

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

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Governor Edison, Senator Stanger, and Speaker Amlicke.

General Bowers presided. It was moved that the minutes of the last meeting be approved; so ordered.

Director Dreyfuss reported that the new Chairman of Newark's Defense Council is Carl Withers, a gentleman of great ability, and a very fine selection for this post.

The Director read a letter from General Terry in response to inquiry regarding the setting up of the code word "Warcab" to be used as identification of War Cabinet members who may find it necessary to call Second Service Command or State Emergency Control Center for information. It was the opinion of the General that code, as a means of identification, was not necessary.

The Director stated communication had been forwarded to him by Commissioner William J. Ellis, Department of Institutions and Agencies, to the effect that he and Mrs. Bethell had reviewed the situation with respect to the Child Care unit, and submitted a recommendation, in view of the fact that the Thomas Bill, which will provide, when passed, means for carrying on this service, passed the United States Senate, but is still in the House of Representatives, and cannot be considered until after the House returns in September. It may be some weeks after that before final action is taken by the House, but it is understood that the Thomas Bill has overcome most of the opposition, and in all probability will be passed. In the meantime, some emergency plan for continuing the personnel of the Child Care unit seems essential. They have made a budgetary estimate based on a 6-months period, beginning July 1st, part of which has already been provided for by debit and credit transfers; however, there is still needed \$7,880 pending the passage of the Thomas Bill. It was recommended by Director Dreyfuss that the Cabinet vote the funds requested. Motion was made and carried that there be paid from the defense funds that part of \$7,880 necessary to continue Child Care, until such time as Federal funds were provided in this connection.

The Director submitted Summary Statement of Expenditures for the period, January 1942 to June 30th, 1943. He stated the average expenditure in 1942 was \$19,511.70 monthly, as against \$18,157.09 for 1943.

He stated meeting has been arranged with representatives of the Seabrook Farms, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, to discuss living conditions of migratory labor brought up from the South. Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Chairman of the State Child Care Committee, reports conditions as

deplorable. An attempt will be made to have a per diem charge made for each child of the workers, so they can be properly taken care of.

Director Dreyfuss reported that Judge McEnroe is leaving for Army service, and that he will need a Deputy Director for the Newark Area to replace him. He has in mind combining OCDD Districts Newark, Jersey City, and Morristown, pooling the office facilities, and opening one office at Newark, but not disturbing the administration of these three districts. He would leave Mr. Catesby Jones, of Morristown, and Mr. Leo Swain, of Jersey City, as Field Representatives in their Districts. It was decided this would be left to the discretion of the Director to work out.

He reported that the blackout held July 19th had been a great success. In discussing the response of the Deputy Coordinators of the Newark Area Control Center, he stated all of them had arrived at their office before the red signal, although one came from as far away as West Orange.

Colonel Schoeffel reported meeting with Captain Ormstein, Belle Mead Quartermaster Depot, regarding the use of a questionnaire to be circularized among civilians living in Hillsboro Township. The Captain stated this was his idea, and he would write explaining fully his idea of having auxiliary members of the defense council circularize the questionnaire. No word has been received from him since July 14th, and it is believed the matter has been dropped.

In discussing the blackout held July 19th, he stated that Mr. William Stichel, of the Technical Advisory Committee, had informed him that regular and auxiliary police refused to allow motorists to move on the blue signal, and had ordered emergency cars over to the curb on the red signal, refusing to allow them to move at all. This happened at Glen Ridge, New Jersey, and in Jersey City, the Hudson County Police stopped the cars. He recommended bulletins be issued by the Defense Council explaining the right of cars to move on the blue signal, and cars with emergency cards to move on the red signal, so as to prevent a recurrence in the future.

He reported conference with Captain Hvae, Plant Security, 5th Military District, regarding protection of stockpiles of cork and rubber at three plants in New Jersey, and with Lieutenant May, 1st Military District, regarding Defense Supplies Corporation warehouse having such stockpiles. Investigations have been conducted, and Colonel Robbe is being informed of the findings.

He stated his Captain Keaten had conferred with three trucking concerns in New Jersey acting as carriers of high explosives for the Army, regarding type of explosives, method of communication with the New York City Police when carting such explosives over the George Washington Bridge, and allied data. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Billings Wilson, Port of New York Authority, who states that trucks of these three concerns frequently are parked on the bridge plaza, awaiting New York City Police escort. This matter will be discussed further with Colonel Gray, Zone Transportation Officer of

the Army, 25 Broad Street, New York City, tomorrow morning, to see if it is possible to have the carriers make prompt telephone report before their arrival at the George Washington Bridge.

The Colonel reported conference with General Robertson and Colonel Lovejoy, on confidential matters relating to Communistic and other activity.

He reported meeting of the Deputy State Coordinators, State Emergency Control, Regional Coordinators, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Stickel, and Mr. Carpenter, to discuss phases of their work in relation to the Emergency Control Plan. The Colonel stated he agreed with Director Dreyfuss that Area Control Center No. 8, designed for Trenton and Mercer County area, should be established at the Regional office at West Trenton, inasmuch as Area No. 8, taking 88 municipalities away from the Region gave them little to be concerned about, and the establishment of the Area Control Center at that place, using the facilities of their office, would save considerable expense. This was agreed upon.

Director Dreyfuss was requested to see Mayor Hague, to determine if he would appoint someone as Area Coordinator for District No. 1, Hudson County.

Colonel Schoeffel recommended that all requests hereafter for the installation of emergency telephone lines, office furniture, funds for the building of partitions, etc., needed to establish Emergency Control Centers, either Region or Area, be discussed at the War Cabinet meeting, and the approval of that body obtained. He stated that the direction of these matters to Commissioner Frank Walsh, of the Finance Department, frequently resulted in delay, as the Commissioner was not made familiar with the Emergency Control Plan, nor the importance of having approval for such apparatus or equipment given priority over normal State business. It was finally decided that such matters be directed to the attention of Mr. Ohland to take up with the Commissioner of Finance, after approval by the War Cabinet.

The Colonel requested approval be given for the allocation of \$525.00, for the purchase of map pins required for the use of Regional and Area Coordinators in their Control Centers. Rather large pins must be purchased, representing each piece of fire apparatus in the State, each police department, and each unit of the medical services of the State. Altogether, there are a sizeable number of pins to be ordered, an amount over 10,000, to cost the figure stated above. Discussion was held regarding the advisability of purchase of these pins. Motion was finally made that their purchase be approved, and funds allocated from the civilian defense appropriation.

He reported that all Regional Coordinators, and, he believed, Area Coordinators, had distributed the Rules and Regulations of the Emergency Control Plan to their local councils.

He stated recommendation had been made that the Governor consider the appointment of someone from the Public Utilities Commission to act as liaison officer between him and the utility companies, should an extreme emergency occur in which electrical facilities of such companies had to be pooled. It was recommended that Emmet Drew, Secretary of the Commission, be considered. A resolution was passed that Mr. Ohland communicate with Mr. Joseph Conlon, Chairman, Public Utilities Commission, requesting this be done.

He brought up recommendation of Doctor Sinnott, State Medical Officer for the OCDD, that some procedure be established which would definitely provide how aid could be given, in terms of manpower, apparatus, and equipment, upon the request of a neighboring state. The Doctor brought out that he is of the opinion a catastrophe in New York City particularly would mean request upon New Jersey for all types of medical service, fire apparatus, and perhaps police personnel and equipment. He believes a plan should be adopted at this time, as to the method in which aid would be provided, and that determination should be made regarding responsibility of the Governor, or of any other person designated by the Governor, to use his own discretion in forwarding such aid when requested. It was decided that Director Dreyfuss take this matter up with the Director of the New York War Council, both city and state, and with the persons occupying like offices in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, to get their reaction to procedure of this kind.

Colonel Schoeffel reported, as a matter of record, extreme difficulty he is experiencing in getting tires for State Police transportation. Some thirty cars have been immobilized for more than one week, due, primarily, to the difficulty of getting a stockpile large enough to make replacements from. He stated he had sent a truck to Gillette, Pa., to pick up 70 tires, as shipment by freight of 90 tires, made over a week ago, had not yet arrived, nor have they been able to trace such shipment, as they are partial carloads.

Mr. Ohland read a report submitted to the Governor by Wayne F. Cox, State Government Mileage Administrator, stating that State passenger cars travelled 10,188,251 miles during the first six months of 1943, a reduction of 5,362,645 miles from the same period in 1941, reflecting an estimated saving of 357,507 gallons of gasoline. Of the above 1943 total, 2,246,466 miles were made necessary because of extra war services, 369,193 miles of which the Federal Government will reimburse the State for. The State reimbursed private car owners for 2,616,262 miles of travel during the first six months of 1943, as compared with 4,782,796 in 1941. The total miles traveled during June, 1943, was 1,725,317, as compared with 2,591,816 for June, 1941. He also advised that his office had assisted in bringing about a reduction of better than 500,000 miles in the non-reimbursed passenger car travel of State employees, and a saving of approximately 35,000 gallons of gasoline.

Mr. Ohland reported attending two meetings of the Regional Board of Governors of Smaller War Plants in the State during the past two weeks.

He read report of Colonel Gray, as to OGD equipment received up to July 28th, 1943:

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|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Helmets | 122,410 |
| Ladders, 14 ft. | 543 |
| Ladders, 24 ft. | 816 |
| Firemen's Pants | 3,806 |
| Firemen's Coats | 3,880 |
| Front Mounted Pumps | 125 |
| Skid Mounted Pumps | 230 |
| Trailer Pumps | 369 |
| Suction Hose 4" | 1,518 |
| 2 1/2" S.J. Hose | 324,436 ft. |
| 1 1/2" S.J. Hose | 144,200 ft. |
| Pump Tank Extinguishers | 119,524 |
| Arm Bands | 167,670 |
| Folding Cots | 2,719 |
| Gas Masks | 57,293 |
| Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel) | 902 |
| Steel Stretchers | 1,241 |
| First Aid Pouches | 5,579 |
| United Medical Equipment | 259 |
| Casualty Station Units | 80 |
| Cots issued to S.P.O. | 3,000 |
| Mattresses issued to S.P.O. | 3,000 |
| Schedule "B" | 81 |

He stated he had finally been able to make an appointment to see Colonel McIntyre, at the Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, July 29th, on the subject of concentration of explosives in metropolitan North Jersey. He will be accompanied by Colonel Schoeffel.

He reported conference with Captain J. B. Wilson, Construction Manager of the Naval Ammunition Depot, which is being built in Monmouth County. He had attended a meeting with Captain Wilson, calling together several State, County, and municipal agencies concerned in this project. Inasmuch as the Depot must be completed quickly, the Navy has apparently made certain concessions requested by the officials referred to, and expect to start building operations immediately.

General Bowers reported that, on July 13th, he had written to General Terry, Commanding General, Second Service Command, to the effect that the State of New Jersey had leased to the United States the State camp grounds known as Camp Edison, Sea Girt, New Jersey, for a term beginning January 16th, 1942, and ending June 30th, 1942; that this lease was renewed June 30th, 1942, to June 30th, 1943; that, under date of January 15th, 1942, a communication was forwarded to the Quartermaster General of New Jersey by Colonel Frank E. Stoner, Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, confirming previous conferences, and consummating the lease transaction. The letter contained the following provision: "The War Department intends to use the Sea Girt reservation as a basic training school for the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey." The General pointed out

that unofficial word had been received that the War Department is about to discontinue the Signal Corps Replacement Training School activities at Camp Edison, and to convert the camp into a stockade camp to house deserters. He further stated that this matter had been presented to Governor Edison and his War Cabinet, and that a resolution had been adopted protesting the use of Camp Edison as a stockade cantonment to house deserters, and asking that the General comment as to the plans of the War Department with respect to the use of the camp. It was also stated that, if it is the plan of the War Department to convert Camp Edison into a deserters' camp, the State of New Jersey will exercise its right under the lease and terminate same on 30 days notice.

General Terry had responded on July 17th, to the effect that, in response to the letter of July 15th, 1943, relative to the use of Camp Edison, information received by telephone from the War Department this date is to the effect that Camp Edison will not be used as a processing center for absentees or deserters. The General brought out that Major Read, acting Deputy Adjutant General, in conversation with a Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army, had been advised there are three separate War Department directives published, announcing that Camp Edison would be used as a stockade for soldier personnel, effective August 10th. One of these directives arrived prior to the receipt of General Bowers' letter, the second directive arrived on or about the same time, and the third directive was received July 19th. General Terry was incensed over this matter, and had contacted the officer responsible for the recommendation and the plan, demanding that no further action be taken regarding the use of the camp as a stockade.

General Bowers stated many letters are being received by the Governor and his office as to the post-war problem of veterans, their re-employment, education, and rehabilitation. He brought this up as a matter of information only, stating everything possible is being done at this time. Mr. Ohland suggested he contact the Governor's office of Connecticut, asking for a copy of the plan they are preparing in that State. He believes it is worth studying.

He reported that he had drafted a letter for the Governor to forward to the United States Food Administrator for New Jersey, at 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, protesting certain actions of agents of the office referred to, and deploring the shortsighted policy of prohibiting slaughter of local beef cattle to be used locally. He stressed the fact that this cattle would, under no circumstances, be diverted for Army use, and the restrictions placed upon slaughterhouses are causing an extreme hardship locally, primarily in Monmouth County. He brought out that agents, in the conduct of their investigation to obtain evidence, had broken into a slaughterhouse to take photographs, which was a violation of the criminal laws of the State of New Jersey. This has to do with the conditions reported by Doctor Scofield, of the Department of Health.

He reported meeting of the Civil Service Commission, together with Speaker Amlicke, to discuss the general manpower situation in the State, in relation to the needs of Selective Service, and

requirements of industry. He was of the opinion that the Civil Service Commission has power to make certain decisions in this respect, and that, if they did not have such power as claimed by them, they should seek it by legislation. He is of the opinion the State and industry should get together and cooperate on the manpower shortage.

Mr. Ohland stated that the Governor had telegraphed Mr. Paul V. McNutt, requesting he postpone for 60 days any order which would place the Newark area in the critical manpower shortage area of the State. Mr. McNutt had replied that information and recommendations on file in his office did not indicate any change would be made in the status of Newark and environs. Since this reply, conferences had been held by the State Chamber of Commerce and others concerned, who are of the opinion Newark should be kept out of the critical area for the time being.

Meeting adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

Chas. H. Schoeffel

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: General Bowers, Mr. Ohland, Colonel Schoeffel, and Mr. J. J. Spurr, III, representing Director Dreyfuss.

Absent : Governor Edison, Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, Commissioner Boswell, and Director Dreyfuss.

While a quorum was not present, meeting was held, with General Bowers presiding.

Colonel Schoeffel opened the meeting by reporting a conference with Colonel E. B. Gray, Zone Transportation Officer, Second Service Command, and members of his staff, together with New York City Police Inspector Phelan, Inspector Wuensche, and Lieutenant McGovern, of the special traffic bureau dealing with war problems, and Mr. Billings Wilson, Port of New York Authority, to discuss the subject of providing police escort for common carriers engaged in hauling dangerous explosives into the Port of New York. An agreement with the Ordnance Department, both Army and Navy, now provides that the Ordnance Department will compel service trucks carting explosives to observe certain regulations for the safety of such vehicles. It also provides that the police of the states in the Second Service Command will escort such vehicles when explosives of a particularly hazardous type are being transported in two or more trucks. Such an agreement had never been arrived at with common carriers, as they invariably transport by single carrier. The Port of New York Authority reports an average of ten trucks a day crossing the George Washington Bridge from New Jersey to New York. These trucks arrive at the Bridge Plaza in New Jersey unescorted. They are compelled to remain there until the bridge police contact New York City to provide an escort to take them through the City of New York. The police of New Jersey question the advisability of an escort for single carriers, inasmuch as they are short-handed, and feel that trucks properly marked, carefully inspected, and carrying fire fighting equipment need no escort. No immediate decision was arrived at at the conference, as a meeting is being called by the committee on Motor Truck Problems of the Northeastern Regional Conference on Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle Problems on August 6th, at the Hotel Roosevelt. It was felt the matter should be discussed at this meeting so that the States of New York and Delaware, which will have representatives present, can voice their opinion regarding the plan to be adopted.

He reported conference with Colonel Lovejoy, Intelligence Section, Military District No. 1, together with Lieutenant Hausling, on matters relating to Communist and Negro organization activity, particularly, a number of new organizations that have recently been formed, and whose activities seem to be essentially of a Communistic nature.

He reported conference with Colonel A. F. McIntyre, Chief, Movements Division, Office of the Chief of Transportation, at the

Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia, on the subject of decentralizing the concentration of high explosives in the metropolitan area of New Jersey. He was accompanied by Mr. Ohland on this mission. Colonel McIntyre stated that, during the past sixty days, new explosive piers had been opened at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, Virginia, and that these piers were taking 35 to 50 per cent of the load away from New York City. Considerably less carloadings were being held in metropolitan North Jersey as a result of this change. Present operations have made it possible to move all material from piers within 24 hours, and from railroad yards within 48 hours. While there is maintained a large stock of explosives from the several points of origin within and without the State at Oak Island Yards, Claremont and Caven Point Terminals, it is moved very rapidly, and replaced almost daily. Decentralization has been made at Raritan Junction, where population density is rather great, by utilizing the facilities of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Yards at South Plainfield, where population density is considerably less, and the yards' location is at a greater distance from large manufacturing centers.

Colonel McIntyre provided the number of carloadings at Caven Point between July 15th and 27th of lend-lease materials, giving the number of carloadings each date, and the number of carloads maintained at the several storage points. There was a considerable reduction from carloadings prevalent last May. He stated the reason for failure of the Army to bring ships into Raritan Arsenal was the fact that the channel was too shallow, and not wide enough to swing a ship. Report in detail of the conference is attached to the file copy of the minutes.

It was the recommendation of Mr. Ohland and Colonel Schoeffel that no further attempt be made to persuade the Army to decentralize storage of explosives beyond what they have already done, as it is felt they are giving adequate protection to the yards and piers where the commodities are stored and shipped from, and further decentralization would mean delay in shipping explosives to troops overseas.

Recommendation was made that the minutes of the War Cabinet be approved, and it was decided that, as a quorum was not present, authorization be held up until the next meeting.

Colonel Schoeffel advised that he will be absent next Tuesday, attending the International Association of Chiefs of Police War Conference to be held at Detroit, August 9th to 11th, inclusive.

Mr. Spurr reported that Director Dreyfuss had attended a meeting last week with a representative of the Seabrook Farms. Mr. Seabrook had agreed to donate \$2,000 for child care between the present period and December 1st, 1943, and \$6,000 for the year following, this money to be used to take care of the several hundred children brought in by migratory laborers working at Seabrook Farms.

He stated that Mr. E. H. Thomas, Acting Chief of Training, of the O.C.D.D., had submitted his resignation, effective September 1st, that his position would be abolished, and his duties taken over by other members of the staff. This should save \$3,000 annually.

He reported that "The Siren," O.C.D.D. official paper, edited monthly, is very popular, and requests for copies of it have been received from all over the United States.

He referred to complaint of the city officials of Atlantic City, who believe that the dimout regulations are too rigid and that dimout is now unnecessary. Request was made to the Director's office for relief of the Army order. They have been informed that, if the matter is presented in writing, it will be taken up with the Army. Mr. Spurr stated that the regulations are more rigidly enforced by the Fourth Naval District than the Third Naval District. Atlantic City, noting a relaxation in some of the dimout regulations along the coast in the Third Naval District area, believes they are being discriminated against.

Mr. Spurr presented plans for the merger of the Morristown, Jersey City, and Newark Area offices, explained in the minutes of July 27th. He requested approval for the new offices to be established at 1060 Broad Street, Newark, rental of 1600 square feet of floor space to be \$2300 annually. Motion was made and carried that the amount requested be provided for one year's rent.

He related that Mrs. Alice B. Badeau, Assistant to the Morale Officer of the Fourth Naval District, Bay Head, New Jersey, reported a soft ball league being formed within the Fourth Naval District. Each of the eight stations of the Coast Guard is to have teams, teams to play nine games, and the winner of the north and south sides to play for championship of the league. Plans are to donate a small cup as a trophy to the station winning the series, and individual chromium or silver plated identification tags to each of the 15 men on the winning team. She requests that New Jersey take under consideration providing these trophies and prizes mentioned above. Motion was made and approved that Mrs. Badeau be informed by Mr. Ohland that New Jersey is prohibited by law from using State funds for any such purpose.

Mr. Spurr stated that pennants for emergency vehicles, to be carried on the left headlight, will be available for distribution August 15th. They are to be paid for by the individuals using them, charge to be 20 cents each.

He stated Miss Emma Dillon had written a letter, recommending immediate and drastic check-up be made of persons who have failed to properly paint out the upper portion of their headlights. She reports a great many cars have one headlight painted out, any number have one-quarter or one-third only painted out. Many that were painted on the outside now have the paint washed off. She has noticed white, yellow, red, blue and green paint used, as well as black, etc.

In the discussion had on this subject, it was brought out that the new Rules and Regulations No. 1, now being printed, will be out shortly. This states clearly the Governor's war time powers. When the regulation is issued, it is believed that the press should be informed rule regarding painting out of the upper half of the headlight will be rigidly enforced, and through the medium of the press, calling on motor car owners of the State to cooperate; Colonel Schoeffel at that time to circularize to the police copy of the order,

asking for their full cooperation in conducting drives on recalcitrants.

Mr. Ohland reported meeting with the Regional Board of Governors representing the Smaller War Plants throughout the State.

He also reported that the Hurff Canning Company, South Jersey, called his office, stating they have insufficient help to do their tomato canning, and they have been unable to get aid through the normal channels. This matter was referred from his office to Robert Dilatush, of the Farm Bureau, who recommended that the Governor contact the Chief Executives of the States of North and South Carolina, who have agreed to release the necessary migratory labor to New Jersey for agricultural activity. This matter has been taken care of.

General Bowers reported communication from Major General T. A. Terry, assuring the Governor that the program of establishing a stockade at Sea Girt has been abandoned, and arrangements have been made for its location elsewhere. The General is of the opinion that we need be no longer concerned with the affair.

He stated that the Quartermaster Depot at Belle Mead is holding their first anniversary celebration on August 10th, and that he will accompany the Governor to the installation on that date.

He reported for the record that there has been consummated an agreement between the Governors of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania concerning the emergency use of State Guards of one state within an adjoining state for guarding bridges and tunnels connecting the states. Agreement follows:

"1. The arrangements finally made and agreed to by the Governors of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania as the result of the conference held at Headquarters, Second Service Command, Governors Island, N. Y., on 17 February 1943, and the conference held in the State House, Trenton, New Jersey, on 24 February 1943, in connection with the emergency use of State Guards of one State within an adjoining State for guarding bridges and tunnels connecting New Jersey and New York, and bridges connecting New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3, below.

"2. It was agreed that the State Guard of one State could be used within an adjoining State in an emergency to protect certain designated connecting bridges and tunnels, including approaches thereto on both ends, in order to prevent divided responsibility of the States concerned and, thus, to provide greater security for these bridges and tunnels.

"3. Specifically, it was agreed that in an emergency State Guard troops would be disposed so as to protect both ends, and the approaches thereto, of bridges and tunnels as follows:

"a. Facilities connecting New York and New Jersey

| <u>(1) TUNNELS</u> | <u>State Responsible</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Holland Tunnel | New York |
| Lincoln Tunnel | New York |
| Penna. R.R. Tunnel (Under Hudson River) | New York |
| Both tubes, Hudson & Manhattan Tube (Church & Cortlandt Sts.; Hudson & Christopher Sts.) | New York |

- (2) VEHICULAR BRIDGES
 George Washington Bridge New York
 Bayonne Bridge New York
 Goethals Bridge New Jersey
 Outerbridge Crossing over Arthur Kill New Jersey
- (3) RAILROAD BRIDGES
 Staten Island R.R. Bridge over Arthur Kill New Jersey

"b. Facilities Connecting New Jersey and Pennsylvania

| <u>Installation No.</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>State Responsible</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 33 | Delaware River Bridge - Camden-Philadelphia | Pennsylvania |
| 36 | Lower Bridge, Bridge St. - Trenton-Morrisville | New Jersey |
| 41 | Stockton Bridge - Stockton-Center Bridge | New Jersey |
| 47 | Bushkill St. Bridge - Phillipsburg-Easton | New Jersey |
| 49 | Delaware-Upper Mt. Bethel Bridge - Delaware-Upper Mt. Bethel | Pennsylvania |
| 54 | Montague-Milford Bridge - Montague Twp.-Milford | Pennsylvania |
| <u>(1) VEHICULAR BRIDGES</u> | | |
| 1 | DL&WRR, Lackawanna RR of NJ - 1.0 m. NW of Columbia, N.J. | Pennsylvania |
| 2 | Lehigh & New England RR, New York Susquehanna & Western RR (main line) .1 m. NW of Columbia, NJ | Pennsylvania |
| 3 | Pennsylvania RR - DL&WRR - .4 m. NW of Delaware, NJ | Pennsylvania |
| 5 | Pennsylvania RR - Phillipsburg, N.J. | New Jersey |
| 6 | Lehigh Valley RR (Main line), Central RR of NJ (Main line), DL&WRR (Phillipsburg Branch of the Morris & Essex Div.), Phillipsburg, NJ | New Jersey |
| 7 | Reading RR (Delaware & Bound Brook RR) .3 m. W of Trenton, NJ, city line | New Jersey |
| 8 | Pennsylvania RR (main line), Trenton, N.J. | New Jersey |
| 9 | Pennsylvania RR, Delaware River RR, United NJ RR, Camden & Amboy RR - 1.6 m. NE of Camden, NJ, city line | Pennsylvania |

"4. The Commanding General, Third Service Command; the Commanding General, New Jersey Guard; the Commanding General, New York Guard; the Commanding General, Pennsylvania Guard; the Commanding General, District No. 1, Second Service Command; the Commanding Officer, District No. 5, Second Service Command; the Commanding Officer, Eastern Pennsylvania District, Internal Security Division; Mr. Billings Wilson, Port of New York Authority; Mr. Louis Focht, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission; and the Superintendent, New Jersey State Police, have been notified.

"5. Final arrangements have not yet been completed between the States of Pennsylvania and New York concerning responsibility for protection of the vehicular bridge connecting Port Jervis, N.Y., and Matamoras, Pennsylvania, and the Erie R.R. bridge at Millrift, Pa., northwest of Port Jervis, N.Y.

T. A. TERRY
 Major General - U. S. Army."

General Bowers advised that, in connection with previous reports regarding the slaughterhouse situation, the Governor had forwarded to Mr. Willis Morgan, State Administrator of the Federal Food Distribution Administration, the following letter:

"I am handing you herewith copy of a letter addressed to Mr. William E. Ohland, my Executive Assistant for Defense, dated June 22, 1943, and written by Mr. Walter W. Scofield, Chief, Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Department of Health. Also copy of a memorandum addressed to Mr. Walter W. Scofield, Chief, Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Department of Health, by Dr. P. B. Silvester, Veterinarian, Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Department of Health.

"The matters set forth in this letter and memorandum have been considered by me and my War Cabinet. For your information, we are of the opinion that the Food Distribution Administration has exceeded its authority in ruthlessly disregarding not only the rights of the State, but the rights of the individuals concerned. It is quite evident that the agents of the Food Distribution Administration have violated the criminal statutes of the State in breaking into the slaughter house owned by Messrs. Goldstein and Fineburg in Howell Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, and if the facts are such as represented to me, your agents are liable to indictment and prosecution.

"It is the observation of the members of the War Cabinet that the proprietors of slaughter houses, properly licensed by the State of New Jersey, should have the right under the circumstances to slaughter animals raised in the vicinity and which are used for food distribution within the near area where the animals are raised. The policy of the Food Distribution Administration as set forth in the Restrictive Order No. 1 is very short sighted, because the meat from animals slaughtered in these rural slaughter house establishments was never intended to be used by the armed forces, nor is same being shipped to the armed forces. It will be appreciated if your Department will consider the matters set forth in this letter and the attached reports, to the end that the Restrictive Order No. 1 governing slaughtering of animals for food purposes may be modified and thus prevent greater shortages of meat in this State than would be experienced if the order had not been issued.

"Will you kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and advise me of the action taken.

Very truly yours,
/s/ Charles Edison,
Governor."

During the past week he has conferred further on the above subject with Mr. Scofield, who is particularly concerned regarding the inspection charge of \$2.20 an hour, including travel time, being assessed against slaughterhouse owners. Appeal has been made that this charge be withdrawn and some other method adopted of arriving at payment for inspectors. It was brought out that the Camden situation was bad last week. Shipyard workers have been unable to purchase meats of any kind, due to the closing of all small slaughterhouses in the district.

Reporting on the progress made regarding post-war plans, he submitted for the record communication addressed to Mr. Chauncey R. Porter, Principal, Paine Hall, 101 West 31st Street, New York City, which explains what New Jersey is doing at the present time. Letter follows:

"Referring to your letter of July 10th, written to Governor Edison, please be advised that I have given the subject matter some study.

"Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, provides that the National Director of Selective Service shall establish a Personnel Division with adequate facilities to render aid in the placement in their former position of, or in securing positions for, members of the reserve components of the land and naval forces of the United States who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty. Under this Section, the National Director has established a Reemployment Division of Selective Service with Reemployment Committeemen on each of the 6,450 Local Boards throughout the Country. As you know, there are 202 Local Boards in the State of New Jersey. These Reemployment Committeemen may be augmented by other voluntary workers as the occasion requires.

"Through a pre-discharge service, Selective Service accumulates information on the back-ground, training, experience, military service, handicaps and the veteran's preference as to the type and location of work. All of this information is passed on to the Reemployment Committeemen attached to the veterans Local Board for guidance of the Committeemen and the United States Employment Service.

"Prior to discharge, Selective Service also send each man a letter clarifying his reemployment rights and advising him of the steps he must take if he desires his former position back. The Reemployment Committeeman maintains close contact, not only with affiliated units of the War Manpower Commission, such as the local United States Employment Service and the Veterans' Employment Representatives, but with representatives of other cooperating agencies, such as the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the United States Office of Education, the Veterans' Administration, the Civil Service Commission and the American Red Cross. In addition, National Clearing House committees are being organized with representatives from National and Civic organizations, such as labor unions, the grange, veterans organizations, chambers of commerce and National manufacturers associations.

"Lieutenant Colonel E. N. Bloomer, the State Director of Selective Service of New Jersey, advises me that to date experience has shown that returning soldiers tend to fit into one of four groups: (1) Those who want their old jobs back; (2) Those who seek new jobs; (3) Those who want training for better opportunities, or physical rehabilitation and training; (4) Those who are incapable of working and need hospitalization or institutional care.

"To date the reemployment problem has not become too great, as the demand for labor far exceeds the number of returning soldiers. Colonel Bloomer also tells me that Selective Service is prepared to expand its facilities as the need becomes apparent and is fully prepared to enforce that portion of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 which provides that a returning soldier must be restored to his former position, if he so desires, and applies for such employment within forty days following separation from service.

"It is a most important problem, and then too, I think we must realize that post war planning in this respect cannot be advanced too quickly, because many unknown factors must be taken into consideration, namely, the length of the war, the rapidity of releasing the soldiers from service and the restoration of industry and essential activities to a pre-war basis and general economic conditions.

"As State Service Officer of the State of New Jersey, cooperation has been rendered to discharged veterans of World War I, and furthermore, the Adjutant General's Office, or his representatives, endeavor to keep up on this question by giving it constant study and securing such information as can be obtained from the various rehabilitation conferences taking place here.

"In the early part of this year a concurrent resolution was passed by the Senate and Assembly providing for the establishment of a Joint Legislative Commission to study benefits for veterans of the present war, to be made available to them at the close of the present war, and furthermore, to report thereon to the Legislature. This commission has held a number of lengthy hearings, but as yet have made no report to the Governor or to the Legislature.

"From the above, it will appear that in New Jersey we are endeavoring to control the problems presented in your letter, and I am sure that the various agencies here in New Jersey will use every effort to cooperate in the post-war problems of employment and education.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ James I. Bowers,
Brigadier General NJNG,
The Adjutant General."

Meeting adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

Charles H. Schorff

July 29, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

Accompanied by Mr. William E. Ohland, proceeded to Washington, D. C., for a conference with Colonel A. F. McIntyre, Chief, Movements Division, Office of Chief of Transportation, at the Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia.

Explained to the Colonel the purpose of our mission, and concern of the Governor over the concentration of explosives, ammunition, and high octane gasoline in the metropolitan district of New Jersey.

I advised the Colonel that I had conferred with Colonel E. B. Gray, Zone Transportation Officer, Second Service Command, 25 Broad Street, New York City, on two occasions, and knew that the situation had improved since the report made to the Governor on May 11, 1943, and requested he inform us as to the conditions prevalent today.

The Colonel stated that there has now been opened explosive piers for loading of ships at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, Va. These piers, together with Claremont Terminal and Caven Point, handle most of the shipments destined for U. S. Army use. During the past sixty days, the new piers have taken from 35 to 50 per cent of the load formerly handled by the Claremont and Caven Point Terminals. The lend-lease materials, which are shipped primarily from Claremont or Caven Point Terminals in New Jersey, have been clearing the piers within 24 hours, and have been clearing the railroad yards within 48 hours. The picture from the period July 15th to 27th is as follows, for Caven Point:

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>NUMBER OF CARLOADS</u> | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | <u>At Railroad Yard</u> | <u>Expected to Unload</u> | <u>Unloaded</u> | <u>Balance Returned</u> |
| July 15 | 87 | 82 | 74 | 13 |
| 16 | 144 | 132 | 100 | 44 |
| 17 | 189 | 155 | 87 | 102 |
| 18 | (No Record) | | | |
| 19 | 113 | 129 | 120 | -- |
| 20 | 90 | 115 | 130 | -- |
| 21 | 118 | 145 | 123 | -- |
| 22 | 166 | 159 | 139 | 27 |
| 23 | (No Record) | | | |
| 24 | 148 | 99 | 89 | 59 |
| 25 | (No Record) | | | |
| 26 | 179 | 107 | 86 | 93 |
| 27 | 168 | 119 | 125 | 43 |

The yard referred to was the Caven Point Yard, which has a capacity of 350 carloads. It will be noted that the average number of carloads daily at the yard at the present time is considerably less than the minimum of 165 carloads maintained on May 11th and prior thereto.

Concentration of carloadings at Oak Island Yards, period July 15th to 27th, was as follows:

| | |
|---------|-----|
| July 15 | 122 |
| 16 | 140 |
| 17 | 75 |
| 19 | 185 |
| 20 | 50 |
| 21 | 39 |
| 22 | 109 |
| 23 | 24 |
| 24 | 107 |
| 25 | 175 |
| 26 | 60 |
| 27 | 61 |

It will be noted that investigation made May 11th indicated that there was a daily concentration of approximately 200 carloads back in February 1942, and there was frequently 400 to 500 carloads at these yards, which was brought about as result of ships failing to arrive on schedule, piling up stocks being moved in from various points about the country.

Colonel McIntyre informed us that Raritan Junction is not being used so extensively for the storage of explosive cars, most of the stock piles being maintained at the South Plainfield Yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This movement was made as it was felt the South Plainfield Yards were more isolated, population density was not so great as the Raritan Junction district, and should there be an explosion of any type, considerably less damage would be done at the present storage point.

He stated the reason for failure of the Army to bring ships into Raritan Arsenal was the fact that the channel was too shallow and not wide enough to swing a ship. He felt that the present arrangement of moving stocks from piers in 24 hours, and from yards in 48 hours, opening new explosive piers in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, the change in the storage of this materiel from Raritan Junction to South Plainfield, had greatly reduced the hazards that were so prevalent at the time the Governor had an investigation conducted, immediately following the fire which took place aboard ship at Caven Point.

The Colonel assured us that the Army officer in charge at Claremont Terminal, or the Army officer in charge at Caven Point, was responsible for making any decision, should an emergency occur. At all other places, piers are under the control of the United States Coast Guard, and the officer in charge of the port, representing the Coast Guard service, was the responsible person for making decisions in an emergency.

I am of the opinion that every precautionary measure possible to prevent accidents in the handling of explosives has been taken, that they have adopted the most logical method for rapid transportation of materiel to the several explosive piers for shipment, that they hold explosive cars at storage points only where it is considered essential to do so, that they have decentralized concentration of explosives

considerably, keeping in mind the fact that when ships arrive, they are given a minimum amount of time to load the ships so they can proceed with convoys going overseas. It was pointed out that when a ship misses a convoy, it is sometimes held up two or three weeks until another convoy has been arranged. It is extremely important that ships brought in be loaded promptly.

The Colonel wished to assure the Governor that his office is anxious and willing to cooperate in every manner possible, and will be pleased to confer with the Governor's representatives on any phase of his work, which is primarily transportation of goods for use overseas by the Army and the several countries obtaining lend-lease material. He was most cordial, and discussed freely the situation referred to.

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July 30, 1943.

Brigadier General J. A. Baer, G.S.C.,
Chief of Staff,
Headquarters Second Service Command, A.S.F.,
Governors Island, New York.

My dear General Baer:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 28th, advising that your Headquarters is in receipt of a communication from the War Department which states that previous instructions establishing the East Coast Processing Center at Sea Girt, have been revoked and that this activity will not be located at Camp Edison, New Jersey.

I have had considerable correspondence with General Terry on this subject, and am pleased to have his and your assurance that this activity will not be located at Camp Edison, New Jersey.

With sincere regard.

Faithfully yours,

James I. Bowers
Brigadier General NJNG
The Adjutant General

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Army Service Forces
Headquarters 2nd Service Command
Office of The Chief of Staff
Governors Island, New York

28 July 1943

Brigadier General James I. Bowers,
The Adjutant General,
State of New Jersey,
Trenton, New Jersey.

My dear General Bowers:

This headquarters is in receipt of a communication from the War Department which states that previous instructions establishing the East Coast Processing Center at Sea Girt, New Jersey, have been revoked and that this activity will not be located at Camp Edison, New Jersey.

I trust that this information will be of service to you.

With personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ J. A. Baer

Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS 2ND SERVICE COMMAND
ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of the Commanding General
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

26 July 1943

Brigadier General James I. Bowers,
The Adjutant General,
Trenton, New Jersey.

My dear General Bowers:

Your letter dated July 23, 1943 has been
received.

I believe that the news clipping you referred
to was a belated publication of the original
report. I can assure you that the program of
establishing a stockade at Sea Girt has been
abandoned and arrangements have been made for
its location elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ T. A. Terry,

Major General, U. S. Army.

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COAST GUARD
SIX-THIRTY CLUB
Bay Head, N.J.

29 July, 1943

Mr. Leonard Dreyfuss,
Civilian Defense Director,
Trenton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Dreyfuss:

I am writing to make a rather unusual request and will understand fully should it be impossible to grant.

We have formed in this area a soft ball league, each of my eight (8) stations having a team of their own. The area has been divided into two sections: From Seaside Park to Forked River to be known as the South; from Seaside Park to Bay Head the North. Each team is to play nine games, the winner of the North and the South sides will then play for the championship of the league, the best three out of five games determining same. This is giving a keen feeling of competition and sportsmanship amongst the personnel of our area and is, I believe, an excellent morale builder.

I had expected to give a small cup as a trophy to the station winning the series and individual chromium or silver plated identification tags to each of the fifteen men on the winning team, however, the idea has come to me that possibly the State of New Jersey might be interested in giving these trophies and cup. I am sure it would mean a great deal to the boys, many of whom are from far off States, to feel that the State of New Jersey, whose coast line they are protecting, provided the prizes for this event.

Would you tell me if it would be possible for this to be done? It is just an idea of mine and perhaps impractical. May I hear from you as soon as possible regarding this question in order that I might make necessary arrangements.

The thought I had for the marking of the cup is as follows:

USCG
Inter Unit Soft Ball Annual League Trophy
CG Station Seaside Heights

Presented by: _____

1942 _____ Winner

Page 2.

On the identification tags the front side to be left
for the individual player's name and on the reverse
side:

USCG Seaside Heights Soft Ball League 1943

Winner _____

Yours very truly,

/s/ Alice B. Badeau

Ass't. to the Morale Officer
4th Naval District.

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Trenton, July 29, 1943.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Food Distribution Administration Department,
20 Washington Place,
Newark, New Jersey.

Attention: Mr. Willis Morgan,
State Administrator.

Gentlemen:

I am handing you herewith copy of a letter addressed to Mr. William E. Ohland, my Executive Assistant for Defense, dated June 22, 1943, and written by Mr. Walter W. Scofield, Chief, Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Department of Health. Also copy of a memorandum addressed to Mr. Walter W. Scofield, Chief, Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Department of Health, by Dr. P. B. Silvester, Veterinarian, Bureau of Food and Drugs, State Department of Health.

The matters set forth in this letter and memorandum have been considered by me and my War Cabinet. For your information, we are of the opinion that the Food Distribution Administration has exceeded its authority in ruthlessly disregarding not only the rights of the State, but the rights of the individuals concerned. It is quite evident that the agents of the Food Distribution Administration have violated the criminal statutes of the State in breaking into the slaughter house owned by Messrs. Goldstein and Fineburg in Howell Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, and if the facts are such as represented to me, your agents are liable to indictment and prosecution.

It is the observation of the members of the War Cabinet that the proprietors of slaughter houses, properly licensed by the State of New Jersey, should have the right under the circumstances to slaughter animals raised in the vicinity and which are used for food distribution within the near area where the animals are raised. The policy of the Food Distribution Administration as set forth in the Restrictive Order No. 1 is very short sighted, because the meat from animals slaughtered in these rural slaughter house establishments was never intended to be used by the armed forces, nor is same being shipped to the armed forces. It will be appreciated if your Department will consider the matters set forth in this letter and the attached reports, to the end that the Restrictive Order No. 1 governing slaughtering of animals for food purposes may be modified and thus prevent greater shortages of meat in this State than would be experienced if the order had not been issued.

Will you kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and advise me of the action taken.

Very truly yours,

Governor.

Enclosures

State of New Jersey
Department of Health
Trenton

June 22, 1943.

Mr. William E. Ohland
Executive Assistant for Defense
State House Annex, Room 424
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Ohland:

Confirming conversation of today in regard to enforcement of a Restrictive Order of the Federal Food Distribution Administration with respect to the slaughtering of animals for food purposes, I desire to submit the following information.

Sometime ago Mr. Joseph Earrusso, of Whippany, who operates a slaughter-house at that place, Whippany, New Jersey, called at this office and informed me that he had been refused a "quota allotment" by the Food Distribution Administration and as a result of this order Mr. Earrusso had been obliged to sell four cattle which he had purchased from local farmers at a loss. Mr. Earrusso advised me that agents of the Food Distribution Administration called at his place of business in Whippany the last of February and informed him that he could not slaughter any more animals at his place of business for food until April 1st. Mr. Earrusso stated that he could not read nor write English and that he did not keep books.

On Monday, June 21st, Mr. Maurice Freedman, son of Isaac Freedman, Freehold, New Jersey, called at this office in reference to the operation of a slaughter-house near Freehold, which has been operated under a license from the State Department of Health. Mr. Freedman advised me that he had applied to the Federal Food Distribution Administration for a permit under their Restrictive Order and that as a result of his application he had been advised that he would not be permitted to kill any beeves because he had not killed beeves in 1941. The permit issued to him limited his slaughtering business to the killing of a certain number of calves. Mr. Freedman explained that all of the animals purchased for slaughter at the establishment in Freehold came from near-by farms in New Jersey and the meat was sold in the local communities of Monmouth County, New Jersey.

On the same day as the call from Mr. Freedman, I interviewed at my office Mr. Benjamin Goldstein and Mr. Abraham Fineburg, who operated a slaughter-house in Howell Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, under a license from the State Department of Health. Mr. Goldstein advised me that their slaughter-house had been broken into in their absence by agents of the Federal Food Distribution Administration and that these agents had taken pictures of the interior. In a communication to this office, Mr. Goldstein stated that "Members from the O.P.A. broke open and entered my

slaughter-house and left the building open and took photographs." He also stated in his letter that "On Tuesday, May 11th, they came to my store and made the above statements." Mr. Goldstein advised me that the Food Distribution Administration was bringing charges against him that the slaughter-house was operated under insanitary conditions and also that false statements have been submitted to the Federal Food Distribution Administration in answer to certain questions regarding the slaughtering business.

You will recall that I discussed with you the question of limiting the number of animals which could be slaughtered by local slaughter-houses operators from local farms and that I advised you I would discuss this question with Mr. Willis Morgan, who is in charge of the Federal Food Distribution Administration for this district with an office at 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey. I discussed this matter at length with Mr. Morgan and I advised him that in my opinion there was no justification in limiting the number of animals which could be purchased from our local farmers by our local slaughterers in the rural districts of New Jersey as the farmers of this State were not engaged primarily in the livestock raising business. I pointed out to Mr. Morgan that the business of these small rural slaughterers was largely limited to animals raised on local farms and also that the meat from such slaughtering was sold in the smaller communities in New Jersey. It appears that the Restrictive Order issued by the Food Distribution Administration is not applicable in this State in these small rural slaughtering establishments as little or none of such meat would be used by the armed forces.

It is my opinion that the Restrictive Order Governing the Slaughtering of Animals for Food Purposes as issued by the Food Distribution Administration is causing greater shortages of meat in this State than would be experienced if the Order had not been issued.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Walter W. Scofield

Walter W. Scofield, Chief
Bureau of Food and Drugs

7/14/43
Attention: . . .
Mr. Ohland -- from
W.W.Schofield,
Bureau, Food & Drugs,
N.J.Dept. of Health.

MEMORANDUM

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To: Mr. W.W. Scofield, Chief
Bureau of Food and Drugs

From: Dr. P. B. Silvester, Veterinarian
Bureau of Food and Drugs.

On July 12, 1943 I visited five of the largest slaughter houses in Camden, New Jersey. I found four of these slaughter houses closed, three of them by order of the United States Department of Agriculture, Food Distribution Administration, and one voluntarily closed because of disputes with the above organization over the price of meat and the amount of meat that had been slaughtered within the last month. It was reported to me that the Food Distribution Administration maintained that all of the above slaughter houses had slaughtered animals in excess of their quota during the months of May and June. The Food Distribution Administration maintained the attitude that these slaughterers may slaughter each month only one-twelfth of the annual quota established for the particular establishment. All of the above named slaughter houses had slaughtered in excess of this quota during the months of May and June. Therefore, the Food Distribution Administration telegraphed each one to cease killing at once and that their identification numbers had been revoked stating that in some cases they were illegally killing.

At the slaughter house of Schlorer and Sons, for several years they had held a contract with the Camden Municipal Hospital to bleed sheep as needed by the hospital supplying the hospital with the blood of those sheep. For the last two weeks or more, under the Food Distribution Administration, they had been refused the privilege of slaughtering these sheep as needed by the hospital. Dr. Helma, Camden Health Officer, is quoted as saying, "The entire set-up of the Fort Dix Hospital has been directly dependent on the blood of these healthy sheep."

My visit to four meat markets on this day showed that there was not as much as fifty pounds of meat displayed in any market, and these butchers reported that from last week until the present time, the meat supply of Camden had been very much limited. They also reported that on Saturday night when the shipyard workers came in to Camden to do their regular Saturday night shopping, they had difficulty in trying to keep them from rioting due to their disappointment and anger of not receiving any meat.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ P. B. Silvester.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A. M.

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

Absent : Governor Edison, Senator Stanger, and Assemblyman Amlicke.

General Bowers presided, and opened the meeting, stating there had been no meeting held on August 10th. It was proposed that the minutes of the meeting prior to that, held on August 3rd, be approved as read; unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ohland showed photographs of equipment purchased by the Asbury Park Fire Department to haul the OCD pumping units allocated to that municipality. They have purchased old trucks, at a cost of approximately \$250, and have put them into working condition to carry the OCD equipment. It was brought out that considerable ingenuity had been used, and the city should be complimented on their foresight in taking care of this matter.

He stated that 178 municipalities had received adapters for OCD fire equipment since July 26th.

He related some difficulty at Atlantic City, whose Medical Director had turned over to the city cots supposed to be held for emergency use. He stated that servicemen in large numbers have been visiting Atlantic City when on furlough, and due to lack of hotel accommodations, the city has opened the All Wars Memorial Building to them to provide sleeping accommodation. As many as 120 servicemen have used these facilities over weekends recently. These cots have not as yet been used by servicemen, but it was anticipated using them; however, 50 cots had been sent to the Boy Scout camp at Hammonton, where they had been in use for two weeks, during the huckleberry picking season. Some of the cots had been damaged during the time they were in use, and repairs are being made. The agreement of the OCD is that cots of this nature are to be used only during great emergency. They are to be retained intact in suitable warehouses until the emergency occurs. The matter has been turned over to Colonel Gray, State Property Officer, for investigation.

He brought up for discussion the Cape May Canal project, stating that the State of New Jersey had appropriated \$100,000 to the Army, that actually \$345,000 had been used to acquire lands for the canal, and that now the question has come up regarding the maintenance of two bridges, one a part of the State highway system, and one that is County owned. He stated he had recommended to the Governor that the State Highway Department turn over to Cape May County county aid funds to maintain the county bridge, and that this money be turned over for such maintenance for one year, without the State assuming liability for future maintenance, or for operation of the bridge. He felt this matter should be discussed by the War Cabinet. It was finally decided that his recommendation was sound, and the Cabinet felt the State Highway Department should take the action indicated.

He read a communication from Mr. William Jeffers, United States Rubber Director, regarding the difficulties of providing tires for civilian trucks and buses for the next few months. Mr. Jeffers requested that the Governor call upon truckmen of the State to adopt the conservation measures ordered by the Rubber Director. Copy of the regulation referred to was forwarded with the letter, and is familiar to truck operators. Mr. Ohland was directed to acknowledge the letter, and assure Mr. Jeffers of the cooperation of the State authorities.

Director Dreyfuss discussed the provisions of Proclamation No. 5, showing some changes in prohibited and restricted Army districts throughout the State.

Mr. Ohland stated the Governor wished him to discuss with members of the Cabinet the prospect of forming a committee of three to five persons to advise him on matters relating to minority groups of the State, to look into the question of the unrest of the negro groups, and to survey and study methods which might be used to settle important questions regarding them; this committee to have no official status, to be formed without publicity as to formation of it, and to primarily talk to the leaders of the community who are interested in the welfare of their people. No definite conclusion was arrived at. It was felt that the matter should be brought up when the Governor was present.

Colonel Schoeffel reported on his visit to Detroit to participate in the IACP Conference, and particularly to report on the Detroit riot, which occurred June 20th. Copy of the report is attached.

He reported conference on August 4th with Colonel Wihtol, of the Zone Transportation Office, New York City, on police coverage for the transportation of troops from Camp Shanks, Orangeburg, New York, and Camp Kilmer, Stelton, New Jersey, as the Army anticipated a greatly accelerated movement of troops very shortly. He visited Colonel Miller, of Camp Shanks, on the evening in question, to obtain the information necessary for police coverage. On the following day, he had two pairs of men visit the municipal police departments concerned to explain the contemplated movement, and to ask their cooperation in providing escorts and police coverage for important intersections. On Friday, August 8th, he again conferred with Colonel Wihtol to work out a system of communications between the Army and the State, municipal, and bridge police. Previous communication facility was considered inadequate.

He reported attending meeting at the office of W. H. Allen on August 16th, together with Doctor Russell of Rutgers University, to formulate plans to eliminate the transportation of cattle into this State without proper permit. Such cattle transported are invariably diseased, and spread disease among New Jersey dairy herds. There is also a certain proportion of diseased cattle being transported to the metropolitan markets for slaughter. Many of these cattle find their way into the markets of Essex and Hudson Counties.

Director Dreyfuss stated that the Cabinet had previously decided that all theatres would display a trailer advising their patrons what to do in the event of an emergency. He stated a large number of the theatres throughout the State are not using the trailer, but have indicated they will use it if it is provided at State expense. The cost of providing such trailer for the theatres of the State will be approximately \$800. He felt there was considerable merit in having it used, and that the investment by the State would be worth while. It was his opinion the management of the theatres would not voluntarily have the trailer made up. He recommended \$800.00 be spent from defense funds for the distribution of the trailer referred to. The Cabinet agreed on this proposal.

The Director stated that, in September, it is anticipated calling a meeting of all Federal agencies who are working with the OCDD, such as the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Security Agency, and the United States Employment Service. The purpose of the meeting is to seek better cooperation on State problems.

He reported meeting with General Terry for tomorrow to discuss several important problems, particularly plant protection, and relaxation of the dimout regulations. It was decided that General Bowers and Colonel Schoeffel would accompany him, to take up with General Terry the use of Federal troops in the State when serious disturbances occur, which would tax the State enforcement facility.

The Director stated that questionnaire had been forwarded to plant managers in New Jersey asking if they were interested in holding a meeting to discuss plant protection problems, particularly, requirements of management during an air raid. He stated over 500 had responded, stating they would welcome such a meeting. He anticipates calling the meeting the latter part of September.

He reported that Mr. Edward Clark, of his staff, had been inducted into the Army, and would leave on August 24th; that Major George Viehman had resigned as head of the Civil Aeronautics Patrol, and had been replaced by Captain Carroll D. Smith, Jr.

General Bowers discussed the investigation being conducted of slaughter houses. He stated that a telegram had been received from Willis Morgan, State Food Administrator, Food Distribution Administration, that relief shortly would be given to the Camden area. The General reported a number of meetings with Mr. Scofield, of the State Department of Health. While little progress has been made in having the OPA relax their regulations so that slaughter houses throughout the State may receive an increased allotment of cattle, he believes that there will shortly be a modification of the restrictive rule, and is working in that direction. The present regulations are working a considerable hardship in certain sections.

He stated that an interesting situation had arisen just recently that he was much concerned about. Many veterans are being discharged from the Army due to mental diseases, not as the result of actual combat service. These veterans are being sent to State institutions instead of Federal hospitals, putting a tremendous burden on the

State, and he feels the matter is a Federal responsibility. Steps are being taken to have the Army change their policy in this respect.

He reported the manpower situation is improving; however, he feels the Civil Service Commission should exercise greater discretion in placing manpower, instead of insisting on legislative enactment to do a number of things he believes they can do without legislation during the war emergency. No specific instance was given, but prior minutes indicate that the Civil Service Commission has been hesitant to allow discharged veterans who are State employees to associate themselves with war production plants for the duration of the war. The present rule of the Commission provides the discharged veterans must return to State employment within 3 months after their discharge.

Mr. Ohland reported that he had been ordered by the Governor to discuss with the United States Employment Service the problem of obtaining male labor for the canning industry of the State, who have requested 450 men. He advised that the Governor of North Carolina had been requested to provide this labor, that he had replied male labor is no longer available from his State, and he had denied a similar request from two other states within the past week. Mr. Ohland mentioned this for the record.

He reported Colonel Alexander P. Gray, State Property Officer, had submitted the following memorandum, listing OOD equipment received to August 9th:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Helmets | 122,410 |
| Ladders, 14 ft. | 543 |
| Ladders, 24 ft. | 820 |
| Firemen's Pants | 3,806 |
| Firemen's Coats | 3,880 |
| Front Mounted Pumps | 125 |
| Skid Mounted Pumps | 250 |
| Trailer Pumps | 392 |
| Suction Hose 4" | 1,534 |
| 2 1/2" S.J. Hose | 324,436 ft. |
| 1 1/2" S.J. Hose | 145,000 ft. |
| Pump Tank Extinguishers | 119,524 |
| Arm Bands | 167,670 |
| Folding Cots | 2,719 |
| Gas Masks | 68,484 |
| Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel) | 903 |
| Steel Stretchers | 1,245 |
| First Aid Pouches | 7,261 |
| United Medical Equipment | 259 |
| Casualty Station Units | 80 |
| Cots issued to S.P.O. | 3,000 |
| Mattresses issued to S.P.O. | 3,000 |
| Schedule "B" | 178 |

He also reported that Colonel Gray had spent three days each week, accompanied by a representative of the Regional Office, visiting communities who have received equipment, instructing Local Property Officers in their duties and inspecting the equipment; transportation being furnished by the Federal Government and the State Police Dept.

Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

Chas. H. Schreffel 382

August 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT : Visit to Detroit attending the IACP War Conference
August 9th to 11th, 1943.

Attended a discussion which had for its subject, "How police departments may prepare themselves on technique and patrol in handling riot conditions." The several speakers stressed the following points.

Chief Owens, President, IACP: "Generally, cities are better organized to handle bombings than riots. No one knows where they may occur, particularly in racial riots. Conditions today are national, not local, as indicated by the fact that race riots have occurred in California, Texas, New York, Michigan, and in a number of forts and other military establishments." He particularly recommended a survey of personnel and equipment at the present time for the prompt mobilization of all police for immediate use of the State's police facilities. He recommended an agreement be made now with the Army authorities as to how their support may be enlisted. He recommended such an agreement be made in writing if possible; that they be requested to lay plans now for the response of the Army when called.

The Commissioner of Police of the City of Detroit, Mr. Wither-
spoon, stated that they had police report all instances of racial disturbances, particularly those occurring on buses and trolley cars, in plants, in Army establishments, and factories. He stated now is the time to increase the wages of the police. They cannot encourage enlistments if the police are poorly paid. Since the Detroit riot, the minimum salary for patrolmen in the Detroit Police Department is \$3060 annually. Since publishing that fact, they have had a considerable number of applicants, good men with families who could not heretofore afford employment with the police due to low wages.

In describing the occurrence that led to the rioting at Detroit, he stated that, on June 20th, several incidents occurred at Belle Isle, an island where there is an amusement center. When a capacity crowd is there, it usually has about 90,000 negroes to 10,000 whites. On the day in question, the usual cuttings, knifings, etc., had occurred. About 10:45 P.M., on the east side of the bridge leading to the island, a fight started between two negroes and two sailors, accompanied by a white girl, the girl having been jostled by the negroes. A group of whites collected, and immediately thereafter, contacted a group of negroes, and rioting occurred. Some 15 were injured, most of them stabbed. Subsequently, at a negro club on Hastings Street, at about 12:15 midnight, 700 negroes were gathered. A negro named Tilton told this gathering, among other things, that a colored woman and her child had been thrown into the Michigan River, and that rioting between blacks and whites was taking place at Belle Isle. The crowd became frenzied, and jumped out of windows and ran through the doors out into the streets. They pulled whites out of their cars, off of trolley cars, smashed windows of the Jewish storekeepers, but did not molest the stores of the negro storekeepers. There would be one

window in a block smashed, and 8 or 10 in other blocks. It would appear that the activity of the crowd was directed against whites primarily, avoiding some stores of persons known to be negro sympathizers. Stores were looted, and the activity kept up for 12 hours. Gangs of negroes would jump on any whites in the vicinity. At this particular time, there was no retaliation by the whites.

During the early hours of the following day, a large group of whites collected, figured at about 10,000. By 12 noon, a crowd of equal strength had been formed by the negroes along Woodward Avenue. On the one hand, there was a crowd of 10,000 to 12,000 negroes, trying to force their way into the white neighborhood, and an equal crowd of whites attempting to force their way into the negro neighborhood. The principal work of the police at this time was to try to prevent the crowds from meeting, and they were fairly successful. The larger groups never did meet, but whites and blacks on the fringe of the crowds were seized as they became separated. They were beaten by the mobs as they were discovered, and this condition ultimately spread to all sections of the city but one. 2,000 arrests were made.

Of the pictures published, only the action taken against the negroes by the whites was shown, because all of the photographers were white, and found it impossible to get into the negro sections without being beaten up. The negroes principally were armed with knives and other lethal weapons. Very few of the whites were armed.

The actual figures of deaths and injuries are as follows:

34 killed, including a police officer (25 negroes and 9 whites)
345 whites hospitalized
245 negroes hospitalized
77 police officers injured

8 whites were shot and killed by negroes; 6 negroes were shot and killed by whites.

At this point, Captain Donald Leonard, of the Michigan State Police, who was the presiding officer at the meeting, and in charge of the State Police group who responded, made the following statement:

The newspaper PM and Life Magazine showed a considerable number of pictures taken during the riot. He stated it was unfortunate that these photographs showed all of the action directed against the negroes, due to the inability of photographers to take pictures of the activity of the colored against the whites, which left a false impression. It was finally determined that 250 whites had been assaulted by the colored group, and only 91 colored had been assaulted by the white group. He stated one thing that came out of the affair was the fact that southern whites transplanted to the North create difficulties when coming in contact with the negro. Most all of the rioting occurred by persons residents of Detroit less than one year.

Chief Wood, of Norfolk, Virginia, stated the difficulty in his town was created by the merging of the northern and southern negro. Norfolk, with a normal population of 145,000, now has a population of

350,000. The population of the metropolitan Norfolk area is 700,000, 1/3 of which is colored. He stated they have Jim Crow laws in their State, and their greatest difficulty comes with the transportation problem. Northern negroes will not accept southern negro laws. Arguments and minor disturbances on transportation occur daily. On July 3rd and 4th, some difficulty occurred in his city, which was rapidly taken care of. He is of the opinion the psychology of the negro is to take advantage of the war conditions to obtain equality in every way.

It was brought out in the discussion that followed that, prior to the disturbance, Detroit had 43 negro policemen, who were of great aid during the rioting. They anticipate increasing their negro police force to 280. Norfolk has no negro policemen. New York City has 300 negro policemen, who did some grand work in subduing the rioting in Harlem. It was also pointed out that, in the Detroit riot, of the 25 negroes and 9 whites killed, 13 of the negroes were killed while looting.

A Deputy Chief Inspector of the New York City Police Department stated that the Harlem incident occurred as result of police placing a drunken negro woman under arrest. A colored soldier who saw the occurrence rushed in, took the club from the officer, struck him and knocked him to the ground. The police officer shot the soldier from a prone position on the ground. Immediately, some negroes started throwing bricks and other missiles at trolley cars. Two whites were injured. Almost simultaneously, looting started. 1600 police officers were sent into the area, and for 3 days, an average of 5,000 men were kept there on duty. The rioting occurred in an area roughly from 110th to 155th Street, and from Madison Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue. All avenues into this area were closed immediately to traffic. 535 arrests were made and 150 persons were injured; also 60 police, both white and colored, were injured. Up to the time of the Conference, 600 extra men were on tour each night in the district. There was no rioting between black and white gangs. Their difficulty was primarily looting.

The Chief of Police of Beaumont, Texas, describing the affair that took place at that point, stated that rioting started primarily from rumors prevalent as to what the negroes were going to do. White residents kept phoning the police department, asking about the intentions of the colored element. Finally, the police were called in on two cases of rape that occurred in one week; black men being responsible in each case. Arrests were made in these cases. When a gang heard that the colored men had been picked up, 4,000 to 5,000 of them formed, looking for the negroes responsible. They tried to break into the jail, and it was necessary to appeal to them to leave the area.

The Chief stated that the Beaumont Police have only 58 men. Most of the trouble that occurred was started by the whites, and not the negroes. He found it necessary to send squad cars on a tour of the negro area, telling them to keep off the streets. There was some shooting between whites and negroes. One negro was killed, and one white man was injured. He stated all of the difficulty was caused by the original rumors, and recommended action be taken to suppress rumors by public announcement, if necessary, the moment they start; that the people be told the truth by bulletins in the press, and the radio, if possible.

In the discussion that followed, Commissioner Witherspoon stated that, after 14 hours, during which time the State Police, the State Guard, and the F.B.I. had been cooperating, they were able to get aid from the Army. He brought out an interesting point by stating that, in each police car, there were two Detroit policemen and two State Policemen, as the State Police did not know the area. Cars were radio equipped and were able to maintain communication with the headquarters, although it was necessary to set up an auxiliary unit, due to the State Police using a different frequency. He stated that on the appeal for the armed forces, which was made 9:00 A.M. the day after the rioting started, they attempted to put into effect plans that had been worked out for a response of the military in 45 minutes. The reason troops did not arrive for 12 to 15 hours was the fact that the plans did not work out as they had anticipated. The Army informed him that the Governor of Michigan had to appeal to the President of the United States, stating that the people of the City of Detroit had rebelled against the United States. This was finally done. Troops were promised, but after a number of hours, when they did not arrive, appeal was again made to the President, and troops were finally sent in. Mr. Early, Secretary to the President, evidently differed with the Army authorities as to what had occurred in an exchange of messages. The Army maintained troops in the city for approximately three weeks. At one time there were 8,000 troops present.

Commissioner Witherspoon stated there were 7 investigating committees looking into the rioting. All of them were of the opinion there was no subversive activity prior to the rioting, no previous planning by the negroes, and that the affair was spontaneous. 1/3 of those arrested were 21 years of age or under. He advised that helmets worn by the police were invaluable. These helmets were OCD type, and he suggested they be painted black. They saved the police from many head injuries.

He recommended that hereafter, when rioting takes place anywhere, be prepared to take motion pictures or still pictures; that the equipment be mounted on trucks guarded by police officers which would tour the area of the disturbance. This will be a splendid method of identifying the rioters, and to placate public opinion, which has been misinformed. The photographs showed the same leaders carrying their activities out in several sections. He stated part of their difficulty was the fact that the colored groups would take gas caps off of automobiles, turn the car over, and throw a match into the gas, which caused the vehicle to be destroyed. He stated the F.B.I. were of considerable value in interrogating prisoners as they were brought in.

The Deputy Chief Inspector from New York City stated citizens committees had been formed in Harlem to take care of the area outside of the trouble area. In Detroit special police and auxiliaries replaced able-bodied men who were called for riot duty. Some 200 negro wardens were used to calm their own people in Detroit, but they were not very effective. In fact, the responsibility for starting the riot rested primarily with Tilton, who was an air raid warden. He stated blood plasma was used very effectively. He recommended that, should rioting occur, registration facilities be set up immediately at each of the hospitals to keep a record of the people being brought in. He further stated that the Army and Navy, when they arrived, had

been very effective, due to the fact they were so well equipped. He pointed out how poorly equipped the police were in comparison, and stated that arrangements were now being made in his State to purchase armored vehicles, adequate tear gas supplies, and other weapons which are deemed necessary in a situation of the sort that had occurred.

It was related that at Fort Custer, Michigan, 150 miles away, and at Selfridge Field, negro troops tried to get out of barracks, steal firearms, and get trucks to join negroes in Detroit. It was even heard they were coming from Chicago. Actually, what did occur was that six colored soldiers at Fort Custer did attempt to get a truck and firearms. They were caught before they could accomplish this, immediately arrested and tried. No sentence has yet been passed on them. It was his advice to guard arsenals when rioting starts. He said they found it very effective, and this was reiterated by the police of New York, to appeal to law abiding citizens to report persons who had cached stolen property at the time of the rioting. In this way, they recovered a considerable amount of stolen goods.

Chief of Police Dulles, of San Francisco, stated that the area formerly occupied by the Japanese is now filled with 10,000 to 12,000 negroes. There has been some unrest in that city. It has been necessary to increase the police patrols, and all men now travel in pairs. It is planned, should rioting start, to shut off all traffic of every kind, car or foot. He stated that, at the present time, the F.B.I. and the Shore Patrols are raiding establishments where negroes and undesirables congregate. They ask for registrations or classification cards, as an excuse to do this. Their activity has proven to be very effective in holding down the unrest he spoke of. He stressed that when it is necessary to arrest a negro, remove him immediately from the scene of arrest. When the arresting officer is slow in removing his prisoner, crowds gather, agitation starts, which helps promote rioting. If soldiers or sailors are involved in any affair, however trivial, take up immediately with the military authorities, and request prosecution of service men by them.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: General Bowers, Mr. Ohland, Colonel Schoeffel, and, representing Mr. Dreyfuss, J. J. Spurr, II.

Absent : Governor Edison, Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, Commissioner Boswell, and Mr. Dreyfuss.

General Bowers presided. No attempt was made to obtain approval of the minutes of the August 17th meeting, as a quorum was not present.

Mr. Ohland stated that, at the Governor's direction, he had met with the United States Employment Service and contacted Governor Broughton, of North Carolina, to obtain negro labor to work in the New Jersey canneries. A representative of the canneries and of the Employment Service are now in Salem, North Carolina, completing arrangements. He reported success in obtaining 1500 Army personnel and 2500 civilian volunteers to respond to the emergency that had occurred in processing the tomatoes brought to the canneries last week. The Army personnel had obtained a three day furlough for this work, and local civilian volunteers made up the balance of the 4,000 needed for the three day period.

He discussed a petition received from John Boswell, acting as attorney for four municipalities in Cape May County, asking that the Governor permit net fishing in the inland waterways of the county during the period prohibited by law. It was finally decided by members of the Cabinet present, in reviewing the petition, that the facts do not warrant relaxation of these laws by the Governor under his wartime powers. It was recommended that Mr. Ohland take this up with the Governor and, if he approved of the decision, Mr. Boswell be so informed.

Mr. Ohland stated the Governor had received communication this morning from General Terry containing an amendment to the Air Raid Precaution Regulations No. 1 regarding coastal dimout, and that it was no longer necessary to use parking lights on automobiles in the dimout area. The new order strikes out Paragraph 7 and the last sentence of Paragraph 9 of the regulations.

He reported that the Governor had directed him to cooperate with the Quartermaster General's Department in attending a conference with the Real Estate Division, North Atlantic Coast Section of the Army Engineers Corps, to discuss the acquisition of buildings and equipment owned by the State of New Jersey at Newark Airport. The Army stated they did not wish to purchase the property; they merely wished to move a number of the buildings one mile out. This would place them on the city dump, which the State objects to. They were informed there were two ways to get this property: (1) to purchase it at a cost of \$400,000; and (2) to condemn it and obtain it through condemnation proceedings. No agreement was arrived at; however, appraisals are

now being made, and negotiations will be resumed. The Army desires the property for extending the runways necessary to bring large bombers into the airport.

Mr. Spurr reported that Mr. Harry Sullivan had been selected to take the place of Mr. William O. H. McEnroe, Deputy Administrator, Newark Area Office, effective August 23rd, 1943, at the same salary which Mr. McEnroe was getting.

He brought up for discussion the method of obtaining pennants for the State Guard and the civilian cars operated by State Police during an emergency. Pennants cost 15¢ each. The State Guard uses 1200 vehicles, all of which would need pennants. The State Police use a nominal number, not exceeding 50 to 75. It was finally decided that the Civilian Defense Director be authorized to furnish approximately 1500 emergency pennants to the New Jersey State Guard and to pay for them out of defense funds. This was unanimously approved.

He reported Mr. Edward Clark had resigned as of August 20th, 1943. It is contemplated that Clark's secretary, Miss Betty Ann Ege, will take over the duties of Clark's office. At a later date, change of status for Miss Ege will be requested to put her in a different wage bracket, commensurate with her increased responsibilities.

He reported Mr. Catesby Jones, Area Administrator for the Morristown Area, had resigned to join the Army.

He stated that Doctor Sinnott has been removed from the Federal payroll, Public Health Department, in accordance with their curtailed plan as a result of lack of funds to carry on. Doctor Sinnott has volunteered his services to continue as Deputy in Charge of Emergency Medical Services.

He submitted for the Governor's approval appointments to the Child Care Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense Director. He also requested approval for payment of overtime clerical work for certain clerical help in the State Department of Health who have been doing work in connection with the New Jersey Mutual Aid Plan for Water Services. Both of these items were referred to Mr. Ohland to take up with the Governor.

He reported inspection of the Army Truck Control Stations last Thursday on Route 25. The Army had a considerable number of soldiers conducting a test exercise to determine how long it would take to stop trucks and obtain the information necessary as to point of origin, destination, type of commodity carried, etc. He stated it had worked out very well.

Colonel Schoeffel reported meeting with General Terry to discuss the use of the military during State emergencies. He was accompanied by Director Dreyfuss and General Bowers on this mission; General Bowers to submit report in detail.

He reported visiting the office of Lieutenant Colonel Lovejoy, Military Intelligence, First Military District, to seek their cooperation in getting data regarding minority groups in Hudson and Essex Counties. Aid was promised as quickly as possible.

He reported being at Forked River on August 19th to accompany an inspection party of the Governor, the Army Engineers Corps, and Naval officials interested in New Jersey's inland waterway problem.

He reported that the blackout on Monday, August 23rd, had gone off without incident. Together with Mr. Bannerman, he had been at the State Police office to watch developments, particularly the communication system.

He reported meeting on August 25th with Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. Field, to discuss defense matters, State Emergency Control Plan, communications, and other related data.

He reported attending a meeting of the Area Control group of Essex County at L. Bamberger and Company in Newark, called by Prosecutor Washenfeld, Area Coordinator.

He conferred with General Bowers and Major Read to discuss the use of Federal troops during an emergency.

He conferred with Captain Harter, of Major General J. L. Homer's staff, New York and Philadelphia Sector Command, regarding communications.

He reported conference with Doctor Usher, Mr. Furst, and Mr. Marden, representing the Federal Security Agency and the State Board of Health, regarding their progress in forming committees in several cities throughout the State to follow through on social protection problems of the cities concerned.

He reported addressing 160 students of Princeton University, all members of the Army Area and Language group studying Military Government work. This group inspected the West Trenton barracks Monday afternoon, August 30th.

General Bowers reported meeting with General Terry (see above) regarding detailed matters of dimout and blackout regulations brought up by Director Dreyfuss. General Terry referred all details to Colonel Townes to work out with the Director. He stated Colonel Schoeffel had reported on race riot conditions in Detroit, and discussed ways and means to set up an adequate agreement with the Army for State aid, should it be required. The General was very much interested, and stated he was working with New York State officials on plans should a repetition of the Harlem riot occur. They have about reached an agreement, and he will shortly provide General Bowers with a copy of it.

The General reported having obtained from the Adjutant General of Michigan an outline of the duty performed by the Michigan State

Police during the Detroit riot, that he has received from Colonel Schoeffel copy of the agreement made between Maryland and the Federal authorities in charge of the Service Command at that point, and pointed out that it is expected agreement with General Terry will be consummated shortly; however, it was evident throughout that the State must exhaust every State facility, should riot conditions occur, before calling upon the Federal Government for aid. The attached data in detail is self-explanatory.

General Bowers reported on the meat shortage situation. He stated there will be forwarded to Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, a letter stating that the Governor believes local cattle for local consumption should be slaughtered in New Jersey slaughterhouses. If this were allowed, the meat shortage of the State would no longer be acute.

The General reported that he will be away on September 16th, 17th, and 18th, attending a special lecture conference at the New York University on war contracts, re-negotiations, and determinations. He will be quartered at the Lafayette Hotel, University Place, New York City, and available to return to the State at any time.

Colonel Schoeffel reported he expects to be away for ten days to two weeks, but will be available if needed.

Meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

Elmer H. Schoeffel

C
O
P
Y

Beverly Ober
Superintendent

MARYLAND STATE POLICE
Pikesville, Md.

August 20, 1943.

Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel, Superintendent
New Jersey State Police
162 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Colonel Schoeffel:

I was requested by Commissioner Hickey at the time of the meeting in Detroit of the State Police Section to investigate and report on what procedure was effective in the State of Maryland for the use of Federal Troops at the request of civil authorities.

I enclose a copy of a memorandum S-500-1-43 of the War Department, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, dated July 24, 1943. This memorandum is the last word and was, as you will note, distributed to all commanding generals, service commands.

I enclose a copy of a letter dated August 13, 1943 written by Major General Milton A. Reckord, Commanding General of the Third Service Command, to Governor Herbert O'Connor, Governor of Maryland.

You will note that the memorandum enclosed directs the commanding generals of service commands to enter into an agreement with the Governors of the several states so that if Federal Troops are called on for assistance State Forces will be under the command of the local commander of the Federal Troops - see paragraph 1 (d) memorandum enclosed. General Reckord's letter to Governor O'Connor carried out the provisions of the memorandum as interpreted by General Reckord.

I have as yet no information concerning the action which Governor O'Connor has taken in light of General Reckord's letter to him. I plan, however, to take up the matter with Governor O'Connor to determine as to whether the words "State Forces" will include police and other forces under the command and control of the Governor. I shall urge that this be the interpretation to the end that there will be unified command and control to handle the emergency. It seems to me that as police departments we should be prepared to carry out the directives of the commanding general when Federal Forces take over. I think the same ruling should be made with reference to all State Forces - State Roads, Emergency Medical, etc.

Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel

August 20, 1943.

It is earnestly requested that this letter, together with the attached memorandum and correspondence, be maintained confidentially and used only as information supplied by me.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Beverly Ober

Superintendent
Maryland State Police

O:L
Encl.

Distribution:

Chief Henry P. Weaver - Maine State Police
Supt. Ralph W. Caswell - New Hampshire State Police
Chief Inspector H. Elmer Marsh - Vermont State Highway Patrol
Commissioner John F. Stokes - State Department of Pub. Safety - Mass.
Commissioner Edward J. Hickey - Connecticut State Police
Supt. Edward J. Kelly - Rhode Island State Police
Major John A. Warner - New York State Police
Supt. Walter B. McKendrick - Delaware State Police
Major Charles W. Woodson, Jr. - Virginia State Police
Colonel H. Clare Hess - State Department of Public Safety - W. Va.

WAR DEPARTMENT
 Headquarters, Army Service Forces
 Washington 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM)
 No. S-500-1-43)

24 July 1943.

USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT REQUEST OF STATE

1. The use of Federal forces to protect a State is a constitutional duty of the National Government (Const., art. IV, sec. 4) and is governed by R.S. 5297 and 5300; 50 U.S.C. 201 and 204. (See par. 4a(1) and 6, AR 500-50, 5 April 1937.) Until further orders, the following procedure will govern the furnishing of Federal aid pursuant thereto:

a. The request for Federal assistance must be made by the State legislature if it is convened or if it can be convened in time to meet the emergency; otherwise, by the Governor. (See President's Proclamation No. 2588, 21 June 1943; 8 FR, 8733.)

b. The request must be made by the State direct to the President, and a copy of such request should be furnished the commanding general of the service command, or his local representative, as soon as practicable. The request should assert that the forces of the State are insufficient to cope with the emergency. A suggested form of request is inclosed. (Incl. No. 1).

c. The Federal forces may be moved to the general vicinity of the disturbance, but will not be brought to the scene of the disturbance until the President has issued the proclamation required by law. This proclamation may demand the immediate dispersal of the insurgents or may set a time within which the insurgents must disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. The commanding officer of the Federal forces will govern his action accordingly. A draft of the form of proclamation to be used by the President is inclosed (Incl. No. 2).

d. The commanding general of the service command should enter into an agreement with the State whereby any State forces present will be subject to orders of the local commander of the Federal forces. (See par. 7c, AR 170-10, 24 Dec. 1942.)

e. The Federal forces will be withdrawn by the War Department upon the recommendation of the commanding general of the service command when the necessity for the use thereof has ceased. The Governor should be informed, at a reasonable time in advance, of the plan to withdraw the Federal troops. No further proclamation or instruction from the President is necessary to effect such withdrawal. (See par. 7e, AR 500-50.)

2. These instructions concerning the use of Federal troops at the request of a State do not affect the use of Federal troops in an emergency in accordance with paragraph 5b, AR 500-50; nor do they restrict the wartime responsibility of the commanding general of the service command, and other designated commanding officers, on their own initiative to establish and maintain military guards and

patrols and to take other appropriate measures necessary or desirable to protect national defense material, premises, and utilities, as required by Executive Order No. 8972, 12 December 1941. (See Cir. 57, WD, 1943.) Where action of the latter nature is to be taken in a situation which might involve a request by the State for assistance under R.S. 5297, the responsible commanding officer should issue a proclamation stating that the sole object of his action is the protection of national defense material, premises, or utilities (specifying the location thereof) in furtherance of the war effort, as required by Executive Order No. 8972.

3. The information contained in this memorandum will be brought to the attention of the Governor of each State within the limits of the respective service commands.

(SPX 370.6 (21 Jul 43) SPMGJ-MB-E)

By command of Lieutenant General SOMERVELL:

H. B. LEWIS
Brigadier General,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

E.
Commanding generals, all service commands.

C O P Y

FORM OF REQUEST BY GOVERNOR FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

To The President
Washington, D. C.

Domestic violence of such a nature that the forces of the State, under existing circumstances, are unable to suppress exists at _____. The legislature is not now in session, nor can it be convened in time to meet the present emergency.

I, therefore, call upon you as President of the United States immediately to take such action as is necessary to suppress this insurrection, pursuant to the Constitution and statutes.

Governor of _____

(The same form, with appropriate changes, should be used by the legislature, if convened.)

Inclosure No. 1, Memorandum No. S500-1-43,
24 July 1943.

24-41814

396

C O P Y

By the President of the United States

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the legislature (or WHEREAS, since the State legislature cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, the Governor) of _____ has duly applied to the United States for the protection of _____ against domestic violence, pursuant to section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers vested in and the duties imposed on me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes immediately, (or at or before ____ o'clock of the ____ day of _____,) and hereafter to abandon all insurrection, domestic violence, and combinations leading thereto.

And I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens of _____ to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this
____ day of _____ in the year of our
Lord one thousand nine hundred and
forty-three, and of the Independence
of the United States the one hundred
and sixty-seventh.

By the President:

Secretary of State.

Inclosure No. 2, Memorandum No. S500-1-43,
24 July 1943.

24-41814

297

C O P Y

SPKOG

13 August 1943 MAR:GH:ejh

Honorable Herbert R. O'Connor
Governor, State of Maryland
Annapolis, Maryland

My dear Governor O'Connor:

For your information, I am inclosing a copy of the recent directive issued by the War Department covering the using of Federal Troops at the request of a State. (Memorandum No. S-500-1-43, 24 July 1943). It will be seen that the regulations are designed to protect the full sovereign rights of the State.

May I invite your attention to paragraph 1 d, which prescribes that the Commanding General of the Service Command should enter into an agreement with the State whereby any State Forces present will be subject to orders of the local commander of the Federal Forces.

Wherever there are actual enemy operations, widespread acts of sabotage of the war effort, or real Fifth Column Activities (as distinguished from domestic disturbances) Federal Troops must intervene, and no request on your part is necessary. (Paragraph 5b AR 500-50- April 5, 1937). In such cases there should be a unified command exercised by the appropriate commanding officer of the Federal Troops involved. These troops will be acting under my orders, or under the orders of the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command. In any event, it is certainly desirable that the Military Forces of the State of Maryland, if mobilized under your orders, will obey the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Federal Forces involved. If you agree, it is requested that you will issue such instructions to your Military Forces, and let me know that this has been done.

It is also requested that you will state in your reply to this letter that it is agreed that if Federal Forces are used in the State of Maryland at the request of yourself, or of the legislature, if it is in session, any State Forces present will be subject to the orders of the local commander of the Federal Forces.

It is suggested, if circumstances are such that you consider it necessary to request the President to assist with Federal Troops, that you notify this Headquarters as soon as such request is made. This will enable me to alert troops at my disposal and to move them to the general vicinity of the disturbance, even though they cannot be used at the actual scene of the disturbance until the President has acceded to your request and has issued the proclamation required by law.

SPKCG

13 August 1943

TO: Honorable Herbert R. O'Connor (Cont'd)

I am quite certain you will understand that this letter is not written because I consider there has been any difference of opinion between us, but because it is desirable to embody our understanding in writing.

The Military District of Washington, under the command of Brigadier General Lewis, includes within its territorial limits a certain part of Maryland in the vicinity of Washington. (AR 170-10, Change #1, dated February 23, 1943). The Military District of Washington is not a part of the Third Service Command, but it is assumed that arrangements similar to those outlined above will be made with you by General Lewis, to whom a copy of this letter is being sent.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

MILTON A. RECKORD
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

cc: CG Mil Dist Wash Attn Col Trammell