

Manslaughter-1947 Style

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en Spannell

the Constant Journal,

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progress of the Chatrob in these constitution that permits no estal-a Chade Substion, every man has billings and working God second-All all and the bit aburch of a south By Ras. Gas. Higgest The Freedom Road Organized inher is being advised by its critics. and even by many of its friends, to let by gones we by comes and to give its full support to the see by comes and to give its full support to the

The Yardstick

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ne to give its full support to the administration of the new labor Jawi While we are antrcising our constitutional right to try is have the act amended or repealed, let's all be good Americana and abide by the vote of the majority of our character representatives: and if chosen representatives; and, if possible, let's smile and pre-tend as though we like it.

This is good shough savice as isr as it goes; and labor will probably follow it. But return all even is a limit to which the millenes all even its workingman, can be tracked.

It is asking too much of the workingman's patricilan, for example, to expect him to believe that the Tati-Hartley Act-providentially and that the Tarcharliey Act-providentially and at this eleventh hour as it wars-has rescued him from the jaws of collectivism: that the purpose of the act "is to help American labor unkons regain their rights as free associations is predictly what he is told, in all seriounces, responsible only to their members." Xet, this by Edna Lonigan in a feature article in Human Events, sufflad "Labor and Collectivism."

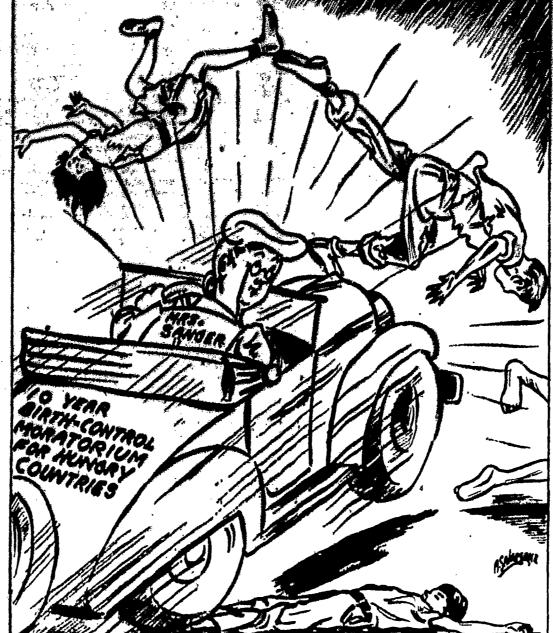
Mise Longent ought to be reminded that it is possible to ride a theory-even the best of insories-in desite. She starts from the per-fectly valid premise that collectivism is a ter-rible scourge. Well and good. Unfortunately, however, she then takes a running jump and time to demonstrate that under the Wagner Act, and the Plaw Deal in general, "free Amer-least unions became rigid associations, held ignely together in a helpsrchial cartel, in which the membership was powerless and in which powar was exercised by the few." What the Wagner Act has given to the American worker, the continues, "is not collective bargaining but collectivism, for which labor did not bargain. All that saved the workers of the United States from total absorption in one centrally-controlled masse organization, was the split between the certailized CIO and the still decentralized A. N of Ly

Miss Lonigan's indicinient of the Wagner Act sounds all the more emotional in view of some of the examples which she uses to bolster up her argument. The following is singled out for honorable merition because of its unintentional humor which will be amusing to none so much

as the John L. Lawis himself. "The administration," Miss Lonigan charges. "early began to put its key men in the powerful but invisible second-line positions, especially in the CIO₁₁. John L. Lewis challenged adminis-instead dominance in 1840, but after the election the permanent secretariat of the CIO removed

Amyone who knows with what reluctance Mr. Aurray accepted the presidency of the CIO, and with with persistence John L. Lawis importimest him to accept it, will find Miss Lonigan's virsion of this incident a cause for laughter. Besterizity, though, Miss Lonigan's amazingly over simplified thesis ought to serve as a warn-

ing against the substitution of slogans for clear histolary. Collectivism is admittedly an evil. Of source it is. But if the American workinghan has to be opposed to the Wagner Act to the American workingman will probably be hapar to be celled a collectivist-and so will the



By Dan Petrick As We See The Farley

From the limbe of history, Jim Farley resurrected the question as to whether or not a Catholic can be elected President of the United States.

In his rather amazingly frank series of articica just concluded by Collier's Magazine under the general litle, "Why I Broke with Roosevelt," Farley reveals that his availability as a potential Democratic candidate brought the issue to a head in the skirmishes preliminary to the 1940 campaign.

Jim Farley's memoirs of these untold chapters in American history are extraordinary in many ways. They carry weight because of Farley's sheer honesty, impeccable character and remarkable memory.

The former Postmaster General and Democratic National Chairman has an enviable reputation among politiciana-Republicans and Democrais alike-as a man of his word and one ho can and vill tell the v trying may be the circumstances.

Memoirs

prosperous: Smith's choice of Raskob, a Republican, for National Chairman was an affront to the old-time Democrats; Smith's conduct of the campaign was anything but skillful and diplomatic. It was doubtful that any Democrat could have been elected in that year, and the religious issue alone could not be blamed for Smith's deleat.

"On the other side of the picture, there is no reason to believe that the Democratic party will not win in 1940; the party is now in power, there are hundreds of thousands of Democrats on government payrolls and, whether or not they like the name Farley, they could not vote themselves out of office just because the candidate was a Roman Catholic."

One senience in that reply bears repeating "It was doubtful that any Democrat could have been elected in that year (1928), and the reli-

Fr. Gillis Says: So This Is History?

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Rechester, N. Y.

I have often stated, here and elsewhere, that I am no champion of Franco. I defend neither Fascism nor Communism. I can see, of course, that a dictatorial government

may be necessary in a crists. Even democracy-yes, Acaerican democracy - becomes temporarily dictatorial in a na 4 tional emergency.

Franco, and, as far as I can see thalancing the contractiotory report from Spain), the Spanish people in general con-sider themselves still to be not only in an emergency, but in the kind of war which Bernard

Fr. GERs Baruch says Russia is now waging against us, a "cold war. There is, furthermore, in the Spanish charactor an individualism so great that it tends to become anarchy. So, I suppose, Spain needs

a strong hand. Beyond that in defense of the Franco regime I would not care to go. But it seems to me that anyone who writes even a short article about Spain and Franco should at least refer to these basic facts.

A writer in Collier's for July 5, Ted Allan. manages to put together some 4,000 words about Franco without so much as glancing reference to the fact that Spain is still in a condition of emergency (not to say of war), and that Spanlards in an emergency need perhaps a more rigid control than Americana.

As a specimen of how a historical fact is manhandled nowadays, here is how Mr. Allan tells the story of Franco's taking over.

First: "On February 20, 1936, three days after the electrical victory of the Spanish Popular Front parties, a group of Spain's top generals met in Madrid with representatives of the Falange party and the landowners. Among those present were Generals Goded, Mola, Saliquet and Franco. At this meeting, plans were laid for the revolt of the army against the republic."

Second: "On March 26, 1836, Johannes Bernhardt met secretly with Adolf Langenheim, SS chief for Spanish Morocco, in Bernhardt's house in Toutan. Bernhardt reported on the steps he had taken in preparation for the 'coming events' He and General Franco, he said, had discussed the entire problem of German aid." Johannes Bernhardt, a German businessman, is in Mr. Allan's account "The Man Who Made Franco"

Third: "On July 18, 1936, the Spanish army rose in revolt and proplaimed itself the government of Spain. A few days before, a Deutsche-Lufthansa plane had brought Franco from the Canary Islands to Morocco. On July 18, Franco made a broadcast from Tetuan in which he said, 'Spain has saved herself.' Franco and his fellow generals seemed convinced that all of Spain would be under their control within thirty days."

Notice: there is so mention of the Spanish Civil War, no reference to the fact that Moscow had moved into Madrid with a Fifth Column; no mention of the savagery of Moscow-inspired Communists in Spain; not even the most hurried account of the incredibly brutal slaughter of priests, or of the sacrilegious and sadistic mistremtment of nuns, the firing of churches, convents, Catholic schools; no hint of the orgy of lust and murder that had swent Spain, and the demoralization of the so-called republic, or of how that victory of the "Popular Front" at the polls had been achieved.

In a word, there is not even so much as a hint of what made Franco's entry so easy and his victory a walk-over. The all-important fact amlta The people of St that the army should come in and produce some semblance of order. Leave out that fact and the entire Franco movement becomes unin telligible. It is as though one were giving a quick sketch of the American Revolution and neglected to mention the manifold indictment of the King of England as contained in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence. What would we think of a Spaniard who should write in a Spanish paper that in 1776 a man named Washington came up from Virginia to Massa chusetts, gathered an army and drove the English out of the country?

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consist is a common one, belongs to all, affects all, reserve action of the State must be a common one, ar all, available to all in many States the people moment clearly on the bus question, have declared they the Supreme Court of the United States, have spoken broadtender if the backty stue Americans who still would be the Califold Californ of their protection, let them state studies house the and chearly : let them talk of the ques-in hand, let them refrain from dragging in the false an oftender of Californ and States

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have has been . When we was Distewards.

To say that the Wagner Act has been admin-

aternel bidly at times is one thing; but to argue that the Wagner Act has led to collec-Want is to patently emotional as to be almost Unworthy of serious rebuttal. Suffice it to say that the late Monsignor John A. Ryan--who was mahiling collectivism before the sponsors of The Tatilartley Act were out of knee pants Dublished an estimate of the Wagner Act which outht to be recalled at this time, if only because contradicis Miss Lonigan's opinion so point

The Wagner Act, he says in his autobiogra why, "Is probably the most just, beneficient, and faprosching piece of labor legislation ever en added in the United States." To which the vast majority of the workingmen, for whom Miss Lonigan presumes to speak, will say, "Amen"

Organised abor will obey the Taft-Hartley American labor will obey the law because American labor is dedicated to the defense of our constitutional form of government -- and not because it thinks that the Taft-Hartley Asy "It a great achievement in constructive political Shinn.

Labor doesn't think anything of the kind. On the contrary, it thinks that the act is a very unwise piece of legislation which will hasten, rather than posipone, the growth of collectivism the United States. It thinks that the Taff-Hartley Act drags the government into the day-to-day processes of collective bargaining to a degree that is unhealthy if not dangerousand to a degree which ought to frighten a person of Miss Lonigan's persuasions right out of her with

If Miss Lonigan believes that "the crisis of our time turns on whether individuals can remains free of state power." one would expect her to join with the labor movement in lamenting the enactment of a bill which gives the Federal Gormment a greater roice in industrial relations than it has ever had before. Even those lawyers who favored the passage of the bill admit that the act will prove a bonanta for the legal profession.

If this be the road to freedom, then Miss Lonigen and the American labor movement are poles apart in their definition of freedom, and in their understanding of its meaning in practice.



Here are some iterns from the files of the Courter Sournal of twenty-five, ten and five years ago, Now gany to you recall?

25 Years Ago-July 14, 1922

Cathelics in Oregon seeking to save their schools from allacks by bigots launched a campaign appealing to sense of justice of all people in the state

10 Years Ago-July 15, 1937 Distortion of facts such as the number of elergy and other statements made by Life magallie regarding the Catholie Church in Spain were corrected in an open letter in the Catholic Conrier

5 Tears Ago-July 16, 1942 Mrs. Margaret Sangar, birth control zealot and the Maternel Health Center of Auburn were viscously denounced in aditorials appearing a Catholic perish bulledns in Auburn.

As to the accuracy of the Farley memoirs, Arthur Krock, chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Times, writes:

The current publications in Collier's by Jam's A. Farley which deal with the gradual breach that arose between President Roosevelt and himself over the third term and other mattors, have many facets of intense interest.

"But to those who at the time discussed these developments with Mr. Farley, and like him made notes of the discussions, one of the striking effects of the memoirs is the incontrovertible proof they furnish if that were required of the accuracy of his records and precision of his memory."

In his memoirs, Farley recalls a rather-dramatic conversation he had with the late George Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago on the subject of his (Farley's) presidential ambitions.

From his previous conversations with Roose velt, Farley had concluded that the President was not a candidate for a third term. But Cardinal Mundelein, fresh from a White House visit, told Farley: "It is my belief that he will run for a third term" and added, with obvious reference to the aspirations of the Postmaster General:

"It is my sincere feeling that a Roman Cathalle could not be elected President of the United States at this time or for many years to come, I hope, therefore, that you will do nothing to involve the Catholics of this country in another debacle such as we experienced in 1928."

Farley recalls his reaction to the Cardinal's statement in this reply:

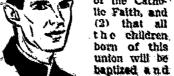
"A great many people, among them the vice president, senators, representatives and party eaders, feel differently. Men who know something about politics. Conditions are not the same as they were ten or twelve years ago When Al Smith rap, the Democratic party was not in power: Smith was leading the fight for repeal of the prohibition law; the country was

Just Between Us-

To Sign or Not to Sign

Catholic.

Every non-Catholic wanting to marry a Catholic is required to promise (1) that the Catholic partner will have perfect liberty in the practice



Fr. Ginder

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We Catho

of the Cathoshe is prepared to make an lic Faith, and occasional exception - IF the (2) that all Faith is properly safeguarded the children in the Catholic party and the

children. In this one must concede that the Catholic Church is reared Cathoquite logical and consistent in her position.

involved in the intimate and

lics believe that ours is the one The Catholic, it is under and only Faith personally established by Jesus Christ; that non-Catholics, however, stood, can't meetve the Sacrament of Marriage unless it be from the Church: "What God hath Joined together, het no sincere, are simply mistaken in their beliefs. We don't quarrel. man put asunder" - and God. There is no throwing of stones. to the Catholic, is represented We live and let live. But that is by a priest. He can't marry a non-Catholic without his Bish-

Because our church knows op's permission - no." will the danger to Catholic Faith that so given until the prom-

Smith's defeat." We fully agree with Farley's comment on the

1928 results although there are many Catholics who carry' contrary view. That anti-Catholic bigotry swirled around the Smith candidacy in 1928 goes without saying. The loss of some Southern states can be laid directly to that bigotry. But, even discounting the loss of those states and putting them in the Democratic column, the final results would not have changed. The conclusion we draw is simply this Al Smith lost some Southern states because

he was a Cutholic. He lost the election because he was a Democrat Any Democrat would have lost in 1928 just as surely as any Democrat would have won in 1932 As Al Smith was wont to say: Let's look at the record

In 1928, Al Smith lost Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, states which never before (or since) have left the Democratic column. These represent a total of 62 electoral votes. In the final 1928 church, Hoover had 444 electoral votes and Smith, S7. Taking these 63 bigotry votes from Hoover and crediting them to Smith, the results would have read Hoover, 381; Smith, 130.

West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and New Mexico are so-called border states which went in the Hoover column in 1928. BUT these same states also went in the Coolidge column against Davis in 1924. For the sake of argument, however, let's put their 42 electoral votes to Smith's credit on top of the previous 63. The results would have been Hoover, 339; Smith, 192.

Finally, let's take Smith's own state of New York with its 45 electoral votes, which Smith lost by a margin of 2,193,344 to 2,089.863.

Crediting New York's 45 votes to Smith in 1928 on top of the previous 63 from the bigoted states and 42 from the border states, the fact remains that Hoover still would have won with 284 votes against 257 for Smith.

Is any further proof needed of the correctness of Farley's deductions on the 1928 results?

> By Father + + + Ginder

ises have been signed, scaled. and locked in the Chancery affectionate association of married life with a non-Catholic, archives. she simply forbids Catholics to There is a dilemma here. If the Protestant party is a per-son of deep and earnest conmarry anyone who is not a But knowing human nature, viction about his Protestant principles, he can neither renounce his rights over the religious formation of his children, nor can he violate his conscience by signing the promises instricerely.

> If the non-Catholic can say sincerely that the Faith of his beloved will be all right for his children, too - then that's another matter.

Otherwise there is only one thing to do, and that is to break it up. It sounds hardhearted, but It's deep wisdom, and it will protect the conscience and the eventual happiness of both parties.

That epitome of the American Revolution would be quite as intelligible as Ted Allans three sentence account of how Franco became head of the Spanish Government But that a about the way history is written nowadays, at least for the readers of popular periodicals.

Calendar of Saints

SUNDAY, July 20-St. Margaret, virgin and martyr, was a victim of the last general persecution, at Antioch in Plaidla. She is said to have been tortured by her own father, a pagan priest.

MONDAY, July 21-St. Pracedes, virgin, rend ered a great service to religion in the first and second centuries. She used her great wealth to relieve the poor

TUESDAY, July 22-St. Mary Magdalen, where Jesus raised from a life of sin to take her place among the saints of the church, was one of the family "whom Jesus so loved" that He raised her brother Lazarus from the dead. She stood with the Blessed Virgin and St. John at the foot of the Cross. When the faithful were scattered by persecution, she found refuge, 11 is said, in a cave in Provence, where she lived for thirty years.

WEDNESDAY, July 23-St. Apollinaris, bishop and martyr, was the first Bishop of Ravenna and a disciple of St. Peter.

THURSDAY, July 24-81. Christina, virgin and martyr, was tortured because she destroyed some golden idols belonging to her father, a pagan magistrate. She was miraculously preserved from death several times but finally was martyred.

FRIDAY, July 23-6t, James, apostic, was one of the three chosen to be familiar companions of Our Saviour. When he was accused and brought before Herod Agrippa his fearless contession of Jesus so moved the public prosecutor that he declared himself Christian on the spot. Accused and accuser were thereupon killed.

SATURDAY, July 26-St. Anne was chosen by God to become the mother of the Blessed Virgirs. The saint was far advanced in age when Mary was born, the fruit rather of grace than of nature. In gratitude, St. Anne and her spouse, St. Joachim, vowed Mary to God.

If Shakespeare had written it for Broadway. he might have said: The evil that men do gets the headlines, the good gets an inch or two . somewhere on the inside pages.

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