

1: NPR Choice page

"The Pentagon Paradox", subtitled "The Development of the F Hornet", goes beyond that, describing how our military wastes money on equipment paradoxically overpriced and underperforming.

But forty years later, this attempted reboot has not occurred. Only a small minority of women have ever self-identified as feminists, and women overall are less happy today. In many ways progress is now stalled. Has feminism failed, or have we been thinking wrongly about gender issues all along? We need to rethink the effort, and on many levels start over. *Upside Down* draws on insights from biology, psychology, economics and political science. This book itself is a paradox. It embraces the notion of gender differences, but does not imagine the world necessarily being better if women were in charge. The book delves into the difficult divide of partisan politics and explains how various public policies affect women, thus empowering individuals to effect change with their energies, their money and their votes. Did you know that as societies are becoming more egalitarian and behavior and opportunity are less constrained by gender, personality differences between men and women are becoming greater and increasing advantages men have in attaining power and wealth? This runs completely counter to the feminist view that such differences are purely cultural. Did you know that women in the U. Even more disturbing is research showing that in many workplace settings, women discriminate against women more than men do. Based on eleven years of meticulous research, *Upside Down* is filled with other surprising facts to support its conclusions. Even more curious is the way this explains why women are less prone to violence than men. And on the topic of violence, many people are aware of the role played by testosterone, but did you know that a single dose often makes women more egocentric, less trusting and less collaborative? For example, part time careers should be available to all, in every field – family responsibilities are too big a counterweight to a full time career for many. Changing hearts and minds about gender issues will require advertising and public relations campaigns. Adopting the policies of countries where women have greater influence could help women gain influence in government here. *Upside Down* charts a course for feminism to regain relevance and create real gender equality. This Deluxe Edition gives readers access to original research papers on a wide range of gender issues. The endnotes contain hundreds of web links to academic journal articles and newspapers stories.

2: Daniel Ellsberg - Wikipedia

The Pentagon Paradox has 12 ratings and 1 review. Matt said: Excellent look at not just the development of the Hornet, but the entire lightweight fighter.

His mother wanted him to be a concert pianist, but he stopped playing in July, after both his mother and sister were killed when his father fell asleep at the wheel and crashed the family car into a culvert wall. He studied at the University of Cambridge for a year on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, then returned to Harvard for graduate school. In 1955, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and earned a commission. Ellsberg completed a Ph.D. Now known as the Ellsberg paradox, [4] this formed the basis of a large literature that has developed since the 1950s, including approaches such as Choquet expected utility and info-gap decision theory. In 1963, he contributed to a top-secret study of classified documents on the conduct of the Vietnam War that had been commissioned by Defense Secretary McNamara. It was no more a "civil war" after or than it had been during the U.S. A war in which one side was entirely equipped and paid by a foreign power "which dictated the nature of the local regime in its own interest" was not a civil war. To say that we had "interfered" in what is "really a civil war," as most American academic writers and even liberal critics of the war do to this day, simply screened a more painful reality and was as much a myth as the earlier official one of "aggression from the North. He experienced an epiphany attending a War Resisters League conference at Haverford College in August 1964, listening to a speech given by a draft resister named Randy Kehler, who said he was "very excited" that he would soon be able to join his friends in prison. And he said this very calmly. It hit me as a total surprise and shock, because I heard his words in the midst of actually feeling proud of my country listening to him. And then I heard he was going to prison. It was the example he was setting with his life. How his words in general showed that he was a stellar American, and that he was going to jail as a very deliberate choice "because he thought it was the right thing to do. There was no question in my mind that my government was involved in an unjust war that was going to continue and get larger. Thousands of young men were dying each year. I sat on the floor and cried for over an hour, just sobbing. Randy Kehler never thought his going to prison would end the war. His actions spoke to me as no mere words would have done. He put the right question in my mind at the right time. Pentagon Papers In late 1964, with the assistance of his former RAND Corporation colleague Anthony Russo, Ellsberg secretly made several sets of photocopies of the classified documents to which he had access; these later became known as the Pentagon Papers. They revealed that, early on, the government had knowledge that the war as then resourced could most likely not be won. Further, as an editor of The New York Times was to write much later, these documents "demonstrated, among other things, that the Johnson Administration had systematically lied, not only to the public but also to Congress, about a subject of transcendent national interest and significance". One of them was Randy Kehler. Another was the poet Gary Snyder, whom he had met in Kyoto in 1957, and with whom he had argued about U.S. Senators "among them J. William Fulbright, chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and George McGovern, a leading opponent of the war" to release the papers on the Senate floor, because a Senator could not be prosecuted for anything he said on the record before the Senate. Ellsberg also shared the documents with The New York Times correspondent Neil Sheehan, who wrote a story based on what he had received both directly from Ellsberg and from contacts at IPS. For 15 days, the Times was prevented from publishing its articles by court order requested by the Nixon administration. Meanwhile, while eluding an FBI manhunt for thirteen days, Ellsberg leaked the documents to The Washington Post and 17 other newspapers. Fallout[edit] The release of these papers was politically embarrassing not only to those involved in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations but also to the incumbent Nixon administration. Haldeman describing the situation to Nixon: Nixon Oval Office meeting with H. Haldeman, Monday, 14 June 1971, 3: Quote begins at about 7: To the ordinary guy, all this is a bunch of gobbledygook. But out of the gobbledygook comes a very clear thing The Times refused, and the government brought suit against it. Although the Times eventually won the trial before the Supreme Court, prior to that, an appellate court ordered that the Times temporarily halt further publication. This was the first time the federal government was able to restrain the publication of a major newspaper since

the presidency of Abraham Lincoln during the U. Ellsberg released the Pentagon Papers to seventeen other newspapers in rapid succession. The Supreme Court ruling has been called one of the "modern pillars" of First Amendment rights with respect to freedom of the press. Gordon Liddy and E. Ehrlichman approved under the condition that it be "done under your assurance that it is not traceable. In admitting to giving the documents to the press, Ellsberg said: I felt that as an American citizen, as a responsible citizen, I could no longer cooperate in concealing this information from the American public. I did this clearly at my own jeopardy and I am prepared to answer to all the consequences of this decision. Their trial commenced in Los Angeles on January 3, , presided over by U. Ellsberg tried to claim that the documents were illegally classified to keep them not from an enemy but from the American public. However, that argument was ruled "irrelevant". Ellsberg was silenced before he could begin. And so it has been with every subsequent whistleblower under indictment". The FBI had recorded numerous conversations between Morton Halperin and Ellsberg without a court order , and furthermore the prosecution had failed to share this evidence with the defense. Byrne said he refused to consider the offer while the Ellsberg case was pending, though he was criticized for even agreeing to meet with Ehrlichman during the case. The bizarre events have incurably infected the prosecution of this case. Haldeman , Richard Kleindienst , and John Dean were forced out of office on April 30, and all would later be convicted of crimes related to Watergate. Egil Krogh later pleaded guilty to conspiracy, and White House counsel Charles Colson pleaded no contest for obstruction of justice in the burglary. Merrill informed him of an aborted plot by Liddy and the " Plumbers " to have 12 Cuban Americans who had previously worked for the CIA "totally incapacitate" Ellsberg when he appeared at a public rally. It is unclear whether they were meant to assassinate Ellsberg or merely to hospitalize him. According to Liddy, when the plan was finally approved, "there was no longer enough lead time to get the Cuban waiters up from their Miami hotels and into place in the Washington Hotel where the dinner was to take place" and the plan was "put into abeyance pending another opportunity. Unedited, the first 10 seconds are black. Since the end of the Vietnam War, Ellsberg has continued his political activism , giving lecture tours and speaking out about current events. Reflecting on his time in government, Ellsberg has said the following, based on his extensive access to classified material: The public is lied to every day by the President, by his spokespeople, by his officers. The oath of office taken by members of congress requires them to "defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic". He also argued that under the U. Constitution , treaties, including the United Nations Charter , become the supreme law of the land that neither the states, the president, nor the congress have the power to break. A president citing the authorization as just cause could be prosecuted in the International Criminal Court for war crimes. Manning claimed to have provided WikiLeaks with secret videos of additional massacres of alleged civilians in Afghanistan, as well as , classified State Department cables. Ellsberg said that he fears for Manning and for Julian Assange , as he feared for himself after the initial publication of the Pentagon Papers. WikiLeaks initially said it had not received the cables, but did plan to post the video of an attack that killed 86 to Afghan civilians in the village of Garani. Ellsberg expressed hope that either Assange or President Obama would post the video, and expressed his strong support for Assange and Manning, whom he called "two new heroes of mine". They all took an oath to protect the Constitution of the United States, not the commander-in-chief, not superior officers. If they follow orders, they may become complicit in starting an unnecessary war. If they are faithful to their oath, they could prevent that war. Exposing official lies could however carry a heavy personal cost as they could be imprisoned for unlawful disclosure of classified information. Ellsberg is a founding member of the Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity. In December , Ellsberg publicly supported the Tor anonymity network , referencing its utility for whistle blowing in general for the maintenance of democracy via the First Amendment. Confessions of a Nuclear War Planner, a book with his recollections and analysis of a second cache of secret documents related to the U. The book stated that US governments documents revealed that President Eisenhower empowered a few top military officers to be able to use nuclear weapons without presidential authorization in case there was incapacitation or no way to contact the president. Ellsberg believes that similar procedures remain in place today " in sharp contrast to what the American public is told about how the " nuclear football " works. In the book, Ellsberg revealed that he had made copies of sensitive U. His first marriage was to Carol Cummings, a

graduate of Radcliffe now Harvard College whose father was a Marine Corps brigadier general. It lasted 13 years before ending in divorce at her request, as he stated in his memoir *Secrets*. They have two children, Robert Ellsberg and Mary Ellsberg. In , he married Patricia Marx, daughter of toy maker Louis Marx. They are the parents of a son, Michael Ellsberg , who is an author and journalist.

3: Pentagon Papers | History, Significance, & Role of Daniel Ellsberg | www.enganchecubano.com

The Pentagon Paradox is basically that the more is promised of a plane (or any military system for that matter) the heavier, more complex it gets, the more it costs, and the less it actually performs.

Visit Website Did you know? Though an incomplete version of the Pentagon Papers was published in book form later in 1971, the study remained officially classified until June 1975, when the U.S. By 1968, however, Ellsberg had come to believe that the war in Vietnam was unwinnable. He also believed that the information contained in the Pentagon Papers about U.S. After secretly photocopying large sections of the report, Ellsberg approached several members of Congress, none of whom took action. Some of the most damning information in the Pentagon Papers indicate that the administration of John F. The report also contradicted official U.S. New York Times v. United States Beginning on June 13, 1971, the Times published a series of front-page articles based on the information contained in the Pentagon Papers. After the third article, the U.S. Department of Justice got a temporary restraining order against further publication of the material, arguing that it was detrimental to U.S. In the now-famous case of New York Times Co. v. United States, the Times and the Washington Post joined forces to fight for the right to publish, and on June 30 the U.S. In addition to publication in the Times, Post, Boston Globe and other newspapers, portions of the Pentagon Papers entered the public record when Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska, an outspoken critic of the Vietnam War, read them aloud in a Senate subcommittee hearing. These published portions revealed that the presidential administrations of Harry S. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson had all misled the public about the degree of U.S. Impact of the Pentagon Papers Published at a time when support for U.S. Though the study did not cover the policies of President Richard M. Nixon, the revelations included within it were embarrassing, particularly as Nixon was up for reelection in 1972. In supporting the freedom of the press guaranteed in the First Amendment of the U.S. The so-called plumbers, E. Howard Hunt and G.

4: James P. Stevenson (Author of The Pentagon Paradox)

The Pentagon Paradox: The Development of the F Hornet by James P Stevenson starting at \$ *The Pentagon Paradox: The Development of the F Hornet* has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris Special Savings | Save up to \$

See Article History Alternative Titles: Secretary of Defense Robert S. The volume history, consisting of approximately 3, pages of narrative and 4, pages of appended documents, took 18 months to complete. Ellsberg, who worked on the project, had been an ardent early supporter of the U. He felt compelled to reveal the nature of U. After the third daily installment appeared in the Times, the U. Department of Justice obtained in U. The Timesâ€”joined by The Washington Post, which also was in possession of the documentsâ€”fought the order through the courts for the next 15 days, during which time publication of the series was suspended. On June 30, , in what is regarded as one of the most significant prior-restraint cases in history, the U. Supreme Court in a 6â€”3 decision freed the newspapers to resume publishing the material. The court held that the government had failed to justify restraint of publication. The Pentagon Papers revealed that the Harry S. Truman administration gave military aid to France in its colonial war against the communist-led Viet Minh , thus directly involving the United States in Vietnam ; that in Pres. Eisenhower decided to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam and to undermine the new communist regime of North Vietnam; that Pres. Johnson intensified covert warfare against North Vietnam and began planning to wage overt war in , a full year before the depth of U. The release of the Pentagon Papers stirred nationwide and, indeed, international controversy because it occurred after several years of growing dissent over the legal and moral justification of intensifying U. The disclosures and their continued publication despite top-secret classification were embarrassing to the administration of Pres. Nixon , who was preparing to seek reelection in So distressing were these revelations that Nixon authorized unlawful efforts to discredit Ellsberg, efforts that came to light during the investigation of the Watergate Scandal. Richard Nixon, during the Senate Watergate hearings. However, the leaked documents were incomplete, and certain portions remained classified until , when the full study was released to the public. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

5: Pentagon Papers

James P. Stevenson is a well-known author, some of his books are a fascination for readers like in the The Pentagon Paradox: The Development of the F Hornet book, this is one of the most wanted James P. Stevenson author readers around the world.

Daniel Ellsberg is a former U. Marine and military analyst who precipitated a constitutional crisis in when he released the "Pentagon Papers. Ellsberg released top secret documents to The New York Times. His release of the Pentagon Papers succeeded in substantially eroding public support for the Vietnam War. A succession of related events, including Watergate, eventually led to President Richard M. They eventually led to the secret White House "Plumbers" group and then to Watergate. In its turn, Watergate led to the first resignation of an American president, Richard M. The Pentagon Papers contained plans to invade Vietnam, even though President Johnson had told the public that he had no intention to stage an invasion. He graduated with a Ph. He then served for two years in Vietnam as a civilian in the State Department, and became convinced that the Vietnam War was unwinnable. Ellsberg believed there was a consensus in the Defense and State departments that the United States had no realistic chance of victory in Vietnam, but that political considerations prevented them from saying so publicly. McNamara and others continued to state in press interviews that victory was "just around the corner. Working again at Rand, Ellsberg managed to procure, photocopy, then return a large number of classified or top-secret papers regarding the conduct of the war. They revealed the knowledge, early on, that the war would not likely be won and that continuing the war would lead to many times more casualties than was admitted publicly. Further, the papers showed a deep cynicism by the military towards the public and a disregard for the loss of life and injury suffered by soldiers and civilians. Ellsberg knew that releasing that information would most likely result in his conviction and a sentence of many years in prison. Throughout , Ellsberg covertly attempted to convince a few sympathetic senators, among them J. William Fulbright , who refused to break the law , that he should release the Pentagon Papers on the Senate floor, because a Senator cannot be prosecuted for anything he says on record before the Senate. No senator was willing to do so. Finally, Ellsberg leaked the Pentagon Papers to the Times. On June 13, , the paper began to publish the first installment of the 7, page document. For 15 days, the Times was prevented from publishing its articles on the orders of the Nixon administration. Supreme Court ordered publication to resume freely. Although the Times did not reveal the source of the leak, Ellsberg knew that the FBI would soon determine that he was the source of the leak. Ellsberg went underground, living secretly among like-minded people. He was not caught by the FBI, even though they were under enormous pressure from the Nixon Administration to find him. The release of those papers was politically embarrassing, not only to the incumbent Nixon Administration, but also to the previous Johnson and Kennedy administrations. The paper refused, then the government brought suit against them. Although the Times eventually won the case before the Supreme Court , an appellate court ordered that the paper temporarily halt further publication. That was the first attempt in American history by the federal government to restrain the publication of a newspaper. Ellsberg released the Pentagon Papers to other newspapers in rapid succession, making it clear to the government that they would have to obtain injunctions against every newspaper in the country to stop the story. President Nixon made discrediting Ellsberg a high priority. Haldeman describing the situation to Nixon: But out of the gobbledygook comes a very clear thing: He was taken into custody believing he would spend the rest of his life in prison; he was charged with theft, conspiracy, and espionage. Gordon Liddy and E. The revelation of the break-in became part of the Watergate scandal. They backed out because the crowd was too large. Because of the gross governmental misconduct, all charges against Ellsberg were eventually dropped, a president eventually resigned, and a large segment of the American populace became disenfranchised and alienated from their government at all levels. Ellsberg has continued as a political activist. Recently he provoked criticism from the George W. The latest and a most significant development in this saga has been the revelation in June , 34 years hence, of the identity of the Watergate "Deep Throat" informant. The X-Files is fictional entertainment based upon the proposition that the truth is out there, but it may not be revealed by government before some

alienated loner, out of a sense of moral justice, reveals embarrassing facts hidden from public scrutiny. One person can make a difference. Off-site search results for "Pentagon Papers" The Pentagon Papers Case The heart of this document is a list of seventeen references to Pentagon Papers material each with an explanation of how their publication would reveal secrets of great import. Go to Volume 3, Chapter 1 of the The Pentagon Papers Case Haldeman, to estPentagon Papers Case Berkeley: Haldeman, to establish that

6: The Pentagon | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

The Pentagon Paradox: The Development of the F Hornet? It is a highly critical view of the USN procurement process. If you have what do you think of it? RP2Ryan wrote: Also, the Author talks about a navalized F, developed by LTV. Does anyone know more about this? He says it has better.

He is raised in Detroit. Marine Corps and serves as a platoon leader. He then resumes his graduate studies at Harvard, where he earns his Ph. Ellsberg visits South Vietnam with a research team to examine problems with non-nuclear, limited warfare. August Ellsberg starts working for the Defense Department as assistant to John McNaughton assistant secretary of defense and a close advisor to McNamara. He asks for authority to respond with military force, launching what will be an eight-year bombing campaign against Vietnam. Department of State, studying counter-insurgency. The report is titled "History of U. Decision-making in Vietnam, " and is finished in late By then, McNamara has resigned as secretary of defense and the study is never officially distributed or acted upon. March 31, On national television, President Johnson announces a halt of the bombing of North Vietnam and then shocks the nation when he continues, "I shall not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your president. September Ellsberg meets draft resister and antiwar activist Randy Kehler, whose willingness to go to prison based on his opposition to the war makes a great impact on Ellsberg. Shortly thereafter, Ellsberg finishes reading a copy of the entire McNamara study, which reveals a pattern of escalation of the war, even in the face of evidence that the war is unwinnable. The study also reveals lies told to the public about U. Ellsberg is inspired to take action against what he now sees as "a wrongful war. None of these members of Congress make the papers public during this time. Sheehan, reporter Hedrick Smith and a handful of other New York Times reporters and editors begin working on a massive story based on the Pentagon Papers, while lawyers at The New York Times debate whether they can, and should, publish top-secret government documents. June 13, The New York Times publishes its first stories on the top-secret report, which soon becomes known as the Pentagon Papers. The stories include excerpts and documents from the study itself. June 15, Invoking "prior restraint," the government obtains from the court a temporary injunction to stop The New York Times from publishing any more material from the Pentagon Papers. June 18, The Washington Post publishes excerpts of the Pentagon Papers but is immediately enjoined from publishing additional excerpts. Eventually, 17 other papers will publish portions of the report. June 28, Ellsberg surrenders to face criminal charges under the Espionage Act. June 29, Alaska Senator Mike Gravel convenes a hearing of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds in the middle of the night and only he attends. He reads the Pentagon Papers aloud for three hours, officially entering them into the Senate record. June 30, The U. United States, a victory for newspapers. Gordon Liddy and E. They carry out the plan in September December A second indictment is issued against Anthony Russo and Ellsberg, naming them co-conspirators on 15 counts. Maximum penalty for Ellsberg is years in prison, and for Russo, 35 years in prison. November President Nixon is re-elected in a landslide, winning 49 of 50 states. January The United States v. Meanwhile, hearings and trials associated with the Watergate break-in begin in Washington, D. January 30, Liddy and Hunt are convicted of the Watergate break-in. March 29, The last U. April , Ellsberg testifies in his own defense. April 26, Byrne is informed via the Watergate trials in Washington, D. Byrne reveals this shocking news in court the following day. April 30, Top Nixon aides Ehrlichman and H. Haldeman resign due to their involvement in the Watergate break-in and cover-up. May 10, It is revealed in court that in the F. The government claims that all records of the wiretapping have been lost. May 10, The House of Representatives, for the first time, votes to cut off all funding for U. May 11, Byrne grants a mistrial due to what he deems to be serious government misconduct. All charges against Ellsberg and Russo are dropped. August 15, All U. August 8, Facing probable impeachment, Nixon addresses the nation on television and announces that he will resign from his office "effective noon tomorrow. Within hours, the Saigon government surrenders to the National Liberation Front also known as the Viet Cong , an event known as both "the liberation of Saigon" and "the fall of Saigon.

7: Daniel Ellsberg and the Vietnam War | The Most Dangerous Man in America | POV | PBS

The Pentagon paradox by James Perry Stevenson, , Naval Institute Press edition, in English.

Johnson stated that the aim of the Vietnam War was to secure an "independent, non-Communist South Vietnam", a January memorandum by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara stated that an underlying justification was "not to help a friend, but to contain China". The memorandum begins by disclosing the rationale behind the bombing of North Vietnam in February. The February decision to bomb North Vietnam and the July approval of Phase I deployments make sense only if they are in support of a long-run United States policy to contain China. China—like Germany in the West and Japan in the East in the late 30s, and like the USSR in the East—looms as a major power threatening to undercut our importance and effectiveness in the world and, more remotely but more menacingly, to organize all of Asia against us. There are three fronts to a long-run effort to contain China realizing that the USSR "contains" China on the north and northwest: Following the Gulf of Tonkin incident, the United States manipulated public opinion in its preparation for open warfare against a communist takeover of South Vietnam [17] Years before the August 2, Gulf of Tonkin incident occurred, the U. Under President Harry S. Truman, the U. Eisenhower, the U. Kennedy, the U. As acknowledged by the papers: We must note that South Vietnam unlike any of the other countries in Southeast Asia was essentially the creation of the United States. As written by Lansdale in a memorandum: While maintaining "clandestine contact" with Vietnamese generals planning a coup, the U. Beginning in August we variously authorized, sanctioned and encouraged the coup efforts of the Vietnamese generals and offered full support for a successor government. In October we cut off aid to Diem in a direct rebuff, giving a green light to the generals. We maintained clandestine contact with them throughout the planning and execution of the coup and sought to review their operational plans and proposed new government. Thus, as the nine-year rule of Diem came to a bloody end, our complicity in his overthrow heightened our responsibilities and our commitment in an essentially leaderless Vietnam. McCone, proposed the following categories of military action: In response to the first or second categories of action, local Communist military forces in the areas of actual attack would react vigorously, but we believe that none of the Communist powers involved would respond with major military moves designed to change the nature of the conflict. Air strikes on North Vietnam itself Category 3 would evoke sharper Communist reactions than air strikes confined to targets in Laos, but even in this case fear of escalation would probably restrain the Communists from a major military response. In a memorandum addressed to President Johnson on September 8, Bundy wrote: The main further question is the extent to which we should add elements to the above actions that would tend deliberately to provoke a DRV reaction, and consequent retaliation by us. We believe such deliberately provocative elements should not be added in the immediate future while the GVN is still struggling to its feet. By early October, however, we may recommend such actions depending on GVN progress and Communist reaction in the meantime, especially to US naval patrols. He had worked as an aide to McNaughton from 1954 to 1956, had worked on the study for several months in 1964, and Gelb and Halperin approved his access to the work at RAND in 1964. Before publication, The New York Times sought legal advice. The New York Times began publishing excerpts on June 13, 1971; the first article in the series was titled "Vietnam Archive: The study was dubbed The Pentagon Papers during the resulting media publicity. These portions of the papers, which were edited for Gravel by Howard Zinn and Noam Chomsky, were subsequently published by Beacon Press, the publishing arm of the Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations. Leonard Rodberg, a Gravel aide, was subpoenaed to testify about his role in obtaining and arranging for publication of the Pentagon Papers. Gravel asked the court in *Gravel v. Galt*. That clause provides that "for any Speech or Debate in either House, [a Senator or Representative] shall not be questioned in any other Place", meaning that Gravel could not be prosecuted for anything said on the Senate floor, and, by extension, for anything entered to the Congressional Record, allowing the papers to be publicly read without threat of a treason trial and conviction. Supreme Court, the Court denied the request to extend this protection to Gravel or his legislative aide, Leonard Rodberg, because the grand jury subpoena served on them related to a third party rather than any act

they themselves committed for the preparation of materials later entered into the Congressional Record. Nevertheless, the grand jury investigation was halted, and the publication of the papers was never prosecuted. Later, Ellsberg said the documents "demonstrated unconstitutional behavior by a succession of presidents, the violation of their oath and the violation of the oath of every one of their subordinates. But Henry Kissinger convinced the president that not opposing the publication set a negative precedent for future secrets. Mitchell and Nixon obtained a federal court injunction forcing The New York Times to cease publication after three articles. United States U. Bagdikian brought the information to editor Ben Bradlee. That day, Assistant U. After the paper refused, Rehnquist sought an injunction in U. Judge Murray Gurfein declined to issue such an injunction, writing that "[t]he security of the Nation is not at the ramparts alone. Security also lies in the value of our free institutions. A cantankerous press, an obstinate press, a ubiquitous press must be suffered by those in authority to preserve the even greater values of freedom of expression and the right of the people to know. New York Times Co. United States On June 30, , the Supreme Court decided, 6â€”3, that the government failed to meet the heavy burden of proof required for prior restraint injunction. The nine justices wrote nine opinions disagreeing on significant, substantive matters. Only a free and unrestrained press can effectively expose deception in government. And paramount among the responsibilities of a free press is the duty to prevent any part of the government from deceiving the people and sending them off to distant lands to die of foreign fevers and foreign shot and shell. I did this clearly at my own jeopardy and I am prepared to answer to all the consequences of this decision". The bizarre events have incurably infected the prosecution of this case. Popkin , then assistant professor of Government at Harvard University , was jailed for a week for his refusal to answer questions before a grand jury investigating the Pentagon Papers case, during a hearing before the Boston Federal District Court. The Beacon Press edition was also incomplete. Halperin, who had originally classified the study as secret, obtained most of the unpublished portions under the Freedom of Information Act and the University of Texas published them in The National Security Archive published the remaining portions in The study itself remained formally classified until For example, the Eisenhower administration actively worked against the Geneva Accords. Kennedy administration knew of plans to overthrow South Vietnamese leader Ngo Dinh Diem before his death in a November coup. President Johnson had decided to expand the war while promising "we seek no wider war" during his presidential campaign, [11] including plans to bomb North Vietnam well before the Election. President Johnson had been outspoken against doing so during the election and claimed that his opponent Barry Goldwater was the one that wanted to bomb North Vietnam. ALSO â€” To emerge from the crisis without unacceptable taint from methods used. NOT â€” To help a friend, although it would be hard to stay in if asked out. Griswold later called the Pentagon Papers an example of "massive overclassification" with "no trace of a threat to the national security. During the campaign, President Johnson kept reiterating that he would never send American boys to fight in Vietnam. As I say, he knew at the time that American boys were going to be sent. In fact, I knew about ten days before the Republican Convention. You see I was being called a trigger-happy, warmonger, bomb happy, and all the time Johnson was saying, he would never sent American boys, I knew damn well he would. There is a difference between what the President says and what the government actually does, and I have confidence that they are going to make the right decision, if they have all the facts. Secrets - Vietnam and the Pentagon Papers. He also talks about the current potential for war with Iraq and why he feels that would be a major mistake for the United States. Daniel Ellsberg is played by Matthew Rhys.

8: Pentagon | Patriot Paradox

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.

9: The Pentagon Paradox: The Development of the F Hornet by James P. Stevenson

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