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Public Found Taking

Japanese-American Relations

Evidence Indicates Voters

Wanted Stronger U.S. Policy

At Least Two Years Ago

By GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11.—With the outbreak of war against Japan, one of the perennial questions of interest is this: Did the common people of the United States, in the past few years?



of voters, surveys showed, were not

the war had been going on for several months, the Institute found 55 per cent saying they were "neu-

the outcome of the war between China and Japan.

From this early attitude of indifference the country was soon jolted by a sequence of events

closer to American interests, Nip-

China, bombed the United States

great rubber, oil and mineral re-



importance than domestic concern, because the public is not familiar with all the facts

the Chinese-Japanese war had been the general war broke out in Europe—an overwhelming majority of voters, 82 per cent, were in favor of a strict embargo on the

tute surveys found two-thirds or more favoring the United States in order to take the risk of war in order to stop Japan from becoming more powerful.

Americans came to favor a boycott of Japanese goods and, in addition, a strict embargo on war shipments to Japan.

Although the particular time and place of the outbreak of hostili-

come, it is possible to evaluate objectively the views of the common people regarding Japan, as

embargo sentiment had increased to 90 per cent. It was not until ten months later that the United States government froze Japanese credits and put a strict embargo into

87 per cent in favor of curtailing the Japanese at the risk of war, 20 per cent opposed and 11 per cent undecided.

the public. Only last week the Institute completed a survey which showed that among