. Bratt about what I am suggesting,
so if it does not fit your desires
or plans, it is just O.K. However,
I am sure we would all be glad to
hear you speak and to meet you once
again.

With the best of personal
regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,
Claude A. Barker.
(Also, Sec. School Board)

COPY

May 18, 1945

Mr. Claude Reynolds
Principal, Junior High School
Fairbury, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I am rushing trying to get out for Nebraska today but I want you to know that I just received your note about my trip.

I only wish I could take time to make all of the towns that have invited me. I may have to cancel out before I complete the ones I have already scheduled inasmuch as there is talk of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement and OPA coming before the Senate soon.

I do want you to know that I appreciate your letter and nothing would please me more than to get into good old Jefferson County. I do expect to get into the towns on my next trip which I did not include on this itinerary.

Very truly yours,

KSW:hs-2

KENNETH S. WHERRY

Fairbury Public Schools

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION
CLAUDE REYNOLDS, COORDINATOR
FAIRBURY, NEBRASKA

May 16, 1945

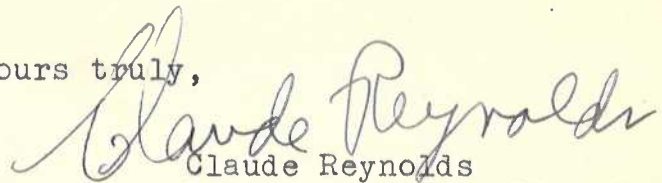
Senator Wherry
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The Omaha World Herald published a list of the towns of Nebraska where you were to talk and we regret that Fairbury is not listed on your itinerary.

If at all possible, I know that the good old Republican county, called Jefferson would be glad to welcome you any time of day for a talk about your latest trip and your ideas on present day events.

Yours truly,



Claude Reynolds
Principal Junior High School

Charge to the account of **KENNETH WHERRY** OFFICIAL

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 18, 1945

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

MR. ERNEST BUFFETT
BUFFETT & SON
5015 UNDERWOOD AVENUE
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

WILL ONLY BE IN OMAHA A SHORT WHILE TUESDAY AFTERNOON. MY ITINERARY IS THAT
I WILL BE AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. COULD YOU MEET ME THERE.

KSW:hs

KENNETH S. WHERRY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

*Exp
Sub*

WESTERN UNION

1201

(33)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WA61 15=OMAHA NEBR 18 1007A

HON KENNETH WHERRY=

1945 MAY 18 AM 11 35

SENATE OFFICE BLDG=

MEMBERS OF OMAHA FOOD INDUSTRY WILL APPRECIATE A MEETING WITH YOU NEXT TUESDAY KINDLY ADVISE=

ERNEST BUFFETT.

S.E.C. on the power
matter:

(Ed w. Hui)

(Beardie)

usual to revoke
the order to permit
them to do their thing

Bill Ritches

Send a superior
stock reform
program.

COPY

May 18, 1945

Mr. Lynn D. Hutton
Hutton and Muting
Norfolk, Nebraska

Dear Lynn:

I am rushing trying to leave for Nebraska this afternoon but wanted you to know I have received your note and while I certainly would have liked to have included Norfolk, it is just impossible to make every town that I should make.

I may have to cancel out some of the engagements I have already made if the vote on the OPA or the Reciprocal Trade Treaty comes up while I am in Nebraska, as I feel I must return for these votes.

I am very tired and would have liked to have rested a few days at Pawnee City before returning but it certainly looks like no chance for this at this time.

I will try to include Norfolk on my next trip out.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:vvc-2

HUTTON *and* MUETING

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

BISHOP BLOCK

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA

LYNN D. HUTTON

R. M. MUETING

May 15, 1945

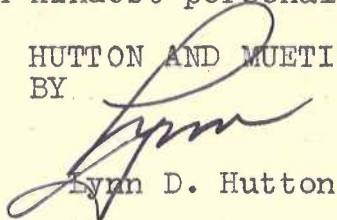
Hon. Kenneth S. Wherry,
United States Senator from Nebraska,
U. S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

I note from the Omaha World Herald that you plan to be in Nebraska the latter part of the month and to make several talks through Southern and Southeastern Nebraska. We are very greatly disappointed that your itinerary does not include Norfolk. Would there be any possibility of our making arrangements for you to come up through this way? We will be delighted to have you, and to make all arrangements for you if you wish to talk here in Norfolk.

With kindest personal regards,

HUTTON AND MUETING
BY



Lynn D. Hutton

LDH:LF

Charge to the account of

KENNETH S. WHERRY

OFFICIAL

\$

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC | CABLE |
| TELEGRAM | ORDINARY |
| DAY LETTER | URGENT RATE |
| SERIAL | DEFERRED |
| NIGHT LETTER | NIGHT LETTER |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

MAY 18, 1945

MR. HOMER S. JOHNSON
PAWNEE CITY, NEBRASKA

PLEASE DO NOT SCHEDULE ME FOR ANY DATES EVEN AT HOME. IF LATER I CAN TAKE
ONE I WILL BE GLAD TO DO IT.

KSW:hs

KENNETH S. WHERRY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

(30)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

T WB33 18=PAWNEE NEBR 16 1205P

IE at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1945 MAY 16 PM 1 36

SENATOR KENNETH S WHERRY=

109 SENATE OFFICE BLDG=

=PAWNEE COUNTY AND PAWNEE CITY WANT TO HEAR YOU WHEN
AVAILABLE WIRE DATE SO SERVICE CLUB CAN PLAN=

HOMER S JOHNSON.

17 K.S.W.
K.S.W.
R.W.

Sankar and
Fluorogues
to make
admittance

refugee
major
Fogalski

William Davis
Total

Pratt Market Street

350,000 German

50,000 Station (not much longer)

W.F.G. would 150,000

Prussia in occupied territories
with him long and
reads them here

Hartington Neb.
May. 14-45

Sen. Kenneth Wherry!
Wash. D. C.

Dear Sir.

By yesterday's
World Herald we
note the names of
11 Nebraska boys
you saw among
liberated prisoners.
Among them was
the name Jerry
Gathol and we presume
it is our son, of
whom we have
had no word since
last December. The
Hartington address
was not given but
he was inducted
from Lincoln so
probably that was

the reason for that
address. Do you
personally, ^{recall} anything
Jerry adds do you
think it was our
son? He had
been reported in
Statay 9C instead
of 7A. Hoping this
is not asking too
much we remain

Truly appreciative
of your concern,

Mrs. Paul Kathol

Hartington
Neb.

R# 1

COPY

June 11, 1945

Mr. Hulbert Taft
Cincinnati Times-Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Taft:

Upon my return to Washington, I found
your letter of June 1, 1945.

Please be assured that when in Germany,
I heard nothing of the typhus story, so I cannot
be very helpful to you in this matter.

At any rate I appreciate your writing
me and with personal regards, I remain

Sincerely

KENNETH S. WHERRY

KSW:f-1

CINCINNATI  TIMES-STAR

HULBERT TAFT

June 1, 1945

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Wherry:

I am looking for information on what to me is quite an important subject.

From the beginning of this war, I was on the lookout for atrocity stories. I remembered what happened in '17 and '18 and expected something of the kind to be tried again in World War II.

There wasn't much for the first two or three years. Then we got the terrific outburst about the German concentration camps. I was doubtful about these for a long time but then the pictures and stories that came out of the camps seemed too strong to be disregarded.

We had a letter from one of our readers the other day saying that a doctor friend of his had come back from Germany and had another explanation of the murder camps. He said that the real trouble there was not sadism on the part of the Germans but an epidemic of typhus. He said that a desire to get rid of the disease was responsible for many of the things the Germans did.

You went over to inspect the horror camps. I would be very grateful if you would let me have your opinion of the typhus story. Did you hear anything about it when you were in Germany?

I hope I do not impose upon your good nature.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



HT:LY

*ditto
came to lower
past disease
nothing like
typhus story*

COPY

May 22, 1945

Mr. F. E. Bauer
Java
South Dakota

Dear Mr. Bauer:

Your letter of May 16, 1945, just received, came into the office at a time when Senator Wherry is in Nebraska reporting to the people of the State on his European trip to investigate conditions at the front and conditions existing in concentration and military prison camps.

However, knowing that he would want you to have a prompt acknowledgment, I am advising that your communication will be called to his attention upon his return. It will no doubt interest you to know that there were two kinds of camps. There was the political prisoner of war camp known as the concentration camp. This camp was administered by the SS and the Gestapo. Some of these camps were established as early as 1933. Conditions were just about as reported in these camps. The military prisoner of war camps were under the control of the Wehrmacht, or the Regular German Army, and the administration in these camps was somewhat different, having some semblance to the Geneva rules.

An enclosing a copy of the Congressional Report to a Joint Session of Congress on these Camps.

Sincerely

FREDERICK H. WAGENER
Secretary to SENATOR WHERRY

FHW:f

(P)

Jora S.D.
5/16 = 1945

Mr Senator Wherry
Washington
D.C.

Dear Sir

I would like to
ask you when
you was at
Germany all I want
to know is the
date and how
you found the
condition over
there as I got a son
over there fighting
at Germany
F. E. Bauer

Java.
South Dakota Jora S.D.

COPY

May 24, 1945

Mr. Donald F. Logan
P. O. Box 297
Columbus, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Logan:

Your letter of May 21, 1945, just received, came into the office at a time when Senator Wherry is in Nebraska reporting to the people of the State on his European trip to investigate conditions at the front and conditions existing in concentration and military prison camps.

However, knowing that he would want you to have a prompt acknowledgment, I am advising that your communication will be called to his attention upon his return. Be assured he will appreciate having the benefit of your views and comments.

Enclosed please find a copy of the Report to Congress on the Atrocities and other Conditions in Concentration Camps in Germany.

Thanking you for the Senator, I am

Sincerely

FREDERICK H. WAGENER
Secretary to SENATOR WHERRY

FHW:f

Columbus, Neb.
May 21, 1945.

Hon. Kenneth S. Wherry,
U.S. Senator, Nebraska,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wherry:

In wondering if the delegation of which you were a member are going to publish the findings of your trip to Europe to view first hand the German atrocity situation. If so, and it is available for the general public I'd appreciate your obtaining a copy for me, or if you will advise me where I may obtain it & price. Also, if you have anything with your own views I'd like it. I guess you are in Nebraska now telling us of it but I shan't have an opportunity to hear you & so must do the next best.

Personally, I'm pleased with our new President so far principally for the reason he's from the "sticks" & has confessed he doesn't know it all & asking people to pray for him. That in itself is an improvement worth noting. He will be worth watching. I always have thought the "Man on the street" had a lot better answers to the problems perplexing the world than a lot of the people with the "power". But who was there ever to listen to him in the last 12 years?

Sincerely,
Donald F. Logan
Columbus Neb. P.O. Box 297

European Trip

COPY

May 25, 1945

Mr. Frank Sapousek
5027 South 23rd Street
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Sapousek:

Your recent letter was received. Of course, you know that Senator Wherry is still in Nebraska reporting to the people of the State on the conditions that he observed in Europe.

Because of interpretations made by you of his remarks carried in the World-Herald, I hope that you attended the Senator's meeting and heard for yourself what he had to say. If you did hear him speak, I am sure you found him fair in his interpretations of the situation and standing squarely behind the United War Crimes Commission and the United Nations Reparations Committee.

When the Senator returns, your letter will be called to his attention.

Sincerely

FREDERICK H. WAGENER
Secretary to SENATOR WHERRY

FHW:f*

Pen

5027 So.23 Street
Omaha, Nebraska

May 11, 1945

Sir:

In a recent statement (as published in the Omaha World Herald) you vouched for the horror and atrocities (with some minor reservations) of the German concentration camps, but with this implication (at least in this writer's interpretation): That judgment of the German people as a whole should be withheld until careful investigation is made of the responsibility for such atrocities, and further, that German S.S. guards and the Nazi party members might have carried on these mass murders without the knowledge of the German people as a whole.

In the writer's opinion, such statement as yours lends itself to many interpretations, such as for instance, the interpretation that we must again have pity for the (poor?) German people, thus permitting lenient treatment, and providing means for them to prepare for another war. In the light of what we know to be factual information, the German people as a whole must be condemned, and the S.S. and other Nazi party members, and their leaders, in particular, must be made to pay the full penalty. You must be kidding yourself if you believe that the German people were ignorant of what went on in these camps.

In conclusion, such statement as yours make mockery the sacrifice paid by all the peoples allied against Germany. It also leaves the writer bewildered and angry.


Frank Sapousek

To: Senator Kenneth S. Wherry
Washington, D.C.

REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF POLITICAL AND MILITARY PRISON CAMPS.

I. Summary of trip.

A. Travelled 13,709 miles, $74\frac{1}{2}$ hours flying. Travelled over the Continent and to England 4,467 miles, 29 hours, 21 minutes flying time.

B. Two kinds of camps.

1. One was the political prisoner camp and

2. The military prisoner camp.

3. My job is to give you a Report of the Political Prisoner

Camps, but I do want to say this: That the Military Prison

Camps were operated in the main by the Wormacht, which is the regular ^{German} Army and ~~which has included in its membership, no~~

~~doubt, the more normal thinking class of German people.~~ Of

course, it is true that during the last three or four months, when Germany was being whipped and they were closing in on their lines that there was considerable disorder and lack of food, yet the military prisoners were treated with a semblance of the Geneva rules.

I questioned scores of our boys who were military prisoners.

Most of them looked pretty good physically and in response to the question "How were you treated in your military prisons",

would say, "Oh, not too good and not too bad. Our worst trouble was that in the past three or four months we did not get

enough to eat and if it had not been for our Red Cross packages we would have been in pretty bad shape.

The reason I mention this is that I think there is a marked distinction between the treatment given the military prisoners and the treatment given to the political prisoners, in prison camps operated by the SS and the Gestapo.

The political prisoners camp, in reality, was a camp where people were sent to be exterminated sooner or later by a devised and a designed program that was carried out not only Buchenwald but in the other camps that we visited.

II. ^{Tuesday, April 24th} Trip to Weimar -- Buchenwald.

- A. Weimar is 422 miles northeast of France, about 110 miles southwest of Berlin and when there were about 45 miles from the front. We landed there at 12:15 and were the guests of Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr. We were shown around the Camp by Colonel W. C. Babcock. We ate at the Kaeserine - Augusta.
- B. The town had just recently been liberated. When we landed at the airfield at Weimar, C-47's were bringing in supplies and taking out liberated prisoners. Most of them were British but some of them were our boys. We got a close-up look at them and also had an interview with some of them just as they were liberated from the military prison camps.
- C. After lunch we drove to Buchenwald which is out a few miles from Weimar. It is a concentration camp that has been in operation

since 1933, and it has been estimated that as many as from 51,000 to the estimate of General Wood of 76,000 lost their lives in this camp.

D. When we arrived on the scene, there were approximately 20,000 surviving prisoners in the camp. They included French, Polish, Hungarians, Russinas, Dutch, Belgians, Austrains, Italians, Czechs, Germans, anti-Franco Spanish and miscellaneous.

E. One of the notable prisoners of this camp was Commandant Rene L'Hopital, ADC to Marshal Foch. He accompanied General Wood to the plant a couple of days before we got there. He also addressed the Congressional Delegation a few days later at ~~Wershadon~~ ^{Berlin}.

E. The inmates in Buchenwald consisted of four types of prisoners.

1. The ones who wore the red triangle were designated as political prisoners.

2. The group that wore the green triangle were designated as habitual criminals.

3. The prisoners that wore the black triangle were designated as "I won't work" prisoners!

4. And the ones who wore the rose triangle were classified as conscientious and religious objectors.

The treatment in the over-all picture of this camp was to the effect that the Russians and the Jews received the worst treatment of all.

F. The mission of the Camp.

It has been defined as an extermination factory. The means of extermination included starvation, complicated by hard work, abuse, beatings

tortures, incredibly crowded sleeping conditions, causing sickness, especially typhus which was rampant in the camp and dysentery and tuberculosis.

By these means tens of thousands of leading personnel against Nazism were exterminated.

There also was the execution block where people were shot. There was a chamber in which the prisoners were hung and there were the gas chambers in some of the camps. There were also the crematories that disposed of the bodies after death occurred.

G. The crowded conditions of the camp.

We visited one make shift building approximately 50 yards long that had two tiers of decks on either side. Each tier was about 5 feet wide. In this three prisoners had to sleep. There were 2300 in one building and 1395 in another.

As our group passed through this building, we saw prisoners who were so greatly emaciated that they were literally skin and bones. In talking to them they told us that they were literally starved and we found there is some dispute as to how much food was actually given them. It ran all the way from one bowl of soup to a small slice of bread once a day to greater portions. Regardless of what the calories given them were, their bodies were evidence of the fact that they were deliberately starved inside of this enclosure because of the lack of food.

Oft times we were told that people who died would be left in the litter so that the one next to him would get his ration of food until the body was finally discovered.

H. There were no sanitary conditions.

The sick people did not get out of the litter. It was impossible for them to go to the makeshift toilet, and you can imagine the filth that dropped from the top litters to the lower litters in these sections on both sides of the room through which we passed. The stench was so bad that it was almost impossible for one to go through.

I. Medical Facilities.

There were no medical facilities, or very little available. It is true that some prisoners were given medical treatment such as they had but this usually was given to those that administered or in some way helped in the duties of maintaining the camp.

J. The final analysis was that it was an extermination plant and death after torture. This was the result that was intended in the establishment of these camps.

K. The design in Buchenwald to my mind was the pattern for all of more than 100 of these concentration camps. It was a deliberate design and plan of the SS and the Gestapo to put people to death. It was done through starvation. It was done through cruelty, hard work, lack of clothing, lack of medical care which resulted in natural deaths. But also at Buchenwald we saw the ~~shoot~~^{chute} in which it was stated by prisoners within the camp that victims on the outside were brought in and they were shot into the hangman's room where they were hanged. If there were too many at one time they were brutally killed by striking on the head with a mallet and then cremated in the crematories which were built for that purpose.

We also witnessed the gas chambers and there could be no mistake but what the gas chambers were used to destroy human beings. There was the outside cool air passageway. There was the inside room approximately 24 feet square in which the gas openings were seen and the valves used for cut-off to put the gas in and turn it off. These were plainly visible and prisoners told us that people were put to death there.

L. We saw not only scores but hundred of emaciated people who will die. We saw hundreds of bodies ~~huddled~~ piled up like cord wood ready to be burned. We saw the bone pile at Buchenwald where it is estimated 51,000 people lost their lives.

This, of course, is only circumstantial evidence but because the same design and plan was set forth in the other camps that we visited, it is very difficult to draw a conclusion otherwise but that the statements made by the prisoners were true.

III. May 1st - Camp Dora at Nordhausen.

A. We flew to Nordhausen on May 1st. While at Nordhausen, we visited first the concentration camp and then the underground factory at Neider-Sachsverfen.

B. At Dora it was my privilege to meet Major Harry Beckley. This camp was even larger than the one at Weimar. The Records show that 85,000 had been exterminated in this camp. This camp included not only men but women. There were 13,000 in the enclosure the day that we got there.

C. The story was the same there that it was at Buchenwald relative to the atrocities but one outstanding thing we got at Dora that we didn't get at Buchenwald was direct testimony. This is because we got to the camp within a day or two after it was liberated. We met there a doctor by the name of W. A. Owdshooin. He was a Hollander. He had been in prison camps before he finally was transferred to Dora. He testified that he had actually seen acts of violence in the Dora Camp. He saw prisoners upon prisoners struck 25 times with a rubber hose and more often 50 times. He saw SS men break chairs over the heads of prisoners for practically no offense at all.

He saw 135 Russians hanged one after ~~next~~ the other out in the center enclosure and they were hung awaiting their burn before all of the prisoners within the Camp who witnessed the wholesale execution.

D. The food, the sanitary conditions, the starvation methods and the design and program at Dora was the same pattern that was used at Buchenwald.

- IV. Give the History of Dachau. Tell about the freight cars filled with bodies. The death of the 3 SS men, the gas chamber and tell them about the Brooks incident in Dachau. Dachau, is ⁱⁿ southeast Germany is within about five miles of the Austrian border
- V. Conclusion.

We only saw these concentration camps in Germany. What they might have been in Russia, no one knows.

C O P Y

OBSERVATIONS ON CONGRESSIONAL INSPECTION OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS;
WAR PRISONER CAMPS: DEMOLITION, AND GENERAL INSPECTION OF IN-
STALLATIONS AT HEADQUARTERS, AND ON BATTLE FRONTS OF OUR ARMIES
IN GERMANY.

I. ACKNOWLEDGE INTRODUCTION:

II. STORY

Heaton

A. INVITATION

IN RESPONSE TO AN INVITATION BY GENERAL EISENHOWER, THROUGH GENERAL MARSHALL, APPROVED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, I JOINED THE SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, TO VISIT REGIONS IN GERMANY TAKEN BY OUR AMERICAN FORCES, AND TO INSPECT CONCENTRATION CAMPS ESTABLISHED BY THE GERMAN NAZI GOVERNMENT UNDER HITLER.

A UNANIMOUS JOINT REPORT, DESCRIBING THE OVER-ALL PICTURE OF OUR INVESTIGATION, HAS BEEN MADE TO CONGRESS

B. MY DUTY TO ACCEPT.

I ACCEPTED THE DUTY OF THIS MISSION, RELUCTANTLY. WE WERE TO INVESTIGATE, CONCENTRATION CAMPS, AND CONTACT THOUSANDS OF MISERABLE IMPRISONED PEOPLE, WHO, THROUGH MONTHS AND YEARS, HAD BECOME DISEASED BY TYPHUS, DYSENTERY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

SUCH AN INVESTIGATION WAS TERRIBLE TO UNDER* TAKE.

C. URGENT AND OFFICIAL INVITATION.

BUT, THIS WAS AN URGENT OFFICIAL INVITATION, AND VIEWED IN THAT LIGHT, IT WAS A DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO OUR MILITARY FORCES AND OUR PEOPLE AT HOME.

NO MEMBER ABLE TO GO COULD REFUSE.

A. THIS WAS A NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE.

IN PASSING, LET ME SAY, THIS MISSION WAS
AN UNPLEASANT DUTY ALTHOUGH AN HONOR, THAT CAME TO
ONLY SIX OF OUR SENATE MEMBERSHIP:

- SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, MAJORITY LEADER,
- SENATOR WALTER F. GEORGE, CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE,
- SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS, CHAIRMAN OF MILITARY AFFAIRS,

- SENATOR C. WAYLAND BROOKS, HIGH RANKING MEMBER ON
MILITARY AFFAIRS AND APPROPRIATIONS,

- SENATOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, A NEW MEMBER ON
NAVAL AFFAIRS, AND

- MYSELF.

ATROCITIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN
CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE REQUESTED BY
GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER THROUGH THE
CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

RELATIVE TO

ATROCITIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN
CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY



PRESENTED BY MR. BARKLEY

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945.—Referred to the
Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1945

ATROCITIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Before relating the conditions found by the joint committee which recently visited Germany to investigate atrocities in concentration camps in that country, the committee desires to inform the Senate and House of Representatives the basis upon which the investigation was undertaken and the procedure by which Members representing the two Houses were designated.

The trip to Europe was wholly unexpected on the part of all those who made it. It was a mission undertaken with a view to the possible performance of a service to the Congress, to the American people, and to the cause of peace.

On April 20, at about noon, two representatives from the Office of the Chief of Staff called upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority leader of the Senate and laid before them a cablegram received by Gen. George C. Marshall from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces in the European theater of the war, which cablegram was as follows:

From: General Eisenhower.

To: General Marshall.

We are constantly finding German camps in which they have placed political prisoners where unspeakable conditions exist. From my own personal observation, I can state unequivocally that all written statements up to now do not paint the full horrors.

In view of these facts, you may think it advisable to invite about 12 congressional leaders and 12 leading editors to see these camps. If so, I shall be glad to take these groups to one of these camps. Such a visit will show them without any trace of doubt the full evidence of the cruelty practiced by the Nazis in such places as normal procedure.

A similar invitation is being sent to similar representative British groups.

General Marshall requested these representatives to contact both Houses, in the manner above-mentioned, for the purpose of arranging the designation of their respective Members to make this investigation with all the promptness possible.

In order that they might arrive at the scene of the atrocities which General Eisenhower desired the committee to view in person as soon as possible, it was stated that the group would be expected to leave Washington on Sunday morning, April 22.

These concentration camps had been uncovered by the advancing Allied armies, and the conditions were such as to make it compulsory that they be cleaned up as rapidly as possible, and therefore such committee as might be designated would of necessity have to arrive on the scene and make such personal investigation as they might think

proper while the conditions were as fresh and unchanged as possible following the occupation of these areas by our armed forces.

As will be seen from the cablegram, General Eisenhower also suggested the appointment of a similar committee from among the newspapers and other publishers of the country, in order that they might have a similar opportunity to investigate these conditions which prompted General Eisenhower's request. During our interview with him at his headquarters in Europe, he advised us that when he visited one of these concentration camps, which will be referred to later, he was so horrified at what he found that he felt it incumbent upon him to request that the committee mentioned should come at once and see conditions as they were.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority leader of the Senate at once set about to consult with the minority leaders of the two respective Houses, with a view of designating a representative committee to respond to General Eisenhower's request with all promptitude. The minority leaders of the House and Senate, respectively, were immediately conferred with, with a view to their cooperation in the selection of such a joint committee.

It was agreed that six Members from each House would be designated, to be equally divided between the majority and minority parties in both Houses. While the Senate was in session for a short period on Friday, the 20th, the matter had been brought to the attention of the two Houses so unexpectedly that it was impossible to do more on that day than discuss the matter informally because of the contemplated week-end recess of both Houses and because, if the committee were to depart on Sunday, the 22d, as desired, it would be impossible to wait until the following week, either for the purpose of taking formal action in the two Houses of Congress or to consult more leisurely with respect to the personnel of the joint committee.

Under these circumstances, it was agreed that the membership representing both Houses should be immediately named, in order that the mission might go forward without delay. In appointing the Members of the House of Representatives, the Speaker indicated his desire to have representation from three of the House committees, namely, Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, and Naval Affairs. But this suggestion was informal, and there was no definite agreement as between the two groups as to what committees should be represented. On the whole, however, this arrangement was followed.

During the afternoon and evening of Friday, the 20th, and Saturday morning, the 21st, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate frequently conferred as to the personnel of the Senate portion of the joint committee. During the morning of the 21st, the minority leader of the Senate, the Senator from Maine, Mr. White, advised the majority leader he was ready to recommend, on the part of the minority, the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Brooks, the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Wherry, and the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Saltonstall.

The majority leader of the Senate asked the Senator from Georgia, Mr. George, acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Senator from Utah, Mr. Thomas, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to become members of the Senate group; and he sought to have the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Walsh, chairman

of the Committee on Naval Affairs, included as the third member of the group to represent the Senate majority. The Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Utah indicated their willingness to accept this assignment, but the Senator from Massachusetts had left the city for his home in Massachusetts and was not expected to return until the following Monday. It was, therefore, impossible to confer with him about his possible appointment as a member of the committee. He has since indicated that it would have been impossible for him to have become a member of the committee if he had been in Washington. After the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the minority leader of the Senate advised the majority leader of the Senate on Saturday morning the names of the Members designated by them, respectively, a conference was called of the entire group at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon to receive the information necessary from the War Department concerning the hour of departure and the requirements and needs of the various members of the group upon their arrival in Europe. During this conference the members of the group urged the majority leader of the Senate to become a member of the committee and make the trip, which he decided to do, and therefore he became a member of the group in lieu of the Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. This, in brief, is the basis for the appointment of the various members and the basis for the trip itself. The committee, thus appointed, consisted of the following members:

The Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Alben W. Barkley.
The Senator from Georgia, Mr. Walter F. George.
The Senator from Utah, Mr. Elbert D. Thomas.
The Senator from Illinois, Mr. C. Wayland Brooks.
The Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Kenneth S. Wherry.
The Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Leverett Saltonstall.
Representative R. Ewing Thomason from Texas.
Representative James P. Richards from South Carolina.
Representative Ed. V. Izac from California.
Representative John M. Vorys from Ohio.
Representative James W. Mott from Oregon.
Representative Dewey Short from Missouri.

It ought to be stated that nobody in the War Department made any suggestions, directly or indirectly, as to who should be appointed on this joint committee. When the members of the committee were appointed, in the way which has been indicated, the War Department was advised of the personnel and was represented at the conference held on Saturday afternoon to make arrangements for the trip.

The entire group departed at noon on Sunday, the 22d, by air transportation arranged by the War Department, accompanied by representatives of that Department, and arrived in Paris in the late afternoon of Monday, April 23.

Before setting forth the conditions which the committee found at the three camps which it visited, all of which will be described later, the committee feels that it is advisable to state the general character and purpose of the camps, as well as the character of the evidence which it obtained, and upon which this report is based.

There are more than 100 concentration camps for slave laborers and political prisoners in Germany. No attempt was made to conceal them, and all were built in thickly populated areas and many of them along main highways. Your committee visited 3 of these camps located in widely separated parts of Germany, namely, Buchenwald, in Thüringen Province; Nordhausen, in Saxony; and Dachau, in Bavaria. These three camps are typical of all the concentration camps in the Reich, and their physical characteristics, functions, management, and operation furnish an accurate cross section of the entire German political-prisoner camp system and policy.

Before proceeding with detailed statements concerning the several camps visited, we believe a preliminary word as to just what these camps are and just what they are used for would be of value. In the first place, the concentration camps for political prisoners must not be confused with the prisoner-of-war camps. No prisoners of war are confined in any of these political-prisoner camps, and there is no relationship whatever between a concentration camp for political prisoners and a camp for prisoners of war.

The concentration camps for political prisoners are precisely what the name implies. They are places of incarceration, punishment, and liquidation of civilians who were opposed to, or who were suspected of being opposed to, the Hitler regime. A number of them were established at the beginning of that regime. At first these camps contained only German political prisoners. When the Germans overran and occupied the adjacent lands of Poland, Russia, France, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and other countries, the camps were expanded both in size and number to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of additional political prisoners brought in from those countries.

During the past month all of these camps have been uncovered by the rapid advance of the Allied armies. At the time of our visit the surviving prisoners were still in the camps and were being cared for by the American military forces. These liberated prisoners will be sent to their home countries when facilities for that purpose are available; and some, in fact, have already been sent home. When we saw the camps, however, they were filled practically to capacity with prisoners. This was especially the case at Dachau, which camp we inspected only 48 hours after the SS garrison in charge of it had been driven out by the American troops.

THE THREE CLASSES OF EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THIS REPORT IS BASED

We think it is important, also, to make a statement at this point regarding the character of evidence gathered on our visits to these camps, so that the basis for the detailed recital which follows may be clear and unambiguous.

Three classes or kinds of evidence were presented to us. The first was the visual inspection of the camps themselves, freshly freed of SS supervision by the American troops. We saw the barracks, the work places, the physical facilities for torture, degradation, and execution. We saw the victims, both dead and alive, of the atrocities practiced at these camps. We saw the process of liquidation by

starvation while it was still going on. We saw the indescribable filth and smelled the nauseating stench before it was cleaned up, and we saw a number of victims of this liquidation process actually die.

The second kind of evidence we obtained was the testimony of eyewitnesses among the prisoners themselves to these atrocities. Many of the prisoners had been in the camps we visited as long as 3 and 4 years. Many others had spent long terms as prisoners in several other similar camps. While these prisoners included men from nearly all the countries of central Europe, whose speech, whose station in life, and whose education and previous environment differed widely from one another, yet the testimony of all of these witnesses was substantially the same. Directly and through interpreters we talked to prisoners who had seen the hangings and the beatings and who had themselves experienced the systematic process of starvation, corporal punishment, and human degradation.

The third kind of evidence was what may be called the common knowledge of the camp, that is to say, evidence of things done in the camp which were not done publicly but which, nevertheless, all prisoners were aware of. This is similar to certain knowledge possessed by prisoners generally in legitimate institutions like State penitentiaries. These prisoners, from custom and experience, from the conversation with the guards and among themselves, and from a very plain and almost mathematical kind of circumstantial evidence, have accurate knowledge of certain things which they have not actually seen with their own eyes. The prisoners at the camps speak about these things as though they had actually seen them. It was the unanimous opinion of our committee after talking to hundreds of prisoners that this third kind of evidence was often as accurate and reliable as the two kinds of direct evidence above referred to. An example of this kind of evidence will be found in that part of our report dealing with the torture chamber at Buchenwald, where no one actually saw the strangulations perpetrated in this chamber, but where the circumstantial evidence of it was so complete and clear as to leave no doubt in the mind of anyone.

The three kinds of evidence here referred to constitute the only evidence accepted by this committee in making its report. Rumor, hearsay, and every other form of information or testimony has been carefully excluded so that those reading the report may be assured that everything therein described was either actually seen by us or reported to us by competent and reliable eyewitnesses or that it is based on circumstantial evidence which we have considered to be trustworthy.

One further preliminary observation may not be out of place here, and that is that all of the facts here recited are corroborated by the records of the investigation of the military authorities, who have made a most minute, careful, and exhaustive examination of all of the prison camps. These authorities, who are specialists in their line, have taken the testimony of hundreds of eyewitnesses and have carefully authenticated and documented the same. The committee has examined some of this documented evidence, but it has not used any of it in making this report. The report is based exclusively upon our own personal investigation of these camps.

PART 2. GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS—BUCHENWALD

On the morning of April 24, following its arrival in Paris on the afternoon of Monday, the 23d, the committee, accompanied by Brig. Gen. John M. Weir, Col. Robert H. Thompson, Col. John A. Hall, and photographers, left Paris by airplane for Weimar, which is located in the province of Thüringen, Kriese, county of Weimar, about 120 miles southwest of Berlin, and proceeded from Weimar by automobile to the outskirts of the city, where was located the German political concentration camp of Buchenwald.

This camp was founded when the Nazi Party first came into power in 1933 and has been in continuous operation since that time, although its largest population dates from the beginning of the present war. The camp was overrun by the American Army on April 12, 1945. The first appearance of the Americans at Buchenwald was made by a tank spearhead, which briefly engaged the enemy and withdrew. The garrison of SS troops at Buchenwald became so alarmed at the rapid approach of United States troops that they fled precipitately, abandoning the camp completely. On Friday, the 13th, the main body of advancing United States troops arrived with supplies and medicine and took over the camp.

The surviving population of the camp, as recorded on April 16, 1945, was about 20,000, divided into nationalities as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| French | 2,900 |
| Polish | 3,800 |
| Hungarians | 1,240 |
| Yugoslavs | 570 |
| Russians | 4,380 |
| Dutch | 324 |
| Belgians | 622 |
| Austrians | 550 |
| Italians | 242 |
| Czechs | 2,105 |
| Germans | 1,800 |
| Dutch | 260 |
| Anti-Franco Spanish and miscellaneous | 1,207 |
| Total | 20,000 |

The character of the surviving population was all male and included a thousand boys under 14 years of age. The prisoners at this camp included the intelligentsia and "leadership" groups from continental Europe, as well as "democratic" or anti-Nazi Germans and their relatives. Among the 20,000 survivors were about 4,000 Jews.

The mission of this camp was an extermination factory, and the means of extermination were starvation, beatings, tortures, incredibly crowded sleeping conditions, and sickness. The effectiveness of these measures was enhanced by the requirement that the prisoners work in an adjacent armament factory for the manufacture of machine guns, small arms, ammunition, and other material for the German Army. The factory operated 24 hours a day, using two 12-hour shifts of prisoners. At the time your committee visited the camp, the factories were no longer in operation, having been totally destroyed by

remarkably effective precision bombing. The factory area was completely demolished, but not one bomb fell within the camp area, which was immediately adjacent to the factory area and separated from it only by a barbed-wire fence. In addition to those inmates performing slave labor at the munitions factory, other inmates were organized into labor parties to perform various kinds of work on farms in the vicinity of Weimar.

The main elements of Buchenwald included the "Little Camp," the "regular barracks," and the "hospital," the medical experimentation building, the body-disposal plant, and the ammunition factory.

THE "LITTLE CAMP"

The prisoners in this camp slept on triple-decked shelves, the clearance height between the shelves being little more than 2 feet. They were so crowded into these shelves that the cubic content figured out to about 35 cubic feet per man, as against the minimum for health of 600 cubic feet prescribed by United States Army Regulations. We were informed that after arriving, new prisoners were initiated by spending at least 6 weeks here before being "graduated" to the "regular barracks." During this initiation prisoners were expected to lose about 40 percent in weight. Jews, however, seldom, if ever, graduated to the regular barracks. Camp disciplinary measures included transferring recalcitrant prisoners back to the "Little Camp." As persons became too feeble to work, they were also sent back to the "Little Camp" or to the "hospital." Rations were less than at the regular barracks, and the death rate in the "Little Camp" was very high, recently about 50 per day.

REGULAR BARRACKS

The dormitory room here was approximately 42 by 23 feet and about 10 feet high, having a content of about 9,500 cubic feet. In each such room there was installed, triple-decked, 38 stacks of 3 bunks each, or a total of 114 bunks, each bunk 30 by 72 inches outside measurement. Most of these bunks were double; that is, 2 parallel bunks occupying the space of 60 by 72 inches. The aisles were narrow, being less than 24 inches wide, and permitted movement through them only with the body being kept edgewise; 114 bunks placed in 9,500 cubic feet makes less than 85 cubic feet per person. Since the beginning of the war, 250 persons have been made to sleep in each such room, or less than 40 cubic feet per person. There was less than one blanket per prisoner. Blankets were thin, shoddy, and undersized. There was substantially no heat in these dormitories.

THE HOSPITAL

This was a building where moribund persons were sent to die. No medicines were available, and hence no therapy was possible. Typhus and tuberculosis were rampant in the camp. About half of the wards of the hospital were about 15 feet deep and 5½ feet wide, with 1 window on the outside end. From 6 to 9 "patients" occupied each ward, lying crosswise on the floor shoulder to shoulder. The room was too narrow for most of them to extend their legs. The death rate in the "hospital" was from 5 to 20 persons per day.

MEDICAL EXPERIMENT BUILDING

Block No. 41 in the camp was used for medical experiments and vivisections, with prisoners as "guinea pigs." Medical scientists came from Berlin periodically to reenforce the experimental staff. In particular, new toxins and antitoxins were tried out on prisoners. Few prisoners who entered this experimental building ever emerged alive. Prisoners were induced to "volunteer" for experimentation on the representation that living quarters provided there were far superior to those in the barracks and that their rations were far superior to those received by ordinary prisoners.

THE BODY-DISPOSAL PLANT OR CREMATORY

The design of this installation was a striking example of "German industrial efficiency." It had a maximum disposal capacity of about 400 bodies per 10-hour day, which is about 2 percent of the camp population at the time of liberation. We were informed that when the death rate exceeded the capacity of the crematory, the bodies were taken out and buried in pits without any means for identification. Teeth having gold fillings were extracted prior to cremating the bodies. We have been advised that on the day following our visit to Buchenwald a large cache of gold fillings and gold jewelry was discovered in a quarry near the camp. Included were literally thousands of wedding rings alone.

The crematory was entirely enclosed within a high board fence. No one, except a small operating force of SS personnel, were allowed even to look inside this fence. No prisoner who passed within it—as a member of a labor party or for any other reason—came out alive. Inside this fence was the incinerator building, centrally located between 2 yards. This building was of substantial brick construction with cement floors, 1 story high, with full-size 12-foot-high basement beneath. The main floor contained an administration office at the front end, a locker and washroom for SS personnel at the far end, and the incinerator room in the center. The latter contained, in line, 2 batteries of 3 firebrick incinerators each. Fifteen to twenty minutes were required for the incineration of a total of 18 bodies, each incinerator having a capacity of 3 bodies, or a total charge of 18 bodies. Fifteen to twenty minutes were required for the incineration of a charge.

The floor of each incinerator consisted of a coarse grate, through which the day's accumulation of bone ash was extracted at the end of operation. The fire came from a furnace room occupying the rear two-thirds of the basement, the flames being deflected downward onto the bodies by baffle plates in the roofs of the furnace. Fuel used in this plant was coal. The front of the basement was occupied by the strangling room.

The method of collecting bodies was as follows: Roll call was held every evening outdoors outside the dormitory buildings. Internees were required to strip and bring to roll call the naked bodies of all comrades who had died during the previous 24 hours. After roll call a motortruck drove around the camp, picked up the bodies, and was

driven to the front yard of the incinerator plant to await the next day's operation. But this was not the only source of bodies. Emaciated prisoners who "had been around too long" or who had committed infractions of discipline or who "knew too much" or who had refused to be broken in mind were arbitrarily condemned to death. For instance, in the "Little Camp," where prisoners slept 16 to a shelf, an infraction of discipline—particularly an attempt to escape—not infrequently resulted in all 16 being condemned. Such persons were immediately marched on foot to a small door in the fence of the back yard at a point immediately adjacent to the incinerator building. This door opened inward until it hit a door stop which held it in a position parallel to the building's wall, thus creating a corridor 4 feet wide and 3 feet deep. At the far end was an opening about 4 feet by 4 feet, flush with the ground, the head of a concrete shaft, about 13 feet deep, the bottom floor of which was a continuation of the concrete floor of the room at the front end of the basement. The condemned prisoners, on being hurried and pushed through the door in the fence, inevitably fell into this shaft and crashed 13 feet down to the cement cellar floor. This room, on the floor at one end of which they now found themselves, was the strangling room. As they hit the floor they were garroted, with a short double-end noose, by SS guards and hung on hooks along the side walls, about 6½ feet above the floor, the row of hooks being 45 or 50 in number. At the time of our visit all of the hooks except 5 had been removed, but we could observe the holes where the other hooks had previously been. When a consignment had been hung up, any who were still struggling were stunned by a wooden mallet, which was exhibited to us in the chamber still bearing stains of blood. The bodies were left on the hooks until called for by the incinerator crew. An electric elevator, with an estimated capacity of 18 bodies, ran up to the incinerator room, which was on the floor above the strangling room. The day's quota of approximately 200 bodies was made up of from 120 to 140 prisoners who had died—mostly in the "hospital," the medical experimental building, or the "Little Camp"—and from 60 to 80 were supplied by the strangulation room.

For a period of about 10 days in March the coal supply for the incinerator ran out. The incinerator furnace grates had not been cleared of entirely unconsumed bodies, as we observed portions thereof. Awaiting the arrival of a new supply of coal, bodies, to the number of about 1,800, were allowed to collect in the front yard, stacked up like cordwood. The sudden arrival of American armor prevented the SS garrison from disposing of the bodies which had accumulated, due to the lack of fuel for the incineration plant. At the time of our visit to the camp we saw a truckload of bodies within the area of the incinerator. It is estimated that there were about 60 bodies in this truck. Near the truck, on the ground, were piled about 20 or 25 additional bodies. We were advised that the death rate, prior to the liberation, was approximately 200 per day. At the time of our visit the American medical authorities had been able to reduce the death rate to about 20 per day. Upon liberation of the camp, the American authorities provided decent interment for the unburied dead and for those who died thereafter.

The American surgeon stated that the adult corpses weighed from about 60 to 80 pounds each.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rations: We were advised that the ration allowance for the regular camp was between 600 to 700 calories per day and consisted generally of a very weak soup made from cabbage and other vegetables and a small piece of bread about 3 inches square. This meal was provided only once a day—in the morning and in the evening another small piece of bread was furnished. The diet was heavily deficient in animal fats and vitamins and contained no meats. In the "Little Camp" the ration allowance was about 500 calories. About 3,000 to 3,600 calories per day is required for adult health. Red Cross packages were almost entirely appropriated by the SS camp commander and distributed to suit himself to SS personnel and to citizens of Weimar and even to Nordic German camp prisoners. Meals were prepared and "served" by prisoner personnel under SS supervision.

The committee was informed that the SS troops had received orders to destroy all of the occupants of the camp prior to their departure, but in their haste to flee before the advancing American troops they had been unable to undertake such a large-scale operation.

The administration of the camp and the maintenance of records were carried on by prisoners under the supervision of SS troops. The available records at the time of liberation had been examined by the prisoners engaged in the administration of the camp, and the records revealed that 51,000 persons had died in the camp. At the time of our arrival the prisoners, in a pathetic gesture, had erected, of flimsy materials, a memorial to the dead of Buchenwald. Pictures and descriptions of the conditions at this camp cannot adequately portray what we saw there, and it is only when the stench of the camp is smelled that anyone can have complete appreciation of the depths of degradation to which the German Nazi Government and those responsible for it and its agencies, organizations, and practices had dropped in their treatment of those who had failed to embrace the doctrines of the "master race."

CAMP DORA AT NORDHAUSEN

The group visited the concentration camp at Nordhausen, which is located in the Province of Saxony, about 125 miles southwest of Berlin, on May 1, 1945. This was a political concentration camp and was known as the Dora camp. It is located on the outskirts of Nordhausen, adjacent to a large underground manufacturing plant which produced V-1 bombs, the V-2's, airplane engines and parts, and other munitions of war. At the time of our visit to Nordhausen the camp had been in American hands about 3 weeks and, of course, did not portray the filth and operating conditions which existed at the time of its liberation. The prisoners at this camp had been used as slave labor in the underground factory and for work parties in adjacent farms and in smaller munitions factories. The magnitude of the operation at Nordhausen is demonstrated by the fact that there were 31 miles of railroad track in the underground factory. The factory itself contained well-organized production lines and enormous quantities of fine machine tools, many of which were new and all in fine

operating condition. The underground factory had also been used as barracks for prisoners until the death rate exceeded that apparently desired and began to affect the efficiency of production. We observed a crematory similar to the one that we saw at Buchenwald. We observed a large cement apron on which we were told by a reliable inmate that 135 prisoners had been executed by hanging at the rate of 4 at a time a few days before the camp was overrun by the American forces. This inmate stated that all of the prisoners who were physically able were required to witness the executions. He also told us that the executions had been for violations of camp disciplinary regulations and for alleged sabotage in the underground factory. He further stated that the individuals executed on this occasion were all Russians. At the time of our visit to the camp it was being additionally used by the American authorities as a rendezvous for displaced persons who had been wandering about in the area.

The prisoners had been segregated by our forces after liberation as far as possible by nationalities, and every effort was made to alleviate their physical condition by food and medicine. On the whole, we found this camp to have been operated and administered much in the same manner as Buchenwald had been operated and managed. When the efficiency of the workers decreased as a result of the conditions under which they were required to live, their rations were decreased as punishment. This brought about a vicious circle in which the weak became weaker and were ultimately exterminated.

DACHAU

The committee next visited the infamous concentration camp at Dachau, in two groups, on May 2, 1945. Dachau is located in the province of Bavaria, about 325 miles south of Berlin. The groups visited Dachau within 48 hours after its liberation by American forces.

In the drive of General Patch's Seventh Army toward Munich, the Forty-fifth United States Division fought into Dachau 7 miles to the north and surprised and surrounded the concentration camp on the outskirts of the town. The camp was in charge of about 200 Storm Troopers, who resisted as the American army approached. The camp was occupied after many of the German guards were killed and the remainder captured.

Because of the surprise due to the speed of the American advance, this camp was captured practically intact. By orders of General Patch, the evidences of German brutality were left untouched awaiting our inspection. Two days later we arrived. We found a large, rectangular-shaped camp filled with numerous barracks or sheds, in which were perhaps 30,000 political prisoners. Two high, parallel barbed-wire fences surrounded the camp, the inner one 15 feet from the outside one, which was electrically charged. At intervals of about 50 yards, 20-foot towers rose above the outer wire, and from these towers armed guards looked down on the interior of the camp. At one end of the large enclosure was an open space for assembling the prisoners, and at the extreme end was a large administration building.

When we arrived there were many prisoners lying dead between the inner and the outer barbed-wire fences—apparently shot by the

guards. The living—Russians, Poles, Dutch, and in fact, many nationalities—were being cared for by our Army. We found women segregated in another enclosure behind the administration building. An inspection of one of the better barracks for men disclosed 390 jammed into a room built to accommodate 50. Most were suffering from typhus or tuberculosis, and all were living skeletons due to lack of food. The stench was sickening.

Outside, lying in rows, were about 300 bodies of those who had died and had been collected that morning from the various barracks. They were yet to be disposed of, as were those lying between the fences, and others, including the bodies of some of the German guards, which were strewn along the approaches to the entrance.

This camp was apparently built in 1933 or 1934, and we were told the original occupants were those who dared to oppose the Hitler regime. After their liquidation, fresh prisoners in ever-increasing numbers were furnished by the countries overrun by the German armies. The complete break-down, by nationalities, of the prisoners in the camp at Dachau was being undertaken by the American Army authorities while we were there, but the record has not yet been received in Washington.

Across a canal or moat filled with water which ran between this wire-enclosed camp and the highway, there was what appeared to be an old German Army caserne, the buildings of which were scattered throughout an area of considerable size all completely surrounded by a stone wall. Trees lined the driveways in this secluded area, in the center of which was a modern brick building where the executions of the prisoners from the camp across the street took place.

As we visited Dachau we saw on a railroad sidetrack paralleling the main highway, and close to the gates of the prison camp, a train of cars which had been used to bring additional civilian prisoners to this camp. These cars were an assortment of odd boxcars, some of which could be locked, and some were the coal-car type. In each of them the floor of the car was covered with dead, emaciated bodies. In some of the cars there were more than enough to cover the floors. In size, these cars were of the small European type, which, when used for the movement of troops, would never accommodate more than 40 men. Nevertheless, the Army officials in charge of this camp advised us that there were 50 of these cars in this 1 train and that at least 100 of these civilian prisoners had been jammed into each car—locked in—and they had been on the road for several days without food or water and that approximately 3,000 of them were dead upon arrival and most of the others were in a dying condition.

We saw many dead bodies on the ground. These prisoners had apparently crawled out of the cars and had died on the ground. Our officials advised us that many of the others who had survived the trip in the cars had died since in the camp, and many more, although still alive, were starved beyond redemption.

Directly across the road from the cars—near the entrance of this Dachau Camp—we saw three dead members of the Nazi SS troops. Two had been shot, and the skull of one had been crushed. We were advised that these three were members of the SS guards at the prison who were captured and killed by Russian inmates of the prison when the camp was liberated by the advancing American Army.

EXECUTION AT DACHAU

A distinguishing feature of the Dachau Camp was the gas chamber for the execution of prisoners and the somewhat elaborate facilities for execution by shooting.

The gas chamber was located in the center of a large room in the crematory building. It was built of concrete. Its dimensions were about 20 by 20 feet, and the ceiling was some 10 feet in height. In two opposite walls of the chamber were airtight doors through which condemned prisoners could be taken into the chamber for execution and removed after execution. The supply of gas into the chamber was controlled by means of two valves on one of the outer walls, and beneath the valves was a small glass-covered peephole through which the operator could watch the victims die. The gas was let into the chamber through pipes terminating in perforated brass fixtures set into the ceiling. The chamber was of size sufficient to execute probably a hundred men at one time.

The room in which the gas chamber stood was flanked on both ends by warerooms in which the bodies were placed after execution to await cremation. The size of each room was approximately 30 by 50 feet. At the time we visited the camp these warerooms were piled high with dead bodies. In one of the rooms the bodies were thrown in an irregular heap. In the other room they were neatly stacked like cordwood. The irregular pile of bodies was perhaps 10 feet high, covering most of the floor space. All of them were naked.

It was quite evident that the daily death rate at Dachau, by execution and otherwise, far exceeded the daily capacity of the crematory to dispose of the bodies. The stench indicated that some of them had been there for several days.

In the rear of the crematory building was an enclosure where the executions by shooting were carried out. There were three separate places for execution in this yard. One, we were informed, was for common political prisoners; one was for women; and one was for prisoners of distinction, including those who at some time had had military records. The latter were not prisoners of war. As had been stated, no prisoners of war were kept in any of the concentration camps, but all of the camps had political prisoners who had served in the armies of their countries prior to the beginning of the present war and, particularly, during the First World War.

These three places of execution, which were separated from each other by tight board fences, consisted of banks of earth some 20 feet in length and 3 feet high. The condemned prisoners knelt down facing the bank and were shot through the back of the head. The only difference between these separate places of execution was that in front of the bank of earth where the distinguished prisoners were shot there was a small boardwalk upon which the prisoners knelt, while the common prisoners and the women knelt on the bare ground. A considerable amount of blood still remained on the ground at two of these execution places.

In the enclosure was a pile of rough wooden coffins. Since we had seen no coffins at the other camps visited, we inquired why coffins were used at Dachau and were informed that these coffins were reserved for prisoners of distinction. The bodies of ordinary prisoners, if not cremated, were buried without coffins and usually without clothing.

PART 3. CONCLUSION

While the above three camps which were visited by the joint committee differed in some details, they were all of the same general pattern and design and administered for the same purpose.

At each of these camps we found four general classifications of prisoners: First, political prisoners; second, habitual criminals; third, conscientious or religious objectors; fourth, persons who were imprisoned for failure to work.

Although differing in size, they all carried into effect the same pattern of death by hard labor, starvation, hanging, strangulation, disease, brutality, gas chambers, gallows, and filthy and unsanitary conditions, which meant inevitable death eventually to every imprisoned person.

We found, in each case, that the supervision of the camps was carried out by the criminal tactics of SS troops, who, in addition to their own brutality, assigned some of their punitive duties to the prisoners, especially the habitual criminals who had charge of the barracks in which all types of prisoners were subject to their vicious and inhuman methods.

We found that this entire program constituted a systematic form of torture and death administered to intellectuals, political leaders, and all others who would not embrace and support the Nazi philosophy and program. We found the extent, devices, methods, and conditions of torture almost beyond the power of words to describe.

We found, from all the evidence available, that in these camps the Jews and Russians and Poles were treated with a greater degree of severity than other nationalities. We found that a colossal scheme of extermination was planned and put into effect against all those in occupied countries who refused to accept the principles of nazi-ism or who opposed the saddling of the Nazi yoke on their countries. The Nazi leadership in the pursuit of this policy found especially expedient the use of various forms of terrorism calculated to reduce the opposition and to render futile all efforts to throw off the yoke.

The over-all pattern of the scheme varied but little. First, vast numbers of nationals of overrun countries were abducted and brought into Germany—sometimes whole families, sometimes just the men. The number of these persons is variously estimated at between twelve and twenty million people. These people were forced to labor long hours by their Nazi masters, and for slight infractions they were placed in concentration camps.

Likewise, the intelligentsia, college professors, former army generals, business leaders, and professional men of the occupied countries, were taken captive and placed in these camps unless they agreed to spread the doctrines advocated by the Nazis.

The treatment accorded to these prisoners in the concentration camps was generally as follows: They were herded together in some wooden barracks not large enough for one-tenth of their number. They were forced to sleep on wooden frames covered with wooden boards in tiers of two, three, and even four, sometimes with no covering, sometimes with a bundle of dirty rags serving both as pallet and coverlet.

Their food consisted generally of about one-half a pound of black bread per day and a bowl of watery soup for noon and night, and not always that. Owing to the great numbers crowded into a small space and to the lack of adequate sustenance, lice and vermin multiplied, disease became rampant, and those who did not soon die of disease or torture began the long, slow process of starvation. Notwithstanding the deliberate starvation program inflicted upon these prisoners by lack of adequate food, we found no evidence that the people of Germany as a whole were suffering from any lack of sufficient food or clothing. The contrast was so striking that the only conclusion which we could reach was that the starvation of the inmates of these camps was deliberate.

Upon entrance into these camps; newcomers were forced to work either at an adjoining war factory or were placed "in commando" on various jobs in the vicinity, being returned each night to their stall in the barracks. Generally a German criminal was placed in charge of each "block" or shed in which the prisoners slept. Periodically he would choose the one prisoner of his block who seemed the most alert or intelligent or showed the most leadership qualities. These would report to the guards' room and would never be heard from again. The generally accepted belief of the prisoners was that these were shot or gassed or hanged and then cremated. A refusal to work or an infraction of the rules usually meant flogging and other types of torture, such as having the fingernails pulled out, and in each case usually ended in death after extensive suffering. The policies herein described constituted a calculated and diabolical program of planned torture and extermination on the part of those who were in control of the German Government. These camps, on the whole, were conducted and controlled by the SS troops and the Gestapo, who acted under orders from their superiors or who were given wide discretion in the methods which they were to adopt in perpetrating these hideous and inhuman sufferings.

It is the opinion of your committee that these practices constituted no less than organized crime against civilization and humanity and that those who were responsible for them should have meted out to them swift, certain, and adequate punishment.

We found that the propagation of the Nazi theories and the practices which were carried forward under those theories created within Germany a disregard for human rights and for the dignity of the individual human being, which not only degraded the life of the people within the German Reich but which was inevitably calculated to bring about war between Germany and her neighbors and was calculated also to subject the conquered nations to the brutalities and indignities which struck fear and terror into the hearts of those who might otherwise oppose these policies, which we have attempted to describe.

With reference to the punishment of those guilty of war crimes, which an indignant world will expect and demand, we desire to report that at the present time various agencies are actively and comprehensively engaged in the gathering of evidence throughout the regions where these atrocities were committed. The officers of our armies, and of the Allied armies, have been alert for many months to the conditions which prevailed in all Nazi-occupied territories, and a very competent corps of investigators in each military area, under the

control of our armed forces and those of our allies, has been for months engaged in gathering and documenting testimony which will be available for use when those guilty of these atrocities are brought to trial. The Army of the United States alone has already gathered testimony and sworn statements that will fill many volumes.

In Paris the French Provisional Government has set up a commission for the investigation of war crimes. The Allied Nations have set up a war crimes commission, with its headquarters in London, made up of competent men representing 16 of the Allied Nations, and already specific charges are being made against many of the outstanding leaders of this criminal program.

It was the high privilege of the members of your committee to confer with our military authorities in Europe, with the French Commission in Paris, and the Allied Commission in London, concerning their methods and procedures and the results intended to be obtained by their activities, and the members of this committee were gratified at the thorough way in which this work is being undertaken. It has already been announced by the President that Justice Robert H. Jackson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been designated to represent this country in the preparation and presentation of the evidence which will be brought before such tribunals as may be in existence, or may be established, for the trial of major war criminals.

In view of all these activities, the committee does not feel at liberty at this time to recommend the creation of an additional agency for the investigation of these war crimes or for their ultimate disposition but feel that the agencies now dealing with the problem are approaching the subject from the standpoint of practical justice in every area and in all categories of crimes that may be involved.

The committee is happy to report that each and every member approached the performance of this task with solemnity and with a sense of responsibility. It was approached without regard to differences of political affiliation or geographical location. The committee feels that out of it all justice will emerge and that through the sickening spectacle which we have witnessed of the degradation to which human beings have been subjected will come ultimately a firmer realization that men of all nations and all tongues must resist encroachments of every theory and every ideology that debases mankind and that a more just and enduring peace may arise upon the ruins and from the sacrifices which the human race has endured through one of the most crucial periods of its history.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY.
WALTER F. GEORGE.
ELBERT D. THOMAS.
WAYLAND BROOKS.
KENNETH S. WHERRY.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.
R. EWING THOMASON.
DEWEY SHORT.
JAMES W. MOTT.
JAS. P. RICHARDS.
JOHN M. VORYS.
ED. V. IZAC.