FDR and Coughling

The Great Depression has been one of the most important, the most influential and the most mysterious financial crises in human history. It caused backrupty of countless number of business, consequentially the market collapse of the whole capitalism world and threw millions of people out of employment. Some people even claimed that it should be responsible for the surge of Nazi, fascism and communism, which caused the most serious human right crisis in modern history. And the Keynesians and Monetarists are still arguing about what caused such a catastrophy.

During that period of chaos, disappointment and desperation, many people are thinking about methods to alleviate status quo. And it is widely believed that, though Johnson may not agree, that President Franklin Roosevelt's plan of New Deal successfully lead American people revived from the debacle.

As Franklin Rooosevelt's most famous saying during the great depression - "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself", the most urgent thing President Roosevelt think he should do is to restore people's faith in the society. The longevity of the crisis had already destroyed their confidence and hope to the future, which is entirely understandable considering how much pressure people at that time had to make a living. But beside performing the trades, it also a place where the situation reflets people's emotions. If the pessimism continued to prevail across the nation, there's even not a chance it would revive its vigor.

Second problem Roosevelt want to solve is to reconstruct the social morality and ideology. Since he believe that "primarily this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed, through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and abdicated", individualism in market must be changed entirely and, as he said in his speech, "apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit".

Considering the high domestic unemployment rate, President Roosevelt decided that the third most important thing is to do is to put people back to work according to his speech. He though that it is a good idea to start massive public projects needed to "stimulate and reorganize the use of natural resources", by which generate jobs and opportunity to more efficiently redistribution and to "provide a better use of the land for those best fitted for the land" to create more resources in order to supply the cities.

And of course, the since laissez-faire policies did not work well at all, so President Roosevelt proposed strict supervision and regulations to the banks and commercials to guarantee that they won't do anything that only profit themselves inorder to provide "provision for an adequate but sound currency".

Ideas of Charles Coughlin is much more comlicated and controversial political leader during the Great Depression. As a progressive political leader, he harshly criticized "modern capitalism" for only caring about making profits and ignoring human rights and warned that revolution like those in France and Russian was potential under that circumstance.

As a result, at the beginnning when President Roosevelt brought up plan of New Deal, he praised his resolution to bring social justice to the society. Just as he said in *President Roosevelt and Social Justice*, that he believe "for many years it was evident that social justice should replace the practices of modern capitalism". Charles Coughlin then furtherly brought up his plans in his *The National Union For Social Justice*, bascially idea of more intervention to the market by federal government, including the establishment of a government owned central bank instead of the private federal reserve, organizing the labors to form a union that support the government and is protected by it, tax reform and simplification of government. And one last thing Coughlin insisted is that, though it was the hardest time ever in United States history, the people should never give in to the communism. He reiterated and hammered his faith in private ownership and in liberty, which is proved by the first one of the belieives he mentioned, namely, "I believe in liberty of conscience and liberty of education, not permitting the state to dictate either my worship to my God or my chosen avocation in life".

However, Coughlin then took back his endorsement to the New Deal when he founded the National Union for Social Justice and start to criticize President Roosevelt's unconstitutional monetary policies and started to regard the great depression as a "cash famine". He as a result called form a monetary reform. In addition to nationalization of Federal Reserve, he also proposed that nationalizing necessary industry, redistribution of wealth through taxtion.

They both two people were not agree with each other during the whole time, it is still pretty clear that both of them behaves like progressive liberals calling for big and omnipotent government and put taxation and regulations on those big business.