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

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Senator Stanger, and Speaker Amlicke.

Governor Edison opened the meeting by reading a telegram from Mr. C. J. Potter, Deputy of the Office of Solid Fuels Administration for War dated December 13th. "Because of shortage in domestic sizes of anthracite coal, we have found it necessary to direct all producers and wholesalers to reduce shipments of anthracite sizes, pea coal and larger, on all state contracts by 50% effective January 1st. Bituminous coal must be used to replace this anthracite. Large buildings and institutional buildings, having operating personnel in attendance, can more readily be adapted to bituminous coal than the individual consumer. In the event you find difficulty in making this change, our consultants will be pleased to assist in working out details." The Governor directed Mr. Ohland to inform the proper authorities of the contents of the telegram.

The Governor read the communication received from Dr. Charles J. Craster, Health Officer of the City of Newark and Chairman of their Fuel Conservation Committee. He stated in part that at a meeting of the Newark Fuel Conservation Committee held December 9, 1943, the matter of the solid fuel situation was discussed. Due to the extreme shortage of coal, it was recommended that public schools, using anthracite, extend their Christmas Holiday to January 31st, declaring this would conserve the use of anthracite and making it possible to provide coal for war industries now experiencing a shortage of anthracite. It was also stated that schools and institutions could release coal to industries needing fuel. Discussion on this point was to the effect that none of the New Jersey industries had reported a shortage of coal to the Governor's office or to Colonel Schoeffel; that the State law provided children must attend school for a certain number of days in the year; regardless of whether school was kept open or not, heat must be maintained in the buildings; and that the closing of schools for a period of 30 days would not necessarily release any appreciable amount of anthracite. Beyond that it was felt the Governor's office should not interfere in a matter that was largely a municipal concern. Inasmuch as the members of the Cabinet could not agree there was a critical situation existing, it was decided to inform Dr. Craster that the matter should be referred to the Mayor of the City of Newark and he to act in his discretion.

The Governor read a communication from Judge Richard Hartshorne, Chairman of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, who stated that the Board of Managers' Meeting of the Council of State Governments at Chicago last month had discussed the soldiers' vote, but without having in mind the present probability that due to the recent act of the United States Senate, the entire matter would be left to the States.

The Judge stated that in the light of that recent development, he had been in touch with Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, as to the urgent need of having the State legislation uniform in this regard, since forty-eight different methods of procedure would make it impossible for the Army and Navy, who must arrange the actual voting to carry out the matter properly. In the belief that the Council will give the necessary leadership in drafting such legislation when the Federal action is final, he had forwarded them on Saturday a suggested outline of procedure which is attached hereto. The matter was referred to General Bowers.

General Bowers, acting as Chairman for the Committee to inquire into the soldiers' voting procedure question, submitted a report which is attached hereto and is self-explanatory. Each member of the Cabinet present received a copy for his information. The General brought out that over 80% of the service men contacted for change of address failed to answer the correspondence forwarded to them. In spite of this, New Jersey of all States had the best results in the return of ballots. There was considerable discussion on all phases of the problem, the legal aspects, the degree of cooperation that might be provided by the Army and Navy, the relative result that might be obtained from the plan advocated, and the difficulty in formulating plans regarding municipal elections, etc. The matter was finally referred back to the Committee for further study and report particularly on the basis of Senate Bill No. 1285.

Colonel Schoeffel turned over to Mr. Edward Gilroy, Secretary to Governor Edge, the copy of Cabinet minutes as ordered by the Governor. Mr. Gilroy stated he would return the minutes upon his return from Georgia.

He reported on a conference with Mr. Gene Connett, Mr. Alex. Muir of the Highway Department, and Mr. Jamieson of the OCDD on the subject of snow removal, and in conjunction with these three gentlemen prepared a release for the police of the State to supplement similar release, Informational Letter #105, prepared by Mr. Jamieson for members of the Local Defense Councils, calling upon them to assist in the program to maintain clear highways and streets in the event of snow. This action was taken at the request of the Commanding General of the Second Service Command, who has informed State authorities that it is essential for the war effort to have the highways of the State free and clear of obstructions this winter so as to expedite Army convoys and the transportation facilities engaged in the hauling of lend-lease equipment, food supplies, and material needed for the front. Attached hereto are copies of the communication referred to.

He reported attending the convention of the State Grange at the Wiltshire Hotel, Atlantic City, and addressing the farmers briefly on "State Police Problems consequent to National Defense Efforts."

He reported attending lecture at the Tactical School, Hackettstown, on chemical warfare and a demonstration on the tactical advantages of the use of police radio equipment.

He stated that some 25 municipalities had reported the formation of committees to deal with the coal situation. Also that many committees had been formed in the municipalities, but had not notified the Governor's office nor this office of such action. He believes the request of the Governor served a splendid purpose.

He reported three appeals for coal where the condition was critical. After investigation and contact of the Solid Fuel Administration, coal had been forwarded to each of the municipalities concerned, to hold them over for the time being. He remarked he was given splendid cooperation by Mr. Gallagher, Representative of the Fuel Administration for New Jersey.

Colonel Dreyfuss spoke on the subject of snow removal as concerned his agency, stating that the Highway Department had requested a million copies of "Instructions to Car Owners" be provided. The communication to be as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAR OWNERS

1. Watch the newspapers and radio weather predictions for expected snowstorms.
2. If snow is predicted park your car, where possible, off the public streets and highways to permit proper operation of snow plows and prevent your car from being buried.
3. If it is impossible for you to park entirely off the streets, do not park on any main street or highway, but park on a side street on either the North or East side only, as directed by your police authorities.

Leonard Dreyfuss
Civilian Defense Director

Spencer Miller, Jr.
State Highway Commissioner

Hon. Charles Edison
Governor

The Colonel stated that he believed this should be printed at the expense of the Highway Department from Highway funds. It was finally voted that this be done. These letters are for distribution to members of the Civilian Defense Corps and all factory employees throughout the State.

He reported for discussion the fact that Mr. Edward Clark of Bordentown, former secretary to the Technical Advisory Committee of the OCDD, previously inducted into the armed forces, and now discharged and returning to civilian life, had made application to him for re-employment as provided by State law. He wished to know the obligation the law placed with him, as the office of secretary to the Committee had been abolished as unnecessary when Mr. Clark went into the service. There was considerable discussion on this point and the final recommendation was that the matter should be discussed with the Attorney General.

Colonel Dreyfuss reported discontinuing the Defense Council office at Jersey City for reasons of economy. The work of that office to be transferred to the Newark office. He reported the savings will be approximately \$8,000 annually.

Meeting adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

It was decided that the meeting to be held December 28th will be at the West Trenton Barracks of the State Police.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1943.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Absent : Senator Stanger and Speaker Amlicke.

Governor Edison presided, and read a report submitted by
Wayne T. Cox, State Government Mileage Administrator, as follows:

"I wish to report that passenger cars in State service traveled 1,674,493 miles during the month of November. This is a reduction of 76,543 miles below the October figure, and 917,323 miles less than the November, 1941, figure.

"While my initial assignment was that of establishing control of passenger car travel, I can now report that all gasoline and tires used for State purposes must receive the certification of this office before the issuance of ration coupons and certificates. This applies to trucks, motorboats and gasoline for all non-highway purposes, such as tractors, graders, stationary engines, lawnmowers, etc.

"I am now assembling data to determine the 1941 figures for these items, and will submit them along with the 1943 comparative figures in my next report, which will cover the calendar year 1943.

"The information thus far obtained shows an appreciable saving, despite the fact the State had hundreds of additional acres in cultivation this year, and that trucks in State service were compelled to call for and deliver many items that were previously handled by outside carriers.

"The completed report for the year will show material evidence of splendid cooperation of State departments in gasoline and tire conservation."

Colonel Dreyfuss stated that plans are well organized for his meeting on January 6th for members of the State defense council groups. Invitations and cards of admission will be sent out this week.

He reported the Army is going in rather extensively for propaganda and wish to conduct a "Do Not Talk" campaign. A number of officers were in to see him, requesting the services of his organization to inform people of the State that a great deal of talking is being done which is defeating the war effort. He stated that the Army informs him persons returning from the front are telling their experiences to their folks, who, in turn, relate these experiences to others; that many workers, proud of their efforts in the production of war material, are disseminating valuable information, and these things are repeated until ultimately they are brought to the attention of the enemy, all of which aids them.

The Colonel also expressed desire to have approval of expenditure of \$500.00 to hire film to be used by local defense councils in educating members of the OCD in their duties. The resolution was moved and approved that this amount of money be provided.

He stated that the Market Commissioner of New York City has informed him of plans in the event of a railroad strike. He brought out that oil is being moved into the eastern states at the rate of 850,000 barrels daily, a third of which is brought in by rail, and that mostly all of the food concerned is moved by rail. The State can assist materially, should the strike occur. He did not go into details.

Commissioner Boswell reported a number of meetings during the past week of the committee to report on absentee voting. He stated General Bowers, as Chairman, would recite the full facts for the committee.

Colonel Schoerrel reported one conference on snow removal with the Chief of Police of Perth Amboy.

He also reported attending conference of the Motor Vehicle Association, Section on Interstate Cooperation, at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on Friday. The subjects discussed were confined to motor vehicle and pedestrian problems, and had no particular bearing on the war effort.

He conferred with Mr. Daniel F. Gallagher, Regional Representative of the Solid Fuels Administration for War, on the coal situation. He learned from him there is no real critical situation existing regarding coal for industrial plants, although the individual consumer is not faring so well. Mr. Gallagher stated that the local ODT regional offices have been set up by his Department to be used by the coal dealers as clearing points for information forwarded to his office. They are cooperating with the several Mayor's committees set up at the suggestion of the Governor.

He reported on the number of requests received for aid from the several municipalities, coal dealers, and individuals. He stated 29 municipalities have written in informing the Governor of the formation of committees.

Mr. Ohland reported that the OPA office has informed him that one of the largest leakages and sources of black market operations in gasoline comes about as the result of persons selling their cars, retaining their ration books, and putting them into the hands of other persons. He says this will account for better than 5 per cent of all gasoline used in this State. The OPA office made request of the Governor that, under his war time powers, he issue an executive order to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner that he will not license second hand cars until receipt is shown by the purchaser indicating the previous owner or owners have turned in their ration books, and that, in every case, a copy of such receipt will be attached to the bill of sale. After considerable discussion on this recommendation, it was recommended the OPA be requested to make an appeal to the Governor in writing, requesting he arrange with his Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to abide by the recommendation related above, and that the Governor not issue an executive order, but merely pass the suggestion of the OPA on to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, indicating he would approve of their suggestion. The matter was referred to Mr. Ohland to be taken up with the OPA office.

General Bowers reported, for the Committee on Absentee Voting, that several meetings were held during the past week, but the Committee had not yet been able to agree on any definite procedure. He stated that the newspapers and the public both have lost sight of the fact that there is Federal legislation on the subject, that certain matters are obligatory, and that the Federal Government has not as yet taken definite action on Senate Bill 1285. This is a measure passed in the United States Senate and now before the United States Congress. He personally believes it is a poor bill, that it does not have sufficient mandatory measures, but is more or less suggestive, calling upon the states to do certain things. Mr. Ohland interrupted at this point to state that the House has recessed until after the first of the year. He believes committee hearings will be held on or about January 15th on Senate Bill 1285.

The General continued, stating that, unless we have Federal assistance to aid the states, and legislation has been passed on the subject before it is considered by New Jersey or any other state, it will be difficult to work out a proper plan and pass legislation on the subject. Mr. Ohland suggested the Cabinet consider making an appeal to the Congress to pass legislation compelling the Army and the Navy to have a special registration day. Commanding officers of all service units will be instructed on the day selected to issue cards to their personnel containing their name, address, age, voting district to which they belong, and whether or not they desire a ballot to be mailed to them for any general election, cards to be forwarded by the commanding officer of the unit concerned to the Adjutant General of the State for distribution to the states concerned.

Commissioner Boswell stated he believes there is considerable good to be obtained by the passage of Senate Bill 1285, but he doesn't believe that Congress should compel the Army or the Navy to set up a special registration day for all service units. He is of the opinion that units far afield, such as ships on sustained trips in the Pacific Ocean, combat troops actually in the front lines, and others, would find it impossible to comply with such a directive.

General Bowers stated that whatever is adopted in legislation by the Federal Government, it should establish a definite procedure. It would be difficult to do this on a State level until it was known what type of legislation had been passed on the subject by the Federal Government. The Governor brought out that what was desired was a specific recommendation to the Legislature and to Governor Edge for an amendment to the Election Laws of 1941 on absentee voting, which would give every soldier an opportunity of exercising the privilege of voting; that voting should be made as easy as possible for the servicemen; and that the Federal authorities should be called upon to cooperate in providing the soldiers with ballots that will be forwarded to him in time enough for him to vote the ballot and get it back into the hands of the County Election Boards. With the thought in mind it would be impossible to get the ballots all back prior to Election Day, a reasonable time should be set for ballots to be returned after Election Day. Of course, this could be done only in cases where persons elected did not immediately take office. He brought out that, in Sheriffs elections, the new incumbent takes

office almost immediately, but in all general elections, such as President, Vice President, members of the United States Senate and House, the Governor and members of the State Legislature, the rules discussed could be applied.

After considerable discussion on all of the suggestions put forth, resolution was offered by Mr. Ohland for the committee, asking if members of the Cabinet would agree in principle on four points recommended, as follows: (1) Certification that a person in the the service will be made to the County Clerk by the Adjutant General, receipt of such certification from the Adjutant General to constitute registration of the person concerned; (2) County Clerks to send ballots to all persons in the service not later than forty days before the general elections; (3) when ballots are returned, they will be sent to the County Election Boards, ballots to be in their hands within ten days after the election has occurred; (4) the above plan or features recommended to apply only to general elections.

It was recommended that Mr. Charles Besore be invited to work with the committee in drawing up specific legislation on the four points recommended, which were approved in principle by the members of the Cabinet. Mr. Besore was sent for, and agreed to sit down with the committee this afternoon.

Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 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.

The Governor opened the meeting by reading a communication from State Purchase Commissioner Albert G. Waters, stating that a serious situation had developed in connection with the coal supply for several State using agencies whose purchase orders are placed with local dealers. He requested that the Governor issue the necessary instructions to State using agencies using anthracite coal that, when called upon to do so, they loan coal from their stocks to other State using agencies who were without fuel, coal to be receipted for, and returned when possible. Resolution in the matter was adopted and approved, and Mr. Ohland was instructed to issue the necessary order. A copy of the letter is attached.

The Governor read a communication from Mr. Hugh O. Tompkins, Managing Director of the Fuel Merchants Association of New Jersey, who stated the coal situation in New Jersey continues to give him deep concern. He suggested that the Governor consider the immediate appointment of a Fuel Administrator for New Jersey, who would work in the interest of the State with the Solid Fuels Administrator in Washington, and who would also attempt to correlate more closely the activities of the local ODT committees which are now functioning in the various communities as result of the Governor's letter to the various Mayors. A copy of the letter is attached.

Considerable discussion was had regarding the suggestion. It was believed essential that a Fuel Administrator be appointed for the State. It was felt, however, that the person appointed should actively be engaged in the coal business as a livelihood, and selection of the individual should be left to the Regional Representative of the Solid Fuels Administration, Mr. Tompkins, who made the suggestion, Secretary of State Joseph Brophy, who deals in coal and is familiar with the industry, and Colonel Schoeffel, who has been acting as Liaison Officer between the Governor's office and the Solid Fuels Administration. Colonel Schoeffel was directed to contact the others named as quickly as possible for the purpose of making a recommendation to the Governor regarding the selection of an Administrator, outlining his duties, and recommending the source of the appropriations necessary for the operation of the office.

The Governor stated that the State Librarian, Mr. Downes, had been appointed as Secretary to Senator Walsh, and that he was leaving the State service. The Governor was interested in the continuance of the New Jersey War Records Commission, who are compiling for State archives a complete history, from the State and the local level, of New Jersey's participation in the National and Civilian Defense. Not knowing whether the successor to Mr. Downes would view this matter.

sympathetically, he hoped that the members of the Governor's War Cabinet, should they be continued as members of Governor Edge's Cabinet, would interest themselves in the work of the Commission, and view sympathetically its continuance.

Colonel Dreyfuss explained that, on Christmas Eve, he had received a call from the Chief of Staff, Second Service Command, Colonel Nash, to the effect that the Army was going on an alert basis, and that he had notified the Governor, General Bowers, and Colonel Schoeffel. He wished to explain that the reason the Army conveyed this information was the fact that a German naval carrier was reported cruising within bombing range of the east coast of the United States. He stated the story was carried by the Philadelphia papers the day after Christmas. He also stated that there had been considerable activity at sea, off-shore in the vicinity of Cape May and Atlantic City, on Christmas Day. Heavy shell firing was heard, and indications were that some action was taking place. He did not know whether this action had any relationship to the story concerning the carrier.

He reported that arrangements had been completed for the conference to be called for January 6th, bringing together the members of the State and Civilian Defense organization. He noted with regret that Admiral H. F. Leary could not attend the conference. He also stated that Colonel Edward Townes, Assistant Chief of Staff, Second Service Command, had been invited, and would attend.

The Colonel exhibited a card sent out to all agencies in the State, local defense councils, and industrial plants, briefly outlining matters pertaining to snow removal.

He reported that the City of Passaic had brought up the question regarding the use of sirens, stating that, now that the dimout had been lifted, they were of the opinion emergency vehicles should be allowed to use sirens. He requested the opinion of the members of the group as to whether the executive order of the Governor should be rescinded or suspended. It was pointed out that the Army had not discontinued the dimout regulations, but had merely suspended them, and that the use of sirens for purposes other than blackout would create confusion in the civilian population. Until such time as blackouts were discontinued, and the dimout regulations discontinued, executive order prohibiting the use of sirens should remain in force; however, Passaic should be notified that where the use of sirens is necessary due to great emergency, they may be used. It is felt that response to a fire is a great emergency, but engines returning from a fire after the emergency is over should not use sirens.

Colonel Schoeffel reported conference with General Bowers at his office to discuss arrangements for State Police participation in the inaugural ceremonies of Governor Edge.

He discussed arrangements made with the 113th Infantry, part of the Eastern Defense Command, which has now been assigned to duty as Coast Artillery, to use the State Police radio system in their monthly maneuvers, for the purpose of coordinating the Army and the police, should an emergency occur.

He reported on the coal situation in the State, having held a conference with Mr. Daniel F. Gallagher, the Regional Representative of the Solid Fuels Administration for War, Mr. Hugh O. Tompkins, Managing Director of the Fuel Merchants Association of New Jersey, regarding the methods that might be used to influence Washington to step up deliveries to the State. Inasmuch as most of this conference is covered in the letter of Mr. Hugh O. Tompkins to the Governor, no further comment is made regarding the matter.

General Bowers briefly discussed arrangements being made for the inaugural ceremonies to be held January 18th, and outlined, for the Governor's information, plans completed to date.

The General submitted a resolution that a note of sympathy be sent to Major Catesby Jones, whose wife had died during the past week, inasmuch as the Major was previously associated with the Office of Civilian Defense Director as the Morristown Administrator. The resolution was approved, and the Secretary instructed to write the letter.

The General reported most of the Military Police in the State are to be moved very shortly to combat areas. He mentioned this to point out that, should the military be needed, the force had been greatly depleted, and it is questionable whether or not many of them would be available in an emergency.

The General reported further conference with the committee formed to recommend legislation on absentee voting. He stated he is submitting to the Governor a communication outlining the views of the committee. He stated that there had been gathered together all information possible on this subject from both Federal and State sources, and that the aid of Mr. Charles Besore had been invaluable. He was of the opinion the final recommendation covered the subject matter in all its phases. Recommendation has been made that a law be passed to supplement the present State law. A copy of the letter and recommended legislation is attached hereto.

The General brought up the subject of post-war planning, stating he had attended several conferences on this subject with groups throughout the State who were concerned. He particularly mentioned that he had been appointed, together with Mr. I. Trumbull Wood, as a committee of the New Jersey Bar Association, to study needs of the veterans. The General stated that many of the states are taking steps now, by legislation to set up organizations dealing with their rehabilitation. The State of Wisconsin has created a Veterans Recognition Board with an appropriation of \$6,000,000. The State of Minnesota has created a Department of Veterans Affairs with an appropriation of \$2,000,000. He believed that New Jersey should look to the future, and pass appropriate legislation, with a definite appropriation, to take care of the needs of the men as they return.

He reported correspondence with Assemblyman Nelson, who had requested pressure be brought to bear on the Federal Government to bring more hospitals or veterans' institutions into the State. He reported that General Hines, of the National Veterans Bureau, had

written to him on the subject, stating that the policy of the Bureau is to enlarge existing facilities of the Government, but not to purchase property for new construction of veterans' institutions. He definitely stated that the Federal Government cannot determine at the present time the new construction that will be required for the rehabilitation of wounded veterans; however, he did state that no action was being taken at the present time for such construction in New Jersey. He stated he has so advised Assemblyman Nelson.

Mr. Ohland read the following memorandum from Colonel Alexander P. Gray, State Property Officer:

"A special allocation of gas masks and infant respirators are being made to the State and the following communities:

	<u>Gas Masks</u>	<u>Respirators</u>
State Property Officer	10,000	2,500
Atlantic City	1,900	480
Bayonne	2,400	590
Camden	3,100	780
East Orange	2,000	520
Elizabeth	3,100	780
Hoboken	1,500	380
Irvington	1,700	410
Jersey City	8,600	2,160
Newark	11,500	2,860
Passaic	1,800	460
Paterson	4,000	1,020
Trenton	3,500	880
Union City	1,700	420
	<u>56,800</u>	<u>14,240</u>

Mr. Ohland read a communication from the Acting Director of Civilian Defense, Mr. John B. Martin, outlining the necessity for the services of the State Office of Civilian Defense Director, and the desirability of obtaining appropriations for its continuance.

He also read a communication from the War Manpower Commission, expressing appreciation for New Jersey's cooperation in the problem of the War Manpower Commission during the past year, and requesting the continued cooperation and assistance of the Governor's administration in achieving and maintaining the full mobilization of manpower for the service of the war effort.

Copies of both of the above letters are attached.

The meeting, which was held at the West Trenton Barracks of the State Police, was adjourned at 12:50 P.M. for showing of the Army motion picture, "War Report," after which lunch was served, and the Governor inspected the grounds.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1944.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Edison, General Bowers, Colonel Dreyfuss,
Commissioner Boswell, Commander Ohland, and Colonel Schoerrel.

Absent : Senator Stanger and Speaker Amlicke.

The Governor opened the meeting by stating that members of the press had requested he provide them with information as to whether or not a State Administrator will be appointed to handle the coal situation for the State. He called on Colonel Schoerrel for a report of the conference held December 30th as ordered at the previous meeting. Colonel Schoerrel reported as follows:

"Upon instructions from Governor Edison, Tuesday, December 28th, communicated with Mr. Daniel F. Gallagher, Regional Representative of the Solid Fuels Administration for War, Empire State Building, New York City; Mr. Hugh O. Tompkins, Managing Director, Fuel Merchants Association of New Jersey, 1060 Broad Street, Newark; and Secretary of State Joseph Brophy, requesting these gentlemen meet in the office of Mr. Gallagher at 10:30 A.M., December 30th, (1) to discuss the advisability of the Governor appointing a Coal Administrator for New Jersey, (2) to recommend who the Administrator should be, and (3) to outline his duties, and to recommend the manner in which the office would be operated, where it would be operated, and to determine how appropriation for the operation of the office might be provided.

"All of the above-named met with Colonel Schoerrel as indicated above. As result of the deliberations, it was determined that a Coal Administrator should be named by the Governor, and that it would be advisable to discuss the matter with Governor Edge, or his representative, at the earliest opportunity.

"It was thought advisable that the Administrator be a non-salaried position, a man familiar with the coal problem in the State from all angles, and, if possible, a retail distributor. Two names were recommended for such an appointment: (1) Timothy Loizeaux, of the T. F. Loizeaux Fuel Company, 1630 South Second Street, Plainfield, New Jersey; and, alternate, (2) Charles Whitehead, of the Tattersall Company, 100 West End Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

"It was believed that office space could be obtained at Newark, at 1060 Broad Street, or, in the event that was not possible, at the Trenton Armory, with the Office of Civilian Defense Director. In the first instance, it was recommended the Labor Department and the Alcoholic Beverage Commission be contacted, to determine if they had office space available. Newark was suggested as a logical office location due to its proximity to the Regional Office of the Solid Fuels Administration for War at New York, and the fact that a Regional Office for New Jersey is to be established in Newark shortly; also that the office of Mr. Hugh O. Tompkins is in the same building. It would be necessary for the Coal Administrator to coordinate his activity with the three agencies named.

"Governor Edison was called by telephone, and an explanation made to him as to the deliberations up to this point. He suggested that there be taken under consideration the possibility of appointing the head of the Motor Fuel Tax Division of the State Tax Department, Major Joseph McLaughlin, and that he had no other thoughts in the matter regarding an Administrator. The Governor also stated he felt that all members of the War Cabinet should be contacted before any final decision was made regarding the appointment of an Administrator, as the matter had been discussed at their meeting on Tuesday, December 28th.

"At this point, call was put through to Colonel Leonard Dreyfuss to determine if it was possible to gain his support in having funds approved from defense appropriations for the operation of the Coal Administrator's office. The Colonel had no objection to this, but felt the matter should be submitted to Governor Edge or his representative before approval was given. He also offered office space at the Trenton Armory.

"It was agreed that publicity should be given as quickly as possible to the fact that Governor Edison, or Governor Edison and Governor Edge, in the event he agreed, had determined it was advisable to appoint a State Coal Administrator, whose duties fundamentally would be as follows:

1. To protect the interests of the State.
2. To insure equitable distribution of coal to dealers and consumers.
3. To make every effort to see that New Jersey acquires its fair share of coal.
4. To coordinate the activities of all distributing agencies.
5. To cooperate with the Regional Office of the Solid Fuels Administration for War, the Fuel Merchants Association of New Jersey, the State agency acting for the Governor's office, the several Mayor's committees or local clearing houses, the ODT on transportation problems, and the OPA in critical cases where conversion to fuel oil might be had to relieve the situation.
6. To conduct proper publicity campaign on any phase of the situation necessary, and to prepare educational data for the consumption of dealers and consumers. The publicity should particularly stress the fact that the Coal Administrator's office is not organized to handle individual dealer or consumer complaints, these to be handled by the several Mayor's committees or local clearing houses.

"In effect, the Administrator would correlate the activity of all the agencies concerned in bringing to New Jersey relief in the coal situation."

Immediately after the discussion which followed, the Governor called Governor-elect Edge at his home to determine if it was agreeable to him to announce the appointment of Mr. Timothy Loizeaux as New Jersey Solid Fuels Administrator. This was agreeable to the Governor, and Mr. Ohland was instructed to notify the press of the

action that had been taken. He was also directed to arrange for office space and stenographic aid for the Administrator.

The Governor stated that there had been prepared a recommendation to the president of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, copy of which was to be sent to Governor-elect Walter E. Edge, the members of the State Legislature, United States Senators and Representatives from New Jersey, the Governors of all States, and the Council of State Governments, having to do with the soldier vote. He did not desire to issue a prepared bill on the subject, feeling this was the prerogative of the Legislature. He has indicated in the recommendation referred to his suggestions as to how absentee voting could be handled to give each person in the armed services an opportunity of obtaining a ballot. The mimeographed recommendation referred to is attached hereto. General Bowers read a communication from the Secretary of War, the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, on this subject, which is also attached hereto. The Governor requested General Bowers to represent him at a meeting of the Legal Committees, County Boards of Election, which is to be held in town tomorrow. The Governor requested the General present his recommendations on absentee voting.

The Governor read a communication from Mr. John E. Sloane, Chairman of the State Planning Board, to the effect that the Board is asking the State House Commission to approve the transfer of funds from reserves set up in various accounts under its appropriation to the salary account. The amount involved is \$1,880.00, to be used for salaries of certain members of the staff who are needed to handle the increased work involved in coordinating proposed state capital expenditures. The Board will cooperate more fully with the municipalities in connection with their proposals for construction so that a more unified program may be developed and conflicts eliminated. It has also been found necessary to carry forward studies of population trends and the industrial survey. This information is needed to supply data to various State and Federal agencies. The survey will be particularly useful to the State Post-war Economic Welfare Commission and the Committee on Economic Development.

He also requested an additional appropriation of \$2,220.00 for the period March 31st, 1944, to June 30th, 1944, from the Emergency Fund, for use in work for the Office of Civilian Defense Director and the New Jersey War Transportation Committee. The surveys and reports made for the War Transportation Committee have been highly commended by experts in the transportation field. Considerable discussion was had on this subject, and resolution was finally ordered by Colonel Schoeffel, a member of the State Highway Traffic Advisory Committee, and familiar with the work of the State Planning Board for the New Jersey War Transportation Committee, a sub-division of the Advisory Committee, to the effect that, subject to the approval of the Finance Commissioner, \$2,200.00 be made available from the Governor's War Funds to the State Planning Board, for its operation for the period March 31st, 1944, to June 30th, 1944, for the purpose of continuing studies of population trends and changes, and to continue the work of the War Transportation Committee. The proposal was seconded and unanimously approved.

General Bowers reported that, at the conference with Colonel Stanton, he was informed that the Military Police Battalions which had been operating in New Jersey had practically been demobilized. Sections of but two of these battalions are to remain in New Jersey for the time being. They are attached to the 712th and 716th Military Police Battalions. In Military District No. 5, the force has been cut to 225, operating at the present time between four different locations in Central and Southern New Jersey. The Second Service Command has lost the 717th, 730th, and 731st Military Police Battalions. These troops are being inactivated and shipped back to training centers for assignment as needed. The General stated that ground troops will still be available in the area, being formed as Service Command units, available in the event of military necessity. Plant responsibility lists have been reduced from a normal 2,000 in the Second Service Command to 700 or 800; in Military District No. 5, from 200 to 60. Colonel Stanton further stated that many of the State Armories will be vacated shortly. He felt, however, that there would be sufficient personnel to continue Military Police duty in the several cities where members of his command have previously functioned. He was of the opinion no new Military Police units would be formed to take the place of those ordered out of the area, stating that the move is national, and at least 50 units have been demobilized throughout the United States and transferred to other duty.

Colonel Dreyfuss reported that Mr. Becker Jamieson, Deputy Director of his office, will leave the State service on January 15th to become associated with the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. He stated he would probably fill the vacancy by promoting Mr. N. Mitchell Bannerman to the position, abolishing the present job of Mr. Bannerman, and allowing him to handle the work of the two offices, as Mr. Jamieson has agreed to handle publicity two days a week without charge. He believes this change will effect a saving of approximately \$3,600 annually.

He reported, for the record, that the youth organization being formed under the direction of the Office of Civilian Defense Director will be known as the "Junior Honor Command."

He also reported that 40 communities have applied for batteries and indicated they desired to be licensed under the plan through which they can acquire a short-wave radio set-up known as the WERS of the OCD.

He read telegram received from the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as follows:

"Many State Defense Councils were most helpful to the War Finance Committees of the Treasury Department during the Third War Loan in September of this year. This cooperation was greatly appreciated by the Treasury Department and our state leaders. I hope you will see your way clear to make your facilities available to the various state and local War Finance Committees if called upon by them for assistance in the Fourth War Loan."

He submitted, for the record, statement of expenditures and commitments for the period July 1st, 1943, to December 31st, 1943, and the three months of October, November, and December, 1943, copy of which is attached.

Colonel Schoeffel discussed the coal situation, stating that it was rather critical, and the cooperation afforded by the office of the Regional Representative and Mr. Hugh O. Tompkins, of the Fuel Merchants Association of New Jersey, was most excellent. He stated he was of the opinion that some of the municipalities would shortly close schools, due to the coal shortage, but that the Solid Fuels Administration for War was more concerned about fuel being delivered to individual consumers than delivery to public buildings and institutions.

He reported issuing a directive to the police of the State, upon request of Colonel Charles F. Stanton, Commanding Officer, Military District No. 5, calling upon them to be especially watchful of any incident which might prevent normal operation or movement of passenger trains or freight trains, or special movements of military materiel or troops during the period of time in which the Government was operating the railroads, commencing at midnight, December 31st.

He stated it might be necessary to seek the Governor's cooperation in having returned from North Carolina a colored soldier who has been alerted for overseas duty. He states this soldier is wanted as a material witness, and probably a principal, in a murder that was committed in this district. Request for the return of the soldier has been made to the Second Service Command Military Intelligence. In the event they fail to effect his return, he will lay the matter before the Governor with full details. It was recommended he also discuss it with the Adjutant General.

He reported visit from Major George Converse, Military Intelligence, G-2, War Department, who requested data be prepared for transmission to a foreign country, with complete details for organization and operation of an internal police force, together with charts, legends, photographs, etc., as they may be of value.

Resolution made by Mr. Ohland for the approval of all previous minutes not heretofore approved was adopted.

Meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

EXCEL BOND

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1944.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

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

Commissioner Boswell, presiding, stated that Governor Edison was ill, and that the meeting was being called for members of the Cabinet to submit final reports, as the meeting would be the last one held during the term of Governor Edison.

He introduced to the group Colonel Alexander P. Gray, State Property Officer, and Commissioner Wayne Cox, State Government Mileage Administrator.

Colonel Gray submitted, for the record, a review of his activities as State Property Officer from June 15th, 1942, to December 31st, 1943. He briefly outlined the contents of the report submitted, a copy of which is attached. The Colonel stated that, during his term of office, there had been some criticism by the press on delays occasioned in obtaining equipment for the State, and he pointed out that the reason for most of the delay was the fact that the Army and Navy both had higher priorities than the states in the allocation of this equipment. He also stated that some of the municipal officials were slow in making returns of the forms required before equipment could be issued. He stated that, in some instances, fine use had been made of the fire apparatus given to municipalities. He particularly pointed out that, at the time of the Congoleum-Nairn fire at Kearny, New Jersey, the equipment had been most helpful. He stated that, of the 128 communities in the State that were recommended by the OCD for fire apparatus, all but 27 had received such equipment. The necessity of diverting a considerable amount of equipment to Italy shortly after the invasion of that country prevented deliveries to the 27 communities indicated. He stated the cooperation from the Federal authorities had been splendid throughout, and, in almost every case, cooperation of the municipal authorities had been of the same nature. General Bowers offered a resolution that Colonel Gray's report be accepted and appended to the minutes to become a part thereof, and calling for an expression of appreciation for the fine work of Colonel Gray and the splendid manner in which he had operated the State Property Office. The resolution was seconded and unanimously approved.

Commissioner Wayne Cox, State Government Mileage Administrator, submitted a report of passenger car travel for the calendar year 1943, and the comparative figures for 1941, the last pre-war year. He elaborated on the report, which is attached hereto, by stating he had received splendid cooperation from all State agencies concerned. He has not received any complaints from State agencies indicating that the restrictions of the Department have been irksome, nor has he received any complaints from the Governor's office indicating essential State services have been curtailed. Resolution was offered by

Colonel Dreyfuss that the report of Commissioner Cox be accepted and appended to the minutes, becoming a part thereof, and that Commissioner Cox be complimented on the splendid job he had performed in curtailing the use of transportation, so that a saving had been effected during the calendar year of more than 700,000 gallons of gasoline, 5,000 gallons of oil, and a corresponding amount of tires and new cars in relationship to the mileage decrease of the Departments. The motion was seconded and unanimously approved.

Mr. Ohland reported that General Terry had requested the Governor arrange for State participation in a conference to be held at 9:45 A.M., January 14th, at Fort Jay, New York. Conference is being called for discussion of venereal disease control and related problems. He requested the attendance of Doctor J. Lynn Mahaffey, Department of Health; Doctor Glenn S. Usher, in charge of the Venereal Disease Control Bureau of the State Department of Health; Commissioner Alfred E. Driscoll, Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission; and Colonel Chas. H. Schoeffel, Superintendent of State Police. Mr. Ohland was instructed to communicate with those named, informing them of the meeting and directing them to be present.

Resolution was offered by Mr. Ohland that the minutes of the last meeting be approved. It was so ordered.

Mr. Ohland further reported that he had obtained office space for Mr. Timothy Loizeaux, State Solid Fuels Administrator, at 1060 Broad Street, Newark. He has provided office space, furniture, stenographic aid, and telephone communication. He moved, by resolution, that expenses necessary to operate the office be charged to the Governor's civilian defense funds. The resolution was unanimously approved.

Colonel Dreyfuss stated the OCDD was working on the Victory Garden program for 1944, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. He stated that the Department has requested from the Legislature an appropriation of \$21,000 for this work, which will preclude the necessity of taking funds from civilian defense appropriations.

He reported that a number of dry cell batteries delivered to his office by the Army could be made available to the State Police or other agencies interested, and suggested that they contact Mr. Mitchell Bannerman as quickly as possible.

The Colonel discussed the plans anticipated by the War Community Services division of the OCDD in having the block leaders survey the possibility of obtaining employment for veterans returning from the service; also block leaders being instructed as to the method veterans should adopt in obtaining relief or employment, referring them to the Rehabilitation Officer of the Adjutant General's Office. He stated he would like to discuss this matter in detail with General Bowers, and would shortly seek a meeting with the General for this purpose.

The Colonel read a communication from Governor Edge, requesting he continue as Civilian Defense Director until such time as the Governor has had an opportunity of looking into the problem of making a new appointment.

He submitted, for the record, the yearly report of volunteer services rendered from January to December, 1943, as reported by Director J. M. Glaser, of the Newark Defense Council, as a sample of the type of work that has been done by the 565 defense councils throughout the State. A copy of this report is attached.

General Bowers briefly outlined the work of the Rehabilitation Officer of his Department. He stated he will be pleased to discuss the matter with Colonel Dreyruss at his convenience.

Colonel Dreyruss distributed to the members of the group the OCD ribbon for 1,000 hours of work devoted to OCD problems.

Colonel Schoeffel stated report was being prepared on his work in connection with the coal shortage. He had not been able to compile the report in detail prior to the meeting, but would submit it as a part of the minutes as quickly as possible. The report is attached.

He stated request had been received a week ago from Lieutenant Colonel Edward L. Barlow that the State Police submit to the Military Intelligence Division, for transmission to a Military Attache in a foreign country, a brochure giving data regarding the organization and operating procedure of the New Jersey State Police. He stated delivery of this material had been made on Saturday, and acknowledgment received from Colonel Barlow, copy of which is attached.

He also reported turning over to Colonel Constant, G-2, Second Service Command, intelligence data on population densities for 20 of New Jersey's 21 counties.

Meeting adjourned at 12:10 P.M.

EXCEL BOND

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1944.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A. M.

Present: Governor Walter E. Edge, presiding, General James I. Bowers, Colonel Leonard Dreyfuss, Mr. Edward Gilroy, and Colonel Chas. H. Schoeffel.

Absent: Senator Howard Eastwood and Assemblyman Dominic A. Cavicchia, who were attending hearings on the Constitutional Revision, and Commissioner John Boswell.

The Governor opened the meeting by welcoming those present, and introduced Mr. Edward Gilroy, Secretary to the Governor, as a member of the Cabinet to succeed Mr. William Ohland.

The Governor called on Colonel Dreyfuss to start the discussion.

The Colonel explained that Colonel Chas. H. Schoeffel had previously acted as Secretary and suggested he be continued in that capacity. Motion was made to that effect, and, meeting with the approval of the Governor, it was so ordered.

Colonel Dreyfuss explained to the Governor the procedure of conducting previous meetings and asked if he should continue accordingly. Being instructed to do so, he brought up as a point of information the fact that the Navy, which has heretofore objected to issuing commissions to negroes, has changed its policy. He has been requested to recommend five outstanding negroes to receive commissions in the United States Naval Reserve. He is holding a meeting with his negro committee, five outstanding citizens of that race, who will maintain his confidence, and who are a reliable group, to receive their recommendations as to who should be named.

At this point General Bowers informed the Governor that there is a movement on foot to organize a negro State Guard unit.

Colonel Dreyfuss reported on the demobilization of a good part of the military police and the discontinuance of Military District supervision of many of the war plants in the country. Where heretofore New Jersey had approximately 3,000 military policemen and a large Internal Security Division of the Second Service Command, they now have less than 250 military police stationed in the State. They have reduced plant inspection to a considerable extent and consolidated Internal Security with Military Intelligence. All of this has been done to release manpower to combat units for overseas service. Being there is still a problem in promoting safety and the prevention of sabotage, they have requested the states to form "States War Inspection Service." The plan contemplates an organization headed by the OGBD, the State Banking and Insurance Commission, and other State and insurance agencies interested, capable of promoting industrial plant safety. The Colonel stated that fire losses during the past year in industrial plants have increased 25% over the previous year. There was no discussion on this point.

He reported expenditures of \$27,000 last year to promote victory gardens throughout the State. He explained that 200,000 pamphlets had been distributed on this subject and that this year the State Department of Agriculture will seek appropriations to continue the victory garden program. No funds for this purpose will be taken from the OCDD. The Governor asked for information regarding coordination between the Department of Agriculture and the Defense Council. He wished to ascertain if there was any conflict between departments, who administered the funds and exactly the manner in which the program was initiated.

The Colonel requested authorization to appropriate \$2,000 for the registered nurses aid program. The Governor felt that with the Red Cross activity in the State it would be inadvisable to appropriate funds to set up a new organization for nursing services. It was his opinion that the Red Cross is sufficient. He does not wish to set up a separate agency to do the same job, and asked for a memorandum explaining in detail what the new agency is being organized for and exactly how they would operate.

He reported a meeting of Federal and State groups interested in migratory labor, explaining that these laborers frequently bring their wives and children with them, who invariably become charges on the State. The Federal Government is changing its policy and will shortly bring into the State 2,000 Jamaicans, but have guaranteed they will not be allowed to bring Minors with them. The Governor asked if there was any problem occasioned by foreign help of this nature and was informed they are better behaved than our own citizens who come from the South. They have been well supervised, adequately housed and well disciplined.

He reported having attended a meeting of the East Coast Conference. They have requested the Army to operate the next blackout on the basis of simultaneous blackout for the 17 states. They have petitioned the President to appoint a successor to Dean Landis who resigned last November. He stated that the State of New York has reported 25 disasters this past year as a result of the war activity.

Colonel Breyfuss reported that he has been requested by the Second Service Command and the Washington CDD to have Local Defense Councils undertake a state-wide program for the benefit of the men now being inducted into the Army. The program is called "Introduction to the Army," and contemplates meetings in communities throughout the State where the inductees would be called together and addressed by an Army Officer, who would tell them what they are heading for in the service, and a folder would be handed to them in which some 30 questions would be answered. The Army feels that from this point on thousands of fathers will be inducted, and in leaving for the service will be concerned as to what will happen to their families. The program is designed to reassure the men that there are channels their families can appeal to in case of need, and to give the men some feeling of confidence by anticipating their difficulties and providing answers for them. (Copy of the program is attached to the original minutes. Unable to secure more than one copy.)

He requested an appropriation of \$500 for the printing and distribution of the pamphlets referred to. It was the opinion of the Governor that the Local Councils and united service organizations and municipal authorities should initiate such a program, that the State cannot afford to finance programs of this nature. He stated the matter should be brought to the attention of the municipalities and they be urged to promote the program as a civic duty.

The Colonel informed the Governor that meeting with his approval he will present at War Cabinet meetings the request for approval of expenditures which exceed \$300. This was agreeable.

He stated that his organization has been asked to cooperate in the Fourth War Bond Drive; that he is calling upon air raid wardens, block leaders and others to conduct a house to house canvass. The Governor asked for further information on the subject, stating he was to make a radio address this evening. He directed Mr. Gilroy to prepare a memorandum calling upon State Local Defense Councils throughout New Jersey to call a meeting of their several committees to start their house to house canvass at once, and to exert every effort to make the Fourth War Bond Drive in New Jersey a success.

Colonel Dreyfuss next discussed the necessity of maintaining child care at the State level and brought up the necessity for obtaining funds to keep this committee active until April 1st. The Governor stated there should be no discussion on this matter until the Legislative members were present inasmuch as Legislation might be involved.

He reported memorandum received from the Metropolitan Transport Committee setting up secondary truck routes through New Jersey which would in no manner interfere with troop movements along primary highways in the State. He exhibited the suggested route and requested Colonel Schoeffel to have reproductions made for distribution to the police departments concerned.

The Colonel informed the Governor that of the 17 states belonging to the East Coast Conference, 12 states have paid directors and three directors who serve without compensation. He did not have reports from two of the Southern states whose directors were not present, but will obtain this information shortly.

In answer to a protest concerning Sunday blackouts, Mr. Patterson, Secretary of War, in a communication, stated that action was completed regarding the curtailment of practice air raid alerts and the news release incident thereto, prior to the receipt of the telegram from Mr. Dreyfuss dated January 12, 1944. He also stated he appreciated being informed of the views of the East Coast Conference of State Defense Directors even though not in accord with the instructions issued by the War Department. The letter continues that the decision to reduce the frequency of air raid alerts involving public participation was reached after careful study and with the concurrence of the Office of Civilian Defense. An announcement of this decision to the public by press release was considered by the War Department to be essential to avoidance of public misunderstanding.

The curtilment of passive defense measures, consistent with the changing strategical situation, is in accordance with accepted War Department policy whenever such action may further our offensive war effort. There are, however, many Civilian Defense activities which must be continued and the War Department relies on the maintenance of an adequate organization capable of continuing support in those areas where the work of civilian volunteers is essential to the war effort.

The original telegram from the East Coast Conference was a result of a decision by the Army to call a blackout each three months, blackouts always to be conducted on Sunday evenings. The original purpose of the plan was on the basis that plants which must blackout are idle on that day and war production would not be hindered. However, many of the states have exempted plants from blacking out and it was the opinion of the East Coast Conference that Sundays should not be utilized for air raid alerts.

It was the Governor's opinion that Colonel Dreyfuss should communicate with the Secretary of War asking for specific information as to what is expected of the Civilian Defense forces. Once this is decided it is believed the confusion now in the minds of the public will be dissipated.

The Colonel stated he wished to issue a directive called "Civil Protection Program for 1944." He read the directive. In effect it is an appraisal of the duties and responsibilities of civil protection forces, discusses national conditions, progress of the war, the responsibility for civil protection of the State, supervision of the several volunteer groups, policy of the War Department, an explanation of the Army's part in supervising the program, and stresses the necessity of continuing volunteer services for the coming year. The Governor read the letter and felt that some phases exhibited an alarmist attitude and recommended a revision before distribution. He advised Mr. Gilroy to look over the letter carefully and directed Colonel Schoeffel to examine that part of the communication which had to do with police and fire services.

Colonel Schoeffel presented a communication from Mr. Timothy Loizeaux, State Solid Fuels Administrator, outlining recommendations as to the conduct of his office and requesting approval of the program outlined, including sufficient appropriation for certain expenditures mentioned therein. Copy is attached. After a brief discussion the Governor directed Mr. Gilroy to inform Mr. Loizeaux his recommendation had been accepted and to arrange for the payment of expenses from the Civil Defense funds. Colonel Schoeffel requested authorization for the continued cooperation of the State Police with the Solid Fuels Administrator. He related briefly some of the work they had been doing, and felt there was a necessity for continuing along these lines as the Administrator lacked an investigative force. This met with the Governor's approval.

He asked the Governor if he desired to be notified whenever blackouts occurred, stating that Governor Edison had desired notification

whenever the State was put on an alert. The Governor stated he was interested in having notification regardless of the hour of the day or night.

He reported that Colonel Chas. F. Stanton, Military District No. 5 of the Second Service Command, Chestnut Street, Trenton, had informed him that 165 German war prisoners had been transported to the C. C. C. Camp at Parvin State Park in Salem County, to be housed in a new stockade erected at that place, and to be used as laborers at the Seabrook Farms. Fifty-two Military Policemen, under the command of a Captain, guard the camp. Arrangements have been made with the State Police to survey the grounds and to provide the necessary patrols for the area. The Governor requested any subsequent information of this nature be forwarded to him immediately.

General Bowers submitted to the Governor a coordinated military police plan which had been prepared after discussions with the Second Service Command, explaining the procedure to be followed in the event the Governor would find it necessary to use the National Guard for civil disturbances or in the event he should find it necessary to call on the Federal Government for the aid of military personnel. The Governor stated he would look into the matter carefully.

General Bowers referred to a discussion previously had in War Cabinet meetings during the month of May, 1943, involving the injuries to four soldiers, members of the National Guard, who were in an accident in December 1939 while on leave from encampment during a training period, and briefly reviewed the case. He stated agreement had been reached with their counsel to have the matter reviewed on writ of certiorari before the Supreme Court of the State so that legal points could be decided before a court of competent jurisdiction. Assistant Attorney General Dickinson represented the Adjutant General's office on a review of the case before Justice Case. The Justice, in passing on the matter, decided that the injuries had not been sustained in line of duty and the State did not hold responsibility for damages claimed. Counsel for the soldiers had carried the matter to the Court of Errors and Appeals which, in reviewing the case, upheld the contention of Justice Case that the State did not hold responsibility. This decision had been passed on within the past few weeks and as a result of the court's action \$11,000 had been saved by the State.

He briefly reviewed one or two other cases where a considerable saving had been effected by careful scrutiny of the actions filed and by advising families concerned what their legal rights were.

He reported distributing a memorandum to all State Departments issued by the Governor under date of January 26, 1944, to establish a uniform policy with respect to requests by State Department heads for deferment from military service of certain State employees. The Governor stated he was leaving the determination of such requests to the General, that he expected the General to carefully investigate each such request, that he must be fully convinced that replacement

of manpower is impossible before deferment is recommended. He brought up that many positions which are declared essential are, in effect, not essential and briefly reviewed by specific instances what he had in mind. He also stated that many of these positions that are vacated by State Employees could be filled by wounded soldiers discharged from the service, and wished the General to determine by extremely careful investigation all of the facts related by Department heads before coming to a final determination as to the necessity for deferment.

Meeting adjourned at 12:15 P. M.

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T. R. LOISEAUX FUEL CO.
1830 So. Second St.
Plainfield, N. J.

Office
T. R. Loiseau
Solid Fuel Admr.

February 3, 1944

Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel
Secretary, Governor's War Emergency Cabinet
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Colonel:

At the suggestion of the Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Edward M. Gilroy, I am giving you this outline of proposed activities for the N. J. Solid Fuel Administrator together with recommendations for adoption by the Defence Council to make operations possible.

Administrator can help solid fuel shortage by:

1. Furnishing advice to
 - A. Municipal committees - Mayors, Boards of Education, etc.
 - B. Dealers not able to obtain Anthracite coal and not acquainted with substitute fuels.
 - C. Customers that have appealed to the Governor.
From Minutes of January 4th Meeting:
"Coal Administrator's office is not organized to handle individual dealer or consumer complaints, these to be handled by the several Mayor's committees or local clearing houses.
2. Coordinate
 - A. Municipal Committees, O. D. T. Dealer Committees, Fuel Merchants Association of N. J., State Police Investigation, Solid Fuel Administration for War through contact with Washington, N. Y. Regional, Newark, and Camden offices.
 - B. By meeting with other State Administrators.
3. Voice in Washington
 - A. Follow up on advice of Hugh C. Tompkins, member of National Distribution committee if N. J. is not getting fair treatment.
4. Develop sources for more substitutes for distribution in N. J. through S. F. A. W. regional office.
5. Helpful Publicity
 - A. Press releases (distributed through Governor's Sec'y.)
 - B. Bulletins to municipal committees.

Fidelity Union Skin

MADE IN U.S.A.

Office
T. R. Loizeaux
Solid Fuel Admr.

Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel

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Headquarters at Plainfield will be most effective, as more time can be devoted to the job.

Action needed to authorize:
For office:

1. A. telephone - separate wire from Loizeaux Fuel-phones now overtaxed.
B. Clerk - stenographer - \$30 to \$33 per week.
C. Typewriter
D. Appropriation for miscellaneous supplies & postage. (Furniture, files, etc. available in Loizeaux office.)
2. For Administrator
A. Car allowance
B. Traveling Expense out of state, including Hotel, etc.

It has been suggested that Richard McAllister, Jr., coal dealer in Camden and Atlantic City be appointed as Deputy Administrator. Providing publicity releases would be made only through or with approval of Administrator (this to avoid a possible confusion to the public, dealers, and municipal committees) such appointment would be valuable as a service particularly to consumers, dealers, and communities located in South Jersey.

Besides the valuable assistance which has been rendered by the State Police, particularly in checking in critical areas, cooperation from Weights and Measures Inspectors in making reports for S. F. A. W. on maldistribution may be requested as they would be particularly fitted for this assistance.

To date I have assisted when contacted by telephone, but lack of clerical assistance has made reply to communications impossible.

Very truly yours,
/s/ T. R. Loizeaux
Solid Fuel Administrator

TRL/REW

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Walter E. Edge, Senate President Howard Eastwood, Speaker of the House Dominic A. Cavicchia, General James I. Bowers, Mr. Edward Gilroy, Secretary to the Governor, Colonel Leonard Dreyfuss, Director Wm. A. Wachenfeld, Commissioner John Boswell and Colonel Chas. H. Schoeffel. Governor Edge presided.

Governor Edge opened the meeting by directing Colonel Dreyfuss to report.

Colonel Dreyfuss stated that in conference with Mr. Gilroy he had been requested to look into the possibility of air raid wardens, auxiliary police and block leaders, associated with the OCDD to secure the names, serial numbers and Army Post Office addresses of the men and women, over 21 years of age, who have gone into the Federal service from the State. He reported it was possible for the civilian defense forces to secure this information, however, he felt the Army should be consulted to determine if they might have objection to civilian forces securing A.P.O. addresses of enlisted personnel. He had taken the matter up with General Terry and had been informed there would be no objection by the Army to this procedure.

The Governor asked General Bowers to explain the present procedure in securing this information. Explanation was made to the effect that State Selective Service forwards photostatic record of each individual of the State going into the armed services. Clerks in the Adjutant General's office forward to the home of each service man a postcard, with return card, requesting their office be informed whenever any service man has a change of address. He states there are approximately 420,000 service men and women enlisted from this State. It was the Governor's opinion that the method of securing the information is inadequate. He is of the opinion the volunteer system proposed would bring a better response and the plan should be carefully surveyed. The Governor stated that if it was agreeable to General Terry that this information be secured by OCDD volunteers it could be done quickly by using members of the Red Cross, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, as well as the auxiliary services. He asked for an expression of opinion of other members of the Cabinet. The majority agreed that the use of volunteers to obtain this information had considerable merit and were in favor of it. The Secretary of the Cabinet was instructed to write to General Terry, stating that the Cabinet had agreed to adopt the plan proposed by Colonel Dreyfuss and requesting the General officially approve by letter if he felt the proposal in no wise interfered with army policy.

Colonel Dreyfuss reported on the grand job of the air raid wardens participating in the Fourth War Bond Drive, and pointed out that in the City of Paterson \$2,000,000 had been sold by house to house canvass, in Newark \$1,000,000 and in Dover \$500,000.

He commented on the fact that the War Department film "War Report" had been shown to thousands of people and was booked up until April 15th.

The Governor brought up for discussion letter received from Mr. Charles Eaton, Chairman of the State Salvage Committee, pointing out that this Committee's work is subject to the direction of the WPB, that it now operates under a Deputy Director of the State OCDD, and he believes it should be separated from the supervision of that agency and placed under the Governor as a separate division. He further recommended that the Governor direct the State Director of the OCDD to give all cooperation possible to further the work of the salvage group. He recommended establishment of a separate office for the State Chairman. In commenting on the letter the Governor felt the Salvage Committee up until the first of the year had let down considerably in their work. He had talked to Chairman Eaton and as a result the Committee had pepped up considerably and results had improved. There was considerable discussion on the proposal and the Governor finally ordered that Director Wachenfeld confer with Mr. Eaton to effect a rearrangement of the work of the Committee that would be satisfactory to accomplish the purpose for which it was created, but that a separate agency should not be set up. The thought was expressed, and it will be explored by the Director, that Mr. Eaton be appointed a Deputy Director of the OCDD in charge of salvage, that he exercise full control of the function of the committee on the State level, County and local level, utilizing State OCDD auxiliaries for collection purposes, but that he report to the State Director of the OCDD and not directly to the Governor. The Governor wishes the office to continue under the direction of Director Wachenfeld.

Colonel Dreyfuss stated he had received word from the Army that 100,000 men will be discharged shortly. All of them will be a problem involving the rehabilitation of the men. The Governor stated he had had considerable correspondence on this subject with General Hershey. General Hershey feels that Colonel Bloomer, as head of the State Selective Service could readily handle the entire post-war problem pertaining to placement of these men in industry. The Governor feels the job is too big for any one individual, who has many other things to do. General Bowers' observation was that the General was referring primarily to the re-employment problem and not any other phase of rehabilitation.

General Bowers stated he had written to the Governor and had sent a copy of the letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House as to the necessity of an additional appropriation of \$35,000 for the Voting Records Division of the Adjutant General's Office engaged in ascertaining the names and service addresses of men and women in the armed service in order that ballots might be sent to them. On inquiry of the Governor he stated less than \$45,000 was expended in this service during the present fiscal year by his Department. The Division employs about 43 persons. They circularize the cards to the service men and women and their families, index the information when it is returned to the Adjutant General's Office and also prepare the lists of names and service addresses for the county clerks, and other detailed work in connection with this department of the Adjutant General's Office. The Governor stated he knew the Legislative members of the Cabinet were interested and they will be glad to give every consideration to the proposal. The Governor further stated that he believes the Legislature will get busy immediately

on a bill regarding soldiers voting. He has been informed the bill will be introduced Monday night, February 21st by Senator Stanger. He asked whether or not the Federal authorities had refused to furnish addresses of service men to the several states. General Bowers read part of a communication which had been received from Secretary of War Stimson under date of December 29, 1943, stating the War Department is not in a position to furnish the data requested, nor can satisfactory arrangements be made to do so. The War Department does not maintain a roster by States of men in the service, it would take several months to prepare such a list, and it would seriously interfere with their operations. He further stated that in the interim many of the addresses would be changed so that the final overall information secured would still be inaccurate. The General stated that the main cooperation desired from the Federal Government at this time is to see that the names and service addresses are forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State and also to provide transportation of the ballot to the soldiers and their return to this country. Upon inquiry, the General stated there was no regulation as to the size or weight of the ballot and that the subject was still under discussion by Legislative groups.

The Governor stated he was very much interested in what the Army plans are regarding soldiers who are being sent to Atlantic City rest areas. That phase of their plan pertaining to placement of personnel being discharged, whether or not industry is being contacted to determine if they can place soldiers returning to civilian life, how quickly soldiers are being placed and whether the plan is adequate to meet the requirements of the individuals in all respects. He believes that an unbiased, unprejudiced representative should investigate these facts and ascertain in detail what is contemplated by the service. He directed General Bowers to spend several days in Atlantic City, or whatever time may be required, and to confer with Colonel Snyder, in charge of the Army program at that place and ascertain details from him.

Senator Eastwood stated that many manufacturers have not been contacted by any branch of the armed services and that he knows many of them would be pleased to consider the placement of men returning to civilian life. He stated 20,000 letters have been sent out to industrialists, and 5,000 have responded. The letters were inquiries as to whether or not the individual plants could employ discharged service men.

Upon inquiry by Colonel Dreyfuss, he was informed it would not be necessary to have the annual report of the activities of the OCDD printed. He informed the Governor he would have the report typed in sufficient copies for distribution to members of the War Cabinet.

The Colonel reported a meeting with members of the Army to form the States War Inspection Service and to set up an evaluation committee, the committee to be composed of the Director of the OCDD, Banking and Insurance Commissioner, and representatives of the Department of Labor and the Department of State Police, Chairman to be Mr. Leon A. Watson, Schedule Rating Office, Newark, N. J., and further representatives of not more than 5 in number of the several stock and fire insurance companies. The program will be undertaken at the State level to promote better safety measures in industry so as to reduce the possibility of

conflagration which might affect war production.

He presented to the Governor letter regarding the formation of a registered nurses association.

He presented facts on expenditures since assuming the office of Director of the OCDD in January 1942. Monthly expenditures for the first three months of that year averaged \$23,000. He was able to effect economies to bring monthly expenditures down to an average of \$13,000 monthly, although during this period of time he has assumed new responsibilities, particularly Community war Service activities, which included child care, juvenile delinquency, salvage, victory gardens, etc. Included in the monthly average of \$13,000 were commitments of the War Cabinet, which totaled \$72,000 for the year. He pointed out this was not for the regular line of work of his office. He believed the over-all result has been commendable and for purposes of comparison submitted the following figures for civilian defense expenditures for 1943:

<u>State</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Massachusetts	4,316,721	\$1,430,000
Connecticut	1,709,242	325,000
New York State	4,100,000	1,463,000
New York City	8,000,000	1,300,000
Maine	847,226	226,000
New Jersey	4,800,000	223,376

The Colonel stated Admiral Stanley had extended through him invitation to the Governor and the members of the Cabinet to visit the U. S. Marine Terminal at Bayonne sometime in April.

Mr. Gilroy stated Executive Order No. 16 would be rescinded and a new Executive Order will be issued appointing Colonel Gray as Mileage Administrator in addition to his duties as State Property Officer.

The Governor, in discussing the work of the OCDD, reiterated what he had previously said for public consumption that the job up to this time has been well done. He stressed the fact to maintain morale and helpful service we must begin to think of reducing those services which are not essential to the activity of civilian defense in the State. He believes the Office of Civilian Defense should remain active in the following categories:

1. Auxiliary municipal firemen.
2. Auxiliary forest fire wardens,
3. Auxiliary police.
4. Auxiliary medical and first aid services.
5. Air raid wardens.
6. Public works services.

He is of the opinion the Community War Services Branch should be taken over by existing State agencies engaged in public welfare work. It was his recommendation to Director Wachenfeld to discuss this matter with Commissioner John Ellis, who is at present the State Director of the War Community Services. He further stated that he has been informed that there are not more than 50,000 men that can be drafted from New Jersey and questions the necessity for continuing all phases of war community services, that it has begun to decline and will continue to decline.

He briefly discussed the budget of the OCDD and its present organization, which has some 50 paid employees. He recommended to the Director a re-organization of the agency, stating the new appropriation is \$150,000. He wishes to see the agency brought down to an efficient service level, to be made liquid, and recommends a reduction in overhead expenses.

Director Wachenfeld stated he was not familiar enough with the OCDD to pass any comments at this time, but would immediately follow up on the Governor's directive.

Colonel Dreyfuss explained the original necessity for issuing the Executive Order regarding the use of sirens on emergency vehicles in the State and asked whether or not the Governor desired to rescind the original order or modify it in any manner. It was felt the original order should stand.

Upon inquiry of the Governor, Colonel Schoeffel stated military police personnel in the State had been reduced in the First and Fifth Military Districts, which comprise the State, from approximately 3,000 men to 250 men, that 53 of this number were assigned to the protection of the war prison camp at Parvin State Park and that it was his opinion the State can no longer rely on the Second Service Command for police aid of the type established when the military police were first organized within the State.

The Governor requested information as to the number of State Guards and their equipment, and asked why the turnover of the organization was so great. General Bowers stated the Guard consists of 2,100 Officers and men. They are equipped with some rifles and trench guns. The turnover is approximately 40%, due primarily to inroads by Selective Service and voluntary resignations due to pressure of business.

The General distributed application for mustering out payment of service men, copy of which is attached.

Commissioner Boswell submitted confidential report regarding electric power requirements and supply in New Jersey for the month of December 1943. Copy of report is attached to original minutes.

Colonel Schoeffel submitted report of an inspection trip to the War Prison Camp at Parvin State Park for the record, together with other information on other prison camps in the State.

He stated the prison camp seems to be ideally located, the entire area is inclosed by a single strand wire fence 10 feet high, stapled to cedar posts 8 to 10 feet apart, with a single perpendicular strand of wire midway between the posts. Horizontal strands are about 6 inches apart, which seems rather inadequate for the purpose for which it was constructed. However, guard towers are maintained at the four corners of the inclosure, which is approximately a square, and they have an over-all view of the entire area. At night extra precautions are taken through the use of flood lights and the maintenance of a ground force between each of the towers. These men are in charge of a Corporal. The prisoners are warned they may be fired upon if they approach within two meters of the fence. Fifty-two soldiers, in charge of a Lieutenant, constitute the guard force.

One hundred and fifty prisoners of war report daily to the Seabrook Farms. These men are divided into three shifts. Careful guard watch is maintained over them while they are working. It is my opinion that for the force of prisoners maintained the number of guards is sufficient, although recommendation was made to the Colonel that he consider an auxiliary fence 10 to 12 feet beyond the single fence referred to, forming a double inclosure, making it more difficult for the prisoners to escape.

Mr. Gilroy submitted report for the minutes received from Colonel Gray, State Property Officer, for the period Dec. 31, 1943 to February 15, 1944, which in substance stated 70,000 gas masks will be distributed in the State shortly, 10,000 to be held for reserve and the balance to be distributed to first priority communities. Report is attached to original minutes.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1944.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A. M.

Present: Governor Walter E. Edge, Speaker of the House
Dominic A. Caviochia, General James I. Bowers,
Director Wm. A. Wachenfeld, Mr. Edward Gilroy,
Commissioner John Boswell and Colonel Chas. H. Schoeffel.

Absent:

Governor Edge opened the meeting by bringing up the subject of voting ballots for service men, referring to the meeting of several of the Cabinet members to work out a program and comply with the provisions of Senate Bill 131. He felt the publicity given to this subject had performed a fine service. The public now knows that everything possible is being done to get the addresses and other information necessary. He called on Director Wachenfeld for a statement regarding the conference referred to.

The Director reported that he had met with General Bowers and Colonel Schoeffel to discuss the present system of collecting service addresses and a procedure that could be followed to use volunteer forces of the OCDD to get this information. It was recommended that inasmuch as General Bowers had certain suggestions along these lines that he be heard. He stated the staff of the OCDD is satisfied they can make the canvass required, and complete it in 3 to 4 weeks.

General Bowers commented that he had prepared a report as a result of the conference, which he read. It follows:

"March 2, 1944

RESULTS OF CONFERENCE WITH CIVILIAN DEFENSE DIRECTOR WACHENFELD

A conference was held at the Voting Records Division in the Trenton Trust Building, Tuesday morning at 11:00 A.M., and was attended by General Bowers, Colonel Schoeffel, Mr. Wachenfeld, Mr. Spurr, Captain Reuter and Mrs. Harvey.

General Bowers submitted for consideration of the Civilian Defense Director certain suggestions relating to the contemplated work of Civilian Defense Agencies in canvassing for the names, home addresses and service addresses, of residents in service. The entire problem was thoroughly discussed and the following procedure agreed upon:

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A postal-size card, agreed upon by the Adjutant General and Civilian Defense Director, would be printed by the Adjutant General in sufficient quantity for distribution by the Civilian Defense Director to all Local Defense Councils.

Civilian Defense Agencies would have their members canvass districts assigned to them and complete a card on residents in service.

Local Defense Council would arrange to have these cards properly sorted and alphabetized, forwarded.

After certification by the Governor they would be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

A definite decision was not reached with respect to whether lists would have to be certified by the Governor to comply with Par. 4, Senate Bill No. 131 (Chap. 9, R. L. 1944). The completing of lists would entail administrative burdens which Civilian Defense was not prepared to handle. This matter was to be discussed at the War Cabinet meeting on Thursday.

James I. Bowers
Brigadier General, WFMG
The Adjutant General."

He stated that on the card they have prepared for distribution there will be printed thereon information as to who would be eligible for voting under section 2 of the law. He referred the matter of collection of this information by volunteer workers to Director Wachenfeld.

He read paragraph 4 of Senate Bill 131. It follows:

"The Governor shall have power to take such measures, as he sees fit, to ascertain the names, home addresses and service addresses of the residents of this State, who will be qualified military service voters, on the day of the general election to be held in this State in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, in such manner, and by such means, as he shall determine and he shall certify such names, home addresses and service addresses, from time to time as such information is obtained, to the Adjutant-General and in any cases in which the names of any such military service voters shall be obtained by the Governor with their home addresses but such military service voters' service addresses shall not be so obtained, such military service voters' names and home addresses shall be so certified on separate lists."

The Governor stated he supposed the question that arises is what the word certifies means and just how far he could go. In his opinion he could refer the lists to the Adjutant General, but could not certify them to vote. He believes it is broad language and means he merely certifies this is a list that has been secured and submitted to him, that the list is to be submitted to the Adjutant General and thence to the County Clerks.

Further inquired as to the filing and recording of the information by the Adjutant General.

The General explained that the Voting Records Division is now set up to take care of the requirements of the 1942 law which makes it mandatory to certify all names and addresses of service men and women at all city, primary and general elections. He was of the opinion the provisions of Senate Bill #131 would triple the work of his office and that it would be necessary to request additional funds and additional office space. He went on to relate that the cards that are received from relatives of service men and women must be looked over by a trained clerk, put through the process of recording and filing and thereafter kept up to date. Whenever there are changes of addresses these cards must be corrected. He stated that in the past three months they have handled three to five thousand pieces of mail daily.

The Governor stated he understood the method used to secure the 75,000 names and addresses that the Adjutant General certified for the last election has been through a system of return post-cards and that the return has been less than 20%. To this the General agreed.

The Governor inquired as to the increase since the election. General Bowers estimated that the Voting Records Division would certify approximately 125,000 names for the primary election. The Governor, remarking this would be somewhat over 25%, inquired if the method of securing the information by volunteers would bring a substantial increase of service addresses. Not only the General, but others in the Cabinet felt there would be a substantial increase under the plan proposed.

The Governor stated he was willing to appropriate whatever money was necessary to get results, and that he understood \$150,000 had been requested. The General stated this was the budgetary request for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944.

Upon request of the Governor the General reported he would have a detailed statement, breaking down the account, in the hands of the Governor at the earliest possible moment. It had previously been prepared for the Finance Commissioner. The Governor stated he would have the Finance Commissioner confer with the General early next week to go over the matter in order to present it to the Governor in comprehensive form.

The General further reported that in order to continue their operations to get ready for the primary election he will require immediately \$35,000 additional appropriations for the balance of the fiscal year. Funds are now exhausted and 40 clerks will have to be laid off before April 1st if the supplemental appropriation cannot be obtained.

In answer to an inquiry as to whether or not the new law repealed the old law and relieved the Adjutant General of responsibility in the forthcoming primary election, the General advised there was no repealer in the new law and the old law is still in effect.

It was the Governor's thought that the overhead was rather large and the General explained it was necessary to accomplish the work required. He advised that the salaries of the clerks were \$960 to start and complied in every respect with the Civil Service law. He stated a good many of the employees are temporary and that from time to time they have used students from Rider College, who work without cost to the State in order to get business experience.

The Governor commented that \$40,000 had already been spent for this work in the present fiscal year and asked if this activity had been carried on prior to 1943. The General stated the Voting Records Division had been established early in 1940.

Director Wachenfeld read from the law regarding the Governor certifying names, to be made up on separate lists, of those service men and women whose service addresses could not be secured. It is his opinion his forces would have no difficulty in getting the information desired, but they might have difficulty in making up the lists to be certified inasmuch as they would not have stenographic aid for this purpose. The opinion of the Governor was that under the General's plan the certification of the lists could be ignored. All the State is trying to accomplish is to get into the hands of the Adjutant General the names and addresses of service men and women.

On inquiry of Mr. Gilroy as to the best time to make the survey, and his statement that it would be too soon to get the addresses as they would change before the election, the Governor felt we could not possibly guard against that, inasmuch as the addresses must be secured immediately so they could be processed, sent to the County Clerks and voting ballots forwarded, all of which is necessary before August 1st.

The suggestion of Mr. Gilroy that each householder contacted be left a postcard for use in giving change of address was agreed upon.

On the Governor's inquiry as to whether or not the State is dependent on the Federal Government for any of the procedure outlined, General Sowers advised that the only Federal responsibility was the forwarding of the ballots to the APO addresses and to see that they were returned when mailed by the service men.

By direction of Governor Edge the reply from General Terry to the request for information as to whether or not the Army would officially approve the use of volunteer forces in procuring

names and service addresses of service men and women, is incorporated herewith. It follows:

"22 February 1944.

Honorable Walter E. Edge,
Governor of the State of New Jersey,
State House,
Trenton, New Jersey.

My dear Governor Edge:

I am in receipt of a letter from Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel, dated 18 February 1944, in which he asks me to give you official approval in writing to a plan of your War Emergency Cabinet, which is to enlist the aid of volunteer groups to conduct a house to house canvass throughout the State to secure the names and Army Post Office addresses of the men and women who have gone into the armed services.

While I do not believe it within my province officially to approve the plan of your War Emergency Cabinet, I can definitely state that I see no objection to this plan from the point of view of the military authorities.

With kindest personal regards and hoping that I may be able to be of assistance to you in the future, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ T. A. TERRY
Major General, U. S. Army."

There was some discussion as to the size and weight of the ballot. The Governor stated he believed we could mail whatever we pleased. Mr. Gilroy thought there was a limitation as to the weight of over-seas mail. General Bowers stated that ballots must conform to a certain size and weight.

Governor Edge, in reviewing the entire matter, felt it was worth \$200,000, or whatever the costs involved, to try to get an expression from the men in the service regarding their desires in the election of candidates for public office.

At this point motion was made by General Bowers and seconded by Speaker Cavicchia that the following resolution be adopted.

"That it is the sense of this Cabinet the State provide the necessary machinery and organization to secure all the available addresses of service men and women and to have forwarded to those addresses ballots for the 1944 November election, and we recommend that the Legislature provide sufficient funds to properly carry out this responsibility."

A vote was taken on the resolution and it was unanimous in favor of it.

Speaker Cavicchia asked if the soldiers are to get copies of the proposed constitution and stated the question has been raised as to whether or not they can vote "yes" or "no" without having a copy of the constitution. The Governor replied that it would be impossible to get copies into their hands and that many of those who voted on the question would do so on the strength of their understanding through the press. Speaker Cavicchia asked if it was because of the bulk that it would be impossible to get them to the men. The Governor stated the bulk would have something to do with getting them to the men, that the Federal Government might make it impossible to send that much weight. Speaker Cavicchia stated it could be printed on newsprint, that he did not want to press the question, but wondered if we would be criticized if no effort was made to get the constitution to the service personnel. Mr. Gilroy stated it might be attacked in the courts if copy is not sent to them and stated he believed if it was printed on newsprint it would obviate this. It was pointed out that copy of the constitution is not being sent out to every voter, therefore it should not make any difference. The Governor stated that most people will be influenced in this question on the information they obtained from the newspapers and he believed many of the service men and women received home newspapers and would be equally as well informed on the question. The Governor stated if the soldiers receive it it must be received in the same manner as it is received by the citizens here and the soldiers in camps in this country, and that is through public advertising.

General Bowers stated the canvass must be completed by May 1st and the information forwarded to the County Clerks by August 1st. Director Wachenfeld stated the work would be completed by May 1st.

It was suggested by the Governor that this be given out to the public through the press, and so directed Mr. Gilroy.

General Bowers brought up the necessity of obtaining an additional \$35,000, and mentioned that this request had been denied by the Legislature. The Governor stated that it had not been denied but that it is pending before the Fiscal Committee and expressed the thought that the Speaker, who is a member of the Committee, might, with the help of the resolution, get it through the Committee shortly.

In connection with the General's request for the original \$35,000 for the payment of personnel of the Voting Records Division, it was pointed out that the Legislature would meet again on Monday when the question would be considered. The second request for \$35,000 is not to be confused with the original request for the same amount.

The Governor informed the General he had read the report of the General's visit to Atlantic City and had found it very interesting and thoroughly prepared.

Prosecutor Wachenfeld stated that at the last meeting the Governor had read a letter he had received from Mr. Chas. Eaton concerning salvage. Stated he had seen Mr. Eaton and the men associated with him as had been requested. Stated they have scrapped their old agreement with the Office of Civilian Defense and are promulgating a new one. Stated the new program will work as far as the OCDD is concerned, and further stated that if it does not work they will break it down and set up another new one.

He reported there would be a blackout on Sunday night, March 5, ordered by the Army and not the OCDD. Yellow would be at 9:03 P.M., blue at 9:20 P.M. and red at 9:33 P.M. Advised it is secret and confidential, that there will be no announcement beforehand as in New York. Stated they are trying to bring up the morale of the OCDD forces by arranging for a blackout of all 17 states at one time, and that it meets with the approval of the Army, but it will not be done this Sunday, but sometime in the next several months. The Army selected a Sunday so it would not interfere with war production. Stated this was just for the information of the Cabinet.

Colonel Schoeffel asked, in view of this, if the Governor wanted to be notified Sunday. The Governor replied that this notification would suffice.

Director Wachenfeld brought up for discussion the position of Colonel Gray. Stated if he wants an office in the Armory he would set one up, but he believes the Colonel would rather stay in the State House, and that that is agreeable with him if it meets with the approval of the Governor. Mr. Gilroy stated there was the question as to whether or not the Department heads could get to him better here or at the Armory. Prosecutor Wachenfeld stated the Colonel would rather stay where he was and this was agreeable to the Governor.

Director Wachenfeld stated he wanted to get out a citation concerning outstanding service to bolster up the morale of the members of Defense Councils throughout the State. Suggested it be signed by the Governor and the Director, and was to be sent to the Chairmen of all Defense Councils. Stated it would cost approximately \$100 and recommended it be approved. (Read citation). Stated he did not feel it was necessary to present it to the Cabinet inasmuch as it is below \$300, but felt it was the courteous thing to do. The Governor stated he felt to keep up the morale it was a good thing.

The Governor stated there was a move afoot to do away with civilian defense in this country. Read letter from Congressman C. W. Vursell of Illinois. It follows:

Charles W. Vursell
23rd District Illinois

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

February 28, 1944.

Honorable Walter E. Edge
Governor of New Jersey
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Governor Edge:

I notice the Canadian Government has terminated its office of Civilian Defense and it is rather my opinion that the Congress should consider taking steps to terminate the Office of Civilian Defense in this Country.

I have had this matter up with Mr. John B. Martin, who is directing this organization here in Washington, and have so expressed my opinion. While I believe Mr. Martin has done a very good job, still, as I expected, he believes the staff should be cut down and should be retained.

Mr. Martin informs me that he intends to reduce the organization to a personnel of about 240 people and that he anticipates asking the Appropriations Committee for \$1,285,000.

It is my thought we are now safe from attack on any quarter from any foe. I believe Mr. Martin holds the same thought. He bases his argument for continuing the Bureau on the fact that they cooperate in various drives such as scrap, bond, and the like. Also they issue a great many pamphlets tending to give the various county and state organizations information as to how they can cooperate in the war effort.

It is my opinion that such work as he refers to is in capable hands through the various state and county organizations and that probably a major part of his work is superfluous, overlapping, and takes time and effort that could be better applied in other directions.

I am writing this letter for the purpose of getting your views on the matter in an effort to get more information for the benefit of myself and other Members of the Congress. Do you believe your State can now function to the extent necessary without the further assistance of the C.C.D.?

I believe it is important that we begin the elimination of any Bureaus that are not necessary to the war work and public welfare even though they may have been helpful and useful in the past.

I shall appreciate an early reply and will keep your letter in confidence if so requested.

Respectfully yours,
C. W. Vursell,
M.C.

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The Governor stated he had written to him to the effect that while he was heartily in accord with reduction, he was opposed to scrapping it now, that the activities of the CCDB forces were worth while and should be continued.

Director Wachenfeld stated they have had Child Care units under Civilian Defense for the past two years. Stated the fiscal year begins on July 1st, but because of the termination of Governor Edison's term and the beginning of Governor Edge's term money was provided to continue this activity only to April 1st. The suggestion now is that it be continued to make it coincide with the fiscal year and funds are requested to carry it from April 1st to July 1st, which will necessitate the sum of \$3,179.50, all of which is for clerical services with the exception of \$400, which is for travel. This meets with the recommendation of Commissioner Ellis and Director Wachenfeld, and the question is to be reconsidered on July 1st to see if it should be continued. Stated he had talked this matter over with Commissioner Ellis about a week ago. The Governor stated he had also discussed this with Commissioner Ellis on Wednesday, March 1st, and he was of the opinion this was one of the activities of the Defense Council that could be consolidated with the Department of Institutions and Agencies. Commissioner Ellis informed the Governor that he ultimately thought this should be done but that perhaps it should be continued for a short time, and the Governor asked him to explore it and see how it could be consolidated with his Department without setting up a new bureau. Stated he believed Commissioner Ellis is going to try to do this.

It was moved and seconded that the Child Care Unit in the Office of Civilian Defense be maintained until July 1st at an approximate expenditure of \$3,179.50. This met with unanimous approval.

The Governor stated he felt that it was difficult to differentiate between children of soldiers and children under the Board of Children's Guardians and stated he would like to get this under the State government.

The Governor stated he is enthusiastic about the volunteer firemen and policemen and the morale established with the air raid wardens, etc., and stated he will back Director Wachenfeld up on it as long as we see results.

Director Wachenfeld stated he had a letter, which he had signed and which he would request the Governor to sign, concerning the Child Care question, having to do with the legality of making it effective.

Colonel Schoeffel asked for approval of the minutes of the two preceding meetings of the Cabinet. Approval was given.

Meeting adjourned at 12 noon.

Chas. H. Schoeffel

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1944.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A. M.

Present: Governor Walter E. Edge, Speaker of the House
Dominic A. Cavicchia, General James I. Bowers,
Director Wm. A. Wachenfeld, Colonel Leonard Dreyfus,
Commissioner Frank E. Walsh, Mr. Edward Gilroy,
and Colonel Chas. H. Schoeffel.

Absent: Senate President Howard Eastwood (vacation), and
Commissioner John Boswell.

Governor Edge opened the meeting by reading telegram he had received from President Roosevelt concerning Federal Legislation relative to soldiers' voting. Copy of telegram is attached together with his reply.

The Governor called upon Director Wachenfeld.

The Director stated he thought the Governor would be interested in the progress to date in connection with the obtaining of the addresses of soldiers and also the salvage question. He advised attending several area meetings to which three members of Local Defense Councils were invited where both subjects were covered thoroughly; the attendance was far in excess of anticipation. With reference to the obtaining of the addresses, he stated this seemed to meet with complete support and that it should be gratifying to the Prudential Insurance Company to know of the advertising they got from this. He stated the cards have been received from the printers and will be on their way to each locality by this afternoon. This is a very prompt start on the project.

The Governor stated he had suggested to Mr. Gilroy that the volunteer workers might meet with some rebuff from the citizenry generally on the subject of keeping this information confidential and not doing any talking about where soldiers are stationed. He thought if the letter received from General Terry was mimeographed and given to the canvassers to show, it would be helpful. Director Wachenfeld advised the question was raised at the area meetings, and that he felt this procedure would be helpful.

The Director stated he had received several suggestions from Mr. Eaton in connection with salvage collections, and mentioned a telegram that had been received from Mr. Nelson of the W.P.B. in this connection. He felt the contents of the telegram might cause some confusion and suggested to the Governor that he make a request of the volunteer workers and the citizenry, generally, to cooperate, and request the municipal officials to also cooperate by making available city owned trucks for collection purposes.

The Governor asked who had made objection, and the Director stated it was the W.P.B.

The Director further reported that at the meeting it was asked if he was going to order the volunteer workers to do this work. He informed the group that he was not, inasmuch as they were volunteer workers and he could not order this work done. The suggestion was made to him that a bulletin be issued requesting the cooperation of the volunteer workers. The Governor directed that these suggestions be turned over to Mr. Gilroy to work on.

The Director believed the Cabinet should consider Mr. Eaton's letter in detail. The suggestions in the letter are enumerated herewith:

1. That an appeal be made to all volunteer workers.
2. That a letter be sent to each municipality requesting the use of their trucks and facilities in the collection of salvage.

At this point the Governor thought a mimeographed request from the Director of Civilian Defense should accomplish this. Stated he tries to take the position that every Department do its job, unless it involves a proclamation.

3. Prepare an appeal to be signed by the Director, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Delvin of the Salvage Division of the W.P.B. to give effect to the call of the Governor for cooperation.
4. That collections be held frequently.

5. The Director remarked that this has already been done.
5. That a letter be sent to all newspapers requesting additional space be given to the subject of waste paper salvage.
6. That a letter be sent to all civic organizations requesting they cooperate in this effort through their local salvage committees and also that a radio appeal be made.

The Director remarked that he is out frequently on this subject and this is being done.

The Director stated he believed he should write back to Mr. Eaton and tell him they are in accord with the plan and to put it into effect.

The Governor next called on Colonel Dreyfuss, who remarked the President had appointed a National Director of the C.C.D. in the person of Lieutenant General Haskell, who was formerly Director of the Office of Civilian Defense in the State of New York, to succeed Martin. Stated General Haskell is of the opinion that in connection with all of the C.C.D. material and equipment, which runs into millions of dollars, the Government is not competent to say where it should be in New Jersey, or any other state, and that this was the function of the Defense Director and he is going to arrange it in that manner. The Governor commented to the effect that in other words, we will have a man with a sympathetic attitude toward New Jersey.

Colonel Schoeffel pointed out the need for 25 additional pieces of fire fighting equipment to be allocated to the State Forest Fire Fighting units; that we are approaching the dry season when forest fires are imminent. Stated 2 or 3 such fires have already occurred, principally due to the small amount of snow and rain this winter.

PRIORITY UNION SKIN

MADE IN U.S.A.

Colonel Dreyfuss advised that within 2 or 3 weeks Director Washenfeld will be in a position, under the plan to be put into effect by General Haskell, to re-allocate equipment now in the hands of certain municipalities for forest fire fighting.

The Colonel reported that General Haskell is not in accord with Sunday night blackouts and will shortly change the policy in this connection. The General also feels that blackouts should be held oftener than at three month intervals.

The Colonel stated that at a meeting of the Eastern Seaboard Directors yesterday, it was decided to make an effort to get liability insurance coverage for salvage workers similar to that now had for air raid wardens and other volunteers, and they are petitioning the Government to this end.

He commended Director Washenfeld on his requirement that salvage funds be accounted for, as this had not been done heretofore. He advised the State of Pennsylvania used the first money received in connection with salvage operations to cover their volunteer workers with insurance, and felt this was a very good idea.

He suggested to Director Washenfeld that each member of the Cabinet receive a copy of the Victory Garden Pamphlet prepared by the College of Agriculture of Rutgers University. All civilian defense workers will receive this pamphlet. (Copy distributed to each member of the Cabinet present.)

The Governor felt this was one of the activities that should be encouraged; that he believed this would create a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of home gardeners.

The Colonel said that he wished to clarify in the Governor's mind certain phases of the activities in connection with the nurses organization.

The Governor stated he thought the Cabinet had disapproved the expenditure of \$2,000 for this activity at the last meeting. Advised he wanted to discontinue the nurses project as soon as possible, as he felt it was an overlapping activity and that he would like to have the activities centered on Auxiliary Police, Firemen, Air Raid Wardens, etc., and get away from the social side of it and get it back to the Institutions and Agencies where it belonged. He stated he would be very glad to go over this matter, but felt we were organized well enough for any catastrophe through our ambulance services, police, fire, etc., and did not want to add to it.

The Colonel stated that during a blackout in the City of Newark there are 7 casualty stations that must be manned, as soon as the blackout occurs, by a doctor and a nurse.

The Governor asked how often they had been called out during a blackout. The Colonel stated these stations have been manned each time there was a blackout. The Governor reiterated that in spite of this explanation, he felt this was a duplication of services already available.

The Colonel stated he would like to have the Governor leave it with the Director of Civilian Defense to see if this nurse question could be dispensed with. So ordered.

General Bowers reported that the Governor had been brought up to date on the matter of absentee balloting; that he has been working on this constantly.

At this point Commissioner Frank E. Walsh came into the meeting.

The General informed the Governor that he and several others had spent the entire day, Wednesday, at the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark and were shown the workings of their photostatic division and how they would make lists of service men and women. The lists will be made in triplicate, will be certified by the Governor and sent to the Adjutant General, who, in turn, will forward a copy to the County Clerks and to the County Boards of Election. The Governor inquired if this would save us a lot of detail. The General stated it would help tremendously. He reported the O.C.D. will designate a receiving room at the Prudential Office at which all cards returned by volunteer workers will be received and checked before turning them over to the Prudential personnel. Many of the details are ironed out and the plan is well under way.

The Governor was well pleased to learn this and stated he felt the Cabinet should pass a resolution of appreciation to be forwarded to the Prudential Insurance Company and also the volunteer workers for their help. It was so moved and seconded.

The Governor informed the General of Mr. Goodner Gill's offer to furnish us with volunteer assistance in furthering this detail. The General stated he had previous notice of this, that Rider College had done this in the past and it was really appreciated.

The General displayed the type of card which would be used by the Prudential Insurance Company in working on this plan, and explained the reason therefor.

To an inquiry of the Governor as to how duplications would be handled that might occur between the lists already in the possession of the Prudential Insurance Company and those that would be turned in by the volunteer workers and those now in the possession of the Adjutant General, General Bowers explained that the records of his Voting Records Division are to be transported to Newark and checked before the final lists are prepared, and by so doing few if any duplications will be made.

The Governor asked if 2½ months would be enough time to get the ballots out and have them returned. The General informed the Governor the date would work out all right. The General stated he must have the list in the hands of the County Clerks by August 1st, and they must notify the General of any changes and thereafter the ballots will be mailed.

The Governor inquired as to how the Federal Act, if it becomes a law, might affect us. The General felt there would be some confusion; that he had not read it as yet, but had requested a copy.

At this point Mr. Gilroy stated Judge Hartshorne had just phoned and stated that a soldier may apply for the Federal ballot if he does not receive a State ballot.

General Bowers stated that under the Federal legislation he felt there would probably be established a Federal Ballot Commission which would send the ballots out and have them returned and thereafter would send them to the Secretary of State of the various states for transmittal to the counties. It was voiced by the Governor that under the plan of the Government it seems the ballots would be handed out to soldiers by their commanding officers.

Colonel Dreyfuss stated this matter of soldier voting had been discussed at the Eastern Seaboard Conference and they had commended New Jersey on its action.

General Bowers believes the County Clerks should get together and agree upon the type of ballot to be printed, its weight, size of envelope, etc., so there might not be any objection by the government on these points.

Director Wachenfeld stated this was already under way.

Colonel Schoeffel reported attending a meeting with the State Forest Fire Warden and a representative of Director Wachenfeld's office.

He requested the Governor issue a statement to the press along the following lines:

1. We are entering a Spring forest fire season.
2. Between now and June 18th there are in a normal fire season approximately 1,400 forest fires, many of them major and disastrous.
3. Induction into the armed forces and absorption by vital war industry has reduced fire fighting personnel of the State Forest Fire Service from a normal personnel of 8,000 to about 1,400. Many of these men were trained and experienced fire fighters - their loss will materially increase the fire hazard, and will seriously endanger vital military installations, war industries, watersheds and rural communities.
4. The small amount of snow and rain this winter has left the forests very dry, which increases the possibility of conflagration. As the woodlands of the State are part of the war economy, much of it is harvested and used in the war effort, for example, lumber for boats, boxes and crates in which the shipment of ammunition and war materials are made.

5. It is requested that the citizens of the State exercise the greatest care in the use of open fires in any woodland area and that smokers should be particularly careful regarding discarded matches, cigarettes, etc.

6. The State Forest Fire Warden has requested the cooperation of the Director of Civilian Defense in recruiting volunteers to help fill the ranks of his depleted force.

Director Wachenfeld requested Colonel Schoeffel to make up a statement for the Governor to consider. The Governor stated he thought this would be best inasmuch as he was not entirely familiar with the subject.

Colonel Schoeffel requested approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting. Approved.

The Governor stated he had suggested to the Finance Commissioner, before going to the Newark meeting, that while we appreciate the Prudential Insurance Company's patriotic cooperation, we wanted them to render a bill for whatever they considered the State owed for their services, and requested approval of the Cabinet. This was given.

General Bowers reported that two of the Company's experts were coming to Trenton to work with him on the project.

There was further discussion concerning the nurses services, with Colonel Dreyfuss pointing out that the \$2,000 requested was for administrative assistance in keeping lists of nurses and making arrangements for coverage of casualty stations, etc.

The Governor stated he would entertain a resolution to the effect that any obligation we have committed ourselves to previously would be recognized and discharged. Motion was so made and seconded.

Meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Chas. H. Schoeffel

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HONORABLE WALTER E. EDGE
GOVERNOR NEW JERSEY TRENTON NJ

1944 MAR 15 PM 6 31

THE CONGRESS HAS PASSED AND THERE WILL BE SUBMITTED TO ME WITHIN A DAY OR TWO, FOR MY APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL, THE SOLDIERS VOTING BILL.

IN IT ARE CERTAIN PROVISIONS, WHICH, IN ORDER TO BE EFFECTIVE, REQUIRE CERTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF A STATE THAT THE USE OF FEDERAL BALLOTS PROVIDED FOR BY THE BILL IS AUTHORIZED BY THE LAWS OF SUCH STATE.

TO ENABLE ME TO FORM AN OPINION AS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS MEASURE I SHOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU COULD AT ONCE ADVISE ME BY WIRE:

- (1) WHETHER THE USE OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEDERAL BALLOTS PROVIDED FOR BY THIS BILL, IS IN YOUR JUDGMENT, NOW AUTHORIZED BY THE LAWS OF YOUR STATE, AND
- (2) IF THE USE OF THESE BALLOTS IS NOT AUTHORIZED BY THE LAWS OF YOUR STATE WHETHER, IN YOUR JUDGMENT, IF THE BILL BECOMES LAW, STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO ENABLE YOU TO CERTIFY PRIOR TO JULY 15 THAT THE USE OF SUCH BALLOTS IS AUTHORIZED BY THE LAWS OF YOUR STATE. A COPY OF THE BILL HAS BEEN SENT YOU BY AIR MAIL.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT.

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TELEGRAM

March 16, 1944

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Re your telegram received March 15, seven P.M. New Jersey has enacted a comprehensive soldier voting law. It provides opportunity for our service men and women, those in the Merchant Marine, Red Cross and representatives of other recognized organizations engaged in absentee war responsibilities to vote for all offices from President to county officials.

All we need to make the law effective is the cooperation of the Federal government in the distribution and return of the ballots.

New Jersey will assume all the expense of printing and mailing these ballots in ample time to permit every eligible Jersey man and woman to exercise their right of suffrage as required by our Constitution.

We only ask Federal assistance in securing military post-office addresses as of August 15th, when all nominations will have been made with ample time remaining for delivery of ballots to service addresses and their return from sectors at home or abroad.

It seems reasonable that if the United States government can deliver Federal ballots and have them returned to the respective States, that it would be equally possible for it to deliver our State ballots to those in the armed forces and assure their return.

Answering your direct queries:

No. 1 - Supplementary Federal ballots are not, in my judgment, authorized at present by the laws of New Jersey.

No. 2 - I am positive New Jersey will take any consistent steps

which would increase the opportunity for absentee service voting. If the Federal bill becomes law, New Jersey undoubtedly will regard it as a supplement to our present absentee voting law, despite the confusion and possibilities of fraud the two types of ballots would entail.

/s/ WALTER E. EDGE
Governor of New Jersey

Federal Union Skin
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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET
WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1944.

Meeting convened at 12:00 Noon.

Present: Governor Walter E. Edge, Senate President Howard Eastwood, Speaker of the House Dominic Cavicchia, Director Wm. A. Wachenfeld, Colonel Leonard Dreyfuss, Mr. Edward Gilroy, and Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel.

Absent: General James I. Bowers and Commissioner John Boswell.

Governor Edge opened the meeting by requesting Director Wachenfeld to report on the activities of the Air Raid Wardens in connection with their house to house canvass to procure service addresses of soldiers.

Director Wachenfeld reported that to date 256,116 cards had been received and that he expected 300,000 when the work was completed. He had previously given the Governor a report showing the percentage of coverage, which is 6.17%. Stated they have instructed the Civilian Defense units they are extending the date for the completion of this canvass to May 15th. This had not been made public, but it was the Governor's opinion it should be publicized. The Director requested that the Governor withhold commending the Defense units for their efforts until after the completion date of May 15th. The Governor agreed to do so and stated he believed the Air Raid Wardens had done a very fine job and should be thanked.

Mr. Gilroy was directed by the Governor to give publicity to the fact that 256,116 cards had been received and that the date for the completion of the work was extended to May 15th.

Director Wachenfeld further reported receiving a letter from Mr. Joseph F. Devan, Executive Secretary for New Jersey of the War Production Board Salvage Division, which follows:

"Hon. Wm. A. Wachenfeld,
Director, Office of Civilian Defense,
114th Infantry Armory,
Trenton, N. J.

Dear Director Wachenfeld:

For sometime the War Production Board has felt that a certain group of citizens, as a group, are less responsive to the salvage appeals than any other members of the community. The group referred to would more or less comprise the workers in war industries. Their lack of cooperation is ascribed to two factors; first, an apparently erroneous mental attitude which convinces them that after eight hours in a war plant they have contributed sufficient for that day to the war effort. Secondly, the usual media, to wit, newspapers and radio, for publicizing salvage efforts fails to reach them. They are essentially head-line readers, and their radio enjoyment seems to be confined to a limited number of programs that have a particular personal appeal.

In analyzing that situation it was thought that the only way it could be remedied would be to carry the salvage story direct to them in the different industries where they are employed. The War Production Board was conscious of the fact that this would have to be handled with considerable adeptness, lest it slow up production, particularly in a State like New Jersey, which I believe is third in all the States of the Union in the total amount of war contracts actually let.

After discussing this matter with personnel managers, public relations men, and some Labor-Management Committees in plants in different sections of the State, it was conceded that the complaint was probably justifiable, and that the over-all method is practical. It was, however, suggested that the sales promotion program, if we could call it that, be visual rather than oral, and that portable displays be placed at strategic positions for twenty-four hour periods in the larger plants throughout the State. To be effective these should be professionally done, and considerable thought was given as to the best type. The cost of this would approximate \$50 a piece, and a minimum of ten to a maximum of twenty could be profitably used.

As you know, there are no funds available through the State Salvage Committee for such expenditures, and my thought in writing this letter to you is to request that the same be transmitted to the Governor's War Cabinet and see if some arrangements cannot be made for the furnishing of approximately \$500 to \$1000, which would be devoted to the above outlined purposes."

The Governor questioned whether or not the suggestion was practical. Director Wachenfeld believed the matter of salvage should be brought to the attention of the workers, but that we did not have money for this purpose. Colonel Dreyfuss stated Washington is making up a poster along these lines which he believed could be used.

Director Wachenfeld reported 748 volunteers had been recruited to augment the Forest Fire Fighter forces and that they were now undergoing a course of training. The Governor commended his efforts in procuring these volunteers.

Director Wachenfeld exhibited two letters that had been received from the War Production Board concerning salvage; they follow in part: First letter received from Mr. Joseph F. Devane, Executive Secretary for the N. J. General Salvage Branch, War Production Board, and the second from Mr. Clinton M. White, Regional Manager, War Production Board.

"I am also quoting from a letter received today from Mr. Herbert M. Kieckhefer, President of the Kieckhefer Container Corporation of Camden, and Chairman of the Conservation Committee of the Waste Paper Consuming Industries of the Eastern half of the United States: 'I believe you will agree with me that the waste paper salvage program in the State of New Jersey has been exceedingly well organized, and although there are no accurate comparative figures available, I feel sure that the collection of waste paper per capita in the State of New Jersey will compare favorably with any other State in the Union, and will greatly exceed the average collections.'

'The cooperation of the Salvage Division of the War Production Board with Industrial Committees has been most successful in organizing the campaigns, not only in the large cities, but also in towns having a population of only 1,000 persons.'

This I regard as most competent evidence that the collection of waste paper in the State is on a constantly rising curve. Last week under instructions from Washington, I visited the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and from personal observations in those three states, can honestly say that New Jersey is far ahead both in organization and results."

Letter from Mr. White in part follows:

"In discussing the waste paper situation in New Jersey with Joe Devane, I feel very sure that the State has materially increased its waste paper collection"...."Even though a reasonable percentage of the paper collected may leave the State as waste paper, nevertheless, I feel a lessening or lack of complaint from the board mills is a good indication that their current requirements are being covered."

Director Wachenfeld read a letter addressed to the Governor by Fred W. Chapman, Atlantic County Chairman of the W.P.B. Salvage Division, which had been forwarded to him. It follows:

"As Chairman of the W.P.B. Salvage Division in Atlantic County I am vitally interested in salvage collections for the war effort. I am happy to state that Atlantic County has done admirably well in the various salvage campaigns. This county was the only county in the state of New Jersey to receive the W.P.B. pennant in 1945 for reaching the quota set for it in the collection of salvaged materials. Today in "waste" paper collections it is leading in per capita percentage throughout the State.

In spite of these records, I have felt handicapped in maintaining interest because of the lack of a tangible recognition award to groups which are doing an outstanding job. The W.P.B. authorities gave me a total of twenty certificates to award during the year 1942-1943 and these were also to be used well into 1944. This was good as far as it went, but by no means were these enough or this arrangement satisfactory. The current W.P.B. certificates are now out of date. The certificates commend salvage efforts during the year 1942-1943 and also Paul Cabot, whose name appears at the bottom of the certificate, is no longer Salvage Chief.

The many hotels coming back into civilian management will now be in a position to participate in salvage collections; the schools are becoming more and more salvage conscious, and many organizations are now conducting special salvage drives. It would be a decided stimulus to these groups to be able to recognize them with something objective such as a certificate of merit.

Now that you by proclamation have pointed out the importance of salvaging paper for the war effort and now that you have your Civilian Defense Organizations in backing the drive, what would be your reaction to having a suitable certificate made up for reorganizing the groups doing an outstanding job in the interest of salvage in New Jersey? I am certain that this plan will work wonders.

I would suggest in order for the certificate to carry the proper dignity and for it to be really impressive that it bears your name as Governor, Charles A. Eaton as Salvage Chairman of New Jersey, and William Wachenfeld as Civilian Defense Director with a blank line left for the County Chairman to sign his name. It would be well also to have the seal of the state of New Jersey instead of the W.P.B. seal or both. Human nature is such that it likes to receive a tangible reward; especially this idea will go over big with the youths backing the various salvage drives.

I am enclosing a sample of the W.P.B. certificate in case you are not familiar with it. If you feel my suggestion has any merit, I would greatly appreciate your acting on it."

The Governor advised a like suggestion had been made by Selective Service for the award of a button or ribbon to a boy working on a farm or in a factory as an indication they are doing their part in the war effort and are not slackers. He stated this had been taken up but had not met with approval, that this was a difficult thing to do.

Director Wachenfeld commented that it was his opinion that if some token of merit was bestowed on these people they would probably view it as an indication that they had done their part and that they would thereafter let down and not do as good a job thereafter.

The Governor directed Director Wachenfeld to write back to Mr. Chapman that his suggestion is a meritorious one, but that it was felt the awarding of citations should be withheld until after the job is completed.

Director Wachenfeld brought up the subject of the allocation of money to the Nurses Corps. Commented this had been approved but believed funds were not made available. It was voted by the Cabinet that \$2,000 be allocated for this purpose - there was no objection.

Director Wachenfeld stated the Governor had written to him under date of April 5th concerning the question of Child Care, advised he had discussed the matter with Commissioner Ellis and had referred to it several times at the Cabinet meetings, that he believed the social side of Civilian Defense should be assumed by existing bureaus of the government. The letter also gave approval for the allocation of funds for this purpose to June 30, 1944. The Director also read his reply to the Governor, which in effect related that although he was not in accord with the Governor's decision, he was perfectly willing to abide by it. Stated he informed the Governor the work should be continued and should come under the Department of Education and the Department of Institutions and Agencies and that Commissioner Ellis was in accord with this. He also pointed out in his letter that Mrs. Jennings, the Secretary, had resigned and that it would be necessary to appoint someone else in her place to carry on until June 30th. It was regularly moved and seconded that someone should be employed in Mrs. Jennings place.

The Governor commented that gradually he would like to see all like activities of the Civilian Defense setup merged with existing bureaus and that he understands from Commissioner Ellis this can be done without too much trouble. He stated he would talk with Commissioner Ellis further on this subject.

The Governor briefly commented on letter from Secretary of War Stimson concerning the compiling of lists of service addresses of soldiers. This was read by the Governor as well as his reply to Secretary Stimson. They follow in this order:

"I am writing to you on a matter which seriously concerns the security of the armed forces.

It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that certain States, or political subdivisions of States, in carrying out State absentee servicemen voting laws or procedures, may undertake to compile and make public lists of absent servicemen whose voting residence is in such States or subdivision, which lists will show the servicemen's names, military addresses, (i.e., APO numbers), and military organizations.

If such lists are compiled and made public in various States and Subdivisions, a result highly dangerous to the armed forces may occur. From a study of such lists, it would be relatively simple to determine the battle order of the United States armed forces. It is of major importance that information as to the disposition of our armed forces at home and abroad, which it is practically impossible to assemble from ordinary person-to-person mail, should not be disclosed to the enemy. The necessity at this time of protecting our armed forces from the results of any such disclosure is apparent.

The War Department is not advised whether under the law of your State, it is or may be required, permitted, or contemplated that any such lists of servicemen shall be prepared on a State, county, or other political subdivisional basis.

If the law of your State does require, permit or contemplate the compilation and publication of any such lists of servicemen, and any such lists are hereafter compiled or made public, then it is urgently requested that the following precautions be taken by all officials concerned:

- (1) That every person engaged in compiling any such lists of servicemen be warned of the importance, from a security standpoint, of not releasing to the public any information which discloses both the military address and the designation of the military organizations of servicemen on active duty.
- (2) That if State law requires any such list of servicemen to include any information in regard to them other than their names and home addresses, the information to be published be limited to their military addresses; and that the designation of their military organizations be excluded.

Because of the importance of the subject, I have directed the Commanding General of the Service Command within which your State is situated to offer any help or counsel that you may desire. I know that the War Department will have the full cooperation of your State in this important matter."

The Governor's reply follows:

"This is to acknowledge your letter of April 29th discussing the compilation of absentee soldiers' addresses for the purpose of furnishing them with an election ballot.

New Jersey's Absentee Soldiers' Voting Law requires the compilation of soldiers' addresses as far as obtainable but in no way the publication of the same. In proceeding to secure these addresses we first communicated with Major General Thomas A. Terry, Commanding General of the Second Service Command, and have proceeded with his complete acquiescence and knowledge. The actual mailing of the ballots to the individual A.P.O. addresses is provided under the terms of the legislation. For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of the law in question.

Assuring you of our full appreciation of the warning you have given and that every care to subscribe to the same will be taken, we remain,"

The Governor felt there was nothing to be disturbed about, but there should be no publicity. He stated the point is that when the Adjutant General receives these lists from the Prudential Insurance Company and they are then transferred to the County Clerks, warning must be given that no general publicity be given to the lists.

Prosecutor Wachenfeld felt that for the protection of the Governor a letter should be sent to the Adjutant General to that effect. The Governor advised a copy of the letter had been sent to the Adjutant General along with a copy of his reply. Colonel Schoeffel inquired as to whether or not this had been sent to the Prudential Insurance Company. The Governor said that copy had also been sent to Mr. Volk of that Company.

Motion was made that a resolution be adopted that the request of the Secretary of War as indicated by reply of the Governor be strictly complied with, and a formal copy of this resolution be sent confidentially to each County Clerk.

Colonel Dreyfuss said he was Chairman of the Newark Chapter of the Red Cross and that in this connection he was at the National Headquarters of this organization yesterday. He learned while there that the Red Cross would like to establish in New Jersey a division for packaging kits for United States prisoners of war, and that they offered to lease floor space in an armory in the State at the rate of 50¢ per square foot. He inferred they were particularly interested in the Elizabeth Armory. He commented that the State would probably be able to realize \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year through such an arrangement.

The Governor stated that the question of the availability of an armory would have to be taken up with General Barlow, Quartermaster General, It was, however, the concensus that space in an armory is probably available.

It was regularly moved and seconded by the Cabinet that Colonel Dreyfuss be designated to negotiate such an arrangement through the Quartermaster General, that the Cabinet approved of a transaction of this nature.

Colonel Dreyfuss stated that he had had General Terry and General Grunert to lunch to meet Director Wachenfeld. He brought up the question as to the necessity for the continuance of Civilian Defense, and both of the Generals stated it should be continued. The Governor felt the experience with the procurement of voting addresses was evidence of the value of these forces.

Colonel Dreyfuss reported he had a letter which had been addressed to Director Wachenfeld concerning the matter of Child Care from Commissioner Ellis. The Governor stated he would see Commissioner Ellis in a day or two and take this matter up with him.

Colonel Schoeffel requested approval of the minutes of the War Cabinet meeting held on March 16th. There was no objection and the minutes were approved.

The Colonel notified the Governor that General Bowers was attending a meeting in Baltimore.

The Colonel read a letter received by him from Mr. Franklin D'Olier, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, in reply to letter sent this Company by the War Cabinet commending them for their assistance in tabulating the service addresses of soldiers. It follows:

"It was very good indeed of you to take the trouble to write as you did expressing appreciation of what this Company is trying to do to assist in connection with the voting by men and women in the service.

Our Vice President, Mr. Harry J. Volk, is giving this matter his personal attention and I trust that neither you nor any of your associates will hesitate in calling upon him and this organization for any assistance you think we can render."

The Colonel informed the Governor that the F.B.I. had requested the State Police to confidentially develop a plan for coverage of all roads leading into adjacent states to be put into effect should there be a break by German war prisoners from Fort Dix.

Meeting adjourned at 12:40 P. M.

Chas S. Schoeffel