# FDR and the Jews: The Myth of Judicial Supremacy and the Struggle for Civil Rights

Franklin D. Roosevelt is often hailed as one of the greatest presidents in American history. He led the country through the Great Depression and World War II, and he is credited with expanding the role of the federal government in the lives of ordinary Americans. However, FDR's record on civil rights is more complex and controversial.



**FDR and the Jews** by Richard Breitman Language : English File size : 4099 KB Text-to-Speech : Enabled Screen Reader : Supported Enhanced typesetting : Enabled X-Rav : Enabled : Enabled Word Wise Print length : 464 pages



In his new book, FDR and the Jews, Richard Breitman challenges the conventional wisdom about FDR's record on civil rights. Drawing on extensive research in newly available archives, Breitman argues that FDR was not the champion of Jewish rights that he is often made out to be. In fact, Breitman shows that FDR was often indifferent to the plight of Jews, both in the United States and abroad.

One of the most striking examples of FDR's indifference to the plight of Jews is his response to the Holocaust. During the Holocaust, the Nazis murdered six million Jews. FDR was aware of the Holocaust, but he did little to stop it. He did not speak out against the Nazis, and he did not pressure his allies to do more to help the Jews. As a result, many Jews believe that FDR could have done more to save lives during the Holocaust.

FDR's indifference to the plight of Jews was not limited to the Holocaust. He also did little to help Jews who were fleeing Nazi persecution. In 1939, the United States refused to admit 937 Jewish refugees who were aboard the ship St. Louis. The refugees were forced to return to Europe, where many of them were killed by the Nazis.

FDR's record on civil rights is a complex one. He was a progressive who expanded the role of the federal government in the lives of ordinary Americans. However, he was also indifferent to the plight of Jews, both in the United States and abroad. As a result, FDR's legacy on civil rights is a mixed one.

#### FDR and the Myth of Judicial Supremacy

In addition to challenging the conventional wisdom about FDR's record on civil rights, Breitman also challenges the myth of judicial supremacy. Judicial supremacy is the idea that the Supreme Court is the final arbiter of the Constitution. Breitman argues that the Supreme Court is not the only branch of government that can interpret the Constitution. In fact, he argues that the president and Congress also have a role to play in interpreting the Constitution.

Breitman's challenge to the myth of judicial supremacy is significant. For years, the Supreme Court has been the final arbiter of the Constitution. This has given the Court a great deal of power. Breitman's work suggests that the Court's power is not as absolute as we once thought.

FDR and the Jews is a groundbreaking work of historical scholarship that challenges the conventional wisdom about FDR's record on civil rights and the myth of judicial supremacy. Breitman's work is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of civil rights in the United States.

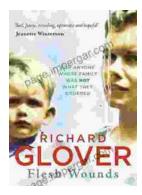
#### About the Author

Richard Breitman is a professor of history at American University. He is the author of several books on the Holocaust, including The Architect of Genocide: Himmler and the Final Solution and Official Secrets: What the Nazis Planned, What the British and Americans Knew. He is also the coeditor of the Encyclopedia of the Holocaust.



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