

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Edison, Senator Stanger, General Bowers,
Director Dreyfuss, Mr. Ohland, and Colonel Schoeffel.

Absent : Assemblyman Boswell, who communicated with Mr. Ohland
to the effect that the municipal elections prevented
him from being present, and Assemblyman Amlicke.

The Governor presided, and reported he had nothing to take up. Director Dreyfuss reported that, after having spent \$1700 to complete and print the Rules and Regulations of the O.C.D.D., he found it necessary to correct 23 of the 44 rules, by reason of the issuance of Proclamation No. 4, regulations promulgated and forwarded to the states by General Drum. He stated the Rules and Regulations will be revised to conform to the Proclamation. Anticipating changes again, he is going to have the Rules multilithed, instead of printed, and to avoid confusion, will use yellow paper, and issue orders that the old Rules, printed on blue paper, be discarded.

The Director reported he had an appointment with a Mr. Martin Nemetz, who states he is the Director of a United Nations Incentive Campaign. He exhibited material indicating there will be a demonstration held at the Woolworth Building at Newark. He requested the matter be investigated to determine the promoters responsible for the demonstration, and to ascertain their affiliation and other pertinent data. The matter was referred to Colonel Schoeffel.

The Director recommended that copy of the minutes of the War Cabinet be forwarded each week to Commissioner Frank Walsh, of the Finance Department. In the discussion that followed, it was considered inadvisable to do this, but that the Secretary be informed he is to notify Commissioner Walsh of any excerpts regarding approval of expenditures voted upon by the War Cabinet.

Director Dreyfuss recommended that approval of the War Cabinet minutes be obtained hereafter by absent Cabinet members. Motion was made by Mr. Ohland that all previous minutes of the War Cabinet be approved. Upon call for vote by the Governor, it was unanimously approved that all previous minutes of the War Cabinet were approved to date.

The Director reported that many out of State cars, and some New Jersey cars have not as yet attempted to black out the upper one-half of the headlights. He is of the opinion that persons who fail to comply with the Executive Order should be prosecuted for violation of the Order. Mr. Ohland stated he is preparing an Order for the Governor to sign, directing enforcement authorities of the State to compel compliance with the Order referred to; however, in the case of out of State cars, no action may be taken against them unless

they are driving with unshielded headlights during darkness hours. It was also recommended and approved that the State Highway Department be requested to post signs at all entrances to the State, warning motorists they must comply with the Executive Order that the upper one-half of car headlights be shielded.

Director Dreyfuss stated that on the Order that sirens are not to be used except for air raids, he notes a number of violations, not only by municipalities, but by certain factories, and wonders how the Order may be enforced. It was the general opinion that the law is not enforceable in every circumstance, that compliance has been fairly good, and that he should write to individual municipalities where the violations are occurring, bringing the matter to their attention, and insisting that the use of sirens be confined to real emergencies.

The Director stated that certain industrial plants throughout the State fail to comply with the blackout regulations. This matter has been brought to the attention of General Terry, and communication has been received from Colonel A. W. Foreman, GSC, Director of Internal Security Division, that blackout violations had been noted by the Casey Jones School, Crucible Steel, and the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation. He referred to Paragraph 48, Air Raid Protection Regulations No. 1 of the Army, that the O.C.D.D. had been designated as the principle agency to assist in the enforcement of the regulations, and pointing out that it was within the province and the authority of the State Director to correct the condition.

The Director stated that the Army has informed him they will shortly hold a terrain exercise. A plane will take to the air at Dover, Delaware, fly through New Jersey to Long Island, and up to Buffalo, New York. Speed will be approximately 180 miles an hour, and the plane will simulate a raid by the enemy. Air raid alerts will be sounded as the plane progresses, and a considerable portion of the State may be alerted, but only those Air Raid Districts concerned will receive the alert. The exercise will not be primarily on a State-wide basis. It will be held some time in the latter part of May.

He reported that the Government has stated Civilian Defense Councils may be authorized to kill rabbits to protect Victory Gardens, and that, in checking with the Fish and Game Commissioner, notification has been received that members of the councils may destroy rabbits provided there is no ordinance which prohibits them from doing so, or prohibits hunting. In the discussion that followed, it was felt this matter should be left to the determination of the several municipalities throughout the State. The O.C.D.D. will go on record as approving the destruction of the animals, but the final determination will be left to the municipal authorities as to the manner in which it should be done.

Upon inquiry of Senator Stanger as to the use of electric lights in homes and offices during the hot summer weather, Director Dreyfuss stated an order will be issued that electric lights may be used, without the necessity of the shades being drawn, if the source of the light is not visible. It was felt that, with the coming of hot weather, this will provide proper ventilation.

General Bowers reported attending a conference known as Security of War Plants Conference, District No. 5, Second Service Command, held at the Hotel Stacy Trent, May 6th, 1943, at 1:00 P.M., dinner at 6:30 P.M., and continuation of the conference until 10:00 P.M. He was accompanied by Colonel Schoeffel. Conference was called to discuss the following subjects: Plant Security in District No. 5; Industrial Employee Security Program; Counter Espionage and Sabotage; the Plant Guard Program; address by Major General T. A. Terry; Air Raid Protection and Regulations; Fire Prevention; the Army's Accident Prevention Program; and Labor Relations and Labor Supply. Agenda is attached. The General reported that the affair was attended by approximately 400 persons who represented industry in their capacity as plant managers, plant policemen, and others concerned in the problem.

General Bowers, referring to discussion previously had in a War Cabinet meeting involving the injuries of four soldiers in an accident December 1939, while on leave from a National Guard encampment during a training period, stated that some time last Fall, he had agreed with council representing the men concerned to have the matter reviewed on writ of certiorari before the Supreme Court, on their request that legal points be decided before a court of competent jurisdiction. Assistant Attorney General Dickinson had represented the Adjutant General's Office when the case was reviewed before Justice Case. The Justice, in passing on the matter, agreed that prior decision by the Attorney General was correct, that the injuries had not been sustained in line of duty, and the State did not hold responsibility for damages claimed. The General stated this action had resulted in the State saving some \$10,000. He also stated that the War Department, which reviewed the matter, had denied the claim.

The General reported that Bulletin No. 4, of his Department, issued with the approval of the Governor, called upon all members of the State Guard to assist in Memorial Day exercises where their services were required. They were to be paid for regular drill period while on duty.

In bringing up again for discussion pension rights and tenure rights of men over 38 years of age, discharged from the United States service, and who are unable to return to State employment due to the mandate that they accept employment in war plants during the period of the emergency, the General reported Mr. Goldmann was of the opinion that the Governor might be able, by Executive Order, to state that the tenure feature of the present State law could be extended to such persons, but the right to have the State continue to pay the pension of such individuals could not be taken care of by Executive Order. Discussion held on this subject indicated the matter should be taken up first, with the Civil Service Commission, and their recommendation should be studied before further action was taken by the War Cabinet. Upon call for vote on the question, it was unanimously decided the Civil Service Commission should review the question.

General Bowers displayed sample flag received from the Annam Company, a two-ply, mothproof, color fast emblem, State seal printed

on cotton wool bunting. He stated this was good sturdy material for outside use, and recommended its purchase. Approval was given for the purchase of 75 flags, at a cost of \$6.19 each.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that, in conformity with instructions issued at the last meeting, he had met with representatives of the Erie Railroad, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania Railroad, to discuss the handling, storing, and transshipment of explosives, ammunition, and high octane gasoline in the metropolitan district. Report of his findings is attached. He was directed by the Governor to continue his investigation, to contact other railroads in the metropolitan district of northern New Jersey, and to consult with proper Army authorities to determine if it would be possible to have shipment of high explosives made from an area where there is less congestion of the population, and less likelihood of considerable property damage and loss of life in the event of an explosion.

Colonel Schoeffel reported attending a conference at the office of Judge Richard Hartshorne, Court House, Newark, New Jersey. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federal Security Agency, the United States Public Health Director of New Jersey, and a State group, who constitute an arrangements committee to discuss a proposed Federal-State War Conference on Social Protection Problems, to be held at the Memorial Building, Trenton, New Jersey, June 18th.

Director Dreyfuss requests that there be put into the record the fact that 293,357 persons have taken the State oath and registered as civilian defense workers. There are also 69,479 persons registered with the Community War Services branch of the O.C.D.D.

Mr. Ohland reported a series of conferences with Captain Holder, of the battleship, U.S.S. New Jersey. It has been decided that inspection of the ship by the Governor and his party will be made on Sunday, May 23rd. Details will be disclosed at a later date. He reported that the State House Commission had approved the purchase of a \$10,000 bond, and that tentative plans call for a public ceremony and presentation of the bond to be made at the War Memorial Building June 1st. The State Treasurer will buy the bond, make up the form of agreement, and arrange for the presentation. Captain Holder has promised there will be fifty officers of the battleship, to include commissioned and non-commissioned officer personnel and crew members, at the ceremony. It was agreed the Governor would invite appropriate State groups, members of the Legislature, members of the patriotic societies of the State, and other laymen. He anticipates an attendance of approximately 2500 persons. He stated that, inasmuch as the ship's officers are giving a party for the Governor at Philadelphia, he believes it will be necessary for the State to return the hospitality of the Navy by inviting service guests (approximately fifty in the Naval group) and other distinguished guests to a luncheon or some other affair on the occasion of the ceremonies to be held June 1st. It was agreed arrangements should be made to entertain approximately one hundred persons. He also stated that Captain Holder would like to use this occasion to organize what might be known as the State Society of the U.S.S. New Jersey, this organization to have nominal dues of approximately \$1.00 a year, and to be formed principally to take care of the welfare of the ship's

crew. This idea was received favorably by members of the Cabinet, and Mr. Ohland was instructed to follow through in the matter.

Mr. Ohland reported to the Governor that he had been able to obtain a battle flag, 12 by 24 feet, which will be donated by Mrs. Charles Edison, for use on board the battleship, and which will be presented by her May 23rd.

Director Dreyfuss stated he wished to compliment Sergeant Brookes, of the New Jersey State Police, on the grand job he had done in organizing and operating the Nurses' Wartime Emergency School, at Trenton Central High School. Resolution was offered that a vote of commendation be rendered to Sergeant Brookes for his fine work in this respect. It was unanimously approved, and so ordered by the Governor.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

Chas. H. Schreffel

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1943.
MADE IN U.S.A.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A. M.

Present: Governor Edison, Assemblyman Amlicke, General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss, Mr. Ohland, and Colonel Schoeffel.

Absent : Senator Stanger and Commissioner Boswell, who had forwarded communication requesting he be excused from attending the meeting.

The Governor read communication received from Director James M. Landis, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C., dated May 14th, in response to inquiry of the Governor, under date of April 26th, 1943, requesting an additional supply of helmets be allocated to civilian defense volunteers. Director Landis states it has been decided to purchase an additional supply of helmets, and to make a mutual aid allocation of them tentatively to each state, and then to distribute them in accordance with the recommendations received, so as to cover communities where they are most needed. Copy of communication on this subject is attached.

Letter from Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commanding the Eastern Sea Frontier, in reply to an invitation to speak at a proposed Federal-State War Conference, meeting June 18th, was read. The Admiral regretted that he would be on an inspection tour during the month of June, and suggested that invitation be extended to Rear Admiral E. J. Marquart or Captain Reynolds Hayden, of the Third Naval District, who would be pleased to cooperate.

The Governor read a communication from James E. Rossell, Regional Chief of Governmental Employment of the War Manpower Commission, who states that he has been requested by Mrs. Rosenberg to act in liaison capacity between the War Manpower Commission and the State and local governments within his Region. He requests the understanding and cooperation of State and local governmental units in connection with the current effort of the Manpower Commission to stabilize the employment of persons engaged in farm work. He relates that on November 6th, 1942, the Manpower Commission embarked on a program of employment stabilization on dairy, livestock, and poultry farms. It required that a Statement of Availability be obtained from an authorized representative of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission before any dairy, livestock, or poultry farm worker might be hired, or solicited for the purpose of hiring, for employment other than on a farm. The letter reads further as follows:

"Statements of Availability are now also required before the appointment of any person engaged in work on a farm. However, if the worker is employed on a farm not classed as dairy, livestock, or poultry farm, the Statement of Availability may be obtained from his

employer, an authorized representative of an Agriculture State or County War Board, or from a representative of the War Manpower Commission.

"I have notified Federal appointing officers of the need for Statements of Availability as indicated above. Will you please notify the State appointing officers under your jurisdiction of that requirement.

"There is also the need to notify the other heads of Local Governments in the State (County and City) of the farm stabilization program so that they may, in turn, pass such information on to appointing officers under their respective jurisdictions. Only in that way can we be assured that all appointing officers in the State will know that they should not hire any person engaged in work on a farm without the necessary Statement of Availability.

"There is attached hereto a suggested letter which might be prepared in your office for distribution as indicated above. If you have any suggestion on which we may take further action, it will be gratefully received."

Mr. Rossell enclosed the suggested letter for distribution, as follows:

"As Governor of the State of New Jersey, I have been requested by the War Manpower Commission to notify the heads of all State Departments and Local Governments in the State of the provisions of the farm stabilization program.

"The War Manpower Commission on November 6, 1942, with respect to employment stabilization of dairy, livestock, and poultry farms required that a Statement of Availability be obtained from an authorized representative of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission before any dairy, livestock or poultry farm worker can be hired or solicited for the purpose of hiring for employment on other than a farm.

"This requirement has been extended to provide that a Statement of Availability must be secured before any person engaged in any work on a farm may be appointed to other employment. Before the appointment of any worker on a farm not classed as dairy, livestock, or poultry farm may be made, a Statement of Availability must be obtained from the employer or an authorized representative of an Agriculture State, or County War Board, or from a representative of the War Manpower Commission.

"The determination as to the essentiality of any farm worker will rest with the authorized representatives of either the War Manpower Commission or the State or County War Board.

"Your voluntary cooperation will be appreciated in compliance with the War Manpower Commission program to stabilize the employment of all farm workers."

In the discussion that followed, it was brought out that the State has a comparable plan under the State Administrator, and it was felt that the intervention of the Federal Government would create confusion. It was indicated that very careful investigation should be made before the Federal plan outlined is accepted and approved by the State. Study of the matter was referred to Mr. Ohland, who will report back within two or three weeks his findings in the matter.

It was moved by the Governor that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved. So ordered.

Director Dreyfuss stated that the Army has indicated they will approve a change in the regulations relating to house lighting in dimout areas. During hot weather, windows may remain open if shades are drawn and the source of the light is not visible through the shade. By source is meant the bulb or filament.

The Director reported a Federal-State War Conference on Social Protection Problems would be held at the War Memorial Building on June 18th, 1943. He stated considerable progress has been made, most of the honored guests have indicated acceptance of invitations to speak, and asked that the Cabinet approve the sum of approximately \$300 from civilian defense funds to assist in meeting the expenses which may be incurred. Upon call for a vote on the matter, approval was given.

The Director reported that, at Wallington, New Jersey, which is near the Bendix Aviation plant, there is a large anti-aircraft gun mounted on a schoolhouse. Many protests have been received from citizens in the community, who contend the mounting of the anti-aircraft gun exposes the children to excessive danger in the event of an air raid, as the gun is a military objective. It was reported that Doctor Elliott, who had not previously protested the original request of the Army for the placement of the gun, is now anxious to have it moved, and has recommended the matter be referred to the Defense Council. In the discussion that followed, it was brought out that the move would entail an expenditure of approximately \$12,000 to the Army. The matter was referred to Director Dreyfuss and General Bowers to work out with the local authorities before any further action is taken. It was recommended they insist that the local authorities make their protest to the Army, asking for the removal of the weapon on the basis that it is a military objective and dangerous to the community.

Director Dreyfuss reported that over 300 responses had been received from municipalities who were requested to cooperate in putting into effect the evacuation plan. Reaction so far has been very favorable.

He reported that on May 27th and 28th, a fire instruction course will be offered. He states that up to the present time, 5500 persons have been trained to fight forest fires, and 400 have accepted enrollment for the coming session. Most of the acceptances are from representatives of large industrial plants engaged in factory protection work. He also reported there are now 37,000 members of the Fire Auxiliary Volunteer Corps in the State. He states some confusion exists as to the authority of the O.C.D. Director Landis states it is an advisory body only. However, Proclamation No. 4 of the Eastern Defense Command leaves it to the discretion of the O.C.D. as to the type of mask and pennant that will be used during a blackout. Director Dreyfuss stated that, by mutual agreement, the 17 states of the Eastern Defense Command have decided to adopt a pennant to be used in front of headlights, but they have refused to adopt the use of a

mask to be used on the headlights. He qualified the statement by stating O.C.D. might insist on the use of a mask at some later time.

General Bowers reported that, on May 22nd and 23rd, small arms practice will be held for members of the State Guard units. General Order No. 8 is an outline of the training program. He advised that the plan was encouraged by the War Department and the National Guard Bureau. Considerable discussion followed as to the mission of the State Guard under the plan of the War Department.

The General reported that, on the question of tenure being given to employees in the armed service who may be discharged if over 38 years of age, but whose discharge is contingent on their acceptance of employment in industry, the Civil Service Commission has agreed to convene to study the problem.

He reported that recently the Federal Government passed legislation that 50 per cent of the money expended by the states for the rehabilitation of soldiers returning home will be returned by Federal subsidy. The General stated he is apprehensive that, if the Government increases its contribution for the care of ex-servicemen, they will ultimately take over control of soldiers' homes and hospitals, and control the rehabilitation problem, assessing the states their share of the expense involved. He reported there is a move on foot for a greatly increased contribution of the part of the Federal authorities, which may bring about the Federal control he mentioned.

It was recommended that the Cabinet consider the use of civilian defense volunteers as a post-war unit, particularly those groups associated with police work, the fire auxiliaries, and certain other units having to do with first aid and similar duties.

Colonel Schoeffel reported interviewing several railroad men, and several members of the United States Army, regarding concentration of explosives, ammunition, and high octane gasoline in the metropolitan area of North Jersey. He stated that on Wednesday, May 12th, he had conferred with Mr. Richard Tims, Freight Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Newark, and accompanied him to the office of Mr. E. T. Moore, Superintendent, Terminal District, Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Jersey City. Mr. Moore seemed to be familiar with the agreement between the Army and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and conditions generally at Oak Island Yards and the two piers concerned. He informed the Colonel that the Central Railroad of New Jersey is not transporting explosives or ammunition for transshipment at these terminals. However, they are transporting some high octane gasoline, which is being shipped from Pier No. 10, off Johnson Avenue, Jersey City. The commodity is kept in different types of containers, from 5 gallon cans to 50 gallon drums, and the peak traffic load may reach 30 carloads a week. There has been very little leakage of these containers, although they had some trouble in this respect three or four months ago. Containers that do leak are stored in an isolated place in the yards, under supervision of Army personnel, who not only guard them, but remove them under adequate supervision. The Army provides all of the labor in connection with the loading of lighters used to take the high octane gasoline to ships in the East River.

In referring to the possibility of conflagration or explosion at the Oak Island Yards, or the terminals, Mr. Moore stated it is his opinion that detonators are the most hazardous commodity to handle. He stated that one out of every 30 or 40 carloads contains detonators, and that a considerable portion of the commodity loaded is ammunition and shells, which it is difficult to set off. He reiterated the fact that the Lehigh Valley Railroad acts as the agent for the Army in accepting all explosives from the New York Central Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and that it is their responsibility to accept, sort, and deliver these cars to the Army controlled piers. On inquiry as to the advisability of shipping explosives directly from the Raritan Arsenal to ships by barge, it was his opinion that this would involve double handling, and he felt that was more dangerous than the present method of transportation and transshipment.

On May 13th, Colonel Schoeffel visited Colonel Foreman, Director of Internal Security, Second Service Command, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, who stated that General Terry, of the Second Service Command, is primarily concerned with all matters relating to the security of the area, and that he maintains an inspection force to see that proper safety measures are taken at the railroad yards and terminals referred to. However, the coordinator responsible for the transshipment of materials to points overseas is Major General Gronninger, of the Port of Embarkation, at 58th Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He reports directly to Washington, D.C., and is not under the command of either General Drum or General Terry.

Colonel Schoeffel then conferred with Colonel E. B. Gray, Zone Transportation Officer, attached to the Second Service Command, 17 Battery Place, New York City, who discussed the part of his office in transporting commodities referred to. He stated that it is his responsibility to see that, when ships arrive at the piers, their cargo is ready, and loading operations commence immediately. He is of the opinion there is no unnecessary delay in the handling of the cargo. The transportation of the commodity, whether from Illinois, Alabama, points in New York and New Jersey, or otherwise, is on the basis of ship bottoms being on hand to accept the commodity. Manifests of the Army are not issued unless there is some degree of certainty that ships are available; however, he stressed the point that occasionally ships may be lost at sea, or their arrival time delayed due to bad weather or other unforeseen circumstances, which might hold up a shipment for a period of 24 hours. He stated that General Gronninger was responsible for material reaching foreign ports, but that Colonel McIntyre, Chief of Transportation, Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia, was the officer to contact in reference to the decentralization of the concentration of the commodities referred to. Colonel Schoeffel did not believe there was any purpose served in talking to General Gronninger, as the supervision of the collection, transport, and loading operations rested entirely with Colonel McIntyre. Colonel Gray recommended he contact Mr. Harry Campbell, 30 Veasey Street, New York City, Supervisor for Colonel McIntyre's office and the railroads.

Colonel Schoeffel recommended that, inasmuch as Mr. Ohland makes frequent trips to Washington, he follow through in this matter with Colonel McIntyre. The Governor so ordered.

It was recommended that Mr. Downes, State Librarian, be given a copy of the War Cabinet minutes hereafter, and that there be reproduced for his files copy of previous minutes. Colonel Schoeffel stated this could be done if photostatic copies were acceptable. It was so ordered.

Colonel Schoeffel reported attending a conference at Morristown, New Jersey, with members of the State Chiefs of Police Association committee to discuss the forthcoming Federal-State War Conference on Social Protection Problems, and to arrange with this group for discussion leaders of the Law Enforcement Section of the conference; also to discuss the Emergency Control Plan as it affects police service.

Mr. Ohland reported equipment received by the State Property Officer, to May 18th, 1943, was as follows:

Helmets	111,460
Ladders, 14 ft.	531
Ladders, 24 ft.	677
Firemen's Pants	3,281
Firemen's Coats	3,370
Front Mounted Pumps	111
Skid Mounted Pumps	228
Suction Hose 4"	968
2½" S.J. Hose	272,036 ft.
1½" S.J. Hose	115,400 ft.
Pump Tank Ext.	118,358
Arm Bands	125,563
Folding Cots	2,452
Gas Masks	55,582
Trailer Pumps	313
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	598
Steel Stretchers	402
First Aid Pouches	1,384
United Medical Equipment	109
Cots issued to State Property Officer	3,000
Mattresses issued to State Property Officer	3,000

He stated that the New Jersey War Transportation Committee has requested \$3,400 additional funds to continue work they are doing for the State Highway Traffic Advisory Committee. It was recommended he make specific report as to the type of work involved, before approval of the amount of money requested.

He brought up for discussion change of work hours for State employees. He advised that it is customary to reduce the work day by one hour during the months of July and August. He has taken this matter up with the Civil Service Commission, and it is their opinion State employees' hours during the months referred to should be from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., from Monday through Friday, with Saturday a non-working day. It was recommended he refer the matter to the War Transportation Committee to determine if this would interfere with transportation for war workers.

He reported there is still considerable agitation by the Army for a ship canal to cross New Jersey from Bordentown to Sayreville. He stated that the State Chamber of Commerce, the Water Policy Commission, the North Jersey Water Supply Commission, and the Department of Commerce and Navigation had selected representatives to confer with officials at Washington on this matter. All of these agencies are opposed to the ship canal. He advised that Mr. Watson, counsel for this group, has conferred with him, and requested that the Governor be petitioned to direct the State agencies concerned to continue cooperating with the State Chamber of Commerce, and requested that the Governor meet with Mr. Jones, head of the State Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Charles Eaton, their secretary, to discuss the matter. The Governor agreed to meet State Chamber of Commerce representatives on Wednesday, May 19th, and to discuss the matter with them. In the discussion that followed, Assemblyman Amlicke stated he was of the opinion that the proposed ship canal should be taken up with the Interstate Cooperation Committee of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and that their support be obtained in opposing the Congressional bill approving the canal project, and that the Governor consider sending letters to each member of the House of Representatives and the Senate, calling upon them to defeat the bill. Discussion on this matter will continue at the next meeting, after the Governor has interviewed the State Chamber of Commerce representatives.

Mr. Ohland explained that all arrangements had been completed for the formal presentation of a \$10,000 bond to the Commanding Officer of the Battleship U. S. S. New Jersey at the Memorial Building on June 1st. He gave details of the anticipated arrangements.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

Chas. H. Schreffel

W. H. H. H.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A. M.

Present: Governor Edison, Assemblyman Amlicke, General Bowers,
Director Dreyfuss, Commissioner Beaswell, Mr. Ohland,
and Colonel Schoeffel.

Absent : Senator Stanger.

The Governor opened the meeting by reading communication from Mr. John Sloan, Chairman of the State Planning Board, requesting that the Cabinet meeting consider post war planning projects. The Governor brought this matter up for discussion to determine if the Cabinet should become concerned with post war planning at the present time, mentioning that the Legislature has a committee, representing both Houses and certain laymen, to look into the matter. He also stated that Senator Roscoe McClave has introduced a bill in the Assembly pertaining to post war planning projects. Resolution was finally offered that inasmuch as post war planning is extremely important that a recommendation be made to the Legislative Committee concerned that they expand their Commission to include two members of the War Cabinet and members of the State Planning Board, and that the letter be referred to Senator Stanger and Speaker Amlicke for presentation to the Legislative Commission.

The Governor read the report of Wayne T. Cox, State Government Mileage Administrator, which follows:

Total miles travelled in April was 1,764,628, a reduction of 3,970 miles over the March figure, maintaining an average reduction of slightly better than 37% for the first four months.

Total miles travelled first four months of 1943 - 6,716,218.
Total miles travelled first four months of 1941 - 10,311,168,
a reduction for the first four months of this year over the first four months of 1941 of 3,594,950 miles.

The increased automobile travel resulting from expanded war services suggests that classification, as well as limitation, must be established for State Agencies if the over-all reduction of forty per cent is to be maintained. With the permission of the Governor would submit the early part of next week certain recommendations for his consideration for establishing the relative importance of departmental activities in relation to the war effort.

Communication addressed to State Treasurer Robert C. Hendrickson from Mr. James Kerney, Jr. was read. In substance it was as follows:

"In line with the suggestion made at the meeting of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation Monday night, I feel that there is at present a hole in the federal system of marshalling the economic resources of the country for the war. There is some semblance of inter-relation among the multitude of war agencies in Washington under the direction of Mr. Justice Byrnes as Director of Economic

Stabilization. Even in Washington, however, this relationship is ephemeral. There is no correlation whatsoever in the field among these agencies.

For instance, on conversions and fuel supplies the PAW operates independently; on information matters the OWI supposedly handles everything although each agency similarly makes news releases; rationing and price are handled by OPA, priorities by WPB, but trucks and taxis and over-all supervision of gas and tires for transportation purposes is handled by ODT; the dispersion of contracts is a matter for the Small War Plants Corporation; farm production, victory gardens, and the delivery and allocation of these products is handled by the County War Boards for the Agriculture Department; all the man-power problems with which each of the foregoing agencies is affected are handled by the United States Employment Service and Selective Service separately. Listed here are nine agencies working independently toward the war effort. I am certain that a little more thinking could dig up several additional organizations. In many fields these agencies criss-cross, with no set-up created to correlate their work.

It appears to me that in these days when the states must be alert to retain their sovereign rights, this lack in the federal system at the local level offers an opportunity for the creation of a state agency which could serve the people of New Jersey both individually and as industry and commercial firms, and at the same time retain for the state some semblance of control over economic management by government if a State Director of War Economy was named who might bear toward all the federal agencies a liaison status which would be something of the nature of the position of the State Director of Civilian Defense. While naturally whoever attempted this job would have no control over any federal agency, he would by virtue of having the backing and support of all the state government including the legislature, the Governor, and the Executive and Administrative Departments, be able to exercise enormous moral suasion. He could, it appears to me, force closer cooperation among the federal agencies serving New Jersey in the interest of New Jersey's citizens and business. I cannot stress too strongly as a citizen of New Jersey closely familiar with the individual operations of some of these war agencies, the tremendous value of the service that such a State Director of War Economy could give both business and individuals. And I know I need not stress to you the merit of reclaiming for the states some of the authority which unless they maintain it will become by default the property of the federal government."

Copies of this communication were distributed to the members of the War Cabinet, who were requested to carefully study the subject and be prepared to discuss the recommendation of Mr. Kerney at the next meeting of the War Cabinet.

Director Drayfuss stated he has been able to convince the Army that some allowance should be made during the Summer months to allow people to keep windows and doors open; that he had issued

by Informational Letter, instructions that windows and doors may be kept open if the following conditions are met:

1. Windows may be opened from the bottom; window shades or blinds must be pulled down to cover the closed part of the window.
2. The source of light must not be visible from outside of the windows and doors.
3. Portable lamps must be moved to a point in the room where they cannot be seen from the outside, otherwise they must be shielded so that the source of light will not be visible outdoors. Fixtures, wall brackets, ceiling lights, etc., must be shielded from the outside with light-proof material.
4. Lights on porches will be permitted provided the source of light is not visible outside the porch.

The Director recommended that the Governor declare July 5th as "Defense Day". The recommendation was approved and Mr. Ohland was instructed to prepare a proclamation for issuance at a later date.

The Director reported he had been complimented by the Army on his new Kitchen Cards, distributed throughout the State. They stated this was the best thing the Civil Defense had brought to their attention.

The Director reported meeting held at Glassboro which brought together 450 persons, representing the Community War Service group, for a conference conducted by the CCDD.

There was brought up for discussion the fact that the Princeton Police force, having lost quite a few of their members to the armed forces, had called upon the Police Reserves to supply several men each evening to work with the regular members, so as to provide a reasonable amount of time off for the paid staff, also so the reserves would get more training when acting with the regulars on shift, as well as attempting to be of some real service other than for alerts or emergencies. The Mayor and Council of Princeton feel the reserves should be made Special Officers with the power of arrest in order to adequately preserve the law when on duty, as well as protect themselves. However, inasmuch as the municipality does not carry general compensation for its police force due to the high rates involved, it was felt it would be a burden to purchase compensation of this sort, and the question was brought up that if a Reserve Officer is sworn in as a Special Officer and takes a regular tour of duty, under the supervision of the regular police, has he changed his character as a civilian defense officer and is he, therefore, an agent of the municipality rather than of the civil defense group? It was recommended this matter be brought before the legal committee for interpretation. The correspondence was referred to Col. Scheffell for reply.

The Director reported that 46 volunteers had attended the course at Amherst College to study the latest methods of gas warfare. The course was of 5 days duration.

The Director recommended that recognition be given to Bayonne and to Pennsauken Township in calling out their Civilian Defense forces on the occasion of the recent emergencies which occurred in the areas concerned. The only objection registered was the fact that neither agency had reported to the OCDD or the State Police the fact that the emergencies had occurred. It was felt the recognition should be given, but that they be informed that hereafter the State must be notified whenever an emergency of the proportion of the two incidents takes place.

The Director brought up for discussion the value of having Auxiliary Police rifle and pistol teams hold competitive meets. Objection registered was the fact that the regular police in most cases have stopped this practice due to the shortage of man-power, ammunition and transportation facilities. It was felt it would be unwise to allow volunteer groups to hold meets of this type.

The Director reported that the Second Service Command had declined to recommend a code to be used by members of the War Cabinet when calling Governor's Island and State Police Headquarters during an emergency. Colonel Schoeffel was directed to survey the matter and recommend the type of code to be used.

General Bowers reported that the State Guard had held a week-end practice maneuver; that a most interesting schedule had been developed in marksmanship and training, and that 105 Officers and men of one battalion had participated. The results had been most gratifying. He stated these practices will continue and that the first squadron of cavalry will meet this coming week-end at the West Orange Armory.

The General reported that the local board of education at Wallington had been informed they are to petition the Army to remove the anti-aircraft gun mount on one of their schools. They have indicated this will be done.

The General brought up for discussion again the matter of members of the armed forces over thirty-eight years of age being discharged on the condition they accept employment in war production plants. This refers to those State employees now on leave of absence, and brings up the question of their tenure rights being maintained should they fail to report for State duty within three months of their discharge. He was informed by Dr. Messick, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, that any regulation regarding the status of these men would conflict with the statutes, and that the State laws should be amended rather than the Commission issuing a regulation to give them the protection they need. He stated that Colonel Bloomer had been consulted and that General Hershey of the Selective Service Board at Washington had been consulted by Mr. Messick.

General Hershey stated that Selective Service is not concerned with whether or not the men go back to State service or report for war production work. It was the opinion of the Civil Service Commission that a uniform rule of the State to cover the question of tenure rights for employees should be promulgated. The General stated that inasmuch as the Legislature was not in session he was of the opinion the Civil Service Commission should petition the Governor to use his war time powers and issue an Executive Order protecting the tenure rights of such veterans until such time as the Legislature is in session. The General was instructed to address a communication to the Civil Service Commission outlining his recommendation.

Colonel Schoeffel reported on the Pennsylvania Railroad wreck that had occurred at Delair, N. J. on May 23rd. He stated the local authorities had not notified the office of Civilian Defense Director nor the State Police, and that information concerning the wreck had been received about 10:45 P. M. from a telephone operator at Riverside. Stated inquiry had developed the fact the cause of the wreck was evidently the high speed of the train, which was traveling well in excess of the 15 mile an hour speed limit, and that the accident had occurred on a 14 degree curve where there were three previous accidents involving a considerable number of deaths. He was of the opinion from reports received that the suggestion of sabotage advanced by some of the newspapers was incorrect. He stated he had checked with the Secretary of the Public Utility Commission, Mr. Emmett T. Drew, whose duty it was to investigate accidents of this nature, and Mr. Drew had substantiated the fact that his investigators were of the opinion the accident was caused by high speed of the train.

He requested that approval of the Cabinet be given to the acceptance of the State Emergency Control Plan promulgated in compliance with Executive Order No. 21 issued February 1943. He submitted copies of the plan to each of the members and requested that the Governor study the plan at his convenience and append his signature. Upon call for vote of approval by the Governor, it was unanimously given.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that in preparing the Emergency Control Plan it will be necessary to obtain funds from the Defense account to prepare certain inventory card and communication charts, emergency control message forms and control maps for the Regional and Area Control Centers. He requested approval of funds not to exceed \$600 for the printing referred to. It was moved by the Governor that approval be given and unanimously agreed.

He reported two meetings with members of the Federal-State War Conference group planning a Social Protection meeting on June 18th.

Mr. Ohland reported that Mr. Wayne Cox, State Mileage Administrator was concerned over the fact that some State Departments were not curtailing the use of State transportation to the point recommended, and that he recommended an appeal board be set up to pass

on these cases. He advised it is most difficult to determine the necessity for the use of automobiles in connection with State work. It was finally recommended that he set up a priority rating for each State Department based on essential services and war-time necessity for such services; that he submit his recommendations to the Governor and when approval is obtained, the State Departments are to be instructed that in conformity with the priority rating given them they must reduce mileage accordingly, e.g., the intention is to give priority rating 1, a rating commensurate with the necessity for the use of motor transportation, which may result in 10 to 15 per cent reduction from normal mileage, and rating 5, which may result in 50 or 60 per cent reduction from normal mileage.

Mr. Ohland reported that the War Transportation Committee would submit by Monday a specific recommendation as to the use of \$3,400 they request for the continuation of the survey being carried on by that agency.

Mr. Ohland read a communication from the Chief Attorney of the OPA in New York, which requests the Governor issue an Executive Order making the OPA price ceilings mandatory on the part of merchants of the State. It was the opinion of the Governor that in view of the fact the OPA does not have a State Director and that we must deal with a Regional Director in adjacent states that the matter is no longer of State concern. He does not believe that New Jersey should be controlled by a Director in the City of New York or the City of Philadelphia. Mr. Ohland was instructed to communicate these facts to the attorney concerned.

It was reported that Senator Hollinshead of Sussex County, who is the Manager for the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, had reported that the United States Department of Agriculture has established a New York Milkshed. Included in this district are 9 North Jersey Counties, who are subject to the orders of the shed referred to. The area also includes 60 New York Counties, and he is apprehensive that inasmuch as the 60 Counties in New York, having a controlling vote in the conference, which is to be called shortly, can force their will upon New Jersey milk dealers. He requests the Governor use whatever means available and at his disposal to have the New Jersey counties withdrawn from the New York area. Mr. Ohland was directed to look into this matter and to report the results of the hearing to be held by the Federal Government at New York, which it is reported will commence May 26th.

Mr. Ohland reported that arrangements have been completed for the presentation of a \$10,000 bond, obtained from funds voted by the Legislature, to the Battleship New Jersey. Ceremonies will be held at the War Memorial Building, Trenton, at 2:30 P. M., June 1st. Captain Holden, its Executive Officer, and 50 of his men will be present, representing the New Jersey. State officials and members of patriotic societies and laymen of the State have

- 7 -

been invited. It was requested that the Governor issue directions that State offices be closed on the afternoon of June 1st so that State employees might participate. This the Governor has agreed to do.

It was moved by the Governor that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved; so ordered.

Meeting adjourned at 12:45 P. M.

Charles H. Schoeffel

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Edison, General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss,
Commissioner Boswell, Mr. Ohland, and Colonel Schoeffel.

Absent : Senator Stanger and Assemblyman Amlicke.

Governor Edison presided.

Director Dreyfuss read from the War Cabinet minutes of May 11th, 1943, "recommended that approval of the War Cabinet minutes be obtained hereafter from absent Cabinet members." He offered the following amendment: If absent members of the Cabinet have any objections to the minutes, they must record such objections before the next meeting, at which time such minutes would normally be approved. Upon call for vote on the amendment by the Governor, it was voted upon in the affirmative, and so ordered.

The Director stated the Lenhan Bill, Federal legislation concerning child care, made provisions for disbursement of Federal funds to political sub-divisions of the State. There has been allotted to date \$12,000 to Vineland, \$9,435 to Summit, \$16,137 to Hoboken, and \$19,143 to Irvington.

Director Dreyfuss reported on the situation prevailing in the City of Newark where some 30,000 persons are enrolled in defense council activities. He stated due to the situation, which had created considerable difficulty, Mr. Lempke, who organized the group, had resigned. The Chairman of the Defense Council, Mr. Waters, who lives 26 miles from Newark at Mountain Lakes, has been ill of late and is seldom around; that Mayor Murphy has left matters largely in the hands of Harold Adonis, who is the source of discontent. He reported having lunch with Mayor Murphy this past week and the Mayor has agreed to attempt to straighten the matter out by selecting a new Chairman of the Defense Council. He agreed to submit five names and requested the Director to submit names of five persons who might be acceptable. From the ten names submitted, selection of one would be made.

The Director exhibited a placard showing the type of ambulance body which is being allocated to municipalities throughout the State for use in defense work. 53 such units will be given to the State. The chassis on which the ambulance body is to be mounted must be provided by the municipalities concerned.

Director Dreyfuss stated that plans for the Social Protection Conference to be held at the War Memorial Building, Trenton, New Jersey, on June 18th, would bring into the State some very important persons who were speakers at the Conference. He recommended that luncheon be given these persons, and that invitation to luncheon be issued in the name of the Governor. It was agreed this should be done; the Director to make the arrangements and submit names of the persons

he believes should be so honored to Mr. Ohland, who will see that invitations are forwarded.

The Director stated that the Duke of Windsor had inspected the General Hospital on the Cutting Estate at Gladstone and was very much impressed with his inspection.

He brought up for discussion the possibility of obtaining 50 emergency beds from the 3,000 units stored at Freehold, and wondered if arrangements could be made for this. Mr. Ohland stated an attempt had been made over a year ago to have these beds distributed to strategic parts of the State, but he had been unable to obtain approval for this. He suggested that Captain Conover of the Red Cross be contacted and the matter discussed with him. If the Captain's consent could be obtained he was certain approval would be given.

General Bowers brought up for discussion the suggestion made by Mr. James Kerney, Jr., in letter forwarded to the State Treasurer, Senator Hendrickson; that before considering the naming of a State Director of War Economy the matter be taken up with the Honorable James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, to get his views in the matter to determine if it was possible to coordinate the Federal activity. Mr. Ohland, in commenting on this, brought out that the several State Departments invariably deal direct with the Federal agencies, and when they experience difficulty call upon his office for aid. He is of the opinion that a State Director of War Economy is unnecessary. In the discussion that followed it was felt that a State Director of War Economy, through which all State agencies dealt, would create a bottleneck. It was suggested that the Governor take up with Mr. Byrnes the possibility of New Jersey's agencies dealing with one Federal head to coordinate those things of interest to the State.

General Bowers read a communication that he had forwarded to Dr. Messick, Chief Examiner and Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, pertaining to the policy that might be adopted by the Commission relative to men discharged from military service above the age of 38 years on the condition that there is available and they will accept employment in essential war industry. In substance the letter was as follows:

"I have read your letter, with enclosures, and presented the matter in detail this morning to Governor Edison and the War Cabinet at their regular weekly meeting. Through me, the War Cabinet recommends to the Civil Service Commission, through you, that the Civil Service Commission adopt a policy or regulation which will afford adequate protection as to tenure to State employees over thirty-eight years of age, who have been discharged from the armed forces on condition that there is available and that they will accept employment in essential war industry. I gave you this information over the telephone on Tuesday, May 25th at approximately 1:00 P. M., and give you this in writing to confirm our conversation accordingly. It will be appreciated if you will present this matter to the Civil Service Commission at the earliest opportunity and advise me of the action taken."

The General was of the opinion that the purpose of protesting the tenure rights of such State employees could be attained without State Legislation.

The General reported there is to be a meeting of State Adjutant Generals of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, at the same time as the State Conference of Governors will meet. It was indicated by the Governor it would be a good idea for the General to attend the conference; he was not certain he would attend himself.

The General reported a visit by Dr. Wm. Roundtree, negro preacher, who states there are about 400 Bahaman negroes working in South Jersey, engaged in farm labor, and that he was concerned about their not getting proper religious guidance. He wished to interest the State in their welfare and asked the General for his suggestions in the matter. In the discussion that followed regarding the importation of Bahamans by the Federal Government for employment on New Jersey farms, it was reported that these negroes are billeted by the Farm Security Administration, that they are allowed a small sum of money for personal comforts, but that the bulk of the money is turned over to the British Government representative and ultimately disbursed to the families of the individuals. It was felt any matter which concerned their interest should be discussed with the British Consul of New York City.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that he had looked into the matter of designating a code word for members of the War Cabinet to use as a means of identification whenever calling the Second Service Command or the State Control Center at State Police Headquarters during an emergency. He was of the opinion that whatever word was adopted should also be adopted by the State of New York and the State of Delaware, inasmuch as they also dealt with the Second Service Command when emergencies occur. Director Dreyfuss stated he would discuss the matter with representatives of the other two states at a meeting to be held within the week.

Colonel Schoeffel reported attending two conferences on the Federal-State War Conference to be held in the Memorial Building June 18th. He thinks considerable progress has been made in formulating the plans, and the conference will be worth while.

Mr. Ohland reported that equipment received from the OCD up to and including June 1, 1943 is as follows:

Helmets	120,300
Ladders, 14 ft.	533
Ladders, 24 ft.	685
Firemen's Pants	3,301
Firemen's Coats	3,370
Front Mounted Pumps	121
Skid Mounted Pumps	228
Suction Hose 4"	970
2 1/2" S.J. Hose	286,836 ft.
1 1/2" S.J. Hose	126,200 ft.
Pump Tank Ext.	118,366

Arm Bands	145,234
Folding Cots	2,454
Gas Masks	55,895
Trailer Pumps	330
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	614
Steel Stretchers	519
First Aid Pouches	3,443
United Medical Equipment	223
Cots issued to State Property Officer	3,000
Mattresses issued to State Property Officer	3,000

Mr. Ohland stated that on the request of the War Transportation Committee for \$3,400 to complete the work on the worker transportation survey, he had been informed by Commissioner Conlon that Mr. Barrandale, who was Chairman of the War Transportation Committee, had made formal request for these funds. The State Highway Traffic Advisory Committee is interested in having the survey completed and have authorized \$1,000 to keep the project working until May 31st. Funds are to be used primarily to complete the records concerning the origin and destination of persons who find it necessary to travel in the war effort, principally those engaged in war production. The Committee needs additional information on the subject and should the money not be appropriated all of the work of the past 6 months will be wasted. Upon motion by Mr. Ohland, which was seconded and called for vote by the Governor - vote was in the affirmative that the money be granted for completion of the survey.

Mr. Ohland brought up for discussion the matter brought to the attention of Governor Edison under date of April 21, 1943 by the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who stated that under section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of February 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 19), etc., it is provided in effect that unless and until the United States has accepted jurisdiction over lands acquired or in which any interest shall have been acquired after February 1, 1940, it shall be conclusively presumed that no such jurisdiction has been accepted, and giving notice that the United States accepts exclusive jurisdiction over all lands acquired by it for military purposes within the State of New Jersey, title to which has heretofore vested in the United States and over which exclusive jurisdiction has not heretofore been obtained. Letter requested that the Governor return copy of letter which was inclosed with an indorsement thereon over his signature stating the date of the receipt of the notice. Mr. Ohland stated that Secretary Stimson had been informed that the communication originally received had been sent to the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey, who advised that the War Department should furnish to the Governor of New Jersey a description of the lands over which the United States has accepted exclusive jurisdiction, as it was impossible for State, County and Local authorities to determine the exact location of the lands affected from the terms of his letter of April 21st. Considerable correspondence was had on the subject and the matter was finally referred to the Attorney General for his comments as to what should be done in the matter. Under date of May 26th the Attorney General replied as follows:

"I have given careful consideration to the correspondence enclosed by you with your letter of the 20th instant. The letter of Secretary of War Stimson indicates that it is impossible at the present time, because of war conditions, to give a complete description of lands acquired in this State for military purposes by the Federal Government. He does state, however, quite clearly that his letter to the Governor under date of April 21, 1943, was intended only to cover lands acquired in this State by the Federal Government for military purposes where jurisdiction would have vested automatically prior to February 1, 1940.

"With this information before us I think that for the present at least it will suffice. In this department many inquiries have heretofore been made with respect to the right of persons to vote who reside on military reservations, and likewise questions have arisen from time to time as to the jurisdiction of our criminal courts. Secretary Stimson's letter will aid in the solution in the future should like problems arise."

It was recommended by Mr. Ohland that in view of the reply, all of the correspondence relating to the acquisition of lands by the United States Government and title thereto, which are referred to above, be filed with the Attorney General for his record. On a call for vote in the matter by the Governor it was approved and so ordered.

Commissioner Boswell stated that a number of planes have been holding maneuvers over Ocean City and hundreds of clips and casings of 50 millimeter ammunition have been dropped in the City streets. He exhibited one of the clips to indicate size and weight, and stated he believed the practice of dropping these objects created a dangerous condition. He brought out that if the planes would travel a few hundred yards from the City limits this material could be discarded with safety into the ocean. He was not certain whether the planes were army or navy, nor from which airdrome they came. Mr. Ohland was of the opinion that the planes came from the Millville Staging Area, which belongs to the United States Army, and recommended that the Adjutant General take the matter up with Colonel Stanton of the 5th Military District, requesting that more care be exercised when maneuvers are held so that casings and clips of the nature exhibited would not constitute a danger to the citizens. The Governor advised the Adjutant General to follow-through in the matter. Commissioner Boswell will forward a communication to the Governor for the General's attention, specifically explaining the situation.

It was moved by the Governor that the minutes of the previous meeting be approved - so ordered.

Meeting adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

Chas. N. Schoffel

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR EMERGENCY CABINET
TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1943.

Mr. Bowers

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss, Commissioner Boswell, Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, and Mr. Ohland.

Absent : Governor Edison and Colonel Schoeffel, who was attending the funeral of Trooper Kiernan.

Senator Stanger presided.

In the absence of Colonel Schoeffel, Mr. Ohland acted as Secretary pro tem.

Commissioner Boswell reported that the matter of the dropping of shell cases and clips on Ocean City had been adjusted through direct contact with the Commanding Officer at Millville, New Jersey, airport.

Senator Stanger reported that airplanes in formation were flying at extremely low altitudes over Vineland and surrounding territory. Senator Stanger is to inform the Adjutant General in writing of the times and places of these occurrences so that the Adjutant General may take the matter up with the Commanding Officer of the New Jersey Military District for the United States Army.

The Adjutant General requested information concerning the anti-aircraft installations at the Wallington School. Director Dreyfuss stated that arrangements had been made to notify the Wallington School on the yellow signal, at which time pupils will be evacuated. If evacuation is not possible, the anti-aircraft installations must be removed from the building.

The Adjutant General reported that he had not as yet been able to obtain from the Governor of New York State the necessary authority for members of the New Jersey State Guard engaged in guarding interstate bridges to enter New York State. He reported he would continue his efforts.

Director Dreyfuss reported a meeting of East Coast Conference of Civilian Defense Directors last week, at which meeting it was developed that the Victory Garden Program in New Jersey had been thus far the most successful of any of the States on the Eastern coast.

Director Dreyfuss reported he had granted an exemption from all blackouts from June 7, 1943 to June 26, 1943 to the Deerfield Packing Company, Bridgeton, New Jersey, which is engaged in freezing and packing fresh vegetables for military usage.

Director Dreyfuss reported the receipt of a letter from Colonel A. W. Forman, Internal Security Director, Second Service Command, United States Army, notifying him that a practice air raid drill would be held by the Army sometime during the week commencing

June 6, 1943, in which three planes flying in formation would take part. Director Dreyfuss stated that the Army officials had declined to give any previous notice of the day and hour of the proposed drill.

Director Dreyfuss recommended that the Governor telegraph to the two United States Senators from New Jersey urging their support of Senate Bill 1130 introduced by Senator Thomas, of Utah, known as the "War Area Child Care Act of 1943". General Bowers moved that the Governor be requested to dispatch such telegrams; seconded by Mr. Ohland; adopted unanimously.

Director Dreyfuss reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. J. Raymond Walsh, CIO, dated May 20, 1943, requesting the services of civilian defense block leaders in the checking of prices established by the Office of Price Administration. It was the opinion of the War Cabinet that block leaders should not be used for such purposes.

Director Dreyfuss reported that on June 2nd and 3rd there had been held a Fire Instructors' School at Trenton attended by more than 100 fire chiefs of the several municipalities of New Jersey.

Mr. Ohland reported a request from the Honorable John J. Toohey, State Commissioner of Labor, requesting the authorization of the War Cabinet to him as Commissioner of Labor, permitting the employment of female labor in excess of the hours authorized by law in extraordinary emergencies, properly certified by the appropriate Army, Navy or other Federal agencies. Mr. Amlicke moved that such authorization be granted to the Commissioner of Labor; seconded by Mr. Ohland, carried unanimously.

Mr. Ohland reported that the War Transportation Committee had requested an extension of about two weeks beyond June 30, 1943 to clean up the details connected with the War Transportation survey, with the understanding, however, that the sum of \$3,400 approved for this task at the last meeting of the War Cabinet, be the maximum to be expended. Mr. Amlicke moved that this request be granted; seconded by Mr. Ohland; carried unanimously.

Mr. Ohland reported that some months after the receipt of fifty-nine trailer pumps from the Office of Civilian Defense by the City of Newark, the Local Property Officer, Mr. Harold John Adonis, had reported to the Regional Property Officer, OCD, that the pumps were not in working condition and had become frozen so that the motors would not turn over. Mr. Ohland reported that representatives of the Chrysler Company (the manufacturers), the Regional Property Officer, and the State Property Officer, had inspected the pumps and that a report would shortly be forthcoming.

Mr. Ohland reported the receipt of a letter by Governor Edison from Mr. T. Harold Dempsey, Acting Camden District Director of the Office of Price Administration, enclosing copies of letters addressed by him to the President of the Garden State Racing Association and the New Jersey Racing Commission requesting that automobile parking lots at the race track be closed during the racing meeting. Mr. Ohland

was instructed to withhold a reply on behalf of the Governor until a definite report had been received from the Association and the Commission.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

/s/ W. E. Ohland

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Edison, Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, Assemblyman Boswell, General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss, Mr. Ohland, and Colonel Schoeffel.

The Governor opened the meeting by stating there has been considerable newspaper publicity during the past week concerning the lack of auxiliary equipment necessary for the operation of the emergency fire engines loaned to the several municipalities of the State. The accessories consist of nozzles, couplings, reducers, and adaptors. This matter was brought to the attention of Dear Landis, Director of Civilian Defense at Washington, who assured Colonel Gray, State Property Officer, that the earliest possible delivery of this equipment will be made.

Communication was read from E. Morgan Barrandale, of the New Jersey Defense Transportation Committee, on the question of the change of work hours for State employees. The Committee recommended that the present starting hour of 9:15 A.M. be retained, because any earlier hour would cause interference with essential war transportation. He recommended that, if it was desired to shorten the hours of State employees, the work hour be shortened at the end of the day and not the beginning of the day. Communication was read from the Civil Service Commission recommending that the hours as now fixed, 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., be continued on the basis that the shortening of the work hours for State employees when persons engaged in war industry continue to work normal hours, and, beyond that, due to the fact that there is a decided shortage of labor in the Trenton and Newark districts, where most State employees are located, would not be desirable. Considerable discussion was had on the subject. It was finally resolved by the Governor that the Cabinet follow the precedent of allowing State employees to leave one hour earlier. This met with the approval of the members, and the following resolution was adopted. The War Cabinet, in accordance with established custom, votes that State employees may be dismissed one hour earlier daily, from July 1, 1943, to September 7, 1943. In all other respects, the hours now established will obtain as provided by existing orders. The work week will be from 9:15 A.M. to 12:00 noon, and 12:45 P.M. to 4:30 P.M., from Monday through Friday, inclusive, State office buildings to be closed Saturdays. The only exception will be that those offices required by statute to remain open will maintain skeleton force to take care of the State business.

Director Dreyfuss, reporting on the Newark situation, stated that Mayor Murphy had obtained the resignation of Mr. Harold Adonis and Herbert Waters, who had severed all connection with civilian defense activity. He hopes shortly to announce the new selection for the office of Chairman of Civilian Defense of the City of Newark. In the discussion that followed regarding the several posts held by Mr. Adonis, Mr. Ohland requested that the Chairman of the Newark

Defense Council be prohibited from taking over the office of City Property Custodian. He brought out that a considerable amount of the equipment allocated to the City of Newark, particularly gasoline engines, had become frozen as result of inattention to the equipment, such as lack of oil, failure to turn over the motors at intervals, etc.

Director Dreyfuss, discussing the recent terrain exercise of blackout of the Army, reported failure of the Army to make report of the flight of the airplanes that were used. He stated that planes had lost their way, and finally landed at an airport at Bridgeport, Connecticut. In taking this matter up with General Terry's office, he was advised that the blackout was so complete that the pilots had become confused, had lost their way in the vicinity of Morristown, and ultimately wound up at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

He stated he had received a telephone call from General Drum, prior to the meeting, who stated there would be air maneuvers held by the Army some time during the week of June 20th, maneuvers to last three days and three nights, to cover the states of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. The General asked whether or not New Jersey desired there be conducted a blackout test on one of the nights concerned. The Director stated he felt blackout test should not be conducted, as it would cost the State approximately \$250,000. He cited an instance of the Campbell Soup Company withdrawing 5,000 gallons of soup the night of the blackout held June 8th, and mentioned a number of other concerns who were compelled to destroy material or equipment due to the blackout. He also stated some 30,000 doctors responded to their posts, which in effect meant tremendous loss of business to them. He felt certain blackout test held every four or six weeks was sufficient to acquaint the citizens with their duties. It was agreed that his recommendation to the Army be accepted.

Considerable discussion was held on the blackout of June 8th. The Director reported excellent results had been obtained. He was satisfied the response had been excellent. Senator Stanger brought out that the National Guard in his area of Cumberland County had responded to their posts in approximately two hours, 74 per cent being present in that period of time. He did believe, however, that there was great indiscriminate use of flashlights by wardens and civilians generally.

Director Dreyfuss exhibited pennant used by the cars carrying emergency cards. Pennant will be mounted in front of the left headlight. They will be numbered, and will be issued by the State; however, the purchase price of 20 cents will be paid by the user. The pennant exhibited was white background, with large letters "CD" in red, with an 18 inch triangle.

The Director stated the question "When does an emergency end?" had been received from a number of places. It has been decided that the following rule would be adopted: the Mayor and the local commander of the municipality will jointly decide when an emergency ends, but the Governor may overrule their decision. He stated that the rule will be clarified by order shortly.

The Director reported on the splendid job being done by Judge Hartshorne, General Chairman working on the Federal-State War Conference to be held June 18th.

General Bowers reported receiving communication from Mr. Charles Messick, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, who advised "The Civil Service Commission has assembled all of the records it has respecting public employees who have been discharged from military service who are beyond 38 years of age. Thus far we have record of 40 state employees who have been discharged by reason of age; 38 of these employees, as per attached summary, have returned to their employment; 2 only are reported as not having returned, one John Iacovelli, Laborer in the Highway Department and Benjamin F. Roll, Examiner in the Motor Vehicle Department. The Commission believes and has publicly stated heretofore that it should help these discharged veterans to carry out their obligations in the matter of employment in an essential occupation as one of the conditions of discharge. It has a ruling from the Deputy Director of the War Manpower Commission in this area, Russell J. Eldridge, and it has verbal assurance of Major General Hershey in response to specific questions in an open meeting in Philadelphia on May 9 last that both the War Manpower Commission and the Director of the Selective Service will and do hold that return to State employment, which has recently been listed as among essential activities or occupations, fully meets and discharges the obligations of any discharged veteran by reason of age made as a condition of such discharge." Mr. Roll, the Examiner in the Motor Vehicle Department, has been advised of this ruling, and that he could return to his State employment without reservation, but no reply has been received from him.

Mr. Messick recommended, for the Commission, that the War Cabinet might desire to consider further whether a policy of leaves of absence should be adopted for these men in view of the fact that all but one of which they have record are back in employment, or indicated their desire to return to employment. John Iacovelli, Laborer in the Highway Department, is the person referred to; Mr. Roll apparently is desirous of returning. The Cabinet decided that, inasmuch as only one individual has not returned to State employment, there is no serious problem in this connection, and further action should be withheld regarding the matter.

General Bowers reported that, during the blackout June 8th, the State Guard had responded splendidly. 72 per cent of all officer personnel and over 50 per cent of all enlisted personnel had responded to their posts within two hours. As many of the enlisted personnel are employed in war production and could not respond, he felt the showing was outstanding. He stated that experience showed responses in the states of New York and Pennsylvania to be approximately five hours.

He reported on maneuvers being held by members of the State Guard. Last week, over the weekend, he had attended maneuvers held in North Jersey. They consisted of chemical warfare training, using CN gas and smoke bombs, and they had engaged in similar tactical problems. He felt greatly encouraged by the results obtained, and reported that each battalion is having its own two-day maneuvers during the next few months.

Commissioner Boswell related that the State Police had had difficulty in locating him on the night of June 8th, to inform him of the impending air raid practice. He stated he had left every number that he could imagine at which he might be reached, that they had finally contacted him at Newark, but when he attempted to call them back to determine the contents of the message, the telephone operator would not accept his call. He was advised that hereafter he was to inform the telephone company of his position, and put in a call directly to Colonel Schoeffel's office. It was felt that if he used the term "priority call" and mentioned the State Police as the party he was calling, he would be given every consideration.

Senator Stanger reported that conditions at the Millville Airport have improved considerably. Last week, planes from the airport were divebombing and doing other maneuvers in the area above Landis Avenue, Vineland, and many complaints had been made to him regarding this practice. He had discussed the complaints with the Commanding Officer of the Millville Airport, who agreed to have the practice discontinued. He believes the situation has been corrected to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Assemblyman Amlicke stated he believed that police notification of air raid alarm signals to industrial plants in the Passaic area could be improved upon, and wondered what could be done to have the situation improved to the point where the notification was within 4 or 5 minutes of the yellow alert. Director Dreyfuss stated he would have the defense office look into the possibility of a multiple wire call system where, by pressing a button, at police headquarters, simultaneous warning could be given to all plants tied into the system. It was explained by Colonel Schoeffel that they have such a plan in two or three areas, and it has been most helpful.

On inquiry of Colonel Schoeffel to Director Dreyfuss as to the adoption of a code word, such as "Warcab" to be used as a means of identification of members of the War Cabinet when dealing with the Army and the Emergency Control Center of the State during actual air raid, practice blackouts, etc., the Director stated he would discuss this matter with General Terry to see if he would agree the states of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware use such a code word.

Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

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Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1943.

Present: Director Dreyfuss, Mr. Ohland, and Colonel Schoeffel.

Absent: Governor Edison, Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke,
Assemblyman Boswell, and General Bowers.

It was decided that, in the absence of a quorum, no official
meeting should be held.

Chas. H. Schoeffel

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR EMERGENCY CABINET
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1943.

Fidelity Union Skin

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Edison, General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss, Assemblyman Amlicke and Mr. Ohland.

Absent: Colonel Schoeffel, Senator Stanger and Commissioner Boswell. Colonel Schoeffel's absence was due to his attending conference at the Headquarters, Second Service Command; Commissioner Boswell's absence was due to being needed at hearings of the Public Utility Commission.

In the absence of Colonel Schoeffel, Mr. Ohland acted as Secretary pro tem.

Governor Edison advised that he had addressed a communication to Mr. Prentiss M. Brown, Federal OPA Administrator, protesting against the ruling that summer residents of seashore, mountain and lake resorts in New Jersey would not be permitted to proceed to their homes for occupancy.

The Governor presented a letter addressed to him by the President of the Civil Service Commission concerning the policies to be adopted regarding State employees during the war emergency. The Governor designated Speaker Amlicke and General Bowers to represent the War Cabinet at a conference to be arranged between the Civil Service Commission, departmental heads, the War Manpower Commission, and State employees' representatives.

Director Dreyfuss reported a scheduled conference with Major General Thomas A. Ferry, Second Service Command, United States Army, on the question of plant inspections.

Director Dreyfuss presented four proposed amendments to air raid protection regulations recently promulgated by the Governor.

Director Dreyfuss reported on the arrangements by the Office of Civilian Defense for "fire guards". Mr. Dreyfuss stated that in New Jersey the present fire watchers would be designated as fire guards.

Director Dreyfuss reported that Mr. Catesby Jones had resigned as Morristown Area Administrator and that Horace Jeffers, of Morristown, had been recommended to him as successor.

Director Dreyfuss reported that he was considering moving the Area Office now located in Jersey City, which covers Bergen, Hudson and Passaic Counties, to either Hackensack or Clifton. He will report further.

Director Dreyfuss presented a report of the Food Conservation Program, copies of which were delivered to each Cabinet member.

Director Dreyfuss reported that Child Care workers to the number of four, now carried on the Federal payroll, would be removed therefrom on July 1st, and that it might be possible that he would have to employ one of these workers with State funds.

On motion by Mr. Ohland, seconded by General Bowers, and unanimously carried, the minutes of the meetings of June 6th and June 16th were approved.

Mr. Ohland presented a communication addressed to him by Mr. Walter W. Scofield, Chief of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Health Department, citing examples of the application of restrictive orders of the Food Distribution Administration to State licensed slaughter houses in New Jersey. The Governor directed that copies be furnished to Speaker Amlicke and General Bowers, and that a conference be arranged between the Governor, the Attorney General, Speaker Amlicke and General Bowers, at an early date, to take up the question of the rights of the State on this question.

Mr. Ohland presented a letter addressed to the Governor by Mr. David H. Hammer, Counsel for The Independent Meat Dealers of New Jersey. Mr. Ohland was directed to advise Mr. Hammer that the meat problem was being studied by the War Cabinet.

Mr. Ohland presented a report of the State Property Officer concerning the status of OCB equipment received to July 1, 1943, which was as follows:

	June 15.	June 28.
Helmets	121,980	122,030
Ladders, 14 ft.	543	543
Ladders, 24 ft.	698	735
Firemen's Pants	3,726	3,801
Firemen's Coats	3,790	3,860
Front Mounted Pumps	124	125
Skid Mounted Pumps	230	230
Trailer Pumps	358	371
Suction Hose 4"	1,018	1,438
2 1/2" S. J. Hose	317,236 ft.	323,636 ft.
1 1/2" S. J. Hose	134,800 ft.	137,800 ft.
Pump Tank Extinguishers	119,504	119,512
Arm Bands	161,192	166,880
Folding Cots	2,649	2,719
Gas Masks	56,562	56,673
Schedule A (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	837	858
Steel Stretchers	556	1,115
First Aid Pouches	3,795	3,795
United Medical Equipment	244	244
Cots issued to S.P.O.	3,000	3,000
Mattresses issued to S.P.O.	3,000	3,000

General Bowers presented a confidential memorandum from the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, War Department, Washington, D. C., dated June 12, 1943, quoting a directive of the Secretary of War setting forth the basic policies of the War Department in reference to the several State Guards and their functions.

General Bowers reported that four members of the National Guard of New Jersey, who had been injured and claimed damages, had filed an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court, which upheld the State. The case will now go before the Court of Errors and Appeals.

General Bowers reported that he attended, last week, the Conference of Adjutants General at Columbus, Ohio.

General Bowers reported that the subject of Local Selective Service Board No. 10 had again appeared in the public press. He reported that all the former members had resigned and that a new Board had been appointed. He also stated that a petition had been circulated by air raid wardens in the territory covered by this Local Board protesting against the change in the Board membership.

General Bowers reported that the Medical Officer of the Selective Service System in New Jersey had inquired as to whether there were funds available in the sum of \$7,000 for the purpose of processing, through Social Service exchanges, the case history of every registrant slated for induction, prior thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there were any neuro-psychiatric cases among them. It was determined that no State funds were available for such a purpose.

General Bowers inquired as to the current situation concerning the anti-aircraft installation at the Wallington School. Mr. Dreyfuss advised that the matter was closed.

Meeting adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

J. H. Law

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Edison, Director Dreyfuss, General Bowers, Mr. Ohland, and Colonel Schoeffel.

Absent : Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, and Assemblyman Boswell, who sent message requesting he be excused.

Governor Edison presided. Colonel Schoeffel reported that his representative had conferred with Mr. Stanley Pittet, Chairman of the Hamilton Township Committee, who agreed to send in a revised application for fire apparatus from the OCD allocation, reducing his original request of 25 pieces to 9 pieces of apparatus.

Colonel Schoeffel reported a conference with Colonel A. W. Foreman, head of the Internal Security Division, Second Service Command, on his request that enforcement authorities of the State make a special effort to keep the speed of service vehicles to the war speed limit of 35 miles an hour, to arrest civilians driving Army vehicles, and to report violations of soldiers direct to the Military District Commands, or the Commanding Officer of the offender. Colonel Foreman promised disciplinary action against those reported. He cited complaints made by officials of Delaware and New York.

The Colonel reported conference with Lieutenant Colonel Cullen, Chief Investigator, Internal Security Division, on aspects of German-American Bund Societies.

He reported attending meeting called by Commissioner Spencer Miller, Jr., to discuss Roadside Improvement.

He reported that, accompanied by Mr. Ohland and Mr. Mitchell Bannerman, he had attended meeting of Area Coordinator and Deputies of Area No. 5 at New Brunswick. He recommended that Mr. Dreyfuss accompany him to other area meetings in the near future.

He reported attending conference held by Major General Thomas A. Terry, at Fort Jay, Governors Island, to discuss activities regarding venereal disease problems. He was accompanied by Doctor Usher, Doctor Mahaffey, Commissioner Driscoll, and Mr. Chandler.

He reported meeting with Colonel Edward B. Towns, who was interested in discussing the disaster relief plans for the State prepared by the Army in May, 1942. It was his opinion that local defense councils are now well organized, and that, with the advent of the State Emergency Control Plan, New Jersey is better prepared to handle their own problems than heretofore. The old relief plan referred to provided for the Commanding General of the Second Service Command to come to the aid of civilian populations in almost any circumstance, whether of major proportions or not. It is proposed the plan be redrafted to provide for Army relief only upon call of the Governor, in the event of invasion, large scale bombing, large

scale paratroop raids, or rioting. In discussing this matter with the Cabinet, it was their opinion the revised plan will suffice. The mutual aid plans of the State will take care of other affairs.

Colonel Schoeffel reported on an incident that had occurred in Passaic Tuesday, June 29th. In substance, the police had narrowly averted a clash in a North Passaic saloon between white soldiers and negro civilians, and after dispersing the group, they had left. Later a crowd of negroes gathered in the vicinity of Summer Street and Main Avenue, and Military Police, fearing an attack, called for help, not from the police, but from the Paterson Armory, where Military Police are stationed. The troops responded, maintained order, and guided traffic until the police arrived. Director Cinamon, of the Public Safety Department of Passaic, reported that soldiers in a North Passaic area had been insulted by negroes, which precipitated the trouble, and that patrolmen would be stationed there permanently to prevent further incidents.

He further reported on the situation that had developed at Bordentown, New Jersey, June 30th, when General Barton, Commander of the 4th Motorized Infantry Division, had ordered Military Police from Fort Dix to patrol the streets of Bordentown, and had declared Bordentown off-limits for soldiers of his regiment.

Difficulty was experienced the first of June between white soldiers and colored civilians, primarily on the basis of the actions of the soldiers, according to report submitted by Lieutenant E. A. Haussling, of the State Police, and information provided by local police and civilians. Many of the white soldiers referred to are southerners, and apparently it was this group that initiated the original trouble that led to the disorders of colored groups. Bordentown Police produced the following record of disturbances brought to their attention:

June 1st - A group of white soldiers became involved in a fracas at the railroad station in Bordentown. This was strictly a white affair, and resulted in two of the soldiers being sent to the hospital.

June 5th - Chester R. Cowan, Technician 5th Class, Company M, 22nd Infantry, 4th Motorized Division, stationed at Fort Dix, was assaulted after he and a companion had molested several colored girls in the neighborhood of Burlington and Borden Streets.

June 18th - Two white soldiers were assaulted by a group of negroes on Burlington Street, after the soldiers had attempted to push their way through a crowd of them who were waiting for a bus. The soldiers were not identified.

June 20th - Pfc. Quentin T. Thomas, Company K, 12th Infantry, 4th Motorized Division, and Sergeant James C. Irwin, of the same company, were assaulted by a group of negroes on the corner of Burlington and Borden Streets. No further details were available on this incident; however, the difficulty occurred in the colored neighborhood, where it was felt there was no necessity for white soldiers congregating.

June 21st - Private Edmund G. Artrop, 4th Signal Company, 4th Division, reported the windows in his automobile having been broken while same was parked at Borden and West Streets. Again, we see no necessity for Artrop being in the neighborhood. He was accompanied by Technical Sergeant George E. Sperry, who had been quite troublesome. Sperry was of the 4th Signal Company, 4th Division, and resided at 10 McKnight Avenue, Bordentown. He was arrested for having a bayonet whittled down to the size of a knife in his possession while at the Washington Hotel Tavern in Bordentown. It is believed that the car window incident is related to boast of Sperry, on exhibiting the knife, that he would take care of the "niggers."

The Colonel informed the Governor that it was his intention to take these incidents up with Colonel Forest, Executive Officer, Fort Dix, requesting that an order be issued declared Browntown, of Bordentown, off-limits for the soldiers. (Browntown is a colored section.) It is interesting to note that the reputable businessmen of the community, who were interviewed, stated that they believe trouble could be avoided if the white soldiers were kept out of the colored section. While it is true that the difficulty goes further, and white soldiers have molested local white women, these are rare incidents, which can be handled by the local police department. Practically all of the difficulty comes about as a result of the soldiers congregating in the taverns and in the sections frequented by the negroes.

Colonel Schoeffel further reported that he had discussed the entire situation with Commissioner Clark, Department of Public Safety of Bordentown, who took responsibility for General Barton sending in troops. The Commissioner was requested that, hereafter the matter be referred to the State Police, and not the military authorities. We believe that the police are fully capable of handling any difficulty that might arise. He also had a representative call on General Barton, who promised that hereafter he would notify the civil authorities in the event he found it necessary to dispatch Military Police to any local area. The General expressed the belief that the enemy were trying to influence the colored population into a race riot. However, the police could not agree with the General's contention in this respect, and believe that his troops are responsible for conditions.

The Colonel stated the Rules and Regulations of the Emergency Control Plan were being distributed. Six of the eight Area Control Centers are set up and staffs are being appointed. The seventh Center will be ready shortly, but the Jersey City area is not yet set up. The Regional Centers are making progress and can function as presently set up. It was suggested that the Governor and the Cabinet members inspect the State Control Center at State Police Headquarters next Tuesday. The Governor agreed to do so.

General Bowers read the report of Colonel E. N. Bloomer on the subject of the petition of the citizens of the 11th Ward, Mercer County, Trenton, New Jersey, regarding resignation of former members, Local Board 10, Mercer County, New Jersey, Selective Service System. The petition requested an investigation be made to determine the

reasons for the resignations of the former members and the Government Appeal Agent thereof. (See attached)

The members of this local board, and the Government Appeal Agent attached to the board, resigned because six of the registrants of the board were not inducted on May 22nd, 1943, notwithstanding the fact that their induction on that date would have violated the rules established for the proper handling of replacement schedules. Due to this fact, the State Director refused to allow the inductions to take place, which resulted in the resignations being submitted, and their acceptance by the State Director.

The General recommended report be accepted and statement be prepared for the press. He was instructed to take care of the matter.

The General reported that Camp Edison, at Sea Girt, New Jersey, will be used as a casualty and replacement center for Signal Corps personnel, and will be discontinued as a center for basic training.

He directed question to Director Dreyfuss regarding availability of pennants for emergency vehicles to be operated during blackout or air raid alarm. The Director stated he would have them shortly.

He reported that Governor Dewey has not yet answered the inquiry concerning proposed agreement to have New York and New Jersey State Guards assume responsibility for certain interstate bridges.

Director Dreyfuss reported that Major Law, of the Quartermaster Depot, at Belle Mead, New Jersey, submitted a questionnaire form for distribution to the citizens of Hillsborough Township by members of the defense council. The questionnaire was designed to give an extensive record of each individual in the area. The Director stated he was opposed to the use of civilian defense personnel for this purpose. The Cabinet felt the request of Major Law was improper, and referred the matter to Colonel Schoeffel for investigation as to the necessity for such information. He stated he will confer with Colonel Foreman, Director of Internal Security, Second Service Command.

Director Dreyfuss reported expenditure of \$1,300 for the gas instruction schools operated throughout the State by the OCDD. He stated that over 1000 persons had taken the course of instruction and returned to their communities qualified to teach on this subject.

He submitted for approval a theatre trailer, to be shown on the screen or read to patrons by all theatres. It follows:

- "In the event of an Air Raid Alarm while in this theatre:-
- "1. REMAIN CALM. Stay in your seat.
 - "2. You are not PERMITTED on the STREETS.
 - "3. The MANAGEMENT of this theatre has taken steps to protect you.
 - "4. You are safer under SHELTER than OUTSIDE.
 - "5. The SHOW will go on.
 - "6. Should it become necessary to empty this theatre, FOLLOW the instructions of the THEATRE AIR RAID WARDENS - WALK - DO NOT RUN - DO NOT PUSH.
- "By order of Charles Edison, Governor.

Leonard Dreyfuss
Civilian Defense Director
State of New Jersey." 343

The trailer was approved, and will be distributed immediately.

He reported the President had established an agency to dispense Federal funds for the relief of any civilian defense volunteer injured while on duty; however, Congress had failed to extend the Presidential authority for this, and funds were no longer available for relief.

He reported the State Legal Committee will prepare plan of procedure for the guidance of civilian defense committees who desire to prosecute violators of war time regulations, and who are charged under Chapter 251, Laws of 1942.

He reported that Director Landis, of the OCD, had refused permission to give 50 hospital beds to the hospital on the Cutting Estate, explaining beds were to be kept for emergency use only, to remain crated until an emergency occurred; however, beds could be stored at three or four places throughout the State if it was felt distribution was necessary. 3,000 base hospital beds and mattresses are now at the Freehold Armory. The Director recommended storage at four places. The matter was referred to Mr. Ohland for survey.

Colonel Schoeffel read communication and resolution proposed by Mr. P. K. Lantz, Chairman, Highway Safety Committee, Department of Oregon, The American Legion, which had been referred to him for an opinion as to the desirability of the Governor approving the proposal. Resolution follows:

"WHEREAS, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has for many years appropriated money to assist the several states to construct and maintain a vital and necessary highway system under state control for the economic and recreational use of the people, and

"WHEREAS, THE present system of regulation and supervision in the use of our streets and highways differ greatly in different states and localities causing unnecessary misunderstanding and confusion, and

"WHEREAS, the safe use of the streets and highways may be materially improved by the adoption of uniform regulations and supervision, Therefore be it,

"RESOLVED, that a Highway Traffic Congress of Federal and State Highway Engineers, Traffic Safety Experts, and Enforcement Officials be assembled to promulgate uniform regulations for the supervision of persons, vehicles and live stock on public streets and highways, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that the Department of Oregon, The American Legion in Convention Assembled at Baker, Oregon, August 19th, 20th, 21st, 1943, urge Federal aid, in the same proportion as granted in the construction and maintaining of the highway system, to the several states which adopt the standard requirements of uniform regulation and supervision."

Colonel Schoeffel stated he was against the plan proposed in principle, and felt the War Cabinet would be interested in going on record to that effect. The members of the Cabinet were definitely against the proposal, and recommended Mr. Lantz be so informed.

The Governor read a communication from Myra A. Blakeslee, Executive Director, Good-Will Commission, State of New Jersey.

The letter follows:

"The Good-Will Commission is concerned over rising tensions between minority groups as an outgrowth of the war and other situations. We are particularly concerned about the incident in Newark between white and Negro boys. We believe that action might be taken to prevent further incidents if the situation were brought to the attention of citizen groups throughout New Jersey.

"The Commission suggests that a State-wide conference might be called at this time to discuss this problem. We believe that to be effective this conference should be called by you or called by the Good-Will Commission, with your approval and cooperation.

"We suggest that the Urban League, the Negro Welfare Commission, the C.I.O. and A.F.L. as well as women's clubs, fraternal and patriotic groups be invited to participate. The foreign language press as well as the Negro and white press could be included.

"It is our judgment that with an agency such as the Good-Will Commission available and with a five year record of cooperation with racial and cultural groups behind it, that New Jersey is in a better position to deal with this unfortunate development than any other State in the Union."

It was the opinion of the Cabinet members that the offer of the Good-Will Commission be not accepted. It was deemed inadvisable at this time to call such a meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Edison, Assemblyman Amlicke, Assemblyman Boswell, General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss, Mr. Ohland, and Colonel Schoeffel.

Absent : Senator Stanger, who sent word that he was ill and reporting to the hospital for treatment of an infected arm.

Governor Edison opened the meeting, stating that he had just received a telephone call from Mr. Jones, President, State Chamber of Commerce, who is very much concerned about New Jersey being declared as in the critical area. In substance, this means that the Federal Government will not allow new war contracts to be given to industry, due to the shortage of labor. Mr. Jones stated this will be extremely detrimental to small business throughout the State, and requested that the Governor take the matter up with Washington. There was some discussion regarding the placing of the State in the critical area, and the Governor appointed Director Dreyfuss and Mr. Ohland as a committee to look into the matter. The Governor felt that the action of the Federal Government in this respect was due to a shortage of labor in the North Jersey ship-building industry. A considerable time ago, they acquired a good bit of New York labor, who have now been able to obtain work locally, and who are quitting North Jersey shipyards at the rate of 3,000 a month, causing an acute labor problem.

The Governor read a communication from Mr. Glenn Gardiner, Chairman of the New Jersey Human Resources Committee, and Mr. E. Morgan Barradale, Chairman of the New Jersey War Transportation Committee, reporting on the proposal to regulate store and business hours during the war. The proposal was advanced by Mr. Clarence F. Swann, Chairman of the Northern New Jersey Wartime Business Conference, recommending uniform closing hour of all stores at night in New Jersey, from September 1st through April 1st, in the interest of conserving fuel oil. (A copy of the report is attached.) The recommendation of the committee was accepted.

He read a communication received from Mr. C. J. Potter, Acting Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator, Washington, D. C. This letter is a result of a communication from the Governor to Secretary Ikes, requesting allotment of adequate supplies of anthracite coal to New Jersey. Mr. Potter stated that his agency had not pressed the "Order Now" campaign in the anthracite-consuming territory, due to the disturbance at the coal mines. He stated that, while anthracite stocks have been low during the past few months, with the return of the men to the mines, tonnage will again flow to the retail dealers. Distribution of coal is now controlled by his agency until September 1st. A permanent regulation will be issued shortly, providing for additional tonnage to towns affected by increases in population, and to supply consumers who have converted their heating plants to burn coal. He further promised that, if anthracite production does not meet total requirements, there will be made available substitute fuels, such as bituminous coal.

The Governor indicated that Commissioner Alfred E. Driscoll had reported on a conference of enforcement officials at Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York, on June 29th. Report was made on this meeting by Colonel Schoeffel at the last Cabinet meeting.

General Bowers reported having issued press release regarding the investigation of the resignation of members of Local Board No. 10, Mercer County. (See last minutes for details.) He stated the Board had informed the press the investigation was a "whitewash" but it was his opinion the matter should not be reopened.

He requested the Governor arrange for a conference with the Attorney General for him and Speaker Amlicke to discuss the slaughterhouse situation. They had been appointed a committee of two to inquire into the matter.

He reported that the Civil Service Association had agreed to meet with him and Speaker Amlicke on the manpower shortage problem some time this coming week.

The Governor stated he expected to take a vacation within the State between July 15th and August 15th, and asked for the opinion of those present as to the advisability of continuing the weekly Cabinet meetings during his absence. He felt they were necessary, and in the event of anything of importance to him coming up, he could be located. It was decided meetings would be held weekly, with the exception of July 20th, at which time no meeting would be held.

Director Dreyfuss read a communication from Louis E. Robbe, Colonel, CE, Plant Protection Officer, Office of Civilian Defense, New York City. He stated the Director of Stockpiling and Transportation Division, War Production Board, in Washington, has brought to the attention of Director Landis that certain industrial plants in New Jersey have stock piles of rubber or cork about which Mr. Donald Nelson is quite concerned as to the possible destruction of part, or all, of these supplies by fire. Locations of stockpiles are as follows:

Armstrong Cork Co., Kaigh'n Point, Camden
DSC - Fagg of Newark, Union (near Hillside)
Puritan Rubber Mfg. Co., Assunpink St., Trenton
Para Rubber Co. (Rosenthal Estate), Hamilton Twp. (near Trenton)

He requested this matter be brought before the proper authorities as to the necessity for the protection of the stockpiles, and the coordination of available fire fighting assistance that might be necessary in order to prevent the destruction of the material by fire. The matter was referred to Colonel Schoeffel for investigation, and to take up with the agencies concerned.

Director Dreyfuss stated that a gas demonstration had been held at Freehold, New Jersey, on the evening of July 9th, 1943. The Freehold Decontamination Squad put on this demonstration at the Freehold High School Athletic Field, using actual war gases (10% solution of mustard and lewisite). They obtained the services of an Army Lieutenant to supervise the demonstration, and to set off

the 8 ampules used, containing the gas solution referred to. Evidently, the 30-foot clearance of the spectators was not sufficient for the flying glass and brass, as five persons were struck by fragments, after the gas bombs had been detonated. All of those concerned were adults, and they were treated at the scene by the Freehold First Aid Squad, before being removed to the office of Doctor Reynolds, of Freehold. He reported that the incident occurred during the final phase of the demonstration, which included use of gas masks, the laying of a smoke screen, and proper methods of decontaminating gassed areas. He stressed the point that the demonstration being supervised by an Army Lieutenant, the State had no responsibility or liability, except a contingent one in approving the general program.

Director Dreyfuss reported that a recent inspection brings out the fact that Hoffman Island, in the New York Harbor, used as a quarantine station and Naval school, is still lit up each night, in spite of the dimout regulations. He mentioned this for the record only.

He reported that 15 canning specialists of the OCDD have held 770 meetings, and trained 16,000 persons in the art of canning.

He reported that Mrs. Cutting stated she could not serve on the Navy League, due to pressure of other matters, and suggested that Mrs. Constance Hand be appointed to succeed Mrs. Cutting. This was approved.

He reported that the Army now has 1,000 plants producing war materials on the inspection responsibility list, and that 279 of this number have been granted exemptions from the blackout regulations, which means they must black out for ten minutes, but may then put their lights on again. He brought out difficulty with the Bloomfield plant of General Electric, which takes seven minutes to black out, even though the Army rule is specific that blackout must be accomplished in one minute. He discussed this matter with Army officials, who stated he was authorized to discuss the matter with General Electric to see that they comply with the regulations.

Mr. Ohland reported conference with the Assistant Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, regarding the acquisition of land for the building of a Navy Ordnance Depot in Monmouth County, area contingent to Colts Neck, Asbury Park, Freehold, and Red Bank. It is intended purchasing 11,000 acres, and establishing a permanent depot for the Navy, primarily a storage and shipping point. This installation is to be retained after the war. He stated he had been assured no public roads would be closed when the depot is installed. He inquired as to the necessity of putting the plant in a heavily populated and farming area, and was informed that deep water facility must be close at hand. A railroad would be constructed from the site selected to Sandy Hook Bay, at Leonardo, New Jersey.

He stated that Captain J. B. Wilson, who had been put in charge of completing arrangements, would report to the Governor's office. He is anxious to confer with those State Departments concerned, such

as the Highway Department, the Public Utilities Commission, and the Monmouth County Board of Freeholders. Considerable stress was laid on discussion of the grade crossings involved in the building of the railroad. It was felt this would be of primary concern unless properly handled.

Mr. Ohland reported that Colonel Lewis, of the Army, had been appointed Manager of the Sea Girt Casualty Center, which was formerly a training area for the Signal Corps. He was advised that a stockade would be erected along Sea Girt Avenue and around the area concerned, and that deserters, casuals, and others would be quartered at Camp Edison hereafter. In the discussion that followed, it was brought out that New Jersey has a lease with the Army, and either agency can terminate the lease by 30 days notice. It was felt that the residents of Sea Girt would find the stockade and installation of casual camp distasteful. It was also felt that the idea violated the understanding had with New Jersey when the property was leased to the Army. Motion was finally made that the Adjutant General be authorized to advise the Army that the State of New Jersey is not willing to continue to lease Camp Edison, at Sea Girt, for the purpose of providing a camp to house deserters, and to erect a stockade. If they insist upon doing so, New Jersey will proceed to cancel the lease.

Mr. Ohland stated OGD equipment received to July 12th was as follows:

Helmets	122,410
Ladders, 14 ft.	543
Ladders, 24 ft.	782
Firemen's Pants	3,806
Firemen's Coats	3,865
Front Mounted Pumps	125
Skid Mounted Pumps	230
Suction Hose 4"	1,474
2½" S.J.Hose	324,436 ft.
1½" S.J.Hose	141,000 ft.
Pump Tank Ext.	119,524
Arm Bands	167,670
Folding Cots	2,719
Gas Masks	57,071
Trailer Pumps	385
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	884
Steel Stretchers	1,233
First Aid Pauches	3,845
United Medical Equipment	244
Casualty Station Units	11
Cots issued to S.P.O.	3,000
Mattresses issued to S.P.O.	3,000

375 gas masks and 375 helmets have been received and delivered to Colonel Schoeffel for the State Police.

On motion of Colonel Schoeffel, unanimously carried, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Colonel Schoeffel reported attending a conference of the State Highway Traffic Advisory Committees on July 9th and 10th, at New York City. He advised that the Honorable John J. Nash, President, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois, informed the meeting that just recently, Chicago newspapers had indicated that OPA investigators would be stationed on a main highway leading to a summer resort to stop motorists and interrogate them regarding the use of their cars for pleasure driving. The Governor of his State sent word to enforcement officials that they were to arrest any OPA investigators who stop motorists, which resulted in a cessation of the activities of the OPA. Colonel Schoeffel stated he felt that what was good for the State of Illinois was good for the State of New Jersey. He recommended the matter be looked into, and if the story of Mr. Nash was correct, the matter be discussed with the OPA at Washington. Mr. Ohland was instructed to write to obtain the necessary information.

The Colonel reported for the record that the Navy has established the United States Naval Aircraft Delivery Unit at Mercer Field, Trenton, New Jersey. There are 225 men stationed at the Field.

The meeting adjourned to inspect the State Emergency Control Center at State Police Headquarters. After the inspection, Governor Edison made a motion that the War Cabinet go on record as commending those persons concerned with the formulation of the Emergency Control Plan of the State, and the setting up of the Control Center. This was unanimously approved.

Meeting adjourned at 1:40 P.M.

Chas. H. Schoeffel

C. O.
P
Y

605 Broad Street
Newark, N. J.

July 7, 1943.

Honorable Charles Edison
Governor of New Jersey
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Governor Edison:

During March 1943 you sent letters to the undersigned relative to the proposal of Mr. Clarence F. Swann, Chairman of the Northern New Jersey Wartime Business Conference, for the uniform closing of all stores at night in New Jersey from September 1st through April 1st, in the interest of conserving fuel oil.

You referred this problem jointly to the New Jersey Human Resources Committee and the New Jersey War Transportation Committee with the request that they conduct a survey of the entire situation and report to you.

We have conducted such a survey through the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce which has been most helpful and the results reflect their interest and their influence with the various local bodies throughout the State. We believe that the basis of the survey should be broader than the question of conserving fuel oil. The inquiry was therefore framed to ascertain public opinion on the following elements of the problem:

1. A statewide law closing retail stores at night with the exception of two nights a week.
2. Would such a law conserve an appreciable amount of fuel?
3. Would it conserve manpower?
4. Would it ease the transportation problem?
5. Would it affect public morale adversely?
6. Would Wednesday and Saturday night openings be satisfactory?
7. Would it affect women war workers adversely?

Information was also sought as to the nights when the stores were ordinarily open.

The questionnaires were sent to all of the important communities in the State and replies were received from Atlantic City, Bergen County, Bloomfield, Camden, Elizabeth, Hackettstown, Hoboken, Irvington, New Brunswick, Oranges and Maplewood, Passaic, Paterson, Phillipsburg, Summit and Trenton. Despite follow-ups we failed to receive any opinions from Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne, Plainfield, Morristown, Rahway, Perth Amboy and Asbury Park. The returns were sufficiently widespread to reflect the regional differences and present a thoroughly mixed sentiment so that it indicates a very definite opposition to either a law or directive statewide in their scope.

July 7, 1943.

There is a very general response that it cannot be made statewide and that the exceptions suggested completely nullify the effectiveness, if any, of the proposal. The larger stores in the main cities close by custom except for the holiday trade. Any regulation would affect principally small town or neighborhood stores which are operated by the owner and his family. Many of them are attached to the dwellings of the operator.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that it would not be in the public interest to have a law or directive providing for the uniform closing of all stores at night between September 1st and April 1st, no appreciable saving would be effected in fuel, manpower or transportation. In fact, such a law would probably have an adverse effect as in many areas the war workers would be compelled to shop in the important working shift hours thus producing absenteeism, increasing peak hour transportation in the heavily congested transportation centers and transfer a considerable portion of neighborhood shopping to the stores in the centers of the largest cities in hours when congestion is now at its highest. It would result in further annoyance and burden to the public and the storekeepers as there is much to local custom that would be unneedfully disturbed with the consequent bad effects on public morale.

Respectfully submitted,

For the New Jersey Human Resources Committee

/s/ Glenn Gardiner, Chairman

For the New Jersey War Transportation Committee

/s/ E. Morgan Barradale, Chairman

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