

In Warren's election to an unprecedented third term as governor of California in 1950, he did not quite repeat his triumph of 1946 by winning the Democratic as well as the Republican nomination in the primary, but in the general election in November he received a million votes more than the Democratic nominee, Congressman James Roosevelt of Los Angeles.

Democrats often complained that Warren represented himself as nonpartisan whenever he ran for governor, but that in presidential years he was strictly a Republican. As temporary chairman and keynote speaker of the Republican national convention in 1944, he delivered an intensely partisan address. In 1948—the only election he ever lost—he was the Republican nominee for vice president, as the running mate of Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York. In 1952 Warren was an important contender for the Republican presidential nomination, which he would probably have received as the compromise candidate if the convention had not managed to break the deadlock between Senator Robert A. Taft and General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In September 1953 President Eisenhower appointed Governor Warren as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Spurious Issue of "Loyalty"

The Republican ascendancy in state politics during the late 1940s and 1950s was aided by the anticommunist enthusiasm of the cold war. Cold war tensions also led to bitter division and recrimination in the state's film industry, and propelled the University of California into a storm of controversy that lasted for years.

Congress in 1938 created the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), and one of the early targets of its anticommunist investigations was the film industry in Hollywood. In 1947 a list was issued of suspected Communists in the industry, and eventually 250 actors, writers, and directors were barred from further employment. Testimony against the "Red Menace in Hollywood" came from such industry leaders as Jack Warner, Louis B. Mayer, and Gary Cooper. Ronald Reagan, president of the Screen Actors Guild from 1947 to 1952, cooperated fully in the effort to rid the studios of suspected Communists. Walt Disney testified before Congress that the Screen Cartoonists Guild was Communist controlled and had plotted to make Mickey Mouse follow the party line. Other film leaders—including Humphrey Bogart, Gene Kelly, Judy Garland, and Katharine Hepburn—risked their careers by speaking out against the anticommunist hysteria.

The impact of anticommunism was also soon apparent in state and national politics. With the defeat of Germany and Japan in World War II, the Soviet Union secured an enormous expansion of its military power, and of communist influence, in eastern Europe and eastern Asia. In the United States, the Republican party had considerable success in blaming these menacing developments on the policies of the Democratic national administration. By charging that the liberal Democratic leadership was "soft on Communism," the Republicans had their revenge for all the years when they had been branded unfairly but effectively as the party of