

**FIRST
SEMI-ANNUAL
MEETING**

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NEW JERSEY DIVISION

OF THE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL



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**HOTEL ROBERT TREAT
NEWARK
N. J.**

First semi-annual meeting.

Proceedings

State-Wide Meeting

The New Jersey Division,

of

The National Emergency Council,

"

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185 W. State Street
Trenton, N. J.

Robert Treat Hotel
Newark, New Jersey
January 18, 1936

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SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

January 18, 1936

A State-Wide Meeting of the New Jersey Division of The National Emergency Council convened at nine-thirty o'clock at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, Charles Edison, the State Director presiding.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Owing to the condition of the streets, we are going to give the audience another five minutes to assemble.

... Intermission ...

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: The meeting will please come to order now. May we have quiet, please?

... At this point, the room was gradually darkened while the Works Progress Administration Music Project Orchestra played and Miss Mildred Cole sang the Star Spangled Banner followed by a motion picture thrown on the screen showing President Roosevelt at various times and places and depicting the various projects and activities which he was instrumental in bringing about. While the pictures were being shown, Mr. Robert Malcolm (WPA Federal Theatres Project) described them as follows:

(Slide) Action! Action! Action!

(Slide) A crowded three years -- vital times for the American people -- times of readjustment -- times of rebuilding the nation.

(Slide) March the 4th, 1933 -- Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated President of the United States. The Inaugural Address. An expectant nation awaits action.

(Slide) Action! The Seventy-third Congress declares a national emergency. Hundreds of banks have closed their doors. Passage of Emergency Banking Act. Banks reopen. Confidence restored.

(Slide) Aid for the Nation's youth -- the Civilian Conservation Corps. Young men throughout the country enroll in CCC Camps. The youth of the country at work, building for the future.

(Slide) First steps toward repeal. The Light Wines and Beer Bill passed by the Congress, approved by the President marking the first milestone toward the complete repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

(Slide) Gainful work for the unemployed -- the Civil Works Administration -- useful projects, city beautification, men actively employed.

(Slide) The development of our national resources -- the Tennessee Valley Authority inspected by the President. Millions of wasted horsepower harnessed for use. Low cost power over a wide area covering several states -- electrical appliances, better illumination, efficiency and economy in the home, better living for thousands.

(Slide) The country mobilizes its social and economic resources -- a mighty nation cooperates with the coordinated departments of our Federal Government.

(Slide) Action! Still more action! Local postal rates lowered to speed business. Business responds and throughout the land sales increase.

(Slide) Farm problems -- plenty of them. The President talks them over with the farmers. Enthusiastic

Cooperation assured.

(Slide) Direct help for the farmers -- the Farm Credit Act of 1933. Henry Morgenthau, then Governor of the Farm Credit Administration explains, and on the great rolling prairies of the West -- grain harvested and sold at an assured rate -- profitable farming at last.

(Slide) Miners in trouble. Strikes. Steeled by the intervention of the President the miners return to their work.

(Slide) Already wheels of industry are turning again. Steel mills report increased activity. Payrolls are growing.

(Slide) After thirteen years, repeal -- repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. An industry restored -- increasing employment and revenue.

(Slide) Summer, 1934 -- recovery under way. The President takes his first vacation. Members of Congress enthusiastically greet his return.

(Slide) Again, summer, 1934 -- national catastrophe strikes once more. Devastating dust storms sweep the West, property destroyed, health threatened, live stock perishing for lack of water and food -- aid from the Federal Government and plans for soil conservation to prevent a repetition of such disasters.

(Slide) And another war, this time a war on crime. Increased power granted to the Department of Justice. Its agents fight unceasingly to rid the country of criminals. They shoot straight.

(Slide) The Securities Exchange Act -- pro-

tection for investors. Elimination of unsound speculation.
Paving the way for sounder business and financing.

(Slide) Labor -- Labor united for recovery.
The President unveils a statue to a great labor leader, Samuel
Gompers. Labor toils unceasingly for better times and better
living.

(Slide) Better living, better homes for Americans --
the Federal Housing Administration, Public Works Administration,
and the Resettlement Administration, building better homes for
all.

(Slide) And abroad, troubled times -- increased
appropriations for national defense. The Army and Navy keep
fit.

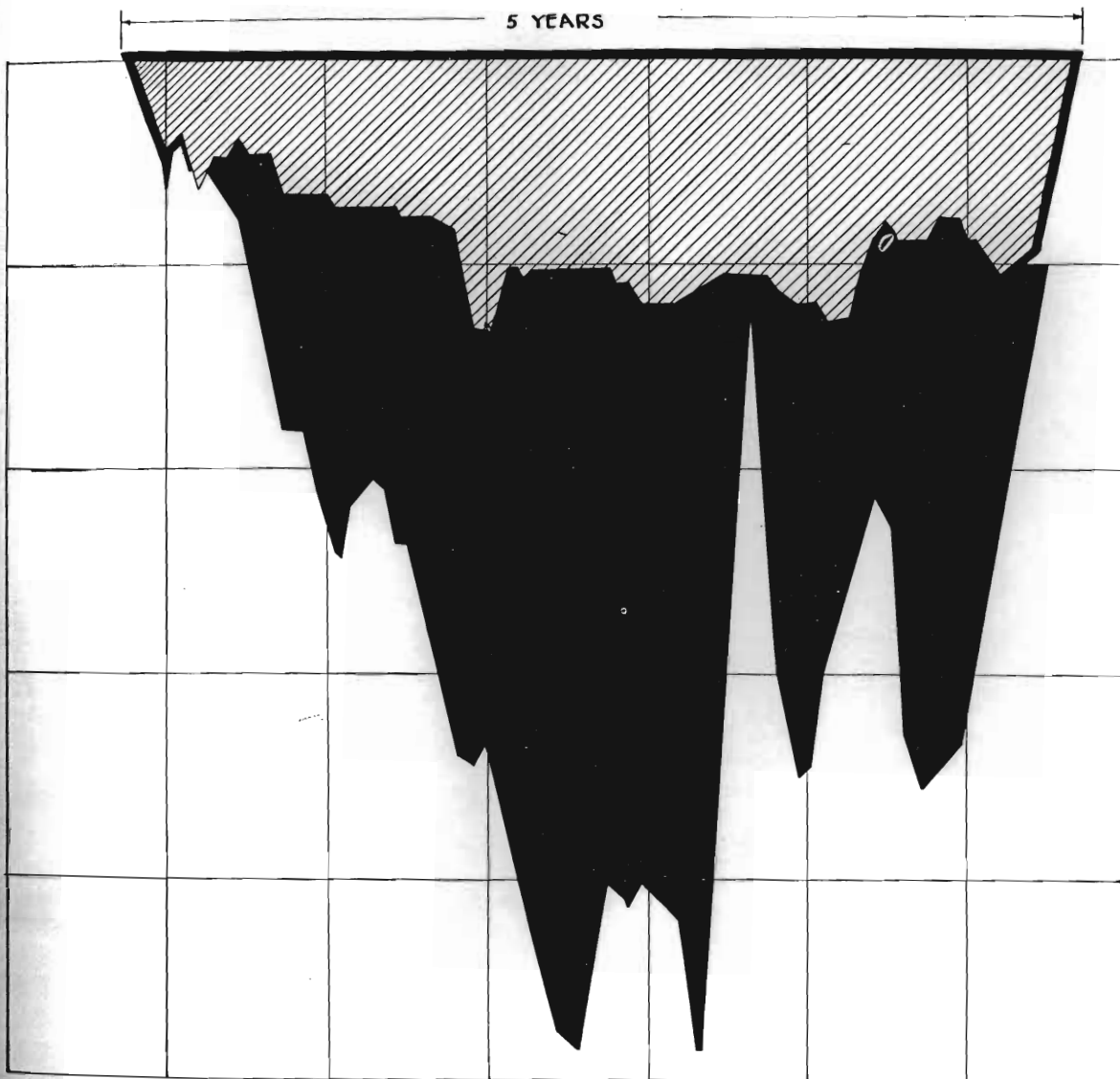
(Slide) And at home, peace and security for
all -- the Social Security Act providing pensions for the aged.
Americans work with the knowledge of a secure future.

(Slide) Security -- secure Government bonds
offered to the people, United States Savings Bonds, Baby Bonds --
and the President buys the first one.

(Slide) Again abroad, in the East -- the
Phillipine Islands are granted their independence. The Vice-
President attends the inauguration of President Quezon in
Manila.

(Slide) Three years -- three years of action --
January 2, 1936, the Second Session of the Seventy Fourth Congress
convenes. Action -- action ahead! The nation is ready!
(Applause)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: And so we come to today,
January 18, 1936. After three years of action on the part of



LONG DEPRESSION OF THE 70's



RECENT DEPRESSION OF THE 1930's

the nation and the state, we come to this business meeting, a meeting of the heads of the various agencies in charge of Federal activities within New Jersey who as a group constitute the National Emergency Council of this state.

The past three years have been crowded ones, with momentous event following momentous event in almost kaleidoscopic procession across the arena of world affairs. And each event has brought its problems, problems that involve the courage of action and the capacity for infinite detail.

Three years ago the people of the United States faced the most difficult and tremendous job that any generation of Americans has ever been called to face in the long history of our country. The gravity and complexity of responsibility which rests on our Government today has never been exceeded.

Before I introduce to you the men in New Jersey upon whom, as far as our state is concerned, these responsibilities have largely fallen and upon whose efforts the success of the Federal program so largely depends, I want to give you a general idea of the magnitude of the job which they have been asked to perform.

I must admit that charts are frequently inadequate things but often they give in a simple graph a story that it would take pages to tell.

In seeking to depict to you in some comprehensible way the magnitude of the forces that have been at play, I have had made an enlargement of a chart compiled by the Cleveland Trust Company. That chart hangs over the doorway and is captioned, "Business Activity." Some of you may have seen it. All of you

are concerned with it.

It is a chart showing the fluctuating periods of prosperity and depression throughout our country's history. For our purposes this morning I have had an enlargement made of those portions of the graph showing what are generally acknowledged to be the two greatest of our depressions.

The first of these extended roughly between the years 1874 and 1879. The depth of it was in 1876 -- on this end of the chart.

Up to 1933, it was the greatest depression America had known. But deep and wide as that depression was, I think that you can clearly see when I show you this chart, with the graph representing that depression superimposed upon the graph of the depression which is so vividly in our minds, that it dwindles into insignificance. This, of course, is the depression of the seventies, and this compares it with the recent depression.

I need not dwell on the depth and seriousness of this last one. None should be better acquainted with its scope than yourselves. It is sufficient to say that unusual events warrant unusual actions and the recent depression presented a national emergency which required national mobilization to cope with it.

That depressions can be overcome through human effort I believe the last three years have proven, but recovery can be made possible through organized effort. Just as the depression of 1933 was the greatest we have ever known, likewise was our effort to overcome it the greatest single cooperative effort of our people for it marked an unprecedented organization

of our national economic and social resources.

In this organization the men comprising the National Emergency Council in Washington and in the various states have played a vital role. Today, after three years of effort, we of the National Emergency Council in New Jersey are meeting to receive reports from our members of the progress which has been made, and of their stewardship of the people's business.

I will now ask that the members of the New Jersey Division of the National Emergency Council please stand so that they may be presented to our guests in a group.

... The members arose ... (Applause)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Members of the Council, I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my appreciation of the wholehearted cooperation that you have given me as State Director in working out the problems of coordination of all Federal activities into a well-rounded program, in bringing about better cooperative arrangements between Federal and State effort, and in disseminating information to the people. Thus you have played an invaluable part in attaining the three principal objectives of the National Emergency Council. Thank you very much.

And now it is my privilege to introduce a man who has given our Council the utmost cooperation and one who has also played a vital and constructive role in the turbulent period through which we have been passing, the Honorable Meyer C. Ellenstein, Mayor of the City of Newark. (Applause)

HON. MEYER C. ELLENSTEIN: Mr. Director, Members of the New Jersey Division of the National Emergency Council,

Ladies and Gentlemen: It does take a great director to conceive and plan a meeting of such importance that it commands not only the personal attention but the physical presence of the President of the United States.

I want you to know, for that, we are deeply honored in Newark, and I want to express a profound gratification, and on behalf of the people of Newark -- and I mean all the people of Newark -- I hope that your brief stay with us will be a most enjoyable one. I hope that through the experiences that you gain while in our city you will be convinced that Newark is instinctively hospitable.

I know that you will accomplish much in the course of your deliberations in the betterment of mankind and in the interest of human consideration. I feel that, like the members of your Council, that same spirit that impelled the President of the United States to inaugurate the National Emergency Council and that spirit which permeates every true American throughout this country has inspired you in your efforts through the guidance and directorship of Charles Edison.

His interest lies, I know, in those who are seeking employment throughout our state and in those who find themselves in distress. Under his guidance and with your cooperation I know that New Jersey will do its part in bringing this country, as it has in the past, back to prosperity.

Under those circumstances, there is little wonder that the President has been impelled to stop here at Newark this afternoon and pay his compliments to you, the members of the New Jersey Division of the National Emergency Council, and to your

Director.

In Newark we have what we are willing to say is a rather democratic spirit and we have demonstrated a rather close affiliation toward Democratic Presidents. Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, which is not more than ten miles from this Hotel. Woodrow Wilson served Newark in two ways: first, as President of Princeton University -- and many of our citizens have received their academic education in that institution -- then, again, he served, and served honorably, as Governor of the State of New Jersey. And now we have our present President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will appear in this city this afternoon, and who resides in the urban section of this metropolitan area and does so as a good and friendly neighbor.

Your Director has admonished and instructed me not to take any longer than three minutes, but I do want to conclude by saying that in our city, as in every other city, the name of Edison is a household byword, and that I could pay no better tribute to your Director than to say to you that Newark has its heart open to you for as long as you choose to stay.

(Applause)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Thank you Mr. Mayor.

I have a telegram from His Excellency, Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, which I would like to read to you at this time:

"As Governor of New Jersey, I desire to extend an official greeting to the New Jersey Division of the National Emergency Council and a welcome to the guests of the Council attending the state-wide meeting. As a member of the Council, I desire to send my personal greetings to my fellow-members.

I regret that it is impossible for me to be present at the morning session but trust that before the day is over I will be able to join with you in your deliberations.

(Signed) "Harold G. Hoffman,
"Governor of New Jersey."

Governor Hoffman intends to get here later.

I have two other telegrams I should like to read. The Honorable A. Harry Moore and the Honorable Warren Barbour, United States Senators from New Jersey, had also expected to be with us at this time but, unfortunately, it is impossible for them to attend. However, they have sent these telegrams:

"Deeply regret that I am prevented from attending your state-wide meeting today. I am fully aware of the great benefits our state has derived from the operation of the various Federal agencies in New Jersey, and I am keenly disappointed that I cannot personally express my appreciation today to the heads of those agencies who are working so efficiently under the inspired leadership of our great President.

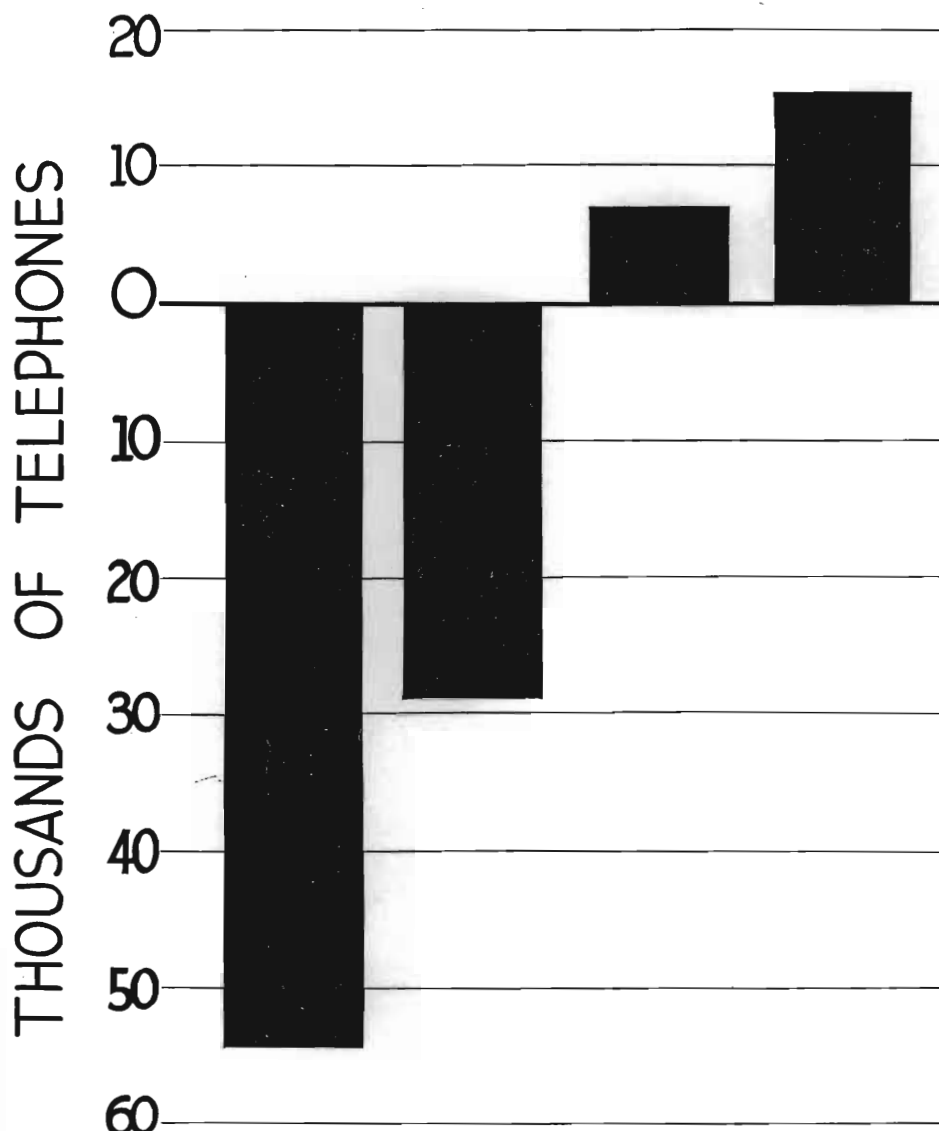
(Signed) "A. Harry Moore."

Then this second telegram from Warren Barbour:

"Have delayed replying to your kind invitation to attend meeting of Government agencies at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, tomorrow morning in the hope that I would find it possible to arrange to be with you and the others at that time. Unfortunately for me, it will not be possible for me to leave the capital because of legislative situation here and the impending bonus vote which is to the fore at this time. Regret my inability to be present, but

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

GAINED



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NET CHANGE IN TELEPHONES

SOURCE: N.J. BELL TELEPHONE CO.

appreciate very much your having had me in mind, and with kindest regards,

"Sincerely,
"H. Warren Barbour."

Before taking up the business of our meeting -- and I may say right here that this is a business meeting which pertains strictly to New Jersey -- I want to express my deep appreciation to the acting Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, who has been good enough to break away from his busy office at Washington to be with us on this occasion, and who now has a message for us.

Mr. Lyle T. Alverson! (Applause)

Mr. LYLE T. ALVERSON: Mr. Director, Ladies and Gentlemen: I only wish to say that I am very glad to be here and to greet you all. I look forward with a good deal of interest to the proceedings which you are about to commence and to hearing the reports of the New Jersey Division of the National Emergency Council. (Applause)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Now let us proceed with the reading of the reports and other business of this meeting.

The first bureau to report is the Bureau of Air Commerce. This Bureau is one whose increasing activities are daily becoming more a part of our business life, and I feel sure that you will listen with great interest to Mr. Van Der Water's report.

Mr. D. G. Van Der Water, District Manager of the Bureau of Air Commerce!

ACTIVITIES OF THE FIRST AIR NAVIGATION DISTRICT,
BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

By

D. G. VAN DE WATER
District Manager

1. The Air Navigation Division of the Bureau of Air Commerce is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the air navigation aids on the Federal Airway System which make it possible for the safe operation of aircraft. This Division is divided into six districts with the First District Headquarters in Newark, New Jersey, the territory of which extends - North and South from Bangor, Maine, to Richmond, Virginia; and as far West as Buffalo, Cleveland, Dayton, Cincinnati, and Louisville, Kentucky.

2. Under the jurisdiction of the Newark Office, there are 12 lighted airways which cover over 3,000 miles; four of these airways terminate at Newark, New Jersey, and are considered the most important within the United States. Over this network of airways there are 275 beacon sites, 31 intermediate landing fields, and at strategic points there are located 36 Radio and Communications Stations which handle weather reporting, and radio ranges for guidance of aircraft in bad weather. The important function of the First Air Navigation District is to properly maintain all of these aids to air navigation within its territory in order that dependable service can be rendered at all hours of the day and night. To carry this out it is necessary to divide the District into sectors, which in turn are being maintained by field personnel who are especially trained to do this highly specialized work.

3. To equip the field men with supplies and replacement parts, a depot warehouse is located at Newark, New Jersey at which point some 5,000 items of repair and replacement parts and equipment are carried. These items are furnished upon demand wherever needed, not only within this District but also

are on call for other districts should certain stock become depleted and be urgently needed. Within the depot warehouse is also a repair shop at which major repairs and overhauls of various types of equipment are being conducted.

4. Other important duties carried out by the First District Office are the rating of privately owned aeronautical lights and the marking of radio antennas, transmission lines and other hazards to air navigation. Also, this office publishes and distributes Notices to Airmen, including all changes to the Air Navigation Facilities and Municipal Airports.

5. Air Navigation Facilities in the State of New Jersey include the following:

The Newark, New Jersey, teletype and radio stations have a complement of nine radio operators and furnish directive radio range facilities along the Atlanta-New York, Chicago-New York, and New York-Boston Airways. These facilities are furnished continuously with the exception of short periods, during which time the weather information along these airways is being broadcast each hour. Weather information at nearly all important airports in the eastern sections of the country is collected by means of the Department of Commerce teletype circuits, at regular times during each hour, which are made available to the flying public. Certain portions of these reports are broadcast at scheduled intervals for the information of pilots in flight.

The Camden, New Jersey, teletype and radio stations have a complement of four radio operators and furnish directive radio range facilities along the Atlanta-New York Airways as well as directive course over the airport. Air Commerce personnel make local weather observations hourly and on special occasions as required, which are placed on the teletype circuits at scheduled times each hour. These reports are collected at the various radio broadcast

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Thank you.

I am sure that someone would like to ask Mr. Van Der Water questions about the Bureau's activities. Don't hesitate to do so. We shall make every effort to answer the questions that are asked here today. However, certain information may not be available in our state files, but we will be glad to get it later from Washington for you.

In order that the record may be complete, I ask that each person that asks a question distinctly give his name.

Are there any questions you want to ask Mr. Van Der Water?

MR. GEORGE B. UNDERWOOD: I would like to know what a radio beacon is.

MR. VAN DER WATER: A radio beacon is a radio station equipped with a transmitter that send out signals over a definite course for the guidance of the aviator.

MR. UNDERWOOD: What connection does that have with the Bureau of Commerce?

MR. VAN DER WATER: Private aircraft depends on the air navigation facilities and aids almost entirely for the safe guidance of their planes, obtaining maps, weather information, and other data from air commerce stations.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Are there any other questions?

MR. NEAL J. CONVERY: To what extent does private air commerce avail itself of the services of the Bureau?

MR. VAN DER WATER: That is answered in the same way: the air commerce private-owned aircraft and operators use

the air navigation facilities almost entirely for the operation and guidance of their planes.

MR. THOMAS E. COLLETON: Has your Bureau been allotted any emergency funds? Have you been allotted any emergency projects for carrying on the development of your work?

MR. VAN DER WATER: Yes. The county and state Emergency Relief officials have cooperated by improving the condition of the intermediate fields, the radio stations, and beacon sites.

MR. W. J. LOCKWOOD: How does your Bureau coordinate its functions with those of the Weather Bureau?

MR. VAN DER WATER: The Weather Bureau and Air Commerce personnel cooperate in gathering weather data using the teletype circuits for decentralizing the information, which is broadcast at scheduled periods over the commerce airway radio stations.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Is there anyone else who wishes to ask a question?

I may say that we have to run a pretty tight schedule today. This is a business meeting. We have a lot of ground to cover and so we have to restrict the question periods and the report periods.

Are there any other questions?

Thank you, Mr. Van Der Water.

Mr. VAN DER WATER: Thank you. (Applause)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: You will next hear from the United States Geological Survey, and I am sure that Mr. Hartwell's report will enlighten many of us who have not made a study of the mineral resources of this state. Let me present to you now Mr. O. W. Hartwell, District Engineer of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Hartwell! (Applause)

stations and broadcast to pilots in flight. Personnel at this station also monitor the operations of the teletype and radio facilities of stations in the northeastern part of the District and report on any improper operation of same. This station also makes radio contacts with aircraft on request and furnishes information relative to the weather conditions and any other information requested which is essential to the pilot.

In Trenton, New Jersey, the Department of Commerce furnishes the teletype equipment and maintains same in proper operating condition for use by Weather Bureau personnel, who make the local weather observations and place them on the teletype circuits hourly.

6. The Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce, is having a study made of the air traffic conditions at Newark so that every precaution will be taken to safeguard the flying public. The records for 1935 indicate that there were 48,403 airplane arrivals and departures at Newark Airport in which 130,000 passengers were transported and over 1,000,000 lbs. of express carried to various points.

THE WORK OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
IN NEW JERSEY.

By

O.W. Hartwell,
District Engineer

The Water Resources Branch of the United States Geological Survey collects and makes available to the public quantitative information with regard to the available supply of surface and underground water. In general the work is conducted by the Geological Survey in cooperation with various state and other governmental agencies. The work is performed by technical and scientific employees of the government who are trying to make a career in this highly specialized line of work.

In New Jersey the work is conducted under the direction of the district engineer, in cooperation with the State Water Policy Commission, the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, a number of municipal and private water companies, and a few power companies.

Continuous automatic records of the volume of stream flow are obtained for about 60 streams. The streams being gaged are widely distributed over the State and are typical of the remaining streams which are not measured. The results are published annually in the Water Supply Papers of the United States Geological Survey. Copies of these Water Supply Papers may be consulted in the District Office, Federal Building, Trenton, N.J. or in several libraries. They may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Where records subsequent to published records are needed they may be obtained in blue print form at the district office. Original records, computation sheets, and unpublished data may also be examined at the district office.

The records are used by the State and local officials who have control over the water supplies of the State. They are used by engineers when locating and designing new water supply systems or extensions of existing systems.

Engineers use data with regard to floods in the proper design of dams, bridges, retaining walls, channel improvements, sewage disposal plants, and other structures which may be located in the streams or make use of their waters. Public officials who have jurisdiction over such structures use the flood data as a guide in carrying out their duties. The records are also used before courts in cases which have to do with the use of water.

The value of a stream gaging record lies in the length of time and continuity of such record. Where a short record, or a broken record, is available the user is always uncertain as to whether unusual conditions of flow may have occurred during the periods of no record. He cannot be sure that the fragmentary record which is available gives a true indication of the behavior of the stream. Probably our program will be extended from time to time in order to cover additional streams as specific problems arise, but our present aim for the future should be to maintain the present records without break. Engineers and executives who use our records often express the need for longer records. These longer records can only be obtained by extension of the present records.

The methods now in use for obtaining and publishing stream flow records have been devised and developed by the Geological Survey. We feel that these present methods represent the best practice, but we are giving constant attention to improvements in equipment and methods. It is suggested that so far as possible any governmental agency which may have use for stream flow measurements in the future, should consider the desirability of obtaining such records through cooperation with the Geological Survey rather than by setting up a separate organization for the conduct of work of this special character.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Are there any questions?

I am sure there must be some.

COL. J. H. BIGLEY: The name, "Geological Survey" suggests mineral deposits. Do you have anything to do with the location of or direction or supervision of mineral mining, or quarrying?

MR. HARTWELL: The jurisdiction of our department over the minerals remains in Washington and I am not connected with that phase of the work.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Who else has something to ask?

MR. W. HIGGINS: What aid can be obtained from your department in the development, for instance, of lake land subdivisions?

MR. HARTWELL: The topographic branch of our service provides maps which would indicate the elevation and general location of a project. A lake, of course, would develop a stream. In the design of the dam it would be necessary to know the drainage area which would produce the water in the stream. Our maps would give that information. Our stream flow records would be used by the engineer who designed the dam in order that he might determine the amount of water which the dam would be called upon to handle.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Does anyone else have a question?

MR. OWEN MALADY (Newark): What portion of your activities is offered to the State of New Jersey, and what departments do you cooperate with?

MR. HARTWELL: Our records, of course, are public property and are available to the state and to any other competent person. We cooperate directly with the state Water Policy Commission, the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, and the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. We also cooperate with many of the cities through their water departments, including the great city of Newark.

MR. L. E. MEYER: Do you cooperate with or is your work correlated with that of the Soil Conservation Service?

MR. HARTWELL: We have no direct contract of cooperation with that service. However, I am well acquainted with their engineers, and have been able to consult with them in many ways about their problems. We have had definite help from the Conservation Service in connection with improvements at certain of the stations in which they were interested.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Who else has a question?

I might say right here that one of the functions of the National Emergency Council is to furnish information. We operate an information service and one that has been very highly developed in the national office in Washington. You can see a display in the lobby out there of the United States Manual which is currently kept up to date, and any questions that cannot be answered here, either through lack of time or because the material is not available, will be answered by the National Emergency Council if you will write to my office -- that is, if they are answerable questions.

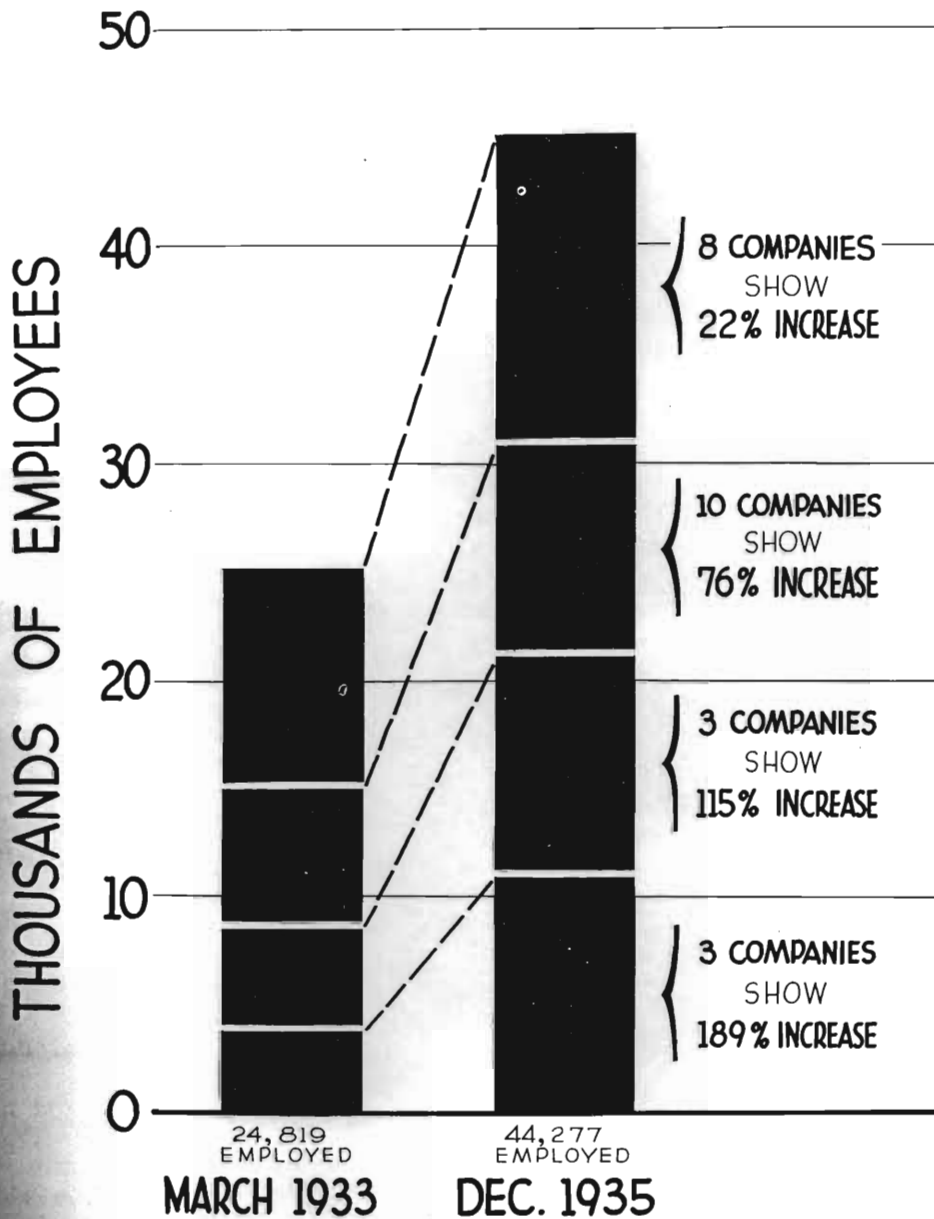
Are there any further questions?

Thank you. (Applause)

I am happy now to present Mrs. Elinore Morehouse Herrick, Director of the Second District, who will report for the National Labor Relations Board.

Mrs. Herrick ! (Applause)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



NORTH JERSEY EMPLOYMENT

24 REPRESENTATIVE COMPANIES REPORTING

79% INCREASE DEC. 1935 OVER MAR. 1933

SOURCE: N. J. PERSONNEL GROUP

PURPOSES AND PROCEDURE OF THE
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

BY

ELINORE MOREHOUSE HERRICK
DIRECTOR, SECOND DISTRICT.

The National Labor Relations Board was established to administer the National Labor Relations Act, passed by the 74th Congress and approved by the President July 5, 1935. The present Board succeeds the National Labor Relations Board created by Public Resolution 44 of the 73rd Congress, which had as its sphere of activity the enforcement of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The National Labor Relations Act recites the fact that interference by employers to bargain collectively lead to strikes and other forms of industrial unrest which burden or obstruct interstate commerce.

It is the purpose of the Act to do away with actions by employers which interfere with the rights of employees to form and assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively, etc. Specifically, the Act defines certain prohibited unfair labor practices, notably discrimination in hiring or discharging employees for the purpose of discouraging membership in a labor organization; dominating, interfering with or contributing financial support to a labor organization, refusing to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees.

The Board is given authority after investigation, which must include a hearing, to certify by means of an election, or otherwise, the organization which is entitled to represent the employees for collective bargaining. In this connection the statute provides that representatives selected by the majority of employees in an appropriate unit shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit.

The Board is empowered to determine the appropriate bargaining unit, which shall be the "employee unit, plant unit or subdivision thereof".

There are three members of the Board, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board maintains 21 regional offices, located in areas of industrial concentration. Each office is in charge of a Regional Director, who is assisted by an attorney.

The procedure followed by the Board is covered fully in its Rules and Regulations, copy of which is attached.

If a charge is made that an employer is indulging in one of the unfair labor practices set forth in Section 8 of the Act, the Director is required to make an investigation. If he believes the charge can be sustained, the Director has authority to issue a complaint, to which the employer is given a period of not less than five days to file an answer. The complaint is also accompanied by a notice of a date for a hearing.

At the hearing the case for the Government is developed by the attorney assigned to the regional office, who works in cooperation with the attorney for the union or other organization bringing the original charge. Both the Government attorney and the respondent employer's attorney may examine and cross-examine witnesses. The hearing is presided over by a Trial Examiner designated by the Board or by the Regional Director. After the hearing the Trial Examiner makes an intermediate report to the Board, containing findings of fact and a conclusion as to whether or not the employer is guilty of an unfair labor practice. If he finds that he is, the Examiner recommends appropriate forms of restitution to bring the employer into harmony with the purposes of the Act. If either the employer or the

party bringing the original charge takes exception to the Examiner's report, the National Board must consider such exceptions by hearing, examination of briefs, or otherwise.

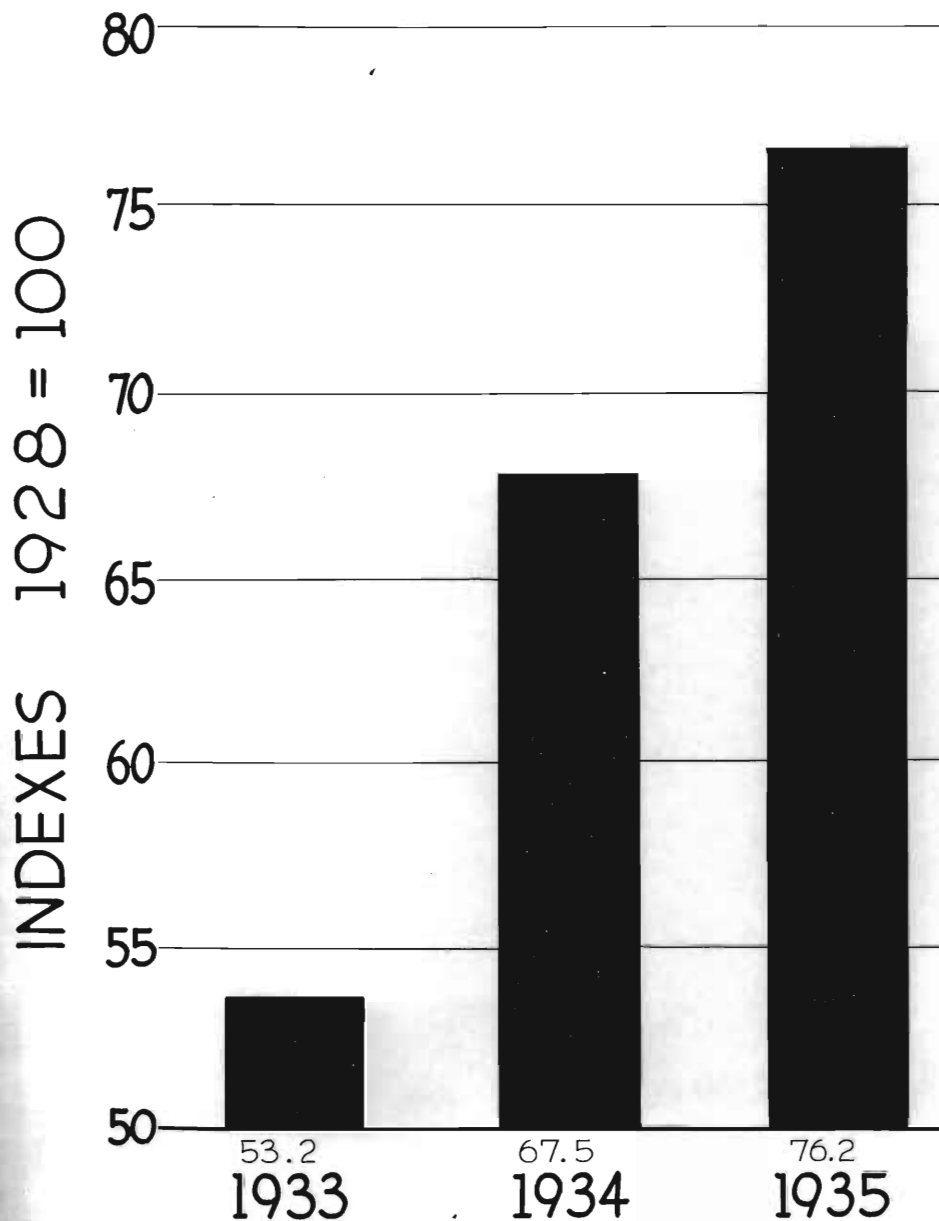
If the Board finds an employer has engaged in an unfair labor practice, it may appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the district where the offense took place for the enforcement of any cease and desist order which the Board may issue against the employer. The court, in considering this order, is bound by a provision in the statute "that the findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive". Also, any person aggrieved by an order of the Board may obtain a review of such order in the appropriate Circuit Court of Appeals.

F.

23

Source

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



FACTORY PAYROLLS

755 REPORTING PLANTS

23% INCREASE 1935 OVER 1933

SOURCE: N.J. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: The care and activities of those who have served in the armed forces of the United States are of vital interest, so we now come to the report of the Veterans Administration, and I am happy to present to you Mr. M. E. Head, Manager of the Veterans Facility at Lyons, New Jersey. (Applause)

ACTIVITIES OF THE
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITY
LYONS NEW JERSEY

By

M. E. HEAD, MANAGER

The Veterans' Administration for the State of New Jersey is located at Lyons, midway between Plainfield and Morristown. It is a combined Facility comprising a hospital for mental and nervous (shellshocked) patients and all those functions formerly a part of the Newark Regional Office.

The property consists of some 40 buildings on 380 acres of land situated just east of Far Hills and south of Basking Ridge. The hospital buildings are of modern construction, giving no appearance of restraint.

The equipment is the best the Government can buy.

During the past year the Facility directed 1,512 medical examinations of veterans throughout the State. During the same period 12,365 out-patient medical treatments were rendered, and 1,230 veterans were hospitalized on authority of this office.

During that same period, 744 new applications were received for compensation and veterans' pensions, while 7,222 claims of all kinds were rated by our Claims and Rating Boards. There are on file at the present time 7,552 active compensation and pension awards totalling an annual expenditure for this purpose of \$3,770,132.66. The average monthly award is about \$46.00. These funds are distributed by Government Check to veterans in every nook and corner of the State.

The Facility, through its Attorneys, supervises the estates of 1,148 incompetent veterans and 1,134 minors under guardianship. During the past twelve months 114 new guardians and 87 new custodians were legally appointed through proper court action. During that same period 1,074 guardians' accounts were audited and verified by this office. Investigations covering claims and legal questions to the extent of 1,557 were made by our Field Examiners, throughout the State, during the year.

The responsibility for certifying veterans for enrollment in Civilian Conservation Camps rests with the Veterans' Administration. During the past year 1,696 were certified for enrollment. A large number of enrollees of Conservation Camps received emergency dental and medical treatment at the Facility.

Medical examinations are made here for the Federal Employees' Commission and for the Federal Civil Service Commission. Certificates are issued to the State Civil Service Commission on veterans entitled to special preference because of service-connected disabilities.

Congress has appropriated \$1,200,000 for new buildings at this Facility, which will result in an increased bed capacity of 629, bringing our total capacity to a little more than 1,500 beds. With these added facilities, greater service can be rendered to the State of New Jersey for the increased number of veterans suffering from mental and nervous diseases. When these units are added, our present personnel will necessarily be increased by about 100.

The hospital is a busy place in which patients of the mental and nervous type are striving for readjustment. They are engaged in work of every type represented in the average community and under the supervision and guidance of a staff of psychiatrists. They are employed in the arts and crafts, on the farm, in the dairy project, the piggery, on the wards, in the various mechanical shops and in the station laundry. They have their own band, their glee club, their baseball and tennis teams, and have motion pictures provided by the Government twice each week. Religious services are provided on Sundays by the Catholic, and Protestant denominations of the nearby towns.

Occupational therapy, wherever possible, is of a practical nature, and helps to keep down the cost of operation. An effort is made to have our patients feel that they have a real part in the proper maintenance of the institution which is their home until they have reached the stage where they may be returned to their communities. This is accomplished with some degree of success. Only the other day, a patient who had been granted a month's trial visit at home came up to assure me that if I could not get along without him for a whole month just to let him know and he would come back. In one of our shops I happened to hear one of the more disturbed patients delivering a lecture to his associates. As I walked in, he was saying, "Those people don't know how to run a hospital. They ought to go to Tuskegee and see how they do it. Here the patients run the institution." This poor fellow inadvertently paid a high compliment to the hospital administration.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: I am sure there must be some questions that you want to ask about this facility.

MR. EDWARD J. TARRANT: Is the Veterans Administration Hospital at Lyons, New Jersey, that you talked about, the only activity of the Veterans Administration in this state?

MR. HEAD: It is the only one, yes.

MR. EARLE COCKE (Nat'l Emergency of Georgia): Would you say that the maximum demand for veterans' facilities incident to the World War has been reached in your area, or if it hasn't when, in your opinion, would that maximum demand for facilities to veterans incident to the World War come?

MR. HEAD: I wouldn't say that it has been reached.

MR. COCKE: When will it be reached? What I am trying to get at is what will be the age of the World War veterans when that maximum demand will be reached?

MR. HEAD: We have had several dates set from time to time. The date at which we would meet the maximum demand would probably depend on the act of Congress at that particular time. In other words, the legislation has been liberalized from time to time and it has been curtailed from time to time.

MR. COCKE: Do you mean that the demand will be financial rather than personal?

MR. HEAD: I didn't quite get your question.

MR. COCKE: If I understood your answer right, you said that the demand would be incident to the financial advantages,

or alleviation in the law. It looks to me like the demand would be personal.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Would you restate that please?

MR. COCKE: I asked whether this maximum demand, if and when it might be reached, would be, as you alluded to it, the result of a financial mechanism, or the result of the actual physical condition of these poor devils?

MR. HEAD: No. By that I mean that at one time we were only permitted to hospitalize, as you perhaps remember, veterans suffering from service-connected disabilities. That law has been changed. Then, for quite a while, we were permitted to hospitalize veterans who, regardless of service connections, were veterans of the World War. By veterans of the World War was meant those who served between the opening date of the War, and April 1, 1921.

The period of the World War by an act of Congress has been changed, and it cuts out a number of veterans who originally were considered as veterans of the World War. Then you have a large population of peacetime veterans. We are taking care of a certain number of those veterans. So, I say I won't be able to answer your question as to the date we will reach the peak.

MR. COCKE: Let me ask one other question. Maybe I can make myself more clear.

Will the veterans' problem be an increasing problem, or can the volume of it be anticipated, incident to the World War only, of course?

MR. HEAD: Well, we are not limited to the World War only.

MR. COCKE: I know

MR. HEAD: We are treating veterans from the Civil War on down.

MR. COCKE: I understand that.

MR. HEAD: There are also included certain peace time veterans, so I am afraid I can't answer your question satisfactorily to you.

MR. COCKE: Thank you.

MR. PUGSLEY (Department of Agriculture): As I understand, Lyons Hospital handles just shell-shocked cases or mental cases. What percentage of those men out there draw compensation, or do they all draw compensation?

MR. HEAD: If you mean by compensation what we mean -- about fifty per cent draw compensation. There is another twenty-five per cent who draw what we call a pension. That is a peace time compensation, if you want to call it that. That means that about seventy-five per cent of them are drawing some benefits in the form of either compensation or pension. Does that answer your question?

MR. PUGSLEY: How do the other twenty-five per cent manage to matriculate as far as cigarettes and things of that kind are concerned, necessities, soap, toothpaste, and whatnot?

MR. HEAD: The Government provides all that for them.

MR. PUGSLEY: The Government does?

MR. HEAD: Yes, and also provides them with clothing and smokes, and as you say, toothpaste, tooth brushes and all of the necessary items are provided by the Government.

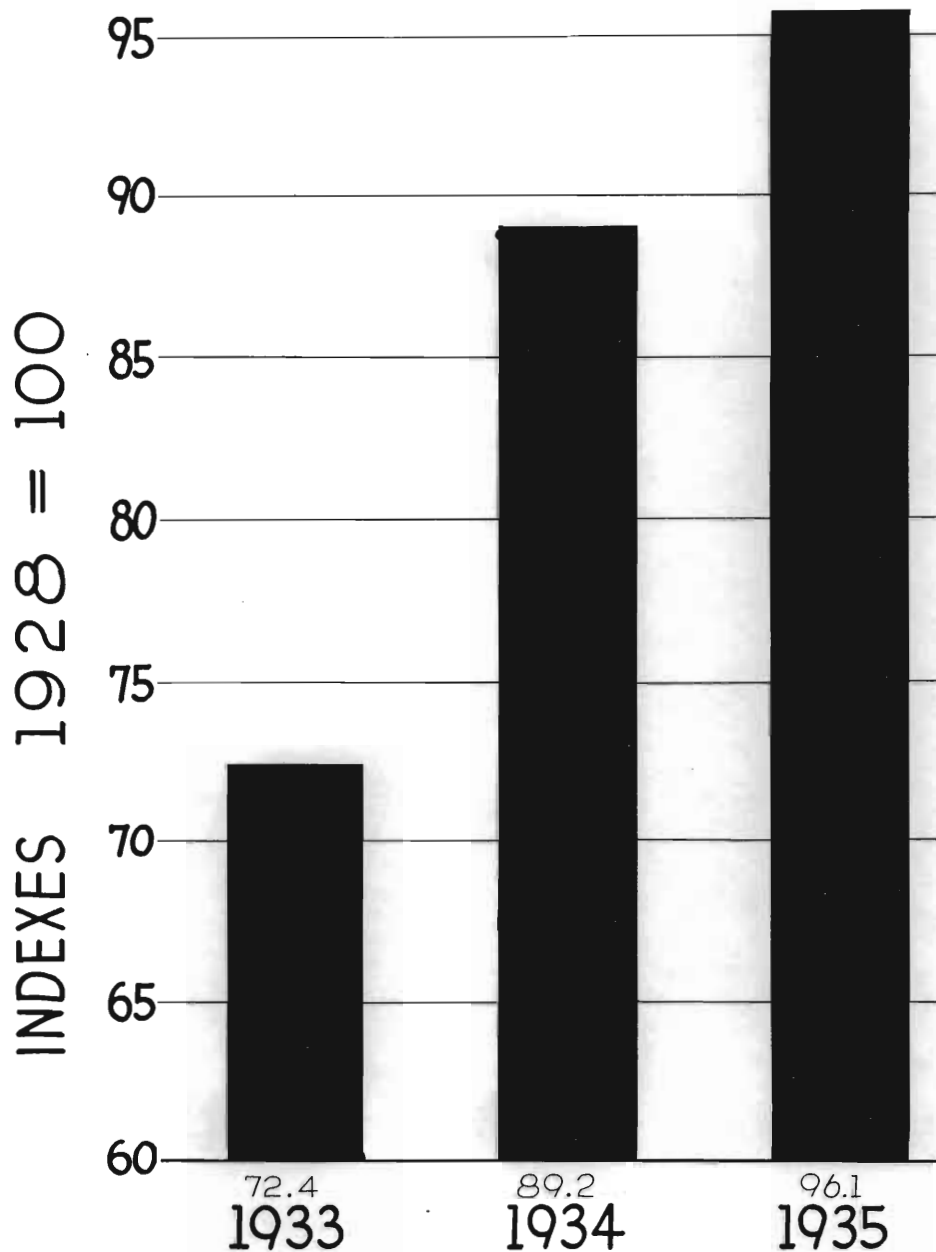
MR. PUGSLEY: Thank you.

MR. J. LYNCH (Newark): I note you stated that \$1,200,000 has been appropriated for the erection of new buildings. Is that a portion of the Works program, or is it a special appropriation by Congress, and approximately how many men will it employ and for how long a period of time?

MR. HEAD: This is a direct appropriation by Congress, that is, the million two hundred thousand, for this particular hospital, is a part of a \$21,000,000 appropriation made for this purpose and to be expended by the Veterans Administration. The buildings will be erected on plans drawn by our own architects, but will be constructed under contract. So I wouldn't be able to answer definitely as to the number of employees involved. From our experience, I would estimate anywhere from seventy-five to 350. By that I mean, at the low point we would probably have as few as seventy-five men on the job; at the high point there would probably be 350. It usually requires about a year for completion of a project of this size. Does that answer your question.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: I think I have to interrupt here because we have no more time. We have a little device here which is the traffic signal (laughter) and is our master. (Applause) Unfortunately, we are running to a very tight program, and I again want to emphasize that this is strictly a business meeting. So if there are any questions that any-

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



FACTORY WAGE EARNERS

755 REPORTING PLANTS

24 % INCREASE 1935 OVER 1933

SOURCE: N.J. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

one wants to ask later, don't forget that the National
Emergency Council has promised to try to get you the answers
later.

We shall now hear from the Postal Service,
from Mr. John F. Sinnott, Postmaster of Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Sinnott! (Applause)

POSTAL SERVICE

By

JOHN F. SINNOTT, JR.
Postmaster--Newark, N. J.

It is with pleasure we bring to you our report for the calendar year 1935 and offer a comparison with the calendar year 1934, which comparison shows a very decided improvement in the volume of business handled by the postal service for the past twelve months.

As we did not have available the necessary figures from all the post offices in the state, we are presenting herein the figures for the Newark postal district only, but, from information at our disposal, we can assure you that conditions in the Newark postal district are a true barometer of conditions throughout the state.

In view of the honor of receiving a visit today from President Roosevelt, it is significant to note that, since the time when the country's first president visited Newark, the city's postal activities have grown from an unimportant post-road stop to its present position of one of the most important mail centers, not only in New Jersey, but in the United States, because of its excellent air mail facilities, with mail planes arriving and departing hourly from and for all parts of the country and because of its financial position, as the Newark post office is the central accounting office for the third and fourth class offices in the state, numbering in all 493.

When this country's postal system was established July 26, 1775, six post offices were established in New Jersey located as follows:

Elizabethtown, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Princetown, Trenton and Burlington. Today the Postal Service in New Jersey is dispensed through 637 offices, divided into 49 1st-class, 95 2nd-class, 201 3rd-class and 292 4th-class.

AIR-MAIL. This is one branch of the service that has taken a tremendous jump and the increase based on a recent count showed an estimated increase of 50%.

U. S. SAVINGS BONDS. Comparative figures on this item cannot be given as these bonds did not go on sale until March 1, 1935. The total amount of the bonds sold for the ten months of 1935 was \$502,950.00 to 1,157 persons. We take the liberty at this point of mentioning the fact that our first purchase of "Baby Bonds" as these bonds are popularly known was our National Emergency Council State Director, Charles Edison.

POSTAL-SAVINGS. This is one division of our service that shows a decrease which is explainable by the new law insuring bank deposits up to \$5,000. The number of depositors in 1935 decreased 812 and the deposits decreased \$191,517. It is our surmise that the greater part of this amount was redeposited in other banks.

MONEY ORDERS In 1934, 1,260,053 money orders for a value of \$14,155,038 were issued. In 1935, 1,455,498 money orders for a value of \$15,617,691 were issued, an increase of 195,445 pieces with an increase in value of \$1,462,653 or 10% approximately.

In 1934 we paid out \$5,333,777.00 on 513,046 money orders. In 1935 we paid out \$5,718,313 on 569,460 money orders, an increase over 1934 of 56,414 transactions for an increase of \$384,536.00 or increase of over 7%.

PARCEL POST. In 1935 there were handled 5,025,982 outgoing pieces of parcel post as compared with 4,825,036 pieces for 1934, an increase of 200,946 pieces or an increase of 4%. The number of incoming pieces in 1935, 2,351,068 as compared with 2,306,499 pieces for 1934 show an increase of 44,569 pieces equal to 2% increase.

GROSS RECEIPTS. The total receipts in 1934 were \$4,346,628, in 1935 the amount was \$4,540,406 an increase of \$193,777.87 for the past twelve months or an increase of almost 5%.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Thank you, Mr. Sinnott.

Are there any questions?

MR. G. J. BEDFORD (Newark): Is the fifty per cent increase in air mail volume based on the increase in 1935 over 1934?

MR. SINNOTT: Yes, Mr. Bedford.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Are there any other questions?

MISS MABEL JOHNSTON (Trenton): I wondered if the Postmaster would give me again those postoffices that were in existence in 1775. I come from the Library Commission and we are so often asked for that material.

MR. SINNOTT: Elizabethtown, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy -- that was one office; New Brunswick --

MISS JOHNSTON: New Brunswick is the one I missed. Thank you.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: In order that you may have an opportunity of inspecting the exhibits which our agencies have set up for the purpose, I want to declare a recess now until eleven-thirty, so that you may see what there is to see and, incidentally, do a little seventh inning stretching.

Just a minute, please, before you take that recess, because I want to make an announcement: You will find representatives of each agency at the booths to explain what the pictures, charts, and so forth, represent. Please be back in your chairs promptly at eleven-thirty, so that Mr. Louis Comp-ton, Assistant State Administrator, may have your attention in presenting an interesting part of the program, relative to the

Works Progress Administration.

There are exhibits out in the lobby and in the Mikado Gallery. There is a particularly interesting exhibit which will be of great interest to the ladies present, which has to do with the WPA Works Projects; Women's Work. Please be back in your seats at eleven-thirty, and please use this opportunity to really look at the exhibits.

... At this point, the meeting recessed and reconvened at eleven-thirty o'clock, Assistant State Administrator Compton presiding ...

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: As announced by the State Director, Mr. Edison, this meeting is held for the purpose of informing the people of New Jersey concerning the numerous and varied activities of their Federal Government within the state. The purposes and accomplishments of many of these activities are demonstrated in this room through the media of exhibits and charts. Some of the wide and varied activities of the Works Progress Administration do not lend themselves to this medium for purposes of demonstration.

One of the prime functions of the Works Progress Administration is to find work on socially desirable and economically sound projects which will suit the vocational aptitudes of those we are trying to help. This is the reason it has been necessary and desirable to plan and to operate professional non-manual and cultural projects.

You have already enjoyed a demonstration of the Federal Music Project rendered by the WPA orchestra. You will hear other units of the Federal Music Projects again during the lunch-

con hour and later on during the day.

You are about to see and to hear a demonstration of the Federal Theatre Project in the form of a one act comedy entitled "Only the Beginning." Through this medium you will be able to visualize some of the difficulties, confusion and humor incident to the commencement of a large scale program of work when there hasn't been sufficient time for organization and for preparation.

The comedy will be immediately followed by a motion picture of the Works Progress Administration Projects actually in progress in the State of New Jersey today. This film will, no doubt, reveal to you graphically the answers to many of the questions that may have arisen in your minds concerning the Works Program.

... A comedy skit was presented at this point by a unit of the Works Progress Administration Federal Drama Project ... (Applause)

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: There will be just a brief interruption in the program until the properties are moved from the stage. The Works Project Administration will come on right away, and from that picture you can get an idea of the work actually being done on these projects in New Jersey today, by the Works Progress Administration.

... The showing of the film was begun ...

... At this point the motion picture was discontinued because of mechanical difficulties ...

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: I think you are all sorry to miss the film, but I might take this opportunity of saying

that this whole meeting has been put together without any appropriation, (laughter and applause) and we have not been able to use professional means to get together the film or the projecting apparatus, so we have a little trouble, and I am afraid the film will have to be foregone. Oh, I am sorry. It seems they can show the rest. My remarks were out of turn.

... An attempt was made to continue the presentation of the picture ...

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: I guess I wasn't out of order after all. (Laughter)

We are privileged to have with us today a number of distinguished guests from outside the state, and as I call their names, I would like to have each one arise for a bow, so that we may all know them.

I would like to introduce to you Mr. Frank C. Walker, the First Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, from Washington, D. C. Is Mr. Walker in the room?

(Applause)

Second, I would like to have you meet Mr. Eugene S. Leggett, Executive Assistant of the National Emergency Council, Washington, D. C. (Applause)

Mr. W. D. Flanders is here, the Deputy Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

(Applause)

Mr. J. J. McEntee, Assistant Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C. (Applause)

Mr. Arthur Walsh, Assistant Administrator, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. (Applause)

Rear Admiral R. E. Bakenhus, Civil Engineer Corps,
United States Navy. (Applause)

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, United States Navy,
Commandant Third Naval District. (Applause)

We have with us also a number of the State Directors for NEC, and I would like the following to stand as I call their names: Mr. Guy Harvey of South Dakota. (Applause)

Mr. Earle Cocke of Georgia. (Applause)

Mr. Abner Larned of Michigan. (Applause)

Mr. Robert M. Gannt of North Carolina. (Applause)

General Benedict Crowell of Ohio. (Applause)

Mr. John Galleher of Virginia. (Applause)

Mr. Robert S. Meany of Connecticut. (Applause)

Mr. Arthur Hungerford of Maryland. (Applause)

Mr. N. J. Lichtenwalner of Pennsylvania.

(Applause)

The National Emergency Council wishes to express to all members of the agencies, both state and Federal, the various industrial and business concerns, and particularly to the Robert Treat Hotel, its deep appreciation of the cooperation which has enabled the Council to hold this meeting and to show these exhibits at a negligible cost to the Government. It is such constructive cooperation that puts things over.

At the regular bi-weekly meetings of the National Emergency Council, to avoid expense to the Government, each member pays for his own lunch, and today, at our semi-annual meeting, we must, as much as we regret to do so, ask each of you to act as members of the Council and "pony up."

(Laughter)

I have another announcement: Please buy your tickets for the luncheon on the mezzanine floor.

If you read the newspapers you are already anticipating that the President of the United States will attend this meeting today. I am happy to report that the newspapers did not exaggerate. The President will arrive in this hall at one-fifty p.m. Hence, it is imperative that you be back in your seats here promptly at one-thirty, because the President's representatives have arranged that no one can be admitted after that time.

Please take note of that: be back in your seats ready for the meeting at one-thirty. Furthermore, be sure to retain your admittance cards or you will be unable to get back into this room.

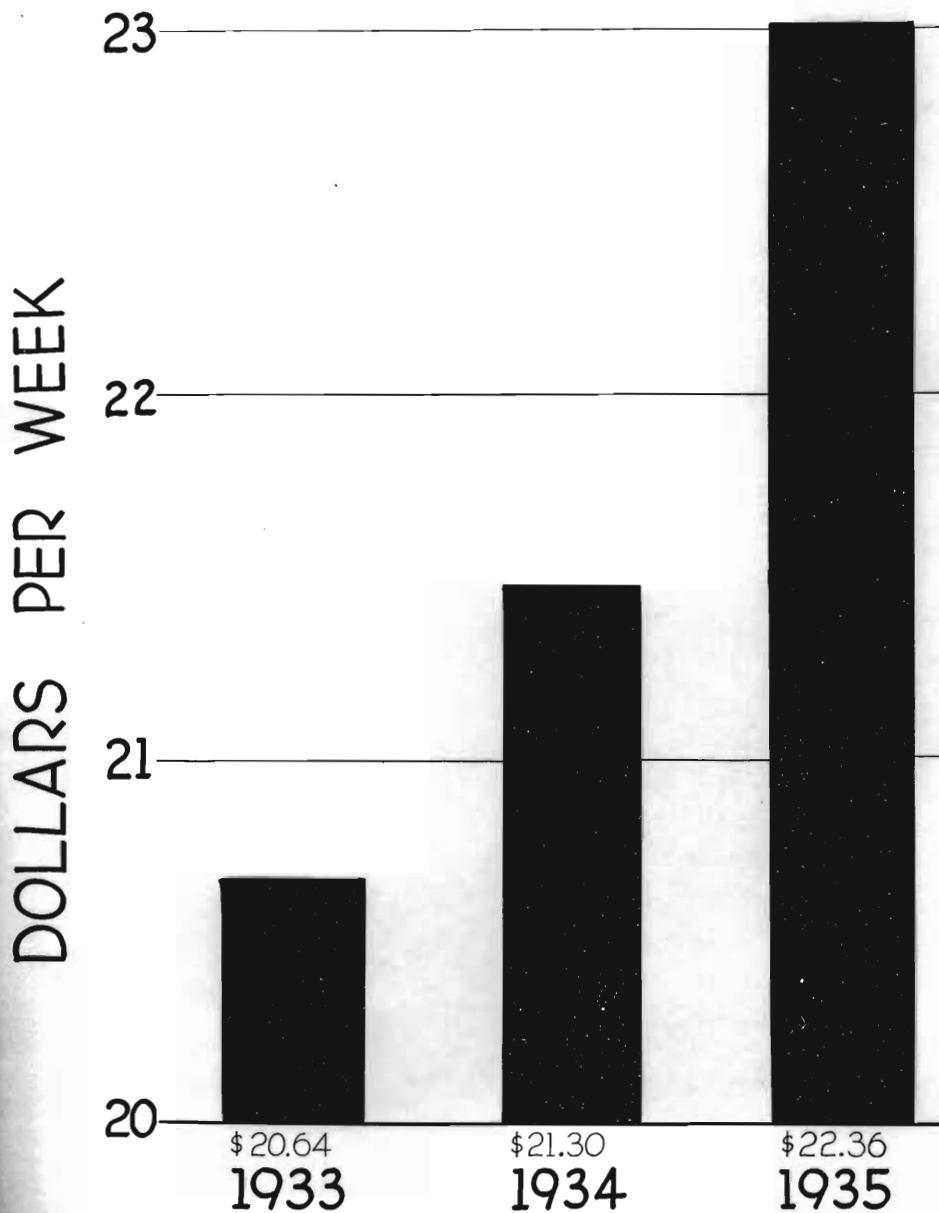
Mr. Lewis Compton has agreed to act as chairman at the opening of the afternoon session, when I shall be absent for a short period.

Luncheon will now be served in the main dining room on the lobby floor, and please get your tickets on the mezzanine.

Thank you.

... The meeting thereupon adjourned at twelve-five o'clock ...

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

755 REPORTING PLANTS

8.3% INCREASE 1935 OVER 1933

SOURCE: N.J. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

January 18, 1936

The meeting convened at one-thirty o'clock,
Assistant State Administrator Compton presiding.

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: Will the
meeting please come to order?

It is also essential this afternoon that we main-
tain our schedule, so that we will start the meeting promptly at
one-thirty, as scheduled.

We were welcomed this morning by a brief greeting
from the Mayor of the city of Newark. This afternoon we are
honored to receive a word of greeting from a member of the New
Jersey Division of the National Emergency Council, His Excellency,
the Governor of the State of New Jersey, the Honorable Harold G.
Hoffman. (The audience arose and applauded)

HONORABLE HAROLD G. HOFFMAN: Mr. Chairman and
Friends: I want to say that truly it is a very happy privilege
to be here this afternoon to join in welcoming those who are
gathered together and who are interested in the various agencies
both Federal and state cooperating in an effort to bring about
real recovery in the nation, and particularly in the State of
New Jersey.

It is a very fine thing that this afternoon we
are to have the privilege of joining in a welcome to the Chief
Executive of the United States. I suppose there are many of us
here who are, possibly, not in agreement with all of the policies
that are being followed by either the Federal Government or the
State Government at the present time and yet I think that today

one of our great needs is for a degree of tolerance that will enable us to work together, to fight together, to bring us out of the period of industrial depression in which we still find ourselves to be at the present time.

One of my favorite stories is one that may be in some way political.

Back in 1928 -- and Strickland Gilliland tells this -- during that campaign there was a party of very distinguished Democrats touring upper New York State. In this party there were Al Smith, then Governor of New York, the then Mayor of New York, John O'Brien, Dr. Moley, and Bernard Baruch, the great financier.

They went to a political meeting on a Saturday night, we are told, in one of the upper New York State cities, and after the meeting which was a rather long drawn out affair they went to a place where they had a midnight party. We are told they had champagne, lobster, and all the things that went with it, and it was about three-thirty when they started for their hotel.

When they arrived there they found, much to their surprise and disgust, that no reservations had been made for them. The night clerk, of course, wanted to take care of this very distinguished group. He gave them a sample room, put four cots in, and they retired.

Before they retired, Governor Smith, wanting to pay some attention to his religious duties, and knowing that he was to leave early the next morning, left a call with the telephone operator for six-thirty, so that he could go to seven

o'clock mass.

The call came at six-thirty. They had retired some time between three-thirty and four. You can just about imagine how they felt.

Governor Smith rubbed his eyes. We are told that he had that dark brown taste and everything that goes with the morning after the night before. He aroused John O'Brien.

John dressed in sullen silence. He didn't feel so well, either.

As they were starting out the door, Governor Smith, we are told, looked back. He saw Professor Moley sleeping very peacefully. Bernard Baruch was snoring. And Governor Smith, we are told, nudged John O'Brien in the ribs and said, "Hey, John, wouldn't it be hell if they were right and we were wrong?" (Laughter and applause)

We are gathered today, I suppose, for a consideration of some of the problems that essentially affect the State of New Jersey, and yet we must recognize the fact that in such a period as this we have to give some thought, too, to the condition of other states in the nation, to their problems, and come to a realization of the fact that their problems are similar to the problems that we find in our own state. I think it was Edgar Guest who said,

"There is no star within our flag
That is brighter than its brother,
One star for every state
Gleams brightly in our flag today,
Every one is great.
The glory that is Michigan's
Is Colorado's, too,
The same sky, the same sun
Warms us through,

We are all one beneath the flag,
Our country with its mountain crags,
Its valleys and its flowers.
We serve alike one purpose, true,
One common end of which
We must in all we say or do
Remain a united state."

So today it is as citizens of the nation, of the nation at large, citizens who are interested, who are cooperating in these various agencies, endeavoring to help in the present situation, that we gather to welcome the President of the United States. And when we welcome President Roosevelt here we take pride in recalling that New Jersey, along with our sister state of New York, during the period when he served as Governor of that state, were the first two states to recognize the requirements for state action in meeting the problem of unemployment relief. These two industrial states, of course, felt the impact of the unemployment relief problem most severely, so that in the deepest period of the depression fifteen out of every one hundred of our citizens had to look to public agencies for the provision of the elemental needs of food, shelter, fuel, clothing and medical care. Even at the present time one out of ten in New Jersey, and I am reliably informed in other industrial states, continues to be dependent upon the state and local governments for the very means of life.

During the early stages of the depression, the municipal governments were overwhelmed with the rapidly augmented relief rolls, and although state agencies and state finances were brought in to help ameliorate this burden, this was not sufficient, so that during the year 1935 we called upon the Federal Government for assistance, which provided over sixty per cent of the relief funds.

New Jersey has had an outstanding record in maintaining its credit and in giving financial support to the relief of the needy. It has borne more than thirty per cent of the requirements for relief, even during the highest loads of the past year, when as many as 620,000 people were dependent upon the Government for their every material need.

I think that one of the dangers of the present situation is that the people of this and other states will want to conclude that because a new national policy of providing work for employables has been put into effect, the problem of relief has been entirely solved. In New Jersey it is still our most urgent and serious problem of state and local government. The minimum requirements estimated for the current calendar year are \$27,000,000, and this may have to be revised upward on the basis of the steady intake of new cases of actually needy and distressed relief clients who have had to be accepted for relief during the months of December and January, nearly 30,000 new cases having been added to the relief rolls. So that we still continue under emergency relief more than 100,000 cases and more than 400,000 individuals at the present time. This vast number of clients, if brought together in one place, would practically equal the population of this, the largest city in New Jersey.

This is the case in spite of the fact that New Jersey has for a generation and more given generously and effectively to the support of the chronic dependency and so-called unemployable groups. New Jersey has had an outstanding record of support for dependent children, for the physically and mentally

handicapped, and was one of the states that early provided for the care of the aged in their own homes through a State Old Age Relief Plan.

Some of the recent demands along this line make this one of our very serious problems.

One of my friends in New York, Ted Broton, has attempted to treat one of these movements in a rather light manner, in verse. He sent this to me at my office in Trenton. He called it "Hellalooya!

He said:

"Clear the tracks, you whippersnappers!
Out the way, you flaming youth!
Gangway, fashion plates and flappers!
Your old gran'dad's heard the truth.
From the old men's home he's hoppin',
Dancing like a crazy man,
Singing, shouting: "Hell's a poppin',"
Gran'dad's read the Townsend Plan.

"He has painted up his crutches,
Polished up his wooden leg,
Gave his other tooth some touches,
Took his toupee from its peg.
Says he's found the youthful fountain
And the primrose path he'll seek.
He'll be comin' round the mountain,
Whoopee! Fifty bucks a week!

"Tell the chorus girls, the laddies
With the cars they'll see no more;
Now they'll meet their sugar daddies
In their wheel chairs at the door.
When your old man has expended
All the fifties that he can.
Our cares are o'er, depression's ended,
Gloom is dead, - so's your old man!"

(Laughter and applause)

In spite of the fact that we have had in New Jersey state laws that give social security in these fields, the victims of unemployment and of the depression situation

still must look to the state and municipal governments for financial aid of very substantial requirements, practically equaling in total the estimated requirements for the appropriations from the general funds of the state for all other purposes.

Our estimated needs for relief during this year -- and of course that includes our requirements for care of dependent children under the Board of Children's Guardians and for old age pensions under our present plan -- \$27,000,000 practically equal the total amount of the General Appropriation Act of the State of New Jersey.

New Jersey, because of its geographical location, has also the problem of the transients to consider. Up until recent weeks this was a recognized responsibility for the Federal Government. New Jersey, in common with other states, has had the problem of help to the transients thrust back upon its municipalities and upon its state relief organization with the grave danger that the old practices of merely passing along from community to community these unfortunates, detached from their homes, will again be resumed.

We are naturally raising the question at this time again as to the importance of direct Federal assistance for the direct relief needs, in view of the continuing high percentage and high total number of our citizens who must look to the public agencies for protection from cold and from starvation in the months that lie ahead.

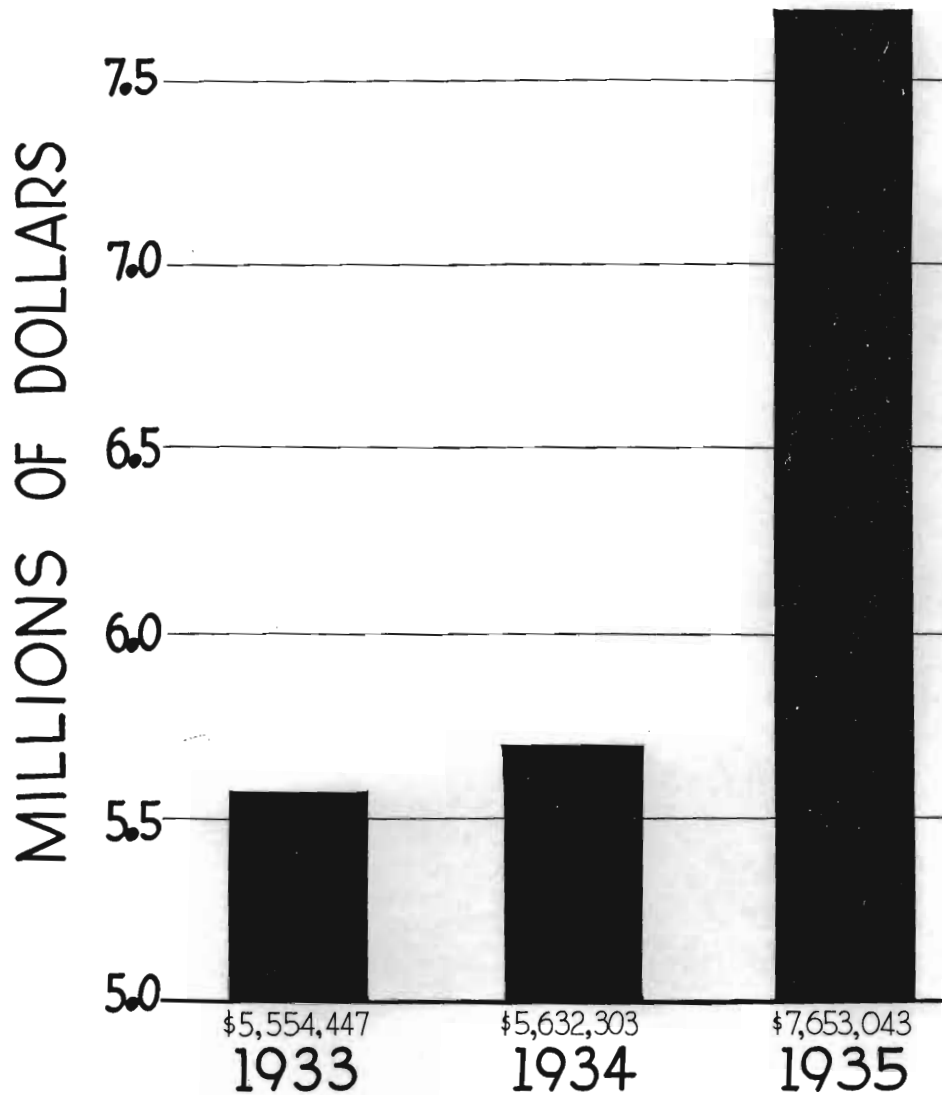
Thank you very much. (Applause)

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: Governor Hoffman, you have signally honored us here by your presence this afternoon. We are very grateful to you.

We shall now have a report on the Treasury Group, including the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Coast Guard, and the Public Health Service, so let me at this time present to you Mr. A. B. Campbell, the Assistant to the Collector of the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Campbell! (Applause)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS

FIRST DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

38% INCREASE 1935 OVER 1933

SOURCE: INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

By

A. B. CAMPBELL
Assistant to the Collector

I have the honor to submit the following report covering the activities of the Bureaus or Agencies in the State of New Jersey which are under the direct supervision of the United States Treasury Department. The subject matter covered in this report has been contributed by the Bureau of Narcotics, District #3, the Fifth Coast Guard District, Office of the Collector of Customs, District #11, Office of the U. S. Public Health Service, and the First and Fifth Collection Districts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the State of New Jersey.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The Bureau of Narcotics was created by an Act of Congress and was placed within the Treasury Department, in charge of a Commissioner of Narcotics, who, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, has general supervision of the enforcement of the Harrison Narcotic Law and related statutes, including the administration of the permissive features of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, together with co-operation with the Customs Bureau in the enforcement of the prohibitive features of the latter act.

FIFTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

The activities of this office require supervision over the personnel and activities of forty (40) stations in the Fifth Coast Guard District along the New Jersey coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May Point inclusive.

The stations maintain a continuous lookout from the station tower or such other point as will obtain the best view of the coast and surrounding waters, and surrounding waters, and also maintain a patrol of the beaches

during the hours of darkness and in daytime during thick weather. The personnel performing this duty are required to make indentations on the dial of time detectors which are part of their equipment, by means of keys located in the towers, and at key posts located at strategic points along the beach. The men on patrol are also required to carry an electric flashlight and signal holder together with at least three red pyrotechnic signals for communicating with and warning vessels when necessary.

Each inlet station along the New Jersey coast is equipped with a 36-foot motor lifeboat, which has self-bailing and self-righting characteristics. All stations are supplied with self-bailing surfboats that are operated through the surf by means of oars and motor self-bailing surfboats are supplied all stations that are able to utilize them to advantage. In addition to the above, each station adjacent to an inlet is furnished with one or more picket boats, so-called, that are equipped with high-speed motors for use in connection with enforcement of the laws against smuggling and that also perform boarding duty in order to determine whether or not pleasure and commercial craft are provided with the equipment prescribed by law. Due to the continual vigilance of the personnel of this district, smuggling along the coast of this state has been practically eliminated.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The United States Public Health Service, was established in 1798 for the purpose of rendering medical relief to sick and disabled seamen at seacoast towns. This phase of the Service has grown gradually until at present the Public Health Service has a series of well-appointed and strategically located Marine hospitals in various sections of the United States, which render medical and surgical relief annually to more than a

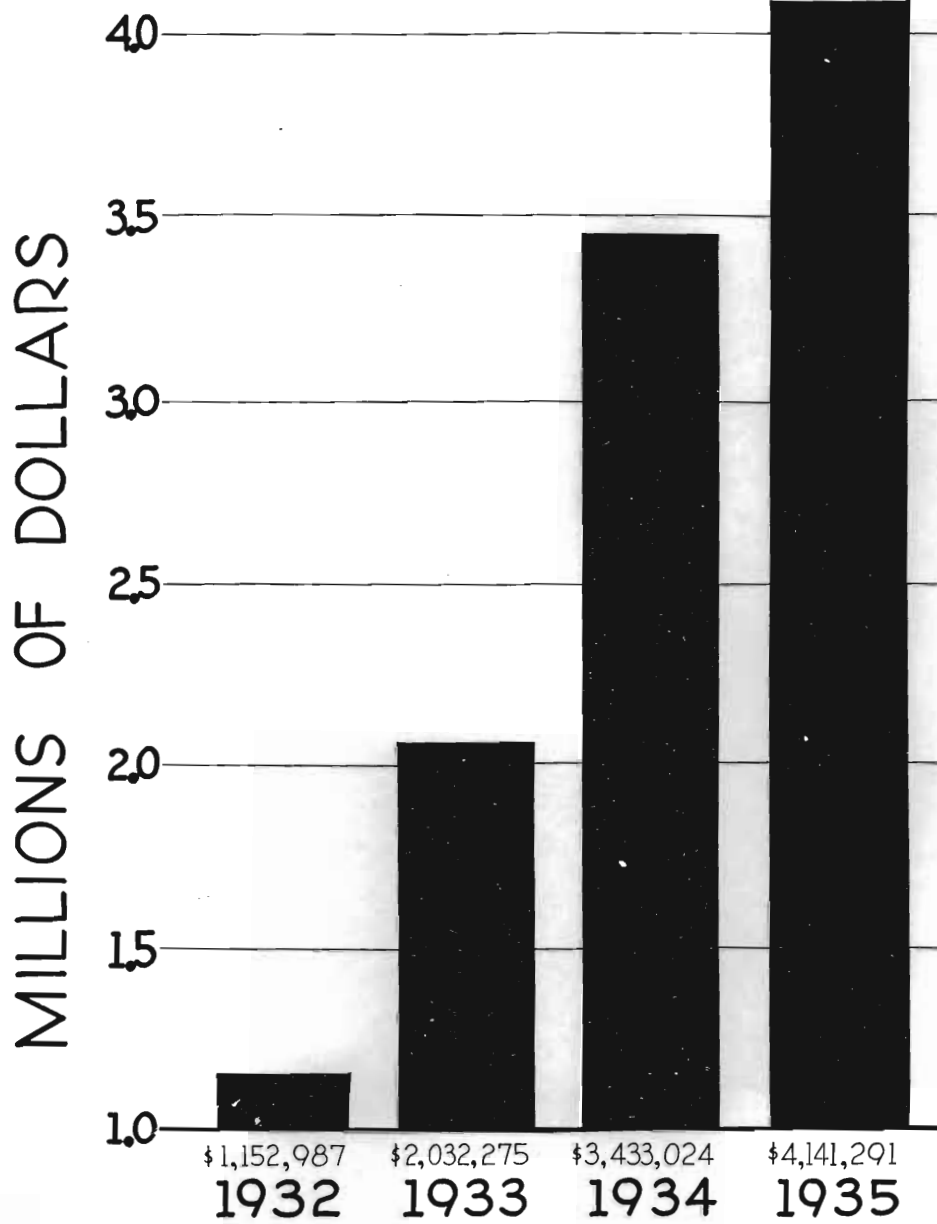
quarter of a million service beneficiaries.

The necessity for keeping out of this country diseases indigenous to foreign countries such as typhus fever, leprosy, plague, small pox, yellow fever, etc. occasioned the establishment, under the Public Health Service, of a division of Foreign and Insular quarantine. The benefits of this type of service are enjoyed by the citizenship of the entire country. The activities of the Public Health Service in the State of New Jersey at present are carried out by the following agencies:

1. Relief stations at Cape May, Perth Amboy, and Newark are maintained to give medical and surgical relief to Service beneficiaries.
2. A Works Progress Administration project with headquarters at Newark for the purpose of studying chronic diseases. This is a research problem designed to obtain definite data on the chronic disease problem in both municipal and rural areas.
3. A state wide Works Progress Administration project for community sanitation. This project calls for the protection of the health of the people in the rural areas and in the unsewered sections of municipalities against filth-borne diseases by the elimination of insanitary methods of excreta disposals by the installation of properly constructed sanitary closets. The preliminary plans for inaugurating this program are at present being laid with the hope that within the near future actual work will start.

All activities of the Public Health Service designed for the pro-

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

PORTS OF NEWARK AND PERTH AMBOY

259 % INCREASE 1935 OVER 1932

FROM OFFICIAL U.S. TREASURY REPORT

tection of the health of the citizenship of any state are conducted from the State Health Department. For this reason the technical supervision of the Community Sanitation project is supplied by the State Department of Health. However, the United States Public Health Service allots funds to the State Health Department for such technical supervision.

U. S. CUSTOMS DISTRICT # 11

Customs Collection District No. 11, with headquarters at the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, comprises all of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as far west as Johnstown, the State of Delaware, and 11 counties in Southern New Jersey.

A comparison of collections in Customs Collection District No. 11 for the fiscal years 1933, 1934 and 1935 follows:

<u>Year</u>		
1933	-	18,330,164.03
1934	-	28,664,838.17
1935	-	24,395,430.99

The collections during the fiscal year 1935 reflect a decrease in revenue as compared with collections for the fiscal year of 1934. This decrease represents collections only, and not volume, and the reason for this fact may be found in the reduced rates of duty established in the several trade agreements which have been entered into by the United States and foreign countries.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST and FIFTH DISTRICTS

The State of New Jersey was originally divided into five collection districts, but has since been consolidated into the First District which comprises the ten southern counties with the principal office of the Collector, located at Camden, New Jersey. The Fifth District comprises the northern

eleven counties with the office of the Acting Collector, located at Newark, New Jersey.

It is the duty of the Collector's Office to collect all federal taxes, such as income and miscellaneous, internal revenue, and excise tax. In the year 1932 there was collected in the State of New Jersey by both collection districts \$ 70,344,938.06 representing income and miscellaneous taxes. In the year 1933 this increased to \$71,475,600.05. During the year 1934 the figure was \$96,003,207.65, in 1935 - \$110,261,496.01. The percentage of increase in collections from 1932 to 1933 was 2%, 1933 to 1934 - 34%, 1934 to 1935 - 3.98%. The total percentage of increase in collections in fiscal years 1932 to 1935 was 39.98%.

The greater part of this increase in 1935 was due to larger current income and miscellaneous tax collections during the second half of the fiscal year 1935, which reflected not only the relatively higher individual incomes and corporate earnings for the calendar year 1934, but also the effects to the Revenue Act of 1934. This, together with the fact that the special efforts of the Bureau to collect back taxes on incomes, resulted in increased collections from this source during the fiscal year 1935.

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: I am sure we are all very grateful to Mr. Campbell for that illuminating report. Perhaps there are some in the audience who may have some questions they wish to ask concerning the Departments covered by Mr. Campbell. Are there any questions?

MR. MARTIN J. HOWELL: Was there any allocation of Works Program funds for the purpose of building new construction, or improvement to the Coast Guard Stations in New Jersey?

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: Did you get the question?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes. To my knowledge, the answer is "No." I do not think there is any WPA project in the Coast Guard area. I am right, am I not?

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: I don't believe I know. We will answer that question a little bit later.

NOTE: The U. S. Coast Guard in New Jersey do have a project and are expending Federal Works Program Funds in the rebuilding of twenty-six (26) shore stations. They are employing several hundred men. (The Information Service by the National Emergency Council).

Are there any other questions?

I am sorry that the time schedule will not permit further questions. We will have to proceed with the next item on the program, the Agricultural Group, including Dutch Elm Disease Eradication, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration and Rural Resettlement Administration. This group is represented by Dr. H. J. Baker, the Director of the Extension Service, New Jersey College of Agriculture, at New Brunswick, New

Jersey. Dr. Baker, will you please present your report?

(Applause)

DR. H. J. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege to report on Federal programs in relation to New Jersey agriculture.

The Farm Credit Administration

The following summary is a record of loans made by the Farm Credit Administration to farmers in New Jersey from 1931 to 1935 inclusive:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Loans</u>	<u>Amount of Loans</u>
1931	145	\$ 463,355.00
1932	156	401,280.00
1933	267	696,190.00
1934	3,098	6,516,774.00
1935*	2,097	3,351,460.00

*Figures for 1935 are as of the close of business, November 30.

Of special significance is the large increase in the number of loans in 1934 and in 1935. A classification of the types of loans in 1934 and in 1935 is of interest. The number of long-time Land Bank loans in 1934 was 869, totaling \$2,574,000 while in 1935 this class of loans dropped to 227, approximately one-fourth the number of loans in 1934, the amount of money loaned being \$685,000, or only one-fourth of the amount loaned in 1934. Land Bank Commissioner loans in 1934 were 1033, amounting to \$2,174,000; and in 1935, 380 loans, amounting to \$825,000. Production Credit Association loans in 1934, which was the first year for this type of loan, were 571, totaling \$489,000; and in 1935, up to November 30, the number increased to 893, the amount loaned being \$1,188,000. This analysis would seem to indicate that the long-time credit needs of New Jersey

farmers are being adequately cared for by the Federal Land Bank and that the Production Credit associations for short-time loans are being utilized by New Jersey farmers in increasing numbers. There are 17 local Land Bank Associations and 5 district Production Credit Associations in New Jersey.

Agricultural Adjustment

The basic commodities stipulated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act are of minor importance in New Jersey agriculture. Consequently only a very small number of farmers have participated in this program. Four hundred and thirty-eight farmers entered into cooperative agreements on production control involving a total of \$178,000 in benefit payments for the year 1935.

Marketing Agreements

A cooperative marketing plan to regulate the interstate shipments of milk for the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area has been drawn up by a committee of the governors of seven states shipping milk into this area and the United States Secretary of Agriculture. This plan has been published in pamphlet form for distribution to state officials, milk control boards and dairymen, in order that its practicability may be considered in relation to the problems of milk marketing in this area. Before such a plan can be established, it must have the approval of two-thirds of the dairy farmers shipping milk to this market.

Rural Resettlement Administration

The Rural Resettlement Administration in New Jersey was established July 1, 1935. It took over the Rural Rehabilitation program of the Emergency Relief Administration.

The Rural Resettlement Administration has two main divisions -- land utilization and rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation program is concerned with giving farm families who are on "relief" or on the verge of "relief" an opportunity to regain their economic independence. Small loans are made to selected farmers who are judged capable of managing their own affairs. The loans are used for the purchase of tools, work animals, seed, feed, fertilizer and other capital goods. The loans are secured by crop and chattel mortgages and are payable in from one to three years. The average loan is about \$600. Up to January 1, 1936, 417 loans have been made, totaling \$231,282. To date, \$24,789 has been repaid. The policy followed in New Jersey has been to make loans only to farmers residing on the land. This has been considered the wisest policy under New Jersey conditions.

Land Utilization

The purpose of this program is to withdraw marginal and sub-marginal lands from crop production and convert them to other needs. Although several rather large areas have been investigated, no purchases have been made.

Bureau of Entomology, Plant Quarantine and Dutch Elm Disease Eradication

The seriousness of the Dutch elm disease to northern New Jersey, New York State, and New England cannot be overemphasized, since the elm is one of the most important, if not the most important, shade and ornamental tree in this area of the United States.

... At this point, Dr. Baker was interrupted in the reading of his paper as follows:

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: In view of the length of time the session will take this afternoon, and in view of the fact that there are so many people here, I am going to ask if the audience will please refrain from smoking. Thank you very much. (Applause)

Dr. Baker will resume his remarks for a few moments.

Dr. Baker continued with the presentation of his paper as follows:

The disease at the present time is scattered in several localities in the United States, the most serious being a fifty-mile zone about New York City. Recent findings have extended this zone of infection to the Delaware River in northern New Jersey. In this zone, eradication efforts are being conducted vigorously. The object of the program has been stated as "the immediate control and the ultimate eradication of the Dutch elm disease."

... At this point, Dr. Baker was interrupted, while President Franklin D. Roosevelt was escorted to the rostrum... (The audience arose and applauded)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Mr. President, as State Director, I welcome you on behalf of your fellow-members of the National Emergency Council for the State of New Jersey to this state-wide meeting.

Some two years ago at a meeting of the State Directors of the National Emergency Council, when we stood before

your desk in Washington, you expressed the wish that it might be possible for you to attend our regular meeting. That you have been able to attend this meeting in New Jersey is deemed a signal honor by us, your colleagues in this state.

We have purposely kept this a business meeting, so I shall not even attempt to make a speech.

At the time of your arrival, Dr. Baker was in the midst of giving a report on the Agricultural Group. Before asking him to proceed, I should like to acquaint you briefly with what has transpired before your arrival.

The opening remarks were made by the State Director of the National Emergency Council, who explained to our guests the objectives of the Council, and who tried to indicate the magnitude of the task which its members were called upon to perform since the Council's organization. This was followed by words of welcome from Mayer Ellenstein and a telegram from Governor Hoffman, who was unable to be present at the morning session but who, I am glad to say, is here this afternoon, also a telegram from Senator Moore who unfortunately cannot come, and a telegram from Senator Barbour.

We then proceeded with our regular business. Reports were received from the New Jersey Bureau of Air Commerce, the Geological Survey, the Labor Relations Board, the Post Office Department, and the Veterans Administration. Following a short recess for the purpose of viewing the exhibits that are around the room, the Works Progress Administration for New Jersey presented a dramatic skit and a series of motion pictures of their activities in this state.

We adjourned at twelve noon for luncheon.

At this afternoon's session, reports have already been received from one or two other agencies.

It is our hope that you will participate in this afternoon's discussion and with your permission I will ask Dr. Baker to resume the regular course of the meeting.

(Applause)

... Dr. Baker continued with the presentation of his prepared paper as follows:

DR. BAKER: Mr. President, Mr. Chairman: Due to the fact that all dead and dying elm trees constitute favorable breeding grounds for the smaller European elm bark beetle, which is known to be a major means of dissemination of the disease fungus an extensive sanitation program is being conducted during the winter months in conjunction with the scouting and removal of diseased trees which has to be done in the summer. Up to the present time approximately 1,000,000 dead and dying elms, a great majority of which were merely swamp seedlings under two inches in diameter, have been removed in this sanitation program. It is hoped that this winter will see approximately 1,500,000 more of these worthless and menacing trees removed.

This work is being conducted with the cooperation of several C.C.C. camps and with labor employed from the county unemployment lists. It is interesting to note that in certain swamp areas a rather high percentage (12 to 15) of these dead and dying elms may be infected with the Dutch elm disease. Up to November 15, 1935 a total of 14,008 trees have been found infected with this disease within this fifty-mile area. All of

these have been removed.

A district federal research laboratory has been established at Morristown, New Jersey to investigate methods of controlling this disease. The control station is located in the Post Office Building, East Orange, and we request inspection.

Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service was organized early in 1935 as the Soil Erosion Service in the Department of the Interior. In the early part of April it was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture and was made a permanent bureau of the Department of Agriculture in May.

The work in New Jersey is set up on three demonstrational areas, namely: the Raritan River project in Hunterdon County which comprises 37,000 acres in the Piedmont region; the Pennsauken Creek area of approximately 17,000 acres in Camden and Burlington Counties; and the Manalapan Creek project area in Monmouth County of approximately 17,000 acres, both of which are in the Coastal Plain.

In addition to these project areas there are three C.C.C. camps assigned to the Soil Conservation Service. These camps are located at Clinton, Wrightstown, and Freehold, and work within a radius of fifteen miles of these points. Their purpose in soil conservation is to furnish the labor to demonstrate the practical means of soil conservation on individual farms and to demonstrate to the land owners the various methods of erosion control by the use of their own equipment and material at hand.

The labor on the three project areas up to the present time has been taken from the Relief rolls in the several counties.

A federal district research laboratory on soil conservation has been established at Boemerville, New Jersey in cooperation with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Land Utilization and Long-Time Planning

An attempt is being made to formulate a long-time plan for agriculture based on county, state, regional and national planning, which will utilize our productive crop lands to best advantage and withdraw from production marginal and sub-marginal lands and convert them to other and more appropriate uses. At the request of Secretary Wallace, of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Land Grant colleges and experiment stations in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture have been engaged for a year in a comprehensive study of soil resources, possibilities of crop and animal production, needs of industries and consumers for raw materials and food supplies. Farmers in each county in cooperation with county agricultural agents and economists of the agricultural colleges will endeavor to formulate county agricultural programs based on these inventories and economic studies. These county and state plans will then be coordinated into a regional and national program for agriculture.

Cooperation with Agricultural Agencies

All of these Federal agricultural programs have been organized and conducted in cooperation with the State

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Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Department of Agriculture, and the Extension Service of the State Agricultural College. The farm organizations, particularly the State Grange, the State Farm Bureau and the several County Boards of Agriculture, have also given their cooperation and sympathetic support. (Applause)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Undoubtedly there are questions that you will have on Dr. Baker's report. Has anybody any questions?

MR. WARRAN N. TRUSDELL (Newark): In regard to Dutch elm disease, is there any evidence of that disease attacking any other shade or ornamental trees?

DR. BAKER: My understanding is that it attacks no other tree or shrub except the elm.

MR. TRUSDELL: Thank you.

MR. A. B. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, does the Soil Conservation Service furnish labor to the farmers free of cost upon request?

DR. BAKER: Dr. Lee, who directs that program in New Jersey, is here, and I would like to refer the question to him.

DR. LEE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say this in connection with that: The Soil Conservation Service does furnish free labor to farmers in the project areas. That labor comes from relief rolls and also from the CCC. That labor is utilized, however, only in operating methods of soil erosion control on the farm. It is not, of course, used for any other purpose.

MR. CAMPBELL: I notice Dr. Baker says in his report that a number of families have been taken from the relief rolls by the Soil Conservation Service. Do you have any figures on that, Dr. Baker? Approximately how many?

DR. BAKER: I haven't. I will have to refer you to Dr. Lee on that.

DR. LEE: The Soil Conservation Service began taking from relief rolls about August 15. We have taken as many as 650 family heads from relief. Our average has been from that period, that is, August 15 to January 1, approximately or exactly, I think, 377 families.

QUESTION: What is your department doing with regard to the tent caterpillar?

DR. BAKER: The tent caterpillar is quite a nuisance in New Jersey. Spraying can be utilized in controlling the insect, but the problem of spraying for the tent caterpillar is that it occupies so much waste land and waste trees that unless there is some municipal project, or funds of that kind, to pay for it, the individual couldn't afford to spray and eradicate it.

QUESTION: What is your opinion of the labor which has been furnished to your project from the Civilian Conservation Corps?

DR. BAKER: The question is: What is the opinion of the qualifications of the labor furnished from the Civilian Conservation Corps?

QUESTION: That is right.

DR. BAKER: Dr. Lee, again you have had more experience than I have had.

DR. LEE: I am happy to answer that question, because our experience with the Civilian Conservation Corps has been most satisfactory. Those boys are anxious to work. They work and do a mighty good job. They are mighty efficient. I would like to say, also, that they are very, very happy in their job. I can't praise too highly the results the Soil Conservation Service has received from the labor which has been furnished by the CCC. (Applause)

MR. HARTSHORN: What is the repayment record with respect to the short term lending program of production credit associations?

DR. BAKER: Mr. Ham, of the Springfield Land Bank, is here, and I would appreciate it if we would answer that question.

MR. HAM: On the short term loans to farmers in New Jersey, of which about \$2,000,000 has been advanced in two years' time, all of it has been repaid or is current, except about two per cent that is thirty days' delinquent or less. Does that answer your question?

MR. HARTSHORN: Yes.

QUESTION: In the State of New Jersey, we have sections that specialize in particular classes of farming. For instance, in Hudson County we have the pig producer; in Vineland, the poultry producer. In other sections, they specialize in short crop production. What particular class of

farmer has required the most Federal aid?

DR. BAKER: I don't know. Possibly Mr. Ham could answer that question, since he is receiving loans at the bank.

MR. HAM: I don't think that any one class has required more aid than another in New Jersey. Farming is fairly well diversified in New Jersey as a state. Poultry men, dairy men, crop growers, have all had their troubles. All of them have received loans. All have asked for loans. I don't think that any one class has had more difficulty than another.

MR. HUBERT A. SCHNEIDER: Can you tell us how many individuals have been taken from the relief rolls or how many you estimate have been kept from going on the relief rolls because of the rural rehabilitation program?

DR. BAKER: Mr. Gilbert, Director of Rural Rehabilitation, is present. Mr. Gilbert!

MR. GILBERT: Of the three thousand farm people who have participated in the benefits of the rural rehabilitation program to date, approximately ninety per cent were either taken directly from the relief rolls -- or were at the point of asking for relief -- as a result of the program.

MR. T. HAYDEN HAMILTON: My question refers to the Farm Credit Administration. I would like to know, in connection with the long term program, if payments are being amortized with the fixed time schedule.

DR. BAKER: Mr. Ham!

MR. HAM: Payments are not required on the principal at the present time on the long term farm mortgage loans, but nevertheless fifteen per cent of the farmers in

New Jersey who have those loans are making those amortization payments voluntarily. The payments are not required at the present time.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Mr. President, have you any questions you would like to ask?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: Not yet. (Laughter and applause) May I smoke? (Laughter and applause)

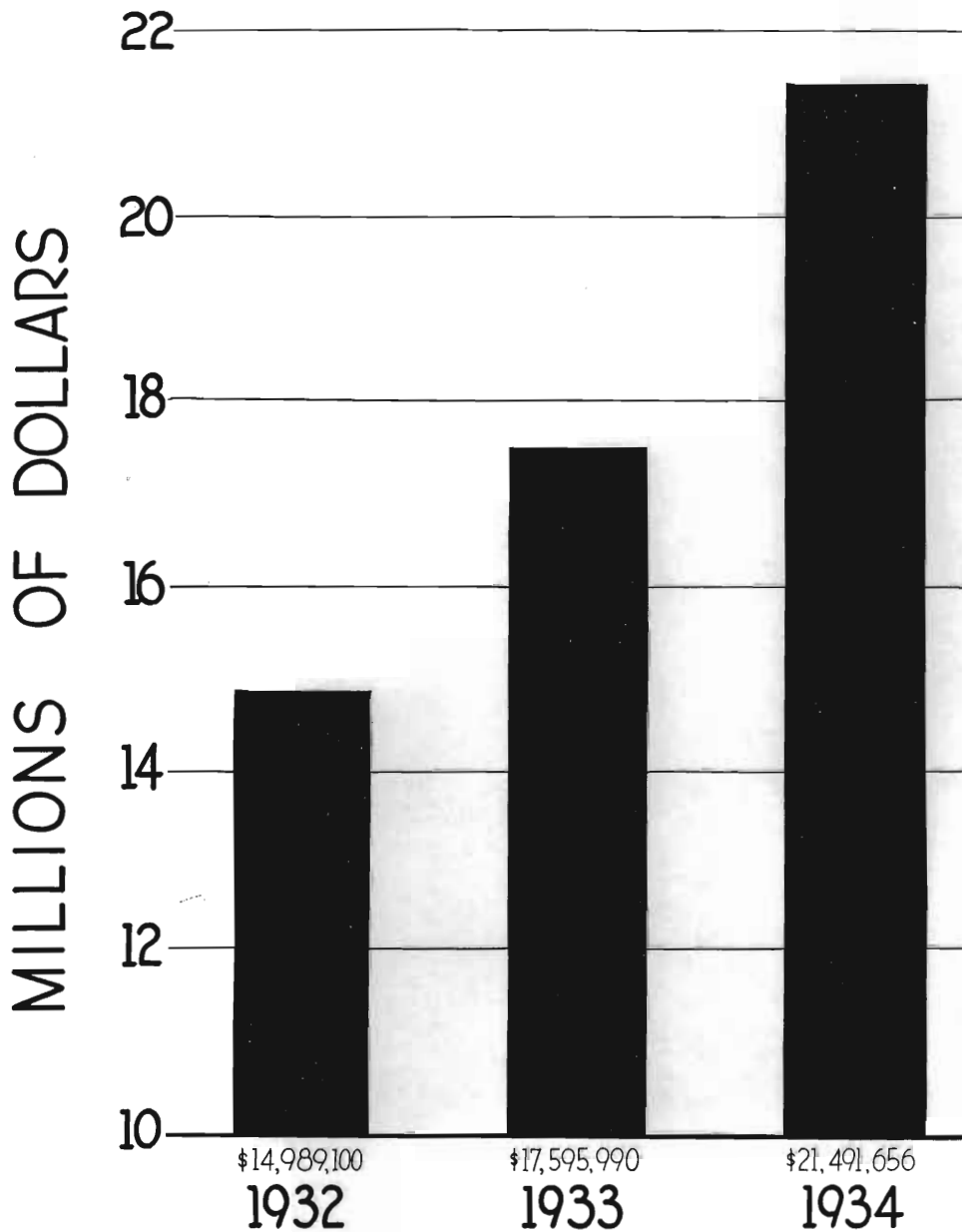
STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: You always seem to say the right thing at the right time.

... Someone lit The President's cigarette ...
(Laughter)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: We have tried to keep this meeting strictly to a schedule. We have a little stop and go signal here. We cheated a little on this last one, but we are going to try to get it back on schedule.

The next report we will hear will be from Colonel E. B. Gregory, Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army, who will now read the report on the United States Army, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



CORPORATION EARNINGS
SHOWN BY TAXABLE RETURNS FIRST DISTRICT
43% INCREASE 1934 OVER **1932**

SOURCE: INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

BY

COLONEL E. B. GREGORY,
Q. M. Corps,
Headquarters, 2nd Corps Area,
Governors Island, N. Y.

For the purposes of administration, training and tactical control, the continental area of the United States is divided on a basis of the military population into Corps Areas. The Second Corps Area consists of New Jersey, Delaware and New York, and the island of Puerto Rico. The headquarters of the Second Corps Area is located at Governors Island, N. Y. The Corps Area Commander commands all military personnel and establishments of the regular Army within the territorial limits of his Corps Area with certain exceptions. The military establishments in New Jersey under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Corps Area Commander are Fort Hancock and Camp Dix. In addition to these stations, there are in the State other military activities which are known as the stations exempted from Corps Area Administrative control. They are under the Corps Area Headquarters, however, for routine supplies. The exempted stations are Picatinny Arsenal, Dover; Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen; Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedrickstown; and the Signal School at Fort Monmouth.

Fort Hancock is at Sandy Hook. It was established in 1895 as an Ordnance Proving ground. After the World War the Ordnance Proving ground was moved to Aberdeen, Maryland and Fort Hancock became a Coast Defense Station and constitutes one of the principal Coast Defenses of New York City.

Camp Dix was acquired during the World War and used as a concentration camp during that period. Since that date the reservation has

been used as a training centre for the various components of the Regular Army, the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Officers Reserve Corps as well as the Citizens' Military Training Camps. For the past two years, however, its main function has been the reception, conditioning and distribution of C.C.C. enrollees.

Picatinny Arsenal at Dover is the development and manufacturing center of the Army for all types of ammunition except that for small arms and machine guns. It was established under the jurisdiction of the Army in 1880 but since 1749 it has been occupied by various forges using water power. It supplied cannon shot and iron implements to the Revolutionary Army. While it supplies the small peace-time needs of the Army, its most important mission is to keep alive the art of manufacture and to have available up-to-date designs and production plans for use in an emergency by commercial industry. The equipment includes chemical and physical laboratories, machine shops, loading and assembly shops, powder factory, small high explosive plant, pyrotechnic shop, and necessary utilities in connection therewith. There are normally from 1000 to 1200 employees in this Arsenal. The Arsenal represents a plant investment of over \$9,000,000. and there are stores on hand to the value of \$37,000,000. The annual payroll of the plant is about \$2,000,000.

Raritan Arsenal, which was established in 1917, is an ordnance storage plant. It is located on the Raritan River between Perth Amboy and New Brunswick. It represents an investment in plant and equipment amounting to approximately \$14,000,000. There is ordnance property in storage at this plant which consists of 17,000 different items of ammunition and general supplies to a value of about

\$240,000,000. The equipment includes 280 buildings and 53 miles of standard gauge railroad and also includes a coverage storage space of 1,669,702 square feet.

The functions of this post also include the operation of the Ordnance Field Service School. This school trains enlisted and commission specialists for service with the regular Army. During the summer months, the Ordnance School also conducts training camps and the Organized Reserves and National Guard units. The personnel includes approximately 350 civilian employees and 250 military personnel.

Delaware Ordnance Depot at Pedricktown is primarily an ordnance storage depot. They do, however, renovate and recharge certain types of ammunition. The personnel includes 100 civilian employees and 61 military. The buildings represent an investment of about \$3,400,000. and there are some \$80,500,000. worth of supplies and equipment stored in the ware-houses at the Arsenal.

Fort Monmouth is located at Oceanport. The military personnel at this station include about 1000 individuals. At Fort Monmouth is the Signal Corps School which trains officers and enlisted men in the specialized duties of the Signal Corps. Their courses include radio communications, weather forecasting and photography. At Fort Monmouth is also located the Signal Corps laboratories which have been active in developing and perfecting field communications.

The foregoing comprise the Army's regular activities in the State of New Jersey. During the past two and a half years, however, a great deal of the Army's interest and energy has been directed towards its share in the development and operation of the Civilian Conservation

Corps. The Civilian Conservation Corps was authorized by the Act of March 1, 1933. This bill provided for the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps for a two year period ending March 31, 1935. Its existence is provided for until March 31, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The War Department's function with this most important activity includes the acceptance of unemployed men selected by the Department of Labor or the Veteran's Administration, their assignment and transportation to re-conditioning camps of the Army, their enrollment, their physical conditioning, transportation to work locations either as organized units or as groups and casuals. Their duties further include the construction, command, administration, discipline, supply, sanitation, medical hospitalization and welfare of C.C.C. Work Camps. The most important single activity in this State in connection with the development of the C.C.C. is the enrollee receiving and distribution center at Camp Dix near Wrightstown, N.J. Since the first enrollment on April 7, 1933, 102,000 applicants have been received, medically examined, inoculated, fed, clothed and shipped to various camps in the Second Corps Area and to other Corps Areas, especially the Ninth Corps Area on the Pacific Coast.

The enrollees returned from other Corps Areas are sent home through Camp Dix. At this time they receive a final medical examination and their account with the Government is settled.

In addition to the activity at Camp Dix, 49 individual C.C.C. camps have been constructed in New Jersey at a cost of \$1,140,000. 37 of these camps are now in operation in different parts of the State from High Point to Cape May. The work at 15 of these camps is under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Department; 9 under the jurisdiction of the

Park Department; 1 is a National Park Camp; 7 are engaged on Mosquito Control work; 3 on Soil Conservation and 2 camps are Army Posts. The enrollees are called upon to work eight hours a day for five days a week under the jurisdiction of the Technical Service. Outside of these work hours he is entirely under the jurisdiction of the Army authorities.

Originally the enrollees were housed in tents but, after the organization assumed a more permanent aspect, a temporary type of wooden buildings have been constructed in each camp. These buildings include the 5 barracks, housing 40 men each, quarters for officers and Technical Supervisors, a mess-hall, an infirmary, a store-house and a Recreation building. All camps are lighted by electricity, either from generators installed in the camps or from public power lines. Each camp is equipped with a complete water system and a sewage disposal system. Each enrollee is provided with a complete outfit of warm and serviceable clothing, most of which he is allowed to take with him upon discharge. Enrollees are supplied with the regular Army rations. This ration now costs approximately 47¢ per day. About 70% of the ration articles are purchased within the vicinity of the camps.

Junior enrollees are selected by the Department of Labor from young unmarried men, between the ages of 18 and 28, from families who are on relief. An enrollment period is six months although an enrollee may be discharged before the expiration of that period to accept suitable employment. The pay of an enrollee is \$30.00 a month and in general he is required to make an allotment of not less than \$22. a month to his dependents. Not to exceed 4 men per company may be men possessing suitable qualifications as cooks and need not comply with the limits of age and marital status and allotment. In order to assist in

the administration of the companies and as a reward to the more capable enrollees, 17 men per company may be appointed as Assistant Leaders at \$36.00 per month and 10 men as Leaders at \$45.00 per month.

The War Department is also responsible for the educational welfare and recreational activities in camps. A nation-wide educational program was adopted sometime ago with the Office of Education of the Interior Department acting in an advisory capacity to the War Department. Over half of the enrollees voluntarily attend various educational classes. The welfare program includes provisions for the conduct of athletics and for the supply of athletic equipment. Indoor games, radios, stationery, newspapers and magazines are supplied in reasonable quantities. Each camp has a permanent library. Practically all camps have basketball and baseball teams who engage in competition with other teams in the vicinity.

For those who are not familiar with the C.C.C., it might be well to state that this organization has accomplished a three-fold purpose. First, it has promoted the self-esteem, physical and spiritual well being of hundreds of thousands of unemployed men. Second, through the useful projects upon which it has been engaged, the development of the recreational areas has been advanced further than would have been possible in ten to twenty years under the old order that prevailed prior to the initiation of the C.C.C. Third, it has relieved unemployment and alleviated distress of the individuals who have enrolled, and also, with few exceptions, every man has allotted \$25.00 per month each to his dependents. It is estimated that several million persons have been aided each month through these allotments.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has definitely proven a

social and economic success. It has proven a social success because without question it has developed in each man powers of self-expression, self-entertainment, pride and satisfaction in cooperative endeavor. It has developed an appreciation of nature and country life. It has helped to preserve and strengthen good habits of health. The death rate among men in the C.C.C. is only about one-third of the death rate shown by the American experience and mortality for men of a similar age group.

The Department of Labor has stated that thousands of actual case records reflect the fact that the C.C.C. men are returned to their homes definitely benefitted physically and mentally. Their outlook toward the future is brighter. Their sense of self-reliance and their ability to adjust themselves to economic conditions is stronger.

The Civilian Conservation Corps is and has been an economic success, because of the hundreds of types of operations it has carried on which otherwise could not have been accomplished. These operations include flood control, irrigation and drainage, landscaping and recreation; the elimination of pests of various kinds and the protection of forests and parks from fire. In all phases of its work the Civilian Conservation Corps has demonstrated that it is the type of organization whose ultimate results will prove of lasting value not only to the men themselves but to their home communities and to the entire nation.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Colonel, I imagine there will be questions on your paper.

MR. DAVID J. MAHONEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the Colonel.

Colonel, you state these boys are enrolled from families which are in need of relief. It is not a fact that they must be on direct relief in order to get a boy into the camps in the State of New Jersey?

COLONEL GREGORY: Yes, the family must be on direct relief.

MR. THOMAS J. AHEARN, JR.: I should like to ask how much work has been done at Picatinny, Fort Hancock and other Army centers with Works Program money and how many relief workers have been accommodated on projects as a result of this program?

COLONEL GREGORY: At Fort Hancock, there have been some WPA projects. I think an average of about one hundred men have been accommodated. At Picatinny, the larger WPA program is in effect, and the commanding officer there reports that very substantial and satisfactory results have been obtained. About 750 men are employed daily, and they expect to repair there a great deal of the damage which was done in the Lake Denmark explosion a number of years ago, which they have never yet, to date, been able to entirely fix up.

MR. FREDERICK P. SMITH: You state that thirty-seven camps are now in operation. What has become of the other twelve? Have these camps been abandoned, or has the

work of these camps both completed?

COLONEL GREGORY: These other twelve camps are now in the hands of caretakers and are awaiting, more or less, the future of the CCC. The number of enrollees was reduced from 600,000 to a number considerably smaller, so it was necessary to abandon about twelve of the camps in New Jersey. However, they are intact and awaiting further decision.

MR. WALTER H. WEINSTEIN: Colonel Gregory, do any of the camps engage in the salvaging of equipment? In some instances, it has been noted in the item of shoes and some other equipment, that there has been a salvaging at a considerable saving to the Government. Is that correct?

COLONEL GREGORY: Yes, we salvage certain items of clothing. We figure that about one-sixth of the amount of shoes need resoling monthly. That is done locally by contract. Blankets and clothing are renovated, and no other salvage operations than those are conducted.

MR. WILLIAM FARTHING: Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask, does the Army attempt to militarize the enrollees --

COLONEL GREGORY: No. I can answer that very quickly. No, it doesn't. (Laughter) We might like to, but we don't. (Laughter)

MR. EDWARD HANNAN: Colonel Gregory, may I ask with respect to the experiments done by the Army at Picatinny Arsenal just to what extent does the Army cooperate with private industry?

COLONEL GREGORY: I can best describe that briefly, in a few words: In the World War, when we started the manufacture of munitions, we found that there weren't available at that

time specifications and detailed drawings and plans for the manufacture of more or less complicated articles of warfare. So now there have been set up in the War Department various agencies which have made a survey of all manufacturing establishments in the United States and assigned to each one of these factories certain definite articles which they will manufacture in case of war.

At Picatinny, they have prepared for ammunition of all kinds, except small arms, detailed specifications and drawings, so that a factory to whom this manufacture is allocated can start work almost immediately upon this ammunition without any further delay. When any new item comes up for manufacture, they inquire among the factories as to whether or not this can easily be manufactured and make certain adjustments in the type of munitions so that the factories which are available can proceed with the manufacture.

MR. HANNAN: Thank you.

COLONEL GREGORY: There is an exhibit over in the corner which has been supplied by the Arsenal which shows that work very clearly.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: I see the red light, Colonel, so thank you. (Laughter and applause)

We shall now hear about the Works Program and its various divisions from Mr. William H. J. Ely, State Administrator for the Works Progress Administration. (Applause)

REPORT OF W. H. J. ELY,
STATE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION,
COVERING THE PURPOSES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, THE NATIONAL
RE-EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION FOR NEW JERSEY,
THE U. S. TREASURY ACCOUNTS OFFICE, THE U. S. TREASURY DISBURSING OFFICE,
AND THE TREASURY PROCUREMENT OFFICE.

Introductory

At the request of the State Director for New Jersey of the National Emergency Council, and with the approval of the representatives of the agencies concerned, I have been asked to present the report covering the Works Progress Administration, the State of New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration, the National Re-Employment Service, the National Youth Administration, and the U. S. Treasury offices for accounting, disbursing and procurement.

Time limitations will permit of only a brief mention of the many functions of these agencies. More complete and detailed reports will be spread in full upon the records of this meeting, copies of which will be forwarded to those in attendance.

THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

The Works Progress Administration in New Jersey is composed, for administrative purposes, of a State Headquarters organization consisting of four major divisions and a Field organization consisting of nine districts, Headquarters were opened at 1060 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on June 24, 1935. After the organization was completed early in July, the immediate task confronting the administration was the planning of a program of projects to accommodate the vocational aptitudes of the employable relief load in New Jersey, estimated to be 124,000 persons.

Every project submitted had to have the sponsorship of a regular legal unit of local, county, or state government. The types of projects

initiated were and are the sole responsibility of the State and its political subdivisions. By a concerted effort on the part of the Works Progress Administration and with the fullest possible cooperation of sponsoring agencies, a blanket program was submitted to Washington, on September 12, 1935, representing \$165,000,000 worth of projects.

The first project in New Jersey commenced operations on August 16, 1935, and it was followed in quick succession by other projects as fast as approvals could be obtained from Washington. The Federal Works Progress Administration established quotas of men at work by definite dates. New Jersey was required to place 25,000 people at work by November 1, 1935; 40,000 by November 10, 1935; and 92,700 by November 27, 1935. A quota of money was established at \$34,500,000 to finance the program until March 15th, 1936. All quotas were attained on the due dates. Ninety-three thousand thirty six (93,036) persons were employed on November 27, 1935, ninety percent. of whom were taken from the New Jersey relief rolls.

There were 1,788 number of projects placed in operation in New Jersey, which up to January 1, 1936, had absorbed \$9,669,706 in payroll and \$3,702,246 in material and equipment costs. The administration is now actively engaged in refining the operation of these projects and reassigning workers in an endeavor to accommodate their vocational aptitudes and to insure continuity of employment of workers, who are now the responsibility of the Works Progress Administration.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

The New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration was established in October, 1931, as a result of the inability of numerous Municipalities in the

State to finance the abnormal burden imposed upon them by the unusual number of unemployed who, due to general economic conditions, were unable to provide for themselves the barest necessities of life.

Created as a temporary organization, the responsibilities and duties of the Emergency Relief Administration have become more numerous from year to year. While there were approximately 75,000 cases under the care of the Administration in October, 1932, each successive year has shown an increase, and the peak load was reached in February, 1935, when assistance was rendered 168,692 cases, representing 616,779 persons.

Relief has been administered on the basis of need. Food, milk, shelter, fuel and medical care have comprised the bulk of the expenditures. Arrangements have been made with storekeepers, coal dealers, milk dealers, druggists, etc., with the end in view that all qualified tradesmen may be eligible to receive their proper share of the business conducted through the medium of relief orders and relief checks. This has resulted also in a uniform system of accounting forms and general procedure.

The Relief Administration also has instituted various programs designed to strengthen the morale and stimulate the normal interests of the relief clients. The former Works Program of the Emergency Relief Administration had a two-fold purpose. It was felt that, inasmuch as the State and the municipalities were participating in the relief costs, some return should be made to them in the form of worthwhile projects manned by relief workers; the work done to be of a nature not normally a function of the municipality. In addition to benefitting the municipalities, the workers were granted a 20% increase in the food element of relief and then paid by check instead of by a food order. This program provided an incentive for the workers to increase their allowance; it

kept them occupied and tended to make them feel that they were earning their relief and not receiving merely a dole. Similarly, Service Projects were sponsored, designed primarily to benefit the unemployed "white-collar" class; and minimum subsistence wages were paid for research work, library projects, etc. A maximum of 321 of these Service Projects, with 6,461 persons employed thereon, was reached in July of this year. Ninety-one (91) Sewing Rooms were established, and 2,000 persons were employed in making garments for relief clients. The Leisure Time Program of the Relief Administration, employing 1,395 persons, was one of the most worthwhile projects, and it received favorable comment from people in all walks of life. Two thousand, four hundred ninety-three (2,493) high school graduates availed themselves of the opportunity to continue their education by enrolling in the Junior Colleges. Night schools were established to foster Adult Education, and many persons, not necessarily of relief status, took advantage of this educational opportunity.

The Emergency Relief Administration also has been the recruiting agency for the Civilian Conservation Corps, and some 35,000 youths from New Jersey have at some time been taken from relief and enrolled in this Federal enterprise. Other Federal activities have been supervised by the Relief Administration, such as providing shelter and care for the transient homeless. Approximately 68,168 persons received assistance under this program at a cost of \$1,200,000. A tremendous amount of Federal Surplus Commodities were distributed to relief clients in New Jersey. A few of these included some seven million pounds of potatoes, almost two million pounds of butter, over one-half million dozen eggs, twenty-nine thousand pairs of blankets and one hundred twenty thousand sacks of flour.

With this diversified program came the need for additional personnel. Until January, 1934 many of these people were volunteers, but, with the

increasing responsibilities and necessity for full time workers, there was a consequent increase in the number of paid employees.

While the Federal Government contributed the greater portion of the money to finance the Relief Program, it was on the condition that the State Government and the municipalities also bear a fixed share of the cost.

The effect of the Works Progress Administration in New Jersey will be to reduce the relief rolls principally to the class known as unemployables. The Emergency Relief Administration is bending every effort to classify this unemployable group in order to know in more detail the nature and character of what may be termed in the future as New Jersey's permanent relief load.

NATIONAL RE-EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

An Act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1915, authorized the Department of Labor of the State of New Jersey to "establish free labor bureaus in its offices" or elsewhere, as the Commissioner of Labor may deem advisable. With the creation of the National Re-Employment Service in January, 1918, the New Jersey State Employment Service became affiliated with it.

At present there are fourteen offices of the State Employment Service in operation, and eleven offices of the National Reemployment Service, a total of twenty-five offices covering every county in the State. The active file of applications at this time totals 320,535. This file is now being set up for a perpetual inventory to ascertain at any time the total and the character of the unemployed who are registered.

Through the offices of the National Re-Employment Service, over 60,000 persons were placed on Civil Works Administration projects in 1933-34.

In the Works Progress Administration drive of 1935 for 90,000 placements of relief recipients, the National Re-Employment Service offices were deemed necessary for the proper selection of qualifications. The New Jersey State Employment Service must justify its existence further, by rendering service to private enterprises in referring qualified persons to them, when employment openings are offered. The Service has placed nearly 50,000 persons annually in industrial and private positions in the State, without cost to the employee and without burdensome interviewing of applicants on the part of the employer.

The State Employment Service covers every phase of registration and placement, and, to facilitate this, has divided the Service into distinctive groups:- the Commercial and Technical, the Industrial, and Domestic and Service divisions.

A Research Division of considerable size is operating with two functions; one, the development of standard job specifications, analysis of worker qualifications; and, two, employment information leading to vocational guidance of young workers.

The job specifications study is counted on to produce invaluable results for the administration of unemployment insurance to clearly establish the interchangeability of occupations relating to applicants for benefits.

The National Re-Employment Service has been made the source of labor supply for projects under contract by the Public Works Administration, the Bureau of Roads, the U. S. Army Engineers, the Resettlement Administration, and the several Federal departments. By this means, an unnecessary migration of workers to these projects has been eliminated.

A monthly bulletin service to employers is operated, wherein the labor market conditions are described and approximately one hundred typical unemployed applicants are described for use in plans of industrial development.

A corps of trained field workers are employed, who weekly visit five hundred employers to learn the requirements of various occupations and to describe the services available to them.

For more than two years, the National Re-Employment Service has strongly advocated the complete registration of all employables applying for and receiving relief. However, this was accomplished only through the Works Progress Administration drive, and, even after five months of this drive, registrations are still being offered. Future plans include a continued stress upon a more strict application of the work tests to those applying for or receiving relief.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

The National Youth Administration has functioned in New Jersey since September 1, 1935. It has been created for the purpose of aiding youth, between the ages of 16 and 25 years, to continue their education, and, more recently, it has been engaged in providing work opportunities for these young people.

The chief activity of the National Youth Administration in this State to date has been the development of the student aid program for boys and girls enrolled in colleges and in educational institutions of less than college grade.

Thirty colleges in this State are participating in the college student aid program in which boys and girls who need financial assistance may receive job assignments that will enable them to earn sufficient funds, averaging \$15.00 per month, to enable them to continue their education. The payroll for the first period since the opening of the colleges amounted to \$24,000. Subsequent payrolls will amount to \$25,000, which is the maximum

allotment to New Jersey for this type of student aid.

Pupils in three hundred and fifty schools of less than college grade are participating in this phase of the student aid program.

Approximately \$35,000 per month is being expended from National Youth Administration funds for this purpose in the State.

U. S. TREASURY ACCOUNTS OFFICE

In order to afford every possible protection for the \$4,000,000,000 Work Relief Fund provided by Congress in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the President delegated to the U. S. Treasury Department, the responsibility for accounting, disbursing and procurement.

The Treasury Accounts Office serves a two-fold purpose; first, as a check upon the administrative officers who incur obligations against Work Relief Funds; and, second, as a check upon the Disbursing Officers who make payments from the Work Relief Funds. This office regularly makes ten-day reports to the Department at Washington, where the figures are assembled in order that the President may have available current information concerning the actual financial status of each project, and also so that he may know the progress of the program as reflected by payrolls, vouchers, purchase requisitions, and other documents that are submitted to the Treasury Accounts Offices

Information is also coordinated in this office and is available to the Works Progress Administration and to all other administrative agencies involved in the program.

The Treasury Accounts Office operates on a twenty-four-hour basis in an endeavor to cause as little delay as possible in the payment of payrolls

or vouchers, consistent, of course, with the thorough and complete accounting regulations which are required to preserve the integrity of the program. All of the accounts are subject to a post audit of the General Accounting Office in Washington.

U. S. TREASURY DISBURSING OFFICE

The Treasury State Disbursing Office for New Jersey was established on July 5, 1935, on orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the disbursing of Emergency Relief Funds.

The first checks were issued on July 16, 1935, and checks are now being issued at the rate of approximately 5,000 per day.

At the present time, payments are being made to administrative employees of the Works Progress Administration, the Treasury State Accounting, Procurement and Disbursing Offices, and to the personnel employed on Work Relief Projects sponsored by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the U. S. Coast Guard, the U. S. Public Health Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Navy Department, the Department of Labor, the Resettlement Administration, the National Youth Administration, and the Works Progress Administration.

Checks are drawn on administratively approved payrolls and vouchers which have been audited and certified as correct for payment by the Treasury Accounts Office. These payrolls and vouchers are used to support the periodical reports of disbursements.

The system in operation is flexible to the nth degree, and payments can be made for any Governmental agency provided Departmental approval is obtained. The output of checks can be doubled or trebled with a very

slight addition of personnel in the actual check preparing unit,

U. S. TREASURY PROCUREMENT OFFICE

The Director of Procurement established Field Offices in the various States, and this office is one of such Field Offices. This Field Office is known as the State Procurement Office. The functions of this office are to make purchases of all materials, supplies and equipment for the various Administrations in the State created by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, in accordance with instructions prescribed in the administrative procedures of the Act. This office is responsible directly to the Director of Procurement,

This office has been supplied with a Manual of Procedure issued by the Director of Procurement, and currently receives bulletins supplementing these instructions, which must be followed by the State Procurement Officer in soliciting bids, and in making awards and purchases.

This office now has the authority to make purchases on a single requisition, without prior authority by the Director of Procurement, in an amount of not more than \$10,000.00. Requisitions in excess of \$10,000.00 must be submitted to the Director of Procurement at Washington, D. C. for authority before purchase may be made.

This office, at present, makes purchases for the Works Progress Administration, the Rural Resettlement Administration, the Rural Rehabilitation Administration, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the U. S. Public Health Service; and almost every class of commodity is being purchased, i.e., food-stuffs, for Transient camps, yard goods, needles, building materials, medicines, etc. Survices being purchased cover such items as truck rentals, equipment

rentals, rental of space for offices and storerooms on work projects, etc.

This office now has about 150 employees.

During the month of December, 1935, this office issued 3,213 purchase orders, and the total amount involved was \$1,162,644.68.

STATE ADMINISTRATOR EDISON: I am very sorry to cut the report short, but we do have to travel on a schedule, as I tried to emphasize this morning, and we do want a little period for questions. As it is stated in your agenda, the transcripts of the reports will be mailed to you, all those that are registered, at a later date.

Are there any questions?

MR. O. W. HARTWELL (Geological Survey): I would like to inquire to what extent industry has made use of the National Re-employment service.

MR. ELY: I will ask Mr. Eldridge who has charge of the National Re-employment Service to answer that question.

MR. RUSSELL J. ELDRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, since July of 1933, the National Re-employment Service has placed 108,000 people in private employment, better than sixty per cent of that in industrial, commercial and professional employments.

MR. E. G. BARRON: I should like to ask a question about the National Re-employment Service. What means are being employed to make the availability of this service known to both private industry and the general public?

MR. ELY: I will again have to call on you, Mr. Eldridge.

MR. ELDRIDGE: We have a corps of trained field solicitors who visit employers regularly to solicit their cooperation, averaging 500 calls a week. Through the courtesy of the press of the state, we are receiving an average of 240

inches, approximately one full page, per month, of news stories resulting from these releases. We have page advertisements in various publications, the monthly issue of the "Industrial Reporter," and the annual directory of the State Commissioner of Labor. We issue monthly 5000 copies of the service digests, which the Senator referred to, describing the availability of these workers.

We have prepared radio addresses and addresses to be given before various public meetings. We have paid advertising in the classified columns of the newspapers inserted for those workers who even in these times are frequently found to be scarce when employers want them.

MR. J. E. MINCHER (Bureau of Public Roads): In what way did the enrollment of boys for the Civilian Conservation Corps benefit the families of those boys who were on relief?

MR. ELY: Is Mr. Hedden of the Relief Administration here? I think he can answer that for us.

MR. ALBERT H. HEDDEN: Mr. Ely, a family allotment of \$25 is required from every boy in the Civilian Conservation Corps to be sent to the relief family, from which he is a member of the group. This is done automatically by the United States Treasury, who handles the Civilian Conservation Corps' funds.

MR. J. T. SCHUYLER: Were the Federal surplus commodities that were provided for relief families charged to their allotment or were they in excess of any established budget?

MR. ELY: I again call on Mr. Hedden.

MR. HEDDEN: All Federal surplus commodities are distributed in addition to the regular allotment to the relief

clients, and they are distributed directly so as not to be put in competition with legitimate business distributing similar commodities for sale.

QUESTION: Referring to the effort to give incentive to the relief client, I should like to ask, what is the basis of selection for the men put in the position of foremen and those receiving the higher supervisory salaries?

MR. ELY: May I ask Mr. Compton to answer that question?

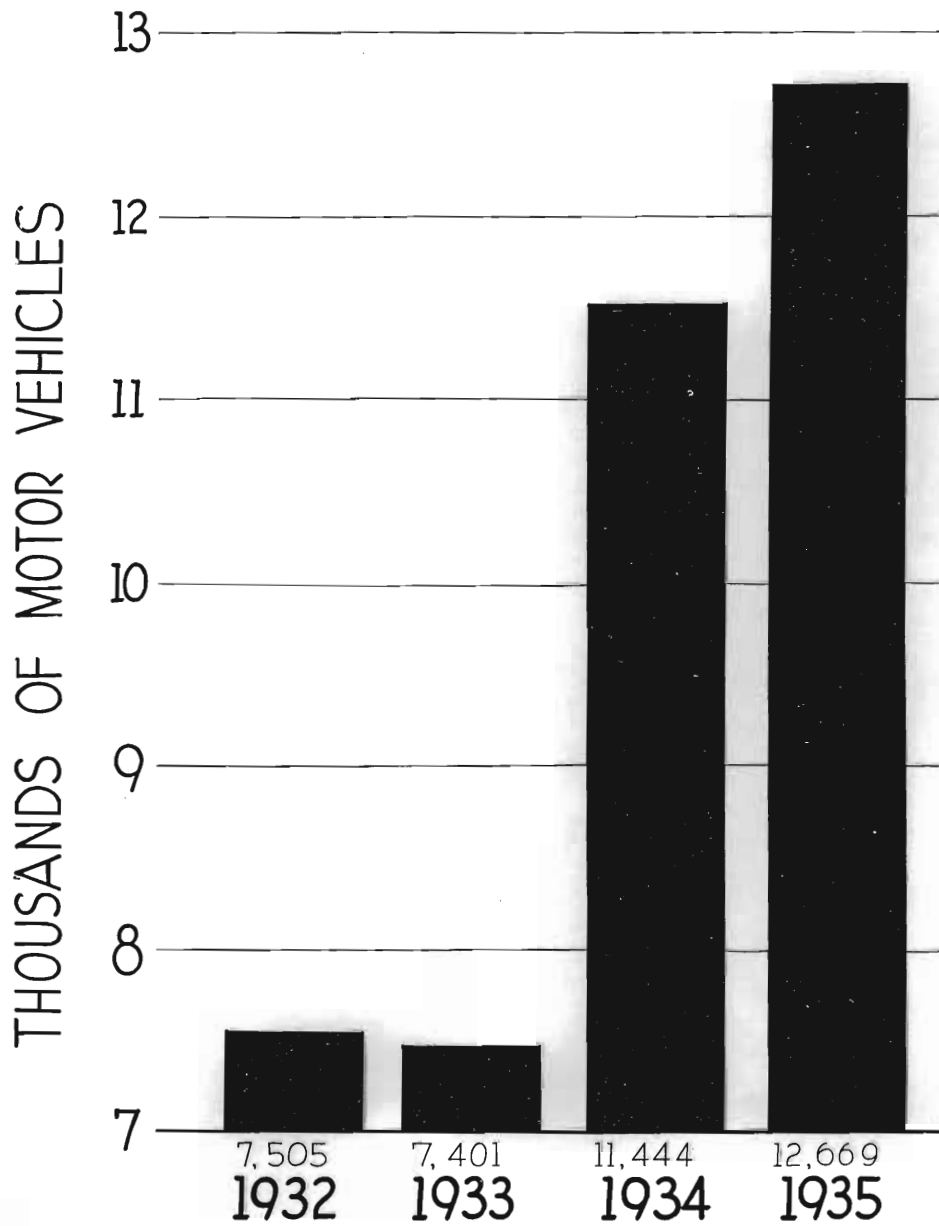
ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: The selection of all supervisory personnel on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration is a responsibility of the Works Progress Administration, and they are selected through the operating agencies of the Works Progress Administration, namely, the district offices.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: I see the red light again so we will have to proceed, I am afraid. (Applause)

Mr. John R. M. O'Connor will now present his report on the Home Owner's Loan Corporation. (Applause)

MR. JOHN R. M. O'CONNOR: Mr. President, Guests, Governor Hoffman:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

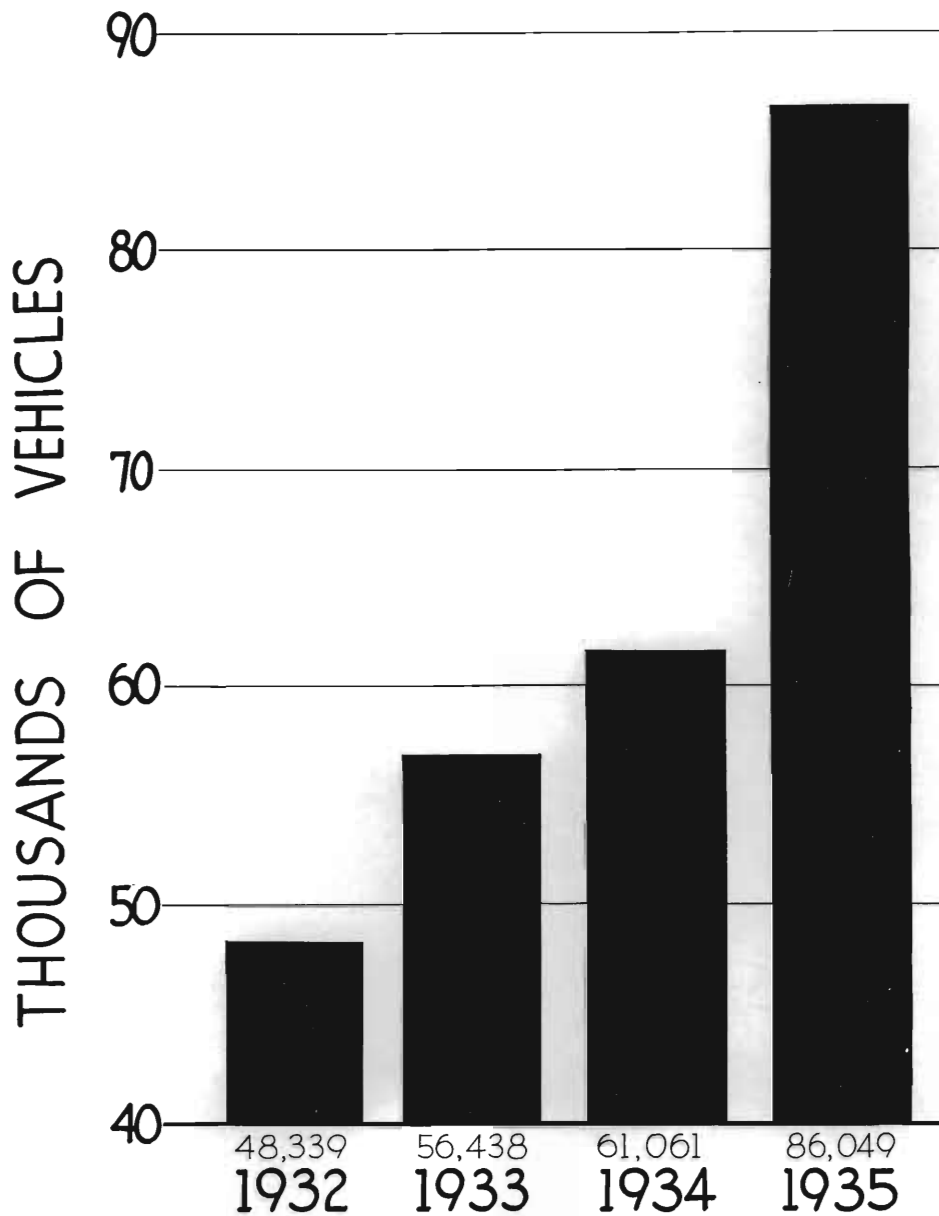


NEW COMMERCIAL CAR REGISTRATIONS

69% INCREASE 1935 OVER 1932

SOURCE: 1932-33-34 R.L. POLK & CO. ; 1935 MOTOR LIST CO.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



NEW PLEASURE CAR REGISTRATIONS

78% INCREASE 1935 OVER 1932

SOURCE: 1932-33-34; 1935 N.J. MOTOR LIST CO.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

NEW JERSEY STATE AGENCY

By

JOHN R. M. O'CONNOR

State Manager.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was created by authorization of Congress June 13, 1933 to save the home of the average man. It has accomplished its purpose definitely and certainly. In doing so it also affected many important additional benefits.

Limited to the average home direct benefits could be extended only to bona fide homes under \$20,000 in value and built for not more than four family occupation. The New Jersey Agency of the Corporation, as of January 2, 1936, has granted loans for the relief of mortgage distress to 34,920 home owners within these limitations.

The amount of such refinancing aggregated \$169,226,811.00. Included in this aggregate sum is \$150,823,094.00 in the bonds of the Corporation which have been issued to mortgagees and other lien holders in exchange for their mortgage indebtedness; \$15,357,216.00 in cash paid to the various New Jersey municipalities for taxes and assessments on properties refinanced by the Corporation; \$1,722,810.00 in fees to New Jersey appraisers and lawyers qualifying for appraisal and title work in closing loans granted and \$1,323,690.00 for reconditioning, necessary repairs, insurance and other charges for improvement of the security to be taken by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

New Jersey Building and Loan Associations alone have received approximately \$87,000,000.00 of the Corporation's bonds in payment for

mortgages on homes which had been either already foreclosed or were about to be foreclosed. These loans in turn provided benefits in addition to the actual saving of the homes involved because the associations utilized the funds so realized for the following purposes:-

Payment of taxes on owned property

Repair of owned property

The advancement of money to mortgagors for the purpose of relieving tax arrearages

The payment of maturities and the withdrawal demands of their many share holders

The granting of new loans

The foregoing facts show conclusively that in addition to successfully meeting the emergency for which it was created, the Corporation through its facilities has contributed in no small degree to the present manifestation of improvement in such important economic factors as:

The stabilization of the home mortgage market

Increased purchasing power through the widespread distribution of the Corporation's bonds

Betterment of municipal financial conditions through the payment of tax arrearages

Strengthening and enlarging of home mortgage credit

Improved confidence of private lending institutions

Preservation of the unity of 35,000 homes and the families living in these homes

The physical protection of the large sums invested in such homes and the general improvement of living conditions by extensive reconditioning and repairs

Thus has it been established that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, particularly in New Jersey, has played a major role in the prevention of the once imminent collapse of the home mortgage structure and its

attendant breaking of thousands of family ties.

With the mortgage lending operations of the Corporation drawing to an end, the attention of the New Jersey Agency has become focused on its Servicing and Property Management Divisions, upon which falls the task of protecting the Corporation's investments in the securities held by it.

The objectives of the Corporation's servicing program are to maintain the greatest possible number of loan accounts in good-standing; to deal speedily, effectively, and sympathetically with those that are, or become in default; to secure the facts in each case and promptly take such action as the circumstances may warrant.

Naturally there have been defaults because of which, for the general good, the Corporation has been, and is at the present time, foreclosing a few of its loans. While these actions thus far have been surprisingly few in number, we do not hesitate in undertaking them where full investigation and mature consideration show that the defaults are due to deliberate shirking of obligation or actual abandonment of the property. These two reasons have almost without exception caused such foreclosures as have been undertaken. As has been indicated, our chief concern and aim is to reasonably and sensibly save the loans granted on a basis of humane consideration for the honest and effective efforts of the home owner whose dwelling we have retained for him.

The Property Management Division, co-operating with and through established and approved real estate brokers, undertakes the sale and rental of acquired properties, the collection of rents, maintenance, repairs, reconditioning, rehabilitation, rebuilding, and demolishing. At the present time forty-two properties have been acquired for various reasons by the Corporation in New Jersey. Inasmuch as the Corporation

has become the largest mortgage lending agency in the State, it is reasonable to assume that the scope of this Property Management Division will eventually be broader than that of any private lending institution. It is not the large volume that provides the more serious problem, but by virtue of this volume the Corporation accepts the responsibility of leading the way in restoring fair and proper rental and sales values. The number of acquired properties will, of course, depend upon the borrowers' present and potential abilities to meet their obligations, but more especially will it depend upon their willingness to meet those obligations.

This servicing and management has and will continue to meet the great problem of depressed realty values. It has already regulated local factors and conditions which affected the proper relationship of income to carrying charges on individual property. While business confidence is being restored by other means, this Corporation is restoring that essential confidence in real estate and home ownership. In so doing it brings back the desire to own a home enhanced by a knowledge and an example of how to finance and carry the home property. This addition to the general public knowledge as well as the direct and strong support of the real estate market has provided an incentive for private home mortgage investments which together with the continued scientifically planned servicing and management of thousands of home mortgages carried by this Corporation will in the shortest possible time fully restore real estate to the position it deserves and formerly had in the public esteem.

The New Jersey Agency of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation recognizes and accepts the present responsibility of continuing the re-establish-

ment of equitable and normal property values. In this movement it will receive the same full cooperation of the real estate brokers, lawyers, and lending institutions which it has received in the past.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: America's housing need is a popular economic subject of today and we are all interested to hear from Mr. Thomas E. Colleton, State Director for the Housing Administration. (Applause)

... Mr. Colleton then presented his prepared paper as follows:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



**NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING
PERMITS ISSUED**

119% INCREASE 1935 OVER 1933

SOURCE: N.J. DEPT. OF LABOR

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

By THOMAS E. COLLETON - State Director

The National Housing Act, signed by President Roosevelt on June 27, 1934, provided a way by which private capital could once more be safely and profitably employed in the construction and allied industries. Government money could have been employed in these fields as well as in other fields, but such a step was not desirable. There was a growing insistence that government stay out of business, that business be returned to private hands. It was also true, however, that private capital was hesitant and timid about investing funds because of the risk of loss due to the uncertainties of the times. In consequence, activity in the construction and allied fields was negligible. Some way had to be found to energize private capital. To meet this situation Congress made a new application of the age-old "guaranty principle". It passed the National Housing Act, which in effect says to private business and private capital, "If you will put your money to work in the construction and allied industries, we'll see that you don't lose, we'll protect you against loss." It was another instance of the wise use of government credit, not government money, to provide the necessary stimulus and safeguards so that private capital would feel safe to venture forth again.

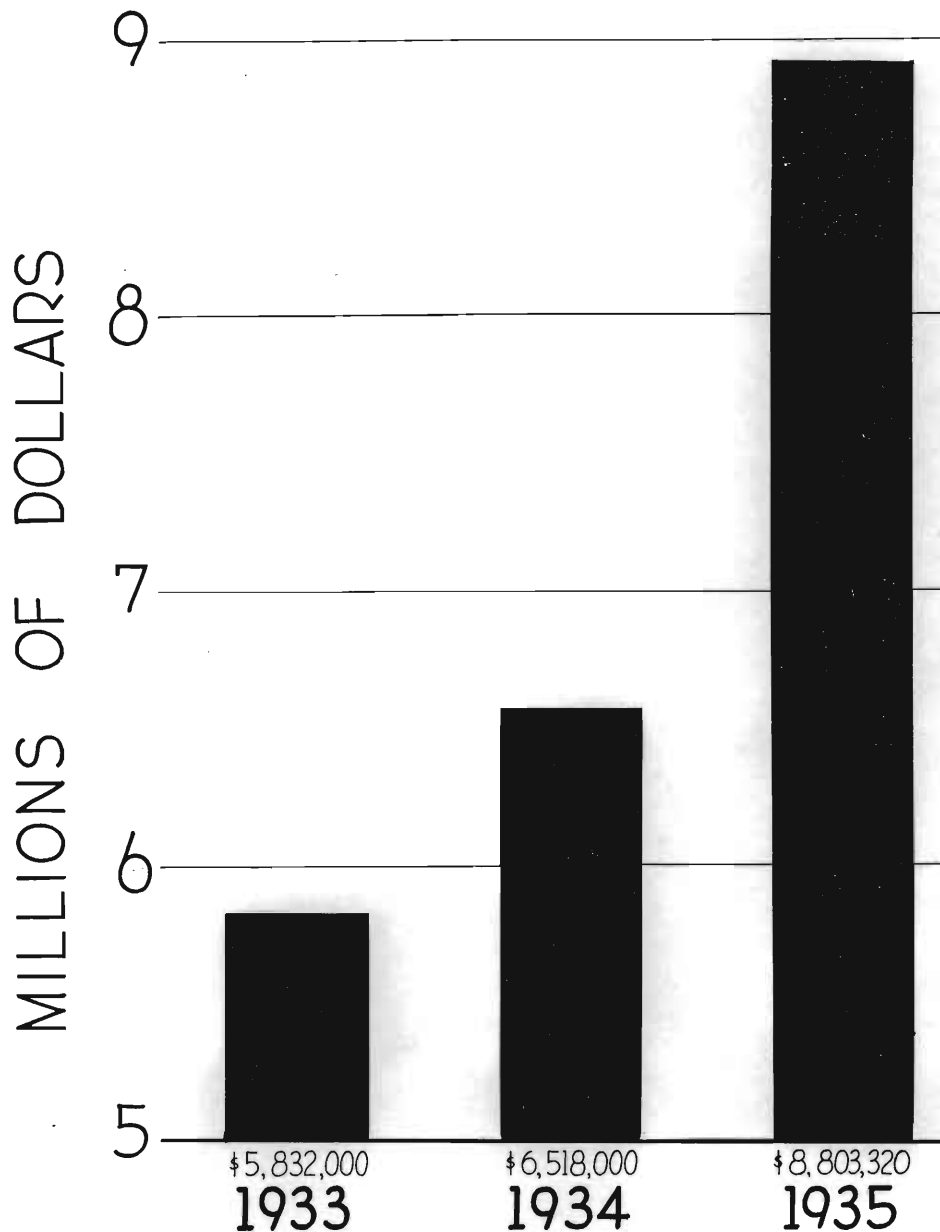
The National Housing Act was so drawn that the "guaranty principle" could be applied without complications or red-tape. The Act itself has two main objectives. The first phase, Title I, is concerned with the maintenance and upkeep of properties, with the modernization, alteration, and repair of properties and the installation of necessary machinery and equipment. The actual accomplishment of a large part of this work is made possible only by the use of the guaranty principle, by making credit available to responsible borrowers through the partial guarantee of such loans by the United States Government. The second phase, Title II, is concerned with the mortgage money market. The task of the Federal Housing

Administration under this Title is to revive the real estate and construction industries by unfreezing the mortgage money market, by making mortgage money available at reasonable rates, both for new construction and for the refinancing of existing mortgages. This, too, is made possible by the use of the guaranty principle, through using the credit of the United States Government and by the establishment of a mutual mortgage insurance plan to guarantee the lending institutions against loss.

This was the program when the Federal Housing Administration began operations in New Jersey on August 15, 1934. Since that time approved lending institutions have made over 48,000 modernization loans totalling over \$18,000,000 on New Jersey properties. As the records show that because of the stimulus given home modernization through the Better Housing program, five dollars of cash work is done for every dollar borrowed and spent under the FHA Modernization Credit Plan, this means that \$110,000,000 worth of modernization work has been created in New Jersey since the beginning of the program. This is all new work developed by FHA activities, completed by private industry and financed by private capital. Translating this modernization work into terms of employment: 100,000 men have been given employment for five months. 80% of our commercial banks have actually made at least one modernization loan and are eager to make more. There are very few, if any, places in the State where one can travel more than ten or twelve miles without finding a bank which has made modernization loans.

In the mortgage field 550 lending institutions, including commercial banks, savings banks, building and loan associations, and title companies, have been approved as mortgages under the Act, and 50% of them are actively submitting applications. The New Jersey Federal Housing Office has accepted for appraisal 5,000 applications for a total volume of \$25,000,000 of which \$10,000,000 was for

STATE OF NEW JERSEY



BUILDING MODERNIZATION PERMITS ISSUED

51% INCREASE 1935 OVER 1933

SOURCE: N.J. DEPT OF LABOR

new construction and \$15,000,000 for refinancing existing construction. Investigations have been completed on \$22,500,000 of these applications and \$10,000,000 in mortgages have actually been insured. Based on reports collected by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration during the first eight months of 1935 insured 2/3 of all new residential construction in the entire state. The contrast between the availability of mortgage money today and a year ago is so marked that it seems hardly necessary to make the prophecy that within a very short time mortgage money will be available everywhere in the State for every application which meets FHA standards.

As compared with the rest of the country the New Jersey Office ranks first in the nation in the mortgage field and third in the total of modernization loans, being exceeded in the latter field only by New York and California.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: We have to step right along. Are there any questions?

MR. RUSSELL J. ELDRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Colleton a question? Do I understand that the Federal Housing Administration spends no Government funds at all?

MR. COLLETON: That is ture. The Federal Housing Administration loans absolutely no money. It insures loans made by approved financial institutions under the provisions of the act.

MR. ELDRIDGE: Thank you.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Are there any other questions?

MR. WILLIAM COMPTON: What is the percentage of loss sustained by the Government through its insuring of Title I loans?

MR. COLLETON: I was hoping that someone would ask that question. That gives me a chance to call on someone else. (Laughter) We have with us Mr. Arthur Walsh, Assistant Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration. (Applause)

MR. ARTHUR WALSH: As you all probably know, the Federal Government insures private lending institutions up to twenty per cent of the total amount of their loans made for modernization or repairs. I happen to know the losses of the Federal Government on this program which has been operating since August, 1934. The losses up to last night were thirteen-one-hundredths of one per cent. (Applause)

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Are there any other questions? Mr. President, have you any questions?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: No.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Thank you. (Applause)

We will now hear from Colonel C. C. Vermeule,
Jr., acting State Director of the Public Works Administration.

COLONEL VERMEULE: (Applause)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC WORKS. (PWA)

By

COL. C. C. VERMEULE JR.
Acting State Director

The first program of the Public Works Administration commenced in New Jersey in the Autumn of 1933. The State Office was opened in the latter part of August 1933 with five (5) employees in addition to the State Engineer, now designated as Acting State Director.

This first program of PWA, nation-wide, provided work for millions of men and women who were at that time idle. The Congress appropriated \$3,300,000,000. for this purpose. Under the terms of Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, a comprehensive program of public works was planned.

In each State an Advisory Board was set up to inform the public of the provisions of the Act, to consider each and every project from the standpoint of local co-ordinated planning, social and economic desirability, provision of employment and technical soundness.

Loans could be made, at 4%, covering the cost of the project, less a direct grant of 30% of the cost of labor, materials and field supervision. In this program as in the later one which I shall discuss in a few minutes, the applicant was permitted and I might say encouraged to finance its share of the cost from sources other than PWA. Many applicants did so, the project itself becoming one involving a grant only, but subject to PWA rules including labor supply and inspection by our own represent-

atives.

Applications came in rapidly, totalling two hundred fifteen (215) involving a cost of \$217,534,800. These were carefully examined and either approved or disapproved, resulting in one hundred fifteen (115) allocations amounting to \$50,162,000. involving a construction cost considerably in excess of this figure, inasmuch as many approvals were for the 30% grant only, the applicants providing their own funds for the balance.

A wide range of projects of various types were included. There were twenty-three (23) schools, thirty-nine (39) institutional buildings, including hospitals, nineteen (19) projects connected with the supply of potable water, twenty-three (23) sanitary and disposal works. Miscellaneous construction embraced airport repair, the Midtown Tunnel and the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge Railway, one half of each of the latter being included in the total previously given and such items as coastal protection, drainage, street pavement as well as three important grade crossing eliminations.

During the early part of 1935 the PWA in cooperation with the National Resources Board and the State Planning Board conducted the National Inventory of Works Projects. This was a listing by States of projects which were individually listed by State, County and Municipal bodies together with legally constituted commissions and overlapping interstate agencies. Three thousand and sixteen (3016) separate undertakings were listed, with the astonishing total

of \$1,780,000,000. for New Jersey alone. There were good, bad and indifferent projects, many of them affecting agencies other than PWA. Of this total, some \$198,000,000. of Construction was placed on a preferred classification basis. A Committee of the National Emergency Council went over these recommendations thoroughly.

Pursuant to the authority of the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, approved on April 8th of that year, the allowable grant on an approved PWA project became 45% of the cost, the balance, if the applicant desired, being a loan at 4% interest.

In addition to carrying out the projects of the first program, applications totalling two hundred sixty-seven (267) were received and examined under the latter phase of our activity. Allocations have been made for eighty-four (84) individual projects involving a construction cost of \$32,000,000. in round figures. The types of projects are similar to the earlier program. They include thirty-seven (37) schools, eighteen (18) hospitals and institutions and twenty-three (23) sanitary works as well as various miscellaneous construction such as armories, docks and municipal buildings. These will furnish continuing employment through 1936.

The Housing Division of the PWA has underway in various parts of the Country a number of low-rent and slum clearance enterprises. In New Jersey this Division with the assistance of the New Jersey State Housing Authority conducted a survey involving a series of site studies. Two major developments within the State have been located. In Atlantic City one hundred

and one (101) modern structures will be erected to replace deteriorated and ramshackle framebuildings. Demolition of the old buildings is nearly completed. Two hundred and seventy-seven (277) families will be accommodated. At Camden living quarters for five hundred and ninety eight (598) families will be provided on twenty-four (24) acres of vacant land.

The classes of construction which I have just mentioned are termed by us, "Non-Federal Projects". The PWA has made many allocations directly affecting New Jersey Industry but which allocations fall under our classification of "Federal Projects". These include the building of Naval and Coast Guard vessels at shipyards in Kearny and Camden, the erection of Post Offices, Federal Aid for Highways, River and Harbor improvement together with aids to aerial and terrestrial navigation. Railway equipment and construction loans fall within this category. This work involves an additional expenditure of \$101,000,000.

The PWA has provided direct employment on these projects and has also stimulated a revival of private employment in industry. The effect of this has been felt within New Jersey by manufacturers, suppliers of materials, the railways and other forms of transportation. For every person directly employed there is a spread of indirect employment attributable to that individual's direct activities. The Bricklayer must have bricks to lay, the concrete worker must have sand, stone and cement to mix and place, the carpenter, steel worker and mechanic must have materials upon which to demonstrate his skill. These materials must be processed or manufactured and transported to

the site of the job.

Of "Non-Federal Projects" alone there are completed forty-nine (49) some involving several structures. At the last count I found one hundred and twelve (112) projects underway within the State. These numbers, of course, change from day today. Within a few days contracts will be awarded on two score additional undertakings.

If you will examine the maps, photographs and other material in the PWA Exhibit on display here today, you will see the type and distribution of useful construction completed or underway. This comprehensive program was carried out with a maximum force of thirty employees in the office of the State Director, the average during the existence of the office has been much smaller.

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works has brought its first program to completion and has commenced the second phase of its activities. The results are apparent.

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: Mr. President, naturally the members of the Council will be keenly disappointed if you leave here today without giving a word or some message. Can't we prevail on you to do so? (Applause)

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT: Governor Hoffman, Mr. Mayor: I suppose the most correct term for all of you people is to say, "My fellow-workers." (Laughter and applause)

I have been wanting to come to one of these meetings for a long time to see how they were conducted, and when I heard of the first meeting you attended under the chairmanship of Charley Edison I wanted to see how New Jersey works. And I am very proud of New Jersey. You have been one of the first states in the Union to carry through the coordination, the tying together of all of our Government activities. You pointed a lesson that is being followed out in every other state in the Union, with the objective within a very short time of having an excellent organization similar to this one operating in all of the other states.

It is tremendously important, of course, especially in view of the fact that a lot of this work is comparatively new -- it has been started within the past two or three years -- that as little as possible should we step on each other's toes. That can be avoided principally through information, through knowledge of what people are doing in other branches of this big, broad program.

That is why I think that all of you, in addition to your own individual work within your own offices and agencies, have still another duty, and that is to become walking encyclopedias. (Applause)

Somebody in the Housing Administration is going to be asked about the operation of the CCC Camps. Of course, he cannot become letter perfect on it, but it is very important up to him to know something about the general purpose and the general operation, not only of CCC Camps, but of all other Governmental agencies.

In that connection we have two duties or obligations. The first is through this information about what everybody else is doing to seek every reasonable means for a greater efficiency of the whole. That was the primary objective of the National Emergency Council, to see that we were not duplicating work, to see how in an administrative way we could improve the administrative machinery. The National Emergency Council, through its directors in all the states of the Union is working with extraordinary efficiency toward this end.

People who come around saying all sorts of things that you and I know are not true indicate in most cases just plain lack of information. And so each and every one of you has that further duty to explain what it is all about to the public as a whole.

I want to say just one word to you about the usefulness of what we are doing. There is a grand word that is going around, "boondoggling." It is a pretty good word. If we can "boondoggle" ourselves out of this depression, that word is going to be enshrined in the hearts of the American people for many years to come.

I have been interested in several of the questions asked today. One of them, for example, was as to how the

employment service was working out, whether the employers know of the operations of the employment service, not only the Federal employment service but its sister that works hand and hand with it, the State Employment Service. There are a great many cases in almost every branch of your work and mine where we have an opportunity to make our work more useful by giving greater information about it. That is true of housing; it is true of Home Owners' Loan; it is true of WPA; it is true of Public Works; it is true of all the relationships in which you stand to the public as a whole.

The point, of course, is that all projects, all of this work that we are doing, springs from a necessity, a definite human need, a need of this generation, a need of the year in which we live and of last year, and the year before. In carrying out this work, we are filling a current need, but in addition to that, we are trying to do it in such a way that it is going to be useful in some way to the community next year and the year after and for generations to come.

Speaking of projects, where do they originate? Does anybody have an idea that there is sitting in Washington some individual locked in a room, tapping his forehead and saying, "Let me think up something new for Newark, New Jersey?" or Hackettstown or any other place? Why, of course not.

The projects arise in the first instance, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, either from the local authorities, the people who have been duly chosen, the Governors of States, the departments of state governments, the mayors of cities, the supervisors of counties. We have gone to them and said, "What is

the most useful thing that the Federal government can help out on in this locality?" and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the origin is in the local governing authorities of every state and every community throughout the land. (Applause)

And I believe that people appreciate the fact that not just the majority but that the overwhelming majority of the things that we are doing not only are useful but that, strangely enough, the liberties of self-government still exist. I haven't heard Mayor Ellenstein or any other mayor in this great country of ours say, "Don't do that; we don't want to do that; your projects are useless."

Now they are cooperating with the Federal Government and no mayor in this country has been shorn of any of the responsibilities of his office. (Applause)

In other words, as we all know, we are still carrying out the principles of home rule. (Laughter and applause)

I am particularly happy to see the exhibits around these walls. A great many citizens do not know of the many ramifications of this work. A tying-in of new agencies with many of the old agencies that are almost as old as the Government of the United States, they are working in a harmonious whole, and it is a very heartening thing to realize that the older departments of the Government, the ones that go back fifty, one hundred, and one hundred fifty years have taken in the younger brethren and sisters in the Federal work.

To you, I want to say just one personal word. I have always had faith that when a job had to be done there would be a great many public-spirited men and women who would come forward and offer their services.

That has been true not only among the experts, not only in the professions -- and they have been magnificent -- but also among the men and women who perhaps didn't have to do it, but who stepped forward and at great personal sacrifice in many, many cases have helped their Government to carry on this work in an efficient and very admirable way.

To you who are representing in the State of New Jersey all of these great agencies, working cooperatively with the State of New Jersey, with the counties, and with the cities, I want to extend my thanks for what you are doing. I am very, very proud of you.

And so, my friends, I am glad to have had this opportunity. I wish I could have been with you through all the meeting, this morning's session and the whole of this afternoon's session. I have learned a good deal just by looking at the program, and I wish that everybody who is a visitor here today would read that program. It might give them a broader and a more American point of view.

I have something like this meeting every day, not everybody together, but in the course of the average day in Washington I suppose I come in contact with the representatives of about half of all the Federal agencies that there are, personally, or by telephone, or by correspondence. I try to keep myself in touch with the coordinating of all of our work as much as is humanly possible. So, though I may seem to be a long way off down there in Washington, you have no idea, I think, of the many details of all your work that actually come across my own personal desk. I have a fellow-feeling for your work. I not

only want you to work with me, but I am going to do the best I
can to work with you. (Applause)

... The Orchestra played a selection as The
President left the rostrum ...

STATE DIRECTOR EDISON: I will turn the meeting over to Mr. Compton. (Applause)

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: Will the meeting please come to order? Will the members of the Council and guests take their seats as soon as possible?

We will now proceed with the regularly scheduled program. We are a little behind our schedule, so if you will bear with us we will proceed right away.

Mr. D. J. Mahoney, the Manager of the New Loan Agency, will next report on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (Applause)

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP.

BY

D. S. MAHONEY, MANAGER
New York Loan Agency.

Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As representative of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, I desire to outline briefly its scope, purposes, results and future prospects as its operations affect the citizens of this State.

The R. F. C. - original of the alphabetical agencies, operates in New Jersey through agencies in New York and Philadelphia, covering, respectively, the northern and southern portions of the State.

At the outset, the primary objective was to avoid the forced sale of good but slow assets at sacrifice prices, and to provide much needed liquidity by making loans adequately secured by these assets to the main arteries of business credit, such as banking institutions, mortgage loan companies, insurance companies and building and loan associations, thereby alleviating frozen credit conditions, and passing the benefit on to the general public dealing with, or interested in, such credit arteries and restoring public confidence.

Following the 1933 Banking Holiday, the Corporation, under the guidance of the present administration, inaugurated a program for the purchase of preferred stock in banking institutions, thereby materially assisting in restoring these essential institutions to a sound capital basis.

WHEN THE DIRECT RESPONSE THROUGH THESE CHANNELS WAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY MANIFEST, THE CORPORATION BEGAN MAKING LOANS TO INDUSTRY TO ASSIST IN INCREASING AND MAINTAINING EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

Loans applied for under this Act of Congress must be so secured as reasonably to assure repayment and must not otherwise be available

at banks.

Recently, the RFC Mortgage Company has been organized to provide a loaning medium for borrowers not served by other financial or governmental agencies, in order that temporarily distressed, but sound urban income-producing business or apartment properties, may be re-financed on a stable long-term mortgage basis. The company also provides permanent financing, - upon the completion of construction or rehabilitation of such properties - in accordance with approved plans and specifications. Such loans are usually on a ten-year basis with amortization at the rate of four or five percent per annum. Through the purchase from approved original mortgagees of F. H. A. insured mortgages, where construction has commenced since April 1, 1935, the company provides an immediate medium of liquidity for such institutions. Also, to the owners of approved mortgage participation certificates or real estate bonds, the company makes loans of up to twenty-five percent, of the face value of the certificates or bonds. All securities received by the mortgage company are repledged with the R.F.C.

Up to December 31, 1935, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation disbursed in the State of New Jersey \$189,478,173.06; loans to Banks and Trust Companies aggregated \$67,823,142.70; to Building and Loan Associations \$28,676,153.67; to Insurance Companies \$813,500.00; to Mortgage Loan Companies \$11,920,730.45; in which is included \$1,321,000.00 for the benefit of industry; direct loans to industry \$5,174,639.17; to Self-Liquidating projects \$3,223,000.00; to Relief \$2,009,291.00; to finance Agricultural Commodities \$220,700.00; subscriptions to Preferred Stock in banking institutions \$66,445,066.07; loans for the purchase of bank Preferred Stock \$3,171,950.00; in ad-

dition The RFC Mortgage Company commitments in New Jersey total \$462,297.44.

Operating on a sound financial basis, we believe that the R.F.C. has aided materially during the depression; in taking good but slow assets off the general market until conditions improve; in providing liquidity for credit arteries; in the reorganization, recapitalization and restoration to a sound condition of banking institutions; in the reopening of such institutions and payments to depositors thereof; in the direct and indirect continuance and increase in the employment of labor; and in the increase and continuance of the business of established industrials; in the relief of mortgage money stress and in assistance to holders of mortgage securities; - all working toward the restoration of normal business and financial conditions.

With respect to the purpose and future of this Corporation, Chairman Jones has aptly stated:

"I should like to see the Government out of the lending business, but not until credit is available from private sources at interest rates and upon terms that can be met without placing too great a burden upon borrowers. **** We will not get back to normal conditions until the average citizen - the little fellow - can borrow within reason at fair rates and on more liberal terms of repayment."

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: Thank

you very much, Mr. Mahoney

In order to compensate for the time lost -- and I realize you have been most patient this afternoon -- if no member agency of the National Emergency Council has any objection, we will dispense with the questionnaires and proceed with the reports as rapidly as we possibly can.

We will next hear about the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, from Mr. James E. Markham, the Assistant Counsel.

Mr. Markham! (Applause)

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

By

JAMES E. MARKHAM
Assistant Counsel

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created by the provisions of the Banking Act of 1933 and began insuring deposits on January 1, 1934, under a temporary plan. Today it is protecting fifty million bank depositors in more than fourteen thousand banks against loss of their money up to five thousand dollars for each depositor. This limitation fully covers approximately ninety-nine out of every hundred of the three million depositors in 404 insured New Jersey banks.

In the thirteen years prior to the creation of the Corporation there had been almost 16,000 bank suspensions throughout the nation, involving deposits of more than 9 billion dollars. Here in New Jersey about 250 million dollars were tied up by suspension of 134 banks.

Such a situation demanded prompt action, first, to stop the rapid ebb of confidence, second, to promote its return flow, and, third, to protect depositors against future repetitions of the heavy losses forced upon them by bank failures.

The demand for action was answered in 1933. Presidential declaration of a banking holiday brought the sapping of confidence in the nation's banks to an immediate halt.

The Banking Act of 1933 provided that all national banks and all state banks which were members of the Federal Reserve System automatically should become insured on January 1, 1934. State banks could become members of the insurance fund by application and after approval by the Corporation. At the end of 1935 ninety-three per cent of the licensed commercial banks in the United States were members of the Corporation. The insured banks of New Jersey are divided as follows: National banks, 237; State banks members of the reserve system, 53, and State banks not members of the reserve system, 114.

The capital of the Corporation amounts to nearly three hundred million dollars, and has been subscribed by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks. This back-log is augmented through annual assessments paid by insured banks at the rate of one-twelfth of one per cent of their total deposits. It is estimated that this will bring between thirty and thirty-five million dollars a year into the fund which is being built up against future losses.

The banking Act of 1935 established the permanency of deposit insurance and has given the Corporation ample authority to protect its resources. It is expected that the exercise of this authority will react to the benefit of the banking system and the depositors of the nation.

Of its membership of fourteen thousand banks, the Corporation has been called upon to pay depositors in only thirty-three during the first two years of deposit insurance. Payments to the forty-five thousand depositors in these banks were started within a few days after the closing. Two of the closings have been here in New Jersey. One occurred at Grantwood early in 1935, the other at Livingston a month ago.

As the depositors of closed banks are paid the Corporation becomes entitled to recoveries from the assets of the bank as and when liquidated to the extent of the insurance payments.

The Corporation examines all insured banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System. In New Jersey, as in other states, these examinations are conducted jointly with the state examiners wherever possible.

Deposit insurance is now an integral part of the banking system of the country.

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: I am sure we are all very grateful to Mr. Markham for that interesting paper on the Federal Deposit Insurance activity of the Government.

Is Mr. Braxton here?

MR. BRAXTON: Here.

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: I next present to you Mr. C. M. Braxton who, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Robert C. Page because of illness, will present Mr. Paige's report on the Security and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Braxton : (Applause)

... Mr. Braxton then presented Mr. Page's prepared paper, as follows:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

By

ROBERT G. PAGE
New York Regional Administrator

The New York Regional Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, located at 120 Broadway, New York City, carries out for the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the principal functions of the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, and under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the former Act, the duties of the Commission include supervision of registration of security issues and the suppression of fraudulent practises in the sale of securities. Under the latter Act the Commission's duties include the supervision and regulation of transactions and trading in outstanding securities, both on security exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets.

The office staff of about 90 persons includes attorneys, accountant-investigators, trading inspectors, margin inspectors and clerical assistants.

The office has answered questions as to the application of these Acts, and the rules of the Commission thereunder, from approximately 50 persons per day, or a total of approximately 14,300 persons per year. These questions have come from persons in all walks of life, and have dealt with almost all matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Approximately 1,500 complaints, charging violations of one of the foregoing laws and pertaining to businesses in this region, have been received during the past year. The large majority of these complaints have already been investigated, and approximately 350 are currently under active investigation. Many of the other complaints have been found, after investigation, to be without foundation in fact, and in many more it has been found possible to correct the abuses complained of without the necessity for court action. However, in 14

serious situations, 9 of which relate to businesses within this region, the office has brought court proceedings. Of the 9 cases in this region, injunctions have been obtained in 6 proceedings. In the other 3 are still pending. Of the remaining 5 cases, injunctions have been obtained in 4, and in the fifth the respondents by stipulation agreed to discontinue business. In addition, several cases have been referred to the Attorney General of the United States for criminal prosecution.

The office has also carried out approximately 25 inspections per month of the margin accounts of brokerage houses in order to ascertain whether the margin rules of the Federal Reserve Board are being obeyed.

In the latter part of 1935 the New York Office conducted 87 investigations to ascertain whether brokers should be allowed to register under the rules of the Commission for the regulation of over-the-counter markets. Sixty formal hearings resulted and complete reports, including recommendations for the denial or granting of registration, were transmitted to the Commission for its consideration.

A substantial portion of the study conducted by the Commission into the activities of Protective Committees in connection with reorganizations, was conducted at the New York Office.

The constant surveillance of trading on the six registered securities exchanges located in the New York region has included investigations to ascertain whether proceedings should be brought for the expulsion or suspension of members.

Informal but close cooperation between the New York office and the Attorneys Generals of New Jersey and New York and the Securities Commission of Pennsylvania, has resulted in effective prosecution by the State authorities in many cases where the matters seemed beyond the jurisdiction of the Commission,

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: I have asked one of the aides here if he would poll some of the remaining agencies to ascertain from them whether or not, due to the lateness of the hour, they would forego rendering their reports, and have these reports, which will be included in the permanent record of this meeting, available to the members of the Council and their guests within the next few days.

MEMBER: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: In the meantime, while that poll is being taken -- because I wish to be fair to all agencies -- I am going to ask if Commander Rosendahl of the United States Navy will now report on the naval activities of the Federal Government. (Applause)

... Commander Rosendahl then presented his prepared paper. (Applause)

U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

By

Commander Rosendahl
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst

The principal naval activities in the State of New Jersey are:

- (1) The U. S. Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, area 1473 acres, plant account valuation \$9,200,000. At present there are attached to this station 36 officers, 250 enlisted men, and 92 regular civilian employees. There are in progress at this time at this station 4 W.P.A. projects of a total value of \$317,050, employing approximately 300 relief workers and 30 non-relief employees.

The mission of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst is to serve as a base for operation, experimentation, and development of lighter-than-air craft, for training of personnel in operation and handling of lighter-than-air craft, and for conducting other naval training such as the Parachute Material School and the Aeroographer's School. At present it is the only naval air station devoted to lighter-than-air activities.

- (2) The U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark (Dover), used for the storage of ammunition, has an area of 460 acres, includes 216 buildings and other structures, has a plant account valuation of \$2,100,000, employs regularly about 108 people, and makes an annual expenditure of about \$200,000 for labor and materials. At this station there are in progress 3 W.P.A. projects amounting to a total of \$55,900.

In addition to the foregoing, there are also located in New Jersey the following naval activities:

- (3) U. S. Naval Air Station, Cape May, now used by the Coast

Guard. This station contains a large airship hangar and was used by the Navy as a lighter-than-air operating base.

- (4) U. S. Naval Radio Direction Finder Stations at Sandy Hook, Manasquan, Cape May and Lakehurst. Their function is to furnish bearings to assist in the fixing of the position of ships in navigating during low visibility conditions.
- (5) U. S. Naval Recruiting Stations are located in Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson and Trenton. Their primary function is to enlist high quality recruits for the Navy.
- (6) U. S. Naval Reserve, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, and Naval Communication Reserve Units are located in several cities of New Jersey. The mission of these reserve units is to procure, organize, and train officers and men required in the event of war and the expansion and operation of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Naval Communication Service.
- (7) At the present time naval vessels are under construction at private ship building plants in Camden and Kearney. Appropriate naval inspection units are located at these plants and elsewhere in the State for the inspection of naval materials. In the State of New Jersey contracts amounting to \$76,729,000.00 are now in force covering the construction of 11 destroyers and three 6" cruisers. All of these ships except three destroyers are actually under construction and provide employment for 6,700 men.
- (8) In New Jersey more than 200 plants are engaged directly or indirectly in the manufacturing of materials for the Navy, with expenditures of more than \$300,000 per month, providing employment to more than 2000 men.

ASSISTANT STATE ADMINISTRATOR COMPTON: I know that you will all be glad to know that the poll of the agencies has been taken and the vote seems to be unanimously in favor of submitting to the record the remaining reports.

Before the State Director of the New Jersey Division of the National Emergency Council left to accompany The President to the railroad station, he asked me to express his regrets to you that he couldn't get back in time to personally express to you his appreciation for your attendance here this afternoon, and your considerate attention to these reports.

With those few words, I declare the semi-annual meeting of the National Emergency Council of New Jersey at a close.

... The meeting thereupon adjourned at four-twelve o'clock ...

FOLLOWING REPORTS NOT READ
BECAUSE OF LACK OF TIME.

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
U.S. LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE
U.S. WEATHER BUREAU ACTIVITIES IN NEW JERSEY
PRODUCTION CREDIT CORPORATION
SPRINGFIELD BANK FOR COOPERATIVES
FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY - INTERNAL REVENUE
EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN OFFICE
FEDERAL LAND BANK
LAND BANK COMMISSIONER
FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK
SECOND UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE DISTRICT
TREASURY STATE DISBURSING OFFICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
TREASURY STATE ACCOUNTS OFFICE
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
U.S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS (HOUSING DIVISION)
COMMISSION OF HISTORIC SITES
TREASURY STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

(con'td)

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

THIRD UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE DISTRICT

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY - INTERNAL REVENUE

VETERANS PLACEMENT SERVICE

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF NEW YORK

WAR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

FIFTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

November 25, 1935

THE NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
As represented in New Jersey

BY

DR. JACOB G. LIPMAN

The National Planning Board, later reorganized as the National Resources Committee, included in its program the creation of state planning boards. Largely through the efforts of this national agency, planning boards have already been set up in 46 states. More than half of these boards have been sanctioned by legislative acts.

The National Resources Committee is not primarily concerned with the centralization of the planning activities of the states. This Committee does offer general guidance and supplies technical assistance and direction to individual states. The state planning boards to recognize the need of cooperation and coordination. Essentially, however, they are state agencies and are inspired by local rather than federal initiative. This is in keeping with the policy and desires of the National Resources Committee.

The New Jersey State Planning Board has been created through an act of the 1934 Legislature. Its members hold office through appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the State Senate. Within the short period of its existence, the Board has been actively engaged in planning surveys and studies. Its first annual report has been published. Despite small state appropriations, the Board has accomplished much, thanks to the friendly help received from the work relief agencies. The directing staff has been furnished to the State Planning Board by the National Resources Committee.

Primarily, the functions and duties of the Board are: 1. Studies and analyses of major facts related to the physical and social interests of the State; 2. Preparation of a general and comprehensive plan of future physical development; 3. Studies and analyses of projects initiated by the several state agencies; 4. Preparation of long-range capital programs and projects; 5. Annual reports to the Governor and the Legislature; 6. Guidance in organization and functions of county and municipal planning boards.

Aside from these, cooperation is provided to federal agencies and to other states. Contributions are made toward the general education of the public concerning the need for and objectives of planning. Accordingly, the State Planning Board may be defined as an agency for helping to bring about a better informed, a more orderly, a better balanced and a more economical development of state and regional public works. A comprehensive plan for future development has not yet been set up. Nevertheless, the Board has gone far toward creating a sound basis for such a plan.

The Board is already justified in offering the following general conclusions and recommendations.

1. The population of New Jersey has been increasing for many years at a rate greater than that of the rest of the country. This abnormal rate of increase is likely to continue for some years to come.

2. The average population density of the State is now more than 570 per square mile. Less than a tenth of the State's area may be classed as urban. Nearly one-third of the State has an average population density of less than 10 per square mile. With few exceptions,

the present direction of population concentration is likely to continue for an indefinite period of time.

3. Nearly one-half of the State's surface is forest or cut-over land. Most of this area is non-agricultural by reason of excessive slope or physical or chemical defects. As land values rise, some it may be reclaimed by the newer methods of soil treatment. Under any circumstances, a substantial proportion of this area should be dedicated to such public uses as recreation, conservation and development of water supplies, conservation of wild life and the growing of timber. A program for the early public acquisition of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 acres of the non-agricultural land is worthy of serious consideration as a sound social investment.

4. The State suffers from over-centralization of population in badly organized metropolitan areas. Efforts should be made toward a degree of orderly decentralization.

5. The State is weak in some types of sanitation. Many streams, important for future water supplies and recreational purposes, are badly polluted. The formation of general sanitary districts by properly related communities should be encouraged.

6. New Jersey's highways and other channels of transportation have regional and national, as well as local, significance.

7. Over 75 miles of New Jersey's 125-mile coast line is subject to more or less serious beach erosion. Because of its far-reaching importance, this resource should be conserved to the State and the Nation.

8. Serious thought should be given to a reconsideration of the State highway program, the careful planning of recreational areas and adjustments in the use of the rural land of the State.

In a word, we should aim to develop a plan and program of land-use in keeping with the best economic and social policies. Toward this end, the State Planning Board may contribute much of outstanding value and service.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The regulation of electrical communications engaged in interstate and foreign commerce is by no means a new or novel function of the Federal Government. Federal regulation of this class of commerce was instituted in 1910 and there have been numerous national laws enacted and treaties ratified subsequent to that date, as communications progressed. The first commission was created under the Radio Act of 1927, and its jurisdiction extended only to radio.

The Federal Communications Commission as now constituted was created during the 73rd Congress under an Act entitled "Communications Act of 1934". This Act provides for the regulation of all forms of electrical communication by wire and radio engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. The legislative objective was to provide, insofar as regulatory measures would permit, an orderly, rapid and efficient communications service at reasonable rates to all the people of the United States, and for the national defense.

The Federal Communications Commission, therefore, has committed to it by Congress a duty of paramount importance, embracing extremely complicated problems, administrative, legal, and engineering in character, the latter being subservient to natural barrier limitations and a continually changing art and science, as new inventions and new services in the field of electrical communications are brought into common use.

It has long been recognized that the world in which we live, from the standpoint of electrical communications, particularly radio, is a small place, and under the treaty-making powers of the Federal Government, the Federal Communications Commission is further committed to deal with the

international aspects of this instrumentality of commerce, affecting radio stations and services ashore, afloat, and in the air.

The Federal Communications Commission is also charged with the enforcement of the U. S. Ship Act, an Act approved July 23, 1912, amending section I of an Act entitled "An Act to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers," approved June 24, 1910. This statute not only applies to domestic vessels but those of foreign registry which regularly enter and clear from American ports. The purpose of this statute is to provide, insofar as skilled operators and efficient radio apparatus can insure, for the safety of life and the protection of property at sea.

At the present time, a special committee of Congress has under preparation a new ship act, more comprehensive than the existing 1910 law, and it is expected that the bill now being perfected will come up for consideration at this Congress. Recent marine disasters have resulted in bringing great pressure to bear upon the legislative branch of the Government for more adequate radio laws in the maritime field.

In 1929 there was held in London an international conference for the safety of life at sea. The convention growing out of this conference has been ratified and become law in many foreign countries. This convention however, has not yet been ratified by the United States.

It is important, and mention is here made, of the change in the American policy with respect to the agency delegated to regulate this class of interstate and foreign commerce. Heretofore, the regulation of radio communications was delegated by the Congress to the executive branch of the Government and exercised by the Secretary of Commerce. The regulation of electrical communications in interstate commerce by wire was delegated to th

Interstate Commerce Commission, an agency of the legislative branch of the Federal Government. Under the Communications Act of 1934, the Federal Communications Commission is, by legislative decree, charged with the duty of regulating the entire field of electrical communications, except those which are purely intra-state.

The regulation of this class of commerce by the Federal Communications Commission centralizes authority and is conducive to the establishment of a high order of co-ordination and uniform practices throughout, beneficial to our national defense, the communication interests, and the American people as a whole.

The Federal Communications Commission comprises seven commissioners, a secretary, a law department and an engineering division, with headquarters and offices in the District of Columbia, and is divided into three parts, namely, broadcast, telephone and telegraph, with a field organization comprising 21 districts, the latter a division of the Engineering Department. Within the 21 districts are 7 monitoring stations, one of which is designated as the Central Frequency Monitoring Station located at Grand Island, Nebraska. The monitoring stations are engaged in observing that licensees of all classes of radio stations licensed by the Commission are operating on their assigned frequencies and in conformity with the rules and regulations laid down by the Federal Communications Commission as required of their respective services.

The classes of service over which the Commission has jurisdiction are many and varied in kind and are summarized as follows:

RADIO

Broadcast-clear channel; broadcast-regional channel; broadcast-local channel; broadcast pickup; experimental broadcast channel; experimental relay broadcast;

experimental visual broadcast; general experimental; amateur; aviation; coastal telegraph; coastal telephone; coastal harbor; ship telegraph; ship telephone; ship harbor; mobile press; geophysical; agriculture; fixed point-to-point; municipal police; state police; special emergency; marine fire.

WIRE

The wire facilities include land wire telegraph; land wire telephone; cable, and special wire services engaged in interstate commerce.

District field offices perform engineering, inspectional and investigational duties and, as required in Section 318 of the Communications Act of 1934, conduct the examination of applicants for all classes of radio operators' licenses. The duties performed by the Second Radio District are similar in kind to the work carried on in other districts except that the port of New York is the shipping center of the world and naturally there are considerably more vessels, foreign and domestic, arriving and departing. Also, the Second Radio District includes the Newark Airport, which is the largest of its kind in the world, there being a daily average of 95 schedules. With respect to the marine activities, there is an average monthly clearance of 315 vessels compulsorily equipped with radio and subject to inspection prior to departure, for the purpose of determining that the station on board is in charge of properly qualified and licensed radio operators and that the transmitting equipment, emergency power supply, direct communication between the radio room and the bridge, and other technical particulars conform to national and treaty law which govern such installations. There is also an average monthly clearance of 481 vessels voluntarily equipped with radio, which are not subject to inspection prior to sailing. However, inspections are made of this class of vessel for various reasons, such as, at the time the original

radio station license is issued, or when a renewal license is issued, or when complaints are filed against said ship station for being off frequency, or for violation of any of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission governing this class of vessel in service. There are 36 broadcast stations established in the Second District which are subject to detailed inspection semi-annually and special inspection at other times when conditions warrant. The detailed inspection requires an extensive examination of the complete transmitter, auxiliary, frequency control equipment, logs, studios and determination of operating and licensed power. There are 132 general experimental stations, of which number 76 are licensed for police telephone service, the remainder being engaged in general experimental work. These stations are not subject to routine or detailed inspections but special inspections may be made should conditions warrant. There are 9 municipal and state police stations in the second radio district which are subject to detailed annual inspections. Special inspections may be made when necessary. Other classes of stations are as follows: 3 airport; 7 aeronautical; 6 coastal telegraph; 2 coastal harbor; 1 airway obstruction marker; 24 broadcast pickup; 4 experimental relay broadcasting; 32 special experimental 7 visual broadcasting; 1 coastal telephone; 3 mobile press; 181 point-to-point; 1 experimental broadcast and approximately 5,500 amateur. The above stations, with the exception of police, coastal telegraph, aeronautical, airport and coastal harbor, are not subject to routine or detailed inspection. Special inspections may be made, however, should they be necessary. In regard to amateur stations, inspections of this type of station are not required unless an interference complaint of considerable magnitude has been filed against the station. Under these circumstances, the solution of the problem may require a number of inspections over an extended time. As a matter of record, during the past fiscal year, there were ap-

proximately 500 complaints filed against amateur stations, which complaints were properly adjusted.

During the past fiscal year, 2943 candidates for operator license appeared at the Second District office and were examined for one or more of the several classes of licenses. In addition to conducting the examinations, the examination papers of the candidates for the commercial class of operator license are examined and rated by the district office, and the license awards made to the successful candidates. There are seven grades of commercial operator license examinations and three grades of amateur operator license examinations, the third grade of which is conducted by mail.

During the past fiscal year, 7146 miles were covered in the second district official car, in connection with inspection and investigation work within and outside the local area. This figure does not contain the distance traveled locally by other means.

The district staff comprises 11 people, seven of which are technical, and four clerks, all appointed from the Civil Service register, having qualified by examination for their respective positions, and their periods of service range from 6 to 16 years. The office maintains a complete file covering all of its activities and furnishes the Commission at Washington, D. C., regularly with annual, semi-annual, monthly and special reports concerning the district activities. In addition, there is a considerable amount of official correspondence carried on between the district office and the Commission, and the general public. As conditions require, the district office holds conferences with various Federal, State and City officials, private engineers, and attorneys, whose activities or interests come within the province of the Commission.

In conclusion, the duties enumerated above cannot, in many cases, be performed within the Government working day and it is necessary for the technical employees to carry on official business at night and at times on Sundays and holidays. Owing to limited personnel, it is not possible to allow employees time off for overtime work performed, although it is approved by the Commission. It is expected that this situation will be adjusted in the near future.

The duties outlined herein, although related to the engineering, legal and administrative duties performed by the Commission staff in the District of Columbia, are separate and distinct as regards their execution.

It is hoped that the information furnished has been of interest, and sufficient to indicate in a general way the nature and character of our work, and the complex technological and administrative problems involved in the affairs of a district office of the Federal Communications Commission.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE
THIRD DISTRICT

By

J. T. YATES
Superintendent

No organization of the Government has a more definite and well defined purpose than the Lighthouse Service, which purpose is the establishment and maintenance of aids for the protection and guidance of all classes of shipping and boating. Unlike many other maritime countries, the United States provides this service to the mariner without charge of light dues or other special tax and maintains by far the largest system of aids to navigation under a single administration in the world. The activities of the Lighthouse Service cover all the navigable waters of the United States and outlying territories including all lakes, bays, sounds and rivers. The country is divided into seventeen lighthouse districts with headquarters in all the principal maritime ports. The Lighthouse Service at present maintains 24,500 aids to navigation, including lightships, lighthouses, and buoys, variously equipped with lights, fog signals and radio beacons. There are in use some thirty different types and sizes of buoys varying in size from buoys weighing seven hundred pounds to many weighing twenty-two thousand pounds; many of these buoys are equipped with lights, fog bells and fog whistles. The Lighthouse Service is constantly improving and increasing in number the aids to navigation, in order to care for the increasing needs of navigation, new channels and channel improvements. During the past few years the number of aids has increased materially. In 1922 the number maintained by the Service was 16,500; 1925 - 17,800; 1928 - 18,600; 1931 - 20,300; 1934 - 22,500; and in 1935 -

24,500. Some 1900 of these aids to navigation are within the limits of the Third Lighthouse District, with headquarters at St. George, Staten Island, New York, which district covers all the waters from Point Judith, Rhode Island, to Cape May, New Jersey, including all rivers and harbors, and Lake Champlain, New York. Within the limits of this district are the waters of the metropolitan area of New York, which in this instance are interpreted to include the waters of New York Harbor; North River to the George Washington Bridge; East River to Throgs Neck; Jamaica Bay, New York; Raritan Bay, Shrewsbury River, Raritan River, Newark Bay, Passaic River, and the Hackensack River of New Jersey, and Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull channel, New York and New Jersey. In this area, with its enormous marine traffic, there are maintained by the U. S. Lighthouse Service, 600 aids to navigation, and included in this number are 188 lighted aids. This number of aids, made necessary by the enormous marine traffic of the area, is in all probability the greatest assembly of aids to navigation in any equal area in the world. The number of aids maintained in this same area in 1844, as shown on chart of that date, was 52, only 3 of which were lighted. Within this area is the Navesink Lighthouse at Highlands, New Jersey, which is the most powerful light in the United States. Also, at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, there is a light which was established in the year of 1764. The light tower which was built at about that time is still in use.

During the past three years, the use of funds from special appropriations has permitted, in this lighthouse district, the

establishment of several new aids to navigation, and the improvement of many others, among which, and principally affecting the New Jersey section of the so-called metropolitan area, is the use of these funds for the establishment of lights and buoys to mark ~~the~~ new Cut-Off Channel, Raritan River to Arthur Kill, New Jersey; and the new deep-water anchorage which has been dredged at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. And it is expected that additional funds from these special appropriations for use in establishing lights and buoys to mark the new improved deep-water channel in the Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull, work on which is now in progress by the War Department, United States Engineer Office, will be available. The proper marking of this channel, upon its completion, is a matter of great importance, for this channel must be so marked that navigation will be practicable both night and day and in all kinds of weather, for any delay caused to the heavy traffic of these channels is a matter of considerable expense and loss, for the volume of moving traffic through the Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull channels is equaled, or exceeded, by but a few channels in the world.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU ACTIVITIES IN NEW JERSEY

By

HOMER W. BALL

Weather conditions affect in some way every activity of man and therefore their influences enter into all the phases of his existence. Since it is the duty of the U. S. Weather Bureau to observe and record these changes and predict the conditions that are expected to occur, it, therefore, may be said that this Bureau comes in as close contact with the numerous human interests as any other government agency.

The Weather Bureau has in operation in this state four stations, Newark, Camden, Trenton and one in cooperation with the Navy at Lakehurst, each making hourly reports for use in aviation. This work for New Jersey as well as for the New England, New York State, a portion of Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia and a part of Maryland is centered at Newark where a personnel of nine men are employed to carry on the duties of a 24 hour service daily. Reports of sky conditions, cloud heights, visibility, wind direction and velocity, temperature, dew point, barometric pressure and other factors that affect flying are sent hourly from all these stations. Forty nine other stations of a similar character are located in the Newark District. Approximately 700 reports are sent to this point daily from our own section in addition to about 1200 more from other districts, making a total of 1900 messages received every day to give aviation interests as complete picture as possible of the weather conditions observed from the ground. One hundred reports of wind direction and velocity at different altitudes to help the pilots to choose favorable flying levels are received daily at Newark from various places in the United States and Canada. All reports are transmitted by telegraph, telephone, teletype or radio.

All the observational work is under the jurisdiction of the Weather Bureau, and the communication system is supervised by the Department of Commerce.

Eight to twelve maps based upon reports received from numerous points in the country are made each day, portraying weather conditions at each place in order to facilitate the study of the data. Four predictions of expected flying conditions over the district, and at various plane terminals, are made daily at Newark, by forecasters who have several years experience in this type of work. Also, upper air records are obtained by airplanes which carry self-recording instruments that indicate the temperature, humidity and barometric pressure continuously during the flight. The usual altitude attained ranges from 15,000 to 20,000 feet. These data are used in research work pertaining to air mass analysis to determine the effects of the various kinds of air masses upon future weather conditions.

In addition to the airway service, the government maintains in New Jersey, regular Weather Bureau stations at Trenton, Atlantic City and Sandy Hook. Forty-five cooperative stations throughout the state are in operation, thirty seven of which record daily the highest and lowest temperatures, beginnings and endings of precipitation, prevailing wind direction, the general character of the day, and such other important miscellaneous phenomena as may be observed. Six make records of precipitation only, and two report the daily river stage of the Delaware. Frost warnings are given to cranberry and other fruit interests when danger of damage from frost is expected, in order that the growers may take proper measures to protect their crops. At present cooperative arrangements are being made with the Soil Conservation Service to make an intensive study of rain fall at four selected places in the state to determine the short period intensities of rainfall and the resultant soil erosion and stream sedimentation. This

cooperative work is under the supervision of the official in charge at Trenton. When severe storms are expected to influence the weather conditions in New Jersey, advices are received from the Central Office at Washington regarding the direction and velocity of the wind, and other elements that affect ship movements in coastal and adjacent waters.

Since efficient forecasting is the principal objective of the Weather Bureau, every effort, as far as available personnel and appropriations permit, is being made to increase the accuracy of the predictions through continual investigation of the various elements that influence weather changes, and the training of men who have the necessary basic education and aptitude for this sort of work. Future progress and expansion in forecasting as well as other activities will depend greatly upon the resources available in men and money.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
PRODUCTION CREDIT CORPORATION
of Springfield
Springfield, Massachusetts

Established: 1933, authority Farm Credit Act, 1933.

Purpose: To assist in establishing a permanent system of local short-term credit agencies for agriculture.

Duties: The Corporation subscribes to initial capital stock in Production Credit Associations and supervises loaning activities of the Associations. No loans are made by the Corporation itself. Loans are made solely by Production Credit Associations from funds obtained by discounting notes of individual farmers with Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. Each Association operates on mutual basis with its own board of directors chosen by the entire membership. A borrower becomes a member of the Association when he gets his loan at which time he purchases stock in the Association equal to 5% of his loan.

In New Jersey: Four Production Credit Associations serve the entire State and may make short-term loans to farmers for any agricultural purpose. To November 1, 1935, loans had been made to 1,799 farmers for \$1,782,137. On November 1, the associations had 874 members and loans outstanding of \$697,590.

Funds used: Primarily to enable farmers to put their business on cash basis.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
SPRINGFIELD BANK FOR COOPERATIVES
Springfield, Massachusetts

Established: 1933, authority Farm Credit Act of 1933

Purpose: Provides a permanent and complete credit service for farmers' cooperative organizations.

Duties: Makes loans to cooperatives engaged in marketing of farm products, purchasing of farm supplies, and those providing farm business services cooperatively. Borrowing institutions purchase stock in the Bank equal to 5% of the amount borrowed, thus the Bank itself operates on a mutual basis.

Loaning funds: Include capital allocated to it by Congress from revolving fund provided under Agricultural Marketing Act for the Federal Farm Board. Additional funds may be obtained by discounting short-term commodity loans with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank.

In New Jersey: Eleven local farmers' cooperatives have borrowed \$137,090 since the Bank was established. Other loans have been granted, however, to cooperatives with headquarters outside of New Jersey but which serve New Jersey farmers.

REPORT OF
FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

The first Collection District of Internal Revenue in the State of New Jersey which consists of the ten counties comprising the southern half of the State, serves a population of 1,045,114 people, and covers an area of 5,035 square miles. The office of the Collector is located in the Federal building at Camden and branch offices are located at Trenton, Asbury Park, and Atlantic City, where taxpayers may secure information and assistance without the inconvenience of traveling any great distance.

It is the duty of the Collectors office to collect all Federal taxes such as Income Tax and Miscellaneous Internal Revenue. The records of this office show that the collection of Federal Taxes have increased considerably during the past few years. Since 1932 the increase in returns filed for all taxes is approximately 33-1/3%. Income tax collections have increased from \$5,554,447.38 in 1933 to \$7,653,043.00 in 1935. Corporations earnings disclosed by taxable returns filed, have increased from \$14,989,100.00 in 1932 to \$21,491,656.53 in 1934. Manufacturers' Excise tax collections have increased 40% since 1932.

The above figures would seem to indicate that business has increased materially since 1932. Contact with the various taxpayers reveals a spirit of optimism in the future.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOAN OFFICE

Established: Executive order of the President, March 27, 1933, in which emergency farm loan activities of other federal agencies were transferred to the Farm Credit Administration.

Duties: Now supervising liquidation of emergency loans made during 1932 and in subsequent years from special appropriations granted by Congress for loans to individual farmers to finance the purchase and production of feed crops. Loans disbursed in small amounts to farmers of good character who were unable to obtain adequate credit assistance from other sources, the desire being to enable these people to continue on their farms so that, with the return of normal times, they would be able to go ahead on an independent basis.

Loaning Funds: Provided by special Congressional appropriations.

None available at present.

In New Jersey: Loans made from 1932 to October 31, 1935, number 1,051 for \$138,168. Of this amount \$148,260 has been repaid. During 1935 exactly 232 loans were made for \$41,570. or an average of less than \$180 each.

F A R M C R E D I T A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Federal Land Bank
of Springfield

Springfield, Massachusetts

Established: 1917, authority of Federal Farm Loan Act, 1916.

Purpose: To provide permanent source of first mortgage farm credit at lowest possible cost and on terms best adapted to the needs of agriculture.

Operates: Through local National Farm Loan Associations which, like the Bank, are mutual agencies. Borrower becomes member of the Association when he gets his loan and purchases stock in the Association equal to 5% of his loan. Members elect their own officers and committees.

Loaning funds: Obtained from investing public by sale of Land Bank bonds which are secured by the obligations and mortgages of the individual farmers.

In New Jersey: 19 National Farm Loan Associations, most of which were established in 1917 and 1918. These Associations have a combined membership of 2,667 farmers who obtained loans which amounted to \$9,499,600 on November 1, 1935.

Since June 1, 1933: Land Bank loans numbering 1296 for \$3,989,600 have been made in New Jersey. Over 90% of this money was used to refinance old debts, secured and unsecured. Recently, however, there has been a greater number of applications for loans to buy farms and to make improvements.

Federal Land Banks were incorporated in the Farm Credit Administration by executive order of the President signed March 27, 1933.

F A R M C R E D I T A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Land Bank Commissioner Loans

Federal Land Bank

as agent for

Land Bank Commissioner

Established: 1933, authority Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933.

Duties: Federal Land Bank of Springfield, agent for Land Bank Commissioner supervises the granting of special farm mortgage loans on either first or second mortgages.

Purpose: To assist farmers who are not eligible for Land Bank loans or to whom the Land Bank cannot grant a sufficient amount to meet their needs.

Loaning funds:

Obtained from investing public by the sale of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds which are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Government.

New loans available:

Until January 1, 1940.

In New Jersey:

1,818 Commissioner loans for \$3,831,500 were made from June, 1933 to November 1, 1935. Until June 3, 1935, proceeds of all Commissioner loans were used to pay up and refinance old debts, or to assist farmers to reacquire property previously lost through foreclosure. Since June 3, 1935, proceeds of Commissioner loans have been available to purchase farm property, to purchase equipment, or to make farm improvements.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank
of Springfield
Springfield, Massachusetts

Established: 1923, authority of amendment by Congress to Federal Farm Loan Act, 1916.

Purpose: To provide permanent source of short-term credit for agriculture at wholesale rates.

Operates: By rediscounting short-term notes of individual farmers who obtain loans through production credit associations, agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan associations, commercial banks and trust companies. Also discounts short-term commodity loans made to farmers' cooperatives by Springfield Bank for Cooperatives.

Loan funds: Obtained from investing public by sale of Federal Intermediate Credit debentures which are secured by the pledge of at least an equivalent amount of the assets consisting primarily of obligations discounted by the Bank.

Loaning operations: Since organization, discounts for New Jersey credit institutions have amounted to \$2,469,209 on loans to 2,106 farmers. Of this amount, \$2,101,316 represents discounts from June, 1933 to October 31, 1935, to 1,770 farmers.

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks were incorporated in the Farm Credit Administration by executive order of the President signed March 27, 1933.

SECOND UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE DISTRICT
FEDERAL BUILDING - CHRISTOPHER ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Second U. S. Civil Service District covers the State of New York, and the Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Sussex and Union in New Jersey. The remainder of the State of New Jersey comes under the supervision of the District Manager of the Third U. S. Civil Service District at Philadelphia, Pa. The Commission has Local Examining Boards at all first and second class post offices. The duty of these Boards is to furnish information regarding examinations and to conduct examinations as called upon by the Civil Service Commission. These Boards are composed of persons who are members of the Post Office Service at the offices named, and are only detailed to the work of the Civil Service Commission as necessity may require.

The duties of the District Office cover the announcement of examinations for classified civil service positions, the conduct of such examinations, the establishment of eligible registers for use in certifying to various federal offices to fill vacancies in positions for which examinations are held, and to perform related duties. The office also supplies information regarding pending examinations, standing on registers of eligibles, and handles all inquiries, both personal and by mail, relating to the work of the Civil Service Commission in regard to examinations. The office also does investigational work in connection with character and suitability of applicants for civil service positions, violation of the Civil Service Act and Rules, political activity on the part of classified employees and related duties. It is also the function of the District office to pass upon and approve or disapprove the appointments recommended by appointing officers to fill vacancies in the various field services located within the territory of the district.

REPORT OF TREASURY
STATE DISBURSING OFFICE
1060 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N.J.

The Treasury State Disbursing Office for New Jersey was established on July 5, 1935, on orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the disbursing of Emergency Relief Funds.

The first checks were issued on July 16, 1935, and checks are now being issued at the rate of approximately 5000 per day.

At the present time payments are being made to administrative employees of the Works Progress Administration, the Treasury State Accounting, Procurement and Disbursing Offices and to the personnel employed on Work Relief Projects sponsored by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Coast Guard, U. S. Public Health, Department of Agriculture, Navy Department, Department of Labor, Resettlement Administration, National Youth Administration and Works Progress Administration.

Checks are drawn on administratively approved payrolls and vouchers which have been audited and certified as correct for payment by the Treasury Accounts office. These payrolls and vouchers are used to support the periodical reports of disbursements.

The system in operation is flexible to the nth degree and payments can be made for any Governmental agency provided Departmental approval is obtained. The output of checks can be doubled or trebled with a very slight addition of personnel in the actual check preparing unit.

REPORT, DIVISIONAL DIRECTOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, NEWARK, N.J.

As a result of an Executive order, dated August 10, 1933, the Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization were combined into the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The main or central office of the Service is located in Washington. There are twenty-two districts in the field, each of which is under the immediate supervision of a District Commissioner or Director.

The function of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is to administer the Federal laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens. This work consists primarily of inspecting aliens who may apply for admission to the United States, at a designated port of entry, with a view to determining their admissibility, and the investigation of applicants for citizenship. Of course, there is also a large amount of work involved, when endeavoring to determine whether or not aliens in the country have been legally admitted thereto, and, if not, are they subject to deportation.

It may be of interest to know that the citizenship of a person, having been naturalized, may be revoked, by a court of competent jurisdiction, if it is established that the same was obtained through fraud.

The twelve northern counties of New Jersey constitute a part of the New York District, the headquarters thereof being at Ellis Island, N.Y. The remaining nine counties of the State are in the Philadelphia District, with headquarters at Gloucester City, N. J.

Due to the limited amount of space allotted to me for this report, it is impossible to cover, in detail, the various phases of work performed by this Service.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Since the establishment of the Soil Conservation Service in New Jersey a year ago, a permanent technical organization has been set up and, at the same time, progress has been made both in putting a definite conservation program into practice on farms and in giving employment to men and boys on relief rolls.

The progress of the Service's work in the 37,000-acre demonstration project area on the Neshanic Watershed in Hunterdon and Somerset counties, has been watched with increasing interest by the farmers in the State. This interest is reflected in the pace of progress. Now, new cooperative agreements are being signed almost daily in this first project area. Many requests for information are being received from men whose farms lie either within the two new 16,000-acre project areas which are being set up in Monmouth county and in Camden-Burlington counties or within one of the three CCC areas which stem from Clinton Point, Freehold and Wrightstown and together embrace more than a million acres of land.

New Jersey leads all the 41 states in which the SCS is operating in meeting her quota for the employment of relief labor as set by the Public Works Administration. In addition to the relief labor employed in the office and on conservation field work, there are 600 boys in the CCC camps.

With this available man power, the permanent personnel has been able to make rapid strides toward protecting the State's agricultural industry from soil and fertility losses which are estimated at \$5,000,000 annually and which threaten the agricultural future of the State.

Plans for the coming year are that progress will continue at a similar

rate. With a fifth of the farmland in the first project area under cooperative agreement for control measures, it is hoped that the work will be further expanded until the area becomes a unified, practical demonstration of a coordinated conservation program. As such, it will serve a wide area where similar topographical and farming condition are found.

In the two new project areas the preliminary mapping survey work has been completed and it is hoped that the work of putting into practice measures suitable to conditions found there will go forward at the same pace that it has on the Neshanic Watershed.

The great variety of soils, topography and agricultural practices to be found in New Jersey, the unusual land values often involved, and the necessity for maintaining high production all go to complicate the problem of soil conservation in this region. The Soil Conservation Service, realizing the extent and seriousness of the erosion and depletion problem, aims toward the early development and adaptation of measures to meet these various conditions. The problem must be solved if the agriculture of the State is to be preserved.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
STATE ACCOUNTS OFFICE

In order to afford every protection for the four billion dollar work-relief fund provided by Congress in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the President has delegated to the Treasury Department the responsibility for accounting and disbursing of this fund. The Treasury Department has nothing to do with the administrative matters involving the employment of the personnel on the work relief projects, but it does have the responsibility of seeing that the allocations made by the President from this fund are strictly adhered to by the various administrative agencies.

The Treasury Accounting Offices serve a two-fold purpose. First, as a check upon the administrative officers who incur obligations against the work relief funds, and, second, as a check upon the disbursing officers who make the payments from the work relief funds.

It is also the duty of the Treasury Accounts Offices to make ten-day reports to the Treasury Department at Washington, where the figures are assembled in order that the President may have available current information concerning the financial status of each project, and also that he may know the progress of the program as reflected by pay rolls, vouchers, purchase requisitions and other documents submitted to the Treasury Accounts Office.

Treasury Accounts Offices in the several states have also been set up for the purpose of coordinating accounting data, and to enable the Treasury Department to furnish the Works Progress Administration and all other administrative agencies the information which they may need for administrative purposes.

Before any pay rolls or vouchers are passed to the Disbursing Officer for payment, they are given a careful examination in the Treasury Accounts

Office. Each Treasury Accounts Office is required to keep its work on a 24-hour basis in order that there may be no delay in the Treasury Department in making payments of pay rolls or vouchers in favor of Government creditors, and the records show that there have been no delays in the Treasury Department.

In order that there may be no delay in making funds available to the Works Progress Administration in the several states, the Treasury has adopted a special procedure whereby funds allocated by the President are transferred to the various states by means of telegraph. In this way the Treasury makes available funds within a few hours after the warrant covering the allocation has been countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States.

While the Treasury Accountants and Disbursing Officers are exerting every effort to make payments promptly, it must be remembered that all payments made by the Treasury Department are subsequently subject to a searching audit and review by the General Accounting Office. Any payments made by the Treasury which do not meet the requirements of the General Accounting Office will be suspended or disallowed in the Disbursing Officer's accounts. It is imperative, therefore, that the administrative officers cooperate with the Treasury Department in the Treasury's endeavor to assist the Works Progress Administration and other Emergency Agencies in meeting the requirements of the General Accounting Office.

In closing, one point should perhaps be emphasized, namely, that the Accounts Offices of the Treasury have been established to cooperate and render all possible assistance to administrative officers of the Emergency Agencies. You will find Treasury Accounting Officers friendly and cooperative in spirit and ready at any time to assist to the best of their ability in handling problems in connection with the accounting and disbursing of Emergency funds.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES, NONMETALLIC MINERALS EXP. STATION
New Brunswick, N. J.

The Nonmetallic Minerals Experiment Station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines was established on the Rutgers University Campus in New Brunswick in 1923. The work of the Station consists of solution of problems confronting the mining and mineral industries and the activities include the development and improvement of processes for extracting valuable nonmetallic minerals from their ores and in finding new uses for them. The ultimate objectives are to assist in and stimulate development of the natural resources of the country and to increase safety and efficiency.

One of the earliest problems was that of the purification of mica. This mineral can be utilized only if relatively free of quartz and garnet.

Research has been done on processes for extracting potash from greensands. The process worked out was that of high-pressure decomposition of the silicate. Greensands occur over a large area of the State of New Jersey.

One of the major activities of the Station consisted in development of processes for extracting potash from the mineral polyhalite. This mineral was discovered in Texas and New Mexico through exploration by the U. S. Geological Survey and a special appropriation was made by Congress to exploit the deposits. Seven different processes of extraction were devised by the New Brunswick Station of the Bureau of Mines.

Considerable work has been directed at the Station towards finding new uses for the mineral anhydrite. This has consisted of determining methods of hydrating the mineral, and of determining the possibilities of its use in Portland cement in place of or together with gypsum.

Recently there has been important activity in determining the rela-

tionship of the composition of boiler water and the tendency towards explosions in high-pressure boilers.

Since the Nonmetallic Minerals Station deals with minerals from the whole nation rather than being local in character, only part of its work has been intimately connected with mineral deposits in New Jersey. Some problems peculiar to New Jersey such as those pertaining to clays have been prosecuted at other stations of the Bureau. For example, work on the beneficiation of clay and feldspar has been carried out at the Northwest Experiment Station, in Seattle, Washington.

While some of the other experiment stations of the Bureau of Mines have afforded suitable projects for the various relief agencies of the Federal Government, in particular the Rolla, Missouri Station which had a group of nearly 25 technical men who were out of work and needing relief last year with the result that most of them ultimately found work in the mining industry, nothing of the kind has been done in the experiment station at New Brunswick although this might easily be done.

The results of the Station's investigations are published as Reports of Investigations, Technical Papers, and Bulletins of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, distributed from Washington, and in the technical press. Visitors to the station are welcome.

REPORT OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
IN NEW JERSEY

Under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Section 204, Par. A, there was allotted to the State of New Jersey for the purpose of providing for emergency construction of public highways and related projects, \$6,346,039 for the fiscal year 1934, and \$3,220,879 for the fiscal year 1935. The act was passed in June 1933, surveys and plans were made, and construction started the following September.

Employment on the work using these monies reached a peak in August of the year 1934, when 355,223 man hours of labor were employed during the month. This does not include supervisory or clerical labor, which is additional.

In January of 1935 construction of work using 1935 National Recovery monies was started, and projects using the above monies were prosecuted concurrently, such that by October 1935, there were constructed road projects, including landscaping, bridge work, and railroad grade crossing separations in the amount of \$7,653,000, for which there had been used 3,169,874 total man hours of labor. This employment of men does not take into account an additional amount of labor to the extent of probably 10%, supervisory and clerical, nor does it consider employment given indirectly to labor employed in the manufacturing of equipment and production of materials, which is quite considerable.

With this outlay of money, the public has secured 89.7 miles, approximately of very high type highway construction, and numerous bridges, highway separations, stream crossings, and railroad grade crossing separations, the latter eliminating hazards to life at various crossings of

railroads and highways.

With the passage of the Hayden-Cartwright Act in June, 1934, there became available to New Jersey for highway construction, \$1,675,751 for the fiscal year 1936. In April 1935, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was passed, and according to this act there was allotted to New Jersey \$7,113,631 for Works Program Highway Projects and Grade Crossing Eliminations.

On both of these the contractor is required to secure his intermediate and common labor from the County agency designated by the United State Employment Service, with preference given to those who are recipients of relief.

Delay has been experienced in getting these projects under way. However, a large proportion of the plans have been received, and many more are practically completed and soon will be ready. There are presently three projects of the two groups under construction, and the work now under way is in the amount of \$514,688.84.

It is anticipated that very good progress will be attained from now on.

REPORT ON THE WORK IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OF THE HOUSING DIVISION OF THE
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC WORKS

by

Arthur W. DuBois, Regional Projects Manager

- (a) The Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, with the active assistance of the New Jersey State Housing Authority conducted a survey of slum clearance and low rent housing needs in the state of New Jersey. These site studies were made in Trenton, Newark, Camden, Atlantic City, Patterson and Jersey City.

Curtailment in the allotment of funds, as also the deadline set for allocations for specific projects, resulted in restricting the immediate program to the development of two projects within the state. One of these is located in Atlantic City, and this is a slum clearance project on a site containing approximately 8 acres. The demolition of the existing 199 structures, most of them deteriorated, ramshackle frame houses, is nearing completion. In their places there will be erected a total of 101 structures of which 95 are to serve as dwellings. These will contain 277 dwelling units or 929 rooms to accommodate 277 families. The allotment for this project is \$1,700,000.

Bids for the construction work were opened on December 3, 1935. Construction is to be completed within 300 calendar days and will give employment to approximately 200 men.

The other project is to be built in Camden on an area of 24 acres of vacant land. There will be constructed 21 three story apartment buildings, containing 2190 rooms, to provide living quarters for 598 families.

Bids for the construction of the foundations were opened on November 4, 1935. It is estimated that the building of this project will provide more than 1,000,000 man hours of labor.

Buildings will cover less than one fifth of the area; the balance will be used for parks, playgrounds, driveways, and service areas. The buildings will be of fire proof construction. Each dwelling unit will be equipped with bath, hot and cold water, electric lighting and refrigeration, and heat furnished from a central heating plant.

Whereas in Atlantic City old decadent buildings are being destroyed to be replaced on the same site by modern living quarters for the low income group, in Camden it is expected that the city will condemn and demolish unsound and unsanitary dwelling units now standing in various sections of the city at least equal in number to the units that are to be constructed by the Housing Division.

In closing I wish to point out that a well conceived housing program does not in any respect compete with legitimate private building and real estate interests, nor does it conflict with the work of other Government agencies interested in housing. Nevertheless, there should be maintained a close cooperation between the various Government, State and Municipal agencies, as also with private real estate interests, to effect desirable points of contact for the purpose of furthering the common cause of better housing, and to avoid any overlapping of programs.

December 9, 1935.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
COMMISSION ON HISTORIC SITES

The Commission on Historic Sites was established by the law designated as Chapter 24, Laws of 1931, and supplemented by the law designated as Chapter 208, Laws of 1932. The present members of the Commission are as follows:- George deBenneville Keim, Chairman, of Edgewater Park; Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood; and Louis Sherwood, of Montclair. The office of the Commission is located at Edgewater Park, New Jersey.

The chief function of the Commission on Historic Sites is the placing of markers along the highways of our State, calling attention to the important events in our history associated with the places through or near which these highways run. The State of Virginia was the pioneer of this method of making known historical events to passersby. The Commission originally planned to erect 500 of these markers during its first year of operation. They were to be, first, county markers, placed at the intersection of county lines with main highways, and giving a short statement of the important events in the history of the county; secondly, markers calling attention to the places in New Jersey associated with the presence and deeds of George Washington; and thirdly, markers calling attention to the places associated with the battles and other events of the War of the Revolution.

The Commission has adopted for its use a form of marker which it is believed is superior to any used throughout the United States. It is simple, rectangular in the proportions of seven to five, surmounted by the seal of the State. The material of the marker is aluminum; the finish is "polychrome bronze"; and the lettering is in gold leaf. The seal is in the same colors.

The General effect of the marker is most artistic and pleasing. The beauty of the letters, the degree to which they are raised from the surface of the marker, and the contrasting colors, result in a surprisingly high degree of legibility. The posts are of concrete with reinforcing bars of iron as a core and with an aluminum "jacket". The bars used for reinforcing the post are continued above the post and made the supporting frame for the plaque of the marker. The materials used and the type of construction require practically no maintenance for the markers. Indeed the appearance of the markers very much improves with age.

The law originally establishing the Commission made a substantial appropriation for highway historical markers, but due to economic conditions the money available to the Commission was materially reduced before the marker system was completed. Originally, it had been planned to erect approximately 500 markers. This number was reduced, and the present system consists of 100 which are located chiefly on the main highways of the State, and about divided equally between the 21 counties. The Commission has received countless letters of approval of the State historical marker system, not only from citizens of New Jersey, but also from many persons outside of the State, who have had more entertaining and instructive trips through New Jersey because of the historical facts imparted to them by our markers.

The Commission on Historic Sites is charged with the custody of the following historic houses and monuments in New Jersey:

Hancock House at Hancock's Bridge	Walt Whitman House at Camden
Indian King Tavern at Haddonfield	Monmouth Battle Monument at Freehold
Steuben House at North Hackensack	Princeton Battle Monument
Washington Rock Park at Plainfield	Red Bank Battle Monument
Wallace House at Somerville	Trenton Battle Monument

Washington Headquarters at Rocky
Hill

Carranza Memorial at Carranza
Oxford Furnace at Oxford

Through the CCC, ERA, and WPA, the Commission has sponsored projects for the improvement and renovation of the following: Washington Rock Park, Oxford Furnace, Washington Headquarters at Rocky Hill, Wallace House, Indian King Tavern, Walt Whitman House, Steuben House, and the Carranza Memorial. The assistance given by the Government through these agencies has permitted many thousands of dollars to be spent on placing most of these houses in a fine state of repair, and has been instrumental in supplying much needed employment for skilled and unskilled workers throughout the State.

The Commission is also charged with the custody of the Monocacy Monument at Monocacy, Maryland.

Our facilities have also been extended to all those who make inquiries of an historical nature, and the Commission is becoming a clearing house for supplying historical information.

The Commission on Historic Sites is also charged with the responsibility of making plans and arranging for appropriate celebrations of important historical events in the State. The Commission had complete charge of New Jersey's participation in the Washington Bicentennial Celebration in 1932, and was highly commended by the Federal Washington Bicentennial Commission for its work in connection with this Celebration. The Commission is also cooperating with the New Jersey United States Constitution Commission in plans being made for the celebration of the anniversary of the formulation of the Constitution in 1937.

The organization has also made itself available to many historical conventions and meetings.

The Commission on Historic Sites has shown itself to be a useful function of the State, and in evidence of this we have received many commendations of our work, both by letter and by statements made personally to the Commissioners and the organization.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE

This report is a resume of the functions of the State Procurement Office and its activities in the State of New Jersey.

In pursuance of the Provisions of Section IV of Executive Order #7034, dated May 6, 1935 under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, certain administrative procedures for the purchase of materials, supplies and equipment under Section II (A*) of such Order were prescribed. This order directed that the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Director of Procurement, provide a system for the purchase of all materials, supplies and equipment to be procured with said funds.

The functions of this office are to make purchases of all materials, supplies and equipment for the various administrations in the State created by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, in accordance with instructions prescribed in the administrative procedures of the Act. This office is directly responsible to the Director of Procurement.

This office has been supplied with a Manual of Procedure issued by the Director of Procurement, and currently receives Bulletins supplementing these instructions, which must be followed by the State Procurement Officer in soliciting bids, making awards and purchases.

This office now has the authority to make purchases on a single requisition without prior authority by the Director of Procurement in an amount of not more than \$10,000.00. Requisitions in excess of \$10,000.00 must be submitted to the Director of Procurement at Washington, D. C. for authority before purchase may be made.

This office, at present, makes purchases for the Works Progress Administration, Rural Resettlement, Rural Rehabilitation, Internal Revenue, U. S. Public Health Survey and almost every class of commodity is being purchased, i.e., food stuffs, for Transient camps, yard goods, needles, building materials, medicines, etc. Services being purchased cover such items as truck rentals, equipment rentals, rental of space for offices and store-rooms on work projects, etc.

This office now has about 150 employees.

During the month of December, 1935, this office issued 3,213 purchase orders and the total amount involved was \$1,162,644.68.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Purpose:

The three major elements which constitute the program of the Resettlement Administration are perhaps best explained by mentioning the three Divisions under which they are classified and briefly describing the activities of each of those Divisions. Certain activities have been transferred to the Resettlement Administration from other Federal agencies and the transfer of these programs has been accompanied by changes in policy and the initiation of some completely new types of work.

Land Utilization Division

The Land Utilization program previous to May 1, 1935 was carried on by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The purpose of this program is to correct some of the results of the imprudent use of submarginal land for agricultural purposes by acquiring this land and utilizing it to the public advantage for such purposes as forestry, grazing, game conservation and recreation. No land utilization projects are in progress at the present time in New Jersey. The program in this State is administered by Mr. A. W. Manchester, Regional Director, Land Utilization Division, Region No. 1, 393 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

Suburban Resettlement Division

Certain projects of this Division were initiated by the former Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of the Interior. The Jersey Homesteads project near Hightstown, N. J., is in this class. New projects planned by the Suburban Resettlement Division involve modern low-cost housing

communities in suburban areas adjacent to industrial centers where, because of their location outside of the city limits, the cheaper land will make possible a more complete community development. Around each such project is planned a "green belt" or park area which will not only provide certain necessary play areas but also protect the houses from industrial developments which might be injurious to the general welfare of the community. The proposed project in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, is of this type. The Suburban Resettlement Program is administered directly from Washington, D. C.; by Mr. John S. Lansill, Director, Suburban Resettlement Division.

Rural Resettlement Division

Much of the work of this Division is based upon the rural rehabilitation program initiated by the Federal and State Emergency Relief Administrations. The activities of this Division fall into the classifications (1) Rural Rehabilitation, and (2) Rural Resettlement.

The Rural Rehabilitation program is concerned with giving farm families who are on "relief" or on the verge of "relief" an opportunity to regain their economic independence. In many cases this process requires considerable education and in this connection the technical services of the Agricultural Extension Service are being utilized through the cooperation of that agency. Small loans are being made to selected farmers, who are judged capable of managing their own affairs, for the purchase of tools, work animals, seed, feed, fertilizer and other capital goods. These loans are secured by crop and chattel mortgages and are repayable in from one to three years. The average loan is about \$600. and 311 loans of this type were made between April 1st and July 1st, 1935. Of the first \$160,000. actually paid out to July 1, 1935, over \$20,000., has been repaid. Over 400 loans are now outstanding and

it is expected that by June 1, 1935, approximately 1200 rural rehabilitation loans will have been made. There are seven district rural rehabilitation loaning offices throughout the State.

Rural resettlement is designed to assist those farm families who are unable to secure a livelihood from their present farm because of the poor quality of the land, to acquire new homes on soil of tested productivity where they may successfully support themselves. Many of the families also require rural rehabilitation loans to properly establish them in their new locations.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION IN NEW JERSEY

A. Accomplishments.

The National Youth Administration has functioned in New Jersey since September 1, 1935. It has been created for the purpose of aiding youth, between the ages of 16 and 25 years, to continue their education, and, more recently, it has been engaged in providing work opportunities for these young people.

The chief activity of the National Youth Administration in this State to date has been the development of the student aid program for boys and girls enrolled in colleges and in educational institutions of less than college grade.

Thirty colleges in this state are participating in the college student aid program in which boys and girls who need financial assistance may receive job assignments that will enable them to earn sufficient funds, averaging \$15.00 per month, to enable them to continue their education. The payroll for the first period since the opening of the colleges amounted to \$24,000. Subsequent payrolls will amount to \$25,000 which is the maximum allotment to New Jersey for this type of student aid.

Pupils in three hundred and fifty schools of less than college grade are participating in this phase of the student aid program. Approximately \$35,000 per month is being expended from National Youth Administration funds for this purpose in the State.

B. Future Plans and Hoped For Accomplishments.

The National Youth Administration in Washington is about to announce the details involved in the operation of four national projects for

the employment of Youth from Relief families.

These projects will include many activities among which will be included:

1. Community activities in the form of recreation, development of recreational facilities, child care, and arts and crafts.
2. Rural activities that will supplement agricultural endeavors, sanitation, hygiene, and development of rural library facilities.
3. Public Service - the employment of boys and girls to carry out activities which are beyond the usual scope of governmental ability, such as traffic checks, parole and delinquency work, and child care.
4. Research and investigation - compiling statistics, developing historical information and making study of community needs such as tax records and safety campaigns.

It is hoped that these projects of the National Youth Administration will give employment to boys and girls who have reached the legal employment age and who come from relief families.

C. Suggestions for Better Results.

The full details of the new national projects have not yet been announced. It would seem desirable to await such announcements before any suggestions are made for better results.

FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION
NEW YORK and HOBOKEN

Federal Grain Supervision enforces the U. S. Grain Standards Act, which was passed by Congress in 1916, to cover grain sold and shipped by grade in interstate or foreign commerce. By this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to:-

- (1) Establish official standards for grading grain.
- (2) License grain inspectors to apply these standards and to issue official certificates of grade.
- (3) Supervise the inspection and grading work of licensed inspectors.
- (4) Entertain appeals from inspections by licensed inspectors and to issue government certificates of grade which supersede those issued by inspectors.
- (5) Examine any grain and to observe trade use of grade terms and grain documents so as to assure that the requirements of the U. S. Grain Standards Act are fulfilled in grain commerce.

Grain inspection service is available in all of the larger grain markets and in many of the lesser grain centers in the country. This service is rendered by licensed grain inspectors who are not employees of the federal government, but are employed by State Inspection Departments, by grain exchanges, or similar organizations, or they may serve independently.

Inspection service and grading work are supervised by Federal Grain Supervision, a project in the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The country is divided into supervision districts. Each district includes one or more important grain markets. A government office of Federal Grain Supervision is located in a "Key" market to serve the grain trade and grain inspectors at all points within the district.

The grain supervisor in charge and his assistants are employees of the federal government.

The New York Supervision district includes the port of New York and outlying territory in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York State. The Supervision office is located in New York City and a branch grading laboratory maintained in Hoboken.

The inspection and grading of grain is a service of value to many lines of industry which engage in grain commerce or have association with that commerce, including (1) sale by producers (2) shipment out of surplus areas (3) distribution into consuming territory (4) receiving into and shipping from primary and terminal markets (5) future trading (6) warehousing and storing (7) milling for food or feed (8) industrial consumption (9) exporting and importing and (10) financing these lines of grain business.

The official certificate of grade is a statement of quality, condition and kind of grain and is used extensively in lieu of a direct examination of the actual grain by one or more of the parties noted above. Inspection facilitates trading between buyer and seller located far distant from each other. In connection with documents of title, certificates of grade are evidence of value often filed with collateral for bank credit.

The importance of each of the above lines of grain industry varies in different sections of the country. In the New York supervision district, export grain, import grain and the distribution of grain into domestic feed trade are most important.

REPORT OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Resettlement Administration is setting up a model, greenbelt community in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, which is expected to demonstrate a new union of rural and industrial life.

In determining the sites for its greenbelt communities, the Resettlement Administration requires a bright and diversified industrial prospect, a present housing shortage and the availability of large tracts of land at reasonable prices. All these requirements are satisfied in the Franklin Township area.

It is strategically located for future industrial expansion. Four main railroad lines feed the area as well as a spur of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which traverses the community site. The New Jersey system of modern highways makes possible store door deliveries in New Jersey, Philadelphia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Metropolitan New York and Connecticut, and also gives access to coastwise and ocean traffic at New York, Elizabethport, Raritan Bay and Philadelphia. Consequently, new and diversified industries have moved into the district and are at present expanding their plants.

Housing has not kept pace with industrial growth. An estimate made according to a method devised by The Technical Adviser to the New Jersey State Housing Authority, indicates a total shortage of 2,866 dwelling units in the area. This method makes no allowance for dwellings needing major repairs, or those over 40 years old that may need to be replaced.

The fundamental purposes of a greenbelt community are to preserve the land for decent living, to avert the waste, ugliness and ultimate destruction of unplanned growth; and to bring farmers and industrial workers into direct

contact with one another. In the project described here, a town will be built to provide homes at low rent for the families of 750 workingmen. Roads, parks, recreation fields, stores, sewers, a school and other adjuncts of a complete community will be included.

The town is designed so that motor highways will pass around, rather than through, residential neighborhoods. In cases where this is not possible, underpasses will be built beneath the highways, so that pedestrians may go from their homes to school or store without fear of passing automobiles.

In the home neighborhoods, the houses will be located around a "super-block", or campus, with playgrounds and green spaces in the center. Beside its obvious desirability from the standpoint of health and pleasant living, this is actually a cheaper method of building than the old-fashioned gridiron plan on which most towns are constructed. This is made clear by the fact that considerable sums are saved in road paving and sewer construction.

At the town's edge, in place of the dump heaps, the misplaced factories and the generally blighted areas common to so many unplanned communities, there will be a greenbelt of farms and forests. The greenbelt will bring these industrial workers and their families into direct contact with the soil. If they wish, they may grow their own vegetables in allotment gardens under the supervision of a resident agriculturist. If they do not, they may purchase them from the farmers in the belt, who need only to cross the fields in order to bring their products to market. These farmers, too, are citizens of the same town as the factory workers with whom they trade.

In order to preserve the planned character of the project, it is obviously necessary to maintain it in a single ownership. The Resettlement Administration proposes to set up this ownership in such a way that the town will

pay its share of taxes and fulfill in every way the functions and obligations of a normal American community.

At the peak of employment, there will be jobs for three thousand men in the building of this greenbelt town.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

An act of Legislature, approved March 10, 1915, authorized the Department of Labor of the State of New Jersey to "establish free labor bureaus in its offices" or elsewhere as the Commissioner of Labor may deem advisable. With the creation of the United States Employment Service in January 1918, the New Jersey State Employment Service became affiliated with it.

Upon the establishing of the National Reemployment Service, a part of the United States Employment Service, in 1933, a State Director of that Service was appointed for the State of New Jersey. At present there are fourteen offices of the State Employment Service in operation, and eleven offices of the National Reemployment Service, a total of twenty five offices covering every county in the State. The active file of applications at this time totals 320,535. This file is now being set up for a perpetual inventory to ascertain at any time the total and the character of the unemployed who are registered.

Through the offices of the United States Employment Service over 60,000 persons were placed on C.W.A. projects in 1933-34. In the W.P.A. drive of 1935 for 90,000 placements of relief recipients, the United States Employment Service offices were deemed necessary for proper selection of qualifications. The New Jersey State Employment Service must justify its existence further, by rendering service to private enterprises in referring qualified persons to them, when employment openings are offered. The Service has placed nearly 50,000 persons annually in industrial and private positions in the State, without cost to the employee and without burdensome interviewing of applicants on the part of the employer.

The State Employment Service covers every phase of registration and placement, and, to facilitate this, has divided the Service into distinctive groups; the Commercial and Technical, the Industrial, and Domestic and Service Divisions.

A Research Division of considerable size is operating with two functions; one, the development of standard job specifications, analysis of worker qualifications; and, two, employment information leading to vocational guidance of young workers.

The job specifications study is counted on to produce invaluable results for the administration of unemployment insurance to clearly establish the interchangeability of occupations relating to applicants for benefits.

The United States Employment Service has been made the source of labor supply for projects under contract by the PWA, the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S.A. Engineers, Resettlement Administration and the several Federal departments. By this means an unnecessary migration of workers to these projects has been eliminated.

A monthly bulletin service to employers is operated, wherein the labor market conditions are described and approximately one hundred typical unemployed applicants are described for use in plans of industrial development. A corps of trained field workers are employed, who weekly visit five hundred employers to learn the requirements of various occupations and to describe the services available to them.

For more than two years the United States Employment Service has strongly advocated the complete registration of all employables applying for and receiving relief. However, this was accomplished only through the W.P.A. drive and, even after five months of this drive, registrations are still being offered. Future plans include a continued stress upon a more strict application of the work tests to those applying for or receiving relief.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES
OF THE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
NEW YORK STATION
FOR
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

Under the supervision of the Eastern District, directly engaged in the enforcement of the Acts outlined below throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, Western Connecticut, and Eastern and Southern New York.

ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUGS ACT - Its scope is to prevent the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, etc. It applies to foods and drugs which are (1) shipped or delivered for shipment between States and/or Territories, and/or District of Columbia; or (2) exported or offered for export to foreign countries; or (3) manufactured, sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States, or (4) being imported into the United States.

IMPORT TEA ACT - Its scope is to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea which is inferior in purity, quality and fitness for consumption to standards established under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL IMPORT MILK ACT - Its scope is to regulate the importation of milk and cream into continental United States.

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE ACT - Its scope is to prevent the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates, insecticides and fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein. The jurisdiction of this act is very similar to that outlined under the Food and Drugs Act above.

FEDERAL CAUSTIC POISON ACT - Its scope is to safeguard the distribution and sale of certain dangerous caustic or corrosive acids, alkalies, and other substances.

Applies to any container suitable for household use within its jurisdiction which is, broadly speaking, similar to that of the Food and Drugs Act above.

NAVAL STORES ACT - Its scope is to establish standard grades of naval stores, prevent deception and regulate traffic therein.

Applies to all sales of spirits of turpentine and rosin, or anything offered as such in interstate or foreign commerce or in the District of Columbia, Territories, and possessions of the United States. The act forbids all sales of spirits of turpentine and rosin in intrastate commerce under or by reference to United States standards which is other than what it is represented to be.

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW JERSEY DIVISION

The first program of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works commenced in the latter part of 1933. The Congress made provision for 4% loans covering 70% of the cost of desirable and useful projects of the State, Counties, Municipalities and other public bodies. A Grant of 30% of the cost of labor, materials and field supervision was authorized. Two hundred fifteen (215) applications were received, examined and one hundred fifteen (115) allocations were made, totalling \$48,162,000.

These projects covered a wide range including schools, institutional buildings, sewers, disposal works, water supplies and coast protection. Grade crossing eliminations, bridges, the Midtown Tunnel and a subway in Camden have assisted in solving our transportation problems.

Pursuant to the authority of the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 the grant became 45% of the cost of the project, the balance if the applicant desired being a loan at 4% interest. Under both programs the applicant could finance its share from other sources and this was done in many instances.

Two hundred sixty seven (267) applications were received under the 1935 Legislation and to date eighty one (81) allocations have been made involving a construction cost of \$31,763,004. The types of projects are similar to the early program.

Construction work at forty-nine locations within the State has been completed, while one hundred twelve (112) projects are underway at the present time.

The Housing Division of the PWA has two major developments planned within the State. At Atlantic City a slum clearance project involves the erection of one hundred one (101) modern structures to replace deteriorated and ramshackle frame buildings. In Camden living quarters for five hundred ninety-eight (598) families is being provided.

Federal PWA allocations have been made directly affecting New Jersey industry, including shipbuilding, river and harbor improvement, construction at army posts, arsenals and Coast Guard stations. Provision has been made for railroad construction and equipment loans, Post Offices and highways.

The PWA has provided direct employment on these projects but has also stimulated a revival of private employment in industry. Material suppliers, manufacturers, railways and trucking have felt its effects. For every person directly employed there is a spread of indirect employment attributable to that individual's direct activities. A glance at the maps and photographs in the PWA Exhibit will indicate the type and distribution of useful construction completed or underway.

THIRD UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE DISTRICT
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MANAGER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The United States Civil Service Commission was established by an Act of Congress of January 16, 1883, which authorized the President to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, three Civil Service Commissioners, not more than two of whom may be adherents of the same political party.

The purpose of the Commission as stated in the Act creating it is to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States. The Act provides that under rules approved by the President there shall be open competitive examinations for testing fitness of applicants for the classified service; the making of appointments from among those passing with highest grades; apportionment of appointments in the departments at Washington among the states and territories, and a period of probation before absolute appointment. Under the Civil Service Act, the use of official authority to coerce a political action of any person or body is prohibited. The act also provides for investigations touching the enforcement of the rules. Subsequent legislation has added duties beyond the scope of the original Civil Service Act, notably the administration of the Retirement Act of 1920 and of the Classification Act of 1923.

The public is served by the Civil Service Commission by the appointment in the classified service of the Government of persons whose qualifications for the places to which they are appointed have been tested through appropriate examinations. The quality of the public service rendered is thereby greatly improved.

In the apportioned Departmental Service, more than 600 persons are now serving in Washington from the State of New Jersey, as the result of open

competitive examinations in which they have qualified. During the present calendar year to date, the Civil Service Commission has announced in the Third District, which includes a portion of the State of New Jersey, approximately 300 examinations, the majority of which were necessary because of the construction program of the Navy Department, the public building construction program and the increase in personnel in the Postal Service occasioned by the enactment of the 40-hour week bill. As a result of these examinations a large number of persons who qualified have received appointments.

The principal difficulty encountered by the Civil Service Commission during the present calendar year has been an almost unprecedented volume of activity due to the large number of competitors in important examinations,

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

The New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration was established in October, 1931 as a result of the inability of numerous Municipalities in the State to finance the abnormal burden imposed upon them by the unusual number of unemployed who, due to general economic conditions, were unable to provide for themselves the barest necessities of life.

Created as a temporary organization, the responsibilities and duties of the Emergency Relief Administration have become more numerous from year to year. While there were approximately 75,000 cases under the care of the Administration in October, 1932, each successive year has shown an increase and the peak load was reached in February 1935 when assistance was rendered 168,692 cases, representing 616,779 people.

Relief has been administered on the basis of need. Food, milk, shelter, fuel and medical care comprised the bulk of the expenditures. Arrangements have been made with storekeepers, coal dealers, milkdealers, druggists, etc., with the end in view that all qualified tradesmen may be eligible to receive their proper share of the business conducted through the medium of relief orders and relief checks. This has resulted also in a uniform system of accounting forms and general procedure.

The Relief Administration has also instituted various programs designed to strengthen the morale and stimulate the normal interests of the relief clients. The Works Program had a two-fold purpose. It was felt that, inasmuch as the State and Municipalities were participating in the relief costs, some return should be made to them in the form of worthwhile projects manned by relief workers; the work done to be of a nature not normally a function of the Municipality. In addition to benefiting the Municipalities, the workers

were granted a 20% increase in the food element of relief and then paid by check instead of by a food order. This program provided an incentive for the workers to increase their allowance, it kept them occupied and tended to make them feel that they were earning their relief and not receiving merely a dole. Similarly, Service Projects were sponsored, designed primarily to benefit the unemployed white-collar class; and minimum subsistence wages were paid for Research work, Library Projects, etc. A maximum of 321 of these Service Projects, with 6,461 persons employed thereon, was reached in July of this year. 91 Sewing Rooms were established and 2,000 persons were employed in making garments for relief clients. The Leisure Time Program of the Emergency Relief Administration, employing 1,395 persons, was one of the most worthwhile projects, and it received favorable comment from people in all walks of life. 2,493 High School graduates availed themselves of the opportunity to continue their education by enrolling in the Junior Colleges. Night schools were established to foster Adult Education and many persons not necessarily of relief status took advantage of this educational opportunity.

The Emergency Relief Administration also has been the recruiting agency for the C.C.C., and some 35,000 youths from New Jersey have at some time been taken from relief and enrolled in this Federal enterprise. Other Federal activities have been supervised by the Relief Administration, such as providing shelter and care for the transient homeless. Approximately 68,168 persons received assistance under this program at a cost of \$1,200,000. A tremendous amount of Federal Surplus Commodities were distributed to relief clients in New Jersey. A few of these included some seven million pounds of potatoes, almost two million pounds of butter, over one-half million dozen eggs, twenty-nine thousand pairs of blankets and one hundred twenty thousand sacks of flour.

With this diversified program came the need for additional personnel. Until January, 1934 many of these people were volunteers, but, with the increasing responsibilities and necessity for full time workers, there was a consequent increase in the number of paid employees.

While the Federal Government contributed the greater portion of the money to finance the Relief program, it was on the condition that the State Government and the Municipalities also bear a fixed share of the cost.

The effect of the Works Progress Administration in New Jersey will be to reduce the relief rolls principally to the class known as unemployables. The Administration is bending every effort to classify this unemployable group in order to know in more detail the nature and character of what may be termed in the future as New Jersey's permanent relief load.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE
DISTRICT NO. 11
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Customs Collection District No. 11, with headquarters at the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, comprises all of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as far west as Johnstown, the State of Delaware, and 11 counties in Southern New Jersey.

The Customs Service at Philadelphia for many years has actively cooperated with other Federal agencies in this area, including the Internal Revenue Service, the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Narcotics Bureau, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Justice and Labor, and with the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. All Internal Revenue taxes accruing on imported alcoholic beverages are collected and accounted for by the Collector of Customs. The office cooperates with the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board to the end that no alcoholic beverages imported for delivery into this State are released from Customs custody in the absence of the approval of the Board.

With respect to the new legislation of Congress looking to our economic security, the Collector of Customs performs a very effective part with respect to the rules and regulations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Collector of Customs acts as the Agent for that Administration in the assessment and collection of compensating taxes on merchandise imported into the United States. For the period from January 1, 1935, to November 30, 1935, the Collector of Customs collected compensating taxes amounting to \$512,021.82 at the Port of Philadelphia. Recently temporary restraining orders issued by the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania have enjoined the Collector from collecting compensating taxes on many commodities. In such cases the money is held either by the Court or is deposited in escrow in a banking institution.

A comparison of collections in Customs Collection District No. 11 for the fiscal years 1933, 1934 and 1935 follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>Delaware</u>
1933	\$18,050,745.44	\$279,418.59
1934	28,309,303.89	355,534.28
1935	24,050,883.97	344,547.02

The collections during the fiscal year 1935 reflect a decrease in revenue as compared with collections for the fiscal year of 1934. This decrease represents collections only, and not volume, and the reason for this fact may be found in the reduced rates of duty established in the several trade agreements which have been entered into by the United States and foreign countries.

For example, under the Cuban Trade Agreement, the rate of duty on sugar was reduced to approximately .9 cent per pound determined on the basis of the polariscopic test. Previously the rate of duty on sugar was 2.5 cents per pound (less the normal 20% preference rate); then 1.5 cents per pound plus a processing tax (assessed when imported raw sugar was processed) of .5 cent per pound; then under the Cuban Trade Agreement the rate was further reduced to .9 cent per pound.

Also with respect to tobacco from Cuba, the rates were reduced as follows:

Wrapper tobacco - From \$2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ less 20% or \$1.82, to \$1.50 per pound
Unstemmed filler - From \$0.35 less 20% or \$0.28, to \$0.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound
Stemmed filler - From \$0.50 less 20% or \$0.40, to \$0.25 per pound

The number of employees in the District total 370, which is a fair number for our present volume of business. The increased activities involved in enforcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration control has been absorbed by our regular personnel with the assistance of six (6) temporary employees to weigh and sample Philippine Islands sugar. The many ramifications of Customs procedure precludes a more detailed report of the work of the Customs Service.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The United States Public Health Service, a branch of the Treasury Department, was established in 1798 for the purpose of rendering medical relief to sick and disabled seamen at seacoast towns. This phase of the Service has grown gradually until at present the Public Health Service has a series of well-appointed and strategically located Marine hospitals in various sections of the United States which render medical and surgical relief annually to more than a quarter of a million service beneficiaries.

The necessity for keeping out of this country diseases indigenous to foreign countries such as typhus fever, leprosy, plague, small pox, yellow fever, etc. occasioned the establishment, under the Public Health Service, of a division of Foreign and Insular quarantine. The benefits of this type of service are enjoyed by the citizenship of the entire country.

The Public Health Service has been designated by an act of congress as the official agency for the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases from one state to another. Thereupon the Division of Domestic Quarantine was established and has general supervision over those activities designed to accomplish this result. Some of these activities are the inspection and certification of water supplies used on interstate carriers, supervising the sanitary production of shell fish and certifying such products for interstates shipment and cooperating with the various state health departments in the study of diseases of man and the application of the measures designed for controlling such diseases. The activities of the Public Health Service in the state of New Jersey at present

are carried out by the following agencies:

1. Relief stations at Cape May, Perth Amboy, and Newark are maintained to give medical and surgical relief to service beneficiaries.
2. A Works Progress Administration project with headquarters at Newark for the purpose of studying chronic diseases. This is a research problem designed to obtain definite data on the chronic disease problem in both municipal and rural areas.
3. A state wide Works Progress Administration project for community sanitation. This project calls for the protection of the health of the people in the rural areas and in the unsewered sections of municipalities against filth-borne diseases by the elimination of insanitary methods of excreta disposals by the installation of properly constructed sanitary closets. The preliminary plans for inaugurating this program are at present being laid with the hope that within the near future actual work will start.

All activities of the Public Health Service designed for the protection of the health of the citizenship of any state are conducted from the State Health Department. For this reason the technical supervision of the Community Sanitation project is supplied by the State Department of Health. However, the United States Public Health Service allots funds to the State Health Department for such technical supervision.

U. S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

The state of New Jersey lies within two Naval Districts, the Third with headquarters at New York City and the Fourth with headquarters at Philadelphia. The counties of Mercer and Monmouth and all counties north thereof in the state of New Jersey are within the Third Naval District. The counties of Burlington and Ocean and all counties south thereof in the state of New Jersey are within the Fourth Naval District.

Naval activities in the state of New Jersey include the following:

- (a) The largest of these naval activities is the ammunition depot at Lake Denmark (Dover), New Jersey. This ammunition depot is a permanent establishment on naval property and is used for the storage of ammunition. It has a land area of 460.58 acres. On this property are 216 buildings and other structures. The plant account of the station is valued at \$2,056,805. The station affords permanent employment to approximately 108 people and makes annual expenditures of approximately \$200,000 for labor and materials.

At the present time there are in progress at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Lake Denmark, three projects amounting to a total of \$55,900 authorized under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and which are carried on under the Works Progress Administration. The Commandant, Third Naval District, is the State Administrator for these Navy projects. Semimonthly reports are made to the National Emergency Council by the Project Manager, Third Naval District, showing the number of employees from relief rolls and other sources, labor expenditures, material expenditures, and percentages of work completed on these projects.

- (b) Radio Direction Finder Stations are located in New Jersey as follows: Sandy Hook, Manasquan, Cape May and Lakehurst. The station at Sandy Hook consists of a barracks and compass house which were built in 1921 at a cost of approximately \$11,745. These buildings are located on the Army reservation at Sandy Hook. The station at Manasquan, New Jersey consists of a small compass building, power house, and coal bins which were built in 1922 at a cost of approximately \$5,000. The buildings are located on the New Jersey Rifle Range at Sea Girt, New Jersey. The Direction Finder Station at Lakehurst is located on the Naval Air Station. That at Cape May is located at the Naval Air Station, Cape May. These Radio Direction Finder Stations are operated by a small number of navy personnel. The Sandy Hook and Manasquan Direction Finder Stations are part of a group of four stations, two of which are on Long Island, which form the New York Harbor Entrance Group of Radio Direction Finder Stations. The purpose of radio direction finder stations is to assist in fixing of the positions of ships navigating during low visibility conditions.
- (c) Naval Recruiting Stations are located in the following cities of New Jersey: Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson, Trenton. These activities are located in post office buildings where space is assigned to them at no cost to the Navy. The mission of the Navy Recruiting Stations is to represent the Navy to the people of the country, to enlist highest quality recruits in order that the Navy may have the most efficient personnel obtainable, and to act as an information service for the Navy Department.
- (d) Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Units are located in the state of New Jersey as follows:

U. S. Naval Reserve:

- 7th Battalion, training ship "Newton" -- Jersey City, N. J.
- 8th Battalion, Perth Amboy, N. J. (State Naval Militia Armory).
- 29th Separate Fleet Division, Hoboken, N. J. (Leased property
\$100.00 per month).
- 30th Separate Fleet Division, Garfield, N. J. (Leased property
\$75.00 per month).

The 7th and 8th battalions mentioned above belong to the Naval Militia of the State of New Jersey.

(The Second Battalion) also belonging to New Jersey "Naval Militia" at Camden, N. J., occupies unsatisfactory rented quarters in an old garage. The City of Camden has offered to donate land ideally located on Cooper River, if the State will erect an armory. Preliminary legislation has been passed, but funds have not yet been made available.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve:

- 4th Battalion, Fleet Headquarters, Newark, N. J. (space assigned in new post office building).
- Two companies use the New Jersey National Guard Armory (Newark) of the 113th Infantry for drill purposes.
- One company uses the New Jersey National Guard Armory (Elizabeth) of the 114th Infantry for drill purposes. Office space is assigned to this company in the post office building, Elizabeth.
- One company drills on the training ship "Newton", Jersey City.

Naval Communication Reserve:

- Unit No. 1, Newark, N. J. Space requested in new post office building.

Unit No. 2, New Brunswick, N. J. Space requested in post office building.

Unit No. 3, Trenton, N. J. Located in post office building.

Unit No. 4, Long Branch, N. J. No space assigned.

The mission of the Naval Reserve is to procure, organize and train the officers and men necessary in the event of war for the expansion and operation of the U. S. Fleet and Naval Transportation Service.

(e) In northern New Jersey private shipyard contracts amounting to approximately \$26,300,000 are now in force covering the construction of seven destroyers, four of which are now actually under construction, providing employment for approximately 2200 men.

(f) More than 200 plants are engaged directly or indirectly in manufacturing materials for the Navy, with expenditures of approximately \$300,000 per month, providing employment to more than 2000 men.

(g) The U. S. Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, area 1473 acres, plant account valuation \$9,200,000. At present there are attached to this station 36 officers, 250 enlisted men and 92 regular civilian employees. There are in progress at this station four W.P.A. projects of a total value of \$317,050, employing approximately 300 relief workers and 30 non-relief employees. The Commanding Officer of the station is the State Administrator for these Navy projects underway at Lakehurst.

The mission of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst is to serve as a base for operation, experimentation, and development of lighter-than-aircraft for training of personnel in operation and handling of lighter-than-aircraft, and for conducting certain other naval training such as the

Parachute Material School and the Aerographers' School. At present this is the only naval air station at which lighter-than-air activities are being conducted.

(h) The U. S. Naval Air Station, Cape May is now used by the Coast Guard. This station contains a large airship hangar and was used by the Navy as a lighter-than-air operating base. There has been assigned to the Naval Air Station, Cape May, one W.P.A. project in the amount of \$43,200, for repair and improvement of paving, roads, walks and grounds. This project will provide 63000 man-hours of employment, or the equivalent of the continued employment of forty men for a period of one year.

(i) At the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden, New Jersey, there have previously been built for the Navy nine battleships, one aircraft carrier, one armored cruiser, four modern eight-inch cruisers, thirty-nine destroyers, one tender, and two tugs. There are now under contract and actually building at this plant seven naval vessels, four of which are 1850-ton destroyers and three of which are six-inch cruisers. The total contract price covering existing contracts is \$50,429,000 and this Navy work provides employment at the present time for 4500 men.

REPORT OF
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

The collection of Internal Revenue taxes from all sources in the 5th New Jersey District, which comprises the northern 11 counties of N. J., during the past four fiscal years has been as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1932	---	\$56,581,067.
Year ending June 30, 1933	---	62,780,341.
Year ending June 30, 1934	---	87,776,319.
Year ending June 30, 1935	---	99,683,865.

The collections for the period July 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934, were \$46,063,648, as compared to \$58,967,784 for the period July 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935, an increase of approximately 28%. This extraordinary increase is due primarily to the Treasury Department's drive for back income taxes. By back taxes is meant taxes that are due and payable for the years prior to 1934. In this important phase of Treasury activity this office has played a leading part. The ability to collect back taxes for the period beginning January 1, 1935 to September 30, 1935, clearly indicates that the 5th New Jersey District has out-distanced all other comparable districts and would also indicate that recovery in Newark and vicinity is further advanced than other metropolitan districts. Also of interest is the showing of the W.P.A. Project under the direct supervision of the Collector's Office.

After the Personnel of the Project, 40 male Field Investigators and 5 female Clerical force was formed, September 3rd, 1935, the first three weeks were devoted to instructions and schooling in the office.

At the close of business Friday, January 3, 1936, this office had collected and assessed delinquent and additional Manufacturer's Excise Taxes, \$119,886.20. The total expense for this time, 4 months, which includes the first 3 weeks of instruction and therefore non-production, was salary -

\$16,941.25. Other expenses - such as rent, phone, purchase of mechanical equipment, office furniture, stationery, etc. - \$3,451.08; Transportation of 40 Deputys on field investigations - \$235.25; a total expense of \$20,627.58.

The estimated expense and appropriation to the end of the fiscal year June 30th, 1936, which means 10 months from the beginning of operation, is salary \$49,627.00, and other expenses of the type enumerated above, \$11,200.00, a total of \$60,827.00.

It can thus readily be seen that this district has already, in 3 months, approximately doubled, in assessments and collections, the proposed expense for the entire 10 months, and there is every indication that its efforts will prove as fruitful in the future.

Therefore, this office feels no hesitancy in saying that it expects the Project to develop delinquent and additional taxes to the extent of between \$400,000.00 and \$500,000.00 by the end of the fiscal year.

VETERANS PLACEMENT SERVICE

The Veterans' Placement Service was created by the Wagner-Peyser Act, known as Public No. 30 - 73d Congress, and was approved June 6, 1933.

This Act created in the United States Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the United States Employment Service, whose province and duty was to promote and develop a national system of employment offices for men, women and juniors, legally qualified to engage in gainful occupations, and to maintain a veterans' service to be devoted to securing employment for veterans, together with other functions.

Under this Act and the United States Employment Service, a Veterans' Placement Service was established and in November 1933, a Guide for Directors of State Employment Services and Veterans' Placement Representatives was issued.

The Federal Advisory Council of the United States Employment Service, as well as a special Committee on Veterans' Placement Service, meeting with the Director of the United States Employment Service, agreed that veterans would be most effectively assisted if the Placement Services existing at that time maintained separately for veterans were integrated with regular State Employment offices.

These two bodies further agreed that a qualified veteran should be attached to the administrative staff of the United States Employment Service to coordinate and promote the interest of veterans and that a similar official, paid from Federal funds, should be attached to each State Employment Service which operates under the law.

One of the primary duties of this representative, hereinafter known as the Veterans' Placement Representative, is to maintain contacts with the Director of the State Employment Service, with the managers of the local offices of the State Service, and with representatives of organizations of veterans in the State. In brief, the responsibilities of the Veterans' Placement Representative, who is a representative of the United States Employment Service, are:

To assure that there be definite attention to the registration and placement of veterans;

To secure and develop cooperation of organizations of veterans;

To promote the interest of employers in employment of veterans and to assure that their preferential rights for employment are faithfully observed.

In fact, the Veterans' Placement Representative has general supervision over the employment of ex-service men registered in public employment offices.

In addition to the specific duties of the Veterans' Placement Representative, as set forth in this report, he has the privilege of extending his endeavors into other fields of helpfulness, provided he has the time, and this has been the case in the State of New Jersey. In the State of New Jersey, since the appointment of the Veterans' Placement Representative in January, 1934, placements of veterans have increased and veterans have been assured of receiving their preferential rights. The office of the Veterans' Placement Representative in the State of New Jersey, is located at 1060 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, and while his duties are such that take him throughout the State from Cape May

County to Sussex, daily interviews are taken care of by him when at his Newark office and, in his absence, by his secretary. These interviews average some twenty to twenty-five a day and consist of explaining to the veteran the procedure to follow to obtain gainful employment; what his preferential rights are under existing laws; assisting him in obtaining hospitalization from the Veterans' hospitals; assisting him in filling out application blanks for disability compensation; assisting him in filling out application blanks for enrollment in the Veterans' C. C. C. Camps; in fact, assisting him in more ways than can be stated in this report, because of lack of space and time.

The statistics and accomplishments of the Veterans' Placement Service are embodied in a most comprehensive exhibit and, therefore, need not be included in this report.

lax in their modes of living prior to the advent of the C.C.C. Camp a few "Bad Boys" are to be found. But, they too can be brought around to see the benefits to be derived from cooperation and harmony.

The various educational and vocational classes have been satisfactorily attended, the enrollee realizing that the courses given will fit him for a better place in the world on the expiration of his enrollment. This fact is brought out by personal contact with the enrollee at the time of his discharge, which finds him clean morally, healthy in body, developed in physique, quick in mind and in general satisfied that the time spent in the C.C.C. Camp was advantageous. He finds himself better fitted to tackle a job and to take his rightful place in the community.

In conclusion, mention is made of the following facts recorded by the Military authorities at Camp Dix as indicative of the benefits attained in health and physique by a group of enrollees under mild military discipline, regular hours of work, recreation and good food during an enrollment period of six months.

Total number examined	710
Total pounds in weight gained	4,659
Number of men gaining weight	549
Average gain for those gaining	8.5 lbs.
Total number losing weight	112
Number of pounds lost	447
Average loss for those losing	4 lbs.
 TOTAL NET GAIN IN WEIGHT	 4,212 lbs.
 Average net gain for group	 5.9 lbs.
Number showing no change in weight	49

Recent decision has been made to considerably reduce the C.C.C. activities throughout the Country, which of course, will result in a proportionate number of existing Camps in the State of New Jersey being discontinued.

FIFTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

The activities of this office require supervision over the personnel and activities of forty (40) stations in the Fifth Coast Guard District along the New Jersey coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May Point inclusive. This includes preparation of all pay rolls and requisitions covering the needs of the various units, the issuance of proposals for material and equipment not supplied by the Coast Guard Store at New York, N. Y., and the preparation and certification of all vouchers covering same. Other activities include frequent inspection of the stations and of a personnel consisting of three hundred and sixty warrant officers and enlisted men, also all Service boats and equipment in order that they may be maintained at the highest possible state of efficiency for performance of assistance duty in connection with the saving of life and property and for enforcement of the Federal laws against smuggling, the illegal entry of aliens and enforcement of the quarantine laws.

The stations maintain a continuous lookout from the station tower or such other point as will obtain the best view of the coast and surrounding waters and also maintain a patrol of the beaches during the hours of darkness and in daytime during thick weather. The personnel performing this duty are required to make indentations on the dial of time detectors which are part of their equipment, by means of keys located in the towers and at key posts located at strategic points along the beach. The men on patrol are also required to carry an electric flashlight and signal holder together with at least three red pyrotechnic signals for communicating with and warning vessels when necessary.

Members of Coast Guard crews are required to be good swimmers and

must pass certain tests prescribed by Coast Guard Headquarters before they are considered eligible for enlistment. They are also required to be proficient signalmen by means of visual signals using the Morse code with semaphore, wig-wag and flashing light and by means of the International Code when signaling at a great distance between ship and shore. They must be qualified oarsmen and be familiar with measures taken for resuscitation of the apparently drowned and for swimming to the relief of drowning persons. Certain drills are prescribed for each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday in order that these men may be entirely familiar with their duties and frequent inspections are made to determine their qualifications.

Each inlet station along the New Jersey coast is equipped with a 36-foot motor lifeboat which has self-bailing and self-righting characteristics. All stations are supplied with self-bailing surfboats that are operated through the surf by means of oars and motor self-bailing surfboats are supplied all stations that are able to utilize them to advantage. In addition to the above, each station adjacent to an inlet is furnished with one or more picket boats, so-called, that are equipped with high-speed motors for use in connection with enforcement of the laws against smuggling and that also perform boarding duty in order to determine whether or not pleasure and commercial craft are provided with the equipment prescribed by law.

A separate Service telephone communication system is maintained in this district connecting all stations with this office and at strategic points is connected with the Bell (long-distance) system. Several stations and motor lifeboats are equipped with radio telephones. These function to good advantage when lifeboats are offshore searching for missing craft and when storms interfere with operation of land telephones.

