SHORT TALK EXTRA
ABOUT THE WASHINGTON POST

Volume 23, No. 5 May 8, 1973

SPECIAL AWARDS ISSUE

5 Held in Plot to B
Democrats' Off
'Participant' Gives Details

By Alfred E. Lewis
Washington Post Staff Writer

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Bugging

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

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By Bob Woodward and Carl Be
Washington Post Staff Writer

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David S. Broder

Man of the Year: Wallace

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By Bob Woodward
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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1972 PAGE

Watergate Details
Political Intelligence and a Free Peopl

ng Memos Sent to Nixon Aides

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

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Wiretapping Details
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Writers Bob Woodward, Carl
Bernstein, Burt Barnes, Kirk
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Claudia Levy, Abbott Combes, Jr.
Tim O'Brien and William
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THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday, June 6, 1972 A 19

David S. Broder

HHH at End of Trail

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White House Consultant Tied to Bugging Figu

By Bob Woodward
and F. J. Bachinski
Washington Post Staff Writers

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Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

CARL BERNSTEIN, *29, began in the newspaper business as a copyboy for The Washington Star in 1960, becoming a dictationist, city desk clerk and finally reporter on the city staff there. He left The Star in 1965 to join the Elizabeth (N.J.) Daily Journal as a reporter, where he received first place awards in both feature writing and investigative reporting from the New Jersey Press Association. At The Post since 1966, he has written major investigative pieces on ghetto housing, career schools and guns. He has had articles published in The New Republic and Washingtonian Magazine.*

BOB WOODWARD, *30, came to The Post in 1971 after a year as the investigative reporter for the Montgomery County (Md.) Sentinel and five years as a Navy communications officer. For The Post he has written major investigative pieces on local restaurant inspections, police corruption, price controls and the assassination attempt on Governor Wallace.*

Watergate Stories Win Pulitzer Gold Medal

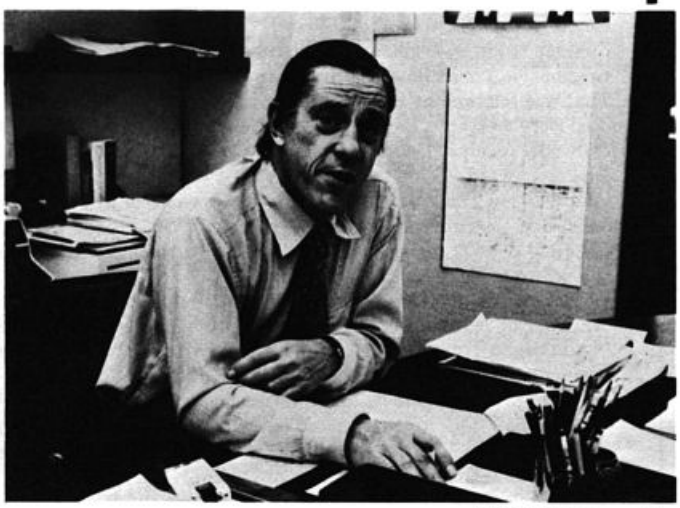
On May 7, the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes announced its award of the Gold Medal for Distinguished Meritorious Public Service by a Newspaper to The Washington Post for investigating and reporting the story of Watergate.

"From the beginning it has been a battle not only of facts but of credibility," said a recent Newsweek article. "To the considerable confusion and apathy of much of the country, the Watergate case was seized by a few leading journals of the so-called Eastern Establishment press and worried like a bone through long months of tantalizing hints, shadowy leads and coincidences too strange to ignore.

"As it happened, the publications that pursued this fragmentary trail were the very ones that had been attacked from the earliest days of the Nixon Administration as 'fat and irresponsible' in Vice President Agnew's phrase — 'self-appointed guardians of our destiny' that sought only to discredit and defame the Nixon team. So it was perhaps inevitable that the White House response to each new disclosure consisted not only of denials but often of acid aspersions on the motives and standards of the investigating journalists — especially Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, the young Washington Post team that frequently led the pack."

'Then in recent weeks the tide turned when White House press secretary Ron Ziegler stated that all previous White House statements were "inoperative". One angry reporter shouted, "Do you feel free to stand up there and lie and put out misinformation and then come around later and just say it's all inoperative? That's what you are doing. You're not entitled to any credibility." Was he ready, another newsman asked, to apologize to The Washington Post? "It is my view that my comments will stand the test of time," said Ziegler. And to all further questions about the Watergate, Ziegler gave a standard reply, "I am not going to answer any questions on the subject, no matter how they are phrased."

District Editor Barry Sussman commented, "The pressures have been enormous on our reporters, especially when people began to charge that this was a campaign device from the McGovernites. Then after the election we weren't getting many stories. It wasn't because it had been a campaign device, it was because sources had dried up. The trial was coming and people didn't want to talk, and the pressures on the reporters and the newspaper grew even greater.



Ben Bradlee

"Everyday we'd feel we had to do something, have to have a story, but we never pushed any stories further than they should be pushed. And it wasn't until the end of December that we really finally got a good story — and that's almost two months after the election. We had been running Letters to the Editor criticizing us, so you can sense the feeling around the newsroom. We knew that everything we had reported was correct and that eventually it would be shown to be correct. But I would say that the pressures on top management at that point and the pressures on Carl and Bob and other people working on the story were almost unrelenting and of a kind probably no other newspaper had ever had."

Now this avalanche, explosion of Watergate news has snubbed out those attacks, "Well, I knew we were right. I thought the historians would vindicate us, but I didn't think it would come so soon," commented Assistant Managing Editor/Metropolitan Harry Rosenfeld.

There are many responsible for The Post's receiving this award — management for its commitment and constant support, others for their interest and willingness to assist, but no one has contributed so much as the two reporters assigned to cover Watergate, Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward. They have pretty much given up their personal lives to devote full time to the Watergate investigations, working day and night seven days a week.

"Carl and I did the front work, but the whole paper worked on this, we really feel that," commented Bob Woodward. "The people who had to reset type or put inserts in our stories all night, up until the last deadline; people who found us extra space; people on the copy desk. The newspaper generally stops a lot of its work at 7:30 p.m. but this story didn't stop at 7:30. There were times when our last copy went in at 2:00 a.m. for the final edition. ("Yielding deadlines," according to Assistant Managing Editor/Night, Jack Lemmon.)

(continued on page 8)

SHOP TALK asked Ben Bradlee, the Executive Editor, to comment on the Watergate case in view of the announcement of the winning of the Pulitzer Prize. The following are excerpts from his interview:

"I suppose the most unpublished thing about the Watergate stories is the general difficulty in a story like this when the entire forces of the establishment are against the dissemination of the news you're after. And that's rare. Normally, there is a significant percentage of the people who want the news out. But here, there were just a handful, two, three, four people who were willing to talk and then only after an enormous amount of work by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. It was like you had a huge puzzle and the pieces had been spilled from above all over the city. The problem was to go find the pieces and then put them together . . . and we still haven't got them all. That's the genius of the job Woodward and Bernstein did . . . that tremendous search, the energy, the persistence.

"Other newspapers didn't have the story . . . the sources, and it's embarrassing to newspapers to have to say 'The Washington Post' everyday. One newspaper had six reporters on the story who could all call Kissinger by his first name, but that wasn't what was needed. They should have had good, city and police reporters. Calling Kissinger by his first name didn't help a damn bit in this story . . . maybe others . . . but not this one. And it was an extraordinarily complicated story . . . it just wasn't easy. It had thousands of loose ends and that scares other editors, I guess. And it was so potentially explosive. We were dealing with anonymous sources; that scares people and quite properly.

"The whole story started as a routine breaking and entering, and actually, if there was a single event, and I doubt if there was, but if there was one single event that started it all, it was the linking of the notebook on one of the defendants with the White House. That's what took it from being a routine breaking and entering to ultimately what it was.

"Harry Rosenfeld's Metropolitan Desk handled this story impeccably, they never made a mistake, literally, never made a mistake and in the face of the damndest denials I've seen in 25 years. There was never a time when we thought about cooling it . . . I mean there were times when I played over the records, the tapes of some of the denials, some of the attacks, and I said to myself 'You'd better be right.!" So we took extraordinary precautions, because very soon we knew the scope of what we had. I think we knew on June 20 that it might be something extraordinary and because it was so potentially explosive, we wrote it very carefully. We often couldn't say flat out what we thought, but we could only say what we knew. We always had more than one source. We started out with that as a rule . . . one source, then get it confirmed.

"The thing really took off after Walter Cronkhite had three consecutive large segments on the night news about it . . . and they were in effect rewriting Woodward and Bernstein.

"The paper's contribution was the guts. You know, the management's guts . . . and I don't think people really know what that means. It takes guts to put the reputation of this newspaper out on the line . . . kind of lonely, you know, from July to December. I don't think anybody realizes the attacks, the effects of the attacks. Those are tough. But it isn't our job as a newspaper NOT to publish . . . it never will come to where The Washington Post will save the republic doing one thing or bring the republic down by doing another. I mean someone might well try to put us in that position, but that's junk. The remedy is not in our hands."

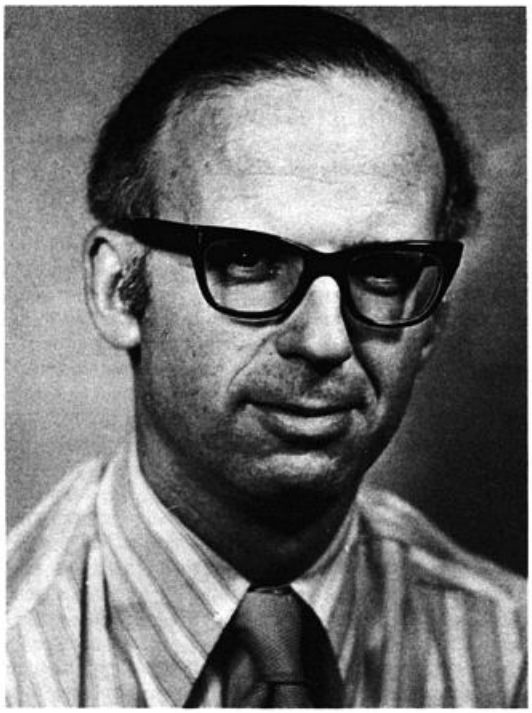
Question: "Does the winning of the Pulitzer Prize change anything?"

"Well, I'm on a fantastic ego trip around here. Anywhere I go, people just say, 'You guys are something else.' I'm such a graceful winner as somebody told me.

"It does an enormous amount for the prestige of the paper. The prestige of the paper has so much fallout and just in the areas I know something about . . . in attracting talent, boosting morale, giving us very high goals to shoot at. You know, next year we gotta win three.

"In this particular case, I would say that maybe the most important thing about the Watergate case and our reporting is that it reestablished the credibility of the press. Somebody told me yesterday, 'you've bought the press five years of peace.'"

Broder Wins Pulitzer for Distinguished Commentary



Dave Broder

DAVE BRODER has been a political reporter "since the day he was born," according to Executive Editor Ben Bradlee. Broder suggests "that's not far wrong. My parents, while neither were active in a political party, were just fascinated by politics. I grew up in the late years of the depression and the coming of World War II and politics was constantly talked about."

His years at the University of Chicago where he received a B.A. in 1947 and an M.A. in 1951 and where he edited the student newspaper, *The Maroon*, "were not bad political training. Chicago was a very politically active campus and at that particular time, just after World War II when the veterans came back, it was a very hot time on the campus. The communists tried to take over the major student organizations and there was a kind of warfare fought there between the non-communist liberals and the communists. There's a whole generation of politicians in this town now who came out of that campus fight where they learned the communists were pretty tough and in order to organize against them, these guys learned a helluva lot about politics."

Having never won as much as a lottery, Broder's Pulitzer is a much talked about subject among his wife and four sons. He reports that he was in New Orleans for some interviews when he got the news of the award in a round about way. He got a call from Lou Cannon, a colleague on the National Staff, offering him "congratulations, Bradlee's just announced it to the staff."

Broder: "Announced what to the staff?"

Cannon: "Didn't you get a call from Howie Simons?"

Broder: "No, I don't have any messages . . . what happened?"

That was followed by a call from the hotel switchboard saying there indeed were messages, two from Managing Editor Simons and one from Mrs. Broder reading "Congratulations, we're all very proud of you."

Broder's award, which makes the tenth Pulitzer awarded to a Post staffer while at The Post, was presented for a series of by-lined articles published on the editorial and op ed pages last year.

On June 6, 1972, Broder wrote an article entitled "HHH at End of Trail" which reads in part:

> "Unless all the signs and portents are wrong, today may mark the end of Hubert Humphrey's hopes for the presidency. The quest began a quarter-century ago, in his own mind, and has been actively pursued for 12 years, but it is hard to see how it can survive the predicted defeats in California and New Jersey.
>
> "If a man finds himself beaten by such diverse personalities as John Kennedy, Richard Nixon and George McGovern, maybe the conclusion is that he was never meant to be president."

This article drew a good-natured comment from the Senator suggesting that Broder could have at least waited to write an obit on his aspirations until after the results of the primary in question. "You knew I was dead before I did," said Mr. Humphrey.

Broder's most publicized look-into-the-future was Richard Nixon's selection of Spiro Agnew as his running mate in 1968. Broder contends there was little enterprise in that and says, "We were out in Oregon before the primary there and I guess the one item of enterprise was that I had a hunch that this would be a useful time to talk to Nixon about vice-presidential selections because it was fairly obvious he was going to win in Oregon, and once he won in Oregon it was fairly obvious he was going to be the nominee. After talking about two minutes about the Oregon primary, Nixon began talking about vice-presidential candidates. He went down all the standard names being talked about at the time. Then he said to me 'What do you think of Governor Agnew?' I told him I didn't cover him very much, but he's done this and this in his first year as governor and people who do cover him say this and this about him. Then I said 'Why do you ask?' Nixon responded 'Well, I find as I go around and talk with the other governors they are very impressed with him. What's he like with the press?' I said that during the time he was selling Governor Rockefeller he had several press conferences and I thought considering the implausibility of the cause he was promoting at that time he did quite well.

"You know, it was like being hit over the head with a pile of bricks. It was not very subtle that Nixon wanted Agnew put on the list of people he was considering for the vice presidential nomination and I wrote a story to that effect. My jaw dropped just like everybody else's when Agnew was picked. I think my story would have been forgotten except when Nixon was leaving the platform after his acceptance speech one of the TV guys said 'where in the world did you get Spiro Agnew, nobody had thought of him.' Nixon responded 'Dave Broder did.' " Broder finished the story saying, "I guess that's how you get things carved on your tombstone.

"The one really good hunch I ever had about a vice presidential nomination was last year . . . and that I really do feel kind of proud about . . . and I got absolutely no comment at all. I had heard (Missouri Senator) Tom Eagleton's name as one of a dozen or so guys and I was over at a meeting of the (Democratic Party) Platform Committee and I ran into a guy who was talking about Eagleton. He said something about Eagleton being a Catholic and I said, No, where did you get that idea?' I came back to the office and asked Mary Russell who is from St.

Louis. She said 'Oh, yes, it's a well-known Catholic family.' I thought to myself 'Well, for God's sake, he's so obviously the choice because he had everything else going for him and it was clear they needed a Roman Catholic on the ticket.

"I called Eagleton's AA who is a guy I have known for quite a while. I fibbed. I told him we were doing a series of interviews with people who were considered vice presidential possibilities and just to have some sort of general stuff on their views in case one of them was picked in Miami Beach. I did the interview the next day. Only one we did. We took the transcript of the interview to Miami with us, and as soon as the announcement was made we put a head on the thing and put in on the wires to come up here. We had a full page, exclusive interview with the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee. Now I thought that was pretty enterprising, but . . . it's that damned Agnew thing that took no enterprise at all."

Broder travels a great deal. "You can ask my wife about that. It works out to about 50% of the time out of town over a two year cycle with obviously the most amount of travel concentrated in the election years.

"I think the one thing that has been absolutely central to the Post's success in covering national politics has been the commitment on the part of the paper to get people out of Washington. You cannot cover national politics from Washington—in some ways it's the worst place to understand what's happening in terms of political developments in the country because politics is so much the industry in this town. There's a totally different picture of politics if you operate solely in Washington. As long as I have been here the paper has had that kind of commitment —going out and finding what is happening in politics at the state and local levels. If I've learned anything in my time covering national politics, it is that all politics in this country, even presidential politics, is essentially local politics. The forces, the movements and so on don't begin at the top. They begin at the bottom and even when you're talking about a presidential nominating roll call, you eventually call the roll of the states and it's what's happened in each of those 50 separate states that decides who is going to be nominated and then who is going to be elected to be president. The paper understands that and has been willing to make the commitment in terms of money, in terms of people, to get out and get the story. Plus, I think we have in the newsroom the best collection of political reporters that has ever been on an American newspaper at any one time. It's just incredible to look around that room."

Question: "A lot of people say they hate politics or politics is rotten, how do you feel about that?"

"Well, I obviously don't hate politics, and I don't think it's rotten. I think there are enormous corrupting forces at work in our political system and the biggest one is obviously money. The use of money in politics is totally undisciplined. The way we finance our political campaigns basically corrupts the political system and until or unless we grapple with that problem we are going to have, maybe not in exactly the same form, but recurringly, Watergate-type situations. What I think tends to be lost sight of, in this sort of public cynicism about politicians, is that most of the people are in politics for exactly the same reasons that any of us would take our own level of interest in it. They have ideas about things they'd like to do to make this country a better country. It's not really much more complicated than that. Obviously, they have personal ambition—that's the energizing force. That's not a bad thing, as long as you have a competitive system. You want that kind of personal ambition involved.

"What strikes me so often, and I don't mean to sound pollyannish about it, is how much better the politicians are—not only than they're given credit for being—but better than most of our citizens are. I find it ironic, for example, and it's hard to get people to believe this, that politicians were appalled by the Watergate long before the public was concerned about it. They thought it degraded their business and degraded their profession and they took it seriously. It's a magnificent system and it's gloriously open.

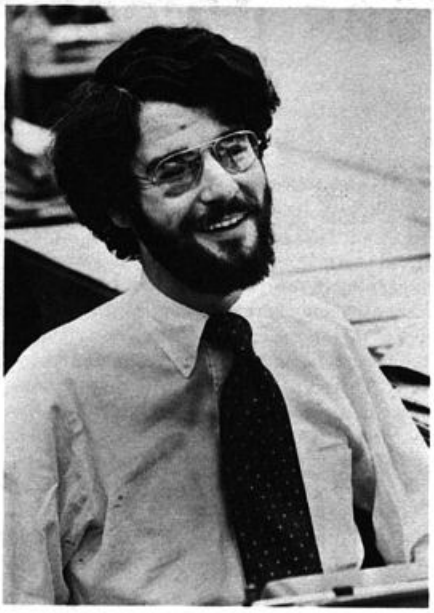
"The one thing about American politics—and it's a point that Teddy White makes in the first Making of the President book—even when you're talking about the presidency, which is the top prize, you're talking about something that can be won by a group of people who sit down in somebody's living room 3 or 4 years before, and say to Jack or Hubert or Barry or George or someone, 'dammit, I think you could go for it and I think it's there.' It's that open a system even at the very top most prize. And that's magnificent.

Regarding his December 31, 1972, article on George Wallace, Broder says, "I didn't hear from him but saw him in February at the mid-winter Governor's Conference here. I was rather touched, as a matter of fact, because he sent his press secretary to find me and brought me over and said the piece had been reprinted in a lot of Alabama papers and he was very grateful. Over the years I'm sure I've had more angry mail from Wallace supporters about things I've written about him than any other politician I think I've written about. I did not consider the Wallace piece particularly pro-Wallace. I tried to use it as a vehicle for what I was trying to say about what was happening in the country . . . but he liked it.

"The one thing you learn about when you're reporting politics, which is still what I like to conceive of myself basically as doing, or writing a column about politics and government is that if you stay at it long enough you'll offend everybody. There's no way you can do that job honestly and not at some point write a piece which is going to bother the people you are writing about. In many cases, just simply the fact that you are writing about an activity, even if it is as clincially, antiseptically neutral a piece of reporting as you could contrive to write—just simply the fact that there is a piece in the newspaper about something which they would just as soon not have written about at all—will aggrevate some people. I had an example of that the other day. I got a call from a guy down at the Office of Management and Budget. I wrote a technical, dull story about a reorganization . . . and what this guy said was 'well, if we had to have a piece about it, it was as good as we could have expected.'

"I think this is a time when people will look back and say what they said about the New York World of the 1920s . . . that to have been a reporter on The Washington Post at this time was the best thing that could have happened to a newspaperman. It's a hell of an exciting place to work."

David Broder has been a political correspondent and columnist for The Washington Post since August 1966. He is the author, with Stephen Hess, of "The Republican Establishment" and the lone author of "The Party's Over." Broder formerly covered national politics for the New York Times (1965-66), for the Washington Star (1960-65) and for Congressional Quarterly (1955-60). He has traveled 100,000 miles a year since 1956, reporting major state elections, political conventions and the Presidential campaigns. He was a member of the Presidential press party in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Broder has been a frequent contributor to magazines such as Harper's, Look, Atlantic Monthly, and the Reporter, and has often been a participant on radio and TV political panels and interview shows. Often called the best political correspondent in the country, he won a 1961 Washington Newspaper Guild award for interpretive reporting.



Sandy Ungar

Ron Kessler

Polk Awards to Kessler and Ungar

National Reporter **SANDY UNGAR** won a Polk award for his book "The Papers and The Papers" published in 1972. "The book grew out of my coverage for the Metro Staff of the fight in the courts over whether the newspapers could publish the Pentagon papers back in the summer of 1971. I covered the case against The Post for The Post on my beat which was the U.S. District Court and the Court of Appeals," says Ungar. "When it was all over there were a lot of intriguing questions that had never been answered and couldn't be answered in the course of the court fight ... like how did the government decide to move in court to seek injunctions against The Post, The New York Times, The Boston Globe and so on ... what were these Pentagon papers anyway ... where did they come from and why was the government so sensitive about them," said Ungar. "I loved writing the book and am very pleased that it got some recognition."

Ungar took a three month leave of absence to complete the book and joined the National Staff when he returned to The Post in January of 1972. He is still covering the Pentagon papers in many ways as he has been covering the Ellsberg-Russo trial in Los Angeles since January. His beat is the FBI and the Department of Justice and, therefore, his work has touched on the Watergate affair as the Department of Justice and its divisions became involved in the scandal. According to Ungar, "I was in California last summer when it (the Watergate) first broke, covering the preliminaries of the Pentagon Papers trial. I came back at the end of the summer and throughout the fall I did some peripheral work on the Watergate stories."

"The whole question about the Pentagon Papers thing has involved very momentous issues ... freedom of the press ... and the Ellsberg-Russo trial still does, because if they are convicted that will have a great effect on the whole system of leaks from the government and that's why the administration has been pushing the case so hard. Russo has beer. charged as a receiver in this case ... a receiver just like the the newspapers were and just like we are all the time ... a receiver of information that nobody has officially granted permission for us to have. So it could be a very important precedent one way or the other."

Ungar spent a year at the London School of Economics after his graduation from Harvard in 1966 where his field of concentration was American Government. He was working for UPI in Paris when he wrote his first book with the UPI Paris Bureau Chief on the French worker-student revolt in 1968. When he first came to The Post he worked as an editorial writer then later moved to the Metropolitan Staff.

In addition to his work for The Post and the recent book he has had pieces in The Atlantic, Esquire, The Progressive, and The New Republic.

Metropolitan Reporter **RON KESSLER** received the Polk Award for his series on a system of illegal kick-backs and other abuses that increased settlement costs for area residents buying houses and for his series on conflicts of interest among trustees and administrators of Washington area hospitals. Results of the articles are now being realized. Several congressional committees have said they intend to hold hearings on hospital costs and the Health, Education and Welfare Department (HEW) started a high level review of their policies regarding hospitals. As a result of the settlement series, the minimum fee schedule for lawyers in Virginia was abolished.

The Washingtonian Magazine selected Kessler as one of "The Washingtonians of The Year" for the articles and said that Kessler may be the man to thank if Washington area residents find themselves spending less on house closing costs and receiving better care for less money in local hospitals.

Kessler came to The Post in 1970 after having been a reporter in the New York bureau of the Wall Street Journal for two years and, prior to that, three years with the Boston Herald Traveler where he was an investigative reporter and editorial write. He started in the newspaper business as a city reporter for the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

Kessler says investigative reporting isn't an eight hour per day job. "You work weekends, work nights, read boxes of testimony . . . review all kinds of statistical tabulations . . . interview people at night and over the phone" when their work day is completed. "And the organization of the stories is very important," he says. "I rarely begin interviewing the prople involved in the stories until I have exhausted all the other sources of information.

"It takes editors who want to spend the time to do these things, who encourage you, who want to find the truth. It takes editors and a publisher to convey the attitude that the paper wants investigative stories and is not afraid of powerful forces in the community," says Kessler.

The hospital series, probably the better known of the two series, was reprinted in response to a large number of requests for copies of the stories. Approximately 35,000 reprints have been mailed to interested citizens and organizations all over the country.

Diuguid Awarded Overseas Press Club Prize

Lew Diuguid

LEWIS DIUGUID's 1972 articles on Chile won for him the Overseas Press Club award for writing on Latin America. Diuguid is The Post's Latin America correspondent stationed in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Since he's in South America, Diuguid is somewhat difficult to reach for personal information and current photographs. Last August the Promotion Department had requested such material and ina reply, Duiguid said, "I am sorry to produce so little of what you asked, and so late. When I read your memo I was expecting to go to Chile and hoping for an interview with President Allende. So I thought I'd hire a photographer and take him along. After assurance, postponements and evasions, Allende developed medical and diplomatic illness, and the interview did not take place.

"This month I went to Brazil, also with a plan that failed. I expected to visit the Xingu National Park in the Amazon basin as part of an Indian story and I foresaw a photographer snapping me with the Cintas Largas. But the government barred the foreign press, which was just me really."

His strong interest in Latin America dates back to his days at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies from which he received an MA in Latin American Affairs in 1963. His knowledge of the area increased after spending a year on an Alicia Patterson Fellowship in Chile in 1967.

His job, as he sees it, "is to show that South America is much more than mudslides in Chile, tangos in Argentina and coffee in Brazil. The main theme is economic development, because none of the twelve countries is content with its present situation.Despite internal and international difficulties, the process goes ahead without war—which is one reason why news from the area has trouble competing with that from other areas."

With twelve countries to cover, "he travels quite a bit," according to Foreign Editor Lee Lescaze, "perhaps as much as sixty percent of the time." Diuguid contends, however, "in a sense, it is an easy job, because the continent's cultures are varied and often very rich."

His tour in Buenos Aires ends this summer and he will be returning to the Foreign Desk.

Diuguid, right, with Chile's Marxist President Salvadore Allende.The long-awaited interview took place in Santiago's Moneda Palace, the home of the Chilean President, in March 1973. The portrait in the background is of Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile's Liberator.

1972 Journalistic Achievement Awards

The Pulitzer Prize for a distinguished example of meriotorious public service by a newspaper, a gold medal.

The Pulitzer Prize for Distinguished Commentary: David Broder

The George M. Polk Memorial Award for Outstanding National Reporting: Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

The George M. Polk Memorial Award for Outstanding Community Service: Ronald Kessler

The George M. Polk Memorial Award for Outstanding Book: Sanford Ungar

The Heywood Broun Award for Outstanding Journalistic Achievement: Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

The Sidney Hillman Foundation Award: Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

The Drew Pearson Foundation Prize in Investigative Reporting: Barry Sussman, Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

The Sigma Delta Chi Award for Distinguished Service in Journalism: Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

The Worth Bingham Prize for Investigation and Analysis of the Washington Political Community: Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

The Missouri Honor Award for Distinguished Service in Journalism: Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

The Overseas Press Club Award for the best article or report on Latin America in any medium: Lewis Diuguid

Harry Rosenfeld and Barry Sussman

Watergate *(continued from page 3)*

"So it's been that total backup . . The Post allowed us the time. They believed and trusted us. And during the attacks when we were out there by ourselves, Mrs. Graham and the paper didn't flinch. We were one step ahead of everyone because of this total commitment on the part of The Post to investigate Watergate — not just covering press conferences, trials, hearings, but to send two reporters out with essentially a blank check to work overtime, travel, call anybody, not just stick to the local police, FBI, White House, Justice, etc. There are really only a couple of places where a story like this could have been done.

"It's basically police reporting. Find out who's arrested, get the background. You don't get this background by going to the Sans Souci for lunch with a Kissinger. You get it by talking to neighbors, policemen, checking travel records, phone records. See who they talked to, where they got their money. Things like these leave tracks. Because of The Post's support we were able to move this investigation fast, build files and get records.

"There's honesty everywhere, in the government, in the White House. People in the White House are just as disturbed about this as everyone else. In fact some people who are close to the President have tried to help us."

In the last few weeks Bob and Carl have been inundated with interviews. Besides the local newspapers and stations, they've talked to German and English TV, BBC, The Australian, and French, Italian, Swedish, Chinese, Japanese and Brazilian newspapers.

There's something good to be pointed out about our system when one looks at the Watergate reporting. "Some people from a foreign news service called me," said Woodward. "They just couldn't believe something like this could happen. I mean, it's got to be factional, one group against another, or the government has reason to put this out. They really can't believe that we (The Post) sat over here, just a few blocks away and uncovered Watergate, which created a crisis in government."

The Watergate story began for The Washington Post with an early morning tip to Managing Editor Howard Simons on Saturday, June 17, informing him of a break-in at Democratic National Committee Headquarters. Simons called Metro Editor Harry Rosenfeld who in turn called Sussman.

Police Reporter Al Lewis was asked to get to work on the story. Lewis went to Second District Police Headquarters where he accomplished the routine checking of names, addresses and charges placed against the alleged burglars. He then went to the Watergate and was able to slip into the Democratic Party suite. "Al was the only reporter in the entire Washington press corps who was upstairs at the Democratic National Committee. Everybody else, including TV and the opposition newspapers was downstairs at the Watergate while Al was upstairs," according to Sussman.

By the time Lewis called Sussman to say it looked like a bugging attempt, Woodward, Bernstein and Sussman had gathered in the News Room. "Within an hour or two after getting started on the story we knew we had a bugging attempt or the appearance of an attempt," said Sussman. "Al was able to prepare for us a map of the floor plan of the Democratic Party suite. We had the jump on everybody else the first day, basically because of the quick work of Al Lewis, because of Bob Woodward's alertness in being in court at the right place, and because of Carl Bernstein's work in checking into who this cast of characters was."

"The next big break in the story came a couple of days later from Eugene Bachinski. He got a look at the possessions that these men had when they were arrested. Included in them were two address books. In one book it said 'Howard Hunt, WH.' In another address book it said 'Howard Hunt, W House.' Well, it didn't take us long to figure out that these guys knew Howard Hunt worked in the White House. We had never heard of Howard Hunt, but Woodward called over the the White House and sure enough, they confirmed there was a Howard Hunt by saying that he was not in his office right them."

In discussing the investigation, Sussman went on to say, "This was a staff job. Without Bernstein and Woodward we would have been nowhere. But the rest of the staff contributed everytime it was called on in varying degrees, in a way that serves them all credit."

"This was really the total newspaper working. We did it, we got the backing. Maybe we worked the longest hours, but lots of people worked very long hours," says Woodward. "Carl and I were sort of thinking and talking the other night that this may never happen again . . . to us . . . maybe not to another newspaper . . . maybe not even to journalism."

Bernstein and Woodward are currently preparing a book on the Watergate to be published by Simon and Schuster.

"Strange — They All Seem To Have Some Connection With This Place"

Herblock's cartoon of June 23, 1972—just 6 days after the break-in at Democratic headquarters at Watergate