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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET  
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1942.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Senator Scott, General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss,  
Mr. Ohland and Colonel Schoeffel.  
Governor Edison attending the Hudson County Tax Board Hearing.  
Assemblyman Boswell unable to be present.

Presiding Officer at meeting - Mr. Ohland.

Mr. Ohland discussed new regulations covering the control of artificial lighting in the seacoast zone of the Second Corps Area issued by the Commanding General of Corps Area under authority of Paragraph 3, Public Proclamation No. 1 Headquarters Eastern Defense Command and First Army, Governors Island, New York. These new restricted orders imply that all lights normally visible from the sea, which cannot be dimmed or shaded in a manner that they will not be visible under any conditions at a distance of more than one mile from the shore, must be extinguished. They provide for even further reduction in volume of exterior lights used for illumination or guidance of traffic and for security measures or outdoor protection, outdoor manufacture, storage or shipping of war materials, and shading so as to prevent their direct rays shining at an angle above the horizontal. They further provide that all exterior advertising signs illuminated by flood lights, incandescent bulbs, neon, fluorescent or other lighting, shall be extinguished. For further details, see attached.

The reading of these restricted orders brought up the subject of lighting generally along the seacoast, and discussion regarding the unreasonable attitude of off-shore patrols reporting on conditions along the seacoast as to the results of the dimout. It was felt that New Jersey's dimout was very effective. All of those present who participated in the inspection trip Monday evening, June 1st, from Pier "A", New York City, to a point off Long Branch, at approximately 8 to 10 miles from shore, and from there on back to New York, prior to, during and after the State blackout, were of the impression that the lighting in New Jersey did not in any way reflect a glare on the waters which would silhouette a ship. It was felt there was no appreciable difference noted between the dimout and the blackout.

Director Dreyfuss stated that, in telephone conversation with General Terry this morning, the General indicated that, as a result of last night's trip, he felt that New Jersey was effectively dimmed out, and he agreed to make another inspection trip on a bright clear night. The weather during the trip yesterday evening was unsatisfactory in some respects, as there were light rains and low hanging clouds; however, the shore was clearly visible the entire distance traveled. The idea of the second trip would be to determine whether or not a clear night would show any difference in visibility or glare of light at sea.

It was brought out that the blackout was exceptionally good, and Senator Scott mentioned Cape May County, which he had inspected during the blackout, was very black except for the Navy installation. It has been estimated that the Navy has from 3,000 to 5,000 exterior lights

burning each evening, that there are some 50 navigation lights within one mile, and that a dredge working off the base was lit up like a Christmas tree. He felt these conditions contributed to a low morale of the people in the vicinity. It was decided to take this matter up with the Naval authorities in the near future if the situation continues.

It was stated that, with all of the lighting from New York's waterfront, and with all the lighting of the navigation beacons, buoys, ships guarding the entrance to the harbor, and searchlights playing about the bay, the pilot boat which followed the inspection boat could not be seen, nor was it silhouetted a mile away. In fact, it was extremely difficult to see with glasses at three-quarters of a mile.

Director Dreyfuss asked for the opinion of the group regarding a newspaper release which explained the reaction of the inspection party to the success of the dimout and subsequent blackout yesterday evening. The release took issue somewhat with reports of the Naval patrol and Army patrols which expected less lighting than they claimed was visible. Approval of the release was indicated.

Report was read from the Fourth Naval District, which indicated the dimout was not sufficient at North Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, and Atlantic City. Director Dreyfuss and Senator Scott, both of whom stated they were familiar with the conditions referred to, seriously disagreed with the Naval patrol findings, but recommended that other members of the Cabinet arrange to inspect the area referred to, to familiarize themselves with conditions. Mr. Dreyfuss suggested that Senator Scott and Assemblyman Boswell join the Fourth Naval District patrol some evening to inspect the dimout from the sea. He will be pleased to arrange for this if they will agree to go. The Senator thought that the idea was very good and he thought Mr. Boswell would be glad to go along.

Mr. Ohland read a letter from the Governor of Florida to Governor Edison. The letter stated in part that the people of Florida were very much disturbed regarding the new regulations of the OCD, in that it would appear Federal agencies were dominating the State defense councils. It went on to express the discontent of the citizens of Florida with interference with what was presumed to be State rights. In discussing the matter, members of the Cabinet felt there was considerable merit in the thoughts expressed by the Governor of Florida; that the OCD should not have control in any manner of State defense council activities, and that they should act in an advisory capacity only. It was recommended that Mr. Ohland discuss this matter with the Governor tomorrow.

In discussing motor vehicle laws which were passed by the Senate during the last legislative session, there was some conflict with the Federal Bureau of Transportation as to the length of 4-wheel single body trucks which should be allowed on our highways. The State law would call for trucks not in excess of 29 feet, whereas Federal agencies believe overall length should be allowed up to a maximum of 35 feet. This matter was taken up with Senator Scott with the request he try to have the amendment made, and to pass the bill on to Mr. Boswell for him to follow through in the House.

Mr. Ohland read a letter that had been directed to the Governor recommending Colonel Stanton, South Jersey Military District Commander, as Liaison Officer between Corps Area and the Governor of New Jersey. In discussing the work that a Liaison Officer would have to do, it was felt that the officer so appointed should be more closely associated with the Commanding General of the Corps Area than Colonel Stanton could possibly be, and that the appointee be allowed to make decisions on the spot regarding minor matters; that to do this he would have to be in fairly close contact with the Corps Area Command. It was felt that Colonel Stanton was a capable officer, but too far removed from the scene of authority.

Mr. Ohland read a request that had been received from Bloomfield, New Jersey, officials who are desirous of obtaining permit to have a fireworks display on July 4th. The matter was referred to Director Dreyfuss for reply.

Mr. Ohland read restricted order from Headquarters Second Corps Area, Internal Security Section (Plant Protection Section), stating that the War Department had relieved the Corps Area Commander of responsibility for protection against sabotage or internal threat with respect to: (1) civilian manufacturing plants engaged in the production of war materials for the Army; (2) power utilities serving such plants; (3) War Department owned plants, posts, and stations controlled or operated by the Supply Arms and Services, or by the Army Air Force; until the Corps Area Commander shall be called upon for aid by the appropriate Commanding Officer, Naval District Commandant or his representative, or Plant Protection Officer to whom such responsibility has been assigned. With respect to other plants, facilities, installations, utilities, and materials located within the Second Corps Area and deemed vital to the war effort it is the responsibility of the Corps Area Commander to determine the adequacy of the protection afforded and to secure, and if necessary, to afford such protection. In respect to all facilities and posts referred to above, when, in response to a call for aid, the Corps Area Commander sends troops, he shall have full responsibility for all protective measures until the troops are withdrawn.

Discussion held regarding the difficulty of the State Police in getting the Metropolitan Military District Commander to cooperate in the inspection of plant facilities since they were ordered by General Phillipson to work with the Department. This matter was referred to Colonel Schoeffel for his attention.

Director Dreyfuss read communication that had been received from the State Planning Board requesting they be reimbursed for \$2,000 which had been spent by the Board in assisting the Defense Council by preparing maps and planning data. He stated the matter had been taken up with Budget Commissioner Stephan, Defense Council head when the offer of assistance was originally received. Major Stephan stated no agreement had been entered into with the Planning Board; that while they had been extremely helpful, it was thought that the aid to be provided would be with permanent employees, and that the Council would merely pay for materials used. It was recommended by the group that \$500 of Council funds be transferred to the Planning Board as a compromise.

Director Dreyfuss stated letter had been received from Dr. Messick, Chairman, Committee of Surveys and Fact-Finding, asking for decision in the matter of protecting public records. He stated recommendation had been made by Colonel Kelly that State records be microfilmed. It was explained that the State Legislature had failed to pass the necessary bill to allow this; therefore, the matter was laid over.

Director Dreyfuss reported that a committee of three, Chief of Staff Thomas Dignan, Mr. Harry Neuberger, and he as Chairman, had arranged to meet with committee members from the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware each month, to discuss mutual problems. He also stated that the Mayor of New York had agreed to appoint one individual from New York City to meet with New Jersey authorities on interstate problems.

He read request which had been received from the Newark Defense Council, requesting an annual appropriation of \$3,000 for the carrying charge of 50 telephones installed at Defense Council Headquarters. It was decided that the State could not assume this cost.

He stated that the Veterans of Foreign Wars had been quite insistent that the Governor arrange for the appointment of one of their members, Louis Shepper, as a Regional Executive Assistant Director of the Defense Council. It was stated there was no vacancy at present, but arrangements will be made, if possible, to have him employed by the State Rationing Board.

Director Dreyfuss informed the members that he had directed a letter to all former members of the old New Jersey Defense Council, thanking them for their service to the State during the past two years.

Colonel Schoeffel stated he had met with the members of the Schedule Rating Office of Newark to discuss progress being made in the formation of District Area Control Centers of the three regions in the State Police and Fire Coordination Defense Plan. He reported difficulty was had in getting Essex County to decide upon proper Area Control Center. He recommended that the District Director of Essex County, appointed by the State Defense Council, take over the coordination of this area, and Director Dreyfuss suggested letter be forwarded to him outlining what was necessary, type of room, equipment and probable maintenance cost, and that he would attempt to have the matter settled with the agencies concerned.

Colonel Schoeffel reported conferring with Dr. Mahaffey on the subject of repression of promiscuous vice and the venereal disease situation. He reported that Carl Daines, Department of Health, had met with representatives of the State Police, the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, and local enforcement officials, to set up plans for the control of Camp Kilmer area.

He reported meeting with Mr. Harry Neuberger over final recommendations for street and highway regulations during air raid or blackout. He stated he had conferred with Major Reeves, OCD, New York City, concerning war traffic control and police emergency regulations as it applied to the interstate problem affecting Port of New York facilities, ferries, etc.

The Colonel briefly mentioned arrangements being made to assist the Army in transporting silver through New Jersey from West Point, New York, to Carteret, New Jersey.

He reported that an investigation of complaint of the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission regarding the Greenwood Lake Water Supply revealed that New Jersey had taken over from the Morris Canal Company the dam and waterway referred to. Mr. Charles P. Wilber, Director and State Forester of the Department of Conservation and Development, is directly in charge of the installation. He believes the dam is situated in an out of the way location and would be difficult to approach. It was recommended that Mr. Wilber be approached with the thought of having local tenants, living in State owned buildings near the dam site, make frequent inspection of the installations.

General Bowers stated 2,000 rifles, formerly allocated to the State Guard, had been returned to the Army. This left one rifle for each four men of the Reserve Guard. As replacement for the rifles turned in, 190 shot guns had been received to date. Ultimately he anticipates shot guns will be provided as replacements for all rifles taken.

At the request of the Governor, he met with Mr. W. J. Clark, Field Manager, Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, and Mr. J. L. Seiler, President of the United States Trucking Corporation, to discuss Federal shipments of silver from West Point to a smelting plant in Carteret. The United States Trucking Corporation has been engaged by the Federal Government to transport the silver, and will run approximately 3 to 6 convoys each day, 5 days a week, for the next year or so. It was stated the gentlemen requested permission for the trucks to pass over the Pulaski Skyway. In the absence of Colonel Schoeffel, these arrangements were made through Captain Smith, of the State Police, who was in communication with Mr. James Logan, Chief Engineer, State Highway Department, to determine if the skyway structure would accommodate the weight of each convoy. Each trailer weighs approximately 20 tons. He was informed the skyway would handle this weight quite easily. Captain Smith also contacted Commissioner Casey of Jersey, who granted permission for the convoy to pass over the skyway, Mr. Clark to see the Chief of Police of Jersey City on May 29th. The convoys are to be escorted by U. S. Army guards. State Police escort would be obtained for the trip from Woodbridge to Carteret.

He reported long office conference with Mr. Field of the New Jersey Defense Council, relative to the air raid warning system, and the method employed in giving the warning so that the State Guard armories would be notified. It was requested that, whenever Corps Area notifies Colonel Schoeffel of an air raid anywhere in the State, General Ballantyne be informed. He can be reached through the Roseville Avenue Armory, Newark. He mentioned he would like to have distinctive insignia or arm brassard bearing initials N.J.S.G. for members of the Reserve who would be compelled to travel in plain clothes from their homes to the several armories in the event of a call to duty. This matter to be taken up directly with Director Dreyfuss to incorporate in the rules and regulations of the Council.

The General reported on conference held regarding table of organization for a Naval Militia. This matter to be continued.

He discussed legislation that had been drafted on the subject of pay differential for members of the Guard, and stated the bill had been given to Senator Proctor.

He mentioned an attempt was being made to clear up the status of former members of the Guard now in the armed service of the Federal forces, as it regarded the difference in pay that they would receive in their event their civilian compensation was greater than their compensation from the Army. He stated it has been the custom to deduct Army salary, less allowances, from State salary, plus allowances; the difference, if any, has been paid to the former member concerned.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET  
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1942.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Governor Edison opened the meeting.

The Governor read a letter from General Bowers referring to the Second Corps Area War Disaster Relief Plan of May 16, 1942. The General requested the Governor to advise him as to whether or not the State Guard Reserve could be paid from State funds should the Corps Area request their services. Discussion was held concerning the intent of the plan as it applied to all agencies of the State. It was finally decided that inasmuch as the Corps Area Commander would cooperate with State agencies, or take over the command of State agencies, which would include civilian defense forces, guard, police and other agencies, the Governor's consent would be necessary to allow members of the War Cabinet to place at the disposal of Corps Area the several agencies they commanded or coordinated.

Mr. Wm. Ohland was directed to prepare for the Governor a memorandum as to the type of order or proclamation the Governor would have to issue in the event of the plan being adopted.

The Governor read a letter from General Terry in answer to his request that Army maneuvers be discontinued during the summer months on Sundays. The letter of the General quoted letter from General Gage to the effect that the maneuvers were held Sunday, May 24th, from a point near Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, at the request of the civilian agencies of the State; that the date had been decided upon at a meeting of such agencies, and Sunday was selected as there would be more civilians free to participate, there would be a maximum traffic condition, and, generally, that day would lend itself to a better exercise. General Terry closed his letter by stating that the Army will not hold maneuvers on Sunday during the summer season unless extreme emergency made it necessary.

The Governor read a letter that had been received from Mr. J. A. Appleton, Chairman of the General Managers' Association of New York, concerning the necessity for arranging that certain personnel of the railroads in this State be allowed to move, some on foot, some in cars, during blackout or air raid alarm. He stated some procedure must be adopted so that key personnel could move with dispatch to their several positions. Director Dreyfuss informed the Governor that within a week he hoped to be able to issue passes to the necessary persons it has been determined will move during a blackout, and that he would be glad to take this matter under consideration. He stated that the key personnel of the several plants in the State concerned, and those in the municipalities who would be required to move, would be indicated shortly. He felt extreme care should be exercised in making regulations regarding this matter, as it is anticipated more than 70,000 persons come into this category. He stated that personal identification would be established of these persons by stamping the driver's license, and that rules would be drawn for luminous stickers

to identify cars to move in an emergency. On a question as to how the State Guard would be taken care of, he advised that they would be included in the order.

He informed the Cabinet that certain regulations now being prepared would be ready for Friday, and complete copy of all such data would be forwarded to members of the War Cabinet for study.

Mr. Frank Holmes was presented by the Governor, and he discussed a situation which affected six municipalities along the seacoast. He stated that oil and tar, together with debris, littered the beach from Belmar to Manasquan. He stated that the Commerce and Navigation Department had been petitioned by these municipalities to ask for State aid in the removal of this scum. After considerable discussion concerning the situation as it exists of oil deposits along all sections of the beach from Cape May north to Sea Bright, Senator Scott explained that in a number of communities in his county, measures had been taken by municipal officials to plow under the oil scum. Of course, this was not entirely satisfactory, but served the purpose temporarily. It was the belief of Assemblyman Boswell that this entire matter should be carefully approached with the thought in mind that the responsibility of the clearance of the beach should not be at the expense of the State. The Governor stated the matter came down to two questions: (1) is only the State concerned; or (2) is it a matter of municipal, county, and State concern. Upon checking each of the individual members of the Cabinet, all felt that it was of some concern to the State, but the responsibility should be divided equally between the three branches of government, in so far as they were able to assume the responsibility. It was finally suggested that Senator Scott, representing the Governor and the Committee, and Mr. Frank Holmes, representing the Commerce and Navigation Department, attend a meeting which was being called by Mayor Leon Key Abbott of Belmar. This meeting was for the purpose of calling together Mayors of the shore communities to discuss Federal and State aid in the removal of the oil scum. Senator Scott was requested to state that the Governor felt the problem was born of the war, and therefore, the State was willing to assume part of the responsibility to alleviate the condition; however, he assumed that the city and county governments would take their proportionate share in this work. The thought was expressed that highway equipment which is now stored could be used for this purpose. Mr. William Ohland and Mr. Frank Holmes were directed to communicate with the State Highway Department to see how they might assist in this problem.

The Governor stated he had referred for investigation to General Bowers the probability of using the Governor's Cottage at Sea Girt for a USO headquarters. He stated that on the occasion of his visit to Fort Monmouth, General Van Deusen, of the Signal Corps, seemed eager to get the use of this facility. He read the report of General Bowers, which summed up to the thought that the Cottage should not be used as a USO headquarters nor an officers' club. He stated that the Rifle Club building was at present being used by the officers stationed at Sea Girt, and a new recreation center for the men was almost completed. It was felt that considerable repairs would have to be made before the mansion could be made suitable for USO headquarters or officers' club. Beyond that, it would take a sizeable sum to return the building to



its original condition when it was turned back by the Army. He specifically stated that, in his opinion, the building should be closed and remain so. Upon direct question of the Governor to each of the members of the Cabinet, it was unanimously agreed that the report of the General should be followed unless some specific request by the Army or the Navy indicated the building could be used for a worth while purpose other than those stated.

The Governor read a letter from General Bowers requesting an increase of the Permanent Guard Battalion by 10 per cent to keep his Battalion at normal strength. He stated the turnover was quite rapid due to Selective Service draft, sickness, and other reasons. The Governor approved an additional 60 men, provided the maximum strength would at no time exceed the table of organization.

The Governor read a letter from General Terry requesting that distribution be made of new rules and regulations covering the control of artificial lighting in the seacoast zone of the Second Corps Area. He stated it was urgent that the revised regulations, which were to be effective June 1st, be issued immediately. He brought out that it was the authority of the military command, and not of the State, to issue such orders. Director Dreyfuss informed the Governor that he had held these regulations after an understanding with General Terry. In the meantime, the regulations had been printed and, together with letter which he read, were to be issued the evening of our meeting date, June 9th. Letter in effect stated the Army command must be obeyed. This led into a discussion of the reaction of the members of the Cabinet who viewed the seacoast by boat prior to, during, and after the blackout June 1st, all of which is covered in the report of June 2nd. The Governor stated that, in so far as future orders emanating from the Army or Navy were concerned, the general broad policy of the State would be that, upon the receipt of any official orders, whether we agreed with them or not, they must be obeyed; that where we disagree, this matter could be taken up with the proper authority and changes could be made as an understanding was reached on the subject.

Director Dreyfuss reported that he was meeting with Lieutenant General Hugh Drum and Major General Terry at Corps Area Headquarters, Governors Island, at 3:00 P.M. today. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the dimout regulations. He reported that he is meeting tomorrow with the heads of the five states of Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey; purpose, a discussion of mutual problems.

Colonel Metcalf, Major Cullen and Mr. Huntington of OCD were presented by the Governor, and visited with him for about ten minutes, during which time the Cabinet retired.

Upon resumption of the meeting, Mr. Ohland reported a request had been received by the Governor, from Mr. James Kerney, State Director of the OPA, to appoint a central authority in the State to be the final determining authority as to what tires, equipment, and repair parts were needed for State owned vehicles. The Governor appointed State Purchasing Commissioner Albert Waters to act in that capacity.

He referred to the report of the State officials who attended the Trade Barrier Conference in Washington late in May. In New Jersey, it was found that the only trade barrier that existed was in the length of 4-wheel single-body trucks, and Assemblyman Boswell was asked to expedite the necessary legislation, which has already passed the Senate. He stated he would attempt to have it passed in the House next Monday. All other laws regarding labor, explosives, safety, transportation and handling of foodstuffs, and bus transportation, are in accord with the desires of the Federal Government.

He brought up the request of Spencer Smith for the appointment of the Commerce and Navigation Board as Liaison Department with military authorities. It was felt this was not necessary, and that the Army should contact the Governor's office direct, and he would apportion the work to those departments or individuals concerned.

General Bowers discussed conference with General Barlow relative to the leasing of the Camden Naval Militia Armory to the Navy for a rental of \$10,500 per year, the Government to pay all public utilities expenses such as light, heat, and telephone, etc. Reported conference held with Mr. William E. Ohland relative to the table of organization and formation of a Naval Militia for the State. Considerable discussion was held as to the necessity for organizing a Naval Militia. It was pointed out that, at a previous meeting, all members of the Cabinet thought the matter should be looked into. It was agreed there might be some difficulty in forming such a unit using State owned boats, and giving Naval ratings to such State employees that might be assigned to the craft as a part of their State duty. It was felt that the Militia duties might conflict with the State use of such craft and department heads concerned might not agree in all of these matters. Senator Scott believed the Militia could be used for inland waterway patrol and policing. Assemblyman Boswell stated we must keep in mind that any use of State owned draft for a Naval Militia should be on a strictly cooperative basis with the Federal authorities, and any orders must be agreeable to them. He cited the case of the Coast Guard causing considerable trouble over the use of some boats in Cape May County just recently. Finally the civilian unit was disbanded. He also mentioned the State would have to purchase gasoline and be responsible for the craft and individuals operating them.

Senator Scott felt that, if the inland waterways were to be used for transportation of oil by wooden barges, the necessity for inland waterway patrol would be greater than ever, as it would be very easy for saboteurs to destroy barges, bridges, or other installations, or obstruct the operation of such craft. The matter was finally referred back to General Bowers and Mr. Ohland for further study.

Colonel Schoeffel stated he had attended a meeting with General Groninger, Embarkation Officer, Port of New York, and Colonel Baird, commanding Camp Kilmer, which was also attended by Mr. Smith of the Commerce and Navigation Department, Attorney General Wilentz, Senator Toolan, Commissioner Driscoll, Dr. Mahaffey, and representatives of six communities. The purpose of the meeting was to become acquainted with the officers referred to, and to discuss mutual

problems. Meeting was called by Dr. Robert Clothier, President of Rutgers University.

He reported conference with the C.A.R.W. and representative of the FCC and of the Interceptor Command at New York, to discuss a recent bulletin that had been issued, which provided that every fixed transmitting radio station used by police departments was to monitor on one of five commercial radio stations. This would be on the basis of 24 hours a day; the purpose, to go off the air when orders came through FCC that an emergency existed and mobile police units could no longer operate. He explained that Colonel Johnson and the FCC representative agreed that we would not have to monitor from 24 transmitting sites, but could monitor from 5 such sites, and, in that way, control the activities of the 24 fixed stations referred to.

He mentioned discussing with Mr. Geddes, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the situation as it affected the movement of key employees during blackout.

The Governor had a 1 o'clock appointment, and as it was 1:30, the meeting was brought to a close. For further activities, regarding matters not discussed by General Bowers and Colonel Schoeffel, see attached.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET  
TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

Governor Charles Edison at commencement exercises at Princeton Univ.

Presiding Officer - Senator Scott.

Mr. Ohland was directed to read letter from Mr. Frank Holmes, Secretary, Board of Commerce and Navigation, recommending all pleasure motor boats be prohibited from operating on inland waterways and lakes in this State between one hour after sundown and sunrise; reason advanced was the inability of operators of such craft to hear air raid warning sirens. Discussion disclosed the fact that none of the members present agreed this should be done. The matter was referred to Director Dreyfuss for investigation to determine if such severe measures are necessary.

Mr. Ohland stated that Colonel Joseph Sears, Chemical Warfare Section, U. S. Army, arranged with the City of Newark for demonstration of the type being held all over the United States by the Chemical Warfare Division. It demonstrates the use of explosives in a real and dramatic performance to show what happens during bombing raids. He requested authorization of the War Cabinet to proceed with the affair for the evening of June 26th, at the City Stadium, Newark. The matter was referred to Director Dreyfuss.

Mr. Ohland read a letter of explanation of anticipated expenditure of \$5,000 requested by the New Jersey Council from defense funds of the State. Proposal is as follows: poster campaign - cost of space \$2,250, cost of posters \$950; radio spot advertising - \$1800; plus additional donated advertising of a like nature, which will bring the total to \$5,000 to be put out for a return of approximately \$9,000 in advertising; the balance to be donated by the agencies from whom the service is purchased. Members present felt the funds should be allotted and the plan accepted.

Mr. Ohland read a letter from General Terry to the Governor with reference to a clarification of paragraph 10 of the regulations on dimout, which states "Automobiles parked or moving where their headlights would normally be visible from seaward shall extinguish their bright lights. If in motion they shall proceed with due caution using only parking lights." The General requested that where such streets run at right angles to the sea, they be determined, named, advertised and posted and motorists warned not to use other than parking lights thereon.

Mr. Ohland stated that General Terry had forwarded a list of the plants engaged in defense production throughout the State, which are to be under the supervision of the Defense Council as regards preparation for blackout of their facilities. There are very few plants in the State where production will be allowed to continued during air raid alarm with the present arrangement made for blackout.

Mr. Ohland reported on results of conference between representatives of several of the shore municipalities, county and State highway departments, and the State. He stated there was an oil and tar residue for a distance of approximately seven miles between Manasquan and Belmar, and arrangements have been worked out between the three agencies concerned to bury as much of the residue as possible by digging above the high water mark and covering over the debris. Where this could not be done due to narrow beach line, the residue would be removed. This work had actually been started the day previous to the meeting. Total cost to the municipalities for materials and equipment will not exceed \$300 each.

Director Dreyfuss stated that a dinner meeting had been held of the Defense Directors of five states last week. Those represented were the states of New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. They have agreed to interchange budgets and regulations promulgated by their offices. He stated that General Drum had sent his Chief of Staff to see Mayor LaGuardia to review the dimout order. Mayor LaGuardia had stated that the present situation had increased crime, accidents and injuries to citizens of the City of New York. His Director stated he is keeping after this matter, and hopes to get a review of the dimout as it affects New Jersey just as quickly as possible. He showed photographs taken at sea from one to three miles off-shore, and indicated that the photographs showed complete blackout condition except where navigation lights were placed. All photographs showed that the navigation lights definitely made a glare or glow, whereas normal lighting in cities such as Asbury Park and Long Branch showed up black in the photographs. All photographs were time exposures.

He stated he had been requested by Governor Lehman of the State of New York and Major General Haskell, Director of Defense, State of New York, to arrange a luncheon with Governor Edison, if possible, to discuss the dimout orders, with the thought in mind of requesting the Army to relax such orders in both states. He stated Mayor Hague of Jersey City had forwarded a letter to Lieutenant General Drum requesting relaxation of the dimout order.

He read a letter received from Major Cullen, of the OCD, discussing Senate Bill No. 250, requesting 12 copies of the bill. Major Cullen wishes an amendment of the law which authorizes use on letterheads of the heading "Office of Director of Civilian Defense" when the law created title "Civilian Defense Director." Inasmuch as he was referring to the old letterhead used prior to the passage of Senate Bill No. 250, which is now Chapter 251, Laws of 1942, no action was taken in the matter.

Director Dreyfuss discussed reorganization of his office force. He expects to set up an organization according to chart which he exhibited. The organization will make Mr. Dignan Defense Director Deputy, Mr. Hazen Chief of Staff directing office work, Mr. Neuberger Chief of Civil Protection, and others Chief of Public Information, Training, etc. He stated he would arrange for communications expert, New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, Mr. Arthur Carpenter; an engineering expert, Mr. Stickel of Essex County; and a member of the State Police,

expert in disaster relief, to work on the regional and area control centers; this committee to get under way next week.

He discussed discrepancies in wages paid for several of the positions under his command, pointing out that many minor and unimportant posts receive compensation greater than persons who direct the activities of such posts, and felt that he should be given authorization to determine the value of the services and the compensation that should be paid for such services. He showed a rough draft of a number of regulations which are to be issued shortly, and stated members of the War Cabinet would receive copies as quickly as possible.

Director Dreyfuss stated invitation had been received from Second Corps Area to attend demonstration at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, of simulated bomb attack with a trained crew. He invited members of the Cabinet and others who wish to attend; affair to be held June 20th, at 9:00 P. M.

He requested information as to whether or not the newspapers of the State should publicize Primary and Secondary Road Map. It was felt that publicity should be given to the map, but inasmuch as the Secretary of War had requested information of this sort be kept secret, it was felt the Cabinet could not give their consent to its publication. It was recommended, however, that the Governor write a letter to the Secretary of War asking for authorization to publicize the map referred to. It was felt this would be the best procedure to follow. Mr. Ohland will take care of this matter.

Director Dreyfuss stated that a number of municipalities had ordered additional fire apparatus prior to the start of the War. In many cases, the fire apparatus was in the hands of the dealer, but the dealer would not make delivery until release had been obtained from the proper Federal authorities. Mr. Ohland stated he would be in Washington some time this week, and would be glad to take the matter up at that time.

Director Dreyfuss stated that, in conference with the Mayor of Deal, New Jersey, it was brought out that the Pennsylvania Railroad stops about every second or third train at Deal, which forces summer residents to get the train at the adjacent municipalities. The Mayor was of the opinion that more frequent stopping of trains would cut down the use of automobiles and consequent use of gasoline and tires on the part of a large number of people daily. It was felt this was a matter for the Public Utility Commission to determine, and not the War Cabinet.

Director Dreyfuss stated that the State Salvage Committee has found it impossible to move all of the salvage, such as paper, metals, etc., that has been collected by municipal groups. He cited the case of the Red Cross at Caldwell being unable to get anyone to move materials that had been collected, and wondered what could be done in the matter. It was recommended that he refer the matter to the Federal agency concerned for their decision.

Director Dreyfuss reported on arrangements being made for the Civilian Mobilization Day, July 4th. He reported that, in ten days, the first issue of the New Jersey Defense Bulletin would be issued.

He requested that a Speaker's Division of the War Cabinet be formed to assist in making some of the public addresses that have become quite burdensome to him. His recommendation was taken under advisement and arrangements will be made to have others assist him as soon as possible.

He stated a letter had been forwarded to the 242 members of the old Defense Council, pointing out that Chapter 251, Laws of 1942, dissolved the old Council, and complimenting them on their activity during the period of time that the Defense Council existed, thanking them for past services rendered to the State. He expressed the hope that suggestions and criticisms of the members of the old Defense Council would be freely made.

Director Dreyfuss stated that copies of Chapter 251, Laws of 1942, have been sent to all the Mayors and the Chairmen of the local defense councils throughout the State.

General Bowers reported on his conference with Mr. Ohland relative to the creation of a Naval Militia unit in the New Jersey State Guard, and arranging for the draft pertaining to the organization of the same. He hopes to have this ready shortly. He reported examining the file pertaining to the difference in pay bill, Senate 239, which failed to pass the Legislature last night. He believes the bill is good and should pass. He stated only 120 men are affected, and that failure of the bill to pass will definitely mean a decided monetary loss to the families of these men, who enlisted with the thought in mind that they would receive the difference in pay between compensation paid by the Army and compensation paid by the State.

He reported on the difficulty of getting regular Army and Navy officers to cooperate in taking part in military reviews. He stated the majority of the requests that are made are turned down with excuses which will not allow individuals to participate. It was suggested the matter be taken up with the commanding officers of the several camps concerned where aid is needed.

He reported on the necessity of taking care of the 3400 rifles received from the Federal government, stating the cost will be about \$1900. He also needs some additional funds to service the shot guns and Thompson sub-machine guns which are to replace the 2000 rifles recently returned to the government. Discussion was held concerning the fine equipment the New York State Guard seemed to have. This takes in uniforms, rifles, sidearms and ordnance of all descriptions. It was stated that the State of New York had spent a considerable amount of money and that they now have an organization very well equipped, which exceeds 16,000 men. This led to a discussion of the clothing necessary for members of the Permanent Duty Battalion. Some \$15,000 is needed to provide adequate summer outfits. No additional appropriation is needed and money is available. The Cabinet decided to hold this question open until the Governor returned.

The General reported that 60 per cent of the Armories of the State are being used by Federal troops.

He reported on conference with Captain W. C. Conover, Depot Superintendent of the American Red Cross, Export Depot, Jersey City, relative to the distribution of supplies for disaster use. The goods concerned are garments for adults and children, surgical dressings, hospital garments, cots, blankets, stretchers, and miscellaneous garments and supplies. He stated great quantities of these supplies are stored at Cohose, New York, and must be moved to strategic points in areas where disasters are likely to occur. He will need some 12,000 square feet of floor space in Armories located throughout the State. The General seemed to feel that we could find sufficient storage space for these supplies, and he would arrange accordingly.

He brought up the question of the lease for the use of the 114th Infantry Armory, Trenton. He stated that the Selective Service system and the Defense Council jointly pay the rent; that the Selective Service system uses 55 per cent of the space but pays 2/3 of the rent, and the balance is paid by the Defense Council, who use 45 per cent of the space. He recommended a new lease on the basis of additional space for the Selective Service system, and contribution to be \$1,000 monthly, and the Defense Council contribution to be \$500 monthly, \$400 a month overpresent rental. There was some discussion regarding this matter, and his recommendation was finally accepted.

For further information regarding the General's report, see attached.

Senator Scott asked whether or not State representative had been selected to work with Mr. James Kerney, head of the State Rationing Board, this representative to determine which State departments needed new automobiles and the amount of tires and repair parts that would be needed for State owned vehicles. Mr. Ohland stated that the State Purchase Commissioner, Mr. Waters, had been appointed by the Governor to act in this capacity.

Colonel Schoeffel submitted the final draft of the Police War Plan, and stated the plan had been submitted to Bruce Smith, Police Consultant and Expert of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City. Mr. Smith indicated the plan was the best of its kind he had seen so far, and recommended its distribution. The committee had no objection to submission of the report for the Governor's signature. Copy was turned over to Mr. Ohland.

He stated that he had a conference with Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Major Smith, of the South Jersey Military District at Trenton, concerning G-2 work in the area. Request has been made that reports heretofore given to Corps Area be routed through Major Smith, of Military District referred to.

He reported on conference held with Lieutenant Chase of the Lake Denmark Naval Station, who, together with Trooper Loeser of the State Police, is conducting a survey of the Bund camps in northern New Jersey to determine conditions as they exist at the present time.



For further data regarding Colonel Schoeffel's report, see attached.

Meeting adjourned at 1:30 P.M.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET  
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1942.

Meeting convened at 10:45 A.M.

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

In the absence of Governor Edison, Acting Governor Scott presided.

Governor Scott opened the meeting by discussing efforts being made by the Cape May County authorities to comply with the regulations governing the control of artificial lighting issued by Second Corps Area. In his opinion, the dimout by citizens is as near perfect as it is possible to obtain, but the Naval authorities are not yet satisfied. Inspectors from the Fourth Naval District still turn in adverse reports regarding the adequacy of the dimout. The Governor requested that duplicate copies of photographs which were taken along the coast, and copy of which is in the possession of Director Dreyfuss, be given to him. Director Dreyfuss promised to make these available as quickly as possible.

Director Dreyfuss, in response to the question as to his progress with Army and Naval authorities to effect a relaxation of the dimout order, reported that Mr. Wakeley, President of Public Service, Mayor Hague, of Jersey City, and others had written to General Drum requesting several exceptions to the dimout regulations be granted. He was of the opinion that little relief from the dimout order could be obtained; however, he will confer tomorrow with Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier, on the matter. He read a communication from General Drum to Mayor Hague, which, in effect, stated that extension of the dimout regulations now in effect along the Jersey coast is being studied. It was disclosed that suggestion has been made for the dimout area to include the district 70 miles from the seacoast. General Drum stated control of lighting along the seacoast is most necessary, and he is firmly of the opinion that a revision of the dimout order contemplated will allow even less lighting than permitted at present.

On question from Governor Scott as to what agency of the State is responsible for the enforcement of the dimout regulations, General Bowers responded by stating that Army orders as published by the Governor through the Defense Director constituted an order to the citizens, which should be sufficient for compliance with the intent of such order. However, it was not determined whether all of the enforcement agencies of the State had the right to enforce the regulations, particularly as there is no penalty clause involved. It was stated that if the State itself did not comply with Army regulations, the Army authorities had the right to compel compliance by whatever means are available.

Mr. Ohland reported that the removal of oil and tar residue along the beach between Manasquan and Belmar was proceeding satisfactorily; that the consent of the W.P.A. at Washington for Works Project had been obtained within two hours; and that by last Friday,

area had been cleared from the 7 miles concerned sufficiently to allow bathing. The job up to last Friday was 50 per cent complete. It is believed the project will be completed by June 26th. All agencies concerned had approximately 300 men working, of which 65 were W.F.A. personnel. Mr. Ohland will inspect the progress of the work Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

Discussion was held as to whether or not county fairs should be prohibited from operating this year. It was stated that Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, has suggested deferment of all State and county fairs during the War. Inasmuch as counties in the State have been planning their fairs for months, amusement features have been booked and advertised, farm exhibits arranged, and programs and prize lists printed, it was believed action on the part of the War Cabinet should be deferred pending a direct request from the Federal Office of Defense Transportation to the Governor asking that fairs in the State be prohibited from operating.

Director Dreyfuss informed members of the Cabinet that the Chemical Warfare Division of the U. S. Army was conducting a demonstration at the City Stadium, Newark, on Friday evening; that he has tickets which he would be glad to distribute to anyone interested.

Director Dreyfuss read letter of complaint from Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Naef, concerning the actions of Mr. R. Reiser, of the Chatham Rationing Board, and Chairman of the Chatham Defense Council, which he referred to Colonel Schoeffel for investigation. The letter stated considerable foul and unnecessary language had been resorted to by Mr. Reiser, and the remarks were quoted verbatim in the letter.

Director Dreyfuss distributed copies of proposed rules and regulations, Rules 1 to 29, requesting members of the Cabinet give careful study to the rules as promulgated, and to return as quickly as possible with any comment they may have. Subjects covered in these rules and regulations are as follows: (1) Purpose; (2) Governor, powers of; (3) Civilian Defense Director, duties; (4) Government Agencies, Officers and Personnel; (5) Local Defense Councils; (6) Local Chairman; (7) Commander; (8) Organization; (9) Training; (10) Auxiliary Police; (11) Air Raid Warden; (12) Auxiliary Fire unit; (13) Fire Watcher; (14) Demolition and Clearance Crews; (15) Road Repair Crews; (16) Rescue Squads; (17) Messenger and Courier Corps; (18) Emergency Food and Housing Corps; (19) Utility Repair Squads; (20) Chaplains; (21) Instructors; (22) Air Raid Signal; (23) Dismissal of School Children; (24) Fire Works Displays; (25) Blackout, Conduct of Civilian Population; (26) Posting of Rules and Regulations; (27) Emergency Medical Service; (28) Emergency Medical Field Unit and subdivisions; (29) Chemical Casualties.

Director Dreyfuss stated he had talked to Governor Edison before he left the State, and the Governor felt that the State Property Officer should be left under the jurisdiction of the Executive Department for the time being. However, Director Dreyfuss felt that when the OCD equipment is received, for which the State Property Officer is responsible, the supervision of State property should be put under the Civil Defense Director.

Director Dreyfuss reported he had obtained the services of an engineer from the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, expert on communications; the services of Mr. Stickel, Engineer of Essex County, engineering expert; and the services of a member of the State Police, expert on disaster relief; and others, to draw up rules and regulations for the coordination of the emergency defense plans of the State to tie into the Police and Fire Mutual Aid Plan all medical facilities of whatever nature, together with Red Cross and public works agencies. The proposed plan will establish area control centers between the local defense councils and the regional areas of the State.

Governor Scott asked Director Dreyfuss if specific orders had ever been issued from his office regarding letter from Major General Terry asking that a clarification be made of paragraph 10 of the regulations on dimout. Director Dreyfuss stated that, inasmuch as an attempt is being made to obtain a relaxation of the dimout order, no action had been taken in the matter. The only order issued was the proclamation regarding the regulations desired by Corps Area.

Director Dreyfuss stated that he had settled the request of the State Planning Board, who desired reimbursement to the extent of \$2103 from the Defense Council funds, for the sum of \$600. (Discussed in previous report.)

Discussion held regarding the rental of the Armory. (See previous report.) General Bowers summarized the affair by stating that Colonel Bloomer, of Selective Service, desires three additional rooms now occupied by the Rationing Board; that Director Dreyfuss would also like to use this space. Inasmuch as the Selective Service system has been paying \$1400 a month for space at the Armory, and the Defense Council but \$100 a month, and the lease expires June 30th, he feels that the Army should be given every consideration or they will move to new quarters. Under the new lease to be set up, it is anticipated rental will be charged as follows: for Selective Service system, \$1000 monthly; Defense Council, \$500 monthly. An architect will consult with Colonel Bloomer and Director Dreyfuss and endeavor to build whatever partitions are necessary on the drill floor setting up adequate space for each agency. He requested Director Dreyfuss to consult with Colonel Bloomer and see if the situation could be settled to the satisfaction of both agencies.

Director Dreyfuss discussed the financial situation of the Defense Council, amount of funds expended to date, etc. (See his report.)

Director Dreyfuss reported that the conference of Civilian Defense Directors, which formerly included 5 States, now has a new member, the State of Massachusetts having joined the conference.

He reported that Comptroller Zink has resigned as Approval Officer of the Defense Council; that he will request Finance Commissioner Frank Walsh to take over this duty.

He reported that between the period May 1st to May 22nd, there

had been collected 10,700 tons of tin cans, out of which 107 tons of tin and 10,600 tons of steel will be recovered.

Director Dreyfuss stated that the Civil Defense of the State is divided into two classes: (1) the protective feature; (2) health, nutrition, salvage, community service, etc. He stated that he has requested Commissioner Ellis to take over those items in the second classification. He reported that Charles E. Eaton, Jr., had been appointed as Salvage Administrator to replace Captain Robert Bowman, who is now in the U. S. Army.

General Bowers stated that a number of the matters he was interested in had been reported by Mr. Ohland or Director Dreyfuss. He brought up the question of providing additional compensation for members of the Permanent Duty Battalion to equal the amount of compensation given comparable grades of men in the U. S. Army as a result of recent legislation, by increasing the base pay of the several grades of the service approximately as follows: Privates, \$8 a month; Sergeants, \$12 a month; Lieutenants, \$25 a month. He stated that the State statute specifically provides that members of the Permanent Duty Battalion be paid rate of compensation at least equal to that paid the comparable grades in the active service of the U. S. Army. He stated an additional \$8,000 a month will be needed. He stated he was bringing this matter up for consideration of the Cabinet, particularly as the Army bill made the pay retro-active to June 1st for members of the service.

The General reported that considerable progress has been made in requisitioning summer clothing for members of the Permanent Duty Battalion, and that he had been able to obtain through the efforts of Mr. Ohland and his office 650 campaign hats free of charge, a saving to the State of approximately \$1200.

He reported that an order had been placed for 3 sets of underwear per man for Permanent Duty Battalion members at \$1.00 per set, a total cost of \$2,000. He reported that 190 shot guns, single type, had been received; that 411 were to be delivered tomorrow; and that 600 additional weapons of all types, plus 157 sub-machine guns, had been promised for delivery this week. He stated weapons will be held until complete replacement had been made, when it could be determined the quantity on hand of each type, so that proper apportionment could be made accordingly to service battalions. He stated this had been discussed with General Ballantyne and Colonel Voelter, who had agreed the plan was most effective.

Colonel Schoeffel reported that, at the request of Director Dreyfuss, inspection had been made of the Greenwood Lake Dam to determine the efficiency of precautions being taken against sabotage. Full report in the matter has been forwarded to Director Dreyfuss. It was the opinion of the investigating officers that very little protection was needed for the dam; that the occasional patrols being made by two or three agencies concerned were adequate protection.

He reported conference with Major Reeves of the QCD and Inspector Cahalane of the Port of New York Authority to discuss just

what order should be issued regarding the police function in the matter of interstate traffic, type of signals between police, use of air raid warning alarms, police alerts, etc. He reported conference with Mr. Neuberger on this subject, and also regional and area control centers.

He reported on conference held with Lieutenant Colonel Smith, South Jersey Military District Command, on the subject of aliens within the district referred to.

He made recommendation that the motor vehicle inspection sticker have printed on the reverse side name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the vehicle so that in the event of his death during an air raid, either in the car or after leaving his car on a road or street, more ready identification could be made of the individual through the information on the sticker. It was the consensus of opinion of the members of the Cabinet that the matter should be taken up with Commissioner Magee to see if he would adopt a plan of this nature.

Meeting adjourned at 12:20 P.M.

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MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET  
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1942.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

In the absence of Governor Edison, Acting Governor Scott presided.

Mr. Ohland stated he had been in conference with General Gasser at Washington regarding the distribution of OCD property to the State; that the municipalities of the State had been divided into three classes: priorities #1, #2, and #3. The General had guaranteed delivery to priority #1 group, felt sure deliveries would ultimately be made to #2 group, but doubted deliveries could be made to #3 group. The first priority is approximately 650 pieces of apparatus. There has been a considerable increase in some of the apparatus to be apportioned above the recommendation made. It was pointed out that recommendation had been made for 80 pieces of apparatus for the City of Newark, but the OCD would provide 115 pieces of apparatus. Under the new arrangement it will not be permitted to move apparatus from one area to another area. It was also stated that gas masks would not be provided for all citizens in the State, but would only be provided to persons engaged in the decontamination work, first aid, and other important services.

Mr. Ohland stated that Lieutenant Colonel Hyde, of the Medical Corps, United States Army, in charge of distribution of equipment to New Jersey, informed him the State will have nothing to say as to where the medical and first aid supplies being given to the State will be distributed.

At this point, Director Dreyfuss stated he had had a meeting at New York with Dean Landis, and he wished to report to the Cabinet that it is probable that New Jersey will receive within 90 days approximately 20 per cent of the fire apparatus assigned to the State. He also reiterated the fact that the gas masks would only go to essential services and not to the civilian population generally. Among the OCD equipment to be issued will be helmets, which were not previously included.

Mr. Ohland reported that he had discussed with Federal authorities the problem of municipalities obtaining fire apparatus which had been on order over a considerable period of time, which was in the hands of the dealers, but was being held by Federal order. He cited the case of East Orange having ordered equipment nine months ago; also the case of Pennsauken Township, which had on order identical equipment a comparable period of time. In each case, the dealer has the apparatus but cannot effect delivery. It was stated that Federal authorities refused to release such apparatus, as it may be necessary to make it available for prime installations having war contracts. There has been no change in this policy.

Telegram directed to Governor Edison from Major General Terry

was read. It follows:

"Urgent letters and directives from the Secretary of War and the Commanding General Eastern Defense Command have been received setting forth the necessity for eliminating fireworks displays and large gatherings in congested critical areas throughout the Eastern Defense Command. This includes the Second Corps Area. The principal reasons advanced by the Secretary of War are the opportunities which such gatherings present for saboteurs to cause confusion and possible injury to the public and the favorable opportunities which such gatherings present for token air raids. Either of these enemy activities might well result in a major catastrophe. Within the dimout zone prescribed in regulations this headquarters governing the control of artificial lighting dated June 1, 1942, fireworks displays constitute a direct violation after one hour after sundown. However this restriction should be in effect throughout your State and not be confined only to that portion included in the dimout zone. Critical areas are considered to be those areas with congested populations and containing concentrations of war production and other vital facilities. Since it would not be in the best interest of defense measures to publish list of what we consider to be critical areas the restriction against fireworks and large gatherings should be applied throughout the entire Corps Area. To that end your fullest cooperation is requested."

General Bowers reported that Captain Conover, in charge of Red Cross material distribution, had conferred with him and entered into a lease for the storage of Red Cross materials on the basis of 12¢ a square foot for such storage space. He stated 150 carloads of material and equipment are to be stored; that there was available 10,000 to 12,000 square feet of floor space at the 112th Field Artillery Armory, Morristown; the Motor Pool Building, 112th Field Artillery, Eggerts Crossing; and 12,000 square feet of floor space at the garage of the 157th Field Artillery Armory, Camden.

He reported he was attempting to get additional campaign hats and helmets without charge from the U. S. Government. He reported on the necessity of purchasing slacks, and that requisition for them had been made to Mr. Ohland. Beyond this, other necessary equipment and clothing to the amount of \$75,000 was required for the Permanent Duty Battalion. He stated he had wired Washington for schedule showing pay increase to enlisted members and junior officers of the U. S. Army and discussed this situation generally. Explanation was made of the New Jersey statutes on the subject of compensation for members of the State Guard. Under the statute, the bill provides that officer personnel are to receive the same compensation as that of the officers in the regular service; however, the bill specifically states that the enlisted personnel and non-commissioned officer personnel would receive the amounts indicated in the bill. The purpose of passing the act was the fact that members of the State Guard were given an allotment of \$1.50 daily, which was in excess of that paid to members of the U. S. Army. Since the increase to members of the U.S. Army, their compensation is greater than that of members of the Guard, and amendment to the present militia act would be necessary before the pay rise equalizing the pay of the two services could be made.



The General reported conference with Colonel Adams, Executive Officer of the National Guard Bureau, Washington, D. C. Evidently this organization will take more active interest in the State Guard movement throughout the United States, and intends to assign officers to assist in the training of the members. The General reported New Jersey ranks well in training and discipline, but very poor in clothing and equipment. It is anticipated setting up in Second Corps Area a training school for officers of the State Guard, who, in turn, can train the enlisted personnel. Our present training schedule was viewed with considerable favor by Colonel Adams. The Colonel left the parting thought that the Federal Government hopes to appropriate \$15,000,000 to put all State Guards on equal footing; that out of these funds it is anticipated members of the State Guard will be paid.

Colonel Schoeffel reported results of his visit to Mr. Billings Wilson, Assistant General Manager of the Port of New York Authority, and Inspector C. H. Cahalane, Police Consultant, for the purpose of determining the amount of extra war posts established for the protection of the six facilities of the Port of New York, and most particularly the necessity of augmenting the regular police force to provide protection against exterior sabotage for the vital installations. Primarily, the situation is as follows: At the present time, the Port Authority is losing personnel to the Selective Service draft and normal causes. They do not anticipate making replacement of the men who are leaving, and will shortly have not in excess of 350 police officers, including superior officers, plus 61 guards, which will be a reduction of approximately 150 men over the force on duty June 1st, 1942. The reduction of the force has been necessitated by the decrease in revenue which is approximately \$500,000. In a comparable period with last year, period May 15th to June 26th, there were 1,047,000 less vehicles crossing, or reduction of 28.1 per cent. During the same period of time, May 15th to June 12th, free passage was given to 24,900 Army vehicles. With the problem of Camp Kilmer at Stelton opening shortly, and trips being taken to the embarkation areas, New York and Staten Island, it is anticipated free crossings of vehicles of the armed forces of the United States will be greatly in excess of the present figure. Beyond that, the caterpillar treads of some of the Army vehicles necessitate the establishing of new lanes, as the vehicular register marks up 6 or 7 vehicles, due to the trip hitting the treads of the caterpillar trucks. The establishing of new lanes means increased personnel for this duty. It is the opinion of the reporting member that definite consideration be given to the request of Mr. Wilson that members of the Military Police of the metropolitan area provide the necessary personnel to protect the war posts recently established. He is of the opinion that the Permanent Duty Battalion of the New Jersey State Guard should not and cannot be used for this purpose. It was the consensus of opinion of members of the Cabinet that the Army should provide Military Police to assist the Port of New York Authority. General Bowers and Colonel Schoeffel were instructed to confer with military authorities regarding the matter.

He reported on conference with Major Smith, South Jersey Military District Command, regarding reconnaissance along the seacoast and coordinating the work of the military and the police with that of the Navy and the Coast Guard.

He reported to Governor Scott interview with Director Walter Gray, Chairman of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, Monday, June 29th, regarding anticipated labor disturbance at Essex County institutions on July 1st. Installations concerned are the Overbrook Asylum at Cedar Grove and the Tuberculosis Sanitorium at Verona. He also took up this matter with mediators assigned to the office of Professor Nunn, Chairman of the State Board of Mediation, and reported inspecting locations of the institutions. Memorandum in the matter was given to the Governor.

He reported that information had been received June 26th, 1942, from the Commanding General of the New York Subsector, Brigadier General Gage, that all police departments were to be notified that the beaches from Raritan Bay to the Mullica River would be closed to the public during the hours of darkness; however, the public will be allowed to use the boardwalks for the present. The Army will enforce this order. Beyond that, they requested the police departments treat the matter as confidential and no publicity given to it.

Director Dreyfuss distributed pamphlet containing data which he stated was a complete accounting of the medical facilities of the State of New Jersey. He reported conference with Commissioner Arthur Magee of the Motor Vehicle Department on the necessity of records of those persons who will be allowed to travel during air raid or blackout. There will be from 75,000 to 80,000 vehicles permitted to do so. He prevailed on Commissioner Magee to accept this responsibility. However, the question arose as to whether or not the Motor Vehicle Agents, of which there are 150, should receive compensation in the amount of 10¢ or 15¢ each, for keeping the records concerned. After some discussion, Governor Scott put the question to the Cabinet in the form of the following motion: Should individuals who are contributing their services without pay bear the cost of recording these records, should the State assume a burden of approximately \$10,000 for keeping the records, or should the Motor Vehicle Agents be requested to provide this service free of charge. It was the unanimous opinion that the Motor Vehicle Agents be requested to contribute their services to the defense effort as a patriotic duty, and to file such records without cost to the individual or the State.

Director Dreyfuss reported that numbered cards would be issued for the identification of vehicles to be operated during air raid or blackout. The cards will carry a special emblem, size and type not yet determined.

He reported on his conference with Admiral Andrews, and read letter which had been submitted to Governor Edison, outlining results of the conference. Also stated he had requested the Admiral to confer with Governor Scott at Cape May during the week. He stated his reception had been very cordial and the Admiral was most cooperative. He felt that it was not particularly necessary that the dimout be made drastic in the metropolitan New Jersey area and that he was mostly concerned with the enforcement of the dimout along the coast between Atlantic Highlands and Cape May, so that lights would not cast a glow which would silhouette ships. However, he stated that

Army might have been concerned with the possibility of air raid attacks and desired the dimout extended to other areas due to that reason. His opinion was to be treated as confidential.

Director Dreyfuss stated that in conversation with some North Jersey officials, they had reported an increase in crime due to the dimout; that deliberations along this line would continue with the hope of having the order made less drastic. He reported that Admiral Andrews would immediately arrange for reduced wattage of the bulbs of the navigation lights and discussed the possibility of using private and civilian boats for off-shore patrol. He promised to take this matter up immediately to determine their worth to the Navy. The Director made a request to the Admiral that a Liaison Officer from the Navy be appointed to confer with the Governor. The Admiral stated the Fourth Naval District Headquarters are being changed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Cape May, and he thought this might be arranged.

Governor Scott reported he had conferred with Captain McCleary, Cape May Naval Base, regarding dimout conditions along the seacoast of the county. The Governor also discussed the possibility of a press release on the meeting between Admiral Andrews and Director Dreyfuss. It was suggested that the Governor state that Director Dreyfuss had been in conference with Admiral Andrews, who had ordered a study made as to the necessity for the present dimout order, and that he would be glad to confer with the Army at some later date.

Director Dreyfuss suggested that the Governor write to General Terry urging study and review of the dimout order as the result of his conference with Admiral Andrews be made.

General Bowers reported that a satisfactory solution had been arrived at regarding the leasing of the Armory in Trenton. Final arrangements to be payment of \$1,000 monthly by Selective Service, and \$500 monthly by the Defense Council. Colonel Bloomer has accepted the assignment of three small offices to augment present facility, and Director Dreyfuss has been able to obtain the additional space he needed. He requested that members of the Cabinet inform him as quickly as possible of any suggestions or changes they might have regarding the rules and regulations issued the previous week. He stated they had been revised and were in much better form.

Meeting adjourned at 1:20 P.M.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET  
TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1942.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

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

In the absence of Governor Edison, Acting Governor Scott presided.

Colonel Schoeffel opened the meeting by reporting investigation had been completed of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Naef, Proprietors of the Old Colonial Inn, 479 Main Street, Chatham, New Jersey, complainants against Robert Reiser, Chairman of the Chatham, New Jersey, Rationing Board. The matter was referred to Director Dreyfuss for his consideration.

On question of Governor Scott, the Colonel stated he had conferred with the Port of New York Authority, in response to the request of General Bowers, for the purpose of ascertaining the necessity of establishing certain war posts of the Port Authority installations. He was of the opinion the posts were essential for the protection of the installations against sabotage, but that the State Guard should not be used for this purpose. He referred to a report that had been forwarded to General Bowers since the last meeting.

He reported conference with a member of the State Police regarding plans for traffic control and evacuation of certain vital war production plants, including some Federal installations.

He reported conference with Mr. John Hazen on two occasions during the past week to discuss rules and regulations to be issued by the Office of the Director of Civilian Defense.

He reported conference with Mr. Harry Neuberger over sub-plan being prepared for distribution to the police of the State on the "Interstate Emergency Traffic Control Plan."

General Bowers stated he had attended the parade held on July 4th at Somerville. He had obtained the services of Colonel Wolverton, Post Quartermaster, Fort Dix, as reviewing officer with him, and stated that it was one of the largest affairs held in the State. He commented very favorably on the response of the citizens generally to the request of Governor Edison that Civilian Mobilization Day be appropriately celebrated. Director Dreyfuss stated that he was familiar with the fact that numerous cities had held similar affairs and he was very well pleased with the response of the citizenry.

General Bowers discussed the matter of \$5,148.80 monthly, pay differential for Permanent Duty Battalion under the new Army compensation scale. He stated that legislation would be needed on this subject, although legislation would not be needed authorizing the increase for commissioned officers. (See previous report for law on this subject.)

He had discussed with General Barlow the amount of funds needed to pay members of the Quartermaster General's Department the difference between compensation they received from the United States Army and that previously received while in the employ of the State Government. It was brought out that it would be discrimination in this matter if the funds were not obtained, inasmuch as the law made it mandatory that this be paid, and employees of other State Departments are being taken care of by request from funds of Department heads. The amount needed is \$1500 to \$1800 monthly. He believes there are unexpended surpluses in the Armory account that could be made available, but that the Legislature should establish the policy of using these funds, and that Governor Edison should have no opportunity of reviewing the matter.

He read letter received from Julius H. Salmon, representing USO, Inc., New York City, making request for the Governor's Mansion at Sea Girt for use as a USO clubhouse. Mr. Salmon stated General Van Deusen was very much in favor of the plan. Considerable discussion was held regarding this matter, and it was decided that inasmuch as the Governor's Cottage is not presently suitable for the purpose, and considerable repairs and renovations would be necessary, and beyond that, the Signal Corps had acquired a very large clubhouse for officers near Fort Monmouth, were using the Rifle Club at Sea Girt as a clubhouse, and had just completed a recreation center at Sea Girt, it was not considered necessary to use the Governor's Mansion. Upon direct inquiry of Governor Scott to the members of the Cabinet, it was unanimously agreed that the Governor's Cottage not be allowed to be used as a Service Club for the USO. General Bowers was requested to prepare a letter to be directed to Mr. Salmon stating the building was not practical for such use.

Director Dreyfuss submitted bulletin "War Time Transportation" for the information of the group. He stated he had a considerable problem in discouraging the formation of individual organizations. He mentioned that Mayor Murphy, of Newark, had outlined to him the formation of a Veterans Ex-Service Men's Reserve Corps to aid the air raid wardens of the City of Newark during an emergency, to be under the personal command of the Mayor. The men were to be trained in five or six emergency services, to number 250 men, to be directed by the Mayor personally, and to be separate from all other emergency services. He requested that Director Dreyfuss pass on titles for persons heading the corps. Discussion which ensued culminated in the general recommendation that the Cabinet agreed no special organization of any type should be formed unless they follow that type of organization outlined by the rules and regulations of the Defense Council, which in turn conform to the pattern of the OCD and are general throughout the United States, having Army approval.

He reported receiving letter from Major General Terry asking for the letter he had received from Admiral Andrews on the question of a review of the dimout for New Jersey. He stated he had taken this matter up with Admiral Andrews, who had consented that a copy of his letter be given to General Terry. In substance, the letter stated the Navy is not concerned with the dimout of inland cities.

in northern New Jersey, and believes many of the regulations promulgated by the Army are unnecessary; that they are primarily interested in enforcing these regulations in the area along the coastline. Director Dreyfuss stated that he had contacted engineers of the Public Service and of Westinghouse Electric Company, and they felt that many of the regulations regarding the dimout were unnecessary; that he believed the dimout was responsible for many accidents and that it constituted a grave traffic menace; that he was informed crime had increased considerably, particularly burglary; this information given to him by Chiefs of Police of North Jersey municipalities. Governor Scott remarked that there were five accidents in Cape May over the holiday due to the dimout. All persons concerned were Navy people. Colonel Schoeffel remarked that he had been informed of a number of accidents in the Asbury Park district as a result of the order to drive with parking lights. It appears that in most of the areas concerned motorists are compelled to drive with parking lights if they are driving at right angles to the sea, and the visibility is exceedingly poor.

Director Dreyfuss brought up a situation he claimed was quite disturbing. He stated that in East Orange, summonses are given persons who park their cars and put out their lights. If they leave their cars and an air raid alarm signal sounds and their lights are on for parking purposes in compliance with the city ordinance, they will experience difficulty for having failed to put out their lights. He requested a decision as to what should be done in the matter. No decision was arrived at.

Director Dreyfuss reported that the new rules and regulations being prepared would take from the air raid wardens the exercise of any police power they had assumed. They will not be allowed to stop cars as heretofore. This duty will be that of the police, where suspicions have been aroused as to the right of the individual to travel. He discussed the issuing of emergency cards for automobiles, the type and their use, and stated approximately 60,000 cards would be issued.

He reported on letter received by President Wakely, of the Public Service Corporation, from General Terry, in response to Wakely's letter to General Drum, asking for a review of the dimout order. In effect, the letter stated the Army believes no review is necessary, and that the regulation as promulgated will stand.

He stated he was prepared to issue emergency traffic rules and copy would be issued to members of the Cabinet who desired them. Request for the rules was made by General Bowers and Colonel Schoeffel.

Director Dreyfuss brought up the question as to the desirability of allowing the use of fire alarm systems in the several municipalities of the State. Certain individuals believe the use of fire alarm boxes should be prohibited during the time of great emergency. Others believe they should be used as in peace time, even though the direction of the use of the apparatus would be by command of the air raid control center of the municipality concerned. It was decided that,

for the time being, no prohibition should be placed on the use of the fire alarm boxes, but that order should be issued stating apparatus could not respond unless by order of the municipality commander.

He reported meeting for Wednesday, July 8th, of the Defense Directors of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, for an exchange of ideas of civil defense operation.

He stated there would be a daylight air raid warning issued this week, Cabinet to receive 24 hours notice.

He discussed the creating of day nurseries under the supervision of the Community Service of the Defense Council, and brought out that in many families, husband and wife are employed, leaving the children at large on the streets without proper care. He stated questionnaire would be issued to be filled in by all persons seeking employment, asking questions regarding the family needs, marital status, number of children, care of the children while father and mother were away, whether the care was at their own expense, etc. He stated the plan was to assess parents on the basis of 25¢ a day per child for operation of the proposed nurseries. He also stated there had been some opposition registered to this plan by the CIO.

Mr. Ohland stated he had spent two days last week working with members of the WPA in the preparation of a Statewide War Service Project of white color workers who could be requisitioned by persons engaged in defense work - such agencies as Defense Council, New Jersey Planning Board, State Police, and others similarly engaged. \$2,500,000 had been made available by the Federal Government for this purpose. He stated there are 300 WPA workers engaged in local defense councils doing office work, microfilming of documents, where legal, and allied war service. Director Dreyfuss stated he had been informed that the Federal Government had made a special appropriation of \$100,000 to the OCD of New Jersey for war work, and asked whether or not this appropriation was out of the fund mentioned by Mr. Ohland. He was informed it was the same fund and requisition for service could be made shortly. However, it is necessary that the Governor pass on the service required and recommend number of employees to be assigned to the requesting agency.

He stated that, under the present plan, State Departments whose personnel use personally owned cars for State business had considerable difficulty getting gasoline. He advised that under the new rationing plan, no difficulty would be had in this respect.

Mr. Ohland reported receiving telephone call from Mr. Frank Bane, Secretary of the Governors' Conference which represents the several States, asking what New Jersey's Governor had done in relation to the closing of county fairs. He pointed out that most of the county fairs held in this State were of local nature, several of the fair associations had cancelled fairs for this year, and that only two associations, Trenton and Flemington, draw large groups from an area outside of 20 miles. He pointed out that both associations were going

to operate this year, and he believed it appropriate that the Governor write a letter stating there were only two fairs of importance to be held in New Jersey, and that the State will allow both agencies to operate. Upon inquiry of the Governor as to the opinion of the members of the Cabinet, they agreed with the recommendation.

Mr. Ohland read a resolution prepared by the State Department of Health, which would be adopted if it was approved by the Cabinet. It concerned the fingerprinting of those persons who are engaged in any manner in the delivery of milk. Governor Scott directed Mr. Ohland to discuss the matter with the Director of Milk Control, Senator Arthur Foran.

Governor Scott discussed the situation along the New Jersey coast, stating considerable oil scum had come in on the beaches over the 4th, and that some three miles off shore a large pool of oil could be noted. Mr. Boswell stated a pool of considerable proportion could be seen ten miles off shore on July 4th in the vicinity of Cape May.

Meeting adjourned at 12:35 P.M.



MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET  
TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1942.

Meeting convened at 11:00 A.M.

Present: Governor Edison, Senator Scott, Assemblyman Boswell, General Bowers, Director Dreyfuss, Mr. Ohland, Colonel Schoeffel, and Colonel Stanton, South Jersey Military District Commander, who presented his credentials to Governor Edison as Liaison Officer between Corps Area and the State.

The Governor opened the meeting, read a letter from Admiral Marquart, Rear Admiral, Brooklyn Navy Yard, pointing out that there seemed to be a surplus of labor in the building trades in the State of New Jersey. He specifically mentioned that at Bayonne, considerable difficulty was being had in obtaining carpenters and other mechanics to work on dry docks being built in that city. In discussion that followed it developed that the labor unions of the State of New York were not allowed to send men to the State of New Jersey to work unless the union labor from New York State paid dues to the unions of New Jersey, and vice versa. Mr. Ohland was directed to take this matter up with Mr. Louis Marciante, American Federation of Labor, to determine how labor shortage could be overcome.

The Governor stated considerable pressure has been put on the Adjutant General by the USO for the use of the Governor's Cottage at Sea Girt; the General believes the property is unsuitable for this purpose and would like the opinion of members of the Cabinet as to whether they agreed with the General. It was explained this matter was discussed at the last Cabinet meeting. General Bowers supplemented this information by stating, during the past weekend, Major Herman Mack, architect for State Armories, had talked to several groups interested in this affair, particularly with the Ocean--Monmouth County USO, who informed him they were willing to spend \$20,000 for alterations if the Governor's Cottage could be obtained. Mack stated that the Cottage does not have a cellar, and it would be necessary to excavate to install adequate heating plant. He recommended that land be obtained from the State on the reservation, and that the USO construct a building with the money they were willing to spend for alterations. General Bowers agreed to this. Upon direct question of the Governor as to a solution of the affair, it was the opinion of the Cabinet that the matter remain closed, that the building is not suitable for USO purposes, and that the recommendation of General Bowers be accepted. The Governor did, however, reiterate the thought that if General Van Deusen or other high ranking officers desire to use the building in its present state for a specific purpose, he will be glad to consider such a proposal.

Mr. Ohland read a telegram from Secretary Ickes regarding the scrap rubber drive, and requested that the State arrange to weigh, report, and transport the scrap from the several collection points throughout the State to the six depots established to receive this

material. Specific location of the depots was not made known. Mr. Ohland was directed to look into the possibility of having State, county or municipal vehicles collect the scrap from the gasoline station collection points to a central dump in each county or the depots as established by the Federal Government. Senator Scott stated it was his observation in the outlying districts, particularly in South Jersey, that a considerable amount of scrap had been collected but it was not being transported to depots where it would be sent to processing plants. The service stations are having difficulty in getting rid of the scrap; he believed arrangement for transporting this material would increase the morale of the persons collecting it, who, at the present time, are somewhat disgusted.

Mr. Ohland read resolution presented by the State Board of Health, copy of which is attached. At the last meeting of the Cabinet, it was decided to direct this resolution to the attention of the Director of the State Board of Milk Control. This was done. He replied that he believed the idea worthy of consideration. It was decided that the enforcement powers would rest with the State Department of Health. Upon inquiry of the Governor, members of the Cabinet unanimously agreed the recommendations of the resolution should be adopted for a period of one year, unless the war emergency terminates prior to that time.

Mr. Ohland presented a petition from an official in South Jersey recommending that the Governor, under his war time powers, declare it permissible to drag for fish within the two mile limit now established by statute, so that fishermen could drag their nets within one mile of shore. Senator Scott discussed this situation at considerable length. He pointed out that pound fishermen and sportsmen who fish for pleasure have always been opposed to the dragging of nets close to shore, contending that the scraping of the bottom ruins fishing, in the case of pound fishermen destroys their traps. He pointed out that, through fear of submarines, mines and other circumstances, particularly loss of large boats to the Navy service, the gross tonnage of fish caught had decreased considerably. Fish that previously sold from 1 to 4 cents a pound was now selling from 12 to 15 cents a pound. A change of the present regulations would unquestionably augment the gross tonnage that could be marketed and would supply more food, bring the price down, and aid considerably in what is getting to be a serious economic situation. The Senator stated he was of the opinion that the Fish and Game Commission are meeting today to discuss this problem. The Governor stated he had received a letter from Admiral Watson, who believes the fishermen's request is desirable and reasonable, and under present conditions the exception should be made. Upon direct inquiry of the Governor as to the opinion of the Cabinet regarding the petition, it was voted that provisions be made for fishermen to be permitted to net within one mile of the shore, this to continue for the duration of the present war emergency.

Mr. Ohland reported that the first allotment of emergency equipment by the OCD for the State of New Jersey had been made to

Greenwich Township and Vineland, Cumberland County. Type of equipment was not specified. No one in the group knew just why these two places were selected. Inasmuch as it was considered more important areas in the State should have received prior consideration, Mr. Ohland was requested to determine on what basis the OCD allotment was made.

Mr. Ohland reported that he and General Bowers had an appointment with some officers of the Third Naval District tomorrow to work out units necessary to establish a Naval Militia.

Director Dreyfuss stated there had been a meeting of the Defense Directors of the Six States Conference; that they had added Maryland to the Conference; that they are now forming a permanent organization; that at the meeting all States had agreed air raid wardens should not have police powers. The Director pointed out that certain New Jersey cities had indicated they were going to defy the Governor's orders in this matter; others, particularly Newark and Jersey City, were highly in favor of this move.

He reported that the OPA will spend some \$2,000,000 for rationing in this State, that they are preparing to set up a vast organization to control the price ceilings established, and that 150 paid boards are being formed in New Jersey to do this work. However, certain volunteer organizations associated with the Defense Council are being asked to do work in connection with the move. He believes there should be a separation of the State organization from the Federal set-up, inasmuch as the disagreeable tasks are being assigned to the volunteer organizations, and it is leaving a bad taste with his organization. He reported that all of the States have explored the problem of providing compensation for persons engaged in defense services who may suffer death or injury. He pointed out that this problem was a serious one. Up to the present time, it has been reported that in Rutherford, New Jersey, an auxiliary policeman was killed, and that in Leonia, New Jersey, an auxiliary policeman suffered injuries which necessitated the loss of both legs. At present, there is no adequate legislation to take care of compensation for these persons. The provisions of Chapter 251, Laws of 1942, were discussed, but it was felt they were not adequate to give the Governor power to draw up a table of compensation benefits. Director Dreyfuss was given authority to refer the matter to the Law Committee for them to draw a bill providing for relief through workmen's compensation, such measures as decided upon to cease when the present war emergency is over.

Continuing the matters discussed at the Seven States Conference, Director Dreyfuss pointed out that defense costs of some of the States were as follows; Massachusetts, \$80,800 monthly; New Jersey, \$19,000 monthly; Connecticut, \$21,000 monthly; other States did not report at the meeting, but he will have this information by next Tuesday, and submit written report concerning it.

Reporting on the dimout question, he stated General Terry had indicated Corps Area would shortly respond stating the action they

were going to take in relaxing some of the restrictions. Colonel Stanton stated he was familiar with the fact that a check is now being made by Corps Area regarding this matter.

Director Dreyfuss stated he had been informed by Mr. Landis that on or about September 1st, the first delivery of fire apparatus would be made to the State under the OCD allotment. He also indicated that he had been informed confidentially that Mr. Landis had tendered his resignation as head of the OCD.

He further reported on the Seven States Conference that all States had agreed the Office of Civilian Defense Director should be for the purpose of directing protective services only, that they should not direct those matters coming under community interests, such as health, nutrition, rationing, and others. All were agreed this was a separate function. Governor Edison stated he felt that the War Cabinet should have one other member to handle services of this nature. Members of the Cabinet will consider the matter and discuss it at the next meeting.

Director Dreyfuss reported there are now 504 WPA clerical workers assigned to several local defense councils.

Director Dreyfuss stated that he was interested in procuring a complete sound motion picture of the actual operations of a local control center, that inquiry had determined the cost to be considerable. He stated he would contact Director Landis of the OCD to determine if this agency would assume half of the cost. He was also of the opinion that the Directors belonging to the Seven States Conference would be willing to pay part of cost involved and that New Jersey's share would not be in excess of \$3,000 in any event. He felt the cost of the film was well justified, inasmuch as copies could be made and the film shown in each municipality having a local defense council to familiarize persons of the several defense services with its operation. Upon inquiry of the Governor as to the merits of the recommendation, the consensus of opinion was that Director Dreyfuss should be given authorization to expend not in excess of \$3,000 for the film referred to.

General Bowers stated that a number of requests had been received for the State to donate state flags to the several USO buildings in camps throughout the United States where there are New Jersey troops. The cost of these flags in ordinary bunting would be approximately \$20 each. At the present time, there are about 100 camps. He felt that the amount of money involved would be considerable inasmuch as increase of the Army would increase the camps and USO buildings requiring the flags, but wished to bring the matter before the Cabinet for decision. Upon inquiry of the Governor, consensus of opinion was the State should not contribute the flags due to the amount of money involved.

The General discussed the pay differential, which is fully explained in the last minutes, stating that \$12,000 to \$18,000 annually would be needed to pay the difference of compensation received by soldiers previously in governmental service, and now in the Army.

He stated funds could be made available due to failure of the State to renew leases at three locations throughout the State. He recommended this matter be taken up with the State House Commission asking for transfer of funds to proper account. He brought up the fact that there was some question regarding pay differential in the sense that an Attorney General's decision had indicated the difference to be paid the soldier should be the difference between State pay and allowances, as against Army pay only. It was mentioned that the State Police had had a case of this sort, and had construed the difference in pay to be pay and allowances paid by the State as against pay and allowances paid by the Army. It was felt the latter method of computing the difference was the proper one. The General was directed to take this up with the State House Commission.

General Bowers discussed in detail the Army pay increase and how it would affect the Guard. (Previous minutes give complete explanation.) He stated the amount of money had been determined as \$5,148.80 additional monthly for enlisted men, and \$700 for officers. Inasmuch as the Governor had not previously passed on this matter, it was brought to his attention. The Governor stated he believed that the Federal scale of pay should be followed for the payment of members of the Permanent Duty Battalion. However, legislation is needed to allow this payment.

The General read a letter he had directed to Mr. Thomas Dignan, Deputy Director of Civilian Defense, outlining in detail his objection to the formation of Minute Men in New Jersey, as recommended by the National Rifle Association. He definitely is opposed to the formation of such a group and stated General Terry was opposed to the formation of Minute Men. Members of the Cabinet agreed no action should be taken in the matter.

He brought up the necessity for additional funds in the amount of \$15,000 annually to keep records of men who are in the armed forces of the United States, stating there are now 160,000 of such records on file and that under the law the Adjutant General must certify to the several county clerks complete lists of men and women from their county who are in the armed service. The original appropriation for this work was \$20,000, which had been reduced to \$15,000. Captain Reuter, who is in charge of the personnel maintaining these records, has requested extra help and additional space. Opinion was that, inasmuch as there is mandatory legislation on this subject, funds should be allowed, the General to take the matter up with the State Budget Director, who in turn will bring it up with the State House Commission.

The General reported that the Naval Armory at Perth Amboy was to be rented for approximately \$6,000 annually. It had cost \$3,000 to repair the building, but the Government will assume the cost of all facilities such as heat, light, etc., the State to maintain caretakers at the building.

He stated that the Chemical Warfare Department was desirous of obtaining the lease of a fire proof building for a laboratory and testing station. The building must contain 70,000 square feet and

be within two hours train ride of New York City. He requested if information is obtained on this type of building, to notify his office.

Colonel Schoeffel discussed conference with Captain Walter J. Coughlin, acting for Chief Brackett, Monmouth County Chiefs of Police Association, who reported that, at the suggestion of Mayor Al Beadleston, District Director of the Defense Council, the County Chiefs, at a recent meeting, had selected Trooper Russell Hurden as coordinator for Monmouth County, to take over the Air Raid Control Center Command when it is established. He asked if this was satisfactory to Director Dreyfuss, who stated it was.

He submitted map plan showing police posts that had been established by the Air Raid Warning Districts of the State, and reported that a personal contact had been made with the Chief of Police of each of the municipalities concerned, with the several State Police, and in some instances, defense councils, where there were no regular police departments, and complete instructions issued as to the necessity of covering these command posts in the event of an air raid alarm or blackout. There were on file reports indicating complete coverage of the State would be had in this respect.

He reported conference with State Director W. R. Trawin and Assistant State Director James King, of the Commodity Distribution Division, Municipal Aid Administration, to assist them in providing information regarding the routing of their trucks should it be necessary to move foodstuffs from warehouses scattered throughout the State to any disaster point.

He reported conference with Colonel Stanton regarding Fifth Column plans being prepared for the military districts of New Jersey, and other matters relating to the military.

He reported Captain Smith attending daily conference with the committee organized to set up system of Air Raid Control Centers to coordinate with local defense councils and regional centers.

He reported on the printing of the Police War Plan and distributed copies. He asked whether or not the mailing should be held up until Director Dreyfuss was ready to issue the rules and regulations of the Office of Civilian Defense. It was agreed not to mail the Police War Plan until the rules and regulations were ready.

He stated that at the last meeting he had distributed copies of the "Interstate Emergency Traffic Control Plan" and that if there was no objection, original would be submitted to the Governor for his approval. This was done. The object of the plan is the control of all interstate motor vehicle ferry traffic between New Jersey and bordering States in the event of air raid, air raid practice, or other emergency in one or more of the Air Raid Districts of New Jersey or any part or parts of the bordering States.

Senator Scott reported that Colonel Vaughn, connected with the Army Engineers Corps, had informed him that the Navy is anxious to have the Cape May Canal project started as quickly as possible. They are willing to allocate \$1,000,000 for excavation, bridges, etc., and have made request to the Federal Budget Commission for their approval. Colonel Vaughn apparently was not familiar with the New Jersey bill, which sets up \$100,000 to survey, appraise, and purchase, if possible, the property necessary to complete the Canal project. It was reported that Mr. Frank Holmes has men of the Highway Department office working at the Cape May Court House, getting the information referred to. Considerable discussion was held regarding the Cape May Canal project, the former interest of the Army and Navy, the several Congressional hearings that have been held on the subject; also discussion regarding desirability of obtaining the Delaware and Raritan Canal from Bordentown to Sayreville, outlining the advantages of this canal during the present emergency. Assemblyman Boswell finally stated he believed some definite commitment for the Cape May Canal project should be obtained from the Federal agencies interested. Mr. Ohland stated he believed the funds for this purpose could be made available from the Yards and Docks fund, and that Admiral Marvel may be able to give some decision in the matter. He stated he would communicate with the Admiral regarding this subject.

The Governor stated that the Mansfield Bill has been approved by Congress. This bill is for the approval of the construction of the Florida Canal, which is approximately 192 miles long, and that with this commitment, New Jersey may be given some consideration. He stated he had discussed this matter with interested parties in Washington.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S WAR CABINET  
TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1942.

Meeting convened at 11:15 A.M. and adjourned at 1:45 P.M.

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

Governor Edison opened the meeting by stating that Admiral Andrews had called him this morning urging very strongly that the New Jersey fishermen engaged in trawling be allowed to fish within two miles of the coast line. This matter was discussed at our last meeting (minutes of July 14th). The Admiral stated that the fishermen were being used for naval purposes; that they had been most helpful in getting information to the several naval stations of the action of enemy submarines acting in close proximity to the shore. There are a considerable number of these fishermen who have boats equipped with radio and their work has been of inestimable value. He felt that it was highly desirable that the decision now before the Governor be favorable to their petition.

Mr. George Warren, Fish and Game Commissioner, reported to the Governor that he had conducted a survey on the problem of allowing fishermen to operate within one mile of shore. He stated that a study of conditions indicated there was no scarcity of fish. Monday, July 20th, between Trenton and Ocean City, several fishing operators informed him that the Philadelphia Market did not want any more fish as they were unable to dispose of that on hand. A Beach Haven operator reports he now has on hand one million pounds of frozen porgy; that the price at the present time is 2 to 2½ cents a pound as against 2 cents a pound this time last year; that while he could release some of this fish, he is waiting for an increase of the market. He stated that at this time last year he had on hand approximately one-third of a million pounds of frozen fish.

Commissioner Warren pointed out the prices are only slightly higher and the quantity seems to be in excess of last year. He further reported that the Fulton Market in New York City shows that for the past two months, May and June 1942, they sold 30,366,000 pounds of fish, all species. This is a 1.1% decrease as against the same period 1941. He mentioned this to show the economic situation regarding the fish market.

Commissioner Warren continuing his discussion stated that the commercial fishermen dragging close to shore will destroy marine life necessary for the fish to feed upon. He spoke of this action also definitely affecting the migration of fish, which apparently occurs in the Spring and Fall of each year. In addition to the above, dragging would interfere with the nets set by pound fishermen. Trawlers, if permitted within two-mile limits in the vicinity of the inlets along the coast, will definitely destroy fish which are carried in and out with the tide at these points. Dragging by trawlers not only crushes the young immature fish, but many of adult



size. By dragging, he referred to the practice of pulling heavy timbers along the sea bottom. Commissioner Warren stated that at this particular time many fish are breeding in our waters, that it is an inopportune moment to allow the trawlers to come in to shore.

The Governor inquired of the Commissioner if he believed an order could be issued that trawlers not operate within a mile of inlets should authorization be given to allow trawling within the two-mile limit. The Commissioner responded by stating his agency would be satisfied with such an order, but he would have to see Mr. Backes of the Attorney General's Department regarding the legal points of the matter.

Senator Scott stated that regardless of the statistics related, he knows there are not near as many boats operating today as there were six months ago, and wondered how our markets were getting the amount of fish indicated by their reports. The Commissioner stated that a considerable number of the English fishing fleet is operating in United States coastal waters and are supplying fish for our markets. He then explained the difference in the type of fishing that is done along the coast:--those engaged in trawling want bottom fish, whereas others net schools of fish by surrounding the school and dropping nets. He requested he be allowed to leave this thought; that is, as of Friday, July 17th, the New York Market reports were as follows:

|                |    |                                |
|----------------|----|--------------------------------|
| Supply of fish | -- | Light to moderate              |
| Demand         | -- | Light                          |
| Sales          | -- | Not sold out, supplies on hand |
| Market         | -- | Weaker                         |

The Governor read a letter from Congressman Elmer Wene, which requested every consideration be given to the fishermen's request to operate within the two-mile limit referred to.

Commissioner Warren at this point read a letter from the Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Virginia. In substance it stated that the trawl fishermen have found it difficult to continue in business consequent to the war, that they have petitioned the State of Virginia to be allowed to fish within the three-mile limit. (Note: New Jersey has a present two-mile limit). They also asked what New Jersey is doing in this matter.

The Governor finally appointed Mr. William Ohland and Commissioner Warren as a committee to look into the situation further, and based on the appeal of the Army and Navy, to draw up a proclamation which would favor the petition as presented by the South Jersey Association, this to be presented at the next meeting.

The Governor stated that Senator Scott would discuss the Cape May Canal report.

The Senator informed the group that Mr. Frank Holmes, Secretary, Department of Commerce and Navigation, had two men investigate the titles to the property which the Army was interested in obtaining

for the proposed canal. They reported 79 property owners were involved along the right of way. 15 owners submitted values of their property, which aggregated \$104,000 on declared value. 26 would make no declaration of value, 6 could not be reached, and 32 properties are involved in tax liens. He stated the government now insists that, in addition to the right of way, they be given a large disposal area at each end of the proposed canal. They insist on ownership and not, as previously indicated, the use of this land for spoilage. They wish the State to buy this land, which involves six or eight hundred acres, as well as to purchase the right of way. It is anticipated that the canal proper -- to be 100 ft. in width and 12 ft. deep, with a right of way of 300 ft. -- in addition to the two large tracts for disposal areas, will cost approximately \$325,000, whereas the State originally set aside only \$100,000 for this project.

At this point Mr. Frank Holmes and Captain Fred Mullineaux, Army Engineer Corps, were introduced. Upon invitation of the Governor to relate the Army viewpoint, the Captain stated that the matter of spoilage area was extremely important, that the Army must be guaranteed it will be available before acquisition of the right of way. It is needed for disposal of soil taken out in original dredging and to be available for dumping of material during maintenance, as dredging on the project would probably continue for one hundred fifty years. If the canal is to be maintained, they must have a disposal area. He doubts that this land would be made available later. Filling of the land involved would apparently increase the value of the property (it is now swamp land), which would make it more difficult to procure, and the value would require considerably larger appropriation. He stated that the State of New Jersey had obligated itself to provide the area needed, both right of way and spoil area.

Upon inquiry of Senator Scott as to the Army reaction to acquiring the land temporarily, not in perpetuity, allowing the owner to use the land after it had been filled in, the Captain responded that this would not be satisfactory as the maintenance problem would be continuous over a period of years. Upon inquiry of Senator Scott as to whether a self-contained seagoing hopper dredge could be used, the Captain indicated such method of maintenance would be unsatisfactory, particularly on the Delaware Bay end.

Mr. Ohland stated he believed New Jersey should not be required to spend an additional \$250,000, and the Governor stated he believed the Army should provide the additional funds if they desire the right of way immediately. The Captain indicated it was true the Army and the Navy could use the canal during the present emergency, and desire to do so, but then it would revert back to the benefit of the State after the war was over.

A discussion was then held as to the strategic value of the canal to the Army and Navy. The Captain was emphatic in the thought the canal must be built only on the basis of its continued use; the dredging must be carried on continually, and the spoil areas are essential.

Assemblyman Boswell commented if a real war emergency exists and the Federal Government sees the need of the canal as an important war measure, why does it want the State to sponsor and pay for the right of way. In the discussion that followed it was brought out that the original Army estimate was based on tax assessors' values for right of way without spoil areas, and the Army's figure of the acquisition of the property was \$66,000. State agencies concerned believed this inadequate and increased the figure to \$100,000. It was the thought of Mr. Holmes that it would be impossible to persuade the Legislature to appropriate the additional quarter of a million dollars needed and he recommended giving to the Army the present appropriation of \$100,000 and that the Army purchase the right of way, the State making an outright gift of the money referred to. Director Dreyfuss put into the form of a motion that the suggestion of Mr. Holmes be followed. The motion -- \$100,000 now appropriated by the Legislature for search of titles and acquisition of the property needed for the right of way of the Cape May Canal, be contributed by the State of New Jersey to the Federal Government, and that they in turn negotiate for the purchase of the property referred to; that contribution be made subject to the Federal Government's granting necessary easements for the State to build the several bridges required to cross the proposed canal. Considerable discussion was held on the situation that would be brought about unless great care was exercised as to where the bridges were placed, the right of the State to build on government property, and other matters connected therewith.

The Governor finally appointed a committee of Mr. Ohland, Mr. Holmes, and Captain Mullineaux to review the entire situation and, inasmuch as they knew the views of the Cabinet, submit for their consideration a definite proposal and recommendation regarding the subject matter above, report to be completed as quickly as possible. They were instructed to make up alternate proposals which had been discussed during the meeting.

Governor Edison stated that, inasmuch as the Congress had appropriated funds for the completion of the Florida Canal project and New Jersey was a part of the plan of creating an Atlantic inter-coastal waterway system, he wondered whether or not interest might be aroused in opening the canal from Bordentown to Sayreville. He believes this canal project is just as necessary and desirable as the Cape May Canal project. He mentioned that he had conferred with several Federal authorities on the project and it was a psychological time to approach this problem. He read a letter from Congressman William Sutphin, New Jersey, who stated he has introduced in Congress a bill to build the New Jersey link of the Atlantic inter-coastal waterway. The bill in substance calls for the construction where necessary, or reconstruction where it now exists, of the Bordentown-Sayreville route of a canal 200 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep. He asked for the suppose of the Governor in having this bill passed. It was suggested by Mr. Ohland that the Legislature be petitioned to pass a resolution favoring the passage of this bill.

The Governor stated that while he considered this project as most valuable as a part of the inland waterways from Philadelphia to New York, he would like to have some information as to the cost

to the State in the building of the necessary bridges that would be required to cross the canal. It was suggested by the Governor that this matter be carefully considered by the Cabinet and be brought up for discussion next week.

The Governor read a letter that had been received from Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, regarding the fuel situation, both fuel oil and coal. The letter stated that the people generally were unaware of the seriousness of the present situation, unaware there is no guarantee that fuel will be supplied in sufficient quantities to heat homes this winter, and he suggests that those who can do so, change oil heating systems to coal heating systems immediately, that they order and store their coal now. He stated the Federal Government, through the several dealers in these commodities, has sponsored and advocated this be done. He requested that the Governor issue a statement to the press and by proclamation urge the people of the State to conform with the desires of the Federal Government in this respect. It was brought out by the Governor that a drive as requested, together with proclamation, had been issued during the Spring, but that it would be repeated. Mr. Ohland was directed to acknowledge the letter to the Secretary.

Colonel Schoeffel reported nothing of particular importance in his weekly activities, although he urged that Director Dreyfus publish as quickly as possible the information contained in a bulletin received from the Second Corps Area regarding movement of military personnel during blackouts. Copy of his report given to each of the members of the Cabinet, and copy of which is attached to the original minutes, is self-explanatory regarding his other activities.

General Bowers reported he must turn back to the Federal Government the balance of the rifles that have been used by the State Guard and which were originally acquired from the Federal Government. He stated he is having considerable difficulty getting ammunition for the shotguns that have been issued to his department. He reported that he will ultimately have approximately 2,300 weapons of all types, that he will attempt to supplement these weapons with revolvers or pistols for his officer personnel. He was quite confident they could be obtained free of charge.

He reported on conference with Mr. Ohland and Commander Styles regarding table of organization for naval militia. He stated conference must be held with Admiral Watson due to the formation of this organization within two naval districts which divides the coastline.

He reported that the Army has requested the use of the Woodbury Armory by an anti-aircraft regiment. Reported that the American Red Cross had requested the Lodi Armory for the storage of materials as they needed space near the Port of Embarkation. He referred to letter from Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson of Red Bank, accepting the decision of the War Cabinet rejecting the plea of the USO for the use of the Governor's Cottage.

He reported that on suggestion of General Ballantyne, Commander, State Guard Reserves, conference had been held with representatives

of the Highway Department of Fernwood Station to set aside twenty-four trucks to be placed at strategic points throughout the State for the transportation of troops that might be called to respond to an emergency. Stated the plan considered assignment of members of his Command to use these trucks during emergency only.

On inquiry of the Governor as to the uniform situation, the Governor stating he was familiar with the fact there was some discontent among the members of the Permanent Duty Battalion that they had not yet received summer uniforms, the General stated he had acted with dispatch immediately upon obtaining approval for the purchase of summer garments, that it took five to six weeks to effect delivery. He believed the summer garments would be on hand very shortly.

Director Dreyfuss stated he will have in the Governor's hands tomorrow, July 22nd, a revised copy of the rules and regulations submitted for the Governor's approval, that this revised addition had been gone over by many interested individuals including the Attorney General, members of the Cabinet, persons interested in State and local defense work, and others. Stated he would appreciate early approval as he desired to have them printed quickly, inasmuch as a considerable time has elapsed since the passage of Chapter 251, Laws of 1942.

Director Dreyfuss reported that he would send to each member of the Cabinet a memorandum regarding his thoughts on the anticipated set-up of the OPA in the State of New Jersey, in which he recommends the severance of the paid Federal groups and the unpaid State group.

Mr. Ohland reported that his conference with the head of the American Federation of Labor regarding the shortage of labor at the Naval Supply dock at Bayonne had been most satisfactory. He stated that the principal difficulty had been with the method of the contractor in hiring labor, that he would hire seven or eight hundred men over a period of time, increase to eighteen hundred on a rush job, and drop down to the original figure when the rush job was completed. This did not insure steady employment and a great many carpenters and millwrights refused to accept employment under those conditions.