

Cath. Awakenings

Notes on Tull, Charles J., 1965, Father Coughlin and the New Deal. Syracuse: Syracuse Univ. Press

I. Re Rerum Novarum, and other Encyclicals

p4 Fall of 1930, Coughlin "began a strenuous effort to sell the social justice encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, Rerum N., to the American people."

p4, this followed an all-out attack on Bolshevism. He got much mail, and noted that many academicians objected to attacking Bolshies. Hence, CC's anti-academicism. See Ham Fish.

p5, "... everything he espoused in the name of social justice at this early period could be clearly traced to rerum."

p6, drew his inspiration from Aquinas (a Dominican)

p19-21, CC's Bishop, Michael J. Gallagher, was like-minded, and intimate with Pope Pius XI, author of Quadregesimo Anno. p47, MJG publicly defends Coughlin as expounding Leo and Pius XI.

p34, cites Aquinas pro private ownership.

p39, Coughlin hails NRA as first regulation of labor hours and wages since 13th Century.

p52, Coughlin champions "socialized or state capitalism" - note link here from Rerum to the corporate state.

p61, founds Nat. Union for Social Justice, 1934, with 16 point program. Preamble expresses Rerum position. Tull notes, though, that Rerum is "extremely vague" on specifics of reform.

p63, the 16 points mix Rerum with ideas of Minn. Farmer-Labor Party - including inflation.

p102-3, on Nov. 17, 1935, Coughlin breaks with FDR. Strangely, he complains that New Deal embraces two conflicting extremes, communism and plutocracy (just as he himself did).

p144-45, Gallagher returns from trip to Rome, and hints that Pope wants to stifle Coughlin. They like his citing Rerum et al., but disapprove his attacking FDR - for awful authoritarian reasons - ✓ "his attack on Pres. Roos. might undermine respect for all authority and lead to chaotic conditions such as those experienced in Spain." (How mixed up! In Spain, RCC endorsed a revolution.)

p158-9, most Cath pubs supported CC's early work, but "deserted him when he began to attack the Roos. Admin." Hmmm.

p208, John Cogley, then ed. of Chicago Cath. Worker, wrote it was Coughlin "who first made the word encyclical a part of America's working vocabulary." - 1938.

II. Papal Power

p89-90, Coughlin spoke for himself and his Bishop. Other Bishops and even Cardinals urged him to stifle, but were powerless. "... the Vatican has the power to intervene in extreme cases, but only rarely is such an extraordinary step taken."

Rarely, indeed! As in the McGlynn case. They never stifled Coughlin, nor Cardinal Cody of Chicago. McGlynn was the arch sinner. So were some lib theologians and worker priests. I.e., stay on the right side of the class war, and other sins are overlooked.

p150, 1936, Nov., Pacelli visits U.S. Many assume it is to stifle Coughlin; others, to get FDR's aid to fight communism. Pacelli never told.

p161, Coughlin favored public busing for Cath. schools (unlike McGlynn).

p180, 10/37, new Detroit Bishop Mooney rebukes Coughlin (for calling FDR stupid, re appting Black to USSC). p183, pope's Delegate to the U.S., Ameleto Cicognani, supports Mooney. There is a big backlash from the public, supporting Coughlin. p185, later, Coughlin meets with Cicognani, gets cleared to return to broadcasting. p197, 1938, Mooney lets Coughlin return to editing its paper, which by now is highly Judaophobic. p199, Public interprets this as Papal approval. (There was a new pope now, right? Wrong, Pacelli came in on March xx, 1939. However, Pius XI was probably letting Pacelli run foreign affairs.)

III. Moley

pix, Moley is one of Tull's sources (hence a shading pro-Moley).

p23, FDR's Inaugural uses a favorite Coughlin phrase, drive the money changers from the temple. Moley denies that Coughlin helped write inaugural (cf. Warren).

p27, Moley refuses to speak on CC's role in Detroit bank crisis.

p28, some in Detroit saw Coughlin as "Administration Mouthpiece."

p39, By 1933, Coughlin attacked Wallace and Tugwell, esp. re AAA. (Never attacked Moley, that I see. Moley quit, but not that early.)

p54, 1934, Pecora and others investigating Wall St., Moley was to appear on CC's program, but withdrew.

p58, Moley, like Coughlin, favored silver.

p123, Coughlin attacked Tugwell as a sinister commie influence on FDR. (Never attacked Moley.)

p151, some regular Coughlin targets were Dubinsky, Hillman, Tugwell, and Frankfurter.

IV. Msgr. John A. Ryan

p47-8, Ryan was a scholar at Catholic Univ., and Director, Social Action Dept., Nat. Cath. Welfare Conf. (recall Spellman).

Ryan supported Coughlin, after Coughlin attacked Al Smith.

p76, 1935, Coughlin opposes World Court - succeeds in blocking U.S. entry. Ryan supported it, and was used in effort to divide CC from Catholics.

✓ p151, Ryan used in campaign to savage Coughlin. p154, Ryan was an enthusiastic New Dealer (and remember, he preached Rerum.).
FDR used Ryan to attack Coughlin, keeping himself out of it.

p217, Ryan supports FDR vs. Hitler, attacking Coughlin for moral obtuseness.

V. CC's clout

p35-6, June 1933, many congressmen urged FDR to send Coughlin to London Ec. Conference. He didn't, but Coughlin was pleased that FDR refused to tie \$ with other currencies, leaving room for inflation.

(FDR did send Moley, who was disgruntled that FDR did not support him - NCS. This would be when Keynes and Moley tangled, according to Hudson.)

P41, Received flood of mail - FDR had P.O. confirm it!

p119, 1936, Coughlin campaigned for or against chosen candidates for Congress, won impressively - winning nominations, that is. E.g. in Ohio, Pa. p149, in Mich, Louis B. Ward, CC's lobbyist, came near to being Governor.

p130, formed Union Party, ran nobody Lemke and O'Brien ticket, but at first Dems took it seriously and worried, because of Coughlin's power alone. Coughlin picked ticket himself, w/o consulting allies G.L.K. Smith and Francis M. Townsend, but they went along anyway.

Lemke lost so badly that Coughlin had to quit broadcasting for a while, because he had promised to unless Lemke got more votes than he did.

p187, 1938, Coughlin comes roaring back with fight vs. FDR's plan to reorganize the admin. Coughlin wins.

VI. Joe Kennedy

p59, Coughlin did well while he stuck to FDR; wasn't strong enough to beat FDR, however.

FDR used Joe Kennedy, mutual friend, to placate Coughlin.

p101, Joe Kennedy, head of SEC, arranges meeting of Coughlin with FDR at Hyde Park, but fails to smooth over differences. (Huey Long had just died.)

p156, 1936, with Lemke running, Coughlin attacks FDR as a liar. Joe Kennedy finally breaks with Coughlin.

VII. Communiphobia

p4, July, 1930, Ham Fish's committee to investigate Comm. came to Detroit. Coughlin testified, based on his then-reputation as Communiphobe.

p15, 1932, reformers were out to get Jimmy Walker. Coughlin attacked them as Commies or tools: Stephen Wise, Rev. John Haynes (sic - I assume he omitted Holmes).

✓ Alleged Commie purpose was to shatter respect for govt. in U.S. (sounds familiar!).

p16, attacks Seabury as KKK member!

p147, Coughlin attacks Dubinsky for raising funds for Spanish loyalists ("Communists").

p228, Coughlin attacks lend-lease being extended to Russia, 1941.

VIII. Judaiphobia

P84, attacks Baruch, changes his middle name from Mannes to Mannases, a prince who had Isaiah killed for criticizing him.

p177, during WW II forms Christian union at Ford - excludes Jews.

p193, 1938, publishes the Protocols.

p200, Kerensky says there was not a single Jew in his govt.; and that the Bolsheviks persecuted Jews.

IX. FDR and Coughlin

p.ix, key dates. 1932, Coughlin supports FDR.

1934, Coughlin organizes Nat. Union for Social Justice

1936, Coughlin organizes his own political party. Loses in race for President

1938, Coughlin espouses Judaophobia.

p14-16, Coughlin took credit for FDR's win, 1932. Others are doubtful.

p25, Coughlin claimed to speak for FDR, and FDR did not deny it,

in matter of crooked Detroit bankers, 1933 or so..

p28, one Detroit CEO, W.J. Parrish, considered Coughlin to be FDR's "Administration Mouthpiece." I.e., Coughlin did the dirty work while FDR maintained plausible deniability. Also p38.

p32, "no official denials were forthcoming from the President." I.e., FDR was using Coughlin until matters grew awkward; then could deny responsibility.

p36, big portion of political supporters of Coughlin had German or Scandinavian names, and repd districts with large German pops (like McCarthy later).

p51, 1934, Coughlin still visiting FDR in White House; and still thumping for coining silver. Had big Congressional support.

p55, 1934, Treasury stabs Coughlin in the back, releasing his name as one who speculated in silver. Coughlin strikes back, blames Morgenthau, begins Judaiphobia.

p56, Coughlin wins on silver in Congress, 1934 silver purchase act. p58, Moley also favored this.

p56, Coughlin saw himself as unofficial partner and spokesman for Admin., an idea "that FDR deliberately chose to foster."

p69, CC's program, 1933: fiat money, federal roads, reforestation, power dams on St. Lawrence, reclamation in west, slum clearance and housing. (Pretty much what FDR did!)

p70, Morgenthau, hard money, wanted to balance budget.

✓ p79, his call for socializing resources really meant rate reg. for P.U.s.

p83, Gen. Hugh Johnson attacks Coughlin and H. Long.

p92, by 1935, the bulwarks of the first 100 Days, NRA and AAA, had failed, and were threatened by USSC. FDR was slowly drifting leftward, but was not ready to move as fast as Coughlin and H. Long wanted. As FDR hesitated, these attacked.

✓ p106, 1/36, Coughlin pays long visit to FDR. Coughlin begins long support of Frazier-Lemke Bill for farm supports. p130, FDR adds farm supports to his bills, to draw voters away from Coughlin and Lemke. (How odd that Coughlin attacked H. Wallace.)

p139, 1936 campaign, Coughlin labels FDR a commie.

p245, fear of Coughlin and H. Long drove many voters to FDR.

X. Misc.

p115, funding. Tull says Coughlin had no big angels. Cf. Magil.

p121. After H. Long died, Share the Wealth came under Gerald L.K. Smith (or so Smith claimed). Hinted at allying with Coughlin. 1936, claimed there was now an alliance of him, Coughlin, Townsend, and Lemke - but Townsend denied it. Still, it came to pass. They lost: p164, none of them was a political organizer.

p21, 1930-31, Coughlin attacks internat. bankers. FDR was the man to drive the money-changers out of the temple.

✓✓ p25, 1933, Coughlin attacks Detroit bankers for organizing special holding cos. to escape their liability as bank stockholders under the law (i.e., double liability). Cleared this first with FDR's Secy Woodin, and spoke as though speaking for FDR. (No denial came.)

Frank Murphy, FDR man, was then Mayor of Detroit. Murphy had apptd Coughlin to a city Depositors' Committee to look into bank scandals.

p27, Moley, writing to Tull, declines to comment. (Typical)

p34, 1933, Coughlin attacks "intl bankers," esp. Rothschild, for supporting gold.

p133, Louis B. Ward, 1936, nearly elected govt. of Mich.

p11, Coughlin attacks Hoover et al. for lending to banks and r.r.s, while refusing to feed its own people bcs. leaders did not believe in a dole.

p19, 1932, Card. O'Connell of Boston scores Coughlin for attacking the rich, while "uttering demagogic stuff to the poor."

p111, Presid. James Roland Angell, Yale, reproaches Coughlin, 1935.

p127, Lemke grad from Yale Law. He was a land spec. in Mexico, but also active in Townley's Non-partisan League.

p102, when Italy invaded Ethiopia, Coughlin sided with Italy.

p132, 1936 Union Party platform rehashed 16 points of Nat. Union for Social Justice, but omitted nationalizing power, light, oil, gas, and other natural resources.

✓ p44, 1933, Nov., Coughlin attacks Al Smith. Smith had criticized FDR's monetary policy - Smith wanted hard money.

p45, Smith involved in ownership of Empire State Bldg., had borrowed from Morgan in 1929 - said Coughlin. Smith denied it. JJ. Raskob, Smith's angel, helped deny it.

p107, 1935 or so, Sen. Frazier of ND and Cong. Lemke of ND present bill for cheap loans to farmers. Coughlin supports.

p129, CC's control of Nat. Union was personal and authoritarian. E.g., he picked Lemke w/o consulting anyone - not even Townsend or Smith (who eventually came around).

p186, Coughlin trashes Democracy, comes out for the corporate state. Same time, accuses FDR of dictatorial ambitions (takes one to know one).

p206, Coughlin supported Franco over long period.

p81, proposes grad inctax on corp profits. (Moley would hate that!)

p86, 1935, H. Long proposes social dividend of \$5,000 by soaking the rich. Farley poll shows he would win 3,000,000 votes, or more. Rumors abound that Coughlin and HL were meeting, and considering joining forces - Newsweek, Moley's new rag, is one source. Now THAT would scare the be-Jesus out of rentiers! However, Coughlin evidently was too coy.

p211, Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund was 60% German, and 40% Irish and Italian.

p174, Coughlin wanted Gov Frank Murphy of MI to use troops to crush sit-down strikes of CIO. (Murphy declined.)

(Thus we sense possible GM and Ford money supporting Coughlin.)

p250, Platform of Union Party, 1936, opposes taxing property (#13), but favors taxing income and inheritance (#14).

Flynn, George Q., 1968. Am. Catholics and the Roosevelt Presidency, 1932-36 (sic), Lexington: University of Kentucky Press

ENCYCLICALS IN ELECTIONS

✓ p.xi, "... much New Deal reform legislation was accepted eagerly by American Catholics because it was presented to them by their leaders as an American version of the papal encyclicals."

Most of the book documents that, in great detail.

p17, Detroit, OCT 2, 1932, FDR quotes from Quadra, blaming concentration on competition (!). Calls it "one of the greatest documents of modern times." Caths love it.

p39, FDR's 1st inaugural pleased Caths, one bishop said it "breathed the spirit" of Quadra. Many others chime in.

p49, H. Wallace persistently said FDR was applying age-old principles of Cath. Church.

pp78-102, Chap 5, "NRA and American Catholics," extensive detailed documentation of how all saw NRA as applying Quadra and Rerum.

p23, besides the authority of the encyclicals, the Am. Bishops met in 1919, issued "Bishops Program for Social Reconstruction." It was influential. Some recommendations:

Min. wage

"Govt. intervention to crush monopolies"

Social insurance

Labor's right to organize

Public Housing

Legal safeguards for women and child labor

Share by labor in mgmt and ownership

✓ [Note how Am. Bishops, acting on their own, did not buy into cartelism, but the reverse.

✓ The NCWC (Nat. Cath Welfare C.^{oup.} 222) was not a "canonical" orgn., i.e. it was independent of papal control - very likely that was the idea, formed in 1919.]

NAMES

p2, FDR boasted of close personal relationship with James Cardinal Gibbons. Abp James Roosevelt Bayley of Baltimore was a cousin.

p11, in 1932, in resentment of the bigotry shown in 1928, some Caths organized a protest vote for Norman Thomas! Raised storm of protest from other Caths., partly bcs NT favored recognizing USSR.

[Was this for religious reasons? Russ Christians were not Romans, but Orthodox. When the Croatian Romans, with Nazi support, cleansed out the Serbian Orthodox Christians, RCC applauded. It would seem that USSR attitude toward property was the main sticking point.]

p28, n18, Shannon, Wm. V., 1964, American Irish, NY: xxxx, p296, calls Coughlin "a pathbreaker and propagandist for the radicalism of the subsequent New Deal." He prepared Irish Caths to accept it as within tradition of the RCC.

p45, A.J. Hogan, president of Fordham, and J.F. O'Hara, vp of Notre Dame, credited Coughlin with apprising Caths that FDR was expounding social teachings of the Church.

p115, Carlton Hayes joined a few other liberal Caths like Ryan to support amendment vs. child labor - but they were swamped.

p123, Moley and Tugwell believed problems of depression were to be found and solved domestically. (Why, then, did FDR send Moley to London?!)

CARTELS

P25, Quadra called for "industrial partnership" and "vocational guilds" pairing labor and capital.

✓ p31, Quadra called for repeal of anti-trust laws.

p97, 1934, FDR appts Clarence Darrow head of NRRB, Nat. Recovery Review Board, to evaluate NRA. Darrow reports: "giant corps dominated the NRA code authorities and squeezed small business, labor, and the public."

✓ So FDR appts Indl Appeals Board, to hear complaints. 3 members; one was Ryan. Lasted 10 mos., heard 70 complaints, mostly people wanting to pay less than min wage.

Wittke, Carl, 1956. The Irish in America. Baton Rouge: LSU Press.

Fenianism

✓ 154, Patrick W. Dunne, forebear of an Ill. Gov., gave \$1,000 to Fenian Stephens when Stephens lectured in Peoria, ca. 1866.

156, 1866, some in D.C. seriously considered war with England. The unsettled Alabama claims were a provocation. Sen. Chandler of Michigan was for it; Sen. Sumner of Mass. suggested that England transfer Canada to the U.S. to settle the claims.

U.S. Congressmen were alarmed by proposals to consolidate B.N.A. provinces into a Dominion of Canada.

However, when a few men under John O'Neil invaded from Buffalo, the U.S.S. Michigan blocked reinforcements from Buffalo, so the Fenians retreated from Ft. Erie. Generals Meade and Grant ordered or executed some arrests.

Next mo., June, a few Fenians invade from St. Albans. 200 invaders vs. 12,000 defenders, and unsympathetic American forces behind them, too.

157, Am pols eager to win votes of the Irish, which helps account for the waffling.

158, Rad Republicans blamed Pres. Andrew Johnson, and Sec of State Seward, for the Fenian failure. Seward had waited 5 days after the invasion began, to issue a proclamation of neutrality. His delay was attrib. to fear of losing Irish votes; and also using episode as lever to press England to settle other claims.

✓ Seward encouraged Fenianism during Civil War, to get recruits for Union Army; then betrayed invaders of Canada.

Fenians armed and drilled in public; got arms from U.S. arsenals. No secret.

✓ After their retreat, many were arrested and charged - but A.G. quietly dropped charges, paid their fare home. Prosperous Irish-Americans gave little to the cause - most money came from laborers and servant-girls.

Sam Tilden advised Pres. Johnson to have Fenian's military equipment, seized by U.S. Marshals, returned to Fenian owners. Johnson did.

IRA etc.

166, Patrick Ford and some New Yorkers favored basic measures in Ireland, e.g. a rent-strike, and bullets and dynamite. Bostonians went along with Parnell's moderate counsel.

167, Bishops McQuaid, and Gilmour of Cleveland, denounced ``wild revolutionaries. Gilmour said rent-strike is communism.

168, Ford, as late as 1884, raised funds for bullets and dynamite. Rents came down; Brits conciliated.

167, Blaine ran for President against Cleveland, 1884; many Irish, although traditionally Dems., supported him. 175, Patrick Ford supported Blaine, whose mother had been Catholic.

175-77, Irish labor opposed free trade, Cleveland, as tools of British mercantilism. (Thus, HG's swing to free trade alienated his labor constituency.)

Irish in the Labor Movement, the R.C.C., and Single Tax

219, Powderly said the clergy did not enter fight for justice until it was mostly won.

✓ Clergy focused on opposing ``secret societies.'' But with Leo XIII, came around to favoring unions.

220, R.T. Ely wrote intro to John Ryan's book, A Living Wage. Ryan had been a single taxer, changed when he took holy orders.

220, Fr. Cornelius O'Leary supported Knights of Labor. Mo. Pac. R.R. paid off a church debt, to have Abp of St. Louis to remove O'Leary from his parish.

221, Franklin Gowan, son of Irish immigrants, led fight vs. Molly Maguires, using scabs, spies and dicks. Frequently cited clerical approval.

222, leaders of Knights of Labor believed secrecy was imperative. They bound members with an oath, and ritual, patterned on Masonic lines.

223, Powderly sought a new career and supported McKinley, got patronage jobs.

Gibbons, conciliator, got Rome to tolerate the Knights;
and got the Knights to be less secret.

223-25, recounts McGlynn affair. Cites Commons et al.,
History of Labor, II, 451-57

Irish and Hughes, 1916

282, no indication that C.E. Hughes was Irish, but he
leaned to them more than Wilson, who ``hated'' Irish
militants, called them disloyal.

Irish and Wilson, 1920

291, 1920, Irish turned against Wilson, in part bcs his
self-determination did not apply to Ireland. Thus, voted
down Gov. James Cox, Ohio, the Dem. candidate.

Labor Day

226-7, Peter J. McGuire is father of Labor Day. An
officer in AFL, proposed labor day to the union, which began
celebrating it in 1882. 1894, Congress makes it a nat.
holiday.

A European

Nation	Leader			
Portugal	Salazar			
Spain	Franco			
Italy	Mussolini			
Slovakia	Tiso			
Hungary	Horthy			
Croatia	Pavelic			
	Stepinac			
	Dragonovic			
Germany	Hitler			
	Thyssen			
	Von Papen			
	Card Faulhaber			
Austria	Seyss-Inquart			
	Card Innitzer			
France	Petain			
Lithuania	"Priests"			
Latvia	"Priests"			

B. North American

[illegible]

¹ Major C.H. Douglas was an Englishman, but had his major impact in Canada

C. South American

Nation	Leader			
Nicaragua	Somoza			
Cuba	Batista			
Argentina	Peron			
Paraguay	Stroessner			
Guatemala	Castillo Armas			
Dominican Republic	Trujillo			

D. Elsewhere in the world

Nation	Leader		
Viet Nam	Ngo Din Diem		