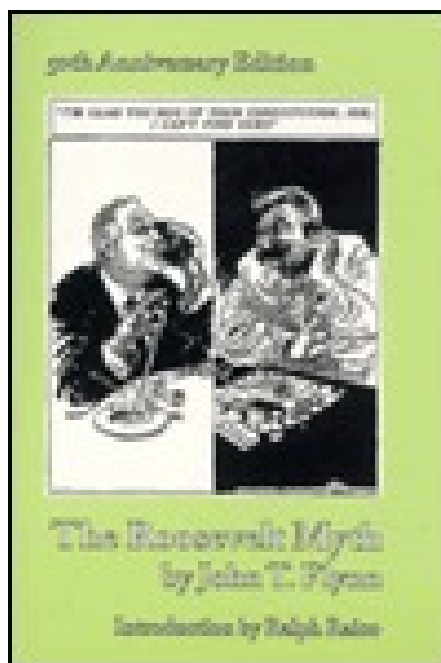




The Roosevelt Myth

John T. Flynn

Download now

Read Online ➞

The Roosevelt Myth

John T. Flynn

The Roosevelt Myth John T. Flynn

The routine judgment of American historians, that Roosevelt was a truly "great president," has nothing objective about it. Like other academics they tend to be overwhelmingly on the left. "Left-liberal historians worship political power, and idolize those who wield it most lavishly in the service of left-liberal causes." (Higgs) Why should it be surprising that they venerate Roosevelt and try to get a credulous public to do the same? For a rather different view, the reader can now turn to *The Roosevelt Myth*, which was and, after half a century, remains the major debunking of Franklin Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt Myth Details

Date : Published 1948 by Fox & Wilkes

ISBN : 9780930073275

Author : John T. Flynn

Format : Paperback 445 pages

Genre : History, Politics, North American Hi..., American History, Nonfiction, Biography, Presidents

 [Download The Roosevelt Myth ...pdf](#)

 [Read Online The Roosevelt Myth ...pdf](#)

Download and Read Free Online The Roosevelt Myth John T. Flynn

From Reader Review The Roosevelt Myth for online ebook

Marios Antoniou says

I am no FDR apologist and I am aware of the many failures of the New Deal but this book really strains credulity FDR is portrayed as a manipulative sociopath who gleefully hoped that the Great Depression would worsen under Hoover so that he could appear as a saviour. According to Flynn the New Deal was nothing but a jumbled mixture of communist and Fascist policies. Everybody is entitled to their own opinion but I cannot take a book seriously when it's full of derogatory adjectives towards everyone the author opposes. To give an example: p175. Thorstein Veblen: 'sneering mind' 'exploiting fake illness'. Not only does he disagree ideologically with the New Deal, he criticises FDR for corruption, allowing Pearl Harbor to proceed and any other crime imaginable. Nor is Eleanor spared she is called a fraterniser of red pinks and Red-fascists. Feels like watching Limbaugh or Beck or some alt-right conspiracy theorist. If you want valid critiques of FDR I recommend any other book but this.

Bob Bingham says

First published in 1948, but now in reprint edition. Really clears the air about FDR and his close associates.

Davis Hipps says

The Roosevelt Myth is truly an amazing book. By that I mean: the book is engagingly written, impeccably sourced, and provides some new astonishment about the life and times of FDR on almost every page (of over 400)!

First published in 1948, just 3 years after Roosevelt's death, The Roosevelt Myth draws from a large number of memoirs written by the President's family, Cabinet members, Aides, and Advisors, as well as the author's own work as a reporter during the time in question. The book mostly deals with the time from FDR's first Presidential campaign to his death, with just a bit about the times before and after also included. As I mentioned in the preceding paragraph, there's a new astonishment on almost every page. These days FDR is hailed by people from all across the current political spectrum as one of our greatest presidents, if not the greatest. In this book, however, researched and written so close to the times in question, the myth that has become the received wisdom about FDR is laid bare.

I honestly faced times where I had trouble putting this book down. The writing is compelling, and, while necessarily negative, does not come across as mean-spirited. It is the work of a reporter laying out the facts for his readers in order to uncover the truth that had, even then, already begun to be buried by the myth. I cannot recommend it enough.

Curtis Bentley says

You likely won't find much new here. We've had over 60 years now for people to fight about Roosevelt. But this book was written shortly after his death (I believe), either just after (or maybe even during) WWII, when Roosevelt's stature was as great as it's ever been. As you read it, you can feel the author's need to try and cut

Roosevelt down to size. I wasn't overly impressed, but a good read to try and understand a minority perspective of the times.

Zachary Moore says

Nothing like a good dash of historical revisionism, especially given the ongoing baleful influence of the cult of FDR. Flynn's style is highly accessible and even the politicians he quotes talk like they haven't been groomed by PR consultants--a refreshing change from modern political discussions. FDR is revealed here as a mortal man, trying different remedies for depression as ad hoc expedients rather than as some all-knowing supernatural force magically righting the American economy. Above all Roosevelt emerges as a typical politician--a man of small mind and loose morals who enriched himself and his friends while playing political games with the lives and livelihoods of millions of Americans.

Max P says

I got exactly what I was looking for out of this book: a detailed account of the Roosevelt presidency that wasn't written by those who praise everything he did without question. While this book focused a lot on Economics, I found it to be incomplete in certain areas. What about his terrible monetary policy where he actually made it illegal to hold gold? What about unlawfully detaining all Japanese citizens, putting them in American concentration camps? These two actions should be talked about more as huge black marks in the Roosevelt presidency, but they are not or only barely mentioned in this book.

With the criticisms out of the way, this book did offer many details on the failed economic thinking of FDR. Also, it touched on his obsession with power and public approval (as are most politicians) without caring about the damage it would do to the country.

John Flynn was able to present evidence in a certain light while still keeping his writing evidence-based. If it weren't for this book, we would have very few full works that don't portray FDR as America's savior.

FDR was an awful president, but he is generally regarded as one of the best in history. Evidence presented in this book and those like it keeps the debate alive, even if it wasn't published recently. Also, kudos to the Mises Institute for giving the e-book away for free at mises.org.

Ken says

This isn't my first book on FDR, but certainly confirmed much of what I have read from later authors as well as offered new light on the character of the man. I already knew that FDR was a habitual liar, but I didn't realize how shallow were his principles and certainly not how deceitful he was. I could never find how anyone, especially the intelligentsia, could rank him among the top 5 presidents of all time with the exception of potentially being someone who helped the US get through the war. This book totally destroyed even that concession I have been willing to grant. It certainly pains me to now realize the depths of betrayal this man has tainted our country to the Communist march throughout the world post-WWII.

Charles M. says

A very different look at the Franklin D. Roosevelt presidency from a government insider. Flynn argues that FDR's New Deal programs did nothing to change the Great Depression and in fact, turned the American capitalism system into that of socialism, etc.

Weathervane says

John Flynn explains how Roosevelt was a lying, power-hungry, incompetent man whose primary skills were the art of manipulation and political maneuvering. Enlightening, to say the least.

Jim says

Easy and engaging, I learned a lot about why the President did/does what he did/does, and how good intentions are no excuse for unintended consequences. A common thread between F.D.R.'s and B.H.O.'s political theory is the arrogance of hubris; the President knows what's best for us, and he's willing to use coercion to prove it. Those of you who like more government rather than less, read this book, and then evaluate the guy you elected for president recently. Unfortunately, we're lacking attractive and honorable politicians from any of the major parties. And while you're at it, read Hayek's "The Road to Serfdom" as well.

Don Incognito says

I haven't decided how extensively to review this book now that I'm finished. (It's a quick read for being a 445-page heavily detailed political/history text. I read it in nine days, which is an unusually high speed for me.)

This book was originally written in 1948, and was given a postscript in 1956 (I read the 1956 edition); the author lived through events he described. His book is an attempt to debunk the myth of Franklin Roosevelt's greatness and the myth of the New Deal's effectiveness in ending the Great Depression. (Whether due to his influence or not, the belief that the New Deal ended the Great Depression is probably already debunked to some extent, because when I was in high school in the mid-90s, my history and government teachers both stated clearly that the Depression was ended by WWII, not the New Deal. But Roosevelt is still seen as one of the greatest of American presidents.)

This book begins with the day of Roosevelt's first inauguration, and covers his entire presidency chronologically up to his death.

Salient details:

Roosevelt had no understanding whatsoever of economics, including the various economic factors that caused the Depression and what economic solutions were likely to effect economic recovery.

Roosevelt was not any sort of progressive, leftist, or Communist sympathizer. He had no political principles of any kind. He was interested only in whatever would bring him votes, political support, and he was an expert in that area. In short, he was nothing more than a politician, possibly the most skilled politician in American history.

Because of these two things--his total lack of understanding of economics, and his lack of political ideology--Roosevelt allowed two types of people to influence him as advisers and hangers-on in his administration:

1. Economic quacks: people who recommended foolish solutions for repairing the badly damaged American economy. With his lack of economic knowledge, Roosevelt was unable to identify bad advice, and the advice probably most influential him was the recommendation for spending unlimited amounts of money. This was based on a silly theory that government debt consists of the people's debt to themselves and is therefore meaningless.

[To be continued when I have enough concentration to finish. If you want to see my raw notes, send me a message.]

In the meantime, I offer these quotations:

"The Capitalist system can operate at its highest efficiency only when it is managed in accordance with those economic laws suited to its special character."

"The seeds of that disaster [the Great Depression] were first sown in New York State, of which Roosevelt was governor."

"The reader will fail to grasp the full meaning of these events unless he understands the origin of the depression. It was not in any sense a failure of the free enterprise system--generally referred to as Capitalism. It resulted from a group of grave abuses which afflicted that system."

"He [Roosevelt] had practically no understanding of the natural laws which provide the energy for private enterprise. His knowledge of economics was a total blank. He was essentially a politician."

"We liberated Europe from Hitler and turned it over to the mercies of a far more terrible tyrant [Stalin] and actually tried to sell him to the people as a savior of civilization."

"He [Harry Hopkins] was one of those maladjusted and surly creatures whose code was churned up out of his angry soul. He was a thoroughly bad character who would have been at home in an earlier manifestation in the court of Louis XV."

"What Roosevelt needed was some rational and healthy advice on how to bring the nation out of the chaos into which it had fallen. Instead he found himself under the influence of a collection of revolutionary spirits who were aflame with the hope not of bringing a recovery of the free system but of completing its ruin and building on the wreckage some form of socialist heaven."

The one thing I disliked is that on one or two occasions Flynn blatantly and unnecessarily insults Eleanor

Roosevelt.

Allen Patterson says

Very good read. Well documented. You will never get this truth from any left leaning media or any socialist leaning politician or teacher.

Kathy says

What an eye-opener! This man was not the hero you think he was. This book was written not long after Roosevelt's presidency, so the author refers to many people and events that I was unfamiliar with, but I could follow it enough to be amazed at the propaganda that was and still is fed to the American public about this man. Our country is still reeling from his experiments, and is further headed down the path he wandered into.

Robert Brents says

This carefully documented book makes it indisputably clear that FDR was a pathological liar, a sociopathic egomaniac and an intellectual flyweight who did NOT get America out of the Great Depression, but rather, made it worse and longer than it had to have been. I'm reading about "the depression you've never heard of" that took place between 1920 and 1921. If either Hoover or Roosevelt had been paying attention to the lessons of that economic crisis, they could have learned that the Great Depression could have been triaged and over faster if they had done only three things: (1) REDUCED the size of government; (2) Cut taxes; and (3) Cut tariffs.

Jessica Applin says

I have written many papers on the new deal, and the "court packing" scheme. I always found this book to be the right balance to the others I was reading.

Jim says

A good starting antidote to FDR worship. The altered vision of FDR is one of lucky politician who lacks any real skills or talent aside from an ability to charm the masses, and get away with misleading the people again, and again, and again. Surrounded by sycophants and a fawning and compliant press, he stumbles through 4 disastrous terms leaving the US worse off than when he began.

The book is a polemic -- but well documented. On the bright side, our Republic seems to have survived FDR, and we got term limits for that office at least.

Sean Rosenthal says

Interesting Quotes:

“Roosevelt, who always viewed any criticism of himself as a perversion of true democracy, was outraged. The president of the United States wrote a personal letter to a magazine editor declaring that Flynn ‘should be barred hereafter from the columns of any presentable daily paper, monthly magazine, or national quarterly.’ Whether or not as a consequence of FDR’s spite, the New Republic dropped the column by Flynn it had been publishing since 1933, a time when things were changing in the circles of left-liberalism. In the years to come, FDR would use the FBI, the IRS, and other agencies to spy on, harass, and intimidate his critics. This—and his lying, his constant lying—more than any putative mental affliction, explains the hatred that so many cherished for Franklin Roosevelt.”

-Ralph Raico, Introduction to John Flynn’s the Roosevelt Myth

“At 11:30 the telephone rang. It was Hoover. He told Roosevelt he was still willing, with his consent, to issue the proclamation against hoardings and withdrawals [to stop the banking panic]. He asked Roosevelt if he agreed with him there should be no closings. Roosevelt answered: Senator Glass is here. He does not think it is necessary to close the banks—my own opinion is that the governors of the states can take care of closings wherever necessary. I prefer that you issue no proclamation of this nature . . . Then Glass asked Roosevelt what he was going to do. To Glass’ amazement, he answered ‘I am planning to close them, of course.’ Glass asked him what his authority was and he replied: ‘The Enemy Trading Act’—the very act Hoover had referred to and on which Roosevelt had said he had no advice from Cummings as to its validity. Glass protested such an act would be unconstitutional and told him so in heated terms. ‘Nevertheless,’ replied Roosevelt, ‘I’m going to issue a proclamation to close the banks.’ . . . After delivering his inaugural address, Roosevelt issued a proclamation closing all banks.”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“First, and most important, was the NRA and its dynamic ringmaster, General Hugh Johnson. As I write, of course, Mussolini is an evil memory. But in 1933 he was a towering figure who was supposed to have discovered something worth study and imitation by all world artificers everywhere. Such eminent persons as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mr. Sol Bloom, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, assured us he was a great man and had something we might well look into for imitation. What they liked particularly was his corporative system. He organized each trade or industrial group or professional group into a state-supervised trade association. He called it a corporative. These corporatives operated under state supervision and could plan production, quality, prices, distribution, labor standards, etc. The NRA provided that in America each industry should be organized into a federally supervised trade association. It was not a corporative. It was called a Code Authority. But it was essentially the same thing. These code authorities could regulate production, quantities, qualities, prices, distribution methods, etc. under the supervision of the NRA. This was fascism. The anti-trust laws forbade such organizations. Roosevelt had denounced Hoover for not enforcing these laws sufficiently. Now he suspended them and compelled men to combine.”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“The reporter asked:“
“‘Mr. President, are you a Communist?’
“‘No,’ said Roosevelt.

“‘Are you a capitalist?’

“‘No.’

“‘Are you a Socialist?’

“‘No.’

“Then the young man asked what his philosophy was.

“‘Philosophy?’ the President was puzzled. ‘Philosophy? I am a Christian and a Democrat—that’s all.’”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“Amid all the other difficulties, the President was presented with the soldiers’ bonus bill. He vetoed that but had an arrangement with the Democratic leadership that they would pass it over his head. Thus the President could get credit for trying to kill it while the Democrats would get credit for actually passing it.”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“The Republicans adopted a platform [in 1936] which did not differ much from the Democratic platform of 1932. When accused of stealing the Democratic platform of 1932, the Republicans replied ‘Why not? The Democrats have no more use for it. Moreover it is in perfectly good condition—it was never even used.’

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“Roosevelt over the radio said the whole question was after all a simple one—just ask yourself one question, Are you worse off now or better off than when we took office?”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“The Supreme Court had invalidated not only the NRA and the AAA, but a whole string of Roosevelt’s New Deal laws. After all, there was and is a Constitution and Roosevelt had swept it aside in his impetuous drive for the numerous contradictory New Deal measures. His conception of the structure of the government was never really clear. The independence of the courts is something which all parties had accepted as a matter of course. Yet Roosevelt could suggest to Chief Justice Hughes that it might be well if Hughes discussed controverted constitutional decisions with him while he would discuss proposed legislation with the Chief Justice. The veriest law tyro would see the impropriety of this. Yet Roosevelt, in telling of the incident, described Hughes’ coolness to his suggestion as evidence of the Court’s ‘unwillingness to cooperate.’”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“The reasons given by Roosevelt for his plan were wholly lacking in frankness. He did not say he wanted to pack the Court with a batch of judges who would vote as he wished. He put it entirely on the ground that because of the age and infirmities of so many judges the Court was hopelessly behind with its work . . . On the first day of the open hearings, Senator Wheeler rose and read a letter from Chief Justice Hughes, in which the Justice called attention to the fact—a fact well-known to lawyers—that the Supreme Court’s docket for the first time in many years was absolutely up to date. There were no cases lagging behind for any reason. Hughes had been not merely the presiding judge, but a competent and exacting administrator of the Court’s affairs. This letter completely punctured the whole pretense on which Roosevelt’s plan was based.”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

LOOK UP HOOVER'S SPEECH PAGE 188 OF BOOK

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

"About this time [when Roosevelt was elected President] a gentleman named John A. Sargent, in Boston, who was making \$7500 a year—the hard way—as an insurance salesman, saw the possibilities in [Roosevelt's oldest son Jimmy. He managed the formation of an insurance firm called Roosevelt and Sargent . . . [Long list of entities Jimmy for the insurance from] . . .

"The Columbia Broadcasting Company was subject to a federal commission. Jimmy got its insurance. Walter Home, an insurance broker, owned property on which the Fox West Coast Theatre building stands and the lease provided that he should have the insurance. At the time Joe Schenck, the movie magnate whose concern was interested in this theater was in jail and applying for a federal pardon. Home was told that the \$315,000 policy on this property had to be shifted to Jimmy . . .

"In 1934 his insurance earnings were only \$37,215. His total earnings for the year were \$49,167. They were \$44,668 in 1936. By 1937 they were \$61,000 for the year. And in 1939 they were \$100,000, or \$25,000 more than his father got as President of the United States . . .

"This was graft. Let us be honest about it. That is the name for it. It was graft fully known to the President. Dudley Field Malone, Assistant Secretary of State under Wilson, called on Roosevelt to investigate his son's insurance business. The President's answer was that he would do nothing to prevent his son earning a living . . . And as the war arrived, with the vast business of the government running into countless millions with big corporations all over America, the insurance business of Roosevelt and Sargent grew by leaps and bounds. What its earnings were no one knows."

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

"[Franklin Roosevelt's son] Elliott was a schematic business man and his mind turned to deals and promotions. One of Roosevelt's early acts in foreign affairs was to recognize Soviet Russia. Three months later—February 28, 1934—Elliott went into a deal with Anthony Fokker to sell the Soviet government 50 military planes for a price which would leave a commission of half a million dollars for Elliott and the same for Fokker, who told a Senate committee the price was excessive but that Elliott had enough influence with the Export-Import Bank and the Russian Purchasing Commission in this country to swing the deal at this price. Elliott was only 23 at the time . . .

"In May, 1936, Elliott Roosevelt arrived at the White House from Texas and promptly applied to the Federal Communications Commission to have these four stations transferred to Mr. Hearst. One Commission member objected but the two Democratic members were for instant approval without a hearing. The objecting member didn't like the idea of the President's son appearing before the Commission which his father had appointed. Then in a month or two the summer arrived and the objecting member left on his vacation. As soon as he was out of town and on only an hour's notice the remaining two called a snap meeting and approved the transfer. A member of the President's family called from the White House to urge the transfer "because it meant so much to Elliott.' It did indeed. He got a large sum for each of the stations transferred and was engaged as vice-president of the operating company at a large salary. Thus Elliott began his radio career . . .

"The Chicago Tribune estimated that Elliott's earnings from 1933 to 1944 inclusive amounted to \$1,175,000 or roughly \$100,000 a year and practically every dollar was made on the strength of his White House connection."

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“[Eleanor Roosevelt] accepted the most expensive gifts from private concerns and from foreign governments seeking favors—a \$10,000 mink coat from Canadian fur breeders, a gold bracelet from Emperor Haile Selassie, a gold crown from the Sultan of Morocco, and gifts from various American trade organizations. She said flippantly: ‘The President cannot take a present from a foreign government, but I can accept a present from anybody.’ No law should be necessary to restrain a President's wife. Theodore Roosevelt had a standing rule that presents of food to him should be sent to charitable institutions and all others returned to the senders. But with the Franklin D. Roosevelts the rule seemed to be to ‘get while the getting is good.’”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“However, the President had enriched his personal collection of stamps upon a very large scale. But this is not all. When a new stamp is made the first proof from the original die has an especially great market value, merely because it is so scarce. After a stamp is issued the design is revised from time to time—a change in the lettering, the insertion of a little flag, a decorative curlicue here or there. The original die proof thus becomes more and more valuable, and in stamp collecting it is the scarcity feature of an article that makes the market value. It was a custom at one time when a new commemorative stamp was issued to permit some person—perhaps the senator or governor of the state involved in the commemoration or some other person connected with it—to have the die proof. But there were some abuses in which others got them. They became very choice articles on the stamp market, worth a great deal of money. Hence when Theodore Roosevelt was President he issued an order forbidding the delivery of these die proofs to any person. When Franklin Roosevelt became President, knowing of the value of these items and being the boss of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, he issued an order to have delivered to him a large number of die proofs going all the way back to 1896. Under this new rule they could be delivered only to him. These he put into his personal stamp collection. When he died these die proofs alone, the result of this mass raid by the President, sold for \$59,000 which went into his estate. The whole stamp collection, including the die proofs and the imperforate sheets, plus his otherwise modest collection, sold for \$275,000.”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“The war cost I reckon at 363 billion dollars. To form some estimate of this figure it may help to recall that during the 144 years which cover the administrations of all the presidents from Washington to the first inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt, the total expenditures of the federal government equaled 117 billion dollars. Yet in the seven years from 1941 to 1947, the cost of supporting the war and its consequences alone was 363 billion—three times as much in seven years as in 144 years of our history. The total amount expended in these seven years was 463 billion. I have subtracted a hundred billion to cover the sums which our extravagant government would have spent had we not entered the war. To complete this picture we must not overlook the solemn fact that we have paid to date only one-third of this prodigious bill. The remaining two-thirds stands against us as the national debt, the interest on which alone, when the debt is all funded, will be nearly twice the cost of government before Mr. Roosevelt came to power.”

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

“Stalin thrust a barbed shaft into Churchill's temper. In one of his numerous toasts he raised his glass and said: ‘To the swiftest possible justice for all Germany's war criminals—justice before a firing squad. I drink

to our unity in dispatching them as fast as we catch them, all of them, and there must be at least 50,000 of them.' . . .

"Churchill having taken up the challenge, Roosevelt might have been well advised to remain out of it or, if he intervened, to either support Churchill or, in any case, attempt to mollify both men. Instead he said in a jocular vein: 'Clearly there must be some compromise . . . Perhaps we could say that instead of summarily executing 50,000 we should settle on a smaller number, say 49,500.' The Americans and Russians laughed. The British remained silent 'in the presence of Churchill's mounting fury.' Stalin was delighted."

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

"There was but three weeks now to the American elections. That is why Roosevelt wanted his agreement [to give Poland to Stalin] kept secret 'for the time being.' The news of this revelation was kept away from the United States until after the election was over."

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

"This was to be the President's schedule and the important part about it was that he was to go on the FOUR-HOUR DAY. His working hours were from 11:00 to 1:00 and from 3:00 to 5:00, the balance of the 24 hours were for resting, lying down, getting massaged, eating his meals and sleeping . . .

"A president, too ill to do more than few hours work a day, whose hands trembled, whose energies were feeble, whose mind was weary and who, at times, was only partially conscious of his surroundings, was not the kind of representative America needed to confront the far more experienced and subtle Churchill and Stalin in the disposition of the affairs of the world. A chief of staff in Roosevelt's condition would have been summarily removed if he did not have the decency to resign. A department head in peacetime as feeble as Roosevelt would have been promptly relieved. Yet this America, so powerful in her economic energies, so tremendous upon the seas, in the air, upon the battlefield, whose might astonished the world, now, in the crucial moment of victory when she would capture or lose the fruits of the victory, put her fortunes into the hands of a drooping, jaded and haggard man, a mere shell, drifting wearily to the grave. But America did not know this."

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

"The net result of all these various conferences and agreements was that our government put into Stalin's hands the means of seizing a great slab of the continent of Europe, then stood aside while he took it and finally acquiesced in his conquests. We gave him the planes, tanks, motor transport, guns, oil and other supplies to the extent of over 11 billion dollars without which he would have been helpless. We withheld our attack on Fortress Europe against the advice of all our military leaders until the prize was almost in Stalin's grasp. Then in a series of conferences with him we yielded it all in return for his promise to come into the United Nations on terms which enabled him to wreck that as an instrument of settling any serious international dispute.

"It will not do to say that all we yielded was eastern Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and parts of Rumania; that as to Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Stalin took these over by violating the agreement he made with us to hold free elections. Did Roosevelt really think Stalin would hold free elections when he agreed to let the Russian dictator conduct the elections - Stalin who had been exhibiting for years his idea of 'free elections' in Russia.

"At the end of all this, Russia held in her hands a vast belt of land running from the Baltic sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south, comprising eleven nations with a population of 100 million people."

-John Flynn, the Roosevelt Myth

Brad says

"It was a good deal like appointing one of Al Capone's mob to make a study of the gangster problem."

Enjoyable witty witting, must read for all those who praise FDR as the greatest president. What great policies he had, such as ordering farmers to mow down one third of their crops to keep prices high while people are jobless and hungry waiting in the bread lines. Or how about the terrible criminal who pressed a suit for 5 cents less than what the NRA dictated <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SkNRU...>

Why oh why do people love this man

Daniel says

A revealing look into the life and policies of one of our most famous presidents. While there are likely many things that could be said in favor of the myth Flynn here attempts to deflate, some of his criticisms are undeniable. Roosevelt massively increased the size of our government and our debt, severely weakened constitutional protections against government overreach, (can anyone say, "Commerce Clause?") involved us in a war resulting in the death of thousands of American soldiers, (not to mention foreign civilians) and rather than improving Europe's lot thereby, he turned over half of Europe to a worse tyrant than Hitler. All this, despite his repeated (lying) assurances to the American public that he would do nothing of the kind. Further, the communist influence on his regime are still being explored and revealed to this day.

America has never been the same since Franklin Roosevelt. We are no longer the "capitalist" or free nation we claim to be. Even if we grant that Roosevelt's socialist economic or military policies "worked," I find it hard to believe that there was no better way.
