

Ryman, George L.  
1946-52

answer  
6.19.45

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I mean that the  
Treasury Dept. and  
shaping our financial  
policy - instead of  
having Hall & dictate them

1911

Ryman

5/24/46

From the desk of—  
GEO. L. RYMAN

Greetings:

Can you see any  
difference, Mrs. Roosevelt.  
I hope this country will  
awaken soon to what all  
these years has done to our  
American way of life.

Faithfully yours,

~~No address~~ ~~None~~

504 Empire Bldg  
Pitts 22, Pa.  
They are 2 quite different  
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giving orders when Hitler  
I meant the Secretary was  
cleaning out President Hoover  
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*Ryman*

**PETTENGILL**

"The Gentleman from Indiana"

INSIDE YOUR CONGRESS

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P-May-21

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RETURN TO SERFDOM

In her column, "My Day," Mrs. Roosevelt gives us something to think about. It is this, "It has been a long fight to put the control of our economic system in the hands of the Government, where it can be administered in the interests of the people as a whole."

Compare this with the following: "On October 18, 1936, Hitler appointed Goering to control the whole economic life of the country." (From "How Nazi Germany Has Controlled Business," by L. Hamburger — a book you should read.)

Then turn to "The Philosophy of Fascism" by Mario Palmieri. I quote: "We see thus the Fascist State resolutely enter the economic field to dictate what shall be from now on the relationship between capital and labor, employer and employee, landowner and farmhand, industrialist and worker."

German Nazism and Italian Fascism were "sold" to the people on the promise that they would be good for the people as a whole. The first Nazi order to the Reichstag was "to safeguard the interests of the German people." Hitler was the unselfish "leader." He was to be above party bickering. He was to decide between the clash of opposing interests. He was the friend of the Common Man. Godlike, he was to speak for the whole. Rationing, allocation, priorities, price, profit and wage controls were placed in his hands for the "good of the nation."

The people were to have Strength through Joy, the Beauty of Work, Social Security, the "people's car" (volkswagen), Grand Opera, Gymnasiums, Kultur, Vacation trips to Norway's fjords, Christmas trees, Beer, Plenty, and Peace. All this was promised if he had "control of the economic system." Christmas trees were in fact painstakingly classified in three price brackets, depending on length, spread of branches, etc., to

(See other side)

*Ryman*

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Sheet 2 - P-May-21

guard the German pocketbook. Ceiling prices to football games were fixed to protect the buyer. "A fool and his money are soon parted" just couldn't happen in Deutschland. There were plenty of fools — dummköpfe — but the government would save fools from their folly. Only postage stamps, Persian rugs, oil paintings and saddle horses — the playthings of the idle rich — were left to the mercies of free bargaining.

Hitler summed it up, "There is only one right in this community, the right that results from the observance of duties which are assigned to every individual." This sounds like Henry Wallace's "Bill of Duties," does it not? "The allocation of labor" — the "Soldiers of Work" — was described by Der Fuehrer as the "deliberate direction of German labor in accordance with the material needs of the community." This, too, sounds like administering things "in the interests of the people as a whole" in order to insure the more abundant life. And so, compulsory labor services was clamped down for all youth between 19 and 25 to "work in the public interest." (Mrs. Roosevelt has advocated this.) It was called a "service of honor" to the nation. It was soon extended to all between 17 and 70.

But these Nazis were a special class, you may say. So I turn back the page of history to the time of the Roman Emperor Diocletian. In 301 A.D. he said it was necessary for rulers, like "watchful parents of the whole human race," to force the people to participate "in the blessings of peace." So he issued his famous edict fixing prices and wages for all important articles and services. His bureaucrats numbered "half the population." Taxation rose to "unprecedented peaks." Torture was used on wives and children to make them reveal the hidden income of husbands and fathers. Carpenters, masons, etc., could be paid only 46 cents a day, plus keep. There were huge public works and a depreciating currency.

So oppressive did this "watchful parent of the human race" become that artisans abandoned their trades; peasants gave up their farms to become hired hands; whole villages were deserted to escape taxation, and thousands "fled over the border to seek refuge among the barbarians!"

Thus, according to Will Durant, in "Caesar and Christ," Rome passed from "freedom to serfdom."

SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL

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*From the desk of—*  
GEO. L. RYMAN

6/17

Greetings:

History will be unkind to the fabulously fantastic Roosevelt Family. I don't care much for Henry L. Mencken, but he came near to the truth when he said of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt that he was entirely without conscience where politics was concerned.

Faithfully yours,

*Geo L Ryman*

Editorial

## 'The Evil That Men Do--'

**T**HE undignified and disgraceful brawl that has broken out in the once august Supreme Court of the United States could have been predicted several years ago.

It is the direct result and inevitable consequence of New Deal attitudes and actions.

Attitudes of contempt and hostility toward our constitutional plan of government, with its orderly restraints and its effective framework of checks and balances.

Actions of arrogance and usurpation which have repeatedly violated both the spirit and the letter of our organic national law.

There has been a long and studied campaign to discredit and to destroy the Supreme Court as a bulwark of law and liberty.

This campaign began in 1932 when Franklin D. Roosevelt, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, interpolated into a speech at Baltimore a slurring reference to the Supreme Court which shocked the minds of thoughtful citizens.

\* \* \*

**T**HE campaign was carried on in the radical press and radio with many belittling remarks about the court:

Outstanding in the process of calculated sabotage was the derisory book entitled "*Nine Old Men*" which was deliberately devised to undermine public confidence in our judicial processes.

The campaign continued when President Roosevelt, incensed because the Supreme Court estimated the Constitution above his crude, socialistic legislation, **DENOUNCED THE COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION AS VESTIGES OF THE "HORSE-AND-BUGGY" DAYS.**

The campaign was intensified when Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to pass the Guffey bill **WITHOUT REGARD FOR ITS PALPABLE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY**, and had the humiliating experience of seeing the court reaffirm the supremacy of the Constitution.

The campaign culminated in Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to "**PACK**" the Supreme Court: An attempt of which the Judiciary Committee of the Senate said:

"It is a proposal **WITHOUT PRECEDENT and WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION** . . .

"Under **THE FORM** of the Constitution it seeks to do that which is **UNCONSTITUTIONAL** . . .

"It is a measure which should be **SO EM-**

never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

\* \* \*

**N**OW, what could happen, except what has happened, to a judicial system in the hands of such an oligarchy as the New Deal?

Notwithstanding the fact that Congress rebuffed his raid upon the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt's long tenure in office—and the accidents of death and retirements—permitted him to "re-make" the Federal judiciary in accordance with his aims at personal government.

Political subserviency and eccentric radical theories, instead of knowledge and experience in the law, had become the New Deal's qualifications of judges.

Left-wing ideologies and New Deal political loyalties were the determining factors in appointments, so that we now have—in violation of all sound precedent—a Supreme Court of eight Democrats and one lone Republican not one of whom has had the judicial training and not one of whom possesses the intellectual powers of even the least celebrated of their distinguished predecessors.

The progressive deterioration of the Supreme Court, under these deplorable circumstances, has been unmistakable.

On almost every decision day the court as a whole agrees upon exactly nothing.

Dissent, rather than assent, is the prevailing rule: and the frequent spectacle occurs of one dissenter dissenting from other dissenters, which is *reductio ad absurdum* with a vengeance.

\* \* \*

**I**N THIS unwholesome atmosphere, the old reliable landmarks of equity and jurisprudence are being recklessly swept away: and it is today a bitter truism among well-trained lawyers that **NO MAN NOW KNOWS WHAT THE LAW IS.**

By corollary, of course, no American now has any assurance that his constitutional rights are safe or that he may obtain justice at the bar of justice.

The sudden quarrel between brothers Jackson and Black revolves about a simple issue of judicial ethics.

A much greater issue than that is really at stake.

Mr. Roosevelt is gone from his eminent place, and the New Deal itself may—God willing—be soon gone from the seats of authority.

But the evil that the New Deal has perpetrated in the administration of justice lives on.