

APPENDICES

Synopsis of All the King's Men

Willie Stark, the major character of the story, is a farmer who tries to bet his luck in politics. He starts his political career as a county treasurer. As a naïve beginner, Willie has no idea of political tricks so that he relies only on his honesty and idealism to raise his career. He is too straight and too plain to join in politics that many of his friends make a joke on him for his stiffness.

No one in his town pays attention to Willie until one day his name emerges as a passionate activist who roars over the town to oppose the county commissioner. He tries to warn people that the county commissioner is involved in a corruption during the building of the schoolhouse. Nevertheless, the people do not pay any response on his warning. Three years later, the people are sorry for their neglect of Willie's warning. Three students die when the schoolhouse's bricks falls over them. According to Willie's accusation, the county commissioner provides poor-quality material to build the schoolhouse. He cheats people's money for his own good. The accident coincidentally promotes Willie's popularity among his townspeople

Collecting the people's support, Willie dares himself to run for the governor election. Willie does not realize his candidanship is used by his fake sponsor, Joe Harrison, to make him his dummy. Willie is meant to be a governor

who will be under Harrison's control. When Willie discovers the truth, he steps back from the governorship but he determines to win in the next election.

The experience opens Willie's eyes that politics is a matter of tricks. From this point he recognizes the necessity of mastering the captivating and influencing expertise. The people favor his approach and trust him to be the next governor.

During his governance, Willie actually still keeps his idealism. He sides with the poor and he institutes a radical series of liberal reforms designed to tax the rich and ease the burden of the state's poor farmers. But in pursuit of his ideal goal he uses any means to strengthen his political position. Moreover, in order to make his ideals come true, Willie has to conquer any obstacles he faces. He, thus, blackmails and bullies his enemies into submission by the help of his obedient underlinks. The actions inevitably bring Willie to apply his own policies undisturbed and it turns out that they lead Willie to be a political tycoon in his state.

Synopsis of All the President's Men

On June 18, 1972, the *Washington Post* front page story reports the previous day's break-in at the Democratic National Committee's office in the Watergate complex, Washington DC. Five men are arrested while attempting to photograph documents and place bugging devices in the offices. The White House dismisses the crime as a 'third-rate burglary'. Woodward and Bernstein who work as journalists at the *Washington Post* discovered that one of the burglars, James McCord, Jr., is a former CIA employee, recently employed as a security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of President Nixon (CRP).

For several months, Woodward and Bernstein has been continually writing front page story exposing links between Watergate and the CRP, but are unable to directly connect the burglars to any one close to Nixon. Eventually, in an October 10, 1972 story, Woodward and Bernstein are able to disclose in detail that the Watergate break-in is part of a larger effort to sabotage Nixon's political opponents. The operation is obviously paid through CRP under the direction of some of Nixon's closest aides with Nixon's approval.

The disclosure of the Watergate scandal puts Nixon and his aides into a serious trouble. His aides both in the White House and in the campaign are charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice. Nixon himself is facing an investigation by the House Judiciary Committee which might bring him to the impeachment if he is found guilty.

Biography of Robert Penn Warren

Robert Penn Warren (1905-1989) was born in Kentucky and educated at Vanderbilt University, the University of California, Yale University, and Oxford University. Making his literary debut as a member of the 'Fugitive' group of young Southern poets, Warren subsequently took his place as one of the America's most multifaceted leading men of letters. As editor of the *Southern Review*, he deeply influenced the development of Southern writing. As a critic, a teacher, and an anthologist, he played an important role in American higher education. Above all, however, Warren will endure as a poet and a novelist whose works have been accorded a rare combination of critical and popular recognition.

He was awarded both the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, and in 1986, he was invested as Poet Laureate of the United States.

(Adopted from Warren, Robert Penn. 1946, All the King's Men. New York: Harcourt, Inc.)

Biography of Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein

Robert Woodward was born on March 26, 1943 in Geneva, Illinois and was raised nearby Wheaton. The son of a Republican lawyer and judge, Woodward attended Yale University on an ROTC scholarship, graduating with a BA in History and English in 1965. He then served as a communication officer in the US Navy from 1965 to 1970. After leaving the service, he contemplated attending law school, but then decided to seek reporting jobs with the *Washington Post* or the *New York Times*. Being turned down for lack of experience, he spent a year as a reporter for the *Montgomery County Sentinel* in Maryland before getting a position at *The Washington Post* in 1971. At the time of the Watergate break-in, Woodward had been at the *Post* less than nine months and had worked as a reporter for less than two years.

In May 1973, the *Washington Post* received the Pulitzer Prize for Woodward and Bernstein's Watergate coverage. Published in June 1974, All the President's Men was a best-seller, receiving strong reviews and extensive media coverage.

Bernstein and Woodward released another book focusing on Nixon's personal life after his resignation, The Final Days.

Woodward continued working at the *Washington Post*, becoming assistant managing director in 1981. He also continued writing and has produced numerous best-sellers.

Carl Bernstein was born on February 14, 1944 in Washington DC, and raised in nearby Silver Spring, Maryland. His parents were social activists and members of the American Communist Party. He began working as a copy boy at the *Washington Evening Star* at age sixteen, and after finishing high school attended part-time classes at the University of Maryland. He eventually began contributing stories at the *Star* and in 1965 moved to New York City to work as a reporter at the *Elizabeth Daily Journal* in New Jersey. After one year at the *Journal*, Bernstein returned to Washington DC, and took a reporter position at the *Washington Post*.

Soon after finishing The Final Days, Bernstein left the *Washington Post* in 1976; he contributed articles to the *Rolling Stone*, the *New Republic*, and the *Time* and worked as Washington Bureau Chief for ABC News from 1979 to 1981. From 1981 to 1984, he was a correspondent for ABC in New York and since 1972 he has been a visiting lecturer at New York University.

<<http://www.utexas.edu/research/fa/woodstein.bio.html>>

