

THIS FILE IS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE DECLASSIFICATION EFFORTS AND RESEARCH OF:

# THE BLACK VAULT

THE BLACK VAULT IS THE LARGEST ONLINE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT / GOVERNMENT RECORD CLEARING HOUSE IN THE WORLD. THE RESEARCH EFFORTS HERE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECLASSIFICATION OF THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS THROUGHOUT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, AND ALL CAN BE DOWNLOADED BY VISITING:

[HTTP://WWW.BLACKVAULT.COM](http://www.blackvault.com)

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO FORWARD THIS DOCUMENT TO YOUR FRIENDS, BUT PLEASE KEEP THIS IDENTIFYING IMAGE AT THE TOP OF THE .PDF SO OTHERS CAN DOWNLOAD MORE!

Instructions from P. O. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: Nov. 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 13, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: H. J. LENON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: REV. NORMAN M. THOMAS,			
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT PITTSBURGH, PA.		Radical, Lecturer, Teacher and Writer.	
NOV 24 1922		GENERAL INTELLIGENCE NOV 14 1922 DIVISION	
<p>This name is appearing frequently in various publications and the question has been asked several times, "Who is this Thomas? What is his pet theory?" etc. Believing that further inquiry might be made this data was gathered as a matter of record concerning subject.</p> <p>Read by NOV 24 1922</p> <p>REV. NORMAN M. THOMAS is one of a group of about fifty-two persons holding a total of about 325 directorates in about fifty organizations, which are more or less in control of the radical, pacifist and liberal movements in the United States today. Out of a total of 33 extreme pacifist and civil liberties organizations NORMAN M. THOMAS holds membership in 13 of them, and out of 8 radical organizations he holds membership in 3.</p> <p>The Emergency Peace Federation was one of the organizations that occupied MR. THOMAS'S attention in the early part of 1917. According to a letter written by REBECCA SHELLY, dated May 16th, 1917, to J. Barnard Walton, of Swarthmore College, and the Religious Society of Friends, who had previously described this</p>			
REFERENCE: Hoover-2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: XXXXXXXXXXXXXX		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/5/80

organization as "all siding with the more radical wing" (J. Barnard Walton to Miss Shelly, March 15, 1917), "The Emergency Peace Federation had its beginning on February 3, 1917, the date Count Von Bernstorff was handed his passports. We formed a little "keep out of war committee" which held a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on February 5th. On February 7th, the Emergency Peace Federation was more formally organized with the object "to keep America from war and its attendant consequences". This letter goes on to say that between February and May they built up a strong national organization and raised over \$76,000 most of which was spent in advertising.

In connection with the Emergency Peace Federation a mass meeting was held in Cooper Union on February 7th, 1917, at which NORMAN THOMAS spoke.

The First American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace was another organization to occupy the attention of MR. THOMAS in May, 1917. In the early part of May, Miss Rebecca Shelly wrote concerning The First American Conference on Democracy and Terms of Peace to Dr. C. F. Taylor, of the "Medical World", Philadelphia.

"The First American Conference on Democracy and Terms of Peace will be held on May 30th. It will formulate a program of principles and the plan of action on which all supporters of peace and democracy may unite. This program will undoubtedly be in thorough accord with that of the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers. We want the

people of America to join hands with the people of Russia in a respectable demand that the government cease to juggle alternately with words and millions of human lives and state concretely what they are fighting for."

Among those who gave active support to Miss Shelly and the movement in general was the REV.NORMAN THOMAS.

In the report of this conference under "American Liberties" the conference protested (among other things) "against conscription, compulsory military training;" and demanded "democratic control of our foreign policy." The committee in charge of "American Liberties" read as follows:

Richard W.Hogue, chairman; Lola Maverick Lloyd, Winnetka, Ill.; J.Barnard Walton, Swarthmore, Penna.; Prof.H.W.L.Dana, New York City, now of Boston; Harry Weinberger, New York City; REV.NORMAN THOMAS, New York City; Victor Berger, Milwaukee; Donald Stephens, Delaware; Alex.L.Trachtenberg, New York City.

The People's Freedom Union was a successor to the People's Council, with offices at 138 West 13th Street, New York City. In this building is located also the offices of the American Civil Liberties Union and Similar organizations. The object of the People's Freedom Union, according to its own statement, is as follows:

"The People's Freedom Union is a federation to which several



New York groups have committed themselves to the end of a more effective handling than any could attain in its separate strength. IT IS THE ONE BIG UNION IDEA APPLIED TO THE PEACE-AND-FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

The affairs of the People's Freedom Union are administered by an executive committee, by the officers and departmental directors, and by special committees in charge of specific phases of the work. One of their committees was known as the Free Political Prisoners Committee and one of the committee members was the REV.NORMAN THOMAS.

The views of REV.NORMAN THOMAS on conscientious objectors, which follow, is contained in the October, 1919, issue of "The Social Preparation for the Kingdom of God"; issued quarterly by the Christian Socialist Publishing Company, Inc., Utica, N.Y., Rev.A.L.Byron-Curtiss, Secretary.

#### "THE CHURCH AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS"

"I am writing this statement on the second day of September, almost ten months after the signing of the Armistice, which ended the war. There are still over 200 conscientious objectors in prison in the United States. Until recently all conscientious objectors were confined at Fort Leavenworth, but during the summer, a large number of them were transferred to Fort Douglas, Utah, and a smaller number to the military prison at Fort Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. Incidentally it is worthy of note that the government thought it necessary

to transfer these prisoners of conscience handcuffed throughout the long journey although the War Department well knew they would scorn to try to escape. This is not the worst of the story. Possibly today, certainly until very recently, six conscientious objectors are confined in the dungeons at Ft. Alcatraz in solitary cells. These human beings are kept for two consecutive weeks on a diet of bread and water. They sleep on stone floors. Virtually there are no toilet facilities. The walls of the dungeons are so damp that a man's clothing is wet through if he leans against them and the darkness is so dense that a man can scarcely see his hand a few inches from his face. Of course, such cells are infested with vermin. In Fort Douglas, where the men were until recently kept under very mild confinement, save for absurd restrictions of mail privileges, a very rigorous policy has been instituted. Most of the men are on a diet of bread and water; some of them are in solitary cells. One of them, Howard Moore, winner of a Carnegie medal, has been severely beaten up by a guard. Conditions at Fort Leavenworth have been accurately and impartially described in Mr. Lane's articles in "The Survey". In these prisons, clean and unclean, moral degenerates and fine upstanding young Americans, prisoners of conscience, men guilty of slight infractions of military discipline and dangerous criminals, are confined indiscriminately under a policy of iron discipline which has lead to at least two general strikes within the prison.....No other policy is tenable, especially in a church which traces its apostolic succession, back to the man who declared "We ought to obey God rather than man." True,

the individual conscience may not be infallible; it cannot be corrected by the political state nor can Christians tolerate the doctrine that mistakes of conscience can be cured by chains and imprisonment. The Church which has steadily supported the state in its policy of coercing war's heretics, is a Church which has denied its own right to speak with the voice of God to the hearts of men. The conscientious objectors have not asked for sympathy. One who knows the best of them would not desire to offer to their triumphant courage the insult of sympathy; rather it is the Church that needs our concern ---- the Church which is committing suicide by her neglect of the things which pertain to her salvation."

The REV.NORMAN M.THOMAS is also editor and assistant treasurer of "The World Tomorrow", published by the Fellowship Press, Inc., 118 E.28th Street, New York City, N.Y.

The Emergency Peace Federation exerted in all possible ways to counteract the working of the Espionage and Selective Draft bills and loans to the Allies. In doing this they received aid and support from pacifists, religious or quasi-religious societies. Among these was the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Under the guidance of REV.NORMAN M. THOMAS in April 13, 1917, a plan was developed to "experiment with social, industrial and international problems."

Those who assisted greatly in these activities were the Rev.Dr. Harry F. Ward, Jane Addams, Chicago, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Rebecca Shelly and others.

The REV. NORMAN M. THOMAS is listed as one of the staff of teachers and lecturers of the Rand School of Social Science, which is owned by the American Socialist Society, a membership corporation. The American Socialist Society was convicted of a violation of the Espionage Act in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the Spring of 1919 and was fined \$3,000. The Rand School was established in 1906.

Concerning the Rand School of Social Science, the American Labor Year Book, 1919-20, gives the following:

"The teaching work of the Rand School falls into two parts -- that which offers opportunities for the general public to study Socialism and related subjects, and that which gives Socialists such systematic instruction and training as may render them more efficient workers in and for the Socialist Party, the Trade Unions and the Co-operatives. The former is the more extensive, the great majority of students being residents of New York and the vicinity, who devote only an evening or two a week to such courses as they may select from the large number offered. The second branch is the more intensive with a smaller body of students. The Workers' Training Course is taken up each year by a group of young working men and women, mostly from outside New York, who give their whole time to study for six months, from November to May. Essentially the same course is followed also on a part-time plan by a group of local students who attend

classes six hours a week through the greater portion of two years. Many of the Training Course graduates later enter the service of the movement, as secretaries, organizers, propagandists, editors, or in other capacities.

The REV. NORMAN M. THOMAS is also a member of the association which has to do with the publishing of a paper called the "Intercollegiate Socialist". Its object is to "promote an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women".

MR. THOMAS is also a member of the executive board of Friends of Freedom for India.

In December, 1920, he was a witness for the five socialist members of the New York Legislature who were twice suspended.

In June, 1919, when addressing a conference of the "Intercollegiate Socialist Society", he said: "Bolshevism is an experiment of extraordinary interest which the rest of the world, had it been wise, would have watched eagerly, in order to learn the tremendous lessons for the future social re-organization. I shall confess that, for my part, Kropotkin's idea of communistic anarchism seems to me the highest and best form for reconciling the interest of the individual and the social group. I question whether we could turn immediately from our present system to Kropotkin's ideals."

MR. THOMAS is a member of the National Committee of the American

Civil Liberties Union, and a member of the National Council of the League for Industrial Democracy. He is assistant editor of "The Nation", a radical publication.

In July, 1922, he spoke on "outlawing war", at an open air mass meeting in New York City in the support of the "No-More-War" movement.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

✓  
WJW:D.  
199/51.

December 8, 1922.

6063

61-2928

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith will be found copies, in duplicate, of the Boston Evening Transcript for November 18, 1922, containing a reply by <sup>©</sup> NORMAN THOMAS, New York City, to the articles entitled "THE REDS IN AMERICA" - by R. M. Whitney - which appeared in editions of the Boston Transcript during September and October last.

The enclosed copies are forwarded for the information of the Bureau.

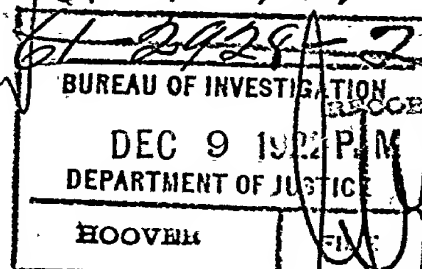
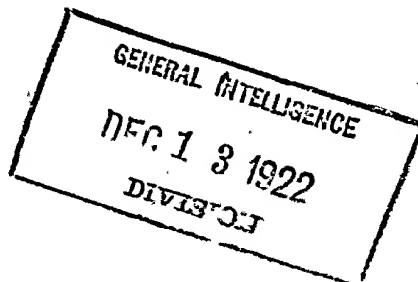
Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY SP15/KHC

Lawrence Letherman,  
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures 2



1061

... 1935.

Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, made an address in the Central Auditorium, Youngstown, O., last night. About 300 were present, of which quite a few were foreigners. At the end of the talk, different circulars were handed out, one particularly being issued by the Young Communist Party of America. Some of the high-lights in Thomas' talk were: All talk and insinuating that Roosevelt and the New Dealers are leaning towards Socialism is bunk. All the New Deal has done is to tell big business to go easy. The Blue Eagle is still like the old eagle, a bird of prey, and has increased the number of millionaires from 20 to 48.

He referred to the F.V.A. as a step toward Socialism, but added: "You can't ride to victory on one experiment; you need more than a gardenstick."

In strong words, the speaker decried suffering and hunger in a land of plenty and abundance. "Secretary Loken's idea of farm relief," he said, "is to pay the farmer to produce less so he can pay more taxes, while thousands are suffering."

He declared the New Deal has failed to solve the problem, and asserted that Father Coughlin and Huey Long are only offering superficial cures. Coughlin recently spoke to 26,000 people in Cleveland, and urged the sending of telegrams to Congress, urging support of the Patman Bonus Bill. This, the speaker said, was a superficial cure that made big business for the telegraph companies. He said he favored paying off the unemployed veterans long ago, but added that many laws have been enacted to give veterans preference in public positions and assist them in other ways. He went on record as opposed to inflation and pointed to conditions in France and Germany.

Regarding Huey Long, he said, "He, (Long) gave himself away in Des Moines, when he said: 'You don't have to understand, just shut your eyes and believe.'"

Thomas declared the nation cannot outlive the depression under the present system: "You cannot plan for abundance under the profit system. The evil of capitalism is that things must be made scarce in order to make a profit. Capitalism does not want an abundance."

He asserted Socialist ideals are an interpretation of the Declaration of Independence; that if carried out, collectivism would be turned into cooperation and machines would be made the slaves of labor, instead of labor a slave of machines. "Industry", he said, "will never recover until it learns that it must pay a decent wage to enable its workers to purchase what it produces."

He spoke of conditions in the onion fields ofardin County in Ohio, and also dwelt on the late war. After a collection was taken, Thomas announced that he would answer questions. One was submitted which read: "Would it be possible for the Socialists to take possession of the machinery of production and distribution now held by the capitalists?"

Thomas' answer: "Sure we can, and by legal means; we can buy some, we can steal others; we can get some by foreclosure; we can pay for them with bonds, and by levying a high income tax, take back most of the interest we have to pay thereon."

Another question asked was: "In your opinion, is the proposed Wagner Bill a good thing for the working man?"

He replied he thought it could be a wonderful thing if passed, but looked for quite a bit of opposition before it would become a law.

RECORDED IN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1258/hic



# DO YOUR SHARE!

This is the time when Norman Thomas is needed on the air every week.

The Norman Thomas program will be broadcast over stations in cities strategically located throughout the country. The exact extent of the network of stations will depend on the total sum of money available; the cities included will be those from which the financial support comes.

People in any city can arrange to have Norman Thomas on their local station.

The program will run for an initial thirteen-week period.

This program will go on the air because thousands of people want America to hear the truth. Their financial cooperation is making it possible to bring Norman Thomas' voice into millions of homes every week.

Your help is needed. Please use the coupon below NOW.

NORMAN THOMAS RADIO FUND  
Harry W. Laidler, Treasurer  
303 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

HERE IS MY SHARE to put Norman Thomas on the radio.  
I WILL SEND A TOTAL OF \$\_\_\_\_\_ as my contribution  
of which \$\_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed. The balance of \$\_\_\_\_\_  
will be sent in \_\_\_\_\_ installments.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY & STATE \_\_\_\_\_

# NORMAN THOMAS



## On the air

### EVERY WEEK

## Coast-to-Coast

*The Call*, America's timely Socialist weekly, is presenting Norman Thomas on the radio every week in a coast-to-coast hookup, starting in March.

In every crisis, Norman Thomas has turned despair into determination among millions of people. America needs his voice now as never before.

His clear analysis of day-to-day events and his presentation of a concrete program to build and extend democracy must reach into millions of American homes. Each week he will discuss frankly and authoritatively events here and abroad. He will present plans to socialize America and achieve total democracy.

Our democracy has been slipping backward; it must be set in forward motion again.

No man in America is better equipped than is Norman Thomas, through experience and character, to do this job. You who know the value of this work are making this possible. There are no vast financial resources available for this purpose — this program depends on radio listeners from coast to coast.

Will you help?

**LET AMERICA HEAR THE TRUTH!**

**Federal Bureau of Investigation.**

**U. S. Department of Justice**

Memphis, Tennessee

March 5, 1941

6072

HBf:MEN

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau, there is forwarded herewith a form letter received from what appears to be the Call Radio Bureau in behalf of a National Broadcast Program for NORMAN THOMAS, well known socialist, and requesting a subscription or donation.

This letter and its enclosure were received in an envelope bearing no return address, addressed to the Memphis Field Division and postmarked Memphis, Tennessee March 4, 1941.

Very truly yours,

*H. B. Fletcher*

H. B. FLETCHER  
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

ENCL 6

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-10767-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 MAR 8 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/USK/huc

# THE CALL RADIO BUREAU

**NORMAN THOMAS ON THE AIR EVERY WEEK FROM COAST TO COAST**

MAYNARD C. KRUEGER

Chairman

HARRY W. LAIDLER

Treasurer

BEN FISCHER

Director

303 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

GRamercy 7-6904

309

6077

Dear Friend:

How I wish this could be a personal letter, and not the usual mimeographed message you are tempted already to discard! But time and the urgency of our aim forbid.

Thousands of favorable letters poured into our offices after several radio speeches by Norman Thomas in the last two months. Almost all of them begged for another chance to put Thomas on the air again and again, so that he could continue to furnish sane leadership in this time of hysteria. Virtually every message thanked him for the leadership he has already given.

Now, as never before, Thomas must be heard. Six months from now, many channels of free expression may be closed. Thus, we are starting the nation-wide hook-up announced in the enclosed folder at once. Contracts are now being signed with a network of some 30 stations. Others may be added. This will be a 13-week series and we hope it will become a permanent year-round feature.

The program will start Sunday, March 16th. We can carry this program to a successful conclusion only with the help of the thousands who want Thomas' message to be heard by millions in this crisis.

Will you carry your share by sending in a contribution, large or small, today? Can you get others to do so, or send us their names? Just use the enclosed envelope; it requires no postage.

Send your pledge, check, cash or money order to Harry W. Laidler, Treasurer, Norman Thomas Radio Fund, 303 Fourth Avenue, New York City. And, please, write today. Time is very short.

Cordially yours

*Ben Fischer*

Ben Fischer  
Director

afce  
20940  
bf:jr

61-10767-1

THE CALL — A Timely Weekly

P R E S S   R E L E A S E

Agrupacion Socialista Espanola  
Spanish Branch, Socialist Party  
95 James Street, New York City.

6078

June 19, 1941  
For IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPANISH SOCIALISTS CONDEMN THE NORMAN  
THOMAS PACIFIST POLICY AND COLLABORA-  
TION WITH THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE

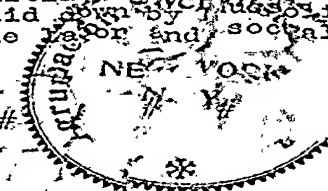
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY SP-10/23/80

The participation of Norman Thomas, national chairman of the Socialist Party, in the Madison Square Garden meeting of May 24th, under the auspices of the America First Committee, aroused a strong sentiment among the Spanish socialists in the United States; and to that effect the Spanish Branch of the Socialist Party (Agrupacion Socialista Espanola) of New York passed the following resolutions at their general meeting held Wednesday evening, June 18th, at their headquarters, 95 James Street, New York City:

- 1 - To send an energetic protest to the Socialist Party against Norman Thomas for his participation in the Madison Square Garden meeting organized by the America First Committee, which was considered by the Spanish socialists as open collaboration with the American reactionary forces and sympathizers of Nazi and Fascist dictators, against the democratic countries and organized labor.
- 2 - To declare publicly that they are in favor of the policy laid down by President Roosevelt for all-out aid to Great Britain and allied countries in their struggle against the Hitler domination of the world. To do so, they add, will be consistent with the sentiments and policy of all the socialists all over the world, who are 100% in favor of the democracies and are working for the defeat of totalitarianism.
- 3 - To submit this protest in the form of a resolution to the next national convention of the Socialist Party, calling for a declaration of principles in conformity with the policy of the Socialist parties of Europe, which consider that pacificism at the present time tends to prolong the war and give more power to the aggressor countries.
- 4 - That the close collaboration of Norman Thomas with Senator Wheeler, Charles A. Lindbergh, the German-American Bund and Christian Front, etc., is the beginning of the complete destruction of the Socialist Party in the United States, and a cause of humiliation and embarrassment to socialists everywhere.
- 5 - That the defeat of Hitler is the only guarantee the workers have in order to be able to live at peace, to preserve one democratic way of life, and destroy the inhumanity, race discrimination and ruthless exploitation of Nazism.

To defend these principles the Spanish socialists will appeal at the next convention of the Socialist Party for the support of the democratic forces, and for a declaration against the corrupt policy of the Socialist ideal initiated by Norman Thomas, which is parallel to the policy laid down by Mussolini before he rose to power and destroyed the labor and socialist movement.



61-10767-1



# PARTY NOMINEES



Norman Thomas, upper, and James Hudson Maurer.

Washington Star April 17, 1928.

## SOCIALISTS NOMINATE THOMAS FOR PRESIDENT

J. H. Maurer, of Reading, Pa.,  
Named by Acclamation as  
Running Mate.

### BOTH PARTY VETERANS

New York, April 16 (A.P.).—Norman Thomas, of New York, and James Hudson Maurer, of Reading, Pa., were nominated today by the Socialist party as its candidates for President and Vice President, respectively, in the November election.

Prolonged cheering by delegates was heard after both men were nominated by acclamation at the party's five-day convention at Finnish Hall in Harlem. Thomas' name was proposed by Louis Waldman, of New York, while William J. Van Effen, of Pittsburgh, placed Maurer in nomination.

Both men have been long identified with the Socialist movement. Thomas as the party's candidate for State and city office in New York, and Maurer as a veteran member of its national committee.

Thomas already has been a Socialist candidate three times for public office and has worked for Socialism throughout his career as a Protestant clergyman, editor and lecturer.

He was defeated as the Socialist candidate for governor of New York in 1924 and as socialist candidate for mayor of New York in 1925, and lost for alderman here last year.

Thomas was born in Marion, Ohio, November 20, 1884; the son of a clergyman, he was educated to follow in his father's footsteps. After being graduated from Marion High School he attended Princeton University, receiving a bachelor of arts degree there in 1904 and a bachelor of divinity degree from Union Theological Seminary in 1911. He later became associate pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church and later became minister of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church and director of the American parish.

He has written several books on war and has served in editorial positions on magazines.

Maurer, a shoemaker's son, who started work at the age of 9, after less than two years attendance at school, has written two books dealing with international questions and has contributed to various magazines.

Norman Thomas  
Candidate for President  
Vice - Maurer - 1928  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/SLK/mc

61-10767-  
Sub A

61-2928-2X

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

61-70

61-65-4

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice  
4058 United States Court House  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 27, 1941.

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PROPAGANDA

Dear Sir:

Mrs. SAMUEL S. PRITCHARD, 510 West Coulter Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, forwarded to the Philadelphia Field Division the enclosed literature which she received through the mail.

The literature in question consists of a form letter written on the stationery of "The Call Radio Bureau," with offices located at 303 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York; MAYNARD C. KRUGER, Chairman, HARRY W. LAIDLER, Treasurer, and BEN FISCHER, Director. The letter is signed by FISCHER and solicits funds to purchase time for NORMAN THOMAS' time on the air.

There is also a printed form advertising that NORMAN THOMAS will be on the radio every week in a coast-to-coast hookup, starting on March 16th, and a form card to be forwarded to HARRY W. LAIDLER, Treasurer, wherein a certain amount is pledged to put NORMAN THOMAS on the air every week, together with a self-addressed franked envelope.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/23/80 BY [signature]

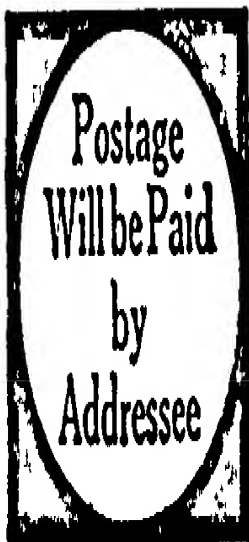
61-91  
WVMcl:e.s.  
Enclosures  
cc New York

J. F. SEARS  
Special Agent

61-10767-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 MAR 31 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE



## **BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE**

First Class Permit No. 36793 Sec. 510 P. L. & R. New York, N. Y.

**NORMAN THOMAS RADIO FUND**

**303 Fourth Avenue**

**New York, N. Y.**





New York City

Return Postage Guaranteed



U. S. Postage

PAID

New York, N. Y.

Permit No. 97

61-10767-2

Mr. K. C. Pritchard  
510 W. Coulter St.  
Phila., Pa.

# THE CALL

TRAVERS CLEMENT, Editor

READ NORMAN THOMAS IN THE WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

GRAMERCY 7-6904

6074

Dear Subscriber:

Believe me, I'm sorry to write you that your subscription to The Call has expired.

If you renew at once, you won't miss a single issue. Moreover, we can promise you much more for your dollar than ever before.

Norman Thomas, Lillian Symes, Kenneth Foley, Aaron Levenstein, Jim Rorty, "Major Waddle," and many others will continue to write every week. And in addition, we have scheduled a host of new features you won't want to miss. Our new Washington Bureau, under the capable direction of Albert W. Hamilton, will take you behind Capitol scenes. News from labor, farm, co-op, anti-war and anti-fascist fronts will get special attention from capable correspondents, old and new.

To bring you this additional material, we are introducing a new body-type which will increase our reading matter 50 per cent and make The Call more readable than ever. And - if our circulation continues to soar -- by next fall you may receive a 12-page Call with more pertinent news, features, and interpretation than ever!

To get the new, improved Call for a full year, all you need do is to fill out the enclosed sub-blank and send it to us with \$1 (check, cash, or money-order) in the business-reply envelope. I know you'll agree it will be worth many times over the 2c a week it costs.

Send us your renewal today, before you forget!

Cordially yours

Lewis Conn  
Promotion Mgr.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY [signature]

LC:jr  
afoa-20940  
Enc.

RECEIVED

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

61-10767- 2X1

**Read Norman Thomas Every Week in The Ca**

# THE CALL

*Weekly Newspaper of the Socialist Party*

303 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

**RENEWAL**

309

I wish to subscribe to The Call for one year. Please find enclosed one dollar.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... 

Prepaid sub cards are available at the rate of \$1 each or six for \$5.  
Six month sub 50c

---

---

**News Behind the News - Labor and Socialist**

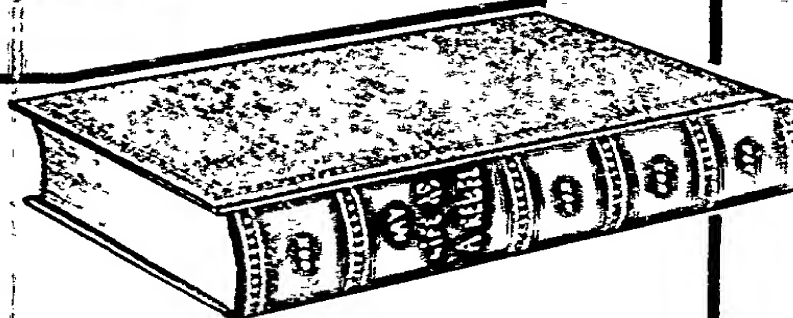
# **My Life As A Rebel**

by **Angelica Balabanoff**

**324 pages.**

**Now** \$ **1.25**

*Was*  
**\$2.50**



Balabanoff saw revolutionary activity virtually in every country in Europe. Her book contains valuable material bearing on the movement in Belgium and in Germany; in Switzerland and in Italy. "My Life as a Rebel", is not only an autobiography. It is the history of an epoch. Much that has been lost, if only for a time, let us hope, much of the *elan*, of the youthful hopefulness characteristic of the days when she was young has gone from us.

It is natural that the portion of her book that deals with her Italian experiences should also include a detailed sketch of Mussolini. It is not an heroic Mussolini that emerges from these pages. She portrays an hysterical, self-pitying weakling; a hypochondriac and a coward. She gives us a picture that strikes the reader as completely authentic of a man shouting to keep up his courage. In the light of her story, the myth of a strong Mussolini vanishes beyond resurrection, and what is left is a wretched, puling thing.

## **AND . . . . .**

each copy will be personally **AUTOGRAPHED**

*by*

**Angelica Balabanoff**

This offer good for limited time only.

### **A C T N O W !**

**ORDER FROM:**

**LEO W. JOHNSON  
ROOM 516, 303-Fourth Ave.  
NEW YORK**

# We Have A Future

BY NORMAN THOMAS

---

"I believe that democracy has a chance and not only that but a far better chance to give us a good society than any competing ideal or system."

---

More than ever before in the history of American political folkways, it is a time for a restatement of faith and hope in the democratic way. In *We Have a Future*, one of America's most challenging figures presents his credo for Americans. It is a stirring testament of faith for the future, yet realistic in its warnings. "Man has a tragic capacity to frustrate his own noblest ambitions," says Mr. Thomas, "but if God is disappointed in us so must be the devil. We have managed to do some remarkable things to create beauty and achieve comradeship. Just when one is most pessimistic comes evidence to feed the light of hope even in the dark night of a world seemingly set upon destruction. Loyalty and courage are not rare virtues. We have even shown some ability to think constructively, unusual and painful as is the process."

It is only by our clear-sighted use of that capacity to think that we can avoid the dangers of the present world-wide chaos. War and revolution are the accepted custom of the day, and Americans face a future in which they must make their choice between totalitarianism (in which Mr. Thomas includes both fascism and communism) and the cooperative commonwealth or true democracy. We drift toward the former; we may creatively achieve the latter. But in order to achieve that real democracy, says Mr. Thomas, we must include in our plans some consideration of building a better social order in spite of war.

Mr. Thomas presents no blueprint for utopia, but he does sketch in the framework of a program which will challenge the interest of friend and foe alike. To his usual acute observations of American life, Mr. Thomas has brought a personal touch which adds to the effectiveness of this trenchant study of our times. The outspoken and provocative nature of his suggestions contribute greatly to the real value of the book for all who are concerned with the future of America.

## THE AUTHOR

It is Norman Thomas's capacity for clear and courageous thinking which has won for him the respect of virtually all sections of American society except the extreme left. By virtue of his position in a minor party, Mr. Thomas enjoys the privilege of discussing issues with scant regard for political expediency, and in *We Have a Future* he is at his best—critical and understanding, yet challenging and always stimulating. He poses several controversial questions which strike at the very root of present day thinking. In answering them, he presents arguments which will inevitably stir the American public by their honest and straightforward approach to the problems which confront us.

More than any other public figure today, Mr. Thomas epitomizes the traditional American dissenter. In the twenty years of his political activity he has campaigned strenuously in behalf of the Socialist Party of which he is the leader. He was the party's candidate for the Presidency in the last four elections and has also been candidate for the governorship of New York state and the mayoralty of New York City on several occasions.

Mr. Thomas is a graduate of Princeton University and Union Theological Seminary, and received Princeton's honorary Litt.D. degree in 1932. He began his career as a minister, and it was while doing social work in New York City that he became interested in the humanitarian aims of the Socialist Party.

He was for a time an editor of *The Nation* and has written numerous books on the American scene.

As the outstanding representative of minority groups in this country, what Norman Thomas has to say is of importance to every American.

260 pages. 5.5 x 8.5 inches. \$2.50

### CONTENTS

Preface

Chapter

I. The Lost World of Our Youth

II. A Failure in Loyalties

III. Two World Wars

IV. America and the World War

V. America Drifts

VI. Reappraisals

VII. A Plan in Outline

VIII. Unfinished Business

IX. This Nation and World Organization

Epilogue

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

516

303 Fourth Avenue

New York, N.Y.

# Norman Thomas

WE  
HAVE A  
FUTURE

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

61-10767-2X  
"Our future is still ours to shape, less absolutely than our fathers believed, but more truly than, in our sudden awareness of the perils which surround us, we have assumed."

# THE CALL RADIO BUREAU

**NORMAN THOMAS ON THE AIR EVERY WEEK FROM COAST TO COAST**

MAYNARD C. KRUEGER  
Chairman

HARRY W. LAIDLER  
Treasurer

BEN FISCHER  
Director

303 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

GRamercy 7-6904

May 26, 1941

Dear Friend:

You have undoubtedly heard that Norman Thomas is on the air every week broadcasting from coast to coast. You know Norman Thomas as an outstanding American, a champion of peace and democracy, and a crusader for economic justice.

This program has been made possible ever since March 16th by the cooperation of several thousand Americans whose contributions have been our only source of funds.

In these troubled times, America needs the clear, sober expression of Norman Thomas' viewpoint. His integrity and his courage are needed. The remaining programs, ending June 8th, must be heard.

To complete this series, several thousand dollars is required. The final speeches will be of immense value in the campaign to keep out of war.

You can help by --

Contributing as generously as you can.  
Contacting others for contributions.

The successful completion of this splendid series will make it possible for us to get to work immediately arranging a Fall program along similar lines.

For your convenience, we enclose a pledge card and a self-addressed envelope requiring no postage. Please use them to keep Norman Thomas on the air.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Fischer,  
Director.

EX-9

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

61-10767-2X2  
THE CALL — A Timely Weekly

# IS CONSCIENCE A CRIME?

BY NORMAN THOMAS

IT WAS with the hope of enjoying freedom of conscience that the pilgrim fathers braved the perilous seas to pioneer in a barren and barbarous land... Today, many of their descendants in this civilized century regard the exercise of conscience a crime. Here is the record of the men whose ideal of duty prompted them to refuse to fight. It is an enduring memorial, and a handbook of value to those who conduct this war and to those who will not fight in it.

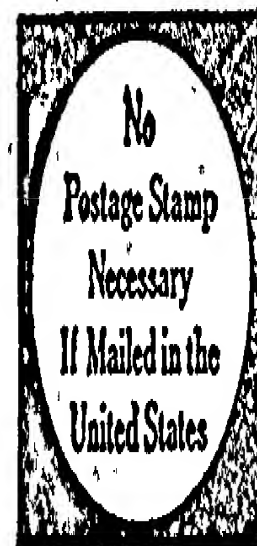
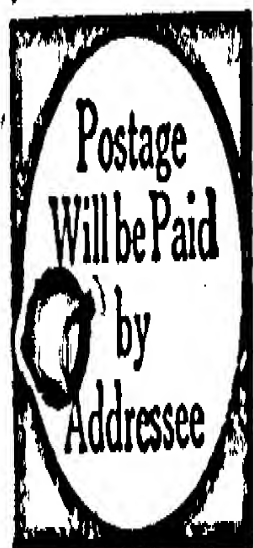
This book is a challenge to all who criticize the state for its encroachments upon the personal liberties of the citizen but who fail to realize that the crushing of conscience is by far a more serious violation of American rights and traditions.. IS CONSCIENCE A CRIME ?

304 Pages

50¢

ORDER FROM  
LEO W. JOHNSON  
Room 516-303-4th Ave  
New York City.





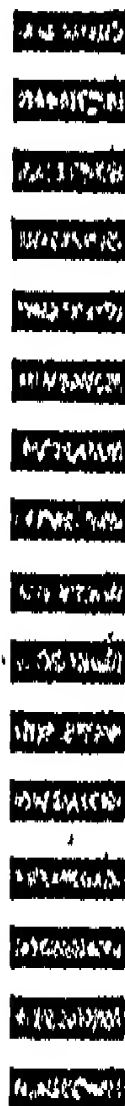
## BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 36793 Sec. 510 P. L. & R. New York, N. Y.

# THE CALL

## 303 FOURTH AVENUE

## NEW YORK, N. Y.



# THE CALL

AMERICA'S TIMELY SOCIALIST WEEKLY

*presents*

## NORMAN THOMAS

*Coast-to-Coast*

EVERY WEEK

STATION	CITY	On Your DIAL	TIME
WADC	Akron	1350	9:15 A.M.
WORL	Boston	950	1:45 P.M.
WBNY	Buffalo	1400	12:45 P.M.
WHIP	Chicago	1520	4:30 P.M.
KFEL	Denver	950	4:15 P.M.
WXYZ	Detroit	1270	1:30 P.M.
WEAU	Eau Claire, Wis.	1070	2:00 P.M.
KORE	Eugene, Ore.	1460	4:45 P.M.
WGRC	Louisville	1400	7:15 P.M.*
KFWB	Los Angeles	980	10:30 P.M.
WIBA	Madison, Wis.	1310	12:45 P.M.
WKPA	N. Kensington, Pa.	1150	2:00 P.M.
WHN	New York	1050	10:15 A.M.
WIBG	Philadelphia	990	6:30 P.M.
KWJJ	Portland, Ore.	1040	6:00 P.M.
WSAY	Rochester	1240	10:00 P.M.
KFBK	Sacramento	1530	10:15 A.M.
KYA	San Francisco	1260	11:15 A.M.
WOL	Washington, D. C.	1230	4:30 P.M.

\* ALL BROADCASTS ARE ON SUNDAY, EXCEPT STATION WGRC, LOUISVILLE, WHICH BROADCASTS THE SPEECH ON TUESDAY.

# THE NEXT STEP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST WAR

**A Nation-wide Radio Address  
delivered March 21st, 1941**

**AFTER** the passage of the Lend Lease Bill, and the President's fervently belligerent speech at the dinner to the White House correspondents, it is a reasonable question whether there are any "next steps" to be taken against war. Are we not already in it to such a degree that the question of further involvement depends upon the action of our enemies, rather than ourselves?

Such questions must be answered by the honest admission that by all former standards, and by all ordinary logic, we are already involved in a kind of limited war. Nevertheless, it matters profoundly to every American whether we are in war only as an arsenal or as active belligerents.

***"We will not participate in foreign war..."***

It is, indeed, significant that in his latest speech Mr. Roosevelt included no faint echo of his solemn campaign promise of October 23, 1940, at Philadelphia, which I now quote: "We are arming ourselves not for any purpose of conquest or intervention in foreign disputes. I repeat again that I stand on the platform of our Party 'We will not participate in foreign war and we will not send our army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside the Americas, except in case of attack.'"

But if Mr. Roosevelt did not renew this pledge, neither did he specifically commit us to send our sons into battle, and Hitler's speech, which followed the President's, gave indication that he regarded it as yet to his advantage to force us into full belligerency by declaring that we are already at war with him. The official Nazi spokesmen have claimed intention to regard our intervention as equivalent to war because, they allege, it will be ineffective. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the clear balance of power in Congress in favor of the Lend Lease Bill was held by those who professed to find in the passage of the bill good hope of keeping us out of full belligerency. Many of our Congressmen and Senators were gambling on the hope that a partial and undeclared war would not only make less likely our involvement in total war, but bring speedy victory to Great Britain, Greece and China. Those

If we are really going "all out for democracy," there is a fitness in insisting as a matter of democratic right that the people who fight war and pay for war should be allowed to vote on the war they choose to fight. This principle is a normal and logical extension of the bold ideas the founders of our republic who deliberately gave to the representatives of the people the right to declare war, which previously had been held only by the King or emperor. A popular vote on war can be taken more promptly today than some Congressional votes or than in earlier times Congress could be assembled, if it were not in session, in order to act on war.

Public discussion of this issue will serve as a brake on hasty action. The demand for a referendum will be a point around which we can carry on in far more construction education than we have yet had concerning the meaning of total war for our country.

### ***The American Way***

Heretofore the opponents of American armed intervention in war have been forced by circumstances to fight against this or that positive proposal which seemed to increase the risk of war. Let us now present our own positive proposal, thoroughly consistent with the principles of democracy, thoroughly practicable under the conditions that confront us. There is no time now to enact a Constitutional amendment, such as I should favor, to permit the people to vote on war, but there is nothing in the world, morally or legally, to prevent there is, on the contrary, much to encourage Congress to give us its solemn pledge to consult us before it puts us into war. We have had enough, no, too much, of informal Gallup polls. Let Congress promise us to act according to a formal and official poll, following free discussion, before it will heed anyone's demand that this nation become an active belligerent in Europe's and Asia's wars. This is the democratic, this should be the American, way.

***Additional copies of this and other speeches can be had by writing to Norman Thomas at 303 Fourth Avenue, New York.***

who thought, and still think, the **O**le excessively  
erous and unnecessary; have now no other recourse  
to hope that it will succeed in bringing to the world  
reasonably satisfactory peace before our economic re-  
serves and the lives of the noblest of our sons are poured  
like water, in the air, on the ocean and on land, in  
glaciers and deserts thousands of miles from home. Never  
I surer than now that total war will not give us any  
American Century but more likely a Century of Exhaustion  
or possibly a Century of Stalinist Dictatorship, than  
today.

## **War or Democracy**

Every American who believes that full involvement in  
war will not extirpate war or tyranny, but black out our  
own democracy, has reason to be more zealous than ever  
before that no act of our government should bring the  
calamity of war closer to us. What, then, can we do to  
keep out of the total war which some 85% of us, if the  
Gallup poll is correct, still hope to avert?

First of all, we can do straighter thinking than we have  
been doing in the past, and we can impress the results of  
that thinking upon the Administration and Congress. It is  
literally true that millions of Americans have been pan-  
icked into taking a great chance on total war because they  
have been persuaded, contrary to the facts in the case, that  
our democracy, our economic well being and, perhaps our  
very lives, are dependent upon the British navy; because  
they have been scared that we cannot even defend Omaha,  
they are seriously ready to take a chance on helping the  
British defend their empire, which today virtually includes  
the Dutch East Indies, 10,000 miles from home. The  
British Empire has points of superiority over a Japanese  
or a German empire, but it is monstrous to have our boys  
die for that empire at Singapore even if we should become  
the junior or the senior partner in the process. No imperi-  
alism can bring peace and happiness to the world.

The greatness of America is to be found in the con-  
quest of her own poverty and the wiping out of her own  
race prejudices. Thus can she bless the world. It should  
be no part of American destiny to invest the lives of her  
sons to win the profits that Henry Luce, Dorothy Thomp-  
son, Paul McNutt, and various of our bankers hope can  
be derived by making us the senior partner of Great  
Britain in exploiting the hungry millions of Asia, Africa,

organize the peace of Europe and of the world, our wars are vain. Each but sows the seed of new and worse conflict. To rush headlong into the Second World War in the name solely of British victory is to condemn us to a Third World War rather than to guarantee lasting peace.

In the third place, our struggle against total war will be helped by demonstrating that at peace we can do far more for the victims of poverty and exploitation at home, and war and fascism abroad, than if we are caught in the poverty and the madness which will be war's legacy to us.

No political formula that anyone can imagine will save European civilization if the children of the future on both sides of the channel have been broken by years of starvation, punctuated by the nightly horror of bombing. We can do more to help them in the name of our common humanity if we keep out of war.

### **Referendum for Peace**

Many of us who believe these things have been seeking for some positive demand to present to Congress, around which we can organize our discussion of the priceless values of peace. We think we have found it in the proposal that Congress, which told us that it passed the Lend Lease Bill to make our avoidance of total war more likely, should now solemnly pledge itself not to put us into belligerent participation in war, with or without formal declaration of it, until it has consulted us who must bear the tragic costs of war, by referendum. It should accept the result of our vote. The only exception might be in the event of actual attack upon our shores, but such invasion is wildly improbable. Almost any other eventuality, under the curious conditions of this war, would give us time for brief, but effective, discussion of the issue in public meetings and over the radio, and then for a formal vote.

I am aware that an advisory referendum is no panacea for peace. The people may be panicked by propaganda all the way into war, as so many of them have been panicked into an irrational fear for our future safety by the same sort of propaganda. A majority one way or another would not mean that the voice of the people is the voice of God. A determined President could probably get us into total war anyhow — but his determination might be weakened by evidence of our determination to be consulted.

esia. We do not want our sons to fight in tropical  
islands so that England, rather than Germany or Japan,  
keep a patriot like Nehru in jail in India.

With all the immense propaganda for American entry  
in war, there has never yet been a common sense dem-  
onstration that total war on two oceans and three conti-  
nents and the islands of the sea can result in complete  
victory or that if it did, our imperialism would be a  
guarantee of peace or would be worth the cost of its up-  
keep. Still less has there been any proof beyond assertion  
that the democracy and the economic destiny of 131 mil-  
lion Americans on this great continent are absolutely tied  
with the life of any empire whatsoever. If that is so;  
why are we defeated for no great nation ever lived up  
to its true destiny in abject dependence upon the military  
might of another.

### ***Will Victory Insure Peace***

In the second place we can check our drift into futile  
war by asking from both Churchill and Roosevelt a clear  
declaration of war aims. Evil as is the tyranny of the  
imperialist powers, another military victory by the British  
Empire will no more guarantee peace and democracy than  
the victory of the democracies in 1918 over the Kaiser.  
Great Britain, with our help, may conceivably win a  
more complete victory than I now think probable, and  
impose a peace which will mean another world war  
in less than a generation. So far we have no statement of  
Britain's war aims, or peace terms, in any other than  
vague generalities; the kind of language which can be  
set to music in churches.

For this I do not altogether blame Mr. Churchill.  
England is now united in resistance to Nazi aggression. Let  
the veteran imperialist, Winston Churchill, state explic-  
itly his war aims and he might divide his people, because  
some of them are dedicated to the complete destruction,  
not only of Nazism, but of Germany; others have a  
higher and better view. Some of the English falsely believe  
they can restore the old order by victory. Some of them  
know that their only hope is a new order of cooperation.  
These same divisions of opinion exist among American  
interventionists. Hence the reluctance of Mr. Roosevelt  
or Mr. Churchill to state explicitly what should be done.  
Nevertheless, until there is a clear concept of some  
other way than the old way of competitive imperialism to

# **NORMAN THOMAS TELLS AMERICA THE TRUTH EVERY WEEK!**

Station	City	On your dial	Time
WADC	AKRON	1320	MONDAY, 5:30 P.M.
WBAL	BALTIMORE	1060	SUNDAY, 1:15 P.M.
WORL	BOSTON	920	SUNDAY, 1:45 P.M.
WBNY	BUFFALO	1370	SUNDAY, 12:45 P.M.
WHIP	CHICAGO	1480	SUNDAY, 4:30 P.M.
KFEL	DENVER	920	SUNDAY, 4:15 P.M.
WGRC	LOUISVILLE	1370	TUESDAY, 7:15 P.M.
WIBA	MADISON	1280	SUNDAY, 12:45 P.M.
WELI	NEW HAVEN	930	SUNDAY, 4:15 P.M.
WHN	NEW YORK	1010	SUNDAY, 4:30 P.M.
WIBG	PHILADELPHIA	970	SUNDAY, 10:45 A.M.
KWJJ	PORTLAND, ORE.	1040	SUNDAY, 6:00 P.M.
WSAY	ROCHESTER	1210	SUNDAY, 10:00 P.M.
KSLM	SALEM, ORE.	1360	SUNDAY, 4:15 P.M.
KRSC	SEATTLE	1120	MONDAY, 5:30 P.M.
WOL	WASHINGTON, D.C.	1230	SUNDAY, 4:15 P.M.

## **CALIFORNIA RADIO SYSTEM (All Sun.)**

KFWB—Los Angeles	950	10:30 P.M.
KYA—San Francisco	1230	11:15 A.M.
KSAN—San Fran.	1420	11:15 A.M.
KFBK—Sacramento	1490	11:15 A.M.
KERN—Bakersfield	1380	11:15 A.M.
KFOX—Long Beach	1250	12 Noon
KMJ—Fresno	580	12:45 P.M.
KTMS—Santa Barb.	1220	11:15 A.M.
KWG—Stockton	1200	11:15 A.M.

## **MICHIGAN RADIO NETWORK (All Sun.)**

WXYZ—Detroit	1240	1:30 P.M.
WBCM—Bay City	1410	2:00 P.M.
WJIM—Lansing	1210	2:00 P.M.
WIBM—Jackson	1370	2:00 P.M.
WELL—Battle Creek	1420	2:00 P.M.
WOOD—Gr. Rapids	1270	2:00 P.M.
WHLS—Port Huron	1370	2:00 P.M.



## Who Pays For This Program?

We have no secret sources of funds.

THE CALL, which sponsors the Norman Thomas radio program, is barely self-sustaining. Therefore, its readers and others who believe it is good for America to hear Norman Thomas every week, make voluntary contributions, large and small, to finance this program.

Many thousands of Americans are anxious to do this because they know that Norman Thomas is an outstanding citizen, a forceful speaker, a man who speaks the truth, and a thorough champion of a total democracy for America and the world. His leadership of the movement against war has earned him an honored place in American life.

Thirteen broadcasts are scheduled ending the week of June 8th.

At that time, efforts will be made to establish the Norman Thomas radio program as a permanent year 'round radio feature.

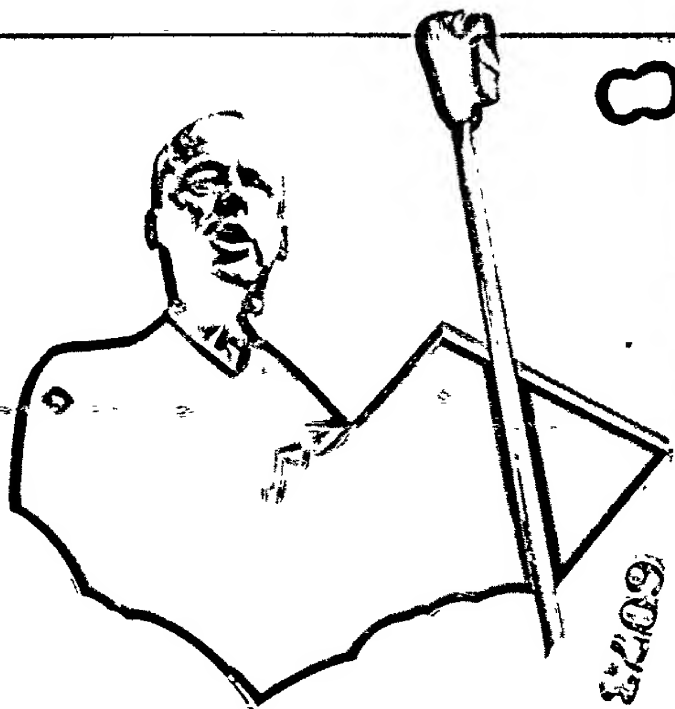
Contributions are received by the Norman Thomas Radio Fund at 303 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

**LET AMERICA HEAR  
THE TRUTH!**

# THE CALL

AMERICA'S TIMELY SOCIALIST WEEKLY

*presents*



# NORMAN THOMAS

**COAST-TO-COAST**

**EVERY WEEK**

Norman Thomas Radio Fund  
303 Fourth Avenue, New York City

8

I pledge \$.....to put Norman Thomas on the air every week.

☐ The above amount is enclosed.

☐ The above amount will be sent (date).....

☐ I will send money in.....installments.

(Check one of above.)

Signed.....

Address.....

City and State.....

# THE CALL RADIO BUREAU

**NORMAN THOMAS ON THE AIR EVERY WEEK FROM COAST TO COAST**

MAYNARD C. KRUEGER  
Chairman

HARRY W. LAIDLER  
Treasurer

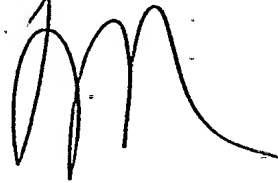
BEN FISCHER  
Director

303 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

309

GRamercy 7-6904

6072



Dear Friend,

The effort to keep us out of war has become the vital job of all patriotic Americans. Only if the people know the truth will they be able to act intelligently to keep America out of war.

To help let America know the truth, the CALL has arranged a series of thirteen broadcasts bringing the authoritative voice of Norman Thomas into homes from coast to coast every week.

Norman Thomas' speeches are good for America. Many thousands of Americans who do not necessarily share all Mr. Thomas' views, nevertheless feel that he is doing a good job of explaining why we should not go to war. They want to see the broadcasts continue as a permanent radio feature.

These broadcasts depend for financial support on you and the thousands of listeners like you. \$25,000 is needed to pay for 13 weeks of broadcasting.

May we count on you as one of the people who is helping to keep Norman Thomas on the air?

You can help us by —

1. Contributing as generously as you can (either with immediate or pledge).
2. Get your friends to listen to Norman Thomas.
3. Ask others to contribute.
4. Send us the names of people who you think should receive this letter.

For your convenience you will find enclosed a pledge card and a self-addressed envelope requiring no postage. Please use them to keep Norman Thomas on the air.

You cannot afford to miss this chance to bring sanity and truth to America.

Sincerely yours,

*Ben Fischer*

Director

CH-13<sup>166</sup>

NOT RECORDED

EX-9 INDEXED

THE CALL — A Timely Weekly

67-10767-2X3 11pm

# THE CALL

TRAVERS CLEMENT, Editor

NORMAN THOMAS IN THE WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

GRAMERCY 7-6904

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

6071

July 19, 1941

Dear Friend:

DATE 10/23/80 BY SP/BSK/mc

As editor of The Call, I am continually receiving letters from our subscribers telling us how much The Call means to them and how essential it is that it be kept going in these trying days.

What is more unusual, however, is the number of subscribers who think they are getting too much for their money, who write in and suggest we raise the annual subscription rate. "I have a feeling," writes a California subscriber, "that \$1 may not cover the costs."

Our thoughtful friend's "feeling" is correct. One dollar does not cover the cost, particularly in these days of rising paper and publication prices. But The Call reaches into thousands of humble homes in every section of the United States where even the expenditure of this extra dollar may mean real sacrifice, a denial perhaps of food or clothing.

This is why The Call is determined to keep its subscription rate at \$1. And this is why this letter is so important.

Only once each year, during the summer months when activity slumps and the going is particularly tough, does The Call make a general appeal for contributions. It does this through its Annual Coin Card Drive. We ask every subscriber who can possibly do so -- for the sake of those less fortunately situated -- to dig down in their pockets and send The Call an outright donation.

Our experience in past years indicates that the response to this annual drive comes not only from subscribers who have jobs and resources, but that hundreds who have no money whatever go out among their friends and collect dimes and quarters to fill up their coin cards. In this drive no amount sent in is too large or too small.

If you are one of the fortunate people who have a bank account, you can ignore the coin card and send us a check -- \$5, \$10, \$25 -- even \$100 if this letter reaches anyone who can afford that much. But if not, just fill the coin card -- it will accommodate bills as well as change. Or if you can't fill it yourself, try to get your friends to do so. But send something, even if it is only a dime.

A nationally known radio commentator writes that he likes The Call because of its "courage, intelligence, and integrity--three qualities that are increasingly conspicuous by their absence in almost every quarter." America needs these qualities and The Call more than ever. Help us to keep it going, to make it grow.

INDEXED

MVC

Sincerely,

SE - NOT RECORDED

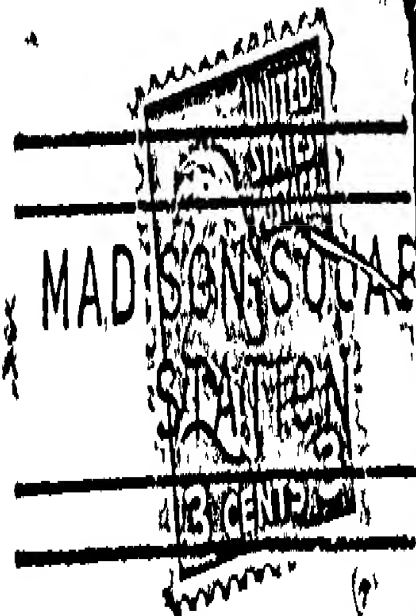
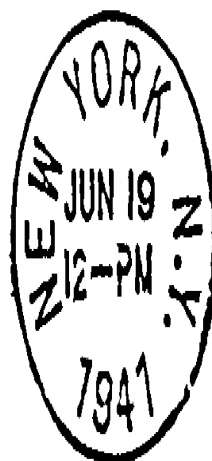
61-10767-3 Editor, The Call

Travers Clement

Agrupación Socialista Española

95 JAMES STREET

New York, N. Y.



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.



# THE CALL

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK



**A Personal Message  
From the Editor**

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.

U. S. Postage

**PAID**

New York, N. Y.

Permit No. 97

Dixon Kimmerel ex-329  
Box 1503 City Post Office  
Washington, D. C.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
New York, N. Y.

GJS:PAS

November 18, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

RE: "THE CALL"

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated August 29, 1941 and Bureau letter of July 30, 1941 concerning the subscription to the above publication.

Please be informed that this subscription had been entered and a letter had been forwarded to the Bureau to that effect, and that this was corroborated in a telephone conversation with Mr. KENNETH R. MCINTYRE of the Bureau when the above mentioned teletype was received. For that reason, no immediate reply was made to the teletype by mail or teletype.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY [signature]

P. E. FOXWORTH,  
Assistant Director

210  
CH-25

RECORDED

61-10767-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 NOV 21 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 25 10 15 AM '41

FILE

**TRAVERS CLEMENT**  
**Editor, The Call**

I have read your letter and I want to help.

Enclosed is \$.....

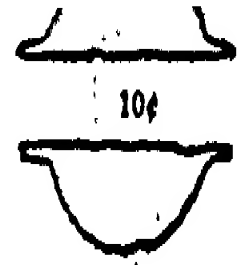
NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

CITY..... STATE.....

(Enclose this in self-addressed envelope and mail. No stamp required.)

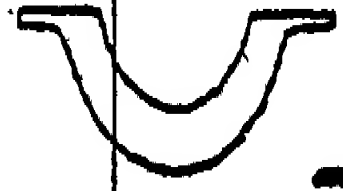




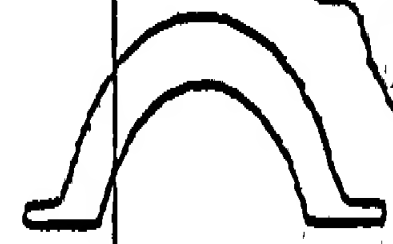
10¢



25¢ 5¢ or 1¢

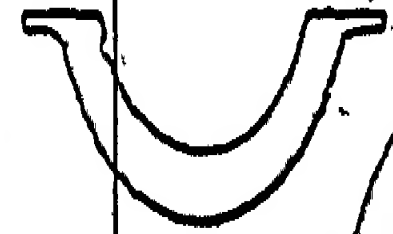


25¢ 5¢ or 1¢



50¢ Coin

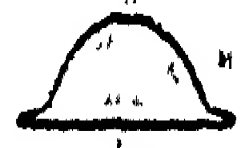
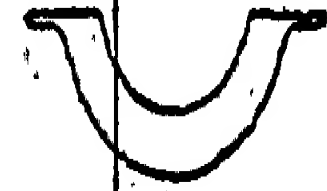
or Folded Bill



25¢ 5¢ or 1¢



25¢ 5¢ or 1¢



10¢



Dixen Kimmereel  
Box 1403, City PO  
Washington, D.C.

PAID

Permit No. 97

11  
 12  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18  
 19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28  
 29  
 30  
 31  
 32  
 33  
 34  
 35  
 36  
 37  
 38  
 39  
 40  
 41  
 42  
 43  
 44  
 45  
 46  
 47  
 48  
 49  
 50  
 51  
 52  
 53  
 54  
 55  
 56  
 57  
 58  
 59  
 60  
 61  
 62  
 63  
 64  
 65  
 66  
 67  
 68  
 69  
 70  
 71  
 72  
 73  
 74  
 75  
 76  
 77  
 78  
 79  
 80  
 81  
 82  
 83  
 84  
 85  
 86  
 87  
 88  
 89  
 90  
 91  
 92  
 93  
 94  
 95  
 96  
 97  
 98  
 99  
 100

# THE CALL RADIO BUREAU

NORMAN THOMAS ON THE AIR EVERY WEEK FROM COAST TO COAST

303 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

6069

GRamercy 7-4

MAYNARD C. KRUEGER

Chairman

JOHN PAUL JONES

Treasurer

ROBERT PARKER

Director

Dear Friend:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/13/80 BY [signature]

We have news which we know you will be glad to hear. The decision has been made to put Norman Thomas on the air once again in a weekly series of thirteen broadcasts.

The first series which ended on June 6 was, as you know, a great success. More than 5,000 people contributed or wrote us letters expressing their support and interest. That number of letters means five million listeners, since the radio advertising agencies estimate 1,000 listeners for every letter for this type of program. This means that at a cost of less than half a cent per person, we were able to bring the words of Norman Thomas to a great cross section of the American people.

The number of letters we have been receiving since June has convinced us that the people want Norman Thomas on the air again. We intend to do our best to make this possible. Our plans call for the program being carried over a basic network including New York, Washington, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. In addition, we expect to be able to include Louisville, Pittsburgh, Evansville, Madison, Rochester, and Seattle.

These are our plans, but to put them across successfully we need your help NOW. Won't you send as much as you can afford to make this possible? Merely enclose your check, money order, or bills in the self-addressed return envelope. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Norman Thomas Radio Fund.

The times demand that Norman Thomas be on the air weekly. You can help make it possible.

Sincerely yours,

*Maynard C. Krueger*  
Maynard C. Krueger, Chairman

*Robert Parker*  
Robert Parker, Director

INDEXED NOT RECORDED  
61-10767-4-X

THE CALL — A Timely Weekly

Norman Thomas  
235 EAST 22nd STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

Oct. 16, 1941

Dear friend!

6070

This little letter will go to call subscribers and those who have written us after me or one of my radio talks. It accompanies the story of my plans for a radio series. Those plans are practical; you can make them work.

To you who help I and my associates pledge all we can give to make this series count against war, against fascism, and for a richer, fuller democracy.

Yours in a great cause,

~~Norman Thomas~~  
Norman Thomas

JOHN PAUL JONES

Norman Thomas Radio Fund

303 Fourth Avenue, New York

I pledge \$.....to put Norman Thomas on the air every week.

☐ The above amount is enclosed.

☐ The above amount will be sent (date).....installments.

☐ I will send money in.....  
(Check one of above.)

Signed.....

Address.....

City and State

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

KRM:hr

December 19, 1941

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Tour Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Reference is made to the attached wire directed to the Bureau by R. A. Rainey of Columbus, Georgia, on December 11, 1941. After receiving this wire concerning the broadcast of Norman Thomas on the night of December 11th, efforts were made to obtain a copy of the speech of Norman Thomas. It was found in *The Call*, official organ of the Socialist Party for December 13, 1941. There is nothing objectionable contained in Thomas' speech. It should be noted that Thomas is the head of the Socialist Party of America.

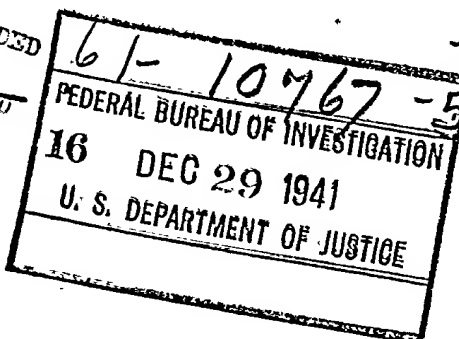
Respectfully,

*K. R. McIntire*  
K. R. McIntire

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1 MSK/luic

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

vcp



16 JAN 5 1942  
261

61-10757-6

December 22, 1941

Mr. R. A. Rainey  
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rainey:

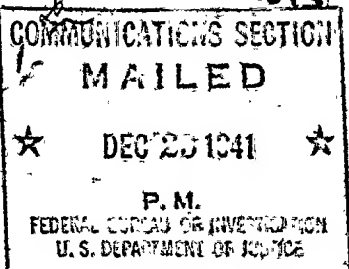
I deeply appreciate your courtesy in bringing  
to my attention the information contained in your tele-  
gram of December 11, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/88 BY SP1/MSK/ku

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



*[Handwritten signature and initials]*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 12 1941

WASHINGTON

we

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

*[Handwritten signature]*

*Copy*

WE 74 8

COLUMBUS GA DEC 11 1941 1130P

J. EDGAR HOOVER FBI

WASH DC

CHECK SPP SPEECH JUST MADE NORMAN THOMAS COLUMBIA HOOKUP.

R. A. ~~RAINEY~~

1150P

COPIES DESTROYED

78 JUN 21 1961

*ack + handle*  
**COPY IN FILE**

INDEXED  
*bt*

RECORDED

*rd*

61-10767-6
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 DEC 29 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten initials]*



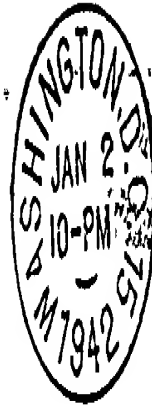
It. Hubert L. Allensworth

WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



PENALTY FOR PRIVATE

PAIDMENT OF POST

1645

The Director of the FBI,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. R. K. Grace.

C  
p  
y

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH  
West River  
Anne Arundel County  
Maryland

Rev. Lyle S. Barnett, Rector

Dec. 11, 1941

Mr. Hubert Allensworth

F. B. I.

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

My dear Hubert:

You certainly are in the right work at the right time. I know you are terribly busy, and I do not want to take up a lot of your time. There is a confidential matter which I feel I ought to take up with the F. B. I., however, so I am writing to you as one there whom I know.

This is a small village, approximately 30 miles due east of Washington, very near the Chesapeake Bay. It is about 15 miles south of Annapolis. It is a right heavily wooded section in large part. Here in the neighborhood there is a family I am ashamed to say I have not attempted to get acquainted with in the 5 years I have been here. I would never have given them a thought now except that one of my parishoners asked me recently if I know anything about them. They are not members of the Parish Church here, but strangers who have lived here a few years, and because they are strangers, I regret that I have not been to see them. However, since the question was brought up, I have made inquiries at the Post Office here, and find that the name of the people is Norman Thomas, that the man

7

is a foreigner, his present name adopted or Americanized, his wife a native of this county, their business a restaurant in Washington, apparently no children, but a man named Hardesty is at their little bungalow place here during the day while they are in the city, and presumably they are here at night. Our Postmaster does not know whether Mr. Thomas is naturalized or not; at any rate, he is not registered here as an alien. He may be so registered in Washington.

I hesitate to mention this next item, but because we should not take any chances these days, I am doing so. A colored person in the neighborhood saw a plane last week that seemed to be trying to land in a field near where these people live, but the plane did not land. Also last week I was out in one of our fields when some plane circled over me twice. I thought at the time that it seemed strange, and I wondered if the plane was trying to land near where I was sitting. But it went on. Now I know that in war time we are apt to get hysterical, and I hate the thought of suspecting anyone of un-American activities that I have not even met. However, I am writing you all this because I know that it will be strictly confidential, and because I do not want to brush aside anything today that might later on turn out to be of a serious nature. I am sure you will understand how I feel about this, and that you will check the data that you may have there in Washington.

With best wishes, and hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again sometime, I am,

Yours truly,

Lyle S. Barnett

Chenoweth, West River P.O.  
Anne Arundel Co., Md.

REC-61-10767-7

RKG:ONE

January 21, 1942

Lieutenant Robert L. Allensworth  
Public Relations Branch  
Army Air Forces  
Ammunitions Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lieutenant Allensworth:

Pursuant to the request set out in your letter of January 2, 1942, I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you by Reverend Lyle S. Barnett and dated December 11, 1941.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this matter to my attention are appreciated and you may be assured that the subject matter will receive appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

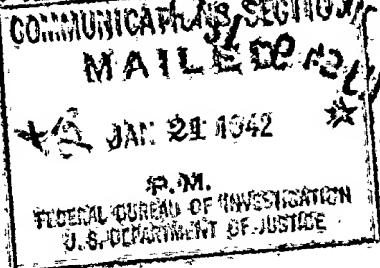
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1 YSK/luc

Enclosure

cc - Baltimore

Enclosure of incoming communications.



Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Holloman  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES

WASHINGTON

Public Relations Branch,  
Army Air Forces,  
Munitions Building,  
Washington, D. C.

January 2, 1942.

The Director of the FBI,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.  
Attention: Mr. R. K. Grace.

Dear Mr. Grace:

Pursuant to my telephone conversation with you this afternoon, I am transmitting herewith, the letter about which I spoke together with my acknowledgment.

Once again let me impress upon you and any one who has occasion to inquire into this matter, the absolute necessity for a confidential treatment of this subject. I think it is self-evident that Mr. Barnett's information should be treated in all confidence and it should be apparent that his position in this community makes such a treatment absolutely essential.

If I may be of any further assistance in respect to this matter, please have no hesitancy in calling me here at my office in the War Department, extension 71101.

I should like to have Mr. Barnett's letter returned to me.

Very truly yours,

Hubert L. Allensworth,  
1st Lieut., Air Corps,  
Personnel and Administrative Officer.

1 Encl.

Ltr. fr. L. S. Barnett.

RECORDED

INDEXED

61-10767-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 JAN 6 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2/1/42

COPIES DESTROYED

78 JUN 21 1961

RECEIVED

January 2, 1942

Rev. Lyle S. Barnett,  
Christ Church Parish,  
West River, Anne Arundel County, Md.

My dear Mr. Barnett:

You can not imagine how happy I was to receive your thoughtful letter of December 11, 1941, which only reached my desk this morning. As you are doubtless aware, at one time I was an attorney in the Lands Division, Department of Justice, but since July of last year I have been on duty with the War Department. At the time I was called to duty I was ordered down to Langley Field, Virginia, where I remained some time until my transfer to Washington was effected where I am now on duty with the Air Staff.

I have considered the matter discussed in your letter and have taken this subject up with the F. B. I. These people will look into the matter and if it is of significance, proper action will be taken, otherwise no further investigation will be made. You may rest assured that anything done will be executed in a most discreet and confidential manner. Of this I have received complete assurance. I can well understand your reluctance in calling this matter to my attention but I believe you are doing the only sensible thing in view of the present war and the necessity of pursuing every suspicious circumstance to a successful conclusion.

I had the good fortune to be at home during the Christmas holidays with my family. They were all well and we spoke of you and Mrs. Barnett several times. I would like very much to see you some time and if the occasion presents itself I do hope you will come up to Washington and call on me, either here in my office in the Munitions Building or at my home 1814 "G" St., N.W., Apt. 7.

You may rest assured that the information contained in your letter will not be used in any sense prejudicial to the best interest of these people unless their actions and deportment warrants prosecution.

With kindest personal regards, I am

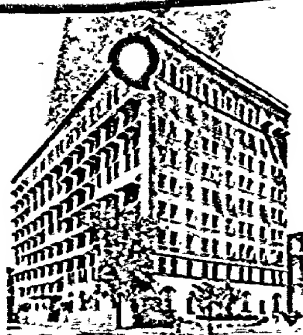
Sincerely yours,

Hubert L. Allensworth,  
1st Lieut, Air Corps.

COPIES DESTROYED  
78 JUN 21 1961

Just The  
M

PHONE  
MAGNOLIA  
7000



MISS H.B. FOUTCH  
MANAGER

# Mayflower

## APARTMENT HOTEL

425 W. ORMSBY AVENUE

Louisville, Ky.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Dec. 14, 1941.

The President

President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I just heard Norman Thomas Saturday after-  
noon over the radio speaking so beautifully of the  
"noble" Japanese a race that is so "proud" and gave  
me the impression that if/that if they had any "bad"  
thoughts that they had learned them from us and the  
English. To me his talk was one of confusion and mis-  
leading. We are in War- can't something be done to  
shut his mouth. To me he doesn't sound like a loyal  
American.

The radio WAVE(970) over our radio said for  
us to send a card if we wanted these talks to go on;  
to "The Call" 303 4th Avenue New York City.

Most sincerely

*Mr. Smiley J. R. Walker*

RECORDED

Mrs. E. H. Walker

INDEXED

#606 The Mayflower

Louisville, Kentucky

61-10767-8  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
14 JAN 8 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



FJS:JEA  
61-10767-8

RECORDED

February 5, 1942

Mrs. Emily H. B. Walker  
Apartment #606  
The Mayflower Hotel  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Walker:

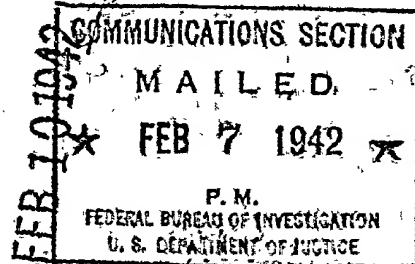
Your letter dated December 14, 1941, directed to the President has been referred to this Bureau.

The content of your letter has been noted and is being made a matter of official record in the files of this Bureau. Inasmuch as the subject matter of your communication does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, it is impossible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to act in reference to the subject matter of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/80 BY SP4 BKL/1  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



*[Handwritten signature]*



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.  
January 3, 1942

RKG:OME

Call received 4:30 p.m. 1/2  
Dictated 8:55 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Lieutenant H. L. Allensworth, Headquarters, Army Air Force, Munitions Building, called at the above time and advised that he had received a letter from a friend of his, which he thought might be of interest to the Bureau.

Lieutenant Allensworth stated that he had formerly been connected with the Lands Division, Department of Justice, and that his friend had assumed that because he was connected with the Department of Justice that he was with the FBI. Lieutenant Allensworth stated that his friend was a thoroughly reliable individual and was not submitting the information because of "war hysteria".

He said that he would acknowledge receipt of the letter to him and forward it or a copy of it to the Bureau right away. He requested that it be kept confidential and that if he forwarded the original that it be returned to him.

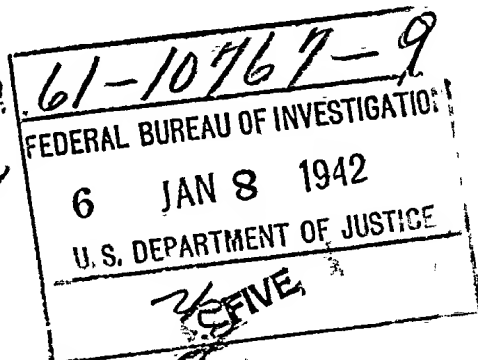
Respectfully,

R.K. Grace

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY [signature]

COPIES DESTROYED  
78 JUN 21 1961

RECORDED



7 JAN 28 1942

COPY IN FILE

Sec. 502, P. L. & R.

Dixon Kimmerel  
Box 1503  
City P. O.  
D. C.

# WASHINGTON CALL BUREAU

1914 "G" STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 12, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/YSK/buc

Dear Friend:

The Washington Bureau of THE CALL is bringing Norman Thomas to town to meet with a group of friends on January 18th, Sunday. The meeting will take place at 3 P.M. at the Workmen's Circle Hall, 1502 14th Street. You are cordially invited to this gathering.

As you know THE CALL has sponsored Mr. Thomas on a series of weekly radio programs. This will be the first opportunity to meet with Mr. Thomas since the war.

We felt that rather than attempt a large formal meeting on such short notice, that we would invite a group of friends to hear Mr. Thomas present his views on the war and what can be done today. A member of the Norman Thomas Radio Committee will present briefly the story of the radio series since December 4th, and the problems involved in continuing this type of program in war time.

Admission will be free but there will be a collection to defray the cost of the meeting and Mr. Thomas' expenses.

Please feel free to bring any friends that you believe will be interested.

Sincerely,

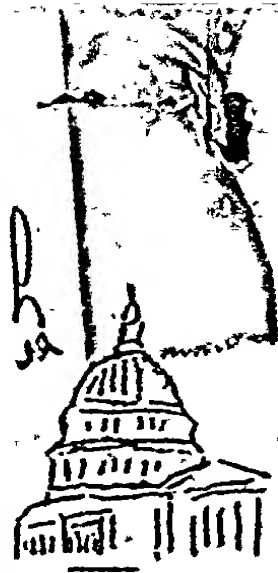
Albert W. Hamilton

Albert W. Hamilton  
Washington Representative

INDEXED

61-10767-98
11-NOT RECORDED

23 FEB 6 1942



## CAPITAL ROUNDTABLE

Announcing a series of radio forums  
over station W W D C - 1450 KC on  
your dial.

EVERY TUES. - 10:15 P.M. - - WWDC

Jan. 13. — Post War Problems.

Jack Barbash, Office of Education;  
Ezra Glazer, Nat'l Resources Planning  
Board; Albert Hamilton, The Call

Jan. 20 — Victory — A Discussion of Peace Aims,

Kendrick Lee, Editorial Research;  
Elmer Lewis, Dept. of Labor; Albert  
Hamilton, The Call

Jan. 27 — The Consumer and Democracy

Jacob Baker, Pres. Konsum Cooperative;  
Margaret Gerber, Sec. Co-op League  
of the District of Columbia;  
and others.

Feb. 1 — Prices, Wages and Profits: A Factual  
Discussion.

(Charles Stewart, Bureau of Labor  
Statistics; Albert Hamilton, The Call  
and others.

\*\*\*\*

(This is an incomplete program. A number of  
other people have been asked to participate  
in these forums.)

Tune in on Tuesday nights. Let the station  
know what you think of the broadcasts.

23 FEB 6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1 HSK/lu

# WASHINGTON CALL BUREAU

1914 "G" STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALBERT W. HAMILTON — WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE — REPUBLIC 0177

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY *SP/USK/hic* 6063

Dear Friend:

When I read and heard Norman Thomas' radio speech for Sunday Jan. 25th, I felt it was worth passing on, so I am sending you a copy of it. If you would like a copy for someone else, send me a three cent stamp and the name and address of your friend and we will put a copy in the mail.

As you may know, this is the ninth of a series of thirteen weekly broadcasts by Mr. Thomas. In this series, he and his Sunday guests are the only weekly national commentators with a liberal approach to both domestic and foreign questions. Mr. Thomas was the only man active in national affairs who dared to make reference to past administration foreign policy within the week after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Last Sunday, Mr. Thomas and his guest Aaron Levenstein discussed frankly and from the standpoint of the consumer and worker, the problem of "shortages" and how they have been handled. Next Sunday, Maynard Krueger, of the University of Chicago will discuss with Mr. Thomas the question of "Paying for the war." You can see why this series of talks sponsored by The Call, the Socialist Weekly, is more than well worth while.

Others who have thought them worthwhile have made the broadcasts possible by contributing \$455.00 to pay the costs of the radio time to date. However, the broadcasts are only paid through Jan. 25th. Money must be raised for the remaining broadcasts.

The largest single contribution has only been fifty dollars. Most of the money has come in dollar and five dollar amounts. We feel that the record until now is good. We want to finish the series.

If you have not already sent a contribution will you now plan to make one to help cover costs on the remaining broadcasts? I know it is difficult and bothersome to put a check or a bill in an envelope and address it to Albert Hamilton, 1914 G St N.W.. I know that sometimes a stamp is hard to find, but won't you do this immediately?

If you have already given, we don't feel that we can ask you again. We do thank you for what you have done. Of course if you do have a spare dollar or five dollar bill, it will help.

This radio series is one of the channels of free speech in Washington. Will you help keep it open?

Sincerely,

*Albert Hamilton*  
Albert Hamilton

161  
INDEXED

1 FEB 14 1942  
61-10767-10  
15-NOT RECORDED

Ninth speech in the CALL Radio Series, by Norman Thomas, January 25th, 1942.

6064

## HATE, HUNGER AND THE FUTURE

British lack of foresight and bungling in Malaya have aroused a storm which, beginning in Australia, has reached England and threatens sooner or later a Cabinet shake-up. American bungling, lack of foresight and grant of excessive profits to favored individuals and corporations, documented by the unanimous report of the Truman Committee to the Senate, cannot under our system result in the same kind of shake-up. Nevertheless, at long last President Roosevelt seems to have abandoned the effort (illustrated as recently as in his dealing with the Office of Civilian Defense) to cure failures by appointing another coordinator to coordinate those who cannot coordinate or another administrator or administrative committee further to confuse the existing confusion. He has given Mr. Donald Nelson power to get results, and we shall see what will happen. Production for war ought to go forward.

But for civilian needs there is no such hope. The best that can be said for the Price Control Bill is that it is better than nothing. No competent observer believes that it will stop the dangerous price rise. And this is true irrespective of the much controverted agricultural provisions. The quarrel about them illustrates one of the problems which social planning frankly must face; namely, the problem how to divide between different economic groups with different interests a limited total of spending power. City workers certainly have a case for more, and so do farmers. Both can point an accusing finger at business and investment groups which increased their profits despite taxes in 1941. Nevertheless the inescapable fact is that very soon almost everybody will suffer from the inflationary process indicated by a rise of wholesale prices on food stuffs amounting to 25 percent in a year. This despite the fact that on January first the United States had on hand the largest supply in its history. (The figures are the Department of Agriculture's own.) Obviously consumers must organize not only in Consumers' Cooperatives but in neighborhood and regional groups to exert political pressure against a situation even more hurtful to America and its morale than the loss of a battle.

Although much of the news is disquieting, one gain for freedom and economic sanity is worth recording. A few weeks ago I called attention to the Taylor case then pending before the Supreme Court. It involved a Georgia statute which strengthened the ugly practice of debt slavery among sharecroppers, white and black. The Court unanimously found the Georgia law unconstitutional, and, significantly, the opinion was written by Justice Byrnes of South Carolina.

Negroes happen to be the principal although not the only gainers by this decision. In other matters they have not fared so well. Discrimination against them in the military services still continues, and tends to arouse increasing bitterness at a time when it is wholly to our interest to convince the colored races of Asia that American democracy stands everywhere for fair play. Race riots in and around army camps do not help. It takes more than the praise deservedly showered on Joe Louis to take out of the mouths of American Negroes the bitter taste of discrimination in the Army and Navy and in job allotment. It is not fair simply to blame the Government for a situation which is born of American customs and American prejudices. Public opinion must change it.

This business of hating or despising other nations and races entails a horrible cost which we shall pay unto the third and fourth generation. Those who insist on indicting the whole German people, not simply their Nazi rulers, as a race peculiarly and immemorably the enemies of peace and mankind are talking nonsense. It is a type of nonsense which will prolong the war and make lasting peace impossible. There is now a hope which we dare not yet indulge too far that German morale is breaking. The surest way to unite the people and their rulers in a kind of desperate courage is to proclaim that Germany must be broken up and her whole people punished because history from the time of Tacitus down has adjudged them impossible neighbors. That is not true. All that can truthfully be said is that at various periods in history the Romans, Arabs, Turks, Spanish, French, British, Germans and so on have under certain circumstances willingly responded to an aggressive, militarist and imperialist leadership.

These remarks apply to the Japanese. Unquestionably they have qualities that make them brave and even fanatical soldiers, but for centuries they lived a life of comparative peace in a hermit kingdom from which they were awakened by enforced contact with the western world. Just as there is no hope of peace in Europe on the basis of the enslavement of Slavs today or Germans tomorrow,

so there is no hope of peace on the basis of enslavement of Chinese today and Japanese tomorrow. The passion for vengeance is very human, but unless the cycle of revenge of nation against nation and race against race can someday be broken, mankind must say an everlasting farewell to all its dreams of peace and plenty.

6065

I do not say these things because a sermon is appropriate to Sunday but because they are true and immensely important. Their timeliness is evidenced by a shocking cartoon which recently appeared in a newspaper which preens itself as the champion of virtue. The cartoon depicts a war monument with the inscription "To John Haynes Holmes who spoke the beautiful words: 'the unhappy people of Japan are our brothers!'" On the pedestal stands an ugly, headless figure, presumably of Dr. Holmes. Beside it stands the far uglier figure of a living Japanese in uniform, wearing an artificial halo, and holding in one hand a knife and the distorted head of the statue.

For this sort of thing there is no possible excuse. We men of all races are brothers very similar in our crimes and in our virtues. If by any chance the people of Japan, who are paying a terrible price for the mad ambitions of their rulers, can be made to understand that the kind of world for which Americans are fighting will be a world of brotherhood and opportunity for men of all races and nations, that understanding may mean life not death to tens of thousands of our sons.

I do not mean that the world will be saved by noble sentiments alone or that I expect the miracle of war without hate, or that I would condone the crimes of dictators and tyrants. I do mean that no lasting, much less a democratic peace, can be built on hate. And of this principle I have two immediately practicable applications to suggest. The first is to reiterate my insistence on the rapid working out of better war aims and peace terms than those embodied in the Charter of the Atlantic, terms which by their reasonableness may appeal to peoples on both sides of the struggle. My second is that the Government and people of America put into effect experimentally some such plan for feeding the starving children of Europe as Herbert Hoover has worked out with such changes as America's complete involvement in the war may make necessary. This winter the situation is growing rapidly worse. Hunger and disease are almost as rampant in unoccupied France and Spain as in the occupied countries. In recent days newspapers and radio have carried stories of starvation and sickness ranging from the alarming increase of tuberculosis and other diseases connected with malnutrition in Belgium and Holland to the horrors of wholesale starvation in Greece and in the Ghetto in Warsaw where the monthly death rate rose from three thousands to fifteen thousand between June and September. Typhus, serious enough to arouse grave concern in Germany has broken out in the miserable countries behind the German Army's eastern front. And typhus is of itself proof of hunger. It is a lice-born disease. Lice flourish where there is no soap and there is no soap where there are no fats, all of the dwindling supply having been consumed for food by a starving people.

For this situation, of course, war is primarily responsible, and the Nazis who made the war and robbed the rest of Europe to feed their armies. But when men are faced with fire or flood or disaster at sea they do not think their duty done when they have found and cursed the knave or fool who may have started the fire, or destroyed the dam or wrecked the ship. They seek to save their own and their fellows' lives. There was black guilt in the Thirty Years' War, but we remember it not primarily because of the crimes of those who caused it, but because in the years from 1618 to 1648 hunger and disease took a toll of life far greater than the violence of war and entailed not alone upon Germany but much of Europe biological as well as political effects felt not through decades but through centuries. No perfection of formula for peace can save a Europe whose children, the builders of tomorrow, are decimated, wasted and broken, by hunger and illness. The German armies have not starved; British children are not better fed; nor has the strength of conquered peoples for resistance been nourished, by the refusal of the British and American Governments to permit any such attempt at relief of the children as was successfully undertaken in the First World War. Actually, under the present system, the Germans bought 400 tons of Swiss milk which the American Quakers might have bought for relief if our Government had consented.

61-10767-10

Of course it is not certain that the Nazi Government would grant safe conduct to food supplies or permit a fair distribution of canned milk and fats and medicines in the occupied countries or even in France and Spain. It has not interfered with the limited work undertaken by the American Friends or Quakers. It has, I understand, permitted a Swiss Committee to supervise a distribution of a small quantity of American medicines since December 7th. At no time could the Nazis steal enough to supply their armies for more than a day or two. If the failure of any scheme for the feeding of children, even in occupied France or Spain, could, by experiment, be proved to be solely the fault of the Nazis, the popularity of the English and Americans would be greater than it now is in occupied Europe. Moreover to supply food would give automatically an honorable sort of pressure on the people and Government of France and Spain. And mothers in Europe, watching their children die, would not curse the British blockade after they have cursed the Nazis.

So great is the tragedy in Greece that it is reported that the British Government is considering relaxing the blockade on certain food stuffs, even though Greece is an occupied country. The precise plans in different places would have to vary. There are capable neutrals, Swiss, Swedish and Irish, who could be trusted efficiently to supervise any plans. Right now the American Friends Service Committee at 20 South 12th Street in Philadelphia is bringing some relief especially to the children of unoccupied France. With your generous help and with the permission of the British and American Government that help can be increased.

Our National Resources Board in its admirable plans for post-war recovery definitely includes the feeding of a hungry Europe. Is not this the time to begin? It is true that even in America there may be shortages of sugar and certain fats, largely as a result of the Administration's mistakes of omission and commission. Certainly we must fight price inflation here at home. Great are our stores, and in most lines so great is our potential production, that we should not be giving like those who in the desert share the last jar of water. We would be giving out of relative abundance. Our President has told us that we fight for freedom of religion and for the great ethical principles of the Hebrew Prophets and Jesus of Nazareth. At their heart is the command to feed the hungry, and to care for the little children. From that command not even war can absolve us, and to obey it will help to pave the way for a more lasting peace.

#

#

#

61-10767-10



# THE CALL RADIO BUREAU

**NORMAN THOMAS ON THE AIR EVERY WEEK FROM COAST TO COAST**

MAYNARD C. KRUEGER  
Chairman

JOHN PAUL JONES Dear Friends:  
Treasurer

ROBERT PARKER  
Director

303 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

#31 - 1914 G Street N.E. 7-6904  
Washington D.C.

Washington station WOL was one of the stations which banned Norman Thomas' program. After a two week silence a tentative agreement has been reached with the station to carry the program on a week to week basis. It went on last Sunday and will be on next Sunday at 1 p.m.

However, it will be under possible restrictions.

With the break-up of the national network the responsibility of financing and publicizing of the program is now in the hands of a local Call Radio Committee. Rather than submit to the hysteria indicated by the sudden dropping of Mr. Thomas' broadcasts, we decided to try to maintain the program.

Over the holidays a small group of real friends of democracy pledged enough to pay the costs for last weeks program and the next. Now we must put the issue squarely up to you.

We must raise or guarantee \$440.00 for the remaining eight weeks.

If it is worthwhile to fight for free speech, will you make possible the exercising of that right. Will you send us as large a check as you possibly can? Dollar bills will help, but the five and ten dollar bills and checks, will help more.

We have won a preliminary skirmish with war hysteria, it will now be up to you to determine whether it will be worth anything.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/KAC/...

Sincerely,

Albert W. Hamilton  
Washington Representative

P.S. If you have already given, will you forgive us for writing again but the urgency of the occasion bears on all of us.

2 MAR 3 1942

INDEXED

SE

bn

61-10767-11
11-10767-11

THE CALL — A Timely Weekly

A WORD FROM NORMAN THOMAS

On the basis of a speech scheduled for December 14, half of the most important stations in the network carrying my weekly broadcasts exercised their legal right to cancel their contract for the series and others have indicated standards of judgement which would destroy the value of the speeches as honest, independent discussions of public issues.

This unwarranted censorship threw our well planned radio series into a state of confusion which threatened complete abandonment of the project.

The zeal and interest of our friends, particularly in the cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Madison Wis. however, makes it seem possible for us to carry out our plans on a limited scale.

It should be recognized that our limited program presents added difficulties. Transcription costs become disproportionately high with a program of fewer stations. The situation is further complicated by the fact that my recordings must be made on Tuesday for a speech to be delivered on Sunday and in war-time, developments in the intervening days may somewhat affect the value of the speech and the attitude of station managers.

Under the difficult conditions, the Call Radio Bureau and its invaluable supporters in all parts of the nation deserve every encouragement in their heroic efforts to carry on. May I appeal to all who read these lines to give them every possible co-operation?

We must all deplore this interference with the right of free speech. We can give a vigorous answer to it by seeing that the Call Radio Bureau in the different cities where we shall have the Call program on the air receives the funds to continue.

NORMAN THOMAS

61-10707-1

72. Bureau of Investigation  
May 2 suggest that  
Mr. Norman Thomas  
will stand investigating.  
Mr. Ray Stout, on his  
Tuesday Evening radio program  
on May 12<sup>th</sup>,  
Sunday the heading,  
"Public Affairs," tells  
us that Mr. Norman Thomas  
misrepresents the  
actions of the President  
of the United States  
that he is glad to try  
to think the American  
people against the  
President that Mr. Norman Thomas  
in 1942  
4 JUN 2 1942 President Roosevelt

RECORDED  
INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 16 1942

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

by saying that "the  
 evacuation of the Japanese  
 from the Pacific coast  
 is as bad as Hitler's  
 evacuation of Poles  
 in Europe!" Mr Thomas  
 does not take into  
 consideration the fact  
 that Hitler separates  
 families, which is  
 not true regarding  
 the Japanese.

Surely, something  
 should be done to  
 stop Mr. Norman Thomas  
 in his effort to disunite  
 the country and sow  
 seeds of hate. <sup>W. B. Wright</sup>  
 Boston. W. B. Wright



BONDS AND STAMPS

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington.  
I. b.

# HEAR NORMAN THOMAS

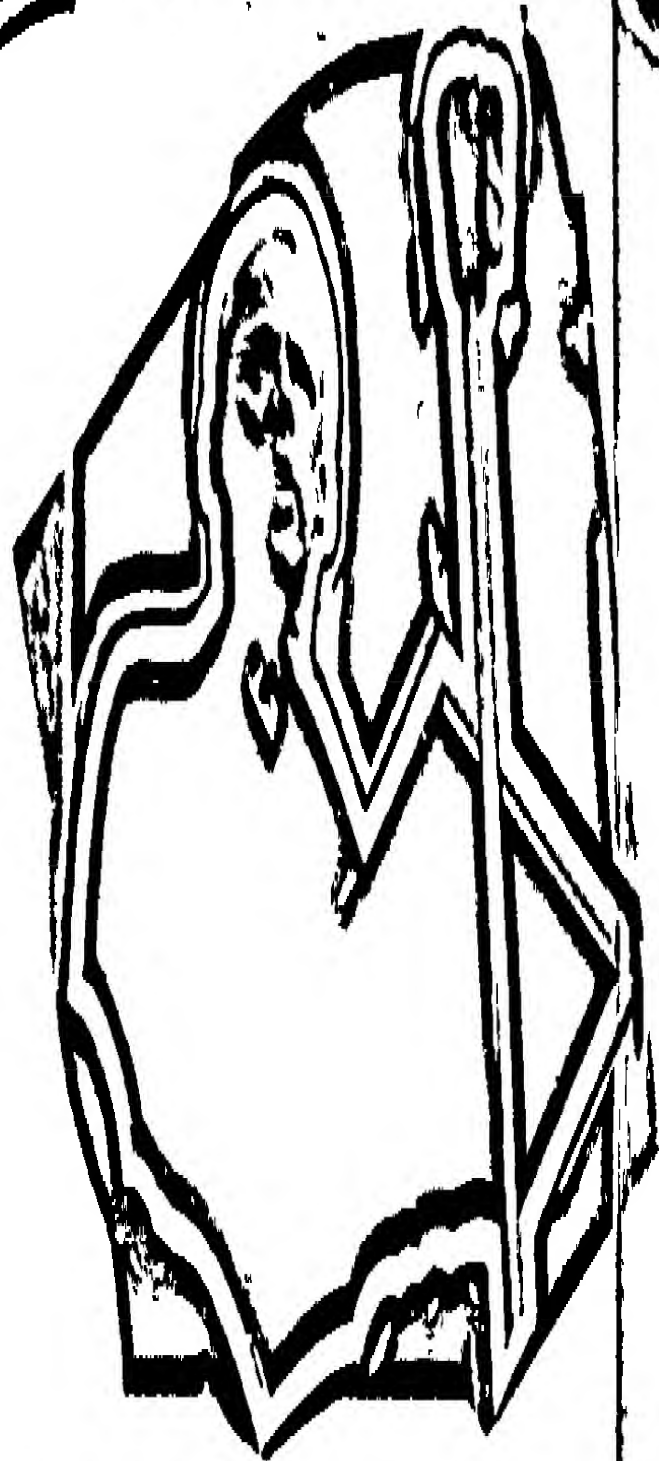
## EVERY SUNDAY

### FROM NOV. 30 to Feb. 22

City	Station	Time	Kilocycles
New York City.	WQXR	1:45 to 2:00 p.m.	1560
Boston.....	WCOP	3:45 to 4:00 p.m.	1150
Detroit.....	WXYZ	1:15 to 1:30 p.m.	1270
Washington, D.C.	WOL	1:00 to 1:15 p.m.	1260
New Kensington, Pa.	WKPA	2:00 to 2:15 p.m.	1150
Madison, Wis.....	WIBA	2:00 to 2:15 p.m.	1310
Chicago.....	WHIP	3:30 to 3:45 p.m.	1520
Los Angeles.....	KHJ	5:45 to 6:00 p	
San Francisco.....	KFRC	5:45 to 6:00	
Seattle, Wash.....	KOL	5:45 to 6:00 p	
Tacoma, Wash.....	KMO	5:45 to 6:00	
Portland, Ore.....	KALE	5:45 to 6:00	
* Louisville, Ky. ....	WHAS	4:45 to 5:00 p.m.	840
*Broadcast on Saturdays			

*One clear, sane voice can now be heard in millions of American homes regularly each week, dealing with the tremendously important issues of our time. Tune in every week. Get your friends to listen.*

Hear **NORMAN THOMAS**



ON THE AIR EVERY WEEK



# CAPITOL COMMENTS

WHAT'S WHAT IN WASHINGTON-  
FACTS, FIGURES & FOLLOW-UPS

Some of you have seen the above column head in the Socialist weekly, **THE CALL**. Perhaps you have wondered how it is possible to obtain a weekly column as well as other exclusive material from Washington on national affairs.

We want to tell you of the doings of our Washington office, because it is one of the important activities of the Socialist Party.

## WASHINGTON CALL BUREAU

Last year the Socialist Party of Washington and the National Executive Committee decided to place a full time worker in the Capital. Albert Hamilton, member of the National Executive Committee, was selected to head up this Washington work.

One of the first activities was the organization of the Washington Bureau of **THE CALL**. The cooperation of a number of newspaper men, labor journalists and research workers has been secured in preparation of material which has appeared in **THE CALL**, and other publications.

CAPITAL COMMENTS over the last year has consistently been ahead of the daily press in giving the facts on Jesse Jones and the rubber situa-

ENCLOSURE

61-10747-



THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY THE DRIVE  
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE AND THE FARMERS  
FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF THE O.P.A.

THE CALL sponsored Norman Thomas in a nationwide series of weekly radio broadcasts. Research workers at the Washington office helped in the preparation of material for these talks.

The Socialist Party has helped many causes: sharecroppers week; the fight to free Odell Waller; the effort of the Post War World Council to secure justice for American citizens of Japanese origin; the efforts of the Southern Electoral Reform League to abolish the poll tax. Personnel, office, telephone have been made available to these and other causes when they needed action in the nation's capital.

### EXPANSION

Now - we want to expand these activities. We believe there is greater need than ever before for believers in democracy to wage the fight against fascism at home and abroad. We want to increase the work which can be done from Washington.

We need your help. Last year, a modest budget of \$ 150 a month covered expenses. The more an organization does, the more it is called on to do -- and the more it costs. Will you help us to meet the costs of our increasing work?

We need, by the end of the summer, assurances that \$ 500 is on hand or pledged for the next twelve month period.

Will you, if you can help, send the enclosed blank to Eric Harboash, Treasurer, 1415 Underwood St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

alcohol and sugar controversy; it has  
the only column to consistently name names  
in the fight against race discrimination in  
government agencies and private industry; it  
gave the first inside story on the Southern  
anti-labor drive against the 40-hour week.

### READ THE RECORD

**T**he Bureau prepared a study for People's  
Lobby on dollar a year men, their activi-  
ties and their influence in the defense agen-  
cies. This expose appeared in THE CALL, the  
People's Lobby Bulletin, and Rep. John Coffee  
franked over 50,000 copies of the report for  
People's Lobby.

THIS WAS OVER A YEAR BEFORE THE THUMAN  
COMMITTEE REPORTS ON THE SUBJECT.

-000-

Disclosure that Detherage, well-known fascist,  
was working in a naval plant holding naval con-  
tracts amounting to millions, was first carried  
in THE CALL.

THIS APPEARED OVER A WEEK BEFORE THE  
STORY WAS CARRIED IN PM OR THE WASH-  
INGTON POST.

-000-

THE CALL carried from Washington the first in-  
side story on the effort of public employment  
agencies to institute a system of labor prior-  
ities, and a labor draft.

THIS WAS MONTHS BEFORE THE APPOINTMENT  
OF THE MANPOWER COMMISSION HEADED BY  
McNUTT.

-000-

**T**he Washington office helped launch a nat-  
ional campaign for direct consumer, labor and  
farm representation in O.P.A. programs.

# THE CALL

READ NORMAN THOMAS IN THE WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED July, 1942

Dear Friend:

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/ESK/tuc 6062

IS IT POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN A FREE PRESS DURING THIS WAR?

The answer to that question will not be decided by the millions of subscribers to the big daily newspapers throughout the country with their enormous advertising contracts, devotion to the status quo, and willingness -- in the last analysis -- to accept government censorship when pressures grow great enough and profits are endangered.

It will be decided by the readers of papers such as THE CALL -- by you, in fact, and by a comparatively small number of people like you.

The voice of THE CALL can be stilled in an even more deadly way than by government edict. It can be silenced by the carelessness and neglect of its friends -- even those who understand "theoretically" the vital importance of maintaining a free press through support of minority organs of opinion.

DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN! SAVE THE CALL AND STRIKE YOUR BLOW FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BOTH DURING AND AFTER THIS WAR.

Only once each year, during the summer months when subscriptions slump, does THE CALL make a general appeal for contributions. It does this through its Annual Coin Card Drive. We ask every subscriber to send THE CALL an outright donation.

Our experience in past years indicates that the response to this annual drive comes not only from subscribers who have jobs and resources. Hundreds who have no money whatever go out among their friends and collect dimes and quarters to fill up their coin cards. In this drive, no amount sent in is too small -- and none too large!

If you are one of the fortunate people who have a bank account, you can ignore the coin card and send us a check -- \$5, \$10, \$25, even \$100 -- if this letter reaches anyone who can afford that much. But if not, just fill the coin card -- it will accommodate bills as well as change. Or, if you can't fill it yourself, try to get your friends to do so. But send something, and send it NOW!

Fraternally,

Norman Thomas

Maynard O. Krueger

Traverse Clement

Harry Fleischman

Samuel H. Friedman

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

D-287

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E.A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

KRM:alo'd

Date: October 6, 1942

6061

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: SOCIALISTS - NORMAN THOMAS

Attached hereto is photostatic material concern-  
ing the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field  
Office from the files of Walter Steele of the National  
Republic Magazine. This material was made available gratu-  
itously by Mr. Steele and was forwarded to the Bureau by  
letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27,  
1942.

Respectfully,

*K. R. McIntire*  
K. R. McIntire

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/ES/PLC

1 ENCL. 5

Enclosures

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

D64

61-10767-14
5
1001 7 2
FIVE APR 1943



50 OCT 10 1942

49

Thelma DuVinage, Treasurer  
1734 F St. N.W.  
Washington D.C.

YOU CAN COUNT ON ME

I Will pledge the following monthly sum:

\_\_\_\_\_ \$1.00      \_\_\_\_\_ \$5.00      \_\_\_\_\_ \$10.00

I Will pledge \_\_\_\_\_ to be paid within the  
next six months.

I Enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE


WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

# THE CALL

TR/  EMENT, Editor

READ NORMAN THOMAS IN THE WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Mr. Kimmerel:

Over a year ago, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in cooperation with local people, and as part of expanding activities decided to open a Washington office with emphasis on service to THE CALL. With Washington becoming an ever growing center of governmental activity affecting the life of the country, our judgment has been more than vindicated.

The Washington office of THE CALL and the Party has been of service not only to Socialists, but has given help to the Southern Electoral Reform League, to the Workers Defense League, and the Post-war World Council - none of which have Washington offices. Only recently, Albert Hamilton, our Washington representative, served as press representative for the delegation of Negro leaders headed by A. Phillip Randolph, who sought Presidential intervention to save the life of Odell Waller, the Virginia sharecropper. Our research group has given valuable help and assistance to trade unionists, to the cooperative movement and individuals throughout the country.

The Washington Bureau of THE CALL has not only supplied a weekly column and special features to THE CALL but also has provided similar services to labor, farm and co-op papers throughout the country.

Much work has been done by the Washington Office on legislation. Other work has been done through negotiations with administrative agencies on problems of civil liberties and on consumer and labor problems.

Special memorandums have come from the Washington office on "The Repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act" by Harry Paxton Howard, "Post-war Problems", "The Poll Tax", "A Consumer Program for O.P.A.", "Memo on Evacuation of Japanese-Americans".

Work has increased so much this year that we are having to expand the Washington Office. As of August 1st, a joint office and Bookshop has been opened at 1734 F. St. N.W.

While a minimum budget has already been underwritten by local Socialists, we still must raise the modest sum of \$500.00 between now and the first of January. It is to help raise this amount that we are writing to you.

Enclosed is a folder recounting some of the work of the Washington Call Bureau, plus a pledge card. Will you help democracy work by making either as large a pledge or contribution as possible? May we count on your help? Make payments to Thelma DuVine, Washington Call Bureau, 1734 F. St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

Maynard C. Krueger  
National Chairman

# THE CALL RADIO BUREAU

**NORMAN THOMAS ON THE AIR EVERY WEEK FROM COAST TO COAST**

MAYNARD C. KRUEGER  
Chairman

JOHN PAUL JONES  
Treasurer

HARRY FLEISCHMAN  
Director

303 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 21, 1942

96

Dear Friend:

Freedom of speech in wartime is difficult to preserve. That's why I know you'll be glad to hear that, since Pearl Harbor, the generous help we have received from thousands of people like you has enabled THE CALL to sponsor two series of weekly talks by me over the radio.

Our present series, carried by 50 stations throughout the nation, Alaska and Puerto Rico, has already run for thirteen weeks, and we have enough funds on hand to continue for five more weeks. This is indeed cause for rejoicing, but our concern over the critical months ahead prompts us to ask for your continued support for this series.

Of the value of what I and my guest speakers have been able to say, you must judge from the talks you have heard or from your knowledge of my position. It may interest you to know that my demand for freedom for India and opposing the use of American men or lend-lease equipment against the democratic Indian masses was the first to be voiced over America's air waves.

Our present system is to provide stations with records on condition that they carry the records regularly without charge to us. We have also bought time on Stations WOL, Washington D.C.; WLIB, New York City; and KYA, San Francisco. If we had more money we could pay more stations in key cities. As it is, our weekly budget is \$370.65 to cover the cost of recording, making and distributing the records, plus a modest and inescapable overhead.

May I ask in behalf of our Radio Committee for a contribution or a pledge for this Fall series? And may I ask to hear from you promptly?

Believe me,

Respectfully yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY [signature]

Norman Thomas

54 NOV 30 1942

INDEXED

11/22

61-10767D 15  
15-NOT RECORDED



ENCL.

*file*

8 JUN 5 1943

RECORDED

EX-31

61-10767-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 28 1943

MAILED

*8 Search  
61-10767-16  
May 28 1943*

BA-I.

Detroit Mich.  
April 25th. 1943.

Wm Lyman Jr., has been very active around Detroit lately, and tonight he is at C. Morrows house, where he is again trying to get Morrow to go ahead with the Nationalist Movement, which Morrow will do.

Did not think it advisable for me to get into this direct, so think this the best way to keep track of events without coming into the picture.

Lyman is now working out of Pontiac, through Alderman, and from the Shores through Roberts, and he has already brought Roberts in contact with Morrow. He continually carries a brief case full of literature, and some samples will be forwarded in a couple of days.

Lyman intends to make his home with his mother in Fairfax Va., where he can be close to Washington, and his Father who is supposed to be operating the biggest Music Store in Washington.

The big plan under way at the present time, is a gathering of speeches by various Congressman etc. in Washington, and their distribution throughout the Country, these to be obtained at about 3 for a cent in Washington. These of course all the speeches made criticising the Administration and all its functions.

A list of names interested in the movement, and ardent followers of it will be forthcoming shortly, and also a list of friendly publishers, most of them no doubt now on record, but possibly some new ones.

The strongest place he claims for the Nationalist movement, and one place that it seems to be too big to disturb, specially its leader, is in Birmeton Wash. Next in line he says is Miami Florida, where the Hotels and Police also refuse to get rooms in Hotels for any Jews.

Lyman left Morrows around midnite tonight.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mr. Solomon of the FBI called Price on Friday night April 23rd., about 8 P.M., and asked Price if he knew anything about Norman Thomas, who was due in the City on this day, but would not arrive until Saturday 24th. He said that Thomas was going to talk to some Press men at 2.30 P.M. Saturday and wanted to know if anything had come into the Ford Motor Co. on it.

He received the answer that Price did not know anything about it, and this appears to be true, as Price was trying hard to look up something on it for the Bureau, but without success.

Price also added here that the Bureau was also very interested in the Iron Guardist movement, but he did not say whether Solomon had mentioned it or not in his conversation, and of course I did not ask him at the time.

Here Price swung onto the subject of Bugas' two secretaries, and said that the Korea girl, had been transferred up here from Boston, from a comparatively small position, to succeed the former secretary who apparently went with Larson after he left the Bureau.

Price still delivers the schedules regularly, but does not have very much conversation with the men when up there, being mostly in contact with the secretaries.

\*\*\*\*\*

I personally had a very nasty fall last week that necessitated some stitches in my face, and has left it rather badly bruised. and ~~my~~ Also caused my left hand to be practically useless for a short while at least. Have been laid up a while, and am running the last week or so by typeing with one hand, so have been as brief as possible.

Am coming along fairly well now, and hope to be active very shortly but will contact by phone if anything of immediate importance comes up.

INDEXED

123

RECEIVED

11 00 AM '43

90

61 APR 18 7 67
18-107-1
INTERNAL SECURITY
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

JUN 8 10 27 AM '43

INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
JUN 19 1943  
366  
12 55 PM '43  
FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

RECORD N6A-148985

Mail No.

Sea  
Air  
Land

Mail (M)

Cable (C)

Teletype (T)

Registered No. 103

No. 5743

Page 1 of 2 pag

FROM: X

TO:

V. SERGE  
HERMOSILLO 19  
DEP. 5,  
MEXICO, D. F.MR. NORMAN THOMAS  
THE CALL  
303 FOURTH AVENUE, N. Y.LIST  
N G 864

DECLASSIFIED BY

LIST: NONE

Date of letter (or postmark if letter  
updated):

MAR. 18, 1943

To be photographed:

NO

To whom photograph is to be sent:

DISPOSAL OF  
ORIGINAL COMMUNI-  
CATION:

Previous relevant records:

SA-147187

For interoffice use by A. C.  
or D. C. only:

Station distribution:

MID  
IR  
SDC  
ONI

Held (H):

Released (R):

Condemned (C): C

Returned  
to sender (RS)

Or sent with comment to:

Language:  
FRENCHPreviously censored by:  
NONEDR  
use  
onlyDivision  
(or Section)

Table

Examiner  
(Censor-  
Cable)

D. A. C.

Exam.  
dateTyping  
date

REGISTRY

1

2184

A/12/451

MAR. 23, 1943 CWC

3/25/43

COMMENT

ADB  
AG

BEW

BF

BR

BP

CAA

CAN

CCC

CIAA

COI

COM

CPC

DL

ED

FBI

FCC

FR

FSA

FTC

IMM

INT

JSM

LC

MC

MEW

MID

ONI

OPA

PO

RFC

SC

SD

T

WPB

Mr. Carson

Mr. Cunningham

Mr. Fitch

Laboratory

Mr. Little

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Pennington

Mr. Strickland

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Welles

CIAA

2-30

3-055

1-30

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

C-31

SOCIALIST AUTHOR IN MEXICO CRITICISES RUSSIAN TOTALITARIANISM  
and CONDEMNS POLITICAL MURDERS

Socialist Author in Mexico Criticises Russian Totalitarianism

Writer read what addressee published in The Call about "l'affaire Carlo Tresca" and about Ehrlich and Alter but in those articles there was a gap which writer wants to fill if possible with the present letter which he begs addressee to publish.

The Labor and Socialist world was moved by the fate of the two great comrades who were executed and whom intervention could not save. Think of the fate of Polish Socialists, Jewish and others— and Russians! — Socialists of all shades, who are unknown to writer's and addressee's international movement and in whom nobody has seemed to be interested (Quoting translation) "after the URSS became, by Hitler's will, the ally of the Anti-Nazi Powers". The treatment given to Ehrlich and Alter attests that many of their fighting companions, also were arrested. When Poland was divided, they were treated with inhumanity and deceit. The duty of all socialists is to demand without rest, in spite of temporary helplessness, the right to Life and Freedom of opinion for all Socialist captives of Russian totalitarianism.

### II. Condemns Political Murders

In 1936 when writer left URSS hundreds of thousands of Communists and Socialists were already in the concentration camps and prisons. The following years were dreadfully dark... As to the known groups of the Democratic Movements, they were still represented under the abominable rule of the G.P.U. by a few hundred Social-Democrats, Anarchists and Socialist-Revolutionaries of the Left and Right, almost all of them

The opposition of the Left P. C. (EXAMINER: Communist Party) had in the prison and concentration camps about 400 known members, most of them imprisoned after 1928. Writer has learned that many of these have been shot— without trial of any kind and that there were many executions in the prisons at the beginning of the Russian War.

The Marxist Historian Riazanov, one of the founders of the Labor movement in Russia, a man of high intelligence and moral courage,

CONFIDENTIAL

BYRON PRICE  
Dire

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**CONFIDENTIAL**

TYPE OF CENSORSHIP

RECORD No. SA-148985

Mail No.

Sea (S)  
Air (A)  
Land (L)

Mail (M)

Cable (C)

Telephone

Registered No. 103

Serial No. 3743

Page 2 of 2

page

FROM:

V. SERGE  
HERMOSILLO 19  
DEP. 5,  
MEXICO, D. F.

TO:

MR. NORMAN THOMAS  
THE CALL  
303 FOURTH AVENUE, N. Y.

LIST:

G 864

LIST:

NONE

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): \*\*\*\*\*

MAR. 18, 1943

To be photographed:

NO

To whom photograph is to be sent:

DISPOSAL OF  
ORIGINAL COMMUNI-  
CATION:

Previous relevant records:

SA-147187

For interoffice use by A. C.  
or D. C. only:

Station distribution:

DR  
SDC  
ONI  
MID

Held (H).

Released (R).

Condemned (C). C

Returned  
to sender (RS)

Language:

FRENCH

Previously censored by:

NONE

Or sent with comment to:

DR use only	Division (or Section)	Tablo	Examiner (Censor- Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date
	REGISTRY	1	2164	A/ 12451	MARCH 23, 1943	3/24/43
				COMMENT		

ADB  
AG  
BEW  
BF  
BR  
BP  
CAA  
CAN  
CCC  
CIAA  
COI  
COM  
CPC  
DL  
ED  
FBI  
FCC  
FR  
FSA  
FTC  
IMM  
INT  
JSM  
LC  
MC  
MEW  
MID  
ONI  
OPA  
O  
EC  
D

is said to have died in exile, in solitude, and in misery in 1941; Karl Radek to have been murdered in prison in 1938; and Christian Racovski to have died in prison, no one knows when....

The murder of Ehrich and Alter whips the socialistic conscience of the whole world, but the blood of those comrades did not run in vain if their death causes movements of protest which will be capable of saving a few lives precious to the Russian Democracy of the future.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Writer is author of "Retrato De Stalin" Ediciones Libres, Mexico, D. F. (1940).

Addressee is a former Socialist Party candidate for President of the U. S.

Enclosures: None

W F W  
AC 12104  
3/23/43

PB

\_\_\_\_\_

Form OC-8  
Rev. April 1, 1942)

SPECIAL NOTICE-The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-28125-1

**CONFIDENTIAL**

BYRON PRICE

CCM:eh

61-626

61-10707-18  
SAC, Chicago

January 15, 1944

RE: SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated December 20, 1943, in the above-entitled matter wherein you request to be advised as to whether or not investigation of the subject group in the Chicago area is desired. Your letter also requests that your office be informed as to whether other field divisions are conducting an active investigation of the activities of this group and what office is considered the office of origin.

This is to advise that the Bureau is not presently conducting an active investigation of the subject group in the same manner that it is conducting an investigation of the general activities of the Communist Party, USA, throughout its various districts. The Bureau, and the New York office which is the office of origin in this matter, subscribe to "The Call," the official publication of the subject group. The Bureau reviews this publication for any information or statements on the part of leaders of this group which might be considered in violation of any existing Federal statutes, particularly the Sedition statutes. Although the Bureau is not conducting a specific investigation of the activities of this group, it does desire that the various field offices generally follow the activities of the group and that they be particularly on the alert for any statements on the part of leaders of the group which appear to be detrimental to the war effort and possibly in violation of the Sedition statutes.

Various other field offices have, from time to time, submitted investigative reports concerning the general activities of the Party in their field office districts. The Bureau does not desire that you conduct any specific or comprehensive investigation of this group at this time, but desires that the same be followed in the above-mentioned manner. Any activity on the part of this group or its leaders which you feel is of outstanding importance should naturally be called to the attention of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Communications Section  
Mailed 10  
Jan 15, 1944 P.M.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/USC/line

28 JAN 20 1944

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Chicago 90, Illinois.

December 20, 1945.

Director FBI

RE: SOCIALIST PARTY OF U.S.A.  
NORMAN THOMAS, ET AL  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

There is presently pending in the Chicago Field Division a file containing information of a miscellaneous nature, such as publications including "The Call", regarding the Socialist Party of U.S.A. of which NORMAN THOMAS is the head.

Active investigation has not been conducted by the Chicago Field Division in view of the apparent legality of the activities of the Socialist Party.

The Bureau is requested to advise as to whether or not investigation of the Socialist Party in the Chicago area is desirable. The Bureau is also requested to advise as to whether or not there is presently pending in other field divisions active investigation of the Socialist Party and if so what office is the office of origin.

In view of the fact that the Socialist Party is apparently not operating in violation of any federal law, it is contemplated that, unless the Bureau requests investigation at Chicago, the Chicago Field Division file in this matter will be placed in a closed status.

Very truly yours,

JEJ:MAH  
100-6512

S. J. DRAYTON, SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY JPH/KSH/66-10965

441

DEC 27 1945

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KRM:ESK  
61-10767

February 4, 1944

SAC, New York

0  
RE: "THE CALL"  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY SLIP (S) OF  
DATE Class.  
11-7-80 SC

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is a notice that the Bureau's subscription to "The Call" entered in the name of Dixon Kimmerel is about to expire. It is desired that you arrange to enter an additional year's subscription to this publication. ~~X~~

Please observe that the notice was sent erroneously to Box 1403, City Post Office, Washington, D. C. The correct address is Box 1503. ~~X~~

Very truly yours,

Enclosure ~~X~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

J. Edgar Hoover  
Director

RECORDED

61-10767-19		
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
FEB 7 1944		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
10	23	80

CLASS. & EXT. BY DPH/HK/hic  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/23/90

FBI Comp # 92-612

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 12  
FEB 4 1944 PM  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



KFM:MIP  
61-19767-20

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 27, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"THE CALL"  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In view of the fact that your office already subscribes to the above-styled publication, you may disregard the request contained in the Bureau's letter of February 4, 1944.

DE-INDEXED  
DATE: 7-13-67  
42

ALL APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 11-7-85  
Class

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-7-85 BY 62802/UC/SP/STW/STW

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Geers
- Harbo
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Quinn
- Starnes
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
MAR 28 1944  
FBI - NEW YORK

CLASS. & EXT.  
REASON-FCIM  
DATE OF REVIEW 10/23/90  
Comp # 93.02

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
234 United States Court House  
Foley Square  
New York 7, New York

EFH/fd

February 29, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: "THE CALL"  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 4, 1944 in the above-styled case (Bureau File No. 61-10767) requesting this Office to enter subscription to "The Call" in the name of Dixen Kimmerel, Post Office Box 1503, City Post Office, Washington, D. C.

As the Bureau is presently aware, this Office subscribes to "The Call" at the request of the Bureau and the same is submitted promptly to the Bureau as received.

It is further noted that the Bureau recently requested this Office to secure a subscription to "Science and Society" in the name of Dixen Kimmerel, same Post Office Box, which publication is, likewise, subscribed to by the New York Office and submitted promptly to the Bureau.

In view of the fact that this Office already subscribes to "The Call", the Bureau is requested to advise immediately whether it is still desired that the requested subscription be entered in the name of Dixen Kimmerel.

If possible, this Office would like to be informed of other publications subscribed to under the name of Dixen Kimmerel so that duplicate subscriptions will not be entered by this Office.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy  
E. E. CONROY,  
Special Agent in Charge

CLASS. & EXT. BY *PP/PSK/lh*  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW *10/23/90*

RECORDED  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED &  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED INDEXED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE  
*184*

61-10767-20  
F B I  
23 MAR 6 1944  
CONFIDENTIAL



APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE

THOMAS, NORMAN

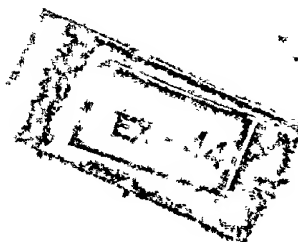
INDEXED  
107

161-10767-21  
NOT RECORDED  
27 MAY 14 1944

Completed  
11-6-21-73

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED  
28 JUN 21 1961





an Thomas

of the Marxian Socialist  
ment in U.S.

from June 1937 issue of  
onal Republic, p. 7.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 3, 1950

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

G.I.R.-1

ak 2-1

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Nease	_____
Gandy	_____

Congressman Clarence Brown called this morning.

He was considerably exercised over an individual named Charles Tabis who is connected with The Call, 303 4th Avenue, New York. He wondered if we could tell them anything about the background of Call. After checking, I advised Congressman Brown that The Call is the official publication of the Socialist Party with offices located at 303 4th Avenue, New York. The editor is Harry Weischman and the Associate Editors are: Herman Singer, Aaron Levinstein and Norman Thomas. Congressman Brown stated that this was what he needed and expressed his appreciation.

He asked that his regards be given to "Edgar" and if at any time he could help out that we not hesitate to call him. I have had occasion to see Congressman Brown on numerous occasions over the years. I have always been somewhat impressed. He reminded me of a conversation that occurred three years ago, which is a pretty good indication that he does keep abreast of the Bureau's activities.

LBN:MP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/23/83 BY SP/USC/

RECORDED - 58

INDEXED - 58

JUL 11 1950

EX-16

10767-22  
58  
EX-16  
BAM

# ROUTING SLIP

FD-4

(2-17-47)

7/10/50

194

Memo to: Director, FBI; A DIR. L. B. NICHOLS

SAC

Title:

ASAC

Supervisor

Agent

Steno

Clerk

Chief Clerk

File No.

## ACTION DESIRED

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Mohr

Tele. Room

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

Open Case

Prepare assignment cards

Prepare Tickler

Reassign to

Recharge serials

Search and Return

Send serials

to

Submit new charge-out

Submit report by

Type

Return Serials

Assign to

Acknowledge

Bring File

Call Me

See Me

Correct

Delinquent

Expedite

File

Leads need attention

Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

You inquired about "The Call". Here is the latest on it which I thought would be of interest to you.

RECORDED - 106

WILLIAM M. WHELAN, ASAC  
New York

161-60767-23

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

(In intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation) DATE 12/23/80 BY [Signature]

October 4, 1951

61-10767-24  
133 Mr. Max W. Johnstone  
803 United Building  
Akron 8, Ohio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP105/huc

Dear Mr. Johnstone:

Your letter dated September 24, 1951, has been received. In response to your inquiry I thought you would like to know that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and it is not within the province of this Bureau to label any organization as subversive.

It is suggested that you may desire to obtain a copy of a publication entitled "Guide To Subversive Organizations And Publications" which was prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which can be purchased for the price of thirty-five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Corner of North Capitol and H Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

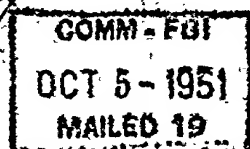
Sincerely yours,

G.I.R.-5

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

NOTE: Abstracts on Bufile 121-20819-40 reflect an exchange of correspondence with Max W. Johnstone on 3-13-51 wherein he set forth comments concerning one Edwin Beal who was seeking employment as an economist. Bufile 61-92-16 is news clipping entitled "Tells Union Side in Precision Strike" indicates that Max W. Johnstone served as technical examiner.

LIR:mcf:gej



CT 24 1951

RECEIVED  
FBI  
OCT 11 1951  
DEPT OF JUSTICE  
LIR



LAW OFFICES  
OF  
JOHNSTONE AND GABALAC  
803 UNITED BUILDING  
AKRON 8, OHIO

MAX W. JOHNSTONE  
STEPHAN GABALAC

September 24, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1 EJS/dic mak 10-1

6059

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been requested by a member of the  
Socialist Party of the United States (headed by  
Norman Thomas) to write you to ascertain whether or  
not the Socialist Party of the United States has  
been labeled "subversive."

I would appreciate any information you  
might be able to give me on this point.

Sincerely,

JOHNSTONE & GABALAC

By Max W. Johnstone

MWJ:emm

EX-133  
SEARCH Slips only

RECORDED 133

INDEXED EX-78

EXPEDITE PROCESSING  
SEP 26 1951

161-10767  
10-8  
Jones  
4

10-2-51  
10-2-51  
10-2-51

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : V. P. Keay *VPK*

SUBJECT: NORMAN MATTOON THOMAS  
NAME CHECK REQUEST

DATE: May 10, 1952

PURPOSE:

To advise of a request received from G-2 for any information of a subversive derogatory nature concerning Socialist Norman Thomas.

DETAILS:

A request has been received from G-2, Department of the Army, for any information of a subversive derogatory nature concerning Norman Mattoon Thomas, periodic Socialist candidate for the Presidency of the United States. G-2 advised that the information was desired for use in connection with the issuance of a military entry permit, however, no further details were furnished.

No investigation concerning Thomas has been conducted by the Bureau; however, voluminous information is contained in our files concerning the activities of Thomas in connection with the Socialist Party. In response to the specific request from G-2 for information of a subversive derogatory nature, the data found in the attached memorandum concerns only Thomas' membership in various cited organizations and concerning his quoted views on Communism.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be furnished G-2 by the Name Check Desk of the Correlation Division Unit.

DRE:dmcdmc

Attachment

RECORDED  
INDEXED

MAY 14 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY SP1/USK/luc

COPIES DESTROYED

JUN 21 1961

69 JUN 4 1952

MAY 15 4 34 PM '52

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED: CHOF2

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Harbo \_\_\_\_\_

Belmont \_\_\_\_\_

Mohr \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*VPK*

*10-*

COPIES

5  
R  
D

INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 09-27-2010

May 10, 1952

DECLASSIFIED BY SP/KE/line  
ON 10/28/80

NORMAN MATTOON THOMAS  
Born November 20, 1884  
Marion, Ohio

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI  
pertinent to your inquiry concerning the above-named  
individual.

However, the files of this Bureau contain infor-  
mation concerning the activities of Norman Thomas, periodic  
Socialist candidate for the Presidency of the United States,  
in connection with the following listed organizations which  
have been cited as being of a subversive nature:

American Fund for Public Service  
(Garland Fund):

The American Fund for Public Service has been  
described by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities  
in a report dated March 29, 1944, as "Established in 1922  
\*\*\*\*it was a major source for the financing of Communist Party  
enterprises" such as the "Daily Worker" and "New Masses,"  
official Communist publications, the Federated Press, Russian  
Reconstruction Farms, and International Labor Defense. This  
report further stated that William Z. Foster, Chairman, Communist  
Party, and Scott Nearing, a leading writer for the Party, served  
on the Board of Directors of the Fund.

Walter S. Steele, Chairman of the American Coalition  
Committee on National Security, in testifying before the  
Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities,  
House of Representatives, on August 16, 1938, stated that  
Norman Thomas was a member of the original Board of the  
American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund). (Dies Committee  
Report, Volume 1, Page 388)

American Student Union:

The American Student Union has been cited by the  
Special Committee on Un-American Activities in various reports,  
the latest of which was issued March 29, 1944, as a Communist  
front which was "the result of a united front gathering of  
young Socialists and Communists" in 1937. The report stated

ORIGINAL TO G-2  
D. R. RODERICK: nck

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 10 5 55 PM '52  
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAY 10 5 10 PM '52  
RECEIVED READING ROOM

61-10767-22

8

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

that the Young Communist League took credit for the creation of the organization, and the Union offered free trips to Russia. The Union reportedly claimed to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual April 22 strikes in the United States.

Walter S. Steele, in testifying before the aforementioned Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, on August 17, 1938, advised that Norman Thomas was a member of an Advisory Board set up in connection with the organization of the American Student Union. (Dies' Committee Report, Volume 1, Page 474, 5)

The "Student Advocate," a publication sponsored by the American Student Union, in its February, 1937, issue listed Norman Thomas as a member of the Sponsoring Committee for a dinner being given by the American Student Union. (SCUA, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Appendix-Part 9, Page 519)

The January 11, 1938, issue of "New Masses," contained an article entitled "The Students Reject Isolation" by Joseph Searobin. This article stated that by a vote of nearly four to one, the third annual convention of the American Student Union, attended by approximately 500 delegates, abandoned its pledge "not to support the United States Government in any war it may undertake." Named as a speaker at the convention was Norman Thomas, who appealed to the attending delegates not to abandon the Oxford Pledge, which was a pledge against war. (61-7558-144)

The "Socialist Call," official organ of the Socialist Party, USA, on January 1, 1938, pointed out that the American Student Union had been founded on the Oxford Pledge, a pledge against the support of any war undertaken by the United States Government. It was stated that the Union had "about faced" with reference to its position on war, and "under the pressure of the Young Communist League is about to swing its support behind the pro-war forces in America who seek to involve the United States in a world war through the devices of collective security." This paper further stated that this change in attitude on the part of the American Student Union had been brought about by "Communist forces who wish to see America at war with Japan for Soviet purposes." (61-7558-144)

American Youth Congress:

The American Youth Congress has been cited as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

8

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

The April 2, 1938 edition of the publication "Workers Age," on Page 5, set forth information concerning the American Youth Congress Pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., March 10-12, 1938. According to the publication, the Youth Committee Against War was at that time known as the Youth Committee for the Oxford Pledge, and joined in the Pilgrimage. The article continued that during this Pilgrimage, the Youth Committee presented to the then President Roosevelt a petition demanding drastic reduction of armaments, immediate withdrawal of armed forces from China and from all other foreign territory, passage of a war-referendum amendment and abandonment of all plans for industrial mobilization. This petition was reportedly endorsed by Norman Thomas, among others. (61-7567-98)

The Washington "Times Herald" on February 11, 1940, contained an article captioned "Youths Form Rebel Bloc at Parley Here." This article stated that a militant anti-Communist group within the American Youth Congress had announced on the previous evening that it had formed a rebel youth group opposed to "Concentration Camp Cultures" of Russia, Germany, Italy and other dictator countries. The article quoted Lewis Conn, Director of the group, as appealing for the support of all "progressive non-Communist young people united in the conviction that democracy can live only if it meets human needs." Departing from the American Youth Congress program which then permitted affiliation of Communist and Fascist groups, the new group, according to the article, repudiated the support of any group upholding totalitarianism anywhere in the world. The article listed Norman Thomas, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, as a sponsor of the new organization. (61-7567-133X)

Communist Party, USA:

It has been reliably reported that the February 5, 1926, issue of "American Appeal" contained an article authored by Norman Thomas captioned "Socialism." In this article Thomas reportedly made the following statement:

"I am opposed to the secular Jesuitism of Communism. I am opposed to its catastrophic theory of salvation, that is, the notion that we are inevitably headed to some sort of great disaster probably new world war, after which will come world revolution. So terrible are the consequences of

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

8

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

modern warfare on so great a scale that a new Dark Ages would be a more likely consequence of such war than an orderly Communist dictatorship rising eventually to an emancipated world. Perhaps we cannot avoid the great catastrophe to which the working out of capitalism in these international aspects logically leads. I believe in trying. And in trying I am willing to cooperate with liberals or Communists." (62-12299-12)

The League for Industrial Democracy, a Socialist organization, published a pamphlet entitled "Karl Marx - An Essay," written by Harold J. Laski, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The pamphlet, published March 14, 1938, in addition to the aforementioned essay, contained an English translation of the Communist Manifesto written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The introduction to the pamphlet, written by Norman Thomas, described Laski's essay as a brilliant document concerning Karl Marx, who fostered the Communist Manifesto in 1848. Thomas further stated that the modern, world-wide Socialist movement had antecedents far back in history, but in its present scientific formulation it began with the appearance of the Communist Manifesto. (61-7559-2-826)

Norman Thomas reportedly addressed a May Day Communist meeting held at the Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois, in 1936. Thomas reportedly stated that this (May, 1936) May Day would go down in history as this was the first time the Socialists and the Communists were out for a united front. Thomas was said to have stated that with this united front "we can stop Fascism in this country just as they did in France, Spain and other countries." (61-3963-162)

Consumer's National Federation;

The Consumer's National Federation has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in a report issued by that Committee dated March 29, 1944.

On Page 660 of the afore-mentioned report, Norman Thomas is named as a sponsor of the Consumer's National

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federation. Thomas, among others, was so listed on a Federation publication, not dated, offered as an exhibit by the Committee. (61-7582-1298)

League for Mutual Aid:

The League for Mutual Aid has been cited as a Communist enterprise in a report dated March 29, 1944, issued by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

It has been reliably reported that the League for Mutual Aid was organized by Roger Baldwin, Norman Thomas, and others after World War I for the purpose of aiding conscientious objectors who, like Baldwin, had been jailed during the War. After several years, according to the informant, the League expanded to give aid to all kinds of liberals, radicals, Anarchists, Communists and Socialists. (61-570-92)

The March 31, 1936, edition of the magazine "New Masses" contained an article captioned "Art Young Salutes the League for Mutual Aid on its 16th Anniversary." The article set forth a partial list of prominent members of the League, which list included the name of Norman Thomas. (61-570-70)

Medical Bureau and North American  
Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy:

The Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy has been described in a report dated March 29, 1944, issued by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a so-called relief organization, organized along with others in 1937 and 1938 by the Communist Party in the Party's campaign to wholeheartedly support the Spanish Loyalist cause.

The March 19, 1938, issue of the "Daily Worker," Page 2, contained information that among speakers at a conference held in 1938 at the New York headquarters of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, were Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, and Jack Stachel, Executive Secretary of its Central Committee. The publication further stated that indicative of the united front with the Socialist Party, Norman Thomas was present as one of 33 conferees. (61-7582-1298, p. 1608)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

North American Committee to  
Aid Spanish Democracy:

The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy has been cited as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

It has been reported that Norman Thomas was a speaker at a mass meeting of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on July 19, 1937. The meeting was described as overwhelmingly Communist with only a handful of Socialists in the audience. It was further reported that Earl Browder and Norman Thomas, though sitting on the same platform, did not greet each other. Browder was stated to be the only person on the platform who did not applaud Thomas' speech and Thomas reportedly left before Browder spoke. (61-7566-609)

Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc.:

The Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc. has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its March 29, 1944, report as a Communist enterprise which was directed by Harold Ware, son of the well-known Communist Ella Reeve Bloor. The report further states that the organization received funds from the Garland Fund.

A letter dated April 2, 1925, bearing the letterhead of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was furnished this Bureau by a source believed to be reliable. This letterhead listed Norman Thomas as a member of the organization's Advisory Board. (61-570-1X3)

United States Congress Against War:

The United States Congress Against War has been described by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its March 29, 1944, report as "Convened in St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on September 29, 1933. \*\*\*\*\*it was completely under the control of the Communist Party. Earl Browder was a leading figure in all its deliberations. In his report to the Communist International, Browder stated: 'The Congress from the beginning was led by our party quite openly'."

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party of America, was listed as a member of the Arrangements Committee for the United States Congress Against War in a publication of that organization issued previous to a meeting of the Congress, scheduled September 1 through September 4, 1933, at New York City. This publication was captioned "Call to the United States Congress Against War." (61-7589-16)

Workers Alliance:

The Workers Alliance has been cited as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835 by the Attorney General of the United States.

On August 17, 1938, Walter S. Steele, in support of his testimony before the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, filed a memorandum on the Workers Alliance. This memorandum described the four-day session held by Communists and Socialists in the Labor Department Building, Washington, D. C., in 1935. The memorandum stated that approximately 900 delegates arrived in Washington allegedly representing 500,000 or more dues-paying members of the Socialist Workers Alliance of America, the Communist National Unemployed Councils, the National Unemployed League, and others. Norman Thomas was listed as a speaker at this convention, which convention was described as the forerunner of the Workers Alliance. (Dies Committee Report, Volume I, Page 488)

It was reliably reported that Norman Thomas was a speaker at the Second Annual Convention of the Workers Alliance of America held in the Labor Department Auditorium, Washington, D.C., from April 7 to April 10, 1936. (61-7586-116-p. 118)

The files of this Bureau also contain the following information concerning the activities of Norman Thomas in connection with the Socialist organization, League for Industrial Democracy.

Walter S. Steele, on August 18, 1938, furnished the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, a document entitled "The League for Industrial Democracy," which organization was described as the main propaganda and

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

agitation agency of the Socialists. This document stated "Norman Thomas is Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy and is a member of numerous Social-Communist groups, including the American Fund for Public Service, which organization has for several years subsidized Red radicalism in the United States." The document also contained the statement that while "addressing 'The Forum of Revolution' held at Barnard College, December 27, 28, 29, (1929), attended by the Intercollegiate Student Council of the League for Industrial Democracy, Norman Thomas, well-known radical, discussed plans for the revolution which they feel is bound to come, and envisioned a world built of, by, and for the proletariat."

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check only, and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the person involved. This information is furnished for your confidential use only and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

7-20/53

7/16/53



Scott McLeod  
Dept. of State  
Washington, D. C.

Expressing appreciation for courtesy in seeing me  
and inspiration you give me.

7-29

Subj: Thomas, Norman

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 1-14 Searcher Initial 386FILE NUMBERSERIALS

NP	100-135-34-297
NP	100-135-34-297
NP	109-442-H, New
-	Leader, 5-27-50
NP	100-349758-97
NP	100-354930-18
NP	40-3798-460
NP	100-3-1644X, Y. 207
-	Vol #1
NP	100-3-4- <sup>NP</sup> 7594, Encl.
NP	<sup>NP</sup> 943, <sup>NP</sup> 1235, <sup>NP</sup> 1281
NP	<sup>NP</sup> 1537, <sup>NP</sup> 1727, <sup>NP</sup> 1862
NP	<sup>NP</sup> 880, <sup>NP</sup> 2137, <sup>NP</sup> 2595
NP	<sup>NP</sup> 284, <sup>NP</sup> 2961, <sup>NP</sup> 2999

PERSONAL

RECORDED-39

~~403691~~

**INDEXED-39**

EX-103

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/25/88 BY [signature]~~

J E H: m p d

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Geary \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

21 1534

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 12:25 PM  
DATE 7/22/53  
BY [Signature]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATOR  
BUREAU OF SECURITY, CONSULAR AFFAIRS, AND PERSONNEL  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Gearty	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

July 16, 1953

*p-1*

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In view of your very kind comments with respect to Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s report of the letter I wrote to Norman Thomas, I thought you might be interested in seeing a copy of the exchange of correspondence. Accordingly, there is enclosed a copy of Mr. Thomas' letter to me and my reply.

Thank you again for your courtesy in seeing me and the continuing inspiration you give me.

Sincerely yours,



Scott McLeod  
Administrator  
Bureau of Security, Consular Affairs, and Personnel

Enclosure:  
Copies of letters as stated.

The Honorable  
J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice.

*61-10767-25*  
*100-492681*

RECORDED-39 JUL 30 1953

ST 18-101-73-9753

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-39749-1

62-12217-

1 Encl.  
39

Aug. 7/21/53  
JES

May I add a personal note in closing to the effect that, though I thoroughly disagree with you, I have always admired you for the forthright position you have taken on public questions.

Sincerely yours,

SCOTT McLEOD  
Administrator  
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs

Enclosure:

Application forms

- - - - -  
NORMAN THOMAS  
39A Gramercy Park  
New York 10, N.Y.

June 8, 1953

Hon. Scott McLeod  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. McLeod:

I understand that you are the official in general charge of personnel and, therefore, the proper person to whom to address an inquiry. What is your policy and the policy of the administration on the employment of socialists in civil service positions? In general, what is your position on the employment of socialists in some branch of the State Department, for the Mutual Security Agency in particular?

It is by now clear that the Eisenhower administration, like its predecessor but unlike considerable sections of the public, recognizes the very important distinctions between socialists and communists. I assume with confidence that you do not challenge the loyalty of socialists as socialists and that any challenge would be related to particular acts of particular socialists as to particular acts of members of other parties. There are, of course, other matters than loyalty to be considered. I should assume that a socialist would scarcely be appointed to a policy determining position involving, for example, the management of our natural resources, but there have been socialists who have worked honorably and successfully in the State Department and in various lines of State Department activity abroad, where often America must deal with socialists in office or as the major party of opposition. What is your present policy with regard to the employment of socialists in such positions?

I think this is the kind of policy statement which ought to be made public. From time to time it falls to my lot to advise young men and women, democratic socialists in their general beliefs, on the matter of their seeking employment in the government. I want to be able to speak with some authority.

Moreover, I am writing a book for W. W. Norton and Co., publishers, on some general problems of civil liberties and in it I wish to speak accurately concerning the policies of the present administration. These are the reasons for my seeking from you a statement which I can quote.

Sincerely yours,  
(s) NORMAN THOMAS  
\* \* \*

July 14, 1953

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I am glad to reply to your inquiry of June 8, 1953, about the policy of the Department of State on the employment of socialists in the various branches of the Department.

The policy of the Department on this matter is one of public record, since the employment application form used by the Department is the Standard Form 57 developed by the Civil Service Commission for Government-wide use. This form does not ask for information concerning the political affiliation of an applicant except whether an applicant is or was a member of the Communist Party or any group advocating the overthrow of our constitutional form of Government.

In addition to Form 57, the Department has a special form, DS-668, which asks for information for investigation purposes. In asking about organizational affiliations, however, this form specifically excludes religious or political affiliations. I am enclosing copies of the two application forms used by the Department.

In summary, then, the Department does not ask for information about the political affiliation of an applicant for general employment, except with respect to membership in the Communist Party.

Your letter makes particular mention of the Mutual Security Agency. This agency, headed by Director Harold Stassen, is not under the administrative supervision of the Department of State. We have been responsible for the Technical Cooperation Administration, or Point IV program, but by Executive Order this program is being transferred to the Mutual Security Agency.

In amplification of the above general statements, I feel bound to point out to you certain additional facts relating to the filling of policy-making positions within the Department. You will appreciate, I am sure, the Administration's feeling that such positions must be held by persons who are sympathetic to and prepared to carry out the Administration's policies. Although I cannot, of course, speak for the Administration at large, I am delighted to give you my personal views with respect to the employment of socialists in policy-making positions within the Department of State.

I would never knowingly employ a socialist to fill such a position within the Department. It is undoubtedly needless for me to point out that this opinion has no reference to the loyalty towards the United States of American socialists. As you correctly pointed out, the loyalty of any individual must be determined by the particular actions of the particular individual. I simply feel that it would be impossible for a socialist to make or influence policy in a manner which would carry out the intentions of President Eisenhower and the Republican Administration.

I

Mr. Norman Thomas  
39A Gramercy Park  
New York 10, N.Y.

61-10767-25X  
403691



I might add that I cannot agree with your implication that it is necessary for the Department of State to employ socialists in order to deal successfully with the socialists in the governments of other nations, any more than I feel it necessary to employ communists to conduct our negotiations with the Soviet Union. Neither would I expect other nations to provide capitalists or Republicans to conduct their negotiations with this nation.

I am particularly interested in your statement that "there have been socialists who have worked honorably and successfully in the State Department and in various lines of State Department activity abroad".

Insofar as I have knowledge, this is the first public acknowledgment that socialists have been employed in the State Department, as the Republican Party alleged in the last campaign. I think your statement is noteworthy for this reason, and I share your view that our correspondence should be made public.

Just as I am strongly opposed to appointing any socialist to a policy-making job within the Department, I am equally opposed to retaining any socialist who may presently hold such a job. I must tell you that whenever I become aware that any person who occupies such a position is a socialist, I shall use my best efforts to see that he is removed from that position.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, if I understand you correctly, you are linking the question of civil liberties with the subject of government employment. I cannot concede that the two have any relationship in the sense which you imply.

Employment by his government is a privilege which may be accorded to any citizen if he is deemed worthy. The Constitution does not guarantee, insofar as I am aware, the right of a citizen to government employment. It does guarantee the right of a citizen to advocate any form of government that he chooses, and our laws permit that advocacy insofar as it does not involve the overthrow of our government by force and violence.

In the best tradition of our Republic, I would fight vigorously for the right of a man to think as he chooses and, within the limitations of our laws, to advocate any type of government which he believes to be desirable. At the same time I am prepared to resist fiercely any attempt which may be made to expand the concept that it is the privilege of a citizen to work for his government into a concept that he has a right to do so. The government on the other hand has not only the right but the duty to employ those citizens who are devoted to our republican system of government and who are best qualified to carry out the functions of government.

May

Subj: Thomas, Norman M.

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# 115 Date 4-10 Searcher Initial 9

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

APR 11 1952

Thomas, Norman Matthew  
~~NT~~ 44-250-4, (12715)

Thomas, Norman Matthew  
~~I~~ 61-7559-485 (1937 sum)

~~NT~~ 44-203-48, (715)

~~NT~~ 62-54095-1,

~~NT~~ 44-254-1, ~~NT~~ 12715

~~NT~~ 66-2542-3842.

Thomas, Norman M.

~~I~~ 61-2928 (1935 extant) 1922

~~NT~~ 62-53029-55. ~~NT~~ 12715

~~ST~~ Fish Corner. Hearings

vol 2, Part 1, P. 6.

Approx. 35 sec. not

listed.

Subj: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initial \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBERSERIALS

Thomas, Norman <sup>1927</sup>

~~62-12299-12, 35~~ (SI)

~~61-2928~~

~~61-61-2928~~

~~61-1630-12, 35~~ (NP)

25-12/666

121-3465

61-10767 (MF + full)

approx 1400 all ref

not searched.

Thomas, N. M.

NI 62-53029-29, 35

32X1, 44, 67,

NI 62-53440-39X,

NI 62-34495-254X1,

Harry a Lang

Subj: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIALS

Thomas, N. M.

L 62-53025-211X, NP

ML 62-53029-30,

Norman

61-6506

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *NY*

DATE: March 12, 1954

FROM : Mr. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE AUTHOR MEETS THE CRITICS"

WTTG-TV, CHANNEL 5, 7:00 P.M., FEBRUARY 28, 1954  
 DISCUSSION OF "THE TEST OF FREEDOM" BOOK  
 BY NORMAN THOMAS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

G.I.R. *27*

The captioned television show was monitored by Crime Records Section.

The moderator, Virginia Peterson, introduced the book as the most recent study of the state of freedom in our nation. Norman Thomas described his book as a discussion of the closely related evils of Communism and McCarthyism. He stated that he would now suspend the three Congressional Committees which are competing and replace them with a bipartisan Presidential Committee to handle the job of finding our way out of the present morass.

Lawrence Fertig, of the New York World Telegram and Sun, criticized the book mainly because it supported "left wingers" who have used "McCarthyism" as a smear word. Max Lerner, of the New York Post, defended the book and its discussion on the twin evils of Communism and the incipient form of Fascism known as McCarthyism.

Fertig objected to the continual hostility to honest investigations by committees and the frequent remark, "Let the FBI investigate." He stated that in the Harry Dexter White case the public should have been informed in good democratic fashion of the facts contained in the two FBI reports. He said these two reports were significant and showed laxity in the Administration. He stated that for the book to call Attorney General Brownell's action in the White case "McCarthyism" is to smear without justification.

Thomas stated that the book's criticism of Brownell was just in that Brownell's timing and his choice of Chicagoland to air the White case was not right. He stated Truman fought Communism when no Republican was doing so. He advised that Brownell's actions brought serious damage to FBI reports.

There was considerable personal argument between Fertig and Lerner which appeared to be outside of the book under discussion.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/23/80 BY SP-1 BJS/kie  
 RECORDED - 3  
 INDEXED - 3

MAR. 5 1954

52 MAR 15 1954

EMV:rcw  
 rcw

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 9

Page 27 ~ Duplicate

Page 28 ~ Duplicate

Page 30 ~ Duplicate

Page 43 ~ Duplicate

Page 53 ~ Duplicate

Page 69 ~ Duplicate

Page 70 ~ Duplicate

Page 104 ~ Duplicate

Page 135 ~ Duplicate