

National History Day 2017



Our Plan

1. **Primary** Sources
2. **Secondary** Sources
3. Searching the Library Catalog
4. Online Searching

1. Primary Sources

- Documents
- Photos
- Videos
- Sound recordings
- Other information done at the time

Created by

- Participants
- Witnesses
- Contemporaries

Participants



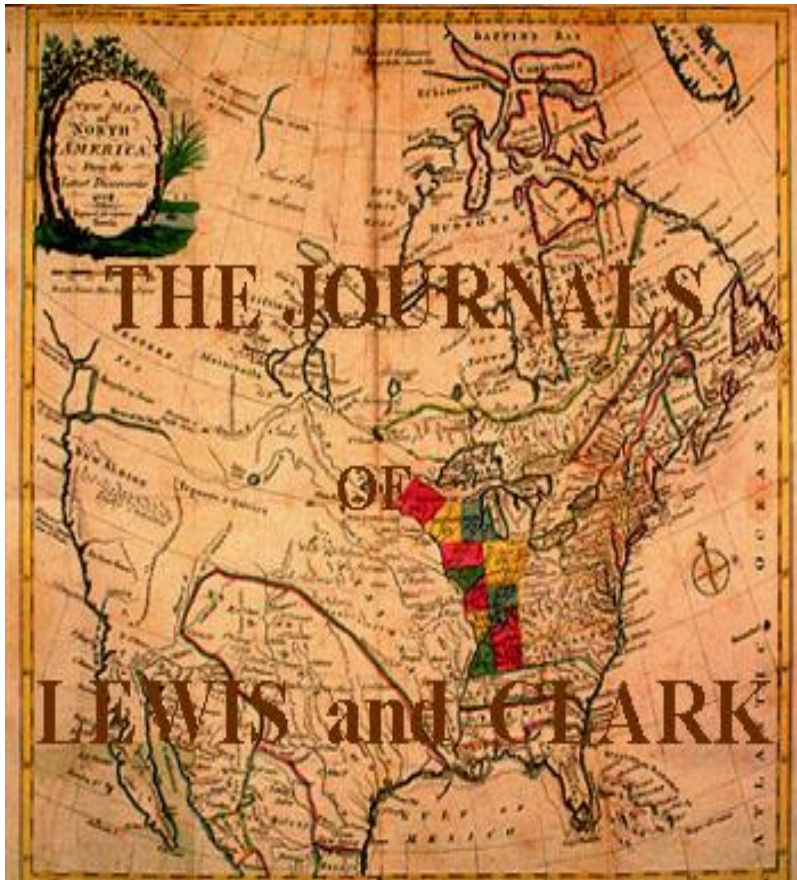
Witnesses



Witnesses



Journals

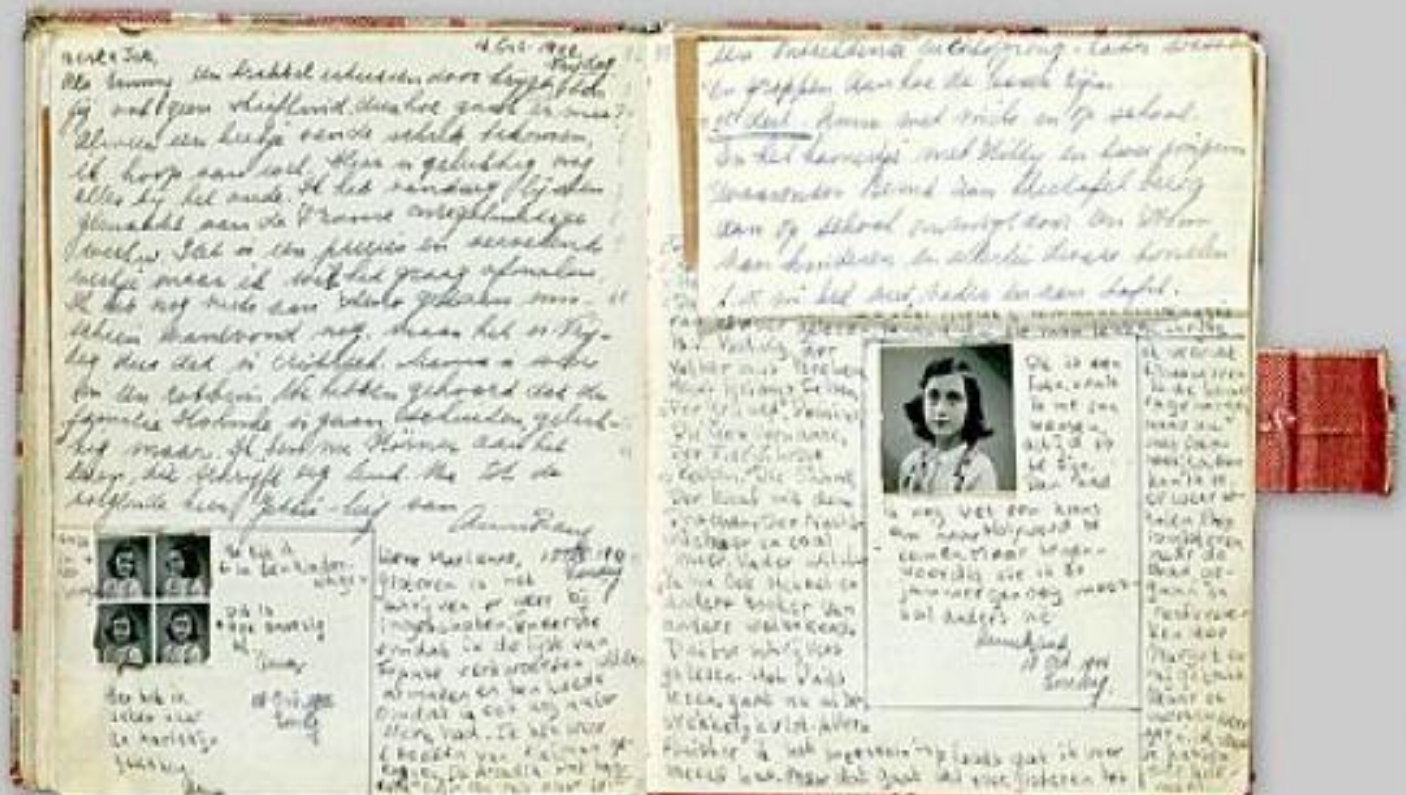


of spindly pointed (consisting) of 6 pair and terminating in one (in this form.) serrate, or like the teeth of a whipsaw, each point terminating in a small subulate spine, being from 25 to 27 in number, veins smooth, plane and of a deep green, their points tending obliquely towards the extremity of the rib or common footstalk. I do not know the fruit or flower or of either. The 1st resembles a plant common to many parts of the United States called the Mountain Holly.

Tuesday February 13th 1806.

The baromet. life in this morning at N. & L. not

Diaries



Correspondence



Bacon Creek Jan 6. 62
Dear parents Sisters &
Brothers I now take
my pen in hand
to answer yours of the 20th which I
received yesterday but should have got
it 1 day sooner but it got mislaid
and went to company E instead of
H the letter not being distinctly
written and I don't know as I should
have got it at all but Wallace
Chapman is one of the Sargents
in that company and knew
what Co I belonged I came across
him at Indianapolis as we came
down here he knew me and asked
me if I was not from Chennery,
he says that his father traded all
his property of down there
and got chucked out of it he is
Searns now and Elmore is
there in a printing office.

Speeches

Address delivered at the dedication of the
Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Four years and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth on this continent, a new doc-
trine, conception in liberty, and dedication
to the proposition that all men are cre-
ated equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,
testing whether that nation, or any nation
so conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battlefield
of that war. We have come to dedicate a
portion of that field, as a final resting
place for those who here gave their lives
that that nation might live. It is alto-
gether fitting and proper that we should
do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedi-
cate—we can not consecrate—we can not
hallow this ground. The brave men, liv-
ing and dead, who struggled here, have con-
secrated it, far above our poor power to

or detract. The world will little note, nor
long remember what we say here, but it can
never forget what they did here. It is for
the living, rather, to be dedicated here to
the unfinished work which they who
gave here have thus far so nobly advanced.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining before us—that
from these honored dead we take increased
devotion to that cause for which they gave
the last full measure of devotion—that
we here highly resolve that these dead shall
not have died in vain—that this nation
under God, shall have a new birth of free-
dom—and that government of the people,
by the people, for the people, shall not per-
ish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln.

November 19, 1863.

Newspaper Articles (1964)

REDS SAY GUARD 'MURDERED'

57 East Germans Escape Through Tunnel

By **GEORGE BOULTWOOD**

BERLIN (AP) — Fifty-seven East Germans escaped to West Berlin this weekend through a long tunnel dug under the Red wall, the West Berlin government reported today. East Germany said one of its border guards was shot dead during the escape and called it murder.

It was believed to be one of the biggest mass escapes since the Red wall was erected in the summer of 1961.

All the refugees, 23 men, 31 women and 3 children, came through unhurt. Red guards found the tunnel just after the escape and fired submachine guns into the passageway.

The East German Defense Ministry said the border guard was killed "by aimed shots from armed bandits" who had

penetrated into East German territory through the tunnel.

It seemed possible that the guard was in the tunnel and fell under the fire of his comrades.

Informed sources said this was believed to be the third successful tunnel exploit recently. West Berlin authorities try to keep escape methods secret.

The latest tunnel was under Bernauerstrasses on the French sector border. When it was learned Red guards had found the tunnel the city government announced the escape.

Since last Saturday the refugees had crept through the tunnel in small groups.

The city government said just before the operation was to end four East German soldiers and three civilians drove up to the eastern end of the tunnel. A few seconds later west police heard several blasts from sub-

machine guns.

That was 12:30 this morning. Within 15 minutes the east end of the tunnel was surrounded by East German troops.

Tunnel escapes have become less frequent in recent months after East Germans discovered several of them before they could be used and arrested West Germans who were digging them.

The largest previous tunnel escape from East Berlin was in September 1962 when 29 persons got through.

Prior to the weekend's mass escape, conservative estimates had set the number of tunnel escapees at between 300 and 400.

Except for the entrance and a few yards in East Berlin, the tunnel was the same used last Jan. 6 by three East German girls. Other refugees were to

have used that tunnel but it was discovered by a worker in an East Berlin coal yard where it ended.

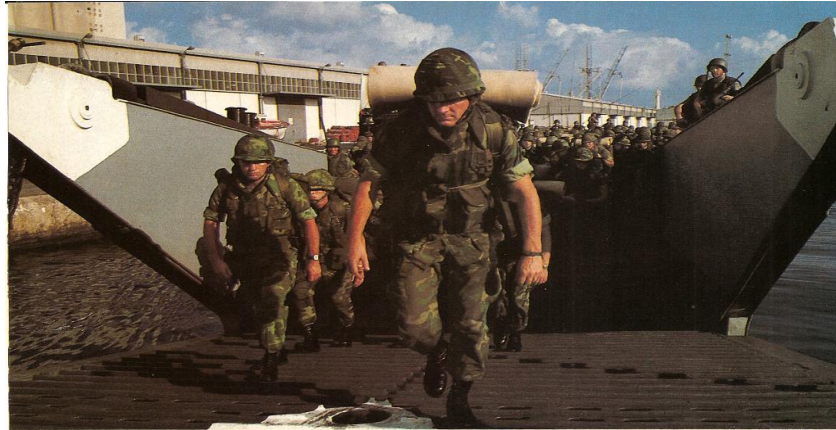
Communist guards blew up the eastern end of the tunnel to make it unusable but tunnelers dug another entrance.

To prevent tunneling, the Red regime proclaimed a prohibited zone 300 feet wide on the Communist side of the wall. Only persons with special passes can enter this zone.

The tunnel started in the cellar of a former baker, passed beneath the street still in West Berlin and then beneath the prohibited area. This means that the tunnel must have been from 450 to 600 feet long.

The refugees presumably were taken to a West Berlin refugee camp. Authorities would not allow reporters to talk to them.

Magazine Articles (1982)



The first American troops coming ashore in Beirut while the U.S. fleet waits near by

World

MIDDLE EAST

The Marines Have Landed

And the situation is well in hand as the P.L.O.'s exodus proceeds apace

The ships were just offshore, riding at anchor, gray silhouettes of power in a classic setting of blue sky, bright sunshine and white clouds. At daybreak on Wednesday morning last week, precisely on time, 800 U.S. Marines landed at Beirut Port. Their mission: to assist, with 800 French and 500 Italian troops, in the task of evacuating 7,000 Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas from the Lebanese capital. After the Marines landed, they soon had the situation well in hand. Said White House Spokesman Larry Speakes the next morning: "Everything is going according to plan."

Speakes was referring not only to the arrival of the American forces but to the whole elaborate process of removing the P.L.O. fighters from Beirut. By Saturday at least 6,000 of the Palestinians had been evacuated by sea or land to other Arab countries, and the

rest of them were expected to leave by the end of this week.

The Lebanese crisis was by no means over. The country still contained an estimated 60,000 Israeli soldiers and perhaps half as many Syrian troops, and the two armies might yet wage a full-scale war with each other on Lebanese soil. Last week, in fact, sporadic fighting broke out between the Syrians and both the Israelis and the Christian Phalange forces, which

are closely aligned with the Israelis. The Lebanese Parliament had elected a new national president, the leader of the Christian Phalangist forces, Bashir Gemayel, who was despised by many Lebanese Muslims as an "Israeli stooge." But the Israeli siege of West Beirut was over, and the domination of Lebanon by the P.L.O. was at an end.

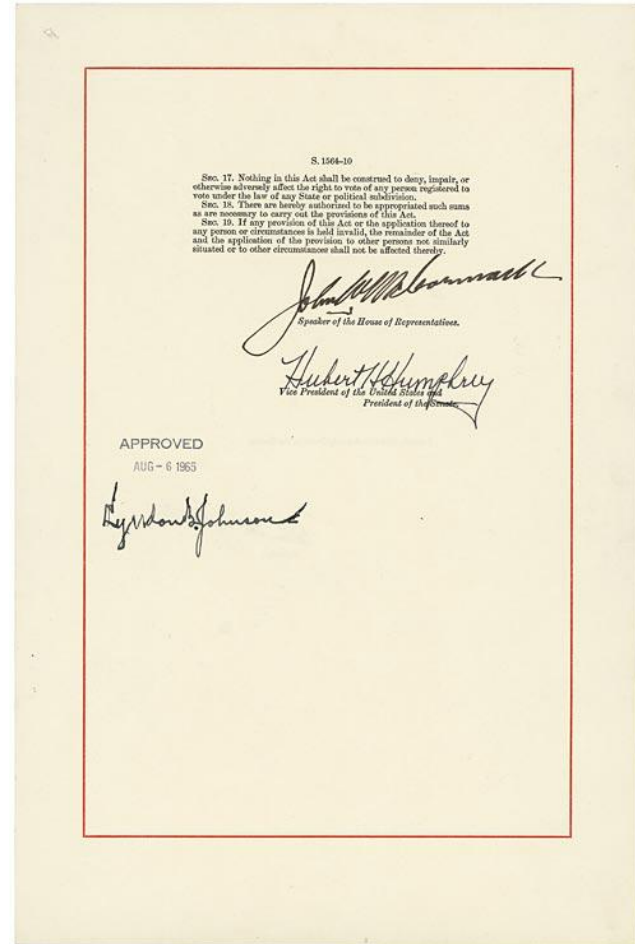
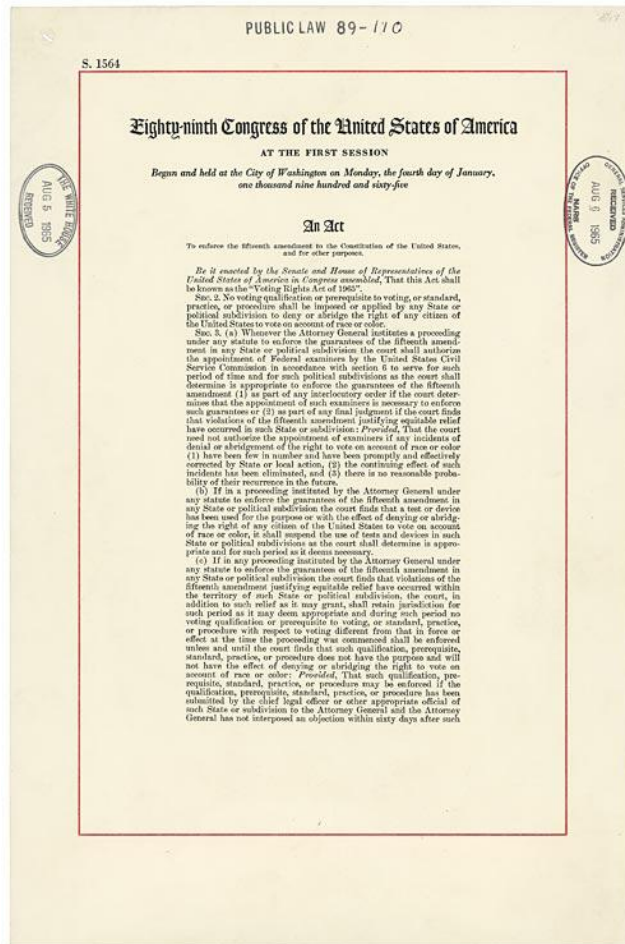
The Marines who disembarked in Beirut quickly took over the port area from the French units that had

been there since the previous Saturday. First ashore was the flag-bearer, Lance Corporal James Dunaway, of Hattiesburg, Miss., followed by 200 men of Company E of the 32nd Marine Amphibious Unit. A Marine emblem pinned to his shirt, U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib, who had negotiated the agreement between Israel and the P.L.O. that led to the Palestinians' withdrawal, stepped forward to greet Ma-

Habib, left, talking with Colonel Mead, commander of the policing unit



Government Documents



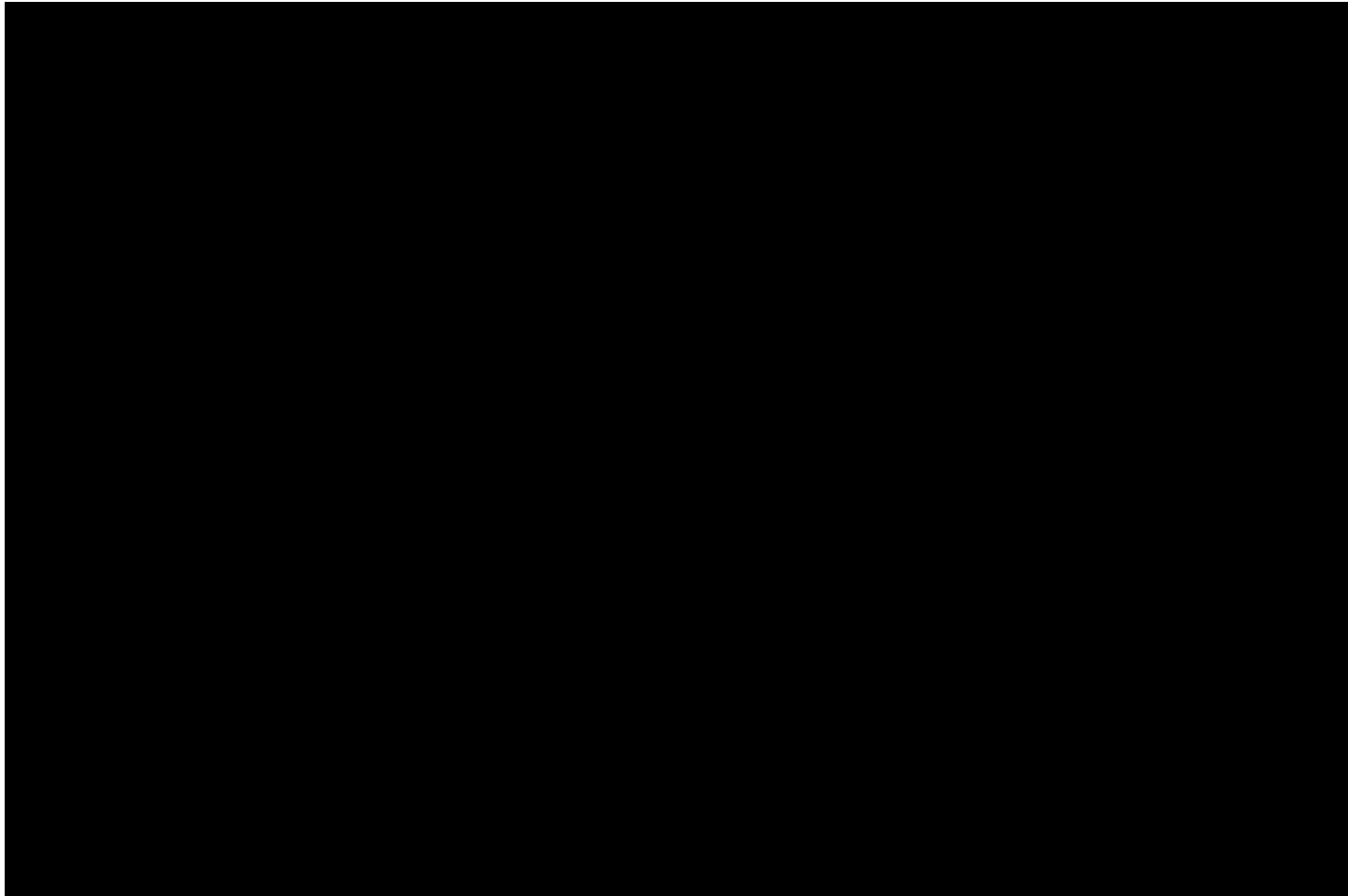
Photos



Maps



Video recordings



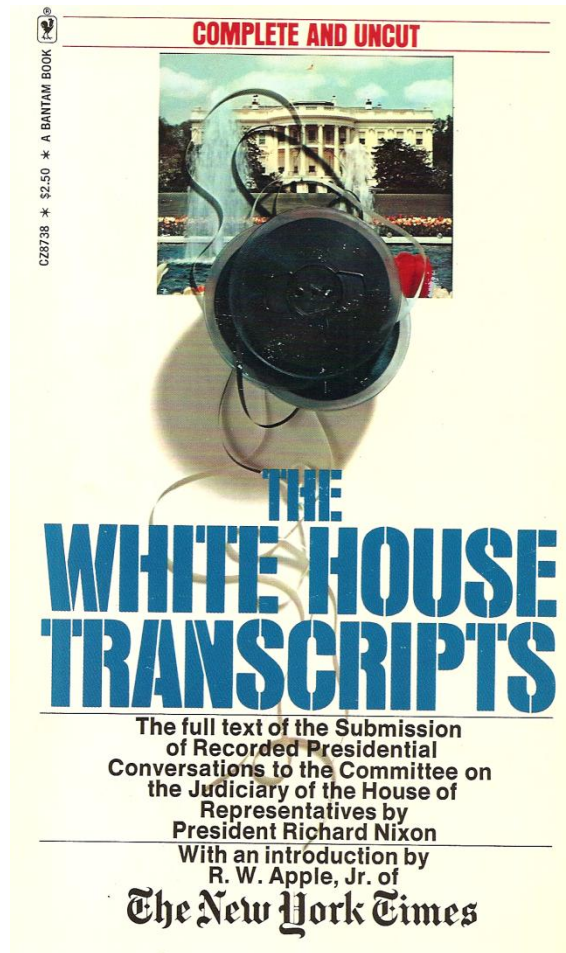
Sound recordings



Oral History Interviews



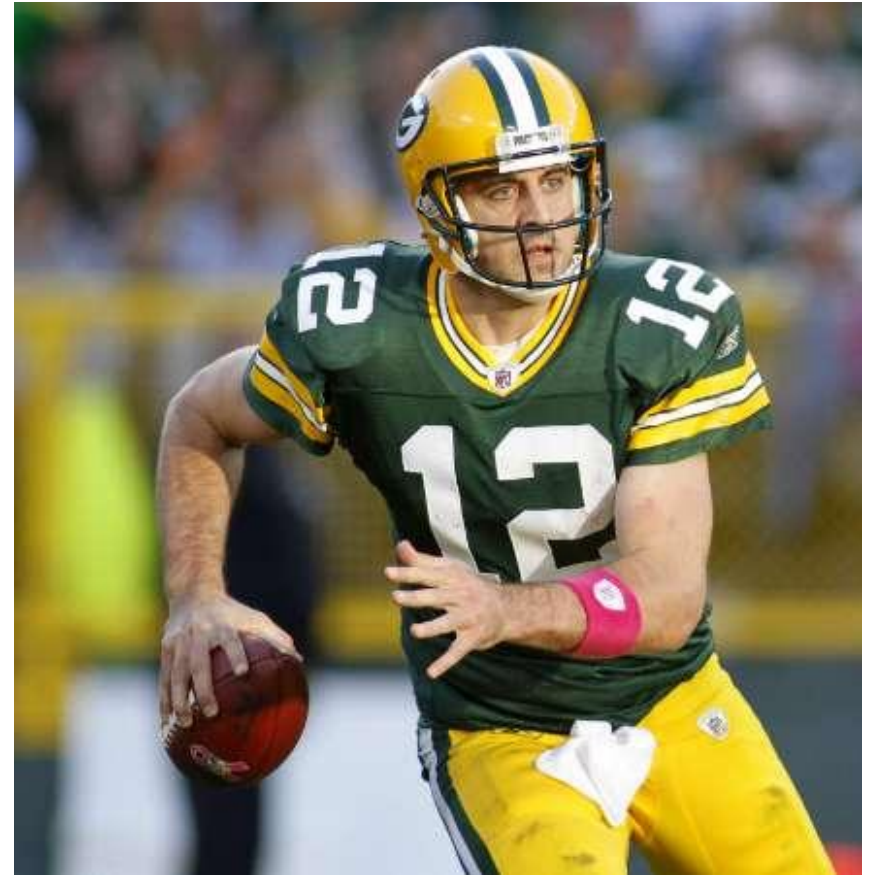
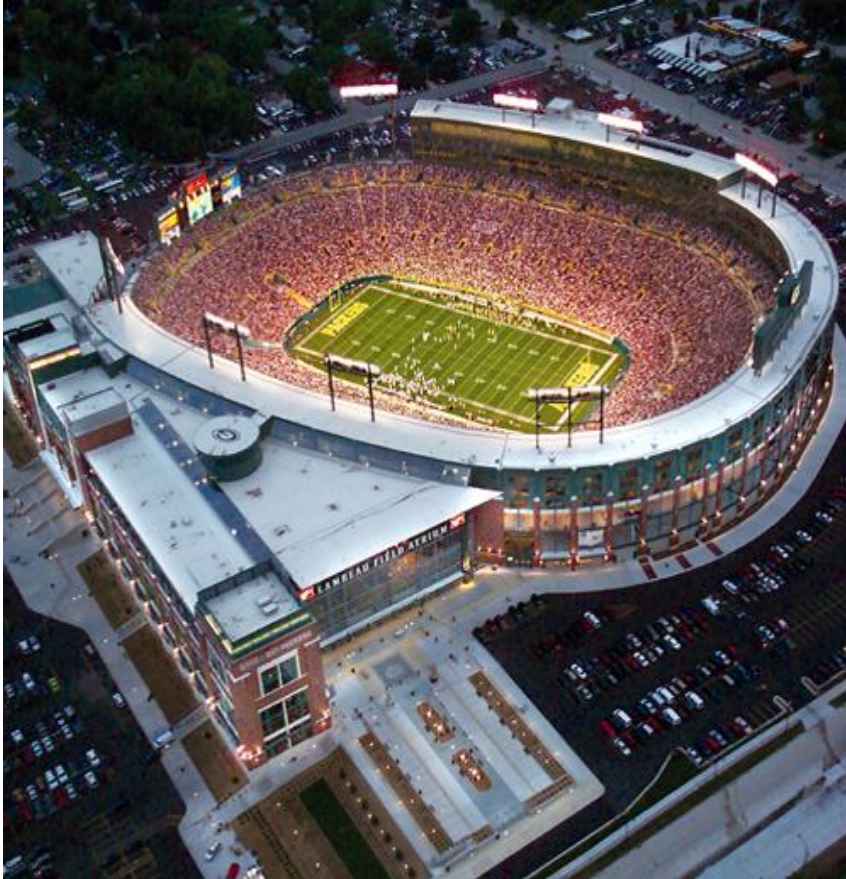
Transcripts



2. Secondary Sources

- Did not participate
- Did not witness
- Did not live during the time
- Created long after the event

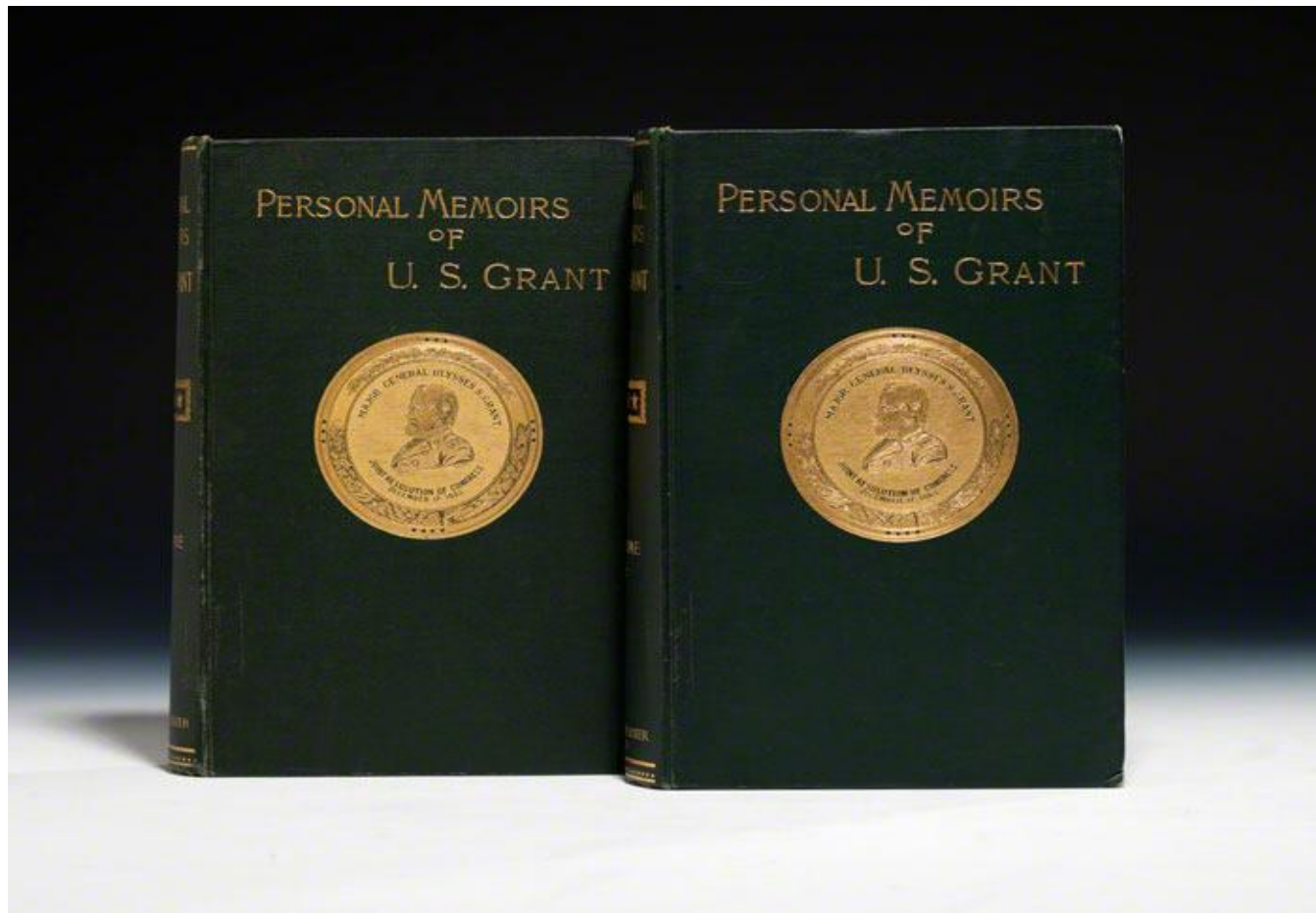
Primary or Secondary?



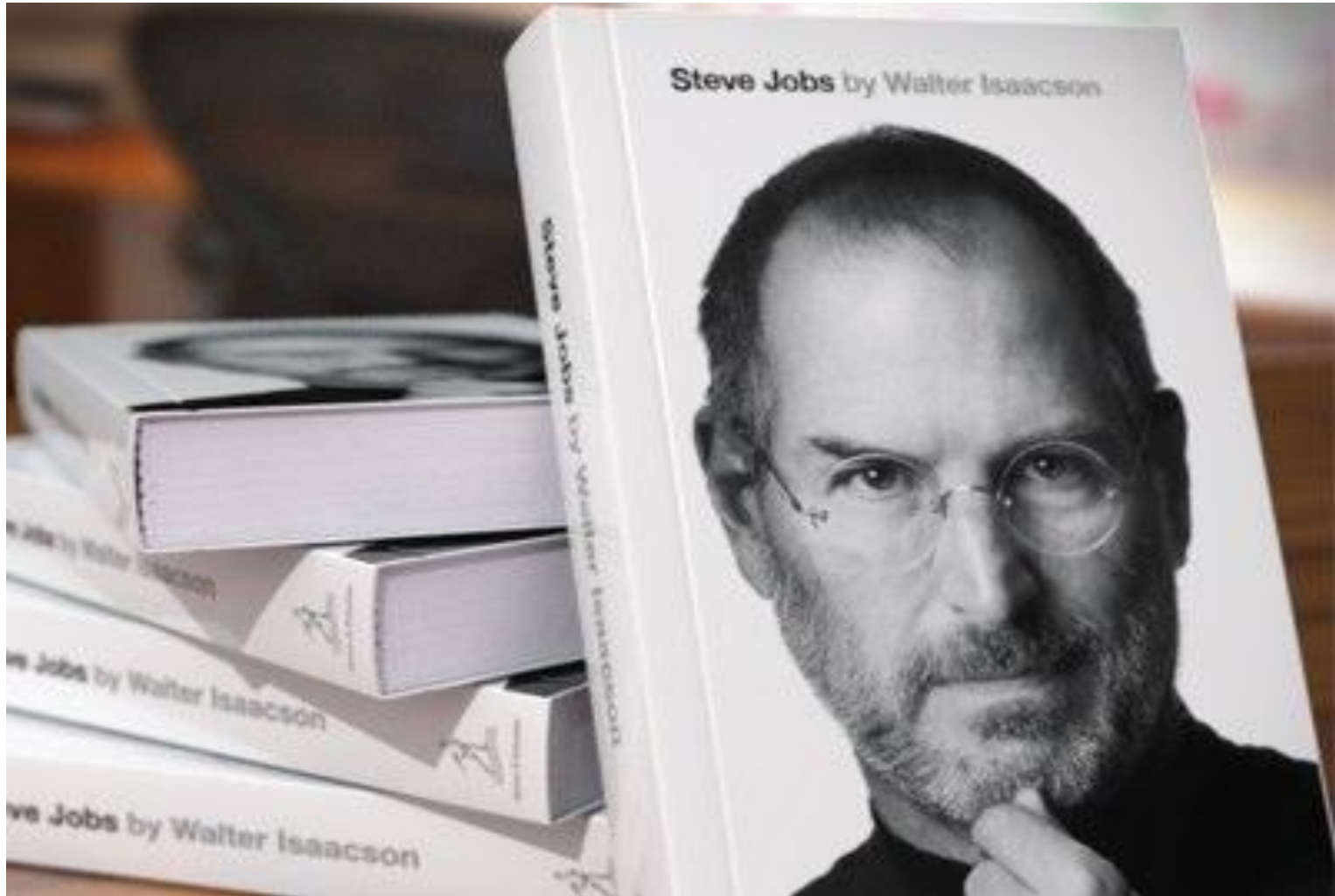


Says who?

Books as Primary Sources



Books as Secondary Sources



Why Secondary Sources?

- Who, What, When, Where, Why
- Broader perspective
- Identify, organize, clarify, and possibly correct primary sources
- Detached viewpoint
- Analysis and interpretation
- Provide historical context
- Footnotes and bibliographies

Footnotes are Your Friends

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NOTES

65. R.G. 84, POLAD, Berlin, Top Secret Cables to the State Department, 1945–1949, Box 1, Robert Murphy to Secretary of State, August 11, 1947.

66. Allen Dulles papers, James Riddleberger to Gaevernitz, January 23, 1948. Box 35, Mudd Library, Princeton University.

67. Smith and Agarossi, op. cit., p. 190.

68. Mosley, op. cit., p. 480. A few years afterward Allen Dulles thanked Robert Murphy for keeping him informed on the “Karl Wolff case. Since the facts regarding his part in the German capitulation in Italy were brought to the attention of the court and taken into account, as against the earlier background of long association with Himmler, it seems to me that reasonable justice has been done” (R.G. 84, POLAD, Berlin, Classified Records of POLAD, 1945–1949, Box 8).

69. Robert Conot, *Justice at Nuernburg*, p. 287.

70. Allen Dulles, op. cit., p. 253.

71. Wistrich, op. cit., Wolff entry.

72. *Time*, October 9, 1964, p. 32.

CHAPTER NINE

1. Dunlop, op. cit., p. 453.

2. Decades afterward such researchers as William Corson and Susan and Joseph Trento (*Widows*, pp. 8–11) would unearth the history of such a Dulles underling in Bern as James Kronthal. They depict Kronthal as a homosexual entrapped by the Gestapo and subsequently the NKVD, and allude to Kronthal’s “guilty knowledge associated with the activities of John Foster Dulles.” Kronthal was the first CIA Station Chief at Bern, in 1947. His is the sort of tree up which Army intelligence veterans like Frenchy Grombach became especially fond of barking.

3. Bradley Smith, op. cit., p. 190.

4. R.G. 226, entry 134, Box 169, Bern station, August 7, 1944.

5. R.G. 226, entry 108, Bern station, January 13, 1944.

6. Charles De Gaulle, *The Complete War Memoirs of Charles DeGaulle*, p. 630.

7. Allen Dulles papers, Allen Dulles to Larry Collins, January 30, 1964, Box 123, Mudd Library, Princeton University.

8. Bradley Smith, op. cit., p. 212. See also Morgenthau papers, E. J. Putzell to Henry Morgenthau, January 22, 1945, Box 812, Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y.

9. Brown, op. cit., p. 422.

10. Dunlop, op. cit., p. 466.

11. Persico, op. cit., pp. 167, 168.

12. Dunlop, op. cit., p. 454.

13. R. Harris Smith, op. cit., p. 128.

14. Interview with Arthur Goldberg, November 24, 1986.

15. Flora Lewis, op. cit., p. 186; also Stewart Steven, *Operation Splinter Factor*, pp. 85, 86.

16. Persico, op. cit., p. 232.

17. See Heinz Hoehne and Hermann Zolling, *The General Was a Spy*, pp. 56, 57, etc.

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Many pieces make the whole



3. Library Catalog Searching



Library Catalog

- Search the Catalog = Your topic +
 - Primary sources
 - Oral history
 - Speeches
 - Documents
 - Interviews
 - Photographs
 - Correspondence
 - Memoir(s)
 - Personal narratives

[Winding Rivers Library System shared catalog](#)

32 libraries in a 7-county area

4. Online Searching

Instead of starting here . . .



Begin here . . .



National History Day

National History Day (NHD) is an exciting academic enrichment program that helps students learn about historical issues, ideas, people, and events. In 2001, **Wisconsin became an official participant** in National History Day. The Library supports the program by annually hosting over 500 middle school students for tours and research visits. In addition to organizing and hosting the research tours, staff members from Archives, Youth Services, and Reference also act as judges at local, regional, state, and national competitions and give one-on-one coaching to any student interested in improving their project for higher level competition. In May of each year, the library hosts its own contest, called the Washburn Awards, offering cash prizes for projects that demonstrate exceptional primary source research.

The 2017 NHD theme is **Taking a Stand in History**.

Tours

Teachers, if you would like to bring a class for a research visit, email Teen Librarian Linda Jerome at ljerome@lacrosselibrary.org. We'd appreciate at least a week's notice.

Research and Primary Sources

Primary sources are the foundation of an outstanding NHD project. Try [this website](#) if you need help understanding primary sources. You can find print primary sources by searching our catalog with the words [primary source] + letters, diaries, journals, speeches, correspondence, and interviews. Books with primary source material are clearly marked with yellow tape that says "Primary Source."

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The Circulation Department at the La Crosse Public Library is seeking qualified candidates for part-time Library Assistant. This is a 20-hour a week position requiring flexibility to work a combination of day, evening, and weekend hours at all three Public Library locations in the City of La Crosse. Primary duties include patron records maintenance; fine wrangling and explanation; answering and directing calls; check-in and out of library materials, and reader advisory. [Application and full description here.](#)

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Ask a librarian!

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Research

[A \(7\)](#) | [B \(5\)](#) | [C \(3\)](#) | [E \(2\)](#) | [F \(2\)](#) | [G \(1\)](#) | [H \(3\)](#) | [L \(3\)](#) | [M \(5\)](#) | [N \(6\)](#) | [O \(1\)](#) | [P \(1\)](#) | [R \(3\)](#) | [T \(2\)](#) | [V \(3\)](#) | [W \(2\)](#)

A

Academic Search Premier

Peer-reviewed articles from journals and magazines on a variety of academic topics. Available to residents of Wisconsin via BadgerLink.

ALLDATA

Diagnostic, maintenance and repair information for autos and trucks, models 1982 to the present. Available only in the library.

Alt HealthWatch

Information on alternative and holistic approaches to health care and wellness. Available to residents of Wisconsin via BadgerLink.

American National Biography

American National Biography (ANB) offers portraits of more than 17,400 men and women from the United States-- from all eras and walks of life -- whose lives have shaped the nation. Home use of ANB is paid for and available to City of La Crosse residents.

Ancestry

Find your ancestors in census and other historical records. Available only in the library.

AtoZdatabases

An online directory of addresses and telephone numbers for businesses and residential listings. Search them separately or together, by name, address or telephone number. Home use is paid for and available to City of La Crosse residents.

Auto Repair Reference Center



Other Useful Resources

Archives

Local history and genealogy

Fast Facts

Fast Facts is a collection of trivia, local information and tidbits various and sundry, curated by La Crosse Public Library staff

National History Day

Resources for participants in this educational enrichment event



National History Day page

Research and Primary Sources

Primary sources are the foundation of an outstanding NHD project. Try >[this website](#) if you need help understanding primary sources. You can find print primary sources by searching our catalog with the words [primary source] + letters, diaries, journals, speeches, correspondence, and interviews. Books with primary source material are clearly marked with yellow tape that says "Primary Source."

The following resources are paid for and available to La Crosse city residents who have a valid library card.



- [American National Biography](#)
- [New York Times Historical](#)
- [Reader's Guide Retrospective](#) (This is an index to older articles in magazines. You will not find actual articles in this resource.)

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- [World history primary source documents](#)
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- [United States primary sources](#) from the National Archives
- [Recollection Wisconsin](#) is a treasury of primary source material from across the state of Wisconsin including materials from the La Crosse area
- [Wisconsin Historical Society](#)

For students working on local history projects, you can browse or search for primary sources on local topics on the Archives [Collections](#) page and at [La Crosse History Unbound](#).

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American National Biography



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Article 1 of 1 search results.



Alice Paul, 1920
Courtesy of the Library of Congress (LC-USZ62-20178)

Paul, Alice (11 Jan. 1885-9 July 1977), women's rights leader, was born in Moorestown, New Jersey, the daughter of William M. Paul, a banker and businessman, and Tacie Parry. The oldest of four children, she grew up in material comfort, nurtured by devout parents who instilled in their children Quaker principles of social justice, equality, and service. After graduating from Swarthmore College in 1905, Paul served a social work internship on New York City's Lower East Side, where she helped to organize women workers. She earned an M.A. in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1907 and completed her Ph.D. there in 1912 with a dissertation on the legal rights of women in the state. Later she earned a law degree from Washington College of Law in 1922 and a Ph.D. in law from American University in 1928.

When Paul went abroad in 1907 for further education and practice in social work, she became involved in the British suffrage movement, an experience that redirected her life's work and shaped the history of American feminism. Paul's mother had taken her to suffrage meetings, but Christabel Pankhurst and the British suffrage militants ignited her passion for women's rights. From 1908 until she left England in 1910, Paul campaigned for suffrage with the Women's Social and Political Union. Participating in its militant tactics, Paul was arrested and imprisoned several times for disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. Along with her British colleagues she went on hunger strikes in jail and endured the ordeal of force feeding.

Paul returned home to a suffrage movement bogged down in state-by-state campaigns that claimed only nine full-suffrage states by 1912. Considering that approach a waste of time, Paul favored pushing for a federal amendment to the Constitution that would enfranchise women nationwide. In 1913 she and [Lucy Burns](#), a Vassar graduate whom she had met in the British movement, assumed leadership of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's (NAWSA) Congressional Committee. Paul organized a lobbying effort and sought to awaken public interest with a spectacular parade of 5,000 suffragists in the nation's capital to coincide with the inauguration of [Woodrow Wilson](#).

When NAWSA leaders grew fearful that aggressive strategy and tactics would hurt their cause, Paul and Burns left the organization and formed the Congressional Union, renamed the National Woman's party (NWP) in 1916. Its members, predominantly white and middle-class like their NAWSA counterparts but somewhat younger, were inspired by Paul's commitment to militance. She stirred in them the intention to seize their rights rather than beg for them and induced them to risk their respectability and even personal freedom on behalf of suffrage.

Paul's strategy of working to defeat Democratic candidates in order to hold the party in power responsible for a federal suffrage amendment bore little fruit. In contrast, dramatic tactics in Washington, D.C., proved highly effective. In an effort to force President Wilson into support for the suffrage amendment, beginning in January 1917 the NWP stationed pickets in front of the White House, the first group ever to do so. After the United States entered World War I in April, they carried signs exposing the hypocrisy of fighting for democracy abroad while denying it to women at home. While NAWSA leaders condemned the picketers, passersby outraged by the suffragists' challenges to Wilson lashed out at the militant suffragists with verbal harassment and even physical attacks.

Authorities went after the NWP women rather than the mobs, and when Paul refused orders to cease the picketing police began to jail the women in the Occoquan Workhouse in Virginia. Paul landed there in October 1917 and with several others began a hunger strike in an effort to be recognized as political prisoners. Officials responded by pushing tubes through their noses to force feed them, separating Paul from her colleagues, and putting her under psychiatric evaluation. (The psychiatrist pronounced her sane and compared her to Joan of Arc--one who would die for her cause but never give up.) The suffrage captives managed to publicize the bad conditions of their incarceration, evoking public sympathy and an official investigation. They were released at the end of November, and in January 1918 Wilson announced his support for the amendment. While Congress debated, those who had been jailed traversed the country wearing prison outfits and giving speeches. Not until Congress passed the amendment in 1919 did the NWP's militant protest cease. Nor did Paul stop its lobbying efforts until ratification was accomplished in 1920.

After winning suffrage, some NWP members wanted the organization to adopt a broad feminist program. [Crystal Eastman](#), [Florence Kelley](#), and others proposed that the NWP support birth control, peace, voting rights for black women, and other social issues. But Paul used her forceful personality and help from her allies to focus the NWP on the single issue of obtaining for women the same legal rights as men enjoyed. To this end, Paul drafted an equal rights amendment (ERA) to the Constitution, which was introduced into Congress in 1923 and which stated simply that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States." The proposed ERA drove a deep wedge between former suffragists. Most politically active women opposed it because it would abrogate the protective labor laws that reformers (including Paul) had worked so hard to obtain for women workers. Paul's strategy was not to seek a large membership for NWP but to convert national women's organizations to support of the amendment, and by the 1950s she had succeeded in large measure.

American National Biography

Although many feminists adored Paul, she also aroused strong negative feelings. She was elitist, autocratic, and domineering. Shy and often aloof, Paul operated with an abruptness that appeared as insensitivity, and she rarely expressed the appreciation that hard-working colleagues felt they deserved. Although Paul had cordial relationships with [Mary Church Terrell](#) and other African-American women and calculated the value of their support for suffrage and the ERA, she did not hesitate to dilute black women's participation in party events in order to appease southern members. Paul rebuffed pleas to have the NWP concern itself with violations of black women's right to vote; that was a racial, not a feminist, issue, she asserted, and beyond the scope of her organization. She also expressed anti-Semitism even though she had at least one close friendship and working relationships with a number of Jewish women. Paul believed that a single-minded focus on legal equality could unite all women. However, such a strategy could not encompass the loyalties and needs of many women that were related to their race, class, or other identifications. Consequently, the NWP practiced a very exclusive form of feminism.

Yet, Paul and the NWP made critical contributions to the struggle for woman suffrage. The NWP's militant tactics won visibility for suffrage and pushed Wilson to support the Nineteenth Amendment. Moreover, those tactics helped make the mainstream suffragists in NAWSA more palatable to the men whose support they needed. Paul also played a vital role in sustaining feminism during the years after suffrage and in laying a foundation for the resurgence of a mass movement in the 1960s. She pioneered in the strategy of linking women's rights to black civil rights. And her steadfast pursuit of the ERA handed the new feminists of the 1960s a ready-made issue, one that they failed to realize but that they used to mobilize a mass movement that achieved a host of other feminist goals.

Bibliography



Paul's papers are among those of the National Woman's party at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. "Conversations with Alice Paul" is a 671-page oral history conducted by Amelia R. Fry (1971-1973) as part of the Suffragists Oral History Project at the Bancroft Library at the University of California at Berkeley. The fullest historical treatments of Paul's work are Christine A. Lunardini, *From Equal Suffrage to Equal Rights: Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party, 1910-1928* (1986); Nancy F. Cott, *The Grounding of Modern Feminism* (1987); Linda G. Ford, *Iron-Jawed Angels: The Suffrage Militancy of the National Woman's Party, 1912-1920* (1991); Susan D. Becker, *The Origins of the Equal Rights Amendment: American Feminism between the Wars* (1981); and Leila J. Rupp and Verta Taylor, *Survival in the Doldrums: The American Women's Rights Movement, 1945 to the 1960s* (1987). Articles about Paul include Amelia R. Fry, "Breaking the Chains: Alice Paul and the ERA," *Social Education* 59 (1995): 285-89; Sally Hunter Graham, "Woodrow Wilson, Alice Paul, and the Woman Suffrage Movement," *Political Science Quarterly* 98 (Winter 1983-1984): 665-79; and Jean L. Willis, "Alice Paul: The Quintessential Feminist," *Feminist Theorists*, ed. Dale Spender (1983). Two of Paul's colleagues provided accounts of the NWP: Inez Haynes Irwin, *The Story of the Woman's Party* (1921), and Doris Stevens, *Jailed for Freedom* (1920). Obituaries are in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, both 10 July 1977.

Susan M. Hartmann

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Citation:
Susan M. Hartmann, "Paul, Alice";
<http://o-www.ahn.org/stern-app.net/web.org/articles/15/15-00537.html>;
American National Biography Online Feb. 2000.
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New York Times Historical

Full-text of *New York Times* articles
1851-2013

New York Times Historical

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly sunny, warm today;
clear tonight. Sunny tomorrow.
Temp. range: today 67-84; Monday
73-78. Temp. Hum. Index yesterday
74. Full U.S. report on Page 74.

VOL. CXX...No. 41,429

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1971

15 CENTS

Colombo Shot, Gunman Slain At Columbus Circle Rally Site

**Killing of Assailant
Not Done by Police,
Official Says**

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL

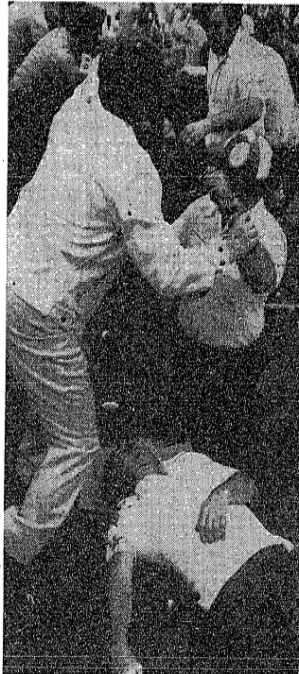
Before thousands of stunned spectators and amid heavy police security, Joseph A. Colombo Sr., the 46-year-old reputed chief of a Brooklyn Mafia family, was shot in the head and critically wounded at Columbus Circle yesterday less than an hour before a massive Italian-American civil rights rally began.

Colombo's assailant, a 25-year-old black man named Jerome A. Johnson, of 88 Throop Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., was shot to death at the scene, but it was still not clear last night who had shot him—the police, associates of Colombo or unknown third parties.

The police reported that Johnson was wearing a special Unity Day press pass that he obtained from officials sponsoring the Italian-American Civil Rights League rally.

Two Bullets Removed

After five hours of brain surgery at Roosevelt Hospital, Colombo was reported still in a coma at 3 A.M. today, and his chances of survival were estimated by surgeons to be "less



HOUSE REJECTS VIETNAM PULLOUT VOTED BY SENATE

Amendment for Withdrawal
Based on POW Issues
Is Defeated

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 28

The House refused today to accept a Senate amendment calling for withdrawal of troops from Vietnam in nine months if American prisoners of war were released by North Vietnam.

By a 219-to-176 vote, the House defeated a motion calling for acceptance of the Senate troop withdrawal amendment to the Selective Service bill. The amendment, sponsored by Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the majority leader, was adopted by the Senate last week by a 57-to-42 vote.

For the critics in the House of the Vietnam war, the vote was their best showing in nearly two years of trying to press the issue. They gathered 20 more votes than on a similar but more blinding troop withdrawal amendment that was rejected by the House two weeks ago. They contended that if it had not been for absentees their total would have been around 190, just 14 short of a majority.

White House Victory

HIGH COURT, 8 TO 1, FORBIDS STATES TO REIMBURSE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS; BACKS COLLEGE-LEVEL HELP, 5 TO 4

Ali Wins in Draft Case Appeal U.S. PLAN UPHELD

Calling Up of Boxer Ruled Improper

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 28

Muhammad Ali was cleared by the Supreme Court today of the charge of refusing induction into the Army.

Four years after he was convicted by a jury in Houston, sentenced to five years in prison and then stripped of his heavyweight championship by boxing commissions, the Court declared that Ali was improperly drafted in the first place. The vote was 8-0, with Justice Thurgood Marshall abstaining.

In an unsigned opinion, the Court said that the Justice Department had misled Selective Service authorities by advis-



United Press International
Muhammad Ali after he
heard of Court's ruling.

ing them that Ali's claim as a conscientious objector was neither sincere nor based on religious tenets.

Ali, who is now 29 years old and used to be called Cassius Clay, remained free on \$5,000

Court Upholds Him on Religion, 8-0

after his 1967 conviction. It was not until last October, however, that he was permitted to fight professionally again.

Justice Marshall, the only black member of the court, abstained after sending an unusual note to the press room saying that he could not take part in the case because he had been Solicitor General—the government's chief prosecutor—during the time Ali was being prosecuted.

The opinion overturning Ali's conviction was unsigned because no precedent was being set. Justices John Marshall Harlan and William O. Douglas filed concurring opinions.

In 1964, Ali was exempted

Continued on Page 24, Column 4

Fund for Constructing Campus Buildings Wins Approval

Excerpts from school opinions
appear on Page 18.

By FRED P. GRAHAM

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 28 — The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional today state programs that reimburse Roman Catholic and other church-related schools for instruction in nonreligious subjects.

With only one Justice — Byron R. White — dissenting, the Court's eight other Justices ruled that direct financial aid of this type involved "excessive entanglement between Government and religion."


However, at the same time the Court upheld by a 5-to-4 vote the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, un-




Ellsberg Yields, Is Indicted; Says He Gave Data to Press

Reader's Guide Retrospective


Index to magazine articles 1890-1982

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Inviting World war III?

Authors: [Lawrence, D.](#)

 **Source:** [U.S. News & World Report](#); April 20 1951, Vol. 30, p76-76, 1p

Document Type: Article

Subjects: [MacArthur](#), Douglas 1880-1964; [Truman](#), Harry S. 1884-1972

ISSN: 00415537

Accession Number: 523036955

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Mostly magazines and journals, but it also includes some reference books and primary source documents.

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Above: A lookout post at Communist-besieged Binh Hung, South Vietnam. At right is Father Hoa, the local priest and leader, himself an ex-soldier, who organized the village defenses.

The Report the President Wanted Published



By AN AMERICAN OFFICER

A few weeks after President Kennedy took office, a report from an American Air Force officer in Vietnam crossed his White House desk. It was one of the dozens of official documents the President reads every day. The President picked it up, intending to glance through it hurriedly—and found himself reading with absorbed attention.

The officer—whose name, for professional reasons, cannot be used—had visited a little village in South Vietnam. The region he visited has for years been controlled by Communist guerrillas. Yet the people of the village, determined to live their own lives in

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magazines, and indexing for 400 more,
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government

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June, 1926

THE CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST

207

The Supreme Court of the United States

EDITOR'S NOTE: This department of THE CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST began with Vol. 3, No. 1, and is devoted to a brief non-technical review of current decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court which are of general public interest. The June, 1923, number of THE CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST printed the provisions of the Constitution of the United States upon which the Judicial Branch of our Federal Government rests. This number contained an account of the U. S. Supreme Court and the system of inferior federal courts, the relation of the Judicial Branch to the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Federal Government, and the relation between the Federal Judiciary and the States. The U. S. Supreme Court, its present procedure and work, were also described.

The Supreme Court announced on May 3, that it would hear no more oral arguments at this term after May 9, and that on May 11 after delivering opinions and receiving motions, it would take a recess to May 24. The October, 1925, term of the Court adjourned June 7, 1926.

THE OCTOBER, 1925 TERM

October 5, 1925—June 7, 1926

Right To Restrict Realty Sales To Negroes Upheld

The Case—No. 104. Irene Hand Corrigan and Helen Curtis, otherwise known as Mrs. A. L. Curtis, Appellants, vs. John J. Buckley. Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The Decision—The case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Note: The effect of the court's refusal to grant a review will be to leave in force an injunction, issued by the lower courts, prohibiting the sale of the property to a colored person.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Mr. Justice Sanford, May 24, 1926, and is in part as follows:

This is a suit in equity brought by John J. Buckley in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Irene H. Corrigan and Helen Curtis, to enjoin the conveyance of certain real estate from one to the other of the defendants.

The plaintiff and the defendant Corrigan are white persons, and the defendant Curtis is a person of the negro race. In 1921, thirty white persons, including the plaintiff and the defendant Corrigan, owning land, improved by dwelling houses, situated in the city of Washington, executed an indenture, duly recorded, in which they agreed that no part of these properties should ever be used or occupied by, or sold, leased or given to, any person of the negro race or blood; and that this covenant should bind their respective heirs and assigns for twenty-one years.

In 1922, the defendant Corrigan, although knowing the defendant Curtis to be a person of the negro race, agreed to sell her a certain lot, with dwelling house, included within the terms of the indenture, and the defendant Curtis, although knowing of the terms of the indenture, agreed to purchase it.

ments thereof, and the Laws enacted in aid and under the sanction of the said Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments."

Both of these motions to dismiss were overruled, with leave to answer. And the defendants having elected to stand on their motions, a final decree was entered enjoining them as prayed in the bill. This was affirmed, on appeal, by the Court of Appeals of the District. 299 Fed. 899. The defendants then prayed an appeal to this Court * * *.

Under the pleadings in the present case the only constitutional question involved was that arising under the assertions in the motions to dismiss that the indenture or covenant which is the basis of the bill, is "void" in that it is contrary to and forbidden by the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Amendments. This contention is entirely lacking in substance or color of merit. The Fifth Amendment is a limitation only upon the powers of the General Government and is not directed against the action of individuals.

The Thirteenth Amendment denouncing slavery and involuntary servitude, that is, a condition of enforced compulsory service of one to another, does not in other matters protect the individual rights of persons of the negro race. And the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment have reference to State action exclusively, and not to any action of private individuals. It is obvious that none of these Amendments prohibited private individuals from entering into contracts respecting the control and disposition of their own property; and there is no color whatever for the contention that they rendered the indenture void. And, plainly, the claim urged in this Court that they were to be looked to, in connection with the provisions of the Revised Statutes and the decisions of the courts, in determining the content-

Newspaper Archive

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The day brought the first of its defense witnesses, Dr. W. M. Goodland, professor of Biology at Saskatchewan College, senior from Waterloo, Kansas, to be unable to testify. Dr. Goodland said that overture is "diapause," a process through which the present and future complex condition of the insect have developed and will develop from the simple pre-embryonic condition.

Downsizing the legal aspects of the Supreme case, Dean James Hall of Chicago University for school counsel stated the opinion that the "Thruway" statute against violence does not violate the United States constitution. He stated in a number of

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THE
QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF
ECONOMICS

JANUARY, 1887

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE KNIGHTS
OF LABOR.

ALL labor organizations have been founded on one of two fundamental ideas. First, among the ancient guilds, trades-unions, organizations of professional men, and wherever the members of a single vocation have associated themselves, the underlying idea has been that of the association of men of like employment. The theory that men who think alike should act together has practically formed the basis of all organization,—civil and political as well as industrial and professional. This idea finds its origin in human nature, and belongs to the clannishness of the race. Founded on it, trades-unionism in England has flourished and grown powerful, really constituting one of the great and most important economic factors in the industrial development of England. The trades-union in this country, while flourishing, has not attained any such magnitude or secured such influence as the like organization of the old country. This results from various causes. The democratic character of our people,

More

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- Research
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Credits

- Civil Rights march: http://www-tc.pbs.org/jazz/images/time/civil_rights_march.jpg
- Photojournalists: <http://utahphotojournalism.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/image1-550x366.jpg>
- World Trade Center witnesses: http://i67.photobucket.com/albums/h287/ybbswinter/wtc-witnesses-aghast_lg.jpg
- Journals of Lewis and Clark cover: <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/JOURNALS/journals.jpg>
- William Clark's journal: <http://media.web.britannica.com/eb-media/22/96622-004-3C6A4148.jpg>
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- Railroad map: Historic Mapworks
- Video recording: https://archive.org/details/1967-10-24_Anti-War_Demonstrators_Storm_Pentagon
- Photo of Franklin D. Roosevelt: http://66.media.tumblr.com/f6d93a5b178d127b8175a6667c551d07/tumblr_nyy1815pmo1r65o3qo3_1280.jpg
- Audio of Franklin D. Roosevelt: https://archive.org/download/FDR_Declares_War_19411208
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- White House Transcripts book cover: author's collection
- Lambeau Field: <http://americanfootballfilms.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Lambeau-field.jpg>

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- Aaron Rodgers: <http://images.christianpost.com/full/49721/green-bay-packers-aaron-rodgers-drops-back-against-the-denver-broncos-in-the-second-half-during-their-nfl-football-game-in-green-bay-wisconsin-october-2-2011.jpg>
- Owl: http://kids.sandiegozoo.org/sites/default/files/imagecache/animal_class_hero/great_horned_owl3.jpg
- Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant: <http://www.baumanrarebooks.com/BookImages/77256f.jpg>
- Steve Jobs book: <http://divergentmba.files.wordpress.com/2012/03/book-steve-jobs-by-walter-isacson.jpg>
- Footnotes and bibliography pages: Philip Taubman, *Secret Empire: Eisenhower, The CIA, and the Hidden Story of America's Space Espionage* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2003).
- Mississippi River watershed: <http://www.nps.gov/miss/photosmultimedia/upload/watershedBG.jpg>
- Library book stacks: photo by the author