

Professor
Norbert Wiener

Professor of Mathematics
Californian Institute of Technology
Pasadena ~ California

Hochgeehrter Herr Professor,

In einem vornehmen Zusammenhange war Ihre Name in einer Schweizerischen Zeitung zu lesen ('Weltwoche') und es sei erlaubt Ihnen zu sagen, dass gewiss auch Ferustehende aufgetaucht haben endlich einmal zu sehen, dass ein hervorragender Fachmann aufsteht und sich weigert, Nichtfahrlässen und Nichtherorragenden Machtmittel in die Hände zu geben über welche dann diese zu verfügen hätten. Möge Ihre Haltung ein vielbefolgestes Beispiel werden; die Wissenschaften hätten dann selbst die ihnen zukommenden Entscheidungen die Macht wie Forschungsarbeiten in Europa ausdehnen, mögen Sie aus den Worten Herr Ingenieur Dr. Kleins, die meine bescheidene Arbeit offen, entnehmen. Ich entricke Ihnen, hochgeehrter Herr Professor, die besten Zeichen grosser ausgereicherter Hochschätzung

Ingenieur Michael Deneš
Zürich, Tödtstr. 36, Schweizland



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

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2 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · MURRAY HILL 7-0630 · CABLE ADDRESS "INTERED"

[ca. 1947]

Dear *Prof. Wiener,*

Professor Frederik L. Polak, from the Netherlands, is in this country on a UNESCO Reconstruction Fellowship, in the field of Social and Cultural Research. At present he is teaching economics and sociology at the Netherlands Economic University at Rotterdam. Mr. Polak also acts as deputy director of the Netherlands Government Central Planning Bureau. In this capacity, he is an economic adviser to his government, concerning fundamental matters of economics, finances, and social policy. In addition to the positions mentioned above, Mr. Polak is a special adviser to the Minister of Education, who requested him to report when he returns to Holland, on the American system of university instruction and on the methods of promoting basic and applied science.

Currently Professor Polak is visiting various cities in the United States for purposes of consultation and observation. His particular interests are in the integration of the social sciences, teamwork in the application of the social sciences, and coordination between social and ^{na} cultural sciences.

As the administrators of his fellowship, the Institute of International Education is assisting Professor Polak in his plans. He would like to see you *on before Easter*. We hope that you will be able to help acquaint him with your organization and the important work in your community in his field of interest.

UNESCO and the I.I.E. and, of course, Professor Polak will appreciate your efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Alice A. Adalian, Head
Division of Specialized Personnel

Frederik L. Polak's present address: *c/o Mrs Hartshorn, 11 Fresh Pond Lane,
Cambridge 30, tel. KI 7-5226.*

*I would be very glad indeed to have an opportunity of meeting
you and hope it can be arranged to your convenience.*

Very sincerely yours

Dept. of Physics
Univ. of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4 Pa.
[ca Jan, 1947]

Dear Professor Wiener,

I have several times read your letter published in the Atlantic Monthly. It is an excellent idea to have brought up this problem at this time in this way, and it was the thing most urgently needed. Thank you deeply for it.

But also in another way I owe you heartfelt thanks. That I got an appointment as assistant professor here at U. of Pa. and that I got the chance to do some work at the Institute for Advanced Study (I get there once a week to get advice on research problems),

I owe to your and to Prof. Kemble's
letters of reference.

With best greetings to you, to
Mrs. Winer and to Miss Winer

Cordially yours

Herbert Jones

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

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WICKERSHAM 2-2000

January 2, 1947

Dr. Norbert Wiener
53 Cedar Road
Belmont, Mass.

Dear Norbert:

I've been thinking quite a lot about your book which, as you know, impressed me deeply. You may be interested in a summary of my reactions.

Your chapter about the Macy Foundation meeting is authentic, well written, and knows where it's heading. But even more important, it shows literary showmanship and a sense of the dramatic in the way it builds up slowly from a series of restrained scenes to an exceedingly powerful climax.

Only two minor points worry me. Somewhere during our conversation, an April deadline was mentioned. Personally, I hope the deadline is met, because I look forward to reading the complete rough manuscript before it goes to the publisher. But my own interest is irrelevant here; I think it is a mistake to think of anything as original as this in terms of deadlines. It may be finished in February or June. That will depend on your time and inspiration. I don't think such things should be forced, but hope you'll get it done soon and naturally.

The second point is simply that as much of the manuscript should be written by as few persons as possible, ideally one. Simply for the sake of efficiency, one or two of the gang may have to stick their necks out, finish a first draft, and then open the meeting to debate.

Also, book in April or later, I am happy that we had a chance to speak with one another and appreciate the confidence you had in me. My address in New York is 30 West 73rd Street; my telephone is Wickersham-2-2000, ext. 769. If you think I could help in any way in the book or in any other matter, please call on me. I hope we'll see each other again soon.

My best to Walter next time you write him.

Yours sincerely,

John E. Pfeiffer

John E. Pfeiffer
Science Director

JEP:bcs

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CABLE ADDRESS: "PARLIBERE"

Jan. 2, '47

Dear Professor Wiener,

If anything new develops along the line of thought which you expressed in your letter published by the Atlantic Monthly, and over the phone, I should very much appreciate your letting me know about it.

~~THAN~~ Thank you for the interview. I trust I didn't keep you too long from either mathematics or sleep.

Sincerely yours,

Laird Ogle
Laird Ogle

Ruth Nettie
Shady Lane
Concord

Essex - Golden
Liberty Mutual Insurance

Tell me
Sincerely yours,
Jan 5 '04

From either newspaper place or place
I have never seen I didn't know you for long
You tell me how about it
and over the phone. I should very much appreciate
your letter published by the Atlantic Monthly
along the line of showing what you expressed in
it especially the development
Don't forget me
Jan. 5, '04

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TATA

I N C O R P O R A T E D

90 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

WHITEHALL 4 - 8588

January 2, 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

Supplementing the enclosed, I wish to advise that Mrs. Vesugar will arrive in Boston on Friday, January 11th and will remain until Monday, January 13th.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will arrange an appointment for her sometime on Saturday, January 11th.

We have written to Mr. Minu Dastur, a Tata scholar, and have requested him to assist in arranging a definite program with the officials of the Institute for Mrs. Vesugar on that day.

Thanking you for your cooperation, we are

Very truly yours,

TATA INCORPORATED



M. E. Cannon

MEC:C

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR



8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.

The Atlantic Monthly

January 3, 1947

Dear Dr. Wiener:

We are enclosing a number of reprints of your letter, "A Scientist Rebels," which appeared in the January 1947 issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Albee

Secretary to Mr. Weeks

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE SECTION
(Department of Economics and Social Institutions)

Princeton New Jersey
January 3, 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Department of Mathematics
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

I wonder whether I might trouble you with a request for a copy of your monograph on The Analysis of Time Series. I should very much like to own this important work of yours, and at present have only a copy on loan from one of my friends here. You will do me a great favor by sending me one.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

O. Morgenstern
Oskar Morgenstern

OM/lmb

January 4, 1947

Mr. M. E. Cannon
Tata, Incorporated
90 Broad Street
New York 4, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cannon:

I have already written to Mrs. Vesugar making arrangements for an appointment at 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 11th.

I should be glad to be of any use to her that I can possibly be.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/am

January 4, 1947

Professor D. D. Kosambi
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
53 Pedder Road
Bombay 26, India

Dear Professor Kosambi:

I am very glad to received from you the letter of introduction of Mrs. P.J. Vesugar. I shall do anything I can to help her.

I am also glad to hear from you again. I have heard of your work in India many times and have been wondering how you have been getting on. Tell me more about your family to. Your sister was a great friend of my sister and of my wife, who was Margaret Engeman when she was at Radcliffe. We also saw a great deal of your brother-in-law, Ram Prasad. After these many years, it would be very nice to renew the ties of friendship between our families.

I am branching out into work on the application of Mathematics to Physiology, doing a large part of it in Mexico together with Dr. Arturo Rosenbleuth, the physiologist. My own Mathematical work has been taking on somewhat of an applied character from my war work. As to my family, my wife and I are well as are my mother and sisters, who are both married. My father died about five years ago. I have two daughters, aged respectively 18 and 19, both in university work in Chemistry.

I see a great deal of the Indian students at Tech and although I have never had the opportunity to visit your country, I have always been interested in following happenings there. Ten years ago I spent a year in China, teaching at the National Tsing Hua University in Peking. It was one of the most delightful experiences in my life, and different as China and India are I felt that I began to get some understanding of the Orient through my stay there.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/am

January 4, 1947

Mrs. Piroja J. Vesugar
Director, J.N. Tata Endowment
Tata, Incorporated
90 Broad Street
New York 4, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Vesugar:

I hear that you will be in Cambridge on Saturday the 11th. My time is completely at your disposal until 11 o'clock Saturday morning and all Saturday afternoon. I suppose 10 o'clock would be as convenient as any time. Please let me know if other arrangements would be better.

I am delighted to hear from my old friend Kosambi. We knew the Kosambi family very well during their stay in Boston. I am wondering what has happened to Mrs. Kosambi's sister, Mrs. Ram Prasad.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/am

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

Jan. 4, 1947

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I am very much impressed with the letter you wrote about the availability of your scientific work for the armament race, as reprinted in the Atlantic Monthly. I would appreciate it if you could send me three copies for myself and two close friends interested in positive action for world peace.

Thank you very much

Charles D. Conzell

Ren 6-427

M. I. T.

606 ELM AVENUE
SWARTHMORE
PENNSYLVANIA

January 5, 1947.

Dear Wiener,

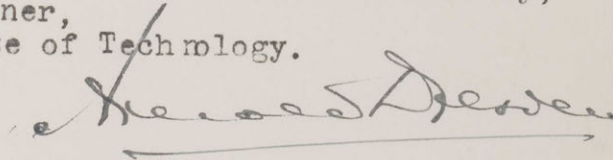
Congratulations upon the letter which appeared in the January Atlantic. Thank you very much for having written it and for giving it wider publicity. I wish it could be reprinted in a periodical with a more general circulation among the ~~simp~~ simple people than the Atlantic has. - The danger in maintaining full publicity for scientific work which you point out, is a real one. I can not help feeling however that it exists not merely because of military uses with their almost unavoidably destructive consequences, but also on account of industrial uses which turn them to the material benefit of the few instead of dedicating them to the welfare of mankind. The only remedy that I can see is a fundamental change in our economic structure, which will have human welfare as its controlling purpose. Because a thoughtful reading of your letter should lead to a fresh realization of this necessity, a widespread distribution would seem to me desirable.

Sorry not to have seen you at the Swarthmore meeting last week. Best wishes for the ^NNew Year to you and to your family.

Yours cordially,

Professor Norbert Wiener,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

AD/sol



Jan 5, 1946

c/o Ch. H. Shenk
R. D. 3
Lancaster, Pa.

Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
M. I. T.
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Prof. Wiener:

I want to express my appreciation and admiration for your article "A Scientist Rebels" in this month's Atlantic Magazine.

It seems unbelievable that the American public, and particularly so many American scientists and engineers fail to realize the danger of continued armaments and research for mass destruction. These activities, which originated in Germany, and which were so bitterly denounced during the rise of Hitler, have now become an accepted "necessity" in our industries and research institutions. Even German scientists are being imported to add to our "know-how".

For myself, I have been confronted with the same problem. Before entering the army in Dec. 1944 I worked for 4 years on gas turbine development. Of 21 months service I spent 5 months in Germany and

Austria, and although I saw no combat, I saw the results of modern warfare, especially of aerial bombardment. And after reading John Hersey's report on Hiroshima, I decided not to do any war work myself, i.e. development of weapons, or devices designed for use on machines of war. I stated this in my letters of application for work, and had great difficulty finding an engineering position.

So far, I have met only two engineers who openly refuse to do war work. I hope that your article will enlighten many others. I believe it would be desirable to create an international conscientious professional society for both: the education of the public as to the danger of continued armament, and for mutual advice and assistance among the members.

Respectfully yours,

Leo Pach, '40

January 6, 1947

Dr. Arturo Rosenbluth
Instituto Nacional de Cardiologia
Calzada de la Piedad Num. 300
Mexico D.F., Mexico

Dear Rosenbluth:

Thanks for your last letter. You seem to be pretty well recovered and at work and I am very glad. I have been busy particularly with Haldane here. It was a pleasure to see him and he is full of interesting material along physiological lines but not directly along ours. I have tried to get him to come down to Mexico some time.

I have not answered your telegraphed answer by telegram as I understand the boys have already let you know from Austin. Oliver Selfridge is coming back. Walter had his car break down completely. He is selling the hulk and arranging for shipment of the Harmonic Analyzer by air freight.

I want to talk to you about Walter. I think this extra trip of his to Chicago and the trip down by car are inexcusable and irresponsible. He is definitely causing a lot of disturbance here and elsewhere by not publishing. If he does not rectify that impression very soon he will be sunk and there will not be anything I can do for him. I am therefore suggesting to you the following things:

1. He must get is paper on the statistical mechanics of the nervous network out ready for publication within six weeks. Have him send it up to me and I shall arrange for publication. He must do a good job.

2. He has no time to bother about my work on Time Series. Have him send the manuscript to me immediately. Doob wants to look it over and get it in shape.

3. Any work that he does with you whether on flutter and fibrillation or on clonus should give him some publishable material quite soon. He should devote his whole time to this as soon as, but not before, he has cleared decks on his statistical mechanics stuff.

4. Under no circumstances should he take any trips up to the States unless and until you do and he should have his return passage to Mexico at the same time that you have yours. There

should be no more monkey business about a long auto trip. He has shown two things--that he doesn't know how to buy a car and doesn't know how to take care of one.

5. No personal friends should come down to see him unless and until he has accomplished at least two papers in full state for publication before they do. If they do come down it should be for a short time and both they and he should be kept hard at work. Finally everything should be done to discourage, or even prevent, him from any mountain climbing certainly until he has completed his budget of work and even after that unless he is going with older people who understand what they are getting in to and know the mountain that they are climbing. He also should be held to getting his Spanish.

Excuse me for interfering in your affairs but Walter has made his position both here and elsewhere in the States precarious by his lack of responsibility. He must learn it or take the inevitable consequences. If he wishes to eat he must have our backing and if he wants our backing he must behave himself. I take a great deal of blame on myself by not putting the squeeze on him but it was difficult to do when he was here for such a short time and with all his friends here. I think a little loneliness in Mexico would be very, very good for him.

We enjoyed you here enormously. Margaret sends her love to Virginia.

Sincerely,

Norber Wiener

W/h

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH

ONR:273;JHH:ehm
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO:

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



Serial: 9410

6 - JAN 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

In the NDRC Division 7 report to the services, No. 59, mention is made of an NDRC report entitled, "The Interpolation of Linear Time Series and Communications Engineering". The Office of Naval Research is desirous of obtaining copies of this and any other related reports. Could you supply us with the necessary bibliographical information for any of your personal reports on the general subject of differential equations involving a function $z(t)$ where $z(t)$ is a random process.

Professor Copeland of the University of Michigan is undertaking a study of such differential equations under a contract with the Office of Naval Research and is attempting to collect all available material on the subject.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "P. K. Wells". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P" and "W".

P. K. Wells
By Direction, Chief of Naval Research

BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

January 7, 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Dept. of Mathematics
Mass. Inst. of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

For August 2-4, 1947 Brown University's Graduate Division of Applied Mathematics is planning a symposium on non-linear problems in mechanics of continua. In spite of the difference in physical background, there exists a general similarity between the mathematical methods used in connection with non-linear problems of mechanics of fluids and solids. It is therefore felt particularly worthwhile to attempt bringing together applied mathematicians and engineers who are interested in dynamics of compressible fluids and non-linear elasticity, turbulence and plasticity, boundary layer theory and non-linear buckling problems.

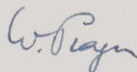
We are inviting you to participate in this symposium and to present a paper. If you accept our invitation, you would aid us greatly in arranging a well-balanced program by giving us a tentative title of your paper or, at least indicating its field and the amount of time which should be allowed for its presentation. If you should not be able to participate in the symposium or present a paper yourself, you might wish to suggest that we invite some associate of yours instead. Please do not hesitate to make such or any other suggestions which will contribute to the success of the symposium.

While I cannot yet make a definite statement at this time, we expect to offer some honorarium to the main speakers.

You may be interested to know that Professor Sidney Goldstein of the University of Manchester, England, will be at Brown University during the summer and will participate in the symposium.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours sincerely,



W. Prager, Chairman
Graduate Division of Applied Mathematics

WP:rg

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January 8, 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dr. Wiener:

I have been immensely cheered, as well as deeply moved, by the reading of your letter printed in the January issue of The Atlantic magazine. Incidentally, I am a little surprized and a good deal cheered by the fact that The Atlantic would publish so unequivocal a statement of the responsibility of the scientist to divest himself personally from direct participation in the invention and manufacture of weapons of indiscriminate, mass destruction.

This question of the personal responsibility of leading scientists has concerned me for a long time. I am enclosing herewith copy of an Open Letter to Dr. Einstein, in which I have tried to raise the issue.

From time to time I am told by scientists, either in conversation or in letters, that quite a number of them have withdrawn from the Manhattan Project, in part at least because of conscientious scruples. However, you are the first nationally known scientist to proclaim his stand openly before the world and to call upon other scientists to face the issue for themselves.

The Editor of our monthly organ, Fellowship, has written to The Atlantic asking for permission to reprint your brief article. Probably we would include it in the March issue of the magazine, and then make reprints available.

I have occasionally discussed with scientists, including Dr. Herbert Jehle, of whom I think you know, the question as to how this whole matter might be most effectively placed before individual scientists and such organizations as the American Federation of Scientists. Have you given any thought to this matter? I should be extremely grateful for any suggestions that you might have, and would be glad to have the opportunity to come to Cambridge to talk things over with you, if you had time and were so disposed.

Thanking you again, very heartily, for your letter, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Muste

A. J. Muste

P.S. I trust you would have no objection to our using your letter if the Atlantic monthly does not.

AJM:MC
oeiu

YALE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT

January 8, 1946

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

We the undersigned have
read your letter in the At-
lantic Monthly and wish to
express our hearty approval.

Sincerely,

Paul T. Bateman

P. Erdős (hope to see you
on the weekend)

W. Ambrose - congratulations.

Diane Montgomery

Charles E. Rickart

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January 8, 1947.

Professor Norbert Weiner,
c/o Massachusetts Institute of
Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Weiner:

Men and women the world over will be grateful to you for the courage and forthrightness with which you have written your letter to THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY which appeared today in the NEW YORK TIMES.

Much has been said by men of science about the menace of modern warfare but few have broken as directly with the war system as you have. We invite you to read some of the literature describing the work of war resisters and would be honored by your enrolling with us, should you decide to do so. With this note we include copy of a letter sent to a number of scientists by Mr. Frank Olmstead, our Field Work Director. Separately we mail a booklet telling of our members in other countries.

Whether you formally enroll with us at this time or not, much as we do hope you will, please accept our thanks together with those of your many unknown friends.

Sincerely,

Abraham Kaufman

Abraham Kaufman

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IN ABSENTIA: BAYARD RUSTIN

January 8, 1947

Dr. Warren McCulloch
Illinois Neuropsychiatric Institute
South Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Warren:

First I want to thank you for your hospitality to Barbara and for your suggestion that she might work with you. Before coming to a definite decision about it I should like to tell you a few things and ask you a few things.

As you know Walter was held here longer than he normally would have been by Rosenbluth's illness. This time he might have used profitably in developing his ideas intrinsically and he most certainly has not used it in writing out the material which we have expected of him in connection with his Guggenheim fellowship. Like his trip to California which, in my opinion, was an absolute violence of the conditions of his fellowship, his auto adventure to Mexico was an unjustified waste of a time that is already scant. I have written to Rosenbluth requesting that he put the squeeze on Walter in the following manner:

1. That he insist that Walter finish his statistical mechanical paper on nervous nets before doing anything else.
2. That he get at least one other paper out of him as promptly as possible.
3. That he insist that Walter not engage in purely literary work.
4. No mountain climbing unless and until Walter has completed a good measure of published work and then only with an older man with local experience. Also I have asked Walter to send me back at once my paper on Times Series as I do not consider that I should tie him up at such a critical period in his career as now. Furthermore, I asked that he avoid coming back to the States or having any friends visit him until his Guggenheim record is solid beyond all question.

Walter's being here at loose ends has had an unfortunate effect in disquieting his younger colleagues and to a considerable extent my daughter. In all cases, Walter's own

included, it is necessary that they subject themselves to a much more severe personal discipline than they have had in the last few months. I feel this very strongly with my daughter. On the other hand I feel that she is entitled to a certain degree of freedom in her own development provided it is compatible with a certain amount of order and maturity which she has not yet reached.

I wish to ask you the following things. Is the job which she would get if she should come to work for you next term what I expect it to be--a manufactured job, or would she really be contributing anything to you.

Will it contribute to her scientific education or merely give her the feel that she is doing something that she is not actually doing?

What plans will you suggest for her living? If she lives with you people I shall insist on her making a definite payment out of her salary for her room and board.

How easy would it be for her to return to academic work? What is the length of time you want her to work for you? I shall look into the matter at this end, of course, and while it is quite possible that I may let her come, please do not take it as a foregone conclusion.

I have not participated in the recent meeting on the computing machine in Cambridge. It is under Navy auspices and that is enough to damn a job for me even though the job is less evil than poisons. You will see my reasons in a little paper in the last Atlantic Monthly. I am also giving up all work on the computing machine because it is too closely associated with the guided missiles project. I would not want Barbara to be employed in any job having even the most distant relationship with biological warfare.

I thank you very much for your offer of hospitality towards my child and shall be glad to see you again as soon as our paths meet. By the by we have had Haldane here recently and he has been tremendously good fun.

Sincerely,

Norbert Wiener

W/h

1919 Loney St.
Phila #1, Pa.

January 9, 1947

Prof. Herbert Wiener
90 Massachusetts Inst. Technology.

Dear Prof Wiener -

Permit me to congratulate you for your noble stand in refusing to address the Harvard symposium, as I read in the N. Y. Times of today.

Many untold millions of poor victims ^{of war} throuout the world will be cheered by your wonderful principles and ideals, not to take part in the development of instruments of mass and insane destruction of human lives.

I trust that more of your colleagues will see the wisdom of your ideals, and have the courage and honesty to do as you have done.

I am very grateful to you in playing your part in applying your scientific knowledge for a peaceful and humane world.

Most sincerely yours
Theodore J. Ehrig

364 Ocean Avenue,
Long Branch, N.J.
January 9, 1947

Dear Professor Wiener,

Today's New York Times reports your refusal to aid in the development of guided missiles.

As an American, a father, and simply as a member of the human race, I wish to thank you for your courageous stand.

I have no doubt you will be deluged with abuse and vilification by "patriots" and jingoes.

Millions of your fellowmen will thank you for initiating a movement, which I am sure will find many followers.

If ever the rule of reason, rather than hysteria and prejudice, is to prevail, now is as good a time as any, and better than most, to do something about it.

Sincerely,

Sidney Shatkin

HUGHAN
27 PIERREPONT STREET
BROOKLYN 2, NEW YORK

Jan. 9, 1947

Prof. Herbert Wiener

Mass. Inst. of Technology

Dear Professor Wiener:

Permit me, as an American who hates war, to express my gratitude for your courageous refusal to allow your mathematical genius to contribute to the destruction of civilians.

Other scientists have warned in no ~~uncertain~~ certain uncertain terms of the menace to the world in the new ~~weapons~~ weapons of offense. You are the first, so far as I know, to act upon this knowledge and to decline to play a part in the destruction of mankind.

Let us hope that others will be stimulated to follow your example. Your group holds the fate of the world in its hands.

Respectfully yours,

Jessie Wallace Hughan

Jessie Wallace Hughan

MARGARET FLORINE
287 - 41ST STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Jan. 9 - 1947

Dear Dr. Wiener: I wish to extend my
heartiest congratulations to you for
your courage in refusing to further
death-dealing inventions which are
turned over to the military to the
future destruction of all of us. I
have never seen the reason for the
horrible bombings without first
demonstrating their power where
there were no women and children
and do not in the least blame
the world for not trusting us. They
have little reason for faith.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Florine, R. N.

The
EVANS
Governor Hotel
AND
CABANA CLUB

MIAMI BEACH

FLORIDA

Jan 9

Dear Prof. Wiener:

I cannot tell you how much I admire the position you have taken re science vs. war, to simplify the issue.

It takes courage and integrity of a high order to act as you did. Were your example followed by the majority of workers in the scientific field, this world might be a different planet indeed.

Unfortunately, most scientists



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IN THE SUMMERTIME, HOTEL EVANS, LOCH SHELDRAKE, NEW YORK

when they are not helots, are
chauvenists and warships
at the altar of nationalism
with the same abysmal
abjectness as do the most
ignorant peasants.

I could not wait to return
to my home to write this.

Yours truly
Samuel E. Lessere

28 Beekman Place
N.Y.C.

Passaic, Enero 9 de 1947

Prof. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
Cambridge, 39-Mass

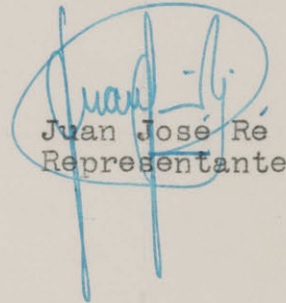
Estimado Prof. Wiener:

A través de las noticias periodísticas de la fecha ha sido conocida la valiente posición que Ud. ha mantenido en su carta "Un Científico se Rebeló".-

En estas horas que la Humanidad encara problemas que socavan el basamento de su propia vida, los científicos deben marcar la ruta. Por razón directa de sus convicciones, Ud. ha tornado a ser meritorio abanderado. Su carta, voz clara y valiente, se eleva con potencia de huracán para despertar a los somnolientos. Ud. marca la ruta y tras suyo han de seguir los que necesitan del ejemplo digno para robustecer el espíritu y arraigar sus ideales.

REVISTA AMERICANA DE EDUCACION, mancomunada en un todo a sus conceptos, se complace en hacerle llegar por mí intermedio las más cordiales congratulaciones por su valentía, que marca un rumbo.-

Saludo al Señor Profesor con la mayor consideración


Juan José Re
Representante

Juan J. Re
45 River Drive
Y.M.C.A.-Room 424
Passaic, N.J.

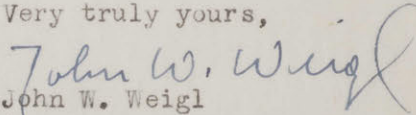
Prof. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Berkeley, Calif.
Jan. 9, 1946

Dear Professor Wiener:

This morning the columnist Cecil Brown mentioned your courageous stand against the policy of turning over scientific development to the military. I should like to add my voice to those of others who agree with your well and boldly stated objections. Thank you, sir.

Very truly yours,


John W. Weigl
(Grad. student, Chemistry
Univ. of California)

Department of Economics
Michigan State College
East Lansing, Michigan
Jan. 10, 1947

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I was pleased to read in a recent issue of the "New York Times" that you "do not intend to publish any future work...which may do damage in the hands of irresponsible militarists." I certainly agree with your statement that the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have made it clear "that to provide scientific information is not a necessarily innocent act, and may entail the gravest consequences."

Also, did not the judgments at Nuremberg bolster the position which you have taken? As I recall, in those trials, the court held that men must take moral responsibility for the acts which they do, and that even soldiers are not relieved of that responsibility when they carry out orders from superior officers.

I surely hope that other scientists will take the same attitude which you have taken, and refuse to invent new engines of mass destruction.

Cordially yours,
W. R. Knight
W. R. Knight

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Overseas News Agency, Inc.

101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

January 10, 1947

Prof. Norbert Wiener
Mass. Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

We are very much interested in the report that you refused to disclose your findings on "the Problem of Gestalt" during a Navy symposium, because you wanted to keep your knowledge from "irresponsible militarists".

In this connection, we would be greatly obliged to you if you would care to outline your viewpoint for us more precisely in a statement or article on the following questions that can justifiably be raised as a consequence of the position you have taken:

1. While the stipulation established at the Nuremberg trials that an officer, soldier, Gestapo man, etc. who merely obeyed his superior is personally responsible rather justifies your action, nevertheless the question arises whether the scientists of a nation should feel free to assume such an attitude? Would this not imply that instead of the elected representatives of a country the scientists would determine, in the ultimate analysis what the defense and the war potentials of a country are?
2. Is not scientific progress bound to be impaired if many scientists were to adopt such a position? As there has never been an invention which cannot be utilized for both constructive and destructive uses all scientific efforts would in the long run be affected.
3. Have scientists the right to adopt such an attitude when the laboratories and all other facilities placed at their disposal are not their personal property? Their studies are made possible by universities, institutions and laboratories which are in most cases maintained with public funds.
4. While such an attitude can be adopted by scientists in democratic countries, it is extremely unlikely that it would be tolerated in totalitarian states. Would this not give a tremendous advantage to totalitarian systems?

Filed

1/10/47

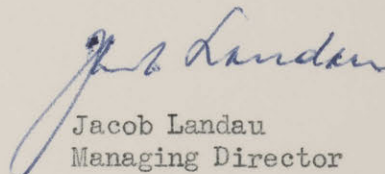
5. Would not democracies have to create new laws making the withholding of scientific information an offense, in order to protect their defense possibilities. I can visualize that certain scientists may prefer to face imprisonment rather than divulge their knowledge, since nobody can compel a man to divulge what is closed in his mind.

What I am actually driving at is that an action of this kind if practiced by some scientists may only weaken one particular country and that such action, in order to be effective, should perhaps be taken by all scientists throughout the world. On the other hand, if such a strike of scientists were to take place it might deal a paralyzing blow to scientific research. Since not all scientists are bound to join in such a strike wouldn't your ranks then be split into many political factions greatly affecting their scientific work?

You spoke in your statement of "irresponsible militarists"; after all it does not depend on our Army or Navy whether we should enter a state of war, but on the average on the governments of all nations rests the responsibility as to whether certain instrumentalities of mass destruction should be outlawed. Perhaps the establishment of a world government is the only safe and effective method of preventing wars and should not all our efforts be turned in this direction instead of individual groups in various countries taking separate action, Or is it your opinion that until such a government is established such individual action is indispensable?

Let me finally say that these questions placed before you do not in any way imply any position on our part, but your action is so novel and is bound to raise so many discussions that we believe you would render a public service by elucidating your viewpoint.

Sincerely yours,



Jacob Landau
Managing Director

JL:f-0

Dear Sir,

You are to be highly commended for your insight, vision, & courage in "sticking-your-neck-out" to break the deadlock over military control of scientists.

Yours is a true service to humanity!

It is indeed a tragedy that Carl Compton "goes along" with the irresponsible military boys.

Sincerely -

John B. Pettingill

84-21 Cuthbert Road, Kew Gardens, N.Y.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Professor Robert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Northrop

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OFFICE OF THE MASTER

January 10, 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Wiener:

This is to put into writing the matter upon which I saw you in your office last week and upon which we agreed.

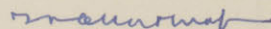
The Viking Fund, a New York foundation which has previously supported work only in anthropology, has asked me to edit a symposium volume on the philosophy of culture, which I interpret as involving an emphasis on the scientific side. Their idea of the volume is that it would be like the one they previously sponsored edited by Professor Ralph Linton the anthropologist which came out with the title THE SCIENCE OF MAN IN THE WORLD CRISIS. It was published by the Columbia University Press. Their idea of the volume is that it should convey the results of one's research in the field, not so much with all the footnotes one might use in conveying it in a professional journal to the colleagues of one's own department, but in the manner one would convey it to the colleagues of other departments and to intelligent laymen. This, however, need not be taken seriously.

Your contribution to the volume I envisage as something which the following title might designate: Communication engineering in its implications with respect to the organization of society by means of ideas. The behavior of the ants in their organization of their society compared with the behavior of men today with respect to this matter suggests one of the points of an article which might have such a title.

The honorarium for the contribution of each person will be two hundred dollars, all royalties from the volume to accrue to the Viking Fund. The volume will probably be published for the Viking Fund by the Yale University Press.

If you have any further questions about the matter, do not hesitate to write me. I look forward with distinct delight to the receipt of your contribution.

Sincerely yours,



F. S. C. Northrop

North Rose, New York
January 10th, 1947

Dear Professor Wiener:

Allow me to congratulate you on your stand against devices 'for war purposes' as reported yesterday in the NYTimes. University laboratories are close to becoming pawns of our military and State Department. This may be, in part, due to the fact that scientists with few exceptions are reactionary and poorly advised in social and economic matters. Were I a psychiatrist I'd make a detailed study into what makes the typical Phi Beta Kappa tick, why ~~he~~ so readily fits in with the 'accepted' or reactionary; why he can be so brilliant in one line and so totally ignorant in life's many other sides. (There are a few exceptions).

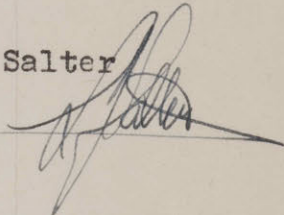
In case you aided in the atomic research during the war, on May 10th, 1940 I addressed a letter to the Federal Power Commission urging social control of 'atomic energy'. I believe I am the first to propose this. The original documents are in the Dartmouth library.

Again congratulating you on your new and courageous stand, I am,

Very truly yours,

L. J. Salter

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.





The Bellevue-Stratford

Philadelphia 2, Pa.

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11/1/47

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

BENNETT E. TOUSLEY
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Dear Wiener

This is just a line to thank you and Mrs. Wiener for your hospitality. We have had a most hectic time since Boston, in Princeton, New York, Bethesda, and here. The Princeton meeting went off well on the whole, though Renes wasted a good deal of time in making jokes. The other speakers were mostly good.

Some exciting work is being done here, but I do not think anything that I have seen, or assessing mathematical problems. We are going on to Ithaca, Rochester, and Ann Arbor, and so back to New York.

By the way, our trunk did not arrive at Princeton till the next day. It would have been better to take it with us.

After seeing the Naval Research Center at Bethesda, I can quite imagine your calculating machine automatically growing in size and complexity, but am not so clear that

if so it would necessarily grow in efficiency. The things which they have not discovered are as remarkable as those they have.

Give my kind regards to Mrs Wiener and both daughters.

Yrs sinc.

J. B. S. Haldane

ψ. My wife also sends her kind regards.

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Jan. 12, 1947

Dear Dr. Weener,

When a man makes
so courageous a statement as yours
in the January Atlantic Monthly
he deserves the commendation
of everyone who believes that the
end purpose of man's works

should be the welfare of man.

Your letter should be the
toe sign that rallies all other
right-minded scientists to the
same position and I am
pleased that you have had
the strength to write and
publish it.

Sincerely

John Zetlin

LAHASKA RIDGE OBSERVATORY
LAHASKA, BUCKS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

1-13-47

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Bravo! sir.

It is a rare privilege to offer my
congratulations, respect and admiration.

Cordially,

Lawrence Braymer

50 Seymour Ave.
Springfield 9, Mass.
January 13, 1947

Dear Professor Wiener:

This is in the nature of "fan mail" to you but is not solely that.

My family forwarded to me an article from the Boston Traveler of Jan. 8th which I have read with great interest. I wanted you to know that I heartily agree with your views.

The apparent onrush toward self-destruction of the people in this country and of the World can only be stopped by scientists such as you, who know and can see the dangerous thing we are playing with. I hope your move starts a chain of similar motion by others in similar situations.

We missed you at Sandwich last summer. This year we expect to be up often — Marian & Jimmy for all summer. We hope you and your family will be there again although we liked the couple who rented your home very much.

I left Westinghouse last May and have been working for the consumer cooperatives. My employer is

the Eastern Co-Operatives, Inc., the eastern regional wholesale jointly owned ~~owned~~ by 200 consumer retail co-ops in the East. I am the District Supervisor — as of Jan. 1st, District Manager — of 30 stores within a 50 mile radius of Hartford, Conn.

I enjoy my work tremendously since I am dealing with people all the time in promoting something in which I really believe.

I hope this letter will help to counteract any disappointing one you get from some ignorant crack-pot. More power to you.

Give my best to Mrs. Wilcox and Marian + I will be looking forward to your being our neighbors again this summer.

Sincerely yours,

Allan J. Mowatt

P.S. We want you to meet Jimmy our new 2 year old son!

Jan. 14. '47.

MRS. ALFRED V. de FOREST - SKY FARM - MARLBOROUGH, N. H.

My dear Professor Wiener:

I know that it was with no idea of being an inspiration to others that you refused to attend the mathematical Conference at Harvard some days ago.

And yet to refuse to cooperate in military or other enterprises even tho' ^{they may be} combined with peaceful projects, must always inspire those of us who also are "conscientious objectors." It must, in addition, make your fellow scientists, who are not of your way of thinking, listen with their hearts, if not outwardly in their

activities.

It is, in this age, the special task
of Science to frustrate our efforts.
And I wish to thank you
for your constant and conscientious
stand.

I am sorry not to have known
you when my husband was
alive and connected with M.I.T.

Very gratefully yours,
Lyette de Forest

4/13/47

Professor Norbert Wiener
Dept. of Mathematics
Mass. Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass

Dear Professor Wiener:

Permit me to congratulate you on your stand on research in relation to the military as reported in the column "Let Rather Be Right" by Samuel Drafton ~~and~~ in today's paper! I, too, was happy to work on guided missiles during the war and now view with distrust "the tragic insolence of the military mind".

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Ribner
908 Ferguson Ave.
Newport News, Va.

MARTIN M. STEKERT

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January 14, 1947

Prof. Norbert Wiener
% Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Doctor Wiener:

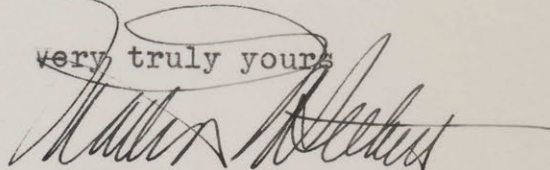
This humble American citizen salutes you
for your courageous stand with the army
and navy.

You have raised the heart beat of millions
of your fellow citizens who cannot find
their leaders amongst politicians.

If you scientists continue to speak clearly
and courageously -- for human rights vs.
financial monopoly or militaristic control
-- we the people will give you our support.

It would be my pleasure to contribute fin-
ancially to your organization to carry your
splendid work forward.

very truly yours



MARTIN M. STEKERT

MMS:alc

CAMPAIGN FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

343 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET

Phone WABash 2725

CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

January 14, 1947

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38 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago 3, Illinois



Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I was very much interested to learn from Samuel Grafton's column in this morning's Chicago Sun that you are censoring your work for fear that the military might make use of it for mass slaughter.

I think it is very encouraging that you are taking the stand publicly that scientists have ultimate responsibility for what is done with their discoveries. This principle is the only one which can save us from destruction.

Have you thought over the vital issue of world federation? I don't happen to have seen any public statement of yours on this subject. Thinking that you may be interested in our opinions and activities, I am sending you some literature and would be glad to hear from you.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Georgia Lloyd
Georgia Lloyd

GL:jl

Columbia University
in the City of New York

[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

14 January 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

Professor Talbot F. Hamlin joins me in extending to you our warmest congratulations and heartiest support for your splendid statement made recently with regard to the moral obligations of scientists. We want to add our names to the very many who must have been cheered by reading of the stand you have taken.

Just by the by I am enclosing a little piece I wrote some time ago which bears on the same subject. You may enjoy it.

Very sincerely yours,



Eugene Raskin
Assistant Professor

FABLE FOR AN ATOMIC AGE
mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

by Eugene Raskin

Once upon a time there lived a man called Brain. He had a high, domed cranium in which he kept that magnificent organ in the very best of condition, exercising it daily and feeding it regularly on the finest of formulae, seasoned to perfection with logarithmic, electronic and astronomic data. He was very proud of it, and gloried in being named for it.

Brain had a son of whom he was dutifully fond, but who was difficult to manage. Perhaps this was because Brain didn't try to manage him, (managing was not his field) but just gave him everything he yelled for. And how the brat did yell! He had a low brow, a thick skull and a sluggish little brain which he hardly ever exercised, and which received no food except delicatessen and sweets, so that the boy had a dull, constipated headache most of the time. He was proud of his teeth and muscles.

"Hey, Pop!" shouted the boy, running into Brain's laboratory one day. "Make me an automobile, willya, Pop, willya?"

Brain was very busy with a number in the tenth magnitude, but he knew he'd get no peace until he'd satisfied the brat, so he sighed, put aside his calculations and made an automobile.

"Yippee!" cried the boy as he jumped into the car and roared away down the road. Five minutes later he limped back, bruised and dirty.

"Why, son!" exclaimed Brain. "What happened?"

"Aaah, shut up," snarled the brat. "That lousy car was too slow. The kid next door raced me into the ditch. Make me a real fast one, willya, Pop, willya?" So Brain sighed, put aside his calculations again, and made the brat a really fast auto.

"Yippee!" cried the boy as he and his new car disappeared in a cloud of dust. Four minutes later he was back, covered with blood and with a broken arm.

"My poor boy!" said Brain. "Here, lie down while I call the doctor..."

"Aaah, shut up," growled the kid. "I'm sick of your rotten autos, - they bump into everything in sight. Make me an airplane. That's what I want! Make me one, willya, Pop, willya?" So Brain sighed, and made him an airplane.

"Yippee!" shouted the youth. He jumped into the plane, broken arm and all, and in a moment was just a speck in the sky. This time he came back on a ~~xxxxxxx~~ stretcher, borne by two tearful, but smartly uniformed nurses.

"Oh, my boy, my boy," moaned Brain. "What..."

"Aah, shut up!" snapped the brat, though he could hardly talk through his bandages. "This is serious. The kid next door shot me down with his plane and dropped bombs on me. Make me a faster plane than his, and some bombs that will really blast hell out of him. Willya, Pop, willya?"

So Brain sighed and put away his calculations for good, or at least until such time as the kid would stop bothering him. He made a plane that would go faster than sound, and a bomb of split atom juice.

"Yippee!" screamed the child, as his nurses boosted him into the plane. "I'll show him!"

Two seconds later there was a blinding flash, followed by a concussion such as was never felt on earth before. When the smoke cleared away nothing could be seen on the face of the globe, for there was no one to see it.

Floating in cosmic space, the disembodied Brain muttered to himself.

"Tsk, tsk! Boys certainly play rough. Maybe I shouldn't have given him all those toys...."

A tiny speck of undeveloped brain vapor drifted past. It was the brat.

"Aaah, shut up!" he whispered. "Ya dope, ya!"

Eugene Raskin
8 West 16th Street
New York, N.Y.

169 B. 83rd St.
Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
January 14, 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

I read of your scientific work in
the New York Post of Monday, Jan. 13th.

I was proud of your attitude and
determination to keep your work for
peaceful and civilian application.

America must not turn into an
armed camp. We need no more
"scientific" warfare.

Respectfully yours,
(Mrs.) Baylen Feder

Mr. Norbert Wiener
9 "The Atlantic Monthly," Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Wiener

I was glad to see your letter "A Scientist Rebels."
We Americans should get hold of ourselves
and guard against drifting into a chronic
condition of warfare, such as has always been
the curse of Europe.

There is nothing that would do Americans so
much good and produce so much basic and
definite result as the calling of a national
fast day after the old colonial custom of New England.
A fast day lasted from sunrise to sunset -
as a day is reckoned in the Army. Business
was suspended for the day, and the people met
all day in churches or town halls. There was no dinner.

The object was to find solutions for pressing
problems. Of course in those days, religion and
politics were all the same thing, as there was
no joke about living in New England in those days.

I have always been a sort of Cassandra -
making predictions that people didn't like to hear, so
in order to please my dear friends, I have stopped
making predictions.

This being New Year's, however, perhaps I should be allowed to make a few observations. America, with its population a cross-section of all European nationalities should adopt the motto of Socrates, "Know Thyself!"

The present crisis of air-ship crashes shows that our young pilots, trained to the punch of dropping bombs do not fully realize that passengers and cargo make "safety first" a necessity.

The trouble with our modern customs is that if people are gathered to concentrate on some important subject, interruptions occur and destroy the concentration.

Speakers are called out to the telephone, unrelated subjects are introduced, lunch is served - and the end is that no practical result is reached.

With the large variety of our population it is necessary to use time and effort before any subject is thoroughly understood by all.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Florence Garvin.

221 High St.
Pawtucket R.I.
Jan. 14, 1944.

FYKE FARMER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
510 ~~XXXX~~ AMERICAN TRUST BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

January 14, 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I read in the New York Times about your refusal to give further support to the war system. I desire to extend to you my heartiest congratulations.

I have decided to devote my services as a lawyer to the establishment of world government. It seems to me that this is the only substitute for the present anarchic situation.

Perhaps you will be interested in the enclosed memorandum which has been mailed to approximately 600 leading businessmen and citizens of this country.

Sincerely yours,



Fyke Farmer.

Enclosure

FF:hs

LAW OFFICES
FARMER, DENNEY & LEFTWICH
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

FYKE FARMER
W. RAYMOND DENNEY
LOUIS LEFTWICH, JR.

FOR LIFE'S SAKE LET'S ACT!

* * * *

"Beaten paths are for beaten men"--
Eric A. Johnston

* * * *

The ideas of one who believes that if we all pull together we can get world government for world affairs and thus avoid the unnecessary disaster of an atomic, bacteriological and biological war which hangs over us.

* * * *

A Memorandum Call for Action
by Fyke Farmer
of Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.

December 2, 1946
Fourth Anniversary of the Atomic Bomb

(Please Note: This is a semi-confidential document--the text not released for publication.)

FOR LIFE'S SAKE---LET'S ACT!

* * * *

"Beaten paths are for beaten men."---Eric A. Johnston

* * * *

This is an appeal to red-blooded Americans. It is going out to men and women who have faith that we, the people, are masters of our fate. "Away timid souls flirting with death when Life is waiting to be embraced".

Herein is a simple statement of the case for World Government of world affairs. The world today is ready for world government. It is ready because civilized life will end unless world government is established.

This document presents the views of one American. It is a plea and a plan for going ahead right away and actually setting up world government.

I am a lawyer in Nashville, Tennessee. I have a wife and four children who depend on me for support. I have no partisan political axe to grind. I am neither a capitalist nor a communist.

I am an American who feels intensely that my country bears a definite responsibility for building a peaceful and sane world. I make no claim to altruism.

I selfishly want my family to have a chance to live in a decent world. That's why I am sending you this.

The Critical Situation We Are In Now

Certain facts ought to be frankly recognized now. During the year past there has been a good deal of talk about international control of atomic energy. It is obvious that international control cannot be achieved through the United Nations Organization.

Why don't we put first things first?

Mr. Baruch, in making the United States proposal to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in June, was careful to qualify it. He warned that no matter how far along on the path to world control the governments might get, there could be no satisfactory method until war had been eliminated.

Nothing has been done about the elimination of war.

Mr. Baruch recognized that in his address at Freedom House in New York in October, 1946. He reiterated on this occasion that the only solution was in the elimination of war.

Since we are all in agreement with this proposition, that we must first get rid of war, the immediate and urgent task ahead of us is to devise a method to do that; then control of atomic energy and disarmament will be taken care of.

Let's Not Delude Ourselves

We delude ourselves if we think for a moment that Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Ernest Bevin, General Smuts, etcetera, are seriously working on the problem of abolition of war.

Does anyone suppose that they have purposed to do that or that they are doing the things which will accomplish it? Definitely no. They are accepting war as an evil system which ought to be curbed and restrained; but getting rid of it altogether is far from their aims and plans.

The theory which they are following is that big nations help keep the peace by remaining strong enough militarily in time of peace to win any war. What stupidity!

Any attempt by the diplomats and politicians to change the system which has been built on this theory will meet with the insuperable opposition of the generals and admirals and other special interests who are continually at their heels.

The business of these men is not to get rid of atomic bombs, supersonic bombers, aircraft carriers, submarines, and other engines of war, but to build and maintain them.

Any change must come from outside the ranks of those who live upon the system.

If You Really Want Taxes Reduced

Will anyone deny that, although the shooting has ceased on the battlefields, the war of secret scientific research against secret scientific research is continuing unabated in the laboratories and engineering plants?

The crushing tax burden for maintaining enormous armaments, the dictatorship powers which the Army and Navy wield over education in the universities and colleges, the regimentation of business activity to conform to the plans of the military-minded are taking us rapidly down the road to totalitarianism and to bankruptcy.

It is the sheerest nonsense to think that the national budget of this or any other country can be balanced, that taxes can be reduced substantially, that war debts can be liquidated, that world trade can be expanded, or that a stable domestic economy can be established until the problem of military expenditures is met and solved.

Obviously, the solution cannot be reached through old-fashioned diplomacy between national governments.

International conferences of the past between delegates appointed by national governments are not the means for achieving the ends which all people desire. Such conferences have been weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The aspirations and hopes for peace which the people of all nations share must be worked out through a Peoples' World Federal Government. There is no other way to create a central authority to deal effectively with our common problems.

We Can Yet Be Saved

I am convinced that world government can be established and that it can be established in time to save us.

The purpose of this document is to tell how it can be done and also who must help.

My wife and I have brought four other lives into the world. They are now aged 16, 14, 11 and 10, respectively. We both feel a responsibility to do all that we can to give them the kind of life that they are entitled to. As long as there is no protection against war, there will be no contentment for us. We would feel that we were shirkers to take the easy course of leaving the task of removing the danger of war to the next generation.

I don't have that egotism to make me think the peace of the world depends on what I do about it. But, at least, I can start from where I am and do all that I can.

There must be many thousands of us who are willing to face up to this task and millions to support us.

In short, my ire is aroused by the shim-shammy and dilly-dallying of the diplomats and statesmen who are continuing in their old bungling course. And that is why I, like others, am devoting all the time I can afford (and more, too) to advocating world government on the principle of federalism - - world control of world affairs, national control of national affairs.

There's A World Government Coming

I think that the time has come for the world government workers who are trying to restore sanity in the world to map their strategy in the same way that military leaders do. We need a World Government High Command.

There are a number of groups and organizations in this country working for world government.

Recently at Chicago, upon the initiative of Students for World Federal Government, many of whom have dropped their studies in the universities, in order to work for World Government, a Council for the coordination of the activities of these organizations was projected and tentatively approved.

The representatives of the various world government groups adopted the following statement:

"WE BELIEVE:

- "1. That there can be no peace in any community without justice, no justice without law and no law without a government to make, interpret and enforce that law. In the world community, we need a world government, federal and democratic in form with laws applicable to individuals.
- "2. That world government should have jurisdiction over world affairs as defined in a world constitution. Nations would retain their jurisdiction over purely national affairs. World Government must control, among other things, all weapons of mass destruction and supervise universal disarmament.
- "3. That world government should have a popularly elected legislative body to make law, a judiciary to interpret it, and an executive adequate for the administration and enforcement of the law.
- "4. That all nations should be invited to enter this world government and membership should be open to all nations at all times.
- "5. That the time has come when all individuals should join hands across national boundaries and assume the responsibilities of the fourth level of citizenship, world citizenship, (the other three being local, state or provincial, and national) upon which a world government with a world Bill of Rights can be erected and maintained."

This represents a change from low gear into second. Soon we must get into high gear. We need to abandon soft phrases and merely idealistic approaches. We need to figure out what must be done, determine upon the means necessary and then get busy doing it.

A Peoples' World Constitutional Convention

Some world government groups are advocating amendments to the Charter of the United Nations. Others are calling for a constitutional convention to revise the Charter. These are forms of putting pressure on the national governments to create world government. These activities are praiseworthy and should go on.

Since the time is short, it would be folly to put all of our world government eggs in one basket. The atomic scientists had several theories about how atomic energy could be produced. Because they thought they were in a race with the Nazi scientists, they did not try out their theories one by one. They tried all conceivable methods simultaneously. We people who want to get world government established, ought to do as the scientists did.

Some Precedents For Popular Initiative

For a democratic World Federation, there must be direct action by the people, who will be the source of its powers.

The Annapolis Convention - and not the Continental Congress - called the Constitutional Convention of 1787 at which our federal constitution was drafted. After action had been taken, then the Congress came along. The leaders of the Convention-- Madison, Franklin, Washington and Hamilton - realizing the danger that the state governments would not surrender sovereignty, decided that the constitution should be submitted for ratification by conventions in the state instead of the state legislatures. The people elected delegates to these constitutional conventions. Federal government might never have been obtained, had not the people been given a chance to vote on it.

In 1862 Jean Henry Dunant wrote his Un Souvenir de Solferino, in which he depicted the sufferings on battle fields and pleaded for internationally organized relief for the victims. The Societe Genevoise d' Utulite Publique actively seconded the suggestion. The result was an international conference at Geneva attended by unofficial delegations from 16 countries. This led to the first Geneva Convention (1864) which established the International Red Cross. Four years later the convention adopted ten articles embodying measures to insure the neutralization of all humanitarian agencies engaged in the relief of war wounded. Later the field of activities was enlarged to include peace time disasters. The signatories to the Geneva Convention included all civilized countries and their dependencies. First the people acted; then governments were moved to act, too.

After the delegates appointed by the state governments in Australia had met in convention in 1891 and failed to secure the adoption of a constitution, the leaders of the movement appealed to the people. Representatives were elected by the people of the several states who assembled at another convention in 1897. A constitution was agreed upon and presented to the governments for submission to the people. The people of the states voted on this constitution. Finally the necessary ratification was secured and federation was attained.

Recent polls in this country have shown that a majority of the people would favor this country sending representatives to a world congress to meet with representatives of other countries, and would be willing to abide by the majority decision as to the world laws that are needed to keep peace. It is only fair that the people should be given this opportunity to achieve democracy in world affairs.

There is a way it can be done.

The world government organizations in this country working together, in support of the program, can lead a peoples' movement for a World Constitutional Convention.

The organization can make contacts with groups in other nations supporting a peoples' World Constitutional Convention. The people of this country who want world government can hold elections for representatives to meet with the elected representatives of other peoples to assemble as the constitutional convention.

This assembly will meet at a center convenient to research and communication and begin the draft of a constitution. It should publicize its activities through all available channels of communications.

The Constitutional Convention can show how problems that are insoluble under the United Nations can be solved through a federal world government having legislative, executive and judicial authority. The convention can demonstrate the way world law could operate and how world law could remove the conditions which result in international explosions and the precipitation of war.

After the Peoples' World Constitutional Convention has drafted the world constitution, a Provisional World Government could be established.

This Provisional World Government will not have legal authority. It will have only moral authority to present the constitution to the national governments for submission to the people for ratification in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

The course of action here suggested is not an attack upon any national government. It would be a great creative act, it would be a great moral act and the embodiment of the highest form of democratic activity. It would also be a great educational act. As has been shown, it is amply sustained by precedent.

It Can Be Done

Naturally, when anything new is brought out - whether it be a steam-boat, a reaper, a gasoline propelled vehicle, a flying machine, or a simple idea for application of human reason for the establishment of a government for the regulation of world affairs - the first reaction of many people is to say it won't work.

I believe that there is no one who is so apathetic as to be unwilling to devote one hour's time to serious reflection upon our problem. When we sit down as little children before the fact that the world is without law, without government which is the only agency for the preservation of peace, we are bound to see the light.

Can we not see that as long as national governments are allowed to make war for whatever cause they think is right, wars will continue.

Since the development of the scientific means of mass destruction, no war can ever again be justifiable. Is there anyone to deny that?

Some Who Could Help

The time has come for us to put the problem squarely up to big business, to the owners of the press, of radio and of the movies, and to other similar groups.

To do the job outlined, money will be needed -- lots of money.

This country spent 300 billion dollars in fighting the most recent war. Our leaders currently are talking in terms of ten to fifteen billion dollars a year for a military establishment which cannot do anything except get us into trouble and take us all to our doom. Can we raise 1/10,000th part of the cost of World War II for peace?

It will take at least 30 million dollars or its equivalent in advertising space, radio time, printing, doorbell ringing, and other contributions of brains and energy to carry out this program which lies ahead of us.

Money alone will not do the job either. We need the organizational talents and executive abilities of practical men with vision and ideals to help put it over.

I mean men like the following:

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Sir Douglas Alexander
Henry C. Alexander
J. W. Andrews
Vincent Astor
Chester I. Barnard
Thomas Harry Barton
William L. Batt
Thomas H. Beck
James F. Bell
Chester Bowles
Martin W. Clement
Frank Couzens
Gardner Cowles
James M. Cox
Joseph M. Cudahy
Joseph E. Davies
Charles G. Dawes
Nelson Doubleday
Donald W. Douglas
A. W. Dow
Cyrus S. Eaton
Marriner Eccles
Frederick H. Ecker
General Dwight Eisenhower
Victor Emanuel
Max Epstein
Silliman Evans
Henry Ewald
Benjamin F. Fairless
James A. Farley
Marshall Field, Jr.
Lincoln Filene
Harvey S. Firestone
Henry Ford II
Clarence Francis
George Gallup
A. P. Giannini
Harvey D. Gibson
Walter S. Gifford

Thomas Girdler
Samuel Goldwyn
Solomon R. Guggenheim
John Hartford
H. J. Heinz
Paul Hoffman
W. T. Holliday
George Hook, Jr.
Herbert Hoover
George A. Hormel
Palmer Hoyt
E. N. Hurley
B. C. Hutchinson
William M. Jeffers
William K. Johnson
Eric A. Johnston
Jesse Jones
Henry Kaiser
Cornelius Francis Kelley
Charles F. Kettering
William Knudsen
Thomas E. Lamont
Alfred R. Landon
Albert D. Lasker
Russell C. Leffingwell
Herbert H. Lehman
Robert G. LeTourneau
Milton Lightner
James F. Lincoln
Edgar F. Luckenbach
Charles Luckman
Hanford MacNider
Louis B. Mayer
William McChesney Martin, Jr.
Fowler McCormick
Eugene Meyer
Paul Mellon
Gustav Metzman
Sterling Morton
Donald Nelson

Ernest E. Norris
Basil O'Connor
Walter Paepcke
William S. Paley
Harris Perlstein
Lawrence C. Phipps
Joseph Pulitzer
Edgar C. Queeny
Frank C. Rand
James H. Rand, Jr.
John J. Raskob
Phillip Reed
Joseph E. Ridder
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Archibald Roosevelt
Louis S. Rosentiel
Lessing Rosenwald
Raymond Rubicam
Beardsley Ruml
Paul Russell
Edward L. Ryerson
David Sarnoff
Arch W. Shaw
Spyros Skouras
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Philip K. Wrigley
Owen D. Young
Robert Young

Of course there are many other men of this caliber who might be mentioned if space permitted. Surely some of the men named in the foregoing list will see the greatest challenge of the ages and become willing to accept their share of the responsibility which it entails. Their accomplishments were mainly due to the fact that they have done things other men said could not be done.

What provision are they making now to protect their stockholders against insolvency and bankruptcy that will result from atomic destruction?

If none of them will come forward and help raise the barrier, then, of course, the little people will have to do it. That is the hard way and will take longer. That will increase the danger that the big people with all their property holdings will be wiped out with all of us little people.

We may be able to save them, but why should they take the risk.

Why Do Business Men and Property Owners Not Take
Out Insurance Against War?

\$225,000,000 was paid in premiums to War Damage Insurance Corporation by 8,000,000 American property holders, for protection against war losses in World War II. How much wiser it would be to establish world government now to insure against the recurrence of war than to wait until war comes. After that it will be too late to protect anything. If given the opportunity, these same people would gladly pay the same sum for anti-war insurance - World Government. To do so would be an act of the soundest good business judgment.

Insurance against such risks as fire, windstorm, bad debts, explosions and loss of rentals, has become a standard business practice. The most imminent risk of all, the one which is likely to cause unparalleled damage to property, is war. There is no insurance against this risk except World Government.

Here is the Project - 5 Vital Steps

Here is what has to be done and what can be done.

1. The first step is the creation of a committee tentatively to be called the Committee for A People's World Constitutional Convention. This committee is now in the process of formation.
2. The second step is the establishment of headquarters and the organization of a staff.
3. The third step is the preparation and distribution of appropriate announcements for the press, radio and individuals all over the world.
4. The fourth step is the determination of precise dates for the holding of peoples' conventions on local, state and national levels, as may be determined, and finally for a People's World Constitutional Convention.
5. The fifth step is the creation and carrying out of a nationwide and worldwide educational effort behind the goal.

The first step will require the raising of \$100,000 immediately as a nuclear fund. Then it will be necessary to raise \$1,000,000. Then it will be necessary to raise \$30,000,000.

This job can be done. This job must be done. Let us take the first step and get on with the job, for ourselves, for our children, for the children to come, and for the world.

Fyke Farmer

Fyke Farmer
Bellevue Drive, Nashville 5, Tennessee, U.S.A.

December 2, 1946:
Fourth Anniversary
of the Atomic Bomb.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
912 SOUTH WOOD STREET
CHICAGO, 12, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

January 15, 1947

ILLINOIS NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Wiener:

This concerns one, Richard B. Greenwalt, who has grown up on a small farm in Pawnee, Illinois, which is near Springfield. I met the boy quite by accident when I went down with Rook and my youngest to look at a couple of fillies.

First, I was impressed with the surprising mental ability both in his father and mother, and then the boy wandered in. I spent an hour or more talking with him and I think he is the kind of youngster who should go to MIT. He has always found mathematics enjoyable and easy and seems, in spite of school, to have a real knowledge of what it is all about. Perhaps somewhere he had a good teacher once. He told me that he was considering California Tech or MIT, and I volunteered to drop you a note in his behalf if and when he applied for admission. I know nothing of his official school record or IQ, but I would be surprised if they are not both excellent. I know my contact with him was brief, but I am not often fooled when it comes to real interest and ability along these lines.

I have just heard that he is applying and wish to add my favorable impression to his record for the good of both the youngster and MIT. I wish I could get the same kind of boy heading into my own field.

Yours as ever,

Warren -

Warren S. McCulloch, M.D.

WSM:be

*With greetings from
Clara McCulloch
to you and yours -*

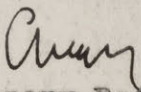
January 15th, 1947

Dr. Arturo Rosenblueth
Institute of Cardiology
Calzada de la Piedad, No. 300
Mexico City, Mexico

Dear Arturo and Wiener:

The Academy of Sciences got around to trying to hurry us up again, and I told them I would write to you. You, Arturo, suggest in your letter that the paper might perhaps be published later by the Academy. This will not be possible, as they insist - and rightly, I think, - that the conference should be a unit. It will, however, be all right if you can get it in by the middle of February. I look forward to seeing it.

Yours sincerely,


Gregory Bateson

GB:b
copy to Dr. Wiener

TECHNICAL AMERICA

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C I R C L E 7 - 4 3 9 5
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

January 15, 1947

Professor Norbert Weiner
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Weiner:

I need not tell you with what interest we noted your refusal to contribute a paper on electronic calculating devices when you thought that your contribution would be used for military purposes. I know too how the press used this story without explaining how scientists feel about the distortion of science and learning for destructive purposes.

Ours is a trade union of technical and scientific workers--we were formerly the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians and are now amalgamated with the United Office and Professional Workers of America as its Technical and Scientific Division--and this month we are issuing our new publication, Technical America.

I wonder if you would be willing to prepare an article for us expounding your views and explaining your action. We feel that technical and scientific workers have a great stake in this question of the utilization of science and technology for social and constructive purposes, and I know that such a contribution from you will be received eagerly and will have a wide influence among such groups that need your straightforward views on this subject.

Sincerely yours

Beryl Gilman
Technical and Scientific Division

uopwa-16

Northland College

Ashland, Wisconsin

Professor Norbert Wiener
% The Atlantic
8 Arlington Street
Boston, 16, Massachusetts.

Dear Professor Wiener:

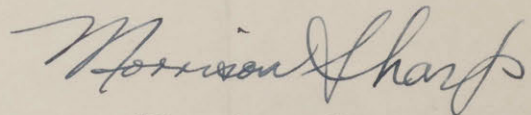
Thank you for your article in the January Atlantic. I am using it in my classes as an example of the mastery of our mother tongue by a mere physical scientist, and as an example of a fully developed social conscience by the same type of man.

Perhaps we can still preserve the peace if you and Professor Struik can mobilize the physical scientists to assume the burden of moral responsibility which we social scientists have so shamefully refused to assume.

Of course, I understand the nature of our culture that you are free to play the role of a man and we are bound to play the role of isolated prostitutes; still all of us are going to perish if leadership is not taken in time.

Enclosed are two copies of the Whaley-Eaton Letter Service which might be of interest to you. Could you please return them in the self-addressed envelope which I enclose?

Yours truly,



(Morrison Sharp,
Head, Dept of History)

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

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. . .

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January 14, 1947

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I have read with interest, sympathy and admiration your page in the current Atlantic Monthly and the account in the Herald Tribune of January 8 of your "self-imposed censorship."

It so happens that at this time we are planning to throw open the American Scholar Forum (see accompanying copy of Winter number) for a symposium discussion on the general topic, "Should the Scientists Resist Military Intrusion?"

It is our plan to run the symposium with a lead article of some 3,000 words by Dr. Louis N. Ridenour, and we are asking a half dozen other qualified individuals to write brief comments (from 250 to 500 words) on the situation, using Dr. Ridenour's article as a spring board. The enclosed sheet of questions indicates the general lines of the discussion, though Dr. Ridenour is not committed to follow them exactly. Sometime in January we will have galleys of the article to send out, and what we are asking of you is: would you be willing to contribute one of the brief comments? It would be very helpful if we could hear from you not later than January 20. If you are willing, as I hope you are, when we send you the galleys, you will have a week in which to read them and write your comment.

I hope particularly that you will be willing to contribute to this Forum. I feel very strongly that we need your voice in it.

Sincerely,

Hiram Haydn

Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

lm/HH
enc. - mag.

TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH
Bombay 26, India.

Telephone: 40285
Telegrams: "ZETESIS"

53 Pedder Road.

Ref: TFR/9/1463.

14th January, 1947.

Dear Prof. Wiener,

It was very kind of you to remember us after all these years. I learnt of your revered father's death some years ago, but so late that it would have been ridiculous to send condolences. The war has interrupted everything in India and for us I fear the end of the war is not yet in sight. However, India is in some ways not so badly off as China.

We were discussing you yesterday, on the occasion of S.S. Chern's visit to Bombay. My colleague and Director H.J. Bhabha also recalled meeting you at M.I.T. and the three of us had a happy time exchanging reminiscences. Chern is now Head of the Mathematical Institute of the Academia Sinica as well as of the Tsing Hua University and has plans for building up Mathematics in China. I work here as a Professor of Mathematics. My mathematical work has been considerably reduced because of dabbling in so many other things. In particular, I refer to the edition or rather editions which I have been issuing of a Sanskrit poet; my only excuse is that these are not school texts but rather heavy research on their own account.

Ram Prasad and his wife are actually in Bombay at the time of writing and send you their best regards. He is Chief Hydro-Electric Planning Engineer for Bombay Province. They have three children of which the eldest, a daughter, died very young. The other two are growing up very well indeed, the elder being now in the first year of college at Bangalore. He is a lad of the highest promise, having been at the head of his class throughout. His younger sister is also at school in Bangalore though she happens to be in Bombay just now. My mother stays with her grand-children at Bangalore because she cannot stand the climate of any other place in India. My father, I am sorry to say however, has developed certain idiosyncrasies in his old age; one of these manifested itself by his attempt to fast to death just before his 70th birthday three months ago. He was pulled out of that by the personal intervention of Mahatma Gandhi, but it is very difficult to say just what he will or will not do at any given moment because his plans shift with alarming rapidity. I myself am married and have two daughters aged 11 and 8 respectively. I had a very thin time of it after 1943 and the years 1944, 1945 and a good half of 1946 were spent in the utmost physical distress and misery. I have ~~parted~~^{chined} out of that, but I am not yet certain that the after effects of that illness combined with increasing age will not be difficult to cope with.

In Mathematics my work on Differential Geometry will appear summarised in a (planograph) book published

by the Annals of Mathematics Studies; this may be out by the summer of 1947. I dabbled a bit in Statistics and perhaps my use of Hilbert Space in Statistics will lead to something of importance. For this are needed continuous calculating machines and I thought that the one on which I had collaborated with two other people in Bombay would provide a complete answer. The machine functions sufficiently well for me to be certain that I am right but one of my collaborators developed a bad case of swollen head and I have washed my hands off the whole affair. The apparatus was very simple and did not involve punching cards in any way. We took the graphs as they came from the usual type of recording instrument, and scanned them along the Y axis by a travelling beam of light. By a very simple electronic device a square wave pulse proportional to the height of each graph was sent out and registered as a charge on a condenser. This automatically enables us to add as many graphs as desired and by interposing either an electronic system (which is less accurate) or another set of graphs prepared specially beforehand, we can get any function of the original curve to be registered also. The discharge of the condenser gives the sum function while for integration and continuous calculation all we need to do is to read the total charge off one plate without discharging the condenser. The mechanical errors are easily balanced out by using a trigger principle; and the electronic errors need a certain amount of ingenuity for their balance (namely to prevent leakage and false signals). In any case I think if you take up the work at M.I.T., you will find it very much easier than we did because of the far more advanced television technique in the U.S.A. The one trouble with this kind of calculator is that it is slow. On the other hand it needs no preparatory work on the data.

More when I hear

from you.

Yours sincerely,

D.D. Kosambi

(Prof. D.D. Kosambi).

DDK:AER.

Prof. Norbert Wiener,
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
 Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA
THE COLLEGE

Mathematics

January 15, 1947

Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Norbert,

Thank you very much for your fine letter concerning Mr. Ralph G. Selfridge. It is my full intention to appoint him as an assistant instructor in our Department for next year. I appreciate very much your calling my attention to him, for it is just this type of person in whom we are very much interested.

I have read with much interest your article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and also a clipping in the papers stating your position with respect to the conference on computing machines held last week.

Please give my kindest regards to Gretel and the family.

Sincerely yours,



J. R. Kline, Chairman
Department of Mathematics

JRK/esm

DATE

Jan. Eighth

Dear Sir:

Please may I commend you
for your viewpoint.

I too, believe that emulation of
the barbarians and causing
suffering and agony to the
helpless and already victimized
people abolished our
right to resentment.

I heard one clergyman
make a rather feeble protest.

Sincerely yours,
Matilda Green



FROM



POST CARD

Professor Norbert Wiener
Mass. Institute of Technology
Cambridge
Mass.