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# How Ellsberg

## Los Angeles

Almost two years ago Daniel Ellsberg stood on the steps of a Boston courthouse where he had surrendered to federal authorities and said, "I am prepared for all consequences."

Five years earlier, Ellsberg was just beginning to develop skepticism about U.S. involvement in Vietnam. It came about partly because he was seeing, at first hand, the failure of American war policies, and partly from the influence of the woman who was to become his wife.

After graduating from Harvard with highest honors in 1952, he put in a year of graduate work at Cambridge. Ellsberg then enlist-

ed in the Marine Corps and commanded a rifle company.

He married the daughter of a retired Marine brigadier general and in 1959 began doing work in strategic analysis at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica.

### SKILLS

Ellsberg's scholarly and analytic skills were put to work for the Defense and State departments on a number of assignments. In 1964 and 1965 he was special assistant to John T. McNaughton, assistant secretary of defense for internal security affairs.

Eager to see at first hand the war he had spent so much time studying and planning, Ellsberg volunteered to go to Vietnam with

Major General Edward Lansdale, who was in charge of the American pacification effort.

Associates remember the Ellsberg of that time as gung-ho, a man trying to find out how to conduct the war more efficiently. War correspondents remembered him driving dangerous Vietnam roads and leading platoons into combat.

But crumbling U.S. aid school houses built with sub-standard cement by corrupt South Vietnam officials, burning villages destroyed not by Communists but by South Vietnam army units paid to defend them, convinced him that the U.S. was backing a government and army which had little public support.

## Turned Against



AP Wirephoto

DANIEL ELLSBERG AND WIFE, PAT  
She had a great influence on his ideas

In 1966, Patricia Marx, the daughter of toy manufacturer Louis Marx, came to visit him. Ellsberg, whose first marriage had gone sour, had met Miss Marx in Washington and wanted to marry her. But she, a dove who could not reconcile Ellsberg's war attitude with her own, refused.

By 1969, when Ellsberg was back at the Rand Corp., his views had swung further against the war. He and Miss Marx were married in 1970. Both friends and Ellsberg himself acknowledge her strong influence on him.

The Pentagon Papers came into Ellsberg's hands when he undertook a research project on lessons learned in Vietnam. After

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# the War

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copying them with the aid of Anthony Russo, Ellsberg took them to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but failed to get them made public.

## PUBLISHED

After a 1½-year effort, Ellsberg made the papers available to The New York Times, which began publishing excerpts in June 1971.

Not long after, Ellsberg was indicted. He turned himself in to face trial.

Testifying in his own defense, Ellsberg told the jury he copied the papers while Americans fought in Vietnam, hoping the documents would give Congress "self-confidence to end the war.

"I believed . . . that not a page of those documents

could injure the national defense if disclosed to anyone. If I had believed otherwise, I would not have copied them," Ellsberg said.

## SYMPTOMS

In 1968 and 1969, and again in 1971, Ellsberg underwent psychoanalysis. It was not, he said, for any current symptoms but "because it was something I had always wanted to do."

His psychoanalyst, whose office was broken into by men implicated in the Watergate affair, turned out to be the link between the Watergate scandal and the Pentagon papers trial. It was the link that turned the trial inside out just as it was about to conclude.

*Reuters & A.P.*

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