

June 14, 1946

Mrs. Dorothy Thomas
207 Giannini Hall
Campus

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

After talking with our editorial department and our production manager, I have made out a schedule for you which will give you completed books by the middle of November. I should emphasize that the time in our plant is rather closely scheduled and that any delay in returning proofs may cause a much longer delay in producing your books. We cannot allow the presses to be idle. If one book is not ready on the scheduled date, another one will go ahead of it.

This is the schedule:

Editing complete.....	July 1st
Composition complete.....	August 15th
Galley proofs to author.....	August 20th
Galley proofs to printing dept....	September 10th
Page proofs to editor.....	October 1st
Page proofs to printing dept.....	October 10th
Press work complete.....	October 30th
Bound copies ready.....	November 15th

Sincerely yours,

August Fruge
August Fruge *aw.*
Assistant Manager

AF:rw

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

June 17, 1946

Mrs. Dorothy Thomas
207 Giannini Hall
Campus

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

The "urgent" status of your MS, "The Spoilage," will not allow our giving it the editorial time that customarily goes into MS here at the press. It will be more important that we keep to the schedule about which Mr. Frugé has already written to you.

I have already read through the carbon copy once. So few suggestions were to be made that I don't believe it will be necessary for you to go over the MS before it goes to the printer--which will happen almost as soon as the original is returned to us, complete with charts and illustrations. The paper reads extremely well as is.

There is one suggestion I should like to make, not as an editor, but, I might say, as an advance reviewer. It concerns the content of the first chapter or so, which I, having been in the army (serving in Italy, where I was fully aware of the superb job the Japanese did), feel does not make proper concession to the military necessity of relocation. For a purpose which I will try to make clear later in this letter, and because I think you imply in your own words, as well as in the selection of documents, that there was no urgent military necessity, I present below a brief of my own argument for the military necessity.

Pearl Harbor comparison: No argument against relocation omits "But they didn't do it in Hawaii." This would be an answer to that: Hawaiian Japanese could not be relocated, or were not, because:

1. Moving so large a portion of the island population was a physical impossibility.
2. Japanese manpower was needed there, and could be used under adequate supervision.
3. Installations were compact, and could be guarded.
4. The horse was stolen. The Japanese sabotage and espionage job was largely completed on December 7.

Whereas:

1. On the Pacific Coast the Japanese could be moved.
2. There was other manpower.
3. Installations, spread all over, would be difficult to guard.
4. Sabotage was not yet effected and must be anticipated. Granted, even, that it was not planned, no commanding officer worthy of the name could ignore either the possibility of sabotage, or fail to secure against it. The Coast was alerted. This was no time for bickering.

German-Italian citizen comparison: Likewise, "Then why weren't the Germans and Italians relocated?"

1. The rest of the Axis had not attacked our possessions yet.
2. The German and Italian nationals or citizen progeny could not be singled out on the street as a target for racial hatred.
3. They did not constitute an intelligence problem that the FBI, etc., had not already shown its capability of handling.

Whereas:

1. The Japanese, for all their peace-seeking protestations, had already, in the words of the jingos, launched "an infamous attack on Pearl Harbor, the Phillipines, Dutch Harbor," and way stations. Theirs was war on us.
2. Unrelocated, they would therefore be subject to persecution.
3. Our intelligence was weak on Japanese language and methods. Witness the attack on Pearl Harbor.

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BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

-2-

Therefore the Japanese must go.

Now I don't delude myself into thinking that any attempt at objective observation such as I, a bystander, might ~~make~~ would present anything new or startling to you people who have been working on this subject so long. Be that as it may, and granted that you may not agree with my points, will you not concede that they are arguable, and that they are widely shared?

My point, then, is this. Why delay readers of my leanings in these chapters by giving them implications that they will pause to challenge, or why alienate those who are more prejudiced than I, and make them suspect that your work is prejudiced on the other side, by questioning the military necessity or failing to give it its due? Would it not be better to lean over backwards, admit and argue for the military necessity, and then move on to convince such as me (the likes of which, I should judge, are the only people who need convincing and are the target of the book; all others already agree with you, strongly enough, perhaps, not to require printed corroboration) of the needlessness of what happened after the relocation macerater started macerating. Doing this, in my humble opinion, would strengthen, not weaken, your book.

The only matter I seriously question editorially is the certain amount of repetition, detracting I think from the book, that results from your pattern of discussing a phase in a chapter, summing it up at the end of the chapter, then summing it up again in the opening of the following chapter as transition for the development of the next phase. It strikes me that as a result your book is--for lack of a word--overtransitized.

I should be glad to hear from you on these two questions, and hope, too, that the original MS. reaches us soon. It should make a fine book.

Cordially yours,

David R. Brower
David R. Brower,
Editor

DEAR EDITOR: We Californians agree a
that the Japanese Exclusion Order was g
hard on the loyal Japanese, but it was e
necessary. While most of the Japanese- t
Americans were loyal, some were not, D
and there was no way to tell them apart. of
We disliked the order as much as you b
did, but it was the only way. th
ROBERT SWENSON I
Berkeley, Cal. *Collier June 29*

Mr. Swenson refers to our May 11th to
editorial, Tolerance in California. to

AR F

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Office of the Treasurer
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Return to D. Thomas

19 June 1946

Miss Dorothy Swaine Thomas
207 Giannini Hall
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Miss Thomas:

Thank you for your announcement and synopsis of "The Spoilage". Its publication should be a matter of interest to a number of members of the APA.

I suggest that review copies be sent to the PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN and to the JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. Those are the two journals published by the American Psychological Association which carry most of the book reviews.

If you wish to advertise the volume I would suggest either the AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST or the PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS. Those journals go to all members of the Association and will, therefore, give you the largest coverage of any of the psychological journals.

Up to date membership lists of the entire APA should be available by September. The 1946 Yearbook is much delayed, but the printer should be finished before that time. We can supply you at the same time with a list of names of those members of the Association who have indicated an interest in social psychology.

Membership lists and addresses for members of the SPSSI can best be secured from the Secretary of that society, Dr. Dan Katz, of Brooklyn College.

Sincerely,

Dael Wolfle

Dael Wolfle, Executive Secretary
American Psychological Association

DW:ek

yes

Rev. ed. pub. dates

D. Thomas will write

June 29, 1946

Dael Wolfle, Executive Secretary
American Psychological Association
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wolfle:

I have seen your letter to Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, author of our forthcoming study of the Japanese evacuation, *THE SPOILAGE*. We expect to publish the book late this fall and we shall plan to send the review copies to both the *PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN* and the *JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY*. We shall also plan to advertise in either or both the *AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST* and *PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS*. May we have advertising rate cards and publication dates so that we may reserve space.

It is my understanding that the complete membership list of the Association, with addresses, will be published in the 1946 year book and that this year book will be ready in September. We plan to mail descriptive circulars to at least part of the membership.

Sincerely yours,

August Fruge
Assistant Manager

AF:rw

June 24, 1946

Mr. August Fruge
Assistant Manager
University Press
Campus

Dear Mr. Fruge:

I have gone over the review carefully. Up to the middle of p. 4 I have few comments to make. The title of the book is accurate in terms of our definitions, which are explicitly stated in the introduction. The background of the junior author is also discussed sufficiently for our purposes in the introduction. My biography is accessible to the curious in "Who's Who," and has no place in this book. "Why" I got interested in the evacuation problem is no more relevant than "why" I was earlier interested in, say, social aspects of the business cycle.

On p. 2, the reviewer points out that "the story is essentially Tule Lake." And so it is, beginning with Chapter IV. But it is the story of post-segregation Tule Lake, whose population was composed of evacuees from all other camps. Situations in these other camps, as well as the backgrounds of the groups who landed in Tule Lake, have been discussed in as much detail as we considered desirable. That the Tuleans were "pretty susceptible" to accepting and developing the attitudes manifested is, I think, clear from our analysis, both on the documentary and on the statistical levels.

Re possible use of "harmful" material by "unscrupulous persons," scientists "faithful to the facts" have to take that risk. The study is not propagandistic.

Re the desirability of having the book "one in a series," this is, of course, our plan, and we state it explicitly in the introduction, where the place of this volume in the larger framework of the study as a whole is described in detail. I fail to see how this volume can possibly be misinterpreted as giving the total picture of the behavior and attitudes of the Japanese in America. Nor do I see that reducing the size of the volume would lessen the chances of this sort of gratuitous misinterpretation.

Re the comment at the top of page 3, there is, at present, no body of sociological theory which might be used as a foundation for studies of this sort. There is a great deal of loose speculation and armchair philosophizing out of which almost no hypotheses capable of testing have emerged. There are, on the other hand, important monographic studies of minority groups, such as W.I. Thomas' "Polish Peasant"; Frazier's, Johnson's,

June 24, 1946

Myrdal's studies of the Negro; a study of the Japanese minority by Alexander Leighton (called, curiously, "The Governing of Men"); which, among others, do give us important concrete data bearing on "man and his society." Our study is another effort--a major one--to develop case and statistical analyses which, we hope, will aid in building an integrated body of knowledge. Without this integrated body of knowledge, no realistic hypotheses for further testing can be developed.

Page 4 and the short paragraph on p. 5 puzzled me, for they are so obviously hostile in tone and tenor. On the reasonable assumption that Dr. Leighton is the reviewer, the matter is, however, clarified, for his animus towards Miss Tsuchiyama (the author of the document in question) is on record. Miss Tsuchiyama prepared the document while she was a senior member of Dr. Leighton's staff and was employed simultaneously (with his permission) by me. The arrangement between Miss Tsuchiyama and her two employers, and between the employers themselves, was, to put it mildly, not a happy one.

The account of the Poston strike is not, as the reviewer claims, "inaccurate in a number of points." I regret to say that it is inaccurate in one point. The inaccuracy is in the placing of footnote 31 of p. 33 of Chapter II, and in the corresponding use of the word "immediately" on line 3. This error was ours and not Miss Tsuchiyama's, and arose when a very lengthy document was condensed. The facts in question are as follows: Meetings were held at frequent intervals with various members of the administration. The earliest were with the Project Director, who left for Salt Lake City on Wednesday (not, as we imply, on Tuesday). Others were with an "Acting Project Director." Lines 2 and 3 should, therefore, read: "Delegations, predominantly Issei, called on the administrators and requested, etc." The footnote should read "The Project Director, W. Wade Head, left on Wednesday morning to attend a WRA meeting in Salt Lake City. An acting project director was the chief administrative negotiator during most of the strike period."

There are no further errors, but there are a few ambiguities, which, since the reviewer misunderstood them, should be cleared up. On the same page, the second and third lines from the bottom will be clearer if they read, "The Council had drafted a resolution, in accordance with the wishes the residents had expressed, asking for release of the young men." The reviewer's reference to the administrators asking the Council to "handle the case" touches upon quite a different matter, which we purposely omitted from this document.

The reference to the "deal" (note that we use no such term) made in administrative headquarters on the night of the 18th involved "palace politics," about which we could have had no reliable information. We heard very unreliable gossip (from Caucasians) to the effect

Mr. August Fruge - 3.

June 24, 1946

that some members of the administration proposed, on the 18th, to cut off the food supply of the evacuees, and that this proposal was turned down by the acting project director. We have no evidence that this gossip "leaked" to the evacuees. Had it done so, it would have been proper to include it in our document. Since we don't believe it did, it cannot be included, for we deal with administrative acts only in terms of their impact upon the evacuees. The fears and rumors which we describe were apparently spontaneous and were characteristic of almost all such crises in all camps. In any case, the evacuees did appeal to the chief steward on the 19th, and he did reassure them. Similarly in regard to the entrance of the FBI, it is possible that some of their representatives were in the camp all of the time. The important point is the spread of the rumor among the evacuees that the FBI were going to move into the police station and take the young men out of camp. To clarify this, perhaps we should add "to take the young men out of camp" after the words, "was coming" on l. 6, p. 33.

We say nothing about any "plan from the administration on the 19th," and I am puzzled by the reviewer's challenge on this point.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

There can be no question but that the book should be published. It is an exceedingly interesting and in some respects a unique contribution. A number of points have occurred to me in reading it and I pass them on for what they may be worth. Some are perhaps purely a matter of personal taste, but others I feel sure are of some significance.

General.

The title is in poor taste for a scientific book. It carries an aura of special pleading for a cause, which is suitable enough in a book like Carey McWilliams "Prejudice," but is not appropriate for a critical and scientific study. It tells the reader at once that the authors have taken sides in a human drama. In actual fact this has happened, but it doesn't appear on the surface as much as the title would lead one to believe and for the most part the authors do maintain an admirable detachment of view in their analyses. The title doesn't do them credit and seems to creak in its effort to be "catchy."

There should be much more information about how the information was obtained if this can be done without betraying confidences. In particular, the background and association and experience in evacuation of the junior author should be given in at least a summary fashion. This is not so necessary in the case of Dr. Thomas since she is well known, but still, it would not hurt and might be helpful to have a short biographic sketch of her as well with particular reference as to how she got interested in the evacuation problem and its aftermath. These things help a lot in evaluating the authors' conclusions and in many instances I am sure would strengthen their statements.

From the general presentation at the beginning of the book, one is led to expect something that covers the whole scope of evacuation. Actually, it turns out to be a study of one problem ("loyalty") in

one center (Tule Lake). There is a general discussion in the first chapter of evacuation, to be sure, and we are told from time to time that Tule Lake is the intensive sample with checks made in other centers in the course of studying a general phenomenon. In practice, however, the story is essentially Tule Lake and the data from the other camps is fairly scant. Would it not be better to prepare the reader for this and not have his wider expectations disappointed?

It is too bad that the first book to come from Dr. Thomas' studies should be on the "loyalty" theme. Although the authors repeatedly give figures to show, and otherwise state, that this is a matter concerning only a minority of the Japanese-Americans, the sheer size of the book nevertheless leaves one with a general impression that it overshadowed everything else -- even for one who like myself had experience enough to know better. I don't think the book is going to do the Japanese Americans much good and it is full of material that can be used by unscrupulous people to harm them. The authors make their point that it was the treatment which they received that made the Tule Lake "Die Hards" what they became, in a large measure, but one cannot help wondering if they were not pretty susceptible specimens. In short, I think the book despite probable faithfulness to facts gives a distorted picture of the Japanese in America problem because of the book's size, the fact that it is the first of the study and the nature of its focus. If it were one in a series, this would not be so. It is not just a question of the loyalty theme either, but the general over-stressing (in view of the total picture of cooperation and willingness etc) of beatings, murder, defiance and other forms of aggressiveness, -- one might almost say the sensational aspects.

I wish the authors could be persuaded to publish something else first.

The is an absence of conceptualization in the book in terms of social science theory. If one asks what does it add to our knowledge, one is left with the feeling that it documents in great detail and very effectively that a minority treated roughly by a majority will develop members who show strong antipathy to the majority. Is this new? There is not much that advances the horizon of our knowledge of man and his society. Similarly with the development of the political forces in the camp, one is puzzled by the question regarding what they add to our knowledge. Well, they add what is probably one of the best case studies on record, but one cannot help wishing that the authors had gone further than this. Good as it is, it might just as well have been written by a political scientist, penologist, or a journalist as by a sociologist.

Specific Points.

The introduction is a bit pontifical and vague. Why not get down to facts and tell us in terms of who's who how the work got started, giving names, etc.?

Chapter I, if complete in the copy I saw, comes to an abrupt end. Could there not be some summing up and rounding off? I also feel that the general form of the evacuation is confused by the detail. A schematic outline showing dates, etc. might help the reader keep his bearings and see the details in their relationship to the whole.

Chapter II - p. 4 - It would be interesting to compare the US policy with the Mexican. The latter I believe did permit voluntary evacuation. How did it work out? I have been told that the evacuees got much less help than they did in the US, but on the whole found it more humane and were sooner readjusted.

p. 17 - It would be well worth explaining items (2) and (3), that is why they were not possible. I have never been convinced that

this was so. I dont think that this should just be accepted without good reason. If they were possible, then a most important possibility for adjustment was missed -- at great cost.

p 32 - These names, Yamada and Numata, are, of course, fictitious, but one doesnt find this out till one comes to the end of the book and finds that they are persons regarded as informants. It would be important to make it clear that these and other proper names that appear in the account as participants in events, not informants, are disguised. This is especially so when in other instances, particularly with reference to "Caucasians" real names are used.

The account of the Poston strike is inaccurate in a number of points. On Tuesday, November 17 the Project Director was not at Salt Lake City, but in the camp and received this first delegation and referred them to the FBI who were already present. On the 18th, he again received the delegation and again referred them to the FBI. On the late forenoon of this day he left for Salt Lake City and the acting director took over. The Council on this day did not ask to handle the case, but was asked to do so by the Administration in the person of the acting director. The Council resolution called for release.

The deal between the strikers and the administration regarding the continuance of the food supply was made on the night of the 18, not the 19. The decision was made by the acting project director over some opposition in the administration.

The strike representatives were negotiating with the administration all along; the committee of 12 from Camp II and III were in addition, and came seeking to function as mediators. They got no plan from the Administration on the 19th. This came on the 20th and was given to their leader alone, in the afternoon. (The plan consisted in having the trial in Poston).

These are details, to be sure, but they give a poor flavor and make one wonder about the accuracy of other observations where one has no means of checking. In the above instances, I was present and noted the events at the time in writing.



11th January 1947

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Prof. of Sociology
University of Calif.
Berkeley, California

Dear Madam;

Enclosed is a copy of the letter that
is going out from my store.

This will probably be of interest to
you as one of the authors of the book.

If you will furnish me with the address
of Mr. Richard Nishimoto I will send a
copy to him.

I have found your book very interesting
and instructive.

Yours very truly,

Joseph W. Hill
Joseph W. Hill

"I search the presses of the World for Good Books to read."

WALLACE HILL BOOKSTORE

Arkadelphia, Arkansas

To the Librarian:

On December 14th, the University of California Press published THE SPOILAGE by Dorothy Swaine Thomas and Richard Nishimoto. THE SPOILAGE tells the story of the Japanese American evacuation from the West Coast and resettlement at Tule Lake and other government-operated camps.

Important as a sociological study of events as they occur, it is significant as a study of citizenship, democracy, and the American Way in wartime.

Dorothy Swaine Thomas is a Professor of Sociology at the University of California in Berkeley. The study was sponsored by the Giannini, Columbia and Rockefeller Foundations.

Now for a personal word—

I served in the Army with the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team (composed entirely of Japanese American—with the exceptions of about one half of the Officer personnell). It was my privilege and honor to lead these men in combat — to see them do the impossible where other American troops had failed in their attempts to drive the enemy from his positions and advance. I cannot tell you in the narrow space of a letter of their exploits, their heroisms, their sacrifices and their determinations to prove --not to America but to the world their allegiance. During my tour of duty with them (two years) I learned their side of this racial question. I learned to appreciate their problems, --and they had many...So many, in fact -- at times my heart would break for them...Men who looked death in the face daily -- read their mail -- only to find that the pressure was getting greater and greater on their families...That, and many instances similar, proved to every Officer serving with them, and to every American soldier in Europe that our handling of their situation had been bungled.

In an effort, in my small way, to repay the men of my unit and their families for their efforts and their services to our own country and theirs, I am distributing this book through my book service. I am allowing a full 40 per cent discount to libraries on this book. List \$3.75. Postpaid.

Yours very truly,

Joseph W. Hill

Joseph W. Hill
Formerly
Company Commander
Company "F",
442nd Inf. Regt. Combat Team

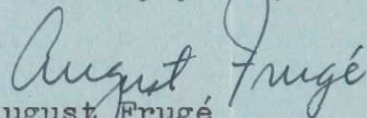
May 17, 1948

Dr. Dorothy Thomas
339 Giannini
Campus

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I am writing to inform you that the Editorial Committee at its meeting on May 7 formally approved for publication by the University Press your manuscript entitled THE SALVAGE, the second volume of Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement. Although approval is definite, the Committee will want to look at the entire manuscript when it is completed.

Sincerely yours,


August Frugé
Associate Manager

AF:imc

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

July 31, 1951

Mrs. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
4104 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

At Mr. Frugé's request, I am writing to ask if the charts, tables, etc. for your manuscript, THE SALVAGE, have been completed. As we cannot estimate the complete cost of producing the book or make plans for its publication until this material is at hand, we should very much appreciate your sending it to us just as soon as you can.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Chapman

Marie Chapman
Secretary to Mr. Frugé

mec

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

December 13, 1951

Mrs. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
4104 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

This is a somewhat delayed reply to your letter to Miss Chapman of November 28. The manuscript of THE SALVAGE has been edited and is now being estimated for cost of manufacture.

The editorial department should receive the manuscript this week. Then the editor must go through the manuscript once again to check the material which you sent in November with the text references. This kind of checking will take approximately a week. However, since the University has four holidays this month and next, the edited manuscript will probably not be sent to you until the middle of January.

I cannot tell you at this time when you may expect to see galley proof. Our printing schedules are not made up until the manuscript is in the hands of a printer. A week or so after that happy day our Production Department will send you the schedule, which it is assumed both the Press and the author will adhere to. The schedule will give you, also, the date when copies are due from the printer. I do not anticipate bound copies until the fall of 1953.

Yours sincerely,

Lucie E. N. Dobbie

Lucie E. N. Dobbie
Executive Editor

LEND:mec

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 1, 1952

Professor Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Wharton School of Finance and Commerce
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Thomas:

Herewith your manuscript, The Salvage, with some editorial suggestions. An outside editor, Mr. Swenson, edited the manuscript, and since he returned it to this office, I have read it and made a few more changes. There are still more to be made when you send it back to us with your comments. But we wish to get it off to you without further delay.

We have tried to follow the general style of The Spoilage but there will be some changes. I have indicated centered headings in Part I instead of the italic side-headings that were originally typed. I deleted the numbers but after a second consultation with Miss Dobbie about them, we have decided to replace the numbers when you return the manuscript and add a section mark. The divisions are not long enough for chapters. You have referred to them in the text occasionally as sections and we will give the section numbers again in those references instead of the headings.

Mr. Swenson has written marginal queries for you to answer or to approve his changes. The pencil notations are his; the blue pencil, mine. I have made very few ^{chiefly} occasional hyphens. One I shall restore. I had hyphenated fruit-stand worker until I noted his preference for two words. But Miss Dobbie agrees with my original system.

We are enclosing the tables and charts for your own convenience in referring to them. Mr. Swenson has questioned the references to the charts in several places and you will wish to verify his entries and fill the blanks he has left. We have done nothing to the charts which seem to be in very good shape. The headings for the tables are often too long as are some of the notes, also. Possibly you can transfer some of the material from the notes to the tables, to the main body of notes.

When Mr. Brower was editing The Spoilage, I was in the same office and of course met you. That adds to the interest of reading your new manuscript now. I'm only sorry that you are not here to confer with us personally, instead of from such a distance.

Our mailing division has decided to send your MS by express so it follows this.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Miriam Cash
Assistant Editor

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

March 3, 1952

Professor Dorothy Swaine Thomas
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Thomas:

Your manuscript came late Wednesday afternoon of last week, and your letter today. I have been working on the manuscript ever since and it will be ready for the production department as soon as the tables arrive. I shall give it to Mr. Goetz tomorrow for styling. Of course the style will follow as closely as possible that of The Spoilage, but he will mark it for the printer. And he will decide certain things.

One that must be decided is whether the case histories will be in reduced type. Miss Dobbie believes that will be necessary. But then comes the question about the sections in the histories that are marked for reduced type. I hope he will keep all of Part II in the same size type as Part I, but I mention the possibility so you will not be dismayed if proof arrives in the smaller type.

There will be no half titles (what you call face sheets) between the different case histories; only to introduce Parts I and II. The histories will begin on new pages as chapters do, but no half titles.

In Part I and the first twenty pages of Part II, the divisions (those listed in the table of contents) are too long and too important for the italic sideheads you had originally indicated. When I sent the manuscript to you, you doubtless noticed that I had centered the headings. They probably will be in caps, possibly small caps, rather than in italics. Mr. Small advises me not to number them as you originally did. He says it looks too much like a thesis or a term paper to have the sections numbered. So I have tried to find each reference to a section and use the title rather than the number. For section 13, I have used the secondary title. P. 127 (formerly 145) now reads "the ~~reader~~ reader is referred to the section on social demography and to the whole of Part I for the frame of reference." The one place where it becomes complicated is the second paragraph on p. 126-o (formerly 141). "The selection of the fifteen histories was influenced most directly by sections on agricultural adjustments, urban enterprise, and occupational mobility, with particular reference to Nisei. I hope this is satisfactory. Caps could be used and no "on," but this reads more smoothly, and certainly the ~~xxx~~ reader can find his way from these references.

In typing the small tables in the text for use of the monotype man, I am not satisfied with the headings I have given them. I am enclosing carbons and ~~the original tables~~ for your better suggestions.

I agree with all your comments. Sincerely yours, *W. A. O. h*
THE OFFICIAL PUBLISHING AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

U. Cal. Press

April 25, 1952

Mr. John B. Goetz
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Goetz:

I have received the schedule for publishing The Salvage. Since you have had several addresses for me from time to time, will you please be sure that all of the proof is sent to 3437 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania. I hope

I note that you expect to receive books from the printers on September 26. May I urge that you make every effort to get two or three advance copies for the American Sociological Society meetings at Atlantic City September 3 to 5th. I am president of the Society and simply on this basis it seems to me to be very good sense for the Press to have a few copies of the book there, along with The Spoilage, with some means by which people could put in orders for the two books together or either of them separately. I am quite sure you will get a number of orders by this means that you will not get in any other way.

If Mr. Biggens is the person to whom this message should be communicated, would you be so kind as to pass the letter along to him.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Professor of Sociology

DST/hz

U. Cal. Press

May 16, 1952

Mrs. Miriam Ash
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mrs. Ash:

The first batch of proof arrived and, if the second gets here promptly, I am sure I can make the deadline. I agree with you that this is unusually clean proof and that it ought not to cause me much trouble. There are a few points that disturb me, however, and these, I think, you can take up without waiting for me to return the proof.

In the first place, the heading, Patterns of Social and Demographic Change, on galley 4 is very badly placed. I hope they can do a more artistic job. In the second place, those titles under the charts should always be preceded by the word "Chart". For example, we do not just want to say "I", but "Chart I". This is all the more necessary since we have Roman numerals for various other sections, for example, the outline that is presented in Part II. In the third place (and this I find very disturbing), the life histories are not set off from the preliminary material identifying the subject and the short statement on career lines. This preliminary material should either be in smaller type or in larger type than the life histories themselves. Our original plan was to have this in very small type. I wonder now, however, whether it should not be in the same type as the main body of the volume since it is, after all, something which I myself have written and is not the verbatim report that is included in each life history. I hope that something can be done to straighten this out for it actually reads very badly now when one proceeds from this abrupt sort of introduction to the narrative in each life history.

Hastily yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST/hz

July 10, 1952

Mr. Albert Biggens
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Biggens:

I have been most negligent about sending you the information you need for publicizing The Salvage. I bogged down completely on your questionnaire, but am enclosing what I wrote on it anyway, inasmuch as you will need the data on the first page for copyright purposes. I suggest that you disregard most of the rest. Sections 8 and 9 seem to me to be wholly irrelevant for the purpose at hand. The book will, I assume, be sold mostly to sociologists, population experts, psychologists, and other social scientists. In other words, people in the potential market for the book know damned well who I am, so why dig up all this past history? The essentials can perhaps be boiled down to this: I am now Research Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and President of the American Sociological Society. I have been on the faculties of Columbia (Teachers College), Yale (Institute of Human Relations and Law School), Stockholm (Sweden); and I was Professor of Rural Sociology for eight years and director of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study for six of those years at the University of California. You can find my complete vita in Who's Who in America. If I were you, I would not overplay my record, but would supplement its bare essentials by data on my very competent collaborators. In terms of the concepts developed in the book, they are themselves striking examples of the salvage of evacuation and resettlement.

Charles Kikuchi was born in Vallejo, California, and graduated as the highest ranking student in his class from San Francisco State College. At the outbreak of war, he was preparing for a career in social work at the University of California's School of Social Work. He was evacuated in May 1942, confined in the Tanforan Assembly Center and the Gila War Relocation camp until April of the following year when, being one of the first Japanese Americans to be "cleared" for defense-plant work, he was granted "indefinite leave" from detention, and resettled in Chicago. In August 1945 - one week before VJ Day - he was drafted. Upon his release from the Army, he completed his professional training at the New York School of Social Work, and is now a medical social worker for the Veterans Administration in Brooklyn, New York.

His account of his childhood, his college years, and his fruitless struggle to establish himself professionally and economically on the West Coast was published in Louis Adamic's From Many Lands, under the title "A Young American with a Japanese Face." He began working for our study shortly before he was evacuated, and the 10,000 page diary which he kept from May 1942 until he entered the Army in August 1945 is now being edited for publication, under grants from the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. While connected with our Study, he prepared an extensive series of life histories of MisoI resettlers. These documents have no counterpart in the whole of sociological literature: they are scrupulously objective, meticulously detailed, and at the same time, intensely human. Fifteen of this series, somewhat abridged but otherwise unchanged, form the basis for Part II of The Salvage.

James Sakoda was born in a small farming community in Southern California. After Junior High School, he spent six years in Hiroshima and Tokyo, attending middle school and college there but returning to the United States to complete his education. He graduated from the University of California as an honor major in Psychology in 1942, was evacuated and detained in the Tulare Assembly Center, and subsequently to the Tule Lake War Relocation Camp. When Tule Lake was transformed into a segregation center for the "disloyal" (See The Spoilage) was transferred to the Minidoka Camp in Idaho. In the interests of science, and to obtain "participant observational" data on a day-by-day basis for our Study, he voluntarily stayed "behind the barbed wires" for three years. When the orders excluding Japanese Americans from the West Coast were rescinded, and Minidoka, along with other WRA camps was closed, Sakoda was awarded a Social Science Research Council Fellowship, spent a year at Harvard University, and received his Ph.D. degree in Psychology from the University of California. He is now Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Connecticut. While serving as Research Assistant on our Study, he was primarily responsible for organizing, collating and analyzing data revealing the "statistical lives" of almost 25,000 evacuees. Part I of The Salvage bears heavily on this analysis.

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THE SALVAGE

By Dorothy Swaine Thomas

With the assistance of

Charles Kikuchi and James Sakoda

The history of Japanese immigration and
settlement in the United States from 1885

onward is one of continual accommodation to
~~restrictions and adjustments. Antialien-~~

~~The immigrant generation's ineligibility to~~
land laws passed in California and imitated

in other states threatened the economic

security of the Japanese and provided the

1924, it provided the legal framework for Oriental exclusion in

the Immigrant Act of 1924.

Then, in 1942, because of common ancestry

with the enemy that launched the Pearl Harbor

attack, the loyalty of all Japanese Americans

was questioned. After they had been detained

for months, the War Relocation Authority

began a segregation program in 1943 to screen

the "disloyal" from the "loyal" in all five

detention camps. One in six of the evacuees

-- dispossessed, confused, embittered --

chose the verbal path that stigmatized him

as "disloyal" to this country. This group was

the spoilage already defined and documented

by Thomas and Nishimoto in Volume I of this

study.

of the Japanese Americans ~~first~~

One-third were given loyalty clearance

permitting them to leave the camps and enter

new areas as settlers, many participating

political, economic, and
social restrictions.

which provided the
legal basis for antialien

190 percent who settled on the West Coast. And in

and brought immigrants to Japan and the U.S.

took precedence over
decades of residence
by the law-
abiding immigrant
generation and their
American-born
descendants, who by
then outnumbered the
them 2 to 1, and

regularly accepted the
"loyalty clearance" that
resulted from the
segregation program, and
left the camps, during
1943 and 1944 to

Immigration
Here there
110,000 were
evacuated
from the West
Coast, and moved
into internment
camps

*with distinct - the and
James and otherwise anticipated
of the war effort*
~~directly in the war effort.~~ They ^{comprise} ~~are~~ the
salvage studied in this volume. Their status

was, at least temporarily, improved through
~~dispersal and resettlement~~ *the widened opportunities* in the East and
the Middle West during the years 1943 and
~~1944.~~ *and the chance to participate more directly and
fully in American life.*

The first part of this book gives the
broad background -- the way of life that the
Japanese Americans gradually developed
through the years of their residence in
this country. Here is a portrait of an
energetic, efficient, highly organized, and
literate people, showing the patterns their
lives took in the midst of isolation and
segregation from the general American
community. *the West Coast.*

The ~~initial~~ initial section of Part II
synthesizes the results of the historical,
institutional, and statistical analyses of
Part I and provides a frame of reference. *for*

~~The next section contains detailed life~~
histories of fifteen resettlers ^{*in subsequent status.*} whose prewar
~~careers covered~~ ^{*a wide*} the range and represented
most of the types of occupations open to
second-generation Japanese on the West Coast.

*The prewar careers of
the resettlers, so
delineated*

Dorothy Swaine Thomas is Research
Professor of Sociology at the University of
Pennsylvania and President of the American
Sociological Society. She was formerly
Professor of Rural Sociology and Director

of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study
at the University of California, Berkeley.
Charles Kikuchi, currently a medical social
worker for the Veterans Administration in
New York, prepared the extensive series of
life histories which form the second part
of this book. James Sakoda, ^{Assistant} Professor of
Psychology at the University of Connecticut,
~~was responsible for~~ organized, collated, and analyzed ~~data of~~ ^{lives!!} statistical histories of about
24,000 evacuees for the first part of the
study.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

August 7, 1952

Mrs. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
118 South Van Pelt Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Enclosed is copy which we propose to use on the jacket of your book. Will you please look it over carefully, making any changes directly on the copy, and return it to me as soon as possible? We would like to send it to the printers next week, so I hope this letter is not delayed in reaching you.

A circular is being prepared and we hope to have it ready for the Convention, September 3-4. There won't be a chance to have an unbound copy on display, but I strongly suggest that you use your extra set of page proofs, which Mrs. Ash tells me you will have, to display at the Exhibit booth displaying our books. We shall be sending THE SPOILAGE, of course, and THE SALVAGE will appear on the checklist of books at the exhibit, since the list was made out ahead of time. If jackets of SALVAGE are ready in time, I shall air mail a few to the Convention. The exhibit booth is maintained by, and titled, American Association of University Presses. I shall write their exhibit office in New York telling them to look out for your set of pages on the opening day of the Convention and remind them of your office, etc.

Sincerely yours,

Lucille Drake
Mrs. Lucille Drake
Sales and Promotion

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

August 18, 1952

Mrs. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
University of Pennsylvania
Behavioral Research Council
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

I am returning a carbon of your copy as revised by us. The copy you sent back contained some 230 more words than the copy we submitted to you. We must send jacket copy to the printer today, so I have made deletions on your copy to meet the exigencies of space on the jacket, plus a few minor corrections.

I have numbered the paragraphs of your copy, and here are the changes with comments:

Paragraph 1: We suggest "ineligibility for citizenship" as preferable to "ineligibility to citizenship". For "legal basis", we suggest "legal pretext" since "ineligibility" cannot be a legal basis.

Paragraph 3: This paragraph is shortened. We deleted part of the last sentence in which "opportunities . . . and . . . possibilities represented salvage"; the meaning was not clear. This paragraph, as it stands, defines the term salvage.

Paragraph 4: The last sentence was deleted. Since this sentence was from the original copy prepared at the Press, we have chosen to strike it out rather than change your words. Furthermore, this deletion will not affect continuity. "Gradually" was struck out from the first sentence to shorten the line.

Paragraph 5: We have deleted final sentence to save space.

Paragraph 6: We have broken up the initial sentence into two and the new second sentence has been reworded slightly. The book will not be published until the latter part of September, 1952, so the past tense is preferred.

You mention in the note you appended to the jacket copy that the copy prepared at the Press was full of inaccuracies. It would be most instructive for our copywriter to have a record of these inaccuracies for the files, if you would be kind enough to send them along.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Thomas

Page 2

I now have the exact information about the location of our exhibit booth, and the person in charge will be expecting your set of pages of THE SALVAGE. Also, if book jackets are ready in time for the Convention, I shall send some to the exhibit booth. If you wish to give me your address during the meeting, I'll send you jackets too. Booth location is:

Association of American University Presses
Tables 1-2
American Sociological Society
Ambassador Hotel
Atlantic City, N.J.

Only one copy of each title is permitted at the exhibit booth, but books may be ordered there and the orders are forwarded to the separate presses. Also, if your book, THE SPOILAGE, is needed at the speakers' table at the banquet or whatever, the AAUP people will be glad to lend it.

Sincerely yours,

Lucille Drake

Lucille Drake
Sales Department

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

I have just talked to Mr. Goetz, the production manager, re our phone conversation. He has planned to set the case histories in 10-point Baskerville which is the exact type used in the main part of The Spoilage. He had planned to set Part I in 11-point Baskerville, which is larger than 10-point. There is very little difference and the case histories would still be in decent size type.

He would prefer to leave it as he has planned because he has made all his figures according to that. But he will change if you insist and print the entire book, except the little career paragraphs at the beginning of each case history, appendixes, notes, etc., in the 10-point. He cannot print it all in 11-point. It is too long a manuscript for such large type and would make too bulky a volume. I am enclosing a sample of 11-point, but it is not quite a fair sample because the table of contents is spaced a little more, and the short lines make it look even larger. But you can compare the type itself with

that in The Spoilage. It actually will make a better looking book to have the 11-point for Part I and 10-point for Part II. When Mr. Goetz first talked "reduced type," he did not say 10-point, and I was as disturbed as you are. IF you prefer the entire book in 10-point, please wire. If you are content to have the first part in 11-point, do not answer and he will go ahead with his specifications. (over)

I feel that there is so little reduction according to his plan, that it will not detract at all from the attention to the case histories. But you decide.

Hurriedly,

Miniam Ash

University of
Calif. Press

October 22, 1952

Mr. Albert J. Biggins
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Biggins:

As you know, I am very much pleased with The Salvage and thank you for all you have done in connection with it.

I am, however, somewhat dismayed by your letter of October 17 and would like to point out that the reason the Press has had to bear so much of the expense of this volume is because of what was certainly an unwise allocation of funds to The Spoilage. You will remember that Dr. Willets of the Rockefeller Foundation was greatly displeased at the Press' action at that time and he is certainly not going to be over-joyed with the present situation. I do feel that the people who contributed to the study should have free copies of the book and that it is up to the Press to send the copies I requested to Charles Kikuchi, James Sakoda, Richard Nishimoto, Frank Miyamoto, Tamotsu Shibutani, Togo Tanaka, Donald Kent, Daphne Notestein, Georges Sabagh, Everett Lee, Himeko Nichols, Louise Suski, Mary Wilson and Helen White. I am, however, willing to compromise to the extent that I will not ask for any free copies for my professional associates other than those at the University of California. Surely, Aikin, Tenbroek, Paul Taylor and Dean Wellman rate free copies.

It is not at all clear to me what the first paragraph of your letter means. I received one copy of The Salvage special delivery and shortly thereafter a package containing nine copies. Am I to interpret your letter of October 17 to mean that I will receive another nine copies? If so, I shall be extremely grateful. Am I also to interpret the statement that you did not send copies to Kikuchi and Sakoda through "oversight" but that you have now sent them copies? If so, you will, of course, disregard their names in the earlier paragraph of my letter.

I am also puzzled by the statement that The Salvage is not "in a trade edition;" is it supposed to be a textbook? If so, I was never informed of this decision.

With cordial regards, yours truly, J. Edgar Hoover

Sincerely yours, *as friendship of home people*

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

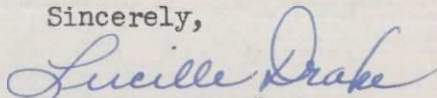
November 18, 1952

Mrs. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
118 South Van Pelt Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Enclosed is a list of periodicals to which review copies of your book have been sent. The total is not a final figure since requests for review copies continue to be received for several months after a book has been published.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Lucille Drake
Sales Department

V 7 Cal Press

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 18, 1953

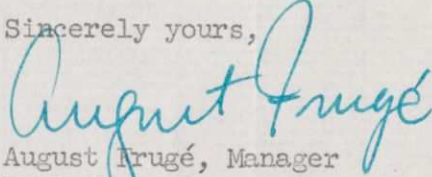
Professor Dorothy S. Thomas
4104 Locust Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Thomas:

The work by tenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson has been re-submitted to us after revision and the Editorial Committee will be considering it at its next meeting on March 21. The authors regard this volume as a part of the Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement Study, but I notice that the prefaces to your two volumes indicate that there will be only the two. I don't know who is the final authority in a matter of this kind, but I should like to know whether you believe that the present manuscript should be presented as the third volume of your large study or whether it should be presented separately. I should very much appreciate having your opinion.

I hope you like *THE SPOILAGE*. We do not feel that it will sell nearly so well as the earlier volume, both because of its size and price and because the interest is no longer so great, but we think it is a good looking book and a credit to author and publisher.

Sincerely yours,


August Frugé, Manager
Publishing Department

AF:mec

V 7 Cal Press

February 25, 1953

C
O
P
Y

Mr. August Frugé, Manager
Publishing Department
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Frugé:

Thank you for your letter of February 18. I am indeed pleased with the Salvage, and whereas I think it will be slow-selling, I honestly believe that it will be of more permanent value than the Spoilage.

In regard to the question that you raise about the volume which tenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson have submitted to you I am not quite certain how we should handle this matter. It was, I believe, understood from the beginning that the main volumes of the Evaluation and Redistribution Studies would be those which were prepared under my direction and in which I would appear as senior author. As you will remember, we planned in the beginning to have three volumes but later revised this plan to exclude that which we had tentatively called Residue.

We had hoped to have a number of monographs including one by Grodzins and one by George Kuznets. You know what happened in regard to the Grodzins volume and Kuznets has never finished his analysis. tenBroek and Barnhart inherited the Grodzins material and proceeded with my blessing and with some University support but certainly not under my direction. They did work, however, under the general direction of a committee which was set up after my resignation from the University. I honestly have no objection to their using the general title, Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement Studies if the committee feels this is the proper procedure.

In as much as I have not read the final revision and had little to do with the organization of this material, I would not want to have it appear that I was the active director. If you will be so kind as to contact Professor

- 2 -

Charles Aiken and show him this letter, I shall be perfectly happy to accept his decision.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

C
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jw

V of Cal Press

February 26, 1953

C
O
P
Y

Mr. August Fruge, Manager
Publishing Department
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Fruge:

Thank you for your letter of February 18. I am indeed pleased with the Salvage, and whereas I think it will be slow-selling, I honestly believe that it will be of more permanent value than the Spoilage.

In regard to the question that you raise about the volume which tenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson have submitted to you I am not quite certain how we should handle this matter. It was, I believe, understood from the beginning that the main volumes of the Evaluation and Redistribution Studies would be those which were prepared under my direction and in which I would appear as senior author. As you will remember, we planned in the beginning to have three volumes but later revised this plan to exclude that which we had tentatively called Residue.

We had hoped to have a number of monographs including one by Grodzins and one by George Kuznets. You know what happened in regard to the Grodzins volume and Kuznets has never finished his analysis. tenBroek and Barnhart inherited the Grodzins material and proceeded with my blessing and with some University support but certainly not under my direction. They did work, however, under the general direction of a committee which was set up after my resignation from the University. I honestly have no objection to their using the general title, Japanese-American Evacuation and Resettlement Studies if the committee feels this is the proper procedure.

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In as much as I have not read the final revision and had little to do with the organization of this material, I would not want to have it appear that I was the active director. If you will be so kind as to contact Professor Charles Aiken and show him this letter, I shall be perfectly happy to accept his decision.

Very sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

jw

March 25, 1953

Mr. August Fruge
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Fruge:

I just heard the bad news about the tenBroek-Barnhart volume. At the same time, it was reported to me that a letter I wrote you more than a year ago (and of which I cannot seem to find a copy) was quoted as representing a negative appraisal of the book. This I find difficult to believe, but if there is any misunderstanding about my point of view, I should certainly like to clear it up as soon as possible. I regarded the manuscript which was sent me last spring as a good first draft, and I recommended to Dr. Barnhart that he have it read critically by someone who was thoroughly familiar with the sources and had access to all of the data prior to revision. I suggested Richard S. Nishimoto, for whom, as you know, I have the highest possible regard. Nishimoto spent several weeks last year going over the first draft and several weeks recently going over the revised manuscript in detail. He gives a very favorable appraisal indeed of the new manuscript. I should be grateful if, before you close the door on publication, you asked Nishimoto to give you his evaluation, for he is an unbiassed, hard-hitting critic, whose scholarship is of the best, and who is about as "expert" in the matters dealt with as anyone you could possibly find. He can be reached at the Ashby Laundry, 2076 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST/hz

cc to Mr. Richard Nishimoto

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

March 27, 1953

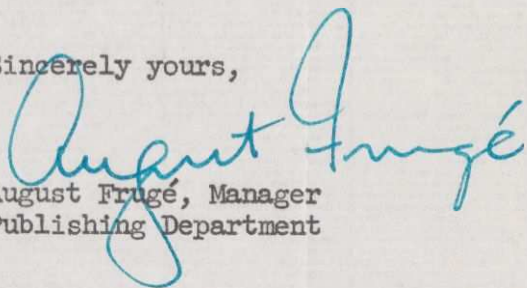
Professor Dorothy Swaine Thomas
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Thomas:

I don't know what you mean about the bad news regarding the tenBroek-Barnhart manuscript. The Editorial Committee has not yet acted and it indeed will not even discuss the manuscript until its meeting next month. And I have never heard anyone quote your letter as a negative appraisal; certainly I have not. As I remember your letter it was very brief and contained a recommendation of the manuscript. It was too short and too lacking in detail to be very effective, but certainly it was not negative.

I shall refer your present letter to the Editorial Committee. I am sure they will be happy to have this further evidence of your interest.

Sincerely yours,



August Frugé, Manager
Publishing Department

cc Professors tenBroek and Barnhart

AF:mec

U. of Calif.
Press

July 3, 1953

Mr. Albert Biggins
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Biggins:

I certainly appreciate your courtesy in sending me
copies of reviews of THE SALVAGE.

Are you going to be in Berkeley during the last days
of August and the first few in September? If so, I would
certainly like to drop in and see you. Please give my
regards to Mr. Fruge and Mrs. Ash.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST/hz

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

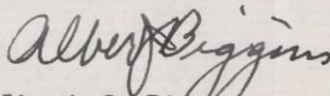
July 9, 1953

Mrs. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
118 South Van Pelt Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Tentatively I expect to be in the office the last of August and the first of September, and I shall be happy to see you when you arrive. I have passed your letter on to Mr. Fruge.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Albert J. Biggins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Albert" and last name "Biggins" clearly distinguishable.

Albert J. Biggins
Sales and Promotion Manager

AJB:my

Univ. of Calif. Press

August 24, 1953

University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Sir:

Please send one copy of THE SALVAGE to:

Dr. Margaret Hagood
3025 Ontario Road, NW
Washington 9, D.C.

Also send three copies of THE SALVAGE to:

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas
118 South Van Pelt Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Send bill for all four copies to me with author's discount of
40 percent.

Sincerely,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz

October 21, 1953

University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send a copy of THE SPOILAGE and
THE SALVAGE to:

Dr. Minoru Tachi
369, 1-chome, Daita
Setagaya-Ku
Tokyo, Japan

and a copy of THE SALVAGE to:

Mr. Bengt Carlson
Rt. 1, Box 31
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Will you kindly enclose a card saying "With the
compliments of the author" and bill me directly on the basis
of my forty percent discount.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz

November 19, 1953

Mr. August Frugé, Manager
Publishing Department
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Frugé:

I had a letter today from the Rockefeller Foundation asking me to clear up "a bit of a mystery" which was, in brief, why they never received any copies of THE SALVAGE. When I sent the original list to you I surely specified that the Rockefeller Foundation should have six free copies and that six free copies should also be sent to the Columbia Foundation in San Francisco.

I am really puzzled at the failure of the Rockefeller Foundation to receive any, and since I never heard anything from Mrs. Elkus of the Columbia Foundation, I wonder if they, also, were missed.

Inasmuch as we got very heavy financing from both of these organizations, I would be deeply appreciative if someone in your office could write them and explain why the copies that I requested were never sent out. Of course, there is just a possibility that they were sent out and that the mix-up is not your fault but the fault of the Foundation.

It was good to see you in California and I hope things are going well with you.

With cordial regards,
Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz

P.S. Would you mind sending me a list of persons and organizations who received free copies of THE SALVAGE, as I should like to feel sure that the distribution was in accordance with our original agreement.

October 7, 1954

University of California Press
Berkeley, California

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me three
copies of THE SALVAGE and one copy of
THE SPOILAGE to 3440 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania and also
send one copy of THE SALVAGE with my
compliments to Mr. Jacques Kahane,
22 Via di San Saba, Rome, Italy. Bill
me for all of these at the Walnut Street
address.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy S. Thomas

DST/hz

V 7 Cal Press

"AMERICANS BETRAYED"

MAGAZINE ARTICLE REVIVES CHICAGO PUBLISHING ISSUE

by
TOGO W. TANAKA

How to Get Kicked Out of Your Job.....

CHICAGO - A national magazine of conservative political persuasion is due on the stands next week with an explosive article about the firing of William Terry Couch, former director of the University of Chicago Press.

That firing took place over a year ago, last Nov. 20. But it's still news in some quarters.

The forthcoming article, by a Chicago Tribune writer who has done some complimentary pieces about the University of Chicago, will have some repercussions.

I am told that it may cost the editorial jobs of at least two people who interested themselves in the Couch case--as Couch defenders.

Just Displease the Big Boss.....

Couch was fired because he defied former Chancellor Robert Hutchins in publishing Morton Grodzin's book about West Coast evacuation, "Americans Betrayed."

He doesn't say Hutchins condemned that book or opposed its publication on grounds that he was unsympathetic to what it said. He does claim that Hutchins told him in effect: "I'm the big boss around here, and what I say goes. If I feel you should drop it for reasons I regard as important, I want you to drop it."

Couch, who had made a reputation in 20 years at the University of North Carolina Press (Chapel Hill) reared back on his hind legs and told Hutchins in effect: "The fact you're chancellor doesn't give you that right. There's a principle at stake. The University of California claims it owns Grodzin's manuscript. Grodzin says its his. All we have to do is consult the law and see who owns what. If the law says Grodzin's, we publish it."

Hutchins says Couch, was mightily displeased.

Salaam Three Times...

The average mortal -- including most directors of university presses--would probably have gone home, dropped Grodzin's manuscript as too hot a potato, and perhaps started a campaign to win back the favor of the Big Boss, especially one as dazzling in the educational firmament as Robert Maynard Hutchins.

But Couch, called by acid-mouthed critics as a "hot-headed Southern Rebel," isn't average by an measure.

He got legal advice, proved to his satisfaction that California did not own the Grodzins' manuscript--went ahead and published "Americans Betrayed."

The Japanese American Citizens League and Scene magazine figured in the decision, because the former underwrote the book to the extent of making an advance purchase of 1,000 copies, the latter 500 copies. On a \$5 list price, that is a substantial order.

* * *

Book Had a Fightin' and a Feudin' Origin.....

The curious thing about "Americans Betrayed" is that it represented a conflict between another boss--and--subordinate relationship before it became a Hutchins-Couch issue.

Morton Grodzins wrote the book as result of his employment on the staff of the University of California Evacuation Resettlement Study. His boss was Dr. Dorothy Thomas.

Dr. Thomas felt the Grodzins' manuscript was far short of her standards of scholarship. For this and other reasons, she felt it needed a lot more going over before it saw the light of print.

She sis not expect Grodzins to have it published by any press other than the University of California Press, in which instance she could exercise more direct control over the manuscript. Grodzins defied her much in the same manner Couch defied Hutchins.

The difference--and a vast one--Grodzins got away with it, Couch didn't.

* * *

Big Step up for Grodzins...?

Grodzins, now an associate professor at the University of Chicago and chairman of the important Social Sciences II, is said to be the next director of the University of Chicago Press.

This is something of a public secret around the campus. I haven't seen Grodzins or talked with him in over a year--though he has an office a few hundred yards from mine. But at least a dozen people around town have told me, in hush-hush tones of secrecy, that the big news is going to break "any day".

The Rebel Never Pussyfooted...

The directorship of the University of Chicago Press carries tremendous responsibility. Under Couch, it had worldwide coverage and prestige and a reputation as one of the great university presses.

When Couch published Frank Reel's "The Case of General Yamashita," (a publishing lemon from the sales view because it lost a lot of money), many who had little patience with his crusading zeal nevertheless admired his courage.

File Uglal from

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

November 11, 1952

Professor Dorothy S. Thomas
The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of October 22. First, let me clear up the matter of author's copies. All ten of them were sent to you. From the ten author's copies you are supposed to give as many as you wish to your co-authors, Kikuchi and Sakoda.

The University of California Press will send gratis copies of the book to Richard Nishimoto, Frank Miyamoto, Tamotsu Shibutani, Togo Tanaka, Donald Kent, Daphne Notestein, Georges Sabagh, Everett Lee, Himeko Nichols, Louise Suski, Mary Wilson, and Helen White as you request in your letter.

Perhaps I had better say a little more about how we are publishing THE SALVAGE. When I said it was not published in the trade edition I meant only that we are not allowing the forty per cent discount to booksellers. Rather, since THE SALVAGE is a highly specialized book, we are allowing the technical book discount of twenty per cent to booksellers. This is the discount we allow on all the books we publish except the items of broad general interest. We allow the forty per cent discount only on art books, biographies of well known men, and the like.

If I have not answered all the questions in your mind, please do not hesitate to ask me as many more as you wish.

Sincerely,

Albert J. Biggins

Albert J. Biggins
Sales and Promotion Manager

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

October 17, 1952

Professor Dorothy S. Thomas
Behavioral Research Council
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Thomas:

If you have not already done so, you will shortly receive nine more author copies of your book. We did not send two copies to Mr. Charles Kikuchi and 2 copies to Dr. James Sakoda chiefly through oversight, and because of a standard policy here to furnish all author copies to the senior author.

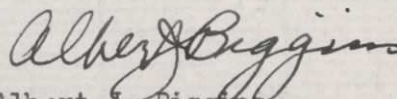
Today I shall authorize six gratis copies to the Rockefeller Foundation and six gratis copies to the Columbia Foundation.

Mr. Fruge and I have deliberated quite a long time concerning free copies of the book to those people listed in your letter, and we do not feel that the Press can give away this many copies of the book. We did give away about fifty copies of THE SPOILAGE to various boards, committees, and colleagues, but the situation on THE SALVAGE is quite different. First of all THE SPOILAGE was printed in a trade edition; THE SALVAGE is not. THE SPOILAGE was priced at \$3.75 with a low unit cost, most of which was borne by the Rockefeller Foundation grant; this is not true of THE SALVAGE. Though there was Rockefeller Foundation grant money in THE SALVAGE the University of California Press has almost \$2.50 per book invested. Aside from the fact that fifty gratis copies would cost the Press something over \$100.00 is the fact that those books may not be sold, in other words we would have that many fewer books to sell and consequently less returns than we had anticipated.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that the money which the Press has invested is from our General Publications Fund which, at the end of the year, is supposed to break even. If we furnish the gratis copies which you have requested it is doubtful as to whether or not the book will break even, considered strictly from the Press standpoint of a \$2.50 unit cost and not taking into consideration the Rockefeller grant money which brings the total unit cost to four dollars and eighty some cents.

I hope I have made our position clear as to why we cannot furnish you the gratis copies which you requested.

Sincerely,



Albert J. Biggins
Sales and Promotion Manager