AMERICAN RED CROSS

During the period of World War II, the American Red Cross formed the following units which aided the war effort: Productive, Nurses Aide, Motor Corps, First Aid, Nutrition, Canteen, Home Nursing, Disaster and Accident, Water Safety, Blood Donor, Surgical Dressings, Home Service, Bonds and Stamps, Volunteer Instructors, Paid Workers, Entertainment Group, Defense Recreation Group, Committee in Defense Recreation and Beauticians' Volunteer Corps.

The following table shows the approximate number of Negro workers, volunteer or paid, in 28 selected cities in the State. These cities have the largest percentage of Negro population.

City	No. of Workers
Asbury Park	166
Atlantic City	150
Bridgeton	No Record
Burlington	80
Camden	134
Englewood	35
Elizabeth	12
Freehold	62
Hackensack	40
Jersey City	1123
Lawnside	See Camden
Long Branch	54
Morristown	50
Montclair	250
Newark	Incomplete*
New Brunswick	45
Neptune	See Asbury Park
East Orange	291
Orange	See East Orange
Paterson	32
Plainfield	10
Pleasantville	-0-
Princeton	150
Red Bank	241
Roselle	-0-
Salem	100
Summit	1
Trenton	20
TOTAL	2796

Note: * The record for Newark is incomplete. The only figure obtained was 3 for paid workers.

****

ARMY AWARDS AUTHORIZED FOR NEGRO PERSONNEL FROM NEW JERSEY

LEGION OF MERIT

TO: Claude McDade, First Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, Jersey City.

FOR: Exceptionally Meritorious Conduct -- in the performance of outstanding services with the Fifth Army in Italy. As First Sergeant of Company D and later of Company H, he has been an excellent example to the enlisted men of the regiment and has persistently maintained a high state of discipline among subordinates. Upon the activation of Company H, he was of the greatest assistance in selecting, assigning and training personnel. (8-30-43)

TO: John M. Lewis, Jr., Staff Sergeant, Antiaircraft Command, 2064 South 10th Street, Camden.

FOR: Exceptionally Meritorious Conduct -- in the performance of outstanding services while a member of the 319th Antiaircraft Barrage Balloon Battallion at Camp Tuson, Tennessee. Between April 1, 1943, and June 15, 1943, he sought out, identified and secured evidence against and brought to justice, a ring of marihuana peddlers and users whose activities were having a baneful and highly detrimental effect upon the morale, discipline and efficiency in the units undergoing training at Camp Tuson. (2-28-44)

TO: Henry J. Johnson, Corps of Military Police, 154 Charlton Street, Newark.

FOR: Exceptionally Meritorious Service -- in the training of Military Police personnel overseas. (4-17-44)

SOLDIERS MEDAL

TO: Hannibal Moore, Sergeant, Infantry, 233 Potter Avenue, Long Beach.

FOR: Heroism -- displayed in rescuing Lieutenant Benjamin Craig, of Fayetteville, West Virginia, from drowning. During a difficult river crossing problem, while Lieutenant Craig was swimming in a swiftly moving current, he lost the fight to the current, and called for help. Sergeant Moore, who was swimming nearby came to his aid and pulled him to shore where other soldiers lifted the exhausted pair from the river. (5-31-43)

TO: Jesse E. Evans, Private, Quartermaster Corps, 37 Flagler Street, Morristown.

FOR: Heroism -- in the rescue of three sailors from the waters adjoining a United States island base in the South Pacific. Private Evans was one of a party of soldiers working on a ship in the harbor, when he heard the cry for help, and located a small home-made boat not far away, which had capsized. One of the three sailor occupants was unconscious and being held up by another. Without regard for his own safety, Private Evans plunged 40 feet over the side of the ship, swam to the men and helped keep the unconscious one afloat until a ship's launch could come alongside. (11-22-43)

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

TO: Roosevelt Shoemake, Staff Sergeant, Newark. (5-21-45)

TO: Frederick Robinson, Corporal, 35 Mitchell Avenue, Penns Grove. (11-27-44)

TO: Carroll F. James, Corporal, 16 Hopper Avenue, Newark. (12-18-44)

AIR MEDAL

TO: F/O Leonard R. Willette, Belleville.

OAK LEAF CLUSTER

TO: F/O Leonard R. Willette, Belleville.

PURPLE HEART

TO: S/1C Frank Howard Ruffner, Newark.
F/O Leonard R. Willette, Belleville.

****

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS

It is impossible, without a considerable survey, to determine the number of Negro contributors to the Community Chests and Councils campaigns. There is no designation as to race or color on the pledge cards.

The same presents itself in attempting to know how many Negroes have the benefit of the Hospital Free Service, the Family Service or any of the numerous services of this organization.

****

During the period September 1941 through June 1945, the most recent figures available, services to individuals in the Travelers Aid Societies and USO Travelers Aid Service Units for the six cities in New Jersey, are as follows:

	Total Services	Information & Direction & Incidental Services	Cases White	Cases Negro
Atlantic City	142,114	139,662	2,136	316
Newark	56,672	50,160	5,068	1,444
Trenton	82,675	80,286	2,008	381
New Brunswick	226,713	224,632	1,914	167
Red Bank	56,686	55,926	529	231
Wrightstown	51,851	50,919	845	87

While many Negroes have used the USO Troops in Transit Lounge in Newark, no separate record has been kept which would show the number or percentage of the 700,000 people served in the USO Lounge which were Negro.

Before the war, there were no Negroes employed by the Travelers Aid Societies. During the war, in both Trenton and New Brunswick, a Negro worker was employed for a special project for a limited period of time.

Before the war, there were no volunteers, either white or Negro, in the three Travelers Aid Societies. At the present time, the number of volunteers in the Travelers Aid Societies and USO Travelers Aid Service are as follows:

	White	Negro
Atlantic City	21	0
Newark	245	0
Trenton	14	0
New Brunswick	63	4

In April 1942, the USO Troops in Transit Lounge in Newark began to use Negro volunteers. At the present time, there are 225 Negro volunteers available who serve in the Lounge, or act as junior hostesses at dances in nearby camps when needed.

*****

NEW JERSEY STATE HEADQUARTERS SELECTIVE SERVICE

Total Negro Registration (18-44 years)		69,452
Total Negroes Inducted (through 7/31/45)		24,871
A. Breakdown By Branch of Service		
Army	20,632	
Navy	3,697	
Marine Corps	481	
Coast Guard	61	
Total Negro Rejections for Disabilities		9,334

****

U.S. ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE-WAC RECRUITING OFFICE

The number of Negro women from the State of New Jersey in the Women's Army Corps from November 1942 to date totals 89.

****

NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD

Number of officers and enlisted men of 1st Battalion, 372nd Infantry, ordered into Federal Service:

23 Officers
250 Enlisted Men (241 Infantry and 9 Medical)

A. Number of colored officers inducted into service 23 (21 Infantry, 2 Medical)

Personnel other than officers of 1st Battalion, 372nd Infantry, ordered into Federal Service 350.

Number of colored officers and enlisted men, N.J.N.G., oredered into Federal Service 373.

For the N.J.N.G., all those inducted can be considered volunteers.

****

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

There were over 600,000 persons in New Jersey who volunteered in 568 municipalities to perform Civilian Defense activities. Civilian Defense functioned in two major categories - the Civil Protection Patrol and Community War Services divisions. These volunteers, almost without exception, were trained in First Aid.

The State Committee which decided the policies, initiated action and implemented the programs in the communities included representatives from recognized New Jersey clubs, including the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

The following table shows the number of Negro volunteers in 28 selected cities in the State. These cities have the largest percentage of Negro population.

Asbury Park	175
Atlantic City	470
Bridgeton	80
Burlington	66
Camden	374
Englewood	149
Elizabeth	247
Freehold	31
Hackensack	154
Jersey City	447
Long Branch	74
Lawnside	57
Morristown	71
Montclair	388
Newark	915
New Brunswick	204
Neptune	84
E. Orange	297
Orange	281
Paterson	213
Plainfield	228
Pleasantville	67
Princeton	59
Roselle	84
Red Bank	79
Salem	77
Summit	70
Trenton	465
TOTAL	5,906*

Note: Approximated according to population

OFFICE OF DEPENDENCY BENEFITS

Negroes constituted approximately 25% of the personnel of the Office of Dependency Benefits. They functioned in all departments as photographers, supervisors, payroll clerks, section chiefs, office appliance repairmen, multilith operators, stencil typists, secretaries, computors, adjudicators, stock clerks, counselors, statistical clerks, dispatchers, messengers, interviewers, etc.

In 1943, the total number of employees was 10,000 of which 26% were Negroes. In 1945, the total number of employees was 8,200, of which 25% were Negroes.

Approximately 1/2 billion dollars, totaling in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 checks are issued to the dependents of the men and women in the armed services.

****

NUMBER OF NEW JERSEY DISTRICT O.P.A. PAID AND VOLUNTEER WORKERS, ACCORDING TO RACE

O.P.A. Operation	North Jersey District		Central Jersey District		South Jersey District	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Executive	2	0	2	0	2	0
Administration Managers	18	3	9	0	11	0
Information	4	0	3	0	3	0
Accountant	9	0	8	0	5	0
Enforcement	95	0	23	1	23	0
Price	46	0	21	1	32	0
Rationing	39	0	24	0	23	0
Rent	75	4	25	3	13	0
Board Managers	15	0	8	0	9	0
Temporary Employees	5	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	305	7	123	7	124	0
Volunteers	No Record Kept		204	2	2134	0
Local Board Members	510	2	782	2	1211	0

North Jersey District covers the following counties
Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Sussex, Union
Central Jersey District covers the following counties
Mercer, Mounmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren
South Jersey District covers the following counties
Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester

U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION - WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration kept no records which would designate the home-state or racial group of the members in the merchant fleet. The Maritime's Commission's duty was to build a merchant fleet; the War Shipping Administration trained the men who would manned the ships. The Maritime Commission office in New York City had jurisdiction over all of the eastern seaboard states, Maine to Florida, seventeen states.

The latest figures compiled from the Casualty and Prisoner of War list, supplied by the Navy Department as of June 14, 1945, indicate that from the State of New Jersey, 18 merchant seaman have been taken prisoners of war, 239 missing, 38 dead, making a total casualty list of 295. This does not include the numbers who have been wounded in the course of war service.

****

NATIONAL MARITIME UNION OF AMERICA, INC.

A little more than 10% of the 90,000 members of the National Maritime Union are Negroes. The Union kept no record which would designate the home-state or racial group of the members.

****

U.S. TREASURER'S OFFICE

From May 1941 to July 31, 1945

Total Amount of Bonds Purchased	$ 1,353,576,650.00
Total Amount of Bonds Purchased by Negroes	$ 64,971,679.20

****

List of Negro Workers Who Received War Bond Citations

Dr. Howard W. Brown 1st & 7th
School Principal
1492 Bradley Avenue
Camden, N. J.

Mrs. Louisa Clark 7th
Elk's Home
1319 Springwood Avenue
Asbury Park, N. J.

Mr. George L. Eggleston 7th
Camden School Principal
Magnolia, N. J.

Mrs. Jessie C. Flourney 1st & 7th
Assistant Principal
813 Walnut Street
Camden, N. J.

Montgomery T. Gregory 1st & 7th
School Principal
507 N. Ohio Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

Walter L. Gordon 1st & 7th
School Principal
555 Mt. Vernon Street
Camden, N. J.

F. Leon Harris 7th
Business
140 Union Avenue
Asbury Park, N. J.

P.J. Hill 1st & 7th
School Principal
53 Chestnut Avenue
Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Lillian Howard 1st & 7th
School Principal
Camden, N. J.

John W, Hopkins 6th & 7th
P.O. Box 161
Lawnside, N. J.(Chairman of
Post War Finance of Lawnside)

Rev. B. F. Johnson 6th & 7th
400 Bergen Street
Newark, N. J.

Mr. Charles W. Jackson 7th
Business
47 York Street
Salem, N. J.

Mr. George H. Kelsie 7th
Business
167 Charlton Street
Salem, N. J.

James H.C. Kelly 1st & 7th
School Principal
Townsend, N. J.

Mrs. Mildred F. Marshall 6-7th
Director of Social Center
Lawnside, N. J.

Miss Helen Moore 5-6-7th
Postmaster
Lawnside, N. J.

Mr. J. Carroll Rooks 1-7th
School Principal
828 S. 9th Street
Camden, N. J.

Mr. Walter H. Smith 1st & 7th
School Principal
508 N. Ohio Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dr. W. R. Valentine 1st & 7th
Principal
Bordentown Industrial Training
School
Bordentown, N. J.

Mr. Hilmar L. Jensen 7th
40 Fowler Street
Carver Center
Trenton, N. J.

****

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION-UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
(NEW JERSEY)

Employment of Non-Whites Reported on March ES-270 Reports in Selected Industry Groups*

Industry Group	No. of Estab.	Total Employment	Non-White	Percent
Ordnance Mfg.	39	47,736	5,218	10.9
Food Products	20	14,604	4,112	28.2
Textiles	29	20,107	760	3.8
Apparel	24	8,012	893	11.1
Lumber & Products	17	2,381	610	25.6
Paper & Products	15	5,948	567	9.5
Printing, Publish'g, etc.	5	2,531	136	5.4
Chemical & Explosives	57	51,606	3,058	5.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	12	14,794	643	4.3
Rubber Goods	11	13,082	847	6.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	21	12,919	908	12.0
Iron & Steel	60	35,748	3,060	7.6
Shipbldg. & Aircraft	47	146,556	13,140	8.9
Non-ferrous Metals	31	19,000	2,280	12.0
Electrical Industries	67	119.783	9,151	7.6
Machinery	67	34,308	1,712	5.0
Automotive	8	9,304	601	6.5
Unclassified Mfg.	31	22,358	1,247	5.6
Transportation	2	1,062	356	33.5
Public Utilities	6	2,747	39	1.4
Gov't. Facilities	22	32,451	6,438	19.8
STATE TOTAL	591	618,037	55,776	9.0

*Excludes only those groups in which reported employment was less than 1000 workers

Note: Data of ES-270 reports reflect employment in only the larger establishments of those industry groups of primary importance to the production of war material. They may not, therefore, be representative of complete employment in these groups, nor for the State as a whole.

****

CONCLUSION

During the war years, the general attitude of the Negro population in New Jersey was characterized by faith in the American way of life....a faith in things hoped for, but not yet seen. The Negro has given concrete evidence of his willingness to support his government, in spite of the fact that he is often the last to receive the benefits afforded other American citizens. We are all familiar with the pattern of discrimination and segregation and regardless of the unadulterated patriotism felt by all Negro Americans, these social aspects necessarily influenced the general attitude. These influences, however, were released in channels which made him fight for the American Eagle and for what it stands for.

With the cessation of active hostilities, the attitude has shifted to one of "What were we fighting for?"

Negro troops quartered in our State have exemplified a spirit of satisfaction because of the many courtesies, privileges, entertainment and price reductions accorded them. Their deportment, with a few exceptions, has been splendid contribution to the Negro people. This is especially true of those troops who, for the first time, have had to leave their native state or environment.

Negro troops and enlisted men were subjected to various phases of discrimination and segregation. It would be a utopian hope that with the donning of a uniform, discrimination would cease, since a uniform does not change the color of skin pigmentation. A number of institutions organized for the comfort of the members of the services were for "whites only", in war as in peace. In some instances, resentment of these conditions were actively manifested.

The community relationships existed mainly through established recognized agencies such as the U.S.O., Y.M.C.A. Canteens and many other private and religious organizations. These organizations report harmony prevailed in most instances. Our contacts with the theaters, business-men, social workers and the general public establishes conclusively that the Negro troops quartered in our State were well-behaved, considerate and thoughtful of the rights of others.

****