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The M.H.L. dissertation entitled:

"Changing Techniques of Anti-Semitic Propaganda in  
the United States, 1933 to 1939."

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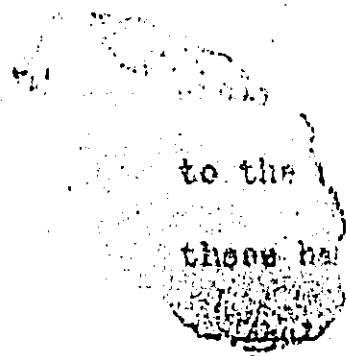
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## Summary

### "Changing Techniques of Anti-Semitic Propaganda in the United States 1933 to 1939"

As a result of a careful study of primarily the anti-Semitic propaganda of Father Coughlin, the following conclusions may be drawn:

- 1) Father Coughlin was aware of the problems involved in the social crisis.
- 2) His first role was concerned with solving the problems of the crisis. To this effect, he presented an inflationary monetary theory as the cure-all for America's economic ills.
- 3) In the national election of 1936, when Coughlin was overwhelmingly repudiated in favor of the New Deal administration, he began propagandizing that the evil role of the Jews was the crucial factor in the crisis.
- 4) Although all elements in the American society were affected by the crisis, Coughlin directed his appeal to the lower-middle class by advocating the institution of a monopolistic capitalism which would preserve the right of property and profits. He played on the fears of the working class by threatening that the alternative to his program was a communistic suppression of their freedom.
- 5) Coughlin's technique involved all the paraphernalia of false analysis. He utilized certain truths that had no reference to the statements he was making. His readers assumed that these half-truths were absolutely correct.
- 6) He could not have been unaware of his falsities, for the Jews and Fortune magazine supplied him with the true facts as to the role of the Jew in the American economy.

Changing Techniques of Anti-Semitic  
Propaganda in the United States  
1933 to 1939

by  
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Submitted in partial fulfill-  
ment of the requirements for  
Ordination.

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## Introduction

In order to analyze and evaluate properly the techniques of the anti-Semitic agitator, the following material must necessarily be surveyed. 1. The general background of the economic and social conditions of 1933-39 in which the propagandist operated. 2. The economic role of American Jewry 1929-36. 3. The role of the anti-Semitic propagandists during the depression period. 4. The attitude of the Jewish and non-Jewish press towards the anti-Semitic propaganda. 5. The over-all success or failure of the Jewish and non-Jewish world in understanding the purpose and technique of the propagandist.

2  
The General Background of the Economic and Social  
Conditions of 1933-39 are reduced, the  
former suffers accordingly.

The years 1933-39 may well be termed the crisis period in contemporary history. In 1929, the unemployed were estimated to be two million. By 1933, this number had increased to some 13-14 million. The loss to the nation from idleness and machines was estimated to be 73 billion dollars for the three years 1929-33 alone. (1) Gross farm income for practically the same amount of produce dropped from 12,049 million dollars in 1929 to 5,284 million in 1932. To the greater detriment of the farmer's pocketbook, the price index of his sales dropped over 60% while the retail prices for his purchases fell only 40%. Thus, a first glance at the conditions of the time readily illustrates that every part of the economy was dangerously affected. Further illustration of the crisis of these years will be more pertinent following a survey of the basic causes of these conditions.

In the great industrialization years from 1870 to 1930, the dramatic change in manufacturing technique involved with it a corresponding change on the labor scene. Over this 60 year period, the non-producing or service group in the national economy rose from 24% to 48%. (Included in this group are the transporters, retailers, wholesalers, white collar workers and office personnel, and household workers). Thus a great vulnerability presented itself, in the armour of the American profit economy, for such a service

group is always dependent upon the goods-producing industries. If the activities of the latter are reduced, the former suffers accordingly. Of great importance in this respect, it must be noted that by 1930 our economy as a whole was not a competitive one. Charles Beard presents a summary of this situation in the following cogent manner. "Since 1925, the million dollar corporations had been receiving a steadily increasing proportion of the total net income of all corporations. In 1925, their proportion of the total net income was 65%... and in 1929, 80%. In these five years while the net income of all companies increased about 15% and the net income of the million dollar corporations increased 40%, the net income of all other companies decreased 35%. These were considered the most prosperous years of the Old Deal... The condition was even more pronounced during the depression period, 1930-32. At the bottom of the depression in the single year 1932, the 960 largest companies had a net income of \$363,000,000, while all corporations except the 960 had a deficit of six billion dollars. Intense business activity during the "prosperous" year was mistaken for universal prosperity, while as a matter of fact the prosperity was highly selective, falling mainly to the few largest corporations rather than to the many... By far, the greater portion of their dividends went to large stockholders and served no purpose other than to further enrich already wealthy men." (2) Thus, the great realm of industry was ruled by the large companies who fixed

production and price for 50% of the market. Competition in the intense sense existed only among the small producer and retailer, who made up the large proportion of the commercial population. These competitors always found it necessary to watch what the rival was doing. There was price cutting but not price fixing among this group. Even in the best years of this period, competition and its corresponding lowering of prices meant that many of this group would follow others in going into bankruptcy. Especially was this the case of the small manufacturer who had to buy his raw materials from the monopolists at a fixed high price and then by a low price meet great competition for the sale of the finished product. For him, profits grew smaller and smaller, and he was helpless in any attempt to overcome this anomaly.

On the agricultural scene, the farmer was faced also with the problem of purchasing much of his needed goods at a high fixed cost, while he sold his own goods under intense competition. No farmer or group of farmers controlled the agricultural scene. Each farmer produced as much as he could as he knew that no matter what he as an individual produced it would not change the general price received. (e.g., a farmer who produces thousands of bushels of wheat cannot, because of his individual supply, change the market price where millions of bushels are placed by all farmers). Thus, the total supply to the market was the maximum that could be



produced by all farmers, as they were without production control organizations. Since farm produce prices are of an inelastic nature, (i.e., in order for people to buy more food than absolutely necessary, the price must drop far more than proportionately for demand to increase. In this period there were many <sup>who were</sup> unemployed or <sup>who were</sup> working at a small wage who bought only enough to keep body and soul together) the farmer during these "prosperous years" was operating at a very small profit.

"Another condition responsible for many difficult problems that faced the New Deal in 1933 was the enormous growth in the number and size of corporations during the ten years from 1920 to 1930. As new corporations came into being and as old ones merged, consolidated or pyramided into giant enterprises, thousands of stocks, bonds and miscellaneous securities were floated in the capital market and came to be traded in upon the nation's stock exchanges. In this relation, its influence was to create enormous capital structures in many of which the paper claims far exceeded the real physical wealth of the corporation and its capacity to earn profits." (3)

The above condition contributed much to the causes of the stock market crash of 1929. It was unstable hidden lava that must soon burst to the surface helping to destroy the beautiful but unreal vista of prosperity.

One bright spot seemed to appear on the horizon, namely, that our exports were exceeding our imports. Yet, the real

the economy.

situation was not one of gold flowing into the country due to this favorable balance-but rather the reverse was true. For similar to the Marshall Plan of today, such a favorable balance existed because the United States government was financing foreign governments which were importing American goods. Thus, an additional strain was placed on our economy, but outwardly the economic scene appeared all the rosier.

To summarize the pre-depression scene we find:

- 1) The non-goods producing group had no realistic basis in a profit economy with which to safeguard its own claim for existence.
- 2) The large industrialists were setting their prices and production in opposition to the laws necessary for the effective operation of competition.
- 3) The small business man was in a precarious position. He was either ceasing to make profits and going out of business or was barely struggling along.
- 4) The farmer was engaged in fierce competition with his neighbor and the rest of the agricultural world. He was producing as much as he could for whatever small price he could get.
- 5) Artificial expedients, such as large domestic and foreign loans, security operation, credit expansion, inflated real estate values, provided a purchasing power which obscured for the time the lack of sounder adjustments between the principal working parts of the economy.

It is no wonder then that when in the Fall of 1929 the blow that struck the American economy at this time knocked the props from under the whole artificial structure. The spirit of optimism had run its course. The security market soon followed the construction field in feeling this blow. Hysteria gripped investors, causing them to sell their securities as quickly as possible. This enormous rush caused the market to drop drastically during the period of September 1929 to January 1933. According to the "New York Times" index of fifty stocks (25 industrial and 25 railroad) the average price fell from 300.52 to 58.65 per share. More than paper inflation was wiped out. Those who had purchased stock for speculative reasons on margins as low as ten per cent lost not only their investments, but went heavily into debt. Actual physical production fell to an average of 50% of actual productive capacity, although in many industries the unused capacity was much greater. The downward spiral continued with increasing velocity. The first to feel the blow was the producers' goods industry (manufacturers of trucks, machinery, etc.), for the purchasers of such goods tended to make the equipment on hand last longer than ordinarily before replacing. Thousands were laid off in this field, thus reducing earnings available for the purchase of consumer's goods. As a result, the production of consumer's goods decreased, and further increased unemployment. The process constantly repeated itself until the country was deep in depression.

Unemployment reached fifteen million. Competition among the smaller business men became rampant in its wildest form. In order to obtain sales, discounts up to 75% were offered-cut rate was the word of the day. Bank-

ruptcies increased as industry slowed down. Foreclosures swept workers' homes and farmers' acres out of their possession into the hands of banks, insurance companies, investment and mortgage companies.

During these terrible three years, the Hoover administration did nothing. The traditional government policy of laissez-faire prevailed as far as business was concerned. The depression was assumed to be in a usual cycle position which would soon play itself out. Conditions would readjust themselves and business would soon go into the upswing of the cycle. But as before discussed, previous to 1929 there had been no real prosperity. The bulk of the companies were hardly surviving, while the major portion of the profit was falling into the hands of a few major companies. Production under the monopolistic system had never been at full possible capacity so that prices might be kept high. (Meanwhile wages remained behind prices, further depressing the consumer goods market). Prices of the monopolists remained high even during the depression due to the drastic decrease in production in order to maintain the high sale price and show a profit. (Small industrialists, merchants, and farmers dipped deeper and deeper into the red as their prices fell disastrously).

The demoralization of business became too great and business-

men demanded government aid and remedial legislation. Unemployment and distress spread too widely and the people expressed more than indignation and resentment. Rather, the air began to darken with their threats.

The years of depression were not without effect upon the nation's banks. Enormously weakened by losses in resources and deposits by the spring of 1932, banks began to fail rapidly in the summer and fall. By March 1933, the entire banking system had to be closed down to avert a devastating panic which might spread from the weak bank throughout the closely connected system and reduce it to utter collapse. In addition, as Beard explains, until 1929 they had supported the great inflation of securities and real estate prices by an increase of about \$13,500 millions in deposits. The situation was due to the fact that commercial loans showed little tendency to increase in the period of 1921 to 1929. Banks were legally entitled to divert loans into real estate and securities to triple the pre-1920 extent. Thus, the picture of the banking situation was radically altered. Much of their funds were now tied up in non-liquid assets, which, in time of depression, could be quickly converted only with great loss. A large percentage of these loans were of a speculative nature, further endangering the banking structure. It made for an explosive situation when deposits were to be withdrawn, and... "in the single year practically

the whole of this rise in bank deposits was wiped out...

With the election of Roosevelt, vigorous, effective Banks unable to stand the shrinkage of deposits and the nation was immediately taken to stabilize the banking system. He declared a national bank holiday, which served as a strong psychological measure for stabilizing the public mind. By June, 1932, the number of banks reporting to the Comptroller of Currency declined by 6,167. By December, 1932, ...bank closings and bank holidays were rapidly spreading.

...bank closings and bank holidays were rapidly spreading. A little over a month later, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported loans to 5,582 banks and trust companies amounting to over \$850 million. But the time for shoring up weak banks was past. Confidence had been shaken and was returned to the banks. Each government measure as far as to its foundations. Desperate depositors needed cash. Others Federal Reserve Insurance Corporation and the power of the became panicky. Gold was rapidly withdrawn from the banking system and large amounts were being placed abroad for safe-keeping."(4)

Charles Beard, in his America in Mid-Passage, graphically describes the catastrophic effect of the economy's collapse.

Nothing was done by the law. People could be seen crying in the streets, the strongest of men were broken in spirit, and suicide was common. The situation was so terrible that even conservative businessmen's groups and church organizations were speaking in favor of radical governmental changes. Such thoughts would have been considered blasphemous by them a few years previously, but now they found themselves in a desperate situation and almost any suggested change in the system that might be of help was acceptable to them.

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With the election of Roosevelt, rigorous, effective

action was immediately taken to stabilize the banking situation. He declared a national bank holiday, which served as a strong psychological measure for eliminating the panic and perhaps even the complete, utter collapse of the banking system. Subsequently a series of strong emergency government measures served to restore public confidence and the solvent banks were permitted to reopen. Money withdrawn for hoarding, estimated to be from 1 to 2 billion dollars, was returned to the banks. Such permanent measures as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the power given to the Federal Reserve Board to double the existing re-

serve requirement percentages, gave the Federal Reserve Board sufficient control over the banking system to prevent further calamitous abuses.

Nothing was done by the New Deal to bring down the rigid, high prices of the monopolists in order to stimulate general production. Rather the Administration attempted to raise the general price level by devaluating the dollar and instituting the NRA and the AAA. Devaluation at first increased exports (foreign gold could buy many more devaluated paper dollars with which to purchase more American goods) but no appreciable advance in American wages and employment came about because of this move. Soon foreign nations reciprocated with their own devaluation in order to

protect their balance of trade. Thus, all gains from exports were soon wiped out.

Deficit financing became the most important government method of meeting the situation (contrary to Roosevelt's election promise to "balance the budget"). Relief funds and public work measures helped to alleviate the plight of the destitute. (Purchase of great amounts of cement and steel for such products did not help to raise the price level to any great extent. As previously noted, such monopolistic products were way out of line in price.) Thus, extreme pressure on the labor market was to some degree decreased and the program for raising wages was supplemented.

Under the AAA, the farmer was given artificial support for his products which were to be limited in output. (Free competition was replaced by a form of farmer monopoly, with limited output resulting in higher sale prices). The concept of the "Ever-normal granary" came into being. Farmers were subsidized at the expense of the public. Over the long-run, such a policy was a poor one, as it tended to maintain artificial prices at the public's expense. However, in the short-run, it suited the farmers' cause well.

The Administration was probably most successful in the field of labor. However, the means for obtaining improved general ends were questionable in the eyes of the leading economists. Many of them reject the concept that high wages level and farm products 12% below that level. National



will of themselves create greater purchasing power and thus promote recovery. However, it was an outstanding policy of the New Deal to initiate a sweeping program involving higher wages and other labor costs at the very bottom of a severe depression, when the volume of unemployment was near the peak and before even normal business conditions had been attained.

Again, the government developed a form of monopoly with the institution of the NRA, which set minimum wages, limited hours, and contained a code which was to insure an equitable basis for collective bargaining. In addition, codes were set in the act which allowed producers to check competition in various ways. The act introduced rigidity into the economy's price structure just at a time when the opposite was needed, and the increased price of labor was offset by the increased price of goods.

Following the general reopening of the banks, recovery was stimulated for about six months, but a slight reaction occurred at the end of 1933. The year of 1934 saw only a marked advance of farm products to a point about 30% below the 1929 level.

The period of 1935 to 1937 was marked, at first, by a very moderate improvement. Durable goods were only 10% below normal at the end of 1937, and unemployment was down to five million. Wholesale prices were only 8% below the 1929 level and farm products 12% below that level. National

income was doubled when compared to 1933. Market value of new stocks was 60 billion compared to the 90 billion of 1929 and 16 billion of 1933. ~~There was a policy of increasing taxes~~

But the last half of 1937 and the beginning of 1938 witnessed a severe reaction. The number of unemployed doubled, production of both durable and non-durable goods dropped to the 1934 level, while the stock market value dropped from 60 to 40 billion. "Evidently serious maladjustments still existed. The setback has been variously attributed to a too rapid rise in costs, especially in hourly wage rates in industry which had been pushed up to a point 15 to 20 percent above the pre-depression level, and in raw material costs; to the exhaustion of the 1936 stimulus from the expenditure of the soldiers' bonus and a sharp drop in government relief expenditures; to the farmers' losses from drought; to the failure to secure a better recovery in the durable goods industries; to a contraction of credit; and to an excessive accumulation of inventories. At least it was clear that the previous measures had not succeeded in laying the basis for a sound recovery." (5)

By 1938, the upward movement, backed by large government expenditures, was just beginning to take effect. Wholesale prices were still dropping, however, until the outbreak of war in Europe brought them back to the level of 1934. During this entire period the unemployment problem was never really solved and at this time hit a level of 8 million.

Thus over a period of ten years, government and business failed to eliminate unemployment and bring about recovery.

The government followed a policy of increasing taxes and running a deficit at one and the same time, thus eliminating part of the positive quick-acting effects of deficit financing. It supported a raise in wage rates of labor, thus forcing the producer to increase efficiency and lessen employment, or decrease the quantity produced in order to sell his goods at a higher price. The latter policy brought about a much greater increase in the unemployed than did the former. This was especially true of the monopolistic industries so vital in the nation's economy. The attempt to improve conditions by devaluating the dollar proved to be a failure in the near long-run.

Thus, significant factors such as labor costs, which shouldn't have been raised, were by government support increased. And the inflexibility of the monopolistic structure was permitted to stand in the way on the road to recovery. Farm prices were hung onto an artificial price structure, thus delaying a natural readjustment (true even to the present day). Thus some laborers and practically all farmers benefited from an altered distribution of wealth and income in their favor. However, all types of production were inhibited, thus decreasing the amount of employment and real income available.

In conclusion, it must be noted that the reform measures in regard to banking, security exchanges and corporation financing were all beneficial and served to promote the general welfare of the United States.

Thus, the administration was effective and ineffective in various areas of the economy. It was the advent of World War II only that temporarily and outwardly solved the problems of employment and income for all groups involved in the American economy.

- 1) Jews do not run banking. They play a minor role in the great commercial houses. In 1933, of the 120 listed directors of the nineteen member banks of the New York Clearing House only 10 were Jews and about half of these were in the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company and the First National Bank and Trust Company. There were practically no Jewish employees of any kind in the largest commercial banks.
- 2) In the investment field there are Jewish firms of which Kahn, Loeb and Company, Lehman Brothers, Speyer and Company, J. & W. Seligman and Company, and Hambro, Harkins & Company are the best known. They do not mingle in any way with the great houses owned by non-Jews. If their names are mentioned according to the report of foreign loans outstanding on March 1, 1935, the outstanding Jewish firm is Kahn, Loeb, which has but 2.5% of the foreign loans in its hands. Limited on the basis of Jewish activity.

## The Economic Role of the American Jew from 1929 to 1936

Kuhn-Loeb would stand very near the top, but even

in the domestic field non-Jewish interests are still

The only fairly comprehensive survey of the economic  
far and away the most influential. Furthermore, these  
role of the American Jew is to be found in the February,  
so-called Jewish houses are by no means exclusively  
1936 edition of "Fortune" magazine. (6) Since "Fortune" is  
Jewish.

recognized as one of the most competent and conservative

judges of the American scene, its findings about our sub-  
ject are to be considered reliable. The survey may be sum-

marized as follows:

1) Jews do not run banking. They play little or no part

in the great commercial houses. In 1933, of the 420

listed directors of the nineteen member banks of

the New York Clearing House only 30 were Jews and

about half of these were in the Commercial National

Bank and Trust Company and the Public National Bank

and Trust Company. There were practically no Jewish

employees of any kind in the largest commercial banks.

2) In the investment field there are Jewish firms of

which Kuhn, Loeb and Company, Lehman Brothers,

Speyer and Company, J. & W. Seligman and Company,

and Lodenburg, Thalman & Company are the best known.

They do not compare in power with the great houses

owned by non-Jews. If these houses are ranked accor-

ding to the amount of foreign loans outstanding on

March 1, 1935, the outstanding Jewish firm is Kuhn,

Loeb, which has but 2.88% of the foreign loans in

its hands! Ranked on the basis of domestic activity,

and of non-Jews.

- 10) Kuhn-Loeb would stand very near the top, but even in the domestic field non-Jewish interests are still far and away the most influential. Furthermore, these so-called Jewish houses are by no means exclusively Jewish.
- 3) On the New York Stock Exchange, 148 of the 919 members, or 16%, are Jewish, while 55 of the 637 firms listed by the Exchange directory are Jewish, 24 are half-Jewish, and 39 have dominant Jewish influence.
- 4) It is noteworthy that Jews play an inconspicuous role in the insurance business.
- 5) The Jews have a subordinate place in finance. They have an even more inconspicuous place in heavy industry. The only outstanding Jews in that field are the Bloks and Max Epstein, the former being largely interested in Inland Steel, the number seven producer, while Mr. Epstein is Chairman of the Board of General American Transportation Corporation, manufacturer of tank cars.
- 6) The scrap business is the only business connected with steel in which Jews play a dominant role.
- 7) Waste-products, a 300 million dollar business in 1929, is also Jewish.
- 8) Jews play no role in the automobile industry. Jews in numbers appear only in the used-car business.
- 9) The coal industry is almost entirely under the con-

trol of non-Jews.

- 10) The rubber, power, chemical, shipping, telephone the silk converters and these quarters of the cotton and telegraph, lumber and dairy industries are converters being Jews, rarely penetrated by Jews.
- 11) Only in the traditional Jewish bailiwicks of the Jewish investment in newspaper, magazine and book publishing industry can any claim for a Jewish publishing is very small.
- 12) In radio, the Jewish investment is extremely important. Of the two great broadcasting chains, one, Columbia, is controlled by Jews. The other, the National Broadcasting Company, though non-Jewish in management, is headed by David Sarnoff. Of the local stations, the vast majority outside of New York are controlled by non-Jews.
- 13) Today, Jews do not have a monopolistic control of the great motion picture industry.
- 14) In 1936, the Jews made up 15% of the Communist Party and few Jews held high office in the party. Of a total of 27,000 Communists in the United States, only 3,500 to 4,000 were Jews. However, this is a relatively high percentage in terms of the proportion of the Jews to the total population.
- 15) To find Jewish participation in industry, it is necessary to turn to the light industries. And even there it is necessary to turn from the manufacturing end to the distributing end. Jewish interest in production is small. But in these same industries Jewish interest in distribution is large. Half the

the role of the Anti-Semitic Propagandists during  
 wool sales agents and jobbers, three quarters of  
 the silk converters and three quarters of the cotton  
 converters being Jews.

During the turbulent years of the thirties, rather  
 16) Only in the traditional Jewish bailiwick of the  
 clothing industry can any claim for a Jewish  
 monopoly be made. About 85% of men's clothing and

about 95% of women's dresses and almost the whole  
 wearing apparel business are in Jewish hands.

In brief, Jews, far from controlling the most charac-  
 teristic of present-day American business enterprises, are  
 hardly represented in them at all. They control only the  
 light clothing industry. They do not control the country's  
 retail outlets. In relation to the Communist Party in America,  
 they are a relatively small and unimportant segment of its  
 membership.

Anti-Semitism, however, is a powerful force in the

large audience so quickly, for his followers were con-  
 vinced that they were willing to grasp at any ideology that  
 seemed to offer them a way out of their troubles.

The magazine "Social Justice" has the following state-  
 ment. It served to summarize the position of the  
 presented in great detail this program. For economic and political  
 reasons, it seemed to be a natural basis for  
 the struggle to help those in his own way for the  
 problem. At the same time, "Social Justice" proved to be  
 profitable business venture, with a net income of  
 \$100,000 per year (6)



## The Role of the Anti-Semitic Propagandists During

Every issue of Social Justice was written in excellent English and fine style. To the casual observer there appeared

to be accuracy, impartiality, and authority in what was said.

During the turbulent years of the thirties, Father Coughlin, in truth, the magazine was completely filled with Charles E. Coughlin, who claimed to have the panacea for all the economic ills, presented himself to the American public. These radio broadcasts were the result of a genius public.

Father Coughlin's appeal was aimed at the downtrodden, starving working class, and the crushed middle class whose savings and small businesses or farms were wiped out during the depression years. From the time they commenced in 1934,

his broadcasts reached a great number of listeners, this audience totaling 9 million at times. Coughlin's weekly magazine, "Social Justice", which first appeared in February, 1936, under the auspices of his "National Union for Social Justice", found about 800,000 readers.(7)

It is not surprising that Coughlin captured such a large audience so quickly, for his followers were so desperate that they were willing to grasp at any ideology that seemed to offer them a way out of their troubles.

The magazine "Social Justice" had the following purposes. It served to summarize Coughlin's radio talks, it presented in great detail his program for economic and government stabilization, it served as a sounding board for Coughlin's campaign to help Lemke in his candidacy for the presidency. At the same time, "Social Justice" proved to be a profitable business venture, with a gross revenue of \$40,000 per week.(8)

Every issue of Social Justice was written in excellent English and fine style. To the casual observer there appeared to be accuracy, impartiality, and authority in what was said. But, in truth, the magazine was completely riddled with falsehoods in regard to the realities of the American situation. These falsehoods were not the result of quirks in Father Coughlin's mind; rather they might be termed purposefully planned untruths. Father Coughlin had the amazing ability to take a fact or two and subtly build around it, so as to present his propaganda in a form that appeared to be completely factual and unbiased.

It is necessary to point out that the material herein presented for analysis of Father Coughlin's propaganda technique was not chosen with a preconceived purpose in mind. Some material was eliminated only because it was repetitious to the point of monotony and therefore did not contribute to the analysis. If Coughlin appears to be consistent in his propaganda attack presented herewith, it is not because he was made to appear so by discriminate elimination of material; rather impartial selection shows this to be the case.

Secondly, it must by all means be kept in mind that anti-Semitic propaganda was a most important facet in the many-sided scheme which Coughlin used to further his personal ambitions. The purpose of this thesis does not allow for any comprehensive coverage of Coughlin's activities. Yet, his general motives must necessarily be pointed out

in order to explain the reasons for his anti-Semitic behavior. Illustrations of this sort will be found in this chapter and the two following.

Unfortunately, little material of other propagandists was available for analysis. The little that I was able to utilize indicates a different propaganda technique from that of Coughlin.

In the opening issues (February, 1936), nothing is to be found in Social Justice that could be termed anti-Semitic. Rather, Coughlin tackled the problems of the day squarely. In the March and April issues, the faults of monopolistic competition were amply demonstrated. Du Pont, Swift, and General Motors, for example, were criticized for their monopolistic practices at a time when small businesses were rapidly going into bankruptcy. In the April 24th issue, Coughlin called for nationalization of public resources. The banking system was criticized in broad terms, and the cartoons of bankers were not anti-Semitic caricatures. Coughlin's reaction to the state of the American economy was valid and popular at the time. His opening approach was constructive in many ways.

In the May 8th issue, the word "Jew" was mentioned for the first time, but only in connection with his opposition to the Klu Klux Klan activities in Michigan.

The changes in Coughlin's technique began to appear.

In regard to the monetary system, Father Coughlin asserted that the banking system as a whole was able to expand over ten times the real worth of primary deposits. The entire purpose of bank credit expansion was distorted by him so as to make it appear that the bankers were driving out real money for illegal profit <sup>and</sup> gain. Coughlin involved international bankers in this general scheme and emphasized that Morgan was the leading figure in international banking. Bernard Baruch was also involved but did not compare in importance to the Morgan firm. This was Coughlin's first hint as to what was to come in regard to anti-Semitic propaganda. No one could at this point say that Coughlin was anti-Semitic, for did he not lay <sup>most</sup> ~~the majority~~ of the blame on "Morganism", a common target for criticism?

What Coughlin did not state was that the small national banks throughout the country were at fault for their pursuit of bad banking practices as described in the opening chapter of the thesis. To him, the practices of the big bankers solely were at the root of all evil. Their activities ruined businessmen and farmers, and destroyed the people's hard-earned savings. How this approach was to affect his anti-Semitic propaganda will soon be illustrated.

Meanwhile, he continually blasted Roosevelt and the New Deal from every angle. Government relief, farm and employment policies were subjected to criticism of a vituperative nature.

Even when his party failed utterly in the November election, and the New Deal policy did not change.

It was true that the New Deal had not solved the crisis and had made many mistakes in the attempt, and Coughlin took advantage of these facts and built upon them. For example, it was logical for the New Deal to curtail farm production as an emergency policy in order to raise produce prices and alleviate the situation of the farmer. But Father Coughlin presented this program as a purposeful, wasteful slaughter of little pigs and destruction of crops that could well serve to fill hungry stomachs. He made his opposition to these developments effective by the use of dramatic words and pictures.

Such was the beginning of the build-up that was soon to take Father Coughlin into the realm of national politics. He following was examples of how Coughlin interpreted as the leader of a third party with William Lemke, a congressman from North Dakota, as his hand-picked candidate for President. It can be stated with reasonable assurance that Coughlin's intensive use of anti-Semitic propaganda began during the month of August in order to further his great personal ambitions. It appeared to him that much prestige would be gained if he could present himself to the public as the only man who was giving them the "truth", and since he alone was performing this role, was it not logical then that only by following his policies could America be freed from the morass in which it found itself? Thus, the Jews, as throughout history, made the perfect scapegoat. Even when his party failed utterly in the November election, Coughlin's hopes and policy did not change.

Even outright name-calling is resorted to the liberal. His plans for power would make much headway if he could focus the attention away from the true basic faults of the economic system and blame all on the Jews, and how for what circumstances such was said, are typical of Coughlin's propaganda approach. Thus, Coughlin told his readers he could demonstrate that the New Deal was controlled by Jews of an evil, scheming sort. Later, documentary evidence will also disclose that Coughlin was not interested in preserving democracy but rather desired a fascistic type of government.

At this point it is pertinent to present the documentary evidence that substantiates the above claims.

The following are examples of how Coughlin interpreted the role of the Jew in banking and government.

"...Father Coughlin has not once but a hundred times mentioned the name of Morgan and of dozens of others so-called gentile bankers. In fact he has characterized modern international banking as 'Morganism'. On other occasions he raised his voice against banker Alfred Smith only because the former governor of New York State entertained financial views which were identified with 'Morganism'."

If Father Coughlin has singled out Bernard Baruch, it is because he is the only man in the history of the United States who claimed for himself the title of "The Acting President of the United States". If he has mentioned Felix Frankfurter, it is because the communistic philosophy propounded by this Harvard professor is the dominating influence in the Roosevelt regime. These facts no one can deny." (9)

Such outright name-calling as applied to the liberal Frankfurter, and the authoritative appearing statement applied to Baruch without stating where, or when, or under what circumstances such was said, are typical of Coughlin's propaganda approach. Thus, Coughlin told his readers not to listen to college professors and especially to one who was Jewish. Notice that what Coughlin said are "facts no one can deny". He was only presenting the truth, he was only revealing the Jewish communistic influence in the New Deal government.

Coughlin also made it appear as if he were unbiased by printing occasional opposition statements. <sup>His</sup> The quoting of the Detroit Jewish Chronicle is an example. However, in this, as in every other case, Coughlin "destroyed" his opposition by replying with "the facts", thus making his case even stronger. At this point in his propaganda, the international banking Jew (Baruch) and the communistic Jew (Frankfurter) are not synthesized into one group with a common goal. Later we shall see how this problem was handled by Coughlin.

The article below is an example of how Coughlin was supported by other groups.

"...Coughlin has attacked and does attack the institutions of the international bankers and private banking which appears to be largely (though not entirely by any means) controlled by the Jewish people. Should this be sufficient cause to stigmatize him with racial and religious narrowness?" (10)

The following insights in propaganda technique are illustrated by this example. Father Coughlin quoted from an apparently important industrial publication that agreed with him. He absolved himself of guilt of prejudice on the basis that non-Jewish bankers were also involved in bad banking practices, but as a minority. Most important of all, private banking was also controlled by Jews, which meant that the small banks which failed because of poor banking practices and swept away the small savings, farms and businesses, were actually not at fault. Rather, the local bank president was as much a victim as were his customers of the "controlling Jewish bankers".

In the following articles, published at the end of 1936, we note the beginnings of his campaign to combine Jewish bankers and communists into one group.

"'Big-hearted Henry' Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has been wooed successfully by Messrs. Norman and Blum, whose dulcet blandishments caused the United States Government to go to the financial aid of France, one of our leading war debt repudiators. As in all other triangles, someone is sure to be the loser in this one, unless George Washington was wrong in his warning against foreign entanglements, even the United States will be 'it'." (11)

At the same time Coughlin attempted to make the pie-

The above piece of propaganda spoke only in terms of countries. Note how in the following article, published a week later, Coughlin tied the international bankers into the scheme.

most partisans New Deal economists admit there



"In what history will probably record as the boldest piece of political effrontery ever perpetrated at the expense of the American people, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has announced a three-power deal with Great Britain and France, wherein the United States is put back on the infamous gold standard. The deal-an open sellout to the international bankers-was euphemistically described in the Secretary's announcement as effecting a 'new kind of gold standard'. ...It is the creation of the Bank of France, the Bank of England, and the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, in the persons of Leon Blum, Montagu Norman and Henry Morgenthau-like Three Fates of modern finance. The boldness with which the deal was consummated, in defiant disregard of their respective peoples, means that the international bankers are again in the saddle riding the red horse of communism to destruction. It means that the privately owned central banks of France, Great Britain, and the United States can create paper out of nothing and trade it for good gold....

"Observers see the New Deal's decision to throw open the doors to international money speculators on the eve of the election as a high handed assumption that the re-election of President Roosevelt is 'in the bag' and that the administration can now go to any excesses without fear of reprisal from the bemused voting public....

"When international bankers are able to establish the price of an ounce of gold-as they will now be able to do-and also determine what gold shall come into or go out of the United States, they are setting the price at which we will have to sell our raw materials in foreign markets and at home."(12)

At the same time Coughlin attempted to make the picture more real to his readers by showing them how they would be personally affected.

"The cost of living in America will soar to prohibitive heights this winter owing to vast crop shortages on our farms. Even the most partisan New Deal economists admit there

will be intense suffering by both farm and city people, who, on one hand, have been left penniless in the wake of drouth destruction and, who, on the other, cannot afford to pay the rising costs for food and clothing

"And now, thanks to Mr. Morgenthau, we are to have inflation which will have the effect of shooting prices even higher.

"To be sure, the New Deal has staved off a money disaster in France. But, more to the point, the Roosevelt administration has ruined farmers, crippled our foreign trade and will, shortly, fill the bread lines and relief stations of our own country." (Picture with caption: "The United States Treasury Building in Washington, office of Secretary Morgenthau, who has crucified his own countrymen in a move to bring financial succor to France, war debt repudiator.") (13)

In the above articles, Father Coughlin tied up Jewish government leadership with American ruin. America, France, and England had come to an agreement whereby the monetary situation between the three powers was to be stabilized. Such an agreement was necessary due to America's previous unilateral action which had not solved but rather hindered America's recovery. Coughlin purposely ignored the true facts as a whole but took a few facts and built upon them. Morgenthau was associated with Blum of France (in a picture accompanying the article, Blum is standing before a set of the works of Karl Marx) as his communistic partner in the crucifixion of Americans for the sake of the Jewish communistic controlled government of France. Coughlin also quoted unnamed New Deal economists in support of his argument. What he failed to say in their

behalf is that a drouth would naturally affect the price of crops but that such an international monetary agreement would not harm the farmers in any way. Rather, he contrived to build a case against Morgenthau that was fantastic. To his readers, but one thing was to be understood as important-behind the New Deal's policy of action was one man-Henry Morgenthau-Jew-Communist- and traitor!

Above and beyond the accusations against Morgenthau, as it was illustrated, Coughlin offered the following for public consumption. "The boldness with which the deal was consummated, in defiant disregard of their respective peoples, means that international bankers are again in the saddle riding the red horse of communism to destruction." Here is noted an apparent contradiction in terms-international bankers tied up with communism. However, in the eyes of our propagandists there was nothing contradictory in what he said. Coughlin had demonstrated that Jews were both leading international bankers and communists (p. ex., Blum, Frankfurter, Baruch, and Morgenthau). Yet their apparently conflicting ideologies had but one goal in common-world domination by all kinds of Jews acting as a unified group. This group of Jews planned to achieve their success at any cost, even though our American civilization especially would be destroyed as a result.

Coughlin apparently wasn't satisfied with accusing international bankers, and 75% of these are only international bankers. In the article below, he tells America that all the Jews of Europe were dangerous opportunists. Could the American situation be different?

"...When Hitler was called to the chancellorship by Hindenburg, half of Berlin, Magdeburg, Leipzig and Dresden real estate had become the property by mortgage foreclosure of foreign capitalists. Hitler, who had promised to the Germans everything and could not deliver, enacted a law by which restitution of such properties was made obligatory. Useless to say, the law was found popular. It became anti-Semitic by the very fact that 75% of these foreign investors were Jews of Holland, Poland, etc., who had taken advantage of the mark's devaluation to grab whatever they could at real bargains.

"The anti-Semitic wave started to become an avalanche. The mob took hold of it. Persecution started all over Germany and the government, responsive to such uproar of popular sentiment, started to fire physicians of Jewish race from hospitals, confiscated assets of Jewish corporations, and even went as far as to suspend Jewish brokers from the Berlin exchange, where 75% of the membership was of Jewish race.

"The persecutions made victims in the poor class, in the middle class, but never touched what I will call the real upper strata of the Jewish Banking world, and today, as before Hitler-the Bleichroeder, the Rothschild, and the Ephrussi, the big Jewish bankers, are not only unmolested but are welcome advisers to the German chancellor!

"Meanwhile, Hitler had time to get back the German Ruhr valley; to militarize again the Rhine; to rebuild a powerful army and navy, and since then the wave of anti-Semitism has gone back to the low ebb. Hitler knows that to start war he needs money and he knows that money, letter to Dr. Schiff as follows: New York, N.Y. April, 1938. Dear Mr. Schiff: Many thanks for your letter of the 24th and 30th of April.

the world over, is controlled by the international bankers, and 75% of these are of Jewish birth. I will finish with a little story. A few years after the world war, a Parisian newspaper, Le Gaulois, offered a prize to the man or woman who could in five words state who and what had brought about the war... The majority naturally indicated the name of the Kaiser, but the winner was a Jew, Mr. Isaac Levy of Lille! He gave as his answer: 'Les Freres Rothschilds', the Rothschild brothers. The Rothschilds have branches in Frankfurt, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, London, agencies in the United States (the Belmont firm) and even in Tokio." (14)

This was the opening blast against the Rothschilds.

For detailed examples of Coughlin's explanation of the rise of the Rothschild family, the reader is referred to footnote (15).

A few months later, Coughlin accused the Rothschilds and Jacob Schiff of combining their banking forces for the purpose of establishing a communist regime in Russia.

"Social Justice herewith presents the second in a series of sensational articles on international bankers and their war making among the nations.

"Last week's edition recounted the long standing enmity which the international bankers held toward imperial Russia, which furnished the background, and indeed paved the way for their financial support to the revolutionists who later betrayed the first of the allied war powers to the Bolsheviks.

"The banker's hatred of Russia was freely voiced in frank letters which the late Jacob Schiff of the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company wrote to Lord Rothschild. "Lord Rothschild promptly replied by personal letter to Mr. Schiff as follows: 'New Court, E.C. 17 April, 1904. Dear Mr. Schiff: Many thanks for your letter of the 4th and 5th of April...

"There is absolutely no chance of Russia's getting a loan in England, either from Jewish or non-Jewish houses, and I am equally convinced that Messieurs de Rothschild Freres in Paris could not and would not bring out a loan for Russia. Yours sincerely, Rothschild." (elimination of parts of letter by Social Justice)

"Parts of other personal letters can be quoted to show how firm were the international bankers in preventing loans to Imperial Russia... From the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the atmosphere in Europe was congested by international finance. Instead of using the money resources for constructive purposes, the international banking houses urged unlimited armaments of the European states, and many times deliberately precipitated military adventures."

"In this connection it is of interest to recall a statement of Israel Zangwill, the well known Zionist leader, that it was Mr. Jacob H. Schiff who financed the Japanese war against Russia (S.S.U. 325-11-11) as well as another statement, that of Mr. George Kenan, revealing the fact that it was the same banker who financed revolution among Russian war prisoners in Japan. Immense munitions plants were all controlled directly or indirectly by international bankers, forming part of the interlocking system." (16)

Coughlin's propaganda use of the Rothschild family as illustrated above again demonstrated his amazing ability to take a few facts and build a perversion that appeared to be absolutely impartial and authoritative. Here, Coughlin uttered the facts when he stated that the Rothschilds were tremendously powerful during the Nineteenth Century, but then he not only conveniently forgot about the decline of Rothschild power to a minimum during the Twentieth Century but rather made this dethroned banking power were needed by Hitler as preparation for war.

appear more powerful than ever before, even reaching to "all four corners of the earth"! What uninformed person would not have been impressed by the beautifully detailed presentation of the Rothschild history? Every untruth is so well blended that the concoction as a whole appears accurate and factual. (Once again, for the sake of supposed impartiality, Coughlin involved the firm of J.P. Morgan in association with the scheming Jews.)

The Rothschilds, in this instance, are not specifically charged with causing the small private banking failures, but such a conclusion must be inevitably drawn from the articles. The Federal Reserve Bank of America and the Bank of England, as well as the governments of England and the United States, are assumed to be in the hands of the Rothschilds. Furthermore, the Rothschilds were planning to destroy the liberty of the American worker. In addition, the blood shed on the battlefields was the fault of these Jewish plotters who made and won wars for their own profits.

Further proof of Coughlin's impartiality in accusing the Jewish bankers lies in the fact that Hitler's persecution was directed only against the lower and middle classes among the Jews. The Jews brought persecution upon themselves, for they had victimized the Germans during the time of the devaluation of the mark. (17) However, the upper class Jews in Germany remained unharmed as their wealth and power were needed by Hitler to prepare for war. One

need not comment on such propaganda, as the history of Germany at the time records the exact opposite with regard to wealthy Jews there. Rather, Coughlin was here telling his audience that there was no such thing as a good Jew, whether he be poor or rich. Later, Coughlin makes a differentiation for propaganda purposes.

Coughlin very cleverly tied up the Rothschilds with communism by "illustrating" the activity of the Rothschilds (in association with another Jewish international banker, Jacob Schiff) in fostering a revolution in Russia against the Imperial government. Excerpts from a letter "proved" this to be the case (the deletions, no doubt, gave the economic reasons why all bankers refused to support Imperial Russia. Supposedly open material also "proved" that the Jewish firm of Kuhn, Loeb financed the Russo-Japanese War, as saying so in "S.S.U. 325-11-11". (No doubt a very important sounding but mysterious source to any reader. This Secret Service report was false according to S.S. officials.) Thus, Coughlin again demonstrated by use of "incontrovertible sources" that international Jewish banking is tied up with Jewish communism for the advancement of the Jew at terrible cost to the rest of the world.

In summary: The Jews were the creators of destructive inflation and deflation through control of wealth and government, were war-mongers for the profits involved, and were out to enslave America and the rest of the world!



In the article below Coughlin "revealed" the sinister groups working behind Morgenthau's Treasury activities.

Picture with caption "Mr. Morgenthau wouldn't know" - "But he might ask a relative. At the time of his appointment, the incumbent Secretary of the Treasury boasted to a Social Justice staff writer and other newspaper writers that he 'knew nothing about finance or banking'. His relationship by marriage or consanguinity to some experts in the subject make his boasted ignorance of little handicap. Some of these kindred include the Lehmans of whom Herbert is governor of New York; the international firm of J.&W. Seligman, the Lewisohns, the Warburgs and the Strauses. Furthermore, his assistant, Earl Bailie, is a member of the firm of J.&W. Seligman." (18)

Witness again Coughlin's consistency in argument.

Morgenthau is quoted(?) as expressing his ignorance of finance. Lehman is in truth related to the banking firm, as stated by Coughlin. Thus, he makes the claim that two important New Deal officials are working at their posts under the supervision of Jewish international banking firms, and furthermore, there is a blood-bond between them all which makes it easier for them to work together to the detriment of the American people.

Although Coughlin had previously told his readers that the small banker did not cause the banking collapse, he nevertheless repeats his prior statement for emphasis as is illustrated in the propaganda below. Answering a question which was put to him in the following words: "Who are the members, or groups, who control the Federal Reserve Bank?" the following letter was written:

"Approximately 15,000 banks in the United States are members of the Federal Reserve Banking System. The owners of these banks are the owners of the Federal Reserve Banking System."

"Now it so happens that there are hundreds of thousands of stockholders in the General Motors Corporation, for example; nevertheless, the policies of General Motors are written and executed only by a few top men.

"The same parallel holds for the Federal Reserve Banking System. Of the 15,000 banks that own the system approximately 50 or 60 banks control its policies. Chief among these are the 15 national banks in New York City together with the private banking firms of Kuhn-Loeb & Company, J.P. Morgan and Company, Seligman and Company, etc.

"Bear in mind that J.P. Morgan and the other private bankers mentioned above are international bankers in the true sense of the word insofar as they have banking concerns existing in foreign countries." (19)

Consistency of approach again marks Coughlin's spiel.

The sixty national banks are not explained as being gentile controlled. Rather, Kuhn-Loeb and Seligman are made to appear as the stand-out sinners. Morgan is again accused for the purpose of lending authority to the accusation that the small private bankers were controlled in the main by Jews.

Coughlin's intricate propoganda scheme against the Jews not only made them appear as communists and international bankers, but as the world's war-mongers as well. Some of Coughlin's accusations against the Jews in this regard are herewith presented.

"... But, though the nations of the world,  
the thousands of men who they did in his  
name, were not the 'illuminated', a man  
... in the world, and a man in the world

"Germany's bitterness against America's entry into the World War is still active after 20 years of retrospection-with the circumstantial difference that America is now in accord with this regret.

"On the 20th anniversary of our war declaration, Germany's Nachtausgabe editorially alleged that the United States went to war not for liberty and democracy as Wilson contended, but 'for the profits of international financiers and bankers'. Contending that there were only 'fifty honest votes' in Congress, the article continues: 'Without the two million American soldiers, Germany would possibly have won the March offensive of 1918....

'There is not an atom of truth in the charge that America's entry into the war was caused by unrestricted submarine warfare and was, therefore, Germany's fault.'

"We possess documentary proof today that the war against Germany was decided upon in 1914 by Wilson and his advisers as well as by the real rulers in Washington-Jewish high finance and business interests, chiefly the bankers. 'It was they who sent the American soldier to the front, to guarantee re-payment of debts.'" (20)

In the propaganda piece below, Henry Morgenthau is not only the international banker, but the leader of the American dictatorship taking America down the road to ruin.

"Today is Memorial Day-a time for remembrance.

"Customarily, in a busy world we pause, looking backward with sorrow for our hero dead but rejoicing in the liberties which their sacrifice has won.

"Today, remembering them, we look forward with a gloom more saddening than that with which we regard the past. In Flanders fields the crosses, row on row, recall the flower of a youth which died believing that their sacrifice was to make a world safe for democracy.

"Today, among the nations of the world, the 'democracy' for which they died is but a word-a synonym for 'liberalism', a term to cloak an international common front for

the defense of communism.

"Only this week it is disclosed that our American Secretary of the Treasury- using a secret Stabilization Fund created to protect our commerce from devaluation of foreign currencies-has been honored by a foreign power FOR STABILIZING ITS CURRENCY AT THE EXPENSE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE!

Through a tripartite agreement with France and England, to bolster a 'democratic' front against fascism, Secretary Henry Morgenthau has involved us in Europe more definitely than membership in either the World Court or League of Nations would have done.

"Today, at home, the 'democracy' for which America's heroes died is a one-party political dictatorship, differing only in degree from those which have engulfed older and wiser lands-dictatorships of totalitarian proletariat.

"Memorial Day is a time for remembrance.

"Today, we remember those who died for democracy. When must we-silently in our hearts-remember the death of democracy itself?"(21)

For the first time, it is to be noted, Coughlin outrightly used Nazi propaganda(quote from Nachtengabe) to slander the Jews as controllers of the American government and murderers of American soldiers for selfish profit. Again he convincingly stated that he had documentary proof to this effect but did not quote any reliable source.

Once again, Coughlin connected Morgenthau with international communism(which must be connoted as being Jewish) for which, in reality, American soldiers died. Morgenthau is credited with undercover sabotage by means of a secret stabilization fund, which, as Coughlin admitted, was for the purpose of promoting international

commercial harmony. Thus, the whole meaning of the fund was perverted by Coughlin's propogandizing that the New Deal was in reality a dictatorship with an international communist Jew as its leader. He concludes by warning that if the New Deal continues in power, democracy will die. Thus, Coughlin seems to be on his way to calling for revolution. Again attention is called to Carlson's Under Cover, in which he speaks of the underground movement encouraged by Coughlin.

All of the propogandists we are concerned with made use of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. However, while the others had used them long before, Coughlin did not feel the need for them until 1938. Below is an example of how Coughlin made use of the Protocols.

"Bernard M. Baruch, No. 1 Big Shot for the international murder profiteer, is out to sell the United States another war. He did an excellent job of just such salesmanship 25 years ago.

"Back from a round of 'secret diplomatic visits on behalf[he says] of this country', Baruch reports to President Roosevelt that unless we, at once, spend 7-1/2 billion dollars with his friends the armament makers, that Madman Hitler will 'invade South America'-and then where will we be?

"Sometimes, Barney is comical-even while he is carrying out the protocol's program of destroying Christian civilization.

"When Communist Russia-and her internationalist financial backers-were cheated out of their war by the peace of Munich, Social Justice warned that they'd start on America. Our inaccuracy was that they were already at work...Furthermore, Mr. Baruch's international brothers, victims of Germany's race persecution, will never rest until a

shamble is made of the new Germany, as they once tried to do before with the old German Empire. Behind the British-German trade rivalry which plunged the world into that war a generation ago were twin financial branches of the same breed of internationalist. What they lost in the wiping out of their commercial and industrial investments they more than recouped in the profits from war. Now, these blood leeches want it all over again. What is not so funny is that they'll probably get it. Barney is a good salesman."(22)

Baruch was the only Jew specifically charged as being the leader of the Jewish plot to control the world as alleged in the oft proven false Protocols of the Elders of Zion which Coughlin at this time was printing verbatim week after week in Social Justice. As the contents of the Protocols are well known, it is not necessary to reproduce them in detail. However, it is pertinent to mention that Coughlin lent 'authority' to the Protocols by allowing the Detroit Jewish Chronicle the use of the pages of Social Justice in order to quote the decision of the trial judges who declared the Protocols to be a forgery. Coughlin then refuted this argument by showing how the Protocols trial was a 'Jewish frameup'. He went on to say that even if the Protocols were false, Jewish activities nevertheless showed their inherent truth. Baruch's activities, for example, proved this to be the case, said Coughlin, for did not the facts show this New Deal adviser to be a member of the group of Jewish plotters against Christian civilization? Was not Jewish Russian communism tied up with

The following propaganda illustrates how Coughlin international Jewish banking? These scheming Jews as a group were out to avenge the Jews of Germany and gain profits through the sacrifice of American Christian blood. Thus, again Coughlin's consistency in argument is noted, and now he had new "factual proof" for his case-the Protocols!

Late in 1936, Coughlin also began his campaign against labor organizations. The following examples demonstrate how he "proved" his point that the C.I.O. was a dangerous threat to democracy because it was "controlled" by Jews.

"A comrade by the name of Dubinsky, president of a New York garment workers' union and one of the organizers of the new labor party, has interested himself in collecting approximately \$8,000 for the support of his communist brothers in Spain.

"To reward him for sending American dollars to aid those who are burning churches, murdering priests and nuns, and reducing a once proud old nation to a shambles, the Democratic powers have appointed him one of the 47 presidential electors for the State of New York! Dubinsky's name will appear on the New York Democratic ballot headed by President Roosevelt!

"Jim Farley is not only playing politics with poltroons but shaking the bloody hands of communists; whose chief object in life is to murder the religionists of whom Mr. Farley so proudly boasts.

"The Dubinsky incident cannot be washed out with words." (23)

In footnote (24) we note how Coughlin involved Roosevelt in his anti-labor scheme.

The following propaganda illustrates how Coughlin tied in John L. Lewis with the communistic Jewish labor leaders.

"John L. Lewis, who has jumped from the frying pan of the A.F.L. into the red fire of a communist labor movement. Friend of David Dubinsky, Communist supporter and other un-American strike fomentors, Lewis is no longer a representative leader of American union labor." (25) (26)

In 1937, a year after Coughlin opened his anti-labor campaign, he decided to lay all the blame on the Jews. The following is an example of how he handled this problem.

"Anent rumor number two, John L. Lewis is no longer the dictator of the C.I.O., but he won't be tossed out of the leadership-not yet anyway. He's too valuable a 'front man' for the Communists to ditch.

"As predicted some time ago in Social Justice, the reds are only 'using' Lewis to give the C.I.O. a passable American tone. Only when he has outlived his usefulness in this respect will he be kicked out.

"Actual control of the C.I.O. has passed into the hands of Sidney Hillman. He runs the show from backstage. Incidentally, associates say Hillman is very provoked at Lewis because of the latter's 'break' with the White House.... Regarding rumor number three, the AF of L executive leaders have no present intention of merging with the C.I.O. For one thing, the Lewis bolt has purged the Federation of Communist influences and Green doesn't wish to open the doors to them again.

"For another, it is a recognized fact that a consolidation would result eventually Sidney Hillman and Moscow getting control of the entire American labor movement." (27)

We noted in the introduction to this section that Coughlin was beating his own drum to become the leader of American labor. The above propaganda articles were printed



in Social Justice at the same time he was calling for the establishment of Christian unions under his leadership. He "proves" his case against the established unions in the following manner. Dubinsky was dogmatically termed a communist for supporting the loyalist cause in Spain. Coughlin denounced Dubinsky as one of the destroyers of a great Spain and the Church. No doubt, true facts were cited by Coughlin in regard to Dubinsky's union money raising attempts for the Loyalist side. However, Coughlin did not reveal that many other American liberals were also supporting the Loyalists nor did he anywhere criticize the behavior of the Fascist forces in Spain. In order to lend further "authenticity" to his argument, Coughlin demonstrated his impartiality by denouncing Farley, a Catholic, for being friendly to the destroyers of his own faith. } st/ k

Being a man of versatility, Coughlin was again able to smear the New Deal while smearing Dubinsky. He presented "incontrovertible" proof that the New Deal was communistic by quoting Ben Gold, a recognized Jewish communist labor leader and, therefore, demonstrated to his satisfaction that Roosevelt and Lehman were tied up with the Communist Party. Furthermore, Coughlin outrightly cleared the air of any doubt in this regard by stating that support of his opinions meant support of a Christian America. Therefore, anyone opposed to his views supported communistic chaos.

In view of Coughlin's attempt to establish new

"Christian" labor unions under his control, it is not surprising that Dubinsky was smeared as a red. Later in his magazine we note that, in order to make his union proposal more plausible to the public, Coughlin found it necessary to tie in John L. Lewis, the best publicized American labor leader, with the other "reds", Dubinsky, Hillman and Zaritzky, all leaders of the C.I.O. John L. Lewis, with the aid of the others, was planning a dictatorship over labor and the people. Note that Coughlin credits his insight into the matter to "one observer who knows that Dubinsky, Zaritzky and Hillman" are communists. This was the only time that Coughlin accused a non-Jew with attempting to control America. But, Coughlin claims, Lewis' ambitions could only be fulfilled with the aid of Jews! A few months later, Coughlin arbitrarily transferred Lewis into the dupe for Hillman and the C.I.O. Jewish communists. They were using Lewis only as a "front" to present to labor an acceptable American and thus help consolidate their communist front. In addition, note the sly innuendo that such Jews as Hillman were not of presentable American stock in the first place. Coughlin termed only as a rumor the report that John L. Lewis was no longer dictator of the C.I.O. The remainder of his propaganda in this respect was again presented as the true facts!

In 1938, when Coughlin's ambitions openly took a fascistic turn, he decided that it was necessary to

The following example illustrates how Communists made to rationalize the rise of Nazism by blaming Jewish communists. Below are some examples of this new propaganda ~~spiel~~ <sup>technique</sup>. (28)

"...Throughout Germany antipathy towards all Jews, however, grew rapidly. It was increased year by year, and particularly in 1935 when the official disclosure made manifest that the central committee of the Communist Party operation in Russia consisted of 59 members, among whom were 56 Jews; and that the three remaining non-Jews were married to Jewesses!...I speak these words, hiding no brief for Germany or for Nazism. Simply as a student of history, endeavoring to analyze the reason for the growth of the idea in the minds of the Nazi party that Communism and Judaism are too closely woven for the national health of Germany, do I make these references. ... Therefore, I say to the good Jews of America, be not indulgent with the irreligious, atheistic Jews and Gentiles who promote the cause of persecution in the land of the communists; the same ones who promote the cause of atheism in America. Yes, be not lenient with your high financiers and politicians who assisted at the birth of the only political, social and economic system in all civilization that adopted atheism as its religion, internationalism as its patriotism, and slavery as its liberty....Between the years 1917 and 1938 more than 20 million Christians were murdered by the Communistic government in Russia....Between these same years, not 400 million dollars but 40 billion dollars-at a conservative estimate-of Christian property was appropriated by the Lenins, Trotskys, Zinovieffs and Kameneffs, the Litvinovs and the Lapinskys, by the atheistic Jews and Gentiles of Russia....300,000 of the noblest non-combatants, men women and children have been butchered because of their religion...The press of America succeeded in muzzling the truth about these horrors. No symposium of radio protest was organized to decry the Christian life blood spilled upon the pavements of Barcelona and Madrid-Barcelona with its population of over one million persons where, at this moment, there is left open only one small semi-official chapel." (29)

The following example illustrates how Coughlin made his point even clearer. It was published a week after the propoganda above.

"German Jews are today suffering persecution because for 15 years after the great war, Germany was prostrated by Communism headed by Jews under direction of Moscow.

"With the rise to power of Adolph Hitler and his party came a frightful swing to the right'. After their long travail of serfdom under the thumb of the Muscovites, the German people sought vengeance against THE JEWS - not because they were Jews but because they had fostered communism.

"Had it not been for Communism with its policy of destructive exploitation and unmoral values, Nazism would never have come to Germany. There would be no anti-Semitism, no Jewish persecution.

"Anti-Semitism is spreading in America because the people sense a closely interwoven relationship between Communism and Jewry. It is known that the Soviet leaders of Russia dictate the policies of the Communist Party in the United States. It is also known that the Comintern is predominantly Jewish in personnel.

"It is the DUTY of American Christians to aid their Jewish fellow citizens in shaking off communism before it is too late.

"There must be no anti-Semitism against Jews as human beings. But there must be unflagging opposition to Communism whether led by Jews or alleged Christians." (30)

Perhaps the most shocking of all the propoganda disseminated by Coughlin is the piece in this section wherein he "proved" that German Jewish Communists controlled by the Jewish Comintern in Russia caused the rise of Hitler and the subsequent outbreak of anti-Semitism necessary to save Germany from Communism. Coughlin does not offer any proof for anything that he said here. He took advantage

of the fact that there were some Jews in the Comintern and that the German pre-Hitler communist party was a strength. Upon these facts he built a fantastic accusation which sounded absolutely authoritative. However, it must again be noted that Coughlin was still consistent in argument against the Jews—even though his arguments were all wildly fabricated.

According to Coughlin, it logically followed that anti-Semitism in America was due to Jewish American Communists taking orders from Russian Jewish Communists. Everyone knew that those were the facts. In order to make the Jewish threat to America more real, Coughlin laid the blame on them for the killing of 20 million Christians and the seizing of a tremendous amount of property.

Note that Coughlin claimed that the American radio and press were Jewish-Communist controlled as part of the Protocols plot to amuse the masses while exploiting them.

Because the press and radio were under such control, he claimed, all protest against the horrible murders of Christians in Russia and Spain were muzzled in America. Coughlin did not blast supposed Jewish radio and press control until his broadcasts were banned by a few stations.

Nowhere did Coughlin quote any proof for his accusations. The statements of the Protocols were fact enough for him.

Again Coughlin demonstrated his facility with propaganda when he distinguished between good Jews and bad Jews (and even bad Christians who were Communists). He claimed

his battle was against the bad Jews who must be opposed also by the good Jews with the aid of American Christians. Thus, his battle apparently becomes a battle for impartial truth and justice in which all the righteous were to join with him. Their farms, America must be rid of the New

The following example illustrates how Coughlin appealed directly to a certain group. In this case it was the farmers.

"So far as Rex Tugwell, wonder boy of the New Deal, is concerned, communism is already here."

"Rexford is spending a cool \$1,800,000 of the taxpayers' money to build himself a Muscovite village in Hightstown, New Jersey. The village, a pet project of Tugwell and his Resettlement Administration, will house 200 Jewish families when completed.... The agricultural co-operative will revolve around a 1,200 acre farm. At the beginning, the village in itself is expected to consume all the crops. Later on, should there be a surplus, it will be put on outside commercial markets. The farm will be financed like the factory, and profits will be whacked up among the plow-pushing comrades."

"Professor Albert Einstein and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the latter of New York, are furnishing Tugwell with villagers from a list of 800 applicants. Hightstown will be settled mainly by the children of immigrants. Settlers are required to pay \$500 into the community fund as an original investment. They are charged a flat sum of \$24 a month in addition for rent and utility facilities." (31)

Coughlin, in his propaganda against the co-op farm plan of Tugwell, indirectly pointed out that it was a capitalist enterprise. However, after admitting this, Coughlin nevertheless immediately assailed the farm plan as a completion of the communistic plans of the Jews and

the New Deal. He decried the fact that democratic taxpayers' money was used to set up this communistic farm. New Deal farm communization is here, Coughlin warned the farmers. Thus he told them indirectly that if they wanted to save their farms, America must be rid of the New Deal and the Jews involved!

At this point it is pertinent to present the evidence that Father Coughlin did not hide his friendship towards Fascism and the corporate state. His feelings were revealed in articles such as presented below.(32)

"...American opinion requires to be properly informed about this, because the undue influence of Jews on the American press (largely through the power of withholding advertisements) will undoubtedly be exercised in playing on the common prejudice against Fascism and in making out that the Jews are about to be persecuted in Italy. This bias is already apparent in the enormous publicity given to Jewish persecution and to the relatively scant attention paid to the far greater persecution of Catholics in Red Spain.

"It is, of course, perfectly natural that the Jews should be opposed to Fascism. Fascist philosophy is the antithesis of the philosophy of Liberalism, to which the Jews owe their political emancipation and their great ascendancy in the affairs of the modern world. If the ideals of Liberalism-economic laissez faire and free trade, on the one hand, and internationalism in the sense of a blurring of national personality on the other-were to triumph completely, the Jews would have a fair chance of becoming masters of the world. This is true because in such a society the Jew could remain the only class with a sharply defined racial and religious spirit combined, making for mutual self-help, while his dispersion all over the globe would make of his racial groups the one solid international bond. At the same time his

genius for finance, especially of the international variety, would in such circumstances inevitably lead to his control of the money power.

"Fascism, contrariwise, lays stress on the development of national personality and a strict subordination of money to forces of production. The internationalism of Fascism is directed to co-operation between well defined national entities sharing common interest and moral values. It believes in the principle of differentiation and that the first products of civilization can only be attained by rubbing up of one strong type of national mentality and outlook against another; and that civilization will decline in any process of merging nationalities into one vague block of humanity....Fascism looks also to the triumph of spiritual values represented by the Catholic church, universal in principle but encouraging of individual personality. In this again the Fascist and the Jew are poles apart; for if the subjectivism of Liberalism were to triumph so completely as to lead to the universal breakdown of Christianity, the Jew, with his once strong faith would be the one and only organized moral force left in the West....The Jew has a way of insinuating himself into key positions of influence and of taking advantage of the positions thus gained to exploit the Gentile and forward his own racial ambitions. In other words, his interest lies in exploiting the unorganized and in profiting off of every manner of usury. It is not for nothing that his reputation in this respect is a perpetual admonition and in large measure the cause of the persecutions which have been inflicted on his race out of the accumulated resentment of his victims. At the same time success in this line of activity gives him power out of all proportion to the utility of his function, and, because he has strongly national loyalties, he is apt to use his power regardless of national interests.

"...For this reason the Gentiles and, especially, Christians have a duty to themselves in maintaining an alert vigilance in their relations with the people whom God chose as the vehicle of his truth until that day came when they betrayed His trust by the judicial murder of His Son and were duly punished by their disposal."(33)



The following article evidences Coughlin's willingness to become the dictator of America.

...for the nationalities that Fascism would bring to

"The announcement in current news dispatches of how the new Italian House of Representatives is to be composed is a very important event, and gave the world a scientific

"Its significance has not been made sufficiently clear in the daily press perhaps because so large a portion of the daily press is eager to conceal the fact that Fascism in Italy is now by way of being completely constitutionalized, that the period of dictatorship-indispensable during the period of transition following the revolution which overthrew the liberal regime-is technically over and that it will no longer be strictly honest to make political capital out of the bogey of Mussolini considered as an arbitrary ruler."

"Of course it is highly probable that Mussolini will continue for the rest of his political life to exercise a paramount influence on the destinies of Italy, if only by virtue of his overwhelming personality, his genius, and popularity..." (34)

As the months passed, it must have become apparent to Coughlin that his plans to bring himself into power, if he were to succeed, must take a more violent turn.

Thus, in the latter part of 1938, he openly called for a fascist revolution against Jewish communist control in America, with himself obviously playing the role of a benign dictator.

In order to illustrate the need for an American corporate state based on the same principles as Fascistic Italy, Coughlin again denounced the Jewish banking firms as the destroyers of American democracy. In keeping with his policy of supposed impartiality, Morgan was again

...was personally... American...

listed with the many Jewish banking firms. He explained the need for the nationalism that Fascism would bring to America, for the Jewish scheme was tied up with liberalism which fostered universalism and gave the world communistic Jew his opportunity for control. A fascist type of nationalism would mete out to the Jew just punishment for his foul deeds made possible under liberal universalism. In other words, Coughlin openly advocated violent anti-Semitism. Coughlin was shrewd enough to admit that nationalism meant a strong central government, and a strong central government was possible only through dictatorship. He worked around this fact by pointing out that dictatorship in Italy was only a temporary necessary thing. The American press was hiding the fact that a constitutional type of government was replacing Mussolini (who would be of future influence only because of his great personality). No actual proof was cited for this claim, and the history of Mussolini's rule to that date showed the contrary to be the truth. Coughlin did not bother with such a fact; rather he offered America one of two choices; either a revolution which would bring a fascistic government under his temporary guidance as dictator, or a permanent New Deal dictator controlled by communistic Jews. No one could deny that the latter was imminent, he claimed, for was not America rapidly becoming a one-party form of government, which was constantly duping the American voting public,

who went to the polls like so "many frog-legs jumping into the frying pan to cool their heels". In other words, Coughlin claimed that his dictatorship would eventually bring true representative government to America, while the present so-called constitutional system could bring only dictatorial suppression. So, America, wake up and revolt under my banner!

The American Rabbinate did not escape Coughlin's wrath. We note below how the rabbinate is accused of favoring Communism.

"While the Observer, official newspaper of the diocese of Rockford, Illinois, completely misunderstands the motives of Social Justice in exposing the reputed Protocols of Zion, its own comment is so parallel with what this National Weekly has said repeatedly that we quote the Observer.  
 "Intolerance and name calling are bad no matter who indulges in them. This paper (The Observer) has repeatedly championed the cause of oppressed Jews, victims of bigots.  
 "Unfortunately, however, many articulate leaders of American Jewry are not so concerned with the defense of the rights of persecuted Catholics and other Christians. Catholics in Spain have suffered and are suffering a persecution which makes the Nazi repression of the Jews in Germany look like a pillow fight in a girls' boarding school. Not a Catholic church is open in all of Leftist Spain; thousands of Catholic priests and religious and lay people have been put to death. In this struggle all too many Jews are on the side of the oppressor. Thus the Reform Rabbis, meeting at Columbus, Ohio, May 3, 1937, and the Conservative Rabbis, meeting in New York June 8 of the same year, pledged their sympathy and support to the Spanish "Loyalists" with never a word of condemnation of the bloody religious persecution carried on by these same "Loyalists".

"Crazy forgeries like the Protocols will not in the long run hurt the Jews. But friends of the Jews are puzzled and hurt by this Rabbinical affection for the sadistic murderers of Red Spain. We feel it our duty to expose again the forgery of the Protocols. We also feel it our duty to inform the mass of the Jewish people of the dangerous paths charted by their alleged leaders." (35)

Coughlin did not back away from any counter-accusation. Notice below how he answers Abba Hillel Silver's charges.

"Sr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, addressing delegates to the national convention of Jewish War Veterans in Masonic Temple, Detroit, attacks Father Coughlin as a 'purveyor of hate propaganda who has found it easier and more profitable to preach the gospel of hate than the less sensational and far more difficult gospel of love'.

"The occasion for Rabbi Silver's attack, most probably, has been the recent publication in Social Justice of comment upon some so-called Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. While not concerning itself with the disputed authenticity of these reputed 'forgeries', Social Justice has commented exclusively upon the factuality of the ancient pamphlet, and the amazing parallel of events developing according to its pattern over the succeeding centuries-however fabulous the authorship.

"Because the so-called 'Protocols' lay the very pattern and groundwork according to which international anti-Christian Communism is proceeding in nation after nation, Social Justice could not longer ignore their existence or their apparent part in 'the plan'. One gathers that Rabbi Silver, who carefully avoids all reference to Communism, is a sound theologian; but that Father Coughlin, who has opposed Communism and its subversive promoters for thirteen years, is unsound in his theology-according, that is, to the 'Silver standard'." (36)

The following article unfortunately does not completely explain how Father Coughlin came to give Rabbi Shachtel his "blessing".

"...Before printing the sixteenth protocol, permit me to speak a word also in favor of Rabbi Hyman Judah Shachtel, of New York City. I am positive that this gentleman will join with us in fighting Communism wherever he finds it."(37)

Coughlin in this case managed to kill two birds with one stone. By quoting another Catholic magazine which held his position with regard to the situation in Spain, authority was lent to his opinion. In other words, he was here preaching good Catholic doctrine. Secondly, he allowed a non-Jewish source to protest his use of the Protocols and then refuted the argument by stating that the Catholic Observer misunderstood his motives in printing the Protocols, and, further, did not the "facts" of history show them to be authentic? Thus, Coughlin again demonstrated his "fair" attitude in this regard.

Coughlin here also proved through the Protocols and rabbinical pronouncements concerning Spain that the American rabbinate was also involved in the international Jewish communistic scheme to control the world. Nowhere did he mention that many American non-Jewish liberals also took the side of the Loyalists and nowhere did he mention the persecution carried out by Franco's forces. Thus, Jewish bankers, labor leaders, and now also rabbis were uni-

fied in their plans to control the world.

In order to show that he was not against Jews per se, but only concerned with the battle against communists, he praised Rabbi Shachtel as a good Jew fighting for the right cause. One cannot help but note that when Coughlin stated his position in such a manner, he was merely tossing a bone to the dogs for the sake of supposed impartiality. The evidence he constantly presented made it appear as though the Jews as a whole throughout the world were planning to overthrow everything Christian civilization stood for. The one or two "good Jews" he spoke of appear rather inconsequential when his propoganda approach is taken as a whole. Evidence of this may be readily seen in the following two pieces of propoganda.

"...Now as before it is regretable that so many Jews are made to suffer mentally, morally, physically and socially because so many Gentiles fail to distinguish between Oriental Freemason Jews and the simple souls who do not even know of the existence of the synagogue of satan. The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion cannot be proven to have been written by the 'wise men of Zion', but the factuality of the content of the Protocols is about us at every turn.

"Is it not true that the synagogue of satan, under the leadership of anti-Christ, has hindered and hampered the activity of the mystical body of Christ?

"Is it not true that some unseen force has taken place out of government, business, industry, and to a large degree, education?

"Is it not true that a force, over which we Christians seem to have no control, has gained control of journalism, motion pictures, theatres, and radio?

"Is it not true that Communism has made progress in the world-Communism which is anti-Christ, anti-God, anti-liberty, anti-Christian and only pro-Semitic as long as the Semites do not practice their own ancient religion?

"Is it not true that some unseen force has woven the threads of international banking to the detriment of civilization; that a godless force is dominating industry, has monopolized control of many industrial activities, has used governments as their servants, and has been instrumental in flinging one nation against another nation's throat.

"Is it not true that even the so-called freedom of the press and radio is questionable when we view the propaganda which filters through the ether to the detriment of peace and prosperity. Is it not true that gold, the international medium of exchange, has been concentrated in the hands of a few private individuals while nations languish, poverty stricken, with want in the midst of plenty?... Neither I nor anyone on the staff of Social Justice magazine is anti-Semitic. We are pro-Christian- so much pro-Christian, that we are not satisfied with compromising with the mystical body of satan, and we will not be satisfied until we do our level best to promulgate the doctrines of the mystical body of Christ with all their implications."(38)

"Fundamentally there is a definite schism between the two major divisions (Sephardim-Ashkenazim) of world Jewry and intense rivalry exists between their leaders in commercial and international politics. Nevertheless, the differences are always submerged when it comes to presenting a united Jewish front against the Gentiles and in seeking to overthrow the Christians' idea of family, government, law, property, morals and religion."(39)

These articles summarize to a great extent Coughlin's consistent propaganda technique. They contain practically all his attitudes concerning the role of the Jew in America and in the world. Therein he even differentiates

between the good religious Jew whose enemy is communism and vice versa. Every bit of slander was asserted to be factual as Coughlin commenced each accusation with the challenging words, "is it not true"! However, the Jew and his relation to the synagogue of satan and to the mystical body of Christ were here for the first time emphasized. Thus, Coughlin added a new motive for his self-promotion plans-his activities above were all a religious crusade against the anti-Christ!

New  
Chapter

The following are examples of the Pelley propoganda technique.

FIRST  
NAME?

"During the past fourteen months I have consistently told you that the administrative provision for bringing back prosperity, called NRA, was nothing but a smooth Jewish scheme for the setting up of a vast bureaucracy that would approximate in its final features the Politbureau of Moscow; that whereas it seemed at first to be predominantly officered by Gentiles, the latter would gradually be replaced by Jews, that the present Administration has been lifted into power because of its supine acquiescence in this Jewish dominance and that it would ultimately see that the majority of the vital offices of government would be presented to Jews until by entirely legal means the American people became powerless to defend themselves from the Communist forms of officialdom which they favored." (40)

"Coming down into the present we find Jewish periodicals everywhere linking themselves up with both Jewish finance and with Jewish Communistic revolution. A particularly concise statement was made by the Jew, Rene Groos, writing in the Nouveau Mercurio, in May, 1927: 'The two internationals of finance and revolution work with ardor; they are the two fronts of the Jewish Internationale...



There is a Jewish conspiracy against all nations.'

"We repeat, the great Jewish Czars of Finance, concentrated in New York, who have financed Russian Communism, have also in America created the opportunity for Marxist revolution by control of credit, by strangulation of industry, by creating the fictitious dispute of labor against capital."(41)

Note how Pelley also ties up his previous arguments by repeating them in a different way.

"We hold no brief for the Protocols. We are not engaged in their defense. It is only that step by step, inflexibly, flawlessly, the plan of the Protocols is being fulfilled.

"In the previous issues of Liberation, we have seen how Congress has abdicated and the people's government is no more—not unless by an unprecedented miracle the people's representatives recall their oaths to the Constitution, and by an additional miracle regain by lawful means the powers which they have handed over to the autocratic bureaucracies.

"We have seen how the power behind the scenes is the control of money, and how the control of that money, or the gold, is in the hands of the Jews."(42)

Coughlin never mentioned Japan in a specific relationship to the Jew. Pelley differed in this regard as we note below.

"...Japan started her long delayed war in Asia against Stalin and his Jews, and all which they represent in the conduct of nations. This war would have started two to three years ago, had it not been for Finkelstein's visit to Roosevelt and the alleged pledge secured from the Red New Dealers that in the event of a tangle between Japan and Russia, the people of the United States would loan their Pacific Fleet to Jewish Russia's use.

"...So Red Chinese attacked the Japs in Shanghai and Japan crossed the Rubicon in the matter of settling this Jewish Communist business in the Orient.

"...The Red Jews lost out in Italy, they lost out in Germany, they lost out in Spain, they bid fair now to lose out in China. So, as a last resort, the Gentile United States must somehow or other get into this brawl and save atheistic Jewish Bolshevism from utter extinction at the hands of so-called 'Fascists'....

"A Fascist-just in case you don't know it-is a person who opposes Jewish conduct of a nation!

"...We, the free white Gentiles of the United States, must obviously pour out our blood and treasure now to save for the Jews of the world their Russia Rats-Nest of Communistic Satanism.

"The question is, Will We?

"...Since Hitler came to power in Germany, and the New Dealers stole the Democratic Party and made it the Jew Party in the United States, hundreds of thousands of puzzled patriots have become aggressively educated in the methods and policies of The Hidden World Empire.

"...SHALL THE UNITED STATES GO TO WAR AT THE FANNAGLING OF A KOSHER PRESIDENT TO MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR THE CONTINUED JEWISH BLOODGLUT?(43)

As little material is available on Pelley, Winrod, and Sanctuary, the explanation of their propoganda motives must be derived from a secondary source. Donald Strong, in his book, Organized Anti-Semitism in America (American Council on Public Affairs, 1941) gives a fair presentation of these anti-Semites and their motives. Strong describes Pelley as a frustrated writer who sought escape through Spiritualism. "Spiritualism did not provide adequate expression for Pelley's desires. Anti-Semitism, on the other hand, salved his feelings of

inadequacy by offering delusions of grandeur. He would lead a nationwide movement of Silver-shirted men to drive the Jews and revolutionaries from power! He would be the savior of his country! Here was a channel not only for externalizing his aggressions but also for releasing the bitterness generated by years of frustration." (44)

In any event Pelley did not gain much headway, and the militant Silver Shirts organization reached a high point of 15,000 members in the summer of 1934. Pelley was sent on his way out of the picture in 1935 when he and his associates were indicted for selling worthless stock. The sentence was suspended. Pelley ran for President on the Christian Party ticket in Washington in 1936. He managed to receive a mere 1,598 votes after a strenuous campaign. His magazine, *Liberation*, never rose above 50,000 in subscriptions. Except for a few wealthy backers who did not give too heavily, Pelley survived on small donations. His magazines were never self-supporting. By 1938, Pelley was in a very precarious position and completely on his way out.

The similarity in technique between Pelley and Coughlin cannot be denied. One might well conclude that Coughlin was using Pelley's technique but in a much more subtle manner, for what Pelley was saying in 1934, Coughlin was saying in 1937 and 1938. Note in this context that Pelley also never completely accepted the truth of the Protocols, but he claimed that step by step the Jews were

carrying out the plan as described in them.

Pelley, as did Coughlin, quoted "facts" and "sources" that could not be verified. He was also openly pro-fascist. According to his reasoning, only the nation-controlling Jew was opposed to fascism. Pelley also denounced the Jew as the Bolshevist, the international banker and controller of the world's gold, and ruler of America and its government. It took Coughlin until 1938 to build up what Pelley blasted forth within a few issues four years previously. Coughlin never used such expressions as "fannagling of a kosher President". Both were willing to lead a revolution against the controlling "Jew Party" in the United States. Coughlin openly confessed his desire to become the benign fascist dictator of America. The above propoganda material implies that Pelley felt the same way.

The following excerpts from a pamphlet distributed by Colonel Sanctuary demonstrate a different technique.

"DECEIVE! CONFUSE! COLLAPSE! DICTATE!

"Exposure of Marxian Sabotage Plot as

Prelude to Dictatorship

"In order to interpret the moves of the New Deal it is necessary to understand the Red technique.

"Karl Mordechai, alias Karl Marx, knew that an old individualistic nation could not be conquered by sudden. The technique as outlined by Marx in his famous Manifesto and improved by Lenin, Trotzky, Stalin, Blum, Frankfurter and Roosevelt and the Komintern, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1) Deception; 2) Confusion; 3) Collapse; 4) Dictatorship.

"The phrase, 'dictatorship of the proletariat,' is a catch-phrase to obtain power over their dupes.

"For example, the Roosevelt real program was entirely different from campaign promises. Blum, while promulgating a reform program in France disguised in gentle words, at the same time in a party speech said: 'It is not our aim to reform the bourgeois capitalism.' Certainly not! He, like all Reds, knows that their aim is collapse as a pre-requisite to the 'dictatorship' over the proletariat.

#### "HOW COLLAPSE IS ENGINEERED

"Deception: The people, even liberals, must be put to sleep while the devilish demolition is going on. Hence, the appearance of preserving private ownership while making the profit system unworkable, as in 'sit-down' strikes. The following methods will lead to collapse:

(1) A decline in the purchasing power of money, causing discontent.

(2) Large increase in public debt until the burden of debt becomes unbearable.

(3) The proletariat, not being relatively numerous, must be increased. Hence, any measure that puts the shopkeeper or small manufacturer out of business (such as NRA) and increases unemployment, is considered a good Communist weapon. The 'Wages and Hours Law' is the present coercion weapon.

(4) Any method of increasing the number of Government employees or those on relief, is received with joy by the Reds, because it increases the total number of persons who must look to the Government for support while at the same time it destroys the ability of the remainder of the population to pay the increased taxes. More New Deal taxes proposed make for economic collapse.

(5) Excessive and complicated taxes for destructive purposes and not for revenue are all part of the plan of the Marx Manifesto. The tax on corporate surpluses is an excellent example, having been endorsed by Max Bedacht, official of the Communist Party at Washington, April 2, 1936.

(6) Class hatred is created by lies and conflicting explanations, all helping to create confusion and to conceal the real authors of the devilish plans for the destruction of Christian or Western civilization.

(7) The international racket known as 'Reciprocal(?) Trade Treaties.'

(8) Control of all farmers by loans and subsidy contracts; regulation and restriction of crops, causing discontent; food shortage caused deliberately because hungry men will revolt more quickly....

"How can Americans have any confidence in a New Deal managed by the following:

Frankfurter,	Bean,	Baruch,	Wolman
Morgenthau, Jr.,	Michelson,	Lilienthal,	Oliphant,
Brandeis,	Nathan,	Richberg,	Tugwell,
Ezekiel,	Ickes,	Eisenhower,	Goldenweiser,
Cohen,	LaGuardia,	Saposs,	Lehman,
Wyzanski,	Lubin,	Frank,	
Saperstein,	Bullitt,	Bloom,	
Wolfsohn,	Jurkowitz,	Sabath,	
Perkins,	Wallace,	Dickstein,	
Margold,	Schneiderman,	Hull	

— and a host of others in important positions, not to mention the alien secretaries, clerks and stenographers in the various branches of the Government service?...

"A few leaders have faintly pinned the Marxian label on the 'New Deal' recently, but no one in the financial of industrial world has yet made the accusation in the way it should be made to the great mass of the people in order to give the warning the appropriate effectiveness. And yet we have gone further in some respects than Spain in July, 1936....

"TUGWELL in his famous Los Angeles revolutionary speech, Oct. 28, 1935, said: 'For the movement will go on in any case; it lies in the brains and the blood of a people bringing into substance the stuff of old racial dreams.' N.Y. Sun, March 7, 1936."(45)

According to Donald Strong, Colonel E.N. Sanctuary's title of "Colonel" is bona fide, coming from the National Guard. Strong quotes Sanctuary's account of the origin of his anti-Semitism in the following manner. "Well, during the war I was in charge of the Railroad Division of the army. I saw a lot of interesting documents. I saw documents by which Jacob Schiff transferred \$1,000,000 to Lenin and Trotsky with which to foment the Russian Revolution." Sanctuary continued to the effect that these documents have been destroyed and so cannot be produced now. Moreover, he was evasive when asked to describe more precisely the nature of the documents.

Sanctuary published one book and a number of pamphlets of which the above is an example. It seems as if even the figure 50,000 is far too high an estimate for Sanctuary's pamphlet circulation. He had no real organization on which a membership figure could be based. Sanctuary's income came from lecture fees and a few wealthy "angels", one a stockbroker.

Sanctuary's conclusions were the same as those drawn by the other propagandists, namely, that the Jews were working through the New Deal in America to bring about the collapse of the constitutional government. Thus, the Bolshevik Jews would be one step nearer to world control. However, in this pamphlet, Sanctuary did not emphasize the approach of the others in the matter of quoting the Protocols, etc. He perverted the mild New Deal reforms into a systematic Jewish Marxian sabotage plot. He was clever enough to pick on such unsuccessful government programs as the NRA and illustrate their "foul purpose" through "Marxian Dogma". Therefore, every beneficial policy fostered by the New Deal also fell into the category of being Jewish planned destruction in order to foster revolution. Roosevelt along with other non-Jewish New Dealers were involved in this plot, he claimed. Thus, Sanctuary also avails himself of the opportunity to appear impartial in his battle against all destructive forces. He also indulged in the trick of quoting out of

context as his quotation of a talk by Tugwell reveals.

A Winrod propoganda excerpt is presented below.

"Does Governor Landon know  
 That Karl Marx, the father of modern Communism, was a Jew?  
 That the origin of the Red menace has been traced back to  
 the occult Jewish Illuminatiae, founded by Adam Weishaupt  
 May 1, 1776?  
 That the Illuminati produced the French Revolution?  
 That the Russian Revolution is a continuation of the  
 French Revolution?  
 That when the Moscow bureaucracy was set up eighteen years  
 ago, it consisted of 545 leaders, of whom 484 were Jews?  
 That many of these leaders came from the East Side of  
 New York, and could not even speak the Russian language?  
 That Trotsky's name is Braunstein, Litvinoff's is Finkel-  
 stein, etc., etc?  
 That the 'Central Committee of the Communist Party' is  
 the very core of international communism?  
 That there are 59 members on this committee, 56 of whom  
 are Jews?  
 That the remaining 3 are married to Jewesses, including  
 Stalin?  
 That out of the 49 powerful Provincial Secretaries of  
 the Soviet Union, 41 are Jews?  
 That practically all the ambassadors of Soviet Russia  
 scattered throughout the world are Jews?  
 That the charge published in the Congressional Record  
 that a Jewish Banking concern in Wall Street financed the  
 Russian Revolution has never been denied?  
 That Jewish minds and Jewish money are behind the Communist  
 movement of the United States?  
 That Bela Kun, the man responsible for the slaughter of  
 thousands of Hungarians, a few years ago, is a Jew?  
 That the natural ill will of Communism towards Christianity  
 results from racial hatred on the part of Jews for Jesus  
 Christ?  
 That the only way to correct the abuses of Communism is  
 to deal with its Jewish cause?  
 That all Jews are not Communists, but all Communism is  
 rooted in an apostate and atheistic stratum of Jewry?"(46)

No other propogandist surveyed went to the extreme  
 of Winrod in making ridiculously false accusations against  
 the Jews, as is evidenced below.

"...Many Jews are upright honorable citi-



zens. Others are wicked, selfish and tricky. None have perfect adjustment to their Gentile environment...In his daring Los Angeles speech, which reeked with radicalism, Tugwell said the future of the New Deal was secure 'for the movement will go on in any case; it lies in the brains and the blood of a people bringing into substance the stuff of old racial dreams....The poison injected into the American social order by this racial tendency will have to be destroyed, if Christian principles and Constitutional government are to survive."(Article followed by portraits of Jews in government with slanderous explanation of their activities- But included in this group of Jews were such people as FRANCES PERKINS, W.C. BULLITT, AND FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, the latter having never denied Jewish ancestry. "In the latter part of the seventeenth century the family name was Rosenvelt. This information was published by the Associated Press March 7, 1934."(47)

Donald Strong explains Gerald Winrod's entrance into the field of professional anti-Semitism in the following manner. "Here is the basic creed of the Defenders of the Christian Faith(Winrod's organization). Although its membership is a mailing list, although its government is one man, this organization has taken it upon itself to deluge the nation with literature compounded of fiery Protestant Fundamentalism and bitter anti-Semitism. Ever since 1925, when the organization was born, the Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, its founder, has been a foe of modernism in religion; but not until January 1933, did he discover that behind modernism-and every other evil in the materialistic world-was 'Jewish Bolshevism'."(48)

Winrod in 1938 entered a four-man race for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate and placed third.

He attributed all his important acts to divine guidance. It seems as if this "divine guidance" enabled him to publish numerous tracts plus two monthly publications, The Revealer and The Defender. The Revealer has its top circulation of 50,000 in 1935 but was discontinued in 1937. By July, 1936, The Defender's circulation reached 100,000. Strong feels that there is little doubt that most of Winrod's following was Protestant, as Winrod was famous for his anti-Catholic remarks. He claims also that the magazines were mostly for rural consumption.

Winrod's funds were credited to have come from the publications, collections at meetings, contributions from his "Inner Circle" of 6,000, and from the wealthy. However, it does not seem that he obtained funds from any great number of prosperous businessmen or industrialists.

Winrod also availed himself of all the tricks to be found in the propagandist's bag. He took one "fact", namely, that Karl Marx was a Jew (of course, he did not bother to explain the true religious history of Marx), and from there he went off on a wild tangent of accusations against the "world communist Jews" without presenting any real factual evidence in support of his claims. It is also apparent

that he indulged in the propoganda game of pulling statements out of context in order to give them a sinister meaning. In the piece of propoganda here, Tugwell received the exact treatment from Winrod's hand as he did from the hand of Sanctuary. It is quite possible one copied directly from the other in regard to the accusation against Tugwell. Winrod also apparently enjoyed printing unheard of sources (such as the Jewish Illuminatie) that were very authoritative sounding but impossible to trace. However, he went beyond any of the other propogandists when he claimed that Roosevelt, Perkins, and Bullitt were Jews! He apparently hoped to lend authority to his fantastic claim against Roosevelt by quoting the Associated Press. All of the above had changed their Jewish names to others which were Anglicized in sound. In order to add authority to this charge, Winrod stated that none of the above had ever denied Jewish ancestry!

Obviously, Coughlin found it impossible to make such a claim against Roosevelt, et al. Coughlin was too much in the public eye of an urban population, so he had to be content with his claim that Roosevelt was personally involved in the great Jewish scheme. Since Winrod's support came from the rural areas, it was possible for him to make such claims for the consumption of his gullible readers.

At any rate, profit and power also seem to have been the motives behind Winrod's anti-Semitic propaganda. He, too, was willing to take advantage of the ills of society by using the Jews as the scapegoat that would pave the way on his road to success. However, at this point in his propaganda(1936) it does not seem that he had reached the dictatorial ambitions of either Pelley or Coughlin.

The Attitude of the Jewish and Non-Jewish Press  
to the Anti-Semitic Propoganda

A brief survey of the many opinions *expressed in the Jewish & non-Jewish press* followed by ~~comments of the author of the thesis concerning their~~  
*will prove to be instructive.*  
attitudes and solutions is presented below.

The opinions of the American Jewish Committee were presented in their reports published in the American Jewish Year Book, 1934-1939. (49) The American Jewish Committee recognized that the organizations which were seeking to spread anti-Jewish sentiment were taking advantage of the depressed economic conditions that prevailed. They termed the agitation as political in nature, being essentially an effort to discredit the Federal Administration. The propagandists attempted to gain this end by showing there was something sinister in the presence of Jews in office and presented their proof in the form of falsified statistics and garbled statements. The AJC recognized that the propagandists were using the Jews as a tool to undermine the fundamental principles of democracy.

In 1936 the AJC established a Lawyer's Advisory Committee in order to investigate the possibilities of making use of existing legal remedies and also to inquire concerning the advisability of securing additional protection against the dissemination of defamatory propoganda.

The Lawyer's Committee concluded that any legal action would evoke undesired publicity and make martyrs of the propagandists. Instead, a long range education program was recommended. Such a program was already being carried out by the AJC.

The 1938 report reiterated the propagandists' attempts to attack first the weakest-the Jews-and then proceed to destroy all liberty. The long range education program was again emphasized as the best counter-attack. The report spoke of the interest of many non-Jews in the AJC's battle. These non-Jews also recognized that the propaganda organizations were un-American and dangerous to our constitutional system.

In addition, the AJC decried the fact that many Jews wished that their fellow-Jews would get out of public office. The Committee stated that such action was tantamount to agreeing with the propagandists' claim. They then went on to point out that Jews were good citizens regardless of the country in which they lived. Therefore, they should be allowed to partake fully of the opportunities in government service.

The AJC deserves credit for recognizing that the economic conditions of the time were the cause of the rise of anti-Semitism in America. However, as a special interest

group they did not bother to investigate possible solutions through economic means, but instead carried out an educational process. No doubt, their educational program had some value, but it probably reached only liberal, informed Christians. Throughout the years of the depression, the downtrodden were willing to listen to any remedy that might save their stomachs and spirits. Proof of the statement lies in the fact that anti-Semitism died down in America as prosperity increased, not as AJC's educational program expanded.

If it is taken into consideration that William Pelley's popularity declined tremendously after his indictment for violating North Carolina's Blue Sky laws, one may doubt whether the AJC's Lawyer's Committee was absolutely correct in not recommending legal action against the anti-Semitic propagandists. As a stopgap method, judicial use of the legal process might have curbed other propagandists as well.

Harry Schneiderman discussed the anti-Semitic movement in his "Review of the Year" in the American Jewish Year Book, 1933-1939. (50) In the 1933 review, Schneiderman spoke of the slander spewed by Pelley and his Silver-shirts whose methods and aims duplicated those of the Nazi Party in Germany.

In 1937, he defined the aims of the movement as a native attempt to apply the scapegoat technique, which

was so effective in Germany. The aim of this method was to divert public attention away from the real, complex causes of unrest in the United States. This movement, he stated, was undoubtedly given impetus by the activities of the Nazis. Since the precedent was set in such a highly civilized state, a large anti-Jewish following easily arose in America.

It appears that Schneiderman made one essential error in his analysis. He overstressed the German role in the American anti-Jewish movement. He neglected to speak of the economic factor as the basic cause of the rise of anti-Semitism in Germany. Germany did not require a civilized nation's precedent to become anti-Semitic. Neither did the United States. The essential difference was that Germany found itself in a much worse economic position during the depression years than did the United States. America was more easily able to stabilize its position and therefore anti-Semitism did not rise to the heights here as in Germany where the situation was corrected only by radical means (the seizure of the wealth of the Jews by the scapegoat technique helped fulfill the Nazi plan for stabilization).

Germany was useful to the American propagandist in one sense only. They were able to make use of the anti-Semitic propaganda techniques that the more experienced Nazis had developed successfully.



In the Contemporary Jewish Record, only two articles were found that were pertinent to the subject of the thesis. Both articles were written by Norman Belth. (51)

Belth correctly described the propagandists as persons not motivated by hate but rather by a lust for power. However, he too laid the cause of the rise of American anti-Semitism completely at the doorstep of Germany. He felt that it was brought here lock, stock and barrel by emissaries of the National Socialist Party of Germany years before the final rise of Hitler. Therefore, when Hitler came into power in Germany, the American anti-Jewish propagandists sprang into the open. By making Jewish hatred popular in the United States the Nazis hoped to fulfill two aims. They would justify their persecution of German Jews which had aroused American resentment and thus build up trade with America; secondly, they would bind together a pro-German front which would be the nucleus for a totalitarian movement in the United States.

Belth correctly described Coughlin as a man who first came into prominence when the depression was at its lowest ebb. The author also felt that Coughlin's claim concerning the membership in his National Union for Social Justice and the circulation of his magazine were exaggerated tenfold. Furthermore, any impression that Father Coughlin

was in any way a spokesman for Catholic opinion in the United States was false, as two of the highest Church dignitaries had publicly rebuked him. However, Belth felt that his propoganda was obviously designed to appeal to the Catholics.

Belth spoke also of Pelley's exaggerated membership list and his failure to capture more than 1,500 votes in the Washington election.

According to Belth, Winrod's organization had its roots in the nationalist anti-Catholic movement of the last century. His membership was also grossly overestimated, and his appeal was mainly religious and only incidentally anti-Semitic.

It is doubtful as to whether Belth can prove his claim that anti-Semitism was planted here by the Nazis. This may be so in the case of such organizations as the Bund, but it is difficult to make the same claim against native Americans, Winrod, Pelley, and Coughlin. The question as to the German role in the American anti-Jewish scene has been previously discussed. As additional refutation, it may be mentioned at this point that Coughlin did not commence to use Nazi propoganda directly until late in 1937. Of course Germany would welcome any type of American program that would strengthen her position here. However, the trade motive (Germany hoped to dump cheap goods on the American market, said Belth) seems a little far-fetched. America was interested in protecting her

economy regardless of any other nation's friendship. Reciprocal trade agreements benefited the nation as a whole. They were never unilaterally favorable to other nations. It is necessary also to disagree with Belth in regard to interpreting the motives of Winrod. The synopsis of the few articles from the Revealer presented in the other chapter seems to illustrate that anti-Semitism was not an incidental matter with Winrod. Donald Strong also felt that anti-Jewish propaganda played a most important role in Winrod's hate dissemination.

The question of the relationship of the Catholic Church to Coughlin will be discussed in the final chapter.

Of the Jewish literature surveyed, the Jewish Frontier provided the most space in its columns for the discussion of our topic. A summary of the opinions of the Jewish Frontier follows.

Hayim Fineman, (52) the magazine's editor, rejected the suggestion of the New Masses that the cure-all was mere exposure of the machinations of bigotry and a fight against fascist tendencies. Rather, Fineman said, a series of definite efforts to bring Jews into new occupations must be undertaken. Secondly, even social revolution, though it may abolish current forms of prejudice against the Jew, cannot as proven in Russia wholly remedy the situation.

In August, 1935, an editorial (52) stated that Fineman concluded by asking, "Why ignore the necessity for economic stabilization of Jewish life in the diaspora? Why malign Zionism?"

In March 1935, an editorial (53) stated that the political advisers of Morgan, Ford, Rockefeller, etc., would set up and support anti-Semitic movements any time they felt a smokescreen was necessary to cover up their ride to power. The Jews could "take the rap" for them.

An April, 1935 editorial (54) criticized Coughlin for purposely misrepresenting statistics concerning the Jewish role in American economic life. The editorial then quoted the American Underwriting Houses and their Issues which gave the actual facts of the minor role of Jews in banking. This editorial also stated that Coughlin was ready at any moment to change his cassock for a black shirt!

A March, 1936 editorial (55) stated that the Jews could not rely on the protection of anti-Nazi bills similar to the one of New York Senator Schwartzband. This Senator's bill would make incitement by reason of race, color or religion, illegal. The editor felt that anti-Semitism could not be legislated out of existence. Rather, fascism could be fought only with political ideals and dedication to social reconstruction. While this fight was on, the obscenities of the accusers must be thrown into the bright daylight.

In August, 1936, another editorial(56) stated that those who were struggling to establish fascism in this country purposely made the Jew their scapegoat. If the Jew did not exist, they would have to invent him in the image of any other minority, be it Japanese, Negro, or Italian.

The editors, therefore, espoused the need for Jews to help organize labor in order to eliminate economic injustice. Such action would go further in combating anti-Semitism than all the alarms in the high places.

A May, 1937 editorial(57) decried the fact that American Jewry was becoming more middle-class and white collar. Furthermore, the fact that the large labor markets of the big industries and chain stores were closing to the Jew wrought dire consequences for the economic structure of American Jewry.

The following editorial of July, 1937, is worth re quoting almost in its entirety, as it is a very fair evaluation of Coughlin's motives in establishing "Christian Unions". It is pertinent to mention that the facts contained in the article was culled directly from Coughlin's magazine, Social Justice.

"'Christian' Fascism in the United States is to have a new ally if the newest plan of Father Coughlin is successful. According to the New World Telegram of June 17th, this plan is set up under the National Union for Social Justice, a 'Worker's Council for Social Justice', Membership

in these councils, of which thousands are to be planned, is to be limited to 'Christians, Catholic or Protestant'. In another item it is stated that there will be no actual membership, but only four officers of the council to be selected by the National Union. The workers are to be merely 'supporters' who give the council the right to represent it in 'collective bargaining on a cooperative footing' with the employers against the banks.

"Superficially, a 'Christian labor union' is no new manifestation on the world labor scene, though it has thus far been unknown in the United States and Great Britain. But on the continent...opposed socialism of dominant trade movements were genuine trade unions which made their agreements in cooperation, not with the employers, but with the 'free' trade union movement, and which never acted as strike breakers.

"Father Coughlin's 'workers' councils' however do not suggest that they are trade unions at all. There are no membership dues, provisions for meetings, or anything else. The natural ally of the council is not either the or other groups of workers organized in trade unions or even in Catholic cooperatives, but the employer. In the preliminary proposal it is the employer who is called on to join labor in the fight against the 'banking interests'. (How they distinguished between corporate and bank interests is not clear). It is the employer who is to replace the coop credit society and the consumers' coop by lending funds and selling commodities to the workers.

"Obviously, this new plan is mainly for the purpose of building Fascist company unions without running afoul of the provisions in the Wagner Labor Act, by having the inspiration come 'not from employers' but from an independent source. It is significant that the program calls for the incorporation of these 'unions' at a time when labor is fighting the reactionary movement for incorporation.

"Finally, the exclusion of Jewish workers has far more ominous significance here than on the Continent...The directive is not against Marxism but against independent unionism and the Jewish worker." (58)

A September, 1938 editorial(59) described Coughlin's use of the Protocols for the purpose of spreading further the doctrine of hate by making it appear as if Russia was a paradise for Jews and a hell for Christians. The editorial said, "What is surprising is Father Coughlin's apparent disagreement with the avowed policies of the Catholic Church." "The Catholic Church will defend the persecuted Jews wherever they may be," declared the Observatore Romano, official Vatican organ. Father Coughlin qualified this statement of his superiors by demanding support against Communism as the price for his defense against the persecuted.

An editorial in July, 1939 praised the new Catholic organization called the "Committee to Fight Anti-Semitism" as a heartening sign.

The very liberal outlook of the Jewish Frontier made it difficult for the editors to form any consistent policy regarding defense against anti-Semitism, even though they understood the motives of the propagandists. On the one hand, the editors favored exposing the techniques of the bigots and using legal process if such action were concurrent with a Jewish attempt to ameliorate the condition of the American laborer. The combination of the above activities would do much to solve the Jewish problem. Yet, the main basis of their argument was that the Jew should change his role in American life and become a member

of the proletariat. They felt that such action would eliminate every propagandistic argument against the Jew. (The editors then bewailed the fact that the employment trend in America did not call the Jew to change his role to that of the proletariat!-even if the Jews were willing to do so-).

On the other hand, the editors pointed out that the radical social change in Russia(which took away the wealth of the Jew and made him a proletariat) did not solve the Jewish problem there. The Frontier implied but did not explain that economic and political conditions in Communist Russia also required the use of the perennial scapegoat, the Jew, be he laborer or not. Secondly, it was pointed out that if the American Jew weren't available as the scapegoat, the negro could well take his place. The editors must admit, that if this is the case, then even in America a change in the Jewish economic position would make no difference, for if the negro, who has been held to the lowest economic level, could adequately fill the needs for a scapegoat, then certainly the American Jew, proletariat or not, still makes the best victim historically speaking.

Thus, it must be noted again that the dominant interests, whether it be in Russia or America, will take advantage of the historical Jewish scapegoat when they desire to focus the attention away from the true, basic causes of economic disruption. In the past the accusation against the Jews has been either religious, racial or



economic, but the motives of the anti-Semite have always been the same-to cover up the real ills of society by blaming the Jews.

[Summaries of various non-Jewish opinions and solutions concerning our problem are discussed in this section. When pertinent, the various statements are commented upon by the writer of the thesis.] When dealing with anti-Semitism, it is noteworthy that the national press devoted almost all of its space to Father Coughlin. The only outstanding exception was an article in the Saturday Evening Post of May 27, 1939, which sketched a biography of Pelley. However, the article did not contribute to the problem at hand and is therefore omitted from the discussion below. It seems that Winrod and Sanctuary were not considered important enough to merit any real attention of the national publications.

In an article written in 1939(60), John Spivak describes a visit between Thomas and Martin, CIO auto-workers leaders, and Father Coughlin. They had come to Coughlin's church for the purpose of discussing the possibility of organizing the Ford plant under certain conditions. The conference between the ~~above~~ three took place at the time Ford was fighting tooth and nail against the CIO's attempt to organize his plants. Spivak states that Thomas understood this offer on the part of Coughlin to be an attempt at splitting the union organization. (Thomas

also thought "there was something funny" about the source of Coughlin's income used to finance his radio broadcasts.) Thomas also told Spivak that Coughlin promised Martin the necessary help needed to organize the Ford company union provided Martin would pull out of the CIO.

A few months after this meeting in Coughlin's church, "Homer Martin had left the CIO and found himself with plenty of money to hire thugs" to attack the CIO organizers. Furthermore, said Spivak, Martin refuses a union headquarters building, valued at a minimum of \$50,000, which Coughlin offered him. "There were too many strings attached to the offer."

Of course, Spivak could not present any documentary evidence for his claims against Coughlin in this regard. However, Spivak's claims are in line with Coughlin's labor ambitions (as were revealed in his slander against the CIO which began at the same moment the CIO commenced to organize the Ford workers) and with Ford's well known anti-Roosevelt and anti-union activities. No one, except Spivak, presented any evidence as to where Coughlin obtained the tremendous sums needed for propaganda purposes. Donald Strong and the New Republic also supported Spivak's thesis that Ford was the big backer of Coughlin. Since Ford was violently anti-Semitic as well as anti-union, it seems as if Spivak presented a plausible solution as to the source of Coughlin's big money backing in a risky enterprise.

In another article(61), Spivak was able to obtain documented evidence for the following charges against Coughlin:

- 1) He created an organization called the League of The Little Flower, whose function was to collect money from the public to maintain his church and to help build a new one. He used money thus collected(\$30,000) to gamble on the stockmarket while he was publicly denouncing those who played the market.
- 2) He raised money for the Radio League of the Little Flower upon solemn assurances that it was a "non-political organization" and then used some of that money to build a privately controlled political organization.
- 3) He created a corporation with a Christian charitable objective of aiding the poor and destitute. This corporation was used as a holding company for his privately owned publishing business.
- 4) He established corporations which raised several millions of dollars from the public and controlled these corporations through employees acting as dummy officers and directors.

Spivak must have had a dual purpose in obtaining and publicizing this documentary evidence against the Radio Priest whom he called "Silver Charlie". He wanted to make Coughlin appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public by

exposing him as a selfish materialist who was speculating for personal gain on the stockmarket, which he was constantly denouncing. Secondly, by demonstrating Coughlin's illegal corporation manipulations, it seems that Spivak was asking for Federal prosecution against Coughlin. He probably felt that such prosecution would eliminate the potential danger of the powerful Coughlin (as had happened to Pelley when he was prosecuted for violating the Blue Sky Laws of North Carolina). However, because of the power and influence of the Catholic Church, such prosecution was impossible for the Church as a whole would have been involved in the scandal as well as Coughlin.

The opinions of the editors of Nation are presented below. In an editorial of May 9, 1934, (62) the editors vainly hoped that Coughlin's speculation in silver futures would discredit "the most vicious single propagandist in the United States". They also felt that Coughlin was especially dangerous because of his cunning in dealing with half-truths that appealed so greatly to the unthinking masses. The editorial concluded by saying that this type of propaganda could be fought only with counter-propaganda and not with legislation.

The editorial of March 20, 1935 (63) revealed an insight into the motives of Coughlin that no one else was able to perceive until two years later. The editors stated that Long was not yet a fascist, while Coughlin was! Both

Coughlin's and Long's programs were termed capitalistic radicalism because they were based strictly on the profit motive and the rights of private property. If either seemed to have a chance, big business would be right behind them. The editors also warned that Coughlin's labor doctrines would endear him with big business. They warned the New Deal Administration not to fall into the depths of indolence "by treating Long and Coughlin as persons and not as personifications of the discontent in this country.

In an editorial of June 5, 1935(64), the propagandist is quoted as saying at a New York rally, "My friends, if we are forced to see \$19 or even \$50 a month paid for such(relief) work in what we call the New Deal, then this plutocratic-capitalistic system must be constitutionally voted out of existence." The middle-class audience is said to have roared in approval at the prospect of the abolition of capitalism. The editors then stated that Coughlin did not speak as a fascist, rather by this time he had learned that it was a good policy to espouse democracy and even favor the AF of L. In addition, warned the editors, Father Coughlin, aiming at a capitalism based on private property, says he will wrest power from big industry and finance. If his following grows, as similar movements did in Germany and Italy, it will ul-

timately make its peace with big business and finance, and if it obtains control, we shall be ruled by the same kind of oligarchic fascism.

Nothing in the way of criticism can be said concerning the opinions of The Nation in regard to its analysis of Coughlin's propaganda. The editors understood the causes of the rise of fascism in Europe and warned of the same possibility in America under the leadership of Coughlin if conditions were not ameliorated to the satisfaction of the discontented working population and the middle class. The Nation was the first to show an awareness of this possibility.

The editors of the New Republic made the following contributions towards solving the propaganda problem. An editorial in The New Republic of August 26, 1936(65) pointed out that the men who seemed to be the closest to Father Coughlin at the National Union for Social Justice convention were Robert Harriss, a New York Cotton Exchange Broker, and Frank Keelon, a New York Foreign Exchange Broker. New Republic felt that the interest of Harriss and Keelon in Father Coughlin was obvious enough since the inflationary legislation he intended to pass at the next session of Congress would affect both dollar exchange and the world competitive position of the American dollar. Currency inflation, and not Jew or red-baiting, was the cohesive force in his platform at that time. Such were

also the interests of Coughlin's business backers. The policy of suppressing labor unionization was not part of the program as yet.

George Seldes wrote an article (66) describing the priest's anti-Semitism as an emotional part of a red-baiting, anti-labor, anti-progressive campaign, similar to Mussolini in tactics. Seldes speaks of Coughlin's attacking the CIO while supporting Homer Martin at the same time. By quoting from Social Justice, Seldes points out that Coughlin maintained that Ford Motors could be organized if the communist leadership of the CIO would be destroyed, for Mr. Ford had frequently stated that both management and labor were being exploited by the same un-American and alien interests. Coughlin predicted that if Homer Martin cleaned out more "reds", the union story at Ford might be entirely different.

The New Republic presented a fair evaluation of Coughlin's stand to the time of Coughlin's defeat in the 1936 elections. It is true that until then Coughlin was primarily interested in getting across his monetary reform program. As a survey of Social Justice reveals, the priest didn't really latch onto anti-Semitism as a mainstay until his monetary program was completely ~~refuted~~ <sup>repudiated</sup> at the polls in favor of the New Deal.

Seldes' article was of interest in that it forecast what John Spivak, a fellow-liberal, was to reveal later in

much greater detail."

In June, 1939, The American Mercury presented an article entitled "Father Coughlin, Holy Medicine Man", by John McCarten. This article was a rehash of what the New Republic and Nation had previously said. Nothing new in the way of ideas was presented.

Donald Strong devoted much space to Father Coughlin in his book, Organized Anti-Semitism in America, previously mentioned. (67)

Strong made a most significant mistake in his analysis of Coughlin's propaganda when he stated that, "Coughlin did not begin spreading his variation of the anti-Semitic ideology until 1938...He had attacked the bankers. He had supported the New Deal and then turned upon it with unqualified bitterness, and although he had attacked the communists, he had never identified them with the Jews." It is obvious that Strong made these dogmatic statements without bothering to inquire into the facts. The excerpts from Social Justice, previously presented, show the exact opposite to be true. By 1938, Coughlin had already identified the Jews as the scheming international bankers, as the controllers of the New Deal, and as the international communists. In fact, he had by this time combined the above "unholy trinity" into a mystic unity that threatened the world and Christian civilization.

Strong explained in detail Coughlin's organization of



the "Christian Front" which was organized in 1938 for the purpose of training strong-armed men capable of meeting "communistic force" with force. The Christian Front was said to be strongest in New York City, where its membership was predominantly Catholic.

Strong also questioned Coughlin's source of income used for the financing of his radio broadcasts, which cost close to \$50,000 a year. No doubt, the magazine was profitable and small donations were received, but these sources of income could never cover his costs. Therefore, Strong felt that "circumstantial evidence points to a greater source of income. In 1935 and 1936, when Coughlin furiously attacked the New Deal, most wealthy people were doing the same. In 1938, he fought the unionization of the Detroit auto-plants. He has consistently inveighed against the menace of communism. In short, he has invariably been on the same side of the fence as have the upper-income groups." (68)

Strong's bibliography reveals that he was quite impressed with the analysis of Spivak in regard to Coughlin's activities. The above quotes from Strong's book demonstrate that he accepted Spivak's theory in regard to where Coughlin's money came from, but he did not accept Spivak's absolute claim that Henry Ford was the priest's big financial supporter.

Thus, an over-all survey of national publications reveal a close agreement as to Coughlin's motives. These publications were just as interested in combating anti-Semitism as were the Jewish publications, for to them, Coughlin's anti-Semitism also spelled fascism. Therefore, it was not a specifically Jewish issue they were fighting, but a national issue. The survival of America's democracy depended on the nipping in the bud of any fascistic tendency and the rapid amelioration of economic conditions was the best means by which the battle could be won.

### Conclusions

As a result of a careful study of primarily the anti-Semitic propoganda of Father Coughlin, the following conclusions may be drawn:

- 1) Father Coughlin was aware of the problems involved in the social crisis.
- 2) His first role was concerned with solving the problems of the crisis. To this effect, he presented an inflationary monetary theory as the cure-all for America's economic ills.
- 3) In the national election of 1936, when Coughlin was overwhelmingly repudiated in favor of the New Deal administration, he began propogandizing that the evil role of the Jews was the crucial factor in the crisis.
- 4) Although all elements in the American society were effected by the crisis, Coughlin directed his appeal to the lower-middle class by advocating the institution of a monopolistic capitalism which would preserve the right of property and profits. He played on the fears of the working class by threatening that the alternative to his program was communistic suppression of their freedom.

- 5) Coughlin's technique involved all the paraphernalia of false analysis. He utilized certain truths that had no reference to the statements he was making. His readers assumed that these half-truths were absolutely correct.
- 6) He could not have been unaware of his falsities, *as well as* for the Jews ~~and~~ Fortune magazine supplied him with the true facts as to the role of the Jew in the American economy.

## FOOTNOTES

- 1) National Resources Committee, The Structure of American Economy, p. 371, Table III.
- 2) Beard, Charles A. and Smith, George H. F., The Old Deal and the New, MacMillan Co., 1940, p.53.
- 3) ibid., p. 65.
- 4) ibid., p. 77.
- 5) Wright, Chester W., Economic History of the United States, McGraw Hill Book Co., New York, 1941, pp.1003-4.
- 6) Fortune, Feb. 1936, Vol. 13, No. 2, "Jews in America", pp.130-141.
- 7) Strong, Donald, Organized Anti-Semitism in America, American Council on Public Affairs, 1941, p.72.
- 8) ibid., p.72, Donald Strong states that the magazine had a circulation of a million at 5¢ a copy.
- 9) Social Justice, Vol. II:6, p.2, August 31, 1938, "Father Coughlin on the Jewish Question," Social Justice Publishing Society, Royal Oak, Michigan.
- 10) (reprint of article from The Progressive Miner) ibid., Vol. II:7, p.4, September 7, 1936.
- 11) ibid., Vol. II:12, p.16, October 12, 1936.
- 12) ibid., Vol. II:13, p.3, October 19, 1936.
- 13) ibid., Vol. II:13, p.14, October 19, 1936.
- 14) ibid., Vol. II:21, p.5, December 14, 1936.

- 15) ibid., Vol III:3, p.8, January 18, 1937, "The House of Rothschild", How Five Brothers Built World Empire Which Controls Military and Economic Destinies of Nations.

"The Rothschilds have sat in their counting houses and controlled the military and economic destinies of the world for better than a century.

"Their influence is measured in the subservience of governments.

"Kingdoms have toppled in Europe, empires have been shattered, customs have been ground in the dust of time-but the brothers Rothschild, by inter-marriage and close co-ordination of their money temples throughout the world, have built an international dynasty that grows more secure each year.

"The bank empire of the powerful clan was started in Frankfort-Am-Main, Germany, in 1800 by Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who, from birth, had been educated to be a rabbi.

"For his business symbol he adopted a red shield, leading future historians to believe that his family had come from Stadt Roeskilde ('red shield city'), Denmark.

"Meyer Amschel made an early advent into the affairs of international finance, extending his first foreign loan to the Danish government.

"Shortly afterward he became trustee of the tremendous fortune of William of Hesse Cassel, who fled from his country before an invading French army. Amschel buried the money, intermittently digging up parts of it to lend out at high interest rates. He was so successful that he was able to repay William at 5 per cent interest.

"Four Rothschild sons established branches of their father's banking house toward the middle of the 19th century in London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples. The eldest son, Anselm Meyer, remained at Frankfort, and in 1820 became the Bavarian court banker.

"Nathan, the best known of all Rothschilds, went to England. From there he supplied funds to the allies to crush Napoleon. He used carrier pigeons and his own sailing ships to apprise himself of the developments in the war and, though he was far from the scene of hostilities, managed to get news of events ahead of other financiers.

"News of Blucher's defeat, two days before Waterloo, caused a crash in security prices, but Nathan capitalized on his messengers by getting the first tidings from Waterloo and cleaned up a fortune.

"The Corsican's defeat heaped enormous power and ill-begotten prestige on the House of Rothschild. Since the British government was unable to pay, drafts for war loans had been signed by Wellington, and the brothers became the financial backers of the allied forces.

"Solomon went to Vienna, became intimate with Prince Metternich; Jacob went to France and established the house still known as Rothschild freres, and Karl founded the Naples branch, discontinued in 1860.

"Only the fatuous are deceived by the many legends built around the Rothschilds-among them the one seeking to establish the brothers as romantic gamblers who were, albeit, patriotic to their adopted nations.

"First of all they were not romantic, but bankers motivated only by the lust for profit. Secondly, they weren't gamblers. In times of war, the four always stuck together, regardless of the alignment of the embroiled nations. They pooled their resources when necessary, thus providing sufficient funds for the debtor combatant to emerge victorious from the battlefield.

"With respect to their alleged patriotism-if that claim has not already been discounted-let it be said that the Rothschilds were international bankers and therefore gave allegiance to no country. Their loyalty was to one another!

"The passing of the original Rothschild brothers did not greatly affect the international system which they established and becomes daily more powerful.

"The domain of this famous banking family reaches today to the four corners of the earth. Their central banks in Europe are supplemented by other institutions in every large corner of the globe.

"Montagu Norman in England, and J.P. Morgan, in the United States, are intimately associated with the Rothschilds and frequently confer with

them.

"One of the largest enterprises of the clan is the World Bank, in Basel, Switzerland, which is part of the machinery of the League of Nations and the World Court. It is controlled by proxy through the Bank of England.

"The following statement concerning the World Bank was written several years ago by a London economist: 'The bank pays no taxes and its assets and deposits are immune from seizure, confiscation and censorship in time of war; it is also subject to no restrictions or prohibitions of any kind on its imports or exports of gold or currency. The governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, is a director of this international bank which owes allegiance to no single government and can do as it likes. Truly there has never been anything like it in the world before. The unearned interest collected by the bank will eventually cause the impoverishment, debasement and disintegration of all but a few powerful families.'

"The biggest objective imputed to the House of Rothschild was the attempt last year to regimentize world business and labor.

"This startling maneuver was essayed by Lord Dudley, acting in liason with the Bank of England and the Rothschild brothers. The effect would have been to drag the American working man down to the abject level of enslaved workers in other countries.

"Lord Dudley's proposal made to Myron C. Traylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, set forth a gigantic plan to consolidate world business, like world banking, under one huge control-to be dominated by the World Bank at Basel, the Bank of England and the United States Federal Reserve Bank.

"Through the instrument of world-wide 'planned economy', the Federal Reserve Bank and its Rothschild-owned counterparts in other nations would gain control of all means of production and set up industrial combines to enslave all workers, Americans included.

"All but the super-financiers and their friends would be reduced to the level of Russian and Japanese laborers. In short, the plan would



bring about the most despotic degradation of human beings the universe has ever known.

"And the Rothschilds, sitting over all, would, instead of just controlling the world, own it and its people outright."

- 16) ibid., Vol. III:24, p.1, June 14, 1937.
- 17) Here is an example of Coughlin's attitude towards physical violence against the Jews. J.R. Carlson, in his book Under Cover describes in graphic terms incidents of hoodlum violence that later broke out in New York City at Coughlin's instigation.
- 18) Social Justice, op. cit., Vol IV:6, p.1, September 27, 1937, Social Justice Publishing Society, Royal Oak, Michigan.
- 19) ibid., Vol. Ia:3, p.2, April 6, 1938.
- 20) ibid., Vol. III:17, p.8, April 26, 1937.
- 21) ibid., Vol Ia:13, May 30, 1938.
- 22) ibid., Vol. IIa:17, p.8, October 24, 1938.
- 23) ibid., Vol. II:9, p.4, September 21, 1936.
- 24) ibid., Vol II:10, p.15, September 28, 1936, a radio talk.

"...Mr. Roosevelt's party leaders from the State of New York not only refuse to condemn communism but, as I said last Saturday night, applaud it and praise it and seek its support, at least indirectly by nominating to the board of presidential electors for the State of New York David Dubinsky, ex-socialist, who now, it is said, has been successful in collecting from the garment workers of New York \$78,000 to send to the communists in Spain for the purpose of abetting those who are establishing a new soviet.

"This Dubinsky, a resident of the city of New York, was made elector in the 41st district of New York situated in Buffalo where it was thought he would not be known.

"The voters of the 41st district have no alternative. If they wish to vote for Roosevelt for president, they must vote for the communist Dubinsky!...The issue is not Roosevelt or Lan-

don or Lenske; it is Christianity or chaos; America or communism."

25) ibid., Vol. II:11, p.6, October 5, 1936.

26) The following are other examples of Coughlin's ability to make his readers think as he did concerning Jewish communist-labor leadership.

ibid., Vol. II:13, p.7, October 19, 1936.

"Incontrovertible proof that communists are supporting FDR and Governor Herbert Lehman for reelection and that David Dubinsky, a Roosevelt presidential elector in New York, is helping to provide war funds for the Spanish Reds, is presented and published by the Furriers Joint Council of New York City.

"The joint council is a Communist controlled union. Its manager is Ben Gold, a leader in the Communist Party of America and now the official Communist candidate for Assemblyman in the Seventh District of the Bronx."

ibid., Vol. III:7, p.3, February 15, 1937, "Reds Flock to Lewis Labor Camp"(after AFL split).

"...Ninety percent of all the real Communists in organized labor at the moment are bunched in the CIO.

"The clothing and millinery trades, led by David Dubinsky, Sidney Hillman and Max Zaritsky, literally crawl with them. And there are numerous others among the mine and steel workers....Dubinsky, Zaritsky and Hillman may not be drawing salaries from Moscow but, as one observer who knows all three recently told Social Justice, 'if they aren't Communists, then you can't call them anything else'.

"Dubinsky was the subject of a row in the last presidential campaign which grew out of his fund-raising for the Communists in Spain. The Furriers Joint Council of New York City published an article about his hat-passing activities in its publication, The Furriers Bulletin, and the New Masses reminded its readers that 'all moneys for the aid of the Spanish Government should now be sent direct

to David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

"The furriers council is a Communist-controlled union. Ben Gold, its manager, is a leader in the Communist Party of America. Gold was actively associated with John L. Lewis in forming the 'American Labor Party' as an eastern division of the farmer-labor movement.

"Dubinsky, Zaritsky and Hillman, according to reliable reports instructed their memberships to get behind their newly-formed party, and held out the promise that 'we will have a presidential candidate of our own' in the field by 1940....

"With the aid of this gentry, John L. Lewis moves swiftly in his projected attempt to grind the body of American labor under the heel of a dictatorship and step thenceforth into the White House. His present associations do not trouble the conscience of the mine labor baron. He became inured to unseemly alliances in the chapter of his career which was written in the coal fields of West Virginia."

27) ibid., Vol. IV:3, p.5, September 6, 1937, "Hillman Head Man in C.I.O."

28) The following is another example of how Coughlin tied in the Jews with Communism. The articles on the Protocols commenced also at the time he openly began to promote fascism in America.

ibid., Vol. IIa:11, p.5, September 12, 1938, "Protocols No. 13 and 14" (Introduction to these protocols).

"...In other words, the control of the three American broadcasting chains (NBC, CBS, Mutual) now in the hands of Jewish gentlemen, do not care to rent time to the Social Justice Publishing Corporation, which is chiefly engaged in combating communism. At the same time, these three corporations, controlled by Jews are doing little or nothing to militate against Communism although they feed the people the propoganda of 'bread and circuses' which the Roman Caesars fed to placate the destitute mob

of exploited citizens in order to pacify them."  
(Protocol reprint following is based on this  
theme of placating the masses through amuse-  
ment-while at the same time exploiting them).

- 29) ibid., Vol. IIa:22, p.10, "Persecution Jewish and Christian".
- 30) ibid., IIa:23, p.19, December 5, 1938, "Nazism...Spawn of Communism".
- 31) ibid., Vol. II:13, p.7, October 19, 1936.
- 32) Below is an example of Father Coughlin's friendship towards fascism and the corporate state.  
ibid., Vol. IIa:2, p.19, July 11, 1938, "The November Elections".

"...Your Congressman and his predecessors have surrendered their constitutional rights to a political boss who, at the same time, happens to be President of our nation.

"Your Congressman next year, or the year following, will continue to betray you because he has more loyalty to his party than he has to his people....They call this democracy whereas it is misrepresentative government. If it was really representative government, would genuine representatives have voted us into the World War?

"Would genuine representatives have permitted the Chief Executive to destroy food and clothing in the name of prosperity?

"When will the American people rise above partyism and overthrow the politicians who have perpetually protected the exploiters of the poor?

"I do not insinuate that the people should set up a government of Fascism, of Communism, of totalitarianism.

"I mean that the people should organize to set up a government of perfected democracy free from all political parties-a democracy where labor and capital are both represented; a government where the president is not a politician; a government which is not controlled by the international bankers, the insurance corporations, the Morgans,

the Kuhn-Loebs, the Rothschilds, the Warburgs and their kept industrialists.

"For five long years this nation has enjoyed the sizzling of the frying pan. This November, like so many brainless frog legs, the voting public will decide to jump into the fire with the hope of having their heels cooled. Your ancestors have been busy doing that, and what did it profit them? Shall your children do it, or, by the time they have reached their maturity, will they be perfectly regimented under a one-party system of government with economic slavery, the heritage which you and I pass on to them?

"Or, shall we establish step by step the principles of the Corporate State in America? I mean a state independent of politicians. I mean a state where the spoils belong to all the people and to no member of a party. I mean a state where representatives are sent to Congress elected not according to the bungling plan of mass-misrepresentation, but according to the scientific plan of class representation.... It is a system which we must vote against and not a man. The system of political partyism must be destroyed if America and its civilization will endure."

- 33) ibid., Vol. IIa:14, p.4, September 26, 1938, "Italy's Race Campaign".
- 34) ibid., Vol. IIa:17, p.3, October 24, 1938, "The New Italian Constitution".
- 35) ibid., Vol. IIa:11, p.6, September 12, 1938, "Church Press on Jews".
- 36) ibid., Vol. IIa:12, p.8, September 19, 1938, "Hi, Ho, Silver!".
- 37) ibid., p.7.
- 38) ibid., Vol. IIa:21, p.10, November 21, 1938, "Anti-Christ-Control of Press Gold-Nations".

- 39) ibid., Vol. IIa:23, p.4, December 5, 1938, "Anti-Semitism as a Shield".
- 40) Liberation, VI/6, p.1 March 31, 1934, Asheville, North Carolina.
- 41) ibid., p.9.
- 42) ibid., VI/8, p.1, April 14, 1934.
- 43) ibid., VIII/1, October 17, 1937.
- 44) Strong, op. cit., p.47.
- 45) issued by Col. E.N. Sanctuary, 511 West 113th Street, New York City, N.Y.
- 46) The Revealer, III/6, p.3, September 15, 1936, Kansas City, Kansas.
- 47) ibid., p.6, "A Few of America's Jewish Masters".
- 48) Strong, op. cit., p.71.
- 49) all volumes published by the Jewish Publication Society of Philadelphia.
- 50) ibid.
- 51) "Problems of Anti-Semitism in the United States", May-June, 1939, Vol. II, No. 3, p.6f; "Objectives of Nazi Propoganda", July-August, 1939, Vol. II, No. 4, p.43f.
- 52) Jewish Frontier, January, 1935, p.8, "Jew-Baiting and the New Masses".
- 53) ibid., March, 1935, p.32, Editorial.
- 54) ibid., April, 1935, p.3, "Anti-Semitism, Stigmata of Fascism".
- 55) ibid., March, 1936, p.3, "It May Happen Here".
- 56) ibid., August, 1936, p.6, "Elections and Anti-Semitism".

- 57) ibid., May, 1937, p.7, "Anti-Semitism Analyzed".
- 58) ibid., July, 1937, p.3, "Coughlin's Unions".
- 59) ibid., September, 1938, p.7, "Father Coughlin Discovers the Protocols"; July, 1939, p.3, Editorial-"Antidote to Coughlin".
- 60) New Masses, Vol. 33, December 12, 1939, No. 12, p.6ff., Chicago, Ill., "Coughlin and Ford".
- 61) ibid., Vol. 34, No. 2, January 2, 1940, p.6ff., "The Legal Case Against Coughlin".
- 62) The Nation, Vol. 138, No. 3592, p.527, "Gentile Silver", New York, N.Y.
- 63) ibid., Vol. 140, No. 3627, p.325, "The Build-up of Long and Coughlin".
- 64) ibid., Vol. 140, No. 3648, p.644, "Father Coughlin at Garden".
- 65) New Republic, Vol. 88, No. 1133, p.72, "Father Coughlin's Children", New York, N.Y.
- 66) ibid., Vol. 86, No. 124, p.353, Nov.2, 1938, "Father Coughlin, Antisemite".
- 67) Strong, op. cit., p.57ff.
- 68) ibid., p.70.