

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent: Governor Edison (due to death in the family), Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, and Commissioner Boswell.

General Bowers presided. It was moved and seconded that the minutes of previous meetings not heretofore approved be approved; unanimously adopted.

Director Dreyfuss reported that Dean Landis had resigned as head of the OCD. Since his resignation, there has been a meeting of the East Coast Conference, at which the seventeen states from Maine to Florida were represented. He had been directed by the Conference to write to the President of the United States, requesting that Major General U. S. Grant be appointed head of the OCD, on the basis that his qualifications for such appointment were excellent and he was well thought of by the states concerned.

He related that the Second Service Command had complained of violations of the dimout occurring in Atlantic City. Subsequent investigation revealed that the offenders were members of the United States Army, and not the civilian population. This matter has been directed to the attention of the Second Service Command.

He submitted schedule of alerts in New Jersey since he took office, showing date, day of the week, area, and time:

Practice Blackouts

<u>Date</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Time</u>
2/3/42	Tuesday	Philadelphia & Camden Areas	10:30 PM to 10:45 PM
2/27/42	Friday	Asbury Park Warning Dist.	9:30 PM to 9:45 PM
4/15/42	Wednesday	Newark, Paterson & New Brunswick Warning Dists.	10:00 PM to 10:15 PM
4/28/42	Tuesday	Atlantic City, Bridgeton, Trenton, Washington & Morristown Warning Dists.	10:00 PM to 10:15 PM
6/1/42	Monday	Statewide	9:35 PM to 10:45 PM
8/18/42	Tuesday	Statewide	9:02 PM to 9:56 PM
10/2/42	Friday	Statewide	9:40 PM to 10:22 PM
11/9/42	Monday	Statewide	8:45 PM to 9:20 PM
2/18/43	Thursday	Statewide	8:53 PM to 9:29 PM
3/9/43	Tuesday	Statewide	10:26 PM to 10:40 PM
4/9/43	Friday	Statewide	9:16 PM to 10:26 $\frac{1}{2}$ PM
4/27/43	Tuesday	Statewide	8:09 PM to 9:09 PM
4/29/43	Thursday	Statewide	9:55 PM to 10:54 PM
5/28/43	Friday	Statewide	10:17 PM to 10:57 PM
7/19/43	Monday	Statewide	9:54 PM to 10:56 PM
8/23/43	Monday	Statewide	9:13 PM to 9:57 PM

Day Time Drills

7/9/42	Thursday	Statewide	10:10 AM to 10:55 AM
11/23/42	Monday	Statewide	1:58 PM to 2:36 PM
5/12/43	Wednesday	Statewide	9:55 AM to 10:59 $\frac{1}{2}$ AM

Army Alerts

5/24/42 (Army maneuvers)	Asbury Park Warning District only
9/7/42 (Actual alert)	Warning Districts under New York Wing only
10/9/42 (Actual alert)	Warning Districts under New York Wing only
10/27/42 (Actual alert)	Warning Districts under New York Wing only
6/8/43 (Terrain exercise)	Statewide 8:40 PM to 10:57 PM (Also N.Y. & Del.)

He read communication from Mr. Willis R. Morgan, State Supervisor of the Food Distribution Administration, 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, which advised that Federal aid will be available this year to provide school lunches and school milk. The Government will contribute to children's lunches from 4 to 9 cents each. If milk only is served, they will contribute 2 cents toward each pint of milk used. Any non-profit organization is eligible to sponsor a Federally aided school lunch program. They may apply to the person indicated above. It was felt this matter should be referred to the Governor, with the recommendation the State take no part in the program, leaving it to the judgment of the Federal authorities whether they should contact municipalities direct.

He reported that the First Fighter Command had advised they can no longer man the ground observation posts at Newton and Cassville; however, the local civilian defense authorities have agreed to take over the posts referred to.

He read communication from the Congoleum-Nairn Company, at Kearny, New Jersey, as follows:

"You know from the press and otherwise of the very serious accident that happened at our Kearny Plant on Thursday evening, August 19th. There is nothing of course which offsets the seriousness, particularly in loss of life, of an occurrence of this sort but we do want to let you know that the Civil Defense Organization of Kearny - particularly, the Auxiliary Police, the Auxiliary Fire Department, the First Aid Organization, and the Demolition Squads were on the job immediately and performed a most creditable service. They were well organized, well directed and were of great assistance in every way.

"We express our appreciation and admiration of their performance.

Very truly yours,
CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.

/s/ L. A. Pockman,
Vice-President."

He reported that the Army has agreed to permit the Civil Air Patrol to act at ground observation posts, CARW, throughout New Jersey, to report on violations of the dimout regulations.

He stated that Doctor Sinnott, together with Sergeant Brookes of the State Police, had visited the wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad train at Philadelphia, in which the loss of life was approximately eighty persons, had offered the services of New Jersey's facilities, and had stayed at the scene for a considerable period of time to determine the methods used by rescue squads and other groups who responded to the incident. He felt that the presence of Doctor Sinnott would help materially should New Jersey have a similar affair.

He presented condensed summary report covering transmission of thirty test warning signals by New York and Philadelphia Army Information Centers to New Jersey District Warning Centers during August, 1943, compared with other areas, which gave New Jersey 100% rating.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of DWC's</u>	<u>Average Total Seconds to Complete</u>	<u>% Rating Based on Proper Responses</u>
<u>New York Information Center</u>			
Connecticut DWC's	10	40.1	98.4
New York DWC's	11	36.3	99.2
Pennsylvania DWC's (Scranton Filter Center)	7	31.2	98.8
<u>Philadelphia Region</u>			
Baltimore Area		47.7	99.5
Harrisburg Area		30.0	98.8
Philadelphia Area		33.2	99.8
<u>State of New Jersey</u>			
New Jersey DWC's (Entire State)	11	34.6	100.0

He submitted for the record the fact that there are 350 Victory Garden chairmen in New Jersey, 50 Canning Centers, and 391,000 registered Victory Gardens. He states the lowest estimate possible regarding the amount of food put up in jars in the State is 50,000,000 quarts.

He recommended that the next meeting to be held (anticipating meeting September 28th, as the next normal meeting date is Primary Day, and it is questionable that meeting will be held), be at the Armory, provided the Governor is present, as he wishes the Governor to view an exhibit that has been prepared. It was agreed by the members present that the Governor be requested to hold the meeting at the Armory as recommended.

Mr. Ohland reported, for the record, OGD equipment received up to and including August 31st, 1943.

Helmets	122,410
Ladders, 14 ft.	543
Ladders, 24 ft.	832
Firemen's Pants	4,146
Firemen's Coats	4,150
Front Mounted Pumps	134
Skid Mounted Pumps	230
Trailer Pumps	410
Suction Hose 4"	1,640
2½" S.J.Hose	324,436 ft.
1½" S.J.Hose	146,200 ft.
Pump Tank Extinguishers	122,100
Arm Bands	170,585
Folding Cots	2,724
Gas Masks	69,646
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	909
Steel Stretchers	1,245
First Aid Pouches	7,887
United Medical Equipment	269
Casualty Station Units	86
Cots issued to S. P. O.	3,000
Mattresses issued to S. P. O.	3,000
Schedule "B"	228

He also submitted Mileage Administrator's report, which is as follows:

"The total miles traveled in July was 1,711,346, of which approximately 375,000 miles was travel made necessary by war services rendered for the Federal government.

"The total travel for the first seven months of this year amounted to 11,899,597 miles as compared to 18,142,712 miles for the first seven months of 1941. With the exception of the short month of February, the July mileage was the lowest of the year in spite of the fact that the State Police were required to travel 43,000 miles more in July than their 1943 monthly average. This was made necessary by increased agricultural patrol to offset the possibility of the theft of poultry, cattle, produce, and farm equipment.

"The general increase in passenger car travel occasioned by the lifting of the pleasure driving ban accounts for still more of this extra mileage."

He reported attending a meeting of the Smaller War Plants Corporation on September 8th. The discussion centered on the modus operandi regarding the termination of war contracts. There are 90,000 prime contracts, and 800,000 sub-contracts given out by the Federal Government. He stated legislation is now pending from several sources, but there is considerable apprehension regarding the Murray bill (details not provided). No decision has been arrived at, but the meeting was primarily for an expression of opinion and an exchange of ideas.

General Bowers stated that Mrs. Edison's mother had died yesterday and suggested that the Secretary address a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Edison, to the effect that the members of the War Cabinet express their deepest sympathy in her bereavement.

In discussing the meat restriction order, and investigation in connection with the slaughterhouse problem, General Bowers referred to a letter from Mr. Willis R. Morgan, State Supervisor, Food Distribution Administration, at Newark, New Jersey, under date of September 10th. Mr. Morgan related that Judge Marvin Jones, of the War Food Administration, had suspended all restrictions on the slaughter of livestock for the months of September and October. It was Mr. Morgan's opinion that such suspension should serve to build up meat inventories and alleviate shortage conditions in specific areas. He further stated that Restrictive Order No. 1 issued by the Office of Price Administration automatically expired on April 1st so far as local slaughterers were concerned, new order having been issued, copy of which he attached to the letter. He stated that the real purpose of FDO-75, as amended, which is the new order referred to, is to include under one order regulations governing the slaughter of livestock heretofore covered by separate orders. Order 75 as amended remains in effect in all respects except that limitations on the amount of slaughter is suspended until October 31, 1943.

The General reported on results of conferences with Army authorities and Colonel Schoeffel on the subject of riot control, and particularly with General Terry, concerning relationship of Federal and State forces, should the Federal authorities be called upon to assist the State. He stated there had been drawn for the Governor's approval rough draft of an emergency plan for riot or insurrection; the purpose of the plan, to present in condensed form policies and plans for meeting emergencies arising from riots or civil disturbances during peace or war within the limits of the State of New Jersey, which call for intervention by the State Government under the provisions of the Constitution, in Section 38:2-5 and 38:2-4, Revised Statutes. The General stated that the Army authorities had recommended Field Officers, Company Officers, and non-commissioned officers of the State Guard be permitted to attend a ten-day course of instruction at the Army Tactical School at Hacketts-town. He related that training and schooling of the State Guard officers under previous plans had been disapproved due to lack of funds. Legislation had been prepared to seek \$15,000 for this purpose, but had been turned down. The course referred to above would take approximately \$13,000, and the Guard has less than \$4,000 available for an expenditure of this nature. Inasmuch as two previous attempts to have a training program approved had met with failure, he was of the opinion the \$13,000 required at this time would not be made available, and he would not seek authorization for it.

Colonel Schoeffel reported conference with Lieutenant Vernon Thompson, Army Information Center at Philadelphia, with reference to the request of the Army Information Center that State Police stations located in their jurisdiction report to them certain information considered of military value by use of the telephone system called "Red Flash." This system is used by ground observation crews, who pick up a telephone, say to the operator "Red Flash," are connected with the Army, who acknowledge the message, and they report the incident. This method of communication will supplement that to the several Military Districts throughout the State, for the following counties, Warren, Hunterdon, Mercer, part of Ocean, part of Monmouth, Burlington, and all points south to Cape May. System of communication is to be effective September 6th.

He reported meeting with General Terry, General Robertson, and Colonel Foreman, of the Second Service Command, together with Commissioner Miller, of the Highway Department, for an inspection of the Pulaski Skyway. General Terry seemed to be apprehensive regarding the protection of the Skyway, and recommended that cyclone fencing be installed to make access to strategic points more difficult, and to protect vulnerable parts of the structure in so far as possible. Commissioner Miller agreed to the suggestions, and General Terry agreed to inform the Governor of his recommendations.

The Colonel reported that, at the request of the Public Health Officer of the State, Doctor Usher, his Department had cooperated with the State Department of Health regarding an investigation of living conditions of the negro migrant laborers employed at the Frances C. Stokes Canning Company, at Vincentown, New Jersey. Conditions found were most unsatisfactory from a health standpoint. Mr. Stokes was warned that these conditions must be corrected immediately. He agreed to do this, and to notify the Department of Health when they were rectified, and re-inspection would be made at that time.

He reported an increase of mileage by members of his Department due to several factors: (1) the increase of motor vehicle traffic due to the lifting of the pleasure driving ban and other factors; (2) difficulty experienced in certain rural districts with migratory labor, who are more disorderly after working hours than in previous years; and (3) necessity of setting up additional patrols to prevent loss to the agriculturists of the State of livestock, poultry, farm produce, and machinery. He stated this will probably reflect in the figures of the Mileage Administrator to a considerable extent for the balance of the summer.

Meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

Chas. H. Schoeffel

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
20 Washington Place
Newark 2, New Jersey

September 10, 1943.

Brig. General James I. Bowers
The Adjutant General
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear General Bowers:

This will acknowledge your letter of September 1 regarding my communication directed to Governor Edison on August 12, 1943.

You, no doubt, have been informed by now that Judge Marvin Jones of the War Food Administration has suspended all restrictions on the slaughter of livestock for the months of September and October. It is believed that this should serve to build up meat inventories and alleviate shortage conditions in specific areas.

You requested, in your communication, that I report the status of affairs in New Jersey to Judge Jones with the recommendation that Restrictive Order No. 1 be modified. By Restrictive Order No. 1 it is presumed that you refer to Meat Restriction Order No. 1 issued by the Office of Price Administration. This order automatically expired on April 1 so far as local slaughterers were concerned. A new order has now been issued covering all types of slaughterers, a copy of which is attached for your perusal.

The real purpose of FDO-75, as amended, is to include under one order regulations governing the slaughter of livestock heretofore covered by separate orders. The effect is to simplify the entire procedure. Order 75 as amended remains in effect in all respects except that limitation on the amount of slaughter is suspended until October 31, 1943.

If there is any further information concerning this which you desire, please have no hesitancy in writing again. You may rest assured that any new developments which will in any way affect the supply of meat in this State will be reported to you.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Willis R. Morgan

State Supervisor

Enclosure

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Senator Stanger.

Governor Edison presided, and opened the meeting by reading a communication from the Fuel Merchants Association of New Jersey, who state they are concerned about the coal situation in this State. They contend that New Jersey is not getting its fair share of coal distribution, particularly in relationship to other states in this area. They are disturbed about the political pressure being brought by the New England states and Pennsylvania, which is being felt at Washington, and has been primarily responsible for the unfair distribution they speak of. While they wish to avoid political intercession, they believe it may be necessary to have coal dealers of the State write to their Senators and Congressmen to see that New Jersey gets its fair share of coal distributed, in proportion to what other states are getting. They also felt that the Governor should intercede with the Federal authorities concerned.

In the discussion that followed, it was recommended that Colonel Schoeffel contact Regional Directors of the Solid Fuel Administration to determine what relief measures might be adopted where it is proven coal deliveries are inadequate to take care of new customers, persons now resident of this State not previously resident, and industries and individuals who converted from oil. The difficulty seems to rest with the fact that many coal distributors will accept calls for delivery of coal from old customers, but will not accept new customers, anticipating a shortage of coal. Mr. Ohland is to work with Colonel Schoeffel in this direction. The Governor stated he would write to Secretary Ickes, requesting the situation in New Jersey be reviewed, and every aid extended.

Speaker Amlicke brought up a condition that was most disturbing to him. He states that there has been brought to his attention the fact that many coal dealers are being drafted, or their help is being drafted, for the Army, and he particularly mentioned one case where the owner of an organization dealing in coal deliveries, and having ten trucks, has received notice from his draft board to report for induction. This means that the concern will be dissolved, the ten trucks will be taken out of the coal delivery business, greatly affecting coal deliveries to all of the persons formerly customers of this concern, as other dealers do not take on new accounts. He feels this man is just as important in the war effort as a coal dealer as he would be as a soldier, and requested that the Adjutant General intercede for the man concerned. He was requested to have the person referred to communicate with the Adjutant General, outlining his status and the circumstances of his case.

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

"I am pleased to report that the passenger cars in State service traveled 7,077,652 miles less during the first eight months of 1943 than during the first eight months of 1941. The figures for 1943 are 13,656,976, compared with the 1941 figures of 20,734,528. These cars traveled 1,757,379 miles during the month of August, approximately 400,000 miles of which was travel made necessary by war services rendered for the Federal Government.

"One of the duties of this office is to coordinate the efforts of local government mileage administrators in a statewide conservation program. During the past month this office, in cooperation with the National, Regional and District offices of OPA, held meetings at Camden, Trenton and Newark, with representatives of county and local governments. These meetings were also attended by members of the local rationing boards and OPA officials.

"I wish to report at this time that approximately 45 per cent of all local government units of more than five thousand population have established local administrators, and are cooperating in the conservation of gasoline and tires, as are also all the county units of government. We have received detailed reports from the above mentioned groups, which are now being tabulated, and which will be submitted to the Federal office of OPA. A copy of this report will be forwarded to the War Cabinet."

Director Dreyfuss stated he has a budget hearing scheduled for October 5th, and he wished to inform the Cabinet that he intended asking that money appropriated for the present fiscal year be re-appropriated for the next fiscal year, as he is operating with funds provided for the 1942-43 budget. Some \$67,000 still remains of the 1943 appropriation, and he believes this is sufficient to operate the council for the next nine months. He pointed out that New Jersey has been able to cut its defense operations considerably, and new funds will not be needed for the fiscal year 1944-45.

The Director read a letter from Director Farley, of Massachusetts, complimenting New Jersey on the State Emergency Control Plan. At this point, Colonel Schoeffel stated that he believed that Mr. Leon A. Watson, Schedule Rating Office, Newark, should be commended by the War Cabinet for his untiring efforts in formulating rules and regulations of the Emergency Control Plan, and he recommended that the Governor write a letter of appreciation to Mr. Watson for his work. This the Governor agreed to do, and it was unanimously approved by the Cabinet.

The Director stated that, prior to the time he became head of the OCDD, his predecessor had forwarded the sum of \$4,000 from defense funds to the Water Policy Commission to hire a drafting engineer to do some special work. This man had been drafted into the service, had now been discharged, and, under the State law, was entitled to his position. Mr. H. P. Croft, Associate State Water Coordinator, is of the opinion that compensation of this man should be paid by the OCDD. It was recommended that Director Dreyfuss inform Mr. Croft that, inasmuch as the man concerned was an employee of the Water Policy

Commission, and not the OCDD, the latter agency could not assume responsibility, particularly as the work the individual was doing has been completed.

It was voted by the Cabinet that OCD ribbons be distributed to those persons having 500 hours service in the interest of civilian defense throughout the State.

The Director reported that the General Electric plant at Bloomfield was now complying with the dimout regulations, as well as the Crucible Steel Corporation at Harrison, New Jersey; that they shortly expect the Federal Shipyard to receive orders from the Army for their compliance with the dimout regulations.

He stated that the City of Philadelphia has 15,000 auxiliary policemen. These men are assigned to patrol duty a few hours each day and are doing a grand job. He wonders what the future of auxiliary police and other civilian defense personnel will be from this point on. He pointed out that, to keep the interest of his organization, he believes it is necessary to get an expression of opinion from President Roosevelt or General Marshall that the volunteers associated with civilian defense are necessary, and needed for the time being. He hopes to report shortly that he has been successful in this direction.

General Bowers reported that he was still engaged in endeavoring to defer men important to the several State Departments who are suffering from a manpower shortage due to Selective Service draft. He is having some difficulty in getting the cooperation of certain local boards. It has been necessary to appeal in many cases, but even so, many State Departments are losing personnel. He advised he will continue his efforts to retain essential manpower in the State service. Colonel Schoeffel stated that the main difficulty seems to be with four or five boards out of New Jersey's 202, and by and large, most of the boards are sympathetic, and are willing to defer manpower if adequate reason is given that they do so.

The General informed the Governor that General Terry had postponed the meeting called for September 24th to discuss evacuation problems of the State. No new date has been set for the meeting.

The General stated that he would like the Governor's authorization to spend \$2,000 of present appropriations to send some of his officers and non-commissioned officers to the Second Service Command School being operated at Hackettstown. This was approved.

He stated call had been received from the Adjutant General's Office at Albany, New York, requesting the Governor's approval to have 17 men of a Medical Detachment of the New York State Guard conduct maneuvers in New Jersey; such maneuvers to be conducted on a private estate of a physician in North Jersey, who had volunteered his grounds for this purpose. Approval was given.

Colonel Schoeffel read a communication received from the United States Department of Agriculture War Food Administration, 150 Broadway,

New York City. This communication, which was signed by Chester A. Halnan, New York State Supervisor, pointed out that, due to the inability of the armed forces and dehydratives holding Army contracts to obtain onions, it has been necessary to install a permit system whereby shipments must be authorized by permit. The Florida, N.Y., area, which is close to the New Jersey State line, and which produces many onions, is being policed by operatives of his office, but they are apprehensive that many truckloads of onions are being shipped through New Jersey to Philadelphia. They request that a State Policeman in the vicinity of Newton, New Jersey, be assigned, together with an investigator of the War Food Administration, to stop these shipments, and enforce the permit system. War Food Administration Order FDO 77, under the heading of "Restrictions," reads as follows: "No person shall ship a quantity of dry onions in excess of 100 pounds and no person shall accept delivery of a quantity of dry onions in excess of 100 pounds unless the shipper thereof has obtained a permit to ship such onions from the Regional Director (or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture designated by such Regional Director)....." This matter was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided that members of the State Police should not be used for this purpose, and Mr. Halnan be so informed.

Colonel Schoeffel stated his office had been instrumental in ascertaining population densities of minority groups throughout New Jersey, together with essential information on minority group leaders in each community. They are also interested in making a survey of police coverage, and attempting to put into pamphlet form effective protective measures and techniques to be adopted by the police of the State in the event of rioting. He stated he is bringing this matter up as publicity regarding this work might be cause for adverse criticism of his activity, and might possibly reflect on the Governor; however, he felt it was essential that the work continue, and asked the Governor's advice in the matter. Discussion was held at considerable length regarding the details of the plan and surveys. It was finally decided it was necessary, and he should continue along the lines he had commenced. He advised that this work had been completed for seven of the rural counties to date.

Colonel Schoeffel reported meeting with Prosecutor William A. Wachenfeld, of Essex County, to discuss police activity in the event of riot conditions in his county.

He reported attending plant protection conference at the War Memorial Building, Trenton, on Monday, September 20th.

Mr. Ohland stated meeting had been held of the Smaller War Plants Corporation last week, and that Colonel Brian Huston, of the Army, was attempting to formulate the policy of cutting back war contracts. Mr. Ohland stated it was interesting that, to date, the War Department has cut back or cancelled war contracts in the amount of \$4,000,000,000. He related other figures, which were confidential and off the record, indicating that the Government expected to liquidate many of these contracts as it was proven materiel was not needed.

He reported on the acquisition of the Newark Airport facility by the United States Army Engineers Corps. He stated that the Real

Estate Commission has appraised the value of the property at \$350,000, and that an independent appraisal by the State Highway Department has placed the value at \$339,500. The two appraisals are \$11,000 apart, and were made without either agency knowing what the other was doing. He stated the Army has offered \$150,000 for the property, but he feels certain the two appraisals made will definitely increase the offer of the Army for the property. He reports progress.

He reported working with the Solid Fuel Administration Regional Director to obtain coal for the armories. He states that since their switch from oil to coal, they have had difficulty purchasing coal.

Mr. Ohland reported that fishermen of Atlantic County have requested the Governor to change the law on the catching of bass in the Atlantic Ocean, contending that there is a shortage of fish. They request they be allowed to use nets with smaller mesh. The present law provides for the use of nets with a 3 inch mesh, and was passed as a conservation measure to prohibit the possibility of catching small fish. Netting of fish is permitted between November 1st and June 1st. Mr. Ohland stated that, in checking this matter with the Attorney General's Department, he was informed the Governor did not have the power to suspend any of the statutes, unless it could be established that an emergency existed. He next consulted with Fish and Game Commissioner George Warren, who stated that the New York Fish Markets are well supplied with fish, and supplies are very liberal. He is of the opinion there is no shortage. Carrying on this matter further, he stated that, for the United States generally during the past week, 197,000 tons of fish had been put into storage, and only 82,000 tons had been withdrawn. He believes this is evidence there is no fish shortage, and the request of the fishermen of Atlantic County should be denied. The Cabinet agreed unanimously.

The report of the State Property Officer, Colonel Alexander P. Gray, was read. He advised that, during the past week, he had been visited by an inspector from the office of Major General U. S. Grant, Office of Civilian Defense in Washington. An inspection was made of the records and OCD equipment in the following communities:

Camden	Irvington
Bayonne	Passaic
Jersey City	Hoboken
Faterson	Union City
Newark	Elizabeth
East Orange	Trenton--to be inspected Monday, October 4th.

They were accompanied by a representative of the Regional Office in New York on these trips. Both records and equipment were found in very fine condition.

The amount of OCD equipment received up to and including September 27th, 1943, is as follows:

Helmets	122,410
Ladders, 14 ft.	543
Ladders, 24 ft.	908
Firemen's Pants	4,271
Firemen's Coats	4,265
Front Mounted Pumps	134
Skid Mounted Pumps	230
Trailer Pumps	418
Suction Hose 4"	1,646
2½" S. J. Hose	324,456 ft.
1½" S. J. Hose	146,200 ft.
Pump Tank Extinguishers	122,372
Arm Bands	170,385
Folding Cots	3,444
Gas Masks	69,731
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	970
Steel Stretchers	1,285
First Aid Pouches	7,973
United Medical Equipment	322
Casualty Station Units	112
Cots issued to S. P. O.	3,000
Mattresses issued to S. P. O.	3,000
Schedule "B"	289

The minutes of the last meeting were unanimously approved.

Meeting adjourned at 12:45 P. M.

Charles H. Schoffel

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR EMERGENCY CABINET
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Colonel Schoeffel, Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, and Commissioner Boswell.

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

The Governor reported receipt of a letter from Major General T. A. Terry, USA, concerning the placing of the Aircraft Warning Service on an alert status to be manned at intervals rather than on a twenty-four hour basis, effective October 4, 1943.

Mr. Dreyfuss reported that he was having a dinner meeting at the Asbury Park Control Centre, for the purpose of demonstrating its operations, which would entail the expenditure of \$125.00.

Mr. Dreyfuss proposed that the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies and the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture conduct a study looking toward the licensing of migrant laborers' camps in New Jersey. The members present unanimously recommended that this be done and that any proposal recommended for the licensing of these camps be made through the War Cabinet to the Legislature.

General Bowers reported having attended maneuvers of the Military Police Battalion stationed at Trenton, New Jersey, at the invitation of Colonel Stanton.

Mr. Ohland reported that unofficially and informally the Army Real Estate Office would recommend \$320,000 for the purchase price of the Newark Airport property owned by the State of New Jersey. Further report will be made when a definite offer is received.

An inspection was conducted by members of the War Cabinet of the Civilian Defense Office and exhibits illustrating the operation of the Civilian Defense Director.

/s/ W. E. Ohland

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent: Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, and Commissioner Boswell.

Governor Edison opened the meeting by reading a communication received from Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C., stating there is a new phase in the administration of the Selective Service Law involving a medical survey program designed to assist in determining qualifications of men for military service, experience having dictated that more complete information must be secured with regard to registrants, calling upon the several States for an important part in this program. The General went on to relate that only those who can adjust themselves to the rigors of military training and service should be selected. He brought out that, of 2500 men discharged from service in one State up to August 1st, 1942, 49 per cent were discharged because of mental and emotional disturbances. It was estimated that it will be necessary to discharge in excess of 100,000 men from the armed forces during the calendar year 1943 because of mental and nervous defects.

The General specifically requested there be developed in the States a program to secure pertinent mental and social history of registrants, to be submitted to the medical examiners at armed forces induction stations as an aid to them in determining the fitness or unfitness of registrants. A copy of the letter is attached.

General Bowers informed the Governor, and he referred to recent minutes of the War Cabinet, that the plan suggested by General Hershey had been in effect in New Jersey for quite some time. This plan was conceived and put into operation between his office and that of Lieutenant Colonel Finnegan, of the Medical Staff of the State Selective Service Board. The records are maintained by the Adjutant General's Office, and open to the inspection of the several induction stations as the individual concerned is called for medical examination. The letter was referred to General Bowers for the preparation of a reply for the Governor's signature.

The Governor read a communication from Mr. C. E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., relative to the government's "Conserve Critical Resources" program. Mr. Wilson states an Inter-Agency Committee, representing the participating government agencies, has been appointed to assure coordination of government activities. In addition, an Inter-Industry Committee which consists of leading representatives from each of the seven industries participating in the program, has been organized. This latter committee, meeting with the former committee, is assisting in policy determinations for the over-all program.

Mr. Wilson requested that the Governor take the lead in the formation of counterparts of the National Inter-Industry Committee in towns of 10,000 or more population. He suggested that the several mayors of the towns selected designate participating industry committees now operating as the official committees referred to. He indicated material would be sent to the committees through the mayors to keep them advised of policy decisions and new developments as the program progresses, give them suggestions, and otherwise cooperate with them in making this conservation program a success.

It was the opinion of the members of the Cabinet that the formation of such committees is unnecessary; that this is another method of setting up salvage committees, which are now operating under the O.C.D.; and that the scheme is devised primarily to deal directly with the mayors, rather than the State dealing with the mayors. The matter was referred to Mr. Ohland for reply.

The Governor read a third communication, from Mr. Harold L. Ikes, Solid Fuels Administrator for War, responding to a letter forwarded September 24th, enclosing communication from Mr. Victor D. Lindeman, President, New Jersey Coal Dealers' Association, Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Lindeman had stated in his letter it was apparent that New Jersey was far below its quota in receiving anthracite coal, and that the City of Newark and surrounding suburbs had a shortage of more than 40,000 tons due to dealers going out of business. Secretary Ikes explained what is being done to increase the production of anthracite and to insure supplies sufficient for winter use. He brought out there is a shortage of 3,900,000 tons as result of the strikes in January and June of this year. Another important reason for the coal shortage is the absorption of experienced miners into the armed services and the lack of replacements for these men. He stated Revised Regulation No. 2, copy of which he enclosed, requires all producers and wholesalers, during the current coal year, to ship up to, but not in excess of, 90 per cent of the anthracite which they shipped to destinations and dealers during the last coal burning year. He went on to state the regional representative of the Solid Fuels Administration should be contacted on this subject. The representative is Mr. Daniel F. Gallagher, Empire State Building, New York City.

Mr. Ohland recommended that the matter be referred to him and Colonel Schoeffel, who expect to see the regional representative in the near future to discuss New Jersey's problems in this direction.

Mr. Ohland stated suggestion had been received from Frank Holmes, Secretary, Department of Commerce and Navigation, that the Governor consider issuing orders, under his war time powers, that hunting would be prohibited in certain restricted areas of the State. He had in mind land purchased or leased by the armed services, where such land is not fenced in or posted, or fenced in but not posted, and where, in many cases, shooting ranges place the person hunting in jeopardy. He stated this matter had been discussed with Commissioner Warren, Fish and Game Commission, who agreed that the suggestion had

considerable merit. In the discussion that followed, it was recommended that Mr. Ohland discuss the matter with General Terry and the Commanders of the Third and Fourth Naval Districts. Upon decision from them as to their reaction to the suggestion, Mr. Ohland will report back to the Governor. The Cabinet felt that the property referred to should be restricted and hunting prohibited.

Mr. Ohland stated that the Smaller War Plants Corporation had been without a Director since the resignation of General Robert Johnson. He stated the present trend is toward the appointment of a political head. The Regional Board of Governors of the State does not wish to be associated with the Corporation if politics are to dominate the decisions of the Washington branch; therefore, they have passed a resolution requesting their name be changed from Board of Governors for the Region, to a Board of Advisers for the Region. As advisers, they will not be responsible in any manner for the policies that may be adopted by the Washington branch.

Mr. Ohland reported on the acquisition of the Newark Airport property owned by the State, to the effect that the United States Army Engineers Corps has offered the State \$320,000 for the property. Counter offer was made by the State, requesting \$360,000. The Army representatives agreed to recommend a purchase price of \$340,000, and this recommendation has been made to Washington.

Colonel Schoeffel reported meeting with Clarence Ward, Area Control Coordinator at Elizabeth, together with Leon Watson, Mitchell Bannerman, Herbert Bogardus, and Sergeant C. J. Campbell, to have Deputy Area Coordinators appointed quickly, and to effect organization of the Coordinator's office at that point. He was of the opinion the office would be able to operate by the end of the month.

He exhibited map showing the type of work that is being done on population density of minority groups throughout the State, and stated that originally, the office of Colonel Lovejoy, Military District No. 1, Second Service Command, had agreed to aid in Metropolitan North Jersey, but were apprehensive of the matter becoming public and the Army being criticized. He stated this matter had been taken up with city officials individually, who are coordinating their activity with the State Police.

He reported attending an Army demonstration at the Trenton Fair Grounds with officers of his Department, the Adjutant General, Major Read of the Adjutant General's Office, and representatives of the OCED. Colonel Stanton, of Military District No. 5, showed the use of tanks and armored cars in tactical problems relating to military police duties and riot control.

He reported meeting of the Police Committee of the State Chiefs of Police Association, to discuss riot control by the police of the State. He stated a representative of the Committee had discussed the plans prepared at the monthly meeting of the State Chiefs held October 7th. The general reaction of the chiefs was excellent, and it is believed they will cooperate.

As a matter of record, Colonel Schoeffel stated that Colonel Foreman, head of the Internal Security Division, Second Service Command, had retired, and that Colonel Nash was the new Director. He had met Colonel Nash last Wednesday.

He read a report regarding migratory labor in New Jersey the past six months. Briefly, the migratory labor situation was as follows:

Between April 1st and October 1st, 1943, approximately 6,000 workers, both Jamaicans and domestic laborers, were brought to New Jersey to work on the farms, in the canneries, cranberry bogs, etc. A total of 221 complaints were received during the six months regarding the conduct of these migrants, and very little trouble was experienced with them. No disorders were reported between Jamaicans and domestic negro laborers, which would indicate they were unable to get along among themselves. There were no race disorders, and of the complaints received, 187 were for minor offenses, and tried under the charge of disorderly conduct. There was less trouble this year than the previous year. By far the greatest number of complaints were received from migratory laborers employed by the potato growers.

The Colonel reported that the State Police had maintained constant patrols in the farm belt area and the migratory camps. In certain camps, where complaints were received of anticipated difficulty, Troopers investigating found that the camp managers were handling their laborers improperly. Suggestions were made, and when followed, no further trouble was had. Most of the causes of the disturbances that did occur were from excessive use of intoxicants, jealousy among the laborers over their women-folk, gambling, and dissatisfaction over wages. On 13 occasions, Troopers receiving complaints and responding were able to satisfactorily settle the difficulties without resorting to arrest. Reports submitted by the Troop Commanders of the State Police show the following number of complaints in which investigations and arrests were made: Murder, 2; Rape, 3; Grand Larceny, 4; Petty Larceny, 4; Assault and Battery, 5; Manslaughter (Auto), 1; Gambling, 1; Carrying Concealed Weapons, 1; Disorderly (which covered crap games, minor disturbances, fights, etc.), 187.

The Colonel stated at a time when there was considerable dissatisfaction among negroes throughout the United States generally, due to the fact that race riots have occurred in a number of places, and there have been mob looting and other disturbances of this nature, he felt that New Jersey was particularly fortunate in having had no particular disorders or difficulty with its migratory laborers. Most of these people have now returned to their homes.

General Bowers reported having attended the opening of the Army Tactical School at Hackettstown. While there, he met General Terry, Colonel Nash, and other officers of the Second Service Command. He had briefly addressed the 45 officers attending the school, representatives of the New York and Delaware State Guard. He stated New Jersey hopes to have some of their officers attend sessions commencing next week. He stated he had represented the Governor and made appropriate apologies for the Governor's absence.

He presented to the Governor copy of an Emergency Insurrection Plan for his approval. Roughly, this plan provides for the mobilization of the police of the State, and the State Guard, in the event of internal disorders. It also carries with it an agreement between the Second Service Command and the Governor as to the part the Army will take in the event its services are sought to suppress rioting and insurrection, a copy of the proclamation to be issued by the Governor ordering the National Guard to active duty, a copy of the proclamation to be issued by the President of the United States should the Army be ordered into the State for duty. He requested the Governor study the recommendations and indicate whether or not they would be approved.

The General reported accompanying Mr. Ohland to Philadelphia to present an American flag donated to the Battleship New Jersey by Captain Gill Robb Wilson.

Director Dreyfuss stated that, inasmuch as he is concerned over the apparent let-down in morale of the civilian defense forces of the United States generally, as well as New Jersey, he had sought an interview with the President, to obtain from him an expression of opinion as to the value of civilian defense and its relationship to the national defense picture. He had not seen the President, but had discussed the matter with the President's representative, a Mr. Daniels. He informed Mr. Daniels that every community in the State has incorporated in their budget request for funds to carry on civilian defense activities, and that they look to him for determination as to whether or not the civilian defense organization will be continued, how large an organization is necessary at the present time, and whether or not they are to be streamlined as recommended by some of the Army officials. He stated he was representing the 17-State Eastern Conference of Civilian Defense Directors. He was accompanied by representatives of Massachusetts and Delaware. He recommended to Mr. Daniels that the President should devote ten minutes to a fire-side chat on this subject over a national hookup. Mr. Daniels seemed to be quite interested, and requested ideas that the President might use. He could not promise that this would be done, but felt certain Mr. Early, the President's secretary, would be interested. He stated that a new Director would be selected shortly to head civilian defense, and that the OCD would be held at the local level.

He recommended Director Dreyfuss talk to members of the War Department, to see if the Army felt that the civilian defense organization was still an Army requirement. In conformity with this suggestion, the Director had talked two hours with Lieutenant General Collins, the head of the Commanders of the several Service Commands throughout the United States. He stated he was unable to obtain any information of value whatever from the General. He was informed civilian defense had no connection whatever with the War Department, and that the General would not commit himself as to who would clarify the situation.

He stated that, on Thursday, October 21st, the Governor of Maryland will publish an announcement that his State will continue civilian defense, regardless of what the Army intends to do. He

also advised that Governor Dewey has issued a statement that the State civilian defense organization in New York State will be continued. He requested that members of the Cabinet recommend what, in their estimation, should constitute civilian defense at the present time, and to submit their recommendations as quickly as possible. He recommended to the Governor that he meet with the Governors of the following States: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and Delaware, to discuss the policy to be adopted for the region concerned.

He also recommended that the Chairmen of the Defense Councils of New Jersey be invited to a dinner, and that a meeting follow, to give them an opportunity to present their viewpoints on the necessity of maintaining and continuing the present civilian defense organization. He stated he will circularize them by letter, pointing out the present difficulty being experienced in maintaining the morale of the volunteer groups, and invite them to meet and discuss the problem. He brought out that in spite of the attitude of the War Department, General Hunter, of the First Fighter Command, and General Grummert, of the Eastern Defense Command, had written to him, stating maintenance of the civilian defense forces was essential to the welfare of the nation.

Members of the Cabinet were requested to make up their recommendations as requested, and approval was given for a meeting of the Chairmen of the Defense Councils, Director Dreyfuss to recommend to the Governor date and place of meeting.

Director Dreyfuss reported that he desires to reclassify his help, so as to obtain an increase of compensation for them. He believes this is necessary so that he can hold his personnel, and strongly urged acceptance of his recommendation by the Governor. There was some discussion on this matter, and it was finally decided to refer it to the Finance Commissioner to take up with the Board of Adjustments.

The Director stated he was of the opinion he can discontinue a number of his Area offices. The Governor stated if they are not essential at this time, they should be discontinued, and left it to the discretion of Director Dreyfuss as to action to be taken in the matter.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

Chas. N. Schaeffel

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st Street and C Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

In replying address
the Director of Selective Service
and refer to No. 1-10.11-77

October 11, 1943.

The Honorable
Charles Edison
Governor of New Jersey
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Governor Edison:

We desire to call to your attention a new phase in the administration of the Selective Service Law involving a medical survey program designed to assist in determining the qualification of men for military service. Experience has dictated that more complete information must be secured with regard to registrants, and the States are being called upon for an important part in this program.

As you know, the obtaining of men for the armed forces is a difficult and exacting task. It is of vital importance, both to the individual and to the nation, that all available means be used to assure that only those are inducted who can adjust themselves to the rigors of military training and service. To give you an example, of 2500 men discharged from service in one State up to August 1, 1942, approximately 40% were discharged because of mental and emotional disorders. It is estimated that it will be necessary to discharge in excess of 100,000 men from the armed forces during the calendar year 1943 because of mental and nervous defects. It will certainly be agreed that the induction of such persons should be avoided. On the other hand, we should not become too wary of hidden mental and nervous defects to the point that persons really qualified are rejected. It is difficult to detect the existence or to determine definitely the absence of mental or emotional disability by cursory examination and as much information as possible bearing upon this physical condition should be placed at the disposal of inducting authorities.

To assist in this purpose a broad program has been developed by which pertinent mental and social history of registrants will be secured and submitted to the medical examiners at armed forces induction stations as an aid to them in determining the fitness or unfitness of registrants. This program is to be carried out with the assistance and cooperation of individuals, organizations, and departments, both public and private, concerned with mental health, social welfare, and secondary education.

There are present indications of willing support from individuals and organizations who are interested in this general subject and who desire to make a direct contribution to the war effort. Assurance has been given that the information secured through this program will be used only in connection with determining the acceptance or rejection of individual registrants at the armed forces induction station in accordance with our long-standing policy regarding the use of such personal information.

In the three years of administration of the Selective Service System there has been a most successful cooperation of State and Federal agencies concerned. While present response to the medical survey program from various organizations has been most generous, it may be concluded that the ultimate success of the program will depend upon the cooperation and support of established agencies of the State Government.

It is our purpose, in addressing you, to acquaint you generally with the plan and the purpose of the medical survey program, to solicit your continued assistance and cooperation, and to request that you make available for this program the personnel and resources of the health, welfare, and educational agencies of your State.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. HERSHEY

Director.

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WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 7, 1943.

My dear Governor:

In accordance with Mr. Frank Bane's September 28th letter to you, I am sending you information and data relative to the government's "Conserve Critical Resources" program.

An Inter-Agency Committee representing the participating government agencies has been appointed to assure coordination of government activities. In addition, an Inter-Industry Committee which consists of leading representatives from each of the seven industries participating in the program, has been organized. This latter committee, meeting with the Inter-Agency Committee is assisting in policy determinations for the over-all program.

Since we believe that the program will be most effective when coordinated locally, I would like to have you take the lead in the formation of counterparts of the National Inter-Industry Committee in towns of 10,000 or more population. The chairman probably should be an individual from either the fuel or the utility industries and he should be careful, in forming his committee to select people representing the seven participating industries as well as representatives from Chambers of Commerce, retail organizations and newspapers. In some communities, we have noted that the participating industries have formed such committees on their own initiative. It may be desirable for the mayors to designate these as the official committees.

We would like to send material to the committees through the mayors, keep them continuously advised of policy decisions and new developments as the program progresses and to give them suggestions and otherwise cooperate with them in making this important conservation program a success in their respective communities. In order to facilitate the distribution of basic material relative to the program, the W.P.B. will prepare and send out our first package of material about one week after you receive this letter.

Let me thank you, in behalf of the government, for your kind and valuable help in this very important war effort.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. E. Wilson

Executive Vice-Chairman

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

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UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Solid Fuels Administration for War

Washington 25, D. C.

October 12, 1943.

My dear Governor Edison:

To your letter of September 24, you attached a copy of a letter dated September 23 addressed to you by Mr. Victor D. Lindeman, President, The New Jersey Coal Dealers' Association, Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Lindeman states that it is apparent that New Jersey is far below its quota and that the City of Newark and surrounding suburbs have a shortage of more than 40,000 tons due to dealers going out of business.

Although Mr. Lindeman does not specify the type of coal to which he refers, I assume that the reference is to anthracite since the situation with regard to this type of fuel is particularly acute. Every effort has been made to increase the production of anthracite but the indications are that the supply will be less than the anticipated demands during this coal-burning year. This anticipated shortage is caused not only by increased demands for anthracite resulting from war activities, but also because 3,900,000 tons of anthracite were lost during the strikes in January and June of this year. The seriousness of this loss becomes apparent when it is realized that the total anthracite in prepared and pea sizes moving into the State of New Jersey during the last coal year was 5,805,587 tons. Another important reason is the absorption of experienced miners into the armed services and the lack of replacements.

After a careful study of the problem this office, on August 27, issued Revised Regulation No. 2, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. This Regulation requires all producers and wholesalers during the current coal year to ship up to, but not in excess of, 90 per cent of the anthracite which they shipped to destinations and dealers during the last coal-burning year. If a producer or wholesaler does not have available tonnage to comply with this requirement, the Regulation provides that coal in the possession of other wholesalers and producers which is not required to enable them to comply with the Regulation shall be made available for those with deficient tonnage.

The Regulation also provides a method whereby a dealer may make a request for a supply of anthracite to meet additional needs caused by an increase in population, shortage of other fuels, conversions of burning equipment or other causes. Information available to this office indicates that one of the reasons for the shortage of anthracite in New Jersey is a loss of tonnage due to shrinkage in inventories. This is one of the "other causes" for which a dealer may make application for additional tonnage and forms for making such application may be obtained from and should be filed with the regional representative of this office for New Jersey, Mr. Daniel F. Gallagher, Empire State Building, New York City.

I assure you that the seriousness of this problem is recognized and that every effort will be made to provide for an equitable distribution of the available anthracite.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Harold Ickes

Solid Fuels Administrator for War

The Honorable
Charles Edison,
Governor of New Jersey.

Enclosure 209

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OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D.C.

October 8, 1945.

The Honorable
Charles A. Edison
Governor of New Jersey

In reply refer to 755

My dear Governor:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of September 24 enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Victor D. Lindeman, President of the New Jersey Coal Dealers' Association, which points out the serious shortage of coal in that state.

This Office administers Ration Order 19 which regulates deliveries of anthracite coal to consumers for space heating, for domestic hot water, and for domestic heating purposes. In general it requires that dealers shall deliver first to consumers with the least amount of coal on hand; and, in order to prevent the very limited supply of anthracite from being absorbed into consumer inventories, prohibits a consumer from obtaining a delivery if he has on hand more than half the amount of anthracite he had last year. The Order also provides, as Mr. Lindeman states, that dealers shall not discriminate in deliveries between new and old customers. I am enclosing for your information a copy of the Order, together with Industry Letters distributed by our Fuel Rationing Division.

The question of allocating supplies to your state is entirely under the jurisdiction of the Solid Fuels Administration for War, and I am referring your letter to that Office for consideration of the supply problem.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Prentiss M. Brown

Administrator

Enclosures-3

Ration Order 19

Anthracite Letter No. 1

Coal Letter No. 2

THE NEW JERSEY COAL DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

**210 Bigelow St.
Newark, N. J.**

September 23rd, 1943.

**Hon. Charles A. Edison,
Governor.
State of New Jersey.
Trenton, New Jersey.**

My dear Governor Edison:-

We feel the situation for the distribution of coal in the Northern portion of our State most acute, to the point that unless some relief is forthwith we cannot determine what may happen.

Coal is allocated into the various areas but it is apparent that New Jersey is far below its quotas in its distribution. The Solid Fuel Administrator for War cannot give us any information at the present that will indicate any immediate signs of relief.

The Office of Price Administration have set up a regulation against discrimination for the distribution of coal, which would indicate that no orders can be refused regardless as to the amount of tonnage listed for unfilled orders for customers trading with the various dealers for long span of years. In the City of Newark alone, which might care for supply to Irvington, the Oranges and other suburban towns, there exists, as near as can figure, a shortage of over forty thousand tons where dealers have gone out of business.

We therefore bring this matter to your attention as the Chief Executive of our State to enlist your cooperation with Administration at Washington to assist us in view of these conditions.

We will appreciate any help that you may lend in this important detail.

Sincerely,

/s/ Victor D. Lindeman

President.

VDL/k

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, Commissioner Boswell.

The Governor opened the meeting by reading a communication from Mr. J. W. Binder, Secretary of the Bergen County Chamber of Commerce, protesting to Director Leonard Dreyfuss that the waste paper shortage is critical.

The Governor read a communication from Lieutenant General George Grunert, addressed to Director Dreyfuss, as Chairman of the East Coast Conference of State Defense Directors, copy of which is attached, stating that, with reference to the lethargy which had been reported as creeping into the civilian protection organizations, it seemed to be most regrettable that there should be any let-down in the morale of those who had so generously volunteered their services to these organizations. He expressed regrets, and deemed it inadvisable to discontinue or make ineffective the fine citizen protective organization in which over 3,000,000 patriotic Americans had so loyally participated along our Eastern Seaboard.

Director Dreyfuss, commenting on the letter, stated that he had met with General Grunert, and requested the General to meet with the members of the East Coast Conference. The General had stated he was to be in Newfoundland, but would be represented at the meeting by his Chief of Staff, Colonel Howze, who would be authorized to speak for him. The meeting had been held last week to discuss civilian defense problems, and to request that a group representing the Conference constitute an advisory committee to meet with General Grunert to discuss matters affecting regulations issued for the civilian defense, prior to their publication as orders of the Army. An agreement had been reached with Colonel Howze for the formation of the advisory committee. General Grunert had also authorized release to the press of the letter referred to in the above paragraph, a letter from Brigadier General L. C. Craigie, of the New York Fighter Wing, and a resolution which had been concurred in by the War Department, the United States Office of Civilian Defense, and the East Coast Conference, pointing out the necessity for continuing civilian defense protection along the Eastern Seaboard. The resolution referred to is as follows:

"Lieutenant General George Grunert, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, and Brigadier General L. C. Craigie, Commanding Officer, New York Fighter Wing, First Fighter Command, today gave to civilian defense personnel clear statements of their views regarding the protective services of civilian defense. Copies of these statements are attached.

"After consideration of these letters, the United States Office of Civilian Defense and the East Coast Conference of State Defense Directors concur in the issuance of the following program of action for civilian defense within the area embraced by the Eastern Defense Command.

- (1) Twenty-four hour maintenance and operation of an adequate system for warning and mobilizing the civilian defense protective forces in the Eastern Defense Command must be maintained.
- (2) The maintenance of the present trained force of protective personnel embracing the established protective services is essential.
- (3) Periodic drills and exercises, including blackouts, should be held at such time and in such manner as will insure the maintenance of an alert and efficient protective force.
- (4) The important Community War Services work of the millions of civilian defense volunteers now working under Defense Council leadership must be pushed forward with maximum energy.
- (5) Civilian Defense shall continue the enforcement of such regulations as may be requested by the Army."

On the five points stressed in the resolution, it was agreed by the Governor and the Cabinet that they were acceptable to New Jersey.

He read a letter from the Governor of Maryland, the Honorable Herbert R. O'Connor, on the same subject, stating that, in Maryland, it is definitely determined to maintain the civilian defense protective services, no matter what is done throughout the rest of the country. A copy of that letter is attached.

He read a resolution passed by the New England Governors' Conference at Boston, on October 19th, 1943, to the effect that the New England Governors' Conference emphatically believes that civilian defense organizations in their states be continued and maintained so as to be prepared and ready for immediate action, and that the people of their several states be so informed.

Director Dreyfuss recommended that Governor Edison issue a release to the people of New Jersey, calling upon the civilian defense organizations in this State to stand by and continue their high standard of efficiency. A copy of this proclamation is attached to the file copy of the minutes.

The Director read a communication from Colonel Edward Townes, Chief of Staff to General Terry, commanding Second Service Command, which stated that New Jersey had been outstanding in civilian defense activities, and in following out Army orders, and complimenting the State on this achievement.

Director Dreyfuss stated that we might be interested in the fact that the City of Montclair had approved an item in their budget of \$1488, for the operation of their police reserve, a group of 200 men who are uniformed and do part-time patrol work at night. Out of this appropriation, they had used \$461 for a ten-month period. He also stated that the budget had contained an appropriation of \$1025 for the Fire Department reserves, and that \$510 had been expended over the same period of time.

It was reported confidentially that the Army is considering the elimination of the demount in its entirety along the eastern coast, to be effective November 1st.

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

"I am pleased to submit the following report of passenger car travel showing the mileage figures for the first nine months of 1943, and the comparative nine months travel of 1941, the last pre-war year.

"During the first nine months of 1943 these cars traveled a total of 15,411,442 miles. In the comparative months of 1941 they traveled 23,326,344 miles, accomplishing a reduction of 7,914,902 miles in the first nine months of this year. Calculating that each car averages fifteen miles per gallon of gasoline, this reflects a saving of 527,860 gallons of gasoline.

"Included in the above 1943 total is 3,412,056 miles of travel made necessary because of extra war services that the State has been called upon to render, 494,643 miles of which the State receives reimbursement for from the Federal Government.

"During the first nine months of 1943 the State paid private car owners \$183,138.34, as compared to \$286,967.76 for the same period in 1941. This saving was accomplished despite the fact that most of the mileage in 1943 was paid at the rate of five cents a mile, while in 1941 private car owners were paid only four cents a mile.

"The total miles traveled for the month of September, 1943, was 1,754,476, which is a slight reduction under the August, 1943, figure.

"I believe the above figures indicate the continued cooperation of the various State units. I further believe that the next three months will show a still greater average reduction."

Mr. Ohland read the report of Colonel Alexander P. Gray, State Property Officer, of OCD equipment received to October 26th, 1943. Report follows:

Helmets	124,722
Ladders, 14 ft.	543
Ladders, 24 ft.	925
Firemen's Pants	4,261
Firemen's Coats	4,265

Front Mounted Pumps	137
Skid Mounted Pumps	247
Trailer Pumps	425
Suction Hose 4"	1,678
2½" S.J. Hose	332,036 ft.
1½" S.J. Hose	146,200 ft.
Pump Tank Extinguishers	122,380
Arm Bands	170,938
Folding Cots	3,444
Gas Masks	70,184
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	995
Steel Stretchers	1,292
First Aid Pouches	7,992
United Medical Equipment	353
Casualty Station Units	123
Cots issued to S.P.O.	3,000
Mattresses issued to S.P.O.	3,000
Schedule "B"	343
Ambulance Bodies	14

Mr. Ohland brought up for discussion the question of bringing into this State Italian war prisoners to be assigned for work at the Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, New Jersey. He explained that Governor Dewey, of New York State, had arranged for 1,000 prisoners of war to be transported to the agricultural section of upper New York State, that prisoners sent must volunteer for the work, that they are paid a certain wage agreed upon with their Government, and that they are well guarded while so employed. The Seabrook Farms have indicated they would like to obtain labor of this type, as they are having difficulty in getting local labor to process foods and for employment in their canning department. The Governor stated he felt it would be advisable to conduct further investigation as to the necessity for the importation of war prisoners.

Colonel Schoeffel reported meeting with Mr. J. Oliver Armstrong, City Manager of Asbury Park, who discussed the critical situation that had developed in the Asbury Park district, as the result of the inability of dealers in that area to obtain anthracite for domestic consumption. Mr. Armstrong stated that many hotels and large summer homes have been opened for occupancy which were not previously used during the cold months. There are approximately 200 in the district concerned. Coal dealers state that 90 per cent of the coal used last year will not be sufficient for this year's requirements; that they need approximately 150 per cent of last year's deliveries. The reason for the excess is the fact that, as related above, many summer homes are being used for winter occupancy, that approximately 5 per cent of fuel oil users converted to coal, and that new housing, particularly for the employees of the several Army and Navy establishments, presents a particular problem.

Dealers in the area are delivering an average of a half ton per customer, although many have customers who have no coal whatever. He stated he was informed by a group of the Coal Dealers' Association of Monmouth County that a committee of this association had inspected the stock pile of coal at Camp Evans, Belmar, and found

there was a considerable amount of coal left over from last year, but, in spite of this, many carloads of coal are being delivered right along. They contend that a diversion of 1,000 tons for civilian use would be but a small part of the coal in the stock pile.

Colonel Schoeffel reported conference with Mr. Daniel F. Gallagher, Regional Director for New Jersey of the Solid Fuels Administration, offices in Room 5516, Empire State Building, New York City, regarding the problem of obtaining anthracite coal for New Jersey dealers. Mr. Gallagher stated, confidentially, the picture right now is disturbing. As of August 31st, deliveries for New Jersey were down in excess of 14 per cent, out of rail deliveries which totalled 4,500,000 tons for the same period last year; deliveries were down in excess of 25 per cent, out of truck deliveries which totalled 500,000 tons for the same period last year. October 1st showed no improvement in the situation. He related that, in the New England area, deliveries were off only 3 to 6 per cent, but stated the reason for this was the fact that cold weather comes earlier to that region. He thought it might be helpful if the Governor write to Mr. Ickes, pointing out that the situation was extremely serious, that some parts of the State are critically in need of coal, and to cite the facts related by Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Gallagher went on to state that the coal year is from April 1st to March 31st. Dealers are to be allowed deliveries up to 90 per cent of their purchases the previous year. However, he brought out that many of the wholesalers are producing only 80 per cent of total production last year, which will affect the retail supply. He states the Government is attempting to balance this by taking from the wholesalers excess reserves, to give to wholesalers short of their quota. On asking him what provision had been made to pick up the amount of coal for an area comparable to deliveries of the coal retailers who had gone out of business, he stated that the buyer was allowed to pick up the 90 per cent of the coal purchased the previous year by the seller; however, where bankruptcy had occurred, or business been given up without a sale being involved, the present regulations do not provide any means for picking up the amount of coal concerned.

He stated another reason for the shortage is the fact that the Lehigh Valley Company recently purchased a mine which had been selling to truckers, and are now using this coal to supplement their own supply. One trucking concern at Allenhurst, New Jersey, purchased 75,000 tons from this mine, and now find they can get practically no coal. He stated that the procedure to get more coal where an area becomes critical is to petition the Regional Director, stating that distress is occurring, and asking for an increase in allotment or deliveries. He stated that Mr. H. O. Tompkins, head of the State Coal Dealers' Association, 1060 Broad Street, Newark, is dealing with his office for the coal dealers, and recommends we see him. He specifically requested that the State Police cooperate by ascertaining, whenever a situation is reported as being bad, stock piles actually on hand in any given district, that we check this against the dealer inventory, and notify his office. He specifically

requested, if we care to cooperate, that we make a check of the entire shore area, from the Highlands down to Cape May. There seems to be a greater shortage of coal in this district than any other, primarily as the result of many summer hotels and homes being opened up for winter use, due to the concentration of servicemen, employees of the several Army and Navy installations, and similar causes.

Colonel Schoeffel agreed to cooperate in so far as possible, and will immediately check coal dealers in the Asbury Park area, the City of Dover, and, roughly, the area, other than the Asbury Park area, from Highlands to Cape May, where the situation seems to be more critical than anywhere else. The Colonel reported that he would confer with Mr. H. O. Tompkins immediately after the Cabinet meeting.

The Governor's reaction to the report was that we should first obtain a complete and specific picture of the coal situation, and then, together with Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Tompkins, and others concerned, prepare for him a letter to Mr. Ickes, not only outlining the gravity of the New Jersey fuel shortage, but also offering a solution for the problem. He is of the opinion that, in this manner, we can be more helpful than writing a letter of complaint regarding conditions evidently familiar to the Director.

Colonel Schoeffel stated he is having difficulty obtaining the proper type of county maps to present a comprehensive survey of population density being made by his organization. He requested that, in the event it is necessary, the Cabinet approve an amount not to exceed \$500.00 for the purchase of such maps. This was unanimously approved. He stated thereafter that he would attempt to get them from the Army, but was not certain that they were available.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Meeting adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

Chas. H. Schoeffel

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
Office of the Commanding General
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

21 October 1943

Mr. Leonard Dreyfuss
Chairman, East Coast Conference
State Defense Directors
114th Infantry Armory
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Dreyfuss:

With reference to the lethargy which you informed me you have observed creeping into the civilian protection organizations, it seems to me most regrettable that there should be any let-down in the morale of those who have so generously volunteered their services in these organizations.

I have been deeply impressed, throughout this period of grave peril to our country, by the efforts of those engaged in civilian protection activities for the protection of their loved ones, their homes, and their communities from the horrors, pain and suffering attendant upon air bombardment; efforts made unselfishly and without thought of reward.

It seems to me to be wishful thinking and to show a lack of knowledge and appreciation of our enemy's capabilities for any person to believe that danger is past and that the splendid civilian protection organization so painstakingly built up as a result of hard and unremitting toil and effort can at this stage be discarded as unnecessary.

I feel that the danger is not past and that the need for the civilian protection organization is as great now as ever before. Accordingly, I wish to join in urging that all members of the civilian protection services continue their activities unceasingly so that, should an emergency arise, they may respond and, having responded, will know that they have served their country well.

No one but the German High Command knows whether our Eastern Coast will be bombed. It would seem very regrettable and inadvisable to discontinue or make ineffective the fine citizen protection organization in which over three million patriotic Americans have so loyally participated along our Eastern Seaboard.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ George Grunert

GEORGE GRUNERT,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army.

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HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK FIGHTER WING
Office of the Commanding General
P. O. Box 58, Station O
New York 11, New York

22 October 1943

TO: CIVILIAN AIR RAID WARNING DISTRICT PERSONNEL.

1. Effective 6:00 p.m., 4 October 1943, the War Department issued an order curtailing the activities of the Ground Observers, Plotters, Tellers and Filterers in all Information and Filter Centers on the eastern seaboard. This personnel is going on an alert basis, and will be activated for one (1) tour of duty each week.

2. This does not in any way affect the operations of the Civilian Air Raid Warning Service. We will continue as we have in the past. The Civilian Air Raid Warning Section in all Information Centers will be manned around the clock as usual with a full complement. This policy also applies to the Warning Districts and their personnel, as we cannot operate at the Information Centers without the Warning Districts being fully manned at all times. The Civilian Air Raid Warning Service is the only connecting link remaining between the Army and the Civilians, which will operate on a twenty-four (24) hour basis and must be maintained at all costs.

3. The eastern seaboard is now guarded by a mechanical device which is very accurate, and can detect aircraft heading towards our shores.

4. Our function is and will continue to be vitally important to the entire defense set-up of the eastern seaboard. The new plan of Air Defense does not mean that Air Defense is no longer necessary, but means only that there is some retrenchment in our activities consistent with changes of events. The war is not nearly over and we cannot afford to destroy the well organized system which has been of inestimable value; we cannot be complacent for the future.

5. The I Fighter Command is fully aware of your untiring efforts and wishes to commend you for your loyal services you are rendering your country in its time of need. We know we can count on your continued cooperation.

/s/ L. C. CRAIGIE,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Annapolis, Maryland

October 16, 1943

Mr. Leonard Dreyfuss, Chairman
East Coast Conference, Civilian Defense
114th Infantry Armory
Trenton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Dreyfuss:

I took occasion at the State-wide meeting of our Civilian Defense forces to stress the necessity for their continuation throughout the present emergency. I believe it imperative, at this time, and Third Service Command officials agree wholeheartedly, that in sections as vulnerable as our industrial areas along the Atlantic Ocean, there is continuing necessity for the assurance of safety provided by the Civilian Defense Protective Services.

Here in Maryland we definitely propose to maintain these Protective Services, no matter what is done throughout the rest of the country. Our industries and the whole economy of our State might well be at stake in case of any sudden emergency. This is a risk that we should not and will not take.

Inasmuch as many of the other states along the Eastern seaboard have industrial and population conditions comparable to those in Maryland, I feel that there is a like need for at least some measure of Civilian Defense Protection.

It occurred to me that action might be taken by the East Coast Conference under your splendid direction.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Herbert R. O'Connor
Governor

Resolution passed by the New England Governors' Conference
Boston, Oct. 19, 1943

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Whereas, certain changes in the air raid warning system have been made recently by the army and certain other relaxations of civilian restrictions may come in the future, and

Whereas, President Roosevelt has said, "The time has not come for demobilizing Civilian Defense," and

Whereas there is still possibility of disaster to our industry and our public services and need for vital war services; and

Whereas, there are no citizens who more than we wish for the time when demobilization can be safely possible, and

Whereas, we have received no information from army officials to warrant that; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the New England Governors' Conference emphatically believes that Civilian Defense organizations in our states be continued and maintained so as to be prepared and ready for immediate action, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we will inform the people of our states immediately upon receipt of instructions from the army when it is in any way possible to relax present efforts, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we are proud of the work which the people of New England have done and are doing voluntarily in the Civilian Defense organizations; that they still have a job to do; and that we ask them to continue their high degree of efficiency.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1943.

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Meeting convened at 11:00 A. M.

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

Absent: Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke and Commissioner Boswell.
Commissioner Boswell stated he was attending a very
important meeting of the Public Utilities Commission
in the State House but would be available if needed.

Governor Edison opened the meeting and called on Colonel Schoeffel.

Colonel Schoeffel reported information had been received of a series of explosions at the Raritan Arsenal. The first report received at approximately 10 A. M. Every effort had been made to get in touch with the Arsenal officials to ascertain the seriousness of the situation. It was impossible to persuade the Arsenal telephone operator to put us in touch with an Officer of the installation. Calls to Major Cochran of the Second Service Command and Colonel Stanton, Military District No. 5, divulged that they were also unable to obtain information from the Arsenal. Members of the State Police were sent to observe the area from a point on high ground across the Raritan River, and as a result of their observation decided to put in effect the Disaster Coverage Plan for exterior police protection of the grounds. This plan, which had been prepared at the beginning of the war, set up an automatic police response from some 16 municipalities to assume posts about the Raritan Arsenal grounds for a considerable distance to divert all traffic from the area, to keep curiosity seekers at a safe distance and to expedite the entrance and exit of emergency vehicles of all types. The plan was put into operation at about 11:15 A. M., shortly after the meeting started and while an explanation was being made of the occurrence. (At about 2:10 P. M. word was received that the possibility of danger was over.)

The Colonel stated that at the request of the Regional Coal Director of New Jersey, Solid Fuel Administration, members of his Department have made physical inspections of coal dealers' yards along the Atlantic Coast from Atlantic Highlands to Cape May and in the Dover area. One hundred and two dealers were visited and reports of inspections of their coal yards were forwarded to Mr. Gallagher, Regional Director. It was found that forty-two dealers were without any domestic coal. Most of the dealers have received the 90% allotment they were entitled to up to the present time, however, they report this is insufficient because of the many new customers seeking coal. There are four major reasons for the number of new customers referred to; 1 - increased population due to army encampments and defense industries; 2 - erection of numerous government homes; 3 - conversions from oil to coal; 4 - many truckers and coal dealers have gone out of business without sale of their business being involved, which precludes the possibility of other dealers getting the amount of coal they normally handled. The Solid Fuel Administration Regulations allot coal from

bankruptcies and other dealers going out of business only where such business has been sold. Most consumers have some coal. There are a few exceptions, principally in Asbury Park, Neptune, Belmar, Spring Lake, Deal and Allenhurst, where the condition might be construed critical. There are also a few in the Dover area. Due to a recent ruling of the Solid Fuel Administration dealers are limited to delivery of but one ton at a time. This has forced the dealers to spread their deliveries on a more equitable basis and has helped considerably. Our investigators indicated that more coal is coming into the areas concerned than in the past 60 days, although most dealers are receiving a car load at a time. This is approximately 50 tons. Unless a severe cold spell comes within the next 30 days we anticipate no real suffering.

Mr. Callagher states these inspections are helpful, that where the State Police investigators report a critical condition he can divert coal from one area to another to relieve the situation temporarily.

The Colonel stated he had held a conference with Mr. H. O. Tompkins, Secretary of the Coal Dealers Association of New Jersey and a recommendation had been made that the Governor call upon the Mayors of the several municipalities in the State to form local committees of the coal dealers and civic officials to set up an office to which consumers could report their inability to obtain fuel. In this manner there would be a clearing house for all complaints, and where it was felt that the consumers were critically in need of fuel to maintain proper heat or had inadequate fuel, investigation could be made and the dealers association could refer the case to any distributor having fuel on hand to insure prompt delivery to prevent suffering or illness. He cited the fact that this had been tried out in Buffalo, N. Y., with considerable success. He pointed out that in the initial phases of the investigation of consumers complaints 16 such complaints had been picked out at random and thoroughly investigated. It was determined that 11 of the 16 consumers who stated they had no coal actually had sufficient coal for immediate needs or for the entire winter. He felt the adoption of the plan proposed would prevent "chiseling" and take care of the consumers actually in need. The Governor stated he would be pleased to consider the recommendation and requested letter be drawn for his signature.

Colonel Schoeffel reported a meeting of the Social Protection Committee at the Armory to discuss progress of the Federal Security Representatives informing municipal and county committees to suppress prostitution and delinquency, with the view of preventing the spread of venereal diseases.

General Bowers reported the State Guard had held field maneuvers last Sunday, October 31st. Two Regiments were engaged in the maneuvers, that they were most interesting and the men had performed in an excellent manner. He felt certain that a considerable amount of information had been gained and the interest exhibited by the Troops indicated the morale of the organization was excellent.

The General stated that he understands the Senate, which meets Monday, November 15th, may move Senate Bill No. 188, the bill which will take away from the Adjutant General's Department the War Records Division, the Grave Registration Division and the State Service Officer Division and set them up as a separate State Department. He states this bill has been presented at the insistence of a group of veterans of the last war and he can see no particular reason for the change, that the work being performed by these Divisions in his Department has been efficient and has served the needs of the veterans in every manner. The move is designed purely to set up a separate State Department to be headed by one of the veterans who has promoted the idea. He, personally, is opposed to the legislation. It was the unanimous opinion of the War Cabinet that any attempt to set up a new State Department to direct the activities of these divisions should be defeated.

The General reported he had sent out questionnaires to all County Clerks asking for a full report of the absentee votes, particularly to obtain information as to the amount of votes for and against the Constitutional Revision. He stated he had done this after considerable comment had been noticed in the newspapers that the matter should not have been brought up at this time due to the absence of so many men of voting age from the State.

Colonel Dreyfuss suggested that a scrap drive be held on Armistice Day. It seemed to be the opinion of the Cabinet that it not be held on November 11th, but to arrange it for some other time.

He reported conference with Colonel Edward Towers, Chief of Staff, Second Service Command, regarding blackouts. It is the thought of the Colonel that blackouts should not be held in the future. Col. Towers stated he thought blackouts should be held at least every 60 days. Col. Dreyfuss stated that the Chairmen of the Defense Councils believed practice blackouts should be held each 3 weeks, but that many citizens of the State are opposed to this, therefore, on November 16th he is calling together in a meeting the Chairmen of 31 large municipalities and will lay before them a plan to streamline the Civilian Defense organization to get rid of the members of the Civilian Defense organizations who are considered dead wood, and to have a small, well organized and trained group rather than a large unwieldy organization now prevailing in many towns. He hopes to settle on this occasion the policy to be adopted regarding blackouts and will report at the Cabinet the recommendations made. He believes the plan to cut back to essential services will be popular and will produce better results in the State.

Col. Dreyfuss reported he is preparing for the information of Governor Edge a report as to the accomplishments of the Office of Civilian Defense Director, the amount of money spent during the past year and other pertinent information, so he may be fully informed of the work of this division.

Motion was made that the War Cabinet extend an invitation to Governor Edge to attend one of the meetings to be held in the near future. The Governor stated he will be pleased to invite the new

Governor to attend any Tuesday at his convenience.

Colonel Dreyfuss reported that Colonel Frank D'Olier of the Prudential Insurance Company had publicly commended the entire Civilian Defense organization of the State for their fine work and aid in making successful the War Bond Drive.

On motion of Colonel Dreyfuss it was agreed that from January 1, 1944 the Child Care Program be continued until April 1st, and that a maximum of \$4,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 P. M.

Charles H. Schoeffel

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent: Senator Stanger, Assemblyman Amlicke, and Commissioner
Boswell.

The Governor opened the meeting by reading a communication from Governor-elect Edge, in response to a communication inviting him to attend a War Cabinet meeting at his convenience. Governor Edge stated he is leaving New Jersey November 13th for several weeks stay at his plantation in the South, which would preclude the possibility of accepting the invitation to attend the Cabinet meeting for the present.

The Governor read a communication from Governor Dewey, of New York State, stating that the shortage of feed for dairy cows and laying hens in the northeastern part of the United States has become a matter of increasing gravity throughout this year; that he had been advised a month ago by the War Food Administration that the Government could offer no definite hope for future supplies; that eight experts from New York had been sent to the Middle West to make an accurate study of the exact prospects for corn, or its equivalent, being available next year; and that their report indicates that thirteen northeastern states face a most critical situation. He requested the Governor have a representative of New Jersey attend a conference in the near future at New York State, to discuss the matter at hand. The Governor stated he was sending Dr. William H. Martin, Dean and Director of the Rutgers University College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

He read communication from Mr. H. A. Gray, Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator for War, Washington, D. C. Mr. Gray, responding to a communication from the Governor as of October 1st, asking that everything be done to see that New Jersey obtains its fair share of the available coal, stated that, while the coal situation in general is bad and likely to get worse, and there is every indication that the available supply will fall short of the anticipated demands during this coal burning year, his office had issued directions to wholesale coal dealers to increase the amount of anthracite to be shipped in the next six months to various communities in New Jersey. These increases amount to 67,560 tons to go to 25 separate communities and their suburbs in the Newark-Paterson-Passaic area. Additional tonnage was also directed to the Cities of Dover, New Brunswick, Bridgeton, and Camden, and directive has been issued to supply additional tonnage to relieve the critical situation in the housing project at Asbury Park.

Mr. Ohland reported that Mr. Gallagher had been very cooperative in providing 8,000 tons of coal for the New Jersey armories, which was above and beyond the normal supply of coal in the areas concerned, as these armories had had their heating plants converted from oil to coal.

Mr. Ohland read the report of the State Property Officer regarding OCD equipment received to November 15th:

Helmets	125,002
Ladders, 14 ft.	543
Ladders, 24 ft.	928
Firemen's Pants	4,291
Firemen's Coats	4,285
Front Mounted Pumps	137
Skid Mounted Pumps	289
Trailer Pumps	427
Suction Hose 4"	1,684
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S.J.Hose	351,636 ft.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S.J.Hose	150,000 ft.
Pump Tank Extinguishers	122,388
Arm Bands	170,938
Folding Cots	3,712
Gas Masks	70,259
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Claw-Shovel)	998
Steel Stretchers	1,292
First Aid Pouches	8,057
United Medical Equipment	353
Casualty Station Units	123
Cots issued to S.P.O.	3,000
Mattresses issued to S.P.O.	3,000
Schedule "B"	552
Ambulance Bodies	17
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Adapters	285
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Adapters	16

He brought up for discussion the possibility of obtaining obsolete model uniforms for the State Guard, stating that the National Guard Bureau at Washington had issued some obsolete model uniforms for the State Guard, but 1500 additional garments were needed. General Bowers, at this point, stated these garments are of the type formerly used by the C.C.C. He advised that there are thousands of such garments in warehouses, and asked for authority to use the Governor's name in making request to the national government for sufficient garments to supply the Guard with their maximum needs.

General Bowers stated that Colonel Paullin, new commanding officer at Fort Dix, would like to pay his respects to the Governor at 3:30 today. The Governor stated he would be pleased to see the Colonel.

He reported that he is ready to discuss with the Governor plans made for the use of the police and National Guard of the State in the event of civil commotion, and stated he and Colonel Schaeffel would be available at the Governor's convenience.

He reported that Assemblyman Nelson, of Bergen County, was of the opinion that the War Cabinet should take some action to promote the building of hospitals for veterans in New Jersey. He suggested that the Governor communicate with the Federal authorities concerned

and endeavor to obtain money for this purpose. The General stated he felt certain the Governor could not promote lobbying at Washington for this purpose, nor would he allow any member of his War Cabinet to do so. He recommended to the Assemblyman that the matter be taken up with Senators W. Warren Barbour and Alfred W. Hawkes. His action was approved.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that one of his Senior Officers had interviewed Colonel Charles W. Muldoon and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Ruth, of the Baritan Arsenal, regarding the inability of the police to obtain access to the Arsenal on the occasion of the explosion that occurred there, so as to discuss with a Senior Officer the seriousness of the situation, and the necessity of putting into effect the Disaster Coverage Plan for the exterior protection of the plant, and the failure of the switchboard operator at the Arsenal to connect State Police officials with a Senior Officer to discuss the affair. As a result of this visit, Colonel Ruth communicated with Colonel Schoeffel on November 11th, stating it was their understanding, under the Disaster Coverage Plan, that the civilian authorities would take no action of any kind unless called upon by the Army authorities to do so, expressing regrets that there had been a misunderstanding and also that the switchboard operator had interpreted Army orders to mean that the police were not to be put in touch with a Senior Officer. Colonel Schoeffel explained to Colonel Ruth that the Governor was concerned about the lack of cooperation received from the Arsenal officials, and that the main thing the police were attempting to do was obtain information as to what had occurred, so as to keep the Governor informed of the situation. It was not the intent of the police to interfere in any manner with the internal security of the installation. However, it was felt that the Army had an obligation on their part to keep the Governor of the State informed whenever an explosion occurred which might ultimately affect the civilian population in the vicinity. He requested that the Arsenal arrange to have a Commissioned Officer available to respond to telephone calls whenever they might be made. This the Colonel promised to do. It was decided by the Governor no further action would be taken in the matter.

Colonel Schoeffel reported further cooperation with the Solid Fuels Administration, Empire State Building, New York City, Mr. Daniel F. Gallagher, the Regional Director of New Jersey. He stated some 212 inspections had been made at the request of Mr. Gallagher, and full report forwarded regarding the amount of coal on hand, percentage of deliveries in comparison with last year, number of customers without coal, whether old customers, new customers as result of conversion, new housing, or otherwise. He advised that no complaints had been received at his office during the past two weeks, indicating there was any suffering due to lack of fuel.

He reported attending demonstration of planned incidents by the civilian defense corps of Perth Amboy, accompanied by a number of his officers. He felt the affair was very well planned, and the interest of the volunteer groups was remarkable. He is of the opinion the morale of the organization is definitely good.

General Bowers stated that, of the 34 armories in the State, two-thirds of them are under Federal lease. His office has many requests from civil organizations for the use of the armories for USO and other social activities. He brought out that the War Department orders that armories be reserved strictly for military and State functions. He particularly pointed out a situation at Somerville, New Jersey, stating there are approximately 900 colored troops stationed at the Belle Mead Depot, under the command of Colonel Potter Campbell; that the Mayor of Somerville had brought considerable pressure on him to have the armory at that place opened for the use of the troops as a recreation center; that he had denied the request, feeling a precedent would be established which was contrary to War Department orders and to the public good. He also stated that a Mr. Irving Gumb and Mr. Skinner, from the office of Mr. Charles Eaton, Chairman, State Salvage Committee, wish to use the armories to deposit clothing which is to be collected for the benefit and the relief of people in occupied countries. The General stated he had denied this request, recommending the use of vacant stores, church basements, or similar places in each municipality for these purposes. He brought the matter up so the Governor would be familiar with his action in the event his office was approached to intercede.

Mr. Ohland stated that the State Society for the U.S.S. New Jersey recently conducted a drive to have several women's clubs throughout the State make up Christmas kits for each member of the ship's crew, both officers and enlisted men. They had had a fine response, and now have on hand some 3,000 kits. The approximate cost of each kit is \$3.00. They will be delivered to the ship's personnel prior to Christmas. He also stated that the 61 Elk lodges throughout the State are providing a Christmas package to each child under 14 years of age whose father is an officer or enlisted member of the ship. He reported that the Society is doing a splendid job for the short while they have been organized and with the small amount of funds on hand.

Colonel Dreyfuss stated that his office will shortly amend Section 5, Paragraph 36, of Rules and Regulations No. 1, regarding the blacking out of industrial plants. He stated that plants working nights that are important to the war effort and the production of civilian necessities, and not on the Army's Responsibility List, will not be required to extinguish their lights during the "Blue" periods of practice blackouts, provided they have satisfied the local defense council concerned of their ability to black out their plant in one minute from the end of the sounding of the Air Raid "Red" signal. Under the plan, the State will not give any exemptions from the "Red" periods of blackouts.

He advised that the Army, replying to a letter from his office on the necessity for conducting air raid drills, stated that, if the OCDD of the State does not call air raid drills within two months, the Army will do so. He is of the opinion that this is a healthy condition, and he would much rather have the Army run the air raid drills than for the State to do so. The arrangements apparently are that General Terry may authorize or motivate air

raid drills as he sees fit, and will probably do so once each month or once each two months. It is the Army contention that drills should be held at least every thirty days -- one daylight drill, the first month, and a night drill the second month. He has requested there be no blackout between December 12th and January 1st.

The Colonel reported a meeting of 35 of the local defense chairmen, a cross-section of the State, representing the larger municipalities, to discuss the streamlining of the civilian defense organization. There is attached to the original minutes a copy of the program. The meeting is to be held today at 2:00 P.M., and will be followed by a State meeting, to be held at the War Memorial Building of all chairmen of the State OGD on or about December 9th; chairmen to be invited by the Governor. At this meeting, changes proposed in the organization are to be discussed.

The Colonel exhibited civilian defense booklet issued by the State of Indiana. He also reported that the Federal Works Agency have stated they will meet all costs necessary to insure child care of war workers above the cost to the parent, which has been fixed at 50¢ per day per child.

He advised that arrangements have been made with the telephone company so that the emergency telephone service of the civilian defense councils may be maintained on an inactive, or suspended basis, for one-half of the regular cost of such service, this to include all municipal defense council control rooms and other telephone centers used for emergency purposes. The plan is to leave the equipment as it is and to disconnect the wire service until it is needed. Restoration of the service in cities can be made in 15 minutes to a half hour, should an emergency occur, and in the rural sections, within an hour or two. This is to be brought to the attention of the local defense councils, and recommendation made that they survey the possibility of continuing this type of service at the reduced cost.

The Governor read a communication from the Acting Director of the Federal OGD, Mr. John Martin, who stated that he had recently returned from a conference held with the 14 Directors of the Middle Western states, and at this conference, they had indicated their determination to push forward a program to maintain the war service program in their states, such as Victory Gardens, salvage campaigns, war bond drives, etc. He requested Governor Edison to have New Jersey continue their cooperation with the OGD along these lines.

Minutes of previous meetings were approved.

Meeting adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

Chas. H. Schoeffel

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent: Senator Stanger, Speaker Amlicke, and Commissioner Boswell,
who advised he would be in New York.

The Governor presided, and opened the meeting by reading a
communication received from Wayne T. Cox, State Government Mileage
Administrator, which is attached hereto.

Mr. Ohland read the report of the State Property Officer of
OCB equipment received to November 30th, which follows:

Helmets	125,007
Ladders, 14 ft.	543
Ladders, 24 ft.	931
Firemen's Pants	4,311
Firemen's Coats	4,350
Front Mounted Pumps	139
Skid Mounted Pumps	293
Trailer Pumps	427
Suction Hose 4"	1,684
2 1/2" S.J.Hose	352,036 ft.
1 1/2" S.J.Hose	152,800 ft.
Pump Tank Extinguishers	122,584
Arm Bands	170,928
Folding Cots	3,791
Gas Masks	70,259
Schedule "A" (Axe-Pike-Glaw-Shovel)	998
Steel Stretchers	1,292
First Aid Pouches	8,156
United Medical Equipment	358
Casualty Station Units	138
Cots issued to S.P.O.	3,000
Mattresses issued to S.P.O.	3,000
Schedule "B"	604
Ambulance Bodies	19
2 1/2" Adapters	576
1 1/2" Adapters	76

He recommended to the Governor that Washington be contacted
personally by Colonel Schoeffel and himself regarding a new order
which would stop delivery to New Jersey of some 50-odd pieces of
fire apparatus, due to the fact that the Army was in need of this
equipment. He stated the matter had been discussed with Mr. Hatch,
Regional Director of the OCB in New York. Mr. Hatch had recommended
to Acting Director Martin that New Jersey be exempted from the order
and they continue delivering equipment. He also recommended that
New Jersey officials personally contact Mr. Martin, Major General
U. S. Grant, and Major Gallagher. The Governor ordered that Mr.
Ohland and Colonel Schoeffel proceed to Washington at their earliest
convenience to take up this matter.

General Bowers reported that the Massachusetts State Selective Service Headquarters are just now considering a plan for the deferment of State, County, and municipal employees. They have selected a commission of eight men to pass on applications before the matter is referred to the Governor for his recommendation. He brought this out to show the difference between the New Jersey and Massachusetts plan. He reported that, for the past few months, 242 members of the State Police have been processed through his office. Of that number, 131 cases have been deferred; no reply has been received from draft boards regarding 74; 16 have entered the service, a number voluntarily; 9 had passed their 38th year; and 12 had previously been ordered inducted. 55 men from other State Departments have been processed, with comparable results. He stated the cooperation from the State Selective Service Board and local boards was very good.

He reported meeting with Mr. Scofield, of the State Department of Health, who states there is a tremendous quantity of perishable food being piled up in refrigerating plants in this State. We really now have an oversupply. It is the belief of Mr. Scofield the high point value of OPA is responsible for this oversupply, and that people cannot purchase in the quantities they need due to lack of point values. He gave the Governor a complete report, citing statistics of perishable food stored. He brought out one fact concerning quantities, to the effect that 19,000,000 pounds of butter alone are stored in New Jersey.

In reporting on the matter of post-war planning, he believes there will be considerable overlap in this field. He cited the case of the State Bar Association appointing a committee to collect information for a study of post-war conditions, the committee to propose plans, to be sent to the Governor for his perusal. The General stated some of these proposals will have to do with the rehabilitation of veterans. He remarked his Department is interested in the facilities for the rehabilitation of veterans, and they are watching carefully all post-war plans proposed or developed along these lines. The State Service Officers is keeping familiar with all data regarding soldiers, residents of this State, whether in the service, discharged, or otherwise, and he is convinced that veteran rehabilitation is a most important subject that should not be determined too hastily.

Colonel Dreyfuss reported that he was proceeding to Baltimore Wednesday and Thursday to attend a meeting of the East Coast Conference of OGD Directors.

The Colonel reported a State meeting of defense councils will be held January 6th, at the War Memorial Building. He requested that the Governor invite Governor-elect Edge to the meeting. He stated the meeting will consist of Mayors, Council Chairmen, chairmen of the community war service groups, and the Commanders.

He reported that plants throughout the State that are maintaining production schedules at night will hereafter only black out on the Red Air Raid Warning Signal. Hospitals will black out on the Blue Air Raid Warning Signal. They themselves desire this.

Colonel Dreyfuss reported that, on the snow removal program, the Highway Department has requested the use of Civilian Defense volunteers in this work, and they have agreed they will pay these volunteers 80¢ an hour for the time they will be employed in removing the snow.

In respect to the salvage problem of collecting waste paper, he reported that request has been made by the Salvage Committee of New Jersey for 100 Italian prisoners. While the Army has agreed to release the prisoners, there is some opposition from union officials, and meetings are now being held with that body and the Manpower Commission to work out the problem. He thought the Governor would be interested in what is taking place in this connection.

He stated request had been received from the Navy League to report whether homes are available in the North Jersey area for Navy officers and their wives, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There is considerable shortage of homes in the New York district.

He reported that the Army will hereafter call all blackouts, and that one will be called within ten days, the State to be notified beforehand. (See attached letter.)

He stated that, on the meeting held with the Mayors of 31 municipalities, brought together for the purpose of obtaining suggestions regarding the continuance of the Civilian Defense volunteer forces, meeting had disclosed that they were opposed to the closing of the Area offices. He reported that the minutes of the conference would be distributed within the next few days.

He stated he had appointed Mrs. Ware Stanton as Assistant to Mrs. Bethell, at a part-time salary of \$1200 annually, as all Federal aid had been withdrawn from the War Community Services Division of the GCD.

Colonel Schoeffel reported attending the Civilian Defense meeting called by Colonel Dreyfuss to discuss streamlining of local GCD forces.

He reported that he had sent out letter to all Mayors of the State, signed by the Governor, calling on them to form committees to hear complaints of persons who cannot get sufficient fuel for heating purposes. He stated that he had contacted Mr. Gallagher, Regional Representative of the Solid Fuels Administration for War, regarding complaints received from the Mayor of Millville and a coal dealer at Deans, New Jersey. Mr. Gallagher stated the immediate problem was to move coal from the mines, but difficulty was experienced due to OPA failing to set the price for the distributors; however, he expected relief shortly.

The Colonel read the following communication, which had been received from Mr. Gallagher:

"I have your letter of the 24th, enclosing proclamation from Governor Edison and I wish to express the thanks of this Department. First it was his offer of cooperation by the State Police in checking danger spots, which was done so completely and efficiently

that it reflected great credit on your organization. Now he has offered the facilities of local municipalities to augment the O.D.T. committees, made up of retail coal dealers and this combination should work perfectly to avoid local distress with better distribution.

"Again expressing sincere thanks, I am

Yours very truly,
/s/ D. F. Gallagher,
Regional Representative."

The Colonel reported attending quarterly conference of the Motor Vehicle Administrators Association in New York City.

He also reported attending conference at Zone Transportation Headquarters of the Second Service Command, with Colonel Gray, on the subject of snow removal. He was accompanied by Mr. Eugene Connett and Mr. Alex Muir, of the Highway Department.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

Chas. H. Shoeffel

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REGISTERED PATENT

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TRENTON

November 23, 1943

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

My dear Governor:

During the month of October, passenger cars in State service traveled 1,751,036 miles. This is a slight reduction over the previous two months.

The total travel during the first ten months of 1943 was 17,162,478 miles. On the basis of gasoline allocations approved for the months of November and December, the travel for the balance of the year should not exceed an additional 3,500,000 miles. This will mean a total of 20,762,478 miles for the entire year. The total travel of these cars in 1941 was 31,101,522 miles, or a reduction of approximately 10,500,000 miles. Included in our 1943 total is more than 4,000,000 miles of travel made necessary by Federal service.

These figures reflect the cooperation of State officials and employees, and contributed largely to the fine showing the State has made in gasoline conservation. (See attached copy of article that appeared in "Business Week" issue of November 8, 1943).

I would also like to call your attention to the attached copy of a letter from Commissioner Alfred E. Driscoll of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Department that details a phase of inter-departmental cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

Wayne T. Cox

WAYNE T. COX
State Government Mileage
Administrator

WTC:PZ
Enc.

STATUS OF REQUESTS FOR DEFERMENT OF STATE EMPLOYEES

Agricultural Experiment Station

Clarence N. Henderson 2-A until March 14, 1944.
Edwin H. Lozier 2-C to November 20, 1943.
Thomas D. Mulhern Request sent to Local Board July 20, 1943.
No reply.
J. Joseph Rutan Request sent to Local Board November 12, 1943.
No reply.
Samuel Stellatella Request sent to Local Board November 12, 1943.
No reply.

Alcoholic Beverage Control

Edward F. Ambrose On August 31, 1943, the Local Board advised that registrant was retained in 3-A, and that request for deferment would be considered if and when the case comes up for reclassification.
Menoth Gerald Battista Placed in 2-B on October 15, 1943.
Frederick J. Best Request sent to Local Board August 30, 1943.
No reply.
William J. Bork Board advised on September 1, 1943, that registrant was retained in 3-A.
Joseph Buck, Jr. Request sent to Local Board August 19, 1943.
No reply.
Alcoholic Beverage Control Request sent to Local Board August 30, 1943.
No reply.
Milton H. Cooper Request sent to Local Board July 8, 1943.
No reply.
Nathan Davis Placed in 2-A on August 20, 1943, with notation "Registrant must be released for induction in six months."
Samuel Gold Board advised on September 2, 1943, that registrant was retained in 3-A.
Richard C. Gossweiler Board advised on September 1, 1943, that registrant was retained in 3-A.
Louis P. Ratti Request sent to Local Board March 2, 1943.
No reply.
James J. Savage Board advised on September 1, 1943, that registrant was retained in 3-A.
Joseph Susman Request sent to Local Board August 30, 1943.
No reply.
George F. Tracy Request sent to Local Board August 30, 1943.
No reply.

Conservation and Development

Howard W. Acken Board advised about May 25, 1943, that registrant was retained in 3-A.
Carl B. Cramer Board advised on April 14, 1943, that registrant was retained in 3-A.
G. C. Giverson Request sent to Local Board April 6, 1943.
No reply.
Thomas W. Haigh Request sent to Local Board May 19, 1943.
No reply.

Conservation and Development (cont'd)

G. G. Hillgartner Request sent to Local Board April 6, 1943.
No reply.
Arnold Hogmark Request sent to Local Board April 6, 1943.
No reply.
James C. MacDonald In Class 2-A until February 27, 1944.
George R. Moorhead Board advised on April 12, 1943, that registrant was retained in 3-A.
H. A. Scribner Request sent to Local Board April 6, 1943.
No reply.
J. J. Truncer Request sent to Local Board April 6, 1943.
No reply.
L. M. Wilbur In Class 2-A until March 1, 1944. Registrant will then be 38 years old.

Department of Health

Donald M. Ditmars Request sent to Local Board October 8, 1943.
No reply, but Ditmars advises he was reclassified 2-A.
Henry T. Ell Mr. Ell advises he was reclassified 1-A on November 17, 1943. Suggestion made that the Department appeal the case.
Roland Eves Request sent to Board October 27, 1943. Denied on November 10, 1943. Mr. Outcalt's office advised November 12th, and suggestion made that Department appeal.
Ralph T. Fisher Request sent to Board October 27, 1943.
No reply.
Ronald L. Hectorne Request sent to Board June 17, 1943.
No reply.
John H. Morris Request sent to Board November 16, 1943.
William Y. Newcomb Request sent to Board October 27, 1943.
No reply.
Milton Q. Ruth Request sent to Board October 19, 1943.
No reply.
F. Merton Saybolt Reclassified 2-A by State Board of Appeal. State Director appealed the case to the President on or about November 6, 1943.
Roland K. Sprague Placed in Class 1-A by Local Board. Appeal made by Department on November 1, 1943.
Frank A. Tuzzolo Placed in Class 1-A by Local Board. Appeal made by Department about August 15, 1943.

Institutions and Agencies

Fred E. Haley Request sent to Board October 27, 1943.
No reply.
Albert C. Wagner Request sent to Board October 19, 1943.
No reply.

State Hospital, Trenton

Joseph Deveney, Jr. Request sent to Board April 16, 1943.
No reply.
Michael J. Hancin Class 2-B until November 6, 1943.
Leon F. Miller Local Board advised on October 22, 1943, that
case had been referred to Appeal Board.
Wallace W. Stults Request sent to Board May 10, 1943. No reply.

State Hospital, Greystone Park

Frank D. Fenimore, MD Request sent to Board May 10, 1943. No reply.
Wilbur T. Riker Request sent to Board May 10, 1943. No reply.

State Village for Epileptics, Skillman

Stephen F. Ondicko Class 2-C on April 8, 1943. Nothing further.

Judicial

Raymond W. Hurter Request sent to Board November 16, 1943.

Motor Vehicle Department

Kenneth G. Fink Request sent to Board November 5, 1943.
No reply.
Charles J. Kehoe Class 2-B until December 28, 1943.
Henry H. Schmidt, Jr. Request sent to Board March 11, 1943.
No reply.

Quartermaster General's Department

Joseph J. Dougherty Class 2-B until December 12, 1943. Col.
Mack advised to forward new form 42-A.

State Board of Mediation

Allan Weisenfeld Request sent to Board March 5, 1943.
No reply.

State Water Policy Commission

George R. Shanklin Request sent to Board April 16, 1943.
No reply.

Workmen's Compensation

William Kliger Request sent to Board 4, Washington, D.C.,
September 20, 1943. No reply.
Henry Schreiber Request sent to Board September 20, 1943.
No reply.
Herbert Yauck Request sent to Board September 20, 1943.
No reply.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Senator Stanger, and Speaker Amlicke.

Governor Edison opened the meeting by stating Mr. Edward Gilroy, who has been named Secretary to Governor Edge, would like to have a set of the War Cabinet minutes to show to the Governor, and requested they be given to him prior to Friday, December 10th. Colonel Schoeffel was instructed to see this was done.

Colonel Dreyfuss stated that the blackout conducted on Thursday, December 2nd, received fine public support. He viewed the blackout from the roof of the Newark Athletic Club with Prosecutor Wachenfeld. From that point, only five violations were noted. He stated 18 observers, scattered throughout the State, reported conditions as follows: Excellent, 10; Good, 4; Fair, 3; Poor, 1, the latter from the Camden District.

He reported receiving 13,000 radio batteries, dry cell, for short wave radio use, rejects of the Army.

He stated the meeting to be held January 6th will require an expenditure of approximately \$300; for rent of the Memorial Building, \$118, and the balance for providing food for the guests, including the band. He requested approval of this expenditure, which was granted.

He requested approval of an expenditure of \$350 for printing a community war Service booklet. Approval was given for this expenditure.

He reported a request was being made to the Army to have planes participate in the next air raid alarm, to drop dummy bombs simulating actual conditions. He stated that Massachusetts has worked out such an arrangement with their Service Command, and he feels it will be of considerable interest to determine the public reaction. He will see General Terry shortly regarding this.

He brought up for discussion the fact that he is interested in seeing the State sponsor a Junior Police force. He stated Colonel Schoeffel was opposed to the term "police" in organizing junior groups, and asked for the consensus of opinion of the members of the Cabinet. Considerable discussion was had on this subject. It was finally decided to adopt the following resolution:

"Members of the War Cabinet endorse a youth organization under sponsorship of the Office of Civilian Defense Director, but they do not recommend the use of the term 'Junior Police;' but rather the use of the term 'Junior Honor Patrol,' 'Junior Defense Corps,' or a similar name; these boys and girls to be organized to assist in the Community War Services, to collect salvage, assist as messengers,

and be organized for other community services of this nature. The Cabinet recommends that the Police and Fire Departments cooperate to the fullest extent in this movement."

General Bowers discussed the problem of absentee voting. He stated that, of approximately 76,500 absentee ballots sent to persons from New Jersey in the military service for the last general election, 12,516 were returned, and 10,419 were counted, the rest being invalidated by county election boards, principally because the voters were not registered. He discussed the bill up before the United States Senate just recently, which resulted in the Senate stating this matter should be left to the several states. He does not know what action will be taken by Congress, but believes it will concur with the Senate resolution. He is of the opinion our Legislature should take some action to see that the operation of the plan for absentee voting is an efficient one. He cited several defects in the present bill before our Legislature which should be corrected, stated the bill is ambiguous and it is impossible to meet some of the requirements of the bill. He also believes that there should be a clear statement as to whether or not the bill applies to municipal elections. As result of the report and the recommendation of the General, the Governor appointed General Bowers, Commander Ohland, and Commissioner Boswell as a committee to study improvement of the ballot mailing procedure. The General also stated that the small percentage returned is attributed to the lack of expeditious transport for their delivery and return, particularly to those serving overseas; to the insufficient time provided for their delivery and return; and in some cases to failure of the persons in service to act upon the ballots forwarded. Another factor was failure of persons in military service and the members of their families to keep the Adjutant General's Department informed of their latest address.

The General reported that 3200 buddy bags for officers and members of the crew of the Battleship New Jersey had been forwarded in the past week. He stated 50 organizations had contributed towards this work, that they have 1200 buddy bags left over, and they have written to the Public Relations Office for a recommendation as to how to dispose of them. He stated suggestion had been made that the Society provide presents for some 300 children of members of the crew, at a cost of \$1,000; however, it has been decided not to do this, but at some later date to make a donation for the benefit of the ship's personnel.

He stated that several of the National Guard divisions from New Jersey have been written up in the Army and Navy Journal issued December 4th, and specifically mentioned that Senator Clark and Senator Taft, of the United States Senate, had eulogized the efforts and the work of these New Jersey divisions, stating they have given a great account of themselves and are a distinct credit to their State.

Commissioner Boswell informed the Governor that, due to the pressure of work, as a Public Utility Commissioner, he has been unable to attend previous meetings.

Mr. Ohland reported conference had been held at Washington with Major General U. S. Grant, Acting OCD Director Martin, Colonel Kirkham,

Major Gallagher, and Neville Detrich, all of the OCD, Washington or New York offices, to discuss the allocation of fire apparatus to New Jersey, the redistribution of the apparatus within the State, and the possibility of obtaining promised equipment for 36 municipalities which had recently been ordered diverted to the Army for overseas service. He was accompanied by Colonel Schoeffel and Colonel Gray at this 3-hour conference.

He reported that Commissioner John Ellis has made request for Italian War Prisoners to work in some of the institutions. The Commissioner stated he has a great need of labor which cannot be obtained locally. The Governor gave his consent for the Commissioner to proceed with his negotiations for the use of prisoners.

Colonel Schoeffel reported on conference with Mr. Mitchell Bannerman, Mr. Thomas Field, and Mr. Arthur Carpenter, of the Technical Advisory Committee, to discuss a change in the Air Raid Warning System from eleven districts to four, Newark, Trenton, Camden, and Asbury Park.

He reported attending two conferences with Captain Kull, of the Second Service Command; Mr. Eugene Connett, Assistant to the State Highway Commissioner; Mr. Alex. Muir, of the State Highway Department; and others, on the subject of snow removal.

He reported attending the Tactical School at Hackettstown, New Jersey, on C.P.X. problems, on Saturday and Sunday, and gave a brief explanation of the schedule and the curriculum. He found the work most interesting, and of considerable benefit in the administrative duties that he has assumed since the war. He stated that Colonel Voelter, of the New Jersey State Guard, had been appointed as an instructor during the course, and he felt the Colonel should be complimented on his fine presentation of the subject. Without question, he was outstanding in his knowledge of C.P.X. problems.

He reported conference with Mr. C. F. Marden, of the Federal Security Agency, on results, to the present time, in forming committees on social protection in the counties of Passaic, Mercer, and Camden.

Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

