

In L.A., the daily circulation of the H.C. exceeds that of the T or the C. However, the Sunday circ. of both the T & the C. very greatly exceeds the daily circ. of the H.C.

Met. Newsp.

A16.262

The news sections of 5 large Calif. newspapers, — — — —, were analyzed for the period from 12/8/41 - 3/19/42. The purpose of the survey was to discover the amt & type of news concerning these ~~in~~ ^{on} the ~~the~~ W.C. which was carried by these large dailies. (These papers

were chosen because they ~~are~~ of their large circulation & influence. In ~~the~~ ^{the 2 S.F. news. are the largest in their city} ~~the~~ L.A. & S.F., a Hearst owned paper ~~was~~ & a ~~well-established~~ locally owned paper were compared. The San Bee was ~~chosen~~ ^{included} because of the long-standing anti-~~these~~ attitude of its owners; the McClatchy family.)

News of these was \div into 4 categories: I dealt with govt. orders & compliance with those orders, e.g., the freezing of ~~assets~~ ^{bank deposits} of these aliens. Cat. II dealt with news which showed these in a favorable light or urged fair ~~dealing~~ ^{treatment} of them, e.g., loyalty pledges of the AFCL ~~at S.F.~~ ^{at S.F.} ~~or Biddle's plea for~~ Cat. III included stories ~~showing~~ ^{which showed} these in an unfavor. light, repeated rumors of ~~the~~ ^{5th} cal. activity, or urged evac. The 4th cat. included a small no. of miscellaneous items - largely human interest stories, e.g., fires in these owned business, suicides, the effect of these evac. on school enrollment.

Metropolitan California Newspapers 34

~~Each news story was measured~~
The space given to each news story on
the front & inner pages was measured in
picas. In order to make ^{As the 5. newsp.} ~~the~~ ^{total}
analyzed ^{varied in size,} ~~the~~ ^{of space to news, & by total} ~~the~~
^{1st news page} ~~sections~~ was measured for 2 weeks periods of
Dec. 15-21 + Feb 2-8. ^{7% compensation} ~~For that 2 week~~ was
made for the variations in total amt. of
news carried. Amt of news carried in the
5 papers for these 2 weeks is directly
comparable.

As in the editorials & letters to the editor
described previously, these 5 met. newsp.
showed much interest in the Calif. dese during the
first 5 days of the war. Then followed
a period from Dec. 13-Jan. 2, when very
little dese news was carried. A peak of news
reached Feb 6-10 and another, ^{caused} ~~brought on~~ ^{primarily}
by govt. orders, came in March. (See Chart)

A comparison of news favorable +
unfavorable to the dese shows the high point
of the favor. news being reached in the
first 5 days of the war. That high
point, however, was very low, 1774 picas
out of a total of 8,432. The unfavorable
news for that period reached 4287 picas.
At only 2 of the 5 day periods, Dec. 13-17 + Jan 7-11

did the favorable news exceed the unfavorable. The excess of favorable over " " was in both cases extremely small. The unfav. news on the first 5 days was higher than at any time until Feb. 6-10 due to the large no. of arrests made at the outbreak of the war. From Dec. 12 thru Jan 21, the III news is negligible. It then increased tremendously, reaching a peak of almost 5600 pieces 2/6-10 & of almost 5900 pieces Feb 20 - Mar 2. These stories consist of F B I raids, Cong. demands for evar., statements of local officials urging evar. The last group were composed largely of den for eva (See Chart No. —)

10 pica fit p. II L. A. Co. 1/10 - re Uter 'Buy a Bomber' drive ✓
 52 " " " " 3/8 - Talan + test. ✓
 16 " " " " L. A. Times 2/23 - Civ. Lib. Union protesting alien treatment ✓
 30 " " " " " " 3/8 - d Talan testimony ✓

108.46
 The 90 of front p. d news which was III is shown on Chart No - . Only 4 II stories were given front p space - 2 in the L. A. Co. & 2 in the L. A. Times. Talan Com. witnesses who opposed evar. acted for one story in both the Times & the L. A. Co. The other Times story dealt with opposition of the ACLU to the discharge of d-As in

the civil service. The second Co. story dealt with participation in that news's "Buy a Bomber" campaign. For all the newspapers combined, 15% of III news was on the front p. + 2% of II news.

The ^{1st} front p. space devoted to the Russian front was also measured. ~~Generalizations~~ + compared with with 1st p. space devoted to these residents of the W.C. ()

Comparing the 5% amt. of these news carried in the 5 papers for the weeks of 12/15-21 + Feb 2-8, the weeks for which direct comparisons can be made, it was found that the

L. A. Times	carried 5389 pieces
" Co	4661 "
S. F. Co	2434 "
San Bea	1948 "
S. F. Chron	1155 "

For these same weeks the space front p space devoted to the these was

L. A. Times	1785
" " Co	422
S. F. "	535
San Bea	168
S. F. Chron	186

(See chart no -)

rumors all ~~affected~~ the influence
newsp. readers in coming to conclusions on
controversial issues. All were used by
these newspapers in reporting items on the
W. C. Dese.

News fav. to the Dese was placed next
to news showing Dese in an unfavorable
light. The San. Bea on 12/8 ran a ^{story} + a picture of
a Dese girl leading an audience in the
singing of the St Sp B; the next col. was an
~~other~~ picture of an arrested Dese. The L. A.
Times on 12/12 ran a small story headlined "Dese
Students Pledge Loyalty" + placed it directly
under a larger story on a D being chased in
a blackout + subsequently arrested. ^{The L. A. Co. on}
^{2/20 ran a} ^{4 col}

~~Dese residents of the US & the Dese enemy~~
^{"L. Beach Revue & Market News Permits; Suspected Sabotage of Sheriff's Radio Station Reported."}
^{Under this was a picture of Dese's}
^{signing a pledge of loyalty to the US.}

Headlines concerning activity of the
Dese enemy were frequently placed
next to headlines about ^{every align with} ~~Dese residents~~
of the US. The L. A. Times, e. g., on 1/30
had carried a banner headline which
read "Sub Fought off Redondo". The
subhead was "Speedy Moving of Ds Urged".
The following day its banner was "Daps
Smart Closes to Singapore" + the
subhead "Speedy Moving of Ds Urged".
The S. F. Co on 1/30 had the following

All papers devoted similar $\frac{3}{10}$ of their total dese news to ~~III~~.
 Of the total dese news carried by the L. A. Times, 55% was ~~III~~; the Sac. Bee total dese space, 54% was ~~III~~. The L. A. Co. & the S. F. Co. both devoted 53% of their total dese space to ~~III~~; & the S. F. Chronicle devoted 52%. Considerable variation was found in the % of ~~total~~ front p. dese news devoted to ~~III~~. The % ~~that~~ varied from 74% for the Sac. Bee to 39% for the L. A. Co. The S. F. Co. gave 62% of its front p. ~~space~~ to ~~III~~, the S. F. Chron. 56% & the L. A. Times 55%. (See Chart no-)

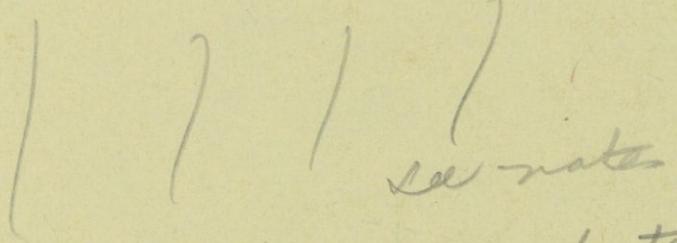
There was great variation in the amt of front p. space devoted to the dese. This ^{throughout the entire period 12/8-3/11} varied as follows:

5007	pages in the	L. A. Times
2647	"	Co.
2604	"	S. F. <u>Ch Co.</u>
1976	"	S. F. Chron
1439	"	Sac. Bee

(see chart no -)

In addition to ^{differences in the} ~~the~~ total amt. of ^{news} ~~space~~ devoted to the dese, the 5 newsp. varied considerably in the handling of ~~that~~ news. Placement of the news, marking of headlines, editorializing in the news, the spread of 5th cal fears &

4 cal. hdl. - " 7 flyers Attack Raiders
Near Port. As Areas ordered to move
from S.F. Pier Areas



see notes

The L.A. Co. on the same date ran an 8 cal,
28 pic deep banner headline " US Will
Quest here here

see notes

The outstanding ^{esp. of this connection of the derogatory with d-Fs occurred after the chelling of}
the Calif. Coast on 2/25. (P. 5-14 of 1)
~~Headlines were sometimes used~~ ^{about these activities were sometimes found}

Stories without any ref. to these residents
were sometimes capped by hdl. concerning
these. The San Bee, for ex. on 12/8 had a hdl.
"Canada Declares War; Rounds up these."
No mention was made in the accompanying
story of Canadian these. The same day the S.F.
Co. hdl. a story "S.F. Rounds up ds, Savings
to Defense". The story dealt with the cancelling
of some men's leaves, the putting into
operation of the AHS, + similar activities
The L.A. Co. on 12/20 headlined a story con-
cerning govt. regulations - "Commons opens
Hawaii to Cal. Fight". Frequently headlines
referred to ds seized by the FBI; the
story included Gs + Is. (L.A. Co 2/18, Jan 1/30)

The Sac. Bee frequently ran a hdb. over several Cal. which dealt with such news as the seizure of guns in a d aliens home. Only 1 Cal. under the hdb. concerned that story. (12/11, 12/18) This was frequent enuf to appear to be a pakey of the Bee.

d-As were often ^{bumped} ~~classified~~ ^{with} as aliens by the newspapers. The S. F. Chron. on 2/24, 2/26 + 2/27 referred to aliens in their hdb. but the stories "only to all dese. The L. A. Ex. on 3/17, ~~referring to the evacuation~~, had this hdb "200,000 For Aliens Will Be Conv."

The papers frequently editorialized in their news columns. For ex, the S. F. Chron. on 2/26 said (see note) On 3/6 the paper in a predominantly I art. on the proposed Owens Valley relocation site said "sev. citizens claimed the dese cldnt leave fast enuf to satisfy them." ^{a story about the food situation} A hdb. on the Chr. on that same date ^{sold} was "Stations Have Given us Veg; ds Mostly Raspberries (and such)" The S. F. Ex. ~~and~~ ⁱⁿ ~~editor~~ A story about the seizure of munitions near Fresno included the following: (see note) This same paper on 3/13 said

that Calif. ds had contributed to these war funds + concluded: The these war machine ... might with a fair degree of accuracy bear the label 'Made in Calif.'"

The L. A. Co. in an opening TP of a p. 1 story^{2/28} said "L. A. officials + citizens, confronted with the fait accompli presence here of 33,000 these, moved yesterday to estab. a control prog. to satisfy swelling public demand..." On 2/3 the Co stated that the NW were urging the removal of all these aliens and "so-called citizens"

~~Story of 5th~~ col. fears + rumors were spread by these newsp. the handling of the Dies report varied considerably about all papers gave it a large amt of space

The L. A. Times on 2/28 had a Banner headline on p. 1, devoted 2 col on p. 1 + all^{the news section} of p. 6 to the Dies report - a total of 765 picas. The front p. hdl. said "Children Bound to Nippon Sail" The jump p. headline read "P.C. & Spying Exposed" "Dire Peril Told in Dies Report" The L. A. Co. gave it 420 picas on an inside p. The S. F. Co. gave it both front + inside p. space with the hdl. "Vast Espionage Network in St. Bared." - ^{376 picas} The S. F. Chron. gave it 389 picas of front + inside p. space + hdl "The Dies Report - Enemy Maps of the Vital Defense Areas Are Found - Entire Coast is Imperiled" The San Bee also gave it front + inside p. space, 196 picas, + hdl "Dies

Report Reveals Years of Jese Espionage.
in S.F.

The shelling of the Calif. coast presumably by a Jese submarine on 2/25 was the occasion for many demands for the removal of all ds. The L.A. Times had a front p. story with the hdd. "Immed. Coar of Jese Demanded - So Calians Call for Summary Action by Army After Submarine Attack" The story implied that the sub received signals from shore. The S. F. Ex. Story quoted Rep. Leland Ford as saying that Calif ds had signalled to the sub. Rep. Rankin added "They are doing the same thing in Hawaii - signalling to their ships from the mt. tops". The S. F. Chron. had this front p. hdd. on 2/25 - "Put ds in Camp." Cry "Congressmen" On the 2/26th the Chron. reported "All day yesterday, Gov. Olson's office was flooded with telegrams virtually screaming for evar. or internment of every Jese in Calif." The L.A. Ex.'s front p hdd. read "Hunt on for Spies Aiding Japanese Sub - Coast Scoured for Raiding Sub. Shelling Spurs Drive on Aliens." The story was almost entirely concerned with the location of the shelling & damage done. Reports of flashing lights were included.

The San. Bee did not make a connect the shelling with Calif. & problem.

The L. A. Co. on 12/11 carried three separate stories on 3 diff. pp. about blinking lights seen, fires in the form of a huge arrow which pointed at Seattle, & armed & guerillas in Lower Calif. who were ready to spring into action at the opportune moment. The Co. also prominently displayed a article & picture concerning god glass allegedly discovered in shrimp found in Japan (not in quant. -) On 1/22 the paper published tales told by a Mrs. S. D. Zwick, wife of a naval officer, which purportedly proved that the Jese pop. of Haw. had advance knowledge of the P. H. attacks. We have noted above how the S. F. Co. quoted Rep. Rankin to the effect that the Jese res. of H. were climbing mts. & signalling to their ships. The S. F. Chron. on 2/22 published an imaginative drawing of ^{an obviously Jese getteming} signalling & of autos blocking roads. Beneath the drawing was printed "Signalling the enemy & blocking roads are two activities which are always a danger. And they have happened - in Haw. & Malaya for ex."

A16.262

METROPOLITAN CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS

The news sections of five large California newspapers, the Los Angeles Times, the Los Angeles Examiner, the San Francisco Examiner, the San Francisco Chronicle, and the Sacramento Bee, were analyzed for the period from December 8, 1941 through March 19, 1942. These papers were chosen because of their large circulation and influence. The two San Francisco newspapers are the largest in that city. In Los Angeles, the daily circulation of the Los Angeles Herald-Express exceeds that of the Times or the Examiner. The Sunday circulation, however, of both the Times and the Examiner greatly exceeds the daily circulation of the Herald-Express. In Los Angeles and San Francisco a Hearst owned paper and a locally owned paper were used. The Sacramento Bee was included because of the long-standing anti-Japanese attitude of its owners, the McClatchy family.

The purpose of the survey was to discover the amount and type of news concerning Japanese on the West Coast which was carried by these large dailies. News of Japanese was divided into four categories:

Category I dealt with government orders and compliance with those orders, e.g., the freezing of bank deposits of Japanese aliens.

Category II dealt with news which showed Japanese in a favorable light or urged fair treatment of them, e.g., loyalty pledges of the JAACL.

Category III included stories which showed Japanese in an unfavorable light, repeated rumors of fifth column activity, or urged evacuation.

Category IV included a small number of miscellaneous items, largely human interest stories, e.g., fires in Japanese owned buildings, suicides, the effect of Japanese evacuation on school enrollments.

The space given to each news story on the front and inner pages was measured in picas. As the five newspapers analyzed devoted different amounts of total space to news, their total news space was measured for the two week periods of December 15-21, 1941 and February 2-8, 1942 and compensation was made in the amount of space which they devoted to Japanese news in accordance with the variations in total amount of news carried. The amount of Japanese news carried in the five papers for these two weeks is therefore directly comparable *after compensation was made.*

As in the editorials and letters to the editor described previously, these five metropolitan newspapers showed much interest in the California Japanese during the first five days of the war. Then followed a period from December 13, 1941 to January 22, 1942 when very little Japanese news was carried. A peak was reached in the period February 6-10 and another, caused primarily by government orders, came in March. (See Chart No.)

A comparison of news favorable and unfavorable to the Japanese shows the high point of the favorable news being reached in the first five days of the war. That high point, however, was very low, 1774 picas out of a total of 8,432. The unfavorable news for that period reached 4,287 picas. At only two of the five day periods, December 13-17 and January 7-11, did the favorable news exceed the unfavorable. The excess of favorable over unfavorable was in both cases extremely small. The unfavorable news in the first five days was higher than at any time until February 6-10 due to the large number of arrests made at the outbreak of the war. From December 12 through January 21, the III news was negligible. It then increased tremendously, reaching a peak of almost ~~5500~~ 5600 picas February 6-10 and of almost 5900 picas February 26-March 2. These stories consisted of FBI raids, Congressional demands for evacuation, statements of local officials urging evacuation. (See Chart No.) + *section on demands.*

The percentage of front page Japanese news which was III is shown on Chart No. . Only four II stories were given front page space--two in the Los Angeles Examiner and two in the Los Angeles Times. Tolan Committee witnesses who opposed evacuation accounted for one II story in both the Times and the Examiner. The other Times story dealt with opposition of the ACLU to the discharge of Japanese-Americans in the civil service. The second Examiner story dealt with Japanese participation in that newspaper's "Buy a Bomber" campaign. For all the newspapers combined, 15% of III news was on the front page and 2% of II news.

The first page space devoted to the Russian front was also measured, and compared with first page space devoted to Japanese residents of the West Coast. (More to come)

Comparing the amount of Japanese news carried in the five papers for the weeks of December 15-21 and February 2-8, the weeks for which direct comparisons can be made, it was found that the

Los Angeles Times	carried	5389	picas
Los Angeles Examiner	"	4661	"
San Francisco Examiner	"	2434	"
Sacramento Bee	"	1948	"
San Francisco Chronicle	"	1155	"

For these same weeks, the front page space devoted to the Japanese was:

Los Angeles Times	1785 picas
Los Angeles Examiner	422 picas
San Francisco Examiner	535 picas
Sacramento Bee	168 picas
San Francisco Chronicle	186 picas

(See Chart No.)

There was great variation in the amount of front page space devoted to the Japanese throughout the entire period of December 8, 1941 through March 19, 1942. This space varied as follows:

Los Angeles Times	5007 picas
Los Angeles Examiner	2647 picas
San Francisco Examiner	2604 picas
San Francisco Chronicle	1976 picas
Sacramento Bee	1439 picas

(See Chart No.)

All papers devoted similar percentages of their total Japanese news to III. Of the total Japanese news carried by the Los Angeles Times, 55% was III; of the Sacramento Bee's total Japanese space, 54% was III. The Los Angeles Examiner and the San Francisco Examiner both devoted 53% of their total Japanese space to III; and the San Francisco Chronicle devoted 52%. Considerable variation was found in the % of front page Japanese news devoted to III. This percentage varied from 74% for the Sacramento Bee to 39% for the Los Angeles Examiner. The San Francisco Examiner gave 62% of its front page Japanese news to III, the San Francisco Chronicle 56%, and the Los Angeles Times 55%. (See Chart No.)

Met. Newsp.

In addition to differences in the amount of news devoted to the Japanese and the placement of that news, the five newspapers varied considerably in the handling of news. Placement of ^{in relation to other stories} ~~the news~~, wording of headlines, editorializing in the news, the spread of fifth column fears and rumors all influence newspaper readers in coming to conclusions on controversial issues. All were used by these newspapers in reporting items on the West Coast Japanese.

News favorable to the Japanese was placed next to news showing Japanese in an unfavorable light. The Sacramento Bee on 12/8 ran a story and a picture of a Japanese-American girl leading an audience in the singing of the Star Spangled Banner; the next column was a picture of an arrested Japanese. The Los Angeles Times on 12/12 ran a small story headlined "Japanese Students Pledge Loyalty" and placed it directly under a larger story on a Japanese being chased in a blackout and subsequently arrested. The Los Angeles Examiner on 2/20 ran a four column headline "Long Beach Revokes Jap Market Men's Permits; Suspected Sabotage of Sheriff's Radio Station Reported". Under this was a picture of Nisei signing a pledge of loyalty to the United States.

Headlines concerning activity of the Japanese enemy were frequently placed next to headlines about enemy aliens ^{or} of Japanese-Americans in the West Coast. The Los Angeles Times, for example, on January 30 carried a banner headline which read: "Sub Fought Off Redondo". The subhead was: "Axis Aliens Ordered Out of Vital District Here". "~~Speedy Moving of Japs Urged~~". The following day its banner was: "Japs Smash Closer to Singapore" and the subhead: "Speedy Moving of Japs Urged". The San Francisco Examiner on 1/30 had the following four column headline: ~~FLYERS ATTACK RAIDER NEAR PORT: AXIS ALIENS ORDERED TO MOVE FROM S.F.~~

PIER AREAS
~~Embarcadero District~~

FLYERS ATTACK RAIDER NEAR PORT; AXIS ALIENS ORDERED TO MOVE

FROM S. F. PIER AREAS

Embarcadero Dis-
trict to be
Cleared by U.S.

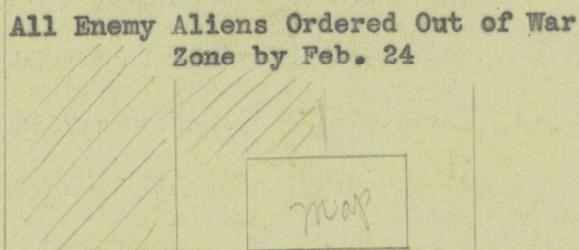
150,000 Japs Sail for Drive on Java

Gunfire off
Pt. Vincente
Heard on
Shore

The Los Angeles Examiner on the same date ran an 8 column, 28 pica deep banner headline:

U. S. WILL OUST JAPANESE HERE →

All Enemy Aliens Ordered Out of War
Zone by Feb. 24



The main headline says only Japanese; the subhead says "enemy aliens".

A map of the area affected covered part of columns 6 and 7. All of column 5 and part of column 6, the shaded areas, dealt not with the story of either the banner headline or of the 4 column subhead, but dealt with the submarines active off the Southern California coast.

The outstanding example of this connection of the Japanese enemy with Japanese residents occurred after the shelling of the California coast on February 24. The Los Angeles Times on February 25 had a front page story with the headline: "Immediate Evacuation of Japanese Demanded--Southern Californians Call for Summary Action by Army After Submarine Attack". The story implied that the submarine received signals from shore. The San Francisco Examiner story quoted Rep. Leland Ford as saying that California Japanese had signalled to the submarine. Rep. Rankin added: "They are doing the same thing in Hawaii--signalling

to their ships from the mountain tops". The San Francisco Chronicle had this front page headline on 2/25: "'Put Japs in Camps!' Cry Congressmen". On the twentieth-sixth, the Chronicle reported: "All day yesterday, Gov. Olson's office was flooded with telegrams virtually screaming for evacuation or internment of every Jap in California". The Los Angeles Examiner's front page headline read: "Hunt on for Spies Aiding Nippon Sub--Coast Scoured for Raiding Sub; Shelling Spurs Drive on Aliens". The story was almost entirely concerned with the location of the shelling and the damage done. Reports of flashing lights were included. The Sacramento Bee did not connect the shelling with California's Japanese problem.

*r this. Hardly
Seems possible*

Stories without any reference to Japanese residents were sometimes capped by headlines concerning Japanese. The Sacramento Bee, for example, on December 8 had a headline: "Canada Declares War; Rounds up Japanese". No mention was made in the accompanying story of Canadian Japanese. The same day the San Francisco Examiner headlined a story: "S.F. Rounds up Japs; Swings to Defense". The story dealt with the cancelling of service men's leaves, the putting into operation of the Aircraft Warning Service, and similar activities. The Los Angeles Examiner on 12/20 headlined a story concerning government regulations: "Emmons Opens Hawaii 5th. Column Fight". Frequently headlines referred to Japanese seized by the FBI; the story included also Germans and Italians. (S. F. Examiner, 2/18, Los Angeles Examiner, 1/30) The Sacramento Bee frequently ran a headline over several columns which dealt with such news as the seizure of guns in a Japanese alien home. Only one column under the headline concerned that story. (Sacramento Bee, 12/11, 12/18) This was frequent enough to appear to be a policy of the Bee.

Japanese-Americans were often bracketed with aliens by the newspapers. The San Francisco Chronicle on 2/24, 2/26 and 2/27 referred to aliens in

their headlines but the stories referred to all Japanese. The Los Angeles Examiner on 3/17 had this headline: "200,000 Foe Aliens Will Be Evacuated".

The papers frequently editorialized in their news columns. For example, the San Francisco Chronicle on 2/26 said, as noted above, that Gov. Olson's office was flooded with telegrams from people "screaming" for evacuation or internment of all Japanese. On March 6 this paper in a predominantly I article on the proposed Owens Valley relocation site said: "Several citizens claimed the Japanese couldn't leave fast enough to satisfy them". A story in the Chronicle on that same date about the food situation was headlined: "Italians Have Given Us Vegetables; Japs Mostly Raspberries (and Such)". A story in the San Francisco Examiner about the seizure of munitions near Fresno included the following: "What local authorities regard as indisputable evidence of organized fifth column activity was uncovered in three San Joaquin Valley counties today, as public feeling against Japanese continued to rise." This same paper on 3/13 said that California Japanese had contributed to Japanese war funds and concluded: "The Japanese war machine... might with a fair degree of accuracy bear the label 'Made in California'". The Los Angeles Examiner in an opening paragraph of a page 1 story on 1/28 said: "Los Angeles officials and citizens, confronted with the footloose presence here of 33,000 Japanese, moved yesterday to establish a control program to satisfy swelling public demand...". On 2/3, the Examiner stated that the NSGW were urging the removal of all Japanese aliens and "so-called citizens".

Fifth column fears and rumors were spread by these newspapers. The handling of the Dies report varied considerably, but all papers gave it a large amount of space. The Los Angeles Times on 2/28 had a banner

headline on page 1, devoted 2 columns on p. 1 and the entire news part of page 6 to the Dies report, a total of 765 picas. The front page headline said: "Children Bound to Nippon Soil". The jump page headline read: "Pacific Coast Jap Spying Exposed; Dire Peril Told in Dies Report". The Los Angeles Examiner gave it 420 picas on an inside page. The San Francisco Examiner gave it both front and inside page space with the headline: "Vast Espionage Network in State Bared". The entire space given to it was 226 picas. The San Francisco Chronicle gave it 389 picas of front and inside page space and headlined: "The Dies Report--Enemy Maps of the Vital Defense Areas are Found--Entire Coast is Imperiled". The Sacramento Bee also gave it front and inside page space, 196 picas, and headlined: "Dies Report Reveals Years of Japanese Espionage in State".

The Los Angeles Examiner on 12/11 carried three separate stories on three different pages about blinking lights seen, fires in the form of a huge arrow which pointed at Seattle, and armed Japanese guerillas in Lower California who were ready to spring into action at the opportune moment. The Examiner also prominently displayed an article and picture concerning ground glass allegedly discovered in shrimp packed in Japan. (Not included in quantatative and probably shouldn't be here.) On 1/22 this paper published tales told by a Mrs. G. D. Quick, wife of a naval officer, which purportedly proved that the Japanese population of Hawaii had advance knowledge of the Pearl Harbor attack. We have noted above how the San Francisco Examiner ~~on 2/22 published~~ quoted Rep. Ranking to the effect that Japanese residents of Hawaii were climbing mountains and signalling to the Japanese ships. The San Francisco Chronicle on 2/22 published an imaginative drawing of an obviously Japanese gentleman signalling and of automobiles blocking roads. Beneath the drawing was printed: "Signalling the enemy and blocking roads are two activities which are always a danger. And they have happened--in Hawaii and Malaya for example."

A16.262

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS

Pre-Evacuation Editorials and Letters

*how many dailies
weeklies*

Editorials and letters to the editor in 112 California newspapers were studied for the period from December 8, 1941 through March 19, 1942. *49 of these papers were dailies; 63 were weeklies or semi-weeklies.* 71 of these papers contained one or more editorials or letters dealing with the Japanese in California. 69 papers carried editorials, but only 20 carried letters to the editor. 41 papers, only 5 of them dailies, contained neither editorials nor letters on this subject.

*69
11/19/42*

Newspapers are published in all but one, Alpine, of California's 58 counties. Of the 57 counties in which newspapers are published, a paper was read from every county except Mariposa and Trinity. In all except the following counties, the newspaper of largest circulation was included among those read: Imperial, Napa, Orange, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, and Siskiyou. The accompanying map shows the distribution of the papers read.

(Note on N.-S. distribution:

A list of the newspapers is appended to this report.

Editorials and letters were classified as + or - . A + editorial or letter was one which commented favorably on the Japanese in California, urged tolerance in dealing with them, or opposed evacuation. A - editorial or letter was one which made unfavorable comments on California Japanese or urged evacuation. Editorial columnists, such as Chester Rowell in the San Francisco Chronicle or syndicated columnists such as Henry McLemore were not included. Letters from Japanese were not included. A total of 293 editorials and 266 letters were classified.

Very few significant differences were found in comparing Northern and

Southern California newspapers. The only important difference was found in the percentage of papers which published a large number of — editorials. In Northern California only 3% of the papers read published 7 or more — editorials, while in Southern California 14% published 7 or more — editorials. (See chart) p 20

There were, however, important differences in the attitudes of papers published in localities where there were few Japanese as compared to localities where there were many Japanese. ²⁰19 of California's counties contained fewer than 10 Japanese in 1940. One of these publishes no newspaper and newspapers were not available in two of the others. In the ¹18 counties with 10 or less Japanese for which papers were available (Amador, Calaveras, ^{del Norte,} El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tuolumne), ²¹20 newspapers were examined. Of these ²¹20 papers, 8 ran 1 or more editorials. These 8 papers ran 16 editorials, 4 + and 12 — . ¹³12 papers ran no editorials. There was thus a total of ⁺⁷.8 editorials per paper and .6 — editorials per papers in these papers in localities with few Japanese residents. In the ¹⁷16 counties with the heaviest Japanese population, ¹⁰⁰⁰1200 or more, ⁴⁷44 papers were examined. (Alameda, Fresno, Imperial, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San ^{Yolo} Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Tulare) Of these ⁴⁷44 papers, ³²31 ran 1 or more editorials. These papers ran a total of ¹⁶⁵162 editorials, ⁷¹68 + and 94 — . There was thus a total of ⁺⁵3.8 editorials per paper and 2.0 — editorials per paper. ⁶⁸71% of the papers in the counties of heaviest Japanese population ran editorials as compared to ³⁸49% of the papers in the counties of lightest Japanese population. ⁷58% of the editorials published in papers from counties with large numbers of Japanese were — as compared to 75% — from counties with a small number of Japanese residents. (see tables p 2 B + 2 C)

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DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION

News items concerning demands for evacuation were analyzed for each newspaper. A demand for evacuation is a story concerning action urging evacuation which was taken by a private or public organization, e.g., the Oxnard American Legion or the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. A story quoting a private or public individual who urged evacuation, e.g., Mr. A. C. Rubel of the Union Oil Company or Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles, was also included. Protests against Japanese moving into Area #2 were not included; but stories between March 2 and March 19 which urged greater speed in evacuation were included.

The first demand for evacuation appeared one month and three days after Pearl Harbor. On January 10, the S. F. Chronicle carried a 14 pica story on an inner page which reported a talk before the Long Beach Realty Board by Philip Norton, former president of the Los Angeles Realty Board. Mr. Norton suggested that the Japanese be moved inland where they could raise food for the Army. No other paper carried this story. Between January 10 and January 22, there were no newspaper stories which urged evacuation. Beginning with the five day period January 22-26, there were demands for evacuation in every five day period up to March 19. The accompanying graphs show the variations in number of demands and amount of space devoted to demands for all the papers combined for the period between January 10 and March 19.

For the entire period of January 10 thru March 19, The Los Angeles Times published 42 demands, ^{the L. A. Examiner 56,} the Sacramento Bee 25, the S. F. Examiner 14, and the S. F. Chronicle 15. Expressed as a percentage of the total Japanese news carried during that period the demands for evacuation in the Times accounted for 24% of the total space devoted to Japanese news. ^{the L. A. Examiner larger number of demands accounted for} 11% of ^{the} ^{21% of the} the Bee's Japanese space, 11% of the Examiner's Japanese space, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of ^{Japanese} the Chronicle's Japanese space, was given over to demands. ^{space.}

This is pictured on the accompanying graph.

There is an increase in the number of demands beginning with the last period in January and continuing thru the first 10 days of February. These demands for evacuation came from such sources as the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, The California District Attorneys and Sheriffs, the Los Angeles County Defense Council, the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, and the California American Legion. Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles made repeated radio addresses urging evacuation. Congressman Dies announced that his committee would recommend evacuation. Congressman Ford was the spokesman for the west coast congressmen who favored evacuation. During the period from January 27 thru February 10, ^{the L.A. Co. carried 22 demands for evac. to the} the Los Angeles Times carried 19 demands ~~for evacuation to~~, the Sacramento Bee's 8, the S. F. Examiner's 7, and the S. F. Chronicle's 3. A second peak in demands came after the transfer of control to the Army on February 19. Between February 21 and March 2, ^{the L.A. Examiner carried 10,} the Times carried 8, the Bee 9, the ^{S.F.} Examiner 2 and the Chronicle 4 demands. These included resolutions urging evacuation which were passed by California counties, further congressional demands, reports of pro-evacuation Tolan Committee witnesses, and demands from individuals such as the Mayor of Portland, Congressmen Dies and Elliott, and Assemblyman Garland.

The first demand to appear in more than one newspaper was Rep. Leland Ford's plea for internment of all Japanese. ^{appeared in the L.A. Co. on 1/20} This story ~~was~~ ^{was} carried by the Times and the S. F. Examiner on January 22. ^{all} Both papers placed the story on inner pages; ^{S.F.} the Times on page A, the Examiner on ^{the L.A. Co. on p. 3. The L.A. Co. gave it 5-4 picas,} page B. ^{S.F.} The Times gave it 44 picas, the Examiner 28. In the Times story the phrase "concentration camp" was used. Rep. Ford was reported as using the argument that the Japanese, if loyal, should be willing to leave the coast.

All papers carried the story of the action of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on January 27 at which time they recommended the removal of all Japanese from the coastal areas. The Times and the S. F.

Examiner gave this front page space; the Chronicle put it on page 5, *The L. A. Co. placed it on a jump p. with a continued item concerning the attitude of the Am. Leg. & Mayor Bowron* while the Bee buried it on page 15. [^] The space devoted to it varied from 399 picas in the Times to 19 picas in the Bee. The Times article asserted that the Roberts report had shown that the Pearl Harbor disaster had been "facilitated by widespread espionage and fifth column work by Japanese residents of the Territory".

Congressman Dies on February 9 gave newspapers a story to the effect that his Committee would urge that all Japanese be moved 500 miles inland. *+ the L. A. Exam* This story appeared only in the Times and the Bee. [^] The Times gave it 98 picas, the Bee 24, *the L. A. Co. 50.*

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L. A. TIMES

Kyle Palmer, Correspondent

In addition to the Times giving much more space to demands for evacuation than did the other newspapers, it prominently carried signed articles by its Washington correspondent, Kyle Palmer. Mr. Palmer covered the activities of the West Coast Congressional delegation in their efforts to bring about the evacuation of the Japanese. Mr. Palmer was as much an editorialist as a reporter. An example of his editorializing is found in his first signed article on January 29 in which he said:

"Reassurance that Army and Navy authorities have been actively moving toward a solution of the Japanese problem on the West Coast apparently has been withheld for military reasons and has now been given only because of clamor for action emanating from Los Angeles and other coastal cities. Military heads continued to cloak their proposals and plans in secrecy, but were quite willing to have it known that they have profited by the lessons of Pearl Harbor and do not propose hereafter to be too trustful or to be caught napping."

On January 31, the Times carried a banner headline--"Japs Smash Closer to Singapore". Directly under this and covering columns one and two was Palmer's article headlined--"Speedy Moving of Japs Urged". This article was the first in which he criticized the policies of the Justice Department and Attorney General Biddle. Mr. Palmer characterized these policies as "leisurely". Mr. Palmer's February 6 article said that Attorney General Biddle and Secretary Stimson "admitted" that the government had not adopted a policy concerning dual citizenship. He asserted that Congress felt that the Justice Department had "failed to take a realistic view of the Japanese problem". On February 13, Mr. Palmer said that an unnamed "irate California legislator" told Congress that

enemy aliens were being given time to perfect their sabotage plans. The article continued to the effect that Sec. Stimson had given "tightlipped assurance" that the Army had not been idle in the face of the "growing threat of sabotage".

The February 8 Palmer dispatch was headlined "Alien Isolation Plea Misunderstood" and was subheaded "Washington Seems to Feel People of Coast Are Panicky; Necessary Measures Have Been Taken". The article continued:

"By every means at their command the people of the Pacific Coast during the last week have indicated growing uneasiness on the subject of Washington's failure to comprehend the Japanese problem in California, Oregon, and Washington. The lack of understanding seems to be mutual."

Later in the article he stated that the Federal Government's failures to remove American-born Japanese

"...are based on a feeling here that the citizenship rights of the native born outweigh the menace to national security which their presence represents."

He declared that the real reason for the government's failure to act was

"...official Washington's state of mind. Or, at least, that part of it represented by Mr. Biddle. Perhaps it is unkind to conjecture as to whether it is the kind of state of mind that preceded events at Pearl Harbor on December 7. But it is a state of mind."

Discussing Mr. Biddle at greater length, Mr. Palmer asserted that he was a "bottleneck" for the Army and Navy. Mr. Biddle, according to Mr. Palmer, was a lawyer and

"...one of the country's foremost liberals. There are some who feel that his views extend slightly beyond the roseate horizon of America's traditional brand of liberalism."

Mr. Palmer declared that Att. Gen. Biddle was apprehensive that there would be mob violence against Japanese residents of California. He

therefore persuaded a "United States Senator from California" to broadcast to his constituents urging them to repress hysteria and violence. This threat, according to Mr. Palmer, was purely imaginary with Mr. Biddle and indicated the trend of his mind. In regard to the point that harsh treatment of Japanese in the United States might bring reprisals on Americans held by Japan, Mr. Palmer commented:

"On this point those who might accurately be included among Mr. Biddle's 'tough critics' utter impolite noises."

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Editor of The Bee:

As a transient visitor in Sacramento, and a former newspaper correspondent in Japan, I am deeply interested in (1) the very timely subject of dual citizenship as outlined in a special article by Mr. H. J. McCletchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, (2) the view of one Mr. Harrison J. Ogilvie who seems to have the impression that "Japan is charged with treachery" and that "America is largely responsible for this awful situation," and (3) the appearance of 50 Japanese aliens at Mr. Emmet Seawell's office, to obtain travel permits.

I was in business in Tokio for 13 years. I was associated with hundreds of Japanese business men and government leaders. If Mr. Ogilvie, who has been satisfactorily dealt with in a subsequent letter by Mr. Harvey Graden and Mr. Ira H. McKin, both of Auburn, still thinks as he writes, I'll try and arrange for him to be exchanged for some Americans now held hostage in Japan.

Japan began making preparations for war on the United States seven years ago. I state this on the authority of such men as Admiral Suyetsugu and Admiral Takahashi, agents of the Black Dragon Society and similar thug operated carpetbagging gangster political organizations that Japan intended to attack us.

The jingoos, Mr. Ogilvie, were in Tokio.

If you think, Mr. Ogilvie, there was nothing under the bed, you should have looked under the bed and you would have found something very startling.

Unfortunately we have had people in this country who were too

afraid to see what was under the bed and just went on sleeping content in the belief they could do business with Axis back stabbers and double crossers. This includes a handful of half-hearted, cream puff diplomats in the State Department who consistently displayed a colossal imaginative failure on anything which dealt with practical events.

Even down to January 1942, our State Department made the ridiculous blunder of protesting to the Free French over the seizure of those two islands off Newfoundland where, as has been established, Hitler's agents were using short wave radio transmitters to aid Nazi submarines to attack British and American convoys.

If a plebiscite were taken of the American people, it would be as the Free French on those two islands of fishermen, 98 per cent, and a vote on the indictment of the State Department who be 98 per cent.

Now for Mr. McClatchey's statement on dual citizenship.

I was a member of a Tokio committee specially created in the American-Japan Society to look after the problems of the Nisei. We had about 1,700 in our vicinity. Our committee included Russel Durgin of the Y.M.C.A., Paul Rusch of Rikkyo Daigaku (an Episcopalian school), George Coe of the National City Bank, and others. Most of the youngsters were in a pathetic position. The dreaded Jap gestapo treated them as spies. The older folks didn't like their mannerisms because the kids were too American. They were for the most part out of place. Among those of the sixth to eighth grades, however, they became better acclimated to the situation and we found that those who were sent from California or Hawaii direct to remote country districts were keeping within the desires of the Jap government to become useful Japanese citizens - - useful in the United States. The

first generation Japanese to Japan to put the finger on them, through intimidation, threat and persecution, is a highlight example.

I quote from my original, as follows, to bear out Mr. McClatchy's statement.

"Germany established an Ausland Institute in 1917 to look after Germans abroad. Since 1933 it has been used as a Nazi system to control Germans in foreign lands.

"The Japanese were given this idea by the Nazis. Japan invited 1,500 people from North and South America for a five-day convention in Tokio, in October, 1940. Prince Konoye and Foreign Minister Matsuoka made stirring addresses. Again the State Department enters the picture -- passports should not have been issued to Japanese attending such events if they were to play a game of dual citizenship.

"I submit that the Japanese Ausland Society was the first step in the direction of utilizing, influencing, confusing and directing Japanese under our flag.

"Buglers led the procession of those who came from the Americas. Like the Nazi Bund in America, the Japanese were organized in parades, heard speeches, visited shrines and to add to the solemnity of their final meeting, Prince Higasikuni of the Imperial Family was made to appear.

"As he departed all the Japanese-Americans bowed in reverence.

"Now listen to this.

"Prince Konoye told them "the results you have achieved attest the superior quality of the Japanese race . . . it happens now that the world is in process of transformation . . . here is an opportunity for Japan to bring real justice and genuine happiness to humanity through the faithful achievement of the principle of the Eight Corners of the Universe Under One Roof."

"Doesn't that sound familiar as you associate the statement with countries where Naziism has been felt?

"The Prince told the Japanese they must "act as one in making every sacrifice for the Ruler of the State and in practising the ideal of duty you all owe to the Ruler of whom you are subjects."

"That statement I submit for the record. It is an instruction issued to Japanese living under our flag and the flags of Central and South American republics, to serve Emperor Hirohito.

"The seriousness of this campaign was treated by their Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who shouted at those from California, Hawaii

young people in Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, however, never got much into the swing of the campaign.

Nevertheless, as Mr. McClatchy emphasizes, "never, from the time of birth on, have these Japanese, American born, been free of the Japanese government. Through the Japanese consulates a directive hand has controlled these children."

That these young people in their language schools have been used as a blind, there is no argument. They are taught they are a superior race, have no obligation to the United States government and that they are a part of the divinity of the Jap emperor, a semi-epileptic who did not know the Pearl Harbor attack had taken place until told later by his fanatic, arrogant, supercilious militarist gangster thugs, and that the loyalty of every Japanese, wherever born or residing, is obedient to his emperor and Japan.

I support Mr. McClatchy's statement by the following which I wrote about one year ago. It has to do with the pressure applied to the first generation Japanese over here.

The Attorney General's office in Washington, which seems to be mixed up on just what to do and in spite of war wants to find a legal interpretation, might note that this evolves around October 1940. Any Japanese who left these shores for Japan say in late August, 1940, for the Imperial Japanese Ausland Society meeting in Tokio, headed in part by Prince Konoye and that filibuster artist Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, should be in a concentration camp as of today.

The background is that the Nazis took control of Japan about two years ago. Hence they introduced many Nazi methods, and that of bringing

and South America:

"We are on the threshold of a period which will be marked by phenomenal racial expansion abroad. Violent international friction cannot be avoided when the greatest upheaval in history is staring the world in the face.

"By acting in the manner I suggest, you should, you will, be giving expression to the Imperial Rule principle . . . while at the same time performing the duty you owe to the Ruler, of banishing all private considerations from your minds and devoting your whole energy to the Imperial service."

"Remember this came from the then Japanese Foreign Minister. He was telling his Japanese Auslanders how they must act in the United States and other countries.

"This was followed by two German moves:

"Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma was appointed Minister of Home Affairs wherein the Nazis had entrenched themselves. Baron Hiranuma, later shot, was an old-time firebrand in Japan's totalitarian groups. As Minister of Justice, Lieut. Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa was appointed to handle the job nominally held by a civil appointee.

"The two appointments indeed follow the Nazi pattern in Germany.

"We must not be under illusion about the Asia crisis or the participation of the Nazis in Japan's schemes on the Pacific Coast."

There is too much argument in the United States on dual citizenship,

We are at war. We are too tolerant of a situation which will become worse.

A Sacramento paper on January 5, the day after the vicious, sword rattling Jap army entered Manila and ordered that any American who came out of his house, would be shot, reports that there appeared in the office of the Assistant United States Attorney Emmet J. Seawell in Sacramento, 50 Japanese aliens rushing for permits to travel.

I was amazed.

Those of us who have lived in the era of face slapping, stabbings, intimidations, threats, electric charged barbed wires, brutality and arrogance of the Japanese army in the last five to seven years, cannot imagine how Japanese here can expect to travel.

Every Japanese school and temple should be closed.

John Doe warrants should be taken out and every Japanese home and office searched. Every Japanese flag should be seized. No Japanese should be permitted to possess any type of radio, nor operate an automobile. No telephones should be permitted.

No Japanese papers must be allowed to publish. Three still print in an alien language.

From Tokio to Peking, through Shanghai to Hongkong and over to Manila, several thousand Americans are held in solitary.

They are not permitted out of their houses on threat of being killed.

They have no papers, radios, contacts, and above all, not the faintest notion that they could apply to a Japanese prosecuting attorney's office for permits to travel!

Travel in peace time in Japan has been restricted in the last three years to such difficulties that most foreigners didn't travel. We could not get auto licenses nor have radios.

Unless the Attorney General's office in Washington cracks down and gets tough, I fear, judging from observations in Sacramento and Seattle, that in a serious flare back, there's going to be trouble in the Japanese communities.

For their own safety, the Japanese should be put in camps. They will suffer none of the horrors of a Japanese prison. They will be given hospitable treatment. They will be protected.

We have demonstrated our hospitality to back stabbing diplomatic thugs like Saburu Kurusu when we send him and his staff with a ton or more of baggage to a fine hot spring resort in Virginia. In contrast, eight American officials who left Japan in September, arrived in Shanghai (in

peace time), minus their luggage. The officious Jap government would not permit them to have their belongings other than what they wore. But over here, we take the poison pen artists of the Tojo Nazi government in busses to themal baths and tiled swimming pools to eat the best meals of old Virginia.

As far back as July, 1940, not even our Ambassador, Joseph Clark Grew could telephone to Washington. On three separate occasions his phones and cables were cut. Diplomatic immunity has not been respected in Japan for three or five years.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will check on Mr. Seawell's office and be sure that none of the 50 get their permits to travel. If any succeed, please advise me their names and their destination,

I close this lengthy dissertation by quoting from another source, Dr. Ralph Phillips of Los Angeles who spent 20 years as a missionary in the Far East, one of many who have seen the atrocities and brutality now being inflicted on Americans in Asia, as we extend hospitality to some (not all) Japanese in this country:

"Even now the American people are taking all too lightly the war with Japan."

"They do not realize the type of human beings that they are up against. The Japs are more ruthless, more coldblooded in their cruelty than the worst Germans and Italians."

"They are not satisfied merely to kill. They see to it that their victims suffer keenly before death relieves them. God pity American men, women and children who fall into their hands."

That statement, Mr. Editor, I submit for the attention of Mr. Attorney General Francis G. Biddle at Washington, the federal attorney, Mr. Seawell, and^{by} all means, Mr. Ogilvie.

Respectfully,

December 31, 1941: This does it. Japanese section staff members Sakai and Takeda are literally sick. Reason seems to be the article published in the Los Angeles Times this morning on page 2 of section B. They laid it before us and didn't say a word until I'd finished reading it. Sakai said he refused to believe it, but if it were true, then "it's just too bad for the mainland Japanese." He thinks it is possible they may send all aliens to concentration camps before very long. Takeda seems to be in agreement with him on this kind of prediction. Bright new year's eve, isn't it, I thought; but other members of the staff don't seem to be taking the article quite as seriously. The article is captioned:

"Scope of Hawaii's
Spy Army Told

A16.262

Correspondent Pictures Manner in Which
Way Was Paved for Attack on Pearl Harbor

By WALLACE CARROLL
United Press Staff Correspondent

"NEW YORK, Dec. 30.--A fifth column and espionage network, patiently organized over many years, paved the way for Japan's surprise blow at Pearl Harbor.

"The full story of the fifth column which Secretary of the Navy Knox described as the most effective since Norway, probably cannot be told until official inquiries have been completed.

"But during my recent visit to Honolulu, I learned:

"1.--That big arrows, pointing to military objectives, were cut in the sugar cane on plantations in the islands a few hours before the Japanese struck.

"2.--That a Japanese who was arrested for allegedly operating a short-wave transmitter during the Pearl Harbor attack was a business man who for 20 years had been a frequent visitor to Schofield Barracks, the United States Army post.

"3.--That Japanese vegetable dealers had knowledge about movements in and about movements in and out of ports of units of the American Navy because they delivered their produce to the ships.

"4.--That advertisements, innocent looking and accepted by newspapers in good faith,

12/31/41 - 2

may have contained code messages to the fifth columnists.

"This is not intended as an indictment of all Japanese in Honolulu. . . But enough of them were fifth columnists to make the attack successful. The facts, if presented to the American people now, may help them be on the alert in other potential areas of danger.

"SITUATION DESCRIBED

"Here was the situation on the week-end of the attack:

"Early Sunday morning the dawn patrol went out on its regular survey and reported nothing unusual in the area covered by its flight. Shortly afterward--during a 'sabotage alert'--the Japanese struck. Bombs fell on hangars crowded with planes. Empty hangars were ignored.

"The Japanese knew precisely when to attack and where their objectives were. Some of the Japanese aviators shot down were wearing the rings of Honolulu high schools and Oregon State. Some of the Japanese agents caught during or after the raid had been trusted figures in Honolulu for 20 years or more.

"BIGGEST RACIAL GROUP

"The Japanese form the biggest racial group in the islands, accounting for 155,000 of the total population of 414,000 and outnumbering both the native Hawaiians and Americans of white stock.

"Many of the Japanese residents are American citizens with the right to vote. Politicians in the islands could not afford to overlook or offend this important bloc of voters.

WPartly for this reason, Japanese of American nationality infiltrated into the police department and obtained jobs as road supervisors, sanitary inspectors or minor government officials.

"Many went to work in the post office and telephone service--ideal posts for spies. Some worked their way into the electric and

12/31/41 - 3

and gas companies and other public utilities vital to defense, and civilian needs. As American citizens, they were admitted to the Territorial Guard which points in an emergency.

"FIFTH COLUMN SET-UP

"An American resident, who had studied Japanese methods in Manchuria and North China, told me that the Japanese fifth column and espionage organizations in the islands were similar to those which had been used to undermine the Chinese. He said these organizations included:

"1.--A general espionage and sabotage network directed by the Japanese Consul General at Honolulu. This organization included the 'Ronin', young gangsters recruited from the families of the poorer farmers.

"2.--Japanese army intelligence which directed a host of spies, chiefly proprietors of small stores, restaurants and cafes.

"3.--Japanese naval intelligence, which ran a much more extensive organization. Its agents included fishermen and seamen who knew the Hawaiian seas and coasts, hotel proprietors and employes, servants in private families and --most important of all--fresh produce dealers who supplied fruits and vegetables to the ships in Pearly Harbor and Army posts.

"CHECK ON SHIP MOVES

"Up to the time of the attack, my informant said, ship movements could be traced through deliveries of these supplies. They were ordered in the name of a particular warship and dealers could judge the length of a prospective cruise or a stay in port by the supplies taken on board.

"By piecing together the information obtained from different dealers, Japanese naval intelligence supposedly could predict when the bulk of the Battle Fleet would be in Pearl Harbor.

"Representatives of foreign governments who investigated fifth column activities in Honolulu and other residents to whom I talked were convinced that a number of the Japanese in the islands had been tipped in advance to be prepared for action on Dec. 7.

"RADIO OPERATIONS

12/31/41 - 4

"Japanese 'ham' or amateur operators of radios were caught, apparently communicating with the aircraft carriers or planes. Other Japanese were seized photographing damage to naval and military objectives.

"Japanese truck drivers, I was told, drove from side to side of the road from Hoolulu to Hickam Field to delay American pilots who were frantically trying to reach their planes.

"Similar other tricks shows an intimate knowledge of the habits of American Army and Navy officers.

"It was, of course, well known that many officers went to parties in Honolulu on Saturday night and spent the night in town. It also was known that warships in the harbor opened their watertight doors for cleaning purposes early in the morning, making them more vulnerable to torpedo attack.

"DWELLINGS ATTACKED

"But the Japanese also knew that the officers at Wheeler Field had to live at the station. So when they had bombed the hangars, they attacked the dwellings with machine guns and aerial cannon to prevent officers from rushing out to their planes.

"Other planes were helping to delay officers dashing by car from Honolulu to Hickam Field by strafing the road with machine guns and cannon.

"When I left Honolulu 10 days ago, I was informed that Japanese members of the Territorial Guard were still stationed at reservoirs, power plants, and other public utilities. Japanese-Americans still held posts in the post office and telephone service."

No. of Demands for
Evacuation
Jan. 10 - Mar. 19

50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

L.H. Times Sac Bee S.F. Co. S.F. Chron. L.H. Co.

✓

Demands for Evacuation Expressed
as % of Total of News
Jan. 10 - Mar. 19 (print)

100%
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

L.H. Times Sac Bee S.F. Co. S.F. Chron. L.H. Co.

News of Japanese

~~TABLE~~

	I		II		III		IV		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%

Chronicle

A. F. Ex

L. A. Times

L. A. Exam

Sec Bu

Page One News

Chronicle

A. F. Ex

L. A. Times

L. A. Ex

Sec Bu

Set Va to Calculate % of all I's by 15 day periods

Set Va to Calculate % of II's in Page One
(to total Page One) by 15 day periods.

Total Fat p. Cur. & d.

	d.	Cur	18 Cur	Cur	Total	Total Cur	
Dec	8-12	227	138	12	-	239	138
	13-17	51	765	38	186	89	951
	18-22	58	1407	72	62	130	1469
	23-27	60	761	-	-	60	761
	28-1	295	1069	20	134	315	1203
Jan	2-6	74	940	10	178	84	1118
	7-11	0	1511	15	302	15	1813
	12-16	42	1080	-	120	42	1200
	17-21	0	867	-	62	-	929
	22-26	41	916	-	50	41	966
	27-31	1028	464	749	40	1777	504
Feb	1-5	974	678	158	96	1132	774
	6-10	1489	485	269	-	1758	485
	11-15	969	343	150	-	1119	343
	16-20	1528 2229	406	134	48	1662	454
	21-25	1086	607	536	60	1622	667
	26-2	978	897	-	-	978	897
Mar	3-7	1018	464	170	103	1188	567
	8-12	544	369	194	169	738	538
	13-17	637	1257	120	203	757	1460
				2647	-		

2950

45

4531

3828
40
3768

12291
47
-46
170
11
1

S. F. Cyl.

S. F. Chron.

	Fat p. d.	Fat p. Cur.	Fat p. III	% Fat p. III to all Fat p. d.	Fat p. d.	Fat p. Cur.	Fat p. III	% Fat p. III to all Fat p. d.
Dec. 8-12	76	72	76	100.0	—	—	—	—
13-17	8	385	8	100.0	12	85	12	100.0
18-22	19	276	19	100.0	—	386	—	—
23-27	60	248	60	100.0	—	—	—	—
28-1	21	324	—	0.0	29	124	—	0.0
Jan 2-6	4	232	—	0.0	—	178	—	—
7-11	—	536	—	—	—	360	—	—
12-16	—	400	—	—	—	79	—	—
17-21	—	302	—	—	—	218	—	—
22-26	—	227	—	—	41	340	41	100.0
27-31	255	126	178	69.8	228	—	50	21.9
Feb. 1-5	321	427	14	4.4	48	—	—	0.0
6-10	242	226	220	90.9	239	31	123	51.5
11-15	288	56	241	83.7	216	—	196	90.7
16-20	227	66	144	63.4	256	—	203	79.3
21-25	282	190	255	90.4	302	44	102	33.7
26-2	209	518	209	100.0	218	92	200	91.7
Mar. 3-7	278	39	38	13.7	134	—	42	31.3
8-12	180	133	134	74.4	131	55	131	100.0
13-17	134	247	15	11.2	80	576	14	17.5
18-19	—	86	—	—	42	—	—	0.0
	2604		1611	62.70	1976		1114	56%

(over)

Weeks of Dec. 15-21 + Feb. 2-8 A16.262

	Total I news	Frt. p. I news	Total III Frt. p.	Total III ✓
L.A. Cal. ✓	4661	422	260	2961
L.A. Times ✓	<u>5389</u> 5232	1785	867	<u>3879</u> 3766
S.F. Cal. ✓	<u>2434</u> 2045 ✓	535	247	<u>931</u> 782 ✓
S.F. Chron. ✓	<u>1155</u> 924	186	105	<u>516</u> 413
Sac. Bee ✓	1797 1443 <u>1948</u>	168	73	<u>765</u> <u>1033</u>

Using L.A. Cal. as base (total space devoted to news)

- Bee = 65%
- Times = 97%
- S.F. Cal. = 81%
- Chron. = 75%

- Total col. these wk
- L.A. Cal. = 922 ✓
 - " Times = 893 ✓
 - " S.F. Cal. = 745 ✓
 - Chron = 696
 - Bee = 597

3685

(over)

Compensated

Total ^d
5389

Total ^{III}
3879

L. A. Times

L. F. Cham.

2434

931

L. F. Chron.

1155

516

Sav. Bee

1948

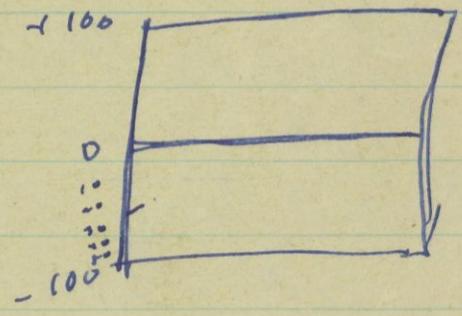
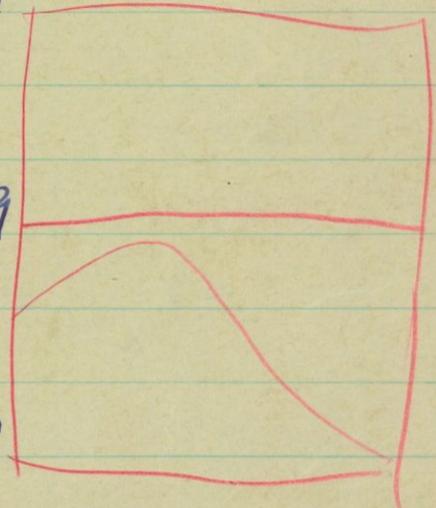
1033

X Y

$$\frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \sum y^2}}$$

Express of + or - ^{percentage}
 total + and -

	III	II	Total	Diff	%
Dec. 8-12	4287	1774			
13-17		627	8754	<u>3580</u>	41
18-22	1330	176			
23-27	281	151			
28-1	723	327	2393	851	.36
Jan 2-6	612	293			
7-11	251	333			
12-16	696	109	1663	1180	71
17-21	274	-			
22-26	411	37			+
27-31	3277	46	7188	6420	.89
Feb. 1-5	3116	301			
6-10	5590	404			
11-15	4070	67	15641	14079	90
16-20	5200	310			
21-25	5077	201			
26-2	5860	79	15165	14231	94
Mar 3-7	3761	187			
8-12	3044	559			
13-17	2112	53			
	<u>50,528</u>	<u>6,044</u>			



See over
 for Total d

4.3 cal per 5 day period Dec 13-26
 30. cal per " " Dec 27-Mar 7

Total d

	ACE	Total	Jan 10 - Mar 19
12/8-12	3086	8437	25
13-17	563	1981	31
18-22	809	1655	396
23-27	49	528	107
28-1	306	2565	117
Jan 2-6	425	1539	2399
7-11	99	783	225
12-16	396	1145	2327
17-21	107	408	1827
22-26	167	628	1741
27-31	2399	6421	3013
Feb 1-5	2250	7219	1933
6-10	2327	7694	3161
11-15	1827	5187	2715
16-20	1741	7462 5727	1508
21-25	3013	8537	⁶ 600
26-2	1933	7752	24200
Mar 3-7	3161	10577	
8-12	2715	6531	
13-17	1508	5027	
18-19	600	1761	
	<u>29481</u>		

Total ~~98,772~~
80,513

Average = 4,376

24,906

Total Page / Japanese: 12,245
Page per Average: 680

7462

144
2700
98

Sec. Bee

J. F. Examiner

	Total I. News P. 1	III News P. 1	% of III to Total, P. 1	Total P. 1	III P. 1	%
Dec 8-22	22	8	36	103	103	100%
Dec 23-J. 6	0	0	0	85	60	71
Jan 7-21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jan 22-Feb 5	177	25	14	576	192	33
Feb 6-20	797	668	84	757	605	80
Feb 21-M. 7	417	360	86	769	502	65
	1413	1061	75.1%	2290	1462	63.8%

Los Angeles Examiner

L. A. Examiner

	Total I. News P. 1	III News P. 1	% of III to Total, P. 1	Total P. 1	III P. 1	%
Dec 8-22	103	103	100	122	110	90%
Dec 23-J. 6	85	60	71	30	-	0
Jan 7-21	0	0	0	15	0	0
Jan 22-Feb 5	576	192	33	904	213	24
Feb 6-20	797	668	84	553	463	84
Feb 21-M. 7	417	360	86	706	148	21
				2330	934	40.1%

L. A. Times

Percent of Unfavorable News on Page 1:

	Total I. News in P. 1	Unfavorable I. News on P. 1	% of III TO TOTAL P. 1
Dec 8-22	199	86	43
Dec 23-Jan 6	315	54	17
Jan 7-21	42	42	100%
Jan 22-Feb 5	973	537	55%
Feb 6-20	1721	1104	64%
Feb 21-Mar 7	1242	748 254	58% 56.6%

San Francisco Chronicle

~~2357~~

Dec 8-22	12	12	100%	569
Dec 23-Jan 6	29	0	0%	286
Jan 7-21	0	0		
Jan 22-Feb 5	317	91 91	29%	
Feb 6-20	711	522	73	
Feb 21-Mar 7	654	344	53	
	1723 1723	969	56.2%	

Five papers

	Front Page Japanese News	Front page <u>III</u>	% of III on Page one	Front page II
Dec 8-22	458 ✓	319	71%	
Dec 23-26	459 ✓	114	25%	10
Jan 7-21	57 ✓	42	74%	
Jan 22-Feb 5	2950 2950	1058	36%	
Feb 6-26	4536 4539	3362	74	
Feb 21-Mar 7	3788 ✓	2072	55	16
	<hr/> 12,245	<hr/> 6,967	<hr/> <u>57%</u>	<hr/> 26

(
15.5% of
total Jap news
was on
front page

3828
3788

40371

Total of
Front page 93
57%

II's
.2%
on
page one

12,000 / 26,000

18 / 112,000

12000 / 26,000

6,802

Demands for Coac. (Chin)

L. F. L. P. Tins		S. F. Co.		S. F. Chin		Lan. Beer	
No.	Pecas	No.	Pecas	No.	Pecas	No.	Pecas

Jan	7-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	
	12-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	17-21	1	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	
	22-26	1	60	2	93	1	28	—	—	2	41	
	27-31	7	670	6	1489	3	164	1	57	3	225	
	Feb	1-5	6	325	4	229	3	166	1	30	3	73
		6-10	9	1214	9	1500	1	23	1	37	3	73
		11-15	9	1214	9	1500	1	23	2	183	1	7
		16-20	11	1084	5	598	1	55	—	—	2	144
		21-25	7	649	2	291	—	—	1	86	2	144
26-2		7	649	2	291	—	—	2	59	3	223	
3-7		6	588	4	468	2	448	2	59	3	223	
8-12		6	588	4	468	2	448	2	59	3	223	
Mar.	13-17	4	191	4	500	1	74	2	138	3	169	
	18-19	4	191	4	500	1	74	2	138	3	169	
	20-24	2	165	3	330	1	22	3	152	—	—	
	25-29	2	165	3	330	1	22	3	152	—	—	
	30-31	2	165	3	330	1	22	3	152	—	—	

54 39 13 14 18

39
 13
 14
 18

 138 Demand
 items

54
 39

 93

17/21 = Ford

22/20 = N.S.G.W., Ford, Business, Ford, Am Leg.

27-31 = ~~Local off, ditto, 1/2 Leg, 1/2 Bowron, Local off, ditto, Ford, Am Leg,~~
~~Coast Cong., Fed off, Local off., Fed off., Local off., Fed off,~~
~~Fed off, 1/2 Leg, 1/2 Bowron, Local off, ?, 43 local 1/2 Leg,~~
~~1/3 Business, Local off.~~

Feb 1-5 = ~~Local off, Fed, Am Leg, Loc, Bus, Bus, Loc, Loc, Loc,~~
~~Loc, Fed, Fed, Loc, 1/2 Fed 1/2 Loc, Loc, Loc, Loc~~

Feb 6-10 ~~Loc, Fed, Fed, Fed, Loc, Loc, Loc, Fed, Fed,~~
~~Loc., Fed, Navy, Loc, Loc, Fed, Fed, Fed, Loc~~
~~Fed, Fed, Loc, Loc, Loc~~

Feb 11-15
~~Loc, Fed, Loc, Loc, Indiv., Loc, ?, Fed, Fed,~~
~~Fed, Loc, Fed, Loc, Fed, Fed, Fed, ?, Fed, Loc,~~
~~Am Leg,~~

Feb 16-20
~~H.I.C., Bus, Frat., Indiv, Fed, Indiv, Cong, Loc,~~
~~Loc, Cong, Fed, Loc,~~

Feb. 21-25
~~Loc, Loc, Indiv, Loc, Miss, Miss,~~
~~Loc, Loc, Indiv, Loc, Fed, Fed, Indiv, Indiv, Fed, Loc,~~
~~Loc, 1/2 Fed - 1/2 Loc, Indiv, ?, Loc, Fed, Loc~~

Feb 26-2
~~?, Bus, Fed, Fed, Indiv, Loc, Am Leg, Loc, Loc,~~
~~Loc, Miss, Fed, Miss, Fed, Miss, Loc, Bus~~

Demands for Coac. (Chin)

	L. H. L. A. Times	S. F. Co.	S. F. Chin	L. H. L. A. Times	S. F. Co.	S. F. Chin	L. H. L. A. Times	S. F. Co.	S. F. Chin
	No. Picas	No. Picas	No. Picas	No. Picas	No. Picas	No. Picas	No. Picas	No. Picas	No. Picas

Jan 7-11	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	
12-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17-21	1	54	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	
22-26	1	60	2	93	1	28	—	—	—	
27-31	7	670	6	1489	3	164	1	57	2	41
Feb 1-5	6	325	4	229	3	166	1	30	3	225
6-10	9	1214	9	1500	1	23	1	37	3	73
11-15	11	1084	5	598	1	55	2	183	1	7
16-20	7	649	2	291	—	—	1	86	2	144
21-25	6	588	4	468	2	448	2	59	3	223
26-2	4	191	4	500	1	74	2	138	3	169
3-7	2	165	3	330	1	22	3	152	—	—
8-12	2	87	3	307	1	140	1	26	1	8
13-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62
18-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	98

54
 39
 13
 14
 18

39
 13
 14
 18

 138 Demand
 items

54
 39

 93

	Total Japanese News	Total Jap. News in Page One		Total III News	# News in Page One	
		No	%		No	%
Dec 8-22	12,068	450		6,167	319	5.2
Dec 23-J6	4,632	459		1,622	114	7
Jan 7-21	2,337	57		1,221	42	3.4
Jan 21-Feb 5	14,268	2947		6,804	1058	15.5
Feb 6-20	18,602	4536		14,860	3362	22.6 ✓
Feb 21-Mar 7	26,866	3788		14,698	2072	14.1
	78,772	13,245	15.5%	45,372	6,967	15.4
					7.2 pages	
					58.1 cols	

22
 126
 310
 41/200
 03
 12/400

Total Jap. News Compared to
Total unfavorable News
+ total news NOT favorable

	Total J. News	Total III	% of III	Total II	% II	% all other
Dec 8-22	12,068	6,167	51%	2587	21.4	79%
Dec 23-36	4,632	1,622	35%	761	16.4	84%
Jan 7-21	2,336	1,221	52	442	18.9	81%
Jan 22-Feb 5	14,268	6,804	48	384	2.7	97%
Feb 6-20	18,602	14,860	80%	781	4.2	96%
Feb 21-17	26,866	14,698	55	467	1.7	98%

78,772

45,372

57.6% of all
News was
three

5422
Total

of 26 pgs
one

1.4% of all
II's
4 1/2 inches in
p. one

6.9% of all
news was II

PERCENTAGE of News Favorable
to ~~the~~ as Percent to resident Japanese
as Percentage of total Japanese News
Five balloons met in

15000
20000.4
20000

Dec 15-26
~~1-15~~

Feb. 2-8

10 9, 906

	Total News of occ	Japanese news	% of Japanese news	Total news of occ	Japanese news	% of Japanese news
L.A. Times	61,440	643	1.04 ✓	45,720	4589	10.03 ✓
... Examiner	61,560	1067	1.73	49,080	3594	7.332
A.F. "	46,080	459	.996	43,320	1586	3.661
... Chronicle	43,320	234	.540	40,200	690	1.717
Sac Bee.	43,200 ⁺	354	.819	40,320 ⁺	1443	3.578

	#2	%	#3 News	%	#2	%	#3	%
Times	97	.157	474	.771	101 97	.221	3292 ✓	7.200
LAEX	119	.193	725	1.17	274 ✓	.558	2246	3.648
A.F. X	66	.143	148	.321	59	.136	634	1.375
Chron	90	.207	63	.145	76	.189	350	.870 ✓
Bee	91	.211	77	.178	195	.483	688	1.706

* Estimate for 7 days on basis of 6 day measurement

Must be recomputed - estimates in red

Dec 15-21 + Feb 2-8

Jap. News as percent of all news

	All News	Jap News	% of Jap news	Jap News	6/10 of 3 news to All News
L.A. Times	107,160	5232	4.882	3766	3.514
L.A. Exam	110,640	4661	4.212	2961	2.676
S.F. Exam	89,400	2045	2.287	782	.8747
S.F. Chronicle	83,520	924	1.106	413	.4944
Sac Bee	71,640 ^{12 days only} _{83,520}	1797 1443	2.151 2.014	765	.915 1.067

	Favorable News	% of Fav. news
L.A. Times	208	.194
" " Examiner	393	.355
L.A. " "	125	.139
L.A. Chronicle	166	.198
Sacramento Bee	262	.365

~~4.882~~ ~~4.889~~ %

4.851 4.850 per mile
4.849
4.750

$\frac{49}{35}$ 7-5
 $\frac{11}{5} = \frac{22}{10}$

100,000 | 200,000
100,000

89.0
90,000 | 100,000
100,000 | 50,000
50,000
50,000

~~100,000~~

Picas of News ^{space} Devoted to President J. F. Kennedy
~~Five California Newspapers~~ \rightarrow per 1000
picas of all News space.

Five California Metropolitan Newspapers

Dec. 15-21, 1941 Feb 2-8, 1942

February 2-8, 1942

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

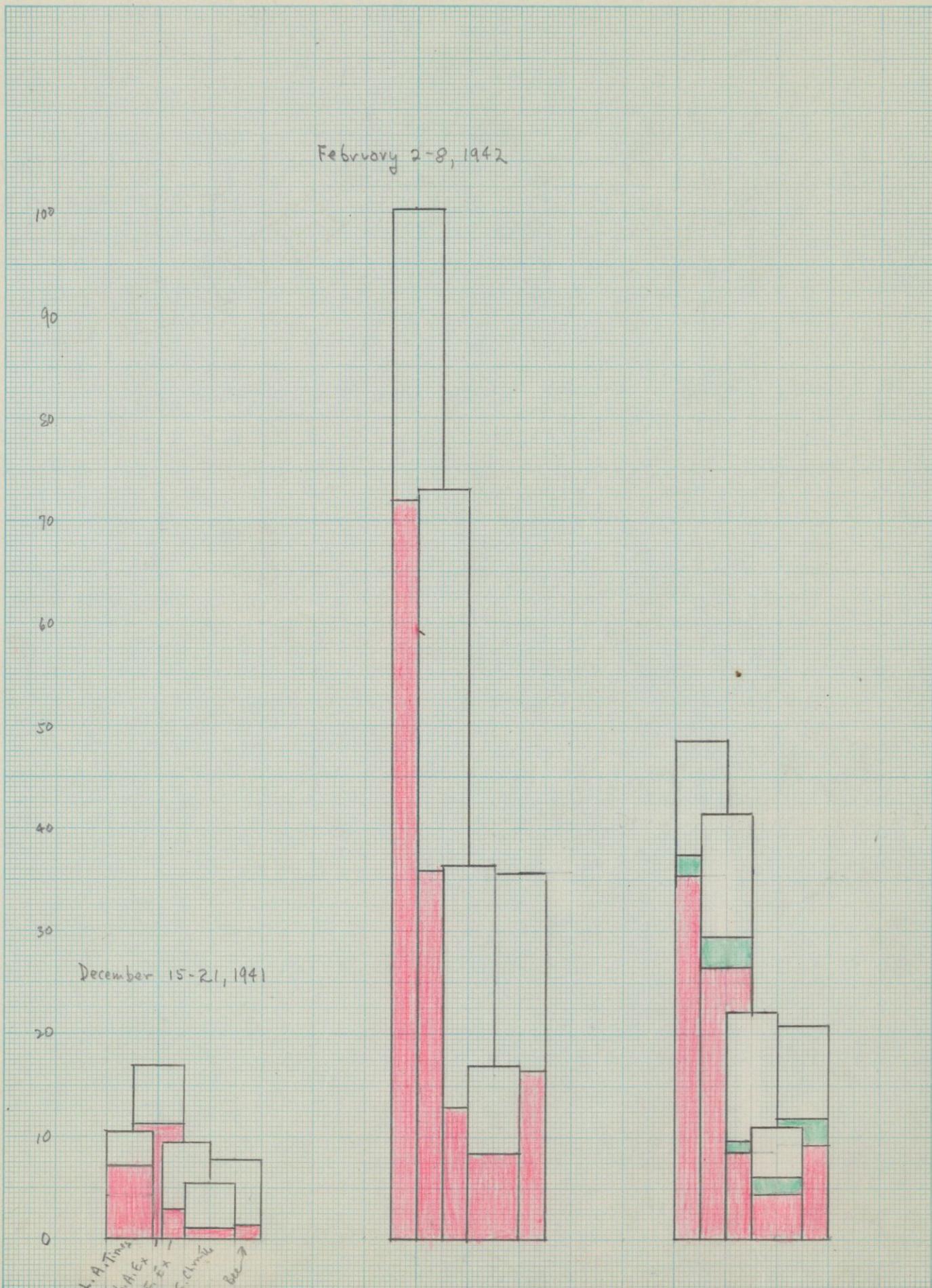
20

10

0

December 15-21, 1941

L.A. Times
 L.A. Ex
 S.F. Ex
 S.F. Chronicle
 San Bee



Charts Done

L. A. Co.

Total d = 29,481
Total III = 15,522
Frt. p. d. = 2,647
Frt. p. III = 1,031

A16.262

3) ~~Frt. p. III S. F. Chron. & S. F. Co.~~
~~L. A. Times & Sac. Bee~~

6) L. A. Times

Total d = 28,932
Total III = 16,073
Frt. p. d. = 5,007
Frt. p. III = 2,774

Sacramento Bee

Total d = ~~13066~~ 13066
Total III = 7117
Frt. p. d. = 1439
Frt. p. III = 1061

S. F. Chron

Total d = 9548
Total III = 5007
Frt. p. ~~d~~ = 1976
Frt. p. III = 1114

S. F. Co.

Total d = 12805
Total III = 6847
Frt. p. d. = 2604
Frt. p. III = 1611

6b) % of Total = $\frac{III}{Total}$
% of Frt. p. = $\frac{III}{Frt. p.}$

L. A. Times

% total = $\frac{III}{Total} = 55\%$
% Frt. p. = $\frac{III}{Frt. p.} = 55\%$

Sac. Bee

% Total = $\frac{III}{Total} = 54\%$
% Frt. p. = $\frac{III}{Frt. p.} = 74\%$

S. F. Co.

% total = $\frac{III}{Total} = 53\%$
% Frt. p. = $\frac{III}{Frt. p.} = 62\%$

S. F. Chron.

% Total = $\frac{III}{Total} = 52\%$
% Frt. p. = $\frac{III}{Frt. p.} = 56\%$

L. A. Co.

% total = $\frac{III}{Total} = 53\%$
% Frt. p. = $\frac{III}{Frt. p.} = 39\%$

- 1) Two L.A. Papers, naturally most.
 - 2) " " " " Papers, " " on p. 1 absolutely
- L.A. Times: 1) greatest total
 2) greatest p. 1, though in % less than S.F. Ex + Chron
 3) greatest 3, but ~~less~~ and greatest %
 of 3 to all news except for Rec (+ Rec letters must be considered)

Chart 8e

- 1) Total for two weeks compensated
 - 1) Front pages
- Percentages of total news
- 2) ~~Front Pages~~ totals

Columns

		L.A. Times	All News	III News
9	22	L.A. Times	207.5	120.6
1	20	" " Examiner	205.0	111.6
18	4	S.F. "	91.6	50.4
9	2	" " Chronicle	71.7	39.2
11	0	Rec. Rec	94.5	55.9
Total				

71
3
2/3

Total Demands

	No.	picas
Jan 7-11	1	14
12-16	—	—
17-21	1	54
22-26	5	221
27-31	19	2421
Feb 1-5	17	975
6-10	23	2847
11-15	20	1927
16-20	12	1170
21-25	17	1786
26-2	14	1072
Mar 3-7	9	669
8-12	8	568
13-17	1	62
18-19	1	98

1000 / 10,000

1000 / 10,000

* here are Shaper - Mich from?
Schiffler - N. Va.

Sen. Robertson Mo.
Bushfield - S. Dak.

Rep Rowe - Ohio

Sen. Budge N. Hamp

Palman of Tex. - Sen or Rep? - Rep

77th 2nd look up

~~10064~~
175979

} 12/8/41 - 1/2/42 p 11 R 5

17769 - 2/24/42 have had Rankin

Dec 8 - March 7

	No I news	% of all news		No II News	% of all News
L. A. Times	7654	30.7		2063	8.3
L. A. Ex.	8469	34.3		1052	4.3
A. F. Ex	8468 ⁴¹³³	37.6	}	496	4.5
A. F. Channels	3190	31.1		391	4.5
Acc. Rep	3000	26.4		1230	10.8

~~54~~
 26.4 54.1
 10.8 16.8
 59.2 58.2
 96.4

S. F. Co. S. F. Chron. L. A. Times San. Bee.

	Total d.	Fut p. d.	% Fut. total	Total d.	Fut p. d.	% Fut. total	Total d.	Fut p. d.	% Fut. total	Total d.	Fut p. d.	% Fut. total
Dec 8-12	809	76	9.4	355	—	0.0	2609	129	4.9	1573	22	14.0
13-17	402	8	2.0	93	12	12.9	654	31	4.7	269	—	0.0
18-22	174	19	10.9	141	—	0.0	419	39	9.3	112	—	0.0
23-27	158	60	38.0	64	—	0.0	88	—	0.0	169	—	0.0
28-1	302	21	6.9	415	29	7.0	867	245	28.2	675	—	0.0
Jan 2-6	180	4	2.2	198	—	0.0	390	70	17.9	346	—	0.0
7-11	352	—	0.0	100	—	0.0	119	—	0.0	113	—	0.0
12-16	17	—	0.0	93	—	0.0	182	42	23.1	457	—	0.0
17-21	91	—	0.0	—	—	—	83	—	0.0	127	—	0.0
22-26	102	—	0.0	84	41	48.8	136	—	0.0	139	—	0.0
27-31	618	255	41.3	624	228	36.5	2359	430	18.2	421	115	27.3
Feb 1-5	1270	321	25.3	306	48	15.7	2535	543	21.5	868	62	7.1
6-10	698	242	34.7	538	239	44.4	3411	858	25.1	720	150	20.8
11-15	891	288	32.3	582	216	37.1	1488	337	22.6	399	128	32.0
16-20	1032	227	22.0	957	256	26.7	1957	526	26.8	1775	519	29.1
21-25	1346	282	20.9	1644	302	18.3	1753	401	22.9	781	101	12.9
26-2	923	209	22.6	1132	218	19.2	2739	452	16.5	1025	99	9.6
Mar 3-7	1635	278	17.0	1278	134	10.5	3127	389	12.4	1376	217	15.7
8-12	976	180	18.4	279	131	46.9	1857	233	12.5	704	—	0.0
13-17	670	134	20.0	439	80	18.2	1826	206	11.3	584	26	4.4
18-19	159	—	0.0	226	42	18.5	343	76	22.1	433	—	0.0
Total	12805			9548			28932			13066		

J. A. Examini

Total
P. Jap

300
176
124
2300
2300
2300
2300
2300

% Fut p. d. to total d.

N. Calif.

Chitarrals

S. Calif.

No edit.	no. +		no. -		Total %		no +		no -		Total %	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
	46	55%	45	53%	33	39%	14	50%	16	57%	10	36%
1 or 2 edit.	25	30%	19	23%	24	29%	12	43%	4	14%	8	28%
3 or 4 ed	9	11%	15	18%	10	12%	2	7%	4	14%	4	14%
5 or 6	1	1%	2	2%	6	7%	0	0%	0	0%	2	7%
7 or more	3	3%	3	3%	11	13%	0	0%	4	14%	4	14%
	<u>84</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>99%</u>

p2A

16 Cos with most ds
 (1200 or more ds in County)

p. 2C

	no. papers available	Total edit.	+		-		no. papers with	100 % edit
			no.	%	no.	%		
Alameda	5	18	3	17%	15	83	5	100
Fresno	3	4	2	50	2	50	3	100
Imperial	2	5	3	60	2	40	1	50
Los Angeles	6	20	6	30	14	70	5	83
Monterey	2	1	0	0	1	100	1	50
Orange	3	9	0	0	9	100	1	33
Placer	2	0	0	100	0	100	0	0
Sacramento	2	11	7	64	4	36	2	100
San Diego	4	21	3	14	18	86	3	75
San Francisco	3	23	15	65	8	35	2	66
San Joaquin	1	9	6	67	3	33	1	100
San Mateo	2	11	3	27	8	73	1	50
Santa Barbara	2	7	3	43	4	57	2	100
Santa Clara	3	12	10	83	2	17	2	66
Santa Cruz	1	8	7	87	1	13	1	100
Tulare	3	3	0	0	3	100	1	33
Yolo	47	165	71	71	94	94	32	
	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	

19 Cos. with Least ds p. 2 B

Papers available for 16

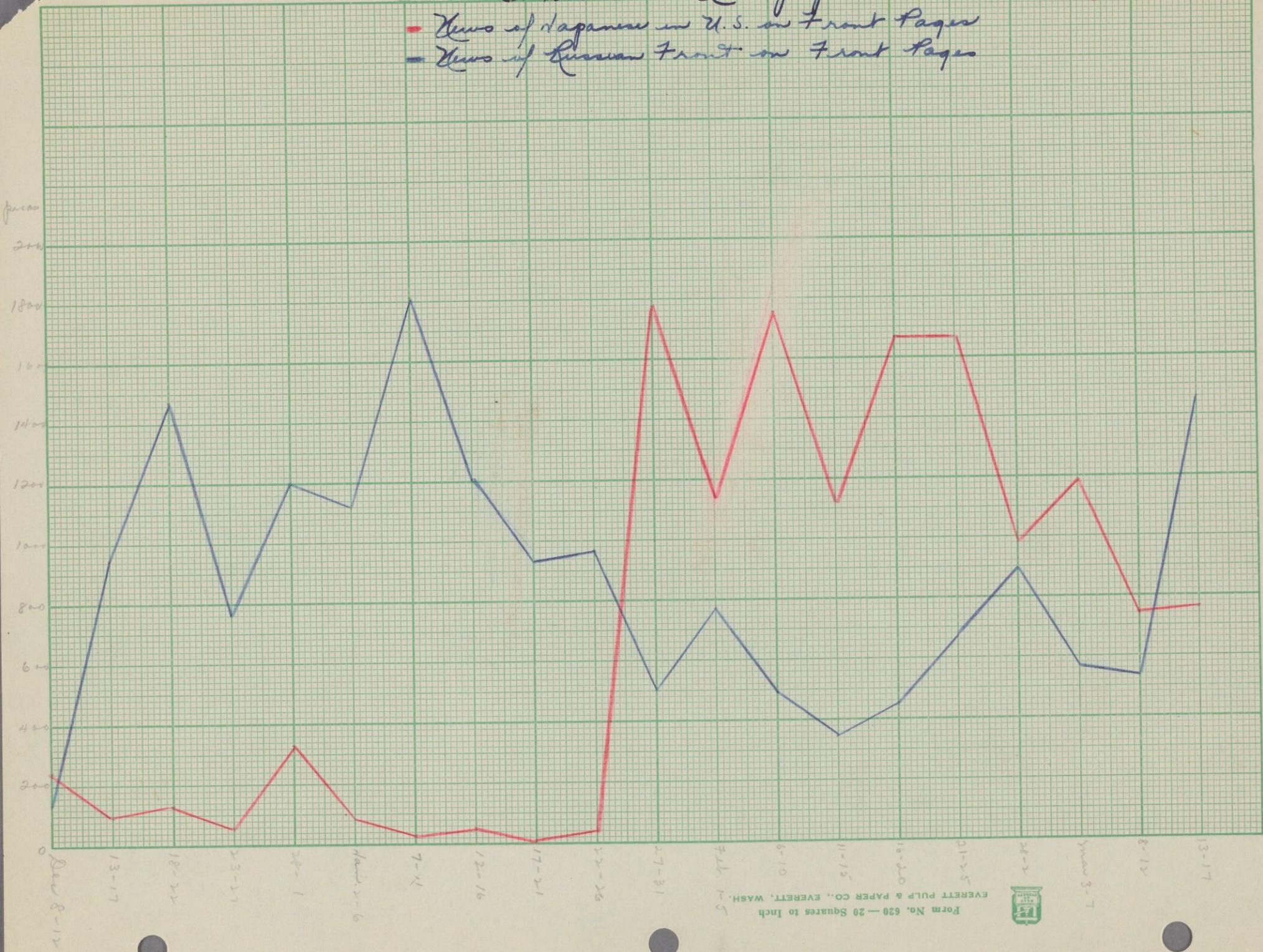
(10 or less" ds)

County	Total edit.	Total +		Total -		Total available no. papers	no. of papers with 11 or more edit.	
		no.	%	no.	%		no.	%
Alpine	no	paper published						
Mariposa	no	paper available						
Trinity	no	paper available						
Amador	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
El Dorado	3	0	0	3		2	1	50
Glenn	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	100
Humboldt	2	0	0	2	100	1	1	100
Inyo	1	0	0	1	100	1	1	100
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nevada	6	2	33	4	66	2	1	50
Plumas	1	0	0	1	100	1	1	100
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sierra	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	100
Siskiyou	1	0	0	1	100	1	1	100
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>			

Combined Newspapers

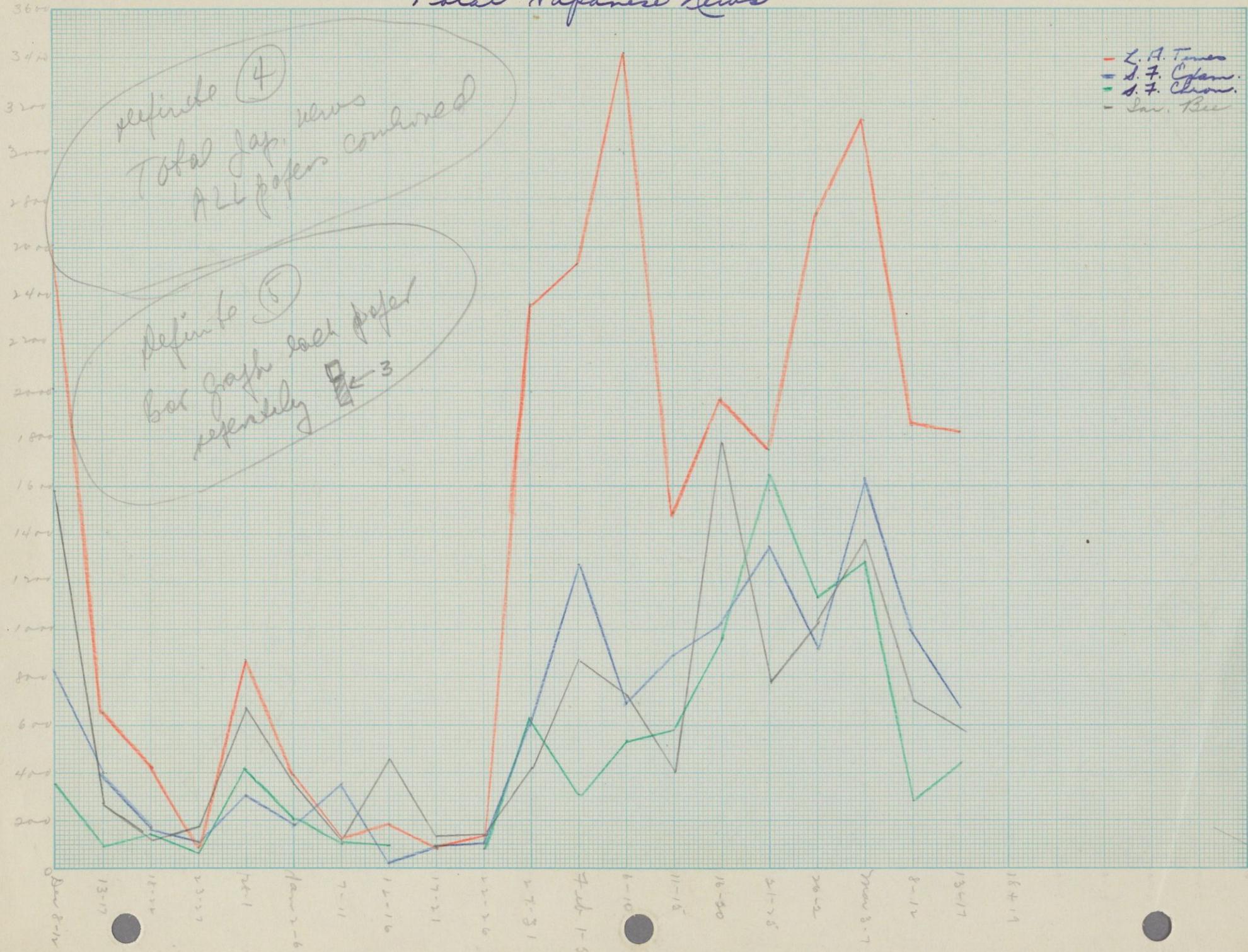
A16.262

- News of Japanese in U.S. on Front Pages
- News of Russian Front on Front Pages



pages

Total Japanese News



- L.A. Times
 - S.F. Exam.
 - S.F. Chron.
 - San. Bee

definite (4)
 Total Jap. news
 All papers combined

definite (5)
 bar graph each paper
 separately

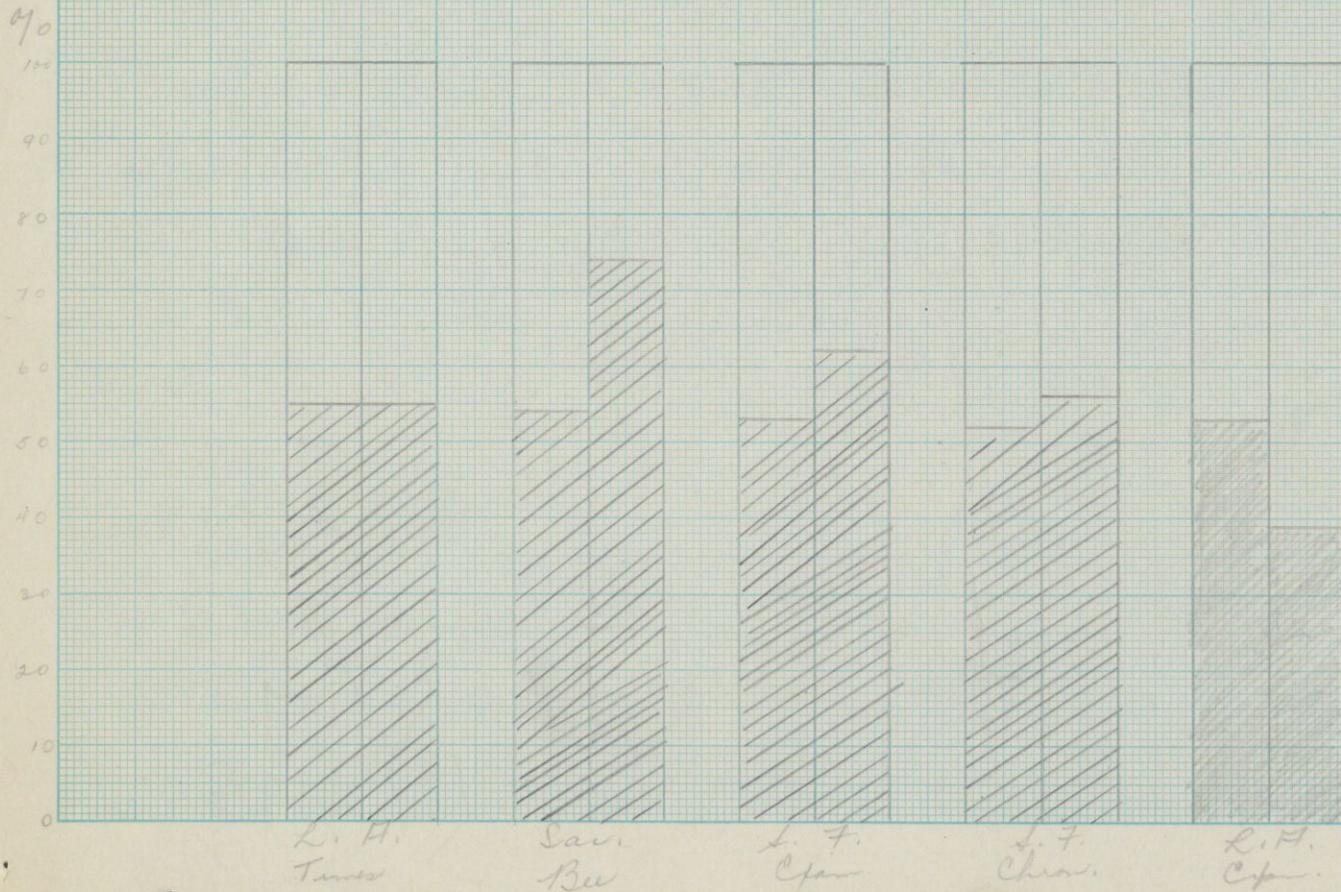
3

A16.262

Left Col. = Total d News
Right Col. = Frst p. d News

/// = % III

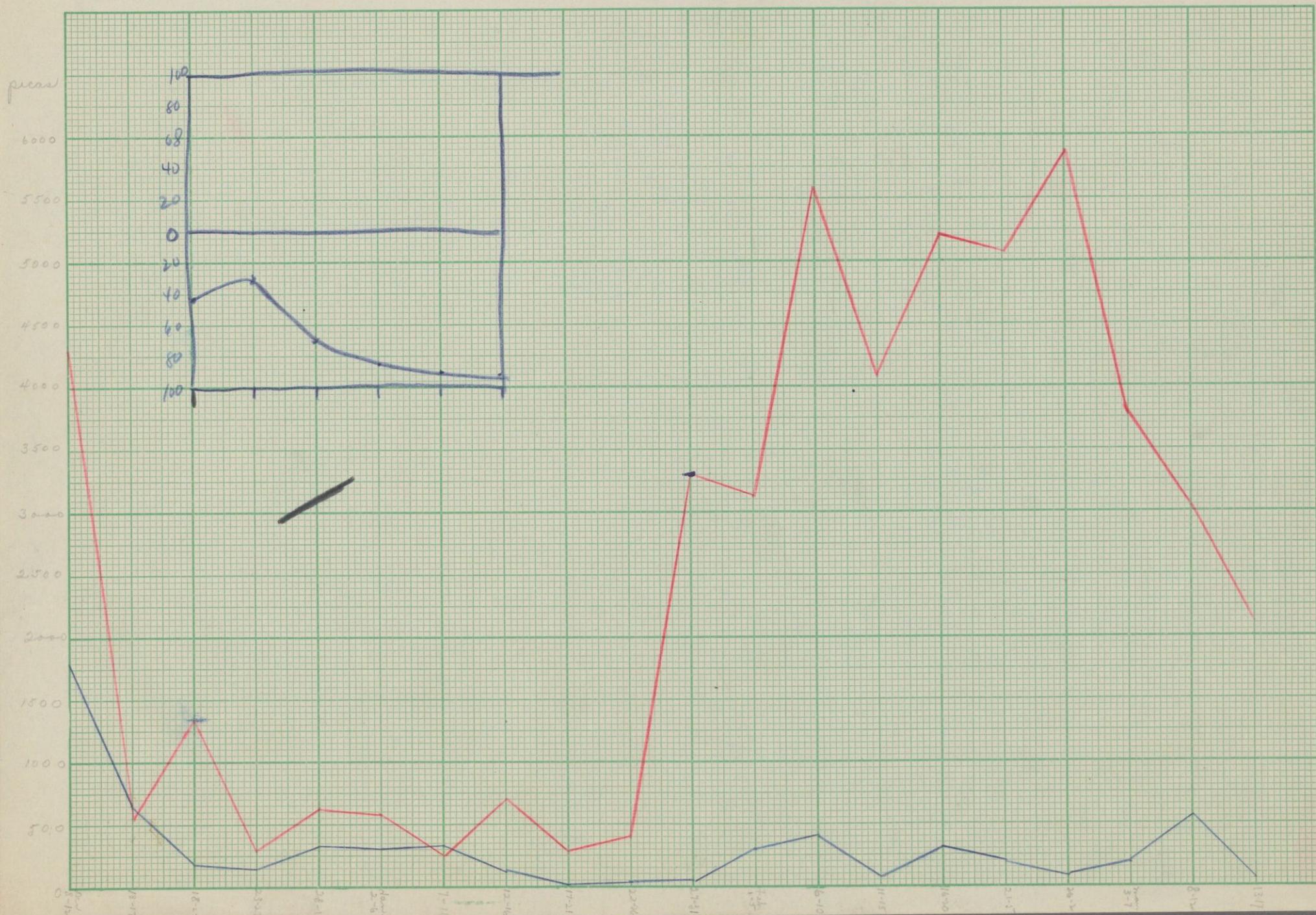
Dec. 8, 1941 - Mar. 19, 1942





Form No. 620 — 20 Squares 1/2 Inch
EVERETT PULP & PAPER CO., EVERETT, WASH.

Combined Newspapers
— Unfavorable News
— Favorable News



Front Page Head Deleted to Re-Edit Information in
 First Page of News
 Dec. 8, 1941 - Mar. 19, 1942

4492
 Front p. d. News
 - Front p. III

Dec. 8, 1941 - Mar. 19, 1942

Percentage of front page to
 total J. news per given paper

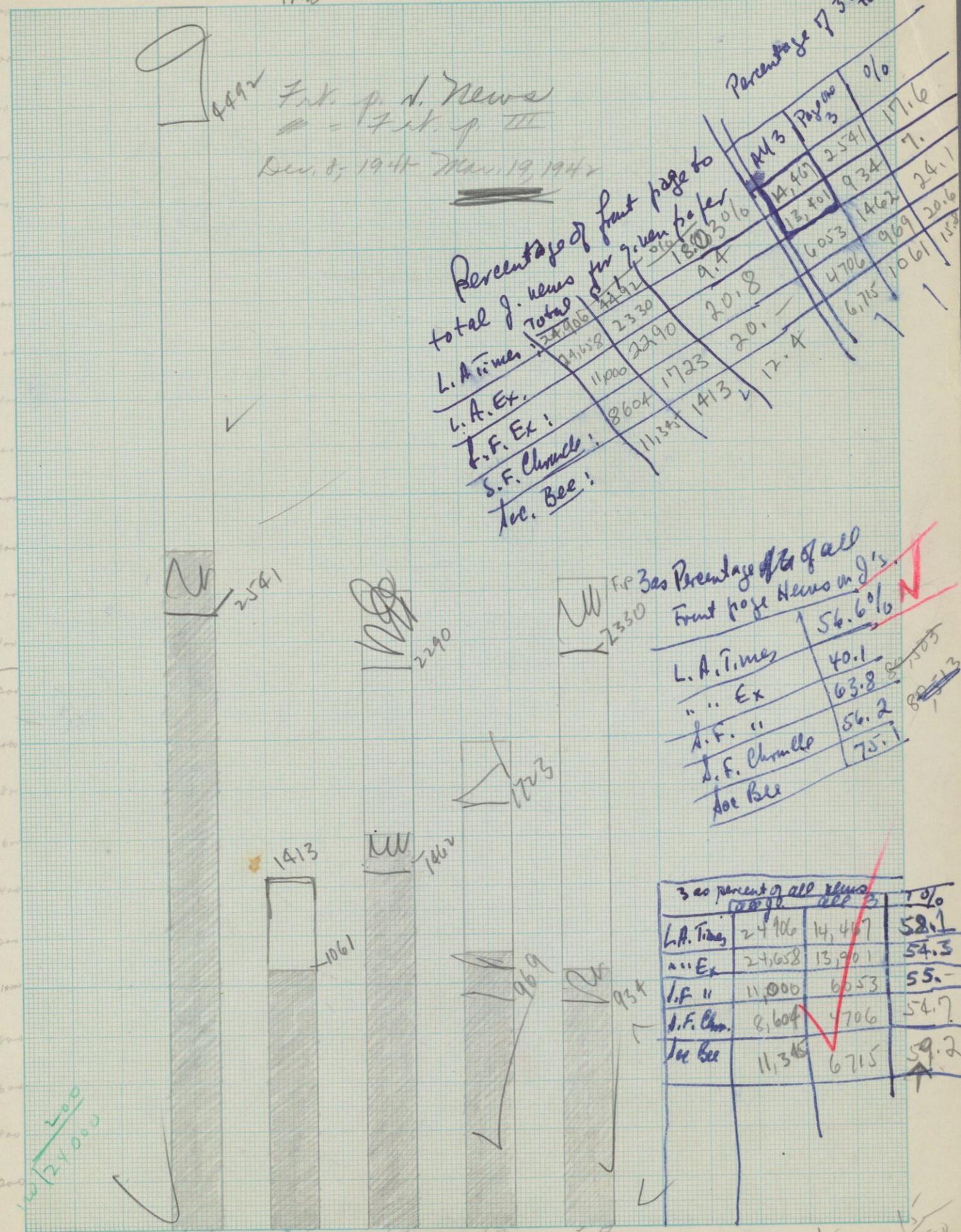
Percentage of 3 m. Page one
 to all 3

Paper	Total	Front Page	Percentage
L.A. Times	24,906	14,467	58.1
L.A. Ex.	24,658	13,901	54.3
S.F. Ex.	11,000	6,053	55.0
S.F. Chronicle	8,604	4,706	54.7
Los Bee	11,335	6,715	59.2

Percentage of all
 Front page News on J's

Paper	Percentage
L.A. Times	56.6%
" " Ex	40.1
S.F. " "	63.8
S.F. Chronicle	56.2
Los Bee	75.1

3 m. percent of all news on page one	all 3	%	
L.A. Times	24,906	14,467	58.1
" " Ex	24,658	13,901	54.3
S.F. " "	11,000	6,053	55.0
S.F. Chron.	8,604	4,706	54.7
Los Bee	11,335	6,715	59.2



314
 514800

Total III

	L. F. Times	L. F. Bee	S. F. Cham.	S. F. Chron.	Total	L. F. Co.	Final Total
Dec. 8-12	1156	668	731	309	2864	1423	4287
13-17	190	23	87	12	312	238	550
18-22	405	81	154	51	691	639	1330
23-27	52	76	110	—	238	49	287
28-1	146	240	99	206	691	32	723
Jan 2-6	77	134	108	—	319	293	612
7-11	162	84	48	30	224	27	251
12-16	169	342	—	24	435	261	696
17-21	73	58	81	—	212	62	274
22-26	129	40	28	84	281	130	411
27-31	1570	139	344	205	2258	1019	3277
Feb 1-5	1331	429	323	83	2166	950	3116
6-10	2616	449	406	297	3768	1822	5590
11-15	1081	291	763	489	2624	1446	4070
16-20	931	1670	949	561	4111	1089	5200
21-25	902	615	844	931	3292	1785	5077
26-2	2254	706	676	981	4617	1243	5860
Mar 3-7	1453	670	302	443	2868	893	3761
8-12	576	135	551	195	1457	1587	3044
13-17	1000	267	243	106	1616	496	2112
	16,073	7117	6847	5007	35044		
20		6715	6053	4706		13,401	50,528
	14,467						

(over)

Feb. p. III
 Times = 2774
 S. F. Cp = 1611
 S. F. Chron. 1114
 Bee = 1061
 L. F. Co. 1,031
7,591

Demands for Coac

L.A. Times ^{Sun.} Bee S.F. CO. S.F. Chron.

Jan	22-26	93	40	28	—
	27-31	1442	41	230	57
Feb.	1-5	229	225	133	30
	6-10	1304	73	23	37
	11-15	598	7	55	183
	16-20	116	144	—	86
	21-25	468	223	343	49
	26-2	500	169	74	138
Mar	3-7	—	—	22	156
	8-12	60	8	140	24
	13-17	—	62	—	29
		4810	992	1048	791

use other sheet on end

	L.A. Times	Sac. Bee	S. F. C.	S. F. Chron.	Total	L.A. Examiner	Final Total
Dec 8-12	931	582	—	30	1543	231	1774
13-17	353	60	57	—	470	167	637
18-22	14	31	9	90	144	32	176
23-27	—	57	30	64	151	—	151
28-1	196	102	12	—	310	17	327
Jan " 2-6	138	55	—	40	233	60	293
7-11	—	—	274	37	311	22	333
" 12-16	30	41	—	—	71	38	109
17-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22-26	—	—	—	—	—	37	37
" 27-31	14	—	—	—	14	32	46
Feb 1-5	—	147	35	40	222	79	301
" 6-10	101	48	24	36	209	195	404
11-15	28	19	14	—	61	6	67
" 16-20	74	26	—	—	100	210	310
" 21-25	93	—	—	—	93	108	201
" 26-2	47	—	—	14	61	18	79
Mar " 3-7	44	62	41	40	187	—	187 ✓
8-12	419	34	—	54	507	52	559
13-17	—	—	—	37	7	45	53
18-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2482	1164	496	452		1149	6044

Yo II to Total of News

L.A. Times = 81% ✓

Sac Bee = 10%

S.F. Exam. = 4%

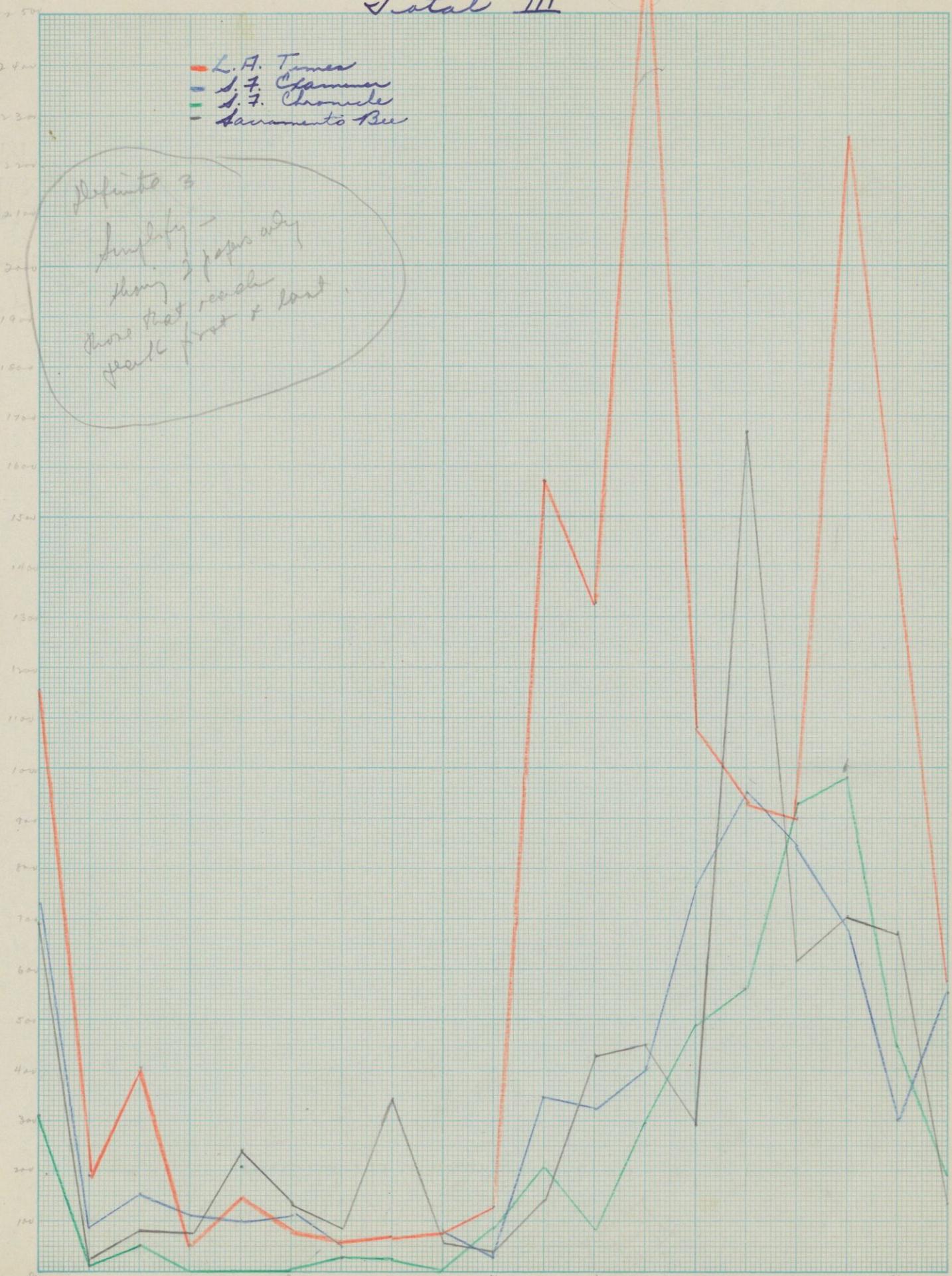
S.F. Chron. = 5%

L.A. C. = 4%

Total III

- L.A. Times
- S.F. Examiner
- S.F. Chronicle
- Sacramento Bee

Definite 3
 Supply -
 thing 3 papers only
 those that reach
 peak first & last.



A. F. Examiner (B)

A16-262

1/22 - 28 28
 1/28 - 70
 1/29 - 52 164
1/31 - 42
 2/2 - 33
 2/3 - 67 166
2/3 - 66
2/6 - 23 23
2/11 - 55 55
 2/22 - 343
2/25 - 105 448
3/1 - 74
3/3 - 22
3/9 - 140

Total = 14
 Picas = 1120

% total d picas = 8.7

A. F. Chronicle (C)

¹⁴
1/28 - 57
2/5 - 30
2/7 - 37
 2/11 - 33 183
2/12 - ~~102~~¹⁵⁰
2/19 - 86
 2/21 - 10 59
2/25 - 49
2/27 - 103 138
2/27 - 35
 3/3 - 90
 3/4 - 50 152
3/5 - 12
 3/11 - 26

Total = 14
 Picas = ~~768~~ 782

% total d picas = 8.0

768
 1120
 5805
 1090
8793
8797

These do not include app. to ds moving into a new area. They do include post 3/2 articles which urge greater speed.

No. of demands for evac. each paper

Sav. Bee (D)

40	1/26 - 1 40	2/3 - 1 - 86	2/6 - 1 - 13	2/11 - 1 - 7	2/21 - 11 - 72
	1/27 - 1 18	225	73	223	2/23 - 1 - 112
41	1/31 - 1 23	2/5 - 1 - 130	2/10 - 1 - 36	144	2/24 - 1 - 39
	2/26 - 11 - 94				
	169	3/13 - 1 - 62	Total = 25		
	2/27 - 1 - 30		Lucas = 1090		
	2/28 - 1 - 45	3/19 - 1 - 98	% Total News = 8.3		
	8				

L. A. Times (A) (note Palmer articles)

1/22 - 1 44	2/10 - 271	3/9 - 131
1/23 - 1 49	2/11 - 154	307
93	2/13 - 58	
1/27 - 1 - 64	2/13 - 142	598
1/28 - 1 - 511	2/14 - 144	Total = 42
1/28 - 1 - 399	2/15 - 100	Lucas = 5805
1/29 - 1 - 226	2/18 - 175	% total
1/29 - 1 87	291	News = 20.0
1/31 - 1 - 202	2/20 - 116	
60	2/21 - 110	
2/3 - 1 - 143	2/25 - 67	
2/3 - 1 - 3	2/25 - 270	468
229	2/25 - 21	
2/5 - 1 - 23	2/26 - 81	
2/6 - 1 - 197	2/26 - 50	
2/6 - 1 - 120	2/27 - 81	500
2/6 - 1 - 184	2/27 - 288	
2/7 - 1 - 110	3/3 - 49	
2/8 - 1 - 118	3/4 - 50	330
2/8 - 1 - 250	3/6 - 231	
368	3/8 - 60	
2/9 - 1 - 98		
2/10 - 1 - 152		
271		
423		

Charts Completed

- 1) Weeks of Dec. 15-21 + Feb. 2-8 combined.
 - a) Total Δ news, total III (compensated for diff. in amt. of news in each paper)
 - b) Frt. p. Δ + Frt. p. III
- 2) Total Δ news - all papers combined
- 3) Frt. p. Δ compared with Frt. p. Cur. all papers combined
- 4) II + III news all papers combined.
- 5) Frt. p. Δ + Frt. p. III ~~for~~ for entire period - bar graph for each paper
- 6) a) No. of demands for evac. - bar graph for each paper (1/10 - 3/19)
 - b) % of total Δ news 1/10 - 3/19 devoted to demands - bar graph for each paper
- 7) % of total Δ news = III - 12/8 - 3/19 + % Frt. p. = III 12/8 - 3/19 - bar graph for each paper
- 8) Demands for evac. - number + price all papers combined showing sequence

Sac. Bee

L. H. Tunes

	Total Fut. p. d.	Fut. p. III	% of Fut. p. III to total Fut. p. d.	total Fut. p. d.	Fut. p. III	% of Fut. p. III to total Fut. p. d.
Dec. 8-12	1873	8				
13-17	269	—				
18-22	112	—				
23-27	169	—				
28-1	675	—				
Jan 2-6	346	—				
7-11	113	—				
12-16	457	—				
17-21	127	—				
22-26	139	—				
27-31	421	—				
Feb. 1-5	868	25				
6-10	720	92				
11-15	399	86				
16-20	1775	490				
21-25	781	101				
26-2	1025	68				
Mar 3-7	1376	191				
8-12	704	—				
13-17	584	—				
18-19						

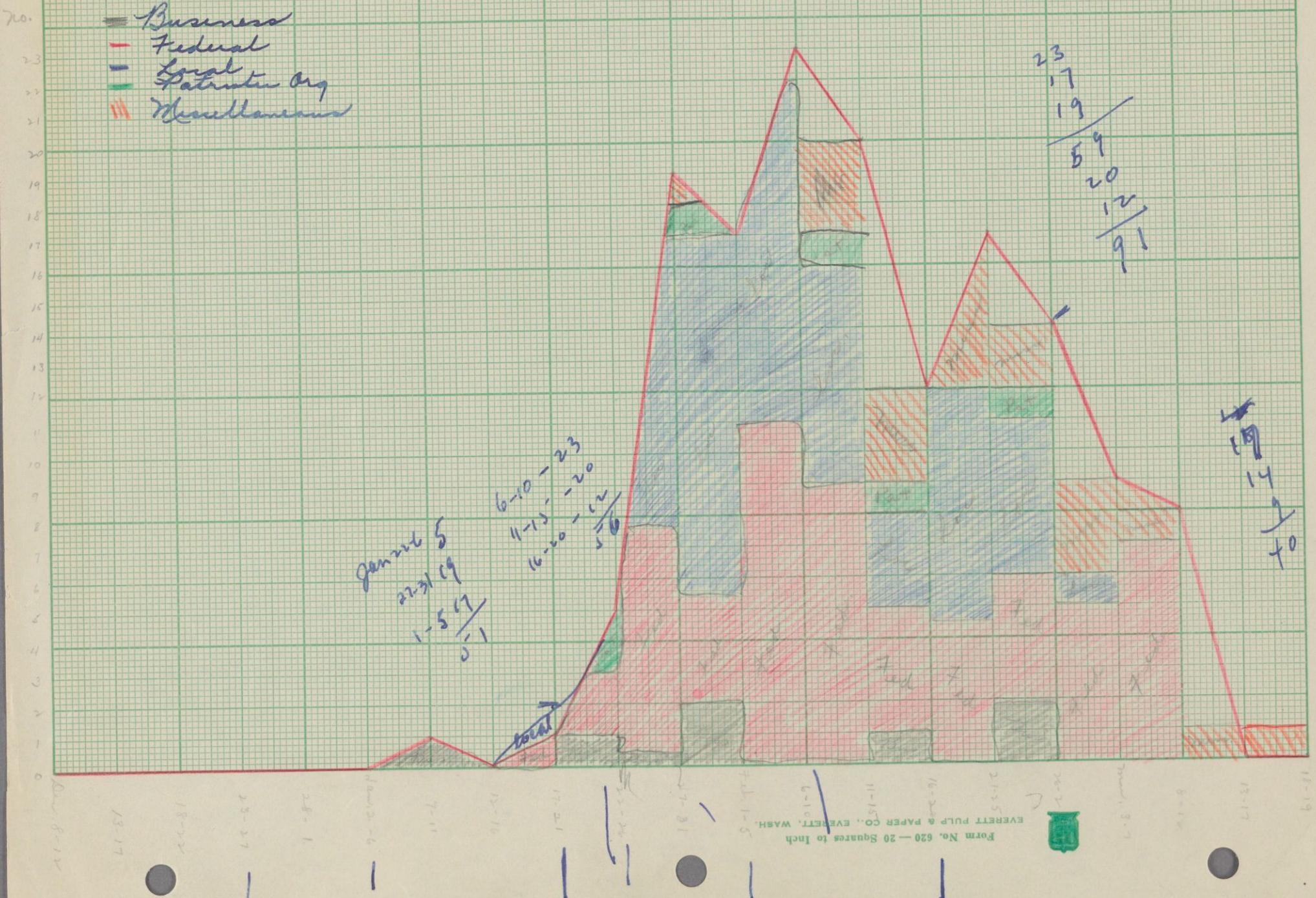
L. H. Tames

Law. Bee

	Fat p. d.	Fat p. Cum.	Fat p. ^{III}	% Fat p. ^{III} to all Fat p. d.	Fat p. d.	Fat p. Cum.	Fat p. ^{III}	% Fat p. ^{III} to all Fat p. d.
Dec. 8-12	129	—	47	36.4	22	66	8	36.4
13-17	31	141	—	0.0	—	154	—	—
✓ 18-22	39	432	39	100.0	—	313	—	—
23-27	—	175	—	—	—	338	—	—
28-1	245	314	—	0.00	—	307	—	—
Jan ✓ 2-6	70	278	54	77.1	—	252	—	—
7-11	—	313	—	—	—	302	—	—
12-16	42	196	42	100.0	—	405	—	—
✓ 17-21	—	91	—	—	—	256	—	—
22-26	—	150	—	—	—	199	—	—
27-31	430	—	283	65.8	115	338	—	0.0
Feb ✓ 1-5	543	—	254	46.8	62	251	25	40.3
6-10	858	—	543	63.3	150	228	92	61.3
11-15	337	46	301	89.3	128	241	86	67.2
✓ 16-20	526	—	260	49.4	519	340	490	94.4
21-25	401	81	286	71.3	101	292	101	100.0
26-2	452	—	379	83.8	99	287	68	68.7
Mar ✓ 3-7	389	220	53	13.6	217	205	191	88.0
8-12	233	60	81	34.8	—	121	—	—
13-17	206	229	152	73.8	26	519	—	0.0
18-19	76	57	—	0.00	—	150	—	—
	5007	2783	2774	55%	1439		1061	74%

Demands for Vaccination

- Business
- Federal
- Local
- Patriotic Org
- Miscellaneous



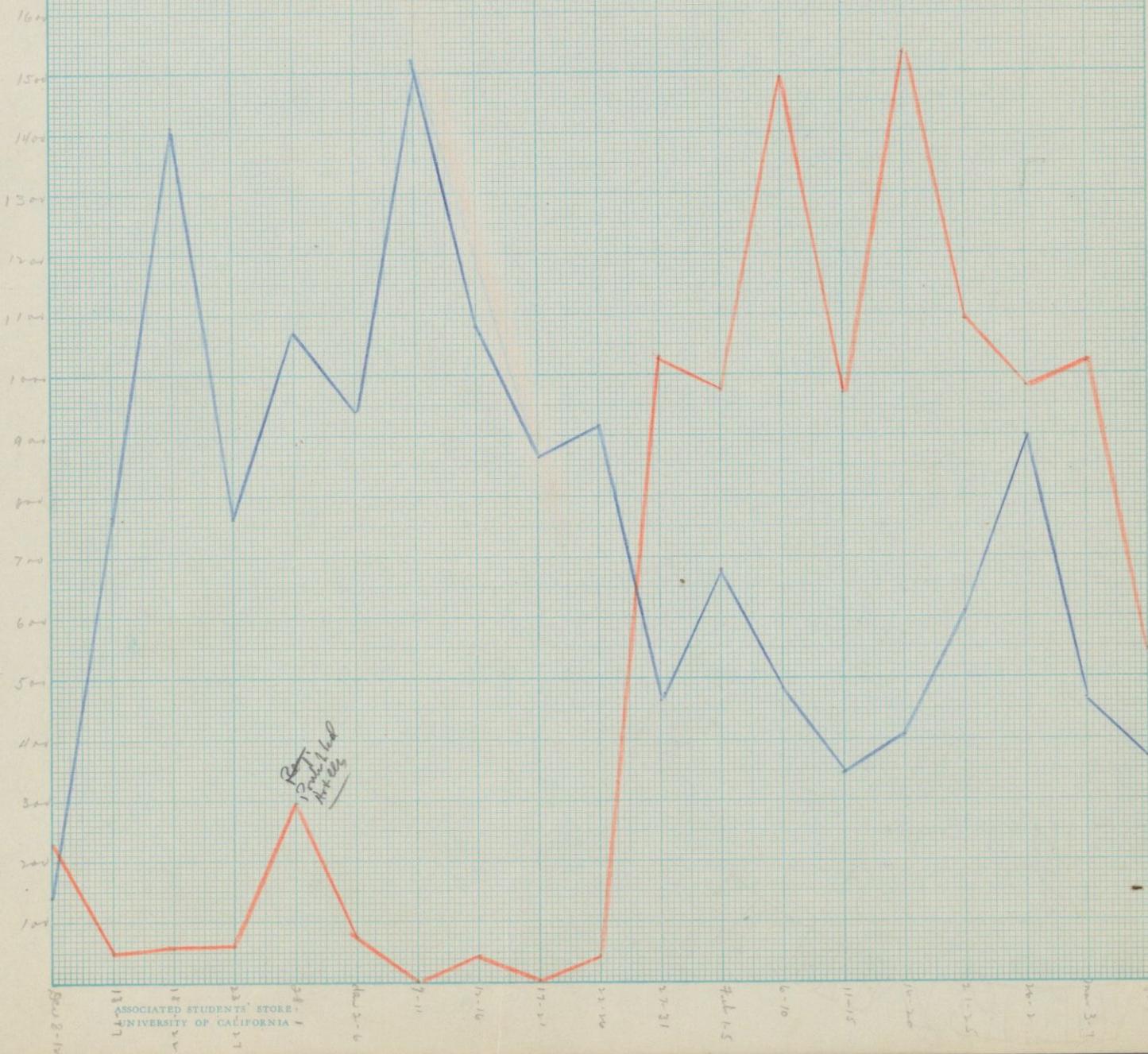
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EVERETT PULP & PAPER CO., EVERETT, WASH.

ALG. 262

Front page Japanese
Compared to Front page European
(L. H. Tamm, Sec. Bee, S. F. Co.,
S. F. Chow.)

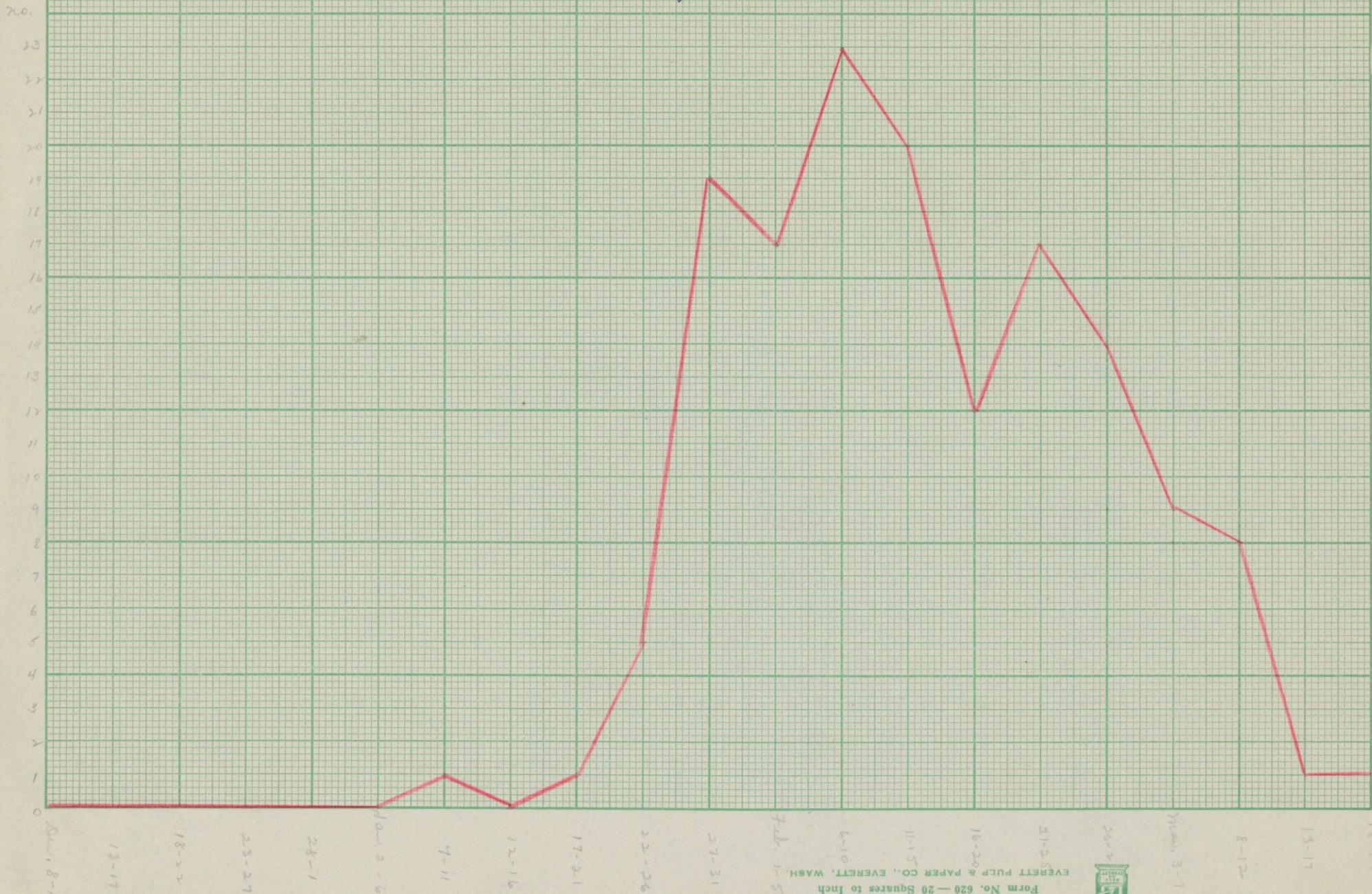
Definite
6

- Japanese
- European



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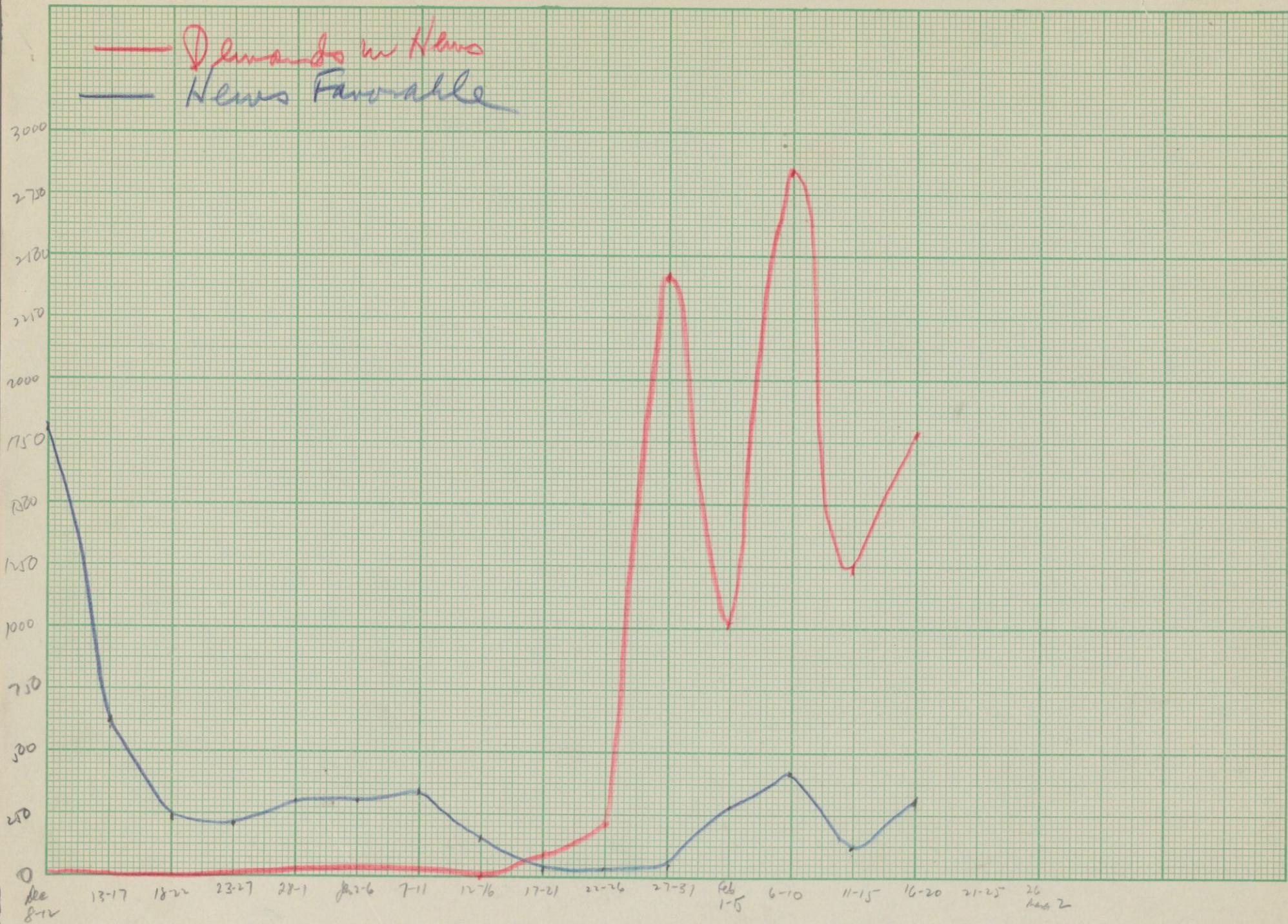
*Demands for Coaxiation
All papers Combined*



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March 3-7

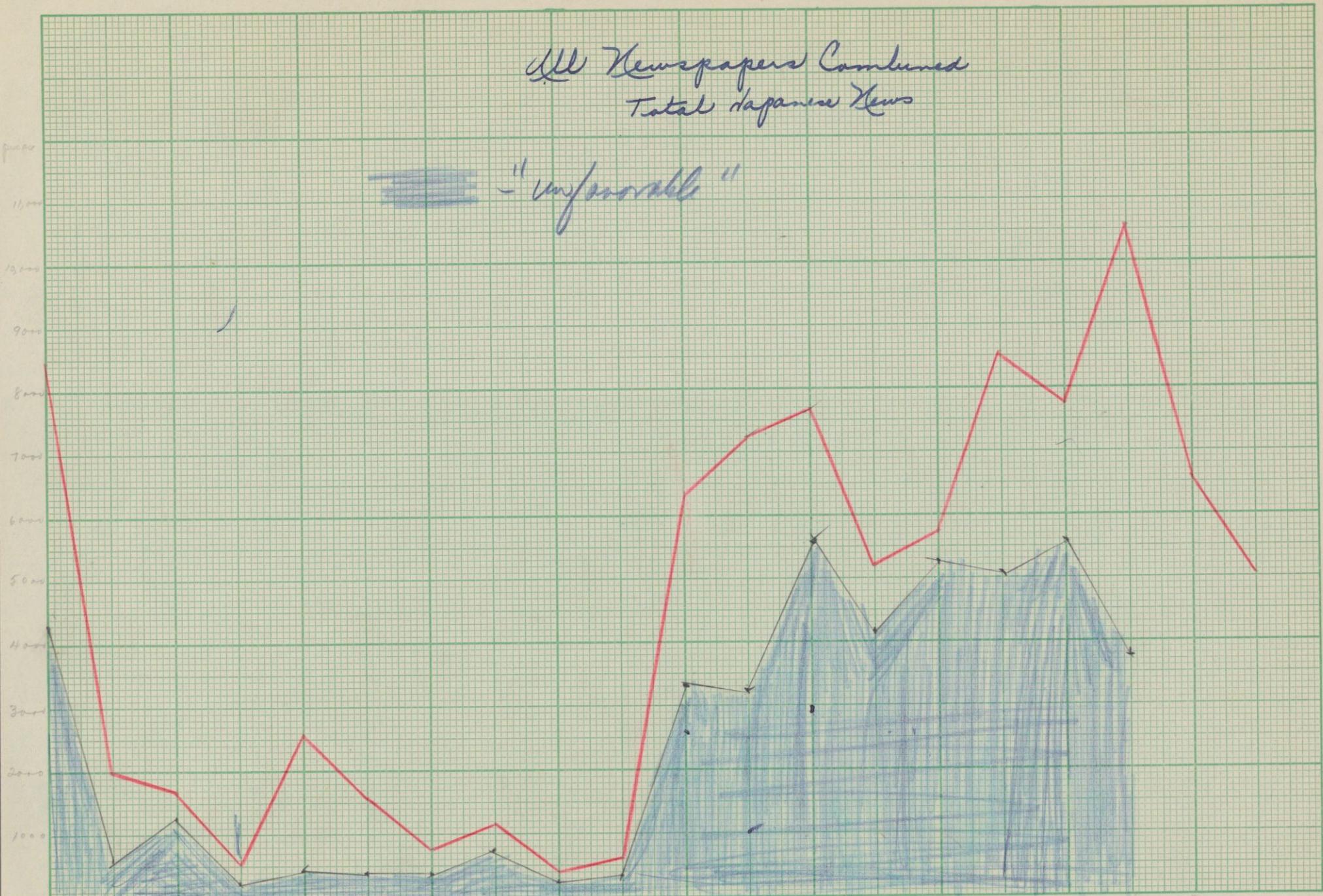


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All Newspapers Combined
Total Japanese News

— "unfavorable"



Form No. 620 - 20 Squares to Inch
EVERETT PULP & PAPER CO., EVERETT, WASH.



Demands for Evacuation

person

3000
2750
2500
2250
2000
1750
1500
1250
1000
750
500
250
0

Jan 7-11
12-16
17-21
22-26
27-31
Feb. 1-5
6-10
11-15
16-20
21-25
26-2
Mar 3-7
8-12
13-1
18-19

Form No. 620 - 20 Squares to Inch
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