



Daniel Ellsberg

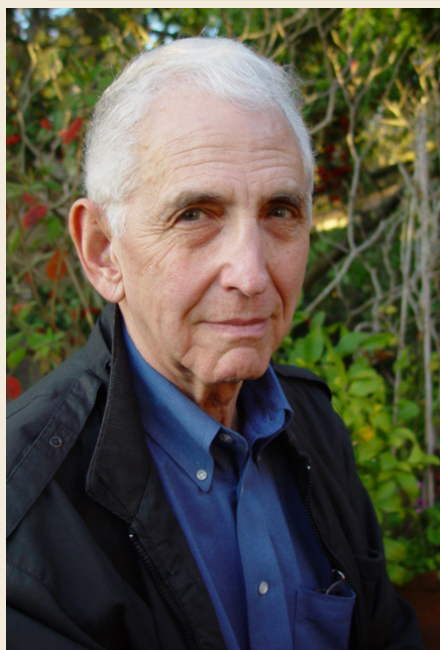
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MONTEZUMA HALL

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2018 7:00 PM

FREE

“THE PENTAGON PAPERS, WHISTLEBLOWING, AND DOOMSDAY” - a conversation with DANIEL ELLSBERG - Oct. 2



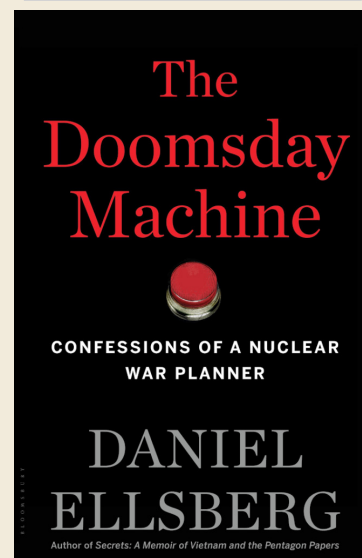
Ellsberg is the author of four books: *The Doomsday Machine: Confessions of a Nuclear War Planner* (2017), *Secrets: A Memoir of Vietnam and the Pentagon Papers* (2002), *Risk, Ambiguity and Decision* (2001), and *Papers on the War* (1971). In December 2006 he was awarded the 2006 Right Livelihood Award, in Stockholm, Sweden, “. . . for putting peace and truth first, at considerable personal risk, and dedicating his life to inspiring others to follow his example.”

Norma Bouchard
Dean, College of Arts and Letters
and
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with
The Departments of History, Philosophy,
and Political Science,
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Dwight E. Stanford Chair in U.S. Foreign Relations

Cordially invite you to a special conversation with

Daniel Ellsberg
The Pentagon Papers, Whistleblowing, and
Doomsday

Tuesday, October 2, 2018, 7:00 PM
Montezuma Hall



Meet America's most famous
Whistle Blower, the man Pres-
ident Nixon's National Secu-
rity Adviser Henry Kissinger
dubbed “the most dangerous
man in America who must
be stopped at all costs.”

For more information, please
visit [history.sdsu.edu/
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SAN DIEGO - In 1959, Ellsberg became a strategic analyst at the RAND Corporation, and consultant to the Defense Department and the White House, specializing in problems of the command and control of nuclear weapons, nuclear war plans, and crisis decision-making. In 1961 he drafted the guidance from Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the operational plans for general nuclear war. Ellsberg joined the Defense Department in 1964. He transferred to the State Department in 1965 to serve two years at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, evaluating pacification in the field.

On return to the RAND Corporation in 1967, Ellsberg worked on the top secret McNamara study of U.S. Decision-making in Vietnam, 1945-68, which later came to be known as the Pentagon Papers. In 1969, he photocopied the 7,000 page study and gave it to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; in 1971 he gave it to the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and 17 other newspapers. His trial, on twelve felony counts posing a possible sentence of 115 years, was dismissed in 1973 on grounds of governmental misconduct against him, which led to the convictions of several White House aides.

Special thanks to the James Hervey Johnson Charitable Educational Trust