Report 11/19

F I N A L R E P O R T

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OREGON STATE
DEFENSE COUNCIL

Governor Earl Snell, Director

Jack A. Hayes, Acting Administrator

In reviewing the activities of the Oregon State Defense Council since it was set up by Executive Order on June 1, 1941, appreciation must be had of changing situations which produced differing tempos of activity. The first of these periods can be defined as the time between June 1, 1941 and December 7, 1941 when this country was plunged into war. The second of these periods can be defined as the time between December 7, 1941 and October 1, 1943 which was the period of greatest danger to the country. The third period constitutes the time between October 1, 1943 and the end of the war and was characterized by a diminution in the activities of the State Defense Council leading up to its final termination.

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PRE-PEARL HARBOR PERIOD

This period saw the creation and organization of the State Defense Council, the establishment of standing committees, the drafting of plans for organizing the volunteer efforts of the citizens of the state, the development of plans for training of volunteers, and the process of integration of the state plan of operation into the framework of operation established by the National Office of Civilian Defense.

Through Executive Order of the then Governor, Charles A. Sprague, the State Defense Council was established on June 1, 1941 with Jerrold Owen as Coordinator. The Council held its first meeting in the State Capitol and drafted plans for its organization and decided upon the manner in which the governmental subdivisions of the state would fit into the operational plan. The wisdom of the decision to organize the state on a basis of counties rather than local units has been borne out time and time again when comparison was had between the compact 36-unit operation of the Oregon State Defense Council and the multiple-unit operation of other states which organized primarily on a local government basis. Added to the complications of dealing with large numbers of subsidiary councils was the fact that an organization based upon the local subdivision of government found itself struggling with the problem of responsibility for the areas lying just outside incorporated city limits. It was these two reasons which motivated the decision of the Oregon State Defense Council to set its working organization based upon the county as the smallest unit. The special problem presented by the only metropolitan area in the state was handled when the Civilian Defense Act of 1943 provided for the creation of a joint city-county council in recognition of the need for full participation of the city in the determination of policy. In all other cases the responsibility for adapting the state plan of operation to the individual needs of each county was made the responsibility of the county defense council and theirs was the responsibility for producing the necessary organization in all the incorporated as well as un-incorporated sections of the county.

Established under the State Defense Council were the following listed Committees:

Committee on Agriculture

Committee on Child Care Health and Welfare

Committee on Consumer Interest

Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources

Division of Public and Private Schools

Committee on Health

Committee on Welfare

Division of Information and Public Relations

Committee on Labor Supply and Training

Committee on Nutrition

Committee on Physical Fitness

Division of Rumor and Propaganda

Committee on Salvage

Committee on Women's Activities

Committee on War Savings

Committee on Youth Participation

In the first phase of the civilian defense program of the state the disaster relief programs of the American Legion and the American Red Cross were drawn upon heavily for guidance in setting up the protection program. The three main elements of the program centered around the fire, police, and medical services. To these were added the air raid wardens program and the aircraft observers service. The work of organization proceeded at an encouraging rate and while training was handicapped by a lack of clear knowledge as to the dangers to be expected and the lack of qualified instructors, the experiences of Great Britain were drawn upon and, in the main, the situation was satisfactory when the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor.

POST-PEARL HARBOR PERIOD

A great acceleration of activity in the protection field occurred immediately following Pearl Harbor. Recruitment of volunteers was stepped up greatly in the fire, police, medical, air raid warden, and aircraft observer services. Training was stimulated by the appointment of a state training director and the organization of a corps of instructors, all of whom were volunteers. The work of this group in setting up training courses in each of the counties of the state and developing a nucleus of trained personnel who in turn acted as instructors in the county and local level stands as one of the substantial accomplishments of this hectic period.

Shortly following this, military personnel, who had earlier been sent to England to observe the effects of air attack visited the state and a three day school was set up where the instructors from each county were given the benefit of more exact information and training. The War Department then established a Civilian Protection School at the University of Washington where ten day courses of intensive training were given to selected personnel from among the instructor personnel of each of the counties. Practice drills were held with increasing regularity in every section of the state and by early summer of 1942 competent organizations were emerging from the feverish activity which had characterized the months immediately following Pearl Harbor.

The Aircraft Observers Service was strengthened throughout the area west of the Cascades under the direct supervision and control of the Army Air Forces. The Air Raid Warning System, also operating under the supervision of the Army, was tested repeatedly and was ready to fulfill its function. A State Control Center was established giving central control and supervision of relief activities which would be necessitated should an enemy attack occur in any section of the state and the various state departments involved in this activity committed their facilities without reserve and operated in a manner occasioning great pride on the part of the State Defense Council.

In this period many additional activities or services were added to the basic organization of the protective division. Bomb and Gas Reconnaissance Services were established, a Transportation and Evacuation Plan was developed, a Beach Patrol was established to guard every foot of Oregon's coastline and functioned reliably until this activity was assumed by the military forces, the Civil Air Patrol was organized, hospital facilities were inventoried and plans and equipment for the emergency expansion of these facilities was of prime concern to the Emergency Medical Division, a Plant Protection program was developed, and a training film library was established in connection with the facilities of the Extension Division at Oregon State College. Radio and press facilities were thrown open to the use of civilian defense, communications facilities were checked and rechecked under the supervision of an expert who was loaned to the Council by the major telephone company.

Restrictions were imposed on the use of Oregon's beaches, certain areas of the state were defined in which outdoor lighting was restricted, burning of trash and rubbish as well as slashing was restricted or prohibited as was the use of noisemaking devices which might be used to simulate the sound of gunfire. In this period, as well, the federal government embarked upon a program of loan of protective equipment to selected communities within the state consisting primarily of fire fighting equipment, gas masks, medical equipment, steel helmets, and the like.

The Civilian War Services Division was established within the State Defense Council during this period and its activities covered the entire field of war services not involving the protection of life and property. Being shut off from the sources of many of our imported raw products, salvage programs in the field of rubber, tin, and other metals became of prime importance. Reductions in the availability of manpower produced by the induction of men into the services and the tremenduous build-up of war industry necessitated the salvaging of other materials, notably paper. The development of war industry in various locations in the state, the establishment of military installations with their attendant introduction of large

numbers of workers and military personnel produced problems in health, welfare, recreation, labor supply and training, nutrition, housing, and many allied fields which required the expenditure of time and effort on the part of the standing committees responsible for these problems. Price rationing brought with it the problem of supplying volunteer workers to service the various rationing boards established throughout the state. The Selective Service program soon produced a variety of problems which required the active operation of other committees involving the problems of physical fitness, the informing of potential inductees and their families of the problems and changes produced from the induction of men into the armed forces. Red Cross and Community Chest drives were facilitated and in some cases, handled by civilian defense personnel. Literally hundreds of thousands of man-hours of volunteer service was applied to scores of problems by personnel of Civilian War Services throughout the state.

The three distinct phases of operation for the overall organization were not nearly so clearly defined in the field of war services as in the field of protection for the activities of this division continued unabated for a considerable period after it became clearly apparent that sustained enemy attack of any nature upon this country was no longer within the capability of the enemy. It was during this period that Governor Earl Snell submitted to the 1943 session of the State Legislature a bill which, when passed, provided the legal basis upon which the Council continued its operations.

FINAL PHASE

From October 1, 1943, until the present time the activities of the Oregon State Defense Council underwent a significant and timely change. The imminently inescapable defeat of the enemy reduced and in time eliminated the necessity for continued operation of the protection division in almost all of the services of that division. Certain confidential operations involving a small part of the trained personnel of this division in newly developed problems, such as the Japanese balloon incidents required stand-by availability but by V-J Day all need for protective forces based upon the war had come to an end.

Coincident with the diminution of need for active operation in certain fields the State Defense Council has been gradually reducing its staff of employees until at the present time only one stenographer is employed by the Council.

It was during this phase of the Council's operations that Jerrold Owen entered the military service to be succeeded by James D. Olson who guided the organization as Acting Administrator until, in June 1944 he resigned to be succeeded by the Director of Civilian Protection, Jack A. Hayes.

The federal government established its policy relating to the disposal of protective equipment previously loaned to communities in the state and the services of the State Property Officer in the accomplishment of this policy became one of the final responsibilities of the State Defense Council.

In recapitulating the operations of the organization in this period it can be said that every effort was expended to keep these operations geared to the necessities of the times. Reduction or elimination of need for a service was accompanied by prompt cessation of activity in that field by the council.

For purposes of continuity and integration the two fields of protection and war services will be reported separately on the following pages.

CIVILIAN PROTECTION

Training Program

With the exception of training replacements for key personnel who had retired from civilian defense the job of training had been accomplished by the end of 1943. By

this time the trained personnel in civilian protection amounted to approximately 93,000 persons. Throughout 1943 and extending into the first months of 1944 general training was provided through the medium of training films furnished by the military, federal governmental agencies and through the State Defense Council which were deposited at the Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon State College, and were available from that source upon request.

Training was carried into the High Schools in some counties by the County Defense Council and through the Office of Secretary of State in all other counties.

Field representatives of the State Defense Council conducted training courses, assisted local instructors and supervised field drills, training and demonstrations in all parts of the state throughout the period mentioned above.

Bomb Reconnaissance Schools were conducted in numerous communities and where the holding of such schools was considered impractical because of scattered population correspondence courses were conducted until the total number trained in Bomb Reconnaissance met the requirements of the military authorities.

Gas Reconnaissance Schools——Probably no other course of training offered by the Oregon State Defense Council equalled in excellence of staff and material presented the Gas Reconnaissance Schools which were held throughout western Oregon in the summer and early fall of 1943. The continual threat that war gas might be resorted to by the belligerent powers made it necessary, in the opinion of the military, that specialized courses in gas detection and control be given to selected personnel. The schools referred to were held and won praise from military observers.

War Department Civilian Protection School——This school, established at the University of Washington in June 1942 concluded its courses on July 1, 1943, although the staff of instructors visited a number of Oregon cities after that date furnishing instruction to many who were unable to travel to Seattle. This school, more than any other activity, furnished the basis for all the instruction offered through the training program of the Oregon State Defense Council.

Medical Aspects of Chemical Warfare——Furnishing to medical doctors information relative to the medical aspects of chemical warfare was accomplished under the direction of the State Medical Officer of the State Defense Council during the summer months of 1943. The staff of instructors had previously been sent to San Francisco to participate in an instructors course in this subject.

Summing up the training activities of the Oregon State Defense Council for the period stretching from January 1, 1943 to July 30, 1944 when specialized confidential training was completed for selected personnel it can be said that the training was as comprehensive and thorough as intelligent anticipation of the possible needs could make it.

Air Raid Warning System

Stemming from the Filter Center established and maintained by the Fourth Air Force in Portland a network of leased wires extended to the thirteen cities in Western Oregon wherein were located the District Warning Centers through which messages from the Filter Center were fanned out to cover all the populated places in the western part of the state. Because observation posts and the Aircraft

Observers Corps were not and had never been alerted in Eastern Oregon no arrangement existed by which the military authorities could extend warnings to that part of the state. The State Defense Council arranged to provided warnings to that section through the Oregon State Police and the short wave radio of the State Highway Commission.

Aircraft Observers Service

Organized prior to Pearl Harbor the Aircraft Observation Corps, sometimes called the Ground Observers Corps, was placed upon a 24-hour per day basis coincidental with the outbreak of war and remained on that basis until October 16, 1943 when they were placed upon a so-called "alert", or reserve basis. At the peak of membership the Corps numbered more than 28,000 observers all of whom were located west of the Cascades and who manned more than 500 observation posts. No other service of Civilian Defense established a more enviable record of loyal, unselfish service than did the members of the Aircraft Observers Service.

Bomb Reconnaissance Service

The first Bomb Reconnaissance Agents school was held in Portland on June 1 and 2, 1942, where more than 200 selected individuals were given intensive instruction in their duties relating to unexploded bombs from highly qualified military instructors. Additional schools were conducted by military instructors throughout the state and inaccessible locations were served through the medium of correspondence courses until a thousand trained Bomb Reconnaissance Agents were scattered throughout Oregon.

Gas Reconnaissance Service

Throughout the early months of the war rudimentary gas instruction was given to scores of thousands of civilian defense volunteers. All too frequently the calibre of the instruction varied all the way from excellent to mediocre, but it can be said that the job demanded by the exigencies of the times was done in an entirely creditable manner. With the opening of the War Department Civilian Protection School at the University of Washington in Seattle special courses were given to carefully selected people with extensive previous training in the field of chemistry. From this group of graduates were selected the Senior Gas Officers who became responsible for the training of civilian defense personnel and members of the general public in each of the counties of Western Oregon where the efforts were concentrated.

At the request of the national authorities a series of regional schools were held in the western part of the state in the summer months of 1943. From these schools were graduated the Gas Reconnaissance Agents whose job it would be to detect, identify and function to neutralize war gases should the use of this weapon be employed by the enemy. The qualifications of the staff of instructors which presented these schools was so superior and the brand of instruction given so excellent as to draw the unstinted praise of national authorities.

Evacuation Program

In common with other states of the Pacific Coast, Oregon was required by the military authorities to draw up a detailed plan for the evacuation of the civilian

population in the event of enemy invasion. The Evacuation and Transportation Committee of the Oregon State Defense Council produced plans for this potential operation which were found to be suitable by the military. Exhaustive in detail and fully comprehensive in scope the Evacuation Plan for the State of Oregon contemplated the removal of all civilians from the state who were considered to be unessential to the defense of the area and covered the field from the newborn infant to the helpless aged including their transportation, food, medical care, hospitalization, health, registration, and final resettlement.

Emergency Medical Service

Organized under the supervision of a medical doctor this division of the state defense council mobilized the medical manpower, both doctors and nurses of the state and established and trained the medical auxiliaries which made of this division one of the standout services of the council. All existing hospital facilities were inventoried and expanded and conversion of additional structures into hospital facilities under the expert supervision of a qualified director resulted in an overall medical program productive of great satisfaction to the council. The ramifications of the operations of this vital service were so extensive as to be impossible of reporting in the brief space afforded here.

Civil Air Patrol

Throughout the war period the activities of this branch, comprised of private fliers, were restricted by military necessity to ground instruction. Had the military situation required, hundreds of qualified private fliers could have been mobilized with dispatch. This service was taken over eventually by the military and made an auxiliary of the armed forces.

Beach Patrol

In the period immediately following Pearl Harbor and for some weeks thereafter Oregon's beaches were constantly patrolled by volunteer members of the Beach Patrol. With the disposition of troops throughout the area the need for the services of this group ended but their contribution to the safety and welfare of the people of the state was as considerable as it was appreciated.

Facility Security and Plant Protection

Among the most important of home front responsibilities during the war was the protection of our productive resources against destruction either through accident or design. Sabotage in industry was properly the first concern of the responsible federal agencies but the extent of industrial establishments contributing to our vast war effort was so great as to necessitate the employment of civilian defense services. Probably no other activity of the Oregon State Defense Council left so much to be desired both from the standpoint of completeness of coverage and coordination of effort. The division of responsibility insisted upon by the various military and federal agencies involved produced both gaps and duplication and another such emergency as that just past will require an improvement both in thinking and practice on the part of all persons and agencies involved in the field of plant protection.

Pre-Induction Program

The induction of large numbers of men into the armed forces with its consequent disruption of the lives of so many people produced problems which cried aloud for alleviation. At the suggestion of the military authorities pre-induction panels were set up consisting of representatives of the various branches of the armed forces, the Red Cross, Selective Service, the Bar Association, Veteran's organizations, the U. S. Employment Service, Vocational Education, the Unemployment Compensation Commission, and from the Social Security Agency. These experts provided important information both to the individual facing induction and to the members of his family at meetings to which the next draft of inductees were invited.

In sections of the state where such panels were considered to be impracticable by reason of distances and sparseness of population the Oregon State Defense Council developed recordings of a rehearsed run-through of a carefully screened list of questions intended to cover the field of interest. These recordings were sent to all the radio stations located in such areas and regular broadcasts were made. These broadcast times were widely publicized through the always excellent cooperation of press and radio and measurable good was thus accomplished.

Airplane Crash Rescue Service

Early in 1944 the development of a service of civilian defense to assist in the rescue of fliers involved in aircraft crashes and the guarding of the scene of the crash was recommended to the State Defense Council and its facilities were made available immediately to the Fourth Air Force. Considerable statistical information was gathered and furnished to the Fourth Air Force, and, although full utilization of civilian defense facilities in the manner employed in the middle West where the service originated was never made, the resources of the council were open to the proper authorities.

Japanese Balloons

Through press and radio the story of the attempt of the Japanese to attack the mainland of North America through the use of wind-borne, free balloons is known to all and no attempt will be made here to recount the happenings which resulted. It should suffice to say that the closest liaison was maintained with the military authorities responsible for handling the problem and extensive use was made of civilian defense personnel in detecting, reporting, locating, and guarding where balloon incidents occurred. Anticipating greater use of this novel weapon by the Japanese the necessary elements of civilian defense were ready to fit into their place in the planned program of counteraction. The unsung, necessarily confidential activities of many persons in civilian defense in this field of activity as well as in others having definite effect upon the security of the state and its inhabitants, is a source of great pride on the part of the Oregon State Defense Council.

Federal Protective Property Program

Through Congressional legislation a fund of a hundred million dollars was appropriated for the purchase of protective property by the Office of Civilian Defense to be distributed by that agency to augment the protective facilities of selected

communities in order to enable them better to counteract the effects of anticipated enemy air attack. Various Oregon communities received a share of this property and certain other equipment was furnished directly to the State Defense Council to be held in reserve until such anticipated attacks should develop.

The protective equipment thus distributed consisted primarily of fire fighting equipment including 500 gallon per minute fire pumpers with all accessory equipment and thousands of four gallon pump cans. Medical equipment constituted the main part of the balance although steel helmets, gas masks, decontamination equipment, drugs, and a variety of training material made up a not inconsiderable part of the entire allocation.

A State Property Officer was appointed in the State Defense Council with responsibility for supervising the activities of the Local Property Officers appointed in each of the communities which received protective property from the government. The Local Property Officer appointed by each community to which property was loaned was accountable and responsible to the federal government for the proper use and maintenance of this property.

Now that the war is over the property is being disposed of through sale as surplus property first to state and local government subdivisions, then to tax-free or tax-supported institutions and volunteer fire departments, and finally to small business enterprises within the meaning of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. The Oregon State Defense Council, through the State Property Officer, who is familiar with the characteristics and location of all such property in Oregon, is assisting eligible purchasers in acquiring title to such of this property as they desire and will continue to be of such assistance until the office closes.

It is felt advisable to make one comment on the original distribution policy of the federal government where this property is concerned. While it is clearly recognized that the equipment was the property of the federal government and its distribution a matter for them to decide little or no attention was paid to the advice of informed state officials when the original allocations were made with the consequent result that in some cases poorly chosen locations were selected to receive property and in others too much or too little equipment was allocated. This situation, with resulting criticism, could have been avoided had proper consultation with officials within the state, who were personally familiar with the situation, been sought.

Lighting Control

The State Lighting Committee performed outstanding work in enforcing the proclamations issued by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command requiring restrictions of lighting in certain parts of the state.

Forest Fire Fighters Service

The organization of a force of auxiliaries to augment the forest protective forces was set up under the Forest Fire Fighters Service. This activity came under the direct supervision of the State Forester and was subject to his judgement and direction.

Sanitation Program

The work of inventorying all available water supply equipment was completed at an early date by the State Sanitation Director and plans readied for the providing of rapid assistance to such communities as might encounter damage to their domestic water systems.

Camouflage

In the early days of the war national authorities anticipated the possible need for the protective concealment of certain vital installations and operations. The State Camouflage Officer was appointed to work with the U. S. Army Engineers and other agencies in studying this matter and providing for whatever camouflage might be required by reason of military necessity. The work of this committee was terminated early in 1943 without there ever having been any actual camouflaging of installations in this state.

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CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES DIVISION

Committee on Agriculture

Under the direction of the Dean of the School of Agriculture, Wm. A. Schoenfeld, the Oregon State Defense Council Committee on Agriculture was deeply involved in all the ramifications of agreatly expanded agricultural production during the entire period of the war and continuing to the present. The War Food Program, Farm Labor, Farm Fire Protection, Victory Gardens, Farm Transportation, and other related farm problems were handled through such agencies as County War Boards, Neighborhood Leader organizations, County Correlation of Nutrition programs and the like. Through energetic application of practical planning such as characterized the work of this committee this state was able to attain goals of production heretofore felt impossible.

Nutrition Committee

The task of maintaining proper nutrition standards for the civilian population has been one of increasing importance. War-time rationing has not lead directly to a reduction in the nutritive diet of the American people, but the scarcity of certain foods to which people have become accustomed creates the danger that other foods of greatly reduced nutritive value will take their place. It was toward the avoidance of such a situation that the efforts of the State Nutrition Committee under the leadership of Dean Ava B. Milam of Oregon State College, has directed its efforts. The Committee has worked hard through education to create an acceptance of better balance in diet than was had in pre-war years which is intended to improve the health of the average family in the years ahead. The leadership and energy of this committee is worthy of special commendation.

Consumer Interest Program

Because of increasing activity on the part of the District Information Office of the Office of Price Administration which directly parallels the function of the Consumer Interest Committee throughout 1944 and 1945 the Director of the Committee, Mrs. Margaret Sharp, has confined her activities to liaison with the District Information Office. The comparative inactivity of this Committee through the later years of the war emergency was the result of a decision to avoid duplication

and waste of effort so long as the problem was being adequately handled by the federal agency.

Recreation Committee

The Committee on Recreation, under the leadership of Walter W. R. May, has been comparatively inactive since 1943 principally because the objectives sought by the Committee had largely been attained by that time. The Committee has stood by since that time prepared to function where necessary in specific cases. The Committee was organized to coordinate recreation activities which were under way locally, and to stimulate such programs where none was undertaken as a result of the impact of war activities upon the local community with its attendant influx of population. The Committee has discharged its responsibilities with credit.

Rumor and Propaganda Division

This Committee under the direction of David Robinson, has been comparatively inactive through the latter part of 1944 and the year 1945. No effort has been made to stimulate activity on the part of the Committee during this period but instead, its operations have been confined to caring for problems as they arise.

Advisory Committee on Child Care, Health, and Welfare

During the period of the war the Committee under the direction of Sadie Orr Dunbar has concerned itself with a variety of problems. Attention has been given the matter of coordinating health and sanitation services and farm labor placement for the protection of children employed in agriculture. Surveys have been made to determine the cost of nursery school care for the children of working mothers. Study has been devoted to extended school centers, recreation facilities, day care of children, children in trailer camps, housing, Negro migration, maternity and infant care, crippled children's services, school lunch programs and Lanham Act appropriations.

Proposed federal legislation has been brought before the Committee for discussion and for the information of the participating agencies. The Committee has also served to disseminate information with respect to standards for child care and protection of children of working mothers. Only through a clear understanding of the importance of such activities can the attainments of this Committee be truly measured.

Committee on Salvage

The Salvage for Victory program which had established an enviable record in 1942 and 1943 continued to roll with undiminished vigor and success through the years 1944 and 1945. When this Committee closed off its official activities effective September 30, 1945 its record of accomplishment under the leadership of Claude I. Sersanous was one of which Oregon can be justly proud. The committee constantly extended every effort to stimulate the collection of waste materials, particularly paper, tin and fats, in addition to the collections of scrap metal and rubber so energetically sponsored during the early months of the war. This nation's war effort was kept going as much by the volunteers who brought in the indispensable salvage as by any other activity of any other section of the people and the praise and credit so justly theirs can never be adequately presented.

Committee on Youth Participation

The real value of this Committee under the able direction of H. C. Seymour, leader of 4-H Club activities in Oregon, lies in the fact that its operation has produced a unification of program and effort of all agencies working with the youth of the state. Great credit must go to the Committee on Youth Participation for the outstanding contributions made to the successful harvesting of bumper crops as well as in other fields of endeavor closely related to the war effort. The prevalence of thinking which tends to regard the accomplishments of the people of this country during the past four years as having been an accomplishment of adults will be in error if it does not take into consideration the very substantial contributions of America's youth

Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources

This Committee was organized in December 1941 under the leadership of Dr. L. S. Cressman of the University of Oregon and had as its function the protection of the cultural resources of the state from possible destruction due to enemy attack and included the evacuation of such resources if necessary. As a part of the work of this committee the World War II History Project was set up with responsibility for the development of a history of the part played by Oregon, its agencies, and people in the recently concluded conflict. Unobtrusively the Committee has proceeded with its important though unspectacular work in a comprehensive and thoroughly commendable manner.

Speakers Bureau

Under the leadership of J. C. Stevens organized groups of qualified public speakers were set up in almost all of the counties of the state and provided the means whereby word-of-mouth publicizing of important programs and campaigns was accomplished. No record has been kept of the number of personal appearances of the scores of persons who made up the various speakers bureaus, but their contributions are characteristic of a high degree of patriotic service.

Committee on War Bonds

Under the leadership of E. C. Sammons, the Chairman, this Committee established a record of bond sales that kept Oregon consistently among the leaders nationally. Civilian defense workers furnished manpower for solicitation and in general offered substantial contributions to the enviable record established.

Committee on Physical Fitness

The records of Selective Service have clearly indicated the need for such activity as has been carried on during the war by this Committee under the direction of Dean R. W. Leighton. Encouragement and direction was extended to county and local committees throughout the state and the committee's sponsorship of legislation looking toward the improvement of the physical fitness of our youth was responsible, to a considerable degree, for the passage of such legislation at the last session of legislature.

Labor Supply and Training

All residents of the state are familiar with the tremenduous needs for trained manpower occasioned by the establishment of extensive war industry in this state during the war. The necessity for providing sufficient trained industrial workers to permit these industries to function at full capacity was impossible to meet fully but the outstanding accomplishments of the Committee on Labor Supply and Training under the direction of Oscar I. Paulson is a matter both of record and of pride.

Division of Information and Public Relations

Under the direction of Robert Smith and with the able assistance of Hal Short this division constantly functioned with high efficiency in the publicizing the many activities of the Oregon State Defense Council and related activities. Adequate thanks for sacrifices of considerable importance are impossible but it can be said without exaggeration that the success of many of the organization's standout programs were traceable to superb publicity as much as to excellence of planning.

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SUMMARY

In spite of the very human tendency to appraise optomistically in retrospect, it is possible to state with full honesty that civilian defense, as such, was a successful, and in the main, a sound enterprise in the State of Oregon. A full share of errors of judgement, inadvertent failures, and misdirected efforts attended the operation of the Oregon State Defense Council. No one realized more clearly than those charged with its operation that it did not function to perfection, nor was it expected to so function. The important thing, however, is that civilian defense in this state needs no defense. The record established in almost all services of both divisions speaks for itself and compares most favorably with other more elaborate organizations in other states.

There was nothing visionary or wasteful either in the planning or operation of any of the activities of the organization and the soundness of judgement and practicability of application of the manifold operations of the Council is worthy of the commendation of all. The organization functioned successfully with a financial outlay commensurate neither with that of other states of similar size and importance nor with the results obtained. Probably the most stimulating experience drawn from the operation of the State Defense Council is the fact that so many people with such a wide variety of capabilities and qualifications were so uniformly willing to give their services freely in the interest of the public good.

The organization was never called upon to function as a result of enemy air attack so that its inherent capabilities were never really tested. Various units were tested combatting the effects of natural disaster including flood, fire, and explosion and from such operation the conclusion can be drawn legitimately that the citizenry of this state could and would have met enemy attack with at least equal effectiveness to that of the people of less fortunate nations when

required to defend their homes and families in the face of such attack. Certainly this state is immeasurably better off for having gone through the period of preparation and training to meet possible enemy attack and for the lessons in cooperation and mutual endeavor which brought out so many of the basically fine qualities of human nature at its best.

To all of the scores of thousands of volunteers whose unselfish participation in the task of preparing the state to fulfill its obligations during the years of war sincere and grateful thanks are extended by the Oregon State Defense Council.

Original Allotment from Oregon State Guard Appropriation July 1, 1941:			
Salaries and Wages	$10,000.00		
General Operation and Maintenance	13,474.00		
Capital Outlays	1,526.00		$ 25,000.00
Emergency Board Allocation May 23, 1942:			
Salaries and Wages	9,000.00		
Capital Outlays	1,000.00		
From Oregon State Guard Appropriation May 23, 1942:			
General Operation and Maintenance	20,000.00		30,000.00
Deficiency Appropriation by 1943 Legislature:			
Salaries and Wages	8,685.00		
General Operation and Maintenance	1,150.00		
Capital Outlays	1,015.00		10,850.00
1943-1945 Biennial Legislative Appropriation:			
Salaries and Wages	68,500.00		
General Operation and Maintenance	37,500.00		
Capital Outlays	1,000.00		107,000.00
1945-1947 Biennial Legislative Appropriation:			
Salaries and Wages	3,000.00		
General Operation and Maintenance	3,500.00		
Capital Outlays	0.00		6,500.00
Total Allotments and Appropriations June 1, 1941 - June 30, 1947			$179,350.00
Unexpended Balance Reverted to General Fund June 30, 1943		$ 542.58	
Unexpended Balance Reverted to General Fund June 30, 1945		60,375.13	
Unexpended Balance Reverts to General Fund Dec. 31, 1945		3,995.73	
Total Amount of Allocations and Appropriations Turned Back to General Fund			64,913.44
Total Net Cost of Operating Oregon State Defense Council June 1, 1941 to December 31, 1945			$114,436.56

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE OREGON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

Ross T. McIntyre, Chairman, Portland
Robert M. Alton, Portland
D. E. Nickerson, Portland
John Brost, Portland
Joseph K. Carson, Jr., (Resigned), Portland
Dr. Ralph A. Fenton, Portland
A. A. Hampson, Portland
Carl Donaugh, Portland
Miss Jane Doyle, Portland
Rogers McVeagh, Portland
Dr. E. H. Barendrick, McMinnville
Neil Morfitt, Astoria
John Ramage, Woodburn
C. E. Ingalls, Corvallis
Frank Miller, Forest Grove
Mrs. Reade M. Ireland, Milwaukie
Mrs. H. D. Peterson, Dallas
Dean Ava B. Milam, Corvallis
Earnest Fatland, Condon
Fred E. Kiddle, Island City
A. W. Peters, Hood River
C. G. Reiter, Bend
Sprague Carter, Pendleton
Frank Jenkins, Klamath Falls
John Snellstrom, Eugene
Lee Bishop, Medford
L. E. Cutlip, North Bend

LIST OF OFFICERS AND CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES OF THE OREGON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

ADMINISTRATOR

Jerrold Owen, June 1941 to December 1943 (Military Sercice).
James D. Olson, (Acting), December 1943 to June 1944.
Jack A. Hayes, (Acting), June 1944 through December 1945.

CIVILIAN PROTECTION DIVISION

Jack A. Hayes, Director
E. E. Colby, Field Rep.

Training Section

Jack A. Hayes, Director
Captain Bard Purcell, Instructor
Dr. Joseph Beeman, Instructor
Captain Larry Durhkoop, Instructor
Kenneth Martin, Instructor
E. E. Colby, Instructor
Dr. Paul R. Washke, Instructor
Dr. Dallas Dedrick, Instructor
Dr. Lloyd E. West, Instructor
Dr. Joseph P. Cleary, Instructor
Major Russell Tegnell, Instructor
Captain Wm. J. M. Rogers, Instructor
Major Early F. Armstrong, Instructor

Emergency Medical Service

Dr. Vernon A. Douglas, Chief
Ralf Couch, (Successor)
Linnie Laird, Nurse Deputy
Ralf Couch, Hospital Officer

Evacuation and Transportation

Ross McIntyre, Chairman
S. Paul Jones, Officer

Decontamination Advisor

J. D. Patterson

State Gas Consultant

J. D. Patterson
Dr. Dallas Dedrick, Assistant
Dr. Lloyd E. West, Assistant
Dr. Joseph P. Cleary, Assistant

Aircraft Warning Service

W. W. Fordyce, Director

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES DIVISION

Mrs. Harriet W. St. Peirre, Director, Resigned
S. Paul Jones, (Successor)
Miss Helen Potter, Field Rep.

Women's Activities

Mrs. H. D. Peterson, Director

Salvage Committee

Claude I. Sersanous, Chairman
Mrs. Ethel Keck, Women's Division

Consumer Interest Committee

Mrs. C. W. Hayhurst, Chairman
Mrs. Margaret Sharp (Successor)

Conservation of Cultural Resources Committee

L. S. Cressman, Chairman
(World War II History Project)
L. S. Cressman, Director
Lancaster Pollard, (Successor)

Agriculture and Victory Gardens Committee

Dean Wm. Schoenfeld, Chairman

Labor Supply and Training Committee

O. L. Paulson, Director

Highway Traffic Advisory Committee

Charles P. Pray, Chairman

Health Service

Dr. Frederick Stricker, Director
Dr. Harold M. Erickson, (Successor)

Recreation Committee

Walter W. R. May, Director

Nutrition Committee

Dean Ava B. Milam, Director

Lighting Committee
Carl Lundell, Chairman

Forest Fire Fighters Service
Arthur King, Director
Dan Robinson, (Successor)

Plant Protection Officer
Jack A. Hayes

State Property Officer
Captain George W. Bates (Deceased)
Jack A. Hayes, (Successor)

Camouflage Officer
Charles Voorhies

Sanitation Service
Roy E. Dodson, Jr., Director

Civil Air Patrol
Major Leo Devaney

Communications
V. E. Beal, Director
I. B. McKinney, (Successor)

War Films Division
Dr. Curtis Reid, Director

State Fire Coordinator
Seth B. Thompson

War Emergency Radio Service
Stephen Mergler, Director
Douglas Bates, (Successor)

Public Utilities Division
Ormond Bean, Director
George Flagg, (Successor)

Military Liaison
Captain Wm. J. M. Rogers, (FA)
Lt. Colonel Joseph W. Pirsch, (Inf)

Physical Fitness
Dean R. W. Leighton, Director

Public Welfare
Miss Loa Howard, Director

Child Care, Health, and Welfare Committee
Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, Chairman

Youth Participation Committee
H. C. Seymour, Chairman

Rumor and Propaganda Bureau
David Robinson, Director

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Robert Smith, Director
Hal Short, Assistant Director

Lee Bishop, Radio Section
J. C. Stevens, Speakers Bureau

To His Excellency, the Governor of Oregon.
The Honorable Earl Snell.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Oregon State Defense Council for the year ending December 31, 1943.

As in the past, civilian defense activities have been along two main lines -- protective and war services. The first half of the year greatest stress was placed upon the former as, at that time, there was "reasonable chance" that the enemy would make air or other attack upon the Pacific Coast mainland.

During the latter part of the year, with the definite turn of the war to the Allies' favor, emphasis shifted to war services, though defense councils throughout the state, and particularly in Western Oregon, agreed to maintain adequate local organization and facilities to cope with emergencies.

An outline of the method adopted by the Oregon State Defense Council in the reorientation of the Citizens Defense Corps is contained in that portion of this report prepared by Mr. Jack A. Hayes, State Director of Civilian Protection.

Once again tribute must be paid to the newspaper publishers of this state, as well as the radio stations, for the cooperation given to the various programs of Civilian Defense. Without this support it would have been impossible to maintain interest and cooperation of the public in the various war campaigns that have been waged during the past year.

Outstanding in the work of the Youth Participation committee, headed by H. C. Seymour, was the "Youth in Harvest" campaign. This committee set up standards for children working in the fields, assisted county committees in organizing "platoons" of children to gather harvests and thus contributed materially in saving crops during the summer and fall seasons.

During the year to come and until victory has finally been achieved it will be necessary to insure sufficient strength in the Citizens Defense Corps to give protection in the event an emergency should arise and an exceedingly important program of activity must be carried on by the War Services Division to guarantee success of the various essential wartime campaigns.

Late in December, 1943, Jerrold Owen, Administrator, accepted a commission as captain in the Allied Military Government division of the Army. Civilian Defense in Oregon was organized by Captain Owen and he left a strong structure in this state as a testiment to his ability and work.

A complete report on the two divisions of Civilian Defense Protective and War Services, follows.

James D. Olson,
Acting Administrator

By Jack A. Hayes
State Director of Civilian Protection

For the first six months of 1943 the operation of the protective services of civilian defense was all that had been striven for during the preceding year. The exhaustive efforts of thousands of volunteers had resulted in the emergence of a well-trained Citizens Defense Corps numbering some 93,000 persons. Basic training had been completed except in those instances where new enrollees were concerned. Such cases are part of a continuing operation which exists to a limited degree today. The emphasis could now be placed on specialized training. With this thought in mind the Oregon State Defense Council undertook the following:

TRAINING PROGRAM

Training Films . . . . Recognizing the important part that films can play in a training program, the position of War Films Director was established and to it was appointed Dr. W. Curtis Reid, Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon State College, who rendered valuable service without compensation. The Department of Visual Instruction at Oregon State College was used as a depository for all films owned or controlled by the State Defense Council. A determined effort was made jointly by Dr. Reid and the State Defense Council to encourage a wider use of educational and training films with the result that 60,512 people witnessed showings of films made available from this source. In addition, an indeterminate, but large number of persons in the state witnessed showings of films scheduled independently by county and local defense councils from other sources

High School Training . . . . Until the close of school for the summer vacation the Secretary of State assis ed in the general training program by maintaining a representative in the field who visited high schools throughout the state. High school students were given short but intensive courses in the aspects of chemical warfare and in protective measures to be used in the event of enemy attack. A number of County Civilian Defense Coordinators initiated and carried out similar program in their own counties. There was no duplication in such programs, however.

OSDC Field Work . . . . Throughout the year representatives of the Oregon State Defense Council conducted training courses, assisted local instructors and supervised field drills, training and demonstrations in all parts of the state.

Bomb Reconnaissance Schools . . . . The Western Defense Command assisted in specialized training by assigning personnel of that command for the purpose of conducting additional classes in Bomb Reconnaissance in various parts of the state. In order to reach isolated students for this important work correspondence courses for 100 students in Bomb Reconnaissance were extended in addition to the regular schools held.

War Department Civilian Protection Schools in Oregon . . . . The War Department Civilian Protection School which had opened the previous year in Seattle at the University of Washington concluded its courses on June 28th, 1943. Before doing this, however, faculty members of the school were induced to conduct classes in chemical warfare in the following Oregon cities: Ashland, Medford, Grants Pass, Roseburg, Eugene and Corvallis. In this manner the finest kind of training available was brought directly to the people who could benefit most.

Medical Aspects of Chemical Warfare . . . . During the month of May three members of the Emergency Medical Service, Oregon State Defense Council, were sent to San Francisco to take specialized training in the medical aspects of chemical warfare. They were Doctors Edward S. West, Charles P. Wilson and Charles E. Gurney of the University of Oregon Medical School Staff. Returning to Oregon they conducted classes for

medical doctors under the direction of the Chief of Emergency Medical Service, OSDC, in five Oregon communities and reached in excess of 150 doctors with this training.

Gas Reconnaissance School . . . . One of the best balanced and qualified staffs ever assembled for training in civilian protection in Oregon conducted a series of Gas Reconnaissance Schools during the months of June, July and August. 298 Gas Reconnaissance Agents were graduated from these schools held in the following communities: Astoria, Marshfield, Medford, Albany, Portland. Serving without compensation and at considerable personal sacrifice the men of this staff completed their task in such excellent fashion as to draw the praise of experts. To these men we acknowledge a heavy debt. Serving on this staff of instructors were: Dalles S. Dedrick, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of Oregon; Lloyd E. West, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Oregon State College; Dr. Joseph P. Cleary, Assistant City Health Officer, Portland; J. D. Patterson, State Chemist and State Gas Consultant; Dr. Vernon A. Douglas, Chief of Emergency Medical Service, Oregon State Defense Council; Major Russell M. Tegnell, CWS, Post Gas Officer, Fort Stevens; Major Earl F. Armstrong, CWS, Post Gas Officer, Camp Adair; and Major G. E. Arnold, Regional Sanitary Engineer, Office of Civilian Defense, San Francisco.

Rescue School . . . . In the month of November, 1943, the first Rescue School on the Coast was conducted at the University of California by the Office of Civilian Defense. The City of Portland-Multnomah County Defense Council was represented at this school.

Comments on Training . . . . It can be repeated that the emphasis on training during the year 1943 was concentrated in specialized fields. Sufficient praise cannot be given to the scores of instructors throughout the state, working on local and county levels, who ceaselessly and tirelessly trained auxiliaries in the fire, police, medical, warden, utility, public works and welfare services. To their efforts must go the bulk of credit for the basic excellence of the well trained Citizens Defense Corps in Oregon.

Information . . . . Information was disseminated constantly throughout the year by means of radio, press, and lecture tours in order to bring the Citizens Defense Corps a clear understanding of the necessity for continued effort.

NEW PROGRAMS

Evacuation . . . . A committee on Evacuation was appointed by the Governor for the purpose of developing a State Plan for Evacuation. Members of this committee are: Ross McIntyre, Chairman; R. H. Baldock, Oregon State Highway Department; Brigadier General Ralph P. Cowgill, Oregon State Guard; Miss Lea Howard, State Public Welfare Commission; Charles P. Pray, Oregon State Police; Judge George Rossman, American Red Cross; Rex Putnam, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. Frederick L. Stricker, Oregon State Board of Health; Ralf Couch, Executive Officer of EMS, OSDC; Jack A. Hayes, Director, Civilian Protection Division, OSDC; S. Paul Jones, State Evacuation and Transportation Officer, OSDC. A state Evacuation and Transportation Officer, S. Paul Jones, was appointed and was made responsible for applying the State Evacuation Plan to the various counties. This plan has now rounded into such shape as to be almost complete

Fire Guards . . . . Recognizing the overall importance of fire as a weapon of war, whether it springs from war causes or from individual carelessness, the National Office of Civilian Defense instituted the Fire Guard Service late in the year. A general slackening in public interest brought on by successes of the armed forces and other causes has resulted in a reduced response to recruiting drives for this essential service but slow, steady progress persists.

Plant Protection . . . . For about a year and a half the National Office of Civilian Defense has been endeavoring to set up a workable Plant Protection Plan. Because of the multiplicity of agencies, Federal, State and Local which are involved in any protection plan of this kind, several false start were made which succeeded in adding confusion to an already turbid picture. Late in 1943 the Northwest Sector Office of Civilian Defense proposed to the Oregon State Defense Council a plan for Plant Protection in this state. Acting on this proposal a series of meetings were held attended by representatives of industry, the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, a considerable number of Federal agencies as well as the state and local agencies interested in the problem. Following these conferences Governor Snell, as Director of the State Defense Council, appointed the following persons to a State Plant Protection Committee: Frederick Stricker, M. D., State Board of Health; E. A. Taylor, State Fire Marshal's Department; F. E. McCaslin, Chairman, Civilian Services; R. N. Emmons, State Industrial Accident Commission; W. J. Weller, Oregon Safety Association; Harry Niles, Portland Chief of Police; Thomas F. Mancuso, Division of Industrial Hygiene, State Board of Health; Edward Grenfell, Chief, Portland Fire Department; Lee M. Bown, Department of State Police; R. P. Cowgill, Brigidier General, Oregon State Guard, Portland. The Director of Civilian Protection, OSDC, was designated to act as State Plant Protection Officer. Changes in policy of the Army and Navy have impeded the development of this program from the planning to the operational stage but it is hoped that early clarification will result in practical application of the plan.

State Control Center . . . . Oregon was the first state in the Union to establish a formal State Control Center designed both to concentrate pertinent information in one place and to provide aid and assistance to any given community or area in the event of enemy attack. Working closely with the Oregon Sub-Sector Command and the Northwestern Sector, Western Defense Command, this center has been developed into a smooth working operation which has won the unqualified approval of military authorities. The State Defense Council is deeply indebted to the other state agencies whose resources in manpower and facilities have made the operation successful. Not only have these agencies participated, but ideas, direction and assitance in the many divisions which make up the whole enterprise have earned for them the praise of all who are familiar with the center.

A number of preparatory tests of the Control Center were followed by a surprise Command Post Exercise planned and instituted by the Northwestern Sector, Western Defense Command, which involved Army, Coast Guard and Civilian Defense Units. This CPX activated the Control Center at 5:30 A.M. and caused its continuous operation until 6:30 P.M. on the day of the exercise. The coordinated operation of staff and communications of the units involved were tested and found satisfactory. A similar CPX was held at a later date involving the State of Washington at which members of the State Defense Council acted as observers at the invitation of the Army. Subsequent tests of the Oregon State Center, at last one of which was not a test, have proven the ability of the center to function in a time of emergency.

Of great importance to the operation of the Center is the provision contained in the Civilian Defense Act passed by the 1943 session of the State Legislature which makes it possible for the Governor, upon declaration of partial martial law, to order the movement of fire fighting equipment and personnel from one city or town to another in the state. Compensation for such fire fighting aid will be paid by the state to the community furnishing the aid. This provision represents a most significant and valuable assistance to the overall problem of fire protection in the state.

Emergency Medical Service . . . . The Emergency Medical Service of the Oregon State Defense Council lost the services of its Chief, Dr. Vernon A. Douglas, late in 1943 when he returned to private practice. No successor has been appointed as Chief of the EMS, as yet, because of the extreme demands which are currently placed on the medical profession. It is felt to be unwise to take a medical doctor from the practice of medicine for what is purely an administrative task. As a consequence, Ralf

Couch, State Hospital Officer of EMS, has been prevailed upon to act without compensation as Executive Officer of EMS, in charge, pro tem, of the operation of the Emergency Medical Service. Should the development of an emergency require it, a medical doctor will be asked to act as Chief of this Service.

REORIENTATION OF THE C. D. C.

The Oregon Plan . . . . In June of 1943 it became apparent that a more streamlined operation of the Citizens Defense Corps was indicated. The State Defense Council, in what has been called the Oregon Plan, proposed a streamlining of the Citizens Defense Corps, in anticipation of the need for operation with reduced manpower. This plan was adopted in whole or in part by a considerable number of counties and has operated successfully.

The Northwest Sector Plan . . . . This Plan was proposed by the Northwest Sector Office of Civilian Defense late in the year to meet the growing lethargy induced in civilians as a result of successes by the armed forces, the placing of the Aircraft Warning Service on an "alert" basis, and the lifting of various restrictions which had been imposed from time to time by the Western Defense Command.

In essence the plan recognized a change in the probability of the form in which enemy attack might be expected and proposed a relignment of the protective services of civilian defense to meet such changes. The reorientation was based primarily on the basis of geography.

The most probable emergencies for which the Citizens Defense Corp might be called into operation are listed as:

1. Air Raids
2. Paratroop Raids
3. Commando Raids
4. Submarine Attacks
5. Explosions
6. Fire
7. Flood
8. Windstorm

The State was divided into three zones -- Red, Blue and White in that order of importance. The elements deciding such zone designations were:

1. Geographic Location
2. Importance to the War Effort
3. Population Concentration

The most vitally needed services in all three of these zones are:

1. Fire Service
2. Medical Service
3. Police Service
4. Rescue Service

In the Red and Blue zone other related services will be required. In the White zones concentration on the above services is sufficient.

Present Strength of the Citizens Defense Corps . . . . According to reports from the counties the strength of the CDC at the close of the year 1943 was 71,420.

Acknowledgement . . . . It is not possible to express strongly enough the gratitude which is felt toward the many individuals and agencies, both public and private, for

the wholehearted understanding and cooperation extended to the Civilian Protection Division. To list their names is impossible. The hope is held that this expression of sincere thanks will be accepted by all those who have helped make Oregon a national leader in the field of Civilian Protection.