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STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
JULY 1, 1945—JUNE 30, 1946









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JULY 1, 1945—JUNE 30, 1946

CHARLES R. ERDMAN, JR., *Commissioner*



TRENTON, NEW JERSEY  
520 EAST STATE STREET





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STATE OF NEW JERSEY

WALTER E. EDGE, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CHARLES R. ERDMAN, JR., *Commissioner*

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*To the Governor and Members of the Legislature  
of the State of New Jersey:*

The Department of Economic Development has completed the second year of its work and I am presenting herewith a review of the steps taken to carry out your mandate to promote the economic development of our State.

The new Department, which was created as a part of your program of administrative reorganization, absorbed and assumed the functions of seven pre-existing State agencies and was designed to integrate the various programs having to do with planning and promoting the economic welfare of New Jersey and the continued expansion of the use of its varied natural resources and of its agricultural and industrial possibilities.

The administration of New Jersey's program for its returning veterans was logically placed within this department because the future of our State rests with our veterans who compose the backbone of our productive labor force and whose potentiality for our future welfare is unlimited. Whatever assistance the State can render its veterans in their efforts to establish or re-establish themselves in the civilian economy makes for the welfare of all our citizens. Accordingly, a workable useful program for our veterans is the most essential factor in the economic development of our commonwealth. Our State policy is designed to integrate the programs of the Federal Veterans Administration with any allied activities of our State, county or municipal governments and to supplement them where the need is indicated. The steps taken in pursuit of this policy will appear in the section of this report dealing with the work of the Division of Veterans' Services.

The many varied activities of the Division of Planning and Engineering indicate the challenging scope of the programs deemed essential to the future welfare of our State. I need only mention the proposals for improved transit facilities for the suburban residential areas of North and South Jersey, the stimulation of housing developments, proper planning and zoning by the State and its political subdivisions to illustrate a few of the interesting functions of this Division described in the body of the report.

The Division of Commerce and Municipal Aid developed new and extended existing programs to broaden the interest of the citizens of New Jersey in the resources and economic possibilities of their State as well as to bring its advantages to the attention of those in other States who may be contemplating a change in location for residential or industrial purposes.

Last February the Department secured quarters for all its Divisions under one roof. This move effected the physical consolidation contemplated in the law and the resultant improvement in the efficiency and co-operation of the various component units has been very marked as well as gratifying. The advantages of administrative consolidation are now fully apparent.



The termination of the war during the second month of the past fiscal year greatly increased the functions of the Department and especially the demands upon its Division of Veterans' Services, whose expansion was authorized and begun.

The personnel of the Department accordingly increased from one hundred and twenty employees on July 1, 1945 to one hundred and sixty-two on July 1, 1946 and while expenditures for the fiscal year 1944-45 totalled \$374,500.00, those for the past fiscal year were increased approximately \$95,000.00.

Sixty-one per cent of the male employees of the Department are veterans and all of the male employees of the Division of Veterans' Services have been members of the Armed Forces in either World War I or II or both.

Eleven meetings of the Economic Council were held during the year and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to this group of public spirited citizens for the time and thought they have devoted to the economic problems of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES R. ERDMAN, JR., *Commissioner,*  
*Department of Economic Development.*



## DIVISION OF COMMERCE AND MUNICIPAL AID

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The Division of Commerce and Municipal Aid is sub-divided into several Bureaus, each responsible for a specific program or phase of the varied activities of the Department. These programs include Economic Development (New Jersey Council), Research and Statistics, Municipal Aid (welfare), State Publicity and Commodity Distribution.

The Statutes setting forth the responsibilities in the field of commerce are found in Article II of Chapter 85, Laws of 1944. The laws defining welfare responsibilities have their origin in Chapter 130, P. L. 1940, and this law has been amended from time to time since its passage. A complementary law, Chapter 28, P. L. 1941 as amended by Chapter 162, P. L. 1944 sets forth a legislative formula for the granting of financial aid by the State to the municipalities for public assistance costs.

In the first annual report of the Department (p. 7-10) detailed information on the background, purposes and objectives of the various programs referred to was given so is not repeated here.

The Bureaus are designed to work as co-ordinated units servicing each other as needs or conditions warrant, just as the activities of the Department's three Divisions are integrated to exchange information, provide special services and to perform such functions as will avoid duplication of effort and afford economy in administrative costs. In this particular connection the Division's Bureau of Administration assumes all responsibility for personnel, administration, financial and accounting requirements for the Department as a whole.

An illustration of the integration of services are the field operations performed by this Division's personnel for the Divisions of Planning and Engineering and Veterans' Services. Representatives of the Division have made more than three thousand visits to the sites of businesses established by veterans under the loan program of the Veterans' Loan Authority. Numerous field contacts also have been made with municipal officials to obtain housing data for the Division of Planning and Engineering. Similarly the development program of the New Jersey Council is being dovetailed with the master plan project of the Division of Planning and Engineering.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

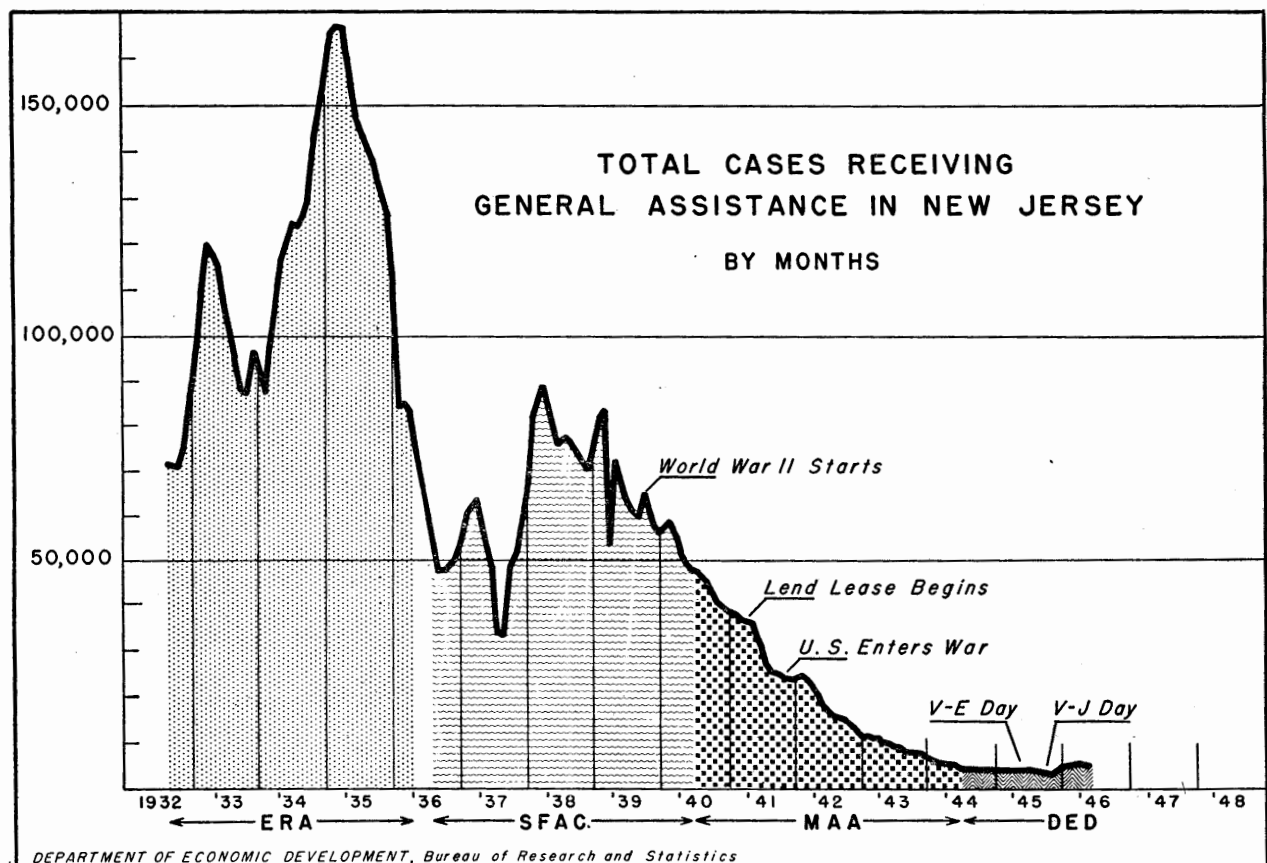
Public policy dictates that the local welfare department shall fulfill the demands its name implies, for public welfare is as essential to the community as any other department of local government. Its job cannot be measured by cases and costs alone. Although it is recognized that the economic security of an individual or family is a personal responsibility, there is a sound contemporary concept that society must share this responsibility through the local community and the several other levels of government. Nevertheless the "gen-

eral" public assistance category as administered by the municipalities is the most controversial of all public welfare programs today. The public, press and governmental officials accept the categorical programs established to assist the aged, sightless and dependent children without equivocation, even advocating more generous programs for these groups of needy persons while criticising the granting of general relief to the in-between age group from 16 to 65.

Actually there is no difference between the cases receiving special and selective categorical aid and recipients of general public assistance. All are "needy" applicants for public assistance, distinguished only by the technical or legal requirements of eligibility. A great majority of the general assistance cases are aged persons who have not reached the age of 65 requisite for the receipt Old Age Assistance; some are partially blind, others are children over the dependent children's age maximum.

Another group of the general assistance cases are the chronically ill or incapacitated who are in need of public assistance because of physical limitations, just as acute and restrictive to their personal security as those which qualify the other categories of persons mentioned.

CHART A





The residual group, a minute proportion of the total, are the so-called "unemployed" who are not receiving Unemployment Compensation; those who have large families with unemployment benefits insufficient for full maintenance; those with low incomes or part-time jobs; and those who are temporarily out of work because of illness, whose economic situation is aggravated by the fact that they are without resources and receive no Unemployment Compensation during such periods.

These latter groups, able-bodied, over-aged and handicapped alike, constituted part of our labor force when the war created unusual demands for industrial workers. Today, some are recently returned war veterans or their families. Competition alone now makes them unemployable and emphasizes the fact that "unemployable" is purely a relative term.

Veterans returning to the communities also are receiving the careful and concerned attention of local departments of welfare, on an individual case basis in keeping with high standards of progressive welfare administration. Although the veterans' return does not present a specific problem, nevertheless there are welfare problems which face a segment of the returned veterans, especially those with family responsibilities. Several hundred in the State have been materially assisted in their human needs, while equally as many have been serviced or provided practical guidance in their social or economic adjustments to peace-time living. Several local welfare departments are integrated with local veterans' committees, assisting in necessary special functions including veterans' housing activities.

There is no valid reason, whether it be social, economic or financial, why the general public assistance program and its beneficiaries should be discriminated against in governmental approach or responsibility. A program of general public assistance has been with us in some form or another since the early days of our history, and this problem and responsibility of society cannot be wished or legislated out of existence.

#### TRENDS—GENERAL ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The review of the record of public assistance during the past year contradicts all the prognostications and gloomy forecasts that following the termination of the war there would be a determined upswing in public assistance applicants and recipients. In the month of May, 1945, a total of 4,737 cases, representing 7,631 persons, were receiving public aid from the municipalities of New Jersey. Three months after V-E Day the rolls had decreased to an all-time record low of 4,545 cases, representing 7,277 persons. With the sudden termination of the war in August of 1945, and the resultant loss of war jobs by thousands of our citizens there was an apprehensive feeling in many quarters that the municipal welfare offices would experience a return to depression days, at least on a modified scale. This fear, as we know now, did not materialize.

The Department's last annual report predicted that there were many factors which portended favorable conditions and that reconversion from war to peace-time conditions would result in only mildly disturbing situations. The records reflect the soundness of this forecast. Since V-J Day admittedly there was a gradual upward trend in the assistance rolls until in March, 1946, the load totalled 5,690 cases. (This figure, however, was only 13.8% higher than for the same month a year previous). The succeeding monthly

statistics reflected a steady recession in the totals, and the June, 1946 figures were only 10.3% higher than June, 1945.

Most of this increase was due to temporary unemployment created by job changing with the consequent need for assistance by those who were in uncovered employment, awaiting Unemployment Compensation benefits, with limited benefit payments or whose benefits had expired. During the reconversion period from war to peacetime industrial activities, the number of unemployed in the State, according to the highest estimate, reached a maximum figure of 260,000 persons, while the highest estimate of current unemployment is 200,000 persons.

Obviously the outstanding reason why the assistance rolls did not increase to any more considerable extent is because of the provisions of the Social Security program. Another factor having a measurable effect on the public assistance loads and expenditures was that the New Jersey Legislature enacted amendatory unemployment compensation laws in 1944 increasing the amount of weekly benefits and extending the periods of coverage. Prior to these amendments weekly benefits ran from a minimum of 6 weeks to a maximum of 18 weeks and the amounts of these benefits ran from a minimum of \$7.00 to a maximum of \$18.00. The liberalized formula provided for weekly benefits running from a minimum of 10 weeks to a maximum of 26 weeks, with minimum and maximum benefits of \$9.00 and \$22.00 respectively.

Another element contributing to this favorable situation is the fact that many former public assistance recipients are now in better financial circumstances than prior to the war. A recent Socio-Economic Survey conducted by this Department proved beyond question that former public aid dependents (and they numbered in the tens of thousands during pre-war days) are solving their own personal problems, thus refuting the frequently heard cry that public aid destroys morale, initiative and industriousness. The sampling study showed that most of these persons hoped to retain their war gained jobs, did not want or expect public dependency, had accumulated war bonds and savings and were attempting to work out their economic salvation and future for themselves. Further, the survey disclosed that the economic characteristics of former public recipients differ little from those of the labor force as a whole. Today, almost a year after the end of the war, local assistance rolls have substantiated these findings.

#### STANDARDS AND COSTS

State aid for public assistance during 1945 was requested by 328 municipalities, with a combined population which approximated 90% of the State's total population. The percentage of State reimbursement ranges from 40% to 60% of a current year's costs, in accordance with a legislative formula and under a program which has been operative for six years, and a perusal of the cost summary reveals the enormous decline in the amounts of public aid rendered annually by the municipalities during this period. Improved employment conditions, Unemployment Compensation benefits, efficient administration of local departments of welfare under State supervision, all have combined to effect this favorable downward trend in the number of recipients of general public assistance.



It should be noted that the number of recipients has decreased at a rate more pronounced than the cost declines might indicate, this difference being attributed, of course, to advances in the cost of living. Moreover, there is no reason to expect any considerable advance in the expenditures for public assistance other than those which may be occasioned by unforeseeable increases in the costs of goods and services.

During the year it was necessary for the Department to make many changes in its budgetary standards and grant allowances to recipients of public aid. New standards were promulgated, allowing for increases of 10% in food grants, 15% for clothing, 25% for shelter and fixed amounts for household necessities, medical services, hospitalization and nursing or convalescent home care. It might be noted that the Department's policy and standards in regard to adequate grants are comparable with those promulgated by other welfare agencies of this State and of contiguous states.

A summary statement of costs past and prospective follows:

<i>Total Relief Costs</i>		<i>State Aid to Municipalities</i>	
1940 .....	\$13,900,000	1940 .....	\$11,360,000
1941 .....	8,550,000	1941 .....	4,050,000
1942 .....	5,415,000	1942 .....	2,350,000
1943 .....	3,219,000	1943 .....	1,100,000
1944 .....	2,204,000	1944 .....	821,000
1945 .....	2,003,000	1945 .....	724,000 (Prel)
1946 .....	2,640,000*	1946 .....	1,000,000*

\* Estimated.

## COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION

Limited food resources available for domestic consumption and requirements of underfed populations abroad have curtailed the volume of commodities assigned to the State by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production & Marketing Administration, for distribution to State, county and municipal institutions. Nevertheless the value of such commodities distributed during the last fiscal year totaled \$153,199.87.

The Division has constantly reduced its administrative costs for distribution purposes during the last few years consistent with the diminishing allotments of Federal commodities, and in the last fiscal year a drastic retrenchment of this Bureau's personnel, trucking and warehouse facilities was effected. Retention of a "skeleton" force with restrictive administrative requirements together with the transfer or diversion of personnel to other departmental work accomplished a saving in administrative costs exceeding \$10,000 annually.

## LEGISLATION

### *New Legislation*

The first annual report of this Department recommended that legislation be enacted to consolidate the functions of overseers of the poor and directors of welfare, and this proposal culminated in a law known as Chapter 110, P. L. 1946.

The new law provides that the office of overseer in each municipality is abolished and the functions, powers and duties, records and properties of the office are transferred to, and vested in the office of the municipal director of welfare. While the law became effective July 1, 1946, it may be several years before its purpose and objective are fully accomplished, although several hundred municipalities already have effected a consolidation of the two offices. Eventually, of course, this law will eliminate considerable duplication of services and salaries where there are now two separate local assistance authorities.

The act provides that it shall not affect the term, tenure or compensation of incumbent overseers, who shall continue to hold office for the balance of the present term or any term or terms for which they may be reappointed, but no municipality may appoint an overseer if at the time the law became effective there was a vacancy in this office, or when a vacancy exists because the incumbent resigns or dies, or is not reappointed. Moreover, it is hoped that many municipalities will take early steps to consolidate the administration of their local welfare administrations, thus effecting financial savings, increased efficiency of operation and improved service to needy individuals in the community.

### *Proposed Legislation*

In the interests of more efficient administration throughout New Jersey, to accomplish a uniform system of operation, to reduce administrative costs and afford better services to those in need of public assistance, it is recommended that legislation be enacted which will enable two or more contiguous municipalities to provide joint service through one local assistance board and one director of welfare. Proportionate representation on a "district" local assistance board and assumption by each participating municipality of a proper proportion of administrative costs on a contractual basis would preserve local autonomy and identity. At present, many municipalities in the State, particularly those having under 5,000 population have few or no public assistance cases, in consequence of which no regular welfare office hours are maintained, only a part-time director is employed and not unreasonably, the governing officials are reluctant to engage a competent director of welfare on a full-time basis. This situation has promoted a deterioration of the progressive in-service training programs initiated by the State, however, lessened the efficiency of current operations on a uniform State-wide basis, and not only limits the type of welfare services that might be rendered locally, but reduces the efforts to strengthen the quality and caliber of personnel which may ultimately be required to assume a much more important role in the administration of public welfare should economic trends be reversed.

### *Recommended Legislation*

A State-wide health study embracing general hospitalization, convalescent and medical services has been undertaken by the State Commission on Post-War Economic Welfare

and this Department is participating. In this connection recommendations made in previous years are reiterated to the effect that special attention should be given to the establishment of public welfare convalescent homes, a cancer hospital, a home for terminal cancer cases and a cardiac (rheumatic fever) preventorium.

## RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The collection, preparation and centralization of statistics and research of practical and social significance to the State is one of the major objectives of the Department. The value and usefulness of the productive efforts of the Bureau of Research and Statistics have been proven during the past two years as evidenced by the responses to press releases and requests for data not heretofore available from a public agency.

### *Review of New Jersey Business:*

A quarterly publication prepared in co-operation with the Bureau of Business and Economic Research of Rutgers University is continuing to fulfill a need of business and industry for up-to-date information relating to economic trends in the State. During the past year the publication has been enlarged to accommodate more material, particularly in the fields of consumer purchasing power, industrial programs and legislation pertinent to business. In recent issues considerable stress has been placed on housing, industrial research and small business ventures, and co-operation has been received from several large industrial concerns in the preparation of source material. The fact that certain features of the Review have been reproduced in a weekly of national reputation and coverage indicates the wide-spread interest in this phase of the Department's work.

### *Natural Resources:*

The Department continued to subsidize the sand resource survey project being conducted by the Rutgers University Research Council, and a special report is being prepared which will be available to the sand industries. This survey has already induced one large glass manufacturer in the State to approach Rutgers for a more specific survey designed to seek new reserves for their operations, while other findings may lead to the establishment of a quarrying and milling industry to supply the ceramic trade. In one county, detailed drilling has revealed an important reserve of agricultural lime.

The Rutgers University program is being expanded to envelope the whole field of research in mineral resources in the State, and the Economic Council of this Department has expressed its desire to aid in promoting this objective.

### *Socio-Economic Survey:*

The Division, through its Bureau of Research and Statistics, completed a State-wide socio-economic survey in the latter part of 1945, devised to ascertain important data pertinent to the socio-economic characteristics of the civilian labor force of New Jersey. This was accomplished by interrogation of ten thousand individuals (sampled according to a special control formula throughout the State). Local municipal welfare employees and private organizations assisted in the field work and the Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey tabulated the results.



Summaries of data respecting employment, earnings, savings, insurance coverage, consumer needs, purchasing power, job training and various other figures were prepared and publicized. The Bureau has received numerous requests for this data in connection with industrial and governmental planning surveys.

*Special Surveys and Technical Material:*

The Bureau has collaborated with the Commission on Post-War Economic Welfare in its hospital survey by providing data and information covering socio-economic characteristics of all counties in the State embracing some twenty-five items such as population trends, cost of living, income, etc., for the period 1900 to date.

During the year, the Division conducted a special survey through the local departments of welfare to accumulate and assemble information on medical facilities and programs relating to the care of the chronically ill which is to be used to supplement the Commission's over-all survey.

Socio-economic information, industrial and business data were assembled for the northern New Jersey counties to be consolidated with similar data for lower New York State and western Connecticut and to be released by the Port of New York Authority under a master table for the New York Metropolitan Area.

The Bureau conducted extensive research into all Federal laws dealing with Federal benefits, programs and special provisions for veterans and a similar study was made of New Jersey Statutes. The resulting information has been segregated, classified and assembled in a condensed but comprehensive chart. Multiple copies of the charts were made and distributed throughout the State to municipal veterans' committees, veterans' organizations and other governmental agencies.

## PUBLICITY

While the Bureau of State Publicity and Information is concerned primarily with disseminating news of the Department's own varied activities it is also charged with the broader responsibility of making the more than four million residents of New Jersey's twenty-one counties better acquainted with the advantages and accomplishments of their State as a whole, thus integrating its activities with those of the New Jersey Council.

During the past year the Bureau has released an average of nearly two news stories a week covering the activities of the Department and its subdivisions. These releases were sent to all New Jersey newspapers, and to the New York City and Philadelphia dailies. In addition, a "Veterans Column" containing questions and answers of interest and moment to discharged members of the armed forces has been mailed each week during the year to some 80 New Jersey newspapers which have requested this service.

Material for six issues of the Division of Commerce and Municipal Aid's bi-monthly "Community Welfare News" has been prepared and edited in the past twelve months, and for three issues of "New Jersey Veteran," a new publication sponsored by the Division of Veterans' Services. Nine special articles on subjects related to the work of the Department

have been prepared for various newspapers and magazines, and it is gratifying to report that on numerous occasions during the year private industry and other State departments have called upon the Bureau for assistance and advice on publicity matters.

On June 27 the Bureau of Publicity's ninety-fourth consecutive weekly radio script was broadcast over Station WAAT in Newark, on the "This Is New Jersey" program inaugurated in September, 1944. This program, also broadcast, by transcription, over Stations WFPG in Atlantic City, WSNJ in Bridgeton and WTTM in Trenton is designed to spread general information about New Jersey among the residents of the State. In response to spontaneous demands from public school teachers, plans have been made to adapt this program for in-school listening during the year 1946-1947. Many requests for scripts used in the series have been received from school children, and it is believed that if the boys and girls of New Jersey can be encouraged to take an interest and pride in what their State has to offer they will communicate this enthusiasm to their parents, and that this may prove the most effective method of carrying out the Department's basic policy of making our citizens more aware of the history, resources, activities and advantages of New Jersey.

#### NEW JERSEY COUNCIL

The twelve month period ended June 30 has been one of the most active in the history of the New Jersey Council since its establishment in 1938. This activity may be attributed in considerable degree to the fluid condition of industry following the ending of World War II, and also to the fact that the Council's budget allowance for 1945-1946 was increased to \$100,000, double that of the previous year and of any other year since the war started. It should be noted that all of the Council's activities are conducted in co-operation with existing agencies and organizations, thus avoiding duplication and conflict of effort.

The fundamental objectives of the New Jersey Council's program are the promotion of the principal wealth producing resources of the State, in order to provide employment and to insure a profitable return on investments in New Jersey properties and enterprises. The principal projects undertaken thus far have been concerned with industrial development, recreational resorts, residential real estate and agricultural products. One very important asset utilized by the Council during the past year was the series of surveys conducted in these four fields, and which have provided much valuable basic information used in the development of its advertising and promotional programs. Recently, a comparatively new but intensive effort has been devoted to stimulating interest and pride in New Jersey on the part of the State's own residents.

In promoting New Jersey as a site for industry, the Council has found that its geographical location is one of its principal advantages; this factor together with favorable laws and the absence of corporation and sales taxes serve to attract business men to the State, and the indications are that considerable industrial growth and expansion may be expected as soon as building materials and raw products for manufacture are obtainable once again. Adoption of the new slogan, "New Jersey Mighty Atom of Industry" has been used regularly in the Council's industrial advertising program, and has attracted considerable attention.

Personal contacts, correspondence and a rather ambitious industrial advertising campaign carried on during the year in key newspapers and magazines resulted in nearly 1,500 inquiries from industries interested in New Jersey as a possible location for their enterprises. Of this number 174 were classified as being likely prospects, those at a distance being served with follow-up correspondence and those closer at hand visited personally by a representative of the Council.

During the past year, and despite numerous handicaps, 95 manufacturers have located new enterprises, branch plants or relocations in New Jersey, principally in the northern and central sections of the State. These enterprises are expected to employ over 9,500 persons, and the largest of them is making an investment of nearly \$25,000,000 in a new plant. The two main reasons for this activity seem to be, first, nearness to markets so as to reduce the cost of distribution and, second, a desire to get away from undesirable labor conditions or to decentralize operations into smaller units. This movement of industry indicates a renewal of the prewar tendency to locate in the small community rather than in urban areas. This trend is emphasized by the considerable number of inquiries received concerning non-urban locations from enterprises, most of them small, now operating in the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas.

Since the activities of the Council are restricted to the State level, special efforts are constantly being made to stimulate the organization and functioning of local and regional groups. One object of this work is to make certain that the local communities not only are prepared to welcome new enterprises, but are fully aware of their obligations to industries locating in their areas and realize that they must be carefully selected in order to round out the community's economy.

In view of the large number of requests received by the Council from veterans seeking information on business enterprises and opportunities in small businesses, a small staff has been assigned to service such inquiries. In addition, and so that the Council may serve as a source of ready information, all available lists of New Jersey trade and professional associations, together with general data on the commerce in the State, also are being collected and catalogued.

The principal obstacles to immediate industrial expansion have proved to be the regulations of the Civilian Production Authority, the shortage of building materials and the consequent difficult housing problem. Any improvement in these conditions promises to be reflected in an immediate building and industrial expansion, particularly in the central part of the State.

It may be noted in passing that New Jersey suffered rather less than most States from unemployment following the cancellation of war contracts; this was due in large measure to the fact that war production in this State already had been developed in many existing industries, thus eliminating much of the necessity for conversion to war production in the first instance, and reconversion to peacetime needs when hostilities ended.

The Council has been carrying on a broad promotional program in the resort field for the purpose of directing attention to New Jersey's extensive recreational facilities, and of encouraging individual resorts to supplement this campaign with their own local adver-



tisements and literature. Most New Jersey resorts have been operating at peak capacity since the ending of the war, but the Council believes that keener competition can be expected from other areas when travel facilities become more normal, and is urging the resort managers to anticipate this situation. As in previous years, special efforts have been made to establish the recreational program on a State-wide basis and emphasis has been placed upon the advantages of inland as well as seashore resorts.

As in the case of industrial promotion, recreational advertising has been placed in national magazines, and in twenty-nine newspapers in the area from Boston to Washington and as far west as Pittsburg; some radio time also has been purchased. Nearly 15,000 inquiries resulted. A special advertising campaign has been carried on in New Jersey publications in the interests of the Sixth Annual New Jersey Governor's Fishing Tournament which is sponsored by the New Jersey Council. Another Council project which has aroused a great deal of interest is the Amateur Photographic Contest called "Picture New Jersey." The Council also has prepared a pamphlet suggesting twelve motor tours to historical sites within the State. 25,000 copies of a 72-page illustrated booklet, "Sun Fun in New Jersey," have been issued in co-operation with the New Jersey Resort Association and are in heavy demand. A "Date Book" listing forthcoming events of general interest throughout the State is another popular Council publication.

The residential real estate program during the year was modified to a considerable extent because of the shortage of available homes. It has been recognized, however, that it is desirable to have potential home buyers keep New Jersey in mind and to this end a modest amount of advertising was scheduled in the classified columns of the New York and Philadelphia Sunday newspapers, and a booklet, "A Guide to Home Ownership in New Jersey," was issued. The fact that there has been a demand for over 16,000 copies of this publication indicates that there is a lively interest in New Jersey as a place to live.

The Council has always co-operated with various State groups in publicizing Garden State agricultural products. These efforts necessarily were curtailed considerably during the war, since uncertain markets and the restrictions imposed by OPA regulations provided little incentive for the production and marketing of premium products which heretofore have been the basis on which New Jersey's agriculture has been developed. It is anticipated, however, that as conditions approach normal once again the Council's activities in behalf of agriculture will be substantially increased.

During the year \$5,000 of the Council's appropriation was assigned to a special New Jersey Invitation Committee to support the efforts of Atlantic City business and hotel associations to interest United Nations in establishing temporary headquarters at that resort. The movement later was expanded to invite U.N. to consider an area in New Jersey as a permanent site. Much time was given to these two projects and maps, blue prints, statistical studies and other information were prepared and supplied to the Selection Committee.

"Know Your State," a booklet containing historical and general information about New Jersey was another Council publication issued during the year, in the interests of a newly developed intra-state program designed to stimulate general interest in the State on the part of our own residents. This is an important undertaking, one which, if successfully carried out, will help the Council immeasurably in the promotion of all its other objectives.

## DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

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### *STATE MASTER PLAN*

The State Master Plan has claimed considerable attention during the year, and the work of integrating and projecting State services has proceeded with excellent co-operation from all of the departments affected. Periodic conferences have been held throughout the year with representatives of the various agencies, particularly those of the Highway Department, and the Division of Planning and Economics of the Highway Department is preparing a comprehensive highway plan for study with the Division's Bureau of Planning.

The Bureau of Planning has also worked out a program with the State Department of Aviation for continuing co-operation in developing an airport plan and reviewing proposed airport locations. In addition, the Bureau has been furnished a set of State atlas sheets on which the Division of Water Policy and Supply has shown all proposed dam sites in the State and the level of waters when they are impounded. The Division of Forestry, Geology, Parks and Historic Sites has also furnished a map showing the places where ground water supplies are overdeveloped, while the Department of Health is providing information and a sketch upon which to base a map indicating regulations governing water pollution in the State. This information, coupled with current and past studies, will make it possible for the Bureau of Planning to take steps toward completing the Master Plan within the coming year.

The Bureau of Planning, the Bureau of Research and Statistics and the New Jersey Council—all three within the State Department of Economic Development—have inaugurated a working relationship which permits the giving of advice and assistance in the integrated development of industrial, business and residential areas in the State. This service will include the development of natural resources so that industries wishing to locate in New Jersey will receive scientific information to aid them in selecting proper and satisfactory sites. As its part of this program the Bureau of Research and Statistics will provide continuing analyses of trends and factors, both social and economic, affecting the development of the State's industries. The Bureau of Planning, with its maps, library of industrial data and information, surveys and analyses, and by co-operation with the various State agencies and bureaus, will act as the co-ordinating agency in this development. The New Jersey Council, through its advertising, and co-operation with the State's industries, will promote the program.

During the year, and in co-operation with the New Jersey Council, agencies specifically interested in the physical development of the State have been invited to assist in outlining areas which could best be made susceptible to industrial development. In addition, an Advisory Committee has been formed, composed of ten representative business men of the State, to be known as the Land Use Advisory Committee of the Department of Economic Development. With the aid of this Advisory Committee, and through the technical as-

sistance afforded it by the Bureau of Planning, the Bureau of Research and Statistics and the New Jersey Council, it is expected that industrial development in the State will proceed along sound and scientific lines.

#### *ISLAND BEACH PROPOSAL*

The desirability of the State's acquiring Island Beach as a State park and reservation was reported on last year. Further study tends to confirm our opinion that a small portion of this area could be developed as a public recreation center with bathing beaches and pavilions, and the remaining section set up as an area for preserving the virgin shoreline with its unique flora and fauna, and the creation of a botanical museum. If this were accomplished, full use would be made of the Island both for recreation and educational purposes. It is hoped that some way may be found to preserve this ten-mile stretch of seashore before it is acquired for business and real estate development.

#### *RAPID TRANSIT FOR CAMDEN-SOUTH JERSEY AREA*

A year ago it was reported also that arrangements were being perfected with a firm of engineers to re-survey the transportation facilities of the Camden-South Jersey-Philadelphia area and make a report. Day & Zimmermann, Inc., of Philadelphia were retained to supplement the previous report on this situation, made in 1938, and to bring the data up-to-date. Their final report has been submitted, and the Department will hold conferences with those in the area with respect to its findings, and make recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor.

#### *NORTH JERSEY TRANSPORTATION SUGGESTIONS*

With the assistance of the New Jersey Transportation Committee, we have obtained a survey and study made by Colonel L. A. Jenny of Dumont, Bergen County, for better transportation facilities from the North Jersey area into Manhattan Island. Colonel Jenny's report makes a convincing argument for a transportation system by which various railroads stopping at the west bank of the Hudson River could transport their passengers into a common depot in a mid-town section of New York City. This problem, like that in the South Jersey-Camden area, requires a co-operative connecting railroad. There seems little doubt, however, that Northeastern New Jersey would take on a much more rapid development, and over a wide area, if its commuters could land on Manhattan Island rather than have to rely on ferry and tube service into New York City. But this, like the Camden improvement, would require considerable financing and, at the start, a probable subsidy in the form of the extension of public credit.

#### *CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARTHUR KILL*

The Bureau has followed up its recommendations of last year with respect to the deepening of the channel of the Arthur Kill by visitation to the area, by co-operating with the Department of Conservation and by recommendation to the Corps of Army Engineers that the channel be deepened and maintained at approximately 35 feet throughout its course. We are happy to report that this work has been recommended and probably will be commenced within the near future.

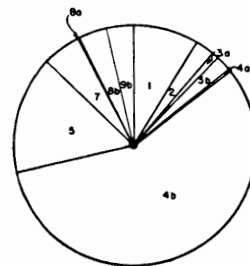
CHART B

# STATE AIDED PLANNED PROJECTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

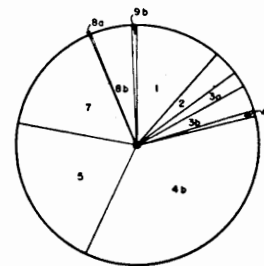
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST - MAN DAYS OF LABOR

PAYMENTS OF STATE AID APPROVED

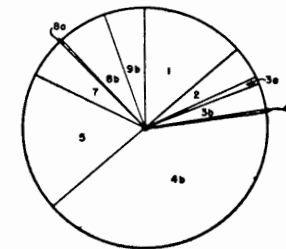
TYPE OF PROJECT	
1	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS
2	BRIDGES, VIADUCTS AND GRADE SEPARATIONS
3a	WATER treatment plants pumping stations, etc.
3b	WATER mains, wells, tanks, etc.
4a	SEWER TREATMENT PLANTS, etc.
4b	SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEMS
5	SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
6	HOSPITALS AND HEALTH FACILITIES
7	PUBLIC BUILDINGS OTHER THAN (5) AND (6)
8a	RECREATIONAL buildings
8b	PARK landscaping, etc.
9a	MISCELLANEOUS structures
9b	Other MISCELLANEOUS facilities



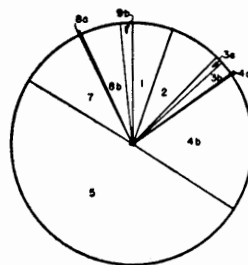
CONSTRUCTION COSTS  
BY TYPE



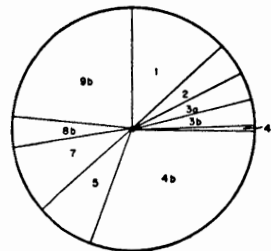
APPROVED STATE AID PAYMENTS  
FOR DESIGN  
BY TYPE



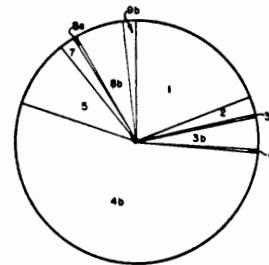
MAN DAYS OF LABOR  
BY TYPE



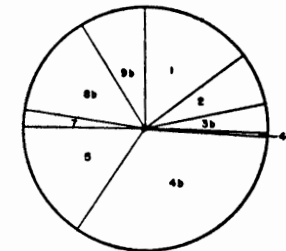
SKILLED LABOR  
BY TYPE



SEMI-SKILLED  
BY TYPE



COMMON LABOR  
BY TYPE



OTHER  
BY TYPE

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENGINEERING



### *RAHWAY RIVER WIDENING*

As stated in the last annual report on this project the request for its being carried out was not general, and an intensive study of the possibilities of the widening of the Rahway River, therefore, has been postponed.

### *UNION TRUCK TERMINAL*

The Union Truck Terminal, proposed by the Port of New York Authority, and indicated a year ago as a possibility for the North Jersey Area, has now progressed to the point where the Legislatures of both New York and New Jersey have empowered the Authority to erect and operate this facility. The site has been chosen, and it is anticipated that as soon as materials are available work on the terminal will be undertaken.

### *WOODBIDGE BOAT BASIN*

Completion of our studies of this project has indicated that it would be a desirable improvement, and a recommendation has been made that it be undertaken.

### *MANASQUAN RIVER*

Shallow water has made yachting difficult in this area. At low tide, large areas of silt appear in the bed of the river. A survey of the river basin was undertaken to determine what silting had taken place, and what the cause of this silting might be. The engineering firm of Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Hogan and Macdonald, of New York were employed to make the survey. Their report has been reproduced for distribution among those interested in the area.

The report makes it evident that the greatest influence upon the Manasquan River area is the navigation channel at the ocean inlet; when the inlet fills up it raises the level of the river; when it is dredged and cleaned out, it permits the flow of a greater volume of water into the ocean and thus reduces the level of the river. The report also indicates that the silting found in the river is natural, not excessive, and that most of it is only about 6 inches in depth. However, the effect of opening the channel to the ocean has been to reduce the waters of the river in excess of 1 foot, so that many mud flats now appear which heretofore could not be observed. The result of this combination of circumstances is the loss of 1½ feet of water for boating purposes.

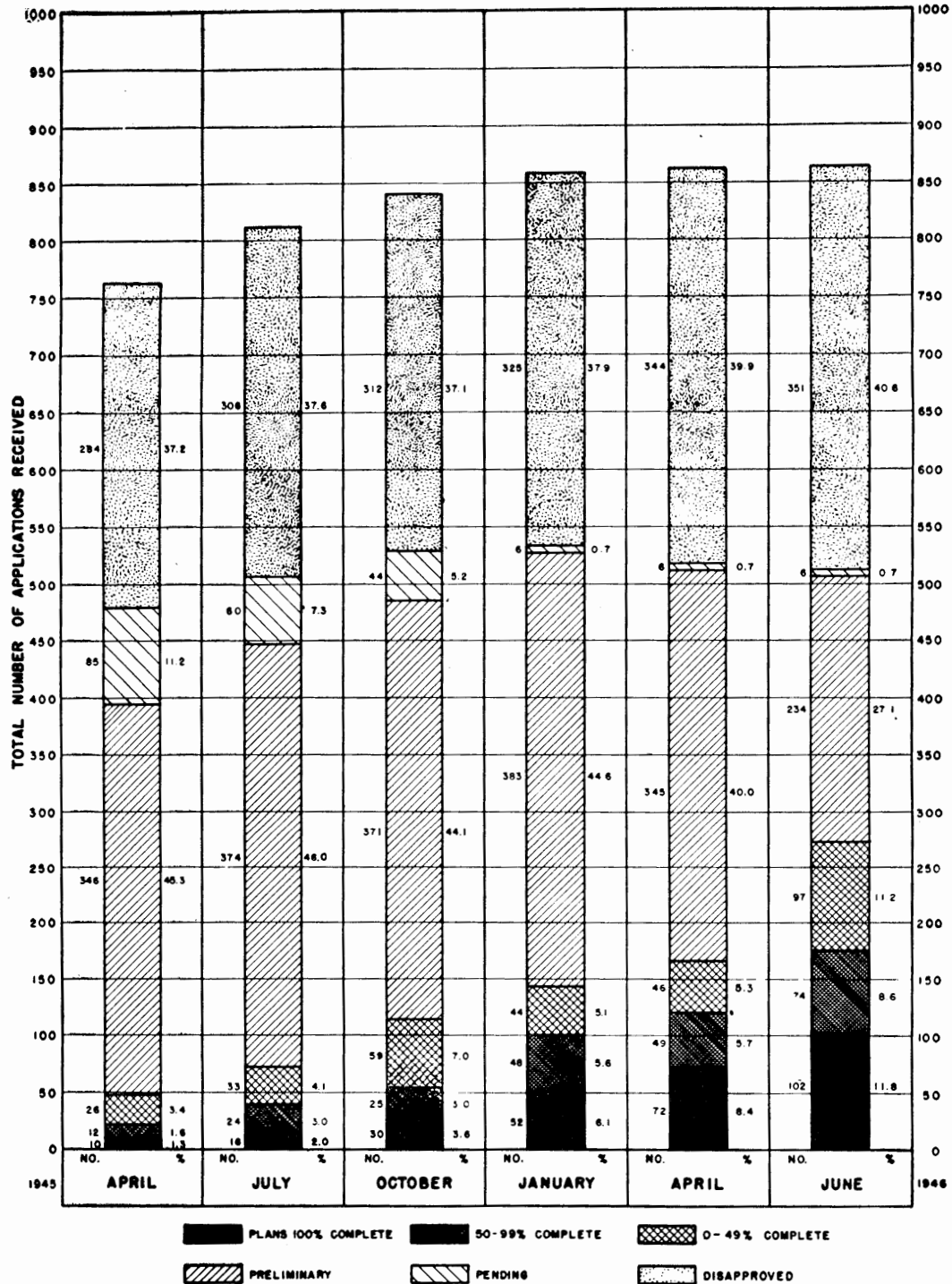
The engineers recommend the dredging of a new channel in the river along the north-erly side to give movement to a greater volume of water in this area and thus counteract wave action, and afford easier access to the wharves along that side of the stream.

### *NEW JERSEY CROSS-STATE SHIP CANAL*

During the year the Division of Planning and Engineering published a pamphlet containing a summary of fact and opinion entitled "The Proposed New Jersey Cross-State Ship Canal." This pamphlet contains pertinent information as to the location, nature and estimated cost of the project as well as a compendium of opinion from State departments, counties and municipalities as to its undesirability. The report also mentions alternate proposals for an inside waterway.

CHART C

# STATE AID FOR LOCAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS STATUS OF PROJECT PLANS AND APPLICATIONS



STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

## UN COMMITTEE

During January of this year, representatives of the New Jersey Council and the Bureau of Planning were designated by Governor Walter E. Edge to provide whatever information the inspection group of the Interim Committee on Headquarters for the United Nations desired concerning New Jersey areas. The United Nations Committee was furnished a considerable amount of information and climatic data on several areas of the State, principally around Princeton. Maps showing the physical features of the areas and their relationship to proposed utilities and transportation also were prepared and representatives of the Department accompanied the Committee on its tours of inspection.

## HOUSING

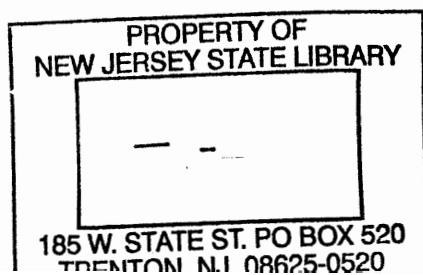
The Bureau of Rehabilitation and Housing has continued to give assistance to local housing authorities and other agencies interested in housing. In October, 1945, Governor Edge met and addressed a group of representatives of various financial, business and industrial organizations interested in housing in New Jersey, invited by the Department of Economic Development to meet and develop thoughts and programs with respect to the part the State might play in remedying the State's acute housing shortage.

During the year many consultations have been held with municipal executives and others, in relation to housing data and needs. New housing authorities have been organized in Bayonne, Freehold and Lodi, and the total of local housing authorities in the State is now 32, of which 16 are supervising 37 housing projects, comprising 8,729 dwelling units.

In March, at the request of the Governor, a conference of municipal officials and others interested in the matter of temporary housing under the Federal Public Housing Program was called by the Department. This meeting was addressed by the Regional Director of the Federal Public Housing Authority, who gave considerable time to explaining the nature of the veterans temporary housing program and the manner of its application in the various municipalities. This program is now being carried out, and to date there have been allotted for erection in our State the following:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dwelling Units Approved</i>	<i>Dorms Approved</i>	<i>Trailers Approved</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipalities .....	40	3,641			3,641
Counties .....	1	70			70
Colleges .....	6	651	698	106	1,455
Institutions and Agencies .....	1	36	144		180
Total .....		4,398	842	106	5,346

Legislation before Congress, but not yet adopted, has for its purpose the augmenting of the housing program by subsidies and otherwise. Running concurrently with this, the State has adopted an enabling act authorizing municipalities to undertake temporary or permanent housing for their citizens, and validating municipal operations for this purpose.



The Division of Planning and Engineering was asked to examine this legislation, and also assisted in the consideration of legislation, which was adopted, authorizing municipalities to provide temporary or permanent housing for veterans and others.

The Division also concentrated during the year on aspects of the permanent housing picture, and several surveys are now in process with respect to the housing shortage. One is a survey of vacant grounds lying within our municipalities, which are serviced by public utilities, with the object of determining whether there are sufficient available sites now vacant to permit any considerable amount of housing without the development of altogether new areas which will require expansion of utility services.

The Division also assisted in the preparation of a law, since adopted by the Legislature, to enable private capital to contract with municipalities for the redevelopment of blighted and substandard areas.

Another achievement of the Division during the year was the completion of a code for minimum construction requirements for one and two-family dwellings in New Jersey. This code was designed solely as a guide, but legislation has been adopted making it possible for municipalities to adopt the code by reference, and in some instances this has already been done.

As an out-growth of the work of designing the minimum code, the Legislature adopted a law calling upon the Department to design a standard building code for the entire State; a committee is now being organized to work on this important assignment.

#### *PUBLIC WORKS RESERVE*

The report for 1944-1945 dealt extensively with the public works program and the appropriation of \$500,000 for that purpose, made by the Legislature. Much has been accomplished during the year ending June 30, 1945. It might be pointed out again, however, that the public works program was intended merely to complement private industry when and if unemployment became serious in any area, not to compete with or to supplant private enterprise.

864 applications for planning funds have been received from 339 political subdivisions of the State, and the amounts requested were \$1,965,128.95, or practically four times the appropriation. 14 counties filed 58 applications requesting \$194,119.10; 202 municipalities filed 578 applications for \$873,989.00; and 123 school districts requested \$897,989.00 for the planning of 228 projects.

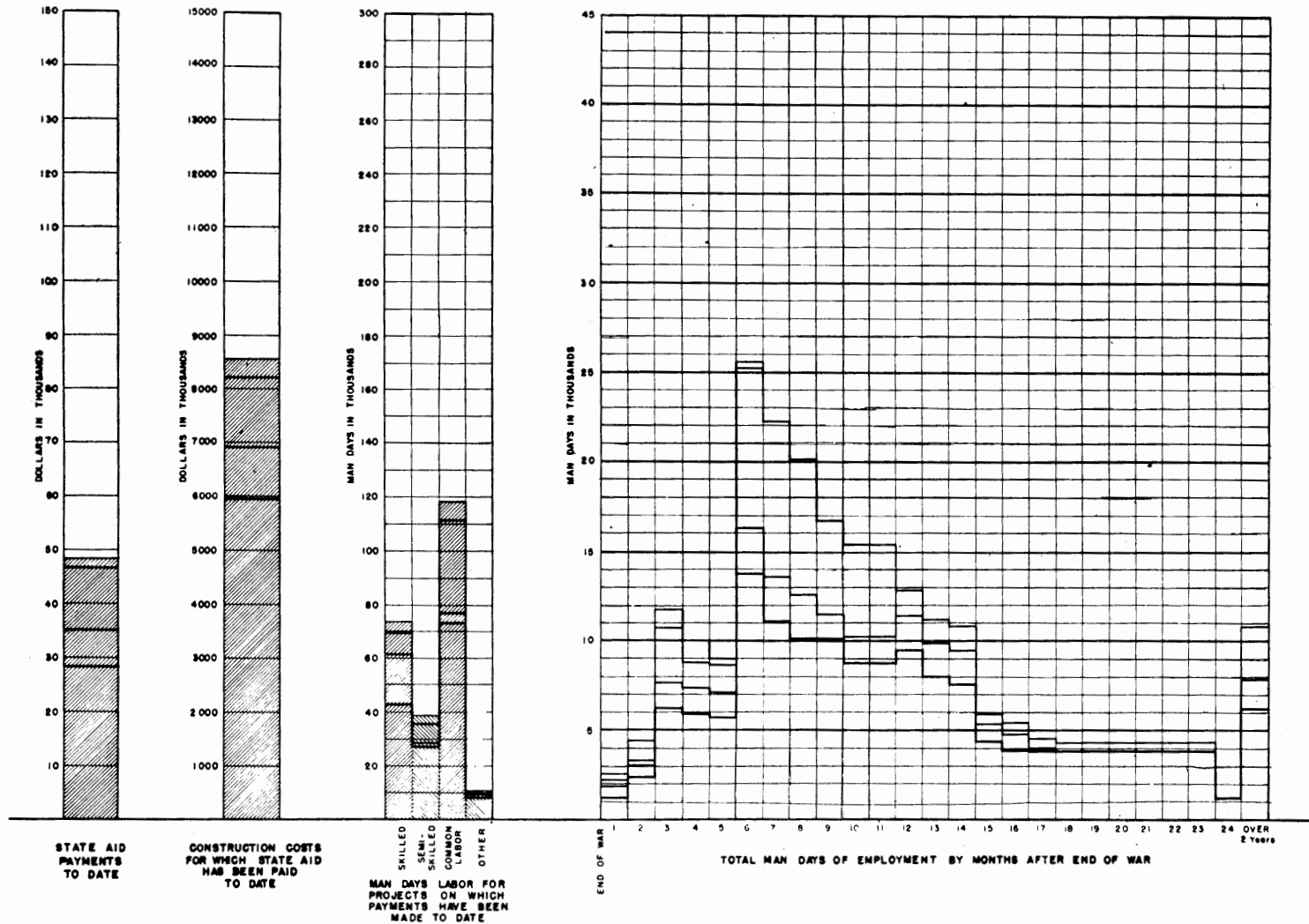
A number of applications were received after the allotments were closed, but it probably will be possible to assist some of these late applicants by supplying them with funds since waived by other subdivisions of the State.

Since applications were for four times the amount of the appropriation, it was not possible, of course, to approve them all. Preference, therefore, was given to those which seemed to be of the first importance in the area and to those most likely to be undertaken. These were 315 in number and amounted to \$603,357.38. 508 applications were approved, but not all for the full amounts requested, a division being made among the various applica-



CHART D

APPROVED PAYMENTS OF STATE AID FOR PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS OF LOCAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS



STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

JULY 1 1946  
JUNE 1 1946  
MAY 1 1946  
APRIL 1 1946

tions on the basis of population and importance, so that each applying political subdivision would be treated in fair relation to its importance with others.

38 county applications were approved for \$69,016.29; 329 municipal applications were approved for \$223,031.82; and 141 school district applications were approved for \$148,299.35.

It was necessary to withdraw the allotment in some cases, because of misunderstanding on the part of the political subdivisions with respect to the objectives of the Legislature; in some cases, for example, contracts were let for the immediate construction of the public works or facility. The object of the Legislature was to build up a portfolio of completed plans to be carried out in periods of unemployment, and this purpose would be defeated by the approval of projects for immediate construction. There is, of course, no responsibility under the Statute on any municipality or political subdivision to undertake the future construction of an approved project, but there is an obligation not to construct such a project until some future date. Hence, it was necessary to cancel the allotment of those who undertook the immediate construction of their projects, some of which were actually under way before payment of State aid was requested. It is interesting, however, that now the Army and Navy have released many engineers and skilled technicians to civilian life, an upward trend has definitely taken place in the preparation of final plans and specifications on public works projects.

The Department's records reveal that \$48,721.74 has actually been paid out for completed plans and specifications to July 1, 1946. The gross cost of these plans was \$138,704.70, with an estimated construction cost of \$8,559,318.70, and according to the estimates of the architects and engineers, 242,291 man days of labor. If this ratio is maintained to the end of the program, it will mean that a portfolio of \$87,838,803.95 will have been provided for public works and improvements, requiring 2,487,587 man days of labor.

The greater part of State aid payments has provided plans for the construction of sewers, schools, public buildings and locally maintained roads, spreading the man days of labor well over the skilled, semi-skilled and common labor groups. From the accompanying charts it will be observed that the construction of sewers and locally maintained roads provides a substantial portion of the man days of labor for common labor, while the construction of school and public buildings provides for the skilled and semi-skilled group.

The financial condition of New Jersey's political subdivisions has improved considerably during the war years as a result of better collection of taxes, both current and delinquent, better returns from sales of tax delinquent properties, decline in relief costs and decrease in construction, repair and maintenance. However, a study made late in 1945 indicates that while some 46.7% of the projects allotted State aid could be financed by the subdivision without Federal or State aid, if the program is called upon to meet an emergency it is likely that some financial aid would have to be granted to the other subdivisions.

#### *AID TO STATE DEPARTMENTS*

As reported a year ago, a special fund of \$50,000 for the aid of State departments was appropriated by the Legislature, and it can now be reported that the following payments

have been made: State Highway Department, Service building at Fernwood, \$4,500; Department of Institutions and Agencies, "Old Age" building at Marlboro, \$5,000; State Police, Plans for a model barracks, \$1,500; Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Slope erosion control, \$1,500; Department of Public Instruction, Classrooms and recreation at Teachers College, Trenton, and Auditorium and classrooms at Teachers College, Montclair, \$3,600; Manasquan River, Survey and report, \$5,270. Other allotments have been made, but plans are not yet completed.

The Federal Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944—which became Public Law 269, under Title V of that Act—the Federal Works Agency, Bureau of Community Facilities, has had appropriated \$30,000,000 for the purpose of loaning funds to non-Federal public agencies throughout the United States to assist in the planning of their public works. An additional \$35,000,000 has been appropriated for the fiscal year 1946-1947 for the same purpose. Political subdivisions of New Jersey have filed 298 applications requesting \$4,030,287 advance loans under this plan for public works, and in each case, this Division has been asked to co-operate with the Federal Agency in procuring financial data, reports on planning procedures and to advise whether or not the proposed improvement would meet State requirements. As of June 30, 1946, approval has been given by the Bureau of Community Facilities to 123 projects in New Jersey, amounting to \$912,938.00.

#### *MISCELLANEOUS*

A strong effort has been made by the Bureau of Planning during the year to stimulate and assist local planning, and to initiate an integrated planning service. Although this Bureau is concerned primarily with planning at the State level, the fostering of regional and local planning is of major importance to the general welfare. And as municipalities and counties must plan for improvements, not only on the basis of present need, but as they affect the future of the communities as a place to live and do business, at no time in the history of the State have there been such potentialities for expansion on a sound planning basis.

It should be remembered, however, that this inability to make municipal improvements in the past few years now points up to an enlarged program of public works, and if it is undertaken without sound planning and guidance, it could readily result in a situation which would make adequate future development along constructive lines almost impossible. This program can be the foundation for much public good, but improvements should be made not merely because they are needed now, but with a mind on the general future of the community and its needs. The Bureau of Planning will continue its efforts during the coming year to bring its work into the closest possible relationship with local planning activities and to lend advice and assistance wherever possible.

In addition to needed construction of public works, the State is faced with an unprecedented relocation of industry and expansion in aviation facilities. Here too, help will be given to local communities to take maximum advantage of these opportunities.

It is encouraging that the era into which we are now advancing gives promise that comprehensive zoning and master planning will be given more serious consideration than

in the past. In order to assist municipalities in formulating their plans for the future, the Department has published an "Effective Zoning" primer. The object of this booklet is to indicate the necessity for planning, zoning to implement that planning and to point the way to the comprehensive and intelligent physical development of a community.

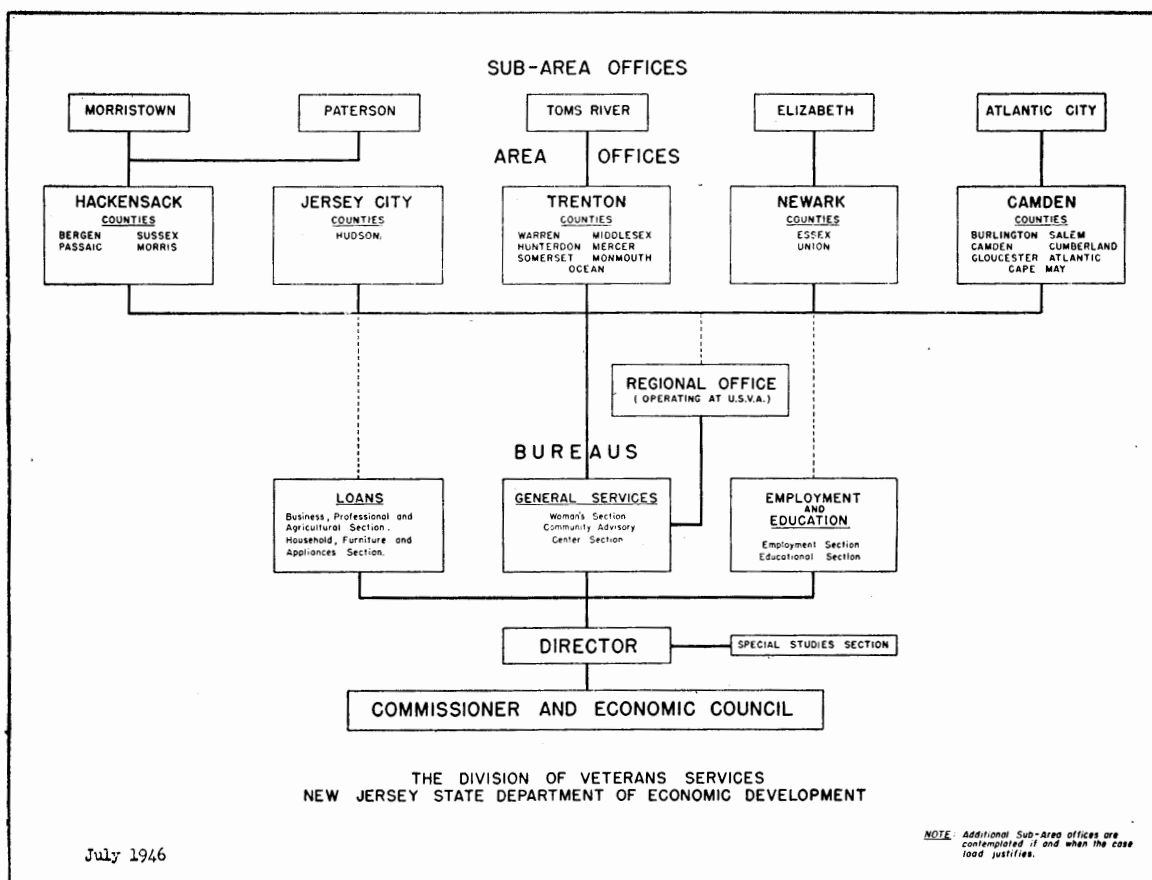
A second pamphlet issued for free public distribution is entitled "Land-Subdivision Guidance and Regulation in New Jersey and a Model Draft of Platting Rules and Regulations." It is felt that the building boom will create a desire among speculative builders to open up new tracts for land subdivision, and this booklet, stating the law on the subject, has been prepared for the benefit of municipalities which wish to protect themselves against improper and inadvisable subdivisions of this sort. During the year the Division of Planning and Engineering has distributed approximately 5,000 pieces of informational material, which, together with the code of "Minimum Construction Requirements for One and Two Family Dwellings," already mentioned, place technical and valuable information in the hands of municipalities with respect to these all important matters.

## DIVISION OF VETERANS' SERVICES

The Division's experience after two full years of operation indicates that its basic organization is well-balanced and permits efficient administration. (See Chart F). From its inception the State effort for veterans' welfare has been faced with a multiplicity of Federal, county and local projects, augmented by semi-official organizations such as the Red Cross and the major veterans organizations, all with somewhat similar objectives. A fundamental aim of this Division has been to reduce and finally eliminate duplicating and overlapping services, and this co-ordination of all efforts is being accomplished through inter-departmental and organizational conferences which it has sponsored.

The Division has continued throughout the year to sponsor the Informal Legislative Conferences with the several national veteran organizations maintaining departments in New Jersey. The main effort of these Informal Conferences is to reach mutual understanding, if not agreement, on proposed legislation and other subjects of common interest.

CHART F





During the 1946 session of the Legislature, the conference group thoroughly considered 103 Bills concerning veterans, and fifty-two of these were subsequently enacted into law.

### BUREAU OF GENERAL SERVICES

This Bureau, as mandated by law, assists and advises veterans and their dependents in securing Federal and State benefits to which they are or may become entitled. In addition to its recently increased responsibility of leadership and guidance of the Community Advisory Center program, it is charged with the administration of provisions of the Blind Veterans Pension Act, the Education of War Orphans Act and the Veterans Graves Registration laws.

During the year the Division's Regional Office located at the Veterans' Facility at Lyons was moved with the Administrator's Office of the U. S. Veterans Administration to Newark, a change long sought for various sound reasons, not the least important of which was the inaccessibility of the former location. A new Area office at Hackensack and sub-Area offices at Atlantic City, Morristown and Toms River also were opened.

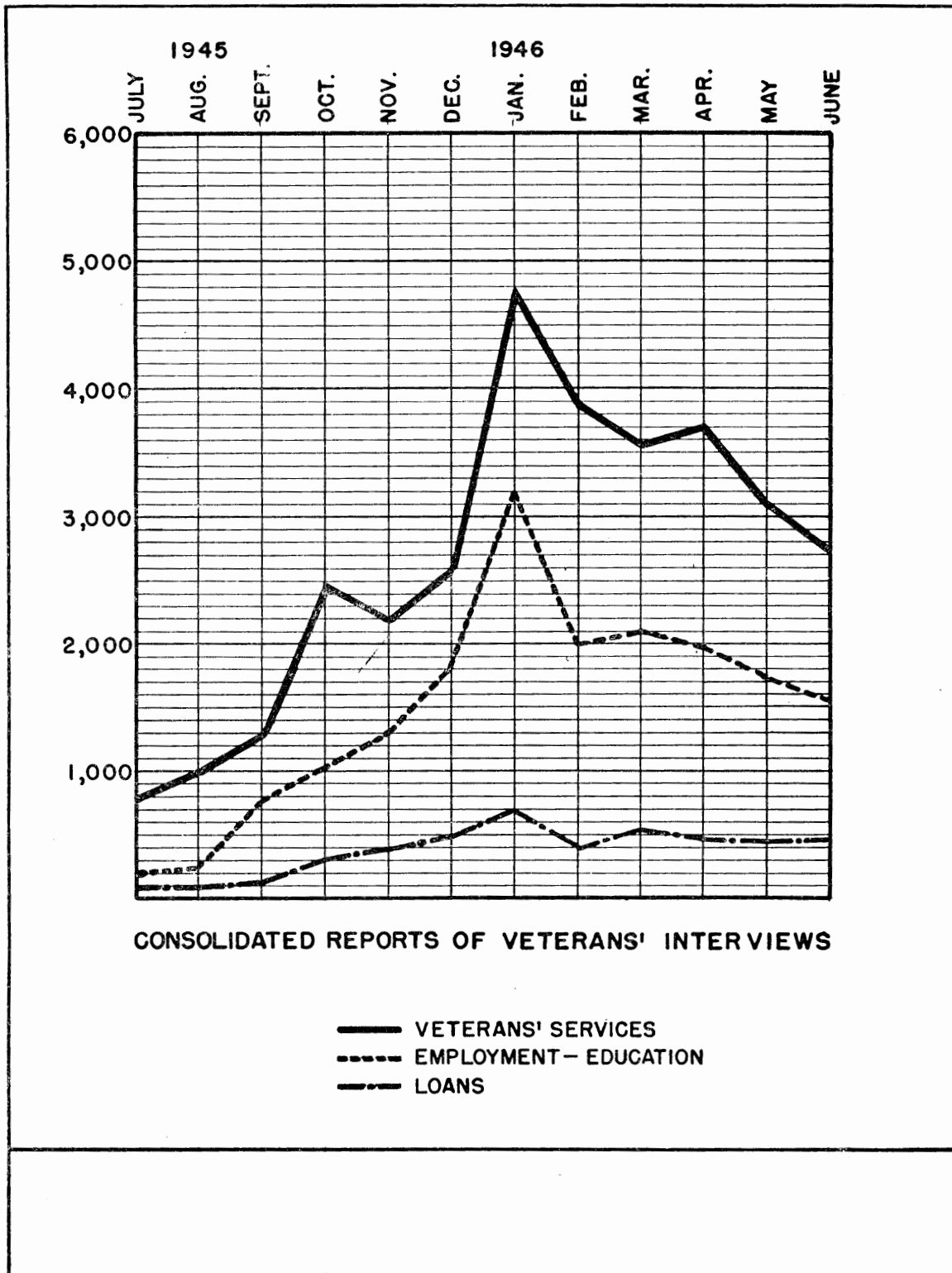
The Bureau has recorded more than 61,750 interviews with veterans from which approximately 17,250 claims of various types have been filed. Chart G shows the peak interview load in January of 1946 when demobilization was at its height.

*Community Advisory Center Section:* The recent action of the National Government in dissolving the Federally sponsored State Veterans' Service Committees and transferring their responsibilities to the control of the several States and the subsequent designation, by Executive Order, of the Division of Veterans' Services as the instrumentality in New Jersey to develop this program of co-ordination, leadership, counsel and advice for the benefit of local community centers, made necessary the further expansion of the Bureau of General Services, adding a Community Advisory Center Section. It is worthy of mention that upon the dissolution of the State Veterans' Service Committee, the State Directors of the several Federal Departments serving on that committee agreed promptly and willingly to act as an advisory committee to the Director of the Division.

The order dissolving the State Veterans' Service Committee and subsequent assumption of its functions by this Division made necessary an immediate survey of the approximately 200 local units listed in the files of the State Veterans' Service Committee. An appraisal was made of the existing local units, the results of which revealed that fifty-four communities had established well-organized veteran Community Advisory Centers and the remainder of the local units of record fell into three classes; i.e. (a) partially organized, (b) on paper only and (c) little or no attempt at organization.

The first of three area conferences, composed of selected representatives of existing Advisory Centers was held in the city of Newark, on June 14, 1946, with sixty persons present. Subsequently conferences will be held in Trenton and Camden. The purpose of these conferences is to discuss organization and to establish clearly the Division's relationship to the local effort, and the co-operation of local governing bodies, Chambers of Commerce and veteran organizations is being solicited.

CHART G



*Women's Section:* During the year the Women's Section of the Bureau of General Services was organized and staffed by women veterans for the purpose of servicing the special needs of the women who served in the several branches of the armed forces. The creation of this unit found State-wide approval and the results of its activities have justified its existence.

## BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

This Bureau has greatly expanded its work during the past year, and considerable progress has been made in the consummation of plans formulated in the early stages of its organization.

*Employment:* Following conferences with industrial, labor and civic organizations, a program of voluntary commitments by employers and labor organizations to participate in a plan for veterans' preference in private employment, it is gratifying to report that the plan (see Chart I) was promptly approved by the New Jersey Manufacturers Asso-

CHART H



ciation, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The campaign for subscription was initiated with luncheon meetings held in Newark, Trenton and Camden with approximately 100 representative business and industrial executives attending each. During these conferences over 100 outstanding firms subscribed to the plan on the spot. At the Newark and Trenton Conferences Governor Walter E. Edge presided.

Moreover, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the co-operation of the Governor, the New Jersey Manufacturers Association, the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, the Princeton Survey and the Chambers of Commerce of Camden, Newark, Trenton, New Brunswick, Paterson and Elizabeth in this particular effort. The attitude of organized labor through the State units of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations has been one of helpfulness from the inception of the program.

To date 1,400 organizations in the State have accepted the employment plan. This imposing list includes many names of nationally known manufacturers. Certificates of recognition have been forwarded to these industrial concerns who have accepted the plan, and a reproduction of one of these certificates is shown on Chart H.

During the latter part of June, 1946, a survey of organizations participating in this plan was begun. Incomplete figures (792 replies received to date) are as follows:

1. Number of employees .....	306,296
2. Number of employees who entered the Armed Forces .....	96,882
3. Number of employees who have returned from the Armed Forces .....	40,521
4. Number of employees expected to return after this date .....	28,480
5. Number of handicapped veterans employed .....	1,395
6. Number of jobs available for handicapped veterans .....	912
7. Number of jobs available since V-J Day and filled by new employees ...	41,420
8. Number of jobs given to veterans since V-J Day not previously employed	22,909
9. Estimated number of new jobs to be available in next twelve months ..	32,265

An agreement was drafted and signed outlining a definite plan of co-operation between the Division of Veterans' Services and the United States Employment Service. Under this agreement, all employers will use the facilities of the U.S.E.S. to recruit new employees. Letters have been mailed to all accepting the plan advising them of this procedure and soliciting their co-operation.

*Education:* In the field of education the Bureau assists the veteran directly, and through those persons counselling veterans, to secure Certificates of Eligibility and Entitlement and subsistence allowances, and to arrange for approval of training institutions. During the year, advice and assistance have been rendered to 1,331 veterans interviewed, 961 letters were received, 2,991 mailed by the Educational Section, including correspondence with listeners to the weekly radio program, "Breakfast with Veterans" over Station WAAT, Newark. A list of all approved colleges and schools of every type in New Jersey, prepared by the Bureau, was issued to all C.A.C. and other counsellors.

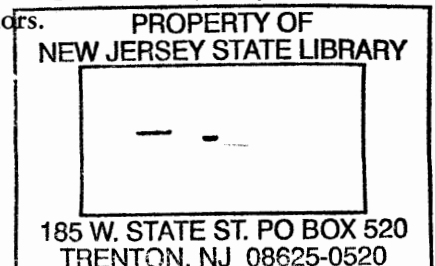


CHART I



State of New Jersey  
Department of Economic Development  
**DIVISION OF VETERANS' SERVICES**

520 East State Street  
Trenton 7, New Jersey

**NEW JERSEY VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT PLAN**

That employers in business, industry, agriculture and the labor unions would agree voluntarily to adopt the following procedure in the hiring of new employees not covered by obligations imposed by the Selective Service Act:

**Handicapped Veterans**

1. Individual manufacturing plants and business establishments to conduct a survey, listing suitable positions available to handicapped veterans, giving first preference to these handicapped veterans and to make such positions available where possible.

**Able-bodied Veterans**

2. In addition to the above to employ a MINIMUM of one able-bodied veteran not covered by the obligations imposed by the Selective Service Act to every NEWLY EMPLOYED non-veteran; whenever such veterans are available and the skills possessed by the applicants for the position are equal.

**State Recognition**

3. The State of New Jersey will extend suitable recognition, in the form of a certificate signed by the Governor and the Commissioner of Economic Development, to those employers and labor unions subscribing to this program as set forth in paragraphs one and two.

**PLEDGE OF ACCEPTANCE**

The ..... of .....  
(Firm Name) (Address)

hereby subscribes to voluntary participation in the New Jersey Veterans' Employment Plan as provided in Chapter 85, Article V, Public Laws of 1944.

Signed .....

Title .....

Date .....

**PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN TO ABOVE ADDRESS**



Over 22,000 State veterans now enjoy educational and training benefits under P. L. 346 and P. L. 16; 7,070 veterans have attended courses in secondary schools; 1,463 have attended regular day high school classes; 5,467 have been in approved special secondary classes for veterans; 140 veterans have been in evening classes for the high school equivalent certificate; 600 special classes for veterans functioned in New Jersey high schools, and 467 are still operating for 4,090 students; 2,309 employers have been approved for industrial apprenticeship and on-the-job training, and 263 for similar training in the professional field.

Chapter 64, Laws of New Jersey, effective April 11, 1946, gives added provision for veterans with educational opportunities granted by the G. I. Bill of Rights. Under this Law, Junior Colleges are being established in many local high schools; the six State Teachers Colleges are offering broader degree courses as well as teacher-training curricula; local school districts are setting up vocational training classes and courses for adults and out-of-school youth; and universities and colleges are expanding their courses.

A representative of the Bureau is serving as chairman of an Inter-Agency Committee studying the apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs for veterans. This committee represents the Division of Veterans' Services, the New Jersey Department of Education, Apprentice Training Services, U. S. Employment Service, and the Veterans Administration. The Bureau has enjoyed complete co-operation from all of these agencies.

A representative of the Bureau served "on loan" to the American Legion Jersey Boys' State as Dean of Counsellors, June 23-30, 1946.

#### BUREAU OF LOANS

This Bureau, administering the provisions of the Act creating the Veterans Loan Authority of New Jersey, is nearing its second full year of operation, and averaging approximately a quarter of a million dollars in approved loans weekly.

With approximately 600,000 New Jersey veterans of World War II as eligible borrowers, the Bureau has, since starting operations September 1, 1944, the following figures to report as of June 30, 1946:

	<i>Applications</i>	<i>Amount</i>
(a) Approved Loans in force .....	6,177	\$14,041,433.00
(b) Disapproved Applications .....	632	1,368,623.49
(c) Applications withdrawn .....	413	938,234.90
(d) Loans repaid in full 4 to 6 years before date of maturity .....	165	340,650.00
(e) Loans defaulted and purchased by Veterans Loan Authority .....	21	32,504.00

(See Chart J).

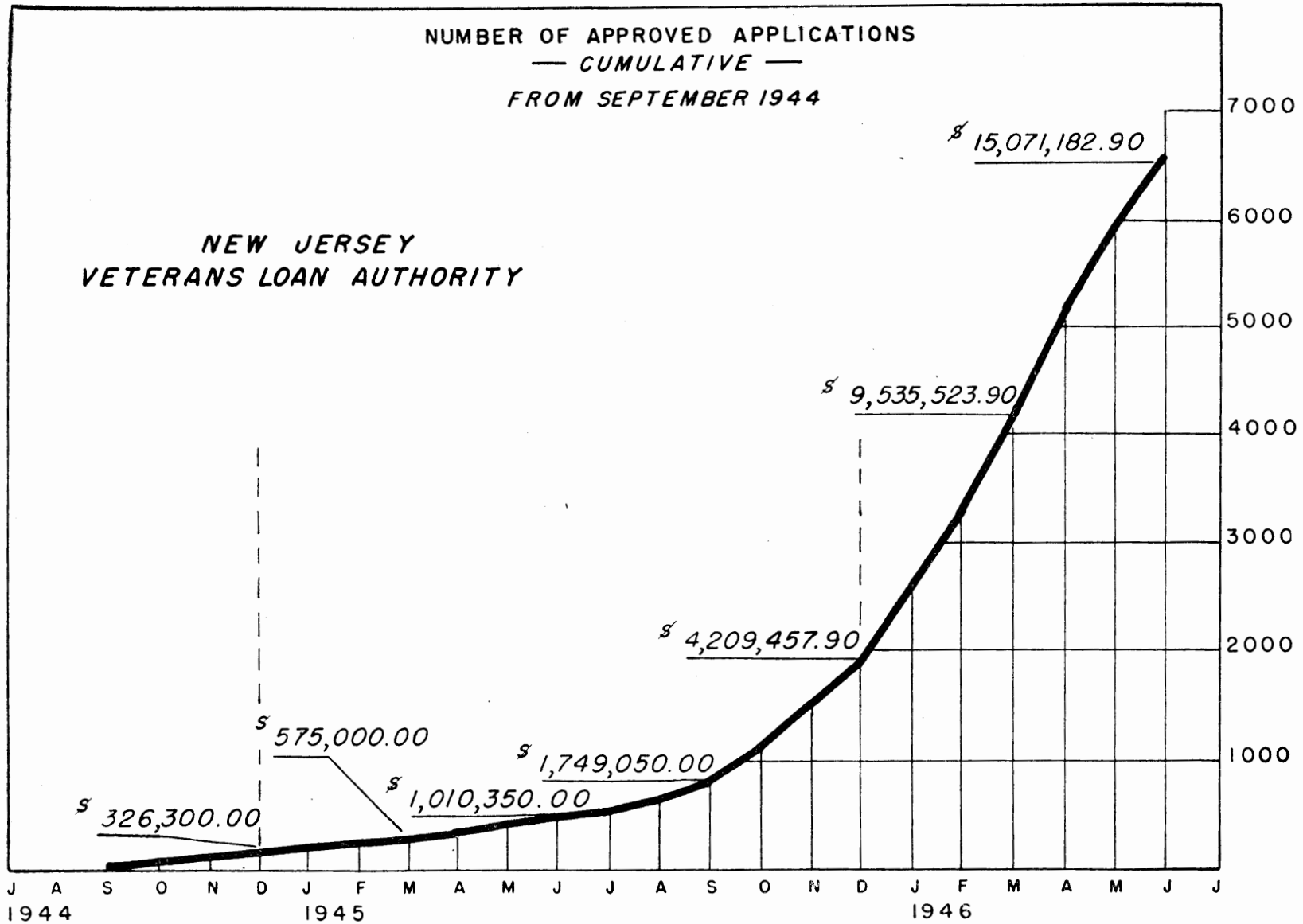
The recent session of the Legislature again amended the Act creating the Veterans Loan Authority, liberalizing the provisions of this law to include:

- (1) An increased capital to \$11,000,000.
- (2) A reserve of 20% to be held against approved loans, making it possible to underwrite \$55,000,000.
- (3) Loans to veterans who are minors.

CHART J

# APPLICATIONS FOR VETERANS LOANS

Number of  
Approved  
Applications



- (4) Loans of \$1,000 for 2 years for the purchase of household goods and appliances.
- (5) Authorization for lending agencies to change from a guaranteed to an insured plan of underwriting.

The legislative action liberalizing the Veterans' Loan Act to include household furnishings and appliances, made it necessary to reorganize the Bureau of Loans into two sections: (a) Business, Professional and Agricultural, and (b) Household Furnishings and Appliances.

The Bureau has worked in close and agreeable co-operation with the banking authorities of the State who, in turn, have indicated their approval of the methods pursued.

The present rate of interest authorized by the Veterans' Loan Act is fixed at a maximum of 4%. From this the lending agency pays to the Veterans Loan Authority (the underwriters) 10% of the interest collected, which reduces the interest netted by the lending agency to 3.6%, and, due to legal requirements of clerical work, the lending agency is put to additional expense. It is estimated that the net amount received by the banks is not over 2½%. The consensus in banking circles throughout the State is that it would be most difficult to interest lending agencies in a rate lower than that which is now provided.

It is interesting to note in passing, that thirty-two states have requested copies of the New Jersey Veterans' Loan Act for the purpose of study and consideration of its applicability to their own jurisdictions.

#### SPECIAL STUDIES SECTION

The Special Studies Section was created to gather information for legislative study, maintain Divisional data, tabulate and classify case reports, furnish legal advice to veterans and assist the Attorney-General's Department in its work with the Legislative Commission in codifying and clarifying all veterans' pension and preference laws of the State of New Jersey.

During the past year this Section has accomplished the following tasks:

- (a) Made a study of expansion of the overall effort of the Division based on the anticipated case load, taking into consideration veteran population in each Area (see Chart K), and indicating the points where sub-Area offices may be needed if and when the case load justifies their establishment.
- (b) Prepared additional data for the use of the New Jersey delegation in Congress in their effort to secure adequate medical and surgical facilities in the State to be operated by the U. S. Veterans Administration.
- (c) Prepared a comparative analysis for the Executive Department of Federal and State benefits.
- (d) Conducted a course of on-the-job training for the field force of the Division.
- (e) Prepared a review of the veterans' Laws of the State of Connecticut as compared to those of New Jersey, at the request of the Governor.

# CHART K

## WORLD WAR II

Enlistments and Inductions in  
the United States Army and Navy  
from New Jersey, December 7, 1941,  
to May 31, 1946, by areas.

### AREA 1

BERGEN	52,120
MORRIS	15,146
PASSAIC	38,896
SUSSEX	3,398
	109,560

### AREA 2

ESSEX	110,287
UNION	43,854
	154,141

### AREA 3

HUDSON	88,986
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### AREA 4

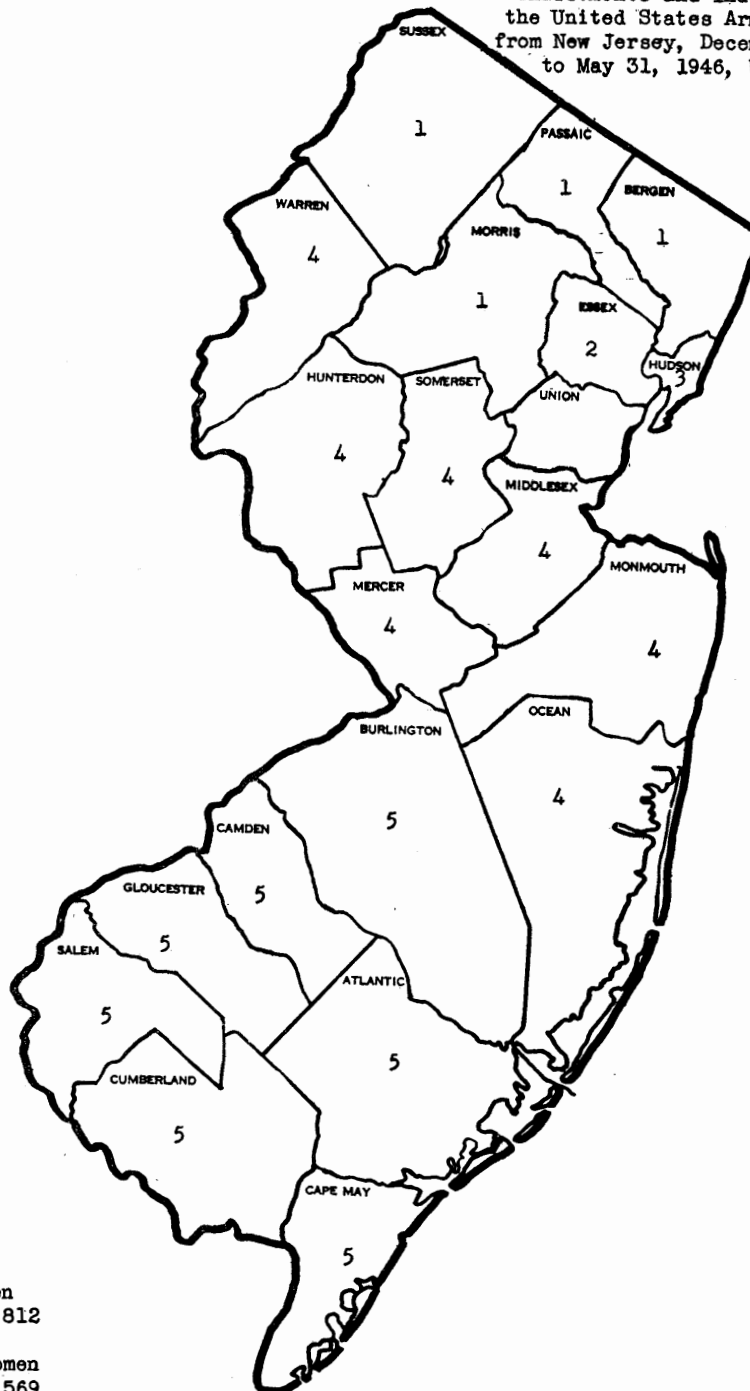
HUNTERDON	3,783
MERCER	27,721
MIDDLESEX	31,249
MONMOUTH	19,258
OCEAN	4,550
SOMERSET	9,794
WARREN	5,663
	102,018

### AREA 5

ATLANTIC	14,765
BURLINGTON	11,793
CAMDEN	32,971
CAPE MAY	3,483
CUMBERLAND	7,953
GLOUCESTER	8,757
SALEM	5,385
	85,107

Officers & Enlisted Men  
GRAND TOTAL 539,812

Officers & Enlisted Women  
GRAND TOTAL 10,569



- (f) Made available, in co-operation with the Life Underwriters Association of New Jersey, a capable life insurance expert in each county of the State to act as advisor to the field personnel.
- (g) Sponsored the publication of the "New Jersey Veteran" which is published bi-monthly. (Judging from the many requests to be placed on the mailing list, now approximating 3,500, the publication is proving its value.)
- (h) Initiated a survey to ascertain the type of organization set up by each of the forty-eight States and Territories to handle veterans' affairs. The survey covers type, scope of activity and name of Commissioner, Director or Administrator. Thirty-eight States have responded to the questionnaire to date.
- (i) Initiated a survey to secure information pertaining to veterans and their dependents concerning relief, hospitalization, domiciliary care, etc., at the request of the American Legion, Department of New Jersey.
- (j) Staffed the weekly broadcast over Station WAAT, Newark, widely known as "Breakfast with Veterans," now in its second successful year. This work was done in conjunction with the Educational Section.











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