

The Times Wins a Pulitzer For the Pentagon Papers

NYTimes By PETER KIHSS MAY 2 1972

The 1972 Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service in journalism was awarded yesterday to The New York Times for publication of the Pentagon Papers — documents showing how the United States became involved in the Vietnam war.

Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, won the Pulitzer Prize for national reporting for his disclosures of Nixon Administration policymaking during the India-Pakistan war.

But for what was believed to be the first time in the 56-year history of the prizes, the Columbia University board of trustees, who officially award them, issued a statement saying a board majority "had deep reservations about the timeliness and suitability of certain of the journalism awards."

While the trustees said they had accepted all the recommendations made by the advisory board on the Pulitzer Prizes, largely because they had done so in the past, they added that "had the selections been those of the trustees alone, certain of the recipients would not have been chosen."

Although none of the members of the 23-man board who could be reached would be quoted on which awards were

opposed, it was learned that the controversy involved the prizes for Mr. Anderson and The Times. In both instances, there was argument over the way that official Government documents had fallen into journalistic hands.

In addition to 11 prizes in journalism, there were six awards in letters and one for music. For the first time since 1968, no award was made for drama.

The cultural awards were as follows:

General Non-Fiction — "Stillwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945," by Barbara W. Tuchman, her second Pulitzer Prize following her 1963 award for "The Guns of August."

Biography — "Eleanor and Franklin," by Joseph P. Lash, the private and public lives of President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Fiction — "Angle of Repose," by Wallace Stegner, who directs the writing program at Stanford University.

History — "Neither Black Nor White," by Carl N. Degler, on the question of slavery in the United States.

Poetry — "Collected Poems,"

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by James Wright, professor of English at Hunter College.

Music — "Windows," an orchestral piece by Jacob Druckman, a member of the faculty of the Juilliard School of Music.

The journalism awards included the following:

General local reporting — Richard Cooper and John Machaccek, of The Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union, for coverage of the Sept. 13, 1971 Attica prison riot, including disclosure that the hostage had been shot.

Special local reporting — Timothy Leland, Gerard M. O'Neill, Stephen A. Kurkjian and Ann DeSantis, of The Boston Globe, for exposure of corruption in Somerville, Mass.

International reporting — Peter R. Kann of The Wall Street Journal for coverage of the India-Pakistan War, including forecasts, combat reporting and a diary.

Editorial writing — John Strohmeier of The Bethlehem (Pa.) Globe-Times for an editorial campaign to reduce racial tensions in a situation of hostility encountered by Puerto Ricans and of charges of police brutality.

Editorial cartooning — Jeffrey K. MacNelly of The Richmond (Va.) News Leader for a portfolio of cartoons during the year.

Spot News Photography — Horst Faas and Michel Laurent, of The Associated Press, for their picture series on "Death in Dacca," showing Bangladesh vengeance against Pakistanis. It was a second Pulitzer prize for Mr. Faas.

Feature photography — Dave Kennerly of United Press International for dramatic photographs of the Vietnam war, showing loneliness and desolation.

Commentary — Mike Royko of The Chicago Daily News, for a column he has been writing since 1959.

Criticism — Frank Peters Jr. of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who has been that newspaper's music critic since 1967.

The prizes provide for \$1,000 awards in each category, aside from the gold medal for public service, and the teams involved will share their \$1,000 allocations, while each member will get a certificate.

There were 6933 entries for the journalism awards, screened first by nine juries consisting of 45 editors and publishers. The jury recommendations go up to a 13-member Advisory Board, set up under the will of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of The New York World.

The board may accept, reject or substitute recommendations, and its recommendations then go to the Columbia trustees for final decision.

In the case of The New York

Times, an entry in the public-service category had been accompanied by separate nominations for Neil Sheehan, the Washington correspondent who first obtained the Pentagon Papers, in both national and international reporting categories.

The public-service jury recommended a gold medal for both The Times and Mr. Sheehan, but the Advisory Board made its recommendation only for the newspaper, with members arguing that the prize in this category was not intended for an individual.

The Pentagon Papers had been commissioned in 1967 by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, and they involved nearly 40 volumes of 2.5 million words. They were described in articles by The Times last June and July, with the United States Supreme Court upholding the right of publica-

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Weekend Edition of tomorrow today, tonight. Daily paper tomorrow. Times: 10:00 AM, 12:00 PM, 5:00 PM, 10:00 PM. Daily Edition: 10:00 AM, 12:00 PM, 5:00 PM, 10:00 PM. Full U.S. report on Page 36.

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15 CENTS

SUPREME COURT, 6-3, UPHOLDS NEWSPAPERS ON PUBLICATION OF THE PENTAGON REPORT; TIMES RESUMES ITS SERIES, HALTED 15 DAYS

Nixon Says Turks Agree To Ban the Opium Poppy

PRESIDENT CALLS STEEL AND LABOR

Pentagon Papers: Study Reports Kennedy Made 'Gamble' Into a 'Broad Commitment'

BURGER DISSENTS

when the Indian army was winning independence for a new nation of Bangladesh in what had been East Pakistan.

In Washington yesterday, Mr. Anderson said: "The Pulitzer Prize is the Academy Award of journalism, so I have to be both pleased and proud to receive it. But far more is the significance of the award.

"This was given for exposing Government secrets. The Pulitzer board therefore has recognized the right of the people to know what goes on in the backrooms of government, and that's more important than any personal satisfaction I might have."

Yesterday was the 11th time that a drama had failed to win a Pulitzer Prize, the last instance being in 1968. The jury consisted of Walter Kerr, Richard Watts and Judith Crist, all critics. Mr. Kerr said they had voted unanimously against any award after considering "five or six" possibilities.

tion, despite injunction efforts by the Attorney General.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times, said yesterday:

"All of us on The Times are deeply proud of this award for the Pentagon Papers. It is important to us today, and it will be important always."

Mr. Sulzberger is a member of the Columbia University board of trustees, but he absented himself during the consideration of the journalism awards because The Times was being discussed. He did not vote on any of the journalism awards or on the statement of the board of trustees.

A. M. Rosenthal, managing editor of The Times, said yesterday:

"This Pulitzer award means a great deal to everybody on the paper. It symbolizes to us the support we have received from the great majority of the American press in our decision to print the Pentagon Papers and during the court battle.

"It is an award to the paper and those who took part in the preparation of the series and the decision-making, from the publisher on down. We are all particularly proud of Neil Sheean for the tenacity, knowledge and professional ability that contributed so pivotally to the whole project."

John Hastings, a spokesman for Columbia University, said the journalism awards had been the subject of discussion and voting at an unusual special board of trustees meeting on the prizes Sunday night at the Columbia University Club from 8 to 11:15 P.M. and again yesterday at the university from 3 to 4:10 P.M.

Federal Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan, a trustee, abstained from the discussion and voting because the question of newspapers' right to publish the Pentagon Papers had been an issue in the Federal courts.

Mr. Anderson's national reporting award involved his disclosures of White House and other discussions that pictured President Nixon as having favored the Pakistani side when