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JOHN F. KENNEDY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

JOAN SHORENSTEIN CENTER ON THE PRESS, POLITICS AND PUBLIC POLICY

THE GOLDSMITH AWARDS

Tuesday March 11, 2003

ARCO Forum Littauer Building Kennedy School of Government Cambridge, Massachusetts

BEFORE: ALEX JONES

Director

Joan Shorenstein Center on Press Politics and Public Policy Kennedy School of Government

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(8:10 p.m.)
3	MR. NYE: I'm Joe Nye the dean of the
4	Kennedy School and it's a pleasure every year at this
5	time to welcome you to the annual Goldsmith Awards,
6	which recognize excellence in political journalism.
7	The Goldsmith Awards were designed to
8	promote strong investigative reporting, and now it's
9	grown into a recognition of terrific books in the field
10	as well, the awards for research and an award
11	recognizing outstanding careers in political
12	journalism.
13	Over the last 11 years, the various
14	Goldsmith Awards have been given to journalists whose
15	work has not only piqued widespread public interest,
16	but has contributed to larger public discourse. And as
17	such, they recognize one of the crucial missions of the
18	Kennedy School, which is to bring together
19	practitioners and scholars to serve the public
20	interest.
21	These awards are named for Berda
22	Goldsmith, a woman who was passionately interested in
23	the relationship between the press and politics and an

1	avid newspaper reader. A faithful follower of
2	investigative reporting, she especially loved programs
3	like "60 Minutes" and "Washington Week in Review" and
4	her legacy is reflected in these awards.
5	A number of people combined their efforts
6	to establish the awards, including Bob Greenfield,
7	President of the Goldsmith-Greenfield Foundation, who
8	worked together with the Shorenstein Center on Press
9	and Politics. We're very grateful to have members of
10	the Greenfield family here tonight.
11	We're also delighted to have Walter
12	Shorenstein, whose foresight really was the origin of
13	the Center, which saw the importance of the role of
14	press and politics. So thank you, Walter, for your
15	valuable contribution.
16	(Applause)
17	MR. NYE: And now it's my pleasure to
18	introduce Alex Jones, who is the director of the
19	Shorenstein Center, who will take over from here. Alex
20	is a distinguished journalist and scholar, a prominent
21	voice through National Public Radio, The New York
22	Times, a recipient of the Pulitzer Prize, and we're
23	lucky to have him here at the Kennedy School.

1	Alex?
2	(Applause)
3	MR. JONES: Thank you.
4	This is a very happy night for the
5	Shorenstein Center. This year marks the twelfth
6	anniversary of the Goldsmith Awards Program and each
7	year this night is one of the high moments for the
8	Shorenstein Center, and if I may say so immodestly,
9	also for American journalism.
10	You heard Joe's account of how the award
11	was created, now let me tell you what really happened.
12	Gary Orren, who is on the faculty here, is a friend of
13	the Shorenstein Center, was on a beach in Florida. He
14	struck up a conversation with Robert Greenfield, who
15	happened to be there. He was a Philadelphia lawyer,
16	and a man of quite remarkable character.
17	Bob had a client named Berda Marks
18	Goldsmith, who had just died, and thought so much of
19	her lawyer, Bob, that she had left him her entire
20	estate. He declined to accept it. Let me repeat.
21	This is a lawyer who declined to accept it.
22	(Laughter)
23	MR. JONES: I think that if you're a

1	journalist, you've got to get a dig in at somebody
2	somewhere. And he was searching for a good way to
3	spend the money, a good place to put it.
4	Berda, as Joe Nye said, was passionately
5	interested in government. She was very much a follower
6	of the news. She was particularly outraged by
7	misconduct. And when Gary heard this, he said, do I
8	have the right place for you, and made a beeline for
9	Marvin Kalb, the Center's founding director and the man
10	that I'm proud to have succeeded.
11	Marvin and Bob Greenfield worked out the
12	details and the result was the Goldsmith Awards in
13	political journalism, which include the investigative
14	reporting prize, book prizes, fellowships and the
15	career award. This all came about through the
16	generosity of what has become known, as Joe said, as
17	the Goldsmith-Greenfield Foundation, of which Bob is
18	president. The Greenfield family is most remarkable
19	and I'm very glad to say that some of them are here
20	tonight, Bob, his wife Louise, their grandchildren
21	Michael, Lauren and Jill. Also with us is Deborah
22	Jacobs, the Foundation's administrator.
23	For many years Bob has been the family's

1	representative	on	the	Goldsmith	selection	committee	and
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- 2 he told me recently that Michael will succeed him.
- Without the Greenfield's continued support and good
- faith, this night would not be possible. And I ask
- 5 that you join me in saluting Bob Greenfield and the
- 6 Goldsmith-Greenfield Foundation.
- 7 (Applause)

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very much.

MR. JONES: I also want to take the opportunity to thank publicly the man who has made my job possible. As Joe said, Walter Shorenstein is the visionary whose generosity and instinct for public service was the reason for the creation of the Joan Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy. Walter is 88, he thinks he's 58 and he has the drive and energy of someone 38. It was that drive that led him to start as a guy with a thousand dollars after World War II and turn it into a fortune in real estate in San Francisco. But it was his keen and passionate engagement with the world that led him to endow the Shorenstein Center as a memorial to his daughter Joan, a highly respected journalist at CBS who died far too young of breast cancer. As Joe said, Walter, thank you

1	(Applause)
2	MR. JONES: The first Goldsmith Awards are
3	the book prizes and making those presentations is my
4	colleague Tom Patterson, the Bradlee Professor of
5	Government and the Press at the Kennedy School.
6	Tom?
7	(Applause)
8	MR. PATTERSON: Thank you.
9	Every once in a while there's a happy
10	intersection between one's past and one's present, for
11	me, tonight is one of those happy moments. Three
12	decades ago when I did my first media effects study, it
13	was a period in which the dominant theory was the
14	theory of limited effects, in which the idea was that
15	the media didn't have much impact, because we filtered
16	these messages through our personal predispositions.
17	Just as I was digging into my work, I ran
18	across the work of someone else who was thinking about
19	the issue more clearly than I was and was doing it
20	better, and that was Doris Graber. And as it turned
21	out, I picked the right role model, Doris Graber is the
22	best mentor in the field of political communication.
23	She was the founding editor of our premiere journal,

1	Political Communication. She was the organizing force
2	between the American Political Science Association and
3	the International Communication Association for
4	creating the political communication sectors and she's
5	been advisor to at least two generations of media
6	scholars.
7	I should say also she's a dedicated scuba
8	diver, and if this was next week, she wouldn't be here.
9	She's going to be in the Virgin Islands scuba diving
10	next week.
11	So tonight it's a real personal pleasure
12	and professional pleasure for me to award Doris Graber
13	the Goldsmith Book Prize for the best scholarly book in
14	the field of Press, Politics and Public Policy
15	published within the last two years. The award is for
16	her 2001 book, Processing Politics: Learning From
17	Television in the Internet Age.
18	In it Doris challenges the conventional
19	assumption shared by scholars and practitioners alike
20	that television is inferior to print as an information
21	source. She argues that television's audio-visual
22	dimension gives it an informing capacity that we tend
23	to underestimate, largely because we persist in

1	defining an informed citizenry by people's ability to
2	recite specific policies, places on the map and leaders
3	rather than by their ability to navigate the political
4	world in which they live. Graber shows that television
5	as a medium can be quite effective by the standard and
6	it would be even more so if broadcasters fully
7	understood the civic potential of their medium.
8	Doris, please come up to receive the
9	Goldsmith Book Prize for the best academic book in the
10	field of Press, Politics and Public Policy.
11	(Applause)
12	MS. GRABER: I want to thank the
13	Shorenstein Center and my colleagues in political
14	communication for this award, which means a great deal
15	to me, because it's for a book which unlike a lot of
16	other books doesn't necessarily bash the media. It's,
17	I think, a real pleasure to be here tonight in the
18	presence of so many people who represent the finest in
19	the media and show that it is a wonderful, very
20	essential calling.
21	So I'd like to accept this prize for
22	myself, but also for all of you who are toiling in this
23	field, which is so essential to our democracy. Thank

1	you.
2	MR. PATTERSON: There's a second Goldsmith
3	Book Prize, one for the best trade book in Press,
4	Politics and Public Policy published in the last two
5	years. And I should say that the winner in both cases
6	is chosen by a committee, which this year consisted of
7	Alex Jones, David King, Michael Waldman, Tami Buhr and
8	myself. The winner in the trade category is entitled,
9	The News about the News: American Journalism in Peril,
10	by Leonard Downie, Jr., and Robert G. Kaiser.
11	We need to know what good journalism is
12	and Alex Jones, in a few minutes, will give us about
13	six prime examples of good journalism. We also need to
14	know what bad journalism is. As Downie and Kaiser sort
15	of describe it, it is journalism that fails to report
16	important news, that reports the news inaccurately or
17	unfairly, that leads us to believe the world is a
18	different place than it actually is, Oz not Kansas.
19	The news about the news is the story of how
20	market-driven journalism and the bottom line thinking
21	of media conglomerates are impairing good journalism.
22	The authors' argument, of course, is not a
23	new one. Three years ago we awarded a Goldsmith Book

1	Award to Robert McChesney's Rich Media, Poor Democracy.
2	But the Downie and Kaiser book is distinguished by the
3	nuanced observations that stem from their experience.
4	Both men have been in journalism as
5	reporters and editors for the better part of four
6	decades. As they note in their book, not every
7	reduction in news staffing hurts the news products, not
8	every soft news story erodes audience understanding,
9	not every grant to management undermines journalistic
10	integrity. But some concessions do imperil the news
11	and it is these bows to the marketplace that must be
12	contested, if good journalism is to prevail; to take
13	one of their cases, the sharp cutbacks for
14	profit making reasons in foreign news gathering and
15	reporting in the several years preceding 9/11.
16	Len and Bob, please step up to receive
17	your Goldsmith Book Prize award.
18	(Applause)
19	MR. DOWNIE: Thank you very much.
20	I want to thank the judges first of all
21	and Walter Shorenstein and the Shorenstein Center and
22	the Goldsmith and Greenfield families for this award.
23	But I also want to thank those same people for

1	something I think is more important, which is
2	encouraging the kind of journalism that will be
3	rewarded here tonight, all the finalists as well as the
4	eventual winner. It will encourage the news
5	organizations that these people work for to continue to
6	fund this kind of journalism, which is so important to
7	the future of this country.
8	Thanks.
9	(Applause)
10	MR. KAISER: Very briefly by way of a plug
11	that Professor Graber may be proud that she did not
12	bash the media, we are quite proud that we did bash the
13	media.
14	(Laughter)
15	MR. KAISER: But only the part that
16	deserved bashing.
17	Thank you very much.
18	MR. JONES: It's now my pleasure to
19	present the six finalists for the Goldsmith Prize for
20	Investigative Reporting and also to present a special
21	citation.
22	The Goldsmith Prize is for a special kind
23	of investigative reporting, in that it honors

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1	journalism which, like the Shorenstein Center itself,
2	is focused on politics and public policy. In creating
3	the prize, the Greenfields wanted it to be an award
4	that had a profound impact on the public and on public
5	institutions, if you will, on the common wheel.
6	The civic aspect of the award is
7	emphasized in our selection of judges, who come not
8	just from journalism, but also from the worlds of
9	politics and policy. This year's judges were Dan
10	Glickman, Director of the Institute of Politics, the
11	Kennedy School; Terry Smith of "The News Hour"; Elaine
12	Kamarck, lecturer in public policy at the Kennedy
13	School and an experienced political hand; Susan Smith,
14	a columnist at The Austin American Statesman and a
15	Nieman Fellow at Harvard; Jack Nelson, former
16	Washington Bureau Chief of The Los Angeles Times; and
17	Robert Greenfield, representing the family and the
18	Foundation.
19	That judging process is something that is
20	taken with utmost seriousness and involves a huge
21	amount of work, and I want to thank our judges for
22	their willingness to undertake such a task. Each year
23	the judges choose up to six finalists, which are

1	immediately announced. They also choose an overall
2	winner, which is not announced until tonight. Our
3	purpose is to honor the superb work of each of the
4	finalists, to give each of them a chance to be
5	recognized individually before we announce the overall
6	winner, because, as you will see, they have all done
7	great work. I shall present the finalists in
8	alphabetical order based on the name of their news
9	organization.
10	The first finalist is The Boston Globe,
11	the stories they dubbed: "Crisis in the Catholic
12	Church."
13	Like many of you I picked up The Boston
14	Globe on a Sunday in January, fourteen months ago, and
15	was stunned to see a six-column headline over one of
16	the most shocking stories I'd ever read. The Boston
17	Globe Searchlight Team under the direction of Martin
18	Baron, the paper's editor, and Walter Robinson, the
19	Searchlight Team boss, had pulled back the curtain on
20	years of systematic denial and irresponsibility by the
21	Catholic Church when it came to protecting children
22	from predatory priests.
23	The story the Globe began to tell on that

1	Sunday, and has continued to tell in dozens of
2	carefully researched and sensitively written articles,
3	has sent shockwaves all over the nation and the world.
4	Its impact has been profound and the painful truth it
5	has told has prompted a revolution in the way the
6	Catholic Church understands its responsibility to its
7	weakest and most vulnerable members, its children.
8	In addition to Walter Robinson and Marty
9	Baron, I ask you to salute the other members of the
10	Globe's team, Matthew Carrol, Kevin Cullen, Thomas
11	Farragher, Stephen Kurkjian, Michael Paulson, Ben
12	Bradlee, Jr., Sacha Pfeiffer and Michael Rezendes.
13	Would you all please stand.
14	(Applause)
15	MR. JONES: Thank you.
16	The next finalist is The Dayton Daily
17	News. You've heard the expression down on the farm,
18	well, The Dayton Daily News called its entry: "Down on
19	the Factory." And it tells its story in compelling and
20	frightening detail of the dangerous impact of so-called
21	megafarms. They are much more a factory than farm.
22	Megafarming is now commonplace, and when
23	those megafarms are focused on pigs, chicken and other

1	livestock, the impact on the environment from their
2	waste can be appalling. We're not talking about some
3	manure for the rosebushes, but tons of waste that is
4	handled in ways that The Dayton Daily News showed in
5	harrowing detail is almost entirely unregulated or
6	ineffectively regulated.
7	The paper's reporters traveled to eleven
8	states and also abroad gathering information about
9	contamination linked to livestock megafarms. They
10	found pollution on a massive scale and the enforcement
11	of environmental laws so lax as to be laughable. In
12	Ohio they found that the state's largest cattle farm
13	had been operating three years before state officials
14	even knew it was in business. Two days after their
15	series concluded, legislation was announced that
16	promises to put powerful controls on the megafarms and
17	to monitor far more closely their environmental impact
18	Representing The Dayton Daily News team
19	are Mike Wagner and Ben Sutherly and I ask them now to
20	stand.
21	(Applause)
22	MR. JONES: If there is one man in the
2.3	United States who is truly hated by the tax cheats of

1	this world, it is David Cay Johnston of <i>The New York</i>
2	Times.
3	David Johnston is the kind of reporter who
4	patiently, calmly, dispassionately, relentlessly tears
5	apart the boilerplate in the obfuscation of tax
6	avoidance schemes and lays out for all of us to see how
7	some of us are trying to get a grotesquely free ride
8	tax-wise.
9	His articles on illegal methods used by
10	corporations and by some very wealthy Americans to
11	avoid taxes have struck home, even in an administration
12	that does not seem particularly sympathetic. In early
13	February, the Bush administration increased by a third
14	the number of auditors for people suspected of hiding
15	income tax through tax shelters and other means.
16	There can be very little doubt that this
17	action was prompted by the fallout from the articles
18	David Johnston did last year on how the IRS looks for
19	tax cheating by wage earners more carefully than it
20	looks for cheating by people whose money comes from
21	their own businesses, investments, partnerships and
22	trusts.

23

It was also David Johnston who blew the

1	whistle on American companies that moved to Bermuda to
2	avoid taxes. As a result of the uproar, shareholders
3	of many of these companies are demanding that they
4	reincorporate in the United States. Similarly, a tax
5	gimmick that Johnston described in detail, which
6	enabled two top Sprint executives to save more than
7	\$100 million on taxes, is being investigated by the
8	IRS. The list could go on. As taxpayers, we owe a
9	debt of gratitude to David Cay Johnston and to Glenn
10	Kramen, the business editor of The New York Times.
11	Would you both please rise.
12	(Applause)
13	MR. JONES: Our fourth finalist is Steve
14	Inskeep of National Public Radio.
15	On the night of January 24, 2002, U.S.
16	Special Operations Forces conducted their largest raid
17	to date in Afghanistan, attacking two buildings in the
18	village of Oruzgan. U.S. military officials said that
19	more than a dozen senior Taliban figures were killed
20	and twenty-seven captured and taken away.
21	When journalists got to Oruzgan, however,
22	villagers told them that the men killed and captured
23	had nothing to do with the Taliban or al-Qaeda. With

1	no hard evidence, however, the Pentagon simply
2	dismissed the villagers' assertions.
3	Steve Inskeep was in Kandahar and unlike
4	many other journalists, he did not let the matter drop.
5	He went to Oruzgan himself and stayed there
6	interviewing and probing, and ultimately coming up with
7	evidence so convincing that the military released all
8	the prisoners taken in what had been revealed as an
9	ill-conceived and misguided attack in which there were
10	innocent civilian casualties.
11	Steve is, as you might expect, in the
12	Persian Gulf waiting. I ask you in his absence to join
13	me in honoring his exemplary work.
14	(Applause)
15	MR. JONES: Our fifth finalist is WFAA-TV,
16	a local television station in Dallas.
17	The drug bust looked like an open and shut
18	case, an informant led police to drug dealers who were
19	based on a quantity of white powder found in their car.
20	But the team of Brett Shipp and producer Mark Smith
21	smelled a rat.
22	In nearly fifty separate reports they
23	slowly uncovered a genuine police conspiracy, in which

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1	former drug felons turned professional informants had
2	fingered innocent people, usually illegal immigrants,
3	who were arrested on trumped-up charges. The white
4	powder often turned out to be ground-up wallboard or
5	billiard chalk, but the damage to those arrested was
6	devastating.
7	In a particularly powerful segment of
8	their coverage, they showed something that television
9	can do that no other medium can, they showed some
10	hapless immigrants in the company of a paid informant
11	going into a restaurant and theoretically leaving
12	hundreds of thousands of dollars in drugs in an
13	unlocked car. The dazed immigrants were then arrested
14	as they emerged from the restaurant in a clearly
15	contrived scam. Ultimately, WFAA's work contributed to
16	a major investigation, which went all the way to the
17	police chief and the district attorney general.
18	Brett Shipp and Mark Smith, please stand
19	up.
20	(Applause)
21	MR. JONES: Few journalistic
22	investigations have had more impact locally than that
23	of our last finalist, The Wisconsin State Journal of

1	Madison,	Wisconsin.,	when	it	probed	the	corruption	of
2	its state	e legislatur	e.					

Now please listen to this list. A powerful state senator who was considered a shoo-in to become the state's attorney general was charged with eighteen felonies, including illegally soliciting contributions from lobbyists and altering subpoenaed records. The senate majority leader was charged with twenty felonies, including extortion. The assembly speaker was charged with three felonies, the assembly majority leader with one. In all, forty-three felony charges were made and new legislative leadership pledged, of course, reform.

This all came from the work of Dee J. Hall and Phil Brinkman, who conducted scores of interviews and pored over hundreds of documents in a seven-month investigation. As often happens, the project sprang from the small moment when Dee Hall found that the candidate's campaign spokesman seemed to working on state time, from that thread all the rest unraveled. The Wisconsin State Journal is not a huge paper, but it took on some of the most powerful political powers in the state.

1	Please join me in saluting Dee Hall and
2	Phil Brinkman.
3	(Applause)
4	MR. JONES: Before I announce the winner
5	of the Goldsmith Prize I have a special citation to
6	present. In the course of their deliberations, the
7	judges were struck by a remarkable entry from The San
8	Francisco Chronicle by reporter Seth Rosenfeld. Seth
9	had been a journalism student at the University of
10	California at Berkeley, and seventeen years ago he got
11	a line on an intriguing story of how Ronald Reagan and
12	J. Edgar Hoover's FBI had abused their power at
13	Berkeley through unlawful covert intelligence
14	operations.
15	He pursued the story for seventeen years,
16	fighting for access to documents through the Freedom of
17	Information Act and he won. The final story was
18	published by the Chronicle as "The Campus Files:
19	Reagan, Hoover and the University of California Red
20	Scare." It was the judges' wish that Seth's work be
21	honored and, thanks to the Goldsmith-Greenfield
22	Foundation, he will also receive the \$2,000 award that
23	goes to all finalists.

1	The citation is as follows: "In a
2	seventeen year pursuit of truth, Seth Rosenfeld fought
3	a marathon legal battle to win the right to tell the
4	embarrassing and frightening story of how the Federal
5	Bureau of Investigation had misused its power. While
6	the story he sought to tell took place in 1967, its
7	relevance is clear. The perseverance and courage of
8	Mr. Rosenfeld and The San Francisco Chronicle are
9	inspiration to those who cherish a free press."
10	Mr. Rosenfeld, please come forward and
11	accept your citation.
12	(Applause)
13	MR. ROSENFELD: Thank you very much.
14	I'd like to say on behalf of myself and
15	the Chronicle that this is a great honor to share the
16	stage with so many terrific journalists. And it's real
17	encouragement to keep pressing in the face of official
18	resistance, even during a turbulent time, to find out
19	what some of the nation's most powerful intelligence
20	law enforcement agencies are doing with tax dollars and
21	civil liberties.
22	So in that spirit I'd like to thank the
23	Shorenstein Center and Walter Shorenstein and the

1	Greenfield and Goldsmith families very much for this
2	award.
3	MR. JONES: We now come to the moment when
4	the winner of the 2003 Goldsmith Prize for
5	Investigative Reporting is named. The award this year
6	goes to The Boston Globe for "Church in Crisis." Would
7	all members of the team please come forward.
8	(Applause)
9	MR. JONES: I'd like to make a correction.
10	I'm the former editor of small newspaper in Tennessee
11	that had a Searchlight Team. This is the Spotlight
12	Team.
13	Which of you would like to say something?
14	Robbie?
15	MR. ROBINSON: Thank you. Thank you all
16	very much. Thank you, Walter Shorenstein. Thank you
17	to the Greenfield family. Thank you very much for this
18	honor for the Globe.
19	These remarks, as you might anticipate,
20	are impromptu, but speaking on behalf of my colleagues
21	and myself, after what we now believe is somewhere in
22	the vicinity of 900 news articles since January 6th of
23	2002, this has been for all of us quite a roller

1	coaster ride. The demographics tell us half the people
2	in the Greater Boston area are Catholic, at least
3	nominally, and this has been very upsetting to
4	everybody, Catholic and non-Catholic. We all hope that
5	some change will result from this, much already has.
6	In the end, for all of us you have worked
7	on this, this comes down to the kind of journalism that
8	we all do in the business every day in one way or
9	another. Much of what we do focuses on the children
10	and issues that we cover and this is for the children.
11	Thank you very much.
12	UNIDENTIFIED: Like Robbie, I didn't
13	prepare for this either and that's because we knew we
14	were up against some really extraordinary competition.
15	I don't want to talk about our work, which Robbie
16	addressed, but I really want to pay tribute to all of
17	the others who were finalists for this award. The work
18	is enormously impressive and we're proud, all of us, to
19	work together with each other, but also to be part of
20	this extraordinary group of journalists who are here
21	today, so we want to pay tribute to you as well.
22	Thank you.
23	MR. JONES: There will be a plaque for

т	everyone, don t worry.
2	(Laughter)
3	MR. JONES: Let me tell you what it's like
4	to have Sy Hersh as the recipient of your annual Career
5	Award. On Friday, Sy sent us an e-mail which said in
6	part, "Tell Alex that I have a pretty wild piece coming
7	out this weekend in The New Yorker. The piece was
8	entitled "Lunch with the Chairman" and it was a
9	painstakingly sourced and devastating account of the
10	financial conflicts of interest that Richard Pearl has
11	regarding a war with Iraq.
12	As most of you know, Pearl is the chairman
13	of the Defense Policy Board, which is a group of
14	civilians who advise the Defense Department on all
15	manner of defense issues. As its chairman, Richard
16	Pearl has been hugely influential in pushing for
17	invasion of Iraq, something he has been advocating
18	since before 9/11.
19	Well, it turns out that Mr. Pearl is also
20	the managing partner in a venture capital company
21	called Trirene Partners, LP, which was chartered in
22	Delaware November of 2001 and whose main business,
23	according to a letter that Sy Hersh managed to get his

1	hands on, is to invest in companies dealing in
2	technology, goods and services that are of value to
3	homeland security and defense.
4	I won't go into the details of the piece
5	which I strongly commend to you, but I think you can
6	imagine that it was not likely to please Mr. Pearl. So
7	yesterday we get a second e-mail from Sy, saying, "Tell
8	Alex that Richard Pearl called me a terrorist yesterday
9	on one of the Sunday morning talk shows. You might
10	want to be sure to have your security people frisk me
11	before I'm allowed a drink." Being called a terrorist
12	by a powerful political figure may, in fact, be the
13	worst thing Sy Hersh has been called.
14	Henry Kissinger, for instance, is not a
15	member of the Hersh fan club. You see, it was Sy Hersh
16	who reported that then-Secretary of State Kissinger had
17	authorized wiretaps on seventeen National Security
18	Council aides. You were known to write a devastating
19	book called Henry A. Kissinger: The Price of Power,
20	which depicted Kissinger as double-dealing,
21	unscrupulous, self-serving and worse. Kissinger said
22	parts of the book were, and I quote, "a slimy lie".
23	But others disagreed, it won a National Book Critics

1	Circle Award in 1984, the same award that our colleague
2	Samantha Power has just won for her book on genocide.
3	Indeed Sy Hersh has won many fans and many
4	awards with his work, but maybe not so many friends.
5	In The Nation, Eric Alterman compared Sy to Bob
6	Woodward, Washington's other famous investigative
7	reporter. He said, "Woodward was the nice one. He
8	felt your pain and flattered your ego and maybe even
9	came to your dinner party. Sy Hersh, "he said, "he was
10	the nasty one. He didn't feel your pain, he caused
11	it."
12	(Laughter)
13	MR. JONES: But look at what he's done in
14	his remarkable career. Sy will be sixty-six next month
15	and he's been a reporter for nearly forty-five years.
16	He learned his craft as a wire service reporter and
17	specialized in some very early probes into biological
18	and chemical weapons. When the Associated Press, his
19	then employer, butchered a major piece, he quit and
20	became a freelance investigative reporter.
21	In 1969, he got a line on the secret
22	courts martial of an Army lieutenant named Calley, who
23	had been responsible for killing civilians in Vietnam

1	at a place called My Lai. The Hersh form of reporting
2	is relentless and it took that to shake loose what
3	happened. But the result was a series of stunning
4	stories about the murder of more than 450 people, which
5	won Sy just about every award in journalism, including
6	a Pulitzer Prize.
7	He's been at it ever since, doing it much
8	the same way. Phone calls, digging, going back,
9	bullying, bluffing, suggesting he knows more than he
10	knows, twisting arms, it isn't necessarily pretty. His
11	work is very often controversial. He's made mistakes,
12	even some bad ones. He's also, it should be said, had
13	as one of his targets John F. Kennedy, which may mean
14	that the spirits around the Kennedy School are unquiet
15	tonight.
16	But throughout his career his passion has
17	been to reveal what has been hidden, to tell secrets
18	that needed to be told and to let the people know the
19	truth about the world, especially about the government.
20	It is very much in the tradition of the
21	Goldsmith Award for Investigative Reporting that this
22	year's Career Award should go to the man who, for my
23	money, is the best investigative reporter ever. Seymour

1	M. Hersh.
2	(Applause)
3	MR. HERSH: So much for e-mails. I'm
4	also really happy, I've got to tell you, that this
5	procedure tonight didn't begin with a prayer. It's
6	great. We are not a theocracy, folks, believe it or
7	not. And unfortunately, we may end up in a holy war,
8	but tell it to the White House. So I thought what I'd
9	do is tell you, it's ten to 9:00 and talk a few minutes
10	just about like everybody I'm enormously impressed
11	by the awards. I heard about the people who won and
12	didn't win and it's remarkable we have such good
13	reporting.
14	It's also so interesting to me that none
15	of the stories really are out of Washington, because I
16	think it's a very tough time for us in Washington.
17	I've been around thirty-five or so years, since `64, in
18	Washington. I make the joke and the joke is, I've
19	never been so afraid since I watched the Wizard of Oz
20	with my six-year-old daughter. These guys scare me.
21	They're insulated. They're tough to get to.

beyond belief. He's been calling me a terrorist as you

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23

The Pearl story, his counterattack is

1	heard and worse, and it's just because I wrote a story
2	well within the bounds of what we do for a living. Is
3	there anybody who doesn't think Richard Pearl meeting
4	with Adnan Khashoggi, the middleman in Iran Contra, in
5	a secret lunch in Paris or in Marseilles in France,
6	it's a story and that's what we do for a living.
7	But these guys are really special. I'm
8	serious. This is a crowd that's going to put us into
9	something. I don't know what information the President
10	has. I have a lot of friends in the government. I've
11	never seen my peers, and even I've been around a long
12	time as you heard, as frightened as they are. It's
13	almost a waste to be a line officer in the State
14	Department or certainly an I&R. And many of the
15	bureaucracies there's just despair about the inability
16	of people to get meetings, to have an impact on
17	meetings.
18	It's very hard for the press. In
19	Washington they try hard. I was sort of mortified by
20	the news conference, a program president. There were
21	some very good questions. Just to show you what an
22	awful, one of the things that interested me, the
23	president had his, he turned sort of the press corps

1	into puppets, because he read from a list and he
2	bypassed an excellent reporter for The Washington Post,
3	Dana Millbank, who got the president mad. I know what
4	I would have done if I'd been there. I would have
5	stood up and said, I give my question over to Dana, and
6	see what happened.
7	But you can't do that. That's why I'm a
8	little crazy, I guess, because I would have done that.
9	But somebody should at some point. We can't let them
10	get away with orchestrating us like he did, the
11	president. We're not seals. I don't know what we can
12	do about it. Mendacity passes for daily occurrences
13	with the press secretary. There is no real standard
14	anymore of integrity or truth, because the White House
15	doesn't have any. So we're all left on our own to sort
16	of stagger around and try and figure out what's going
17	on. He is the president and he does have the power to
18	send our children to commit murder in the name of
19	democracy, and we respect that, we have to and we do.
20	But we've got a real crisis coming. But I
21	can tell you I wish there was better reporting out of
22	Washington. I know how hard it is, I know how tough it
23	is. I also know that we will survive this, even if we

end up in a hundred year religious war. I don't get
any of this is a White House that deals in a lot of
self-introspection, a lot of thinking. I don't think
the president after 9/11 asked for a briefing on the
Koran and what do we have here, what's really going on
here.

And we can talk to politics and I'm going to only speak for a few moments, but I'll just sort of tell you where I come off and what I think about the few little standards I have and the reason why Richard Pearl can just -- I don't care, he can call me names, but he's got to answer the question of what was he doing, that's the ultimate thing.

It is a sense that I think particularly at moments like this and having gone through the Vietnam War, having seen what we can do wrongly and for good reasons, for honest reasons, there was no attempt to take oil or something. We just did it, misguided, Cold War, etcetera, and the not learning is sort of scary. But I think the only job of a reporter is to hold people in public life to the highest possible standard and that's the simple way of looking at it. You simply have to do it. You can't compromise. We can't say,

1	Ari Fleischer just told another one. It's not funny.
2	It's not funny anymore.
3	We're getting down into a question of
4	there's been serious questions raised about some of the
5	probity of some of the statements Mr. Powell made, the
6	Secretary of State, who we all know is an honorable
7	man. So one of the stories I'm looking at is how did
8	he get some of the information he gave out, who briefed
9	him, who told him, who told him it was okay, what does
10	he feel about it now, because he's smart enough to know
11	that some of the stuff he put out wasn't good. I'm
12	sure he was told it was. Who's spinning the Secretary
13	of State? And why? So these are horrible stories I
14	try and report.
15	I guess one of the things I always think
16	about and just to show you how hard it is right now,
17	I'll tell you a couple of stories. One of the stories
18	I did that I really liked a lot was a story about the
19	CIA and domestic spying. I was at The New York Times a
20	lot of years, with Alex, different cities. I don't
21	know how you can stand working in New York, Alex.
22	But anyway, I was in Washington and one of

the stories I did was about the CIA spying on American

23

1	citizens and other things, domestic spying. And I
2	wrote it in December of 1974 and it led to Church
3	Hearings indirectly, pretty much led to it I think, and
4	there were a lot of investigations, sort of famous
5	hearings that Senator Frank Church, the late Frank
6	Church, did in an attempt, that failed ultimately, to
7	put some caps on the CIA and what they could do, what's
8	legal, what isn't legal.
9	You know, the truth of the matter is the
10	way it works in America is the president can call the
11	CIA director in and take a walk in the Rose Garden and
12	something bad can happen and it's never connected to
13	him and that bothers me. It shouldn't happen that way,
14	that's not what democracy is.
15	Just like I don't make light of the fact
16	that we all know in Washington that some of the people
17	who are arrested now, the al-Qaeda people, we know
18	where they're going. They're going to Thailand,
19	they're going to Diego Garicia. They're going to lose
20	a quarter of a finger a day. We know what's happening.
21	We don't really talk about it, because we know. We
22	know what they're doing, we're doing torture. We don't
23	do it directly, we pass it off to third parties.

1	That's wrong, that's not what we're about. And we
2	shouldn't be doing that. We all tolerate it, because
3	what else can you do? How much can you put your nose
4	into it?
5	So in any case, I learned a lot. The CIA
6	is an operation that's designed to go overseas.
7	They're here in America. They were put on to it by
8	Johnson anti-war people. I never could write it,
9	because I could never prove it, but the real drive was
10	to go after some of the black radicals, Stokely
11	Carmichael, etcetera. I know a lot of papers were
12	destroyed about it when I got into it I knew that's
13	what it was about, eventually morphed into something
14	more. They kept dossiers on anti-war people. They
15	opened mail. They broke into houses. They did all
16	sorts of stuff, everything you would expect an out of
17	control intelligence agency to do.
18	So some of the people who were talking to
19	me I ended up getting mad at them, because, you knnow,
20	expiation, you know, talk to me, you can get rid of it.
21	Sometimes I feel now I'm getting a lot of stuff, I've
22	got to tell you, lot of stuff from inside.
23	For some of you who remember Nathaniel

1	West, who wrote a wonderful novel called Miss Lonely
2	Hearts. It's about a guy who writes a gossip column
3	and one of the letters he gets is from, the way he sets
4	it up it's a sixteen-year-old girl and says she writes
5	this to the lovelorn column at The San Francisco
6	Chronicle, I guess, one of the papers in San Francisco.
7	This is a circa 1938-`37 setting. And she writes,
8	Dear Miss Lonely Hearts, I'm sixteen years old and
9	people tell me I have a wonderful figure and long blond
10	hair and great legs and I've never had a date. Do you
11	think it's because I have no nose?
12	So I feel like Miss Lonely Hearts a lot.
13	Just in the last week since I did Pearl, you can't
14	believe some of the stuff I'm hearing about from
15	inside. But it's not just enough to tell me, you have
16	to do more on the inside. I don't advocate people
17	breaking the law, but we're going to have to have
18	something break loose soon from inside. There are too
19	many people that know how vile it is on the inside
20	right now, how narrow it is, how a few people have a
21	lot of control over policy, they simply don't want to
22	hear anything outside.
23	The reason Richard Pearl can call me a

1	terrorist is because he represents a point of view
2	that's very closely held at the top of this government,
3	that if you're with us you're great, if you're against
4	us you're really against us. You're an absolute enemy
5	of the state. There's no such thing as loyal dissents
6	up close. I know there's some exaggeration, you might
7	think, but I don't think it is. I think it's closer to
8	the truth.
9	Anyway, back in `74 I got mad at one of my
10	guys one day, one of the CIA guys that was talking to
11	me, sort of F-U dumping this stuff on me. Why didn't
12	you do something about it? It's one of my favorite
13	stories. And he said to me, this is apocryphal. And
14	he said it was apocryphal. He said, let me tell you a
15	story, Hersh. This is literally how he did it.
16	In `56 there was a famous Party Congress
17	in Moscow where Khrushchev made Stalin a non-person and
18	he was just carrying on before all the party delegates.
19	Bam! Stalin this, Stalin that. All of a sudden,
20	somebody stood up in the middle of his speech from the
21	auditorium and said, hey, Comrade Khrushchev, where
22	were you when the trains were rolling east every night,

when our grandmothers and grandfathers who thought

23

1	thoughts that they shouldn't think we're going to
2	Siberia? Where were you when you couldn't publish
3	anything, any dissent? Where were you when it was to
4	be a Jew in Russia was to be put in the hands of the
5	NKPD intelligence service? Where were you? And
6	Khrushchev said, who said that? Who said that? My
7	friend waited. After thirty seconds Khrushchev said
8	no, total silence. He said, that's where I was. Okay?
9	So where are we? So one of the things we
10	have to deal with in the press corps, nothing to do
11	with editors, I've always hated editors as just a
12	matter of practice. I've never known an editor who
13	didn't like a good story. I've never known an editor
14	who said to me, oh, my God, it's a great story, but you
15	can't do it. With the Pearl story, it was like, you
16	know, it's not everybody's, you don't want that story,
17	some editors and some lawyers, because it's problems.
18	He's probably going to sue, he says he is, in England
19	anyway.
20	(Laughter)
21	MR. HERSH: Gimme a break. He can't sue
22	here. One nice thing about America is, I mean maybe
23	they'll get to this. We shouldn't talk about it.

1	though. Patriot Act part three, get rid of New York
2	Times versus Sullivan.
3	Anyway, I'm there on the way, by the way,
4	this second act of the Patriot Act that Chuck Lewis's
5	operation got its hands on. It's unbelievable.
6	They're backing off from it. But what can I tell you
7	about John Ashcroft? He confuses his personal
8	definition of God with the Constitution. So you've got
9	really, probably without question, the least
10	knowledgeable and the most dangerous Attorney General
11	we've ever had. If we get any more arrests, Bin al
12	Sheeb and Khalid Shiek, they're all important, but if
13	you go back and read what they said, this is it, we've
14	broken the back of al-Qaeda. The answer is there's a
15	lot of answers we don't have.
16	Anyway, the point of all this is to give
17	you some idea of where we're at. So here I am, Mr.
18	Tough Guy, and last fall I do a story of Massoueh.
19	Massoueh's this sort of poor schlepp. Actually, the
20	Russian Post ran a couple of stories that nobody picked
21	up on about him. There's testimony the government now
22	has that Massoueh was not the twentieth. He wasn't
23	picked. Bin al Sheeb. Bin Sheeba, rather, al Bin

1	Sheeba. I'm mangling it, but I assure you he's Arab.
2	How do you pronounce it? Bin al-Sheeba. But you guys
3	would know. You've done stories about it nobody's
4	touched. I've noticed it.
5	He has actually sung and said that we
6	didn't touch Massoueh. He wasn't going to be the
7	twentieth guy. He's too crazy. And the story I wrote
8	was out of a lot of guys I knew in the FBI and one guy
9	higher up in the community who told me that they got a
10	lot of problems with Massoueh, because they knew very
11	early he wasn't a big player. They had some
12	information from, I didn't write it, from British
13	intercepts, British monitoring, he was living in a
14	mosque and connected to a mosque and the British had
15	something on him.
16	He was sort of a self-starter. He comes
17	here, he's a crazy guy. I'm telling you the story for
18	a reason. He's a crazy guy who comes here and wants to
19	get into the act. He knows there's going to be a bomb,
20	a lot of people flying planes into buildings. He wants
21	to be one of the players with the big boys. He's far
22	too fanatical, too religious. The nineteen guys who
23	did it were very cool. One of them reported a small

1	crime. He had his car broken into a month before 9/11
2	and reported it, gave a police report. I mean, they
3	were cool. That doesn't mean there's a million of
4	them.
5	I noticed again in the paper the other
6	day, in the Post, Khalid Sheik Mohammed said, there's
7	are dozens of us ready to take, I noticed the word
8	dozens. I don't know, maybe it's a bad translation,
9	but it isn't thousands. And the issue of whether we've
10	been sold too much down the river on al-Qaeda or not is
11	a tough issue, because the day you write that story
12	something will happen. That's what every editor
13	thinks, but I tend to think we're way overboard on the
14	threat. Not that they're not bad guys, but I don't
15	think they're in every major city waiting to strike us.
16	That doesn't mean there's not an issue, but it's just
17	a question of how much we take these alerts to heart.
18	In any case, what I learned is that the
19	intel boys know he's no good. He's not one of the
20	twenty, but they also know he's in al-Qaeda. And here
21	Ashcroft's got him on a death penalty. And some very
22	senior guys in the FBI along with the guy in the CIA
23	make a pitch to Ashcroft. Drop the death penalty,

1	let's talk to this guy. He knows al-Qaeda. We have
2	nothing on al-Qaeda. It's been six months since 9/11 -
3	- this is the spring of 2002 let's go talk to the
4	guy. Ashcroft won't drop it, he wants to hang him.
5	So they never do talk to the guy, which is
6	amazing. And the guys are very pissed off about it,
7	because it's stupid, it's counterproductive and they've
8	got a narrow-minded, crazy Attorney General that they
9	can't deal with. So a lot of guys quit. Not because
10	of this, but it was one of a series of things. Some
11	very senior guys quit sort of quietly last summer.
12	Three or four top guys in the FBI who knew a lot about
13	terrorism just disappeared. One went to home cooking
14	school, seriously, went to be a cook, wanted to cook.
15	Interesting guy, though. Very interesting.
16	Anyway, the point of all this, so I write
17	this story about Massoueh saying, hey, you know, it's
18	more complicated than we think. He may not have been
19	the world's worst guy, he's not a good guy. He would
20	have done what they asked him, but they didn't ask him.
21	He wasn't invited to the party. There was a lot of
22	problems with it.
23	I'm sorry to tell you, that lady, Raleigh,

1	out in Minneapolis is a loon, all that stuff about the
2	FBI out there. There was a lot of problems with Pfizer
3	once. I give them all this stuff and I'm going to get
4	the series published and I'm going in the morning to
5	sort of pimp it for The New Yorker on television, which
6	is what I do, sometimes.
7	And I'm going down to CNN in the morning,
8	I'm thinking to myself, Jesus, maybe I'd better roll
9	back on this and just start off by saying, hey, by the
10	way, folks, I don't like Massoueh, I don't like what he
11	stands for, al-Qaeda's dangerous, but let me tell you
12	the problems with the story. In other words, Mr. Tough
13	Guy, My Lai, you've heard about all these tough
14	stories, looking Kissinger in the eye and Richard Pearl
15	and all that stuff, I was scared. I was nervous about
16	getting out in front, self-censorship. It got to me
17	and I can imagine how much it gets to a lot of other
18	reporters. It got to me big time, I was really worried
19	about this story. Because I was out there I felt I was
20	going to get exposed, I was going to look like a guy
21	who really didn't appreciate it.
22	I did whatever I did. The story was
23	ignored, because the story's always ignored. The New

1	Yorker had a great story the other week on John
2	WalkerLindh, just last week, on some of the misdoings
3	in the Justice Department. That was pretty much
4	ignored, too, because it doesn't fly in the face of
5	where we're going. In a funny way, we're driven a
6	little bit by a frenzy about the war. It's very hard
7	to take a deep breath and go the other way. John
8	Walker Lindh, there's a lot of aspects to that story,
9	but in any case it's worth reading.
10	So there we are. It's sort of scary. I
11	wish I could give you something optimistic to say. I
12	think this guy will do what he wants to do. If he
13	wants to go to war, he will. The only thing keeping
14	him back now is Blair. I can tell you right now the
15	military, despite all that talk you think, get down
16	deep, get below the chairman's level, they don't like
17	it. Smart officers don't like it, there's an awful lot
18	of dissent. But a few stories about it in the press.
19	Actually, at The Post Tom Ricks has done
20	some stuff and it's totally right on. It's tremendous.
21	I've never seen such disaffection. I know a lot of
22	three and four stars. I mean, it's very profound.
23	Nobody's going to talk about it. I can't write about

1	it, because I don't want to burn anybody. It's not a
2	popular war in the military among certain officers in
3	certain services, particularly the Marines.
4	And so there you are. I don't know what
5	we can do about it. We do our best. There's something
6	that makes Washington and going up against the flag and
7	the president I guess I would think it's no harder than
8	going up against the church or going up against the
9	cops in Dallas, believe me, I can imagine what that was
10	like for those guys down there.
11	But there's something about it that just
12	stops us. It's not from lack of trying. It's not the
13	fault of editors, there's no great censorship by the
14	publishers, but a lot of stories just don't get done.
15	And I don't know what to do about it. Nothing. Just
16	sit there and duck and wait, maybe buy a house in
17	Europe somewhere.
18	So let's do some questions. This is a
19	totally uncheerful account. Here we are celebrating
20	all this great journalism and I tell you folks we're
21	sort of stuck. We have a basically undemocratic
22	presidency and government that doesn't really believe

very much in what we do for a living, that thinks the

23

1	only way to deal with us is to manipulate us. And if
2	we get out of line or we get in trouble, we don't get
3	called on at speeches or press conferences and worse.
4	So there we are. It's always been part of it. I just
5	think it's so much worse now and so much more
6	frightening. And there we are.
7	Let's do some questions. Somebody must
8	have some questions.
9	MR. JONES: Before we go to questions.
10	(Applause)
11	MR. JONES: In addition to the prize that
12	we give Sy, we have another traditional present that we
13	give to the winner of this Career Award, so that you
14	can really aggravate George W. Bush even more than you
15	already do. The thought of you doing your work while
16	sitting in a Harvard chair with your name on it I'm
17	sure will really antagonize him. This is yours, and as
18	you can see it has your name on it.
19	(Applause)
20	MR. HERSH: is going to take a few
21	questions. We've got a microphone here, there and up
22	here. I would encourage you to line up at the mics,

and those of you who are journalists in the room, you

23

1	should feel welcome to step up and participate in this.
2	Yes, sir.
3	MR. HARRINGTON: Yes. First, Mr. Hersh, I
4	want to congratulate you on the award you received this
5	evening.
6	MR. HERSH: Thank you.
7	MR. HARRINGTON: My name is John
8	Harrington and I'm a mid-career student here at the
9	Kennedy School.
10	You mentioned earlier in your speech and I
11	want to quote, "There's no truth and integrity coming
12	out of the White House." Do you think it's these broad
13	and absolute statements that sometime give rise to
14	mistrust of the press when you paint a very broad and
15	absolute picture?
16	MR. HERSH: I'll make it little truth.
17	(Laughter)
18	MR. HARRINGTON: Okay, so you did adjust
19	your statement then; huh? That's all I wanted. I'm
20	happy.
21	MR. HERSH: Let me say this. On the
22	notion I do believe that the president believes what he

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says, if that's what you mean. I think he believes

23

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1	what he says. I think much of the evidence he
2	presented we now we've had case after case of things
3	falling apart. The story on al-Qaeda, they won't give
4	up on the al-Qaeda story, they won't give up on the al-
5	Qaeda connection to Iraq. They keep on pushing that
6	issue. I have friends in the CIA that tell me if they
7	hear one more story about weapons of mass destruction,
8	of nuclear weapons in Iraq, they're going to become
9	democrats. It's just not there on the inside. So
10	there are some serious problems.
11	Let me roll back, let me protect myself a
12	little bit. Obviously, there are an awful lot of
13	tremendous people in the government, particularly in
14	the intelligence service and the military. I just
15	happen to think that some of the people in the higher
16	levels of the White House and the little cluster that
17	works close to the president, I think they see the
18	press as something to be handled and they handle us. I
19	don't think they see it even in terms of an obligation.
20	I don't think they see a sense of obligation to be
21	candid with us. We're just something to be handled.
22	This is always true in all White Houses.
23	Everybody wants to sell the story the best they can,

1	but I've never seen a White House in which it has been
2	harder to get behind the facade. It's just very tough.
3	And they punish people. There's a tremendous amount
4	of withholding of access, etcetera. You either tell
5	the story their way or you don't have to tell it.
6	We had a story the other day in The New
7	York Times, with great fanfare told us that the
8	president actually sat through a movie two weeks ago,
9	just to show how calm he is, sat through a whole movie.
10	It's that kind of nonsense that gets published,
11	because people want to position themselves in such a
12	way that they can continue to have access. For
13	reporters on a beat it's very tough.
14	To refine what I said and to be a little
15	more serious about it, and I'm serious all the way
16	along, I'm dead serious about what I'm telling you,
17	we're in for a ride with these guys, I don't know where
18	it's going to take us. My belief is that their
19	attitude towards the press is that if it's a question
20	of any particular imbalance or anything that could be
21	upsetting to their policy or causes some embarrassment,
22	you withhold or you manipulate or you distort. And
23	that's what I mean. That's pretty serious. That's

1	very serious. I don't trust very much what the press
2	secretary says, because he's been demonstrated to say
3	falsehoods. But then, he's just a press secretary.
4	MR. WILSON: My name is Greg Wilson. I
5	work here at the Kennedy School.
6	Last week Ari Fleischer had a press
7	conference and it was sort of a classic moment in time
8	where what the press secretary says met with a burst of
9	laughter from the press corps because it was so absurd.
10	The video was on the internet, but it never made the
11	network broadcasts.
12	Basically, he said that the coalition of
13	the willing was a process that was being built and
14	developed, but countries weren't being bought or they
15	weren't being bribed. Right when he said that the
16	whole room exploded with laughter and he left the press
17	conference podium and walked away. But that video
18	never made the network news broadcasts. I was just
19	wondering if you had any comments, because often people
20	say it's tough to tell a story unless you have the
21	pictures.
22	MR. HERSH: Well, your story is the
23	gomment That's the same thing I'm talking about The

problem is this isn't just about some campaign horsing around, this is about committing a quarter million people to war.

Have some of you had a chance to read the new book by this marine, Jarhead, the one that was reviewed in The New York Times. What interested me about the book was that he was describing, he went through the same sort of training we're having in the Gulf War. Before the Gulf War he was in a Marine sniper squad. He was sort of an elite marine and he went through months and months of special training waiting for the war like our guys are doing, not as long obviously, but they've been there some for three, four, five weeks or more.

And this whole notion of we're going to do everything we can to fight a humane war, minimize casualties, he said, by the time the war began I wanted to -- this is literally what he said. He said, all I wanted to do is get out there and drink and dope and rape and murder. It wasn't a judgment, it's just what you're trained to do. He wanted to kill some Iraqis. The point he was making was, what do you expect? And so I don't quite know once we start a war how we can

1	really be so sure that we're going to minimize, it has
2	a potential for killing an awful lot of non-combatants,
3	a little on our soldiers.
4	So I don't quite know how Is it
5	morality? Is it common sense? I don't quite know how
6	we're here. I don't know how we're here. I don't know
7	why we're here. I really don't know. And it's
8	stunning to me that we're here. And it's stunning to
9	me that so many of us in the press corps, it doesn't
10	matter, we're beat. We can't beat a system that's as
11	powerful as the White House and its apparatus.
12	So why would the networks not put it on?
13	I can give you a million reasons, but one of the major
14	ones has to do with continue to have good relationships
15	with the, they want to put people, they want to embed
16	their people, they want to be able to get the story.
17	As much as I think the internet is fantastic, it's an
18	incredible device that cuts across all ideologies,
19	cable television in terms of the war and what they're
20	doing to fan the war and with the vested interests in
21	the war is stunning to me.
22	And there are a lot of reporters I know
23	that already have contracts for books on the war and

1	are covering the war. You can't begin to explain to
2	them, if you've got a contract for a book on the war
3	and you're covering the war, don't you think that might
4	impact how you would write about the war? No,
5	absolutely not. I don't know how we got here. All I
6	know is we're going to all be real sorry soon.
7	Eric?
8	MR. ALTERMAN: Sy, I think Alex probably
9	spoke for most of the room, I don't know, when he
10	called you the best investigative reporter of all time.
11	I certainly share that feeling.
12	MR. HERSH: You're not by brother-in-law,
13	right?
14	(Laughter)
15	MR. ALTERMAN: I wouldn't be surprised if
16	a lot of editors who you work with call you probably
17	the most difficult investigative reporter of all time.
18	But I think it's fair to say that you can almost
19	measure the health of the profession by whether or not
20	you're working steadily, whether or not your work is
21	being treated with respect.
22	I thought Bob Thompson wrote a beautiful
23	profile of you one of the longest articles I read in

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1	my life in the Washington Post Magazine, where he
2	compared the period where you were published in The New
3	York Times in the early `70s, as if they were
4	publishing Izzy Stone's weekly every day in The New
5	York Times.
6	The New York Times is still the most
7	powerful journalistic institution we have, still the
8	most influential, despite the network, despite the
9	company in the room, I don't think we can argue that.
10	I'm wondering if you could reflect a little bit on your
11	history with that institution. In other words, here's
12	the most powerful journalistic institution we have and
13	the most influential. It loves you and it hates you.
14	It wants you and it doesn't want you. It doesn't know
15	what to do with you. Is there a place for someone
16	who's not as well known, who's not as powerful, doesn't
17	have the kind of cards you bring to the table to do
18	that kind of reporting in an institution like that,
19	where it's most necessary?
20	MR. HERSH: Do you somehow, Eric, think
21	I'm into self-immolation? Do you think I'm some bomb
22	from Vietnam, I'm going to burn myself in protest?
23	MR. ALTERMAN: Yeah, I do, actually.

1	MR. HERSH: I'll pass. I'll pass on The
2	New York Times.
3	MR. ALTERMAN: That's an accomplishment of
4	some sort.
5	MR. HERSH: We should go a couple more.
6	Hello, Mr. Secretary.
7	MR. GLICKMAN: Thank you.
8	I'm just fascinated by you and I had the
9	privilege of serving both the legislative and executive
10	branch of government. I'm listening to all this stuff
11	and I'm thinking to myself, boy, do we only have one
12	branch of the government in the county? Is Article II
13	the only branch of government? And what strikes me
14	about this conversation is you've only talked about
15	Article II. There's been no mention of Article I. The
16	founding fathers kind of intentionally made Article I
17	the Congress, I think because they believed that one
18	branch of government was slightly more equal than the
19	other.
20	You haven't mentioned the Congress in
21	terms of your contacts, in terms of your sources, in
22	terms of who you deal with. Has the Congress become
23	irrelevant in all these stories?

1	MR. HERSH: It's gotten so much dumber
2	it's embarrassing. That's the real problem, it's the
3	dumbing of Congress is one of the biggest problems we
4	have. We can all blame the Democrats, but I can tell
5	you right now there are a lot of wonderful conservative
6	Republicans with great ideology, Henry Hyde. People
7	who are really sticklers, who know there are a lot of
8	problems who aren't talking about it, who are just as
9	afraid as some of the Democrats who wonder what the
10	hell's going to happen if I go out against this guy,
11	will I win the nomination, etcetera, etcetera.
12	So of course there's been a collapse of
13	the Democratic party, but there's also been a collapse
14	of Congress. When I first got to Washington in the
15	`60s, we used to kvell when the annual Senate and House
16	Appropriations Hearings on defense spending came up,
17	because you knew in those classified hearings when the
18	intelligence community and the military community had
19	to go in and explain some of the more sensitive weapons
20	they were buying, you knew there was incredible
21	questioning. Even old man Stennis, the senator from
22	Mississippi, you knew there'd be great questioning. It

doesn't exist anymore. John Stennis is now replaced by

23

1	John Warner. What, a 200-point swing? What can I tell
2	you? So it's not just that smart anymore. It's not
3	that smart. It's not that interesting.
4	In the `70s, when I was a kid at The New
5	York Times, every reporter will tell you you had a
6	relationship. You leak me this, I'll do this,
7	hearings. You had Harold Hughes of Iowa, who was on
8	the Armed Services Committee. There was some series of
9	articles I was running about a yeoman, something about
10	the Vietnam War, some guy that was just ratting out the
11	generals on bombing without authority. And Harold
12	Hughes wanted an investigation. And he said they beat
13	him up so badly in the committee, Thurman and Stennis
14	and Symington, he said he cried, he told me, but I got
15	the hearing and we had an investigation to do. He got
16	the hearing.
17	Jim Woolsey right now was one of the
18	people who was pretty active in it. He was then sort
19	of, he was actually a Joe McCarthy Democrat once in his
20	life, he'll probably sue me for it, in London, though.
21	(Laughter)
22	MR. HERSH: I just think it's appalling.
23	I do some of the stories. I did something Bill Movers

1	had me do. It was an old story, but I did it because
2	he's smart, Moyers is smart.
3	I did a story a year ago for The New
4	Yorker. It came from guys in Delta. I can tell you
5	that. And they're fighting the war. The war's two
6	weeks old. The war is real simple. Three or four
7	hundred special forces guys did amazing things in the
8	war with the help of bombs, etcetera. There was a lot
9	of deal-making, you go to the various tribal chiefs and
10	you cut a deal.
11	But basically, the war was won very
12	quickly, very early and it was a great coup, to their
13	everlasting credit. And they had a lot of bad guys
14	al-Qaeda captured in a town called Kanduz. This is
15	late November after the first battles. They won a
16	first early skirmish. And then they had them all
17	captured, they had six, eight, maybe ten thousand.
18	And we had the air. We were flying all
19	over. One night they got an order. There was a
20	channel cut out of the air pocket. They were denied a
21	channel. There was a ten-mile corridor they could not
22	operate in for a week, and the corridor went from
23	Kanduz about 150 miles or a little more, a couple of

1	hundred kilometers, into Pakistan. And what it was
2	they later they went nuts, because their job, they
3	were going around happily killing people with the
4	choppers, all of a sudden they couldn't fly in the
5	zone. And every night planes started flying out,
6	Pakistani airplanes. Initially they were told the goal
7	was Musharraf who needed help. His intelligence
8	people, the Pakistani ISI, and by the way, the arrest
9	of the sheik the other day in Pakistan in a house owned
10	by ISI people. I mean, the real question I'm glad
11	he was arrested, but it does raise a lot of questions
12	still of how many al-Qaeda are there? How many Taliban
13	are there in Pakistan? What does the government really
14	know? Giving us that guy, was that his way of buying
15	us off so he can stay neutral in the U.N.? Who knows
16	what the game plan is.
17	But in any case, he had a few hundred or
18	more Pakistani military people who were training the
19	al-Qaeda, including two generals. And he had to get
20	them out. He had to get them out, we could not arrest
21	his people, because it would have been too humiliating
22	for him. He probably would have been overthrown. He
23	was in real worry. And it was a reasonable thing, he's

1	our guy. So we flew him out. We lost control.
2	Every ISI guy took out as many al-Qaeda as
3	he could, so anywhere from 2,500 to 4,000 people got
4	out. And for the life of me and the best Rummie
5	could do on that story was to say and there had been
6	reports in the press. Guys in the field had said
7	there's planes going on, all that stuff, and Rummie
8	said, I don't know anything about it. News to me. He
9	didn't deny it. And it just slipped by, I don't
10	understand.
11	It's not the press that interests me,
12	where in the hell was Congress on a story like that?
13	They could get it. Call in hearings. The smart guy is
14	Levin and of course, Chris Dodd is smart, but he's
15	Chris Dodd. Much as I adore him, he's great and he's
16	wonderful, but ambivalent's a good word on a lot of
17	things. He's so smart and he knows it.
18	But Levin is great, Armed Services
19	Committee, he's the one guy I know they're afraid of in
20	the Republicans. I know the White House. It's the one
21	guy they don't like. When he starts a series of
22	questions, people have told me high up in this
23	administration believe it or not I've got a couple

1	and they say he's the one guy we don't know where he's
2	going, because he's too smart. But he won't do it.
3	You can't get anybody to do it. It's an incredible
4	failure, I mean, it's a staggering failure. Does it
5	say something about money and politics? Does it say
6	something about I don't know about what.
7	But obviously it's a loaded question. You
8	don't disagree, do you? Or do you?
9	MR. GLICKMAN: No, but I'm more interested
10	in what you have to say.
11	(Laughter)
12	MR. JONES: We've got one more up here.
13	MR. HERSH: Yes, sir. Last one. It's
14	9:25.
15	FROM THE FLOOR: Could you please
16	elaborate on some of the instances of fabrication,
17	fraud, manipulation that you alluded to. To give you a
18	couple to possibly choose from, the February 5th Powell
19	speech where he called the U.K. intelligence document
20	fine, which turned out, well, you know the story.
21	MR. HERSH: Plagiarism.
22	FROM THE FLOOR: More than that, but also

inflated and altered. The recent Niger--

23

1	MR. HERSH: Stop right there. That's
2	interesting. That's the most interesting right now.
3	FROM THE FLOOR: The aluminum tubes.
4	MR. HERSH: The tubes you can argue, you
5	can argue that any way you want. The Niger's really
6	interesting.
7	FROM THE FLOOR: And the spying. I don't
8	know if you believe that the e-mail that supposedly,
9	the NSA thing that ordered the surge in
10	MR. HERSH: If the NSA wants a surge in
11	spying on the U.N., what else do you want them to do?
12	I'm glad they're doing it. I'm sorry somebody leaked
13	it, if it's true. But that seems to be, they're
14	talking about picking up e-mails, they're not talking
15	about breaking into offices in that memo, they're
16	talking about picking up e-mails and monitoring the
17	people in the, they're going to have a tough vote and
18	they want to know what the thinking is. They could
19	just as easily get it from reading the press.
20	In one way the American press corps has
21	been great, on the whole U.N. thing, they've been
22	terrific. You really can learn a lot. And that's
23	largely because, among other things, it's the U.N. We

1	have foreign governments talking to us. We can get a
2	lot of informed comment from the French and the
3	Germans, although if I were those countries, I'd really
4	start investing in homeland security. Maybe Richard
5	can cut a deal. I withdraw that.
6	(Laughter)
7	MR. HERSH: in any case, the Niger is
8	interesting for this reason. Niger is the case where
9	there was an allegation that the Iraqis had been buying
10	uranium and there was some contact between Iraq and
11	Niger. There was some uranium ore shipped and there
12	were papers presented that turned out to be falsehoods.
13	They were made public and there was some embarrassment
14	in this government.
15	And I'll tell you what the people on the
16	inside say to me, it didn't come through normal
17	channels. There's a lot of intelligence that doesn't
18	get through George Tenant's hands that's getting to
19	people through the DOD and other places. There's
20	little special collection cells set up now. That's one
21	of the sort of incredible breakdowns in civilization
22	we've had. Because normally the CIA director would see
23	everything and vett it. And there's stuff going

1	directly into the White House from groups in the
2	Pentagon and elsewhere, Doug Feiss, Sharpe and others.
3	It's been written about, but not to the extent that
4	probably it should be, but it's hard to get it. What
5	I'm telling you is just fragmentary, although I haven't
6	written it, but I'm telling you.
7	In any case, it wasn't a good fraud.
8	There was no way it wasn't caught. My friends on the
9	inside are very upset about it, because somebody passed
10	it on. Somebody said, it really doesn't matter that it
11	isn't good, it might work, and let the secretary drop
12	it off. I can tell you right now, from inside the
13	government people say to me, if there's nothing, I have
14	an e-mail from somebody, a station chief, who's very
15	involved and his answer is, there's nothing as
16	dangerous as allowing intelligence you know not to be
17	good to get to the national command authority leaders
18	and not stopping it when you know it's not good.
19	There's nothing as dangerous as perpetuating a lie on
20	an eve of a very dangerous war. And that kind of stuff
21	has gotten a lot of people very, very upset, if it's
22	so.
23	So Niger is the one that interests me the

1	most right now. Sort of running it what they call in
2	the intelligence community is you white out, you try to
3	find out where it started, who said what, what the real
4	story is, who fabricated these pretty bad fabrications.
5	They were so bad that any good professional
6	intelligence officer with some skill in the area would
7	pick it up right away. Impossible that our
8	intelligence people did not pick it up, unless it
9	wasn't given to certain people to vett and it was
10	passed on into this private channel. If that's going
11	on, and what I'm telling you, obviously I think it is,
12	we're dealing with a very serious issue
13	When you have the major, major spokesman
14	for the government in the State Department being given
15	information he has no idea is not good, but there are
16	other people in the government who have a pretty good
17	idea it isn't and they're not sharing that information,
18	you're on the edge of sort of chaos and that's scary.
19	Goodbye.
20	(Applause)
21	MR. JONES: Sy, may you live a long life,
22	sincerely.
23	(Applause)

1	MR. JONES: Let me remind you that the
2	finalists and winners of the Goldsmith Awards will take
3	part in a seminar tomorrow in the Malkin Penthouse,
4	which is on the top floor of this building. The
5	seminar will deal with the present and future of
6	investigative reporting. We've heard a lot about that
7	tonight. We'll be talking more about it tomorrow.
8	This is open to the public and all of you will be most,
9	most welcome. We start at 8:30 with a continental
10	breakfast, the seminar begins at 9:00.
11	Let me once again congratulate all of you
12	who are honored here tonight, all of you. Goodnight.
13	(Applause)
14	(Whereupon, at 9:28 p.m., the session
15	was adjourned.)
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This is to certify that the preceding transcript is an accurate record based on the recordings of the proceedings taken:

Before: ALEX JONES, Moderator

In the Matter of:

THE GOLDSMITH AWARDS

Date: March 11, 2003

Place: Cambridge, Massachusetts

Martin T. Farley Advance Services