

Folder 63 - Commencement Speaker
Professor John Hohenberg 1971

Mr. President,

It is a privilege and an honor to present on behalf of the Faculty, Administration, and Board of Trustees of Wilkes College, this candidate for the Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters.

The College has established criteria for honorary degrees consistent with its primary mission, The development of a sound intellect, and an awareness of the associated social responsibilities imposed by education in a free society.

The honorary degrees awarded by the College are intended to call to the attention of Wilkes students, Faculty, Alumni, and Friends, selected individuals of distinguished achievement.

John Hohenberg was born in New York City and was educated at the University of Washington in Seattle and the Columbia School of Journalism. Upon graduation he was awarded the Pulitzer Traveling Scholarship for the year 1927 to 1928.

During his extensive newspaper career he covered two presidential campaigns, numerous campaigns in New York State and New York City, helped in an investigation that led to the reform of New York State's mental hygiene law, and for five years served as a United Nations and foreign correspondent.

Professor Hohenberg began his newspaper career in 1923 as a reporter for the Seattle Star, and while in college, served briefly on the New York World then as a United Press Correspondent, and then became a special correspondent for several English and American newspapers from various points in Europe.

He was assistant city editor of the New York Post from 1928 to 1933 and a political writer and military affairs editor of the New York Journal and Journal-American from 1933 to 1942. He was the United Nations and Washington

correspondent for the New York Post, including service abroad from 1946 to 1950. From 1943 to 1945 he served in the U. S. Army.

John Hohenberg has been a Professor of Journalism at the Columbia University School of Journalism since 1950, and the administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes since 1954.

After joining the Columbia Faculty, Professor Hohenberg wrote two widely used textbooks. He also published and served as commentator for two anthologies, one of which was "The Pulitzer Prize Story" which was selected for inclusion in the White House Library.

In 1965, he won his first Sigma Delta Chi Distinguished Service Award for his "Foreign Correspondence: The Great Reporters and Their Times."

Three years later he was again honored by the Professional Journalistic Society for his "Two Worlds: Policy, Press and Public Opinion in Asian-American Relations."

In 1968, he undertook a world-wide study of the relationship between Free Peoples and a Free Press during which he traveled extensively in Europe and the Soviet Union. The result was his seventh book, "Free Press/Free People: The Best Cause." He is currently at work on his eighth book which he titled, "New Era in the Pacific" due for publication in 1972.

President Michelini,

"In recognition of his years of service as secretary and member of the Pulitzer Prize Advisory Board, his eminence as a working journalist for over 40 years, his contributions of great significance as the author of many outstanding books and articles, ~~his most recent book dealing with "Free Press/Free People"~~ and his years of ^{*Dedicated service*} ~~dedication~~ as an educator," it is my distinct honor to present to you Professor John Hohenberg, and ask you to confer upon him the honorary degree, Doctor of Humane Letters.

John Hohenberg,
702 Journalism,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y. 10027.

(212-280-3841 or 3842)

FIFTY YEARS FROM NOW

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Text of Commencement Address at Wilkes
College on June 6, 1971

*

It is a particular pleasure and honor for me, as a life-long journalist, to celebrate this Commencement with you at Wilkes, a college named after one of the greatest of journalists. ~~It is not~~ ^{not often} ~~often that~~ ^W we journalists are so appropriately enshrined, for we are on the whole a breed of crochety and highly fallible human beings who are not especially given to minding our own business.

Our shining virtues, which I shall mercifully not try to catalogue here, are generally overlooked by our detractors, who pile on us all manner of high crimes and misdemeanors, as the following quotation from one of our most eminent critics illustrates:

"Can any man recollect a period when the press groaned with such a variety of desperate libels? Such is their number that one would imagine there is not a ... single scrap of paper bought but in order to manufacture a libel."

This was not extracted from the catalogue of reproaches that are now being compiled by our Vice President, Mr. Spiro Agnew, but was published two centuries ago, on April 22, 1771, in the Massachusetts Gazette as a part of the righteous complaint of the

British Prime Minister, Lord North, against John Wilkes and some of his journalistic colleagues.

I wish I could emulate the enthusiasm of the American colonists for the eloquent defense of their rights that was undertaken by Wilkes in his historic 45th issue of the North Briton. But this would oblige me, among other acts, to consume 45 pounds of beefsteak and to down 45 patriotic toasts of strong liquor. I am afraid that neither my patriotism nor my capacity can lift me up to that heroic standard, and must beg to be excused.

Instead, let me pay my tribute without such flourishes to the memory of one of our first champions of freedom --- a courageous critic of the misdeeds of government and a great dissenter against imperialistic war. Among the martyrs to the principle that embraces a free people and a free press, ~~the name of~~ John Wilkes will always be remembered with respect and gratitude and will ever shed luster on the college named in his honor.

It is not, however, my principal purpose today to celebrate the past, for that is the province of the historian. I shall turn, instead, to the future, the happy hunting ground of the journalist, and set myself a relatively safe period of 50 years from some of the massive problems of the present. I find this procedure attractive for two reasons: first, that there isn't too much chance that I shall be proved wrong in whatever I say, and second, that if I am, I shall not be around to suffer the consequences.

Under the circumstances, it is no wonder that we journalists have developed such a knack for discussions of this nature that some of my colleagues now glory in the title of "Futurologist." If I may be forgiven for a purely personal observation, I do not aspire to such eminence; it puts the journalist in the same generic

category as the palmist, the crystal ball gazer and the reader of old tea leaves. And while the public may suspect with some justice that there are journalists who clothe these practices with the same regard that is given to the well-informed but unmentionable source and the all-knowing but equally anonymous impartial observer, I would rather not be ranked among them. I see little future in that kind of futurology.

Nor should I absolve academe entirely of collusion in the development of this art - or is it a science? - of exploring the future. For some years at Columbia, I belonged to a seminar of professors - a seminar on peace - that was devoted to the proposition that war could be dispensed with as an instrument of national policy at some future time. However, we took four years to determine what it was we were talking about and came up, finally, with the absolutely stunning definition that peace is the absence of war. At the very least, journalists are less time-consuming about their arguments and I shall try, accordingly, to set my concepts of the future before you in a concise framework.

Within the life span of the graduates of this college generation, we have been told by our futurologists that we can expect great marvels to unfold across our land --- and many others as well. The production of miracle wheat and miracle rice is pointed to as evidence that we are well on the way to eliminating starvation among humankind. Within our laboratories, the conquest of disease has made such strides that perfectly responsible scientists are willing to consider such rapturous possibilities as a cure for cancer and a wholesale replacement of diseased hearts with better ones made of plastic. Even the secret of the creation of life itself is said to be within our grasp, together with a

postponement of the aging process.

In our ventures into space to search for evidence of life elsewhere in the universe, we are assured that planetary exploration is a strong probability and the ~~exploration~~^{penetration} of outer space beyond our solar system is possible. While people are going to keep right on seeing flying saucers, I have found no responsible scientist who is willing to lay in supplies to entertain visitors from distant stars. But there is no doubt that the vastly improved techniques of rocketry will make possible a whole series of space platforms outside the earth's orbit and a great coming and going of peoples in the skies; but for purposes that quite honestly elude me at present.

Our communications, too, are certain to undergo massive change. Optical transmission by laser beam is regarded as a practical and far less expensive alternative to electric current either by wire or radio in certain circumstances. Nor are our present cumbersome printing and distribution methods fixed for all eternity. Our newspapers are not likely to go on indefinitely presenting their news and opinions in their current shape and weight; but, whatever changes there are, newspapers will be with us for as long as people are able and willing to read. As for television, I am sure that we are not fated forever to look at a world of Tom Thumbs - three-inch sex queens or two-inch football heroes - or take what passes for wisdom from equally tiny figures with bellowing voices that shake the walls. I can only hope that the new TV will be an improvement.

Equally significant changes are certain, too, in our housing, roads, automobiles and railroads, our aircraft and our shipping, our system of education and its physical structure, even our food and clothing and the many diversions that occupy our leisure time. I cannot say that I shall enjoy the prospect of getting a book

in the shape of a one-inch cube from the library by presenting a number and pressing a button. But if the pages can be projected on a screen so that they can be easily and comfortably read --- and you must pardon me if I have my doubts --- I shall make the best of it.

Somehow, these tales of wonders yet to come never seem to create a favorable glow either in my auditors or myself. Very often, quite the opposite reaction is observed. I recall that one of my contemporaries, a social scientist of consequence, once walked out of a brilliant discussion of futurology with the angry comment that he didn't want to be a part of such a world. And the young people, who are going to have to live in it a lot longer than the rest of us, probably have their own reservations as well.

The reason for this very basic dissatisfaction with a highly organized scientific world is not difficult to discover. It does not in the first instance take ~~any~~ account of the human condition or of the quality of life for hundreds of millions of people on this planet. Nor is the scientist going to be able to ~~do~~ ^{put together} a unilateral method of outlawing war in 50 years, or persuading vast illiterate masses to accept birth control, or perfecting synchronized systems of government, or devising legal frameworks for the more immediate settlement of disputes at all levels. I would hope that there would be progress toward all these distant goals in the half-century to come, but it is useless to expect perfection from a necessarily imperfect world.

There are some who argue that methods will be discovered to condition public responses and persuade people to do the bidding of an all-wise and benevolent government, thus creating instant law and order and doing away with such inconveniences as strikes of laboring men and student demonstrations. I don't believe a word of it. A nation can be captured from within, as Lenin, Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war lords of the 1930s proved, but the

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and result in no case will be an all-wise and benevolent government; nor can such dictatorships ever insure peace and plenty or even a modicum of personal security. The lessons of history, in these and other instances, ranging from China to the latest military dictatorship in Latin America, indicate that the results may often be quite the opposite. As the position was put by Benjamin Franklin, the first journalist of his time: "They that give up their liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

It is a bitter lesson that mankind has had to learn again and again at the cost of untold suffering.

To be sure, the technocratic state, which is held up to us as a beguiling model for the future, does have its attractions. Just as we give ourselves over to the care of physicians when we are ill or dentists when we have a toothache, why not call in the scientists in the white coats and let them solve all our nagging problems - from taxes that are too high to human relationships that are too ridden with prejudice? The answer is perfectly obvious. There is a finite limit to what science can do.

Polykarp Kusch, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist from Columbia University, has warned: "Science cannot do a very large number of things and to assume that science may find a technical solution to all problems is the road to disaster ... I am quite certain that the mass of men believe that the better world of tomorrow will come through science. I think that belief ought to be publicly combated."

I propose to do this here out of my own experience. When my generation was very young, and there are some in this audience who well remember it, we dreamed of a brave new world. It was a time of great hope, of unbounded faith. And those of us who were still in

ROSENBERG - 1

school also had great expectations of the transformations that science would accomplish during our time.

I still remember my wonderment, as the teen-age proprietor of Station 7UL in Seattle, when a voice thundered in my head phones for the first time instead of the monotonous dots and dashes of the wireless code. It was a mundane voice, heard through crackling static, and its message was as wearily routine as it was painfully ungrammatical:

"I read you real good, over."

And then there was silence. I never knew if the person who had been read real good ever replied on another wavelength; certainly I did not hear my voice again that day; nor did I hear other voices on the air for some time thereafter. The burst of verbal communication died as suddenly as it had been born, and all that remained was the workaday beeping of the wireless Code from stations on land and ships at sea.

This unexpected evidence of the approach of radio broadcasting, it became clear to me, was no Voice from the burning bush, commanding a chosen people to push on toward the Promised Land, but a fallible human being trying to reach his fellow-men through a new and uncertain method of communication.

I still sigh when I think about it today: the thunderous voice proclaiming so confidently: "I read you real good, over," and the totally damning lack of response. For it was typical in many ways of our insane era of wild and irresponsible speculation in a land that tried, and failed, to withdraw itself from the rest of the world.

Even a schoolboy could understand, as events developed, that we Americans were saying that we listened to each other when we

weren't listening, that we understood each other when we didn't understand, that we promised each other many things that no force on earth could help us realize. And often, we didn't even care about the consequences of our irresponsibility, our refusal to involve ourselves in the great issues of our time. That, I think, was the worst part of all for the peoples of a free society.

How else would it have been possible for us to deceive ourselves into believing that we had just fought the war to end all wars, that we had made the world safe for democracy by putting down the autocrats of two countries of Central Europe? How else could so many of our newspapers and magazines, and our new and erratic radio plaything, have betrayed us by assuring us of a blessed existence in a nation bound to normalcy? (A strange term that I still do not fully understand.)

But we went along, save for a few benighted radicals who were promptly clapped into jail. That was the sine qua non of our young generation --- to go along, to accept what happened as the best that could be expected in this best of all possible worlds.

Science was trying to tell us in those days that we were not as secure as we thought we were, but we paid little heed to these warnings. And that was our mistake. As early as December 30, 1922, the New York Times reported from Cambridge, Mass., that a new method was being devised to "exploit" the atom and thus cause elements to disintegrate --- the process that was to bring about the atomic age. At about the same time, Robert H. Goddard was working on liquid fuels as a means of rocket propulsion and was able to fire off the first liquid-fueled rocket in 1926. A year later, Charles Augustus Lindbergh showed us that our isolation between our protective

ocean barriers was only a foolish dream ^{When He Flew} ~~by flying~~ the Atlantic solo from New York to ^rParis in 33½ hours. ~~A~~

All these things, we thought, were studs and we went our unknowing and uncaring way with blind faith that "God's in his heaven and all's right with the world." And so, in the terrible decade of the 30s, our world was swept away and we plunged into the most devastation of global wars with results that are still shaking our society. For in overthrowing the warlords of Europe and Asia, ^{American and the United Nations} ~~we~~ struck off at the same time the shackles that had bound tens and hundreds of millions of colonial peoples to their far-off masters for centuries of appalling servitude. And the revolutionary process that set in has not died away; nor will it for the remainder of my lifetime and yours, as well.

This generation may be in danger of making the error, quite the reverse of my own, of depending on science to resolve social, political and military problems that no science ^{first} ~~is~~ is capable of handling by himself. In attacking the problem of overpopulation in India, for example, the campaign for family planning is led by no scientist but by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and key members of her government. The negotiations for the control, containment and reduction of the spread of atomic weapons are not being ~~negotiated~~ carried on by scientists, important though they are in the process, but by the diplomatic representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union. In our own country, the first social problem of our time --- the integration of our minority groups into our society on a fair and equitable basis --- is scarcely a scientific matter but one that concerns our entire population and our leadership at all levels.

I am sure, in due course, that this generation will place science in its proper perspective as Polykarp Kusch has urged us to do: "Both science and technology should be explored in the context of

history and of the society within which it flourishes."

I am equally certain that our young people will not be guilty, as so many of my generation were, of abdicating their right to participate fully and responsibly in the long and painful struggle that must be waged for a better society, a more unified country, and a world in which abundance and peace are something more than cliches to be tossed around carelessly at election time. This is a very large order, I know, but I believe this generation is equal to the task it faces. It is deeply concerned. It is dedicated. It does not intend to sit by with folded hands, meekly accepting things as they are and hoping for the best, when their future is at stake.

If there is any emerging consensus in this country today, after the turmoil over a useless war that has divided us in these past few years, it is a determination to make our society work better than it has. From everything I see and hear in my travels about this abundant land, I am convinced that the public mood is settled on a greater involvement in the democratic process, and not less; on a far broader exercise of freedom, and not less; on a developing insistence on the right of petition and intensive public discussion, not less.

This is our birthright. To repeat the familiar and inspiring words of Judge Learned Hand: "The First Amendment presupposes that right conclusions are more likely to be gathered out of a multitude of tongues than through any kind of authoritative selection. To many this is, and always will be, folly; but we have staked upon it our all."

We owe a great deal to our young people for having determined to be in the forefront of the massive effort to bring us abreast of the ideals on which our nation was founded. Of their own accord, they

decided not to wait until 50 years from now to achieve their goals. To some of them, it may seem that they have accomplished little, that their struggles have been vain. I do not believe this is so, and I think I qualify as an expert on the battles that have been waged on the great American campus.

We have passed the lowest point in our national existence in this century --- the era when we were so divided as a people over the Vietnam War that we found it difficult, if not impossible, to talk sense to each other. Today, we are at least listening to each other --- and that is something.

There may very well be more hard knocks ahead for all of us, but I cannot envision another national uprising of the magnitude of 1968 or 1970. Once we are able to achieve a measure of peace abroad, and that time is approaching, then certainly we can proceed to mount a real attack on the major issues at home - among them inflation, unemployment, the integration of our society, and the improvement of our surroundings.

No work of science, no incantation of the scientist now or in the future, can insure us of success. Nor would it be prudent to follow the demagogues who almost daily tell us that they - and they alone - hold the key to our national destiny.

Fortunately for us, we have a far stronger force among us to give us confidence in the future --- the generation of which this Class of 1971 at Wilkes College is so worthy a representative. They have shown us that they have the ability, the will, the power and the fortitude to help resolve the manifold crises that are inherent in the process of self-government in the atomic age. They have proved to us that we can depend on them.

Therefore
It is more than an act of faith --- it is a privilege on this Commencement Day --- to wish them Godspeed. xxx

Age-Old Struggle For a Free Press

HIS BOOK is no glorification of the free press. It is a good reporting job on something that has been intensely relevant to peoples everywhere for centuries.

It is the story of what the defense described as "the best case" during the trial of John Peter Zenger during his trial in colonial New York.

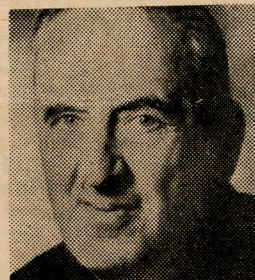
That story is as fresh as the latest sniping at the press by governmental officials, and as old as the first-known inscription of the word "freedom" on a sun-baked brick in Mesopotamia 6500 years ago.

John Hohenberg, professor of journalism at Columbia University, was a working newspaperman for 25 years. He is a winner of many honors, and is secretary of the Pulitzer Prize Advisory Board. He devoted three years of research (including an Eastern European trip), writing, and rewriting, to the authorship of "Free Press-Free People."

The result is a comprehensive world history from the perspective of the continuing struggle for an independent press. He misses no bases in his search into the past. He writes of the fragile freedoms allowed the Sumerians and the Babylonians; he recalls the brief era when ancient Athens was a beacon of wisdom and tolerance, and its citizens were free, for the first time in history, to think and speak as they pleased.

The press, as Prof. Hohenberg points out, is "a ready target for the release of accumulated frustrations and abuse." The main characters may change, but there is no great novelty in a Vice President of the U. S. finding fault with the communications media of today.

"Almost anybody in or out of government," writes Hohenberg, "can create a temporary impression that he is a veritable St. George by



FREE PRESS FREE PEOPLE

By John Hohenberg
Foreword by J. S. Knight
Columbia Univ. Press
498 pages. \$9.95

struments, or otherwise shackled to serve the interests of the few who happen to be in power. We have seen the subsidized press in France and Germany as just two examples of freedom of expression and of information crushed for political ends.

"By every standard and requirement of the open societies in the world," states Prof. Hohenberg, "the independent newspaper remains indispensable to the functioning of any system of self-government. A free press is, and must continue to be, an independent critic of the manifold processes of government.

It takes strength and resolution to maintain that independence.

Worth recalling is the commentator, Elmer Davis: "This will remain the land of the free, only so long as it is the home of the brave."

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The result is a comprehensive world history from the perspective of the continuing struggle for an independent press. He misses no bases in his search into the past. He writes of the fragile freedoms allowed the Sumerians and the Babylonians; he recalls the brief era when ancient Athens was a beacon of wisdom and tolerance, and its citizens were free, for the first time in history, to think and speak as they pleased.

The press, as Prof. Hohenberg points out, is "a ready target for the release of accumulated frustrations and abuse." The main characters may change, but there is no great novelty in a Vice President of the U. S. finding fault with the communications media of today.

"Almost anybody in or out of government," writes Hohenberg, "can create a temporary impression that he is a veritable St. George by denouncing the press for crimes that are either fancied or real. Nobody has asked it to pay reparations for past indignities, but perhaps nobody has yet thought of it."

The author does not deny that there have been cases of irresponsibility in certain segments of the press. He points to instances of that kind in connection with the Mexican-American and Spanish-American wars. He mentions a headline in William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal after the latter conflict began: "How Do You Like the Journal's War?"

For all its failings, over the years, the alternatives to an independent press have been so repugnant to the people that "they put up with defects of the press to guarantee their own liberties."

The alternatives to a free press have been all too visible in many parts of the world. We have seen newspapers destroyed, or taken over by the government, or forced to become mere propaganda instruments.

4/1/1965

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FOR USE UPON RECEIPT

John Hastings, Director

Each year, late on a May afternoon, John Hohenberg faces a dense crowd of tense news reporters in a lecture room at Columbia University.

He waits and they wait -- for a phone call from the Columbia Trustees, saying who has won the Pulitzer Prize.

Suddenly, it comes. The reporters crush toward the professor, get the facts, then rush to telephones to tell the world.

That kind of tight, fast-moving scene is familiar to Professor John Hohenberg of Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism, who will speak in San Francisco Thursday (April 8).

He has covered some of the biggest news stories of the era, traveled the world, and guided the work of the Pulitzer Prize juries. He has been secretary and member of the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes since 1954.

The Prizes are awarded annually by Columbia for excellence in journalism, letters and music.

Professor Hohenberg is one of three Columbia authorities on journalism and foreign relations who will present a symposium in

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San Francisco on "The Mass Media and U. S. Foreign Policy." They will examine the effect the news media have in reporting and even forming decisions of state.

In the program he will join Edward W. Barrett, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, and Charles Frankel, professor of Philosophy who is doing a State Department study of emerging democracies throughout the world.

The "Columbia in San Francisco" program will begin after a 6 P.M. reception and 7 P.M. dinner in the Mark Hopkins Hotel. It is presented by the World Affairs Council of Northern California and the Columbia University Alumni Association of Northern California. It has been arranged by the National Alumni Program of the University.

In his latest book, "Foreign Correspondence: The Great Reporters and Their Times," Professor Hohenberg writes:

"Censorship in one form or another is spreading and sometimes decisively affecting even the uncontrolled press. The tendency toward the manipulation of the news to meet the propaganda needs of governments, great and small, is growing everywhere."

John S. Hohenberg was born in New York City in 1906 and when he was five moved to Seattle.

He was determined to be a reporter, applying persistently at the Seattle Star and was repeatedly discouraged. The city editor told him one day that he would give him a job if he would get an exclusive interview with the President of the United States. President Harding arrived in Seattle the next morning from Alaska and

Hohenberg went to the dock, but he was arrested by the Marines and taken to the District Attorney's office. When he told the D.A. his story he was taken to the dock by the District Attorney who was one of the officials meeting the President. The District Attorney introduced Hohenberg to President Harding as he was getting into an automobile and Hohenberg had his questions ready. He telephoned the Star that he had the interview, and Hohenberg became a reporter.

He received his B.Litt. degree from Columbia University in 1927, was a Pulitzer Traveling Scholar in 1927-28 and studied at the University of Vienna.

While a student at Columbia he held a full time night copy reading job at the New York Graphic, becoming assistant night editor. He was a United Press foreign correspondent in 1927-28 and was assistant city editor of the New York Evening Post from 1928 to 1933. For the next nine years he was reporter, rewrite man, political writer and war editor of the New York Evening Journal. He was United Nations and Washington correspondent for the New York Post prior to 1950 when he joined the Journalism faculty at Columbia.

He was the first American correspondent accredited to the United Nations.

In his 25 years as a newspaperman, Hohenberg covered two presidential campaigns, helped reform New York State's mental hygiene laws as a result of a two-year investigation and covered United Nations affairs for five years in this country, Europe and Asia.

During a sabbatical leave in 1963-64 he was a specialist in the State Department Cultural Exchange Program, visiting 35 cities
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in seven Asian countries. He visited those countries again in the summer of 1964 for a survey by the Council on Foreign Relations.

Besides his recent book on foreign correspondence, Professor Hohenberg has written "The Professional Journalist," a widely-used textbook, and "The Pulitzer Prize Story."

Reservations for the "Columbia in San Francisco" program may be made through Merritt Ruddock of the World Affairs Council of Northern California, 421 Powell Street, San Francisco.

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Office of Public Information
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027
Telephone: (212) 280-5496

FOR USE ON TUESDAY, MARCH 9

- -
Fred Knubel, Director

John Hohenberg of Columbia University today (Tuesday, March 9) makes four proposals for the democratic reform of newspapers.

In his book "Free Press/ Free People" published today by the Columbia University Press, Professor Hohenberg recommends that newspapers:

--- establish regional press councils to arbitrate conflict between press and public, and between press and government.

--- diversify the membership of their boards of directors to include representatives of the average newspaper-reading public.

--- add to their staffs of reporters "public correspondents" who gather and communicate the views of the general public and of minority groups.

--- encourage confrontations between themselves and the public through meetings similar to corporate stockholder meetings.

"The relationship between free peoples and a free press has been placed under an increasing strain," Professor Hohenberg asserts in this new 514-page book.

If the press is to regain public confidence, "it will have to make out a more convincing case for its continued existence," Professor Hohenberg warns. "The revitalizing of the press is a matter of the

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first priority for the cause of representative government and the health of democratic societies."

Mr. Hohenberg, a veteran newsman who has written and edited six other books on the press and reporting, is professor of journalism at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

The press councils Mr. Hohenberg recommends would be patterned after the successful British Press Council, "an impartial arbiter between press and public and press and government."

The British Press Council, which has been copied in several other countries as well as in Seattle, Wash., and Bend, Ore., "gives the public a better break in matters that require redress in the newspapers," Mr. Hohenberg finds.

The general public should also be better represented on newspaper boards of directors, Professor Hohenberg suggests. Boards could take on employee representatives and public representatives, particularly young people.

Broadened public participation should be encouraged on the printed page as well as in the board room, he adds. A "public correspondent . . . trained in the social sciences" could offer a "more imaginative approach than the syndicated public opinion poll and a more universal instrument than the occasional letter to the editor." This "amalgam of sociology and journalism" would be particularly useful in the representation of minority community opinion, writes Professor Hohenberg.

"The development of such new forms of public communications could do much to help restore public confidence in the role of the press as a fair, honest, and disinterested representative of all forms
-more-

of public opinion," asserts Professor Hohenberg.

"A public confrontation with the press on a regular basis, too, is not as impossible as it seems. If the great corporations of the West feel inclined to report publicly to their stockholders once a year, the editor of a newspaper is scarcely justified in neglecting a regular -- and personal -- accounting to his readers."

Such confrontations may be ego-bruising to the journalist, says Professor Hohenberg, but they are worth the trouble.

In addition to reviewing the state of independent journalism in all parts of the world today, Professor Hohenberg's book examines the entire history of the free press, from the "dawn of history" to the contemporary "revolutionary age," from Gutenberg to Agnew.

World-wide public distrust of the press has accompanied a growing alienation of the governed from the governors, Mr. Hohenberg finds. "A certain amount of critical fallout is bound to descend on the press. It is a convenient and visible symbol of national torment . . . a ready target for the release by all sides of accumulated frustrations and abuse."

When the governed "feel there is a lack of sufficient information or understanding of their problems in the higher reaches of government, they not unnaturally attach a share of the blame for their plight to the press. And they are not always so terribly wrong."

The American press, Professor Hohenberg declares, has especially lost touch with black people and other disadvantaged urban and rural groups, as well as with the "impatient young."

"For all their problems and questioning," concludes Professor Hohenberg, "free peoples are not about to dispense with a free press. By every standard and requirement of the open societies of the world, the independent newspaper remains indispensable to the functioning of any system of self-government."

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FREE PRESS/FREE PEOPLE

The Best Cause

John Hohenberg

"A notable and lasting contribution to public knowledge." - John S. Knight

Mankind's most precious and enduring cause is the quest for freedom, the subject of this book. It is the seventh by John Hohenberg, a distinguished and widely experienced journalist, and his most important one. In these pages he tells the fascinating story, in glamorous and compelling detail, of man's age-old struggle for freedom of expression from the time that the word "freedom" itself was first inscribed in the sun-baked brick of Mesopotamia 6,500 years ago and concludes with a world-wide inquiry into the progress of the great global struggle to maintain the strength of free people and their free press in all its forms, print and electronic.

This book examines with care and sensitivity the many-sided assaults that are being made today against freedom of expression and a free press. It demonstrates that there is a tragic similarity between the torture, imprisonment, and burning at the stake of medieval heretics who used the printing press and the harsh, Soviet-led invasion of our own time that crushed free publication and free broadcasting in Czechoslovakia. It shows that an authoritarian system's first line of attack on any peoples' liberties has always been the independent press. And so it remains today.

(Continued on back flap)

(Continued from front flap)

But even in the most libertarian societies, including those of the United States and Britain, Mr. Hohenberg argues that the press is never secure; the attacks leveled against it from the highest reaches of government are sufficient evidence of its critical position. Much of his book thus necessarily deals with the U.S., Britain, and Western Europe where the battle for a free press primarily has been waged.

The theme of this book is courage; *Free Press/Free People* is, in essence, the biography of a cause - the "best cause," in the words used in defense of John Peter Zenger at his trial in colonial New York. It is a volume of importance to the public at large, to which it is primarily addressed, and not to the journalist alone. The issues presented here are public issues and deserve the most intense public examination.

John Hohenberg, Professor of Journalism at Columbia University, is the winner of many honors including two prizes for distinguished service to journalism awarded by Sigma Delta Chi, the national journalism society. He was a working journalist in the United States and abroad for 25 years. Among his other books are *Foreign Correspondence: The Great Reporters and Their Times*, *The New Front Page*, and *The Pulitzer Prize Story*.

Printed in U.S.A.

John Hohenberg, with a background of twenty-five years of newspaper experience in New York, Washington, at the United Nations, and abroad, is Professor of Journalism at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism and Administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes. He is the editor and commentator for *The Pulitzer Prize Story* and *The New Front Page* and is the author of *The Professional Journalist*, *The News Media*, *Foreign Correspondence: The Great Reporters and Their Times*, and *Between Two Worlds*.

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 70-133912

SBN: 231-03315-X

Printed in the United States of America

E&P

March 6, 1971
Twenty-five cents

Editor & Publisher

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Something new on the wire!

(See page 8)



Shop Talk at Thirty

By Robert U. Brown

Books on hand

Two books recently received treat the 500 years since Johann Gutenberg developed movable type in completely different but equally fascinating fashion.

Warren Chappell, who is a noted illustrator, typographer and type designer, has written "A Short History of the Printed Word," A New York Times Book in a limited edition (Alfred A. Knopf). Mr. Chappell treats the development of type and the printed word as "a book about art, rather than an art book."

"Experience has convinced me that calligraphy and printing have satisfied some of the deepest human needs, intellectually and esthetically," the author writes. "A page of printed type is one of the most abstract pieces of communication I can imagine. Symbols of most ancient origin can be put together in ways that stimulate the eye, through pattern, and the mind, through thought. For this reason, I believe that the area of communication which is now served by printing can never be entirely usurped by any other means."

Writing and printing are a special means of communication and this book will interest all those inclined to agree with the author as he quotes Horace: *Littera scripta manet*—the written word remains.

* * *

John Hohenberg in his "Free Press/Free People—The Best Cause" (Columbia University Press, \$9.95) presents a historical review of the struggle for freedom of expression over that same 500-year period. It is a biography of a cause and about the people who fought for that cause. It is a story of how the printed word was used in the struggle for freedom and the people who used it.

Mr. Hohenberg is professor of journalism at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism and Administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes. This is his seventh book.

His recital of events cover mainly the period since John Peter Zenger and the reader is led with historical perspective from the establishment of the free press ideal to the attempts to subvert that ideal through

two world wars and a cold war, and the tragic episodes where freedom has disappeared under authoritarian governments in Europe, Asia and South America.

Mr. Hohenberg brings us up to the present decade with the observation that the free press is on trial, that there is widespread public dissatisfaction with representative government and the imperfections of the system of free discussion and free press upon which its value ultimately depends.

The author observes that "it is a narrow question whether people have lost more faith in the credibility of the government or of the press." He adds that "neither the elite of democratic governments nor the

paladins of the press can shrug off public dissatisfaction by pleading that the job is difficult and perhaps even impossible to do to everybody's satisfaction."

Mr. Hohenberg concludes his 500-page book with the assertion that "the revitalizing of the press is a matter of the first priority for the cause of representative government and the health of democratic societies."

The last four pages are given to "proposals worth considering:" The Press Council of Grievance Committee idea; a staff ombudsman; employee representation on editorial boards; broadened public participation. All of which may be worth another book.

* * *

And in between these books is another one, a personalized history of a small but important segment of the history of printing and a free press. It is "My Life and The Times" by Turner Catledge (Harper & Row, \$10.00).

It is the saga of Turner Catledge as only he could tell

it. Anyone who has ever seen him in a story-telling session can read the book with a mental image of the author reciting some of the more familiar anecdotes. They all bear the exclusive hallmark of the Catledge charm and wit.

It is also a personalized history of the last 40 years of the *New York Times* as seen through the eyes of a reporter who rose to be the top news executive. It is his version of the fight between the Times' front office and the independent Washington bureau, also the Sunday department. He also tells of the trying days when Times staffers were accused of Communist affiliation during the McCarthy era and the Herbert Matthews "Castro episode."

Unlike most newspapermen who have written their autobiographies, Turner Catledge has written a book that is not only fascinating to his fellow journalists but is also interesting and enjoyable reading for the layman.

24 in first class of women given NPC membership

Women outnumbered men, 24 to 22, in the new class of members admitted to the National Press Club in a card presentation ceremony March 3.

And all women of the working press corps in the capital were invited to the reception, whether they are NPC members or not.

The 24 women, 22 with active status and two with non-active status, were the first of their sex to be added to the NPC list as the result of a recent change in bylaws. The active members paid \$50 and non-active members paid \$125 as entrance fees. Their dues will be \$180 and \$200 per year, respectively.

The women who received membership cards signed by president Vernon Louiviere are:

Mrs. Katharine Graham, publisher, *Washington Post*; Helen Thomas, White House Correspondent, United Press International, Mrs. Esther Van Wagner Tufty, president of Tufty News Service; Mrs. Sarah McClendon, who operates her own news service; Also Mrs. Jeanne F. Anderson, McGraw-Hill; Mrs. Barbara Burke, Congressional Information Bureau; Mrs. Anne

Hagner Christmas, *Washington Evening Star*; Mrs. Beverly Ann Craig, *Detroit News*; Mrs. Mary Lou Werner Forbes, *Washington Star*; Mrs. Virginia M. Hamill, Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service; Also Linda J. Heffner, *Philadelphia Bulletin*; Mrs. Elizabeth Shelton Knight, *Washington Post*; Mrs. Lynn Langway, *Chicago Daily News*; Mrs. Frances Spatz Leighton, Metropolitan Sunday Newspapers; Miss

Michaela Ann Noble, McGraw-Hill; Mrs. Bonaro W. Overstreet, PTA Magazine; Miss Judith Ellen Randal, *Washington Star*; Mrs. James G. Redmond, McGraw Hill News Bureau; Mrs. Caroline W. Robertson, McGraw-Hill; Dorothy Ing Russell, *Washington Post*; Miss Mary Elaine Shannon, *Nashville Tennessean*; and Miss Ann Wood, *New York Daily News*.

The non-active members are Mrs. Lynne F. Johnson, press secretary to Representative Brock Adams of Washington, and Mrs. Judith Moore Kaufman, public relations director of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.



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EDITOR & PUBLISHER for March 6, 1971

Printed in U.S.A.

Free Press/Free People— The Best Course

By John Hohenberg (Columbia University Press, 440 W. 110th St., New York 10025. 514 pages. \$8.95).

• Journalism has been indebted for many years to John Hohenberg, professor of journalism at Columbia University and administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes. Twice he was honored by Sigma Delta Chi with awards for distinguished service in researching the profession. He was a working journalist here and abroad for 25 years and his discourses in the *Saturday Review* on the profession as practiced today have been discerning.

There are lessons of the past, a view of the present and a forecast of the future in Hohenberg's newest book. His practical experience, travels in Europe and Asia and research made possible by the Knight Foundation grant to Columbia have given him the breadth of background to properly evaluate the free press as seen in the crucible of its performance.

Defenders of free press here and abroad have their shining hours in Hohenberg's book. He writes history as fascinating as fiction but without fictional dilution. The conduct and the service of the press in World War II comes alive in "Total War." The lonely struggle of the Czech press becomes a chilling recital, albeit an epitaph for both free press and free people.

What of the press and its criticism today? Says Hohenberg:

"It is a narrow question whether people have lost more faith in the credibility of the government or of the press; quite possibly both have slumped together in an era when few can claim victories for anything and peace seems a distant, far-off dream. There is no doubt that the public, on the whole, is not much interested any longer in the calculated and stage-managed government events that masquerade under the headlines and on the tube as news."

Thus the author concludes that "the revitalizing of the matter of the first priority for the cause of representative government and the health of democratic societies in these declining years of the twentieth century . . . cannot be put off much longer." Such is the message of a thoughtful book that deserves to be read.

—C.O.S.

Modern Newspaper Editing

By Gene Gilmore and Robert Root (The Glendessary Press, Inc., 2512 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif. 94704. 406 pages. \$8.95).

• Authors of this handsomely printed and typographically-arranged book wrote and edited it from impressive backgrounds. Gene Gilmore has been on the journalism faculty of the University of Illinois since 1963 and has worked on newspapers ranging in circulation from 3,600 to 500,000. From 1968 until his death last summer, Robert Root taught comparative literature at Eisenhower College. Previously, he was for 16 years a professor of journalism at Syracuse University following 12 years as a practical journalist including editorial writing for the Des Moines *Tribune*. Only his untimely death ended continuing contributions to journalism.

It was the aim of the authors to print a summary of several good courses in journalism—typography, photography, editorial research and law. Here is an incisive vista of journalism as a career, an overview of the profession and depth of practical advice which serves both the student and practitioner who seeks to improve his product or stimulate enthusiasm. —C.O.S.

"A masterful and richly documented study of freedom of the press from Gutenberg's time to the present." —*Publishers' Weekly*

FREE PRESS/ FREE PEOPLE: The Best Cause by John Hohenberg

"This voluminous work addressed to the layman dwells on people who have fought for freedom of the press, the 'best cause.' Hohenberg is well qualified by his erudition and extensive experience in journalism to write such a work; he is a professor of journalism at Columbia University and the author of *Foreign Correspondence* and other books. . . . He cites many early publications, such as *Publick Occurrences* (17th Century), Ben Franklin's *Pennsylvania gazette*, and Alexander Hamilton's *New York Evening Post*, to illustrate courage and tenacity in providing the people with news. . . . A helpful explanation of the press over a period of five centuries." —*Library Journal* \$9.95



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CAREER: Yale University, New Haven, Conn., lecturer and research assistant, 1939-42; instructor, 1944-45; Hartford Seminary Foundation, New Haven, Conn., lecturer, 1944-45; and instructor, 1941-42, 1945-46; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, lecturer in Hindustani, U.S. Army Specialized Training Program, 1943-44; with U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C., 1946-47; University of Texas, Austin, associate professor of classical languages, 1947-48; University of Pennsylvania, associate professor of linguistics, 1948-59, professor, 1959—, Deccan College, Poona, India, senior linguist, 1955. Visiting professor at University of Michigan, Georgetown University, Princeton University, and Yale University. Hermann Coltitz Professor of the Linguistic Society of America, 1955.

MEMBER. Linguistic Society of American (president, 1958), American Oriental Society, American Philological Association, Archaeological Institute of America, American Association of University Professors, Philological Society (London), Linguistic Society of India, Classical Association of Atlantic States, Oriental Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Classical Club. *Awards, honors:* Fellow, Guggenheim Foundation, 1950, Newberry Library, 1958, National Science Foundation, 1962, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 1962.

WRITINGS: *Spoken, Hindustani, I and II*, Henry Holt, 1946, 1947; *Language Change and Linguistic Reconstruction*, University of Chicago Press, 1960. Associate editor of *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and "American Oriental Series," 1952-54, editor, 1954-58.

HOFFMAN, George W. 1914-

PERSONAL: Born June 19, 1914, in Vienna, Austria; became U.S. citizen in 1943; son of W. Albert Hoffa, a man (a publisher); married Viola Smith (now a travel consultant); children: Jeanne, Suzanne, Alan Mike. *Education:* Studied at University of Vienna, The American University, and Harvard University; University of Michigan, Ph.D., 1950. *Home:* 5001 Strass Dr., Austin, Texas, 19731.

CAREE, Indiana University, Bloomington, instructor in geography, 1947-48; University of Texas, Austin, 1949—, started as assistant professor, professor of geography, 1961—. Fulbright lecturer at University of Munich, 1961-62; lecturer at English and continental universities and in Austrian cities, 1952-53, at Austrian and Yugoslavian universities, 1957, in Yugoslavia and Germany, 1958, at German and Bulgarian universities and in Poland, 1961-63, at University of Munich, 1964; summer lecturer at other universities in America. D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., editor of Searchlight Books, 1961—; Brockhaus (Germany) consultant and contributor, 1964—. *Military service*: U.S.

AWARDS, HONORS: *Journal of Geography*, *Price* (twice) for best contribution in political geography for a period of five years, 1953 and 1958, International Relations Award from St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Tex., 1962; fellowship from Fund for the Advancement of Education (Ford Foundation), 1952-53; grants from Social Science Research Council, 1953, Social Science Research Council, 1957, American Philosophical Society, 1957, 1962, Twentieth Century Fund (for research project on Yugoslavia), 1958-61, National Science Foundation, 1964-67.

WRITINGS: (Editor and contributor) *A Geography of Europe*, Ronald, 1953, 2nd edition, 1961; (with wife, Viola Hoffman) *Switzerland*, Fiedeler, 1955, 4th edition, 1964; *Contributor World Political Geography*, edited by C. F.

Pearcy, 2nd edition, Crowell, 1957; (with V. Hoffmann) *Austria*, Fidelel, 1958, 2nd edition, 1962; (contributor) *Geographical Essays on Eastern Europe*, edited by Norman J.G. Pounds, Indiana University Press, 1961 (with F.W. Neal) *Yugoslavia and the New Communism*, Twentieth Century, 1962; *The Balkans in Transition*, Variorum, 1963.

contributor to numerous encyclopedias.

WORK IN PROGRESS: Study of regional differences in southeast Europe, under grant from National Science Foundation.

SIDELIGHTS: Speaks German, French, Serbo-Croatian
Avocational interests: Photography, travel.

HOFEMAN, L. Richard 1930.

PERSONAL: Born June 6 1930; married Rosilyn Braverman; children: Cynthia, Karen, Elizabeth. *Education:* Queens College, Flushing, N.Y., B.S., 1952; University of Michigan, M.A., 1953, Ph.D., 1957. *Home:* 2529 Panmure Ave., Ann Arbor. *Work Office:* Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CAREER: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, associate research psychologist, 1957-59, lecturer, instructor, assistant professor, 1957—, research associate, 1959—. *Memberships:* American Psychological Association, Eastern Psychological Association, Midwestern Psychological Association, Society for Applied Anthropology, Sigma Xi.

WRITINGS: (With F. C. Mann) *Automation and the Worker: Social Change in Power Plants*, Holt, 1960. Contributor of some twenty articles to technical and professional publications.

Poetry Reader, a
of poetry to Ken
Review, other liter
WORK IN PROGRESS
SIDELIGHTS: C
some German, Ru

HOLLINGSHEAD

PERSONAL: Son of William (Rollins) Hollin (November 4, 1909, English Hanna), Education: University of New Hampshire, 1931, M.A., 1933; Politics: Republican; Dr., Woodbridge Station, New Hampshire.

CARL R. Instn
Iowa City, Iowa
1935-36, Indiana
1936-39, assistant
of sociology, 1940-
of sociology, 1941-
cology, 1952-53,
summe profess
1945-51, visiting
University of La
consultant to S
tion for Retard
1960-71, *Militar*
became first lie

MEMBER: American
council, 1953-55;
cal Association
dent, 1957; pre
University Pro
(president, 194
search Council
bright scholar
Award of Amer

WRITINGS: Noble, 1938; Rick C. Redlick 1958; (with L Contributor to

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Eucalyptus on American

1927, assistant professor of European literature, 1927-30. Member: American Association of University Professors, Cannon Club (Princeton, N.J.).

WRITINGS: (Translator) Andre Malraux, *The Temple of the West*, Vintage Books, 1961; (compiler) *A Poetry Reader*, American Book Co., 1963. Contributor of poetry to *Kenyon Review*, *Second Coming*, *Georgia Review*, other literary journals.

WORK IN PROGRESS: Studies in *The Divine Comedy*.

SIDELIGHTS: Competent in French and Italian, knows some German, Russian, Spanish, and Latin.

* * *

HOLLINGSHEAD, August deBelmont 1907-

PERSONAL: Born April 15, 1907, in Lyman, Wyo.; son of William Thomas (a stock breeder) and Daisy (Rollins) Hollingshead; married Carol E. Dempsey, November 4, 1931; children: Anne Marie (Mrs. Gary English Hanna), Ellen Mae (Mrs. Russell Wade Steele). **Education:** University of California, Berkeley, B.A., 1931, M.A., 1933; University of Nebraska, Ph.D., 1935. **Political:** Republican. **Religion:** Episcopalian. **Home:** Enoch Dr., Woodbridge, Conn. **Office:** Yale University, 1965 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

CAREER: Instructor in sociology at University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1935, University of Alabama, University, 1935-36; Indiana University, Bloomington, instructor, 1936-39, assistant professor, 1939-41, associate professor of sociology, 1946-47; Yale University, New Haven, Conn., associate professor, 1947-52, Summer Professor of Sociology, 1952-53, chairman of department, 1959-60. Visiting summer professor at University of Southern California, 1946-51; visiting professor at University of Chicago, 1948, University of London, 1957-58. U.S. Public Health Service, consultant to Surgeon General, 1950-51. National Association for Retarded Children, member of research board, 1960-61. **Military service:** U.S. Army Air Forces, 1943-45; became first lieutenant; received General Commendation.

MEMBER: American Sociological Association (executive council 1953-54; vice-president, 1957), Eastern Sociological Association (executive committee, 1952-55; vice-president, 1957; president, 1959), American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, Alpha Kappa Delta (president, 1947-50). **Awards, honors:** Social Science Research Council postdoctoral fellow, 1941-42; senior Fulbright scholar, United Kingdom, 1957-58; McKeever Award of American Sociological Association.

WRITINGS: *Personnel of Human Ecology*, Barnes & Noble, 1938; *Elmton's Youth*, Wiley, 1949; (with Fredrick C. Redlich) *Social Class and Mental Illness*, Wiley, 1958; (with Lloyd H. Rogler) *Trapped*, Wiley, in press. Contributor to journals in field.

WORK IN PROGRESS: A book with Raymond S. Duff, *Human Group in Patient Care*, a study of medical and surgical patients in a large New England medical center, completion expected in 1968.

AVOCATIONAL INTERESTS: Travel and plant breeding.

CAREER: Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., research fellow in sociology, 1951-53; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Flint Metropolitan Research Fellow in Sociology, 1954-55, research assistant, Research Center for Group Dynamics, 1955-56, research associate, 1956-60; Society for Research in Child Development, Ann Arbor, Mich., co-editor of *Review of Child Development Research*, 1962-63. Consultant to Michigan Youth Commission's White House Conference Program, 1958-59, to Psychological Clinic, University of Michigan, 1959-60. **Member:** American Psychological Association, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, American Sociological Association.

WRITINGS: (Contributor) *Handbook of Research Methods in Child Development*, edited by P. Mussen, Wiley, 1960; (author and editor with F.I. Nye) *The Employed Mother in America*, Rand McNally, 1963; (editor with husband, M.L. Hoffman) *Review of Child Development Research*, Volume I, Russell Sage, 1964. Contributor to *Sociometry*, *Marriage and Family Living*, *Child Development*, other journals in field.

WORK IN PROGRESS: Volume II of *Review of Child Development Research*, with M.L. Hoffman, publication by Russell Sage expected in 1965.

* * *

HOHENBERG, John 1906-

PERSONAL: Born February 17, 1906, in New York, N.Y.; son of Louis and Jettchen (Scheuermann) Hohenberg; married Dorothy Lannauer, October 16, 1928. **Education:** University of Washington, Seattle, student, 1922-24; Columbia University, B. Litt., 1927; University of Vienna, graduate study, 1928. **Home:** 90 Morningside Dr., New York, N.Y. 10027, and Aquebogue, N.Y. **Office:** 521 Journalism, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027.

CAREER: Reporter for newspapers in Seattle, Wash., and New York, N.Y., 1923-25; foreign correspondent for United Press and *New York Evening Post*, 1927-28; *New York Post*, New York, N.Y., assistant city editor, 1928-33; *New York Journal-American*, New York, N.Y., 1933-42, political writer and military affairs editor; *New York Post*, New York, N.Y., United Nations correspondent, 1946-50; Columbia University, New York, N.Y., lecturer in English, 1948, associate in journalism, 1949-50, professor of journalism, 1950-51. Office of the Secretary of the U.S. Air Force, special consultant, 1953-63; Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes, secretary, 1954-55. U.S. State Department American specialist, traveling in Asia, 1963-64. **Military service:** U.S. Army, 1943-45. **Member:** Council on Foreign Relations, Overseas Press Club, Columbia Journalism Alumni (president, 1954), Sigma Delta Chi. **Awards, honors:** Pulitzer traveling scholar, 1927-28; visiting fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, 1964-65.

WRITINGS: *The Pulitzer Prize Story*, Columbia University Press, 1959; *The Professional Journalist*, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1960; *Foreign Correspondence: The Great Reporters and Their Times*, Columbia University Press, 1964; *The New Front Page*, Columbia University Press, 1965.

WORK IN PROGRESS: A study of United States-Asian communications, for the Council on Foreign Relations.

ion; fellow), Wiener Geographische Gesellschaft, Suedosteuropaische Gesellschaft (both Munich), Austin Committee on Honors (executive secretary, 1954-55).

HONORS: *Journal of Geography Prize* (twice) for contribution in political geography for a period of 1953 and 1958; International Relations, St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Tex., ship from Fund for the Advancement of Research Council, 1953; Social Science Research Council, 1957, American Philosophical Society, 1957, 1958-61, National Science Foundation, (Editor and contributor) *A Geography of Switzerland*, 2nd edition, 1961; (with wife, Viola) *World Political Geography*, 4th edition, 1964; 3rd edition, Crowell, 1957; (with V. Hoffmann) *Geography*, 2nd edition, 1962; (contributor) *Essays on Eastern Europe*, edited by G. Pounds, Indiana University Press, 1961; *Yugoslavia and the New Communism*, University, 1962; *The Balkans in Transition*, Van

3. f more than thirty articles to *Journal of Geographic Review*, *Slavic Review*, *Economic Geography*, *Geography* (Germany), *Geographical Review* (London), and other professional journals in America and abroad. Editor of published proceedings. Member of board of advisers and *Wagnalls Encyclopedia*, 1958-61; numerous encyclopedias.

PROGRESS: Study of regional differences in Europe, under grant from National Science Foundation.

Speaks German, French, Serbo-Croatian. **Interests:** Photography, travel.

* * *

Richard 1930-

born June 6, 1930; married Roslyn Braver-Cynthia, Karen, Elizabeth. **Education:** Flushing, N.Y., B.S., 1952; University of Michigan, Ph.D., 1957. **Home:** 2529 Pamela, Mich. **Office:** Department of Psychology, Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, associate psychologist, 1957-59, lecturer, instructor, assistant, research associate, 1959-60. **Memberships:** Psychological Association, Eastern Psychological Association, Midwestern Psychological Association, for Applied Anthropology, Sigma Xi.

with F. C. Mann) *Automation and the Change in Power Plants*, Holt, 1960. Some twenty articles to technical and professional journals.

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city (London); fellow, Wiener Geographische Gesellschaft (Vienna); Suedosteuropäisches Institut und Südosteuropäisches Institut (both Munich), Austin Committee on Foreign Relations (executive secretary, 1954-).

AWARDS, HONORS: *Journal of Geography Prize* (twice) for best contribution in political geography for a period of five years, 1953 and 1958; International Relations Award from St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Tex., 1962; fellowship from Fund for the Advancement of Education (Ford Foundation), 1952-53; grants from Social Science Research Council, 1953, Social Science Research Council, 1957, American Philosophical Society, 1957, Twentieth Century Fund (for research project on Yugoslavia), 1958-61, National Science Foundation, 1964-67.

WRITINGS: (Editor and contributor) *A Geography of Europe*, Ronald, 1953, 2nd edition, 1961; (with wife, Viola Hoffman) *Switzerland*, Fidler, 1955, 4th edition, 1964; (contributor) *World Political Geography*, edited by G.E. Percy, 2nd edition, Crowell, 1957; (with V. Hoffman) *Austria*, Fidler, 1958, 2nd edition, 1962; (contributor) *Geographical Essays on Eastern Europe*, edited by Norman J.G. Pounds, Indiana University Press, 1961; (with F.W. Neal) *Yugoslavia and the New Communism*, Twentieth Century, 1962; *The Balkans in Transition*, Van Nostrand, 1963.

Contributor of more than thirty articles to *Journal of Geography*, *Geographic Review*, *Slavic Review*, *Economic Geography*, *Wirtschafts geographie* (Germany), *Geographical Studies* (London), and other professional journals in America and abroad. Editor of published conference proceedings. Member of board of advisers and consultants, *Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia*, 1958-61; contributor to numerous encyclopedias.

WORK IN PROGRESS: Study of regional differences in southeast Europe, under grant from National Science Foundation.

SIDEGLIGHTS: Speaks German, French, Serbo-Croatian. *Avocational interests:* Photography, travel.

* * * * *

HOFFMAN, L. Richard 1930.

PERSONAL: Born June 6, 1930; married Roslyn Braverman; children: Cynthia, Karen, Elizabeth. *Education:* Queens College, Flushing, N.Y., B.S., 1952; University of Michigan, M.A., 1953, Ph.D., 1957. *Home:* 2529 Pamela Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. *Office:* Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CAREER: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, associate research psychologist, 1957-59, lecturer, instructor, assistant professor, 1957-; research associate, 1959-; *Member:* American Psychological Association, Eastern Psychological Association, Midwestern Psychological Association, Society for Applied Anthropology, Sigma Xi.

WRITINGS: (With F. C. Mann) *Automation and the Worker: Social Change in Power Plants*, Holt, 1960. Contributor of some twenty articles to technical and professional publications.

Marie L. Schoepfle, 1944; children: Frances, Ann. *Education:* Attended University of Munich, 1932-33; University of Zurich, 1933-34; University of Padua, 1934-36; University of Florence, doctorate, 1936, postdoctoral study, 1936-38. *Home:* 237 Kenyon Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. *Office:* 25 Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

CAREER: Yale University, New Haven, Conn., lecturer and research assistant, 1939-42, instructor, 1944-45; Hartford Seminary Foundation, New Haven, Conn., lecturer and instructor, 1941-42, 1945-46; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, lecturer in Hindustani, U.S. Army Specialized Training Program, 1943-44; with U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C., 1946-47; University of Texas, Austin, associate professor of classical languages, 1947-48; University of Pennsylvania, associate professor of linguistics, 1948-59, professor, 1959-; Deccan College, Poona, India, senior linguist, 1955. Visiting professor at University of Michigan, Georgetown University, Princeton University, and Yale University. Hermann Colitz Professor of the Linguistic Society of America, 1955.

MEMBER: Linguistic Society of America (president, 1958), American Oriental Society, American Philological Association, Archaeological Institute of America, American Association of University Professors, Philological Society (London), Linguistic Society of India, Classical Association of Atlantic States, Oriental Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Classical Club. *Awards, honors:* Fellow, Guggenheim Foundation, 1950, Newberry Library, 1958, National Science Foundation, 1962, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, 1962.

WRITINGS: *Spoken Hindustani*, I and II, Henry Holt, 1946, 1947; *Language Change and Linguistic Reconstruction*, University of Chicago Press, 1960. Associate editor of *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and "American Oriental Series," 1952-54, editor, 1954-58.

* * * * *

HOFFMAN, George W. 1914.

PERSONAL: Born June 19, 1914, in Vienna, Austria; became U.S. citizen in 1943; son of W. Albert Hoffman (a publisher); married Viola Smith (now a travel consultant); children: Jeane, Suzanne, Alan Mike. *Education:* Studied at University of Vienna, The American University, and Harvard University; University of Michigan, Ph.D., 1950. *Home:* 5001 Strass Dr., Austin, Tex. 79731.

CAREER: Indiana University, Bloomington, instructor in geography, 1947-48; University of Texas, Austin, 1949-; started as assistant professor, professor of geography, 1961-; Fulbright lecturer at University of Munich, 1961-62; lecturer at English and continental universities and in Austrian cities, 1952-53, at Austrian and Yugoslavian universities, 1957, in Yugoslavia and Germany, 1958, at German and Bulgarian universities and in Poland, 1961-63, at University of Munich, 1964; summer lecturer at other universities in America. D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., editor of *Searchlight Books*, 1961-; Brockhaus (Germany), consultant and contributor, 1964-; *Military service:* U.S.

CAREER: Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., research fellow in sociology, 1951-53; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Flint Metropolitan Research Center for Group Dynamics, 1954-55, research assistant, 1956-60; Society for Research in Child Development, Ann Arbor, Mich., co-editor of *Review of Child Development Research*, 1962-; Consultant to Michigan Youth Commission's White House Conference Program, 1958-59, to Psychological Clinic, University of Michigan, 1959-60. *Member:* American Psychological Association, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, American Sociological Association.

WRITINGS: (Contributor) *Handbook of Research Methods in Child Development*, edited by P. Mussen, Wiley, 1960; (author and editor with F.I. Nye) *The Employed Mother in America*, Rand McNally, 1963; (editor with husband, M.L. Hoffman) *Review of Child Development Research*, Volume I, Russell Sage, 1964. Contributor to *Sociometry*, *Marriage and Family Living*, *Child Development*, other journals in field.

WORK IN PROGRESS: Volume II of *Review of Child Development Research*, with M.L. Hoffman, publication by Russell Sage expected in 1965.

* * * * *

HOHENBERG, John 1906-

PERSONAL: Born February 17, 1906, in New York, N.Y.; son of Louis and Jettchen (Scheuermann) Hohenberg; married Dorothy Lannuier, October 16, 1928. *Education:* University of Washington, Seattle, student, 1922-24; Columbia University, B. Litt., 1927; University of Vienna, graduate study, 1928. *Home:* 90 Morningside Dr., New York, N.Y. 10027, and Aquebogue, N.Y. *Office:* 521 Journalism, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027.

CAREER: Reporter for newspapers in Seattle, Wash., and New York, N.Y., 1923-25; foreign correspondent for United Press and *New York Evening Post*, 1927-28; *New York Post*, New York, N.Y., assistant city editor, 1928-33; *New York Journal-American*, New York, N.Y., 1933-42, political writer and military affairs editor; *New York Post*, New York, N.Y., United Nations correspondent, 1946-50; Columbia University, New York, N.Y., lecturer in English, 1948, associate in journalism, 1949-50, professor of journalism, 1950-; Office of the Secretary of the U.S. Air Force, special consultant, 1953-63; Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes, secretary, 1954-; U.S. State Department American specialist, traveling in Asia, 1963-64. *Military service:* U.S. Army, 1943-45. *Member:* Council on Foreign Relations, Overseas Press Club, Columbia Journalism Alumni (president, 1954), Sigma Delta Chi. *Awards, honors:* Pulitzer traveling scholar, 1927-28; visiting fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, 1964-65.

WRITINGS: *The Pulitzer Prize Story*, Columbia University Press, 1959; *The Professional Journalist*, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1960; *Foreign Correspondence: The Great Reporters and Their Times*, Columbia University Press, 1964; *The New Front Page*, Columbia University Press, 1965.

WORK IN PROGRESS: A study of United States-Asian communications, for the Council on Foreign Relations.

CAREER: Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., research fellow in sociology, 1951-53; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Flint Metropolitan Research Fellow in Sociology, 1954-55, research assistant, Research Center for Group Dynamics, 1955-56, research associate, 1956-60; Society for Research in Child Development, Ann Arbor, Mich., co-editor of *Review of Child Development Research*, 1962-63; consultant to Michigan Youth Commission's White House Conference Program, 1958-59, to Psychological Clinic, University of Michigan, 1959-60. **Member:** American Psychological Association, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, American Sociological Association.

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WORK IN PROGRESS: A study of United States-Asian communications, for the Council on Foreign Relations.

CAREER: Instructor in sociology at University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1935, University of Alabama, University, 1935-36; Indiana University, Bloomington, instructor, 1936-39, assistant professor, 1939-41, associate professor of sociology, 1946-47; Yale University, New Haven, Conn., associate professor, 1947-52, Summer Professor of Sociology, 1952-53, chairman of department, 1959-60. Visiting summer professor at University of Southern California, 1946-51; visiting professor at University of Chicago, 1948, University of London, 1957-58. U.S. Public Health Service, consultant to Surgeon General, 1950-51. National Association for Retarded Children, member of research board, 1960-61. **Military service:** U.S. Army Air Forces, 1943-45; became first lieutenant; received General Commendation.

MEMBER: American Sociological Association (executive council, 1953-54; vice-president, 1957), Eastern Sociological Association (executive committee, 1952-55; vice-president, 1957), president, 1959), American Association of University Professors, Sigma Xi, Alpha Kappa Delta (president, 1947-50). **Awards, honors:** Social Science Research Council postdoctoral fellow, 1941-42; senior Fulbright scholar, United Kingdom, 1957-58; McKeever Award of American Sociological Association.

WRITINGS: *Personnel of Human Ecology*, Barnes & Noble, 1938; *Elmwood's Youth*, Wiley, 1949; (with Friedrich C. Redlich) *Social Class and Mental Illness*, Wiley, 1951; (with Lloyd H. Rogler) *Trapped*, Wiley, in press. Contributor to journals in field.

WORK IN PROGRESS: A book with Raymond S. Duff, *Human Group in Patient Care*, a study of medical and surgical patients in a large New England medical center, completion expected in 1968.

AVOCATIONAL INTERESTS: Travel and plant breeding.

CAREER: Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., research fellow in sociology, 1951-53; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Flint Metropolitan Research Fellow in Sociology, 1954-55, research assistant, Research Center for Group Dynamics, 1955-56, research associate, 1956-60; Society for Research in Child Development, Ann Arbor, Mich., co-editor of *Review of Child Development Research*, 1962-63; consultant to Michigan Youth Commission's White House Conference Program, 1958-59, to Psychological Clinic, University of Michigan, 1959-60. **Member:** American Psychological Association, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, American Sociological Association.

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CAREER: Reporter for newspapers in Seattle, Wash., and New York, N.Y., 1923-25; foreign correspondent for United Press and *New York Evening Post*, 1927-28; *New York Post*, New York, N.Y., assistant city editor, 1928-33; *New York Journal-American*, New York, N.Y., 1933-42, political writer and military affairs editor; *New York Post*, New York, N.Y., United Nations correspondent, 1946-50; Columbia University, New York, N.Y., lecturer in English, 1948, associate in journalism, 1949-50, professor of journalism, 1950-51. Office of the Secretary of the U.S. Air Force, special consultant, 1953-63; Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes, secretary, 1954-55. U.S. State Department American specialist, traveling in Asia, 1963-64. **Military service:** U.S. Army, 1943-45. **Member:** Council on Foreign Relations, Overseas Press Club, Columbia Journalism Alumni (president, 1954), Sigma Delta Chi. **Awards, honors:** Pulitzer traveling scholar, 1927-28; visiting fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, 1964-65.

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WORK IN PROGRESS: A study of United States-Asian communications, for the Council on Foreign Relations.

on; fellow), Wiener Geographische Gesellschaft, Suedosteuropaisches Institut und Suedostschweizerische Gesellschaft (both Munich), Austin Committee on Geographical Names (executive secretary, 1954-55).

HONORS: *Journal of Geography Prize* (twice) for contribution in political geography for a period of 1953 and 1958; International Relations Award, St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Tex., 1958; Ford Foundation, 1952-53; grants from Social Science Research Council, 1953, Social Science Research Council, 1957, American Philosophical Society, 1957, 1958-61, National Science Foundation, 1958-61.

(Editor and contributor) *A Geography of Switzerland*, Fiedler, 1955, 4th edition, 1964; *World Political Geography*, edited by G.E. Crowell, 1957; (with V. Hoffmann) *Geographical Essays on Eastern Europe*, (co-edited by G. Pounds, Indiana University Press, 1961; *Yugoslavia and the New Communism*, University, 1962; *The Balkans in Transition*, Van Nostrand, 1963.

more than thirty articles to *Journal of Geographic Review*, *Slavic Review*, *Economic Geography* (London), and other professional journals in the field. Editor of published proceedings. Member of board of advisers and numerous encyclopedias.

OGRESS: Study of regional differences in type, under grant from National Science Foundation. Speaks German, French, Serbo-Croatian. **Interests:** Photography, travel.

Richard 1930-

June 6, 1930; married Roslyn Braver-Cynthia, Karen, Elizabeth. **Education:** Flushing, N.Y., B.S., 1952; University of Michigan, Ph.D., 1957. **Home:** 2529 Pamela Mich. **Office:** Department of Psychology, Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, associate professor, 1957-59, lecturer, instructor, assistant, 1957-59, research associate, 1959-61. **Membership:** Psychological Association, Eastern Psychological Association, Midwestern Psychological Association, Applied Anthropology, Sigma Xi.

h F. C. Mann) *Automation and the Change in Power Plants*, Holt, 1960. He twenty articles to technical and professional journals.

Columbia University in the City of New York

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Journalism Building
New York, N.Y. 10027



May 18, 1971

Dear President Michelini,

I thank you for the excellent arrangements outlined in your letter of May 12 and will follow them as thoroughly as I can. I'll have a cap and gown with me, as you suggest.

Again, my gratitude for this very real and much appreciated honor from Wilkes College. I do hope that my draft Commencement address meets with your approval; in any case, I am always open to suggestions for change.

Sincerely,

John Hohenberg
John Hohenberg

President Francis J. Michelini,
Wilkes College,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703

May 12, 1971

Professor John Hohenberg
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University in the
City of New York
New York, New York 10027

Dear Professor Hohenberg:

We have made reservations for you and Mrs. Hohenberg to stay at the Hotel Sterling Sunday evening, June 6.

Mrs. Michelini and I will look for you between 2 and 2:30 that afternoon. My home address is 30 West River Street, just two and a half blocks away from the hotel. Please call me at 824-1709 when you arrive.

I shall count on you to bring your cap and gown. You need not wear a hood since we will be awarding the honorary degree. We will provide an honorarium of \$500.

I look forward to meeting you on June 6.

Sincerely yours,

Francis J. Michelini
President

FJM:mc

May 12, 1971

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Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University in the
City of New York
New York, New York 10027

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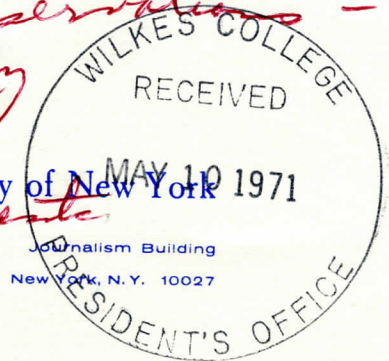
Francis J. Michelini
President

FJM:mc

*make Sun. night reservations -
at Hotel (nice room). Notify
Tom Moran.*

*acknowledge arrangements
to Dr. Hohenberg.*

*evening of
June 6
OK room reserved
M.C.*



Columbia University in the City of New York
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
Journalism Building
New York, N. Y. 10027

May 6, 1971

Dear President Michelini,

Many thanks for your letter of May 1 and your explicit directions for the Commencement program. It all helps me with my planning.

I shall follow your advice and drive from New York to Wilkes on Sunday morning and stay over Sunday night, returning to New York on Monday morning. Mrs. Hohenberg will be with me, and we will try to be at your home sometime between 2 and 2:30 p.m., if that is convenient.

As I told Tom Moran, I hope to have a draft of the Commencement address in his hands some time next week. The only other detail I can think of is the academic costume, which I can bring from here if you wish. Many, many thanks.

Sincerely,

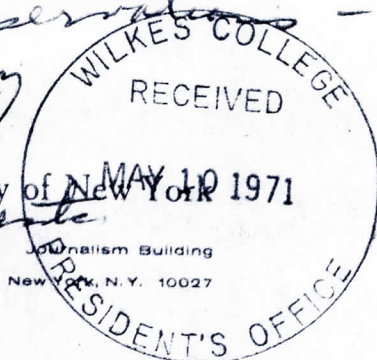
John Hohenberg
John Hohenberg

President Francis J. Michelini,
Wilkes College.

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at Hotel (nice room). Notify
Tom Moran.

acknowledge arrangements
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Sincerely,

John Hohenberg
John Hohenberg

President Francis J. Michelini,
Wilkes College.

May 1, 1971

Professor John Hohenberg
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear Professor Hohenberg:

I would like to bring you up to date on the time schedule for commencement on Sunday, June 6. The Commencement program is scheduled to begin at 5 p.m. I think your trip from New York can certainly be accomplished on Sunday morning without any difficulty, but you probably would wish to stay over on Sunday night rather than travel back to New York after what will be a busy day, I am sure.

We expect our program will be over by 8 p.m. so I will leave you to make your own judgment relative to staying over. Please let me know your decision so that I may make suitable hotel accommodations.

I believe the best procedure would be for you to come directly to my home at 30 West River Street when you arrive in Wilkes-Barre. We will be having our Baccalaureate exercises at 11 a.m. that morning so any time after 2 o'clock we will plan to be back home.

In the past, when our commencement exercises were later in the evening, we arranged a dinner for the speaker and the Chairman of the Board. Since this is our first experience with a 5 o'clock program, I am a little concerned that we would not have sufficient time to have dinner before the program and we may wish to schedule dinner following the exercises. We will plan to have a light snack available before Commencement, since it is not appropriate for the guest speaker to have his stomach growling over the microphone during his address. I am sure we can arrange this element of our visit at your convenience, and it will depend upon your plans relative to staying over.

Once again, my sincere thanks for your acceptance of our invitation to participate in this program.

Sincerely yours,

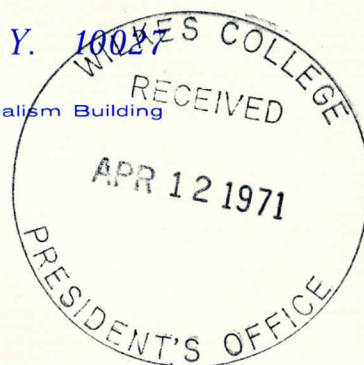
Francis J. Micheline
President

FJM:npc

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N. Y. 10027

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Journalism Building



April 9, 1971

Dear President Michelini,

I was delighted to receive your letter, following my pleasant conversation with Tom Moran, and look forward to my visit to Wilkes College on Sunday, June 6. Mrs. Hohenberg will accompany me.

I'd like to discuss "The Next 50 Years" in my remarks at your Commencement, if that is agreeable. Having been an escort at many a ceremonial at which honorary doctorates are conferred, I have noted with some relief that recipients generally need do nothing more than smile gratefully and say, "Thank you," but please let me know if something more is expected of me on that occasion.

Since Mrs. Hohenberg and I will be driving from New York City, I'd like to plan for an agreeable departure time so we don't have to rush. Consequently, when your plans are more advanced, perhaps Tom Moran will be good enough to let me know when I'm expected and whether I can make the drive Sunday morning or come in Saturday night.

Again my gratitude to Wilkes, to you and to Tom for conferring this honor on me and providing me with a most welcome academic setting for what I hope will be a somewhat shyly optimistic look into a future that now seems terribly grim to many young people.

Sincerely,

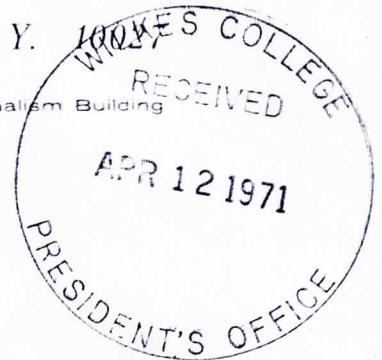
John Hohenberg
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President Francis J. Michelini,
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Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N.Y.

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Sincerely,

John Hohenberg
John Hohenberg

President Francis J. Michelini,
Wilkes College,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703

April 7, 1971

Professor John Hohenberg
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear Professor Hohenberg:

It was with the greatest pleasure that I was informed by Tom Moran that you had consented to be with us on Sunday, June 6, to speak at our Commencement and to receive an honorary doctorate degree. *Executive Committee*

It will be an outdoor ceremony with the baccalaureate scheduled for noon and the commencement program set for 4 p.m. at the athletic stadium. There will be approximately 550 in the graduation class.

I am sure that your extensive background in the newspaper field as a UN and foreign correspondent, as well as your experience as a teacher and author, will enable you to add a special enrichment to the ceremony.

Tom informed me of the general theme of your topic, based on your recent experiences in the Far East and your four-month teaching assignment at the University of Hongkong.

I am looking forward with great pleasure to meeting you and will be in further communication with you as our over-all program takes shape.

Sincerely yours,

Francis J. Micheline
President

FJM:mc

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Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
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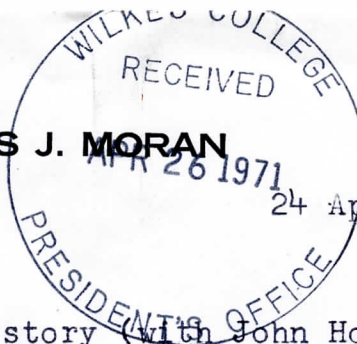
Sincerely yours,

Francis J. Michelini
President

FJM:mc

from the desk of

THOMAS J. MORAN



24 April 1971

Dr. Mike:

The commencement story (with John Hohenberg as speaker) will be released for the first time on Friday of this week (April 30).

At the same time the wire services and newspapers will have received stories with a release time: (For RELEASE NOON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30)

Stories with new leads will be in the hands of Sunday newspaper editors for use on May 2.

Are you planning letter to Hohenberg on arrangements?
~~XXXX~~ There is a strong possibility that he will elect to drive here early Sunday and go back Sunday evening. We should check on need for cap and gown although I'm sure he has his own. If you want me to follow through on this please advise.

tom

WILKES COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
WILKES-BARRE
PENNSYLVANIA

To: Dr. Mike
From: Tom Moran
Date: 7 April 1971

1. Professor John Hohenberg of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, said he would be on hand on Sunday, June 6, to deliver a 30-minute commencement address.
 - a. He mentioned topic and will tie it in with his recent year in Hongkong, where he taught at the university for four months. He will, in part, say that the sooner we get out of Vietnam the better off we will be. That we never should have been there in the first place. That things can't get any worse by leaving Vietnam, but certainly will get better.
 - b. He was moved and extremely honored by the news that you would award him an honorary doctorate in humane letters.
 - c. As for fee, he asked what I thought personally. I said the amount was somewhere in the vicinity of \$500. He said that would be acceptable and then asked if we had any educational fund-raising programs which might be happy to have the check returned. I have a feeling that once you hand him the check, he is going to hand it back to you.
 - d. I told him you would confirm this in a letter to him.

Jm

in chng. Public Affs. Prize selection

SUGGESTED LETTER TO COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER....

WILKES COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
WILKES-BARRE
PENNSYLVANIA

Professor John Hohenberg
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

Dear Professor Hohenberg:

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It will be an outdoor ceremony with the baccalaureate scheduled for noon and the commencement program set for 4 p.m. at the athletic stadium. There will be approximately ~~750~~ in the graduation class.

550
I am sure that your extensive background in the newspaper field as a UN and foreign correspondent, as well as your experience as a teacher and author, will enable you to add a special enrichment to the ceremony.

Tom informed me of the general theme of your topic, based on your recent experiences in the Far East and your four-month teaching assignment at the University of Hongkong.

I am looking forward with great pleasure to your with here on June 6. Tom will keep you informed of actual time, programming, etc.

Most sincerely,

MEMORANDUM

To: Alex Pawlenok
From: Francis Michelini
Date: May 12, 1971

Professor John Hohenberg will give the
Commencement Address on Sunday, June 6.

If you will have a check in the amount of
\$500. made out to him, and in my hands on that
day, it will be greatly appreciated.

FJM:mc