

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Congressional Record, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, volume 96, p.1954-1957.

This is a microfilm of the actual Congressional Record from 1950. On these pages, Senator McCarthy read into the record the text of his speech given February 9, 1950 to the Republican Women in Wheeling, West Virginia. The speech takes up a great deal of space in the Congressional Record, not because it is so long, but because of many interruptions by Mr. Lucas.

"How People View McCarthy". U.S. News & World Report, March 19, 1954, 36:20-22.

This article reveals the impact of the Army/McCarthy hearings on the Senator's popularity with the public. McCarthy was not presented in a very good light during the hearings. He was often nearly out of control and this hurt his popularity with the public.

McCarthy, Joseph R. McCarthyism: The Fight for America. New York. The Devin-Adair Company. 1952.

This was probably the most important resource because it was written by the Senator himself. This book explains Joseph McCarthy's feelings and motives in his own words. It was written and published before the Army/McCarthy hearings, but it clearly demonstrates his resolve to rid America of the communist threat in our government. It further demonstrates that Joseph McCarthy was a dedicated public servant, educated and articulate. He was aware of the risks of his endeavor and he accepted the consequences.

Murrow, Edward R., See It Now, New York, Simon and Schuster, 1955.

This book is a collection of transcripts from the television program *See It Now*, hosted by well known journalist Edward R. Murrow. I used it to see exactly how Mr. Murrow portrayed Senator McCarthy. The transcripts clearly show Mr. Murrow's talents and skill in journalism. This resource was important because Mr. Murrow was one of Senator McCarthy's most effective critics with a wide audience during the McCarthy era.

"Telegram From Joseph McCarthy to President Harry Truman (February 11, 1950)
online: <http://www.english.uiuc.edu> (7 November 2005).

This is a digital copy of the telegram Senator McCarthy sent to President Truman informing him of the details of his February 9th in Wheeling, West Virginia. He tells the President about the list of 205 possible communists and communist sympathizers currently employed in the State Department, that Acheson has this list. He also tells the President that he has a list of 57 names. (McCarthy's list included Mary Jane Keeney, listed in the Venona transcripts as a Soviet spy.) He further tells the President that he should lift the ban on Executive Department cooperation with Congressional investigations into communist infiltration into American government.

"The McCarthy Issue...Pro and Con", U.S. News & World Report. September 7, 1951, 31:25-40.

In this article, Joseph McCarthy and Senator Benton of Connecticut are interviewed separately to avoid disruptions which may result from debate between the two. The questions and answers were recorded and reported in the same article. These interviews were important in that they allowed each man to present his answers to timely issues in a side by side format. These interviews gave insights into the investigations of McCarthy which may have been sparked by anger or revenge on the part of Senator Benton. Benton was surely angered when Butler defeated Tydings in the Maryland Senate race. McCarthy supported Butler and helped him with the campaign. Senator Benton called for McCarthy's expulsion from the Senate relative to his conduct in Butler's campaign, but the interview showed Benton's frustration with McCarthy's behavior on and off the Senate floor.

Secondary Sources:

Drumme, James J. "The Real McCarthy Record". The New American Vol.12 No.18 2 September 1996 online: <http://www.thenewamerican.com/tna/1996questions> 7 November 2005.

James J. Drumme is a former senior editor of The New American. In this article Drumme answers questions asked about Joseph McCarthy and the criticisms directed at him. This article contains explanations about McCarthy's motives and the situation at the State Department prior to McCarthy's investigations.

"Joseph McCarthy". The National Archives Learning Curve online

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAmccarthy> 7 November 2005

This article provided a different perspective of the events in the McCarthy era. It was primarily biographical and gave information about McCarthy's life and work before he came to the Senate as well as his work against communism. This article details the influence of the press on the downfall of Joseph McCarthy. Several figures in the press had fought a long campaign against McCarthy, including I.F. Stone, Herb Block, and Edward R. Murrow.

Kincaid, Cliff. "The Smearing of Joe McCarthy" Media Monitor 27 May 2003. online:

<http://www.freerepublic.com> 7 November 2005

In this article, Cliff Kincaid explains some of the ways the press in the present as well as in the past has used print media to discredit and demean Joseph McCarthy. Even the release of the Venona transcripts, which prompted this new wave of criticism, does not convince the press that the threat McCarthy warned of in the fifties was real.

McCain, Robert Stacy. "Historians Finding McCarthy Was Often On The Money"

Washington Times Weekly. October 1999. online:

<http://www.americasnewspaper.com/archive/1999/October> 7 November 2005.

This article details the new evidence that is available to historians with the release of the Venona transcripts and some KGB records from the former Soviet Union. Scholars now have the opportunity to verify their facts and possibly revise their view of

Joseph McCarthy and his contributions to freedom. McCain points to two new books about McCarthy which make use of the newly released information. Journalist M. Stanton Evans states that as we learn more about what was going on in government in the 1940s and 1950s, the more we see how accurate McCarthy was.

Morgan, Ted. Reds: McCarthyism in Twentieth Century America. New York Random House Trade Paperbacks 2004

Ted Morgan is a Pulitzer Prize winning journalist. In this book, Morgan argues that Senator Joseph McCarthy did not emerge in a vacuum. He outlines the events leading up to the recognition of the Soviet Union, the influx of Soviet agents into the United States, and the efforts of other Senators and Representatives to raise awareness of the problem. This book places McCarthyism in historical perspective and details the rise and fall of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Zinn, Howard A People's History of the United States New York: Harper & Row Publishers. 1980

A People's War? ,Chapter 16 of A People's History of the United States, covers the years from 1945-1960. Much of this chapter explains world events which led to the Red Scare and McCarthyism in the United States. "It was not McCarthy and the Republicans, but the liberal Democratic Truman administration, whose Justice Department initiated a series of prosecutions that intensified the nation's anti-Communist mood." These kinds of events made the public ripe for McCarthy's brand of red hunting.