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**NEW TITLES**


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*History*

**THE AMERICAN  
INQUISITION: Justice and  
Injustice in the Cold War**  
by Stanley I. Kutler  
Hill & Wang, 1982  
285 pp. \$16.50

During the decade after the Second World War, exploiting domestic fears of Communism, politicians, bureaucrats, and newsmen put America's Bill of Rights through one of its severest tests. Their targets ranged from the prominent to the obscure: Owen Lattimore, a respected Asia scholar and government adviser, fought efforts by Senator Joseph McCarthy and others to cast him as a "fellow traveler" backing Mao's takeover of China; Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize-winning chemist and critic of America's growing nuclear arsenal, found his movement abroad curtailed by the U.S. Passport Office; Beatrice Braude, a U.S. Information Agency researcher, supposedly fired because of staff reductions, tried unsuccessfully for 25 years to re-enter government work, unaware most of that time she had been branded a possible Communist. The chase after Reds was not the only threat to American justice. Kutler, a University of Wisconsin historian, also shows how the legal system was twisted to protect the well-connected (poet Ezra Pound, who had made pro-Fascist wartime broadcasts, profited from a carefully orchestrated psychiatric defense) or to satisfy popular demand for scapegoats (Walter Winchell's newspaper columns stirred up wide support for the prosecution of "Tokyo Rose," even though preliminary FBI investigations had found no hard evidence proving the Japanese-American's treason). Not the least of Kutler's talents is his ability to make these thorny legal issues the stuff of a compelling cautionary tale.

**LÉON BLUM**  
by Jean Lacouture  
trans. by George Holloch  
Holmes & Meier, 1982  
571 pp. \$39.50 cloth,  
\$24.50 paper

Léon Blum (1870–1950) never attained his highest political goal—a socialist France. Yet frustration and personal suffering did not destroy his faith in the democratic tradition of the French Republic. The son of Alsatian Jews, a brilliant student, a lawyer, and a literary journalist, Blum was drawn into politics in 1898 when he defended Emile Zola, a