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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Speaker Amlicke, Assemblyman Boswell, General Bowers,
Director Dreyfuss, Mr. Ohland, and Colonel Schoerffel.

Absent : Governor Edison and Senator Stanger.

Speaker Amlicke called the meeting to order and directed Director Dreyfuss to proceed. The Director stated that he was making formal request that 4 of the WPA workers who have been assigned to the Mailing Department of the Office of Civilian Defense Director be placed on the State payroll. The matter was referred to Mr. Ohland.

He read letter received from Assemblyman Littell, of Sussex County, who wishes to organize a Volunteer Home Guard of Legionnaires in the rural sections to guard against paratroop raids. The Director was of the opinion it is impossible to organize efficiently, outside of the local defense council auxiliaries, and, beyond that, the State Guard will be utilized for protection against paratroop raids. Considerable discussion was held on the matter, and it was finally decided that, in the absence of specific statute allowing the creation of such a volunteer guard, the matter should be tabled. Resolution to this effect was offered and approved. Reply to the Assemblyman will be made by General Bowers.

The Director reported on the State blackout. He advised he was convinced it was very confusing to the public. While the all-clear signal was given over the air by WOR, other stations failed to broadcast it. Assemblyman Boswell reported that, in many parts of his county, WOR and WCAU could not be heard, and that, while they could get WPG, unless all radio commercial channels are utilized, there is no guarantee that the public will receive the all-clear at the proper time. Director Dreyfuss is of the opinion that 45 minutes time is needed to properly broadcast air raid warning signals between the yellow and the all-clear, until such time as the public becomes accustomed to the change. He is recommending to General Terry this afternoon that the following plan be adopted: a long blast to be the audible alarm signal on the first blue warning, staccato blast on the red, and a long blast similar to the first type on the second blue, but on the second blue, street lights will not be put on, but will be left out so that when the all-clear is sounded, the street lights being put on again will serve as a warning to the air raid wardens not in the vicinity of radio receivers that the all-clear has been sounded. He stressed the fact that most of the confusion is primarily due to the present method of signalling the all-clear. He stated that he had viewed the blackout from the top floor of the Athletic Club at Newark, that one of the Harrison plants had put out its Klieg lights for one minute and had then turned them on, which created considerable confusion in the neighborhood. He stated the Army rule of allowing some industrial plants to turn on their lights in one minute, some in three minutes, and some in ten minutes, helps accentuate the confusion referred to, and he looks to them to

establish uniformity in this direction. He brought out that the Eastern Aircraft plant at Linden had agreed to put out their lights for ten minutes to demonstrate their ability to do so. The Navy, hearing of this, had telegraphed them informing them they were not to comply with their agreement. All of these matters will be discussed with General Terry before the next meeting.

He asked for an opinion as to whether or not the State rule that schools should not be evacuated should be changed. He brought out there has been a State-wide protest against the present rule which keeps children in the schools, primarily due to anti-aircraft being placed on top of many school buildings. Parents and teachers alike think this is dangerous as it will draw enemy fire. He has in mind changing the State rule to read that no children shall be evacuated on the red signal, leaving it optional whether they be evacuated on the first or second blue signal. There was some objection expressed to this by some of the members. Mr. Ohland stated he had talked to approximately 100 persons on this subject. He is of the opinion the parents are not objecting to the present rule, but that the teachers are. They do not wish to accept the responsibility of taking care of the pupils. He brought out that if pupils are dismissed, they will not return to school for the rest of the day. Such a rule was established in London for a period of three months, and then was finally changed as it was determined more deaths occurred amongst the pupils while away from school than while retained at the school. The Director stated that we are the only State in the United States which has a rule and regulation prohibiting schools to be evacuated. All others leave it optional with the local authorities. It was brought out by some of the members that consideration must be given not only to day-time attendance but also to night-time attendance not only of public schools but industrial and trade schools, business colleges, etc. The matter was finally laid over for further study.

Resolution was offered by Director Dreyfuss as follows: Inasmuch as the Army by letter has indicated low beam headlights may be used in the dimout area, executive order be issued that all motorists of the State be required to have the upper one-half of their automobile headlight lenses shielded; that automobiles be permitted to drive with low beam headlights so shielded in the dimout area; and that high beam headlights are permissible when not in the dimout area. Resolution was approved.

He injected a humorous note into the deliberations by reading letter from Mr. William Stickel, stating that the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Essex, reporting on the egg laying problem in one of the larger institutions of the County, had stated that the dimming out of lights in the chicken coops at 4:00 P.M. had caused a considerable reduction in the laying of the hens, that when the lights were maintained the egg laying became normal.

He reported that the State Defense Directors of New York and Pennsylvania had resigned. They will be replaced shortly.

He stated there is to be a dinner at the Essex House at Newark this evening, followed by a meeting of the plant protection heads of the

Metropolitan Military District, General Terry to preside. He expects to be present and to take up with him some of the matters related previously.

He made request of Mr. Ohland to obtain an addressograph machine for the Trenton Armory office of the Defense Council. Mr. Ohland stated he had been looking for one for a considerable period of time but had been unable to find one that could be made available.

Assemblyman Boswell stated that, inasmuch as the War Cabinet had undertaken to be a clearing house for defense matters, and Mr. Ohland had followed through in obtaining information regarding the rent ceiling placed on homes in certain defense areas of the State, they might be interested in a trip he had made to Washington just recently to discuss the hardship created by the rent ceiling in certain parts of Cape May County which are not in the industrial district, but are affected by the order. As result of this conference, the Federal agency concerned had agreed to make a survey of the condition complained of, and within the past few days, some of their inspectors had been in the County looking into the situation.

Director Dreyfuss stated that a great part of his work has to do with preventing Federal encroachment on State rights, as many of the things Federal agencies are trying to do abrogate the right of the State to handle their own problems. He mentioned that, on the Block Plan which has been put into effect in New Jersey, there has been some Federal objection. In effect, the Block Plan is to have key workers inform housewives what is expected of them or what they must do, particularly in rationing. Workers go from house to house, teaching housewives the use of rationing books, proper feeding methods with limited food supplies, the value of certain rules to follow in maintaining nutritious meals, etc. Mr. Ohland remarked that Governor Edison is sending a letter to Mr. Frank Banes, Executive Director, Council of State Governments, requesting he discuss with the Council the effect of Federal encroachment in certain directions. He is opposed to Federal domination in general, and particularly, in some of the matters that have been brought up by Federal agencies just recently.

General Bowers reported that, last Wednesday, conference had been held at Governors Island with the Internal Security Section, Second Service Command, members of the New York State Guard, and New Jersey State Guard, to discuss responsibility of the several State Guard units concerned in the protection of the Hudson River crossings between the two states in the event of extreme emergency. It was finally agreed that the New York State Guard would take care of 7 of these installations, and New Jersey 2 of them. The installations concerned are the George Washington Bridge, the Lincoln Tunnel, the Holland Tunnel, 3 Staten Island crossings, and 3 railroad crossings. New Jersey has agreed to guard the Goethals Bridge and the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge paralleling Goethals crossing. The General stressed the fact there would be no divided responsibility. The State accepting the duty of guarding the installation would guard the same on both sides of the river. However, the agreement hinged on the approval of the several Governors concerned, who would have the matter presented

to them by the Adjutant Generals of the two states. Conference will be held Wednesday, February 24th, with officials of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to discuss guarding of the Delaware River bridges. There are some 30 bridges concerned, 9 of which are railroad bridges. He brought out that the purpose of these conferences was to fix responsibility with the several states concerned to have the State Guard take over guarding the bridgeheads in the event of paratroop raid or other consequence of the war. Specific agreement now will avoid confusion later. He pointed out the relative strengths of the several State Guard forces are as follows: New York State, 20,000; Pennsylvania, 6,000; New Jersey, 2,000.

He reported again on the matter involving conversion from fuel oil to coal for the several heating plants of State Armories as follows. The Army and OPA Engineers have finally agreed that the Army will bear the cost of conversion in 20 State Armories which are leased to the Federal Government. Cost involved is approximately \$180,000. He stated General Barlow has done a fine job in getting this agreement. However, each lease will need an amendment, which will be taken care of immediately. He also stated that New Jersey will have to spend \$30,000 to convert those other Armories being used by State Guard and other State agencies. We must convert, as the OPA has ruled fuel oil will not be given next year.

Colonel Schoeffel reported on the fuel oil situation. He is of the opinion OPA is doing a splendid job in taking care of needy cases. While there was apparently considerable suffering during the recent cold spell, there was no sharp increase in illness due to lack of heat in fuel oil heated homes, and in all cases where it was determined young children or aged persons required additional heat, it was provided; however, he did bring out that in certain apartment buildings, the OPA will not allow additional fuel oil where demand has been made that the apartment owner convert to coal.

He reported on attending conference of the Public Relations Office, Second Service Command, 90 Church Street, New York City, at which there was a demonstration of the communication facility that will be adopted and notification to the public through the medium of press and radio in the event of an actual air raid warning alarm.

He reported conference with Mr. Leon A. Watson, Chairman of the State Deputy Coordinators, on the Emergency Control Plan. A meeting of the entire group will be held Wednesday, February 24th, to establish policy, rules and regulations, etc.

General Bowers stated that, late Saturday afternoon, call had been received from a Captain of the Army at Millville, New Jersey, Army Air Base, that he needed room for 600 men to be billeted for a period of two weeks. After several conferences, it was finally determined they could be put into the Vineland and Bridgeton Armories. However, it was necessary to move the Red Cross, who had occupied some of the space in the two places mentioned.

Mr. Ohland reported on letter that had been forwarded to Director Eastman, of the Office of Defense Transportation at Washington, D.C., by the Governor, who stated he believed it would be most unwise to

permit trucks and buses to operate at speeds greater than those permitted passenger vehicles. He is of the opinion that the motoring public in general are now obeying the legal speed limit of 35 miles per hour, and would greatly resent permission being granted to trucks and buses to operate at greater speeds, and would, as a natural result, attempt to travel at the speed permitted the others. He urged that the ODT obtain the reactions of the Governors of the several states toward this proposal before final action is taken. He stated that the Superintendent of State Police concurred with him in his findings. Mr. Ohland submitted reply consequent to the letter referred to above, stating that at the time of the issuance of the 35 mile speed limit order, many complaints were made to the ODT by bus and truck operators that the limit would result in damage to equipment, loss of transportation efficiency, and waste of transportation capacity and manpower. Several conferences were held with representatives of truck operators, bus operators, and organized labor, who presented their case in some detail. He was quite impressed by the showing they made, but after conferring with Rubber Director Jeffers in the matter, it was decided to leave the limit as it was, applicable to all types of motor vehicles. In the meantime, survey has been made to determine the facts of the matter. Last Saturday, an exception had been made permitting an exemption for emergency shipments for the armed forces, the Maritime Commission, and the War Shipping Administration. This amendment was insisted upon by those agencies on the basis that, without some such arrangement, the war effort was being materially impeded.

The amendment concerned contemplates that, in the event of a shipment, the expedited movement of which is necessary to meet the needs of the military forces or of the other agencies named, vehicles transporting such shipments shall be exempted from the 35 mile speed limit if there is carried on the vehicle a certificate showing the need for the expedited movement and other specified data, and if, during the movement, the vehicle displays prominently a distinctive marking showing that it is moving an expedited military service. This experiment will be for a test period of 60 days only. He further stated he clearly recognized the validity of the comments made to the Governor by the Superintendent of State Police, and that it is injudicious from several viewpoints to set one standard for trucks and buses, and another for passenger cars; further, that he is in complete agreement with the Governor that, if any general modification is in prospect, which would differentiate between the speed of trucks and buses on the one hand, and private passenger cars on the other, the judgment of the Governors and other State enforcement officials should be sought and given weighty, if not conclusive, consideration. He closed the letter by requesting information which may come to the attention of the several State enforcement officials as to the general effect of the amendment, and as to any apparent abuse of the arrangement. He enclosed copy of the amendment to the speed limit order referred to above. It was decided that letter should be sent to Mr. Eastman asking for an interpretation as to the maximum speed trucks would be allowed to travel.

Meeting adjourned.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

The Governor opened the meeting by reading a telegram from Mr. L. B. F. Raycroft, Regional Director, War Manpower Commission, Philadelphia, Pa. Telegram follows:

"Because of the urgent need for coordinated action by farm organizations and State and Federal agencies on the problem of providing workers for food production in New Jersey in 1943, I have organized and am about to announce a State Coordinating Committee with membership representation for interest and agencies most directly concerned for each of the three states in my region. I respectfully request your cooperation and support. A letter to you about the committee and plans for action will follow."

He also read letter from Mr. Raycroft on the same problem, which is reproduced below.

"We all realize what a difficult problem we are facing in providing sufficient labor for the farmers of this Region, which is comprised of the States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

"To assist the War Manpower Commission and its U. S. Employment Service in meeting their responsibility, we have organized a Farm Labor Coordinating Committee in each of the three States, and a Regional Committee made up of the Chairman of each of the State Coordinating Committees, together with the Regional Representative of the various federal agencies interested in the farm labor problem; namely, War Manpower Commission, Farm Security Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Extension Service of U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Regional Committee will act as a steering committee and the State Committees as action committees; they will assist the U. S. Employment Service in coordinating the activities of the various agencies so that the Farm Placement Program of the U.S. Employment Service, a copy of which is enclosed for your information, may be made effective.

"The recent order of the Director of War Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt, placing the responsibility for providing farm labor in the hands of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, also provides that the War Manpower Commission, through its U. S. Employment Service, will carry on until such time as the U. S. Department of Agriculture can assume its responsibility effectively.

"We know you are interested in this vital problem and we shall appreciate your cooperation in securing recognition for the Committee of your State. The membership of all such Committees in my Region is listed on the attached sheets."

In the discussion that followed, some of the members registered disapproval of the method used by the War Manpower Commission in forcing upon the State the Farm Labor Coordinating Committee referred to. It was brought out that this was again an encroachment of State rights, that the State has appointed a committee to organize and direct the resources of the State in providing adequate manpower for agriculture, and that the appointment of the committee referred to creates confusion. It was recommended that letter be sent to Mr. Paul McNutt, stating his proposal is a duplication of the State effort, and that his recommendation will only be accepted if it will not interfere with what the State committee is doing in this direction. It is the belief of the Governor, however, that the State committee must have their program well laid out and functioning smoothly before we can turn down the proposal of the Federal government. Mr. Ohland stated that Mr. Eaton, Chairman of the State committee, has plans formulated, and he will present a report not later than Monday, March 8th. The Governor advised Mr. Ohland he will draft proper reply after hearing from Mr. Eaton.

It was brought out by Director Dreyfuss that the Federal government is prone to appoint paid organizers for work within the several states without having a clear concept as to the program that ought to be developed. He stated there has been appointed a Recreation Committee of three men, each getting \$6500 annually, and he is at a loss as to what to do with them. He now has a volunteer State committee who have organized the YMCA's, the USO, and other allied organizations, who are providing ample recreational facilities for all of the soldiers or sailors who may require such activity within the State. He stated that, in a recent meeting with the three men named, they had not developed a program, and had no idea what their duties were.

Mr. Ohland reported that Mr. Downes, State Librarian, who was designated to look into the possibility of creating a War Records Bureau, indicates there is no hope of obtaining aid from the several colleges in the State, although they are willing to make available occasionally members of their staff to assist in an advisory capacity. Mr. Gene Connett, of the State Highway Department, was requested to provide manpower to assist in the work of the Bureau, but contends he has no such aid available. It was suggested the matter be laid over until Comptroller Zink is able to have a bill passed in the Legislature, which would allow the transfer of employees from one State department to another State department. At that time, there are several State departments who will be able to make available trained personnel to take on the field service and surveys necessary to collect, catalog, and classify the war records referred to.

Mr. Ohland also reported that the State Property Officer had submitted to him a list of the equipment received from the OCD up to and including, March 1st, 1943. The list follows:

Helmets	74,420
Ladders, 14 ft.	423
Ladders, 24 ft.	40
Firemen's Pants	1,830
Firemen's Coats	2,985
Front Mounted Pumps	91

Skid Mounted Pumps	198
Suction Hose	906
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S.J.Hose	96,000
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S.J.Hose	49,600
Pump Tanks Ext.	58,722
Arm Bands	119,060
Folding Cots	34
Gas Masks	41,780
Trailer Pumps	59
Cots - State	3,000
(Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	47

He stated that all of this property had been inspected, and was being properly stored and maintained. The equipment referred to has been distributed among 90 communities.

He reported Mr. Wayne Cox, State Mileage Administrator, states he is receiving cooperation from 95% of the State departments in his effort to reduce the mileage of State cars by 40% of last year's mileage. He is having slight difficulty with the remaining 5% of the State departments. They promised to cooperate, but have not as yet complied with his request; therefore, he has petitioned the Finance Commissioner to withhold quarterly requisitions until compliance is had with the Governor's executive order directing State departments to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Mileage Administrator. He states that Mr. McKenna, of the OPA, has expressed himself as highly gratified with the results obtained, and he feels certain that the mileage of State-owned vehicles will be reduced 40% as desired.

General Bowers reported conference held at Governors Island, Wednesday, February 17th, concerning the agreement on the protection of bridges and installations between the States of New Jersey and New York. (See the minutes of last meeting for details)

He also reported conference held with members of the Second Service Command, Pennsylvania State Guard, and New Jersey State Guard, at which tentative agreement was drawn up as to the responsibility of guarding approximately 30 installations over the Delaware River between the two states. 9 of the installations referred to are railroad bridges, and 21 vehicular bridges, most of which are regarded important from the military and civilian standpoint. The military authorities insist that the responsibility be not divided. It was determined that, of the 30 installations referred to, 7 of the railroad bridges were considered vitally important, and 7 of the vehicular bridges were placed in the same classification. He related that the Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania does not have authority to make an agreement such as was made with the State of New York until he obtains authorization from his superiors. Senator Stanger, as a point of information, asked whether or not the Standard Operations procedure Confidential Order of the State Guard, which fixes responsibility for the guarding of important State installations including bridges, would interfere with the plans being made by the General. The General stated that there will have to be an amendment to the S.O.P. before the agreement could be approved. He also stated that there is a question as to whether or not the State Guard of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York has the right to enter any other State as

a military force in the absence of legislation similar to the Fresh Pursuit Act passed three or four years ago by New Jersey. This act, in effect, would allow a peace officer of another State to enter into New Jersey in hot pursuit of a criminal for the purpose of apprehending him. However, the legislation was predicated on the fact that neighboring states adopt the same type of act and form an agreement on this basis.

He again reported on damage done to the Marion Gardens Apartments in Jersey City. (See minutes of February 9th for details.) He stated that the Board of Inquiry headed by Judge Hartshorne of Newark had been unable to fix individual responsibility. Claim had been made in the amount of \$3,750, but the Board had advised payment of not in excess of \$2,600. They placed a value of ordinary wear and tear at approximately \$1,100. The General stated the matter was finally settled by the approval of the payment of \$2,950. The Governor raised the question as to whether or not responsibility had been fixed on commissioned officers for allowing the destruction of the property referred to. The General stated they had been unable to fix responsibility definitely, due to the constant changing of men and the fact they could not be reached. The Governor asked what disciplinary action had been taken against the officers and men concerned, and stated he believed the matter was not properly controlled. The General advised that many inspections had been made by State Guard officers and by the OPA, but it was impossible to prevent some of the damage that had taken place.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Ohland stated that, in anticipation of destruction by members of the armed forces occupying State Armories, provision had been made in the leases that repairs would be made when the premises were vacated. He related a number of circumstances which proved conclusively the armed forces unquestionably and invariably cause considerable damage to leased property. Mr. Boswell brought out that many of the hotels in Atlantic City and Ocean City have experienced considerable destruction by men in uniform. He states that in Ocean City, they have broken into many private homes, have destroyed furniture and fixtures, and in several instances broken furniture to burn in the fireplaces so as to keep warm. Many windows have been broken, doors torn from buildings, and similar damage.

General Bowers reported that Captain Reuter, Personnel Officer of the Adjutant General's Office, had made a very interesting analysis of the records of all men who have been inducted into the Federal service, who were previously members of the National Guard. He stated that, of the 627 National Guard officers inducted, only 106 had not been promoted. 109 officers had been promoted one grade, 147 had been promoted two grades, and 3 had been promoted three grades. He gave further statistics which are a matter of record, to show the number of non-commissioned officers who had been elevated to commissioned ranks. He merely mentioned this as a matter for the record.

Mr. Boswell brought up for discussion the fact that Secretary Ickes had stated there will be a serious scarcity of fish this year, 1,200,000,000 pounds less than netted last year. He wondered whether it might be possible to relax the present State law which prohibits

netting of striped bass after February 28th. It was finally decided to take no action in the matter.

He also stated that the present child labor laws prohibit the use of child labor more than 40 hours a week. He brought out that farm labor will be scarce, many of the merchants are relying on child labor after school hours and over the weekend, and thought some consideration should be given to the relaxation of the present law which will allow a 48-hour week for minors. He advised that Deputy Commissioner George Krueger, Department of Labor, stated there is considerable agitation to increase the work week of minors to 48 hours, and he is of the opinion there will not be a great deal of objection to the amendment of the present law allowing this. It was recommended by Mr. Ohland that the matter be referred to the Human Resources Committee for study. Upon call of the Governor for a vote on this proposal, it was unanimously approved.

Director Dreyfuss stated he had made a proposal to General Terry that the procedure to be followed by the citizens of the State upon the receipt of the air raid warning alarm signals be changed as follows: on the second blue signal, street lights remain out, but traffic move on low beam headlights and pedestrians be allowed to move. The purpose of this proposal was the fact that, when the all-clear signal is sounded, the lights being put on will be notification to the air raid wardens of the all-clear signal, which information they are now unable to obtain quickly. He cited many cases where persons, being informed of the all-clear by radio, put their house lights on, and then got into controversies with the wardens, because they had not been informed of the all-clear. He read letter from General Terry in response to the proposal which stated, in part, that the Army will not do as he requested, and quoted General Drum as saying the conditions of the blue signal following the red signal are to be the same as those of the blue signal preceding the red signal. He also gave an explanation of the reason for General Drum's decision in the matter.

The Director stated the confusion presently prevailing was most disconcerting. He was of the opinion something should be done to get General Drum to personally meet with representatives of New Jersey to discuss the matter. He brought out that he has had appointments with General Drum on two or three occasions, and that each time the General has made excuses and he has never been able to personally contact him to register his complaint. He read a letter being sent to General Drum by his office stating he must consult with the General on matters relating to certain problems, that he wishes a specific and definite meeting date with him and other representatives, not only of New Jersey, but several of the other states, and a final determination on some phases of the dimout regulations, the air raid warning regulations, etc. He requested that the Governor also send a communication to General Drum, stating that the present system as promulgated by the Army in the dissemination of the air raid warning signals is most confusing, and asking the General for a conference to settle these questions. The Governor stated he will be pleased to write such a letter and ordered that it be prepared.

In a discussion that followed, one of the members stated that announcement had been made over the radio that Fieldmarshal Goering, head of the Luftwaffe, had announced to the German people just recently that America may shortly look to the bombing of the cities of New York, Washington, and Boston. It was the opinion of the Cabinet that, if this could be taken seriously, the Army should promulgate rules and regulations which were simple in effect and readily understood by everyone.

Director Dreyfuss stated he wished to bring to the attention of the legislative members of the Cabinet the fact that Secretary of Agriculture Allen will shortly request an appropriation of \$43,000 to carry on the canning program, and \$7,000 for developing the Victory Garden program. Mr. Allen is of the opinion this work is most important, and \$50,000 is definitely needed. The Defense Director of the State will motivate the plan as presented at a previous meeting, but the Department of Agriculture is the driving force behind the legislation requested. Upon inquiry of Mr. Boswell as to the specific recommendation of Director Dreyfuss regarding the funds requested, response was made that we should accept the recommendation of Mr. Allen and Professor Helyar, who are considered the two experts on the subject. It was the opinion of the Governor that, with the prevailing shortage of canned goods, farm labor, and the unquestionable shortage of farm commodities generally, we will need auxiliary supplies such as canned foods and those commodities obtained through the establishing of Victory Gardens, and serious consideration should be given to this. There was quoted by one of the members the fact that the Quartermaster General of the United States Army ships seven tons of goods, including ammunition, for each soldier who goes overseas, and that monthly there is shipped one and a half tons per man thereafter. Director Dreyfuss stated a plan to use Stacy Park as a Victory Garden had been recommended. He is of the opinion this would have great publicity value. However, he brought out the fact that Secretary of Agriculture Allen had reported the soil is too poor for a Victory Garden and the idea would be impracticable. It was also mentioned that Stacy Park is subject to frequent flooding through the rise of the Delaware River. No action was taken in the matter.

He reported that the Advisory Committee on Milk Products had a meeting February 25th. They had reported there will be a serious shortage this summer and fall unless remedial measures are taken immediately. Inasmuch as the committee had not reported the reason for the serious shortage they anticipate, nor recommended what the remedial measures were, their report was referred back to them for further information.

Colonel Schoeffel brought up the matter of communication directed over the Governor's signature to Mr. Eastman, of the ODT, requesting the maximum speed that trucks exempt from the 35 mile-an-hour speed limit would be allowed to travel under the edict of the ODT. No answer had as yet been received. He advised that the State of Pennsylvania had issued a general order on the subject, including the following: "It is to be noted that the ODT exemption order does not stipulate any maximum speed beyond which trucks must not operate. It is anticipated that State authorities will permit speeds equal to their respective maximums for trucks and combinations which were in

effect prior to Federal request for reduction." Upon inquiry from the Governor as to whether or not we should allow speeds in excess of 35 miles an hour, Colonel Schoeffel replied he felt such speeds should not be allowed, and was of the opinion Commissioner Magee felt likewise. He brought out that trucks are generally travelling 40 miles an hour or more at the present time. This leeway is being given to trucks carrying war commodities, and if the present law is changed, they will shortly be travelling 50 miles an hour, or more. The Governor advised he would take no action in the matter for the time being, and if inquiry was made, would inform the police we will enforce the present speed laws.

He reported progress on the Emergency Control Plan, and meeting held with members of the OCDD, including Chairman of the Technical Committee, and Mr. Rex McCrossan, Area Administrator of Camden. It was finally decided to enlarge the Camden Area from 14 municipalities to 45 municipalities.

He reported on request of the OPA, made February 26th, that a directive be sent to the police of the State requesting they stop automobiles over the weekend to determine whether the ban on pleasure driving is being violated. He informed Mr. Ralph Hackett, Trenton office, who made the request, that in the absence of a direct order from the Governor, he would not circularize the police on this matter. Beyond that, Mr. Theodore Backes, of the Attorney General's Office, had indicated it was doubtful that the police of New Jersey have the right to enforce a Federal regulation on the basis of a rule promulgated by a Federal agency; that we were willing to cooperate with their inspectors, but felt we should not work alone in this direction. However, we would continue to take license numbers of cars which were parked at pleasure resorts, or which apparently were violating the ban on pleasure driving.

Director Dreyfuss requested that an executive order be issued calling upon all car owners in the State to shield the upper one-half of their headlight lenses, and to call upon the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to inspect cars to determine if the order was being complied with, such inspection to be made when cars come in for annual vehicle inspection. The Governor agreed and turned the matter over to Mr. Ohland for preparation.

Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1943

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Speaker Amlicke.

Governor Edison suggested that it would be wise for the War Cabinet to have all Defense accounts regularly audited. After discussion, Mr. Dreyfuss moved that the Governor be requested to direct the State Comptroller to conduct semi-annual audits of all Defense appropriations. Seconded by Senator Stanger and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dreyfuss reported on the proposed Victory Garden and Community Canning programs and submitted a proposed bill to appropriate \$7,000 for Victory Garden purposes and \$43,000 for the Community Canning program. He submitted to the members of the Cabinet a break-down of the proposed appropriations. After discussion, Colonel Schoeffel moved that the State Legislature be requested to give favorable consideration to these appropriations. Seconded by General Bowers and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dreyfuss reported that he had scheduled a conference with Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding, Eastern Defense Command, and First Army, for Saturday, March 13, 1943, at Governors Island, to discuss the new Army blackout regulations.

Mr. Dreyfuss reported that the State Motor Vehicle Commissioner objected to the request of the War Cabinet that all motor vehicles licensed in New Jersey be required to have the upper half of their head lights blacked out. After discussion, it was unanimously determined the objection of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles should be over-ruled.

Mr. Dreyfuss reported the appointment of a State Gas Officer, Professor Hubert N. Alyea, of Princeton University.

Mr. Dreyfuss reported that the Governor of Pennsylvania had appointed Dr. Ralph C. Hutchinson, President of Washington and Jefferson University, as the new State Civilian Defense Director.

Mr. Dreyfuss reported that there were two locations in northern New Jersey where the Army had installed anti-aircraft batteries on the roofs of school buildings. He reported that all children would be evacuated from the schools and dispersed during all blackouts or air raid alarms; he reported further that no additional installations of this type would be made on any school buildings without his prior approval.

Mr. Dreyfuss submitted a report from the Health Committee suggesting legislation to cover two-family dwellings into the present law concerning compulsory heating. Mr. Dreyfuss was requested to ask the Chairman of the Committee to prepare a report at the end of the present heating season.

Mr. Boswell brought to the attention of the War Cabinet legislation enacted during the first World War (R.S. 34:14-1 etc. sec.) which provides, among other things, that all male residents of New Jersey be gainfully employed. After discussion, it was determined that no action would be taken at this time looking toward the appeal of this legislation.

Mr. Boswell asked the opinion of the Cabinet as to whether legislation was required to enable municipalities to make available for victory garden purposes lands which they had acquired through tax foreclosures. It was determined that no legislative action was required at this time.

Senator Stanger reported that a bill had passed both Houses of the Legislature yesterday enabling County Park Commissions to lease lands under their jurisdiction to the Army for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

General Bowers reported that the State Military Board had conducted a meeting concerning State property at Newark Airport; negotiations under way to dispose of this property to the Army had been temporarily suspended.

General Bowers reported that conversion from oil heat to coal is under way by the Army in twenty-one armories under Federal lease, and that the State was converting the remaining smaller ones.

General Bowers brought to the attention of the Cabinet proposed legislation providing for a pension for the widow of the late Adjutant General, Brigadier General William A. Higgins.

Colonel Schoeffel reported a renewed request by Army authorities to the State Police to provide police protection for the Hackensack River tide gate on property adjacent to the Bendix Aviation Industries at Hasbrouck Heights. Colonel Schoeffel stated that he had informed the Army authorities that, in his judgment, no such protection was required and, if the Army thought it was, that it should be provided by Federal troops. Investigation disclosed that the tide gate was owned by the County of Bergen but turned over to the Mosquito Commission of New Jersey for care and maintenance.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that he had conferred with Colonel Beers, Second Service Command, who had arranged for notification by the Army to the State Police, and then to the Cabinet, notices of all blackouts and air raid alarms in the Second Service Command area - the States of New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Colonel Schoeffel reported the U. S. Public Health Service and Dr. Schlichter had advised him that there were approximately 6,000 units of blood plasma stored in six locations in New Jersey controlled by the Public Health Service, and at some of the larger public and private hospitals in the State; that this blood plasma was available for any emergency and the State Police would arrange to transport it wherever necessary.

Mr. Ohland reported receipt of a letter from Senator Harley M. Kilgore, enclosing copy of U. S. Senate Bill 702, introduced by him, known as the Science Mobilization Bill. The letter and bill were referred to the President of the Senate, Mr. Stanger.

Mr. Ohland reported receipt of a letter from Senator W. Warren Barbour, from New Jersey, concerning a bill introduced by Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, providing for the construction of a waterway across New Jersey connecting New York Bay and the Delaware River, which would cost approximately \$187,000,000. Mr. Ohland reported that the Traffic Club of Newark had adopted a resolution opposing the construction of this canal; he further reported that the Secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce told him that, in the proposed legislation, there was a provision that the State might be obligated to expend some \$20,000,000. He also reported that the State Water Policy Commission had recorded its opposition to this canal. After discussion, it was determined that a reply be prepared to Senator Barbour stating that, if this canal was definitely determined by the Federal authorities to be a war necessity and that it could be completed within a year or less, the entire cost of construction of the canal, acquisition of rights of way, construction of highways and bridges, and the maintenance of the entire project, should be financed completely with Federal funds, and that the State of New Jersey should assume no obligation in connection therewith; if, on the other hand, the project could not be completed for some two or three years, it should be postponed for careful study as a post war project.

Mr. Ohland reported the receipt of correspondence from Mr. H. Wade Nelson, Temporary Chairman of the Citizens Emergency Committee for Eastern Transportation Relief, urging the endorsement by the State of New Jersey of the construction of the Florida Barge Canal which, it was claimed, would make available greatly increased additional petroleum products to the Eastern Seaboard and particularly to the State of New Jersey. During the discussion it was brought out that the final determination as to the advisability of building the proposed barge canal, together with the barges and tow-boats required, and building a new pipeline to the East, would have to be finally determined by the appropriate Federal authorities because of the critical and strategic materials required, and that, at this time, the State should take no official position with reference thereto.

Mr. Ohland presented the following report of Mr. Wayne T. Cox, State Government Mileage Administrator, appointed by Governor Edison on December 16, 1942:

Total miles traveled by State owned and privately owned passenger automobiles used in State service for 1941 - 30,230,103 miles;

Monthly average for such travel during 1941 - 2,519,175;

Month of January, 1943 (the first month during which the mileage reduction program was in effect) - 1,697,820 miles. This represents a reduction from the 1941 monthly average of 821,355 miles. This reduction has been achieved in spite of the fact that many State agencies, such as the State Police and other enforcement and inspection agencies, are traveling hundreds of thousands of miles monthly on State business connected directly with the all-out war effort.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

/s/ W. E. Ohland

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 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 reading a letter from Lieutenant General Hugh Drum, in response to an inquiry from the Governor's office requesting the General fix responsibility for the failure of the Fighter Command of New York City to initiate air raid alarm signals on the occasion of the State Practice blackout on Tuesday, March 9th. In the communication, General Drum stated responsibility for failure to initiate the alarm rested with Fighter Command of New York City, and went into a long explanation of what had occurred, making due apology for the affair. He informed the Governor that he will immediately take the necessary corrective measures to prevent a recurrence of the incident referred to. In referring to the above letter, Director Dreyfuss stated approximately 1,000 letters had been received by his office protesting the calling out of air raid wardens and other services who were inconvenienced by failure of the Army to initiate the alarms. These letters came from editors, local defense directors, members of the protective services, and citizens.

In the discussion which followed amongst the Cabinet members, it developed that the State had ultimately sent the air raid signal warnings out as a means of bringing in the 250,000 air raid wardens and other service members throughout the State who had been assigned to their posts. Until such time as the all-clear signal was sounded and relayed to air raid wardens, etc., there was no way for them to determine that they were relieved from duty. Director Dreyfuss stated he had been criticized for this; therefore, wished to state, as a matter of record, his reason for asking the Governor to order the dissemination of the air raid alarm signals.

He read prepared press release explaining the failure of the Army to initiate air raid alarm signals, the efforts of his office to determine what had occurred which prevented practice test being run on schedule, and went into considerable detail regarding his conversation with several contacts he had made by telephone at Governors Island and Fighter Command. It was the opinion of the Governor and the members generally that the article, if released, would precipitate a row with Army officials, and that it should not be used. The Governor agreed to call General Drum and ask if the General would consent to the release of the letter referred to in the opening paragraph. The General was finally contacted, and stated he had no objection to the release of the letter referred to.

Director Dreyfuss reported that General Drum had appointed Mr. Van Schaick, head of the Regional Office, O.C.D., as a Staff Officer on General Terry's staff, to represent the East Coast Conference of States on O.C.D. matters. The Director read a resolution passed by this conference that they will not accept

Mr. Van Schaick or any other representative of the O.C.D. as their agent, and insisting that the General deal directly with the several State Directors.

He reported that, as a result of the fiasco last Tuesday, the Army test blackout scheduled for this evening had been cancelled. He also advised that Director Landis, of the O.C.D., will recommend to General Drum that street lights and automobile lights not be used on the second blue signal. The purpose is that the all-clear information disseminated by radio will result in street lights being put on, which will be notice to the wardens on duty that the all-clear has been sounded. The Governor discussed the latest order of the Army regarding dissemination of the air raid alarm signals. It is his opinion that the public generally would cooperate a great deal better if we had one signal on the initial alarm, which required them to stop and turn out lights, and that when the second signal was sounded, they would continue and lights would go on. Members of the Cabinet agreed with him that such a system was simple and effective. However, the authorities at Washington have dictated the new air raid regulations, and the Eastern Defense Command has no alternative but to adopt them. It was felt that unless we could get General Drum to recommend to Washington a change to a simpler method of disseminating signals, the State would not be able to accomplish anything in this direction.

Director Dreyfuss stated that he wished the Cabinet would consider an expenditure of approximately \$500 for the creation of an exhibit at the Armory which would be a simple method of showing the work of the Defense Council; this exhibit to be display posters on the Armory floor, and made available to the public as is deemed desirable.

He suggested that on March 23rd, there be a joint conference of the National Defense Committee of the Legislature, the State Defense Committees of the two Houses, and the State Civilian Defense Director at the 114th Infantry Armory, at 10:00 A.M. Senator Stanger and Speaker Amlicke agreed to notify their respective Houses of this meeting.

Senator Stanger stated legislative bill had been recommended changing the Child Labor laws to allow children between the ages of 16 and 18 to work on the farms and in the canneries during the harvest season a maximum of 60 hours a week, 10 hours in any one day, 6 days a week, not including Sunday, for two 3-week periods of the year. The present law restricts these children to a maximum of 40 hours a week. He stated this recommended bill has the approval of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor.

Director Dreyfuss stated inquiry had been received from the Asbury Park press requesting information on the desirability of editing the annual New Jersey vacation edition, a periodical put out yearly by the shore interests setting forth the advantages of vacation along New Jersey's coast. The paper is willing to discontinue this practice if the Cabinet looks with disfavor on its publication. It was finally decided to accept the recommendation of Director Dreyfuss that the Asbury Park press be informed the Cabinet could not readily pass an opinion in this matter, and that

they should use their own judgment.

General Bowers reported that a total of 255 applications had been received from the Department of State Police for deferment from military service. 170 favorable and 3 unfavorable replies had been received to date, leaving 82 replies not yet received. He had also been advised by the State Police that 4 members had been reclassified in 1-A, making a total of 7 members now in that classification. Of the 82 replies not received, all but a couple are now in a deferred classification, and the various local boards have made no attempts to reclassify them. The following action has been taken on applications for deferment received from other State departments: New Jersey State Board of Mediation, 1 deferment; Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 3 deferments, 1 member classified in Class 1-A and case being appealed, and 1 reply not received; Unemployment Compensation Commission, 1 reply not received; Department of Motor Vehicles, 1 reply not received; Department of Conservation and Development, 1 reply not received. He stated the experience had with these requests has been very good, and the local boards have been most cooperative.

He reported that Selective Service has had a considerable number of rejections of draftees from Fort Dix due to nervous diseases, many of these cases of long standing, not mentioned by the applicants, as many of them, particularly those who have been institutionalized, consider the subject embarrassing. As result of this, he had been working on plans with Major Finnegan, Medical Consultant of State Selective Service, and they have established a card system of all such cases coming before their attention. When the name of a prospective soldier is forwarded from the Major's office to the Adjutant General's office, check is made with Institutions and Agencies to determine if there is a previous record of any nervous or mental diseases. The information obtained is cleared from there to Selective Service Board, and then to the Army Board, for ultimate decision by that agency as to whether the person is acceptable material. The General brought out there was no money available for this, that 75,000 cards had been ordered out of the funds available for the Voting Records Division of his office, that the Institutions and Agencies Department has consented to print these cards without cost to the State.

The General stated he is looking into the possibility of purchasing 50 to 100 State flags, if they can be obtained at nominal cost. He states many requests are received for the display of the State flag at USO clubs throughout the United States, for special occasions where the Governor of the State is present or represented, for patriotic rallies, and on other occasions primarily associated with service men's activities. In one month 35 such requests were made. In many cases, loan of the flag is requested and in a few cases, such requests are for donation of a flag. The Governor brought out that requests of this type had been made to him direct, and felt that the General should look into the possibility of securing a reasonable number for the use stated above.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that a Mr. C. H. Miller, O.C.D., was in to discuss the Presidential Order which delegated authority to the O.C.D. to supervise protection being afforded by State and

municipal agencies for government owned installations such as bridges, tunnels, and viaducts. General Bowers, Major Read, and Mr. Alexander Muir were present at this meeting. Colonel Schoeffel reported the attitude of this representative was objectionable, that he had made the statement he did not desire to turn in an adverse report on the State's activities, and indicated in general terms that the State would be held responsible for failure to adequately guard such installations. He was informed that the State had no quarrel with Federal agencies, that in so far as they were able they would meet their responsibility, but the Government's shortsighted policy of drafting members of the Permanent Duty Battalion, or otherwise calling available help into the armed services and industry made it impossible to hire efficient and capable personnel to guard these installations properly. He was further advised that the State resented any demand of his agency, that they were open to suggestions from the O.C.D. or other agencies but would not tolerate blackjack methods. This discussion lasted some two hours and took in all phases of past and present protective measures afforded highway installations. The O.C.D. representative was asked what association he had with the Public Roads Administration program, which has requested protection be given to some 60 installations other than those he was interested in. He stated they had no association whatever, and he was not concerned with any program they had. This brings out the inconsistency of the governmental plan of allocating supervision over the installations referred to.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that he and General Bowers had selected the room in the State Police Headquarters to be used as a State Control Center, under the Emergency Control Plan.

Mr. Ohland reported that, as the result of the Governor's letter to Director Landis, 81 additional municipalities had been selected to receive equipment under the O.C.D. Mutual Aid Plan. The municipalities referred to are attached hereto. He also reported that equipment received up to March 15th throughout the State was as follows:

Helmets	77,600
Ladders, 14 ft.	431
Ladders, 24 ft.	72
Firemen's Pants	1,920
Firemen's Coats	3,075
Front Mounted Pumps	103
Skid Mounted Pumps	200
Suction Hose	946
2½" S.J. Hose	97,236
1½" S.J. Hose	53,200
Pump Tanks Ext.	67,668
Arm Bands	119,060
Folding Cots	110
Gas Masks	46,396
Trailer Pumps	108
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	333
Cots issued to State Property Officer	3,000

Mr. Ohland stated that the Northern New Jersey Wartime Business Conference has set up considerable agitation for uniform closing hours for stores. This matter had been taken up in a conference with the State Transportation Committee, headed by Commissioner Conlon of the Public Utility Commission, and the Commission on Human Resources. He suggested that these two committees be selected to study, survey, and recommend whether or not the proposal of the Northern New Jersey Wartime Business Conference should be adopted. Recommendation was approved and referred to him to work out.

He requested he be informed as quickly as possible by the Governor, General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss, and Colonel Schoeffel, of all trunk lines that will be needed in the several offices referred to, so that arrangements can be made with the telephone company to have these lines always kept open during any emergency.

Director Dreyfuss stated he would get up a placard showing all emergency call numbers that it would be necessary for members of the Cabinet to have. He requested each member of the Cabinet to forward to him home telephone number together with address, business telephone number, together with address, and other telephone contacts where they might be reached any hour of the day or night. He stated he had received from the Army, as result of the difficulty experienced on March 9th, a complete list of important persons associated with the Eastern Defense Command and Second Service Command, giving their telephone numbers, so they could be reached in the event of an emergency occurring.

Director Dreyfuss reported that Comptroller Zink has arranged to install an auditor at the Office of Civilian Defense Director for the next 60 days to audit the records of that agency.

Meeting adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

ADDENDUM

The report of Director Dreyfuss to Governor Edison on the blackout Tuesday night follows:

"I had arranged, as usual, to view the black-out from the roof of Newark Athletic Club and I arrived there at 8:40. The confidential yellow signal was to go at 8:41.

"I was accompanied by Prosecutor William Wachenfeld, Newark Area Administrator and his Deputy Administrator, Judge William McEnroe. Also with me on the roof of the Athletic Club were Mayor Murphy of Newark and his Secretary for the Newark Defense Council, several other officials, and reporters from the Associated Press and Newark papers.

"The time set for the first audible signal was 8:53. When it did not come through, naturally I was concerned. I waited until 9:04 which was the time the audible red signal for complete black-out was to have been given - and nothing happened. I then contacted our Trenton headquarters where I had Mr. Bannerman stationed. They were as much at a loss to know the reason as I was.

"Then I immediately went into action and called the Second Service Command on Governors Island. I don't know how well their telephone board is manned, but it took many minutes to get it. Then, after considerable argument with the telephone operator, I finally was connected with a Colonel Brown who said he was duty officer. When I asked him what had gone wrong with the signals, he proved to have complete ignorance on the subject of black-outs or signals, and he had no idea of what I was talking about. He seemed reluctant to do much about it. I thereupon explained that I had a quarter of a million people out on the street as Air Raid Wardens, auxiliary police, etc. and something had to be done immediately. This conversation concluded with his promise to call me back.

"I then made an attempt to get in touch with the First Fighter Command, but without success for about fifteen minutes. When I did get them, I could talk only to a Second Lieutenant, there being no higher-ups around with whom they would connect me. The Second Lieutenant's statement was that he could only talk to the Second Service Command, and he could do nothing for me.

"You can imagine my state of mind by this time, with everybody under the heavens phoning me to find out what was wrong and what they should do!

"I then had a call, fortunately, from Lieut. Colonel Beers and I will say that he went into action immediately. It took twenty minutes for Beers to find out what was up and he called me back to make the statement that he had contacted the First Fighter Command, and that the Lieutenant in charge would not issue any signals. He had not been instructed to do it, and unless one of his superiors gave him the order, he would not. Nothing Beers could do would change that situation.

"I thereupon phoned you and requested your acquiescence in sending out the signal ourselves from our eleven warning centers. Upon your agreement that this should be done, we did it.

"It is, in my judgment, a sad commentary on the Army's system that, upon demand, the operator on Governors Island would give me no information on how I could reach General Drum, General Terry, or his Chief of Staff, Colonel Baer. Unless authorized to do so, she will not give out this information. It was simply impossible for me to reach any ranking officer.

"The fact has been haunting me, as to what a sad situation might exist with any such loose situation as this, should we actually have an enemy attack. We are being asked to direct the efforts of some 600,000 civilian volunteers enrolled in Civilian

Defense. I think we have the right to demand better organization than this on the part of the Army back of our efforts. I have told General Terry that I am going to furnish him with an index of the names and telephone numbers of every Jersey official whom it might be necessary to contact in the event of real trouble, and that I would like him to furnish to Governor Edison and myself a similar list of Army officials and their home telephones so that we can have instant contact in the event of necessity.

"There is another important item to be considered. When we have a black-out, some thirty thousand doctors and nurses leave whatever they are doing and go to their posts as part of our protective forces. You know what a shortage there is of medical people these days, and this means real sacrifice at a cost of thousands and thousands of dollars for our volunteer workers. Can you imagine what it meant the other night to have these people taken from their posts, and for us to have them one hour and a half a piece?

"P.S. We finally were able to get the black-out under way at 10:23 with the all-clear at 10:44."

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:30 A.M.

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

Absent: Governor Edison absent due to illness in the family.

Senator Stanger presided. Director Dreyfuss reported rule had been prepared for the Governor's signature for the upper one-half of automobile headlights to be blackout out. It was referred to Mr. Ohland to take up with the Governor.

Director Dreyfuss submitted for the record comparison of expenditures for Civilian Defense of several of the States.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>Expenditures 1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>Population</u>
Maine	\$ 110,293.00	\$ 226,000.00	847,226
Mississippi	162,000.00 (Emergency fund of \$500,000 is available)	2,816,000.00	2,183,796
Minnesota	121,991.25	328,715.00	2,792,300
Massachusetts	1,170,000.00	1,430,000.00	4,316,721
Florida	50,000.00 41,000.00 (Supplied by State Depts.)	198,000.00	1,897,414
Louisiana	150,000.00	150,000.00	2,363,880
Connecticut	228,469.00	325,000.00	1,709,242
Illinois	170,000.00	400,000.00	7,897,241
New York State	1,170,000.00	1,463,000.00	4,100,000
New York City	1,100,000.00	1,300,000.00	8,000,000
New Jersey	287,952.00 (Jan. 1941 - June 1942)	242,500.00	4,160,165

Director Dreyfuss stated many inquiries had been received that the War Cabinet or Defense Council take under consideration an appeal to municipalities to allow chickens to be kept where presently prohibited by municipal ordinance. He believed that, due to the shortage of meat, it would materially assist in keeping the morale of the people up, as they could augment their food supplies by fowl that they raise themselves. Some discussion was held on this subject. It was finally decided this was not a matter for decision of the War

Cabinet nor the Defense Council. However, it was agreed that the War Cabinet felt the suggestion had considerable merit, but that the matter rested entirely with each municipality concerned.

Director Dreyfuss reported that his Milk Committee indicates there is a loss of 10,000 head of cattle to date, taken out of the milk producing herds of the State for beef, and that this will cause a decided shortage of milk in the State. At a conference held a few days ago, it was decided the following should be done: (1) Determine means necessary to provide the farmer with at least the cost of production of milk. Figures from the Agricultural Extension Station at New Brunswick just received show that cost of producing milk during the past winter has been \$4.10 per hundred-weight, and that the farmer, receiving \$3.60 per hundredweight, was operating at considerable loss. (2) Determine what the distributors are willing to do to so coordinate milk distribution as to effect economy in this direction. (3) Find out what contribution the labor interest will make to lessen the cost of distribution.

The Director reported that the bill prepared to appropriate money for the Canning Program and Victory Garden Program has not made any headway in the Senate, and wondered if the legislative members could inform him the reason therefor. Senator Stanger stated that the present bill does not have sufficient restrictions. It should confine the funds appropriated to the supervision of the Department of Agriculture or the War Cabinet. If such restrictions are made, he is of the opinion the bill can be passed. After discussion, Mr. Ohland was requested to confer with Mr. John McGeehan, of the Laws Revision Commission, to make the necessary changes.

The Director read a letter from the New Jersey Laundry Owners' Association, in which they request the War Cabinet request the Manpower Division to retain laundry and linen supply workers on their jobs. They insist these persons should not be changed to war production work, as they are needed in the laundries. It was recommended by Mr. Ohland the War Cabinet not interfere. He is of the opinion that the Laundry Owners' Association will use the War Cabinet to fight the P.A.W. for oil allocations. It is the opinion of the P.A.W. that the average laundry is not essential to the war effort, and that many of them have been closed after refusing to convert their heating establishments from oil to coal. The matter was dropped.

The Director reported he still had not heard from General Drum on his request for conference with the General to discuss the subject of changing method of operation on the second blue signal, and on the all clear signal. He stated that the New York State Defense Council has indicated they will refuse to put street lights on after the second blue signal has been sounded. He discussed this matter with members of the Army at Fort Jay, asking what course of action they will pursue on the basis of New York's decision, indicating he felt New York was right, but New Jersey did not desire to quarrel with the Army over the matter, and he was informed by Army authorities they had not decided what their decision would be on the edict issued by the New York Defense Council.

Mr. Ohland reported that the New Jersey Human Resources Committee is working with the Federal and State agencies on the farm problems of the State.

Mr. Ohland reported on the ship canal plan. He stated the Senate was on record today as opposed to a proposed Federal ship canal across New Jersey from Bordentown to Sayreville. A resolution asking Congress not to approve the canal project passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 0, and is slated for Assembly concurrence today. Members of the Senate declare that, if the canal was built by Federal authorities, it would cost New Jersey more than \$40,000,000 for highway and pedestrian bridges. Project was also opposed on the grounds it would take 3 to 4 years to build, so that it would be of little value in the war, and would drain off too great a proportion of the State's water supply. It is the opinion of this body that the New Jersey part of the inland waterway from Maine to Florida could be completed at far less cost by construction of a canal to link the Manasquan and Shrewsbury Rivers. Representative Auchincloss of New Jersey has proposed this route in the House. He further stated that New Jersey's Congressional delegation, Republicans and Democrats alike, are organizing for an all out fight against the \$199,000,000 barge canal that the Federal government would build across the State. The alternate canal proposed by Representative Auchincloss contemplates an outlay of only \$16,500,000 for a 12-foot route from Cape May to Manasquan, and thence to the South Shrewsbury at Long Branch, employing an existing channel. It was finally decided that the War Cabinet should go on record opposing the canal project from Sayreville to Bordentown. They view with favor the proposed canal recommended by Representative Auchincloss.

Mr. Ohland reported that the order of the Governor closing State office buildings on Saturday, for the conservation of fuel and to assist in the transportation problem, would expire April 1st, and wondered if the War Cabinet had any thoughts on recommending to the Governor what should be done after that time. It was finally decided that no change should be made until the summer work schedule goes into effect July 1st.

Colonel Schoeffel reported holding three meetings during the past week with members of the Deputy State Coordinators group, working on the Emergency Control Plan. Progress is being made, and the Committee shortly hopes to be able to issue specific instructions. The Committee has also met with Mr. Goodbody, Mr. Leo Swem, and Mr. Al. Beadleston, Assistant Directors of the OCDD to discuss the setting up of Area Control Centers under the Emergency Control Plan.

He reported conversation with the OPA at Newark requesting orders be issued lifting the ban on pleasure driving so that memorandum could be circularized among police departments.

He read communication received from Major Joseph McLaughlin, who had been requested to inquire into the possibility of having distribution of kerosene made through gasoline service stations more generally than is practiced at this time. His committee of John A. Dressler, President of the New Jersey Gasoline Dealers' Association, and A. W. Rich, Executive Secretary of the Fuel Oil Distributors' Association of New Jersey, submitted a unanimous opinion against

such a move for the following reasons:

1. The shortage in kerosene has been caused by a lack of supply of the material and not due to any breakdown in distribution.
2. Such a move would be tantamount to declaring that the peddler, who now distributes some 95% of the material in the State, is to go out of business. The peddler is a small business but deserves the same consideration as larger organizations. The peddler also is actually now equipped in a sufficient manner to handle the distribution of kerosene, provided he can receive the material which must be shipped in here from the oil fields.
3. The service stations in this State have neither the equipment to store the kerosene, nor the manpower to deliver to the consumer. The type of equipment which the peddler uses could not be installed in the service station, and such re-arrangement in distribution would require additional tanks and pumps, etc., materials for which are needed more for other war purposes. The economics of the proposition tend to emphasize the greater advantage of having the peddlers distribute the kerosene because some years ago the kerosene was distributed more widely through the service stations, but the demands for the kerosene delivered at fixed locations became so small that it did not warrant their carrying it on and their experience taught them that the customer demanded deliveries to his home and that there was no demand in small lots at fixed locations.
4. The service stations are not geographically distributed in such manner as to properly deliver the materials to customers. 90% of the consumption of kerosene in this State is located either in our farming districts or in tenement sections and there are no service stations located at either of these locations. In most cases it would require an additional consumption of gasoline to have each customer drive to a service station to pick up his kerosene needs, or lacking a personal car, which is true in the greater majority of cases, to hire some hauler to carry it for him. This would merely be a round about return to the peddler.

In the discussion that followed, it was decided his recommendation would be accepted.

Colonel Schoeffel reported, for the record, that Assembly Bill No. 93, Chapter 17, Laws of 1943, an act concerning the practice of medicine and surgery, and amending section 45:9-14 of the Revised Statutes, which was approved March 15, 1943, effective immediately, provides that doctors holding limited licenses may continue to practice medicine and surgery in this State for the further period of two years from the date of expiration of the former 6-year period, within which to furnish to the State Board of Medical Examiners evidence of their having actually become citizens.

General Bowers reported that he had obtained a price on 100 State flags. Charge will be \$5.00 each for cotton bunting standard 3 x 5 feet. While the standards are not suitable for outdoor use,

he is of the opinion they will serve the purpose for which they are intended, that is primarily for use on patriotic rallies, USO gatherings, and other such occasions. He would like to order 100 such standards, but lacks the funds. It was finally decided by resolution that the flags be purchased, and the Governor be requested to determine the method of payment.

General Bowers reported that bills had been submitted for pension in the amount of \$1200 annually for the widows of General Scott and General Higgins.

The General stated that three of the State institutions, the State Prison, Rahway Reformatory, and Women's Reformatory at Clinton, have set up local panel boards for the purpose of processing inmates who may be available for Army service when their terms have been completed.

Speaker Amlicke reported that the Embalmers' Association at Passaic are quite concerned over the loss of nine of their members to the service, and report that, should embalmers continue to be taken throughout the State, it will seriously affect their service to the point where they are experiencing difficulty in taking care of normal civilian deaths. It was recommended this matter be brought to the attention of the head of Selective Service, Colonel Bloomer.

General Bowers reported he is opposed to Assembly Bill No. 235 which sets up a Veterans' Bureau, and takes away from the Adjutant General's Office this duty. He is of the opinion this agency is not necessary. At the present time, the Adjutant General's Office expends less than \$12,000 annually to take care of veterans' rehabilitation. The new bill calls for \$30,000 appropriation for the first year. Senator Stanger stated he has met with a number of groups of veterans on this subject. The purpose of submitting bill referred to is due to their dissatisfaction with the work of the Adjutant General's Office. The General stated he could reply to that accusation by pointing out the veterans are most unreasonable in what they want, and that pressure groups are continually annoying his office, and that they have adopted the attitude each case is treated on the merits of the case, regardless of what the organization representing the individual wants. Speaker Amlicke stated that the sponsors of the bill have informed him that the men now coming back from the service are not getting the care and attention they need. He recommended that the General meet with a committee in the Assembly who will hold a meeting on the subject referred to. The General stated he would be glad to appear.

The General reported that, under the Statute, Chapter 57, Laws of 1937, his office is responsible for the registration of graves of veterans. This work has been carried on by the WPA, but now that they have been disbanded, funds are not available to continue their work. He is of the opinion the law should be repealed unless funds are provided to continue this work. Resolution was made and adopted that no action be taken during the war emergency, but that after the war, the legislation be repealed.

The General stated that it had been recommended by General Ballantyne that the State Guard Reserve be given a 10-day period of training this summer. It was pointed out that the State of New York provides such training for its Reserves. Should this plan be adopted, \$150,000 will be necessary. As an alternative measure, if it be decided the funds involved are not available, he recommended \$15,000 be appropriated to send non-commissioned officers of the State Guard Reserve to attend Tactical School course now being given by the Second Service Command to officers of the State Guard, members of the State Police, and others. The General stated that commissioned officers of the Guard who have been graduated from the Tactical School have found this training to be of considerable aid in their work. Colonel Schoeffel reported that a number of his men had graduated from the school referred to, and he felt the course of instruction was well worth while. It was the opinion of the members that the General submit a detailed plan at a future meeting.

The General stated that his office must work out a system of accountability for State Guard property under new Federal regulations just promulgated. He also reported an expenditure of approximately \$1,500 for plastic insignias, buttons, and other ornaments needed by members of the State Guard Reserve.

Meeting adjourned at 1:10 P.M.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 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 was ill.

The meeting was opened by the Governor, who read a communication received from General Drum, expressing the General's appreciation for the conference the Governor had arranged with General Drum, General Terry, and Colonel Howze, of the Eastern Defense Command, to discuss matters relating to civilian defense, and particularly the controversial problems between the Army and the State, with regard to the air raid warning signals promulgated by Circular No. 1 of the Eastern Defense Command. The Governor stated General Drum felt New Jersey had been publicizing their differences with the Army, which, in effect, was destroying civilian morale, putting the Army in a bad light. While General Drum felt that he was having more trouble with New Jersey than other states, it was brought out during the conference that he is experiencing greater difficulties with the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, than with New Jersey. The result of the conference was that he agreed to give Major General Terry wider latitude in making decisions, and arranged for Director Dreyfuss to confer with General Terry this afternoon to settle several points on which New Jersey desired clarification. Director Dreyfuss requested Colonel Schoeffel accompany him to the meeting at Governors Island.

Mr. Ohland reported he was still investigating the possibility of Congress passing the ship canal bill, and that he has spent most of the week getting information on what the Army was endeavoring to develop. He stated they anticipated a 10-foot high dam each end of the Delaware River and at Sayreville; also a 10-foot dam across the Raritan River; that the canal would occupy 13,000 square feet of space between the two rivers, and would divert 600,000,000 gallons of water a day from the State's water supply. He stated many industrial plants are worried that the building of the canal will spoil their artesian wells by infiltration of salt water. He states the canal cannot be built in less than 4 years. The first year it will necessitate hire of 4,500 men, increasing to 8,000 men in the fourth year. It will be necessary to build 17 bridges across the canal. He gave further statistics, mentioned the opposition of the State generally, and finally recommended that the Cabinet go on record as opposing the project on the basis that it is not a military necessity, that it will destroy present water supply used by industry as well as potable water for civilians, and will ruin thousands of acres of fine farm land. The Governor called for a vote on the recommendation. It was unanimously approved the Cabinet oppose the project.

A short discussion was held regarding the merits of extending the inland waterway from Manasquan to Shrewsbury River. It was felt the project had considerable merit, but until additional information on the project was at hand, no action should be taken in the matter.

Mr. Ohland reported the following OCD equipment had been received up to March 30th, 1943.

	<u>March 15th, 1943</u>	
Helmets	86,810	77,600
Ladders, 14 ft.	456	431
Ladders, 24 ft.	196	72
Firemen's Pants	1,920	1,920
Firemen's Coats	3,090	3,075
Front Mounted Pumps	103	103
Skid Mounted Pumps	210	200
Suction Hose	954	946
2½" S.J.Hose	106,436	97,236
1½" S.J.Hose	53,800	53,200
Pump Tank Ext.	73,146	67,668
Arm Bands	119,060	119,060
Folding Cots	450	110
Gas Masks	47,716	46,396
Trailer Pumps	108	108
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	450	333
Cots issued to State Property Officer	3,000	3,000

General Bowers reviewed the provisions of Assembly Bill No. 235, Veterans' Rehabilitation Act, discussed at the last meeting. He stated this bill had been withdrawn, but that Senate Bill No. 188 had been introduced. The bill is similar to Assembly Bill No. 235. It not only takes away the powers now vested with the Adjutant General, but sets up an elaborate and topheavy commission, and requests an appropriation of \$45,000, funds to be taken from the Adjutant General's budget. The General stated the entire thing is wrong, unnecessary, and vicious, and recommended that the bill be defeated. Upon call for a vote, it was felt that the bill should be deferred during the present war emergency, and should not be passed.

The General briefly mentioned the pension bills for Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Higgins. It was the thought of the members of the Assembly who are part of the War Cabinet that the bill would be defeated in the Assembly,

Director Dreyfuss reported that the bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the Canning and Victory Garden program was still under consideration, and that certain groups desired that the Agricultural Extension Service at Rutgers initiate the program and be responsible for the appropriation. The Director stated he was in favor of adopting this plan, and that his Council will be very happy to assist in every way possible in seeing that the job is done.

General Bowers discussed the recommendation of General Ballantyne and Colonel Voelter regarding field training for the State Guard, fully discussed at the last meeting. He offered an alternate program which was finally voted down, but it was indicated approval would be given for the non-commissioned officers of the State Guard to attend the Second Service Command Tactical School if he could arrange for this; however, he would have to seek an appropriation of \$15,000. There was considerable discussion regarding this matter. It was felt that the \$150,000 necessary to take the entire State Guard Reserve on 10-day maneuvers would not meet with the approval of the Legislature, and the Governor could not see the necessity of the 10-day training. Very few of the Cabinet members were in favor of the plan, and the compromise of non-commissioned officers going to the Tactical School was agreed upon. General Bowers will prepare bill for introduction at the next legislative session.

The General reported that the National Rifle Association issues licenses for State rifle clubs after investigation by the Adjutant General's Office, and certification that the personnel are of good character and good Americans. The General stated we had close to a thousand of these clubs in New Jersey, and that he was of the opinion, in which Colonel Schoeffel concurred, we should oppose the formation of other clubs. It was explained that the National Rifle Association is a commercial association, fees are paid by affiliated clubs, targets supplied, and weapons and ammunition are purchased at a discount from the association; that they have arrangements made whereby small calibre ammunition, principally 22 long and short shells can be obtained for target practice. Colonel Schoeffel stated that the police experience the same difficulty as the State Guard in getting ammunition for practice for their personnel, and that if the same amount of supplies and manpower were diverted to the manufacture of ammunition for police and Guard use, the national defense purpose would be better served. Upon call for a vote as to the attitude of the Cabinet, it was decided to adopt the General's recommendation, and inform the National Rifle Association that the War Cabinet opposed formation of new clubs in New Jersey from this point on.

The General reported that there will be a Civilian Protection School conducted at New York City between April 5th and 9th, and he wishes to send two officers. He stated he had been requested to represent the State by speaking before the class which will attend the school, but he had declined due to the fact that he is not Federally recognized. He has recommended General Terry delegate a Federally recognized commissioned officer to take over this assignment.

He reported that, on the purchase of State flags, Mr. Annam, the manufacturer, had indicated the cotton bunting flag under consideration for \$5.00 each would not be satisfactory. He recommended the purchase of a flag 4 by 6, at \$22.00 each, stating that it could be used for all occasions. General Bowers will obtain a sample flag of each type recommended, and bring it up for discussion at the next meeting, or as soon thereafter as possible.

The General reported to the Governor that he will attend the Adjutant General's Conference, to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., from Thursday evening until Saturday afternoon.

Colonel Schoeffel reported progress on the Emergency Control Plan, and stated that three meetings had been attended during the past week. He recommended that Executive Order No. 21 be amended by the Governor, extending the Camden Area Control Center from 15 municipalities to 45 municipalities, and that there be established in the Second Region a new area known as Area No. 8, to take in 88 municipalities of Monmouth and Ocean Counties. He stated Director Dreyfuss was familiar with the changes and it had his approval. After some discussion as to the necessity for these changes, the Governor informed Colonel Schoeffel to proceed and make up the necessary order for his signature.

Mr. Ohland reported on the formation of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and the fact that they desire the State to provide free docking facilities at Little Basin, Jersey City, and other points where the State owns piers. He brought out that the Army pays rental for all other piers along the coast used by the Auxiliary referred to, and that Frank Holmes, Department of Commerce and Navigation, felt the Federal authorities should also pay for State owned facilities. On resolution offered by Mr. Ohland that the Federal government be required to rent State owned piers for use of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, the Cabinet voted unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. Ohland reported meeting held with Maury Maverick, at the Stacy Trent Hotel. He had discussed with Mr. Maverick protests against some of the WPB regulations which affected New Jersey's purchases to a considerable extent, and had made a recommendation that an agency be set up within the WPB to deal with State Purchase Commissions. Heretofore, State Purchase Commissioners have had to deal with a number of executives of the agency referred to. It was felt that, if they dealt with one man who knew State problems, WPB and the states would both benefit considerably. Mr. Ohland suggested the Governor write to the WPB, outlining our recommendation, with the request it be given consideration. He was instructed to prepare the letter for the Governor's signature.

Director Dreyfuss reported that he will submit report of the Milk Committee within a few days. There was some discussion on this subject. The Governor stated he considers milk a very important item in this State, and that he was concerned with the fact that the Legislature had set up a Milk Committee which dealt directly with them, and not with his office; however, when trouble occurs, and they cannot agree, then he is approached to settle their differences. This was brought about as a result of a request from Senator Littell that the Governor meet with him and a group of his constituents representing the milk interest. No action was taken in the matter.

Director Dreyfuss reported members of the legislative defense committees had attended an exhibit at the Armory last Tuesday. He invited the War Cabinet to attend the exhibit at their leisure.

Director Dreyfuss reported two meetings are being called throughout the State of all defense committee members of the municipalities, one to be held in Camden, and one in Newark, during the month of April. The purpose of calling the meetings is to clarify matters relating to local and State defense. He stated he is requesting General Terry to have a representative of the Second Service Command present at both meetings.

Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

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

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Assemblyman Amlicke.

The Governor read a communication from Mr. Wayne T. Cox, State Mileage Administrator, reporting on the cooperation of the several State Departments in reducing vehicle mileage since he has taken office. He reported the following:

Total mileage traveled by State-owned and State-reimbursed passenger cars in February was 1,435,738 miles, a reduction of 287,957 miles from total January mileage, which was 1,723,695 miles. The February figures show a reduction of slightly better than 43 per cent of the 1941 monthly average of 2,577,792 miles. At 4¢ a mile, this represents a saving of \$45,682.16 for the month. The daily average for January was 86,185 miles, and the daily average for February, 79,763 miles.

It was recommended the above information be given to the press, and that a copy be forwarded to OPA Director Prentiss Brown and State OPA Director James Kerney, Jr.

Director Dreyfuss reported that, along with the work of Mr. Cox, he has formulated a plan with Mr. Kerney whereby defense council workers will team up, so that one piece of transportation will serve where two or three vehicles are now used.

The Governor stated that Senator Littell, together with a member of the Farm Loan Bank, a member of the Sussex County Board of United Milk Producers, and one other gentleman representing the milk interests, had been in to see him concerning the Governor's intercession with the OPA at Washington. The Senator stated the farmer needs more money to help keep milk production up, and that unless relief is provided quickly, a chaotic condition will result. The Governor informed the Senator that, inasmuch as the State Senate had taken the problem completely out of the Governor's hands by electing a Director and setting up a Milk Board, there was little that he could do in the matter. He stated the Civilian Defense Director, anticipating this might be a war problem, had appointed a committee to inquire into conditions, and that Director Foran, of the Milk Board, is a member of the committee. Director Dreyfuss reported that his milk Committee will submit their final report shortly. The Governor stated that, upon receipt of this report, he will take up with the OPA the question of relief being provided the farmers, and discuss the problem which confronts them.

Director Dreyfuss exhibited a Victory Garden folder to be distributed by the Defense Council. He stated 250,000 had been printed.

Director Dreyruss, reporting on his conference with Mr. Downes, State Librarian, regarding the formation of a War Records Commission, stated he has come to an agreement that Mr. Downes should appoint some woman, representing the women's groups, as State Historian, that she should be compensated and given full time employment, that the municipalities should provide a volunteer worker to gather information as to the municipal participation in the war effort, and these reports should be presented to the State Director to be filed in the State's archives. He stated \$6,000 will be necessary for this work, and requested it be approved. Upon call for a vote by the Governor, it was unanimously agreed the plan be adopted, and the appropriation be approved.

The Director reported having a number of Army officials for dinner at his home on the occasion of the test blackout Friday, April 9th. He stated they were quite pleased with the results, but that he personally felt considerable confusion still existed. He read some of the letters of protest that he had received regarding the confusion that existed upon the second blue signal. He stated that the minute the street lights go on, the householders invariably put their house lights on. He further stated that there is a meeting to be held with the new Director of the New York State Defense Council, Colonel Thompson, at which time he hopes to work out some solution with the Army regarding a change in the second blue warning signal. He is still of the opinion all lights should remain out until the all-clear has been sounded.

Communication was read from Dr. Mahaffey, Board of Health, stating that, at a meeting of the Health Committee held on April 6th, attention was drawn to the lack of proper housing and sanitary facilities for negro migratory workers on farms in this State, it being feared that an outbreak of disease might result. It was stated that county authorities could finance proper camps, but property owners would not consent to have such camps constructed on their land. Measures already taken in this direction were reviewed, but it was agreed that much remained to be done, and recommendation was made that the attention of the Governor's War Cabinet be drawn to this potential health hazard, urging that some solution of this housing problem be made.

In the discussion that followed, Colonel Schoeffel stated that he was familiar with the housing conditions provided migratory labor in many cases, and that the situation has improved considerably since 1934, at which time it was bad. He is of the opinion that the migratory laborers themselves are responsible for many of the conditions complained of, that even where decent and adequate quarters are provided, they personally will not keep such quarters clean, use the lavatory facilities that are available, or cooperate in making the quarters look attractive. He states this matter has been discussed with Mr. MacDonald, of the State Department of Health, and that plans have been formulated to have State Police patrols and a member of the Health Department check individual farms, particularly during the potato harvest season, to determine if supervision by competent authorities may improve conditions. He recommended the Doctor's request be tabled until this plan has been put into effect and we are able to see that the results are satisfactory. His recommendation was approved.

Director Dreyfuss reported that the Army had issued a report concerning the test signals, ARW, for the several states, during the past month. Average for New Jersey was 94, New York 90, Pennsylvania 88, and Connecticut 74. He felt that New Jersey had done remarkably well.

Senator Stanger reported that the Senate and House had passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for a suitable testimonial from the State of New Jersey to be presented to the U.S.S. Battleship New Jersey. It was his understanding that this money would be used to present a library to the Commanding Officer of the ship concerned.

Mr. Ohland reported that the War Production Board had requested the Finance Commissioner and the Purchase Commissioner to provide the government with all spare typewriters in the State service, that they had carefully checked each State Department, and found that there was a shortage of machines rather than an excess. Upon communicating this information to the WPB, he was informed that the War and Navy Departments need approximately 600,000 additional typewriters. It was indicated that, if the State did not voluntarily give the government some machines, they might requisition them. It was finally decided that the WPB should be informed there was a shortage of typewriters in the State service, and none can be allocated to the government agencies concerned.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that, on the occasion of the fire at Tuckerton, April 6th, he had spent three hours at the scene with Captain Fales, that the Forest Fire Fighting Service plan had been put into effect, and had worked out very well. He stated the fire had consumed some 30,000 acres of scrub pine, that great difficulty had been experienced in setting backfires due to strong variable winds of 30 to 40 miles an hour, and that the plan of using State Police radio in connection with the airplane observation and forest fire radio service had proven of great value. He felt that Captain Fales should be commended for his fine work.

He reported that progress was being made in preparing rules and regulations for the Emergency Control Plan, and that several meetings had been held during the past week.

He reported conference with Professor Alyea, who is setting up Chemical Warfare Schools for civilian defense groups, and who requested the State Police cooperate.

He reported on conference with Mr. Elliott Daniels, to discuss proposed planning guide entitled "Emergency Highway Traffic Control for States," prepared by the OCD.

In discussing communication received by Director Dreyfuss from the Civil Air Patrol, Squadron 223-3, recommending that Mr. Malkin, arms instructor in the New Jersey State Prison, be used as instructor for civilian defense personnel, he stated that, after careful inquiry, it had been determined there is no law which prohibits an individual from offering his services to instruct civilian groups in the use of firearms. He stated he was not in favor of organized groups taking

this instruction unless it was essential they do so, and that he believed the Civilian Defense Director should prohibit Mr. Malkin from this activity. It was the feeling of the group generally that civilian defense personnel requesting firearm instruction should make such request to the Chief of Police of the municipality concerned, and to leave it to the discretion of that agency as to whether or not such instruction was necessary. Colonel Schoeffel will contact Principal Keeper of the State Prison, Mr. John O'Hara, regarding the activity of Mr. Malkin.

Senator Stanger stated that he is quite concerned about the indiscriminate burning off of grass, weeds, etc., from farm land, particularly where such fires are left unattended after dark. He stated there is no particular purpose served in resorting to dimouts when fires of this nature are allowed to burn, and might be used as a means of notifying the enemy as to location or otherwise. In response to a question directed to Colonel Schoeffel, it was brought out that the farmers have been doing this for a considerable number of years, but the burning off of such land is supposed to be by permit for the nearest firewarden, and the activity confined between sunup and sundown. The matter will be brought to the attention of Captain Fales for investigation.

General Bowers reported that the State Emergency Committee on State Fiscal Affairs had voted against an appropriation of \$15,000 to send members of the State Guard to Tactical School. The General stated that he is looking into the possibility of some of the non-commissioned officers of the State Guard (there are 430) paying their own expenses at the Tactical School. Colonel Besson has stated he would be happy to have them and to train them.

He reported that Mr. Annam, of the flag concern in Verona, will forward a sample flag, 3 x 5, to cost \$6.18 each. He hopes to have it ready for the next meeting.

The General briefly mentioned correspondence had with the National Rifle Association, regarding the discontinuance of forming new rifle clubs in this State.

He reported inspection of the New Jersey State Guard in the Armory at Newark by Brigadier General Robertson, Metropolitan Military District Commander, together with his staff. He stated they had Command Post Exercises, and the General was very greatly pleased and impressed with the results.

The General read a communication received from the Governor of the State of Illinois, Dwight H. Green, who wrote to Governor Edison on the subject of the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of veterans of the present war, stating this question is becoming one of the greatest and most difficult problems his State has had to face. He brought out that, in the State of Illinois, approximately 7,000 men had been honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States since the beginning of this war. The discharges of more than 85% of this number show them to be "non-service connected," or "not in the line of duty." Some 900 of this number are mental cases.

He further stated that, under a law just recently passed by the Congress of the United States, the Veterans' Administration is restricted to the care and oversight of only service connected veterans, but the Administration may use various facilities in its rehabilitation work, among such facilities being any joint Federal-State plan of rehabilitation. It is his opinion that the rehabilitation and employment of non-service connected veterans is the responsibility of the states, but all veterans, whether service connected or not, should have the highest type of service through the Federal-State rehabilitation divisions. He has set up by Executive Order a committee to take care of this matter. They have attained a great degree of efficiency. He brought out that several bills now in the United States Congress omit a provision in the present law which provides that, when monies are withheld from states by the Federal Administrator, the states may appeal to Congress. These bills, as presented, would give entire control over these matters to the Federal Security Administrator, and the states would once more be deprived of their rights and would surrender once again to the bureaucratic control from Washington. He states that in Illinois, they are unalterably opposed to this change in the joint Federal-State plan under which they now operate, and requested that the Governor communicate his thoughts to him regarding this matter, and that a concerted effort be made by the states, without delay, to perform the double service of retaining State sovereignty, and of giving to the veterans the very best possible service. The General stated he was preparing a reply for the Governor to this letter, but found there were many ramifications to the rehabilitation and care of veterans, and wished to be sure of his ground before submitting a final recommendation.

The General reported attending a conference of the State Rehabilitation Committee. He feels they are handling the situation quite well at this time, but that the whole problem carries considerable responsibility.

The Governor stated that Mr. Maury Maverick, of the WPB, on his recent visit to the State, had discussed provisions made by his agency to give the states better service, that relations with Mr. Maverick were very good, and that his agency had been quite helpful. While he was here, Mr. Maverick had made a plea that the states back him up in promoting the plan he has in mind of state agencies dealing with one person in the WPB. As a result of this recommendation, the Governor had written to the President, recommending the formation of a governmental board to operate under WPB, explaining how the duties of Mr. Maverick could be expanded, which would result in greater efficiency and give the states an opportunity of dealing with one agency, rather than several dozen. He stated that the President had replied, and read the reply. He concurred in the Governor's recommendation, and thought the suggestion an excellent one. He also stated that some four years ago, he had set up an agency to do the very thing recommended. He agrees the governmental division of WPB should be expanded, and will immediately discuss the matter with Mr. Byrnes.

Meeting adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 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 referring to the strike of the Celanese Corporation, 290 Ferry Street, Newark. Colonel Schoeffel submitted a report that had been received from his investigators, which indicated that the strike had been called by the head of the United Mine Workers union, in protest against the dismissal of one of their members, who was distributing literature in the plant during working hours. This union is not the bargaining agent for the workers, but is evidently trying to gain ascendancy over the other union as such agency. He was of the opinion that the State should not interfere in any manner, regardless of the request of Mayor Murphy, of the City of Newark, until such time as the municipal authorities and the Sheriff of the County were definitely unable to prevent rioting at the scene of the strike. Up to the time of the report, no trouble had been experienced, the strikers were acting in an orderly manner, picketing according to law, and the situation was well handled by the members of the Newark City Police. He reported he had been informed Mayor Murphy had requested Commissioner Keenan, of the City of Newark, to prevent picketing. Commissioner Keenan had refused, citing the State law which allows peaceful picketing; therefore, the Mayor had petitioned the Governor to use State Police.

The Governor discussed the matter, and stated he was of the opinion that since John L. Lewis had withdrawn as head of the C.I.O., the activity of the United Mine Workers, which he controls, had increased considerably, and this organization was attempting in every possible way to gain control of industries in which members of their union were employed.

The Governor stated he had before him a letter from a Mr. McGinley, head of the Milk Drivers Union, appointed to the Milk Advisory Committee by Director Dreyfuss, indicating he wished to resign as a member of such committee unless committee members confined their activities to matters affecting civilian defense. The letter protested the activities of the committee in going beyond the purpose for which they were formed. Director Dreyfuss stated he was familiar with the controversy. He suggested no action be taken for a week, until such time as the Milk Committee submitted their final report of recommendations for the Governor's action. There was considerable discussion on the reason for the shortage of milk, mostly repetition of what was stated at previous meetings.

The Governor read a communication from Admiral Andrews, who recommended that the proclamation issued by the Governor during the month of July, 1942, suspending the New Jersey statute which

prohibited fishermen engaged in trawling from coming within the two-mile limits of the seacoast, be renewed, giving as his reason the fact that there is a shortage of fishing craft, due to withdrawals of such craft by the Navy and the Coast Guard for use of these agencies in coastal patrol. The proclamation he referred to, and which expired December 31st, 1942, made it permissible to drag for fish within the two-mile limit established by statute, but prohibited dragging within one mile of shore; however, it provided that dragnets could not be used within one mile of any inlet. The Governor called for a vote on the suggestion of Admiral Andrews that authorization be extended for the balance of this year to December 31st, allowing fishermen to drag their nets as indicated by the proclamation. All but Senator Stanger voted in the affirmative. The Senator requested he be registered as not voting.

The Governor read a communication from Mr. Joel Dean, Director, Fuel Rationing Division of OPA, thanking him for suggestions on the fuel oil program for 1943 and 1944, in response to an invitation transmitted to him by Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments. Mr. Dean stated that although the program is still in the formative stage, a few general policies have been decided. It is planned to greatly simplify next year's program, both as to forms and as to procedure, so that the most objectionable features both from the consumer and dealer level may be eliminated. Specifically, it is anticipated having registration and issuance of coupons in the early summer; arrangement whereby consumers may fill their tanks during the summer; and extension of the validity dates of coupons. An inter-agency committee is engaged in formulating the conversion policy, which will be determined primarily by three factors, fuel oil supply, coal supply, and availability of conversion materials and labor.

It was also indicated the Governor had been requested to issue a proclamation throughout the State, suggesting a survey be made of stock piles of all public buildings, and stressing particularly there will be no shortage of fuel if orders are placed early and public and dealers cooperate; that early ordering will also solve the manpower problem and delivery problem. The Governor referred the matter to Mr. Ohland to prepare the proclamation suggested.

General Bowers reported for Speaker Amlicke, who had recommended steps be taken to seek deferment of morticians, embalmers, etc. Survey shows that approximately 50 per cent of the persons engaged in this business have been taken into the service, and that for the normal work of the profession, the remaining personnel is inadequate. A serious shortage is developing, which may affect the public health. The General stated there is no definite policy of the Selective Service that will remedy this situation, as this profession is not classed in the essential groups. It was brought out that no apprentices are being employed by the profession, due to their inability to obtain the services of competent personnel. The qualifications necessary are exceedingly high. Apprentices must be graduates of certain schools which teach anatomy and other phases of the human body, and the type of young men generally interested are being taken by the Selective Service. It was the opinion of

Speaker Amlicke, in the discussion that followed, that developments up to the present time would indicate shortage of embalmers will definitely affect the public health problem, and he was of the opinion the War Cabinet should consider an appeal to Selective Service at Washington, requesting relief. It was recommended that the General consult the Medical Society of the State and the Public Health Service of the United States, to get their reaction to such a suggestion.

The General reported that it may be necessary to discontinue the Tactical School at Hackettstown, as most of the officers of the State Guard of the Second Service Command and the commissioned officers of the State Police, together with a certain group of civilian defense officials, have previously graduated from the Tactical School. Unless the school can be assured of further enrollees, it may close. General Brown, of the New York State Guard, would like to see it continued, and the non-commissioned officers of the State Guard be allowed to attend the classes. General Bowers stated he is finding it extremely difficult to interest many of the non-commissioned officers of the Guard, due to their employment in defense industries, and other employment, which prohibits their being absent for one week. He recommended that a memorandum be forwarded to General Terry, requesting the school be continued, and that every effort be made to arrange for non-commissioned officers of the State Guard to attend. No definite decision was made regarding the recommendation.

The General informed the Governor that a new table of organization had been prepared for the State Guard. New table of organization absorbs the strength of the old Permanent Duty Battalion, so that paper strength is 2,872, although actual strength is 1,980. While it is not intended to seek new recruits at this time, the new table of organization should be adopted, as the Federal allowances to the State Guard are based on authorized strength, and not on actual strength. Upon call for vote of the Cabinet, it was unanimously agreed that the new table of organization should be adopted. It was also indicated by the General that there had been included in the new table of organization two Chaplains. Senator Stanger asked certain questions regarding changes made in the reorganization, and indicated that he believes the Federal government will ultimately provide funds for field training of the State Guard if the war continues.

The General reported that the sample flag submitted by Mr. Annan, of Verona, was not according to State specifications, and he had returned it for correction. He indicated that the price of the flags, \$6.18 each, appeared very reasonable for the quality of the sample. He hopes to have new sample before the next meeting.

Mr. Ohland reported conference at Washington with the Commanding Officer of the Battleship U.S.S. New Jersey. He reports another conference will be held within a few days to determine the type of gift that should be presented with funds appropriated by the New Jersey Legislature, and also the type of ceremony that should be held when the presentation is made. The Governor asked for a

recommendation as to the committee to be selected to accompany him on the occasion of the presentation, and it was recommended by Mr. Dreyfuss that the War Cabinet be included. The Governor stated he was in favor of a small group, and he saw no objection to including the Cabinet. He requested Mr. Ohland determine who else should be invited to attend the ceremony.

Mr. Ohland reported on conference held by General Terry at Governors Island yesterday. He was accompanied to this conference by Colonel Schoeffel and Doctor Mahaffey. Conference was primarily on prevention and control of communicable diseases which might arise as the result of biological warfare by the enemy. It is requested that each agency or division of State, County, and municipal Government be on the alert to report through its appropriate channels any suspicious individual or action which would indicate bacteria were being introduced into any reservoir, water or sewage plants, establishments providing biological products, pasteurizing plants, etc. Special guards are to be provided for vulnerable areas, especially those in which the effluent enters a public water supply, and adequate guards in railroad yards to prevent access to train water supplies; provisions are to be made to combat rats; survey is to be made to determine the possibilities for obtaining necessary sera and vaccines for civil population should the necessity arise; provision is to be made for an adequate number of pieces of emergency water chlorination equipment and for repair parts to present equipment; adequate supplies are to be provided of appropriate disinfectants to meet the need if required; survey is to be made of emergency hospitalization plans with the viewpoint of earmarking certain buildings for the care of communicable diseases if required.

This meeting was attended by members of the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, the State Health Departments of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, the heads of the State Police of the three states, Commissioner of Police of the City of New York, and others interested in the problem.

Mr. Ohland reported on equipment received up to April 20th, 1943, under Federal allocation of emergency equipment:

Helmets	110,290
Ladders, 14 ft.	495
Ladders, 24 ft.	358
Firemen's Pants	1,920
Firemen's Coats	3,250
Front Mounted Pumps	109
Skid Mounted Pumps	222
Suction Hose	962
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S.J. Hose	120,036
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S.J. Hose	54,400
Pump Tank Ext.	105,766
Arm Bands	119,480
Folding Cots	2,452
Gas Masks	50,511
Trailer Pumps	141
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike, Claw, Shovel)	585
Cots issued to State Property Officer	3,000

Colonel Schoeffel reported meeting held last Friday at his office of the Deputy State Coordinators, who are drawing up rules and regulations for the Emergency Control Plan. The meeting lasted all day, and the final recommendations as to the type of rules and regulations to be issued were approved. They will be typed and submitted to Director Dreyfuss for his comment and/or approval, and it is hoped to have them ready for discussion at the next Cabinet meeting.

He requested that the Governor sign Executive Order No. 21a, which augments the municipalities in Area Control Center No. 7, and sets up a new Area Control Center known as No. 8, which includes 88 municipalities in Monmouth and Ocean Counties.

Director Dreyfuss reported it is noticeable that many cars do not have the upper one-half of their headlight lenses painted. It was explained that the inspection period for the first half of the year, which terminates June 30th, brings cars in each month and that evidently many cars have not yet been inspected. The Director recommended that the Governor issue a public warning on or about May 1st, stating that the provisions of the Executive Order calling for the blacking out of the upper half of automobile lenses be complied with immediately. It was agreed this would be done.

The Director reported a luncheon meeting with General Terry, Director Van Schaick of the OCD at New York, and the new Defense Director of the State of New York, Colonel Thompson. He mentioned a new directive which Colonel Thompson had issued to New York State defense councils, stating that the State of New York is the final authority on all matters relating to the civilian defense of the State, and defense directors of the several councils would be guided accordingly. It was brought out at the meeting that the Army was quite concerned about the failure of New Jersey to give General Drum's proclamation the full force and effect of State law. Director Dreyfuss stated he had informed the General that, when the Army informs him that they have finally arrived at a definite conclusion as to what is wanted in civilian defense activity, he will recommend the adoption of the proclamation by the State, and request that legislation be passed.

He reported that a new kitchen card will be issued in about three weeks, this card to contain all of the essential information regarding air raid warning, dimout, and blackout regulations, etc.

Photograph of the 1943 War Cabinet was taken.

Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Governor Edison (reported ill), Senator Stanger, and Assemblyman Amlicke.

General Bowers presided. Director Dreyfuss brought up for discussion Operations Letter No. 119, of OCD, a statement of the purpose and policy of that agency in regard to training for measures against enemy personnel and the use of the OCD insignia in connection therewith, dated March 25th, 1943. This letter points out that no action against any enemy personnel, including enemy parachutists, saboteurs, or others, is in any way contemplated in connection with organizations sponsored by, or authorized by, the OCD, that action against enemy personnel other than uniformed personnel is the primary responsibility of the FBI, that passive defense only is the function of civilian defense, and that the primary responsibility for action against enemy personnel rests with the armed forces, or organizations sponsored, equipped, or authorized by the states under their Constitutional powers. The letter further states that the insignia of the OCD and property loaned by it to states, municipalities, or other political sub-divisions, may not be worn, displayed, or employed in action against enemy personnel, or in training directed toward such action. It makes other assertions along these lines which have created quite a controversy amongst civilian defense personnel of the State, who interpret the letter as an order that they may not defend themselves against a paratroop raid, or invasion by the enemy.

There was some discussion as to the intent of the letter. It was decided to have Director Dreyfuss inquire of the OCD whether persons of the auxiliary forces combatting the enemy prior to the arrival of armed forces would be compensated by the Federal Government if wounded in action, or their dependents compensated if they were killed in such action.

Director Dreyfuss reported blackout would be held tonight: yellow, 8:09 P.M.; blue, 8:20 P.M.; red, 8:38 P.M.; second blue, 8:48 P.M.; white, 9:09 P.M. and radio announcement 9:14 P.M.

Director Dreyfuss reported that on Saturday evening, he had received a call from Colonel Wright, of the Second Service Command, that the Army anticipated there might be a bombing of New York City. Discussion followed as to the events leading up to such a possibility, the fire and subsequent sinking of a ship loaded with ammunition which had caught fire at the Jersey City piers on Saturday evening, and related matters.

Director Dreyfuss reported that the milk situation has not been clarified as yet. He explained that originally, the United States Health Service had recommended the appointment of a Milk Coordinator. The matter had been discussed with the Governor, who finally agreed that there should be appointment of a Milk Committee instead of a Milk Coordinator. The committee was formed, representing all groups interested in the milk problem, including consumer and labor representatives. This group has held five meetings and was about ready to make a final recommendation. There has been a tightening up on the labor policy, which has had approximately 100 per cent increase in salary, but whose delivery men carry considerably less milk than previously. This alone has resulted in a considerable increase to the consumer. The discussion involved a statement made to the press by Mr. Lawrence McGinley, President, Milk Drivers Union No. 660, stating that most of the trouble with the milk situation today was a result of other factors than labor, and condemning Director Dreyfuss for some of his assertions. Director Dreyfuss read reply contemplated to Mr. McGinley, in response to the release given by him to the newspapers. After the discussion that followed, Director Dreyfuss stated he will give the Governor a complete report, and the recommendation of the committee, by next Tuesday.

The Director reported the Technical Advisory Committee had voted that no announcement of an air raid would be made in theatres, churches, or other places where there are large gatherings, and that an order had been prepared for the Governor's signature, making it mandatory for all theatres, churches, etc., to utilize their regular personnel, and to train them as air raid wardens, should their services be required in an emergency.

The Director reported that Billings Wilson, Assistant Engineer, port of New York Authority, has requested two extra truck control stations be opened, one on Route 17, and one on Route 6. Arrangements are being made to have a representative of the United States Army on duty at each of the control stations 24 hours a day. The Director was of the opinion at least one truck control station should be opened immediately. It was finally decided that Director Dreyfuss and Colonel Schoeffel constitute a committee of two to look into the matter, and take whatever action they deem necessary. This suggestion was made by Mr. Boswell, and voted in the affirmative.

The Director brought up for discussion the use of the second blue air raid warning signal. He recommends that on the second blue signal, all lights remain out, until the all clear signal has been sounded. He stated that, in conversation with General Terry during the past week, he was informed General Drum will not consent to such a change by Army order, but has stated that, if the Governor and Director Dreyfuss wish to adopt the recommendation, and to take full responsibility for such action, he will not stand in their way. This matter was brought up because the Third Service Command has approved in the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia that all lights remain out on the second blue signal. In this last instance, the Army has assumed responsibility, whereas General Drum wishes the State to assume the responsibility. Discussion on this matter followed, but no definite conclusion was reached as to the solution.

Director Dreyfuss submitted proposed new kitchen card, or card to be used in public buildings, in explanation of the official air raid signals and what to do in a gas attack. Some suggestions were made and some proposals submitted. These will be taken under advisement by Director Dreyfuss and his staff.

Mr. Ohland reported that he was going to confer with Captain Holder, Commanding, U.S.S. Battleship New Jersey, on the ceremonies attending presentation of suitable gift from the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Ohland reported Mr. Wayne Cox has complained that many of the firewardens are using an excessive amount of gasoline for patrol of forest areas.

Colonel Schoeffel reported considerable delay is experienced in getting sufficient rubber to keep his cars equipped. He brought out that, within the past two weeks, 17 cars have had to be laid up at one time due to insufficient supply of rubber on hand. He requested Mr. Ohland look into the possibility of the Federal agency concerned providing the State Police with at least one tire for each four tires to be kept in stock, instead of the proportion of one tire for each ten tires, which is the present rule.

He reported meeting with Mr. Shay, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Ischelman, of the OCD, to discuss evacuation plans for the State. He referred them to Mr. Spurr.

He reported visit of Mr. Felix Pittet, Chairman of the Paterson Defense Council, Chief James Walker, of the Paterson Police Department, and new Coordinator for Area No. 2. They were in to discuss the possibility of the State assuming the guarding of certain bridges over waterways surrounding the City of Paterson, or coordinating the police effort in this respect, using primarily State Police and Bergen County Police. He stated he informed these gentlemen of the responsibility resting with ownership of the installations, and that he had no solution for their problem.

General Bowers reported that the Annam Company had not yet forwarded sample State flag. Following an inquiry as to how much money was available, he was informed that at a previous meeting, it had been voted that \$500 would be made available for this purpose, the Governor to determine how payment should be made.

The General reported that Federal officers had inspected the State Guard, and that, while they had been quite complimentary concerning the efficiency of the Guard, they had criticized the lack of field training given to the men and the shortage of certain equipment.

Mr. Ohland reported that the Governor had received a letter from Mr. Eastman, of the ODT, inquiring as to the action taken by New Jersey governing the speed limit of trucks and the handling of emergency shipments, the expedited movement of which was necessary to meet the needs of the military forces, and asking for the Governor's personal comment and reaction to General Order O.D.T. No. 23-2A. This matter was referred to Colonel Schoeffel for reply for the Governor's signature.

Meeting adjourned.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, MAY 4, 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.

The Governor read a communication received from Mr. V. P. Gopcevie, Supervisor, Recapping and Retreading Branch, Office of Rubber Director, Washington, D. C. He stated his agency was responsible for rubber conservation and other phases relating to transportation, that there had been appointed in each of the states a Transportation Committee with a state chairman and local affiliated groups, that Mr. S.S. Budlong, 32 Spring Street, Newark, New Jersey, had been appointed chairman for this State, and there will shortly be a conference at Washington of all state chairmen to work out the best method of conserving rubber. Mr. Gopcevie requested that the Governor send a letter of encouragement to Mr. Budlong, assuring him of the cooperation of the State government in his work. The matter was turned over to Mr. Ohland with direction to make appropriate reply. It was brought out by the Governor that this is another example of Federal encroachment on State rights, inasmuch as the State has their own rubber conservation group doing work of this nature.

The Governor read a communication received from Mr. Wayne Cox, submitting figures on reduction of the mileage of State cars. Letter follows:

"I am pleased to submit the mileage figures for March, and the quarterly totals covering the first three months of the calendar year 1943.

"The total miles traveled in March was 1,768,598. The total miles traveled in the first quarter was 4,951,590. The total miles traveled in the first quarter of 1941 was 7,733,376. The total reduction in miles for the first quarter of 1943 as compared to the first quarter of 1941, shows a saving of 2,781,786 miles. This represents approximately a thirty-seven per cent reduction for the quarter..

"While the actual number of miles traveled in March were greater than in February or January, this is accounted for by the fact that in January there were twenty working days; in February there were eighteen working days, and in March there were twenty-three working days. Dividing the number of days into the actual number of miles traveled, we have the following daily averages:

January	- 86,855
February	- 80,327
March	- 76,896

"You will note that this indicates a continued downward trend."

Director Dreyfuss presented a report of the State Milk Committee, which the Governor received for study. The report was accompanied by a letter from the Director, which is attached.

Director Dreyfuss submitted quarterly expense report of the operation of the Office of Civilian Defense Director, as follows:

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>
January	\$18,486.96	\$16,811.36
February	18,817.65	12,894.95
March	<u>20,099.85</u>	<u>16,991.71</u>
	<u>\$57,404.46</u>	<u>\$46,698.02</u>

The Director, in commenting on the two State blackouts held during the past week, stated the cooperation given to him by the several municipalities of the State was excellent. He brought out, however, that only the states of New York and New Jersey follow the new air raid warning system in its entirety. The states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Virginia are not putting street lights on at the second blue. It was his opinion all of the states should adopt the same type of warning signals, as there is considerable confusion along the borders of the states where the method of operation differs. This matter is being discussed with Second Service Command officials, and he hopes that something will be derived from the conferences.

He reported a meeting at the Essex House, Newark, New Jersey, tonight, of each local defense council chairman, for the northern half of the State.

He reported that completed evacuation plans have been approved and circularized to the several municipalities. He stated it will be the responsibility of the municipalities to shelter and temporarily feed their share of the evacuees. Each municipality is being informed of the number of people they will be required to take care of. Transportation committees must prepare plans to move excess numbers of persons to destinations given to them, and the local defense organization is receiving full instruction to complete their phase of the plan referred to. He feels certain the combined cooperation of all local defense councils will make the plan workable.

Discussion was had regarding the adoption of a code to be used by members of the Governor's War Cabinet whenever calling each other or State Police Headquarters during an extreme emergency. This will make unnecessary calling back to the person concerned to verify identification of that person. Director Dreyfuss will consult with General Terry to determine method to be employed and to be put into practice by the Army if they so desire, in their communication with State officials.

Director Dreyfuss reported that, in conference with Mr. Downes, State Librarian, on the adoption of a budget of \$6,000 to operate the War Records Commission, and the appointment of a paid historian working with volunteers of the local defense levels, recommendation has met with the approval of Mr. Downes, and he is proceeding along the lines recommended.

New kitchen card was submitted to the Governor for his approval. It will be adopted.

Colonel Schoeffel submitted a bill from the Trenton Trust Company in the amount of \$100, for the period July 1st, 1941, to June 30th, 1942, for safe deposit vault containing the records gathered by Mr. William Metz when he was State Petroleum Coordinator. These records had been turned over to the State Police for safe keeping. He stated he had endeavored to have the records taken over by Major McLaughlin, present State Petroleum Coordinator, and by Mr. Hazen, but that both these gentlemen stated the records were of no value to them. He recommended that the bill be paid by the Office of Civilian Defense Director. The Governor felt this should be done, and moved, by resolution, that payment of the bill be made. Vote was in the affirmative, and Director Dreyfuss requested a letter be sent to him, together with all of the records, stating the action of the Cabinet in this respect.

Colonel Schoeffel reported attending a conference at the office of Commissioner Casey, Director of Public Safety, Jersey City, with Mr. Leon A. Watson, Schedule Rating Office, Newark, to discuss Jersey City's Emergency Control Plan, and its operation Saturday evening, April 24th, on the occasion of the ship fire off the Chapel Street Piers, at Claremont Terminal. The Commissioner explained that when the ship caught fire, the Jersey City Fire Department responded. Sixty of his firemen were on the ship endeavoring to put out the fire. He stated that 340-odd carloads of explosives were at an adjacent pier, and that 42 carloads of explosives were on the track alongside of the ship. He had considerable difficulty in getting the Army to move these 42 carloads, but finally prevailed upon them to do so. Upon orders of Mayor Hague, he insisted that the military tow the ship out to the bay. This was finally done. He compared the dangerous situation which existed with the Black Tom explosion, where approximately 14 carloads of high explosives went off. Had the ship remained at the pier and exploded, there is no question that enormous damage would have occurred. This matter has been taken up by the Mayor of the city with Federal officials, and movement has been made in the courts to restrain the government from concentrating high explosives in the metropolitan district. It was brought out during the discussion that the Oak Island yards near Newark Bay, in East Newark, usually have concentrations in excess of 400 carloads of explosives and ammunition of all types. City authorities feel the situation is most dangerous, and they are greatly concerned about the problem. After the conference referred to, an inspection was made with Chief Faherty, Jersey City Fire Department, and Chief Charles Wilson, Jersey City Police Department, of the Fire Headquarters, to determine their method of dispatching apparatus, not only for fires which occur in the city limits, but under the mutual aid plan adopted by the county. Inspection was also made of the Local Defense Council Control Room at the Seventh Precinct. Colonel Schoeffel stated it was one of the finest control plans he had viewed, and the persons concerned were to be complimented on their careful planning and ingenuity in this respect.

In the discussion that followed, it was agreed that the Governor should go on record as opposing the concentration of large supplies of high explosives and ammunition in the metropolitan district, and

write to the Secretary of War protesting this fact. In the meantime, he instructed Colonel Schoeffel to get all of the facts relating to the storage of this material, particularly as it applies at the present time, and to report his findings to the War Cabinet at their next meeting.

Colonel Schoeffel reported having discussed with Warden O'Hara and Mr. Malkin, of the New Jersey State Prison, the importance of confining firearm instruction to organized police groups, rather than indiscriminate selection of groups made up of civilian defense workers and auxiliaries not associated with police work. Mr. Malkin stated that it was not his intention to instruct any groups not associated with enforcement work, and the letter stating he was branching out into instruction of defense workers was a misstatement of fact.

Colonel Schoeffel reported submission by Mr. Watson of Tentative Proposal No. 5, Rules and Regulations for the Emergency Control Plan. He was of the opinion the matter would be settled at a meeting called for May 5th, bringing together the two State Coordinators, the Deputy State Coordinators, and the Area Coordinators.

General Bowers reported that a plant security conference had been called by Colonel Stanton, of the Fifth Military District, Second Service Command, of all plant protection heads in the State, and other persons concerned, to be held at the Stacy Trent Hotel, on May 6th. General Terry is to be the guest speaker.

Governor Martin, of Pennsylvania, has agreed to accept the recommendation for the use of Pennsylvania State Guards to assume posts on certain bridgeheads crossing the Delaware, in the event of an extreme emergency, but word has not yet been received from Governor Dewey in this respect. This is in conformity with plans worked up by General Bowers and Second Service Command officials for the coverage of all strategic bridges between the states of New York and New Jersey, and Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The General reported that Colonel Besson, commanding the Tactical School at Hackettstown, had advised that members of the State Guard and the State Police would no longer be accepted for training at the Tactical School after May 9th, as non-commissioned officers of the several Military Police units in the State are to receive a special course of instruction which will tax the school's facilities.

The General reported that he and Mr. Goldmann, of the Governor's office, were making a study of a most interesting problem. He brought out that the present law provides that State employees entering the armed services will be given leave of absence, during which time pension benefits will be paid. The law also states that they must return to the State service within three months of their discharge from the Federal service. A situation has arisen which makes it advisable to amend the act referred to, as many men over 38 years of age are being discharged from the service, with the mandate that they enter industries engaged in war production. The mandate of the

Army cannot be reconciled with the requirement of the statute that these men return to State employment, and it brings up the question of an amendment to protect them. The General was of the opinion that pension benefits should be paid by such individuals, and not by the State. This matter was to be studied further, and recommendation made shortly.

General Bowers read communication received from Dennis Quinn, Executive Secretary, National Veterans' Committee, Inc., requesting that the Governor sponsor or endorse the program of this organization, which calls for the welding of all veterans' groups into one national organization. There was no discussion on this matter.

Mr. Ohland made a report on the amount of equipment received to date for the OCD, as follows:

Helmets	111,340
Ladders, 14 ft.	498
Ladders, 24 ft.	633
Firemen's Pants	2,835
Firemen's Coats	3,295
Front Mounted Pumps	111
Skid Mounted Pumps	228
Suction Hose	962 ft.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S.J. Hose	216,836 ft.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S.J. Hose	54,400 ft.
Pump Tank Ext.	110,554
Arm Bands	119,480
Folding Cots	2,452
Gas Masks	52,189
Trailer Pumps	258
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	598
Cots issued to State Property Officer	3,000
Mattresses issued to State Property Officer	3,000

He also indicated approval had been obtained for 375 helmets and 375 gas masks for the New Jersey State Police, and 300 gas masks for Dr. Hubert Alyea, State Gas Consultant, Office of Civilian Defense Director, for training purposes.

Mr. Ohland read communication directed to Governor Edison, from the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, which follows:

"Under section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of February 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 19), and by the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1083; 40 U.S.C. 255), 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.

"Accordingly, pursuant to the above statute and to the applicable laws of the State of New Jersey, notice is hereby given 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.

"It is requested that you return the inclosed copy of this letter, with an indorsement thereon over your signature stating the date of your receipt of this notice."

He also read communication on the same subject from David T. Wilentz, Attorney General of New Jersey, which follows:

"I have your letter of the 26th ult., with enclosure of letter from Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, 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.

"I think it would be well to communicate with the Secretary of War, and ascertain from him where the lands over which the Federal Government accepts exclusive jurisdiction are located, giving the name of the municipality, if possible, and at all events the name of the county. I suggest this because our authorities ought to be advised where the land is located, otherwise confusion may arise in the enforcement of our laws. Of course, we know that jurisdiction has been ceded over certain localities, such as Fort Hancock, Fort Monmouth and Fort Dix, and notices have been received by the Governor in the last year or so to the effect that jurisdiction was accepted by the Federal Government over other lands. I feel sure that the Secretary of War will gladly give you the information desired.

"I am returning herewith Secretary Stimson's letter."

Mr. Ohland will look into this matter and report on the results of his findings.

Mr. Ohland read memorandum from Major Joseph L. McLaughlin, State Petroleum Coordinator, bringing to the attention of the Governor press release by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, which requests business and industry to begin and end all employee vacations on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, or Thursdays, and to schedule all employee vacations throughout the year. Director Eastman said the transportation situation made it imperative to start vacation schedules now, extending them throughout the year in such a way as to avoid travel at holiday periods. Press release is attached.

Mr. Ohland reported conference with Mr. Frank Holmes, Board of Commerce and Navigation, regarding the Auchincloss bill for a ship canal through New Jersey. It would appear that the Congressman desires the Governor to advocate the building of the canal, but Mr. Holmes states he is of the opinion no action should be taken until there is verification of the cost of the project. In talking to the Congressman, he finds that he has used data which is five years old. He states that the cost of dredging has increased 500 or 600 per cent, and the Congressman really has no conception of what the bill is all

about. He advised that his engineers would shortly submit report of their survey to the Governor for his information. The matter was laid over.

Mr. Ohland reported that Governor Dewey, of the State of New York, under his war time powers, had given the OPA food price regulations full effect of State law; further, that Mr. Warren Smith, of the Federal Government, stated the action of Governor Dewey was ill-advised, and no other state in the union has taken such action. It was decided that New Jersey would take no action.

Mr. Ohland remarked that plans had been made for the Governor to proceed to Philadelphia Navy Yard to present the Commanding Officer of the battleship U.S.S. New Jersey with an appropriate gift, as result of legislation appropriating \$10,000 for this purpose. The Governor will be accompanied by members of the War Cabinet and their wives, and a few other persons. Guests are invited for lunch on board the ship after the ceremonies. Mr. Ohland stated he had been informed that the old silver service, formerly used by the U.S.S. New Jersey now decommissioned, has been stored for the duration of the war. It has been suggested the gift take the form of war bonds made out to the Navy, so that after the war the bonds could be converted into cash to be used to supplement the old silver service, which is inadequate for the officers of the new ship. The original service was presented for a ship of 15,000 tons, and the new ship is in excess of 30,000 tons; however, the funds provided will be sufficient to make a complete service of the same design for the new battleship. Mr. Ohland also indicated that the silver service could be presented at the Memorial Building, where the public could be present, whenever it was decided presentation could be made.

Commissioner Boswell reported that, in recent discussion with the OPA on the question of rent control for seashore resorts, ruling had been passed that seashore property would be exempted from rent control.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.