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Groeger notes

#### OLSON--PRE-EVACUATION ATTITUDE

Governor Olson's first suggestion after the outbreak of war on the handling of California's alien problem was a drastic one. On December 8, 1941, he proposed to the California State Defense Council that all aliens be ordered to remain indoors as a means of avoiding riots. This suggestion was unacceptable to the Council due to the disruption such restrictions would cause in the food supply. (L.A. Times, 12/9/41)

A few days later, at the request of Japanese newspaper men in California, Gov. Olson in a press release reminded Californians that the majority of American-born and alien Japanese were loyal to the United States. (Oakland Tribune, 12/13/41) At the time when he declared a state of emergency in California, Gov. Olson also urged tolerance in dealing with Americans of Japanese descent the majority of whom, he said, "are united with the traditional and native-born American citizens; all ready to do their part in the service of our country". (Berkeley Gazette, 12/15/41)

radio address

Early in January, Gov. Olson suggested the revocation of professional licenses held by enemy aliens. (Oakland Tribune, 1/3/42) At the end of January, he authorized the State Department of Agriculture to revoke food production licenses of enemy aliens and said that he would attempt to obtain Federal approval for the revocation of business and professional licenses. (S.F. Nichi Bei, 2/1/42)

On February 2, the Sacramento Bee reported a conference between General DeWitt, Gov. Olson, and Tom Clark, of the enemy alien control unit of the Justice Dept. Olson was quoted as saying that the purpose of the meeting was to survey plans for the handling of the enemy alien



population "including problems of possible evacuation from certain areas and espionage dangers". The following day the Bee reported that undisclosed plans had been worked out which would guard against sabotage without necessitating the removal of all alien Japanese. Olson was quoted as saying that these tentative plans would require the complete cooperation of loyal Japanese and would give them an opportunity to demonstrate that loyalty. (S. F. Nichi Bei, 2/4/42) On the same date that Olson was quoted as saying plans were in progress which did not contemplate the removal of all alien Japanese, the San Francisco Examiner reported that State Attorney General Earl Warren favored moving all aliens 200 miles from the coast. (S.F. Examiner, 2/3/42)

On February 4, Governor Olson broadcast on the subject of the Japanese in California. He stated that there had been some attempts on the part of the Japanese in California to communicate with the Japanese enemy. It was impossible, he said, to know how far reaching such fifth column organization might be, and that therefore it was necessary to take measures not only for our security but also for the protection of the Japanese from "unfair and abusive treatment which may be difficult to restrain if such measures of protection are not adopted.... At our conference Monday (with DeWitt and Clark) general plans were agreed upon for the movement and placement of the entire adult Japanese population in California within the borders of our state at productive and useful employment, and under such surveillance and protection for themselves and the state and nation as shall be deemed necessary." Gov. Olson also stated that the loss of Japanese labor, particularly important in agricultural production, had been taken into consideration in plans for regulating the Japanese in



California. He closed with a reiteration of his belief in the loyalty of the majority of California Japanese. (Sacramento Bee, 2/5/42) The Oakland Tribune of 2/5/42, pointed out that there was no confirmation from federal sources that it was planned to treat the Japanese differently from other enemy alien groups.

On February 6, Gov. Olson spoke to some twenty Japanese-Americans, the majority of them newspaper men. The danger to the Japanese themselves as well as the fifth column danger to national security was emphasized by the Governor. He suggested the voluntary movement of California Japanese to the interior of California.

We have concluded that with the cooperation of loyal Japanese we can have voluntary submission to our plans, not as concentrated enemies but as American citizens who can better serve their country elsewhere. That is quite an order and it will require cooperation. If these plans are not complied with, suspicion will be increased and more drastic action may be taken to make certain there are no Japanese adults on the Pacific Coast.... There is no middle ground for Japanese here. There can be no secret heart for equivocation in this conflict. If you are not prepared to go all the way you ought to be concentrated. (Sacramento Bee, 2/6/42)

According to Doho, Governor Olson~~ts~~ emphasized that "there would not be arbitrary concentration, segregation, humiliation, nor abrogation of constitutional rights of Japanese in the zone volunteers evacuate themselves". (Doho, 2/11/42) The Governor also promised to appoint a Japanese committee to help to work the details of the program. (Ibid.) The Japanese leaders stated that they would be willing to participate in such a program and submitted various plans for the voluntary evacuation of the Japanese population. (Tolan Com. #31, p. 11~~31~~)

Gov. Olson stated that he opposed the demands for mass evacuation which were being made by some groups, but added that he would recommend



such a plan to the Federal Government unless "the Japanese showed they were 100% behind this country". He also suggested the discontinuance of all Japanese news papers in California and the substitution of State and Federally controlled newspapers to keep the Japanese posted on government regulations. (S.F. Chronicle, 2/5/42) At the end of the conference, Gov. Olson told the Japanese-Americans that he was "quite heartened by expressions from most of you". (Oakland Tribune, 2/7/42) ~~A meetin~~

A meeting with the governors of Washington and Oregon was planned (Sacramento Bee, 2/11/42), but there is no record that such a meeting took place.

On February 13, Gov. Olson announced that he was opposed to martial law at that time. Such a method of affecting the removal of the Japanese, he stated, should not be resorted to "until all other possibilities are exhausted". (S.F. Examiner, 2/14/42)

Speaking before an American Legion meeting in Los Angeles on February 21, Gov. Olson urged "an excess of caution" in guarding the state against sabotage and fifth column activities. (S.F. Examiner, 2/22/42)

After evacuation was assured, Olson criticized farm groups in various California counties who despite threatened farm labor shortages, were unwilling to make use of Japanese workers who would be moved from their former farms. He also criticized the attitude of officials of inland states who were unwilling to accept Pacific Coast Japanese. (S.F. Examiner, 3/1/42)

Gov. Olson was a witness at the second hearing which the San Francisco Tolson Committee hearings on March . His testimony there gives a clear review both of his past activities and his personal outlook. He



stated that not only military necessity and agricultural economy had been considered in plans for the movement of enemy aliens, but also public psychology.

We have also considered public psychology, the temper of the people with reference particularly to not only the alien enemies who may be under suspicion of disloyalty, but the Japanese as a whole. (Tolan hearings, #31, 11630)

In speaking of the loyalty of the Japanese, Olson said:

We do feel that there are loyal Japanese. I think as high as 5,000 of them are serving in the armed forces of the United States now.

I don't think there is any question but what a large part of the population of the Japanese people in California are so completely divorced from any natural feeling of loyalty or sympathy to the militarists of Japan, and its brutal aggressive methods, as to be wholly horrified at the way their racial nation has gone....

But, of course, we would be naive indeed if we did not recognize that there is also a large part--we don't know how large, nobody can say, but we get it from our Japanese-American citizens themselves--there is a considerable part of the Japanese population who are distinctly in sympathy with Japan and do constitute an element that would engage in military assistance, or any other kind of assistance in fifth column opportunities, if the opportunity were given to aid Japan in the present war with us. The loyal Japanese people realize also that the average Caucasian can't distinguish between the Japanese. They all look alike. (Tolan hearings, #31, 11631)

The Governor later repeated the cliché that the reason why it was necessary to remove all of the Japanese but not all of the Germans and Italians was that it was impossible to distinguish between the Japanese.

First, let me say, the distinction between the Japanese and the Italian and German is the difficulty of telling who is who among the Japanese. I think they realize that. I don't believe that difficulty exists among the Germans and Italians. (Ibid., 11634)

But the trouble about that is, as I say, too many people will conclude that every Japanese is a fifth columnist, no matter what may be in his heart, so I think because of the innate condition and physical appearance in all of the Japanese, you can't apply that. (Ibid., 11635)



Regional Files, 710, Wash., D. C.  
Miyamoto

*Act. Employ*

OLSON

Tel from Culbert L. Olson, Governor of Calif. to E. R. Fryer  
July 7, 1942

Following conference today with representative farmers and growers of San Joaquin Valley, I have sent following telegram to General Dewitt, "I endeavored communicate with you by telephone today but was unable to do so and therefore send you this telegram, asking that you please give me opportunity to confer with you on Wednesday in San Francisco, at such hour as you may fix, regarding the necessity for a change of Federal policy in handling of Japanese not yet removed from agricultural areas of California in view of necessity for their employment on California farms to save this year's crops. At this conference with you I would like present Mr. Fryer of War Relocation Authority, our State Director of Agriculture, and Herman Buckner of U. S. Employment Service. I will be in San Francisco Wednesday morning, anticipating an opportunity for this conference on that day. Please advise." I am endeavoring to reach you by telephone to arrange conference with you and General Dewitt. Hope that further removals of Japanese from agricultural areas will be halted until we shall be given opportunity to have the federal military and war relocation authorities consider a reversal of policy regarding removal and arrange for their use in saving crops in California. Please advise me whether I may see you in San Francisco on Wednesday.



424 Wheeler Hall  
20 June 1949

Mr. James Oakley, Exec.Secy to Gov. Warren  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Oakley:

I am writing a history of various events in California in the months after Pearl Harbor; I am particularly interested in the evacuation of the Japanese, and the discussion during January and February, 1942, of the need for this.

I would like to secure complete copies of former Governor Olson's

Press release of December 13, 1941  
Declaration of Emergency of Dec. 15, 1941  
Radio address of February 4.

May I have copies of these, if they are in your files?

If this material is not available from your office, can you tell me with whom I should communicate.

Sincerely

Edward N. Barnhart  
Assistant professor

*no papers*  
✓  
✓





EARL WARREN  
GOVERNOR

# State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

SACRAMENTO 14

June 23, 1949

Mr. Edward N. Barnhart  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Speech  
424 Wheeler Hall  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Barnhart:

I have your letter of June 21, concerning the paper you are writing covering the history of events in California following Pearl Harbor.

In 1942, Culbert L. Olson was Governor of California, and at that time no minutes were kept of discussions at the Governor's Council meetings. Therefore, we checked with the California State Library to see if there were any newspaper accounts of a statement made at a Governor's Council concerning the removing of enemy aliens from the coast.

The State Librarian has advised us that the only statement on the subject she was able to locate was not in connection with a Governor's Council meeting, but occurred at a meeting of representatives from various counties with a representative from the Farm Placement Service of the United States Employment Service. At this meeting, Governor Olson was quoted in the newspapers of May 26, 1942, as favoring an extension of the military zone to eliminate the existing unrestricted areas for the Japanese.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

M. F. Small  
Secretary to Governor

MFS:bf





EARL WARREN  
GOVERNOR

# State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

SACRAMENTO 14

June 28, 1949

Professor Edward N. Barnhart  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Speech  
University of California  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Professor Barnhart:

I am sorry that in the rush of the closing days of the Legislature I have not had an opportunity to sooner reply to your letter of June 20.

This office does not have any files of the previous administration. However, two of the items you mention are contained in a book entitled "State Papers and Public Addresses of Culbert L. Olson, Governor of California, 1939-1941". These are the Declaration of Emergency of December 15, 1941 and the Radio address of February 4. If the University Library does not have a copy of this book, Miss Evelyn Huston, Documents Section, State Library, Sacramento, will be glad to loan their copy to the University Library for your use. ✓

There is no copy of the press release of December 13, 1941 available, and I would suggest that you check the back files of one of the newspapers for this item.

Sincerely,

JAMES H. OAKLEY  
Executive Secretary.

JHO:mg



424 Wheeler Hall  
29 June 1949

Mr. Culbert L. Olson  
639 S. Spring Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Olson:

It may interest you to learn that in a book just published by the University of Chicago Press, entitled "American's Betrayed", by one Morton Grodzins, an analysis is given of the reasons for the evacuation of the Japanese in the months after Pearl Harbor. According to this work, the cause for the evacuation was selfish economic motives of "pressure groups" which "whipped up public sentiment", aided by politicians.

A colleague and myself feel that this is a false picture of the motivation for the evacuation and we are writing a book to correct the unfortunate impression and claims which the above-mentioned work gives. It appears to us that all California were alarmed, and with some reason, at the possibility of sabotage at the hands of the Japanese; this was a case of wide-spread public sentiment and apprehension and not a case of "pressure groups" directing public opinion.

We are preparing a book, which we expect will be published by the University of California Press, setting forth the facts as we see them and setting the record straight.

We are anxious to get a complete picture of the activities of all official bodies and unofficial organizations, such as service clubs, and the like, to discern what motives and what considerations lead them to take the actions and pass the resolutions which they did. From what we have covered so far, as I indicate above, it appears that the major consideration was the fear of enemy attack.

At the moment we are interested in the actions of the State Council for Defense. I am finding it difficult to locate any reports of this organization. As a former Chairman of the Council, have you copies of minutes, reports, agenda or whatever of this organization which we could examine? We would like to see what stand this Council took toward enemy aliens and their evacuation, and what reasons were advanced for it.

Any assistance would be much appreciated. We are anxious to get a complete picture and to contradict in an unimpeachable manner the false claims and inferences in the work mentioned above.

Sincerely

Edward N. Barnhart  
Assistant Professor



424 Wheeler Hall  
20 July 1949

Mr. Culbert L. Olson  
Olson, Olson & Olson  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Olson:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 30, in answer to mine of June 29 raising some questions about the Japanese evacuation. Your letter was very informative and I appreciate your writing at such length. Since writing to you I have been informed that the California State Disaster Council has the files of the State Defense Council and I have written to its head to ascertain if I could secure information about local Defense Councils from them.

In your letter you referred to "economically motivated pressure groups" being anxious to secure Japanese property, etc. and to have them removed as competitors. That many did see an opportunity here seems clear but this is, of course, not the claim made by Mr. Grodzins who finds evidence that these groups stimulated the demand for evacuation before the public at large came to ask for it. We find no evidence of this.

If you could, however, give us some clue as to those interests anxious to see the Japanese removed as competitors we could examine their activities during the months before evacuation became widely demanded to see if they could in any sense be said to have formed or decided public opinion. Any suggestions here would be very valuable. Any comments you care to make would be considered as strictly confidential.

Two other points occur to me. In your radio address of February 4, 1942 (page 345 of your Collected Public Papers) you quoted four paragraphs from a statement you had made to loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Can you tell me where I can find the entire statement. I would like to get a copy of it.

Secondly: in this same speech you mention that "hundreds of letters had been received by you" asking that something be done to prevent sabotage, presumably advocating evacuation. Where are these letters now? Would it be possible to get access to them? It would be very informative to see how many came from individuals and how many from organized groups working for evacuation.

Sincerely

Edward N. Barnhart  
Assistant Professor



Veterans of Foreign Wars

Grodz

~~Nebraska~~ -

65

① Resolution Feb. 2 - enemy aliens removed.

Albany Post

① Resolution - Ladies Auxiliary Alameda, March 2

Purple Heart

Grodz

66 ~~Nebraska~~

Sacramento Chap. resol: intern enemy aliens (Feb. 13)

San Luis Obispo (Jan 2)

United Spanish War Vets

66

1 San Fernando

Disabled Amer Vets of W.W. (I)

66

1 Seattle

11509



424 Wheeler Hall  
14 November 1950

Mr. Culbert L. Olson  
Olson, Olson and Olson  
639 South Spring Street  
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Sir:

You were very helpful to me over a year ago in giving me some information on the factors leading to the decision to evacuate the Japanese Americans in the months after the attack on Pearl Harbor. As I indicated when I wrote to you, I am writing a book on the evacuation, and attempting to find out just what factors were responsible for the decision. I am taking the liberty of writing to you again for information on another point related to my inquiry.

I noted that, according to the San Francisco Chronicle of February 3, 1942, you had had a meeting on the previous day with General DeWitt, Thomas Clark and some other officials, that you had discussed the Japanese problem, and you issued a statement after the meeting announcing that "plans had been made to solve the Japanese problem without resort to wholesale removal of adults to concentration camps in the midwest," that it was the desire to avoid the "extreme procedure" of mass evacuation if possible, and that less radical measures would afford "adequate protection" against fifth-column dangers.

Was it your understanding at this meeting with General DeWitt that he approved of this plan and was not on that date urging the necessity for mass evacuation? Was he in agreement at that date that your proposal for lodging the Japanese adults in camps in farming areas would be satisfactory.

Any information you can give me from your recollections of General DeWitt's attitude at that time would be of interest and value to me.

If you are coming to the Bay Area any time in the near future I would appreciate the opportunity to meet and talk with you about this subject.

Sincerely

Edward N. Barnhart  
Asst. Professor



FRANK M. JORDAN  
SECRETARY OF STATE



OFFICE OF THE  
**Secretary of State**  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
SACRAMENTO 3

Nov. 17, 1950

EDWARD N. BARNHART, Assistant Professor  
University of California  
Department of Speech  
424 Wheeler Hall  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Sir:

We do not have any record of any statement  
by the Secretary of State of the State of California  
regarding the evacuation of the Japanese from the  
west coast following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Yours very truly,  
FRANK M. JORDAN, Secretary of State

CJH/bb

By

*Chas. J. Hagerty*  
Deputy Secretary of State



SACRAMENTO OFFICE

209 STATE CAPITOL

TELEPHONE: GILBERT 2-4711—LOCAL 2220

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

304 STATE BUILDING

TELEPHONE: MADISON 6-1515

GOODWIN KNIGHT

Lieutenant Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, California

November 24, 1950

Edward N. Barnhart, Asst. Professor  
Department of Speech  
University of California  
424 Wheeler Hall  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Professor Barnhart:

Regarding your letter of November 15th, I have no idea as to whether or not the then Lieutenant Governor in 1942 issued any public statement regarding the evacuation of the Japanese or whether if such a statement was made, if it appeared in print.

Ellis E. Patterson was Lieutenant Governor at that time and I would suggest that you write him at his home, 1187 South Rodeo Drive, Los Angeles. He may be able to help you.

Sincerely,

*Goodwin Knight*

GOODWIN KNIGHT  
Lieutenant Governor

GK:p

Write  
27 Nov



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## CALIFORNIA AND THE WAR

Address over Mutual Don Lee Broadcasting System and California Radio System, 12-14-41

My Fellow Citizens:

California and its people are called upon to perform a major role in this world war. California and its people--every man, woman and child--unitedly responds to the performance of that role and duty with enthusiastic loyalty, devotion, and a willingness to make any sacrifice it requires.

With a thousand miles of coast line along the Pacific, our geographical position places us in the first line of defense against invasion. Our great natural resources, our huge oil supplies, our enormous agricultural and industrial production, our numerous aircraft factories, shipbuilding yards, and other facilities needed to sustain our Nation in the winning of the war, are the natural objectives of attempted aggressions of our enemies. Already enemy reconnaissance, if not bombing, planes are known to have passed along our coast and to have covered a part of the interior areas. Enemy forces for invasion from air or sea may be hovering about us. We know the regular Army, Navy and Air Forces of our country, many of which are based in California, will ultimately defeat such efforts; but we also know that until our enemies are ultimately and completely destroyed, the people and all the resources of California must be enlisted and marshalled for their own protection and for carrying on this world war against the Axis Powers to a successful conclusion.

When I say that the people of California loyally and enthusiastically respond to their duty in this crisis, I mean not only native sons and daughters of old American ancestry, but also every racial group including Californians of Italian, German and Japanese extraction, as well as Californians of French, Austrian, Hungarian, Holland, Belgian, Czecho-Slovakian, Jugo-Slovakian, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Scandinavian, Grecian and of other ancient nationalities whose people in Europe, Asia and Africa are now enslaved by the military power of these world bandits and enemies of mankind, known as the Axis Powers. All these groups of California's population, as well as those derived from Spanish, Mexican and Latin American Republics of our Western Hemisphere, of Great Britain and her Dominions, of China, of Syria, Armenia and other small nations, "are united with traditional and native-born American citizens; all ready to do their part in the service of our country" in this, the greatest world crisis in history. Communications received by me from these various groups give assurances of their loyalty. It would be impossible to review them all in this broadcast, but as a sample of what I mean, let me quote to you, for instance, the following telegram representing the sentiment of our population of Austrian extraction, expressed through representatives of the Free Austria Movement in California. It reads in part as follows:

"Thousands of Free Austrians imprisoned or executed by Hitler's troops are the chief witnesses for the clear desire of Austrians to be separated from Germany after the victory. Those Austrians who enjoy the hospitality of this country and have been privileged to declare their intention to become free American citizens consider it necessary to express the intention of their silenced former countrymen to become free Austrians again. They for their part offer whatever support they can give and gladly accept whatever sacrifices might be demanded in the great struggle for a free world. They are sure that with the help of God and the Americans victory will be won."

And as illustrative of the many assurances by the Japanese groups of American born Japanese citizens and Japanese residents of California, who number seventy thousand or more, is this telegram from a Japanese resident of San Mateo. It says:

"I am Japanese, coming from Japan twenty-two years ago to this great country of United States of America. I have lived very freely under the protection of the U.S. Govt. and the great Flag of the Stars and Stripes over two decades. Now I am myself deeply guilty conscious that the Japanese navy attacked the peaceful American land without warning. They bombed and machine-gunned killing the Japanese people in Hawaii as well as the American people. I condemn the Japanese attack. It is apparently the method of very treacherous Hitler's butchery tactics. I am really mad from the bottom of my heart and determined to fight against the treachery, hypocrisy, butchery, tyranny rulers of the Japanese navy, army and the govt who are just puppet of Hitler's world domination. I ask you to let me organize Japanese,



Chinese and Filipinos in this free country to ~~fight against the enemy~~ voluntary arm to join abroad the Chinese army that are now fighting to defeat Hitlerite Japanese army on their land to smash our common enemy of Fascist and to liberate our people from under the yoke of Hitler's slavery regime."

Similar communications, manifesting loyalty on the part of all our racial groups are pouring in.

But we do know that our enemies have their spies; that they have their carefully laid espionage plans; that they have their fifth columnists here and elsewhere in America, whether working under the direction of the German, the Japanese or the Italian secret service, and that, therefore, every precaution and guarding must be exercised and provided against the havoc and disaster which any successful sabotage might cause. As to such enemies within our midst, I am sure the Intelligence Service of the Army and the Navy and the FBI of the Dept of Justice, whose duty it is to ferret them out, arrest and place them in concentration, will receive the aid and the cooperation of those of our loyal racial groups who are in an advantageous position to aid these authorities in detecting such enemies. All information leading to the apprehension of such enemies should be communicated to the offices of the FBI immediately, and I call on all loyal citizens and residents of California to perform that duty.

We are in a serious emergency, greater emergency than any that we have ever faced. I am issuing a proclamation declaring a state of emergency in California, in order that our plans for the performance of California's war duty, its home defense, its police, fire and State Guard protection, its health, welfare and consumer protection, its transportation, housing, works and facility needs and their protection, and for marshalling of our industrial resources and production, our agricultural resources and production, and our human resources and skills, may be readily, effectively and efficiently carried into action. That proclamation reads as follows:

During the long and grim struggle which we undoubtedly face, with its hazards and required sacrifices, our people must be protected as well as directed in their work in civilian life discipline, in the maintenance of a morale of enthusiastic cooperation and in the performance of all of our responsibilities from fireside to firing line. The responsibility for this protection rests upon the people's duly constituted State and local governments, with such emergency aid as they may call into service. Your State govt is organized and prepared for that responsibility on its part.

As early as June 24, 1940 in anticipation of the need for preparedness for California's part in the Natl Def Program, and for the emergency of war into which we were actually drawn last Sunday by Japanese invasion, I appointed a State Council of Defense, representative of industry, labor, State and local governmental agencies, veterans organizations, education and health and welfare agencies, for the purpose of planning a program for home and civilian defense. At that time it was difficult for us all to believe that we would now be in actual war. There was no legislation then providing for a California State Council of Defense, and none was enacted until a year later. However, the original Council, so appointed and organized, laid the plans for State defense and civilian protection, cooperated with the Council of National Defense in setting up patterns for the States to follow in the organization of State agencies for home and civilian defense, and began organization work in accordance with such plans.

The Legislature recognized the need for the establishment of the State Council and local councils in accordance with such plans, and on May 30, 1941, enacted a measure providing for the establishment of the Calif St. Council of Defense "In order better to provide for the participation of this State and its local units of govt in the Natl Def. Pro.\*\*\* under the direction of the Governor as the exec. head of this State" and "to provide State and local defense councils for the integration of all governmental programs for defense, for the adjustments necessary to effect a prompt assimilation of such programs, and for the proper coordination between the activities of govt and the private agencies cooperating in the defense effort."

The members of the State Council of Defense, set up under this act, consist of the Governor, the Adjutant Genl, the Atty Genl, the State Supt. of Pub. Instr., the Drtr. of Pub. Health, and 20 members appointed by the Govr., who is ex officio Chairman of the Council. An exec. comm. and an exec. secy are provided for.



P.2 Speech - Dec 18 -

(speech, cont'd)

The work of the Council is divided among its committees, whose duty it is to study and make recommendations of specific plans for the direction of all local governmental agencies and councils of defense in the various fields of civilian defense, health, welfare, transportation, housing, and production activities.

On similar pattern, and in accordance with directions from the State Council of Defense, local councils of defense are organized under the authority of local county and city govts. and under the direction of the chief executives of the county and city administrations. Ordinances have been adopted providing for these local councils of defense, as recommended by the State Council. Plans have been prepared by the State Defense Council, to be followed by all local councils to meet civilian protection and defense requirements. Further instructions are in course of preparation by the State Council and by the Natl. Office of Civ. Defense, which are transmitted by me to the local councils and to the public. Naturally, considerable time is required in putting into effect uniform rules, regulations and detailed methods of procedure for the various defense activities, including the enlistment of voluntary services. But such uniform regulations and procedures are rapidly being perfected until there shall be accomplished a line of authority from the Office of Civ. Def. of the Nation, through the Governor to the State Council of Defense, to the local govts and their councils of defense, to the volunteer organizations in every line of activity, as well as to the population generally, concerning each individual's duty in all emergencies. These uniform directions will be given and repeated by broadcast, by pamphlet circularization, and through the columns of the press until they shall become fully understood by the entire population. Continuous work to that end is now being performed. I will, as will the Executive Secretary of the State Council of Defense, communicate to the local governmental authorities and their defense councils, and to their volunteer auxiliary forces, and to the public generally, uniform regulations for carrying out details of plans coming from the Natl. Office of Div. Defense and from the State Council of Defense. Every citizen should be on the alert for this information and become fully acquainted with his duty in line of action in any disaster, whether from bombing or other cause that may endanger life or property. This does not mean that everyone should volunteer for State Guard duty or for any given line of duty, such as air raid wardens, fire wardens, or other police or simipolice service. Only a limited number can be designated for such service. But it means that there is a duty for everyone, including women and children, to perform in the home, on the streets, and in public places for his own protection and for the protection of his neighbors in faithfully following out instructions given by the duly constituted authorities in any and all emergencies.

Central registration offices for all volunteers for civilian defense duty are being established in each locality, from which central office volunteers will be assigned to the division of service in which he or she may best serve. Volunteers for civilian service should call on their city and county authorities for directions to these central registration places.

The organization and functions of the State Guard, established since the National Guard was inducted into the regular Army, which is now being increased to 25,000 officers and men to meet requirements for its services, will be the subject of another broadcast by me for the information of all volunteers to this important service and for the information of the public generally.

Let us realize that we are all enlisted to perform our respective duties in the grave crisis faced by our State and Nation, whether as civilians, government officials, reserve Army, Navy and State Guard forces, or as actual combat troops. Every night let us repeat our allegiance to the Flag of the U.S.A.; every day let us renew our resolution that that Flag shall remain hoisted as the beacon of liberty and justice for the people of all the world as we go forward with firm determination that we shall not only crush the Axis Powers and free mankind from their enslavement, but that we shall also be prepared to win the peace that shall follow this world war.

Good night.

*end speech*



171-173

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EXISTENCE OF WAR EMERGENCY

State of Calif., Governor's Office, Sacto. 12-20-41

Members of the Senate and Assembly

GREETINGS: For your information, in connection with the matters submitted to you for consideration in my call of the present extraordinary session, and for the information of the public as to the serious need for action on the part of the Legislature as recommended in my message to you yesterday, I respectfully call your attention to the attached communications which I have just now received from Lt.Gen. J.L. DeWitt, Comm. Genl., WDC, Hdqtrs. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

Respectfully submitted. CULBERT L. OLSON, GOV.

\*\*\*\*\*

Confidential -- War Dept., Hdqtrs. WDC & 4th Army Presidio of San Francisco. *do*

Office of the Commanding Genl. 12-19-41

To: Hon. Culbert L. Olson, Govr. of State of Calif., Sacto.

Dear Governor: I cannot emphasize to you too strongly the very real menace at this time to the national safety which arises from the presence in the States comprising the WDC, in which the St. of Calif. is included, of the considerable number of enemy aliens and possible fifth columnists.

Already, since the beginning of hostilities against this country, proof has mounted of fifth column activity and sabotage, particularly in Hawaii and the Philippines, which have caused serious property and Military damage and have contributed to the loss of many American lives.

Conditions which favored those activities and produced those results, exist within your State, and the opportunity for hostile activity of the kind here mentioned is increased during times when the people generally are occupied and their attention diverted by fairs, fiestas and public gatherings and occasions such as the Christmas and New Year's holiday season which is now at hand.

It is vital to the safety and well-being of all our people, as well as to the accomplishment of the mission of the Military Forces engaged in protecting them and their activities that you, through every means at your command, bring the actual and potential sources of such activities under the closest possible surveillance, and that you promptly furnish, or cause to be furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to the nearest Military authorities, information of suspicious aliens or other persons and of all suspicious activities whatsoever of the kind in question. In addition, all enemy aliens and other believed to be actually or potentially dangerous as fifth columnists or saboteurs should, as far as practicable, be denied entrance or access to sensitive areas such as oil fields, refineries and oil storage facilities, railroad and highway bridges, docks, essential utilities and industrial plants.

Specifically, and in addition to such other measures as may suggest themselves, I request that you give the widest publicity to the situation now existing through a Proclamation, reciting the existing facts, declaring the existence of an unlimited emergency, and if you have not already done so, authorizing the voluntary enrollment of State Guards and such other and additional protective forces as may be authorized by the laws of your State; that you designate some responsible and competent State official to coordinate all measures for State and civilian defense in cooperation with the Armed Forces of the United States, to direct and complete the Voluntary Civilian defense organization of your State and to expedite the enrollment and training of personnel for civilian protection services; and, finally, that you enjoin upon the people prompt compliance with the directives of duly constituted Military and civilian authorities.

I assure you that the measures above outlined, if promptly put into operation and carried through with energy and resolution, will immeasurably assist the protection of our people and the accomplishment of the Military mission assigned the undersigned as Commander of the Western Theatre of Operations (WEst. Def. Com).

I am taking all practicable steps with the troops and means under my command to insure the nonimpairment of those resources and activities essential to the National defense within the Western Theatre of Operations which comprises the States of Calif., Oregon, Wash., Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Arizona and Montana.



The accomplishment of the Military mission assigned, in all its ramifications, does not permit the assignment of troops for the protection of every possible place, facility or industry that is subject to sabotage and fifth column activity. The people in every State and every community of the Western Theatre of Operations have a definite responsibility in this regard; and it is in order to insure that they realize it and bring to bear every possible means for combating this insidious danger that I ask you to take the action requested herein.

I am furnishing a copy of this letter to the Military commanders responsible for the application of Military measures within your State with direction that they contact the municipal authorities within their areas to insure full cooperation and coordination between the action of the troops under their command and the civil authorities.

A letter similar to this one is being sent to the Governors of the other States named above as comprising the Western Theatre of Operations.

Very truly yours, /s/ J.L.DeWitt, Lt. Gen., U.S.Army.

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War Dept. Hdqtrs. WDC & 4th Army - Presidio of S.F., Office of Commanding Genl., 12-19-41

To Hon. C.L. Olson, Gov. St. of Calif., Sacto.

Dear Governor: Referring to my letter to you of this date concerning measures for the prevention of fifth column activities and sabotage, I have today received a copy of the Proclamation issued by you on December 14, 1941, reciting the existence of a state of war between the US and Japan, Germany, and Italy.

This Proclamation substantially complies with the pertinent suggestions contained in my letter above mentioned.

Your prompt and vigorous action in thus proclaiming the existing state of war and in setting in motion the defense forces of your State is a source of much gratification.

Very truly yours, /s/ J.L. DeWitt, Lt. Gen., U.S.Army



## REGISTRATION OF ENEMY ALIENS

Radio address given over California Radio System, 2-4-42

My Fellow Citizens:

With the registration and identification of alien enemies in California, which is now being accomplished and will be completed by the latter part of this month, plans are being considered for the disposition of all alien enemies in a manner that will assure protection against possible sabotage or fifth column activities, and at the same time protect all within that classification and all who are racially related to them from injury or unjust treatment. The classification of alien enemies necessarily includes all Japanese who are not now and who can not become American citizens, and all Italian and German residents who are not American citizens. These classifications necessarily include people who are entirely loyal to the United States, many of them being refugees who have escaped to this land of liberty from the tyranny, barbarisms and cruelties of Axis rule in their native lands, and are ready to fight to their death against the Axis powers. With the registration and identification of all who come within the classification of alien enemies, it is believed that those who are of Italian or German extraction can be also identified as to their loyalty or disloyalty much easier than such identification as to loyalty or disloyalty can be determined among the Japanese aliens and their relatives who are born American citizens. All Japanese people, I believe, will recognize this fact. And all Japanese aliens and citizens must realize that plans are absolutely necessary for protection against all possible enemies from within our borders. All loyal people within that classification should cooperate in the execution of such plans, and thus manifest their absolute loyalty regardless of incidental hardships or inconveniences.

The fact that our immediate conflict of arms is with Japan; the fact that the largest proportion of the Japanese population in the United States resides in California, and the difficulty which Japanese themselves recognize of determining among Japanese aliens and citizens, where loyalties and disloyalties to this country exist, present a special defense problem in planning for the proper disposition of "alien Japanese and their relatives who are American citizens."

Immediately after the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, which many Japanese citizens loudly condemned, I made the following announcement to all loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry: I quote:

"The war against Japan places you in a most difficult situation. On the one hand you can so easily, and through no fault of your own, be made the objects of unfair discrimination or even of bodily harm by other over-zealous citizens who, because of their hatred of the Japanese Government and their distrust of Japanese in this situation, feel compelled to vent that hatred and distrust upon any Japanese racials with whom they come in contact.

"On the other hand, as loyal Americans, you are anxious to give every support to our government in the war against Japan. And very naturally and very properly, you want your loyalty and your services now to be recognized and accepted for their true values.

"As I view it, you are in position to render extraordinary and unique services which could not possibly be rendered by those of other races. You can render unique services to our military and naval intelligence departments, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. You can help public officials in dealing with noncitizen Japanese racials. And you can help solve the general problem of production by working hard at your usual daily tasks.

"As for those of the Japanese race who are or may be disloyal to our country, and who may engage in sabotage or fifth column activities, I am reminding the citizens of California that although their help is wanted in apprehending such persons, their arrest, restraint and punishment are the business of the FBI and military, naval and civil authorities, and not the business of lay citizens."

And I called upon all citizens of California to exercise the virtues of fairness, restraint and forbearance in their contacts and dealings with the Japanese.



But it is known that there are Japanese residents of California who have sought to aid our Japanese enemy by way of communicating information, or who have shown indications of preparation for fifth column activities. How far-reaching that may be, it is not known, and it is impossible, in the very nature of things, to determine. Therefore, it becomes absolutely necessary that comprehensive and effective measures be taken for security against possible sabotage and other fifth column activities by the Japanese in California. I am sure that all loyal Japanese will understand this and will be willing to manifest and prove their loyalty by cooperating in the perfection and execution of plans that will assure this protection to our State and Nation, as well as for their own safety from unfair and abusive treatment which might be difficult to restrain if such measures of protection were not adopted. I have received assurances from many leading Japanese residents of their desire to thus manifest their loyalty.

On Monday of this week, in the Governor's office at Sacramento, I met with General DeWitt of the Western Army Command; Thos. B. Clark, representing the Atty Genl of the US and the FBI; J.M. Thompson, representing the Dept of Agriculture of the US; W.J. Cecil, Dirtr of Dept of Agric. of Calif.; and Adj. Genl J.O. Donovan of the Calif. State Guard, for the purpose of discussing particularly this problem of the Japanese population and developing plans for protection against any menace to defense and civilian safety from the large population of Japanese within our borders.

I want all loyal Japanese citizens to know that this problem and the development of plans for its solution were approached by all of us with the considerations for their loyalty, indicated in my announcements above-mentioned, and that they will be called upon to manifest their loyalties in a real and most convincint manner by cooperating the aiding in carrying out such plans as may be adopted, and by making real sacrifices to that end. Many of the Japanese race are serving in the US Army and may even now be on the front line of combat against the Japanese Government forces. Surely those loyal Japanese citizens who are not in the combat forces should be willing to adjust their lives to meet any requirements considered necessary for their own protection, for civilian protection generally, for national defense, and for the winning of the war.

It so happens that about three-fourths of the distributors of agricultural food-stuffs in California, heretofore licensed by the Department of Agriculture of this State, are Japanese, and a large part, if not most of them, are alien Japanese. Such licenses have had access to military and naval base areas and vital defense production plants. It has been deemed necessary to revoke such licenses and deny the issuance of new licenses to any such alien enemies, and to investigate and use discretion in issuing licenses to any of the Japanese produce distributors. It so happens, also, that agricultural production, and particularly of foodstuffs so important to maintain and to increase as a part of the program of production of food for victory of the Department of Agriculture, is very efficiently carried on and performed by Japanese. To lose the benefit of this Japanese labor in agricultural production would be a serious loss to our war economy. That fact also is taken into consideration in plans for regulating the activity of the Japanese.

The fact that most of such agricultural production is within what is defined as the combat zone of California; that is to say, a strip extending inland for a hundred miles from the seashor, makes this phase of the problem most difficult. The Army high command has determined, as a necessary measure of safety, that all alien enemies must be removed from the greater part, if not all, of this combat zone, and the Atty Genl of the US is now designating specific areas within the combat zone from which removals are now taking place. But obviously this is not considered sufficient protection, either by the high command of the Army or by me and other State governmental officials, or by the Dept of Justice of US. And California citizens generally are naturally aroused and alarmed as to the possibility of sabotage and organized fifth column Japanese activities in any area where large numbers of Japanese reside. Hundreds of letters have been received by me from



1.2 speech Feb 7

citizens, manifesting this alarm, but without hysteria; showing only constructive concern that proper steps shall be taken to prevent trouble and injury from and to this racial group. Therefore the necessity of comprehensive plans with reference to the Japanese population for the duration of the war.

At our conference on Monday, general plans were agreed upon for the movement and placement of the entire adult Japanese population in California at productive and useful employment within the borders of our State, and under such surveillance and protection for themselves and the State and Nation as shall be deemed necessary. A survey and census, started over a month ago by our State Dept of Agric, will soon be completed, which will show the precise status (as to citizenship, relationship, location, occupation, and other pertinent information), of every adult Japanese occupant of farm lands. This information, together with the registrations required by the Federal Government, will enable us to know our Japanese population and where they are; what they are doing, and how their services can be utilized to help win the war. A survey is also being made by our State Dept of Agric. of the localities in which agricultural production can be carried on with Japanese labor without encroachment upon the restricted areas within the combat zone. All of this information will be speedily prepared for a further conference, soon to be held, by the same representatives of the Army, the Department of Justice, the US Dept of Agric, our State Drtr of Agric, the Adj Genl and myself, to definitely determine upon specific plans for comprehensively locating and regulating the activities of our adult Japanese population for the duration of the war. Such plans, we believe, are the most feasible for meeting this problem, both from the standpoint of State and national defense and from the standpoint of State and national defense and from the standpoint of fairness to the Japanese people themselves. We believe that such plans as finally worked out and put into effect will prevent the necessity of considering the drastic alternative of responding to the demand, which is quite general in the State as well as throughout the Nation, that the entire adult Japanese population be removed and concentrated in the interior of the US.

It is obvious, therefore, that all loyal Japanese citizens must, when called upon, show their loyalty in cooperating in the execution of such plans when they are finally determined upon and put into operation.

I expect in another broadcast, at an early date, to be able to be more specific in reporting the progress of this undertaking.

I thank you and bid you good night.

*ead speech*



p. 458 Add- 0.2  
PROCLAMATION -- Declaring the existence of a state of emergency throughout the St. of Cal.

Whereas, a state of war now exists between the Govt. of the US of Am. and the Govts of Japan, Germany and Italy; and

Whereas, with a thousand miles of coast line along the Pacific, the geographical position of the St. of Calif. places it in the first line of defense against invasion, and this State may at any time become a theatre of war. Already enemy reconnaissance, if not bombing, planes are known to have passed along our coast and to have covered a part of the interior areas. Our great natural resources, our huge oil supplies, our enormous agricultural and industrial production, our numerous aircraft factories, shipbuilding yards, and other facilities needed to sustain our nation in the winning of the war, are the natural objectives of attempted aggressions of our enemies; and

Whereas, California is thus confronted with numerous and immediate problems arising out of the existing state of war, including the need for full cooperation of its citizens in carrying out plans and directions of the Army and the Navy and other war and civilian defense agencies of the Govt. of the US and of the State and local govts in the successful prosecution of the war, and for home and civilian defense and protection of the life and property and the health and welfare of the civilian population; and

Whereas, the State of Calif. has within its borders numerous extensive military and naval reservations and bases dependent upon its transportation and communication facilities, its port facilities, its bridges, dams, levees, utilities, essential to the successful prosecution of the war and to civilian protection, requiring in that protection the services of State and local governments; and

Whereas, the welfare and safety of the people of this State and the protection of its resources, utilities and facilities against sabotage and subversive activities calls for emergency actions on the part of State and local govts.; and

Whereas, plans are adopted by the State Council of Defense, in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense of the Nation and of local councils of defense, for the purpose of meeting these requirements and responding to the needs of the people in any emergency, disaster or threat of disaster, in any part of the State; and

Whereas, the present emergency must be recognized by State and local Govts., and by the people in order that the plans and purpose of the State govt and its Council of Defense and the several local govts and their councils of defense may be successfully effectuated;

Now, therefore, I, Culbert L. Olson, Govr. of the St. of Calif., under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chief Executive of the St. of Calif., and in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State, I do hereby proclaim and declare that a state of emergency exists throughout the State of California, and I hereby designate the duly constituted officers of the State and of each city and of ~~each city and county~~ and of each county, as the officers to take charge of this emergency in their respective jurisdictions, and to carry into effect plans for civil protection adopted by the State Council of Defense and by local councils of defense in accordance ~~with~~ therewith, in cooperation with the duly constituted authorities of the Govt. of the US in the prosecution of the war and in provisions for civilian protection.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the St. of Calif. to be affixed this 14th day of Dec., A.D. ~~one thousand~~ 1941.

Attest: Paul Peek, Secy of State

Culbert L. Olson, Gov.

*end proclamation*



-2-

The accomplishment of the Military mission assigned, in all its ramifications, does not permit the assignment of troops for the protection of every possible place, facility or industry that is subject to sabotage and fifth column activity. The people in every State and every community of the West. Theatre of Operations have a definite responsibility in this regard; and it is in order to insure that they realize it and bring to bear every possible means for combating this insidious danger that I ask you to take the action requested herein.

I am furnishing a copy of this letter to the Military commanders responsible for the application of Military measures within your State with direction that they contact the municipal authorities within their areas to insure full cooperation and coordination between the action of the troops under their command and the civil authorities.

A letter similar to this one is being sent to the Governors of the other States named above as comprising the Western Theatre of Operations.

Very truly yours, (s/ J.L. DeWitt, Lt. Gen., U.S. Army

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War Dept. Hdqtrs. WDC & 4th Army - Presidio of S.F., Office of Commanding Genl., 12-19-41  
Hon. C.L. Olson, Gov. St. Calif., Sacto

Dear Governor: Referring to my letter to you of this date concerning measures for the prevention of fifth column activities and sabotage, I have today received a copy of the Proclamation issued by you on December 14, 1941, reciting the existence of a state of war between the United States and Japan, Germany, and Italy.

This Proclamation substantially complies with the pertinent suggestions contained in my letter above mentioned.

Your prompt and vigorous action in thus proclaiming the existing state of war and in setting in motion the defense forces of your State is a source of much gratification.

Very truly yours, /s/ J.L. DeWitt, Lt. Gen., U.S. Army



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STATE DEFENSE PROGRAM  
Radio address given over California Radio System, Jan 28, 1942

Our war for victory and our civilian defense naturally require the closest cooperation of State Govt with the Army and Navy commands in California. Emergency requirements upsetting the normal peace time activities of the civilian population, considered necessary for prompt and unobstructed movement of combat troops, forces, and supplies of the Army and the Navy, and as precautions for civilian safety and protection, must be adopted from time to time as emergency conditions and information within the knowledge of the Army and Navy commands and disclosed to civil authorities, justify. This means that much information regarding interference with normal civilian activities is of a secret nature, the disclosure of which would aid our enemies, and, therefore, can not be broadcast.

There is no doubt that all loyal citizens of California are willing to suffer any inconvenience or interference with their normal lives and their social and recreational diversions, as well as loss of business and employment whenever necessary to successfully carry on the war and protect life and property in California. It is not unnatural, however, that they may sincerely believe that some restrictions or interferences are not so necessary, and that it is entirely consistent with all defense and war work that certain restrictions be removed. I am referring now to such restrictions as have been made upon the advice and request of the Western Army Command, that horse racing be abandoned, and that other events, such as fairs, festivals, large conventions, parades, tournaments, and occasions of the gathering of many thousands of people in one place, with the incident congestion of highways in their travel to and from such places. I have received numerous communications, and copies of newspaper articles and editorials, written by some of our most loyal citizens, who are themselves engaged in defense work, questioning the need of imposing some of these restrictions, and constructively suggesting that instead of their being helpful in the war and defense effort, they are likely to result in an undermining of public morale as we settle down to the somber, serious and distressing work of a long and bitter war. The need of the people, through the seriousness and sorrow of war, for occasional diversion and relaxation as helpful to them in the performance of their duties, is emphasized. It is said that England found it necessary, in the interest of civilian morale, to reopen and extend football schedules, boxing matches, sporting tournaments, and the running of horse races, at which large crowds, sometimes as high as 200,000 or more, were gathered, even during the seasons when England was being bombed and threatened with invasion. In view of the fact that upon the insistence of the General in command of the United States Army in California, the Tournament of Roses and the Rosebowl Football Game on January 1st, and similar events scheduled for the early part of this month, were canceled, and Santa Anita horse racing, scheduled for this season, was prohibited, and many similar events have been banned, the question is asked, "Must we start this long, hard war under a blanket order canceling diversion and entertainment events entirely for weeks and even months in advance, or would it not be possible instead to establish a policy of canceling events on any particular day or days when in the opinion of military authorities such action would seem to be necessary?"

California is known as the paradise of tourists, as well as of residents, as a natural playground and place of diversion because of its exceptional climate and diversity of recreational environments. The conduct of recreational and entertainment events constitutes a large part of the business and economy of this State. Their blanket suppression, therefore, not only prevents the diversions and recreations which are considered important to the morale of the people, but seriously destroys many legitimate businesses and displaces from employment thousands upon thousands of people whose living depends upon their employment in connection with such events. This situation, therefore, becomes the deep concern and requires the most serious consideration of the Governor and other civil authorities.



Genl John L. DeWitt, Commanding Genl. WDC & 4th Army, whom I admire as an able Genl, thoroughly sensing the great responsibility of his position and determined in his alertness to see that the forces under his command shall be moved with dispatch and efficiency; and to prevent perils which they are constituted to guard against, I feel sure also fully considers these civilian upsets which result from military requirements. Yesterday I held a two-hour conference with Genl DeWitt in the Governor's office at Sacramento, at which I fully discussed this subject with him. We had before us the many communications received by me from citizens of various parts of the State, and he had similar communications sent directly to him, raising the questions above mentioned as to the necessity for comprehensive and rigid restrictions of these events. In this conference General DeWitt showed his appreciation of the seriousness of these military requirements of the civilian population and their effect upon business and employment. He expressed his desire to avoid or minimize them as much as possible, consistent with the prompt movement of troops and defense and war necessities. Much information received from General DeWitt in this conference is of a nature which can not be broadcast, but this much can be stated: that within the combat zone, which is a strip extending one hundred miles inland along the entire coast of California, the use of the highways in the movement of troops and materials of war is constantly required. Without any special events gathering tens of thousands of people going to and from such events and making the traffic jams incident thereto, normal traffic conditions interfere with the movement of troops and war materials. If additional interference and obstructions by events are permitted causing long traffic congestions in and near the combat zone and its approaches, our whole war effort is obstructed and interfered with. Santa Anita and the Hollywood Park race tracks are within this combat zone, and so are many other places at which events are usually held, attended by huge crowds, heavily taxing the main highways and arteries of traffic and transportation. As an illustration of the interference of such events with the movement of troops and traffic in war materials, attention is called to the serious condition caused by horse racing at Tia Juana in Lower California.

Thousands upon thousands of Californians are congesting the highways with traffic in going to and from these races; highways, in the combat zone, which are needed every day in the movement of military forces and war supplies. I take this occasion to ask Californians during this emergency not to use the highways in going to and from races at Tia Juana. Surely all will be willing to discontinue occupying the highways to attend these horse races at Tia Juana when they realize their interference with the serious work of this total war. If this is not voluntarily discontinued, then steps will probably be taken by international arrangements to prevent the crossing of the Mexican border for this diversion.

Within the combat zone, restrictions against events at which people gather in excess of a few thousand at one time, is, according to Genl DeWitt's opinion, necessary, and such restrictions may be anticipated for an indefinite period. Outside the combat zone, that is to say, in the interior and to the eastern boundary of California, restrictions will not be as rigid. County fairs, festivals and similar events, at which as high as fifteen or twenty thousand or more people gather at one time, may be permitted. But in all such cases that largely depends upon the location of the event as it may affect troop movements or other military requirements at the time. It is, therefore, important to have clearances for such events before completion of preparations for them.

It is not only the delays and obstructions of traffic within the combat zone which call for such restrictions, but some events in some places may be banned for the protection of the people attending them against the perils of possible plans of fifth columnist activities, sabotage, bombing, fire alarms, and other forms of terrorism and danger to life caused by the enemy.



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General DeWitt assures me that conditions here requiring such restrictions as have been or may be made, are not comparable with conditions in England--that the physical conditions and traffic problems there are entirely unlike those we have here on the West Coast; and that lack of restrictions against the holding of races and similar events in England are not a tenable argument against such restrictions here.

It should be known throughout California and throughout the Nation that the civilian and the military authorities are doing everything within their power to make it safe to be in California, and that such restrictions and interferences with civilian activities are taken to assure the safety of life in California. Surely if anyone desiring to come to California during the war period did not have confidence that all authorities, military and civil, were looking out and on the alert for the protection of the people of this State from injury, and for the protection of the State against invasion in any form, they would be least likely to feel safe in coming to California.

It is inevitable that during adjustments, as we settle down to the serious business of a long war, misunderstanding, misinformation and disruptions of normal activities will occur; but readjustments and clearer understanding will gradually be brought about, until the minimum of disturbance and sacrifice to the diversions and businesses of the people incident thereto will be accomplished.

Next Wednesday evening at this same time, I will speak of the problem of dealing with our Japanese and other alien enemies in California, which I also discussed at length with General DeWitt, and which I am taking up with the Department of Justice of the United States. Today I issued a proclamation pursuant to the proclamation issued by President Roosevelt on January 14th, requiring all Japanese, Germans and Italians fourteen years of age or over, who are not citizens of the United States, to secure certificates of identification and register for identification during the period February 2d through February 7th, next. This is our first step in the direction of having all alien enemies identified and kept under surveillance.

I thank you and bid you good night.

end speech



28 Jan

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PROCLAMATION  
Requiring the registration of all enemy aliens in California

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, on January 14, 1942, issued a proclamation requiring all Japanese, Germans and Italians, fourteen years of age or over who are not citizens of the US to secure Certificates of Identification. The Department of Justice has set the period from February 2 through February 7, 1942 for these aliens to register for Identification purposes in California.

The general requirements of the identification program are:

- (1) All German, Italian and Japanese aliens, (technically known as alien enemies) who are fourteen years of age or over, must file application for a Certificate of Identification.
- (2) All such aliens must file applications within the period from February 2 through February 7.
- (3) Applications for Certificates of Identification must be filed at First or Second Class or County Seat Post Offices. The alien is required to go to any such post office nearest his place of residence.
- (4) Aliens filing applications must bring with them their Alien Registration Receipt Card, and three unmounted photographs of themselves, with light background, 2" x 2" in size, printed on thin paper. These photographs must have been taken not more than 30 days prior to the time the alien presents his application and must be taken front view and without a hat.
- (5) Aliens filing applications may take a member of their family or a friend to the post office. If they cannot write, they are advised to take someone with them who writes plainly. If such a person is not available, clerks at the post office will help them with their applications.
- (6) Certificates of Identification will be delivered to the aliens personally at their residence address. Aliens are asked to cooperate in every way possible with the post office carriers to facilitate delivery and acceptance.
- (7) The requirements should involve no expense to the aliens except for the photographs. It is not necessary to pay any person or organization for assistance. The government, which includes the post offices, will assist the alien as much as possible.
- (8) Complete printed instructions for filing applications are available at all post offices.

(Now, therefore, in view of these facts, I, Culbert L. Olson, Governor of the State of California, do hereby proclaim the period of February 2 through February 7, 1942, as Alien Registration Period for the purpose of securing Certificates of Identification. I urge all German, Italian and Japanese aliens, fourteen years of age or over, to comply with the requirements of the Fed. Govt within this time.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 28th day of January, A.D. 1942.

/s/ Culbert L. Olson, Govr. of California.

(Seal)

Attest: Paul Peek, Secy of State.



## THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

Address given before the conference of Christians and Jews, Los Angeles 2-13-42

In spite of times that try men's souls as never before in the history of this country and the world, the American people have not yet begun to lose their faith in the American way of life. It is still the only way of life for America--indeed, for the world. They believe this so deeply that they are giving their sons to die for this imperishable ideal, which Lincoln's birthday in our Nation rekindles each year as the last best hope for mankind. To build on this earth a real brotherhood of nations is Americanism.

For this solemn reason alone, I have set aside this Friday, now immediately following the holiday that closed the Governor's office yesterday in Honor of the Great Emancipator, as the official occasion to mark observance throughout this State of National Brotherhood Week, ending Feb 22d, on the Birthday of the Father of our Country, whose leadership laid the foundations of brotherhood and peace by services so notable that the whole world pays tribute now to George Washington as the cornerstone of American Patriotism in the temple of Liberty and Human Rights no matter what form of religion we may (or may not) profess.

As Lincoln said, it is altogether fitting that we should pause in this hour of deepening crisis to pay tribute to the ideal of human brotherhood as the only thing worth while in the grand struggle for human existence and survival that now tragically involves our entire world and sends us back to Divine Providence for guidance and power to win the war and win the peace so that our sons and daughters may enjoy the American Way of Life, which is the way of Brotherhood under Law and Liberty and not enslavement. The souls of men and women and children under tyrants, with no souls and no laws of man, are worth preserving from beasts that only live to kill. When the first bomb falls in this officially designated theatre of war, Californians will be taught the first law of brotherhood for they will have to learn that--We are Our Brother's Keeper.

War will teach us that. Civilization should have taught us this saving truth. All our sons and daughters should have practiced this every day. Then there would have been no need to set aside a week each year, as has been done for nine years, to remind man that he is his brother's keeper. We would have known that truth and it would have set the world free and there would be no Singapore today to mock the poor substitute for justice that nations have produced since the Armistice and called it International Brotherhood.

I am grateful, in these busy days, that the Conference of Jews and Christians, founded by Dr. Everett Clinchy after his return from war experiences in France, has lead the way in America in cutting through the barbed wire of intolerance and racial hatreds. I am profoundly stirred to dream how much different the world would be at this hour had this movement for Intl. Brotherhood, founded in 1928, under the auspices of such leaders in the world of men as Former Chief Justice Hughes and Secy of the War Newton D. Baker, become the way of life for the now embattled nations of the world.

The veil of the temple has been rent in twain. There is no ruling spirit of justice. There is no dominantly effective peace. There is no unshakled liberty under international law for there is only the law of war until Victory comes. There is no brotherhood--but there is a faith that never dies in Brotherhood when the dawn of peace breaks and the Order of Man begins in a new free world. Cost what it may in time and blood, and ceaseless sacrifice, the American Way of Life by Brotherhood and Freedom will never die in America.



This impressive assembly of leaders in the field of Religion, Morale, Law, Education and Social Service in the Community, State and Nation inspires me to congratulate Mr. Thomas Evans of the University Religious Conference at the UCLA, for what I must consider a most impressive movement in the field of Organic Religious Brotherhood and Administration in California, and perhaps in the Nation, not to omit the somewhat more recently created Church and County Coordination Council under Dr. George Gleason, as Exec. Secy. If I include the Natl Open Parish in Pasadena, under whose arranging auspices this morning's events have been furthered (by transferring their program to this office from Pasadena), I shall have grouped three programs in the Applied Brotherhood Field that have the common factor of no ecclesiastical line, no barbed wire barriers of sect or doctrine or faith. The one ideal of an American Way of Brotherhood, as the true goal of all mankind, unites such American Religious policies of Church and State cooperation.

There will never be any problem of Church and State to tear our Country apart as long as such successful experiments as these, and others that exist, continue their beneficent missions, joining Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and those of all faiths, in the spiritual solidarity of American Brotherhood.

Glorious as these achievements are, the State of Calif. finds itself compelled in the person of the Govr. of the State to add one more chapter to the book on Applied Brotherhood that we have been editing here in California.

I refer to the fact that today marks also the first formal meeting of the three eminent commissioners of the Youth Correction Authority to inaugurate a procedure in American Brotherhood techniques that bases itself on an act of the Legislature, passed unanimously by both houses, and signed by the Governor, designed to launch California as the first State in the US to pass legislation for Youth Correction so far-reaching in corrective social and spiritual outlook for youth that experts have been heard to say that it is the most outstanding piece of legislation in this field that American Legal Authority has yet created.

May I thank you citizens for the part you are playing in building spiritual bridges across the violent torrents of human passions and prejudices that divide the races of men, and may I pledge my sincere help in this work of National Defense and California Morale, until victory comes.

*end of speech*



PROCLAMATION

Calling upon law enforcement authorities to assist the military forces in preventing the building of fires, or the carrying of flashlight, flares, firearms or radios in the coastal zones

Whereas it has been brought to my attention by the U.S. Army that camp, or other outdoor fires burning after nightfall in the State of California should be subject to control because of existing circumstances and the possibility that such fires might easily be used as signals to the enemy and to guide enemy aircraft; and

Whereas the unrestricted use of flashlights, flares, radios, firearms or other weapons, radio receiving or sending sets, on the beaches in the aforementioned Pacific Coast area also presents a hazard to the safety and welfare of the people of California;

Now Therefore, I, Culbert L. Olson, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the authority and duty vested in me under Article V, Section 7, of the Constitution of the State of California, to "see that the laws are faithfully executed", hereby request that appropriate law enforcement authorities of the cities and counties within the coastal areas of California, and within the areas designated by the US Army as prohibited and restricted zones, take cognizance of the above cited danger to the public welfare from such acts as may give aid and comfort to the enemy, and take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent such acts and to prosecute those persons who may commit such acts under sections 370 and 647 of the Penal Code, and any other appropriate statutes of the State of California.

Provided, that the provisions of this proclamation shall be applicable and effective only during the hours between sunset and sunrise and furthermore that the provisions hereof which pertain to fires shall not apply to persons who have obtained permits from the State Division of Forestry, the State Council of Defense, or other appropriate State agency, and does not apply to persons within cities or other municipalities who have written authority from the duly constituted authorities of such cities, or other municipalities to build fires in conformance with the regulations of such city or municipality.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 17th day of March, A.D. 1942.

/s/ Culbert L. Olson  
Governor of California

(seal)

Attest: Paul Peek,  
Secretary of State



## C.1 California state officials

## a. Governor Olson

Within a week of Pearl Harbor, Governor Culbert L. Olson issued a statement pleading that the Japanese be accorded fair and tolerant treatment, holding that "the vast majority of both American-born and foreign-born Japanese in California are loyal to the United States and anxious to serve its interests."

(1)

(1) Oakland Tribune, December 13, 1941

On December 14, the governor issued a proclamation declaring that a "state of emergency exists throughout the state of California" and designated "the duly constituted officers of the State and of each city and county as the officers to take charge of this emergency in their respective jurisdictions and to carry into effect plans for civil protection adopted by the State Council of Defense and by local councils of defense." There was no reference to ~~any~~ any need for taking measures against enemy aliens or any nationality group. (2)

(2) Olson - p. 458

On the same day the governor delivered a radio address to his "fellow citizens" of California. Referring Pointing out that ~~California~~ due to its geographical position California is "in the first line of defense against invasion", he claimed that "the people of California loyally and enthusiastically respond to their duty in this crisis...not only native sons and daughters of old American ancestry but also every racial group including Californians of Italian, German and Japanese extraction...all ready to their part in the service of our country." Illustrative of such loyalty he read a letter from an Austrian and a Japanese resident of San Mateo offering their services. Pointing out that

see 0.6

for extract

Olson, C.L.  
"State Papers  
& Public  
Addresses"  
San Cal St  
Pr. off.

1942

501 701

the day after Pearl Harbor  
Olson supp Calif. St. Def. Council  
and aims to remain in order to avoid  
riots.

LA Times -  
Dec 9 '41



the enemy had its spies and fifth columnists he voiced his confidence in the intelligence services of the Army and Navy and the F.B.I. The ~~remainder~~ <sup>last half</sup> of his speech was concerned with the activities of the State Council~~x~~ of Defense and the local councils. ✓

(3)

(3) Olson p. ~~322~~ 329

On December 19 the governor issued a message convening the first extraordinary session of the 54th State Legislature to meet the following day. As a supplement to this, the following day the Governor sent to the members of the Senate and Assembly <sup>two</sup> copies of ~~/x~~ <sup>The first</sup> letters from General DeWitt. ~~requesting~~ that a Proclamation be issued declaring the existence of an emergency, ~~an~~ <sup>authorizing</sup> the voluntary enrollment of State Guards, expediting the enrollment and training of civilian defense personnel, and so on. The second letter from the General states that he has just received a copy of the governor's proclamation (issued five days earlier, on December 14) that notes that it complies with his suggestions.

(4)

(4) Olson p. 171-173

In his address to the legislature opening the session, the governor



On December 31 the governor made a radio address dealing with the need to conserve rubber and tire rationing. (6)

(6) Olson p. 334

On January 3 he issued a statement indicating that it was legal to revoke the business licenses of enemy aliens. (7)

(7)

On January 17 the second extraordinary session of the 54th legislature was convened, the governor addressing the houses. (8)

(8)

The governor's third radio address, delivered the evening of January 28, 1942, was almost entirely concerned with the <sup>explaining the reasons for</sup> restrictions on large public gatherings <sup>in the state</sup>. (9) At the end he mentioned the fact that he had that same day issued a proclamation requiring the registration of all enemy aliens in California. (10)

(9) Olson p. 341

(10) Olson p. 466

The governor's fourth radio address, presented the evening of February 4, ~~presented~~ <sup>then in request</sup> the registration of enemy aliens, (11) ~~opened with a discussion of~~ <sup>opened with a discussion of</sup> ~~and the~~ He mentioned the "special defense problem" in California because of the large numbers present there of alien Japanese and "their relatives who are American citizens," and

(11) Olson, p. 345

referred to his announcement to "loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry" made shortly after Pearl Harbor wherein he spoke of their difficult position and <sup>in which he had</sup> called on "all citizens...to exercise the virtues of fairness, restraint and forbearance in their contacts... with the Japanese." It was known, however, that some Japanese

gr. suggested  
the reuse of  
mob. lic.

Press statement  
Feb 2  
mess  
error  
not  
necessary



had indulged in espionage activities and in preparations for sabotage and it was "absolutely necessary that comprehensive and effective measures be taken for security." He had conferred with General DeWitt and Mr. Thomas Clark and others about the "problem of the Japanese population" and had developed plans for "protection against any menace to defense and civilian safety from the large population of Japanese within our borders." ~~Recognizing~~ The fact that most Japanese are in agricultural pursuits within the combat zone--within 100 miles of the coast--make the problem specially difficult; it was necessary to move them and yet to keep them productively engaged. General plans had therefore been agreed on in conference for the "movement and placement of the entire adult Japanese population in California at productive and useful employment within the borders of our State".

Such plans as finally worked out and put into effect will prevent the necessity of considering the drastic alternative of responding to the demand, which is quite general in the state as well as throughout the nation, that the entire adult Japanese population be removed and concentrated in the interior of the United States.

public

This was the first/mention by Governor Olson of the need for evacuation.

Two days later, on February 6 the governor had a meeting with a group of Japanese Americans and went into the details of this

plan, *pointing to the danger to the Japanese themselves as well as the danger of 1 sch. & esp. He recommends the voluntary movement of Jap to the interior of California; with the co-operation of loyal Japanese we can have voluntary submission to*

on the "Brotherhood of Man"

The governor's fifth radio address, delivered February 13, ~~was delivered~~ before the Conference of Christians and Jews in Los Angeles, was a plea for the realization in American life of the ideal of "human brotherhood" and a tribute to the organizations

working in this cause. (12)

(12) Olson, p. 349

(1) Joe Bee  
Feb 6, '42

*our laws  
not as  
Caucasian  
Americans  
but as American  
citizens who can  
better serve their  
country elsewhere*



On February 12 the governor made a statement indicating his opposition martial law as a method of removing the Japanese. It should not be resorted to until "all other possibilities are exhausted." (13)

(13) S.F. Examiner Feb. 14, 1942

On February 21 he spoke before an American Legion meeting in Los Angeles and urged "an excess of caution" in guarding against sabotage and fifth column activities (14)

(14) S.F. Examiner February 22, 1942

On March 6 he appeared before the Tolson Committee ~~holding~~ hearings in San Francisco, explaining that not only military necessity and the agricultural economy of California but also the state of "public psychology" had been considered in making plans for the disposition of enemy aliens. Referring to the loyalty of the Japanese, he felt that

there are loyal Japanese... I don't think there is any question but what a large part of the population of the Japanese people in California are so completely divorced from any natural feeling of loyalty or sympathy to the militarists of Japan... as to be wholly horrified at the way their racial nation has gone.

But there ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> a considerable part of the Japanese population who are distinctly in sympathy with Japan. Since this was so and since that one could not distinguish between the loyal and disloyal, the mass evacuation was necessary. (15)

(15) Tolson p. 1163/29



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JOHN WEBER OLSON

JOHN H. CARTER

TUCKER 5187

June 30, 1949

Edward N. Barnhart,  
Assistant Professor,  
Department of Speech,  
University of California,  
Berkeley 4, California.

My dear Professor Barnhart:

I have your letter of June 29th. I have not seen the book entitled "Americans Betrayed", but if it gives the "selfish economic motives" of "pressure groups" as the cause for the evacuation of the Japanese in the months after Pearl Harbor, it is a false picture.

You are right in feeling that all California was alarmed, and with good reason, at the possibility of sabotage at the hands of Japanese, following Pearl Harbor. There was good reason for fearing an attempted Japanese invasion of California, and such an invasion could have been successful during the months immediately following the Pearl Harbor attack. Both State and Federal officials, including the West Coast Army Command, deemed it necessary to take immediate action to forestall the likelihood of disloyal Japanese residing here from engaging in sabotage, and giving aid to the enemy. This alarm was shared by the public generally. It was impossible to determine who among the Japanese population were loyal and who were disloyal. Therefore, the removal of all the Japanese population from the coastal areas to the interior and having them under surveillance was a precautionary measure taken by the federal government with the cooperation of the state authorities.

I held conferences with leading Japanese citizens, representing agriculture, labor, the Japanese press, professions and business. At those conferences, I am sure most of the representative Japanese present were loyal and willing to cooperate in any action taken in connection with the plan for the evacuation of the Japanese population as a whole. Nearly all of them manifested their loyalty by expressing a willingness to cooperate in the move, realizing the impossible problem of attempting to ferret out those who might be disloyal and those who were not, even though it was believed by them, and I believed that there was a very small minority of the



Japanese population here who would be found disloyal if it should have come to the test. The F.B.I. did find individual cases of preparations for underground sabotage with signalling devices for aiding any attempt at coastal attack or invasion by the Japanese enemy, and arrests were made in such cases. A percentage of disloyal Japanese were later found in some of the concentration camps.

Of course it was a popular thing for persons posing as super-patriots to go to extremes in public utterances, denouncing the Japanese population as a whole and whipping up the hatreds inspired by the cowardly attack and tragic consequences at Pearl Harbor.

The mass evacuation was accomplished without resistance, and with the cooperation of loyal Japanese citizens. Provisions were made for the immediate concentration of most all of the evacuees in the central valley, more than one hundred miles removed from the coastal areas, and later, as you know, a large part of the evacuees were transferred to inland states.

The only "economic motives" of "pressure groups" in connection with the prevalent anti-Japanese sentiment that might truthfully be said to have existed were, in my opinion, in part the motives of those who found the Japanese tough competitors in agricultural and business activities. I think that there is no doubt that there existed a large percentage of such agriculturalists and business people who wanted very much to see the Japanese permanently expelled from and kept out of California. That was evidenced to me when I proposed that the Japanese in concentration camps in the agricultural districts far from coastal areas be put to work in saving crops which were spoiling, and for the harvesting of which there was insufficient labor available -- which could have been done under security surveillance and millions of lost production saved. But this was not done because of the desire, even of those who would have benefitted by that labor, to get the Japanese out of the state entirely.

The State Council of Defense unanimously supported the evacuation program. I do not know whether among my papers I have copies of the minutes of the Council on that subject or not. If I have, I will send them on to you. If not, it may be that the originals are still in the Governor's office.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in your inquiry, please feel free to call upon me.

Cordially yours,  
*Culbert L. Olson*  
Culbert L. Olson



Activities of Governor Olson

Chronological

December 1941

- ✓ Dec 13 (13) *Press release: may J.-S. Legal. all 0.6*
- ✓ (14) December 14: Radio Address: California and the War (COPY 0.1) 329 \*
- ✓ (14) December 14 - Declaration of Emergency (174-458)  
(COPY 0.2) ✓
- ✓ (19) December 19 - Message on Convening 1st Extraordinary Session of 54th Legislature  
(No mention of aliens or sabot.)
- (20) ( " 19 - letter from DeWitt)
- ✓ (20) December 20 - ~~Message to Legislature: Existence of War Emergency~~ (171)
- (20) *Remarks on opening Session?* (COPY 0.3) ✓
- (31) December 31: Radio address: Rationing of rubber tires (334)  
(No concern with EA or sabot.)
- ✓ JAN (3) Jan 3: *OK to revoke alien licenses.*
- ✓ (17) January 17 - Message on convening 2nd Extraordinary Session of 54th Legislature  
(No mention of aliens or sabot.)

✓ (28) January 28 - Radio address: State Defense Program (COPY 0.4) (391)

✓ (28) January 28 - Proclamation: Registration of Enemy Aliens (466)  
(COPY 0.5)

(? )

9 P. 107

FEB (2) *meeting DeWitt, Clark, Donnan - press stat.*

(4) February 4 - Radio Address: Registration of enemy aliens (345)  
(COPY 0.6)

(6-7) " 6-7 - *conference with Jap. - Americans*

(13) February 13 - Radio Address: Brotherhood of Man (349)  
(COPY 0.7)

(14) " 14 - *opposition to evac. (press)*

(21) " 21 - *salvage danger (press)*

MARCH (6) March 6 - *Tolan Hearing (11629)*

(17) March 17 - Proclamation: Restricting fires, flashlights, etc. (470)  
(COPY 0.8)

(7) July 7 - Proclamation: Urging vigilance in discovering saboteurs  
(Refers to Atlantic Coast case, possibility of saboteurs landing on coast)

*Age reference in book:*  
\* OLSON, C.L. "



~~Message in Convention - 54th Legis~~  
~~Commenced Dec 19~~ ~~1st Extra. Session~~

~~no mention of alphas.~~