

# Access Free Louis D Brandeis A Life Pdf Free Copy

*Louis D. Brandeis* **Louis D. Brandeis** *Brandeis: A Free Man's Life* **Brandeis The Brandeis Reader** **Louis D. Brandeis** *My Life with the Lincolns* **Business--a Profession** **The New Jewish Leaders** **A People Divided** **Brandeis on Zionism** **Jacob H. Schiff** *Learning and Community* **Promised Lands** **The Nearest Thing to Life** **Jewish Justices of the Supreme Court** *Overweight Sensation* **Jewish Renaissance and Revival in America** *Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis* **Brandeis** *Woody on Rye* **Brandeis** *Louis Bamberger* *The Eddie Cantor Story* *The Right to Privacy* *The Brandeis-Frankfurter Connection: The Secret Political Activities of Two Supreme Court Justices* **California Jews Believing** *Don Issac Abravanel* **Brandeis And America** *The Art of Misdiagnosis* *Other People's Money* *Marie Syrkin* **Louis D. Brandeis's MIT Lectures on Law (1892-1894)** **Black Power, Jewish Politics** **Letters of Louis D. Brandeis: Volume II, 1907-1912** *American Jewish History* **Louis D. Brandeis** *The Affirmative Action Puzzle* *International Justice: Past, Present, and Future*

A rich, multifaceted history of affirmative action from the Civil Rights Act of 1866

through today's tumultuous times From acclaimed legal historian, author of a biography of Louis Brandeis ("Remarkable" —Anthony Lewis, *The New York Review of Books*, "Definitive"—Jeffrey Rosen, *The New Republic*) and *Dissent and the Supreme Court* ("Riveting"—Dahlia Lithwick, *The New York Times Book Review*), a history of affirmative action from its beginning with the Civil Rights Act of 1866 to the first use of the term in 1935 with the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Act) to 1961 and John F. Kennedy's Executive Order 10925, mandating that federal contractors take "affirmative action" to ensure that there be no discrimination by "race, creed, color, or national origin" down to today's American society. Melvin Urofsky explores affirmative action in relation to sex, gender, and education and shows that nearly every public university in the country has at one time or another instituted some form of affirmative action plan—some successful, others not. Urofsky traces the evolution of affirmative action through labor and the struggle for racial equality, writing of World War I and the exodus that began when some six million African Americans moved northward between 1910 and 1960, one of the greatest

internal migrations in the country's history. He describes how Harry Truman, after becoming president in 1945, fought for Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Act and, surprising everyone, appointed a distinguished panel to serve as the President's Commission on Civil Rights, as well as appointing the first black judge on a federal appeals court in 1948 and, by executive order later that year, ordering full racial integration in the armed forces. In this important, ambitious, far-reaching book, Urofsky writes about the affirmative action cases decided by the Supreme Court: cases that either upheld or struck down particular plans that affected both governmental and private entities. We come to fully understand the societal impact of affirmative action: how and why it has helped, and inflamed, people of all walks of life; how it has evolved; and how, and why, it is still needed. Louis D. Brandeis (1856-1941) played a role in almost every important social and economic movement during his long life: trade unionism, trust busting, progressivism, woman suffrage, scientific management, expansion of civil liberties, hours, wages, and unemployment legislation, Wilson's New Freedom, Roosevelt's New Deal. He invented savings bank life

insurance and the preferential union shop, became known as the "People's Attorney," and altered American jurisprudence as a lawyer and Supreme Court judge. Brandeis led American Zionism from 1914 through 1921 and again from 1930 until his death. He earned over two million dollars practicing law between 1878 and 1916 and used his wealth to foster public causes. He was adviser to leaders from Robert La Follette to Frances Perkins, William McAdoo to Franklin Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson to Harry Truman. This lively account of Brandeis's life and legacy, based on ten years of research in sources not available to previous biographers, reveals much that is new and gives fuller context to personal and historical events. The most significant revelations have to do with his intellectual development. That Brandeis opposed political and economic "bigness" and excessive concentration of wealth is well known. What was not known prior to Strum's research is how far Brandeis carried his beliefs, becoming committed to the goals of worker participation--the sharing of profits and decision making by workers in "manageable"-sized firms. So it happened that the man who was sometimes dismissed as an outmoded horse-and-buggy liberal championed a cause too radical even for the New Deal braintrusts who were quick to follow his advice in other areas. Strum charts Brandeis's development as a kind of industrial-era Jeffersonian deeply influenced by the

classical ideals of Periclean Athens. She shows that this was the source not only of his vision of a democracy based on a human-scaled polis, but also of his sudden emergence, in his late fifties, as the leading American Zionist: he had come to regard Palestine as the locus of a new Athens. And later, on the Supreme Court, this Athenian conception of human potential took justice Brandeis beyond even Justice Holmes in the determined use of judicial power to protect civil liberties and democracy in an industrialized society. Presenting the American Jewish historical experience to the present through documents, photographs, and other illustrations, many of which have never before been published, this entirely new collection of source materials complements existing textbooks on American Jewish history with an organization and pedagogy that reflect the latest historiographical trends and the most creative teaching approaches. Ten chapters, organized chronologically, include source materials that highlight the major thematic questions of each era and tell many stories about what it was like to immigrate and acculturate to American life, practice different forms of Judaism, engage with the larger political, economic, and social cultures that surrounded American Jews, and offer assistance to Jews in need around the world. At the beginning of each chapter, the editors provide a brief historical overview highlighting

some of the most important developments in both American and American Jewish history during that particular era. Source materials in the collection are preceded by short headnotes that orient readers to the documents' historical context and significance. Award-winning novelist and poet Gayle Brandeis's wrenching memoir of her complicated family history and her mother's suicide. Gayle Brandeis's mother disappeared just after Gayle gave birth to her youngest child. Several days later, her body was found: she had hanged herself in the utility closet of a Pasadena parking garage. In this searing, formally inventive memoir, Gayle describes the dissonance between being a new mother, a sweet-smelling infant at her chest, and a grieving daughter trying to piece together what happened, who her mother was, and all she had and hadn't understood about her. Around the time of her suicide, Gayle's mother had been working on a documentary about the rare illnesses she thought ravaged her family: porphyria and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. In *The Art of Misdiagnosis*, taking its title from her mother's documentary, Gayle braids together her own narration of the charged weeks surrounding her mother's suicide, transcripts of her mother's documentary, research into delusional and factitious disorders, and Gayle's own experience with misdiagnosis and illness (both fabricated and real). Slowly and expertly, *The Art of Misdiagnosis* peels back

the complicated layers of deception and complicity, of physical and mental illness in Gayle's family, to show how she and her mother had misdiagnosed one another. Gayle's memoir is both a compelling search into the mystery of one's own family and a life-affirming story of the relief discovered through breaking familial and personal silences. Written by a gifted stylist, *The Art of Misdiagnosis* delves into the tangled mysteries of disease, mental illness, and suicide and comes out the other side with grace. The first full-scale biography of a major Jewish leader and financier. Examines the comedian's life, discussing his rapid fame and decline into obscurity. Louis D. Brandeis, a practicing American attorney and subsequent Supreme Court Justice, composed many essays titled "Other Folk's Money and How the Bankers Use It." The book was initially published in 1914, and is mainly a criticism of the functionings of the American financial system at the time. Brandeis opposed the concentration of financial power in the command of a handful, critiquing investment bankers who manipulated the market for their advantage at the cost of average people. The "money trust" was Brandeis' main concern, talking about the disproportional influence of several big banks as well as investment firms over the world's cash as well as credit. He said this meant that transparency was lost and the potential risk increased for the average individual who had minimal influence over just

how their money was used by these huge institutions. Also, he mentioned the consolidation of financial information produced conflicts of interest, as the institutions tasked with acting as neutral intermediaries were also interested in the companies they were meant to regulate. Louis D. Brandeis is a figure of perennial significance in American history. Brilliant lawyer, innovative reformer, seminal thinker, and judicial giant, he left few significant issues in American society untouched during the course of his long and productive career. The last several decades have been particularly rich in Brandeis historiography, creating the need for a work surveying current scholarship and addressing critical issues. Brandeis and America more than meets this need. Six distinguished Brandeis scholars—David J. Danelski, Nelson L. Dawson, Allon Gal, David W. Levy, Philippa Strum, and Melvin I. Urofsky—offer richly analytical essays illuminating key aspects of Brandeis's impact on American life: his relationship to the Progressive movement, his involvement in Zionism, his role as a New Deal advisor, and his significance in constitutional law. In addition, the book contains a comprehensive survey of Brandeis historiography, a reference chronology of his life, and an exploration of the deeply controversial issue of judicial propriety. It should prove a powerful stimulus to future Brandeis research. These essays not only

contribute to an understanding of Brandeis himself but also cast light on vital political, social, and economic issues in twentieth-century America, issues that are sure to be with us well into the next century. Originally published in 1982 by Oxford University Press and featured in a front-page story in the *Sunday New York Times*, this book describes the relationship between Justice Louis D. Brandeis and then-Harvard law professor Felix Frankfurter. While on the Court, Brandeis provided Frankfurter with funds to promote a variety of political reforms. The book sparked a debate about the ethics of extrajudicial activities by Supreme Court justices. "This book sets out an historical narrative of hitherto unknown, undiscovered, yet rather extensive political activities by two major, highly respected justices of the United States Supreme Court... It now appears that in one of the most unique relationships in the Court's history, Brandeis enlisted Frankfurter, then a professor at Harvard Law School, as his paid political lobbyist and lieutenant. Working together over a period of twenty-five years, they placed a network of disciples in positions of influence, and labored diligently for the enactment of their desired programs. This adroit use of the politically skillful Frankfurter as an intermediary enabled Brandeis to keep his considerable political endeavors hidden from the public. Not surprisingly, after his own appointment to the

Court, Frankfurter resorted to some of the same methods to advance governmental goals consonant with his own political philosophy. As a result, history virtually repeated itself, with the student placing his own network of disciples in various agencies and working through this network for the realization of his own goals." — Bruce Allen Murphy, in the Introduction to *The Brandeis-Frankfurter Connection* "This study of the extrajudicial activities of two celebrated Justices of the Supreme Court makes a valuable and fascinating, if somewhat schizophrenic, book... Murphy has done a first-class job of research, supplementing his labors in the Brandeis and Frankfurter papers by extensive investigation in other manuscript collections and the Columbia University oral histories and by fruitful interviews with survivors... *The Brandeis-Frankfurter Connection* is a useful book. It is useful because it makes us think hard about standards of judicial behavior... And it is useful because it makes us think realistically about the Court itself." — Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., *The New York Times* "The Brandeis-Frankfurter Connection contains at once a great historical find and a thoughtful and, at times, brilliant essay on judicial propriety. This book deals superbly with questions not only of a citizen's legitimate expectations for Supreme Court behavior but also of the broader role and hope for the performance of

government... [Murphy] is a very reluctant muckraker who, after laying out the details, tries in a four-page conclusion to take much of it back, insisting that both the late justices 'will survive as giants of twentieth-century America.'" — Bob Woodward, *The Washington Post* "[F]ascinating reading... a serious and commendable work of scholarship, a partial but engaging and persuasive portrait of the Washington political community for a good slice of the 20th century." — Nelson W. Polsby, *Commentary Magazine* "A valuable study... the views of [Brandeis and Frankfurter] and their efforts to win acceptance for them have never been so searchingly studied and evaluated." — Frank Freidel, *The American Historical Review* "Murphy has authored a solidly researched and important book... Murphy amply demonstrates both his thorough research abilities and his talent for weaving material together to produce a work that flows like a well-written mystery... [and] deserve[s] much credit... for assembling hitherto known and unknown facts and placing them in a useful perspective... an important work." — Alan Betten, *University of Baltimore Law Review* "Murphy's book persuasively demonstrates that Brandeis and Frankfurter never ceased to be the kind of men they were before they went to the bench-political men. Not that their behavior was unique or unprecedented. Murphy reminds readers that two-thirds of those who have sat on the highest court have engaged in

'off-the-bench political activity'... Perhaps this book continues to stir emotions precisely because it establishes so convincingly the political effectiveness of two remarkable judges-men who have too long been esteemed as models of a pristine judicial probity that in our nation probably cannot exist." — Victoria Schuck, *The Wilson Quarterly* Don Isaac Abravanel (1437-1508) was one of the great inventors of Jewish modernity. A merchant, banker, and court financier, a scholar versed in both Jewish and Christian writings, a preacher and exegete, a prominent political actor in royal entourages and Jewish communities, Abravanel was one of the greatest leaders and thinkers of Iberian Jewry in the aftermath of the expulsion of 1492. This book, the first new intellectual biography of Abravanel in twenty years, depicts his life in three cultural milieus--Portugal, Castile, and post-expulsion Italy--and analyzes his major literary accomplishments in each period. Abravanel was a traditionalist with innovative ideas, a man with one foot in the Middle Ages and the other in the Renaissance. An erudite scholar, author of a monumental exegetical opus that is still studied today, and an avid book collector, he was a transitional figure, defined by an age of contradictions. Yet, it is these very contradictions that make him such an important personality for understanding the dawn of Jewish modernity. Louis Bamberger (1855-1944) was

the epitome of the merchant prince as public benefactor. Born in Baltimore, this son of German immigrants built his business - the great, glamorous L. Bamberger & Co. department store in Newark, N.J. - into the sixth-largest department store in the country. A multimillionaire by middle age, he joined the elite circle of German Jews who owned Macy's, Bloomingdale's, and Filene's. Despite his vast wealth and local prominence, Bamberger was a reclusive figure who shunned the limelight, left no business records, and kept no diaries. He remained a bachelor and kept his private life and the rationale for his business decisions to himself. Yet his achievements are manifold. He was a merchandising genius whose innovations, including newspaper and radio ads and brilliant use of window and in-store displays, established the culture of consumption in twentieth-century America. His generous giving, both within the Jewish community and beyond it, created institutions that still stand today: the Newark YM-YWHA, Beth Israel Hospital, and the Newark Museum. Toward the end of his career, he financed and directed the creation of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, which led to a friendship with Albert Einstein. Despite his significance as business innovator and philanthropist, historians of the great department stores have paid scant attention to Bamberger. This full-length biography will interest historians as well as general

readers of Jewish history nationally, New Jerseyans fascinated by local history, and the Newarkers for whom Bamberger's was a beloved local institution. Gift of Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut. My dad used to be Abraham Lincoln. When I was six and learning to read, I saw his initials were A. B. E., Albert Baruch Edelman. ABE. That's when I knew. Mina Edelman believes that she and her family are the Lincolns reincarnated. Her main task for the next three months: to protect her father from assassination, her mother from insanity, and herself—Willie Lincoln incarnate—from death at age twelve. Apart from that, the summer of 1966 should be like any other. But Mina's dad begins taking Mina along to hear speeches by Martin Luther King, Jr in Chicago. And soon he brings the freedom movement to their own small town, with consequences for everyone, in Gayle Brandeis's *My Life with the Lincolns*. "An elegant, impassioned demand that America see gender-based violence as a cultural and structural problem that hurts everyone, not just victims and survivors... It's at times downright virtuosic in the threads it weaves together."—NPR Winner of the 2022 ABA Silver Gavel Award for Books From the woman who gave the landmark testimony against Clarence Thomas as a sexual menace, a new manifesto about the origins and course of gender violence in our society; a combination of memoir, personal accounts, law, and social analysis, and a powerful call to arms from one

of our most prominent and poised survivors. In 1991, Anita Hill began something that's still unfinished work. The issues of gender violence, touching on sex, race, age, and power, are as urgent today as they were when she first testified. *Believing* is a story of America's three decades long reckoning with gender violence, one that offers insights into its roots, and paths to creating dialogue and substantive change. It is a call to action that offers guidance based on what this brave, committed fighter has learned from a lifetime of advocacy and her search for solutions to a problem that is still tearing America apart. We once thought gender-based violence—from casual harassment to rape and murder—was an individual problem that affected a few; we now know it's cultural and endemic, and happens to our acquaintances, colleagues, friends and family members, and it can be physical, emotional and verbal. Women of color experience sexual harassment at higher rates than White women. Street harassment is ubiquitous and can escalate to violence. Transgender and nonbinary people are particularly vulnerable. Anita Hill draws on her years as a teacher, legal scholar, and advocate, and on the experiences of the thousands of individuals who have told her their stories, to trace the pipeline of behavior that follows individuals from place to place: from home to school to work and back home. In measured, clear, blunt terms, she demonstrates the

impact it has on every aspect of our lives, including our physical and mental wellbeing, housing stability, political participation, economy and community safety, and how our descriptive language undermines progress toward solutions. And she is uncompromising in her demands that our laws and our leaders must address the issue concretely and immediately. Louis D. Brandeis (1856-1941) played a role in almost every important social and economic movement during his long life: trade unionism, trust busting, progressivism, woman suffrage, scientific management, expansion of civil liberties, hours, wages, and unemployment legislation, Wilson's New Freedom, Roosevelt's New Deal. He invented savings bank life insurance and the preferential union shop, became known as the "People's Attorney," and altered American jurisprudence as a lawyer and Supreme Court judge. Brandeis led American Zionism from 1914 through 1921 and again from 1930 until his death. He earned over two million dollars practicing law between 1878 and 1916 and used his wealth to foster public causes. He was adviser to leaders from Robert La Follette to Frances Perkins, William McAdoo to Franklin Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson to Harry Truman. This lively account of Brandeis's life and legacy, based on ten years of research in sources not available to previous biographers, reveals much that is new and gives fuller context to personal and historical events. The most

significant revelations have to do with his intellectual development. That Brandeis opposed political and economic "bigness" and excessive concentration of wealth is well known. What was not known prior to Strum's research is how far Brandeis carried his beliefs, becoming committed to the goals of worker participation--the sharing of profits and decision making by workers in "manageable"-sized firms. So it happened that the man who was sometimes dismissed as an outmoded horse-and-buggy liberal championed a cause too radical even for the New Deal braintrusts who were quick to follow his advice in other areas Strum charts Brandeis's development as a kind of industrial-era Jeffersonian deeply influenced by the classical ideals of Periclean Athens. She shows that this was the source not only of his vision of a democracy based on a human-scaled polis, but also of his sudden emergence, in his late fifties, as the leading American Zionist: he had come to regard Palestine as the locus of a new Athens. And later, on the Supreme Court, this Athenian conception of human potential took justice Brandeis beyond even Justice Holmes in the determined use of judicial power to protect civil liberties and democracy in an industrialized society. As a young lawyer in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Louis Brandeis, born into a family of reformers who came to the United States to escape European anti-Semitism, established the way

modern law is practiced. He was an early champion of the right to privacy and pioneer the idea of pro bono work by attorneys. Brandeis invented savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts and was a driving force in the development of the Clayton Antitrust Act, the Federal Reserve Act, and the law establishing the Federal Trade Commission. Brandeis witnessed and suffered from the anti-Semitism rampant in the United States in the early twentieth century, and with the outbreak of World War I, became at age fifty-eight the head of the American Zionist movement. During the brutal six-month congressional confirmation battle that ensued when Woodrow Wilson nominated him to the Supreme Court in 1916, Brandeis was described as "a disturbing element in any gentlemen's club." But once on the Court, he became one of its most influential members, developing the modern jurisprudence of free speech and the doctrine of a constitutionally protected right to privacy and suggesting what became known as the doctrine of incorporation, by which the Bill of Rights came to apply to the states. In this award-winning biography, Melvin Urofsky gives us a panoramic view of Brandeis's unprecedented impact on American society and law. According to Jeffrey Rosen, Louis D. Brandeis was "the Jewish Jefferson," the greatest critic of what he called "the curse of bigness," in business and government, since the

author of the Declaration of Independence. Published to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of his Supreme Court confirmation on June 1, 1916, Louis D. Brandeis: American Prophet argues that Brandeis was the most farseeing constitutional philosopher of the twentieth century. In addition to writing the most famous article on the right to privacy, he also wrote the most important Supreme Court opinions about free speech, freedom from government surveillance, and freedom of thought and opinion. And as the leader of the American Zionist movement, he convinced Woodrow Wilson and the British government to recognize a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Combining narrative biography with a passionate argument for why Brandeis matters today, Rosen explores what Brandeis, the Jeffersonian prophet, can teach us about historic and contemporary questions involving the Constitution, monopoly, corporate and federal power, technology, privacy, free speech, and Zionism. "Louis D. Brandeis was a great lawyer and a great judge. He was also a zealous champion of the common man, a millionaire three times over, an ardent Zionist, a complex, sometimes inconsistent, lovable individual. Even the most intransigent of his legal and political foes admit today that Brandeis was one of the makers of modern America, a man whose influence upon our thought and institutions can hardly be overestimated. For the last six

years Alpheus Thomas Mason, a Professor of Politics at Princeton, has been working upon a monumental authorized biography... There can be no question that it is a triumph of research and organization, clear, precise and comprehensive. Mr. Mason has quoted copiously from Brandeis' speeches, letters and judicial opinions. He has delved deeply into corporation finances and legal technicalities. One could not reasonably ask for more information about Brandeis than Mr. Mason has assembled... [Brandeis'] philosophy... was based upon a generous concern for the welfare of the underdog. Brandeis often supported it with economic facts, rather than with judicial precedents. To foster the social welfare of the common man Brandeis defended an increase in the powers of Government to control and regulate the affairs of the people. Brandeis was the spiritual father of much of the New Deal, the collateral godfather of Henry Wallace. And yet, it was Brandeis who earlier in his career said, 'Our Government does not grapple successfully with the duties which it has assumed, and should not extend its operations at least until it does.' Louis D. Brandeis was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1856. In spite of his frail body, precarious health and the astounding quantities of work he habitually performed, he lived to be nearly 85. After several years of study abroad he entered the Harvard Law School at 18. There his

precocious brilliance was so great that his academic record has never been rivaled before or since. With such a record many jobs were open to him. He chose to begin practice in St Louis, but soon returned to Boston, where his success as a corporation lawyer was immediate and spectacular. But Brandeis was a reformer who believed in human rights before property rights, people before law, facts before precedents. It wasn't long before he became an active champion of civic reform and then of national reform. Mr. Mason calls him a 'people's attorney.' Brandeis sought and fought celebrated cases involving questions of business practices and social justice. 'My special field of knowledge is figures,' he said. He overwhelmed insurance men, railroad men and bankers with his detailed knowledge of their businesses. 'It has been one of the rules of my life that no one shall ever trip me on a question of fact.' Brandeis exposed abuses of capitalism because he contended that they hastened socialism, which he opposed. He fought monopolies, believing them inefficient as well as unethical, and opposed the closed shop, believing it unjust. 'I think there is no man or body of men whose character will stand absolute power, and I should no more think of giving absolute power to unions than I should of giving to capital monopoly power.' While Brandeis infuriated ultra-conservative financial leaders and made headlines flutter with his attacks upon the evils of

industrial life insurance, upon the monopolistic and financially unsound structure of the New Haven Railroad, upon the general railroad effort to raise freight rates and upon the steel trust, his own ideas developed. He fought not only in the courts as a brilliant lawyer, but by means of publicity. He made speeches, granted interviews, wrote articles, rounded up pressure letters. And in all of these he preached the concepts he made famous: the need of regularity in employment, the need of more efficient management, 'the curse of bigness,' the irresponsible use made by some banks of 'other people's money.' So it was no wonder that Brandeis made enemies, that when Wilson nominated him to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court plenty of prominent individuals almost made the air of the Senate subcommittee room blue with their fury. But the appointment went through and Brandeis' vast store of information, his industry and his idealism proved invaluable to the court. Mr. Mason says that he wrote his great dissents because he was a partisan of a theory of social justice which was opposed to that held by the court majority. Holmes, on the other hand, he says, dissented because his enlightened skepticism kept him from siding with either group and left him free to decide pure constitutionality untroubled by philosophic formulas." — Orville Prescott, *The New York Times* "Professor Mason has written more than an authoritative record and interpretation of what he calls

in his suggestive subtitle 'A Free Man's Life.' This stimulating, highly readable book is also a chronicle of the processes of American democracy at work. This is a biography with a larger meaning — on all counts, it deserves a wide audience." — Harvey Bresler, *The New York Times* "In a great biography the author has done full justice to a great man — and given it a symbolism that makes it virtually a composite of American social history during a half century. Rooted in years of study, evidenced by previous publications on Brandeis, the biographer reveals to his readers Louis Brandeis, the people's lawyer who became a Justice of the Supreme Court. He has done a magnificent job, covering every phase of his life, with main focus on his professional and public service, but with enough of his personal life, enough of his friends — and his enemies — and the personalities who crossed his path, enough of anecdote and minor incident, to give the book- and its subject — lasting vitality." — *Kirkus Reviews* "[Brandeis'] life, as Professor Mason recounts it, was an unending series of causes and campaigns. He threw himself into them with gusto. He said of himself that he 'would rather fight than eat.'... [Brandeis] was indeed a great man, as Mr. Mason's biography makes clear. It is primarily a public and political biography; the intimate man is implied rather than described. But Professor Mason within the limits he has set has done a splendid job of research; he has told the story

in great detail with care, precision, and detachment... He has done well to quote copiously from Brandeis who spoke and wrote with verve and with an eye to education and action." — Louis L. Jaffe, *University of Chicago Law Review* "[A] superior, full-length biography... [Brandeis] was the arch foe of monopoly in industry, stood out against the closed shop in labor relations, and had no faith in socialism. Always, as Professor Mason stresses again and again, his method was to achieve complete mastery of the facts in relation to any problem in which he became interested and then to promote what he deemed to be sound solutions, enlisting aid in every conceivable quarter; keeping up a stream of advocacy and comment, signed and unsigned; stimulating others to do likewise; and giving of his substance as well as of his time and energy to almost every cause he attacked-leaving nothing to chance and no stone unturned. All this as a private citizen, while practicing law in the city of Boston... All hail... to Professor Mason for presenting us with this full length history of the embodiment of a living ideal. Into it have gone exhaustive study of the correspondence and documents and firsthand knowledge of the subject. This book will undoubtedly be widely read, as it should be; and as it is read, the Brandeis influence will be strengthened and prolonged in American life. Such a work is a major contribution to society, as well as a source of unending pleasure to the reader." —

Ralph F. Fuchs, *Texas Law Review* The first full-length presentation of Jewish life, history, and culture in California from the Gold Rush to the twenty-first century Revered as the "People's Attorney," Louis D. Brandeis concluded a distinguished career by serving as an associate justice (1916-1939) of the U.S. Supreme Court. Philippa Strum argues that Brandeis-long recognized as a brilliant legal thinker and defender of traditional civil liberties-was also an important political theorist whose thought has become particularly relevant to the present moment in American politics. Brandeis, Strum shows, was appalled by the suffering and waste of human potential brought on by industrialization, poverty, and a government increasingly out of touch with its citizens. In response, he developed a unique vision of a "worker's democracy" based on an economically independent and well-educated citizenry actively engaged in defining its own political destiny. She also demonstrates that, while Brandeis's thinking formed the basis of Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom," it went well beyond Wilsonian Progressivism in its call for smaller governmental and economic units such as worker-owned businesses and consumer cooperatives. Brandeis's political thought, Strum suggests, is especially relevant to current debates over how large a role government should play in resolving everything from unemployment and

homelessness to the crisis in health care. One of the few justices to support Roosevelt's New Deal policies in the 1930s, he nevertheless consistently criticized concentrated power in government (and in corporations). He agreed that the government should provide its citizens with some sort of "safety net," but at the same time should empower people to find private solutions to their needs. A half century later, Brandeis's political thought has much to offer anyone engaged in the current debates pitting individualists against communitarians and rights advocates against social welfare critics. A riveting study of a generational transition with major implications for American Jewish life  
Reproduction of the original: *The Right to Privacy* by Samuel D. Warren, Louis D. Brandeis  
An analysis of contemporary American Judaism within the broader scope of American religious life. The life story of the Kentucky-born son of immigrants who became part of American history in 1916 as the first Jewish Supreme Court justice. This vivid biography reflects the fullness of Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis's personal and professional lives. Born in Kentucky shortly before the Civil War, Brandeis rose to national fame as "the people's attorney"—the first public interest lawyer—and went on to become an adviser to Woodrow Wilson and a confidant of Franklin Roosevelt. Rich ethnographies of Jewish supplementary schools drawn from every

region in the U.S. Marie Syrkin's life spanned ninety years of the twentieth century, 1899-1989. As a polemical journalist, socialist Zionist, poet, educator, literary critic, translator, and idiosyncratic feminist, she was eyewitness to and reporter on most of the major events in America, Israel, and Europe. Beautiful as well as brilliant, she had a rich personal life as lover, wife, mother, and friend. During her lifetime Syrkin's name was widely recognized in the world of Jewish life and letters. Yet, inevitably, since her death, recognition of her name is no longer quite so immediate. Carole S. Kessner's intention is to restore for a new generation the singular legacy of Syrkin's life. Syrkin was born in Switzerland, the only child of the theoretician of socialist Zionism Nachman Syrkin and Bassya Osnos Syrkin, a feminist socialist Zionist. Following short stints in several European countries, the family immigrated to the United States in 1909. By the age of ten Marie was fluent in five languages. Educated in American public schools and at Cornell University, by the time she was twenty-three she had published translations as well as her own poetry. After her first trip to Palestine in 1933, Syrkin joined the staff of the *Jewish Frontier*. This began her lifelong contribution to Zionism, Jewish life, and responsible journalism. In 1947 she published her most celebrated work, *Blessed Is the Match*. In 1950 she became a professor of English literature at Brandeis University and

later published a biography of her father and the authorized biography of her longtime close friend Golda Meir. Syrkin married three times: the first, to Maurice Samuel, annulled by her father's intervention; the second, to the biochemist Aaron Bodansky, the father of her son David; the third, to the poet Charles Reznikoff, lasted on and off for more than forty years. In the course of her life, Marie had many influential friends, such as Hayim Greenberg, Ben Gurion, and Irving Howe, and she served as inspiration to many younger intellectuals, including Martin Peretz, Michael Walzer, and Leon Wieseltier. As poet and journalist, Zionist activist and public intellectual, Syrkin's work and actions illuminate a wide range of twentieth-century literary, cultural, and political concerns. Her passions demonstrate, as Irving Howe said, "a life of commitment to values beyond the self." Marc Dollinger charts the transformation of American Jewish political culture from the Cold War liberal consensus of the early postwar years to the rise and influence of Black Power-inspired ethnic nationalism. He shows how, in a period best known for the rise of black antisemitism and the breakdown of the black-Jewish alliance, black nationalists enabled Jewish activists to devise a new Judeo-centered political agenda - including the emancipation of Soviet Jews, the rise of Jewish day schools, the revitalization of worship services with gender-inclusive liturgy, and the birth of a new form of

American Zionism. Undermining widely held beliefs about the black-Jewish alliance, Dollinger describes a new political consensus, based on identity politics, that drew blacks and Jews together and altered the course of American liberalism. Between 1892 and 1896, Louis Brandeis taught a course on law to undergraduates at MIT. At that time, Brandeis had been practicing law for 15 years, was head of one of the most successful law firms in the country, and had begun the public interest advocacy for which he would soon earn the title "The People's Lawyer." A few years earlier, he had published the Harvard Law Review "Right to Privacy" (1890) article later identified by William Prosser as the most influential law review article. In Brandeis's opening course lecture, he argues that knowledge of the law is "an essential part of a liberal education" and "of great practical value to men engaged in active life." In the lectures, Brandeis presents his views of areas of law in which he would lead the country over the next five decades as activist lawyer and Supreme Court justice-- anti-trust, labor, privacy, criminal procedure, legal ethics, legislation, evidence, the judicial role, and jurisprudence. In some areas, we see the foundations of Brandeis's later work. In others, we find Brandeis taking positions that were the opposite of those he would take in the future. We see a mind at work and a mind in transition. Twenty years later, reflecting

on the course, Brandeis said, "Those talks at Tech marked an epoch in my own career." This book is part of the Legal History Series, edited by H. Jefferson Powell, Duke University School of Law. "The lectures provide much depth and insight into Brandeis's view of the law, and Cochran's excellent introductory essay provides a crucial understanding of their significance. ...The value of Louis D. Brandeis's MIT Lectures on Law (1892-1894) comes from its providing the reader a glimpse into the mind of one of our greatest Supreme Court justices and pointing to his continued relevance today in a world still mired in many of the same issues present in Brandeis's day." -- R. Mark Frey, *The Federal Lawyer* Although Woody Allen's films have received extensive attention from scholars and critics, no book has focused exclusively on Jewishness in his work, particularly that of the late 1990s and beyond. In this anthology, a distinguished group of contributors whose work is richly contextualized in the fields of literature, philosophy, film, theater, and comedy examine the schlemiel, Allen and women, the Jewish take on the morality of murder, Allen's take on Hebrew scripture and Greek tragedy, his stage work, his cinematic treatment of food and dining, and what happens to "Jew York" when Woody takes his films out of New York City. Considered together, these essays delineate the intellectual, artistic, and moral development of one of

cinema's most durable and controversial directors. Jewish Justices of the Supreme Court examines the lives, legal careers, and legacies of the eight Jews who have served or who currently serve as justices of the U.S. Supreme Court: Louis D. Brandeis, Benjamin Cardozo, Felix Frankfurter, Arthur Goldberg, Abe Fortas, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen G. Breyer, and Elena Kagan. David Dalin discusses the relationship that these Jewish justices have had with the presidents who appointed them, and given the judges' Jewish background, investigates the antisemitism some of the justices encountered in their ascent within the legal profession before their appointment, as well as the role that antisemitism played in the attendant political debates and Senate confirmation battles. Other topics and themes include the changing role of Jews within the American legal profession and the views and judicial opinions of each of the justices on freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the death penalty, the right to privacy, gender equality, and the rights of criminal defendants, among other issues. An anthology of previously-unpublished stories by leading young Jewish writers that explore the idea of the Promised Land The letters in this volume record an important transition in Brandeis's life. In July 1907, when the letters begin, Louis D. Brandeis was merely an unusually successful local reformer. His earlier victories against the Boston Elevated

and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, even his stunning success in the achievement of the Savings Bank Life Insurance law in Massachusetts, all centered exclusively upon Boston or Massachusetts problems. But by December 1912, when this book ends, Brandeis was one of the best known social activists in the United States. He received regular national attention in popular periodicals and advised the newly elected President of the United States. As these letters show, Brandeis always kept one eye on Massachusetts affairs--supervising the inauguration of the insurance reform, continuing to oppose long-term franchises for the subway, and advising Massachusetts governors on proposed bills and prospective appointments. But he devoted the major part of his energy in this five-and-a-half-year period to a series of crusades of crucial national importance. He attacked the attempt of Mellen and Morgan to gain a monopoly hold over new England transportation as he strenuously and doggedly opposed the merger of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven railroad. He entered, in a leading role, the most celebrated conservation battle of his generation, the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, and he emerged as a major spokesman for the preservation and orderly development of natural resources. He helped to hammer together an arbitration mechanism to maintain industrial peace within the New York garment trades, a mechanism he believed would

have broad implications for the future of industrial democracy in America. He battled the demands of the railroads for increased rates; he joined the crusade for efficiency and scientific management; and he directed repeated blows against the huge concentrations of economic power within the national economy. It should not be surprising that Brandeis and Robert M. LaFollette were drawn together, and these letters will show both the extent of that relationship and the way in which Brandeis's influence spread to other progressives in Congress. Other matters--his earliest Zionist activities, his achievement in defending progressive state legislation before the Supreme Court, his interest in Alaskan development along conservationist lines, his plan for the regularity of employment, his role in the Presidential campaign of 1912--are all part of his work during these turbulent years and are all touched upon in greater or lesser detail in these letters. In this remarkable blend of memoir and criticism, James Wood, noted contributor to the New Yorker, has written a master class on the connections between fiction and life. He argues that, of all the arts, fiction has a unique ability to describe the shape of our lives and to rescue the texture of those lives from death and historical oblivion. The act of reading is understood here as the most sacred and personal of activities, and there are

brilliant discussions of individual works - among others, Chekhov's story "The Kiss," W.G. Sebald's *The Emigrants*, and Penelope Fitzgerald's *The Blue Flower*. Wood reveals his own intimate relationship with the written word: we see the development of a provincial boy growing up in a charged Christian environment, the secret joy of his childhood reading, the links he makes between reading and blasphemy, or between literature and music. The final section discusses fiction in the context of exile and homelessness. *The Nearest Thing to Life* is not simply a brief, tightly argued book by a man commonly regarded as our finest living critic - it is also an exhilarating personal account that reflects on, and embodies, the fruitful conspiracy between reader and writer (and critic), and asks us to reconsider everything that is at stake when we read and write fiction. This absorbing biography chronicles the life and work of one of the most important entertainers of the twentieth century. Eddie Cantor (1892-1964) starred in theater, film, radio, and television. His immense popularity across a variety of media, his pride in his Jewish heritage, and his engagement with pressing political issues distinguished him from other headliners of his era. Paying equal attention to Cantor's humor and politics, Weinstein documents his significance as a performer, philanthropist, and activist. Many show business figures quietly shed their Jewish backgrounds or did not call

attention to the fact that they were Jewish. Cantor was different. He addressed the vital issues of his times, including acculturation, national identity, and antisemitism. He was especially forceful in opposing Nazism and paid a price for this activism in 1939, when a sponsor cancelled the actor's radio program. In this carefully researched book, Weinstein uncovers sketches and routines filled with Jewish phrases, allusions, jokes, songs, and stories. Cantor frequently did not mark this material as "Jewish," relying instead on attentive audiences to interpret his coded performances. Illustrated with thirty photographs, *The Eddie Cantor Story* examines the evolution, impact, and legacy of Cantor's performance style. His music and comedy not only shaped the history of popular entertainment, but also provide a foundation for ongoing efforts to redefine Jewish culture and build community in contemporary America. An anthology that explores religious and social revival in American Judaism in the 19th century

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