

# The Second Red Scare: The Triumph of Preserving Democracy, Tragically at the Cost of Freedom

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## Process Paper

I came to choose my topic because the accusations and hysteria that was created due to McCarthyism intrigued me. I want to know how a whole society can let paranoia drive them into the chaos in which can affect so many lives. The topic I chose is the Second Red Scare.

When doing my research, I came to realize Joseph McCarthy was mentioned a lot so I began to look into him. I watched and read many of Joseph McCarthy' speeches and interviews. I then looked for documents written during that time but it became very difficult to locate. I learned, although I thought it was only fear, that the reason this went on for so long was because of the silence. Many were unsure and quite confused leaving them quiet, so they were not in a battle with the unknown. After this I looked into what created McCarthy's downfall where I found information on the Army-McCarthy hearings. Although easiest to study McCarthy himself with the abundance of information, I am also trying to focus on those who were affected and how they were dealt with. I did struggle with finding primary sources but were able to find documents and films that contributed to my paper. I have come to realize that the Second Red Scare has so many aspects to it that I was unaware of. I still have yet to find out why this seems to continue to repeat itself in history.

For my presentation category I chose an essay because I feel I can best convey my ideas into writing and words rather than performance or visuals.

The Second Red Scare included both triumph and tragedy. The tragedy although does outweigh the good in this scenario. The first tragedy being that this was not the first event in history where many people let their fears drive unwarranted behaviors. Fear, being the main consistent contributor in these events, led to corruption and lies that turned the entire country on each other. The Second being many were discredited and careers were negatively altered. People let the hysteria and chaos lead to false accusations and ignite fear through the nation. The third being American leaders let our nation fall to corruption and helped in spreading this fear, and limited freedom of its citizens in the process. Although many reputations were ruined the small triumph is that soviet spies were discovered in the U.S. government and they were apprehended and the security of the nation improved, protecting the government of foreign influence.

## Essay

The Second Red Scare was the time period from the late 1940s to the early 1950s when fear of communist influence in the United States government, and stress of the Cold War caused mass hysteria throughout the nation. The U.S. government had become so concerned with rooting out communism to protect what America stood for that in the process, they compromised the freedom of its citizens. While the United States engaged in the Cold War with Russia, the fear of communist infiltration, fueled by Senator Joseph McCarthy and HUAC, spread throughout the country; false, reckless, and groundless accusations of being communists tragically lead to the loss of reputations, creating the Second Red Scare. Despite the negative effect on the reputation of many, the “witch hunt” contributed to the discovery of many real life soviet spies in the United States Government, and the protection of a citizen’s right to freedom of speech.

Over the course of U.S. history, many events initiated by false accusations have created mass hysteria throughout society. In 1692, a group of young girls claimed to be possessed by the devil and accused several women of afflicting them (Lyonette Louis Jacques). These claims initiated what is known as the Salem Witch Trials. Villagers who heard of those being accused were in fear of their own lives so in order to protect themselves and their reputations they conformed to the times and also began to falsely accuse others for personal gain (Cassandra Gill). In the end, many were negatively impacted by the events in Salem, over two hundred people had been falsely accused of witchcraft, nineteen were hanged and one was pressed to death (Marilynne K. Roach). This was not the first case of mass hysteria, nor was it the last, so why is this a recurring phenomenon? In Ashley Layhew’s Analysis, *The Devil’s in the Details: A comprehensive Look at the Salem Witch Mania of 1692*, she provides an explanation for these cases of mass hysteria: “There is a common thread in that in each instance, a group found a common enemy to express their frustration on, and the hysteria developed in a frightening direction.”

In 1917, communism became practiced by Russia. Prior to that, Russia was part of the Allied forces in WWI along with Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, but had to withdraw from the war due to the revolution within their country (UK National Archives). The result of the revolution led to the creation of the Soviet Union under the communist leadership of Vladimir Lenin (Kelly Buchanan). When the Russian revolution and WWI ended, immigration to the U.S. increased, leading the leaders and citizens of the nation fearing their desire was to overthrow the U.S. government. But what initiated this fear? Immediately after Lenin started his reign, the soviet union began conquering other countries such as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine, along with many more, spreading communism

(Vladislav Zubok, *A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorbachev*). The United States disliked the idea of communism, for how it could affect their democratic nation, this led to the anti-communist movement known as the First Red Scare.

In 1947, shortly after Stalin invaded Berlin, political tension between the United States and the Soviet Union increased, creating the beginning of the Cold War. In response to the USSR's attempts in spreading communism, the United States created the Marshall Plan, which provided free financial aid for the reconstruction of war-torn Western Europe after World War II (General Records of the United States Government). This became a priority, by aiding these countries it prevented the USSR from influencing them while they were weak. But in 1949, the creation of the communist People's Republic of China further fed hysteria within the US. As the Soviet Union continued advancing as a nation, the plans for more weapons led to a nuclear arm race (David Holloway). Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union pursued the creation of extremely lethal weapons, leading many citizens of both nations fearing a nuclear war. The Soviet Union, knowing the U.S. had plans for the atomic bomb, sent spies to steal these plans to equally advance. The search for these spies, led by HUAC, became vital, as the knowledge of spies within the U.S. government contributed to the fear of communism spreading, creating The Second Red Scare.

After WWII, America was held to high standards as leaders of the free world because unlike the Axis Powers in WWII, the U.S. was not represented by fascism and tyranny but rather freedom, democracy, and capitalism (Center for European Studies). Despite America's efforts to uphold their title as "land of the free," their fear of communist infiltration led to restrictions of rights that are supposed to be guarded by the constitution. During the time of the Second Red Scare, freedom of speech was limited when discussing political views such as being in favor of communism because to be against democracy meant to be against America. But what is so wrong about being in agreement with communism?

Communism is a political ideology in which everything in a society is publicly owned and each person is paid according to their abilities and needs (Karl Marx). Supporting communism is a political view, like a democrat or republican but due to the tension between America, and the Soviet Union, expressing your opinion did not come without consequence. By the end of the Second Red Scare, 140 leaders and members of the communist party were charged, and found guilty as if they committed a crime (Michael Head). If citizens were not able to express political opinions that differed from the majority, was America really free during this time period?

An organization, originated in 1938, was created by the U.S. House of Representatives to investigate "alleged disloyalty and subversive activities on the part of private citizens, public employees, and those organizations suspected of communist ties" (George Washington University). Although the

intentions of this organization were to protect the democracy of America, in the process they compromised American's rights to freedom of speech.

In 1947, The HUAC's, (The House of Un-American activities committee), involvement in the Second Red Scare began when hearings were held to root out communist influence in Hollywood films. These interrogations were often harsh and aggressive, and when some refused to answer their questions, a list was created blacklisting many celebrities and sent to prison for "contempt of congress" (Reynold Humphries). Film workers were specifically instructed to focus more on pro-democratic themes and ideas (Dan Georgakas). Many actors and actresses who starred in films with pro-communist ideas were blacklisted and were not hired for other films. In protest to this, John Berry directed a film called "The Hollywood Ten" in which those celebrities who were put on this list spoke out against HUAC, "Why didn't we avoid all this? Why didn't we answer the questions 'yes' and 'no' as the committee demanded? Because we wanted to challenge the rights of the committee to ask such questions" (Dalton Trumbo). Arthur Miller, a famous playwright during this time was investigated and interrogated for suspected communist ties. He refused to cooperate with HUAC due to their un-American tactics. In 1952 Miller wrote *The Crucible*, which told the story of the Salem Witch Trials and how a whole society conformed due to fear. A witch hunt to find the devil during 1600's in Salem fit the times of 1950s in which similarly, there was a hunt to find communists. Miller wrote this play to emphasize how conforming to society and repeating history will only end negatively, but despite his efforts, he himself could not put an end to the Second Red Scare. The efforts of the HUAC were meant to benefit and preserve the democratic nation but throughout the course of hearings for those accused of communism, much like in the Salem Witch Trials, many of the falsely accused tragically lost jobs and reputations due to these claims and for not confessing and exposing other communists.

The hearings and interrogations by the HUAC led to the negative impact on many people's lives and the ruining of reputations (Landon R. Y. Storrs, *The Second Red Scare: and the Unmaking of the New Deal Left*). In the process of searching for communists within federal employees who may have infiltrated the government, over 2,000 workers had lost their jobs (U.S. Department of State). When these people were fired, they were also shamed and no one would take the chance on them by hiring them. "A man is ruined everywhere and forever. No responsible employer would be likely to take a chance in giving him a job." (Chairman of President Harry S. Truman's loyalty Review Board).

Throughout investigating, HUAC outed many homosexuals working wishing the government and forced to resign from their position, this was known as the Lavender Scare. Just as those who were pro-communism were out of a job and shamed, making it almost impossible to find work, homosexuals were treated the same as communists (Judith Atkins). According to David Johnson, during this time,

“Government officials intentionally engaged in campaigns to associate homosexuality with communism: ‘homosexual’ and ‘pervert’ became synonyms for ‘communist’ and ‘traitor.’ This connection was also made by Joseph McCarthy during his many anti-communist speeches. The freedom of these people was taken away and they were left to protest this inequality but were unsuccessful in receiving their previous job position (David K. Johnson).

Although many feared the idea of communism, citizens were uncertain of what it actually meant, only that the U.S. government thought it could destroy the democracy of the nation (National Endowment for the Humanities). This fear has fed by Senator of Wisconsin Joseph McCarthy. On February 9, 1950 McCarthy gave his “Enemies from within speech in Wheeling Virginia. In this speech, he stated that he in fact had a list of 205 names of real communists working within the federal government, and their intention was to disrupt the democracy of the United States. McCarthy refused to reveal the evidence of this claim, leading many citizens to believe he was unreliable. “It was all false. He said, ‘I have a list of 200 and something names of workers in the state department that are communists.’ People asked him, ‘Where’s the list?’ And he said he would never give it. He was lying through his teeth” (al Colonero). Uncertainty of what this meant for the future of the nation left the citizens worried of what would come next. This is when fear escalated to mass hysteria (U.S. Department of State).

The mid-1950s seem to be a turning point in the second red scare. With the realization that McCarthy’s allegations were becoming out of hand, President Eisenhower made moves to discredit McCarthy and his associates, diminishing McCarthy’s political influence in America (university of Virginia). The army- McCarthy hearings took place investigating the accusations made by Senator Joseph McCarthy and leading to his censure by the Senate (Senate Historical Office). With the results of the trials Many began to express how the hunt to find communist violated civil rights, as it was unconstitutional, leading to the HUAC’s interrogations to slowly come to an end, which essentially marked the conclusion of the Second Red Scare.

The “witch hunt” during 1950s in America, was thought to bring out few triumphs. The U.S. had discovered “real Soviet spies” within their government and were able to apprehend them. In 1949, a German-born, british scientist and his wife Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to death for being soviet spies when the FBI discovered that the secret plans to the atomic bomb had been handed over to foreign leaders (Federal Bureau of Investigation). The Rosenbergs, as well as Harry Gold, David Greenglass, Whittaker Chambers and many others were convicted of being soviet spies. But as the evidence is very scarce, their involvement in communist activities has recently become questionable (Andrea Orndorff). Were these people victims of mass hysteria? If so, the “discovery of Soviet spies” was not a triumph of the Second Red Scare but instead a tragedy.

A triumph that came out of the Second Red Scare was increase in security within America. The FBI's involvement in the background checks of federal employees increased and is still beneficial today to ensure the protection from foreign influence on the government, and protection from threats within our own country. Screening for potential government employees, and for anyone who works on sensitive government or military programs is mandatory (U.S. Department of State). A security check can confirm if one is mentally fit to protect sensitive information or to ensure bribery is not a factor in the motivations of that employee.

Another tragic effect that came out of the Second Red Scare is people still have negative views on Russia due to the events of the Cold War. Television shows and movies were continuously portraying the country as bad, so many grew up around this idea, without knowing. According to Natali Gray Misak Hall, "The effects of the McCarthy Red Scare not only had direct influence on the twentieth century, but the opinions that influenced the past generation were instilled into current media." In America, the discrimination of Russians is still current in today's society as the west continues to accuse and believe that the President of Russia's goal is to weaken the Western alliance and minimize the West's ability to advance democracy.

Although some triumphs have come out of the lessons taught by this era, the idea of this tragic time repeating itself outweighs the triumphs. The fear of Russian influence on the 2016 U.S. Presidential election has created a modern Red Scare. The Russians and their leader, Vladimir Putin, are accused for influencing the election between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Robert Mueller, head of the Special Counsel Investigation, claims there is coordination between President Donald Trump and Russia. The investigation began on May 17, 2017 and has led to the discovery of dozens of federal crimes committed, and several guilty pleas and convictions. The investigation to find foreign influences within the United States government seems to mirror the events of the 1950s. Mueller investigation infers Trump is secretly taking instructions from Russian government officials. Like the Second Red Scare, the fear of communist infiltration comes into play, but now it targets a higher authority. U.S. President Donald J. Trump continuously tweets about current witch hunts, stating Robert Mueller is a modern-day Senator Joseph McCarthy, claiming false accusations of Russian influence on the United States, "Study the late Joseph McCarthy we are now in period with Mueller and his gang that make Joseph McCarthy look like a baby! Rigged Witch Hunt!" With the modern political tension between the United States and Russia, it poses the question, "did the cold war really end?"

# Annotated Bibliography

## Primary Sources (12)

Berry, John. "The Hollywood Ten." *film*. January 15, 1950.

The director of this film, John Berry, was a member of the communist party. In this film the "Hollywood Ten," ten screenwriters and directors who were blacklisted for alleged involvement with the communist party and refusal to cooperate with HUAC, each individual speaks out against the accusations made against them. In their short speeches, they discredit the House on Un-American Activities Committee, and claim that by asking them if they were part of the communist party, they were asking if they promote peace.

Colonero, Al. *Interview*. January 12, 2019.

Al Colonero is a retired engineer and airplane pilot who fought through the Vietnam and Korean War. In this interview, Colonero describes what it was like to live during the time of the Second Red Scare and gave an idea as to why all of accusations and interrogations spiraled out of control.

Estabrook, Ted. "Joseph McCarthy Interview." Longines Chronoscope. 1951.

The Longines Chronoscope was a television program that ran on CBS Television from 1951 to 1955. This fifteen minute program's guest were mainly people with big influence on the nation at the time. This interview gave a whole new perspective on this topic, it really showed who McCarthy was and how much he believed in what he was saying. It helps the audience understand who Joseph McCarthy really was a lot easier than reading descriptions.

General Records of the United States Government, "Economic Recovery Act of 1948." June 5, 1947.

The General Records of the United States Government's database makes official documents easily accessible. The Economic Recovery Act of 1948, also known as the Marshall Plan, was proposed to aid European countries with reconstruction after the war. Over the course of the next four years, 13.3 billion dollars were spent in order to help Europe rebuild its economy.

Hoey Committee, *Employment Of Homosexuals and Other Sex Perverts in Government*, Records of the U.S. Senate, December 15, 1950



The Senate's Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, also known as the Hoey Committee, released this document in 1950 stating that homosexuals were unfit to work for the U.S. government.

Marx, Karl. "The Communist Manifesto." 1848.

Karl Marx was a German 19th century philosopher who created the political ideology of communism. Marx's main beliefs were that in society there should be common ownership, free access to production and no social classes. *The Communist Manifesto* is a very influential political pamphlet that analyzes how communism would be beneficial to the issues of capitalism.

McCarthy, Joseph. "Enemies From Within" speech. *University of Texas*. 1950.

This document published by the University of Texas provides the full speech given by U.S. Senator of Wisconsin, Joseph McCarthy, in Wheeling, Virginia on February 9, 1950. The speech was his first and most famous that rapidly increased the fear of communism. He gave a list of two hundred and five names of workers for the state department who were spies from Russia. Although with no evidence to prove this accusation, fear led the country into a chaotic "witch hunt" once again.

McCarthy, Joseph. "Telegram to President Harry S. Truman." February 9, 1950

This document found on the government's national archive website shows what Senator Joseph McCarthy had written to the current president of the United States, Harry S. Truman, just two days after McCarthy had given his "Enemies from Within" speech in Wheeling, Virginia. In this note Senator McCarthy repeats that he does in fact have the names of 57 communists working within the state department, and suggested that President take charge and investigate. This telegram showed light to who McCarthy is, and how arrogant and self-assured he is.

Truman, Harry S. "Executive Order 9835" March 21, 1946

Harry S. Truman served as the President of the United States during the years of 1945-1953. In 1947, Truman issued a loyalty order, the Executive Order 9835, to root out communist influence on the United States Government. The release of this order is considered the start of the Second Red Scare.

Truman, Harry S. "Response to Joseph McCarthy's Telegram"

This telegram, found on the government's national archive website, is the response of President Harry S. Truman to Senator Joseph McCarthy's telegram about communist infiltration in the state department. This note has an unknown date and was also marked

as unsent, never to have been read by McCarthy. In this telegram President Truman expresses his disapproval of Senator McCarthy and his actions stating that he was unfit to take part in the U.S. government.

Trump, Donald. *Twitter*.

Donald Trump is the current President of the United States. He currently is under investigation for alleged conspiring with Russia and of unlawful activities in doing so. This, known as the Mueller Investigation, has Trump connecting the 1950s Red Scare to his present day investigation.

UK National Archives. "World War 1 and Revolution in Russia." *1914-1918*.

The United Kingdom National Archive is a database for important national documents. This document explains Russia's introduction to World War 1, and the conflict within their own country during this time. This explains why Russia had to withdraw from the war and the conflict it created between their relationship with the allied forces.

### **Secondary Sources (29)**

Atkins, Judith. "These People Are Frightened to Death, Congressional Investigations and the Lavender Scare." *National Archives*. Summer 2016.

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is a national record keeper. 1%-3% of the United States important documents are kept in this data based for the public's viewing. Judith Atkins is an archivist at the Center for Legislative Archives at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In this piece, Atkins provides insight on how fear, invoked by Senator Joseph McCarthy, led to the lavender scare where homosexuals were treated like communist supporters and were also ostracized by society.

Buchanan, Kelly. "Treaty on the Creation of the Soviet Union-Signed, Sealed, and Delivered." *Library of Congress*. January 8, 2013.

Kelly Buchanan is a researcher for the Library of Congress in 2009 who writes reports on a wide range of topics relating to the laws of many countries. The Library of Congress is the official research library for the United States Congress. In this report, the events that led up to the making of the Treaty on the Creation of the Soviet Union are explained in depth. Although this document never officially passed, it was still enforced for 69 years.

Center for European Studies. "The End of WW2 and the Division of Europe."

The Center of European Studies is the name of several organizations involved in the field of European Studies. This particular one, at the University of North Carolina, focuses on the understanding of the social, political, and economic events that shape contemporary Europe. In this particular paper, the post-war negotiation of what to do with Germany is described, as well the events that had major impact on this decision.

Cohen, Daniel. "Joseph McCarthy: The Misuse of Political Power." 1996.

Daniel Cohen, an American author wrote many nonfiction books after. The book takes us from the start of the fear back in 1917 of the first Red Scare to the end of the Second Red Scare in 1954. The author looks deep into answering just how exactly a "junior senator" winds up having the nation captivated with his every word. Cohen describes how McCarthy gained so much credibility and why he was so easily believed. McCarthy is described as very driven, just by reading about the events of his campaign it is easy to tell he is relentless and very manipulative.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Atom Spy Case/ Rosenbergs"

The Federal Bureau of investigation is operated by the United States Department of Justice. It's purpose serves to investigate federal crimes and violations. In this article, the details of the rosenberg's case is discussed as well as they consequences they faced.

Fried, Richard M. "The Idea of "Conspiracy in McCarthy-Era Politics." National Archive and Records Administration (NARA). Spring 2002.

National Archive and Records Administration is a United States government run agency that preserves and documents government and historical records. This agency created public access to these documents known as the National Archives. Richard M. Fried is a history professor and author who has published several books on the Second Red Scare. In this piece, the skepticism of former Vice President, Henry A. Wallace, on certain structure and influence on the U.S. Army from certain government parties is explained. It is followed by how Joseph McCarthy took advantage of this doubt and fear and turned it into what we now know as the Second Red Scare. The tragedy highlighted here is that the U.S. government had a crack in its system and let it turn into chaos.

Georgakas, Dan. "The Hollywood Blacklist." *University of Chicago Press*.

The University of Chicago Press is one of the three major divisions of the University of Chicago which aims to "promote education, foster public understanding, and enrich cultural life," The author, Dan Georgakas, is an American poet and historian, whose main work is on oral history and the American labor movement. In this paper, Georgakas describes the actions of the House of Un-American Activities Committee and their impact on the people of Hollywood.

George Washington University. "House Un-American Activities Committee."

The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project is a university-chartered research center associated with the Department of History of The George Washington University. In this report, the rise and fall of the House on Un-American Activities (HUAC) is analyzed. Along with this analysis, the intentions and actions of this committee is described.

Gill, Cassandra. "Why were the Salem Witch Trials so significant." *Oxford University Press*. November 13, 2016.

The Oxford University Press is a department of Oxford University whose main objective is to further research and education with their public, international website. Cassandra Gill works as a marketing coordinator at Oxford University. In this article, Gill tells the story of the victims of the Salem Witch Trials and the effect it had on future events. Gill describe the selfish motivation of many during this time that only fed on to the continuation of these events.

Goldstein, Robert Justin. "Prelude to McCarthyism: The Making of a Blacklist." Fall 2006. Vol. 38, No. 3, Prologue magazine.

Prologue is a magazine based upon data from national archives from across the country and presidential library. The author, Robert Justin Goldstein, is a retired professor who taught political science for over thirty years at San Diego State University in California, and Oakland University in Detroit. He has written 10 books that mainly elaborate on the history of American civil liberties. In this article the events in which had most cause on The Second Red Scare are explained and described in chronological order to help the reader better understand what created this fear.

Holloway, David. "Nuclear Weapons at the Escalation of the Cold War." *Cambridge University Press*. 2010.

The Cambridge University Press is the publishing department of the University of Cambridge that is both an international academic and educational publisher. David Holloway is a Professor of Political Science at Stanford University. In this passage the arms race and political tension of the Cold War is explained. The excerpt tells of which countries were involved in the advancements of nuclear weapons, such as the atomic bomb, and the fear the rapid production of these lethal weapons created.

Humphries, Reynold. "Hollywood Blacklists: A political and Culture History." 2008.

Reynold Humphries is an author and former Professor of Film Studies at the University of Lille. In his book, *Hollywood Blacklists: A political and Culture History*, he describes events leading up to the creation of the Hollywood Blacklist and HUAC's involvement in the discrediting popular celebrities during this time by falsely accusing them of supporting and spreading communistic ideas.

Jacques, Lyonette Louis. "The Salem Witch Trials: A legal bibliography." *University of Chicago Library*. October 29, 2012.

The University of Chicago Library holds many resources for research and educational purposes including reports on a wide variety of topics. Lyonette Jacques is author who also worked as the Foreign and International Legal Reference Librarian at the University of Minnesota. Jacques published an in depth article recalling the accusations of the Salem Witch Trials and the law practiced during these trials.

Johnson, David K. "The Lavender Scare: The Cold War Persecution of Gays and Lesbians in the Federal Government." 2004.

David K. Johnson is an American historian, and professor of History at the University of South Florida. In his book, *The Lavender Scare: The Cold War Persecution of Gays and Lesbians in the Federal Government*, Johnson recalls the struggles of the homosexuals and accused, much like those accused of supporting communism, during this time. The terrible treatment of these people is brought to attention, such as the loss of their jobs, and taking away of their freedom.

Layhew, Ashley. "The Devil's in Details: a Comprehensive Look at the Salem Witch Mania of 1692." *Tennessee State University*.

Much like many other University Websites, Tennessee State University provides many documents and articles in reference to historical events. In the report, *The Devil's in Details: a Comprehensive Look at the Salem Witch Mania of 1692*, Ashley Layhew, provides an explanation to the cases of mass hysteria during this time and how it affected an entire village.

Miller, Arthur. "The Crucible." 1953.

Arthur Miller was an American Playwright during the time of the Second Red Scare. In his play, *The Crucible*, he tells the story of the Salem Witch Trials and the devastation of the events. This play included many important messages on how false accusations can lead to extreme tragedies. Miller wrote this play to draw the obvious connection between the Salem Witch Trials in 1692 to the present day Red Scare and the dangers of repeating the past.

National Endowment for the Humanities. "Anti-communism in Postwar America, 1945–1954: Witch Hunt or Red Menace?"

The National Endowment for the Humanities is a federal agency meant to support research, education, preservation, and programs in humanities. In this article, the Stance of America post World War 2 is described and explained. This piece begins to explain the complexity of the Cold War and the tension between the United States and the USSR. The "witch hunt" for communists in America discussed as well as the outcomes of events.

Pearson, Glenda. "The Red Scare: A filmography." *University Libraries, University of Washington*. March 5, 1998.

The libraries of Washington University provides online access to thousands of academic e-journals, e-books, databases, streamed audio, and video, and data sets. Pearson was a librarian at one of the Washington University libraries, where she worked as head of microform and newspaper collections since 1980. This article was interesting to dig into, instead of focusing solely on the government officials who were affected. Using the films listed, it was easy to find a connection between the films that led to a "political firestorm."

Orndorff, Andrea. "Cold War Case Files: The Rosenberg Trial -- Was Justice Fairly Served." *University of Maryland, Baltimore County Center for History Education*.

The University of Maryland, Baltimore County Center for History Education focuses on the teachings of history, associating with U.S. Department of Education's Teaching American History Program. Andrea Orndorff, the writer of this piece, is a history teacher who provides general information of the Rosenberg case. Orndorff provides thoughtful questions on this controversial case, rethinking whether or not the execution of the Rosenberg was actually justified.

Roach, Marilynne K. "The Salem Witch Trials: A Day by Day Chronicle of a Community Under Siege." 2002.

Marilynne K. Roach, is an author, and history researcher who worked for numerous newspapers. In her book, *The Salem Witch Trials: A Day by Day Chronicle of a Community Under Siege*, Roach recalls the tragic events of the Salem Witch Trials and the everyday occurrences that made this time what it is known as today. This book includes information from newly found cases and court records from that time, and a new perspective of what influenced the witch scare and trials.

Schrecker, Ellen. "Many are the Crimes: McCarthyism." 1998.

Ellen Schrecker is an American historian and professor at Yeshiva University. She began to teach on the 1950s but came to realize not much had been published on McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare, and so she began to research this time in depth. This book tells about the rise and fall of McCarthy and the negative effects, such as loss of jobs, being blacklisted, and the ruining of their reputation, it had on the citizens of America from teachers to Hollywood celebrities. It explained how no one had real answers and despite most not knowing what a communist was, they were sure it was the person they were accusing. Schrecker made a statement saying, the world became less fearful but more silent.

Schrecker, Ellen W. and Deery, Phillip. "The age of McCarthyism: A Brief History with Documents." September 2, 2016.

Ellen Wolf Schrecker, an American professor of American history at Yeshiva University in New York City is mainly known for her work in the study of McCarthyism. Phillip Deery is a history professor at Victoria University in Melbourne Australia where he was director of research and research training. This book is very up to date and informative on the truth of this time. Reading the documents helped give insight on what it was like during the Second Red Scare and the effects of McCarthyism.

Senate Historical Office. "Have You No Sense of Decency." *United States Senate*. June 9, 1954.

The United States Senate Historical Office was created in 1975 as a way to record and preserve historical information on the United States. In this document the trial of Joseph McCarthy is discussed and he is exposed for the lies and chaos in which he created. The lawyer, Joseph Welch, who made the case for the army is where the famous line "have you no sense of decency" came from as he confronted McCarthy. This document, written during McCarthy's fall gave insight on his trial and why people started questioning his credibility

Storrs, Landon R.Y. "The Second Red Scare and the Unmaking of the New Deal Left." October 28, 2016.

Landon Storrs is a professor of history at the University of Iowa. She is an author who has written several books on topics such as the Second Red Scare, Women's rights advocacy and labor standards. In this book the tragedy of this time is explained in depth. Storrs describes the pain and suffering of that was inflicted on U.S. citizens despite their innocence. She takes us back to the beginning of McCarthyism, way before Joseph McCarthy's role, in the 1930's where Martin Dies, worked to rid the U.S. federal government of outside influences. This book also brought up another

perspective that I have yet to come across in my research and that is gender roles. Some examples being some government officials who were thought to be too feminine were thought to have involvement in communist activity. Along with many women who were being offered new job opportunities and in effort to restore old ways, many accused these women of communism as well.

University of Virginia's Miller Center. "McCarthyism and the Red Scare."

The Miller Center, founded in 1975, is a database that specializes in U.S. presidential scholarship, public policy, and political history whose goal is to apply historical lessons to present day government challenges. In this document it states how American leaders spread fear to the public by continuously warning them to beware of communist influence on their lives. The tragedy exemplified in this document was how although hard evidence against McCarthy's claims were known to American leaders such as President Dwight D. Eisenhower, this information was held back and an attempt was made to silence Joseph McCarthy rather than exploit him.

United States Department of State. "All About Security Clearances."

In this informational text, the process of security clearances, and investigations is explained.

United States Department of State. "McCarthyism and Cold War: Diplomatic Security in the 1950's." *History of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the United States Department of State*

In this Government document many important pieces of information are given. It stated that there were three consequences of McCarthyism and described and explained them. One being it initiated background investigations of federal government employees. Another being homosexuals were forced to step down from their positions. Third being additional resources were used to increase physical security at U.S. posts overseas. As well as this, McCarthy's contradicting statements were analyzed side by side and revealed how he had no real evidence to support his claims and the incidents that led to his fall before his hearing.

Zubok, Vladislav. "A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorbachev." 2007.

Vladislav Zubok is a Russian professor of international history at the London School of Economics and a Head of the Russia International Affairs Programme at LSE IDEAS. In a passage from his book, *A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin*



*to Gorbachev*, Zubok describes the fast expansion of the USSR as it conquered European countries, spreading communism.