By Peter Peckarsky

March 1, 1971, was the day and the day before that that the Pentagon Papers were released in the New York Times, and the newspapers of the Washington Post, and, finally, the Los Angeles Times. That was the day that an amorphous body called the Establishment of the United States finally began to break up.

In the past, when The New York Times was about to break a big story on a classified government document, in the past, it would be advised of the impending publication, and, in some instances, given an opportunity to revise its story prior to its appearance in the newspaper. Some years ago, John McCone, at that time the former Director of Central Intelligence, advised The Times before publication about possible security violations in a story that appeared in The Times under the significant factor of the Washington Post. The Post's code name for a 1958 series of high altitude nuclear explosions, and then suppressed the story for many months. Finally, when several other publications were on the verge of completing their investigative work into Project Argus, Walter Sullivan, science writer for The Times, informed officials within the Defense Department and the Executive Office of the President that The Times could release the story. The Times did read the story, but so soon. The Times was very reluctant to release the story. The Times was very reluctant to release the story.

As early as April, 1961, the most celebrated instance of news suppression by the government was in the case of Figs fiasco, The Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Kennedy, suppressed the story of the Figs fiasco. Suppression of the Bay of Pigs story followed a bitter dispute within The Times also. The Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Kennedy, suppressed the story of the Bay of Pigs invasion. The Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Kennedy, suppressed the story of the Bay of Pigs invasion. However, the story of the Bay of Pigs invasion was preceded by a 1961 leak, and the Nixon Administration reacted in its typical fashion with a suppression of its own in the aftermath of that leak.

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In August, 1971, a third leak occurred. This leak, too, was suppressed. The Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Nixon, suppressed the story of the leak. The Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Nixon, suppressed the story of the leak. President Nixon knew nothing about the leak. President Nixon knew nothing about the leak. However, the Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Nixon, suppressed the story of the leak. However, the Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Nixon, suppressed the story of the leak. The Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Kennedy, suppressed the story of the leak. The Times hierarchy, at the direct request of President Kennedy, suppressed the story of the leak. However, the story of the leak was preceded by a leak three days earlier, and the Nixon Administration reacted in its typical fashion with a suppression of its own in the aftermath of that leak.

Franklin testified in an affidavit filed in connection with the court battle over publication, leaks of classified information serve to remind the media daily with little or no public acknowledgment of the leaks being taken very seriously by the United States.

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