

Ellsberg Views Governmental Discrepancies

(cont. from p. 1)

... particularly in Congress. There is one in the country who has not great deal to learn from these men, and by that I mean to inform the President, and former Secretary of State Rusk a week or two ago. They had come out say that he had not yet had time to look at the records. But Secretary Rusk no longer has power to end the war. Congress And I'm very anxious that the behavior of Congress change in regard to the information that is in the records.

NELSON: It is obvious from the Pentagon Papers that a small circle of diplomatic and military advisers advised the President on his decisions. What alternative could be developed to allow the President to develop — creative forms of dissent which might save thou-

sands of lives in the near future?

Along these same lines, what is your feeling on the mass civil disobedience during the early part of last May, the Mayday actions.

ELLSBERG: The individuals who man the posts in the executive branch are human beings much like the human beings in Congress, and outside the government. I think that the solution to the problem of the behavior that has led us so far into this war is not to find some new breed of official, or some strain of saint with which to man these positions, but it is to take very seriously the advantages implicit in the Constitution of putting one set of individuals with certain institutional incentives, a certain power base and certain responsibilities to the public against other very comparable individuals in the executive. That's the meaning in the constitutional provision of separation of powers.

It's not the provision that leads to proficiency per se, but it is meant to protect the freedoms of individuals.

I think that the answer has to be not centrally performed in the executive branch and the courts. I might add that the courts are to be criticized in their past behavior for avoiding the basic responsibility of addressing very profound legal questions connected with this war, just as most Congressmen have failed to do what they could in line with their own Constitutional functions.

GREER: I think that the issue of personal responsibility in taking that kind of further action is important not only to people here in Congress, but also to people in America, many of whom have taken some resistance action in their lifetime, either by resisting the draft or by some other way of saying that they are not going to go along any longer as part of the war effort.

However, many people were looking for alternatives to Mayday, and I think many Americans are still looking for those alternatives. They feel the responsibility weighing very heavily and yet they look for other paths or avenues to express that or to somehow make an effective resistance to the war.

ELLSBERG: The example of the people who took part in Mayday, which was very creditably non-violent, should be an example and a challenge to their parents and to other older people in this country. It is obviously based on a willingness on their part to take the risks of jail, which was their experience as it worked out.

I have found over the last year a very deplorable attitude on the part of many adults and older people have been happy to see their sons and other younger people take the risks of carrying on the war. When I asked people, even those in Congress, how they thought the war was going to be brought to an end, or what would keep President Nixon from invading Laos before that happened, or bombing North Vietnam before that happened, or destroying Vietnam before that happened, they tended to say: "the kids" will not allow it.

They might say demonstrations will not allow it, but then if you pressed them further — "who is going to do those things" — "the kids".

This really gave me the uneasy feeling that the adults in this country who are against the war were willing to see their children be cannon fodder at the barricades, go to jail, risk their career; just as "hawk" parents set their children off to die.

I wouldn't be at all happy if the burden of resisting this war continues to be on the adolescents and young men in arms while their par-

ents and other older people stand back and regard risk-taking as totally out of the question.

NELSON: Would you describe what you feel are the factors that underlie the Nixon administration's negotiating posture, and how decisions of what our negotiating position is going to be have been determined in the past? In light of this, what do you think of the recent 7-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government?

Could a Congressman exert influence in this field?

ELLSBERG: Well, I think that our negotiating posture is what is has been in previous negotiations — so called.

The posture has not been willing at all to make the kinds of concessions that were clearly called for five years ago, ten years ago, and twenty years ago, if the war was to be avoided or ended.

You have asked a number of questions here, which are a little difficult to deal with in one answer. The question arose recently in the hearings about the volumes of negotiation in the Pentagon Study. Of course, what those reveal, I think, is what I have just said. There have been no serious negotiations all this time and the famous private channels have been channels for ultimatums from this government to the other side, calling upon it to surrender, in effect. Ultimatums of which none of our intelligence estimates ever gave a president hope that they would achieve an end to the war.

I do have some hopes right now, and they are in part related that the mood of the American public since the total failure of the Laotian invasion, and the disillusionment with the effect of the war on our troops overseas — the heroin and corruption of the government of Saigon —

combined now with the revelations in the Pentagon Papers as to how we got where we got, and as to what the role of the executive has been in misleading the public, may well have give President Nixon the feeling that it will be much more difficult in the future than in the past to get a tolerant reception from the press, the Congress and the public for further escalation.

If Nixon should conclude that he can no longer creditably threaten to destroy North Vietnam because he can no longer count on concealing his intentions from the press and the public, or lying to them in a way which is either effective or accepted, he may decide that he no longer has any cards in his hand with which to pursue victory.

I think the threat of bombing was basically what he thought of incorrecly as his ace that might achieve a better outcome. If he concludes that the threat is really not possible, he might decide that he has no choice but to reach a genuine settlement or to exorcise himself. I hope it will go that way.

In China, by her willingness to receive Nixon, should offer him a chance to be a peace president rather than a war president, I think it's not impossible that he might go against his past political record, and take that position even at the price of reaching an end to this war.

So I think that there is more reason to hope at this point than there has been for years. But that is far from saying that one can count on it going that way.

Journalism is merely the art of putting white words in black type.
I, Corpral Holder

FRESHMAN HEADACHE RELIEF??
But . . . Have you tried B.C.
Vote Bob Causby - Senator

MISS
LAUREL
PAGEANT
November 16, 8:00 P.M. Moore Auditorium

TURN PIKE

For Affecting Leadership
Vote LARRY PIKE for
Freshman Class President

The Grecian Roll

by Ed Sams

congratulations to Delta Phi Zeta for their winning the Gamma Beta trophy this year. Those busy girls have not stopped there. They have plans to construct a "bulletin board" bulletin board to be located in some public area and be used as communication device to give notes for those who need help and for those who can give help. Delta Phi Zeta has also sponsored a scavenger hunt for cast-off pledges Mark Faulconer, Danny Miller, Steve McSwain, Tim Glatsau, and Ed Sams. The formal installation was Wednesday, Nov. 3. F.T.B.

formal initiation was held in the faculty parlor of the Fine Arts building at 2:00 which was closed to the public, but the musicale 3:00 in Spainhour Hall was open to friends and relatives. There was a reception afterwards.

Kappa Phi Theta had their "hell week", the week of Homecoming with Friday night as the night of the road trip to Craggy Gardens for pledges Mark Faulconer, Danny Miller, Steve McSwain, Tim Glatsau, and Ed Sams. The formal installation was Wednesday, Nov. 3. F.T.B.

Sigma Kappa Lambda celebrated Homecoming with their second annual "crush" at the Downtowner Motel at Asheville, Saturday night, Oct. 30.

Sigma Alpha Chi added greatly to the Homecoming festivities with their perennial corsages, their spirit buttons, and "Happiness" song at the pep rally. It was these "spirited" girls who added to vistas of MHC with their painted lion paws from the caeteria to Spilman porch.

1971-72 MHC Basketball Schedule

18	Tusculum	Here
23	King	Bristol, Tenn.
29	Catawba	Here
1	A.S.U.	Boone, N. C.
3, 4	Lander Tournament	Greenwood, S. C.
7	Carson-Newman	Here
10	Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C.
11	Erskine	Due West, S. C.
27, 28	Gardner-Webb Tourn.	Boiling Springs, N. C.
3	Guilford	Greensboro, N. C.
8	Lenoir Rhyne	Here
10	A.S.U.	Here
13	Catawba	Salisbury, N. C.
15	Gardner-Webb	Canton, N. C.
18	Presbyterian	Here
22	Western Carolina	Cullowhee, N. C.
24	Carson-Newman	Jefferson City, Tenn.
29	Erskine	Here
3	King	Here
5	Western Carolina	Here
10	Lenoir Rhyne	Hickory, N. C.
12	Wofford	Here
15	Presbyterian	Clinton, S. C.
18	UNC-A	Asheville, N. C.
22	Guilford	Here
24	UNC-A	Here

Sounds . . .

(cont. on p. 2)

Our house is open and we are eager to get together.

If there is a Women's Liberation group in existence, please let us know.

Sincerely,
Naomi or Patricia
645-4383

EDITOR'S NOTE: I was wondering if we'd ever get a letter of this sort. Joe Franklin (editor of the Laurel) said he heard that a women's lib faction was going to picket the Miss Laurel Pageant. I wonder . . .