Chomsky: Papers bare a picture of deceit...

(Continued from page 1) — as "shocking ignorance" and the "sinking of the ship" that President Kennedy’s aides in 1961 to drop leaflets on North Vietnam to "educate" that country's citizens about the North Vietnamese as "remarkable failures.

The Pentagon Papers also serve to fill gaps in historical knowledge and expose the misleading nature of the Pentagon’s own pronouncements, according to Chomsky. North Vietnamese aggression into South Vietnam was used as a basis for American intervention before the Defense Department knew of any such activity, he argues. Vietcong were helping in South Vietnam: "One battalion was detected April 21, 1964," the Pentagon said. "Another battalion was written during the same period.

However, Chomsky was still skeptical on opposition to the war. "The difference between hawks and doves until recently was that hawks were in favor of the war and doves were too, but it couldn’t be won... Some Americans have turned against the war because it's costing them too much. If it’s that’s the only principal upon which people base opposition to the war, then The Pentagon Papers might well be buried in the dust."

Towell preceded Chomsky with a presentation of the history behind the publishing of The Pentagon Papers by the Beacon Press.

Towell stated that the government confiscated the documents in the free press and the press when it prevented The New York Times and other newspapers from publishing the papers for 15 days last June. It was during this time that Senator Gravel read The Pentagon Papers with the approval of the Senate subcommittee and it wasn’t until June 29 that he actively sought to have it published.

Leonard Rodberg, an aide to Senator Gravel, contacted Towell before Gravel announced August 17 that it would publish the papers. Two representatives of the Defense Department visited Beacon Press on one month's notice, according to Towell interpreted to be an aide to the DOG in its censorship of its own version of the papers.

Chomsky contends that the government is fishing for a case. He explained that he shared investigations based on an insurance claim which police state that it is unfolding power or injure the United States in any way, or to endanger national security. Chomsky argued that Ellsberg's act did not aid a foreign country or injure America, but that it helped America. If it did not endanger the national defense, he further spoke out against American aggression, an act protected by the first amendment.

The grand juries in Boston and Los Angeles included a many witnesses as possible in the hopes of putting together a case and indicating many of them on conspiracy charges against, according to Chomsky. "There’s an element of absurdity in the government’s efforts to bring indictments— it’s trying to punish individuals for exposing the government’s lies."

Much of the controversy surrounding the Ellsberg trial is the Pentagon Papers is the result of claims of free speech based on the first amendment. When the United States brought 1964, another justified by the government to the protest, Professor Letvin has the Greek gods power."

"To have known this back then, one would have saved many victims."

"Vietnam protest re-opened the question of the press in the public. The release of The Pentagon Papers was a result and has had a great effect on the American government, from the public and Congress is more stringent and misleading than that of his predecessors."

Lettvin and Faustian man

(Continued from page 1) the war is an "unendurable plea," only the Coaspresent wish tat anatomy, but largely he did much with his development.

The case against Dr. Howard Webber, director of the MIT Press, and Leonard Schein, aide to Senator Gravel, was re- opened against him. The first recents had followed an appeal by Judge Guitty's decision to deny Senator Gravel's motion to stop the subpoenas of Webber and Letvin. The second recents, lasting one week and ending today, was to allow further investigations as an appeal by the defense, although witnesses could not be questioned during this time."

China watchers meet; expanding role topic

Leading Chinese scholars will address the theme of China's status as an emerging power in a day-long series of seminars to-morrow, jointly sponsored by the Center for International Studies and the Chinese Students' Club.

The "China Symposium," which will open at 10:30 in 250, features discussions on China’s role in the world today and her relations with the US, as well as films on the country.

The film will be "Trends in Chinese Society," with Ezra Vogel and Thomas Bernstein. This will be followed by a 1 pm "US - Chinese Relations," with Isther and Ojha, Daniel Tretiak, Ying Mao Mao, and Peter Tang.

The "China Symposiun," will be presented at 12:30, and 6 and pm in the lecture hall of the Center for Advanced Engi- neering Studies, (Room 9-150) as another aspect of this seminar.

The concluding event will be the lecture "A lecture at 8 pm in 10-250, with the widely respected correspondent Stanley Karonow of the New York Times, who is writing on the topic "China After the Revolution." Several veas against Chomsky and Falk were dropped, when the gov- ernment infringed on the free speech of the demonstrators, according to Judge Guitty. The "China Symposium" will be presented at 12:30, and 6 and pm in the lecture hall of the Center for Advanced Engi- neering Studies, (Room 9-150) as another aspect of this seminar.

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