see how military downsizing could have been denied. Also, the book might have profited from a fuller discussion of the Truman-MacArthur controversy. Surely, MacArthur's proposals for dropping between thirty and fifty atomic bombs on Chinese cities and for laying down radioactive waste along the Yalu River threatened not only to widen the war but to invite World War III and a nuclear holocaust. Still, *Unexpected Journey* is an excellent addition to the growing scholarship on the Korean War.

**Karl Valois** teaches history at the University of Connecticut, Torrington, and is the author of *The Korean War: Limits of American Power* (1997).

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In the 1960s the Democratic party, torn asunder by the Vietnam War, civil rights, and urban crime, came under ideological assault by the New Left and the New Right. According to journalist Rick Perlstein, Arizona's Senator Barry Goldwater launched a libertarian, free-market revolution against the "liberal consensus." *Before the Storm* is a sympathetic account of Goldwater's war against "the liberal consensus" that libertarians and leftists found so distasteful, because it represented the marriage of New Deal social welfare concerns and support for labor unions to the post-World War II effort to contain Soviet expansion.

Perlstein is an engaging writer. His description of Notre Dame law school dean and conservative activist Clarence Manion is vivid: "His [Manion's] forehead seemed to get bigger each year, as if to make room for yet one more set of facts and figures on the Communist conspiracy, forcing the droopy ears, doughy cheeks, protruding lower lip, and picket-fence teeth to crowd ever more tightly at the bottom of his face" (p. 10). Perlstein's discussion of Indianapolis publisher Eugene Pulliam, the grandfather of Dan Quayle, is just as fascinating.

While Perlstein indulges his fondness for old groaners—"Rockefeller funds kept the nation's Negro colleges in the black" (p. 54)—his account of the quirks of southern politics is worthy of Wilbur Cash (p. 46). In one of this reviewer's favorite passages, discussing Orange County, California, and the rise of the John Birch Society (established in Indianapolis in 1958), Perlstein provides an amazing quote from U.S. Representative James Utt, who "likened the federal government to a 'child molester who offers candy before his evil act'" (p. 125).

Perlstein underscores the hypocrisy of southwestern libertarians who decried big government while eagerly accepting military defense contracts and federally funded irrigation and highway construction projects. Tellingly, during the Great Depression Franklin
Roosevelt gave Arizona $342 million while the state contributed just $16 million in taxes.

There are a few matters that Perlstein might reconsider. Perlstein equates the GI Bill of Rights with welfare, forgetting that World War II veterans had performed a service in kind to the nation. Then, paradoxically mirroring the complaints of Rush Limbaugh, Perlstein berates those recipients of the GI Bill who became Republicans, implying that the Democrats had bought their votes and that they should have remained bought.

Most problematic is Perlstein's treatment of the Cold War, where he places the onus for the conflict on Harry Truman and John F. Kennedy. Perlstein also dismisses fears of domestic Communist subversion as right-wing paranoia. He should have taken seriously the works of John Earl Haynes, Harvey Klehr, Richard Gid Powers, and Ronald Radosh.

*Before the Storm* is an invaluable book that maps out the New Right's crusade against the New Deal order. When one considers the ferocity of the New Right and New Left cadres, it is little wonder that the order did not hold. In defeat, Goldwater sowed the seeds for Ronald Reagan's presidency, just as George McGovern prepared the way for Bill Clinton.

KENNETH J. HEINEMAN, professor of history at Ohio University, Athens, is the author of four books on twentieth-century American social movements and politics.