

## THE TANFORAN TOTALIZER

Very soon after the first evacuees arrived, the need for a reliable source of information in the Center became apparent. It was felt that much of the confusion engendered in the process of getting a rapidly growing community organized could be obviated if information could be given through the press regularly and accurately. There were a number of young people already in the Center by the first of May, who had had experience in journalism, who had had close associations with each other in the pre-evacuation days, and who had, moreover, definite ideas about functions, other than purely informational, which a Center newspaper might fulfill.

On May 4, a group of about twenty of these Nisei met (where?), called together by (whom?). The composition of this group was as follows: (?) They elected Taro Katayama temporary editor, and selected the following temporary staff (?). The next day they approached Mr. Lawson, Center Manager, and got approval to go ahead on a temporary basis.

The first issue was brought out by a temporary staff. The editorial in this issue called upon "all those interested in the venture...to take active part in the publication", and in a news note announced a general meeting "of all those interested in working on the community newspaper." (What happened at this meeting?)

The staff was almost immediately opposed by some of the other members of the community, particularly by (?) some of the JACL leaders, who informed the Center Manager, on May 9 (or the editor or whom?) that "a bunch of 'pinks' are trying to control



2.

the newspaper." (CK) In spite of this opposition, the staff went ahead with their plans, and on May 30, the editor took twelve names to Mr. Greene, Assistant Project Director, who refused to permit more than six to be on the official pay roll. The twelve agreed among themselves that they would all work on the paper and that they would pool the salaries of the ~~six~~ for the benefit of all twelve. On June 4, the following were officially entered on the payroll:

Taro Katayama, Editor

Bob Tsuda, City Editor

Bill Hata

Charles Kikuchi

Lillian Ota

)  
)  
) Editorial Board  
)

Yuki Shoizawa, Technical Staff



# STAFF OF THE TANFORAN TOTALIZER

## First Official List- ing

Vol. I, No. 3  
May 30

June 6

June 13

June 20

Editor: Taro Katayama

City Editor: Bob Tsuda

Editorial Board: Bill

Hata, Charles Kikuchi,

Lillian Ota, Jim Yamada

Associate Editors: Vic

Abe, Haru Inouye, Eve-

lyn Kirimura, Kay Ni-

shida, Henri Takahashi,

Warren Tsuneishi

Technical: Min Endo, Ham

Hamasaki, Kimio Obata,

Yuki Shiozawa

Circulation: Alex Yori-

chi

Office: Grandstand,

Rm. 4.

Editor: Taro Katayama

Editorial Staff: Bob

Tsuda, Charles Kikuchi,

Lillian Ota, Bill Hata,

Jim Yamada, Ben Iijima,

Haru Inouye, Henry Ta-

kahashi, Vic Abe.

Art and Technical Staff:

Bennie Nobori, art edi-

tor; Yuki Shiozawa, Emi-

ko Kikuchi, Marguerite

nose.

Circulation: Alex Yori-

chi

- Henri Takahashi  
+ Albert Nobeshima

July 18

+ Nobuo Kitagaki

August 1

+ Sam Yanagisawa

+ Ben Iijima

+ Art Editor:  
Bennie Nobori

- Evelyn Kirimura  
- Kay Nishida  
- Warren Tsuneishi  
- Min Endo  
- Ham Hamasaki  
+ Emiko Kikuchi  
+ Marguerite Nose



## POLICY

The policy of the paper is revealed in the editorials, in the feature stories, in the relative space given to items of different sorts, and in reports of staff discussions found in the daily journal of one of the editors, CK. A running account from CK's journal is presented first, in order to determine the framework of policy-formation. The extent to which the implicit policy was followed out in the 19 issues of the paper will then be shown by analysis of editorials, feature articles and space.

In regard to the organizational meeting, CK points out that the selection of Katayama as editor insures the policy setting as being "liberal and outspoken". (May 4)

On May 9, he remarks, "One of the ways that we can have a policy is in the choice of feature stories. BT and I lined them up for the week and we will lay particular stress on war effort stories."

On July 4, he speaks of the "plugs on Americanism" which they are attempting to get across.

On July 8: "The paper is one way in which we can show the Americanization of the Nisei", and this is exemplified by the fact that an article dealing with one Kochiyama, who inherited some money and immediately invested it in war bonds, was reprinted from The Totalizer in The Berkeley Gazette and thereafter found its way in Mrs. Roosevelt's MY DAY, with the comment "This should remind us that among the group are really good loyal Americans and we must build up their loyalty and not tear it down."

On July 10, he notes that they are planning to run the Tanforan Constitution in an "extra" edition, in the hope that the residents will take pride in self-government and keep the Constitution issue as a souvenir.



On July 14, the negative side of the policy of "plugging Americanism" is apparent in an argument between CK and TK on the one side and on the other AY in regard to a write up of the Bon Odori festival put on by the Buddhist group.

We got into a very heated argument when TK and I said that this was worthy of burial in the most insignificant page. AY contended that we needed these Japanese sports of things. I told him that he was not being very realistic. Although I had nothing against the better parts of Japanese culture, I did not consider this an opportune time to stress Japanese culture. I told him that the Buddhists should stress Americanism more, since the group has been looked upon so suspiciously. AY contended that the festival was necessary for camp morale. This is a lot of hooey; it is only an evidence for the Caucasian public to believe that we cling to Japan, and don't want to Americanize, unfair as that may be.

CK reports the following discussion with TK on July 21.

TK and I got talking about the policy of the paper. T is fed up with the camp politics and doesn't consider them important any more....My position as far as the problem was concerned was that we should lay most of the stress on the Nisei since the future was for us and anything we could do would necessarily benefit the Issei. TK believes that the Issei should be worked upon but that this could never be done until democracy was explained to them more. He feels that they are still a strong force and under the circumstances they can influence the Nisei unduly. T. even thought that 80% of the Nisei did not give a damn about the future or never even thought about it. He felt that the Nisei would fall into the groove with their socials and parties and force the outside world from their minds. Therefore, the beginning should be made with the Issei, to counteract their influence. I could not quite see this point...

TK says he doesn't give a damn about the paper because it is so limited and could not have any value as social documentation. I suggested that we were not putting out our limited paper for social documentation but as a service with an eye towards raising morale. I also thought that it would give some picture of the Nisei to the outsiders that happened to get hold of the paper. That's why we have been stressing such things as V for Victory items and Americanization whenever possible. TK has been wise in not waving the flag unduly.



Even our features like education are important. Some of the recreation and sports people have been complaining about (their limited) publicity. They want to go to WRA centers intact and therefore advertise their swell organizations....Other center papers play up sports and news and few have features like we do. The credit belongs largely to TK and BT. In fact, all of us are agreed on this point with the possible exception of BH. He wants two pages for his sports.

On the same date, CK notes, in connection with the applications for repatriation to Japan that "the Tanforan Totalizer will not even mention repatriation--part of our policy to play down the Japanese part--bad for the morale of the Nisei."

And on July 31, he summarizes the situation as follows: The paper has come along to its peak. We have had to fight for every inch and never have received much cooperation from the administration. We take the censorship in stride. (See below, section on Censorship)..... We have developed a policy of subtle Americanization and avoid loud protestations of loyalty or waving the flag. We minimize things Japanese. I notice that other center papers play up such things as Bon Odori and sumo. We did not even mention the repatriation business. The Totalizer gives much space to all educational activities and minimizes sports.

These quotations make it quite apparent that the Totalizer was run in the first instance by Nisei for Nisei; that is, that although the editors were genuinely interested in preserving morale, it was the morale of the thoroughly Americanized or potentially Americanizable part of the community that they ~~xxx~~ were interested in. That they were, as a group, pro-democratic and ~~xxxx~~ anti-fascist there can be no doubt. That they wished to arouse the Nisei from their lethargy in regard to Americanism and democracy is clear. The quotations also



more than suggest that the editors hoped the Totalizer would act as an ambassador of good will to the Caucasian Americans outside.

The editorial was, of course, one way in which to make the policy of the paper clear. Twelve editorials appeared in the nineteen issues of the paper. They underline the policy suggested from the excerpts from CK's journal: Americanism, faith in the future, pro-democracy, anti-fascism. These editorials are included in Appendix---. Their "keynotes" may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The editorial in the opening issue of May 15 announced the policy of the paper "to promote a democratic and cooperative spirit within the community" and to ~~be~~ be "truly representative of the whole community".

2. On May 30, the editorial points out that "Memorial Day honors those who have given their lives in the cause of Democracy", calls upon the living to "honor...the principles to which their sacrifices were dedicated" and emphasizes the necessity of experiencing and cherishing the rights of American citizenship "in every way open to us."

3. The editorial of June 13 is directed towards the pending general election which is, in the first instance "a concrete reaffirmation of the whole principle of democratic franchise" and is also significant as the first chance for the Issei "to participate on an equal footing with their citizen offspring in a balloting. For them, an initiation; for us, a renewal of a cherished and accustomed American practice."

4. On July 4, the editor calls for a positive approach to the meaning of "Independence Day" and asks that the mind not dwell on "The surface irony of our situation" but "turn our thoughts to the future, both of this country and our place in it. It is our task to grow to a fuller faith in what democracy can and will mean



to all men. To stop growing in this faith would be to abandon our most cogent claim to the right of sharing in the final fruits of a truly emancipated world."

5. Bringing up the common charge against the Nisei of narrowness of outlook and isolation from the "forces and events and movements affecting the whole of humanity" the editor, on July 11, points out the necessity for constant effort in the face of the physical isolation of evacuation in order that this charge may not again be levelled at them. "What we are like when we emerge will depend to a great extent on how we will have managed to grow towards the necessities of that time. As good Americans, we must make sure that we will be just that when we reenter the American scene."

6. Inveighing against the spread of rumors regarding relocation, the editor on July 18, points out that official information will be made available as soon as released and adds: "The strictures on rumor-spreading that an America at war recognizes as necessary have their own application here."

7. The editorial of July 25 instructs the evacuees how to take advantage of absentee voting and urges that "as citizens who hope to return eventually to normal roles in the American scene it is highly important that we exercise all such rights and privileges of citizenship as will make our return seem less another abrupt transition than a continuation of accustomed practices."

8. Pointing to election results as indicative of Nisei apathy the editor on August 1 again emphasizes the long time issues. #  
"What our assembly may or may not be able to do during our residence is beside the point. It is the principle of franchise involved that is important."



9. The editorial of August 8 discusses the reports of American newspapermen released from internment in Japan, asks whether the residents of the assembly centers are aware of the implications of Japanese fascism, and points to "the vital necessity to face fully...the fact that the present rulers of Japan are making war upon all men of good will--in whatever country they may be residing; whatever may be their race, creed or color."

10. Reprinting the partial text of a letter signed by 103 Tanforan residents, both American citizens and Japanese aliens urging a second front in Europe, the editorial of August 15 points out that the war is global not only because of the physical involvement of all the nations of the world but "in a more fundamental sense because the clash between the opposing forces of democracy cuts across all racial and geographical lines". Tanforan's voice though small, is significant." For it indicates that there must be hundreds more among the total evacuee population who see far enough beyond their own present circumstances to realize that winning this war against Hitler and Togo and Mussolini...is the one aim that must transcend all others."

11. Referring to relocation, the Editorial of August 22, emphasizes the necessity for "work, not only as an ingredient of self-sustaining community life, but work as a direct contribution to the national war effort and work as a factor that will affect our whole status in post-war America....Only with an attitude solidly based in this realizing of the primacy which winning the war holds among America's aims can we, as Americans, put our hearts and minds and physical energies into making a success of relocation and its aftermath."



7.

12. The editorial of August 29 was written by a woman teacher in the high school, who points out how the "struggle of democratic forces against fascistic forces is going to affect the women of the world, and urges the women to "learn to think and to exercise our common sense. We must fight to win the war so our stock will not go down, but rather go up."



## C E N S O R S H I P

From the first to the last issue, the Tanforan Totalizer was subject to strict censorship by the Administration and by a representative of the Army. Since no definite policy as to what was "allowable" was established, the editorial staff was in a constant state of indecision, and last minute changes in the copy were frequent.

The mechanism by which censorship was accomplished underwent several changes -- always in the direction of more red tape -- during the life history of the paper. The procedure, as established early in July, however, remained in force in its essential details up to the last issue. This is described by CK in his Journal of July 17, as follows:

Here is how our copy goes now. I get data (say from Finance Department) and write it up. Then it goes to McQueen [official Army censor] for his O.K. Then it goes to Davis [center manager] for his O.K. Then it goes to the head of the department for his O.K. Then the dummy is set and it gets an O.K., again from Davis. Then the stencil is cut and sent up to Davis again for his O.K. Then it is sent to the supply room and it sits on the desk of the chief until he gets around to giving it the final approval and checks to see if it has Davis' signature on it.

The troubles of the editorial staff, in regard to censorship, were partly due to their inability to get a clear statement of policy, partly to unintentional slip-ups at some stage of the complicated procedure necessary to get approval, and occasionally to deliberate evasion of the rules.

administrative



The following chronological account of the main instances of censorship, and the surrounding circumstances, is abstracted from the daily journals of two members of the staff, CK and BI.

The first issue appeared on May 15. It included an "unofficial map of Tanforan", drawn by <sup>Kim</sup> Professor Obata. At the last moment, the name "MacArthur Boulevard" was objected to on the grounds that "the Army does not permit naming anything after living generals."  
(CK May 16)

The next item noted is on June 2 (CK), when Greene (assistant manager, acting for Davis) "went through the dummy with a fine tooth comb and made us eliminate Kotex from the drug store items carried because 'it was not in good taste!'" On the same day, BI was refused a list of deaths in the camp by Woelfen ( ) unless Greene approved. "When I asked if I should follow the same procedure in recording the births, he replied quickly, "Aw, no, births represent progress.'" It is interesting to note that, whereas births were listed in every issue the only mention of deaths was usually in the "notes of thanks" inserted by request of the family, to express appreciation for attendance at a wake or a funeral.

On June 4, CK, anticipating censorship, refused to write up the minutes of a town hall meeting on the topic "What Should the Nisei Attitude Be Toward the Evacuation?" One of the other members of the staff, BT, wrote it up hurriedly, and just as he finished, McQueen came in to examine the dummy of the whole issue.

He O.K.ed everything but the Town Hall story which T.K. was just putting into the dummy. He was a little hesitant about it, but seemed satisfied when I explained that this was in line with morale building



and the stressing of Americanism. But he went to talk it over with Greene and Greene said that part was absolutely out. McQueen came up and told us and I got a little excited, but it was no use. It was out.

What is their objection to "Dave Tatsuno.. advocated fighting against 'certain pressure groups' that had pushed evacuation, but counseled 'voluntary cooperation' with the Federal program of evacuation.?" [The item appeared in the Totalizer of June 6 as follows: "Dave Tatsuno... counseled 'voluntary cooperation' with the Federal program of evacuation."]

The other sentence changed was "Warren Tsuneishi spoke of the forces of fascism and democracy and their relationship to evacuation." [This was changed to "Warren Tsuneishi urged continued faith in democracy in meeting the problems of evacuation."]

In explaining this incident to CK, McQueen said that "this sort of thing would only build up resentment among the Japanese."

CK's feature YOUR OPINION was introduced in the issue of June 13. It followed the "roving reporter" pattern and attempted to get a sampling of opinion on various issues. Anticipating trouble if controversial questions were asked, the staff had decided on the innocuous topic "Should Women Marry Younger Men?" for the introduction of this feature. Even this, however, did not escape the censor who objected to a statement made by a girl -- regarding a possible husband -- that she didn't "mind if he runs around a little" (CK, June 10) on the grounds that "this is bad for morals."



In the same issue a statement concerning work in the sugar beet fields namely, that "It's better for us to work hard than to stay here and be idle" was deleted by the censor, because, CK says, "He didn't like the idea that people were idle here, so he cut that out. We just couldn't say anything."

On June 17 a statement indicating "how the Nisei could get the complete Tolan Committee Reports and where to send for them" was deleted and "McQueen gave no reason." (CK)

The issue prepared for publication on July 4 became a cause célèbre. First, in connection with the routine censorship, McQueen put the word seeming in front of the word injustice in the editorial written by TK. The original wording was the following:

In our observance of July Fourth, then, let us not speculate idly, and fruitlessly, on the special constraints and hardships--and, in many cases, the injustice (italics ours)---which the fortunes of the present war have laid on us.

*under*  
This incident aroused the indignation of the staff, as noted by CK in his journal of July 2:

We tried to get TK to run it with quotes around the word, but he thinks that this will only make our work more difficult as they will check us more closely if we did a thing like that.

Second, no less than three items considered "objectionable" by Mr. Davis slipped into the issue that was printed and distributed. One of these items dealt with the results of an occupational survey, which was being conducted by WCCA, and which, as CK admits had been obtained by "devious methods", noting in his journal of July 1, that :



"I swiped some occupational survey figures, copied them and returned the original. Gunder will throw a fit since he doesn't want to release anything until after completion, but we can't wait that long."

This item, however, was allowed to appear, unchanged, in the censored edition.

Another of the items dealt with scrip books. Here there was an error of fact, for it was stated that the scrip books would be issued "sometime this month", whereas the correct statement should have been "sometime this week".

The third item objected to dealt with the Tanforan Constitution, where it was said: — ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

*Insert*

The slip-up in regard to censorship occurred in the following way, according to BI in his journal of July 4:

"We always send our papers down to the sentry box where Mr. McQueen works. Mr. Davis one day gets the brilliant idea to inspect the sentry box and with a red pencil he marked down what he didn't want. In regard to the scrip books would be issued "sometime this month", because it was to be issued sometime this week. With his red pencil, he inserted "this week". Well, he did the same thing to the constitution, etc, deleting objectionable parts with red pencil but not signing them. Now, Mr. McQueen uses a black pencil and so when the papers were returned, JY and myself and for that matter, everyone, thought someone had just made funny red marks. Consequently, we observed only the corrections made by McQueen's black pencil



and typed everything out where the markings were made by red pencil."

When the papers were distributed, Mr. Gunder discovered the article on the occupational survey, and immediately reported the matter to Mr. Davis. Davis thereupon called the editor in and ordered him to recall the paper. The reaction of the staff and of the community is of sufficient interest to warrant quoting both CK's and BI's accounts of the episode, from their respective journals of July 4.

CK

We had distributed the paper without the double check. The staff was lined up and told to see the house managers and get all the papers back in an hour....The whole camp was in an uproar, and they hastily read the paper to find out what was wrong. The house managers did not know what it was so they collected them very seriously. It will probably be the only time that the Totalizer got such careful reading...Everyone was mystified. I met a few people on the way back from lunch and they asked me the reason, so I told them that the Army and Davis were cracking down because of one of the articles and from there the rumors began to grow. Some thought it was

BI

When TK went to Davis' office he pounced on him. "Go get the papers". TK "I will get them, but what do you find objectionable?" "Don't stand there and argue with me, go get the papers."

Well, we were all going to lunch....Just when I reached the visitors' hall I met TK. He asked me if I had seen the circulation manager. "We have to get all the papers back. They'll get a truck around here in front." I ran down to kitchen 2. We found AY, put him in the truck, together with LI and SY. I ran like hell around those barracks with my



CK

the lend-lease article about goods intended for China ending up here. We finally found out from Davis that he objected to part of the Constitution story and the scrip book item which had to be changed. He said that he had marked it out, but we told him that there were no initials on the copy, so we ran it as it was.....Davis allowed the occupational story to go through, but Gunder is still in an uproar about the whole thing. The two pages have to be run over tomorrow.

BI

heavy boots, telling the house managers that they had to bring in all the Totalizers. These are the exact words: "Are you the house manager. Well, get all the Totalizers you passed out and bring them up to Davis' office. Something that wasn't supposed to be in there went in." Housemanager: "OK, but wait, what is bad?"

Then, I hopped on a maintenance truck, but the driver kicked me off...AY ran down one set of barracks and whenever we met each other we shouted which one we would take....Most of the house managers were out to lunch, so we went to the mess halls, asking for the kitchen manager, and saying "Well, get all the housemanagers together and tell them to pick up all the papers. Censorship.

By the next day, the excitement had died down, and the revised edition was distributed <sup>or for 6.</sup> About 600 <sup>(?)</sup> of the original edition were not turned back, and a copy of this edition, had been left on the bulletin board in the Social Hall. CK helpfully "put pencil circles around the parts censored." Mr. Davis apologized to TK, in the presence of CK and BI and, according to BI "wanted to know if we



needed anything. TK immediately pointed out that we needed a new box to make our heads on the stencil" (BI, July 5) and <sup>Davis</sup> "promised to order us a new mimeograph machine at once" (CK, July 5) TK warned them "not to go around the assembly center telling everybody that Davis apologized because that might get to the administration's ears and he would be in dutch again (BI)

When BI distributed the revised issue on July 6, "the people wanted to know what had gone wrong. I just told them that only the constitution had been changed." However, "explanations" of what had been changed --and why-- were made freely before the new edition was examined. For example, DK, of the recreation department, "explained" to BI (July 6):

"They have withdrawn the names of those who left camp to teach Japanese--that was supposed to be a military secret. Also, the part where councilmen can sit in with the administration--why, that is just like learning all that is going on inside. They also withdrew the part on the occupational survey since the other centers might obtain the information that Tarforan has, say, one hundred employed in recreation. How come we haven't got that many? Before long there would be a competitive friction arising among the different camps over which one had the best set up."

"Explanations" of this sort were, of course, based on erroneous ideas of what had been censored, and it is doubtful if a large part of the community ever learned just what the issues were.

On July 6, McQueen again censored YOUR OPINION, which dealt with the conception of an American. Says CK (July 6)

"He marked out 'fight fascism from within as well as without'. JY says he is more anti-Communist than



anti-Fascist, and considers Communism as the greater danger. It's not any use in bucking the army, and I may as well take TK's advice and become less excited about the whole thing."

In addition to the process of official censorship, the editors had occasionally to contend with unofficial censors. On July 6, Captain Speares (in charge of-----) called the editors over, and again according to CK's journal

said that some of the administration people did not like it because we referred to them by surname. He said that it was a loss of dignity and the order from above was to use Mr. in front of the name every time. We explained that we followed the newspaper practice and dignity was not involved, since it was largely a matter of space with us. TK and I went to see Greene about it and he said it was OK with him. He phoned Davis, and after explanations, received his official sanction. We finally traced the order down as a rumor. Some of the camp residents thought that the papers were confiscated because of this, and the word reached Captain Speares that the administration objected to the use of surnames alone. Without checking or confirmation, he passed the story on to us.

On July 8, TK quoted the following from the Pacific Citizen in an editorial he was writing for the July 11th issue:

"What happened to Citizen Suzuki and 70,000 other American Born Japanese in the first year of America's war for world



freedom is already a chapter in American history... The facts are all there....Only the human side of the picture remains to be filled in....Historians need documentation. The men who will write the human picture of the greatest forced movement of people in American history will do so from the personal records of the people themselves.... We hope that Citizen Suzuki is keeping a record of his experiences and his times."

McQueen returned the copy, without explanation, but with the written comment "Do not use this."

One of the Japanese customs that was carried over to the Tanforan community was that known as kifu, i.e. the custom of "honoring" certain of the working groups by collecting cash donations for them. This custom aroused a good deal of irritation, and the reactions of a "sample" of the population were sought for YOUR OPINION for the issue of July 18th. The subject was not considered objectionable, but the word itself was censored, as CK records the situation (July 14)

McQueen questioned the use of the word kifu...Davis backed him up and said that it could not be used because it was a Japanese word. I went to see Davis and he said that from now on we could not use any Japanese words at all in the paper. I explained that certain words had no literal translation, but it was no go....They are gradually reaching the point of silliness in the censorship of <sup>the</sup> camp paper. This means we can't use "Nisei" any more!

On July 23, two items are noted by CK as censored: one, based on a rumor emanating from the House-Managers, was deleted by Davis because (as was true) it had "no basis in fact.", the other deletion was a reference to "girls with tight angora sweaters."



On August 6th, an "incident" similar to that of July 4th occurred, ie. information was obtained by "devious means" and, as a result, tension developed between the staff and the administration. Quoting from CK's journal of that date:

Davis suddenly sent a note down saying for us to send up all finished and unfinished stencils right away... Greene then sent a messenger up to tell LO to come down right away. It seems that she had tried to get information on the outside speakers program..!The OK came through in a general way, but LO wanted to see [the notice] for confirmation. She went to Kilpatrick [head of the education department] but he said that Greene had it. But he wasn't in so that LO asked the secretary for the notice. The Secretary asked if Mr. Kilpatrick had given her permission and she said yes. Reluctantly she gave LO the notice, from which she took copious notes upstairs. The secretary came up very worried and demanded the notice and the notes which LO had taken. L. got sarcastic and said she wasn't going to use it anyway since the information was too general and "besides Davis will censor it anyhow"....The secretary told Greene the whole story verbatim. He got excited because he said that this notice was not for the public eye and that LO had no business in asking for it.

The item in question did not appear in the paper, and Greene dismissed LO from the staff.

On August 5th, TK wrote an editorial on Fascist Japan. McQueen Oked it "but said Davis was holding it up because he was



afraid that it was too strong and would arouse the resentment of the Issei. We said that they could not read it anyway, and doubted whether they would be so resentful." (CK) The staff decided that, if the OK did not come through they would resign en masse "because we would have a principle to back us up." This proved unnecessary, for Davis reconsidered and let them run the editorial.

CK notes the following on Aug 7th:

Davis censored the story about blood donors for the Red Cross, saying that it had to get the approval of the WCCA. He also took out "of sound mind" for the Ad. Committee story.....Davis also cut out the Lake story because it mentioned too many figures about amount of water, etc.

Speaking of the same incident, BI notes:

Many in the Totalizer office were inclined to believe that the censorship of the articles in the paper were an inroad into the right of the free press, and that the deleting of items was initiated to protect the administration alone. A person I met on the grandstands, an elderly nisei, thought differently and his consideration has its value. In striking out the factual portions of the Lake story, such as the reference to the quantity of water, 300,000 gallons, the working hours put into its construction, the gesture was protecting the residents. After all, the pressure groups, who would frown upon anything that might comfort us, would pounce upon it. That the lake exists, that it is beautiful, that there is water in it, that many hours have been put into it are self-evident to everyone here. The information in the hands



of some perverted party on the outside might mean not only the finale of this lake, but of all such creations of diversion in the future.

The final summing up of the censorship situation, and its effect on the Totalizer is given by CK in his journal of August 12th.

"We took a poll this afternoon, and all of us honestly believe that we put out the best paper, followed by Santa Anita.....After we got through rating the papers, we decided that we were too conceited, and that all of the papers were the same--all lousy, because we could not print what was really going on and that it presented a false picture of things by only mimeographing the bright side of things. We felt that we could have done a lot more if we were allowed to have more freedom in constructive criticism."