U S DISTRICT COURT CHICAGO ILLINOIS

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MR STANLEY E O HILLMAN
THE MILWAUKEE RAILROAD
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF YOUR CABINET AND CONGRESS: JUDGE MCMILLAN AND MR HILLMAN

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS SURROUNDING THE BANKRUPTCY

AND FINANCIAL CRISIS OF THE MILWAUKEE RAILROAD REQUIRES YOUR

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. MR HILLMAN, COURT APPOINTED TRUSTEE

OF THE MILW, UNDER ADVISEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S OFFICERS AND
A COMMISSIONED INDEPENDENT STUDY, IS PROPOSING A MASSIVE REDUCTION
IN THE SIZE OF THE MILWAUKEE RAILROAD AS A SOLUTION TO ITS
FINANCIAL PROBLEMS. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, HEAD OF THE FEDERAL
RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION AND UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION
SECRETARY BROCK ADAMS APPARENTLY ASSUMING THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE
ARE MEETING WITH THE HEADS OF VARIOUS COMPETITIVE RAILROADS
TO DIVIDE UP THE MILW SYSTEM.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES EXIST, WHICH IF NOT CONSIDERED CAREFULLY BEFORE THE REDUCTION OF THE MILW SYSTEM, COULD RESULT IN IMMEDIATE MAJOR UNFORESEEN DAMAGES TO CREDITORS, STOCKHOLDERS, SHIPPERS, RECEIVERS AND CITIZENS. SIGNIFICANT RELATED ITEMS CONCERN THE ENTIRE U.S. SURFACE TRANSFORTATION SYSTEM, AND ITS FUTURE ABILITY TO PROVIDE ONGOING EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC AND TO MEET CRITICAL NEEDS IN THE EVENT OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY. OUR FEDERAL OFFICIALS ARE TAKING A MYOPIC VIEW OF THE RAILROADS, DANGEROUSLY OUR OF CONTEXT WITH THE OVERALL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE MILWAUKEES'S DECLINE

ALTHOUGH IN THE 1960'S DIVIDEND PAYMENTS ON THE RAILROAD COMMON STOCK WERE ERATIC, AND NO PAYMENTS WERE MADE AFTER 1967 FREIGHT REVENUES MAINTAINED NEAR PROFITABLE LEVELS AND SERVICE REMAINED VERY GOOD TO GOOD INTO THE 1970'S.

DURING THIS PERIOD OF TIME IT WAS COMMONLY EXPRESSED AMONG
OBSERVING INTELLIGENT MIDDLE MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES THAT
MANAGEMENT LARGESSES WERE EXCESSIVE AND DAMAGING MILW'S
FINANCIAL STATUS. ACCORDING TO RAILROAD OFFICIALS LOSSES OF
TRAFFIC TO TRUCKS PLUS FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND INCREASES IN COSTS OF
FUEL AND LABOR WERE PRINCIPAL FACTORS FOR DECLINING REVENUES.
WHILE THESE ITEMS ARE CONTRIBUTORY THEY ARE BUT THE TIP OF THE
ICEBERG. THE HIDDEN COSTS (40 TO 50 PERCENT) RESULTING FROM
UNNECESSARY REPORTS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND PAPERWORK, AND UNNECESSARY
OFFICERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS IS NEVER MENTIONED.

FOR EXAMPLE AT THE MILW IN 1971 A MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVE PROGRAM WAS HASTILY THRUST ON THE TRAFFIC SALES DEPARTMENT WITH AN APPALLINGLY WASTEFUL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM WHICH WAS

NEVER PROPERLY REVISED. EXPERIENCED SALES PERSONNEL WITH

STRONG CUSTOMER FOLLOWINGS WERE DEMOTED, FIRED OR RETIRED EARLY

IF THEY ATTEMPTED TO POINT OUT THE PROGRAMS OBVIOUS FALLACIES.

IF CORRELATED WITH A PORTION OF THE SIMULTANEOUS SYSTEM WIDE

LOSSES DURING THE MBO ATTEMPTED IMPLEMENTATION (1971-1975) THE LOSS OF

MORALE AND MONTHS OF DIRECT SALES TIME WOULD PROBABLY ACCOUNT FOR

REVENUE LOSSES OF BETWEEN 45 AND 65 MILLION DOLLARS. I,M SURE NO THOUGHT

OF MAKING SUCH AN ACCOUNTING WAS EVER ENTERTAINED BY MANAGEMENT.

ALTHOUGH THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF RAIL REVENUE OCCURS WHEN A CUSTOMER PAYS A FREIGHT BILL FOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, MANAGEMENT NOT WISHING TO TAMPER WITH THE STATUS QUO IN THEIR OWN DEPARTMENTS, DEFERRED RAIL AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE RATHER THAN TIGHTENING THE BELT ON EXPENSE ACCOUNTS AND MANAGEMENT OVERHEAD. IN THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY DEFERRED MAINTENANCE IS THE SAME AS GOING OUT ON A LIMB AND SAWING IT OFF BEHIND YOU.

AS MAINTENANCE WAS DEFERRED OPERATING PERSONNEL MORALE DECLINED,
SERVICE SLOWED, LOSSES DUE TO DERAILMENTS INCREASED AND REVENUES
SLIPPED LOWER. MR. QUINN SLIPPED UP TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, S
JOB, ARRANGED TO HAVE HIS SALARY GUARANTEED BY A CONTRACT. (SALARY
WAS IN EXCESS OF \$360,000 WHEN HE RETIRED A FEW HONTHS AGO)HE BROUGHT
TO THE MILW FROM THE BURLINGTON NORTHERN HR. SHITH WHOSE SALARY
(I BELIEVE OVER \$150,000) WAS ALSO SO DUARANTEED.

A NEW FORECASTING PROGRAM WAS INITIATED CALLED ACTUAL VERSUS
FORECAST, WHICH REQUIRED MANUAL ACCOUNTING AND FORECASTING.
WITH NUMEROUT CYCLICAL REVISIONS, BY THE ENTIRE SALES DEPARTMENT
NATIONALLY. PRESSURES WERE APPLIED IN AN EFFORT TO PRODUCE
IMPOSSIBLY ACCURATE INFORMATION. AGAIN DEMORALIZATION AND LOST
SALES TIME RESULTED IN FURTHER REVENUE LOSSES, PERHAPS AS MICH AS
2 TO 3MILLION DOLLARS PER MONTH. ELECTRONIC DATA BASES ALREADY IN
EXISTANCE WITHIN THE HILW AND USED IN A NUMBER OF COMPUTER GENERATED
REPORTS COULD HAVE BEEN UTILIZED (WITH APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENTS FOR
GEOGRAPHICAL HOUSING STARTS, AGRICULTURAL (GRAIN) REPORTS AND
THE GENERAL STATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY) TO PROVIDE WORKABLE AND
MORE RELIABLE FORECAST INFORMATION FOR PROBABLY UNDER \$20,000 PER MONTH.

MANAGEMENT, CASTING ABOUT FOR LOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

(OUTSIDE OF THE COST OF MANAGEMENT) FOR THE CONTINUED LOSS OF
REVENUES, EMBARKED ON AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAM OF MARKET RESEARCH
AND SELF ANALYSIS BY CREATING A BIG MANAGEMENT MACHINE CALLED
THE FROFIT CENTERS. THE MILWAUKEE IS OVER 100 YEARS OLD, ITS
MARKETS HAVE BEEN WELL RESEARCHED AND AT THIS POINT A MARKET
RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THIS DIMENSTION AND COST WOULD HAVE SEEMED
TO HAVE BEEN REDUNDANT AND ESSENTIALLY USELESS.

BY ACTUAL COUNT IN "THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE EDITION" FROM JUNE 1978 TO MARCH/APRIL 1979 MILW MANAGEMENT PERSONS LISTED INCREASED BY 92 PERCENT. THIS INCLUDED THE ADDITION OF 4 NEW VICE PRESIDENTS, 20 NEW ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENTS AND 71 NEW DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND ASSISTANTS TO ALL. AT THE SAME TIME FIELD SALES AND SERVICE OFFICES WERE CUT BACK FROM 77 TO 42.

IMPOSING THIS ENORMOUS ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT OVERHEAD ONTO

THE OVERALL OPERATING COST OF THE RAILROAD DISTORTED COST
ANALYSIS (ICC PLEASE NOTE). MARGINAL BRANCH LINES THAT MAY HAVE HAD
SOME GENUINE VALUE APPEARED LOOSERS. UPON ABANDONMENT OF THESE
SO CALLED MARGINAL LINES THE THEORIZED SAVINGS DISAPPEARED IN THE
REDUCED CASH FLOW. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO THE EVALUATION OF LINES WEST.
INDIVIDUAL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS ON WHICH PROFITS ARE NORMALLY THIN
APPEARED (IN THIS FRAMEWORK OF COSTING) TO BE LOSING HONEY AND WERE
DISCOURAGED BY THE PROFIT CENTERS WHEN DISPENSING RATE
INFORMATION. THE DISCOURAGED TRAFFIC TOOK WITH IT ADDITIONAL
CASH FLOW. TWO HARD WINTERS FLUS THE INCREASINGLY PITIFUL POOR CONDITION
OF TRACKAGE AND EQUIPMENT SPED THE DECLINE TO THE INEVITABLE COLLAPSE.

THE SITUATION WITH THE MILW WOULD SEEM TO DEMAND THAT THE OFFICERS OF ALL RAILROADS SHOULD BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR OVERHEAD COSTS INCURRED BY MANAGEMENT INCLUDING MANAGEMENT SALARIES, EXPENSE ACCOUNTS AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS, SUCH "MANAGEMENT EXPENSES" SHOULD BE CLEARLY REFLECTED IN PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENTS. WHILE TRANSGRESSIONS OF THIS TYPE OCCUR IN MAY LARGE BUREAUCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS, LITTLE, IF ANY, EFFORT ORIGINATED FROM MANAGEMENT TO ELIMINATE ANY PART OF ITSELF. THE MOST DAMNING EVIDENCE THAT SUCH A PROBRAM OF OVERHEAD COST ACCOUNTABILITY IS NECESSARY IS THE HORRENDOUS CASH POSITION OF THE MILW AT THIS TIME AND THE FACT THAT IF FELL TO THIS POSITION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOME OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATORS IN THE WORLD.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES:

AS RAILROAD EMPLOYMENT IS GENERALLY LIFELONG (TO RETTREMENT)
AND MANY OF THE PROPOSED DISPLACED EMPLOYEES ARE TOO FAR ALONG IN
LIFE TO RETRAIN AND REESTABLISH EMPLOYMENT AT THE SAME INCOME
LEVEL AS PRESENT AND YET ARE YEARS FROM RETTREMENT; AND CONSIDERING
THE CAUSES LEADING TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE MILW AND THE POSSIBLE
CASH VALUE OF THE REMAINING ESTATE, IT COULD BE EXPECTED THAT MOST
ELIGIBLE FURLOUGHED EMPLOYEES WOULD SUE FOR WAGE AND SALARY LOSSES.
AS WAGE AND SALARY CONSIDERATIONS MUST BE RESOLVED BEFORE CREDITOR
CLAIMS AND CONSIDERING THE THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES POTENTIALLY
INVOLVED, LITIGATION AND SETTLEMENTS, AFTER A FERIOD OF YEARS,
COULD REDUCE THE VALUE OF THE ESTATE TO THE POINT CREDITORS MAY
HAVE TO SETTLE FOR FAR LESS THAN THEIR ACTUAL CLAIMS, THE STOCK IN

REDUCTION OF THE SIZE OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM WITHOUT AN EQUAL REDUCTION IN THE COST OF MANAGEMENT WOULD SEEM TO ASSURE FURTHER FISCAL DISASTER.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS AMONG EMPLOYEES AND SHIPPERS RELATING TO THIS BANKRUPTCY SHOULD BE ANSWERED OUT IN THE OPEN TO DISPEL RUMORS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

WOULD THE BURLINGTON NORTHERN SYSTEM BENEFIT THE MOST FROM ADDITIONAL FREIGHT REVENUES DUE TO THE DECLINE OF THE MILW?

DID MR. QUINN, FORMERLLY PRESIDENT OF THE CEQ. AND MR. SMITH FROM THE EN ARRANGE FOR CONTRACTS TO GUARANTEE THEIR SALARIES

BECAUSE THEY KNEW THE MILW WOULD BE BANKRUFT? DO ANY OTHER OFFICERS OF THE MILW HAVE CONTRACTS GUARANTEEING THEIR EMPLOYMENT AND SALARIES? IF SO DID THEY ALSO PREVIOUSLY WORK FOR THE BN? DO ANY OF THE FORMER OR PRESENT OFFICERS, OR THEIR FAMILIES OR RELATIVES HOLD LARGE AMOUNTS OF BN STOCK? EXACTLY HOW MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAS MANAGEMENT PROVIDED ITSELF (INCLUDING THE FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD) AS EXPENSE MONIES FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS? HAS ANY EFFORT BEEN MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE THE MAJOR EXPENSE ACCOUNTS FOR VERIFICATION OF BUSINESS USE SO AS TO CONCLUSIVELY PROVE NO SUCH FUNDS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO PERSONAL USE? IS THERE ANY POSSIBILITY THE MILW WAS: SURREPTITIOUSLY AND INTENTIONALLY BANKRUPTED? DID THE BOOZE ALLEN STUDY CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF EXCESSIVE MANAGEMENT? DID IT CONSIDER THE IMPACT OF THE CHANGE IN RATE STRUCTURE OF THE PANAMA CANAL AND RELATED TRANSCONTINENETAL TRAFFIC. DID THIS STUDY CONSIDER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND RELATED RAIL TRAFFICY IF THE ABOVE ITEMS WERE NOT CONSIDERED BY THE BOOZE ALLEN STUDY IS IT WORTH THE PAPER IT IS PRINTED ON? HOW MUCH DID THE BOOZE ALLEN STUDY COST THE NILW RAILROAD? THE ENTIRE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM: WHILE A TRUCK CAN DELIVER 92 TONS ONE MILE ON ONE GALLON OF FUEL, A TRAIN WITH THE INHERENT EFFICIENCY OF MOVING FREIGHT ON STEEL WHEELS OVER STEEL RAILS CAN MOVE 2,550 TON MILES PER GALLON, AN ENERGY SAVINGS RATIO OF ALMOST 25 TO 1 IF LONG HAUL TRUCK TRAFFIC WERE DIVERTED PRINCIPALLY TO TOFC MOVEMENT WHAT WOUL THE IMPACT BE ON THE ENERGY CRISIS? I UNDERSTAND AN ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STUDY REPORTED THAT 5 PERCENT ABOVE MAXIMUM PERMISIBLE WEIGHT LIMITS DID HIGHWAY STRUCTURAL DAMAGE EQUAL TO THAT OF 10,000 AUTOS. FURTHER, 20 PERCENT ABOVE PERMISSIBLE LIMITS EQUALLED THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY 20,000 AUTOS. IN ADDITION TO WEIGHT DAMAGE, DID THE STUDIES CONSIDER DAMAGE CAUSED BY OUT OF BALANCE TRUCK TIRES RUNNING AT EXCESSIVE SPEEDS? ARE THERE STUDIES AND STATISTICS WHICH CONSIDER TRUCKS FREQUENT EXCESSES OF BOTH WEIGHT AND SPEED THAT CAN CONCLUSIVELY DETERMINE TRUCK DAMAGE TO THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS? CONSIDERING THE RATIO EVEN APPROACHES 10,000 AUTOS TO 1 TRUCK'S DAMAGE AND CONSIDERING THE DILAPPIDATED CONDITION OF MAY PARTS OF OUR NATIONAL

AND STATE HIGHWAYS AND THE APPARENT INABILITY OF TAXES COLLECTED TO KEEP UP WITH REPAIRS, IS THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY REALLY PAYING FOR ITS SHARE OF THE HIGHWAY DAMAGE?

CONSIDERING THE ENERGY CRISIS, DAMAGE TO THE NATIONAL AND STATE
HIGHWAYS AND DAMAGE CAUSED TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BY TRUCKS IT WOULD SEEM
PRUDENT FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION AND
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TO WORK IN CONCERT TO ENCOURAGE ALL FREIGHT
POSSIBLE TO THE RAIL SYSTEMS. THE IMPACT IN THE LABOR
AREA WOULD BE MINIMAL AS TRUCK TRANSPORTATION WILL ALWAYS
BE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE RAIL TO CUSTOMER DELIVERY. TRUCKING
COMPANIES CAN MAINTAIN PROFITS BY PARTICIFATING IN JOINT TRUCK—
RAIL—TRUCK TARIFFS TO NON RAIL SERVED AREAS WITH OUT ABSORBING
THE WHOLE INCREASING COSTS OF TRUCK LONG HAUL FUEL AND
EQUIPMENT MAINTANCE.

BY SHIFTING FREIGHT BACK TO RAIL SERVICE WHEREVER POSSIBLE,
RAILROADS COULD AFFORD TO COVER DEFFRED MAINTENANCE COSTS, REBUILD
SERVICE AND MAINTAIN SOUND PROFITABLE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS
IN HARMONY WITH TRUCKS. HIGHWAYS REQUIRING LESS MAINTENANCE
COULD BE MAINTAINED AT MUCH HIGHER STANDARDS WITH GAS REVENUES
COLLECTED. THE FEDERALLY COINED EXPRESSION "EXCESS CAPACITY" WOULD
NO LONGER EXIST AMONG RAILROADS. VERY LIKELY CONRAIL WOULD
BE ABLE TO REPAY ITS SUBSTANTIAL GOVERNMENT LOANS
AND AGAIN OPERATE IN THE BLACK.

IN CONCLUSION:

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IT WOULD SEEM EMINENTLY MORE INTELLIGENT TO FURLOUGH 75-150 UNNECESSARY
MILW OFFICERS AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL, ELIMINATE ALL UNNECESSARY RELATED REPORT.
AND PAPERWORK, CONDENSE, MERGE AND STREAMLINE REMAINING
OFFICERS FUNCTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS TO REALIZE COST SAVINGS
CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED TO BE BETWEEN 5 TO 8 MILLION DOLLARS
PER MONTH (60 TO 95 MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR) AND SAVE A RAILROAD AND
FOUR TO FIVE THOUSAND JOBS AS OPPOSED TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE
SYSTEM INTO A SMALLER SYSTEM WITH VIRTUALLY NO CHANCE OF
SURVIVAL.

THE EMPLOYEES ON THE WEST END KNOW THE VALUE OF OUR RUN TO THE PACIFIC OR THEY WOULD NOT BE PROPOSING AN EMPLOYEE OWNED RAILROAD TO PROVIDE THIS SERVICE. THE STORKE (SAVE OUR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES) ORGANIZATION SO HATED BY MANAGEMENT FOR TELLING THE TRUTH, SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN DENIED THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT IMPORTANT RELATIVE FACTS TO THE REORGANIZATION COURT. I AM CONVINCED THAT WITH WELL LAID REORGANIZATION PLANS BASED ON HONESTY AND COMMON SENSE TEMPERED WITH JUSTICE AND IMPLEMENTED WITH ENERGY, ENTHUSIAM AND IMAGINATION THE MILW AS A WHOLE CAN BE REHABILITATED AND AGAIN MADE PROFITABLE.

CERTAINLY SAVING THE MILWAUKEE WOULD REQUIRE CONSIDERABLE
GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE. HOWEVER, THE INSIGHTS TO BE GAINED BY
THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SUCCESSFUL REBUILDING OF THE MILWAUKEE, INCORPORATING IN SUCH REBUILDING THE PRINCIPLES OUTLINED ABOVE,
WOULD NOT ONLY SAVE THE MILWAUKEE BUT COULD BE APPLICABLE TO OTHER

OUR TRACKS, ENGINES AND ROLLING	STOCK ARE IN DISREPAIR. MANY
OF OUR VALUABLE EMPLOYEES ARE SC	CATTERED AS A RESULT OF DEFERRED
	EMENT PRIORITIES. BUT THE TRACKS AN BE REPAIRED. AND WE STILL HAVE MAN
FINE DEDICATED KNOWLEDGEABLE EMP	PLOYEES WHO, LIKE I, WOULD MORE
THAN REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS TO ECHANCE.	SERVICE THE MILW IF GIVEN THE
WITH GREAT CARING AND CONCERN	
KENDALL E GUSTAFSON	
MILWAUKEE RAILROAD FORTLAND, OREGON	
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