

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Periodicals

Loory, Stuart. "How US Rejected Advice to Leave Vietnam in 1963." *San Francisco Chronicle* [San Francisco], 24 June 1971.

Despite being competitors, the San Francisco Chronicle cooperates with the other newspaper companies, exhibiting diplomacy we mentioned. For the US to continue such a brutal war 8 years into the future after being advised to leave, while never revealing it to the public, shows how secrecy they were in their interactions with the public.

MacKenzie, John P. "U.S. Court Bars Future Vietnam Articles in Post." *Washington Post* [Washington].

This article followed the *New York Times* being restricted in their publications. The extremity to which the government took action, barring any news about the Vietnam war, rather than just the Pentagon Papers, represents the fear of being discredited and put in a dangerous spot due to news outlets.

Rudenstine, David. "The Day the Press Stopped Printing." *Washington Post*. *Washington Post*, www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/style/longterm/books/chap1/daythepr.htm.

This was an article speaking on the Government restrictions that held companies from publishing news. We also found a quote from Robert McNamara in which he explains the reason for creating the Pentagon Papers.

Sheehan, Neel. "Vietnam Archive: Pentagon Study Traces 3 Decades of Growing U. S. Involvement." *New York Times* [New York City], Late City ed., 13 June 1971.

This edition of the *New York Times* has the article in question for Prior Restraint, thus it is an integral primary source. It has crucial information that was hidden from the public at the time, as it informed them of the government's deception during the Vietnam War.

Sheehan, Neil. "Mitchell Seeks to Halt Series on Vietnam but Times Refuses." *New York Times*, 15 June 1971, timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1971/06/15/issue.html.

This newspaper headlines that John Mitchell tries to stop the *Times* from publishing further articles, but the *Times* refuses. We used this article while speaking about the government sending telegrams to the *Times*, asking them to halt further reporting on the topic.

"Vietnam Archive: A Consensus to Bomb Developed Before '64 Election, Study Says." *New York Times*, 14 June 1971, timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1971/06/14/issue.html.

This article is the second edition of the Pentagon Papers, and it headlines the U.S.'s intentions of bombing North Vietnam. This article was used while we spoke about the New York Times proceeding with their series after the lack of government response at first.

"Vietnam Archive: Pentagon Study Traces 3 Decades of Growing U. S. Involvement." *New York Times*, 13 June 1971, timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1971/06/13/issue.html.

This newspaper was the “whistleblowing” of the Pentagon Papers to the public, revealing profound secrets about the Vietnam War unknown to the public. This newspaper was used in our documentary to display the article which caused havoc, while also giving us the ability to see what knowledge was revealed to the world.

Slorin, Matthew. "Secret Pentagon Documents Bare JFK Role in Vietnam war." *Boston Globe*, 22 June 1971.

This article lagged behind the *Post* and *Times*, however, it is an elaboration on the diplomatic effort on behalf of the newspaper companies to stand for their rights. Additionally, the mention of JFK further emphasizes the large time span with multiple presidential administrations where the public was kept in the dark about the wars.

"Supreme Court, 6-3, Upholds Newspapers on Publication of the Pentagon Report: Times Resumes Its Series, Halted 15 Days." *New York Times*, 1 July 1971. *The Times Digital Archive*, timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1971/07/01/issue.html. Accessed 6 Oct. 2021.

This headlined the paper of the day, in celebratory fashion of the victory for Free Press. It depicts how important the rights given to the publications as a result of the court case's decision were. it also dubbed a major setback for the government and the trust that people held for it. We also used it for a picture with the thesis.

Books

Ellsberg, Daniel. *Secrets: A Memoir of Vietnam and the Pentagon Papers*. Penguin, 2002.

Ellsberg's book deepened our understanding of his reasoning for leaking the papers, the nuances of the public reaction, and the risks Ellsberg took to leak the papers. We used a quote from Ellsberg that shows that he had approached Senators before giving the papers to the *Times*.

Audiovisual

AP Photos/Harvey Georges. *Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara Holds a News Conference at the Pentagon*. 17 Nov. 1961. *The Aspen Times*, Swift Communications, www.aspentimes.com/news/mcnamara-defense-chief-during-vietnam-war-dies/. Accessed 3 Feb. 2022.

We use this image of Robert McNamara to bolster his importance in the Vietnam War, as he is the Secretary of Defense. Holding a conference at the Pentagon and independently answering questions (like in the picture) showcases his high position in the Army.

Bettmann Archive/Getty Images. *Young military recruits of the Vietnam War*. 1967. *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, www.history.com/news/vietnam-war-draft-voting-age-26-amendment. Accessed 9 Feb. 2022.

This image shows a large number of draftees lining up to sign up to fight in the Vietnam War. We used this in order to emphasize America's major involvement in the foreign conflict, and a large portion of the nation's youth would be serving in the army.

"Daniel Ellsberg draws parallels between Pentagon Papers and WikiLeaks." *YouTube*, uploaded by Harvard Law School, 7 June 2021, www.youtube.com/watch?v=wYQ1EBqcO_Y&ab_channel=HarvardLawSchool.

This interview strengthened the connection between WikiLeaks' role as a whistleblower and Daniel Ellsberg's personal experience. With his own support of WikiLeaks, we were able to emphasize the similarities and thus the impact of the Pentagon Papers moving into the future.

Daniel Ellsberg in Vietnam. *Mintpressnews.com*,
www.mintpressnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/ellsberg.jpg.

This image of Daniel Ellsberg in Vietnam shows that he had served as a military analyst. We used this while justifying the fact that Daniel had grown to dislike the war effort after experiencing it for himself.

Ellsberg Testifies in Court. *Wall Street Journal*,
www.wsj.com/articles/whistleblowings-evolution-from-rome-to-the-pentagon-papers-to-wikileaks-11623470460.

This was an image of Daniel Ellsberg testifying in front of the court during the Times vs the United States case. We used this image while discussing the case and the six to three victory of the *Times*.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. 10 Aug. 1964. *Miller Center*, 10 Aug. 1964,
millercenter.org/sites/default/files/%5Bdate%3Acustom%3AY%5D-%5Bdate%3Acustom%3Am%5D/Gulf-of-Tonkin-resolution.jpg. Accessed 1 Jan. 2022.

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution allowed President Johnson to take full control of the military and declare war on Vietnam. This primary source is used to provide context to what was going on in Vietnam that led up to the Pentagon Papers.

In the summer of 1968, numerous students and activists violently protested outside the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Federal troops were sent in to restore order. June 1968. *Bill of Rights Institute*,
billofrightsinstitute.org/essays/students-and-the-anti-war-movement.

This image perfectly depicts the division in America at the time, as the soldiers, who had followed orders supporting the war, separated or distanced the protestors, who were anti war, from government buildings. This image was used as the banner for the "Divided America" page.

Neil Sheehan with Colleagues. *New York Times*, 1 July 2021,
static01.nyt.com/images/2021/01/07/obituaries/SheehanSide-01/merlin_28696353_3eb60886-b289-4442-954f-be83798c45d3-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp.

This was an image of Neil Sheehan working with other Times editors on the Pentagon Papers. We used this picture while talking about Sheehan getting hand of the papers and publishing them in a series of articles.

Norpell, Tom. *Fundamentalist demonstrators march at the Washington Monument in support of the Vietnam War in 1970*. 1970, Mother Jones.

This is an image of women protestors supporting the war in Vietnam. This shows the other perspective of the war, in support of it, which was used in the divided America page to show multiple perspectives.

"Opposition to the Vietnam War in the United States." *Youtube*, 15 Oct. 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=vVNUIOUIMeo. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

In the beginning the war was well supported as people believed the U.S would definitely win and in short time as well, however as time continued on the opposition grew as the public didn't know what was going on. A clip of this video was used to show how the U.S were opposing the war.

Protestors Holding Signs To Oppose The War. *Washington Post*, www.washingtonpost.com/wp-apps/imrs.php?src=https://arc-anglerfish-washpost-prod-washpost.s3.amazonaws.com/public/KQQW43EXZ4I6PAXE6EDW63LBKI.jpg&w=1484. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

In this image people are rallying together to protest against war throughout the streets of the U.S. This image was used while talking about dividing America to show opposite sides of the war protests.

Rose, David. Sketch of Ellsberg and Russo's Trial Papers. 11 May 1973. *Loc.gov*, www.loc.gov/item/2017645105/.

This sketch shows a stack of papers, which resembles the Pentagon Papers released by Ellsberg. We used this picture as our header for the leak page, as it resembled the editors photocopying the papers.

Secretary of State Robert McNamara presenting the Gulf of Tonkin.

In this image, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara is detailing the Gulf of Tonkin Incident to the Navy. We utilized this image while talking about the Vietnam War and the U.S' involvement within the war.

Supreme Court Judges. 26 June 1971. *University of Missouri Kansas City*,
law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/ellsberg/oralargument.html. Accessed 30 Nov.
2021.

This is an image of all the supreme court judges who judged for the New York Times v. United States court case. We used this image while explaining what the different judges thought about the court case.

Troops Preparing Artillery Rounds in Vietnam in 1972.
www.wpsdlocal6.com/news/vietnam-veteran-shares-experiences-of-duty-service-sacrifice/article_11b6f5b2-a449-58a4-84d2-5f40b4b6d796.html.

U.S soldiers in the Vietnam War preparing to fire artillery rounds. This image was used to provide some context as to what was going on in the Vietnam War.

"WikiLeaks: Collateral Murder (Iraq, 2007)." *Youtube*, uploaded by People over Politics,
www.youtube.com/watch?v=HfvFpT-iypw&ab_channel=PeopleOverPolitics.

This was a video of the "Collateral Murder" published on the Wikileaks website which showed American troops killing innocent Afagannies. We used this video while talking about Julian Assange and Wikileaks, as they embodied the modern-day whistleblowers.

Web sites

Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute.

www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/403/713#writing-USSC_CR_0403_0713_ZC.

This website was a transcript of the Times vs United States Court case. This was the primary account for which we used to deepen our understanding of what had transpired. We had also used a quote from Justice Hugo L. Black in our website from this script.

Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute.

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/793>

This is a transcript of the Espionage act. We utilized this in the Court Case tab, as we used this to enhance the government's argument and also act as a primary account for which the government based their argument on.

Ellsberg, Daniel. "Daniel Ellsberg Explains Why He Leaked The Pentagon Papers." Interview by Dave Davies. *NPR*, 19 Jan. 2018, www.npr.org/2018/01/19/579101965/daniel-ellsberg-explains-why-he-leaked-the-pentagon-papers.

This interview provides some important background for Daniel Ellsberg, such as his association with Robert McNamara and what motivated him to leak the papers. It also characterizes him as not a courageous hero for the first amendment, but a guilt-tripped and sorrowful, but also fearful character.

"'I've never regretted doing it': Daniel Ellsberg on 50 years since leaking the Pentagon Papers." Interview by David Smith. *The Guardian*, 13 June 2021, www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/13/daniel-ellsberg-interview-pentagon-papers-50-years.

This was a transcript of the interview that took place with Daniel Ellsberg. In this interview, he speaks to his motivations for opposing the war and what motivated him to speak out. We used a quote from Ellsberg that showed that he believed there was no progress that could be achieved in the War.

"Pentagon Papers." *National Archives*, www.archives.gov/research/pentagon-papers. Accessed 1 Jan. 2022.

The Pentagon Papers were documents that were written by military analysis as a way of identifying the errors within the Vietnam War which led to the U.S losing the battle. These papers would be leaked by Daniel Ellsberg and published by the New York Times ensuing and national debate. We utilized these primary papers in the study, as we cited some of the information from within the papers to show how the war was unwinnable, and the secret coups.

Graham, Fred P. "Court Here Refuses to Order Return of Documents Now." *The New York Times on the Web*, 16 June 1971, archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/97/04/13/reviews/papers-injunction.html.

This resource offers insight on the process of the courts orders, such as by Judge Murray Gurfein, for the New York Times to stop publishing the Papers for a time. The Times complying shows the immense power and pressure that the government has, as well as the escalation of the situation eventually to the Supreme Court. We also used one of the pictures for the heading for New York Times vs United States.

"Kennedy Documents." *National Archives*, <https://nara-media-001.s3.amazonaws.com/arcmedia/research/pentagon-papers/Pentagon-Papers-Part-IV-B-1.pdf>

Though the war was believed to be over in a span of six months, the pentagon papers revealed that the war was very unwinnable and the U.S was more involved than what was told to the public.

"1971 | Supreme Court Allows Publication of Pentagon Papers." *New York Times*, www.nytimes.com/2016/06/30/insider/1971-supreme-court-allows-publication-of-pentagon-papers.html. Accessed 16 Nov. 2021.

This article proves to show that the Justice Department ruling in favor of the New York Times was a major victory for the first amendment. By also mentioning how the Times started publishing again, it represents the unrelenting battle against deception and secrecy.

"Pentagon Papers Public Confusion." *National Archives*,
www.archives.gov/research/pentagon-papers. Accessed 1 Jan. 2022.

The Pentagon Papers were a series of documents that revealed the U.S deception in the Vietnam War. This source was used to provide evidence that the U.S was not winning the war.

Richard Nixon Discusses the Pentagon Papers Case: Recorded Conversations With Aides.
law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/ellsberg/nixononpp.html.

We used this resource in order to gain an understanding of the perspective of the administration at the time of the court case. We were able to extrapolate Nixon's view of the situation as being scared of the potential outcomes, and his distaste for Daniel Ellsberg and the pentagon papers.

Robertson, Stephen, editor. *The First Amendment Encyclopedia*.
mtsu.edu/first-amendment/article/505/new-york-times-co-v-united-states. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

This website had an overview of what has happened in the N.Y Times vs United States case. We used a picture of Neil Sheehan working with his colleagues from this website while discussing the leaking of the papers.

Legal sources

"New York Times Company v. United States." *Oyez*, www.oyez.org/cases/1970/1873. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

This audio of the supreme court case helped us understand what arguments both sides of the court case argued for. We also used the transcript to find the quote by Alexander Bickel to show the argument which the government stood by in the debate.

Unpublished & other sources

Ellsberg, Daniel. Letter. 8 Oct. 1969. *Daniel Ellsberg*, www.ellsberg.net/wp-admin/documents/Letter.pdf. Accessed 14 Oct. 2021.

This was a letter sent by Daniel Ellsberg to his fellow colleagues at the RAND. We used this letter to understand his intentions behind leaking the papers, and also to know who he had approached with the papers before the N.Y Times.

Mitchell, John N. Telegram. 14 June 1971. *New York Times*, static01.nyt.com/images/2016/06/30/insider/30Insider-Mitchell/30Insider-Mitchell-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp.

This was a telegram sent from Attorney General John N. Mitchell to the head of the New York Times Arthur Ochsulzberger asking for the stopping of further publication of the Pentagon Papers. We utilized this telegram while talking about the government fighting back against the reports of Vietnam.

Secondary Sources

Periodicals

American Public Opinion and the War in Vietnam. Mar. 1979.

This journal of the American Opinion used statistics and accounts of people to show their perspective on the war, and parallel that to the general public. The statistics page was used as an image in the divided America page to show how the sentiments of war had shifted through the years, and partly due to the papers.

Bradlee, Ben. "The Deceit and Conflict Behind the Leak of the Pentagon Papers." *The New Yorker*,
www.newyorker.com/news/american-chronicles/the-deceit-and-conflict-behind-the-leak-of-the-pentagon-papers.

Using the magazine we learned a lot about the Leaking of the papers and newly revealed information. Specifically we used this magazine to gain an understanding of the Ellsberg case and its lasting result.

Chokshi, Niraj. "Behind the Race to Publish the Top-Secret Pentagon Papers." *New York Times*,
 20 Dec. 2017,
www.nytimes.com/2017/12/20/us/pentagon-papers-post.html?searchResultPosition=22.

This article on the Pentagon Papers was a brief yet detailed account of what transpired. Coming from the company which was the focus of the court case, we utilized this article very much to our understanding, as it provided a basis for our overall understanding and answered any questions we had. We also utilized many pictures from within this article as it enveloped many of our critical points.

Davidson, Sandra. "Leaks, Leakers, and Journalists: Adding Historical Context to the Age of WikiLeaks." *Hastings Communications and Entertainment Law Journal*. *A to Z the USA*,
repository.uchastings.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1766&context=hastings_comm_ent_law_journal. Accessed 3 Apr. 2022.

Sandra Davidson dives into all the events surrounding the massive 2010 leak of confidential information on the Afghanistan War. For us, it gave information about the major figures: Edward Snowden, Julian Assange, and Bradley Manning, and their roles as whistleblowers. Their punishments also contrasted with Ellsberg's, showing how Ellsberg's case was truly unique.

Books

Kan, Lawrence. *Inside the Pentagon Papers*. Lawrence Kan, 2004.

This book offered us insight on the debate of the legality of government secrecy and the legal and moral obligations the government has to inform their citizens of what is going on.

Moran, Jordan. *NIXON AND THE PENTAGON PAPERS*. *millercenter.org*, millercenter.org/the-presidency/educational-resources/first-domino-nixon-and-the-pentagon-papers. Accessed 11 Apr. 2022.

This website talks about the motivation of Richard Nixon to silence the Pentagon Papers. We utilized this source to grasp the reason why Nixon tried to stop further publications of the Pentagon Papers, even if they did not involve him.

Rudenstine, David. *The Day the Presses Stopped: A History of the Pentagon Papers Case*. University of California Press.

This book offered a variety of information, giving a detailed overview of the case, covering what the key points the Times and government utilized. We integrated the book's definition of prior restraint within our website, and its use as a buffer for the government; moreover, we were able to find the short term effects of the case, with there being a debate whether the Johnson administration misled the government and people.

Sheinkin, Steve. *Most Dangerous: Daniel Ellsberg and the Secret History of the Vietnam War*. Roaring Book Press, 2015.

From this book we gained knowledge on Daniel Ellsberg's transition from a government insider to one of the government's most targeted men. As well as the after effects of Ellsberg's leaking of the papers.

Audiovisual

Hume, Etta. *Prior Restraint*. 18 Nov. 1990. *Etta Hulme Cartoon Archive*, University of Texas Arlington, libraries.uta.edu/ettahulme/image/20109220.

This was a cartoon of Prior Restraint, as it shows the press being controlled by the government. We utilized this image while discussing prior restraint and its importance on the court case.

Landmark Cases. C-SPAN Landmark Cases, landmarkcases.c-span.org/Case/25/New-York-Times-v-United-States. Accessed 7 Nov. 2021.

This episode gave us a background on the landmark court case (New York Times V. United States). It was our starting point for our research on this court case.

Protecting Freedom of the Press. Amnesty International UK, www.amnesty.org.uk/blogs/campaigns-blog/23-reasons-why-we-need-human-rights-act. Accessed 7 Dec. 2021.

This image was used for our website header in the imprint page. The image shows a test saying, "Press Freedom."

The Most Dangerous Man in America. 2010. *PBS*, www.pbs.org/pov/watch/mostdangerousman/. Accessed 4 Nov. 2021.

This PBS documentary offered us insight specifically into the views of Daniel Ellsberg, with many informative interviews and commentaries from other major figures. It also established a timeline that helped us understand the progression of the Pentagon Papers and Ellsberg's decision to leak them to the public.

Stack of Newspapers. *NewPittsburgCouier*, 28 aprì 2020,
newpittsburghcourier.com/2020/04/28/black-owned-newspapers-and-media-companies-a-re-small-businesses-too/.

This image is a stack of newspapers. We used this image in the end to reaffirm the quote we used after the conclusion to highlight the importance of the press.

"The Pentagon Papers and the man who leaked them | The National Interview." *Youtube*,
www.youtube.com/watch?v=1H-DDu24kVk.

This interview introduced us to the movie *The Post*. In this interview, Daniel Ellsberg also explained his experience after leaking the Pentagon Papers, information which we added to our arsenal to strengthen our understanding of the reason Ellsberg leaked the papers.

"*The Senator Gravel Edition*" of the Pentagon Papers. *Pop History Dig*,
www.pophistorydig.com/topics/pentagon-papers-1967-2018/.

This is an image of the Senator Gravel Edition of the Pentagon Papers. We used this image on the side of the imprint page while explaining the impact of the Pentagon Papers.

Web sites, e-sources

Appy, Christian. "How Richard Nixon's obsession with Daniel Ellsberg and the Pentagon Papers sowed the seeds for the president's downfall." *The Conversation*, 23 Apr. 2021, theconversation.com/how-richard-nixons-obsession-with-daniel-ellsberg-and-the-pentagon-papers-sowed-the-seeds-for-the-presidents-downfall-159113.

This website gives insight on Nixon's reasoning for stopping the New York Times, as he believed it possibly could have leaked his plans for the Watergate scandal. We utilized this information to understand the reasons why Nixon decided to conceal the Papers even if they did not relate to him, as we learned that he was scared they might influence further leaking that damages his image.

Atlas, Steve. "The Tet Offensive shocked the nation and permanently changed US attitudes toward the Vietnam War." *TheWorld*, Oct. 2017, theworld.org/stories/2017-10-11/tet-offensive-shocked-nation-and-permanently-changed-us-attitudes-toward-vietnam.

This webpage details about the Tet Offensive, and how it tremendously shifted the opinions of the American public severely. We used the quote by Barry Zorthian in order to boost our case in divided America that public opinion shifted towards anti-war.

Biography. 2 Apr. 2014, www.biography.com/activist/daniel-ellsberg. Accessed 9 Dec. 2021.

This biography helped us understand how Daniel Ellsberg got inspired to leak the papers. We learned the intentions and reasoning behind Ellsberg leaking the papers.

Britannica. www.britannica.com/biography/Julian-Assange. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

Julian Assange is a programmer who founded the organization, WikiLeaks. This source was used as another instance of the Espionage act used by the U.S to deem a case unconstitutional.

Britannica. 13 Apr. 2021, www.britannica.com/biography/Daniel-Ellsberg. Accessed 22 Jan. 2022.

This article was a biography of Daniel Ellsberg. This article helped us understand Ellsberg's background of working for the RAND and Department of Defense, and how that motivated him to release the Papers to the public.

Cooper, Michael. "After 40 Years, the Complete Pentagon Papers." *The New York Times*, 7 June 2011, www.nytimes.com/2011/06/08/us/08pentagon.html. Accessed 1 Oct. 2021.

This article informed us about the release of the Pentagon Papers, which handed us the resources to find and use the Papers in our Website. It also summarized the contents of the paper, which allowed us to see topics like in the Vietnam War survey during the late 1960s. It also added some nuance and depth, because Ellsberg himself, the so-called whistleblower, actually did not release all the papers he had photocopied.

Daly, Christopher. "Fifty years ago the Pentagon Papers shocked America — and they still matter today." *Washington Post*, 13 June 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2021/06/13/fifty-years-ago-pentagon-papers-shocked-america-they-still-matter-today/.

This article looks back on the Pentagon Papers, and specifically the involvement of the Washington Post, where they published alongside the New York Times during the court cases. Additionally, its commentary on the Papers' relevance to the present day, like Trump's secrecy in collecting Metadata, provides us an understanding of the impact of the Papers 50 years into the future.

The First Amendment Encyclopedia.

www.mtsu.edu/first-amendment/article/1435/daniel-ellsberg. Accessed 9 Nov. 2021.

This website was a brief overview of what had happened during the court case and what led up to it. We used this website for websites which we integrated into our website while discussing the leaking of the papers, while also grasping a better understanding of what the justices' points of view were.

First Amendment Watch - New York University. 30 June 2021,

firstamendmentwatch.org/the-pentagon-papers-case-a-half-century-later/. Accessed 28 Dec. 2021.

This web page made us realize the relevance of the Pentagon Papers even today. This web page opened our eyes to other impacts the Pentagon Papers had on us.

Freidenrich, Denny. "LBJ's Gulf of Tonkin speech still haunts us 50 years later." *The Mercury News*, 4 Aug. 2014,
www.mercurynews.com/2014/08/04/lbjs-gulf-of-tonkin-speech-still-haunts-us-50-years-later/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2022.

The Gulf of Tonkin Incident, the event where supposedly two North Vietnamese ships had attacked U.S. Ships, resulted in Lyndon Johnson being able to take full control of the military and declare war. The quote was used to show that even though President Johnson himself was skeptical, he needed any reason to declare war on Vietnam.

History.com Editors. *Pentagon Paper*. History.com, 2 Aug. 2011. *History.com*,
www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/pentagon-papers. Accessed 22 Jan. 2022.

This article on the Pentagon Papers helped us gather background information about Pentagon Papers, and learn Daniel Ellsberg's affiliation with the government. This also gave us our final quote by justice Potter Stewart.

History Channel. www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-history. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

In order to understand the Pentagon Papers, we need to understand why the Vietnam War started and why the United States joined it. This web page introduced us to the basics of the Vietnam War. It also gave us information regarding the important Gulf of Tonkin which was explained on our website.

New York Times. 30 Jan. 2018,
www.washingtonpost.com/news/made-by-history/wp/2018/01/30/how-americans-lost-faith-in-government/.

This article details the Vietnam War and public opinion at the time. We utilized a quote from this web-article to represent the battle between transparency and press rights.

Ourdocuments. 7 Aug. 1964,

www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=98&page=transcript. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

In this document, Congress passed a resolution that gave President Johnson the complete power to do whatever he deems necessary in order to keep the peace in Southeast Asia.

Perez, Renato. "Back Then: 1971." *The New York Times*, 31 July 2010,
www.nytimes.com/2010/08/01/weekinreview/01backthen.html.

Reflecting back to the Pentagon Papers during the course of the Afghanistan War, this article compares data breaches from current media outlets to the Pentagon Papers. This deepens the connection between the two instances which we discuss in the Imprint section, and this article also provided us with an image of Neel Sheehan which we used when introducing his role as a publisher.

Spitzer, Elianna. "New York Times Co. v. US: Supreme Court Case, Arguments, Impact." *ThoughtCo.*, Dotdash Meredith, 7 Nov. 2019,
www.thoughtco.com/new-york-times-co-v-u-s-4771900.

Explaining specific viewpoints involved within the court case, from Nixon to Justice Black, this article helped in establishing the multiple perspectives involved. Additionally, we were also able to find a good quality picture of the hearing with Daniel Ellsberg, which we used in our Court Case tab.

This is a Description of the USS Maddox and How it Sank. *Naval History and Heritage Command*,
www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/m/maddox-iii.html. Accessed 8 Dec. 2021.

This article provided context into the sinking of the SS Maddox, which would eventually be one reason for the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. It also provides some insight about the US almost poking the sleeping dog, in a sense, as well as an image for visualizing the shipwreck.

"The Vietnam War, Part I: Early Years and Escalation." *The Atlantic*,
www.theatlantic.com/photo/2015/03/the-vietnam-war-part-i-early-years-and-escalation/389054/.

This website had great insight into the Vietnam War, and what prompted this disastrous conflict between the U.S and Vietnam. In this page, we were able to gather moving pictures to use in our website, and a picture for our header.

United States, U.S. Supreme Court (U.S.). *Schenck v. United States*. 3 Mar. 1919. *Justia US Supreme Court*, Justia,
supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/249/47/#:~:text=Words%20which%2C%20ordinaril,y%20and%20in,Congress%20has%20a%20right%20to.

When discussing the side of the United States in the Pentagon Papers case, they alluded to *Schenck v. United States* in their defense. This proved relevant to Ellsberg's own breach of government documents, and it also offered insight into the Espionage Act, which was also referenced during the court case.

Wisconsin Historical Society. Anti-Vietnam War Protestors. *American Experience*, PBS,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/two-days-in-october-student-antiwar-protests-and-backlash/. Accessed 29 Jan. 2022.

This image showcases an anti-war protest, aimed against American involvement in the Vietnam war. As we used it in our "Divided America" page, it helped us enhance our argument on the polarizing nature of the war to the American public.

Zeit, Josh. "How Americans lost faith in government." *Washington Post*, The Washington Post, 30 Jan. 2018,
www.washingtonpost.com/news/made-by-history/wp/2018/01/30/how-americans-lost-faith-in-government/.

This article gave us some insight into how the credibility gap that started with the *New York Times vs United States* case has sustained through the decades, with examples like Reagan's approval ratings. We used this information as a quote on the Imprint section of our website in order to reinforce this idea that the public mistrust in the government had only worsened after the Pentagon Papers.