

Chapter 1 : Joseph McCarthy - HISTORY

Joseph Raymond McCarthy (November 14, - May 2,) was an American politician who served as a Republican U.S. Senator from the state of Wisconsin from until his death in

Joseph McCarthy produce a series of investigations and hearings during the s in an effort to expose supposed communist infiltration of various areas of the U. The term has since become a byname for defamation of character or reputation by means of widely publicized indiscriminate allegations, especially on the basis of unsubstantiated charges. Top Questions What is McCarthyism? McCarthyism is part of the Red Scare period of American history in the late s and s. During that time, Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy produced a series of investigations and hearings to expose supposed communist infiltration of various areas of the U. The term McCarthyism has since become a byname for defamation of character or reputation by indiscriminate allegations on the basis of unsubstantiated charges. Read more about Joseph McCarthy. What led to McCarthyism? The idea that it was necessary to guard against people seeking to overthrow the U. Learn more about communism. How did McCarthyism begin? In , Joseph McCarthy, who had been elected to the U. Senate in , made a speech in Wheeling , West Virginia , in which he stated that the U. The accusations triggered investigations and kept McCarthy and his search for communist subversion within the U. When and how did McCarthyism end? Have you left no sense of decency? The public turned against McCarthy, and the Senate censured him. What were the results of McCarthyism? Nonetheless, his accusations resulted in some people losing their jobs and others facing popular condemnation. The persecution of innocent persons on the charge of being communist and the forced conformity that the practice engendered in public life came to be called McCarthyism. McCarthy was elected to the Senate in and rose to prominence in when he claimed in a speech that communists had infiltrated the State Department. For the next two years he was constantly in the spotlight, investigating various government departments and questioning innumerable witnesses about their suspected communist affiliations. Although he failed to make a plausible case against anyone, his colourful and cleverly presented accusations drove some persons out of their jobs and brought popular condemnation to others. Moreover, McCarthy was also eventually undermined significantly by the incisive and skillful criticism of a journalist, Edward R. McCarthy was censured for his conduct by the Senate, and in he died.

Chapter 2 : International Socialist Review

Joe McCarthy, known sarcastically as "Tail-Gunner Joe" because of his false claims of military heroism, held onto his Senate seat until his death in May His career was marked by bullying, and a series of unsubstantiated allegations regarding the loyalty of hundreds of U.S. citizens.

The Wisconsin senator died in 1957. He never killed anyone. He never sent anyone to prison. Harry Truman dropped atomic bombs on two defenseless cities of a prostrate nation and sent 2 million Russian prisoners back to Stalin to be murdered in Operation Keelhaul. Yet Truman remains a hero to those who despise McCarthy with an undying hatred. Even if what is alleged is true-that McCarthy bullied witnesses and accused men of disloyalty who only made mistakes-that still does not explain why the Left cannot let go of him. As no other man, Tailgunner Joe stripped the old establishment of its reputation, credibility and moral authority in the eyes of the people. The establishment has never recovered from that beating. In the latest document dump by the Senate, we learn-horror of horror! But so, too, did the Watergate committee of the sainted Sam Ervin. But if so, that is only because, by the 1950s, the spies had been rooted out, though their collaborators remained. But they had been there, selling out their country. Indeed, the espionage and treason, proven again by the Venona transcripts-the intercepted coded messages from Soviet agents to Moscow-were far more extensive than even McCarthy imagined. In the 1950s, the U. S. Government was honeycombed with traitors and spies. Even today, not all the names have been revealed. Alger Hiss and Lawrence Duggan, two of the highest ranking diplomats at State, were communist traitors and spies. Truman knew it by and covered it up. Lauchlin Currie was a Soviet spy on the White House staff. William Remington was the Soviet spy at Commerce. Judith Coplon headed up a spy ring at Justice with access to the FBI secrets and files she transferred to Soviet agents. The Rosenbergs were communist traitors who gave their Russian handlers secrets of the atom bomb. The brother of Robert Oppenheimer, father of the A-bomb, was a communist, as was his wife, who was a lifelong friend of Steve Nelson, a key figure in the Communist Party underground apparatus. On and on the list goes. Why did Joe McCarthy enjoy a favorable rating as late as January 1954? Because McCarthy, almost alone, was exposing the treason and folly of those who had ceded half of Europe to Stalin and all of China to the murderous hordes of Mao Tse-tung. The 1950s were good years. No one was terrified then, except the fools who had joined a Communist Party that turned out to be a lickspittle of the Comintern.

Chapter 3 : McCarthyism: Then and Now - blog.quintoapp.com

Joseph McCarthy and the Rise of McCarthyism All of these factors combined to create an atmosphere of fear and dread, which proved a ripe environment for the rise of a staunch anticommunist like.

A presidential scholar examines impeachment. State and local governments innovate technology rules. A historian looks back at the rise and fall of Joe McCarthy. How are there Republican governors in Democratic states? Libertarian candidate Joe Walton was excluded from the debate but he was seen in the audience, taking notes. After the minute event, both major-party candidates spoke separately backstage to members of the news media, who came from as near as a local high school newspaper and as far as a German television network. First came Congressman Dave Brat. Our recording begins with the press conference in progress. Tailgunner Joe Each month the Charlottesville History Club meets to hear a lecture and discuss some matter of historical interest. Toplin, who has taught at Denison College and the University of North Carolina, among other institutions, is the author of several books on history, politics, and film including *Radical Conservatism: Film, History, and Controversy* , and *History by Hollywood: The Use and Abuse of the American Past* , Afterward the lecture and discussion, I asked him to summarize his remarks for listeners to *The Score*. His research interests include executive power and the role of the presidency as well as federalism and over-criminalization. He is the author of *False Idol: He also edited Go Directly to Jail: Policy Innovation* Jennifer Huddleston Skees is a research fellow at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University, where she focuses on the intersection of emerging technology and law. Her research and analysis covers topics including judicial deference, liability protection for Internet platforms, autonomous vehicles and other disruptive transportation technologies, the regulation of data privacy, and the benefits of technology and innovation. I spoke to her by telephone this week about a three-part series she has written for *The Bridge* on state and local regulatory innovation. Patrick Hauf , a contributor to *Young Voices* and director of talent management at *Lone Conservative*, recently explored the popularity of Larry Hogan and Charlie Baker in an article for the *Washington Examiner*. In it, he notes: But that does not diminish their ability to implement fiscally conservative policies in deep blue states while retaining a positive image among voters of all persuasions. Hauf and I talked by telephone on Thursday. Those are just a start.

Chapter 4 : Chapter EISENHOWER: A Not So Pretty Picture - The Indispensable Nation

Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy charged that communists had infiltrated the U.S. State Department. He became chair of the Senate's subcommittee on investigations. Joseph McCarthy was born on.

The Wisconsin senator died in 1957. He never killed anyone. He never sent anyone to prison. Harry Truman dropped atomic bombs on two defenseless cities of a prostrate nation and sent 2 million Russian prisoners back to Stalin to be murdered in Operation Keelhaul. Yet Truman remains a hero to those who despise McCarthy with an undying hatred. Even if what is alleged is true -- that McCarthy bullied witnesses and accused men of disloyalty who only made mistakes -- that still does not explain why the Left cannot let go of him. As no other man, Tailgunner Joe stripped the old establishment of its reputation, credibility and moral authority in the eyes of the people. The establishment has never recovered from that beating. In the latest document dump by the Senate, we learn -- horror of horror! But so, too, did the Watergate committee of the sainted Sam Ervin. But if so, that is only because, by the 1950s, the spies had been rooted out, though their collaborators remained. But they had been there, selling out their country. Indeed, the espionage and treason, proven again by the Venona transcripts -- the intercepted coded messages from Soviet agents to Moscow -- were far more extensive than even McCarthy imagined. In the 1950s, the U. S. Government was honeycombed with traitors and spies. Even today, not all the names have been revealed. Truman knew it by and covered it up. The brother of Robert Oppenheimer, father of the A-bomb, was a communist, as was his wife, who was a lifelong friend of Steve Nelson, a key figure in the Communist Party underground apparatus. On and on the list goes. Why was Harry Truman chased out of Washington in 1954 with an approval rating of 23 percent? Why did Joe McCarthy enjoy a favorable rating as late as January 1954? Because McCarthy, almost alone, was exposing the treason and folly of those who had ceded half of Europe to Stalin and all of China to the murderous hordes of Mao Tse-tung. The 1950s were good years. No one was terrified then, except the fools who had joined a Communist Party that turned out to be a lickspittle of the Comintern. Gallup polls of the era show not even 1 percent of Americans were concerned about "witch-hunting" or "anti-Communist hysteria" or "McCarthyism. Kennedy stood up and walked out, roaring, "How dare you couple the name of a great American patriot with that of a traitor.

Chapter 5 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

Tailgunner Joe Each month the Charlottesville History Club meets to hear a lecture and discuss some matter of historical interest. This past week, historian Robert Brent Toplin talked about the rise and fall of Senator Joe McCarthy in the s.

By Robert Parry Make no mistake about it: A difference, however, from the McCarthyism of the s is that this New McCarthyism has enlisted Democrats, liberals and even progressives in the cause because of their disgust with President Trump; the s version was driven by Republicans and the Right with much of the Left on the receiving end, maligned by the likes of Sen. The Washington Post, which for years has served as the flagship for neocon propaganda, is again charting the new course for America, much as it did in rallying U. The Post has begun blaming almost every unpleasant development in the world on Russia! The evidence, as usual, is vague and self-interested, but sure to be swallowed by many Democrats and liberals, who hate Russia because they blame it for Trump, and by lots of Republicans and conservatives, who have a residual hatred for Russia left over from the Old Cold War. It is the nature of McCarthyism that actual evidence is not required, just heavy breathing and dark suspicions. Plus, it is standard procedure these days for campaigns to issue last-minute alarms to their supporters about possible election fraud to raise doubts about the results should the outcome be disappointing. Pre-election alerts also have become a feature in U. He helped head off a major U. National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice listens at left. None of this is even secret. Carl Gershman, the neocon president of the U. The issue is whether we can summon the will to do so. In other words, even as NED and other U. In this case, supporting the far-right AfD is extraordinarily cynical, given how many millions of Russians died to defeat the fascists seven decades ago. Not everything that happens in Russia, a nation of million people, is ordered by Putin. But the Post would have you believe that it is. It is the centerpiece of this neocon conspiracy theory. The Washington Post building in downtown Washington, D. Once again, no evidence required. In the article, the Post also reminds its readers that Moscow has a history of focusing on social inequities in the U. That was a key reason why J. Interestingly, one of the arguments from liberal national Democrats in opposing segregation in the s was that the repression of American blacks undercut U. There would be no abuse by the police. But our task is to see all these problems and respond properly. Again, no evidence is required, just the fact that Putin may have said something similar. The New McCarthyism with its Orwellian-style algorithms might seem like a clever way to neutralize or maybe even help oust Trump, but “ long after Trump is gone ” a structure for letting the neocons and the mainstream media monopolize American political debate might be a far greater threat to both democracy and peace.

Chapter 6 : Rick On Theater: "The Indispensable Opposition"

chap 4: the indispensable joe mccarthy If any other religious cult knew so few basic facts about its own seminal beliefs as the liberal cult does about Joe McCarthy, Janet Reno would gas them. Despite the left's creation of a myth to defeat legitimate charges of treason, McCarthy had so badly stigmatized Communism, his victory survived him.

During this period, thousands of people lost their jobs and hundreds were sent to prison. All of these people were victims of McCarthyism, the witch-hunt during the 1950s against Communists and other leftists, trade unionists and civil rights activists, intellectuals and artists. In order to eliminate the alleged threat of domestic Communism, a broad coalition of politicians, bureaucrats, and other anticommunist activists hounded an entire generation of radicals and their associates, destroying lives, careers, and all the institutions that offered a left-wing alternative to mainstream politics and culture. By large majorities, Americans oppose firing communists from their jobs or banning communist speakers or books. A spate of books and articles touting new historical evidence has tried to demonstrate that communism posed a real danger to American society in the 1950s and 1960s. They argue that even if some innocent people suffered and McCarthy was reckless, he was responding to a real threat. The tendency to go soft on McCarthyism has been evident in popular culture as well. The presentation of a special Lifetime Achievement Award to director Elia Kazan at the Oscar ceremony is the most flagrant and controversial example. Another example of the current vogue for McCarthyite apologetics, William F. Buckley's novel is an open, unabashed effort to turn McCarthy into a misunderstood, unappreciated hero. Miriam Zahler, the daughter of Detroit Communists, recalls: My worst nightmare when I was seven or eight was that my mother would be taken away Ethel and Julius were at the very center of my terror I asked my mother why the Rosenbergs were in jail. For passing out some leaflets, she said; I concluded that if the Rosenbergs were in jail because they passed out leaflets, my mother, who also passed out leaflets, might be arrested too I was overcome with fear that my mother would not return from the June 14 [] demonstration [for the Rosenbergs]. I went into her bedroom closet and stood among her clothes and cried My father tried to persuade me to come out, but I stood in the closet and wailed that I wanted my mother back--as if she had gone to meet the fate of the Rosenbergs, who were, in fact, electrocuted within the week. It is crucial, therefore, for socialists and others on the left to confront those who are trying to dig up the stinking corpse of Joe McCarthy and breath new life into it. Anticommunist hysteria in the 1950s and 1960s In one sense, what we call "McCarthyism" represented the 1950s version of the antiradical campaigns waged by the U. S. An earlier period of anticommunist paranoia immediately followed the Russian Revolution. In 1919, President Woodrow Wilson authorized his attorney general, A. Edgar Hoover, to conduct brutal raids on immigrant radicals and to jail and deport hundreds of left-wing "subversives. At this time, the Communist Party in the U. S. On the eve of U. S. Congress passed the Alien Registration Act better known as the Smith Act , which made a federal crime of advocating or belonging to an organization that advocated the violent overthrow of the U. S. The first prosecutions carried out under the Smith Act, in 1952, were directed against 29 members of the Socialist Workers Party. Some of the accused had played leading roles in the great "Teamster Rebellion" strike in Minneapolis. Unlike earlier "red hunts," McCarthyism went far beyond curtailing the activities of radical political activists. It aimed to enforce an ideological conformity throughout society in order to mobilize the U. S. To fight the Cold War, the U. S. Supporting that military establishment required the diversion of billions of dollars from pressing domestic needs. To sell this kind of sacrifice to a population that had just emerged from the Second World War, Truman would have to "scare hell out of the country," said Sen. Ten days after declaring the "Truman Doctrine," Truman issued Executive Order 9835, setting in motion a program to hunt down any "infiltration of disloyal persons" in the federal government. Not long thereafter, Attorney General Tom Clark announced his list of "subversive organizations," membership in which would brand anyone as disloyal. Between the launching of his security program in March and December 1950, some 6,000. The appalling practice of blacklisting writers, directors and actors suspected of having ties to the CP began in this year. A group of ten screenwriters and directors who were summoned to testify before the committee the "Hollywood Ten" refused to answer questions about their own political allegiances and those of their colleagues. Their sentencing led Hollywood

bosses to conduct an anticommunist purge of their own. Actors and writers were forced to declare in writing that they had never been members of the CP. In the years that followed, many refused and had their careers destroyed. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 required all union officials to sign a non-Communist affidavit affirming that they did not belong to or sympathize with any communist or subversive organization. Unions that failed to sign the affidavits could not participate in NLRB elections or appeal to the NLRB to hear their complaints of unfair labor practices. Section 9(h) of the Taft-Hartley Act was especially damaging to left-led unions and eventually became a tool used by the leadership of the CIO itself to expel its left-wing members. HUAC began seriously targeting suspected Communists within the federal government in 1946. Hiss was indicted and, after two trials, was found guilty of perjury and sent to prison in 1950. Hiss, who died in 1996, maintained his innocence until his death. It required registration of all "Communist organizations," strengthened existing espionage laws, amended immigration and naturalization laws to restrict the entry into the U. S. Truman signed the McCarran Act into law in 1950. The repressive apparatus that grew from these laws spread throughout all levels of government and all major institutions. State governments, colleges and universities, trade unions and civic organizations purged workers and members who refused to sign loyalty oaths. The repression reached absurd levels. People applying for licenses to fish in New York reservoirs had to sign loyalty oaths. Physics students at the University of Chicago feared that signing a petition calling for the installation of a Coke machine in the laboratories would signal their "disloyalty." Edgar Hoover and the Roosevelt administration with their surveillance of communists. McCarthy began his first term in the Senate in 1947, the year of the Hollywood Ten tragedy. On February 9, 1950, he entered the national limelight with a speech before a group of Republican women in Wheeling, West Virginia, in which he proclaimed: Stevens of concealing evidence of espionage activity allegedly uncovered at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The army and its key government supporters struck back, formally accusing McCarthy of improper use of his investigative powers. McCarthy was technically cleared of these charges in August 1950, but in December of that year the Senate voted to condemn him for contempt of an elections subcommittee investigating his behavior in office. When the Democrats regained control of Congress in the midterm elections, his power and influence diminished still further. He died in 1957, debt-ridden and disgraced in the eyes of most Americans. This short history of McCarthyism suggests some general points. First, "McCarthyism" is not simply a synonym for "intolerance." McCarthyism stands for the entire apparatus of repression set up in the 1940s and 1950s. The real McCarthyites had the full weight and power of the government behind them. Yet the "PC" bashers--themselves supporters of Cold War conservatism and defenders of real McCarthyism--argue that those who challenge conservative ideas are guilty of McCarthyism. Second, while McCarthy himself was a Republican, and while right-wing Republicans used McCarthyite tactics to discredit Democratic Party liberals, the Democrats supported the witch-hunts just as much. As early as 1948, near the beginning of his second term, Roosevelt authorized J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to renew the hunt for leftist subversives. Both major parties in the U. S. Both were willing to exploit anticommunist paranoia to their own political advantage. The highest levels of the U. S. Third, McCarthyism had a far greater impact on ordinary Americans than it did on prominent and famous people. McCarthyism is often remembered as an attack on the creativity and free speech rights of academics, writers and intellectuals like the Hollywood Ten. While it was certainly that, it was much more. Organized labor was "the most important institutional victim of the Cold War red scare," in part because some labor leaders, with their ties to ruling-class politicians, "collaborated with the witch-hunt," according to Schrecker. As a result, McCarthyism boosted the control of conservative business unionists in the labor movement. We are still paying the price today. Justifying the anticommunist cause A major source of the current tendency to soften and qualify condemnation of McCarthyism is the work of academic historians. Some of these historians are outright reactionaries. Others are former Cold War "Sovietologists" and "Russian specialists" who have responded to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 by burying themselves in the past and insisting that the old "Communist threat" was even more severe than we realized. Conditions following the breakup of the Soviet Union have resulted in "a flood of scholarship" and "a replay of old battles." The History of American Anticommunism. His book is an unabashed page effort at rehabilitation. For Herman, McCarthy may have occasionally exaggerated and even lied in hounding down suspected Communists, but he was fundamentally "more right than wrong in terms of the larger picture.

McCarthy, he says, "is part and parcel of what modern conservatism is all about"; he "fed the rebirth of American conservatism" at a crucial moment in its effort to challenge New Deal liberalism. McCarthy was an ignorant and irresponsible fanatic, says Powers. McCarthyism disgraced and "irrevocably split the anticommunist movement. The strategy goes like this: With the shameful and disgusting record of McCarthy acknowledged and out of the way, anticommunism can be cleansed and celebrated as the noble cause it truly is. To sophisticated anticommunists like Powers, the anticommunist cause must be rescued not only from McCarthy, but also from his most fanatical supporters--anti-Semites, racists and bigots. So Powers merely repackages the standard argument of liberal anticommunists--the Hubert Humphreys and Harry Trumans--of the s. The legitimate cause expressed itself by sending old ladies to jail on the solemn finding that they were a clear and present danger," noted a well-known liberal journalist of the time. Her uncompromising exposure of McCarthyism in all its forms is admirable. Her account of the effects of McCarthyism in and on the labor movement is indispensable. Nevertheless, in referring to the various strands of U. Wherever their starting point, all of the different "McCarthyisms" ended at the same place. All forms of anticommunism revealed the core politics of the individuals or groups in question.

Chapter 7 : The Rise of the New McCarthyism – Consortiumnews

Joseph McCarthy: Joseph McCarthy, U.S. senator who lent his name to the term McCarthyism. McCarthy dominated the U.S. political climate in the early 50s through his sensational but unproven charges of communist subversion in high government circles.

By age seven, he received his first formal training in English at a day school in London; his first and second languages were Spanish and French. All of these interests would be reflected in his later writings. He and Horne remained lifelong friends. When Buckley was a young man, his father was an acquaintance of libertarian author Albert Jay Nock. As a youth, Buckley developed many musical talents. He played the harpsichord very well, later calling it "the instrument I love beyond all others". At the end of World War II in , Buckley enrolled in Yale University , where he became a member of the secret Skull and Bones society [17] [18] and was a masterful debater. Osterweis , Buckley honed his acerbic style. Howard Hunt ; [22] who was later jailed for his part in the Watergate affair. The two officers remained lifelong friends. Marriage and family[edit] William F. Buckley , who became a U. On April 15, , Pat Buckley died at age 80 of an infection after a long illness. As a youth, he became aware of anti-Catholic bias in the United States through reading American Freedom and Catholic Power , a Paul Blanshard book that accused American Catholics of having "divided loyalties". The release of his first book, God and Man at Yale, in was met with some specific criticism pertaining to his Catholicism. McGeorge Bundy , dean of Harvard at the time, wrote in The Atlantic that "it seems strange for any Roman Catholic to undertake to speak for the Yale religious tradition". God and Man at Yale[edit] Buckley right and L. A critique of Yale University , Buckley argued that the school had strayed from its original mission. Critics viewed the work as miscasting the role of academic freedom. Examining postwar conservative intellectual history, Kim Phillips-Fein writes: The most influential synthesis of the subject remains George H. He argued that postwar conservatism brought together three powerful and partially contradictory intellectual currents that previously had largely been independent of each other: Each particular strain of thought had predecessors earlier in the twentieth and even nineteenth centuries, but they were joined in their distinctive postwar formulation through the leadership of William F. The fusion of these different, competing, and not easily reconciled schools of thought led to the creation, Nash argued, of a coherent modern Right. When Burnham became a senior editor, he urged the adoption of a more pragmatic editorial position that would extend the influence of the magazine toward the political center. Rusher , and had a significant impact on both the editorial policy of the magazine and on the thinking of Buckley himself. Conservatism in the United States Buckley and his editors used National Review to define the boundaries of conservatism and to exclude people, ideas or groups they considered unworthy of the conservative title. When he first met author Ayn Rand, according to Buckley, she greeted him with the following: Nevertheless, Burns argues, her popularity and her influence on the Right forced Buckley and his circle into a reconsideration of how traditional notions of virtue and Christianity could be integrated with all-out support for capitalism. It argued that "the central question that emerges The sobering answer is Yes"the White community is so entitled because, for the time being, it is the advanced race. Buckley claimed that the white South had "the right to impose superior mores for whatever period it takes to effect a genuine cultural equality between the races". There is a law involved, and a Constitution, and the editorial gives White Southerners leave to violate them both in order to keep the Negro politically impotent. The shift occurred in part because he was appalled at the violence used by white supremacists during the Civil Rights Movement and in part because of the influence of friends like Garry Wills , who confronted Buckley on the morality of his politics. He grew to admire Martin Luther King, Jr. Day national holiday for him. Which they were, in , by any standards of measurement. Buckley supported Spanish authoritarian dictator General Francisco Franco , who led the rightist military rebellion in its military defeat of the Spanish Republic. He called Franco "an authentic national hero," applauding his overthrow of Spanish Republican "visionaries, ideologues, Marxists and nihilists. Debate within the Republican Party led Buckley to state his support for "the rightwardmost viable candidate. Freeman , the Buckley Rule meant that National Review would support "somebody who saw the

world as we did. Somebody who would bring credit to our cause. Somebody who, win or lose, would conservatize the Republican party and the country. It meant somebody like Barry Goldwater. Buckley was proud of the successful campaign of his older brother, Jim Buckley , on the Conservative Party ticket to capture the US Senate seat from New York State held by incumbent Republican Charles Goodell in , giving very generous credit to the activist support of the New York State chapter of Y. Buckley served one term in the Senate, then was defeated by Democrat Daniel Patrick Moynihan in Buckley used National Review as a forum for mobilizing support for Goldwater. From the early s, his twice-weekly column was distributed to more than newspapers across the country. Edgar Herbert Smith Jr. Smith said he told Hommell during their brief conversation The woman who occupies property across the road from which Smith claimed to have thrown the pants The pants were later found [by the police] near a well-travelled road

Chapter 8 : William F. Buckley Jr. - Wikipedia

SPEECH BY SENATOR JOE McCARTHY. TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR BENJAMIN SCHULTZ. NEW YORK, N.Y. APRIL 20, What is it that can make a man indispensable in this.

On March 4, 1953, Americans woke to the news that Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin had been paralyzed by a cerebral hemorrhage. The seventy-four-year-old dictator died the following day. Americans held their breath. The Soviets were in shock. While the public mourned, Soviet leaders secretly decided to ease tensions with the capitalist West so they could focus on improving conditions at home. The new Soviet leaders held out an olive branch. Following the end of World War II, the United States slowly built its stockpile of atom bombs from thirteen in mid-1945, only one of which could have been operational with two weeks, to three hundred by mid-1949. At the same time, it enhanced its ability to deliver those bombs. The advent of the atomic age revolutionized strategic thinking. Airpower would now reign supreme. When fighting began, he intended to simply overwhelm Soviet defenses, dropping atomic bombs on seventy cities, knocking out 40 percent of Soviet industry, and killing 2 million. But the Joint Chiefs of Staff sided with the air force and approved the plan in late 1946. Despite some misgivings, Truman went along with this decision, motivated, in part, by budgetary concerns. Reliance on atomic weapons was less costly than maintaining the level of conventional forces needed to defend the United States and Western Europe from potential Soviet aggression. The destruction caused would pale in comparison to the horrific levels of suffering the Soviets had sustained in the recent war. The stunning news caught most U.S. citizens flatly disbelieving the evidence. Once convinced, he quickly approved plans to expand U.S. nuclear capabilities. You can have it any size up to the sun. On January 31, 1950, Truman announced his decision to proceed with the hydrogen bomb. There are no longer problems of the spirit. There is only one question: When will I be blown up? Acheson and Nitze countered that quadrupling military spending would stimulate the economy and safeguard against another depression. Escalating tensions abroad triggered a new onslaught of Red-baiting at home. Highly publicized charges of espionage and treason fed the hysteria. In January 1950, former State Department official Alger Hiss, who had been relentlessly pursued by Congressman Richard Nixon, was convicted of perjury. Later that month, physicist Klaus Fuchs was apprehended for passing nuclear secrets to the Soviet Union. Fuchs divulged the existence of a wider spy ring, which led to the arrests in July of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Though his numbers continued to fluctuate, he garnered headlines with outlandish accusations that provoked a new round of high-profile hearing. Their ouster would cripple U.S. industry. Edgar Hoover, who kept a file incriminating evidence on members of Congress, which he trotted out when it was necessary to keep someone in line. By noon the next day the good senator was aware that we had the information and we never had any trouble with him on appropriations since. Officials and the media cautioned Americans that vicious, fanatical Communists bent on destroying the American way of life lurked around every corner. They are everywhere "in factories, offices, butcher stores, on street corners, in private business. A few hundred people served time in prison, and as many as twelve thousand may have lost their jobs. Many suspects were hauled before congressional committees, where investigators demanded they finger other Communists and fellow travelers. More than a hundred college and university teachers were fired for refusing to cooperate with anti-Communist investigations. In 1950, the so-called Hollywood Ten were charged with contempt of Congress and, despite a series of appeals to both the judicial system and the public, were sentenced to a year in prison. Along with another nine Hollywood radicals who had also been subpoenaed by HUAC in 1950 but never called to the stand, the ten became the first victims of a film industry blacklist. Other high-profile Hollywood progressives joined those nineteen on the blacklist. HUAC returned to investigating the film industry in 1951, and by the blacklist had increased to include men and women who had refused to cooperate with the committee. No studio would hire blacklisted screen artists or studio workers. Many were left jobless. Only ten percent of the people driven out of the film industry ever found work there again. A number of individuals, however, escaped that fate by informing on their colleagues. The Communist movement was destroyed. The party itself endured, but many of the groups in and around it simply vanished. The Red Scare eviscerated the labor unions, political organizations, and cultural associations that had spurred the reforms of the 1930s and 40s. With the

exception of the civil rights and antinuclear movements, left-wing dissent and progressive reform would remain quiescent for more than a decade but would reemerge with new vigor and fresh approaches in the s. The labor movement, however would never recover, leaving American workers weaker and less well off in many respects than their European counterparts. The African-American civil rights movement suffered as well. Under the intense antiradical pressure of the era, organizations ousted leftist members, some of whom had long been leaders in the fight for racial justice. Paul Robeson was similarly marginalized. Many of the left-wing organizations eliminated by McCarthyite attacks were those that had linked the issues of class-based equality and U. Red baiting also dissolved alliances between civil rights organizations and labor unions, diminishing the calls for racial equality on the part of the unions, and isolating the civil rights organizations from battles over wages and workplace rights. It is important to remember, though, that throughout the period, African Americans played a leading role in efforts to halt the nuclear arms race and make sure that Americans never lost sight of the dangers of nuclear war. Individual radicals and movements for social, economic, and racial justice were not the only victims of the mid-twentieth-century scourge of political repression. Historian David Johnson estimates that as many as five thousand federal employees might have lost their jobs in the early Cold War. In , Undersecretary of State Donald B. The reason for dismissals was sometimes not recorded, supposedly to save the employee from embarrassment. Others chose to resign before their sexual orientation was uncovered. Additionally, thousands of people applying for federal jobs were rejected on the basis of their sexual orientation. As with the Red Scare, the anti-homosexual purge extended to the private sector. Throughout those years, the FBI was busy on a number of fronts. Its program to alert employers as to the political affiliations of their employees cost hundreds of people their jobs. People with dissenting views were subjected to surveillance on a massive scale. By , the FBI had begun investigations of more than , individuals and groups. Nestled between Japan, China, and the Soviet Union, Korea had long been a point of contention among those three Asian powers. Japan had occupied and ruled Korea from to , when it was divided into a Soviet zone north of the 38th parallel and a U. Drawn up hastily by Colonel Dean Rusk the day after Nagasaki was bombed, the arrangement was meant as a temporary one until unification and independence could be restored. In the north, the Soviets installed General Kim Il Sung, who had led guerrilla forces against the Japanese in Manchuria during the war; the Americans installed Syngman Rhee in the south. Border skirmishes occurred frequently. Acheson also excluded Korea in an important speech in January , leading some critics to charge that he deliberately invited the attack. The Soviets watched nervously as the United States strengthened Japan economically and militarily, stationed troops on Japanese territory, and inched toward a peace treaty without Soviet participation. The chiefs cautioned that excluding the Soviets from the peace treaty might provoke a Soviet attack on Japan. The Soviets struck instead in Korea. His supporters received a thrashing at the polls. Despite the setback, he continued to discuss plans to militarily unify Korea under his own command in the coming months. Kim, too, spoke of reunification, but under Communist controls. In spring , Stalin, after repeated entreaties from the North Korean leader, gave Kim the green light invade the South. Believing that a South Korean attack on the North was coming, Stalin decided to act first. He was feeling a new burst of confidence. He now had the atomic bomb and had just concluded a formal alliance with Mao. Kim promised a swift victory. Truman was in Missouri when word of the North Korean invasion reached him. Immediately concluding that the attack represented a new stage of Communist aggression, he decided that the United States must respond militarily. He quickly pushed a resolution through the UN Security Council, which the Soviets had been boycotting over its refusal to seat Communist China. Most of the other ground forces came from South Korea. Truman also opted to bypass congressional authorization, setting the precedent for future wars. In a memo he wrote a month before the attack, John Foster Dulles pessimistically surveyed the declining U. Indonesia, with its vast natural resources, may be lost and the oil of the Middle East will be in jeopardy. None of these places provide holding grounds once people feel that Communism is the wave of the future. Probably this series of disasters cannot be prevented any other way. WE had to make a stand some time, or else let all of Asia go by the board. If we were to let Asia go, the Near East would collapse and no telling what would happen in Europe. Therefore,â€“[I have] ordered our forces to support Koreaâ€“and itâ€“[is]equally necessary for us to draw the line at Indo-China, the Philippines, and Formosa. Having lost the China market, Japan now

looked to Korea and Southeast Asia, where conditions were also volatile. A powerful insurgent movement was completing for power in the Philippines.

Chapter 9 : Hillary Clinton's Turn to McCarthyism " Consortiumnews

As Joe Williams wrote in The Sporting News in when McCarthy was in his 14th season as a major-league manager, "More than half of McCarthy's baseball life was spent in the brambles of mediocrity. He was the confirmed and perpetual busher [in the minor leagues].

Bush employed similar smear tactics against Bill Clinton in by suggesting that the Arkansas governor was a Kremlin mole. Back then, Bill Clinton countered that smear by accusing the elder President Bush of stooping to tactics reminiscent of Sen. Joe McCarthy, the infamous Red-baiter from the s. They also looked for derogatory information about his student trips to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. She fashioned that speculation into a criminal referral to the FBI. Within hours, someone from the Bush camp leaked word about the confidential FBI investigation to reporters at Newsweek magazine. The Newsweek story about the tampering investigation hit the newsstands on Oct. Immediately, President George H. Democratic Suspicions With his patriotism challenged, Clinton saw his once-formidable lead shrink. Panic spread through the Clinton campaign. Bill Clinton debating with President George H. The circumstances of the late-night search soon found their way into an article in The Washington Post, causing embarrassment to the Bush campaign. Yet still sensing that the loyalty theme could hurt Clinton, President Bush kept stoking the fire. What would exonerate him " put it that way " in the files? At that point, Bush began backpedaling: The day before the first presidential debate on Oct. A military parade on Red Square. May 9, Moscow. A couple went to England. Only one I know went to Russia. Clinton then unloaded his own zinger: He was wrong, and a senator from Connecticut stood up to him, named Prescott Bush. Your father was right to stand up to Joe McCarthy. You were wrong to attack my patriotism. Three Czech papers carried such stories on Oct. The headline in the Cesky Denik newspaper read: In the end, George H. Bush escaped any legal consequences from the passport gambit in large part because a Republican attorney, Joseph diGenova, was named to serve as special prosecutor. Speaking to diGenova and his investigators in fall , former President George H. Bush said he had encouraged then-White House chief of staff James Baker and other aides to investigate Clinton and to make sure the information got out. He also expressed disappointment that the Clinton passport search uncovered so little. But diGenova, who had worked for the Reagan-Bush Justice Department, already had signaled to Bush that the probe was going nowhere. At the start of the Oct. In the hard-fought campaign against Barack Obama, then-Sen. Clinton sought to discredit Obama with McCarthy-style guilt by association. This conspiracy theory holds that Putin is trying to influence the U. The parallels to George H. In neither case is any actual evidence presented, just innuendo and suspicion. But it is noteworthy that the Democrats, who have often been the victim of this sort of smear tactic, are now relishing in its use against a Republican. Joe McCarthy after he questioned the loyalty of a young Army lawyer. Have you left no sense of decency?