(Excerpt) “The undersigned, Women of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment of the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from disenfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.
In making our demand for Suffrage, we would call your attention to the fact that we represent fifteen million people — one half of the population...”
Document 2. 14th Amendment, NAID 1408913

(Excerpt) “Article XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

80th Congress
1st Session

S. 758

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JULY 10, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments

AN ACT

To promote the national security by providing for a National Security Organization, which shall be administered by a Secretary of National Security, and for a Department of the Army, a Department of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force, within the National Security Organization, and for the coordination of the activities of the National Security Organization with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

2. SHORT TITLE

3. That this Act may be cited as the “National Security Act of 1947”.

www.archives.gov/legislative/resources

To annual and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act approved May 14, 1956, in authorized appropriations for the construction of highways to provide additional revenue from the excise tax on motor fuel, and for other purposes.

Title I—Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE FOR TITLE 1. This title may be cited as the "Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—For the purpose of making more effective the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $875,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1958, for federal-aid highway construction, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and the sum herein authorized for such construction for each fiscal year thereafter shall be available for payment until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year.
Document 5. Senate Revisions to House Proposed Amendments to the U.S. Constitution (Bill of Rights), NAID 3535588

(Excerpt)

“Congress of the United States

Monday, 24th August, 1789

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution—Viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.”

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CASES

STATUTES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

THE COMPLAINT

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

ARGUMENT

I. The Issues Not Involved In This Case

II. The Issues Involved In This Case

A. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Forbids the Racial Separation Herein Practiced

1. The Mere Unjustified Fact of Segregation in Education is Unconstitutional.

2. (a) Plessy v. Ferguson is Inapplicable to This Case, (b) But Even Under a "Separate But Equal" Interpretation, the Constitution is Being Violated Because, The Uncontradicted Evidence Shows That Segregation per se Constitutes an Inequality.

A. Plessy v. Ferguson Is Inapplicable.

B. The Racial Classification Herein Is Unreasonable and Hence Unconstitutional.

C. Even If Segregation Per Se Is Not Unconstitutional, The Tangible Inequalities Proved Herein Deprive Plaintiffs of the Equal Protection of the Laws

CONCLUSION
Document 8. “Freedom from Fear,” NAID 513538
Transcript of Emancipation Proclamation (1863)

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."