



HISTALYA

MUN 2024

HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM:

First & Second Red Scare

STUDY GUIDE

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

Yaren Yalçın

Letter from the Secretariat

It is with great pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to all participants of HistalyaMun'24, which will be held in Antalya from August 15th to 18th.

As we gather for this Model United Nations conference, we anticipate engaging debates, enlightening discussions, and invaluable networking opportunities. Our committees, covering a diverse range of topics about historical events, promise to challenge and inspire delegates, fostering both critical thinking and diplomatic skills.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the organizing team and our gracious hosts in Antalya for their dedication and hard work in bringing HistalyaMun'24 to fruition.

I am eager to meet each and every one of you in Antalya as we come together for this enriching experience.

Sincerely,

**Metehan Yıldırım
Secretary-General
HistalyaMun'24**

Letter From Under Secretary General

Dear participants,

It is my utmost pleasure to serve as the Under Secretary General of the House Un-American Activities Committee at Hıstalya Model United Nations 2024. As a devoted leftist, I am closely acquainted with the source material and the topic. I sincerely believe that, regardless of your political views, there is much to learn from this committee.

The Red Scare, though its roots are in the United States of America, has spread throughout the world. Even today, in Turkey, decades later, traces of the Red Scare can still be seen, just as they can be found elsewhere around the globe. It is often overlooked and accepted that leftism is inherently a weak political standpoint. My only expectation for this committee is for all delegates to reevaluate their existing beliefs on the issue and form their own opinions without the influence of pressure or propaganda.

I want to thank every executive and organization member at this esteemed conference who made it possible for us to have this experience.

I am looking forward to meeting all of you!

Under Secretary General Yaren Yalçın

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Rules of Procedure

The General Assembly Procedure

Roll-Call: The Roll-Call is an essential stage to open the debate. At the beginning of each session, the Board Members will call the names of the representatives in the committee in alphabetical order. The representatives who are present have two options to state that they are present. They should say whether “Present” or “Present and Voting” which means that they are actively following the debate and voting on the motions. If you say present and voting in the voting procedure, you do not have the right to stay abstain. The delegates who do not participate in the committee for at least three sessions will not be having their attendance certificate, therefore, if you have any special problems that require you to abstain, please contact the Secretariat.

Caucuses: There will be three caucuses we will be using in this committee, including the moderated, unmoderated, and semi-moderated caucuses. For caucuses to be put in order, first and foremost, the chairboard should open the floor to debate. After that, each representative has the right to propose a motion stating its topic, duration, and type. A moderated caucus allows delegates to debate under the chairboard control. The chairboard chooses which delegates will speak and they will warn the delegates about their remaining time. Only one delegate can speak at a time. However, in the semi-moderated caucus, delegates can speak however they wish without chairboard control but they do not have the right to leave their seats or write documents connected with the committee. In this caucus, the chairboard will only give a warning when the timer ends, they will not control which speaker will speak unless an argument arises. In the unmoderated caucus, delegates can speak to each other without staying in their seats, they can discuss anything related to the committee and wander around while discussing, or writing a document such as the resolution paper or a directive. Similar to semi-moderated, the chair only controls the remaining time. Nonetheless, you can always ask questions about the agenda item to the chair board, no matter what the caucus is by stating a Point of Information. Also, the topic of a motion cannot be a question and it should be simplified as much as

possible. Before saying your motion you should propose one of these sentences: “I would like to raise a motion about.../ I would like to discuss upon...” Here is an example of how to propose a motion: “I would like to raise a motion about the importance of the Space Shuttle Programmes in America in a moderated caucus for fifteen minutes, individual speaker time being one and a half minutes.”

Communique & Presenting the Communique: This committee’s final document will be a communique. A communique is a document of explanation, it does not have a specific format like the resolution paper. In a communique, you explain the matters you’ve discussed in the committee carefully and detail your solutions to those issues in paragraphs. It may be seen as a press release, but a formal and longer version. Also, this stage is a special motion by itself. You may propose this motion as its name by saying “I would like to raise a motion about presenting the (draft) communique.” The reason why it is separated from other motions is that in this motion, the proposer reads the paper to the committee out loud.

Voting Procedure: In this committee, we will use the roll-call voting procedure. The chairboard asks the representatives in order about their vote separately. You have five options: Yes, No, Yes with Rights, No with Rights, Abstain. The “with rights” ones mean that you do not accept the paper as a whole but you agree or disagree with most of them and when the voting is completed you make a speech about the clauses you agree or do not agree with. Abstain means that you neither agree nor disagree.

Points: Points allow you to ask questions or get permission from the chairboard. There are five in total. None of the points except “Point of Personal Privilege due to inaudibility” can interrupt a representative’s speech.

Point of Information: When you want to ask for information about the agenda item or a translation of a word that you do not know in English, you can use a point of information.

Point of Personal Privilege: This point is used for personal situations such as turning off the AC, going to the bathroom, or answering an important phone call. We suggest you use your point of personal privilege in the message papers that will be given to you at the conference. Also, as mentioned above, if you have problems hearing a speaker's speech, you may interrupt them by stating an inaudibility motion under the roof of personal privilege motion and the chairboard will request the speaker to increase their voice.

Point of Order: When there is a mistake in the ongoing order of the session such as forgetting a stage or a mistake in the speakers list etc. you can always raise a point of order to state this inaccuracy to the chairboard.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: This motion can be used to ask questions about the rules of procedure and state mistakes as questions.

Right of Reply: While right of reply does not fully qualify as a motion, it's still a sentence you may state as one. Right of reply can only be used when a speaker specifically mentions your **name**. You may raise your placard and say "Right of Reply" or write a message paper to the chairboard explaining which parts of the speech got you offended. If the chair board accepts your offer, you will be given a limited time to reply to the previous speaker or explain your aim in the matter.

Introduction

Background and Context

The Red Scare was hysteria over the perceived threat posed by Communists in the U.S. during the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States, which intensified in the late 1940s and early 1950s. (Communists were often referred to as "Reds" for their allegiance to the red Soviet flag.) The Red Scare led to a range of actions that had a profound and enduring effect on the U.S. government and society. Federal employees were analyzed to determine whether they were sufficiently loyal to the government, and the House Un-American Activities Committee, as well as U.S. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, investigated allegations of subversive elements in the government and the Hollywood film

industry. The climate of fear and repression linked to the Red Scare finally began to ease by the late 1950s.

Joseph McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee

The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), established in 1938 by the U.S. House of Representatives, was one of the first bodies dedicated to looking into communist activity. Investigating Communists employed by the federal government or subversive groups in the Hollywood film business was a common target of HUAC's investigations, and the committee received additional impetus when the Cold War broke out after World War II. Movie executives formed Hollywood blacklists, which prohibited suspected radicals from employment, in response to the unfavorable publicity directed toward their studios. Similar lists were also established in other sectors.

In high-profile court trials, such as the 1949 conviction of 12 well-known American Communist Party leaders on allegations that they had supported the overthrow of the government, the FBI's information was crucial. Furthermore, the case against Julius Rosenberg

Conservatism can be broadly explained as the commitment to traditional norms and means of living in and of itself. From a political standpoint, Conservatism is the view that favors free Rosenberg (1918–53) and his wife Ethel Rosenberg (1915–53), who were found guilty of espionage in 1951, was strengthened by Hoover's operatives. Two years later, the Rosenbergs were put to death.

Key Terminology

Communism

Communism is a political and economic ideology that positions itself in opposition to liberal democracy and capitalism. It advocates instead for a classless system in which the means of production are owned communally and private property is nonexistent or severely curtailed.

Socialism

socialism, social and economic doctrine that calls for public rather than private ownership or control of property and natural resources. According to the socialist view, individuals do not live or work in isolation but live in cooperation with one another. Furthermore, everything that people produce is in some sense a social product, and everyone who contributes to the production of a good is entitled to a share in it. Society as a whole, therefore, should own or at least control property for the benefit of all its members.

Anarchism

Anarchism is a cluster of doctrines and attitudes centered on the belief that government is both harmful and unnecessary. Anarchist thought developed in the West and spread throughout the world, principally in the early 20th century. Derived from the Greek root *anarchos* meaning “without authority,” *anarchism*, *anarchism*, and *anarchy* are used to express both approval and disapproval.

McCarthyism

McCarthyism is part of the Red Scare period of American history in the late 1940s and 1950s. During that time, Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy produced a series of investigations and hearings to expose the supposed communist infiltration of various areas of the U.S. government. Other aspects of the Red Scare included the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Hollywood blacklist. The term *McCarthyism* has since become a byname for defamation of character or reputation by indiscriminate allegations based on unsubstantiated charges.

How did McCarthyism Start

Republican Senator Joseph R. McCarthy from Wisconsin is the figure most associated with the red scare vitriol of the post-war era. As the

quintessential political opportunist of the age, Senator McCarthy rode the tidal wave of fear, suspicion, and anti-communist hysteria and became the focal point of red-scare politics. For all his bellicose actions, however, Joseph McCarthy was only the tip of the anti-communist iceberg. The red scare in its broadest sense existed long before he rose to infamy and continued well after his censure in 1954 and death in 1957. Indeed, although many eminent historians have disagreed over the forces that motivated the appearance of the McCarthy phenomenon, most agree that McCarthy was more a symbol of and foil for anti-communist sentiment than he was its leading force.¹⁸ As Robert Griffith and Athan Theoharis argue, "McCarthy was the product of America's Cold War politics, not its progenitor." Regardless, McCarthy's sudden rise to prominence stands both as a striking testimony to and as a symbol of the power and influence of the anti-communist sentiments in American society at mid-century.

Results of McCarthyism

Joseph McCarthy's charges that various government entities were infested with communists or communist sympathizers were mostly undocumented, and he was unable to make plausible charges against any person or institution. 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 communists and the forced conformity that the practice engendered in public life came to be called McCarthyism.

Smith Act

Smith Act, a U.S. federal law passed in 1940 made it a criminal offense to advocate the violent overthrow of the government or to organize or be a member of any group or society devoted to such advocacy. The first prosecutions under the Smith Act, of leaders of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), took place in 1941. After World War II the statute was used against the leadership of the

American Communist Party (Communist Party of the United States of America; CPUSA). The convictions of the principal officers of the CPUSA (1949) were sustained—and the constitutionality of the advocacy provision of the Smith Act upheld—by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Dennis v. United States* (1951). In a later case, *Yates v. United States* (1957), the court offset that ruling somewhat by adopting a strict reading of the advocacy provision, construing “advocacy” to mean only urging that includes incitement to unlawful action.

Right and Left Wing ideologies

Left-Wing	Right-Wing
Left-wing politics is more liberal in its approach and outlook	Right-wing politics are more conservative.
Left-wing economic policies involve reducing income equality, increasing tax rates for the wealthy, and government spending on social programs and infrastructure	Its economic policies involve low taxes, and less regulation on businesses by the government
Those belonging to the left-spectrum of politics believe that society will benefit from an expanded role for the government	Right-wing ideologies believe that the best outcome for society is delivered when individual rights and civil liberties are paramount with limited involvement of the government
Left-wing politics is characterized by an emphasis on equality, fraternity, progress, and reform	Right-wing politics is characterized by ideas of authority, hierarchy, tradition, and nationalism

Left-wing nationalism is based on social equality, popular sovereignty, and national-determination. It associates itself closely with national liberation movements	Right-wing nationalism is influenced by Romantic Nationalism where the state derives its legitimacy from the culture it governs, including, language, race, and custom “born” within this culture
Left-wing politics is traditionally against religious institutions and believe that state and religion must be separate from each other (Secularism)	Right-wing politics have always found supporters who believe that religion should play an expanded role in society.
Populist ideas in the left wing do not include horizontal exclusion and will rely more on egalitarian ideals.	Populism is a recurring theme in right-wing political circles. Populism is a political approach that appeals to ordinary people who feel that their rights are ignored.
The term ‘Left-wing’ has a similar origin during the French Revolution where anti-monarchy revolutionaries were seated on the left side of the hall.	The term ‘Right-wing’ has its origins during the days of the French Revolution (1789-1799) where the supporters of the Monarchy were seated on the right hall of the National Assembly

Espionage and Subversion

Espionage is the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information.

Subversion is the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information.

The First Red Scare (1917-1920)

Causes and Origins

Following World War I emerged the first Red Scare. The Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, overthrew the Romanov family during the 1917 Russian Revolution. This marked the beginning of the communist party's rise and spread fear of anarchists and Bolsheviks around the world.

Events Leading to the First Red Scare (1917–1920)

The Russian Revolution (1917):

The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, which led to the establishment of the world's first communist government, sent shockwaves around the globe. The idea of a worker-led revolution overthrowing the established order alarmed governments and elites, particularly in the capitalist West.

World War I (1914–1918):

The end of World War I left many soldiers disillusioned, and economic turmoil followed the war. Labor strikes and protests erupted across the U.S. as workers demanded better conditions, leading to fears that a similar revolution could occur in America.

Labor Unrest and Strikes (1919):

A wave of labor strikes across the U.S., such as the Boston Police Strike and the Seattle General Strike, were seen as evidence of growing radicalism and were often linked to communist influences, even though the connection was often tenuous or exaggerated.

The Anarchist Bombings (1919):

A series of bombings by anarchists, including an attack on the home of U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, heightened fears of radicalism and led to the infamous Palmer Raids, where thousands of suspected radicals were arrested and deported.

The Formation of the Communist Party USA (1919):

The establishment of the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA) was perceived as a direct threat to American democracy, reinforcing fears that communism was taking root within the country.

Events Leading to the Second Red Scare (Late 1940s to Mid-1950s)

The Cold War Begins (1947):

The geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War II marked the start of the Cold War. The competition between capitalism and communism became the central focus of U.S. foreign and domestic policy.

The Truman Doctrine (1947):

President Harry S. Truman's policy of containing communism by supporting free peoples resisting subjugation (first implemented in Greece and Turkey) further heightened fears of communist expansion.

The Berlin Blockade (1948–1949) and the Formation of NATO (1949):

The Soviet blockade of Berlin and the subsequent airlift by the U.S. and its allies, along with the formation of NATO, reinforced the perception of an imminent communist threat.

The Chinese Communist Revolution (1949):

The victory of the Communist Party in China, led by Mao Zedong, and the establishment of the People's Republic of China was seen as a significant loss for the West and a major victory for communism.

The Korean War (1950–1953):

The Korean War, which pitted U.S.-led forces against North Korean and Chinese communist troops, further fueled anti-communist sentiments in the U.S.

Espionage Cases and the Fear of Subversion:

High-profile espionage cases, such as the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for passing atomic secrets to the Soviets, intensified fears that communists had infiltrated the U.S. government and other institutions.

The Rise of McCarthyism (1950–1954):

Senator Joseph McCarthy's claims that communists had infiltrated the U.S. government led to a widespread witch hunt, where many individuals were accused of being communists or communist sympathizers, often with little or no evidence.

Impact on American Society

- **Suppression of Civil Liberties**

The First Red Scare led to widespread violations of civil liberties. The government, particularly under the direction of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, authorized raids, arrests, and deportations of individuals suspected of radicalism without due process. The Palmer Raids of 1919-1920 were particularly notorious, resulting in the arrest of thousands of suspected radicals, many of whom were immigrants.

- **Immigration Restriction**

Fear of foreign radicals led to increased nativism and demands for stricter immigration controls. This culminated in the Immigration Act of 1924, which established quotas that severely limited immigration from countries outside of Western Europe.

- **Labor Movement Backlash**

The association of labor strikes with radicalism undermined the labor movement in the U.S. Public support for unions diminished, and labor leaders were often branded as communists or anarchists. This resulted in a decline in union membership and weakened the ability of workers to organize for better conditions.

Key Figures and Organizations

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer: A key figure in the First Red Scare, Palmer led the government's crackdown on radicals, organizing the Palmer Raids. His aggressive tactics earned him both support and criticism.

J. Edgar Hoover: A young Justice Department official at the time, Hoover played a significant role in organizing and executing the Palmer Raids. He later became the first director of the FBI, where he continued to pursue anti-communist activities.

Emma Goldman: A prominent anarchist and activist, Goldman was one of the most famous individuals targeted during the Red Scare. She was arrested and deported to Russia in 1919 under the Espionage Act of 1917.

The American Protective League (APL): A civilian organization that worked with the federal government to identify and report suspected radicals. The APL conducted surveillance, reported suspicious activities, and assisted in arrests during the Red Scare.

International Implications

Global Perception of Communism: The Russian Revolution and the rise of the Bolsheviks intensified fears of a worldwide communist revolution. This fear was not limited to the U.S.; other countries, particularly in Europe, also experienced Red Scares and cracked down on leftist movements.

Impact on International Relations: The fear of communism influenced U.S. foreign policy, contributing to a more isolationist stance in the immediate post-World War I period. The U.S. was wary of international involvement that could expose the country to communist influence.

Influence on the League of Nations: The First Red Scare and fears of communism contributed to the U.S. Senate's decision to reject membership in the League of Nations, reflecting a broader reluctance to engage in international institutions perceived as potential platforms for spreading radical ideologies.

Interwar Period (1920-1939)

Subsiding Tensions

Return to Normalcy: After the intense period of fear and repression during the First Red Scare, the U.S. entered a period of relative calm during the 1920s, often referred to as the "Roaring Twenties." The Harding administration promoted a "return to normalcy," emphasizing stability and economic growth over the fervent anti-communism of the previous years.

Economic Prosperity: The economic boom of the 1920s, characterized by industrial growth, consumerism, and rising stock markets, helped to ease fears of radicalism. The focus shifted from political unrest to economic expansion, and the Red Scare gradually faded from the public consciousness.

Legacy of the First Red Scare

Long-Lasting Anti-Communist Sentiment: Although the intensity of the First Red Scare diminished, the anti-communist sentiment it generated persisted throughout the interwar period and beyond. This sentiment laid the groundwork for the Second Red Scare following World War II.

Impact on Immigration Policy: The restrictive immigration policies introduced in the wake of the First Red Scare had lasting effects, shaping U.S. immigration policy for decades. The quota system established in the 1920s remained in place until the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965.

Erosion of Civil Liberties: The actions taken during the First Red Scare set a precedent for future government crackdowns on civil liberties during times of perceived national threat. This included the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II and the McCarthy-era purges of the 1950s.

Global Political Landscape

Rise of Fascism and Totalitarianism: While the fear of communism persisted, the interwar period also saw the rise of fascism in Italy, Germany, and Spain, as well as the consolidation of Stalin's power in the Soviet Union. These developments shifted the focus of international concern from communism to the threats posed by totalitarian regimes.

Economic Depression and Political Unrest: The Great Depression of the 1930s led to widespread economic hardship, which in turn fueled political unrest and the rise of extremist movements. In the U.S., this period saw increased government intervention in the economy, but fears of communism were less pronounced than during the Red Scare.

Prelude to World War II: The political tensions and economic challenges of the interwar period ultimately set the stage for World War II. The fear of communism would resurface after the war, contributing to the onset of the Cold War and the Second Red Scare.

The Second Red Scare (1947-1957)

Context and Historical Background

Fear of Communism in the United States

- **Post-World War II Tensions:** After WWII, the U.S. and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers with opposing ideologies—capitalism versus communism. The fear of communist expansion grew as the USSR exerted influence over Eastern Europe, leading to the Iron Curtain and the division of Europe.
- **Domestic Concerns:** The success of the Soviet Union in developing nuclear weapons, the rise of communist movements in China and Korea, and the spread of communism in Eastern Europe heightened fears that communism could infiltrate and undermine American society and government.

McCarthyism and the Red Scare

- Senator Joseph McCarthy: McCarthy became the face of the anti-communist crusade, famously claiming in 1950 to have a list of communists working within the U.S. government. His tactics included aggressive investigations and unsubstantiated accusations, leading to widespread paranoia and the destruction of many careers.
- HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee): The committee investigated alleged disloyalty and subversive activities, particularly focusing on Hollywood, academia, and the federal government. Those accused faced blacklisting, loss of employment, and social ostracism.

Hollywood Ten and Cultural Impact

- The Hollywood Ten: A group of screenwriters and directors who refused to testify before HUAC, citing the First Amendment. They were blacklisted and imprisoned for contempt of Congress. This event marked the beginning of widespread blacklisting in the entertainment industry.
- Cultural Impact: The Red Scare led to the censorship of films, books, and other cultural works deemed sympathetic to communism. The fear of being labeled a communist sympathizer stifled artistic expression and political discourse.

International Relations and the Cold War

- Global Context: The Second Red Scare occurred during the early years of the Cold War, a period of intense rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The spread of communism in countries like China, Korea, and Eastern Europe fueled fears that the U.S. could be next.
- Containment Policy: The U.S. adopted a policy of containment to prevent the spread of communism globally, leading to involvement in conflicts such as the Korean War. This international tension reinforced domestic fears of communism.

Responses and Reactions

Government Policies and Legislation

- Loyalty Programs: President Truman initiated loyalty programs that required government employees to undergo background checks to prove

their loyalty to the U.S. The Federal Employee Loyalty Program (1947) aimed to root out communists within the federal government.

- Smith Act (1940): This act made it illegal to advocate the overthrow of the government by force. It was used to prosecute members of the Communist Party and other leftist groups.
- McCarran Internal Security Act (1950): Required communist organizations to register with the government and allowed for the detention of individuals deemed a threat to national security during an emergency.

Civil Liberties and Individual Rights

- Erosion of Rights: The Red Scare led to significant infringements on civil liberties, including freedom of speech, association, and the right to a fair trial. Individuals accused of communist ties often faced harassment, loss of employment, and blacklisting without due process.
- Supreme Court Responses: In some cases, the Supreme Court upheld anti-communist legislation, but over time, it also began to push back against the most extreme violations of civil liberties, particularly in the late 1950s.

Social and Cultural Responses

- Blacklisting: Many people in the entertainment industry, academia, and other sectors were blacklisted due to suspected communist ties. This practice not only ruined careers but also contributed to a climate of fear and conformity.
- Public Opinion: The American public was divided, with some supporting McCarthy's actions as necessary for national security, while others criticized them as witch hunts that violated fundamental American principles.

Role of the Media

Media Hysteria

The media played a significant role in amplifying fears of communism. Sensationalized reports and broadcasts helped to fuel the paranoia and supported McCarthy's rise.

Opposition in Media

Over time, some media outlets, most notably CBS's Edward R. Murrow, began to challenge McCarthy's tactics and exposed the lack of evidence behind many of his claims, contributing to his eventual downfall.

Spread of Anti-Communist Sentiment

Education and Propaganda

Anti-communist sentiment was spread through schools, churches, and community organizations. Educational materials and films were produced to warn against the dangers of communism.

Impact on Society

The Red Scare created a pervasive atmosphere of suspicion and fear. Neighbors turned against neighbors, and a culture of conformity and self-censorship emerged as people sought to avoid being labeled as communists.

Delegate Profiles and Stances

Harry S. Truman

President with an adamant stance on Communism. His Truman Doctrine wanted to focus on containing Communism and stopping its spread. That meant inside of the US as well.

Joseph Raymond McCarthy

Senator who began all of this. If you are a living, breathing human being, Joseph McCarthy will accuse you of being a communist and try to get you executed for it.

Henry Wallace

Vice President of FDR. He supported New Deal liberalism and more importantly, conciliation with the Soviets. Because of this, many accused him and his party of being controlled by the communists.

Dalton Trumbo

A blacklisted Hollywood screenwriter, Trumbo refused to testify against his friends when confronted by the HUAC. He is a full blown communist.

Ethel Rosenberg

A Spy who was accused of transmitting intelligence, including nuclear weapon design, to the Soviets after WW2. After being arrested, her main goal is self-preservation and giving her kids a chance for a future.

Julius Rosenberg

A spy who was accused of transmitting intelligence, including nuclear weapon design, to the Soviets after WW2. After being arrested, his main goal is self-preservation and giving her kids a chance for a future.

Alger Hiss

A government official accused of being a spy. He was convicted of perjury and sentenced accordingly. An adamant communist who would give up his career for his beliefs.

Klaus Fuchs

A genius physician and Soviet spy. After being caught, the US managed to get information out of him that could help convict many other communist spies.

Francis E. Walter

His hatred for communists is second only to his hatred of people of color. More racist than he is anti-communist, this House of Representatives and HUAC member served as a chairman. He was a no-nonsense anti-communist as well as an advocate for proving that black people were dumber than white people.

Kit Clardy

Often referred to as Michigan's McCarthy, he conducted many HUAC hearings in Michigan. Being a bit extreme in his hatred towards communists, he often used abuse and violence against suspected communists.

Clyde Doyle

A Congressman and member of the HUAC. Doyle's uneventful political career is made up for by his drive to rid America of all Communists.

Maurice Rapf

A founder of the Screen Writers Guild, Rapf is an open Communist. Rapf tries to imbue his films with themes of class struggle and due to this, got summoned by the HUAC. With his name blacklisted and his career over, Rapf now fights for the rights of other accused Communists in Hollywood.

Lester Cole

A Hollywood screenwriter who was a socialist for all his life, he openly joined the Communist Party and has been particularly difficult when interrogated by the HUAC. He was also blacklisted by Hollywood.

Howard Koch

Koch's movie Mission to Moscow portrayed the Soviets positively. Huge no-no. After being accused of being a communist, he was blacklisted from Hollywood. Koch has strong, outspoken leftist beliefs and resents Hollywood and the HUAC for ruining his career.

Elia Kazan

Director, producer, writer, and actor in Hollywood. He is hugely influential and respected in the entertainment world. Elia has been more cooperative than the others, however, and can be a valuable asset to the HUAC.

W.E.B Du Bois

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois had a lot of contact with the Communists back in the 1910s. Nowadays, he has distanced himself but still associates with many Communist sympathizers and continues to criticize capitalism. Du Bois is best described as a Socialist, but can the HUAC tolerate Socialism?

Charlie Chaplin

Although Chaplin denied claims of being communist, the evidence is against him. Several of his friends were communists. They are now in jail. In addition to this, his activism and friendliness towards the Soviets raise many eyebrows at the HUAC. Chaplin insists that he has been and always will be a peacemaker.

Lucille Ball

This actress got herself into a lot of trouble with the HUAC when she registered her party affiliation as Communist. Her excuse was that her grandfather insisted and she hasn't voted Communist in the past. No one

knows for certain if Lucille is a communist or not. No one except Lucille, of course

John Lennon

It doesn't take long to notice that John Lennon's values and virtues aren't very American. If you just listen to "Imagine" or "God," he contradicts traditional American political and religious beliefs. Whether or not Lennon, an Englishman living in New York, is a threat to the American people is up for the HUAC to decide. (note - John Lennon doesn't fit the time continuity of the HUAC, but his views add an interesting perspective and layer to the committee)

J. Edgar Hoover

An American law enforcement administrator who served as the final Director of the Bureau of Investigation (BOI) and the first Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Questions to be Considered

How should the morality in the pursuit and persecution of communists be determined?

What methods will be used to investigate possible communists? How will we ensure a fair and just judicial system while maintaining the US's stance of containment?

How will HUAC uncover communists within the Hollywood industry? How will it ensure that the public remains uninfluenced by communism?

How will HUAC go about combatting espionage and soviet spies?

Will The HUAC tolerate socialism?

How will presidential administrations ease racial and societal tensions in the country? How will the powers of HUAC and the FBI be limited in order to ensure the safety and well-being of citizens? Will personal liberties be valued over security?

How will Truman's Executive Order 9835 be implemented and how will it be ensured that civil liberties are protected? What will be the guidelines for prosecuting various organizations?

How will the trials of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg be carried out? How will the government respond to any acts of resistance regarding the trial?