

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

Section 45, Pages 1321 - 1350

Relief correspondence received and created by Governor Alfred M. Landon from 1933-1937. It largely concerns the appropriation of federal relief funds for Kansas relief projects and programs as part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program during the Great Depression.

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Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

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THE STATE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION
HON. ALF M. LANDON, GOVERNOR
STATE OF KANSAS

TELEPHONE 20531
801 NATIONAL RESERVE BUILDING
TOPEKA, KANSAS

March 2, 1934

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Governor Alf M. Landon
State House
Topeka, Kansas

My dear Governor Landon:

The Federal Civil Works Administration has requested that I attend a meeting in St. Paul Sunday at the Lowry Hotel. They have also requested that Mr. V. L. Morrison, Auditor, attend a meeting in Chicago, at 10 South LaSalle Street, Room 530, Monday.

This letter is written pursuant to your request of your departments' representatives outside of the State to report to you the time and place and purposes for which they were making such trips.

The purpose in my case is to attend a meeting on drought relief. I will be accompanied by Mr. F. H. Marvin, Superintendent of Relief, and Mr. R. W. O'Hara, Supervisor of Drought Relief. Mr. Morrison is attending the meeting for the purpose of going over plans for the distribution of surplus commodities.

Very truly yours,

JGS:rw

John G. Stutz
State Civil Works Administrator.



Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

COPY

69
Re Employment

December 5, 1933

Mr. Ewing Herbert
Hiawatha Daily World
Hiawatha, Kansas

My dear Mr. Ewing:

Your letter of November 22nd and enclosed clipping to Governor Landon have been referred to me with the Governor's request that I report to you.

I have taken this matter up with Mr. Samuel Wilson, State Director of the National Re-Employment Service, who advises me that it is the policy of the National Re-Employment Service which furnished the employees for the river improvement work to select such employees from the river counties. When the available qualified employees from the river counties are exhausted, they will then draw employees from the next adjacent counties.

I trust this will explain the present situation.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Wilson
State Civil Works Administrator.

JCS:rw
Enc.

CC. to Governor Landon.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

File
69

November 2, 1933.

Mr. John G. Stutz, Secy.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Stutz:

Last evening I approved and returned to you Appropriation Resolution No. 28. I feel, however, that it is my duty to advise you as chairman of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, that in my judgment our expenditures for administration are becoming excessive. I fully appreciate your position in this matter and do not mean to infer that you are not properly administering the work. I also realize that the organization as it is now established is in accordance with the regulations of the Federal administration. Nevertheless the amount expended for administration is continually increasing. In view of this, I feel that I should put myself on record concerning this matter, both with you and Governor Landon.

Very truly yours,

D. E. ACKERS,
PERSONAL SIGNATURE ON ORIGINAL COPY

D. E. Ackers
mh

cc - Governor Alf. M. Landon ✓



Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

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

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Received at

KL291 66 DL=HUTCHINSON KANS 16 438F

GOVERNOR ALF M LANDON=

STATE HOUSE TOPEKA KANS=

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF KANSAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING
IN HUTCHINSON TODAY WENT ON RECORD TO TAKE WHATEVER
STEPS THAT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION
REGARDING POSSIBLE WAYS TO SECURE FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS
ADMINISTRATION NOT LESS THAN FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS FOR
HIGHWAY WORK STOP DEANE ACKERS NAMED CHAIRMAN OF
COMMITTEE WILL BE IN TOPEKA TOMORROW AND WANTS TO GET IN
IMMEDIATE TOUCH WITH YOU=

SAMUEL WILSON.

933 OCT 16 PM 4:55
Sam Wilson

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

COPY

October 11, 1933

Mr. A. Wayne McMillen
Graduate School of Social Service
Administration,
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. McMillen:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 5th. I appreciate it very much, and am sure that everyone connected with the work in Kansas will appreciate it.

I am sorry the school for social welfare was not held in Topeka so that I might have had the pleasure of meeting you. I hope if you are out this way again you will come in to see me.

Yours very truly,

Governor

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Social Service Administration

October 5, 1933

My dear Governor Landon:

It was my misfortune that the recent school for social welfare and relief workers in the 105 counties of Kansas was held in Wichita rather than in Topeka.

I say it is my misfortune for if the school had been in Topeka I should have made it a definite point to call at your office before leaving the state to congratulate you upon the quality of the administrative machine you have created in your state to cope with the unprecedented relief needs of the present period.

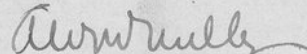
The school in Wichita was characterized by an earnestness that promises well for the administration of relief funds in Kansas.

Attendance at the sessions was very gratifying. I had the impression that practically everybody attended every meeting. The discussions were lively and the questions raised showed that those who must face the actual task of administration in the counties are thinking about their jobs and are eager to get advice and assistance.

My impression is that the caliber of personnel in a majority of the counties is very distinctly above the average. The group provided a most refreshing contrast with groups in a certain other state with which I am familiar where political affiliations rather than intellectual and moral qualifications have determined the appointments.

Last year I had the interesting experience of participating in the administration of the first Federal Relief Act. I had supervision of the work in six southwestern states. I labored hard and long to help create efficient relief machinery in these states but I must confess that at the end of the year there was only one state that had personnel in the counties and in the state office that could compare at all favorably with your set up in Kansas.

Very sincerely yours,



A. Wayne McMillen

Hon. Alf. M. Landon
Governor of Kansas
Topeka, Kansas

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

D. E. ACKERS, CHAIRMAN

WALTER P. INNES, VICE CHAIRMAN

JOHN G. STUTZ, SECRETARY

THE KANSAS EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEE
HON. ALF M. LANDON, GOVERNOR
STATE OF KANSAS

F. H. MARVIN
SUPERINTENDENT OF RELIEF

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67
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JOHN G. STUTZ
LEAGUE OF KAN. MUNICIPALITIES
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

October 3, 1933

Hon. Alf M. Landon
Governor of Kansas
State House
Topeka, Kansas

My dear Governor:

There are two matters concerning your administration which have come to my attention within the last few days, which I feel should be brought to your attention.

First, Mr. Blakely, Commissioner of Labor, has referred a complaint, concerning the administration of Federal Relief Funds in Wichita, to Mr. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator in Washington, without consulting this office and, as I understand, without consulting your office. This, in the first instance, is a reflection on the Governor's administration, when one of his departments files a complaint with the Federal Government concerning one of the Governor's other departments, without either consulting the department head or the Governor himself. I have just discussed this matter with Mr. Blakely by telephone and have an assurance that every effort will be made not to have this happen again.

Second, the State Tax Commission has turned down some county applications for authority to issue interest bearing warrants to meet emergency relief conditions. I suggest that the State Tax Commission check with the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee on county requests for authority to issue interest bearing warrants for emergency relief needs.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

JGS:FY

File

John G. Stutz
Secretary

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

A#11

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON

69
Re employment

September 28, 1933

TO ALL STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS:

The recovery program is seeking to establish a 16-year minimum age for regular employment; this age standard is now fixed by the President's Reemployment Agreement and by those permanent codes which have been adopted, and it will probably be extended to the remaining industrial and commercial employments as more codes are promulgated. This means that some children of 14 and 15 who now hold jobs will have to give them up and go back to school. In some cases loss of the child's earning power, however meagre, will entail great hardships for individual families. In other cases, even though the family might not be reduced to actual destitution, this loss of income may materially lower the standard of living.

To permit exemptions from the minimum age on grounds of family necessity will be contrary to one of the main purposes of the N. R. A., which is to spread employment among adults and release children to continue their education. Furthermore, such exemptions would raise serious administrative difficulties and would lead to grave abuse. Those cases which involve genuine and unavoidable hardship merit special treatment. The amounts involved in each case cannot be large, since children's earnings are notoriously low, although they may loom large to families with but a narrow margin. The number of families involved will probably not be great and the need for help will be temporary.

Some of these families might, after being reduced to destitution, come to the attention of the relief agencies in the course of time. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, however, feels that special consideration and prompt attention should be given to such cases before the point of destitution has arrived. May I urge the State and Local Emergency Relief Administrations to secure at once cooperative arrangements with the school systems, whereby such cases may be brought to the attention of the relief administrations. Upon investigation, if it is found that the earnings of the minor are essential to maintaining a decent standard of living in the family, it is suggested that assistance be granted to the family, either in the form of work relief for some adult member of the family now unemployed, or through a direct relief grant sufficient to make up the deficiency in the family budget.

The amount needed and the duration of the relief should be determined by prompt investigation of each special case.

Very truly yours,

Harry L. Hopkins

Harry L. Hopkins,
Administrator.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

A-3L

Re-Employment

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1933

TO ALL STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS:

On August 19th your Relief Administration was authorized to use Federal Emergency Relief funds to pay work-relief wages to needy unemployed persons competent to teach in rural schools and to teach adults to read and write English. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration now extends that authority to include the use of Federal Emergency Relief funds now available or to be made available by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the employment of needy unemployed persons on relief who are qualified to teach or render other types of necessary service for the following approved projects which include the education and training of: (1) Unemployed adults who are in need of vocational training or adjustment to make them employable, many of whom are, and will continue to be, unemployable without this training; (2) Unemployed adults who are physically handicapped and need additional training in work opportunities; and (3) Unemployed and other adults who are in need of further general educational opportunities to fit them to take their part as self-supporting citizens.

Cooperation with the State Superintendent or Commissioner of Education will insure adequate administrative and supervisory service necessary to the efficient development of this program. In the event that you desire to develop a program of training along these lines for

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

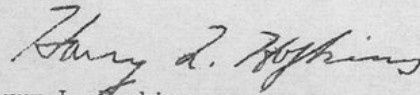
A-3L

-2-

the unemployed in your State, it is suggested that you make contact immediately with the State Superintendent or Commissioner of Education.

This program will furnish work-relief employment to thousands of needy unemployed men and women and will, at the same time, offer educational opportunities to our unemployed.

Very cordially yours,



Harry L. Hopkins,
Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

Re Employment 69

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1933

TO ALL STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS:

I am enclosing essential policies to be followed in appropriating Federal Emergency Relief funds to be used for the educational work-relief program as authorized in our communication of August 19, 1933.

A copy of this memorandum of policies is being sent today by the U. S. Commissioner of Education to the chief State school officers in the several States.

State Departments of Education will, no doubt, soon submit plans for your approval, looking to relief of those qualified to teach under the policies indicated. May I urge State Emergency Relief Administrations to cooperate closely with State Departments of Education so that this program may become effective immediately.

Very truly yours,

Harry L. Hopkins

Harry L. Hopkins,
Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

A-2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

1734 New York Avenue

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1933

MEMORANDUM ON POLICIES TO GOVERN

WORK RELIEF TO NEEDY UNEMPLOYED TEACHERS

AS AUTHORIZED AUGUST 19, 1933.

A communication from this office, dated August 19, 1933, authorized the several State Emergency Relief Administrations to:

- (1) Employ on a work-relief basis, as defined in Rules and Regulations No. 3 and 4; teachers in rural elementary schools, and
- (2) Employ on a work-relief basis needy unemployed persons competent to teach adults unable to read and write English.

The following policies will guide the State Administrations in the expenditure of Federal funds in carrying out this program.

Federal funds for educational work-relief may be expended by the States on the basis of State plans acceptable to the State Emergency Relief Administrations. Unemployment relief wages for such purposes shall be paid in cash.

The State Emergency Relief Administrations, in formulating and carrying out the educational work-relief as indicated above, will be guided by the State Departments of Education which, in turn, will work with smaller units in the State school systems or with other educational agencies.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has requested the United States Office of Education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education to assist it in the educational aspects of the relief program. Therefore, State Departments of Education, when working out plans to submit to the State Emergency Relief Administrations or when carrying out programs after plans have been approved, may call upon the United States Office of Education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education for assistance.

State Departments of Education will observe the following policies when making proposals to the State Emergency Relief Administrations:

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

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A. With respect to work-relief for rural teachers.

1. Only persons certified by the State Emergency Relief Administration or its authorized agents as in need of relief may be employed as teachers.

2. The amount to be paid each teacher so employed shall be determined by the State Emergency Relief Administration, according to Rules and Regulations No. 3 and No. 4.

3. "Rural Counties" as used in the communication of August 19, 1933, refers to rural communities as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. (Towns having not over 2500 people, according to the 1930 U. S. Census, are considered rural.)

4. Only school districts which, prior to August 19, 1933, had definitely recognized that because of shortage of funds they could not maintain the ordinary school term may employ emergency relief teachers. "Ordinary school term" shall be interpreted to mean the length of term the school was maintained during the school year 1930-31.

5. The number of months to which such districts shall be entitled to the service of emergency relief teachers shall be the difference between the 1930-31 term and the term possible to maintain with school funds available to the district.

6. Emergency relief teachers shall use the same buildings, equipment, and other facilities as would be available to a regular teacher if supported by regular school funds.

7. Only districts (State, county or local) which have manifested sincere efforts to raise adequate funds for the support of schools may be granted emergency relief teachers. Any evidence of lack of good faith on the part of school districts, such as relaxing efforts to raise funds or shortening the school term to be maintained on regular school funds, shall be deemed adequate reason for refusing emergency relief teachers to such districts.

8. Subject to the above limitations, the selection and entire supervision of emergency relief teachers will be within the jurisdiction of those who employ and supervise the regular teachers in the same districts.

B. With respect to work-relief for teachers competent to teach adults unable to read and write English.

1. Only persons certified by the State Emergency Relief Administration or its authorized agents as in need of relief may be employed as teachers. The amount to be paid weekly to each teacher

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

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shall be determined by the State Emergency Relief Administration or its authorized agents according to Rules and Regulations No. 3 and No. 4.

2. Only needy unemployed persons approved by the State Departments of Education may be employed on Federal Emergency Relief funds to teach adults unable to read and write English.

3. The State Departments of Education will be expected to prepare State-wide plans of organization by which adequate numbers of properly qualified persons who are competent to teach adults unable to read and write English may be employed for such work and for which proper instructional facilities will be provided.

4. Classes may be held during any hours of the day or evening. Facilities made available by schools, churches, clubs, or other agencies, if approved by the public school authorities, may be used for this instruction, but the administration must be under the public school authorities.

Suggestions for State Plans

A. Program of Work Relief for Rural Teachers.

State Departments of Education should be urged immediately to work out a practical plan of work-relief in rural schools in accordance with the policies set forth above and to submit the same to the State Relief Administration. Such a plan would involve contacts with county superintendents of schools and local relief agencies. State school authorities should be prepared to furnish sufficient information to make administration of this plan possible.

The season for the regular term of school has already begun. It is urgent, therefore, that in so far as teachers on work-relief are to be employed that administrative details be worked out as rapidly as possible. The program in a given district or county should not be delayed while complete state-wide programs are being developed.

B. Program of Work Relief for Needy Unemployed Persons Competent to Teach Adults Unable to Read and Write English.

The State Emergency Relief Administration should request the State Department of Education to get in touch with County and/or City Superintendents of Schools, authorizing them to proceed to organize this work-relief project for needy unemployed persons competent to teach adults unable to read and write English. It is

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

suggested that the County and/or City Superintendent of Schools appoint teachers from the regular staff to organize classes of reasonable size; that they then request the local Emergency Relief Administration to furnish from the unemployed relief list names of teachers competent to instruct the classes so organized.

This program will necessarily develop class by class. So that there may be no delay in establishing classes, it is suggested that the local relief administration, in conjunction with the local school authorities, prepare a list taken from the regular relief list of those qualified to give such instruction.

C. Monthly Reports to Federal Relief Administration.

The number of teachers paid from unemployment relief funds and the obligations incurred under this program during the month should, of course, be reported under work relief on F.E.R.A. Form 10A. In addition to this regular accounting of these funds, we require a brief typewritten statement each month, giving the following information:

1. Obligations incurred for work-relief under this program.
2. Number of persons serving as teachers.
3. Number of persons taught under this program.

suggested that the County and/or City Superintendent of Schools appoint teachers from the regular staff to organize classes of reasonable size; that they then request the local Emergency Relief Administration to furnish from the unemployed relief list names of teachers competent to instruct the classes so organized.

This program will necessarily develop class by class. So that there may be no delay in establishing classes, it is suggested that the local relief administration, in conjunction with the local school authorities, prepare a list taken from the regular relief list of those qualified to give such instruction.

C. Monthly Reports to Federal Relief Administration.

The number of teachers paid from unemployment relief funds and the obligations incurred under this program during the month should, of course, be reported under work relief on F.E.R.A. Form 10A. In addition to this regular accounting of these funds, we require a brief typewritten statement each month, giving the following information:

1. Obligations incurred for work-relief under this program.
2. Number of persons serving as teachers.
3. Number of persons taught under this program.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

Governor *File*
Care of Transients

September 20, 1933.

Mr. John C. Stutz, Exec. Dir.,
Kansas Emergency Relief Committee,
502 National Reserve Bldg.,
Topeka, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Stutz:

Authority is hereby extended to the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee to effect a state program for the care of transients under the following conditions:

1. Funds allotted for this purpose are to be expended for persons in the state less than twelve months as defined in "Rules and Regulations No. 3" of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
2. That a uniform policy be followed throughout the state with reference to treatment and registration and that reports will be made as required by the Federal Relief Administrator.
3. That adequate care be given to transients without any time limitation and that no "passing on" will be tolerated except by a reference center to a treatment center within the state.
4. That adequately trained case work personnel will be assigned to provide professional service to transients.
5. That adjustment in other states than your own be undertaken with due regard to accepted practices. (By inter-state agreements, it is suggested that return to legal or other residence be arranged as between state relief administrators or their representatives.)

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

Stutz--
page 2.

September 20, 1933.

6. That the administration and expenditure of these funds be in conformity with "Rule No. 1" as defined in "Rules and Regulations No. 3". (This interpretation authorizes the public agency to purchase shelter, food, medical care, clothing, etc. Such arrangements must be made after consultation with the field representative of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.)
7. That work projects form an integral part of your transient program.
8. It is expected that all of your functions will be performed through the public agencies. Shelter and feeding stations are to be operated directly by the transient bureaus. If, in the course of the development of your plans you find present public facilities are inadequate for your needs, it is permissible to use private agencies for your excess clients. If you find it desirable to take over entirely any present shelters operated by private groups you are authorized to do so, providing you retain full control of the operation of such shelters.
9. It is expected that you provide a complete physical examination for every transient registered and to provide such medical care as may be necessary, not including hospitalization. In the case of venereal infections you are instructed to provide adequate treatment facilities. I am anxious that you keep a complete record with reference to this type of disease, and that you so report in your regular statements to this office. Cooperation of city, county and state health departments will result in uniformity of treatment and reduction of costs.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

Stutz--
page 3.

September 20, 1933.

10. It is expected that you avail yourself of the use of the personnel of private agencies wherever possible. Inasmuch as a great portion of this work has been handled through private sources, it would seem that a continued responsibility might be assumed by them because of the burden now taken over with the application of Federal funds. Many of these private agencies have qualified personnel, many of whom have developed techniques necessary to the proper service of your clients. The loan of such personnel should be encouraged where possible.

Grants to the amount of \$15,000.00 per month will be made until such time as reports are received covering your experience. Should adjustments be necessary, they will be made in conformity with the demands for transient service as they develop.

Very sincerely yours,

HL/meh

Harry L. Hopkins,
FEDERAL RELIEF ADMINISTRATOR.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

COPY

September 19, 1933

Mr. Arno B. Cammerer
Director, National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cammerer:

I have your letter of September 12
concerning the establishment of a C.C.C.
camp at Fort Riley, Kansas.

There would be no expense for material
whatever. The advantages are that quarters
for a winter camp are already available, being
part of the National Guard equipment, and if the
size of the lake is what you object to, the
lake can be built whatever size you desire.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Governor

*C.C.C. Camp
H. Riley
69*

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON
Office of National Parks,
Buildings and Reservations,

September 12, 1933.

The Honorable
Arthur Capper,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

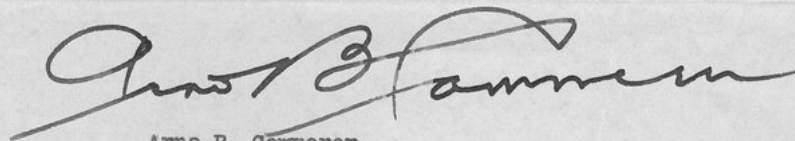
My dear Senator Capper:

I have received your letter of August 29 and am sorry to have delayed in answering it, but in the rush of work it accidentally became buried and has just come to my attention.

We have gone over the request contained in your letter very carefully, and I do not see how we can possibly consider an application for a C.C.C. camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. In the first place, as you state in your letter the War Department would have to approve it. In the second place, the construction of a large lake should be under the Public Works and not under the conservation program. The policy of the Emergency Conservation Work program has been to put as many boys as possible at work with the least amount of expense for materials. It is felt that any large construction of this nature would be interfering with labor, and that such problems should come under the jurisdiction of the officials who would ordinarily handle them and where they would be done under the regular labor wage scale. It would please me to advance your idea and recommend it to Mr. Fechner, yet I do not see how I can do this and yet turn down other propositions which have been made to us.

Please accept my apologies for such a long delay in answering your letter.

Very truly yours,



Arno B. Cammerer.
Director.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

MEMORANDUM ON SELF-HELP PLAN ADAPTED TO KANSAS

The reaction of Kansas communities to the conditions produced by the depression has passed through several phases. The effort at the outset was to deal with conditions of want and destitution through already existing channels, such as the agencies of public and private charity, additional poor relief levies, etc. The inadequacy of this method was soon apparent. A second phase was the effort to co-ordinate and supplement the traditional agencies by central agencies, special relief committees, and other voluntary co-ordinating committees. There was the beginning of the attempt to provide "made-work" instead of charity on the part of some communities. A new phase appeared with the beginning of the federal relief program. Only one aspect of its significance need be noted, namely, that employment rather than charity is the major need of the masses of the newly destitute. At the present time we are probably entering on still another phase. Federal relief has been too limited in amount and scope to reduce the growing charity expenditures, public and private, with which most communities find themselves burdened at the present time. Instead, such expenditures have continued steadily to mount in the state as a whole. Hence the very philosophy of the charity system of dealing with the victims of this depression is being called in question. We are beginning to realize that we cannot continue indefinitely to support the hosts of unemployed from charity funds, nor can we ever hope to rehabilitate them to normal independent living by this process. Poor relief must be continued for those who are unable or unwilling to work, but the vast majority of those now in distress do not

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fall in these categories. They desire employment, not a dole. Also they wish to maintain their independence and integrity. Their plight is not merely a personal one, but one that involves the whole community.

The new outlook is in the direction of rehabilitation. Instead of making unemployment an apprenticeship for pauperism, we are coming to regard it as a condition demanding permanent constructive readjustment. In the program of rehabilitation, there is both a short-term and a long-term view. A comprehensive scheme for community self-help offers possibilities for immediate reconstruction. Such a scheme would emphasize mainly, though not exclusively, the necessity of clearing away economic obstacles that stand in the way of readjustment, particularly the obstacles growing out of the breakdown of the exchange system.

The long-term program would aim at more fundamental readjustments. On the economic side, it might involve drastic changes in business philosophy and practice, the gradual shift from a planless to a planned economy in which every natural unit from the local community to the region and the nation would be articulated. On the political side, it would undoubtedly involve an enlargement of governmental responsibility and new standards of governmental efficiency. On the educational side, it would seize upon a vitalized and forward-looking education as the surest means of developing a citizenry competent to solve the problems that beset us, to reorganize our defective social system, to broaden the scope and enrich the possibilities of our collective living. On the sociological side, it would aim at correcting the pathological consequences of the economic disaster through which we are passing, at removing the blight of dependency and pauperism by organized

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case work that seeks to remove the underlying causes, at widening and equalizing social opportunity among the masses of our people. Health, recreational, and cultural phases would also receive appropriate emphasis.

This analysis has thus far been couched in somewhat general terms. More specifically, what can Kansas do at the present time toward launching the short-term program of self-help, or the long-term program of social reorganization? Several definite, though tentative, suggestions are listed for consideration.

A. Community Self-Help.

1. Local Set-up for Barter Exchange.

The machinery set-up should be as simple as is compatible with the results aimed at. The local agencies should be established according to a plan and should function under the general supervision of a state committee. The agency should list at a central point the commodities and services available for barter. The shoe repairman would mend the barber's shoes for a certificate good for a haircut; the carpenter would shingle the farmer's barn for certificates entitling him to a fair allotment of farm produce, and so on.

2. Regional Exchange of Specialized Products.

The state committee could establish a central agency to facilitate the exchange of products where an oversupply beyond the needs of local consumption is available. The function of the committee would be to discover where such commodities were to be found, and how economical exchanges could be effected, and when desirable, to carry out such transfers as the responsible middle man.

3. Rural-Urban Renovizing Campaigns.

The rapid deterioration of farm properties has been a costly accompaniment of the long agricultural depression. While the skilled and semi-skilled labor necessary for renovizing barns, windmills, homes, outbuildings, and machinery endured forced idleness and half-rations in town, the farmer with a surplus of foodstuffs but a lack of cash watches his plant slowly decay. Publicity might be undertaken to bring together through the exchange agencies

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described above the farmers in need of renovizing work and the carpenters, machinists, plumbers, painters and other workmen needed. Some of the materials, like lumber, roofing, paint, fencing, etc. might be obtained by the barter of foodstuffs; other costs for materials might be met by arranging loans at low rates of interest.

4. Work Projects of Limited Scope.

Towns and counties might carry out numerous work projects of a type not suitable for federal support. On some of these projects laborers low in skill or efficiency who are now on the county poor fund might be employed. Because a man of slight disability, advanced years, etc., seems content to draw his pittance from the poor fund, we are prone to jump to the conclusion that he will not work, or is unable to. Frequently this is contrary to the facts. If work is provided in the form of small but useful community projects suitable to the strength and endurance of the workman, a very considerable proportion of the recipients of our public poor relief would seize the opportunity of getting off the poor list. Then tax money, instead of going into doles, would go into useful work projects. Private projects might also be utilized. These need not be limited to the larger business enterprises. In many areas there are farmers who could profitably convert worthless sloughs and ravines into attractive ponds, stocked with fish, sown with wild rice to attract wild fowl, and serving as a recreational mecca for the farm boys and girls at the same time they reduce the farmer's taxes.

B. Subsistence Farming and Part-time Farming on Small Tracts.

The state committee might discover where land is available for the development of small homesteads that will permit those who have demonstrated some measure of capacity, suitable temperament, and sincerity of purpose to launch new careers on the land. However, the aims of this enterprise should be sharply distinguished from previous "back-to-the-land" movements. The aim is not increased production for the agricultural market, but an adequate subsistence for families unable to adjust adequately in the town or city environment during times of economic stringency. Instead of offering tracts of a size to encourage production for a market, such tracts should be adapted to the consumption capacity of the family, at least in all cases where one or more members of the family are experienced in vocational pursuits that can be relied upon to bring in some cash income if followed on a part-time basis. Long-time loans at very low rates of interest should be provided those who qualify. The community and state should cooperate

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in providing adequate school, church, and recreational facilities in these areas.

Community gardening projects should be continued.

C. Lead and Zinc Mines.

Study should be given to the plan which has been followed in the lead and zinc mines whereby miners have been permitted to engage in operations on their own account.

D. Communities should be encouraged to develop local employment agencies for the placement of men on both full-time and part-time jobs. The possibilities for Kansas to be found in the Wagner Bill should be investigated at once.

E. The committee also considered the school needs of the children of unemployed families.

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

COPY

JOHN G. STUTZ, Secretary
Kansas Emergency Relief Committee,
501 National Reserve Building,
Topeka, Kansas.

July 14, 1933

Memorandum to Mr. D. E. Ackers:

Pursuant to your request that I investigate and report on Sedgwick and Kingman county requests for emergency reduced rates on livestock and livestock feed in carload lots. I have discussed this matter with R. G. Merrick, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. Mr. Merrick points out that such reduced rates are provided by law and regulation when there is a disaster relief condition existing. That is, when there is specific need in a specific county for considerable shipments of supplies and material for charity. I have telephoned Mr. Humphreys concerning the situation in Kingman County and Mr. Innes concerning the situation in Sedgwick County and these gentlemen are of the opinion that the drought condition in these counties has not reached a disaster condition which would call for charity rates for shipments of the nature mentioned above.

JGS:FY

JOHN G. STUTZ

cc to Governor Landon



Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1206 A

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

Topeka, Kansas

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins
Federal Emergency Relief Administration
Hurley Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

KANSAS INTERESTED IN RELIEF PROGRAM WHICH WILL AID IN CARING FOR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF UNEMPLOYED HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES WHO ARE IN DANGER OF BECOMING SOCIAL PROBLEMS BY VIRTUE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND ARREST OF DEVELOPMENT STOP EARNESTLY URGE THAT YOUR PLANS MAKE PROVISION FOR RELIEF ON THE BASIS OF NOT ONLY THE PHYSICAL NEEDS OF FAMILIES BUT ALSO OF THE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEXT GENERATION

Alf M. Landon, Governor of Kansas

3:00 P.M.
7-14-33

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

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July 14, 1933

Memorandum to Governor Landon:

Pursuant to your request I am writing you this memorandum on the registration and co-ordination of certain State officers, committeemen, and employees who appear before Federal Government officers, boards, and commissions.

I recommend that you request the heads of departments, institutions, and committees who are under your direct responsibility to have any of their personnel who are going out of the State on missions on which they will represent the Governor, a department of the Governor's administration, or the State of Kansas before any Federal officer, Federal administration, Federal committee, or Federal meeting, that they first register in person or by proper form in your office the nature of their mission, by what authority they are going, before whom they are to appear officially, the time of leaving, their Washington address, and their probable time of return.

Each such representative should be asked to familiarize himself with the names of the other State officers or representatives who will be in Washington at the same time he is and the general nature of their mission and address with the objective that they shall co-operate and co-ordinate in the interest of the State administration.

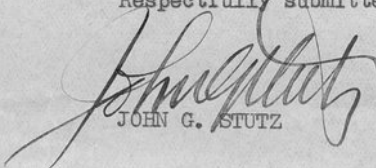
I would suggest that you invite those departments of the State not directly under your responsibility to co-operate with you in this plan.

Some advantages of this administrative measure are:

1. The Governor will be kept advised at all times who is contacting the Federal Government in his behalf or in behalf of some of his departments.
2. Such representatives will be expected to co-operate and co-ordinate in their missions with the Federal Government.
3. The representatives of the Federal Government will soon observe that the representatives of the State Administration of Kansas come to Washington prepared, organized, and working in a co-operative manner. This will certainly promote confidence in the State Administration.

If this general plan meets with your approval, I will prepare a registration form suitable for filing in your office in loose leaf form ~~for~~ the registration as provided for in the foregoing memorandum.

Respectfully submitted,


JOHN G. STUTZ

JGS:FY

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

COPY

69

July 13, 1933.

President, Frank E. Mossman,
Winfield, Kansas.

Dear President Mossman:

Seems to me you made
a very excellent suggestion with reference
to self-liquidating loans covering the student
loan funds of each institution. I understand
there is very little loss on these funds.

I will take this up
immediately and see what can be accomplished
along this line. Thanks for the suggestion.

With best wishes,

Governor.

AML/H

Governor Alfred M. Landon relief matters correspondence

Washburn College

Topeka, Kansas



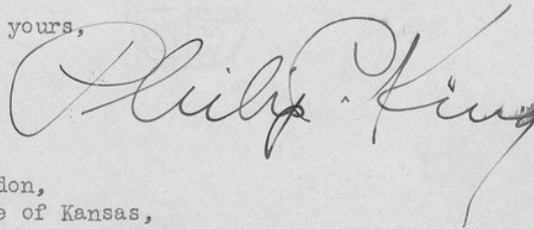
July 12, 1933.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

My dear Governor Landon:

I very much appreciate your interest in a possible loan for Washburn in connection with the United States Public Works program. We are getting our facts and figures together on the heating plant project and shall be ready to place our request before the Public Works administrator as soon as that office is ready to function.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Philip King".

Honorable Alf M. Landon,
Governor of the State of Kansas,
Topeka, Kansas

Done