

NEBRASKANS FOR NORMAN THOMAS. 1439 "S" St. ^{Lincoln} ^{Nebr.} ^{to Joseph L.}

To be released on or after Aug 3, 1948

press release

The Nebraskans for Norman Thomas released today the announcement that Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will address a state convention in Lincoln on August 22. The convention is being held to secure a place on the Nebraska ballot for Thomas and his running mate, Tucker P. Smith, head of the economics department at Olivet College, Michigan. The Nebraskans for Norman Thomas, whose temporary headquarters are at 1439 "S" Street, c/o Joseph Ishikawa, have announced that the convention will not be a delegate affair but will be opened to the public.

This will be Thomas' only ~~in~~ Nebraska appearance during the current campaign. *Nebraska election laws require in part the signature of at least 750 electors at a convention*
Thomas, who has often been called "The Conscience of America" because of his straightforward criticisms of administrative and legislative policies, is seeking the Presidency for the sixth time on the Socialist Party ticket.

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According to one of the local Thomas supporters, ^{Added to} ~~Along~~ with the fact that both major parties have nominated machine politicians, the presence of Henry Wallace on the Presidential scene has befogged the whole issue of third parties, ~~and~~ making it more than ever imperative that the people of Nebraska be offered the opportunity of voting for the only candidate who has a positive program for international peace and domestic prosperity."

^{Thomas}
Born in Marion, Ohio, in 1884, he attended Bucknell College for a year before going to Princeton, graduating at the head of his class in 1905. After two years of settlement work in the slums of New York, he ~~entered Union Seminary~~ took a trip around the world and on his return entered Union Seminary, becoming ordained in the Presbyterian church in 1911.

* If a name Joseph Ishikawa if ~~a name~~ identification is necessary

~~He served as minister in New York~~

For the next six years, he served as pastor of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, ultimately ~~stepping down from the pulpit~~ straining his relations with the church by his attitude toward the war and his espousal of socialism. When his activities ~~came into conflict with~~ finally brought him into conflict with ^{certain} ~~the~~ ^{politics} church, he gracefully ~~stepped down~~ resigned from the pulpit to devote all of his energies to social, economic, and political issues without ^{any} ~~the~~ ~~restrictions of sectarianism.~~

The ensuing years found him the editor of The World Tomorrow and later associate editor of ~~the~~ The Nation. With Roger Baldwin, he helped found the National Civil Liberties Bureau which is now the American Civil Liberties Union, and with Dr. Harry Laidler, he rebuilt the League for Industrial Democracy.

In 1932, after being refused for six years the right to speak on the Princeton campus, his alma mater finally granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters recognizing his contribution to American life.

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This year, Thomas ~~attended~~ the Philadelphia conventions of the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive Parties as a news columnist for a ~~xx~~ national syndicate headed by the Denver Post. ~~this was the~~ ^{He is} the first Presidential candidate to attend a rival ^{party} ~~party~~ hall convention in this capacity although Nebraska's William Jennings Bryan ~~attended~~ ^{reported} the Republican National Convention shortly before he was nominated by the Democrats.

No. B. The Convention Hall will be announced at an early date.

Attention editors: Look Magazine for Aug 17, 1948, has an article by Thomas on pp. 34-38.