

NATIONAL WEEKLY  
**Social Justice**  
 Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

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16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.  
 Just, living, annual wage.  
 Nationalization of important public resources.  
 Private ownership of all other property.  
 Control of private property for public good.  
 Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.  
 Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.  
 Cost of living maintained on an even keel.  
 Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.  
 Labor's right to organize.  
 Recall of non-productive bonds.  
 Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.  
 Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.  
 Simplification of government and lower taxes.  
 Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.  
 Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

**For the New Reader**

**SOCIAL JUSTICE** is frequently asked to review the principles of social justice, for the benefit of new readers who may have missed the rich instruction of Father Coughlin's broadcasts and his writings in earlier editions of the "old paper."

Obviously, it is quite impossible to review adequately Father Coughlin's work of 12 years, and the wealth of informative contents carried by previous issues of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, in any one edition, but there are useful sources of reference of which members of the Million League can always make use for the further instruction of new friends of Social Justice. Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers" and all of his radio broadcasts are available, as are most of the past issues of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**.

The new reader is always kept in mind so that one may begin his acquaintance with Father Coughlin's teaching with any edition. As we have said repeatedly, **NO COPY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE EVER GOT OUT OF DATE.**

Many individual dealers have long made a practice of distributing their unsold copies as samples to introduce the paper to new readers or into territory where it was not previously circulated. Almost universally, results have justified their missionary effort. For, like much of the resistance to the whole social justice movement, opposition is most violent among those who never saw an edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**.

While Father Coughlin's program is much wider than the circulation of this national weekly, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** remains, in the absence of the broadcast, Father Coughlin's contact with his followers.

Limited numbers of this year's issues, as far back as February 28, are still available. For the convenience of those readers who are completing files of the National Weekly we shall fill orders for these past copies while they last.

Please state the date of the issue you desire and enclose 13 cents—10 cents for the magazine and 3 cents postage.

There was no issue for the week of May 2.

**"We"**

**THE VISITORS** returning from Washington all tell the same story. Whenever the Crown Prince Roosevelt speaks relative to any governmental decision, he says "we."

Tommy Corcoran, the deflated lawyer of Wall Street, also employs the plural pronoun of sovereignty.

So do Wrecker Wallace and Madame Perkins.

Just the other day Tommy was speaking to a friend of the writer and informed him that "we will get rid of Congress next Wednesday

and then start to do something constructive for our country."

"Poor Tom's a cold," said the bard of Avon about a certain nincompoop who went around begging alms.

Tommy Corcoran would beg for many years before he could be elected to the unlucky thirteenth position of Assistant District Attorney either in the Bronx or Queens County. Nevertheless, we must be careful to remember that even a king's jester is allowed the use of the sovereign "we."

**The Future of  
The Working Man**

**WHILE** the disturbance in the ranks of the U.A.W. has brought to the surface some ugly facts of radicalism, there is no need for the average working man to be disturbed.

For many months the radicals were clever enough to cloak their activities under the veil of unionism. Now that the truth is known about Reuther, Frankenstein and the others whom Homer Martin has indicted, it is time for sound American working men in the automotive industry to clean house thoroughly and reorganize the U.A.W. on the platform of Christianity and Americanism.

No one has suffered more during this depression than the industrial laborer. Every citizen has felt the lash of depression. But the laborer and his family experienced the hunger, the practical nakedness, the cold and the thousand inconveniences of this man-made depression more than any other type of citizen.

The laborer had and still has just cause for complaint.

Even the unintelligent ones among the laboring class suspected how unnecessary were all these strikes which gained for labor nothing but forced idleness and for his family dire want.

It is our opinion that labor organizations are now a fundamental part of American life: They are here to stay. It is our further opinion that if these unions, such as the U.A.W. legally organize and legally operate under constitution, by-laws, philosophy and spirit that are Christian and American, the laboring class can have its just living annual wage through the support not only of industry but of the vast middle and agricultural classes who are willing to hold up the right hand of any movement which is sound, sane and safe.

What has transpired in the ranks of the U.A.W. should be duplicated in every other union—the mine union, the textile union, the longshoremen and the steel unions.

Clean house! The principle of unionism is a Christian and American principle. But even the Ten Commandments, if they were left for interpretation by a group of Judas Iscariots, would prove hostile to the development of any nation and inimical to the welfare of its citizens.

Hold fast to your theory of unionism, but clean house of the radicals who have perverted a thoroughly good cause to promote class struggle, unrest and revolution.

**Massachusetts**

**THE ECONOMIC SECURITY LEAGUE** is an independent organization being established by Miles Hayes for the purpose of functioning along the lines of social justice in the Bay State. This League is totally independent of Father Coughlin but is, however, the development of his New England followers. Father Coughlin wishes it success as he does every organization which is battling against the concentrators of wealth and the confiscatory tax system in vogue in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

It is fair, however, to state that this organization is in no sense whatsoever under the jurisdiction of Father Coughlin; that it is totally independent of him and his activities; and that no agreement has been reached between the Radio Priest and the **ECONOMIC SECURITY LEAGUE** or any other organization for financial support for the broadcasts.

**SOCIAL JUSTICE** wishes it Godspeed.

**Father Coughlin's Message**

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buried gold against which we could issue money as a nation. But that was only a palliative. My basic contention, and I am convinced that America will never recover permanently until it is accepted—*my basic contention is that we must rid our nation of usury, of the private control and issuance and manipulation of money.*

But, on the other hand, all this theory on money does not encircle the full orbit of social justice.

Social justice, viewing the ultimate goal both from an economic and human standpoint, recognizes that equitable distribution of the wealth of the nation can never be obtained until the various classifications of citizenry organize and unite under Christian principles and guided by Christian leaders who are not motivated by gaining control of the government or by instituting another political party of labor to dominate the other classifications of citizenry.

Christian unionization must be one of our present goals. Unchristian unionization will do more damage than good.

Christian unionization should understand that the industrialist, while no angel, is not totally to blame for the concentration of wealth. The major sinner is the international banker who, as far as Americans are concerned, is the Federal Reserve Bank. That institution and the erroneous theory of money which it entertains are primarily to blame for the condition existing here if we measure it only with a human, economic yardstick.

See what the owners of this private Federal Reserve Bank have accomplished. One member firm at one time owned or controlled \$40-billion worth of American industry, commerce and finance. Naturally, with its control over the United States Steel Corporation, it controlled the policies of that organization and was responsible, from its lower Manhattan office, for the wage scale employed in Pittsburgh.

What is true about this organization is true of some motor organizations, some textile organizations and some mining properties.

V.

**I REPEAT** that this is only a brief sketch to clarify my stand on the money problem insofar as it is related to social justice.

In conclusion I am of the opinion that social justice in its perfection can never obtain in a nation which is controlled by political parties whose chief reason for existence is related to the spoils of victory which resulted from elections. In making this first statement, I bear witness that I am not advocating Fascism, Nazism, Socialism, Communism or dictatorship. None of these are harmonious with the mind of Americans. I am advocating in this thought the perfection of democracy insofar as we should advance from mass mis-representation to class representation under the Constitution which is our heritage, and under the flag of Christ's cross which is our eternal standard.

While it is laudable to encourage the laboring class, and other classes, to organize for their rights, it is not sufficient merely to incite them to organize for higher wages when oftentimes the industrialist cannot pay higher wages. The laboring class and every other class should be instructed in the Christian concept of man, in the un-Christian concept of usurious money which has wrought so much havoc in society and which permits international bankers to control the policies of industry, of wages, of working conditions and of prosperity.

While it is laudable to come to the assistance of the poor, either with the public monies appropriated by the Federal Government or with the private purses of well-intentioned citizens, it should be remembered that alms-deeds, while necessary in a crisis should not be considered as a permanent policy because justice must precede charity.

As a matter of fact, the alms-deeds extended by the Federal Government must be repaid both by rich and poor at interest. Even in the old Jewish dispensation it was not permitted to charge interest on a loan made to a brother in necessity. Much less should it be tolerated under the Christian dispensation.

*Father Coughlin*



# The Week in the Nation

## ADMINISTRATION

### President Makes Report

Reporting "progress" to the people, whom he called the real rulers of the republic, the President of the United States in his nationwide radio broadcast praised Congress for its "accomplishments," assured the country that he would not call a special session, and gave notice in a fighting speech that as "head of the Democratic party" he intended to support the common front of liberalism. Earl Browder, the Communist, calls it "democracy."

The President said that if a candidate were sufficiently "liberal" he would not be opposed in any primary even though he might not have gone along with the administration in every case.

Saying that he had been counseled not to take the Democratic party platform too seriously, the President added:

"Never in our lifetime has such a concerted campaign of defeatism been thrown at the heads of the President and Senators and Congressmen . . . Never before have we had so many copperheads!"

While admitting that the government had made some mistakes he did not include the Supreme Court packing attempt among them. On the other hand the executive asserted that the "objectives" sought by the Supreme Court bill had been achieved.

"The attitude of the Supreme Court toward Constitutional questions is entirely changed," the President said. "Its recent decisions are eloquent testimony of a willingness to collaborate with the other two branches of government to make democracy work."

### Reaction

While New Dealers hailed the President's entry into the primary fights to back uncompromising liberals, the old line Democrats, backbone of the party which elected this administration, were infuriated. The split in party ranks created by the president was regarded in week-end comment as well nigh irremediable.

The President's threatened purge was generally accepted as a challenge. In hailing "liberalism," he drew a plainly visible line around himself and leftist associates, excluding the conservative element in the Democratic party, the element represented by Vice-President John N. Garner.

Thus, in the primaries, the fight will be between opposed factions in the Democratic party. If the President's campaign is successful and a majority of New Deal Congressmen are voted into office, there will be little opposition to a revival of the reorganization bill, the Supreme Court packing bill, and other social and political phantasms drafted in left wing administrative chambers.

Beyond the 1938 elections, it was felt, the President already is arranging political stage props for the important presidential election in 1940. His desire—denied by no one including himself—is to hand pick the next "Democratic" candidate for the chief executive seat in the event Mr. Roosevelt himself does not choose to run.

Toward this end, his immediate concern is control of the next session of Congress. Should the opposed fac-



THE "LEANING SHOVEL" may be a permanent fixture in American life if a New Deal campaign for a Department of Welfare addition to the cabinet is successful. This would freeze W.P.A. into permanence. Shown here are a bloc of 1,600 W.P.A. workers who struck in Cleveland, refusing to walk "lock-step," as their foremen demanded. (Acme)

### Freezing W.P.A.

A key point of the defeated reorganization bill was the proposed establishment of a department of welfare, predicated on the assumption that unemployment and relief were to be permanent: that depression, like the poor, would always be with us.

This week, concurrent with the release of a report by the W.P.A., evidence accumulated that the administration intends to approach unemployment as a permanent thing; direct its attention to currying it, rather than to ending it through stimulation of private work.

The W.P.A. report—issued at the proper psychological moment as pump-priming billions flowed out after Presidential approval of the lending-spending bill—set forth the proposition that unemployment is a permanent, rather than a temporary thing.

"In view of the underlying economic factors, the problem of unemployment must be viewed as a continuing one to be met by means of a permanent, comprehensive program of economic security," the report stated.

As they began the task of spending the \$1,425,000,000 allotted to W.P.A. under the lending-spending bill, administrators of the W.P.A., under their chief Harry Hopkins, began their campaign to freeze W.P.A. into permanence in American life. The report referred to is an important instrument of this campaign. It is expected that New Deal politicians, campaigning for re-election, will take a firm stand in favor of a permanent W.P.A.

Then, it is hoped by those in charge, the administration will be in a position to revive its demand for a permanent cabinet post to supervise relief—a new department of welfare. This dovetails into the covert administration scheme to push through government reorganization step-by-step, rather than through a blanket measure such as the one defeated in April.

tion of old line Democrats take control in the 1938 election, they might succeed in nominating one of their ranks for the 1940 presidency. That this possibility is bothering Mr. Roosevelt was obvious in his fireside campaign speech.

## POLITICS

### Primary Kickback

**B**ITTEREST fight of all, in the circle of fights promoted by the New Deal in the primary elections to date, was that in Pennsylvania where the Democratic party was split three ways.

Whipped to a mad frenzy by charges and counter charges hurled forth and back in the camps of John L. Lewis and Senator Joe Guffey, Governor George H. Earle, and a tangential Democrat group, the candidates outdid themselves in political throat-slitting; sat back to await results unmindful of permanent harm done their cause.

This week the seeds of suspicion sown in their charges of corruption came to harvest as Governor Earle battled against a proposed grand jury investigation. Charles J. Margiotti, former attorney general dismissed by Earle, made the principal accusations and demanded the investigation. He accused state officials of "selling" legislation; of bribery, extortion, fraud, conspiracy, and coercion of public employees.

Margiotti made his first allegations during the primary campaign, and promptly was dismissed. All charges were made by Democrats and involved other Democratic office holders. Other prominent figures named with Earle in accusations: Matthew H. McCloskey, politician and contractor who lent \$25,000 to the Earle campaign fund and received \$10-million worth of state public works contracts; State Democratic chairman David L. Lawrence.

### C.I.O. Contribution

Vitaly interested in the keystone state primary was the C.I.O., which made a major bid for political power under Lewis, and lost. Operating as a political machine, the C.I.O. spent freely of its resources and energy seeking to nominate for governor the incumbent lieutenant governor, Thomas Kennedy.

Reports filed by the Lewis union indicated that the C.I.O. spent \$353,847 in its unsuccessful campaign; went in debt to the extent of \$127,529 in the same lost cause. The funds came from the pockets of C.I.O. members, through monthly dues contributions.

### New York Primary

Senator Royal S. Copeland's untimely death changed the nature of the primary election in New York state and presented the New Deal with a ticklish political problem: Whom to pick and whom to purge among the contestants for the deceased senator's mantle.

The death of Senator Copeland means that Empire state voters will fill two senatorial posts instead of one. In addition they will choose a governor and 45 members of the House of Representatives.

Among likely candidates for succession to Senator Copeland are Governor Lehman, and New York Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. If both campaign on a New Deal basis, administration favor likely will shine on LaGuardia rather than Lehman, who ironically was "hand-picked" to carry Roosevelt in the 1936 campaign. LaGuardia already has expressed himself as covetous of the Senate seat. In suggesting his candidacy, he has let it be known that he would campaign on a New Deal platform, presenting himself as "more New Deal than Lehman."

Certain, it seems, the Roosevelt forces will have little of the three-time governor. He announced himself firmly against court-packing last year when the President sought to hammer his bill through Congress. The price of opposition is political death in New Deal ranks, particularly in regard to the supreme court bill.

### Digging In

As Administration leaders pondered and fretted over the political situation in New York and other states with primaries in the late summer and early fall, Congressmen, both Senators and Representatives, began the oratorical task of having themselves re-elected.

Sprung loose from a Congress that drew the praise of Mr. Roosevelt, the politicians this week were elbow deep in campaigns among constituents. Representative Snell of New York, House Republican leader, sounded off the opposition keynote when he blamed the depression of 1938 on Mr. Roosevelt and his administration.

"The blighting hand of the reckless New Deal experimenter, Franklin Delano Roosevelt," brought about the recession and consequent crash, he asserted.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate Democratic leader, took the opposite stand in his campaign for renomination in Kentucky. He defended New Deal spending and assailed critics who have pointed to the nation's near-bankrupt condition.

"Roosevelt has increased the debt from \$23-billion to \$38-billion, but \$10-billion will be repaid and is being repaid by the countless industries which have borrowed it, and by countless communities which have taken advantage of an opportunity never before afforded to secure needed improvements in the enjoyment of their local lives," he said.

Barkley, saluted as "Dear Alben" in Roosevelt communications, truly is "Dear Alben" to the President in the present campaign. Mr. Roosevelt will move through Kentucky on his midsummer "non-political" coast-to-coast tour. He will do his utmost to bring success to Barkley in his campaign against Governor Chandler, aspirant to the Barkley Senate Seat.