

187

CORRESPONDENCE Feb. 1-15, 1954

N. WIENER · MC 22

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

February 1

Mr. Cummings Called Mrs. Wiener to say that no summary or MS of the talk was expected--just an informal talk would do, preceeded by a small dinner for about ten people, at which Professor Wiener could choose his own meal. Mrs. Wiener told Mr. Cummings that Professor Wiener would probably give the talk under those conditions, but she reserved his right to withdraw from the obligation at the last moment, because of possible fatigue from the trip.

BELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
Post Office Box One Buffalo 5, New York

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass

Dear Dr Wiener

I would appreciate obtaining 2 offprint(s) of your
article entitled *Speech, language and learning*

appearing in J. acoust. Soc. Amer. 1950, 22, 696-697

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

BELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

Martin I. Kurke

Martin I. Kurke
Psychologist
Trainer Group

MIK:nb

2/1/54

From:
R.C. Malhotra
General Manager
The Andhra Cement Co. Ltd.
Vijayawada
Southern Railway
(India)

Vijayawada
February 1, 1954.

To:
Dr. Norbert Wiener, Ph.D., Sc.D.,
Professor of Mathematics,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge (Mass) U.S.A.

Dear Prof. Wiener,

I trust you have reached home safely well in time for your daughter's marriage. It was a great pleasure to make your acquaintance, listen to your able lectures and exchange views. I can assure you, with which a number of fellow scientists agree, that you were the most popular foreign delegate at the last Indian Science Congress.

My invitation to you and Mrs. Wiener to spend some time with us always holds good to suit your convenience. You could not accept my invitation as you wished to return after finishing MSS. of your books and sending them to the press. Both my wife and I will be very glad to have you and Mrs. Wiener with us during your next visit to India.

My boy Mr. Ramesh Malhotra (now at 633 North, 13th Street, Corvallis, Oregon State) is completing his sophomore year at the Engineering school of the Oregon State College next June. I wish him to take Dam Designing and Construction as well as Hydro-electric Power Engineering. I would like him to complete undergraduate work at M.I.T. He has been exempted from fees and has been promised Foreign Students Aid next year. You offered your guidance and assistance. Will you be kind enough to arrange his admission in the Civil Engineering (Hydrolic) Department M.I.T. and also help him to have exemption from fees and benefit of Foreign Students Aid. I will write to Ramesh as soon as his admission and other help are arranged, when transcript can also be sent for.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Yours cordially,

R. C. Malhotra
(R. C. MALHOTRA)

(4)

[ans 4/13/54]

ALL



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(Robert Vallée, LRSL, rue de l'Industrie,
Saint Louis, Haut Rhin, France.
and : 2, rue Mabillon, Paris, 6, France).

Saint Louis, february 1st. 1954.

Monsieur le Professeur,

I do not know wether you are in India, in Paris, or on your way back to the States. Nevertheless I write to you to the Hôtel d'Angleterre (and in the same time to the MIT). I hope you are quite satisfied with your journey in the East and that you have seen intersting things .

As I told it to you in my last letter I tried to obtain a fellowship from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the summer course, (as you know they offer 80 such fellowships to students and engineers of the whole world. Three of theses fellowships are for France, and every year roughly on hundred Frenchmen postulate for them). Fortunately I have been agreed by the Franco-American Selecting Committee. But, now I have to be agreed by the MIT itself (the students as far as I know). May God help me...

If I succeed to go to the summer course of the MIT I hope I shall have the honour and pleasure to see you.

Dans cet espoir, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Professeur, à l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus respectueux.

Robert Vallée

Saint Louis, february 1st. 1954.

(Robert Vallée, LRSL, rue de l'Industrie,
Saint Louis, Ht Rhin, France;
and: 2, rue Mabilion, Paris, 6, France).

Monsieur le Professeur,

I hope you enjoyed your journey to India and saw interesting people and things. I suppose you are now back to the States or on your way back.

As I explained to you in my last letter I tried to obtain a fellowship from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the summer course of 1954, (as you know they offer roughly 80 such fellowship, every year, to students, engineers etc. of the whole world. Three of these fellowships are for French people and every year roughly one hundred Frenchmen postulate for them). Fortunately I succeeded to be agreed by the Franco-American Commission of Selection. I have now to be agreed by the MIT (the students as far as I can tell), may God help me...

I said I was interested in communication theory. If I am agreed I hope I shall have the pleasure to see you.

Dans l'espoir (incertain) d'aller cet été aux Etats Unis, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Professeur, à l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus respectueux,

(Robert VALLEE LRSL, rue de l'Industrie, St Louis, Ht Rhin, France
et aussi 2, rue Mabilion, Paris 6)

Robert Vallée
Jan. 2-17-54
see 2-25-54

February 1, 1954

Mr. John M. Dodge
1117 Pilk Street
Seattle 1, Washington

Dear Mr. Dodge:

Professor Wiener is sorry that he will not be able to read your manuscript on "The Dynamic Ether of Space."

Professor Wiener has in the past had several operations on his eyes, and he finds it necessary, for the sake of his eyesight, to limit his reading severely.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor Wiener

February 1, 1954

Alair de Oliveira Gomes
Rua Caruaru 364, Apt. 2
Grajau
Rio de Janeiro, D. F.
Brazil

Dear Mr. Gomes:

I am returning to you the paper on "The Movements of Living Beings" which you sent for Professor Wiener's consideration.

Professor Wiener has had several operations on his eyes, and he finds it necessary to save his eyesight for reading directly connected with his own present research.

He is sorry that he has not been able to look at your paper.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Prof. Wiener

February 1, 1954

Professor Burnham Kelly
Room 7-335

Dear Professor Kelly:

As you have perhaps heard, Professor Wiener is in India at this time.

We have just received word that he will not return to this country until February 12, so that he will not be able to attend the lecture on "The Impact of Nuclear Weapons on Urban Planning."

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole, Secretary
to Professor Wiener

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
BUILDING 415



UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY 1

February 2, 1954

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Professor of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

The Social Science Council just introduced grants for Inter-University Seminars under which a University is supplied with funds to organize a summer seminar. This seminar is not a teaching seminar but one which should be devoted to 'Research' of the 'Design of Research'. I have applied for such a grant and hope to hear from the council within the next four to six weeks.

Enclosed you will find an outline of my application. I wonder if you would care to react to this plan and if you would let me know if you would consider participation.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Ernst G. Beier, Director
Clinical Training

1 enc.
EGB:dm

(3)

[ans 3/15/54]

APPLICATION FOR SUPPORT OF AN INTER-UNIVERSITY SEMINAR

TO: Social Science Research Council
ATTN: Dr. Pendleton Herring
SUBJECT: Seminar to formulate a research design on the tolerance of various cultural sub-groups for deviating behavior associated with mental illness.
BY: Ernst G. Beier, Ph.D., Director, Clinical Training Department of Psychology, University of Utah

PURPOSE OF SEMINAR

Background: Maladjustment and mental disease play a different role in various societies as well as in various cultural sub-groups. While in some groups the mentally disturbed person is a social outcast, in others, he is treated as a sick individual. Various cultures seem to take more or less notice of their deviants. Intercultural studies have shown that there are also differences in acceptance of various types of deviant behavior. While some societies react most strongly to aggression, others seem to react more intensely to the violation of sexual taboos or the infringement on personal property. In some settings, the mentally ill person is permitted to function and earn a living, in others not. In other words, mental illness is culturally defined. A great deal of interest has been shown for analyzing the ill persons but very little thought has been directed at the social definition of and tolerance for mental ^{disorder} ~~observation~~.

Research in the field of mental illness and psychological maladjustment has been dominated by a concern for the individual, or at best for his social milieu. Attempts have been made to

trace illness to the psychogenic history of the patient, or perhaps to his early environment. While the data collected with this cultural bias have been of great importance, epidemiological factors are easily overlooked which would certainly add to our knowledge of behavior disorder.

Anthropologists and sociologists have long been concerned with the evaluation of data concerning larger populations. Particularly, the workers who are concerned with the study of the 'cross-cultural-personality,'¹ have contributed to our knowledge of 'cultural ^{expectation} ~~exceptions~~' to which the individual is subjected. Such epidemiological studies, as for example listed in the Milbank Report, 1947, or others,² have collected significant incidences from the population as regards mental illness. Such studies present us with the material relating the individual to his culture, and present the proper background for more specific questions.

Procedure: The seminar would undertake to devise a research design for the investigation of 'Mental Health Tolerance' of various cultural sub-groups. It is the intention of the planners of the seminar to follow through with the expected design at a later occasion, and some individuals in the nearby Neuropsychiatric VA Hospital have recorded their interest in this study.

Probably the first problem which has to be discussed before specific techniques and methods can be designed is a methodological one. What is an epidemiological approach to mental health? What data are relevant and how can they be obtained? How do we decide which standards are to be used in evaluating mental health? Then, the seminar would devote itself to

formulating methods for the investigation of these questions:

(1) Criteria for and selection of a cultural sub-group:

We shall consider various factors for the selection of a population: size, socio-economic condition, rural-urban factor, religious factor, known neuropsychiatric hospital admissions, etc. After criteria have been discovered, and a study of resources available in various communities has been made, a specific community will be selected. A further outline will be designed with such a specific community in view. (Within the State of Utah there are a number of small homogeneous communities which are relatively isolated. In these communities we might be able to find established values among members which are rigidly adhered to.)

(2) Diagnostic Screening:

Methods of establishing all neuropsychiatric hospital admissions for a given time will have to be discovered. Methods have to be developed for discovering all persons within this community who are mentally ill or severely deviated in their behavior (standards?), but who are living within the community. The question of evaluation of these persons will have to be answered as regards their ability to function within the community, their behavior associated with illness, etc. We do not only want to know how the outsider (the researcher) discovers the mentally ill, but who within the society plays the role of diagnostician.

(3) Community attitudes:

Methods for the evaluation of community attitudes as regards the ill will have to be found. Statistical methods, such as Q tech-

niques or critical incidence techniques will have to be evaluated. How can attitudes, not closely communicated, (unconscious) be obtained and evaluated? What particular attitude should such a study aim at? Will a study of the 'cross-cultural-personality' of such a community be included? Does the community tolerate behavior which it labels eccentric (recognizing the deviation)?

(4) Control community:

Would it be desirable to obtain more certainty by introducing controls into such a study? Would a study of a control community with contrary composition be desirable?

(5) Application of findings:

The seminar will discuss the values of the findings of such a study. With a knowledge of the 'tolerance' of a given community toward the mentally ill, will we learn more about the illness? About possible placement of patients for neuropsychiatric hospitals? About prevention?

Personnel: The seminar will be held at the University of Utah for a six weeks period, starting July 1, 1954. Approximately five professors from other universities will be invited. Presently there is some correspondence with the following individuals from various disciplines in the social sciences:

Dr. Edward Stainbrook, Psychiatry

Dr. Gaudill, Anthropology

Dr. Combs, Psychology

Dr. Wiener, Communications

Dr. Dichter, Social Psychology

Meetings will be held each morning, Monday through Friday. Publication is planned for the final research design.

¹To mention only a few involved in this type of study: Mead, Benedict, Fortune, Bateson, Linton, Kardiner, DuBois, Gorer, Faris, Dunham, Veblen, Parsons, Ogburn.

²Sydenstricker, Emerson, Faris, Pollock, Landis, Greenberg.

Feb. 2, 1954

Dear Dr. Wiener

The wonderful check
from the Conference
members was a lovely
surprise~~d~~ and
touched me deeply.

My husband & I have
given much thought
to its use and have

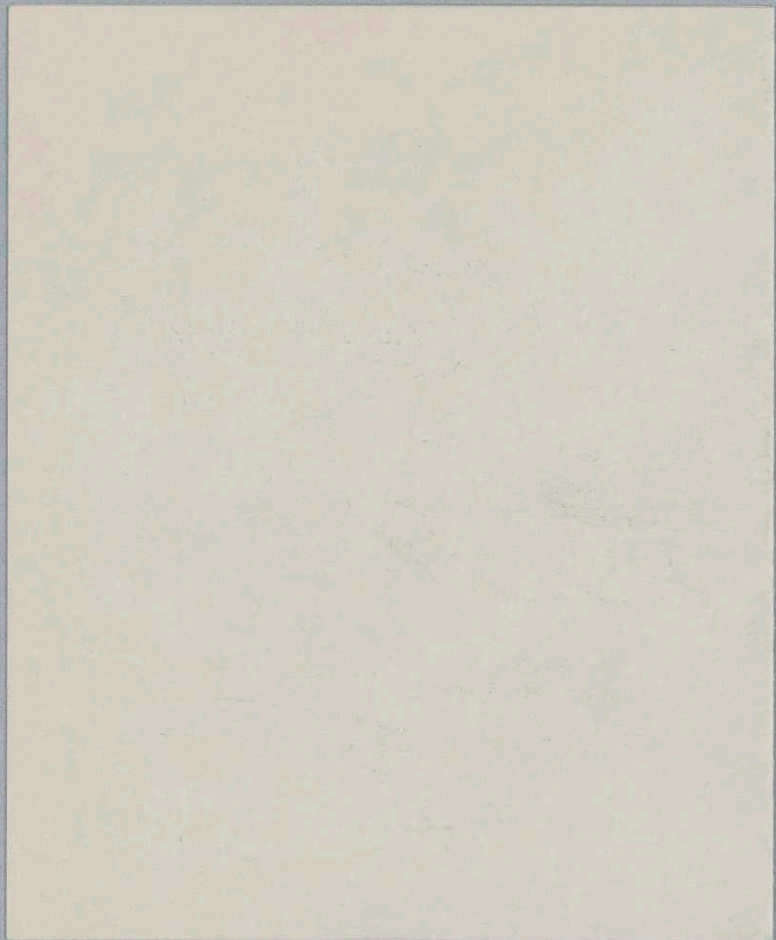
decided to get a small
piano. We both
love to sing and a
piano will be a
very central part
of our life.

We thank you for
your part in it
and send you all
our best wishes

in your work

Sincerely

Janet Lynch
(Mrs. A. J.)



Fermo, 2 febbraio 1954

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Egregio Professore,

Le scrivo prima di tutto per ringraziarla dei graditi apprezzamenti che lei espresse riguardo il mio dattiloscritto che le inviai alcuni anni or sono. Siccome esso conteneva idee espresse in modo alquanto confuso, ora mi permetto inviarle l'acclusa copia riveduta ove mi riprometto di rendere più chiare le mie idee e di mostrare l'interesse pratico di esse. Certo che lei saprà valutare appieno quanto esposto nel mio dattiloscritto; mi permetto di chiederle fervidamente che lei s'impegni a mettermi in contatto con qualche cittadino degli Stati Uniti che si trovi in Italia, possibilmente dell'ambasciata Americana a Roma competente di simili problemi.

Tutto ciò affinché da un contatto diretto e da un'approfondita discussione si possa stabilire il valore reale delle mie idee e delle mie capacità pratiche; questo perchè non potrò venire negli Stati Uniti come lei mi propose dato che non possiedo i requisiti richiesti dal suo amico e collaboratore Prof. De Santillana.

Prego entrambi di voler prendere in considerazione questa mia richiesta per un mio particolare motivo.

In attesa di una sollecita risposta invio a lei e al mio connazionale le i più sinceri e cordiali saluti.

Con ossequio

Pietro Mario Vallasciani
Magliano di Tenna (Ascoli Piceno)

Vallasciani e Mario Pietro

Egregio

[ans 4/13/54]

Gentilissimo lettore,

riferendomi all'articolo del Prof. Ugo Maraldi apparso sul "Messaggero" del 2 Agosto 1951, intitolato "I progenitori di un nuovo popolo di automi" e nel quale si parla delle note macchine realizzate dal prof. Grey Walter, Direttore dell'Università di Bristol, io rendo noto che fin dal periodo 1945-50 io studiavo e prevedo assai di più di quanto oggi è scientificamente dimostrabile e che in questi ultimi tempi sono arrivato alle sotto elencate conclusioni.

Io ritengo che si può stabilire l'origine della generazione uomo calcolando l'avvenire della generazione macchina e viceversa, stabilire il limite del progresso di questa, osservando le manifestazioni della vita di quella, cioè cercare e stabilire i rapporti esistenti fra alcuni aspetti della vita terrestre e le grandi conquiste umane nel campo della scienza.

Ed ecco il mio primo quesito: che cosa faremo in avvenire nel campo delle realizzazioni meccaniche?

Ed esaminando le esigenze che spingono l'uomo a perfezionare e costruire che cosa dovrà costruire e perfezionare, in varie riprese, perchè possa sentirsi pago? Urterà contro un punto oltre il quale non può andare? Ed ecco la mia tesi. L'uomo tende a sostituire la macchina a se stesso, in tutto. Fino ad ora abbiamo, **REALIZZATO MACCHINE COSTRUITE** e guidate direttamente dall'uomo, ma ormai stiamo imbeccando un'altra fase, cioè stiamo dotando le macchine di cervelli meccanici che, perfezionati, fra non molto permetteranno ad esse di funzionare senza la guida dell'uomo e con molta maggiore precisione e sicurezza. Avremo così un periodo in cui tutti i lavori a soddisfare le esigenze della vita dell'uomo saranno effettuati da macchine autocomandate che si riforniranno anche automaticamente. Così avremo le strade percorse da automezzi muniti di autopilota e tutto il movimento dei complessi industriali, ferroviari e minerari, sarà diretto e controllato da speciali e complessi cervelli meccanici. In poche parole tutto ciò che oggi richiede il lavoro dell'uomo si svolgerà automaticamente, all'uomo non resterà altro lavoro che quello di impartire ordini alle macchine e costruire tipi sempre più perfetti, finchè dovrà trovare un sistema per cui, realizzando una macchina per ogni serie, le altre si producono automaticamente in quantità sufficiente a coprire il fabbisogno per cui sono state realizzate. Infine l'uomo realizzerà una macchina la quale oltre che avere la capacità di dominare tutte le macchine realizzate in precedenza, avrà un cervello meccanico che le permetterà di ragionare più o meglio dell'uomo. Questa macchina avrà una libertà di azione limitata solo dalla volontà del suo cervello, il quale si troverà, come il nostro, in continua evoluzione; detta ~~libertà~~ libertà sarebbe quasi illimitata se non fosse controllata dalla sopra citata volontà che la anima, stabilita in partenza dall'uomo stesso che realizzerà simile tipo di macchina. Questo è il limite oltre il quale l'uomo non potrà sviluppare la scienza, semplicemente perchè non avrà una ragione per farlo, in quanto sarà la macchina capace di questo e tutto ciò sarà possibile perchè l'uomo ha già superato nella macchina le proprie forze, i propri sensi e già, in alcuni impieghi, il suo stesso cervello e perchè solo così potremo spiegare come possa continuare la vita nel mondo, anche quando le possibilità della generazione uomo saranno completamente esaurite.

Secondo quesito: Come è stato realizzato tutto ciò che vive sulla terra? Da chi? Perché? Ed ecco la mia tesi. Tutto ciò che comprende i tre regni della natura sulla terra, l'uomo compreso, è opera di una generazione di esseri viventi esistiti in precedenza, il ciclo della vita dei quali si concluse dopo che ebbero realizzato anche l'uomo. Questo ce lo dimostra il fatto che qualsiasi cosa sulla terra serve ad un determinato scopo e che è stata realizzata con una tecnica a noi sconosciuta, ma meticolosamente calcolata, tanto che ogni esemplare di due regni della natura si produce nel modo e in quantità particolari per ciascuna specie, sicché collettivamente assolve completamente lo scopo per il quale venne realizzato.

Il fatto che piante o animali si aiutano o si distruggono o assolvono altre funzioni con metodi sempre più perfetti. Da un esemplare all'altro, ci dimostra che ebbe origine in epoche succedutesi e che il cervello dei loro realizzatori era in stato di evoluzione, così che potevano realizzare esemplari sempre più perfetti. Il fatto che piante e animali non sono uguali da un luogo all'altro della terra e che invece gli uomini sostanzialmente si rassomigliano, ci dimostra che la generazione che fece i tre regni della natura, viveva divisa in gruppi e che in principio ogni gruppo realizzava cose adatte alle proprie esigenze e secondo un proprio modo di pensare, ma che ad un dato momento della loro esistenza detti gruppi stabilirono fra di loro dei contatti che permisero loro di realizzare esemplari quasi omogenei e che infine ogni gruppo realizzò esemplari di uomo uguali come struttura, ma con caratteristiche differenti che ancora oggi ci distinguono.

Le caratteristiche che distinguevano i gruppi della generazione che precedette^{Ro} la generazione terrestre vennero trasmesse all'uomo fino a noi; quindi ogni popolo che riuscirà a realizzare a sua volta un gruppo della generazione che ci sostituirà, trasmetterà, come patrimonio ereditario, la propria impronta alle generazioni successive.

Cercando di stabilire un rapporto tra quanto ho detto prima sulla generazione macchina e poi sulla generazione uomo, possiamo stabilire che tutte le generazioni che si susseguono nell'universo, marciano, a nel ciclo della loro vita, animate dalla medesima volontà verso la stessa meta, che è quella di realizzare una nuova e più profonda generazione prima che la vecchia si esaurisca. La volontà che anima ogni generazione fu da questa ricevuta dalla precedente e trasmessa alla futura: in virtù di ciò vive il mondo. Infatti, mentre ogni generazione può rinnovare la materia dei corpi, stanchi dal lavoro, attraverso la riproduzione, come potrebbe rinnovare le possibilità del cervello, se non realizzando una nuova generazione dotata di un cervello dalla resistenza superiore a quella del cervello della generazione che si è esaurita?

Se il cervello da un lato diventa sempre più intelligente e duttile alle esigenze della scienza, dal lato fisico logicamente si avvicina sempre più al limite delle sue possibilità d'impiego.

Ed ora una domanda ed una risposta: Dove comincia questa catena di generazioni che si susseguono e dove finisce?

Risposta: dove comincia troviamo il mistero che noi chiamiamo Dio, il quale è il principio di tutto; parlare di fine non è possibile perché significa negare l'esistenza stessa di Dio, che è il principio e non la fine.

Dio nella sua infinita potenza ha la volontà che non cambia: Dio crea e non distrugge.

NOI riconosciamo Dio nella volontà che ci anima a raggiungere la meta finale e che, attraverso la catena di generazioni che ci hanno preceduto, ci proviene direttamente da Dio e attraverso le generazioni che seguiranno la nostra, rimarrà nello spazio all'infinito, quindi è volontà di Dio, pur lasciando l'intelligenza libera di svilupparsi sempre e solo intorno ad essa volontà.

Uno studio adeguato dei corpi celesti che compongono il nostro sistema solare potrà forse chiarire alcuni punti della mia tesi rimasti insoluti.

Ad esempio: come, dove saranno vissute le generazioni che ci hanno preceduto? Come e dove vivranno quelle che seguiranno? Oppure talg pianeti non hanno nulla a che vedere con questo?

Questi problemi, trattati qui in breve, potrebbero essere da me più ampiamente sviluppati. Sarei anche in grado di realizzare un sistema per disporre con simmetria gli organi interni delle macchine mobili e questo sistema sarà una delle basi essenziali della tecnica dell'avvenire.

Il vantaggio pratico che deriverà a quel popolo che orienterà studi e ricerche sui binari da me tracciati, sarà quello che gli permetterà di trovarsi sempre all'avanguardia e di poter raggiungere per primo la meta finale, facilitandogli in pari tempo il dominio sugli altri popoli.

Mario Pietro Vallasciani

Vallasciani Pietro Mario

Magliano di Tenna(Ascoli Piceno)

=====

new York, n-y.
February 2, 1954

Dear Prof. Wiener,

Please send me reprints of your articles which I have found to be excellent and very stimulating. The following will be especially welcome.

notes on the theory and application of Fourier Transforms
Generalized Harmonic Analysis

Role of Models In Science

The Ergodic Theorem

a new theory of measurement

a Simplification of the Logic of Relations

Studies in Synthetic Logic

Differential Space

contributions to the theory of Relativistic position

mr. Lewis and simplification

certain ^{formal} invariants in Boolean Algebras

Thanking you, in advance, for your kind cooperation, I remain
2-8-54

David
Zitser

Sincerely yours,
David Zitser

DAVID ZITSER
610 E. FIFTH ST
WM 9

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

February 3, 1954

Professor Norbert Wiener
Room 2-155
M. I. T.

3

Dear Professor Wiener:

Some time ago you discussed with me the need for a true electronic square law and multiplying device. I have now succeeded in devising such a system and I thought you might be interested in it. I am sending you, herewith, a manuscript intended for publication in the "Review of Scientific Instruments" which describes this device, and I would be very happy if it would find your approval.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Kurt S. Lion

Kurt S. Lion

16-725

ksl/jr
Enclosure

[ms 4/13/54]

Jehuda Rav (2)
609 W. 115th St.
Apt. 5-A
New York 25, N.Y.
February 3, 1954

Prof. Norbert Wiener
Dept. of Mathematics
M.I.T.

Dear Prof. Wiener

Upon reading your book Cybernetics I decided to write to you about some of my study and research problems.

As a high school student I became very interested in psychology and devoted much of my time to it. After graduating from high school and being financially unable to continue with my formal studies, I continued on my own while I succeeded to obtain a non-scientific position in the Vocational Guidance Center, Tel Aviv, Israel. I am enclosing with my letter a paper which I wrote in those days and which should not be taken too seriously, (it was the work of a 19 years old

office boy), at any rate it should be taken less seriously than psychologists took it, who, unfortunately fall too many times for Greek letters and insignificant coefficients of correlation.

A second research (and at that time already as an army psychologist) about the connection between "color responses" in the Rorschach Test and emotionality lead^{me} (to realize that this "isomorphism" cannot be studied by a psychologist ignorant of physiology, chemistry, physics & mathematics. I dreamt about some physio-physical-mathematical-psychology, and after I finished my service in the Israeli Army I came in September 1951 to Columbia to start with my formal education, with an interscience training in mind. At the present time I am working for a Ph.D. in mathematics. Meanwhile my ideas were more crystallized and I decided to devote myself to interscience research.

Reading Speiser's analysis of ornaments via group-theoretical tools, it occurred to me that many Gestalt-psychological problems render themselves to similar mathematical considerations. I was thinking for some time of taking this subject for a doctoral dissertation, but I suspect rather not to find an ear for it at Columbia University.

I would appreciate your opinion about that subject and any suggestions as to my future training. In case you think that a mathematical analysis of perceptual processes is worth undertaking, could you please recommend such a project to any of the fellowship foundations to finance such studies and my future training?

Sincerely yours,

Jehuda Rav.

[ans 4/13/54]

Anatomy Responses in the Rorschach Test

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Anatomy Responses in the Rorschach Test

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This report is concerned with the significance of anatomy responses (At.) frequently found in both clinical and normal groups. Beck (1) Mons (6) and Rorschach (7) have correlated anatomy responses with hypochondriasis, but a review of the literature reveals equivocal results (1, 5, 6, 7, 11). Other writers have mentioned the frequency of At. in feeble-minded, post-traumatic, climacterics, epileptics, and deteriorated persons (7, 13). Clear-cut conclusions concerning the significance of At. responses seem, however, to be generally lacking.

Subjects:

The population on which this study is based was an unselected group of 200 males who were given psychotechnic tests and the Rorschach in the Vocational Guidance Center of Tel-Aviv. The author assumed this to be a "normal" group on the grounds that it was a group not tested for psychiatric purposes. Subjects were not tested according to the traditional Rorschach method but in groups composed of five to ten persons, each having a Rorschach set. Four minutes were given to each plate. The subject

wrote down his responses and after the test indicated them on the location chart, denoting the determinants (color, movement, shading). The working out of the material was done according to the individual method.

The first research in this study was made on the assumption, previously mentioned, of Rorschach (7), Beck (1), Mons (6) and others that At. indicates hypochondriasis. If this is true, then there must also be a correlation present between At. and other symptoms of hypochondriasis in the Rorschach. Translating hypochondriacal characteristics—as outlined by Freud (2), Schuele (9), Stekel (10) and Wollenberg (11)—into Rorschach concepts for purposes of investigation, the author suggests an expectancy of the scores as shown in table below.

Using the above rationale of the Rorschach expression of hypochondriasis, correlations were calculated between At. and these other expected factors in the Rorschachs of this group. The necessary correlations were not found (except a negative one with $F+\%$): there was no significant correlation with

<i>Rorschach Item</i>	<i>Rationale</i>
1. High Dd%	Obsessions, compulsions.
2. Numerous M	Introversión, introspection.
3. High H%	Interest in the Ego, fantasies.
4. $M \geq \Sigma C$	Obsessions, compulsions, depressions (Beck).
5. Lack of FC	Labile affectivity.
6. Color and shading shock	Pain feelings, anxiousness, parathetic repressions.
7. Low $F+\%$	Not a very strong Ego, lack of reality contact, inclination to fantastic descriptions.
8. Y	Dysphoric moods.

compulsion factor, Dd, and a negative one with M and H%. Classification of Ss according to *erlebnistyp* showed that 62% of those who gave At. are extratensive. We may say that At. is likely to be a dynamic factor which might disturb in one way or another the working of the intellect, and that this dynamic activity is not connected with fantasy life (negative correlation with M and H%), but rather with the outward expression of the affects (extratensive type). *This statistical analysis contraindicates a correlation between At. and hypochondriasis* and so forces the investigation in another direction.

The outstanding achievement of Rorschach in using inkblots as a personality test, was due to his *formal approach*. And by formal analysis we could not validate the plausible assumption that hypochondriacal images were reflected in the Rorschach Test by At. responses. Clinical experience teaches us that hypochondriacal images are mostly related to a specific organ. But most of the subjects that give At. responses do not cling to

one organ throughout the test. Moreover, conversion hysteria and hypochondriacal images that pertain to the stomach are quite frequent. Yet there are few subjects who see "stomach" in the Rorschach Test, as we learn from the proportional distribution of At. responses, summarized in Table I. We cannot conclude much from this table about At. because we want to know also where these responses appeared. In the statistical work we summed up by each plate the frequency of each kind of At., and Table I is only a summing up of all the plates. It would be unfruitful to introduce here all the statistical details, but we shall produce some characteristic features.

In plate VIII, in the middle part of the blots, 49 Ss (24.5% of the group), gave "thorax" or "spine and vertebrae," etc. In Table I these responses were not introduced for sheer technical reasons. The frequency of this response makes it popular. Therefore, a certain amount of factor x that is indicated by At. is normal. We keep in mind that the mean of At. is

TABLE I—Classification of the At. responses

No.	Response	Frequency among total At.	
		No. of responses	%
1.	Pelvis	54	19.6
2.	Lungs	40	14.5
3.	Thorax (Apart from plate VIII)	36	13.1
4.	Spine	35	12.7
5.	"Something anatomical, etc."	22	8.0
6.	Heart	15	5.5
7.	Original responses	13	4.7
8.	A bone	12	4.4
9.	Trachea and lungs	11	4.0
10.	Skeleton	10	3.6
11.	Kidneys	8	2.9
12.	Vertebrae	6	2.2
13.	X-ray picture	4	1.5
14.	Esophagus	4	1.5
15.	Esophagus and stomach	2	.7
16.	Parts of the brain	2	.7
17.	Liver	1	.4
		Sum: 275	res.—100%

5.84% and the standard deviation 5.90, which means a very large distribution. The whole group gave all in all 324 At., i.e., 1.62 At. per S. We may conclude from that if one or two At. are normal, then because of the large distribution there must be a special meaning only above the mean. 134Ss (69%) gave At., but above the mean (6%) only 84 (42%) gave At. Therefore, a symptomatic value might be attributed to At. only from 6% and above.

The most frequent response is pelvis. In plate I, 21 (10.5%) Ss gave this response; and in plate III, entire lower middle, it was given by 8 (4%) Ss. In the second place are the lungs: 6 Ss (3%) gave it in plate II, upper red, and 13 Ss (6.5%) in plate III, middle red. Thorax was given by 12 Ss (6%) in plate II, for the dark blot, and 5 Ss (2.5%) in plate III for the gray portion in lower middle. Spine was given in plate IV (darker middle column) by 6 Ss (3%), and in plate VI (middle) by 11 Ss (5.5%). In the fifth we find vague At. responses, as: "This ought to be something anatomical, inside of the body," etc. To sum up: *the most frequent classes of At. are mainly distributed over the three first plates, and a special response—"spine," in plates IV and VI (except the P in VIII).*

The query as to "objective stimuli" in the blots might be raised. (By objective stimuli we mean those portions of the blots that restrict the response if one is to remain within the realm of reality—accurate perception as expressed by F+.) We could bring as an example a parallel problem from psychoanalysis: What is the part of the organ in the etiology of conversion-hysteria? Why has this cer-

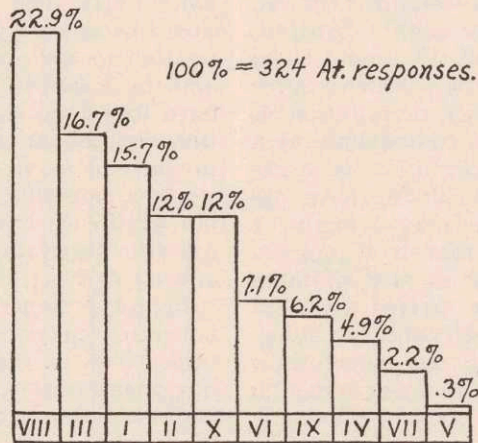
tain organ been chosen by the parapathia? What is primary, the weakness of the organ or the parathic structure, or does there, perhaps, exist a mutual relation between the somatic and the psychic which cannot be solved by etiological analysis? For the practical side of psychoanalysis there is not much importance attributed to this problem. Let its abode be whatever it is; as long as we have succeeded in curing the patient, that organ will no longer be of any pathological value. The parathic structure was emphasized, though Freud has never denied the "something" somatic which "helps" the forming of the parapathias. He called it "das somatische Entgegenkommen" (the somatic "meeting of the mind").

A similar situation occurs in the Rorschach Test. The "objective stimulus" is this "something" that exists in the forming of conversion-parapathia but it does not trespass this border. We can, therefore, ignore it.

In contrast to the fact that the three most frequent classes of At. are distributed over the first three plates and the fourth class in plates IV and VI, the fifth, on the other hand, is quite indefinite. S imagines that this must be something anatomical but does not define it. (Is it for him a moment of confusion?) Almost 10% give "pelvis" in plate I, usually as W, though it can hardly be called "an accurate perception" (many score it F+ only because of its frequency).

In Figure 1 we have summed up the distribution of all the At. responses over the plates. Figure 1 also confirms that most of the At. responses are given in plate VIII (Popular) and in the three first ones.

FIGURE 1. Distribution of At. over the Rorschach plates.



Most of Ss that give At. might be divided into two groups: Those whose responses concentrate in the first three plates and those whose responses appear in the colored plates. (In the first group there are, of course, two plates—II, III—where color appears, too.) Concerning the second group, Beck (1) regards the reaction as color shock.

We may again draw inferences from the connection between At. and plate I and the connection between At. and colors. Regarding the first connection we again note the moment of confusion, though with a question mark. And as to the second connection we keep in mind the fact that the extratensive tends more to give At., as well as the negative correlation with the introvertive factors and the $F+\%$ (dynamics). Before we proceed let us discuss the problem of At. and Sex, since various writers as Zulliger (13) and Zolliker (5), regard At. as a disguised sexual response.

From the fact that those who give At. are more extratensive we may say that it is characteristic for the extratensive that his affects are

turned outward more than inward and consequently he does not tend to "conceal" his sexual fantasies and they express themselves in At. The connection between pelvis and sex organs seems to be "clear" and responses like "trachea and lungs" might be interpreted as sex according to the principle of "displacement from below to above and vice versa." On the other hand it might be said that if somebody is already "troubled" by sexual fantasies, it is difficult to see how their repression will be expressed in At. More exactly, if there were repressions and the Ego used displacement (Verschiebung) as a means, then why did it take form in At.? And, moreover: if there is a direct association (universal?!) between sex organs and pelvis, etc., it is clear that the Ego would not use a substitute-image so near to the repressed image, since the repression would not be "worthwhile" and it would not fulfil its aim in the pleasure-pain system.

This argument suggests that the theses of Zulliger (13) and Zolliker (5) are inadequate, but there

are more facts to show that sex responses are not disguised in At. Sex responses are mainly distributed over plates VI, IX, and VII, so that most Rorschach students agree in regarding shock or rejection in those plates as a consequence of a sexual association. If At. is a substitute-image, it should have appeared in these plates. Figure 1 gives evidence that it is not so. Especially pelvis is rare in those plates. We have arrived again in both ways—statistics and psychological analysis—at one conclusion: *The assumption that Sex responses are disguised in At. is not valid.*

We have mentioned rejections. Zangger (12) in her paper: "Die 'Versager,' Zwischenformen und Anatomieantworten im Rorschach-schen Formdeutversuch" (the rejections, S, and At. responses in the Rorschach Test) arrives at the conclusions: "In all the groups the frequent combination of S (Dzw) and At. was conspicuous." "The rejections are almost always concomitant with At. and S." "It might be concluded . . . that At. responses depend mainly on the age of the subject." (Children v. adults—J.R.) "The difference between normals and abnormals is insignificant."

Comparing Zangger's conclusions with our material, we find difficulties because of the different methods of statistical calculation. She does not discriminate between responses given by each S and the percentage of At. responses of the total responses. Sixty-five per cent of the group in the psychotechnical institute in Zuerich gave At., and 69% of the institute of Tel-Aviv gave At.—i.e., almost a complete identity. We keep in mind that one At. is popular, and if we remember that this response is mostly

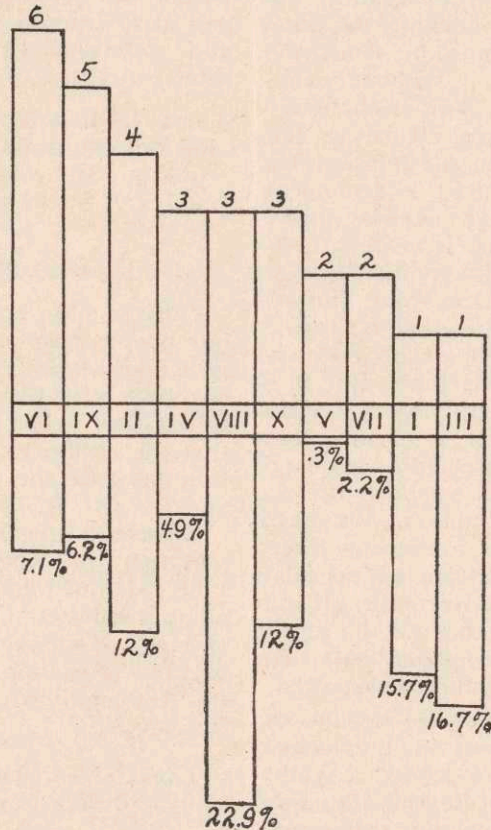
S ("Spine and vertebrae," etc. in plate VIII) then the first conclusion of Zangger is questioned in relation to the other At. responses and the S, beside, the fact that we have found no significant correlation between At. and S. Regarding presence of At. in cases of children we have not sufficient material. In our group we have found no significant correlation between At. and S's age.

Figure 2 shows the connection between rejections and At. The upper half of the diagram shows how many rejected a certain plate, and the lower part the percentage of At. of the total At. responses to the same plate.

In Plate I and III only one of 200 subjects rejected each, although At. responses are given in these plates. Plate VIII is rejected averagely, although its At. is popular. Plate II is outstanding: it is rejected and At. are given to it. VI and IX are mostly rejected but only few At. were given there. If we avoid the contrast in plate II, we could say that At. comes instead of rejection. We have already pointed out the "indefinite" group of At. which is very near to rejection. Now we ask: when does a subject reject and when does he give At.? Plates VI, IX and II are presumably the strongest "stimulus" to rejection for parapathics. Plate II is in the middle and therefore some At. is given to it, i.e., anatomy is a lighter response than rejection. This would have been true if At. would always come as the first response to a certain plate. But what if S gave three responses in plate III and as the fourth an At.? We cannot answer this for the time being.

The numeral summing up shows that among 200 Ss 24 (12%) had

FIGURE 2—Anatomy responses and rejections.



rejections. One plate was rejected by 20 Ss and 4 rejected two or more plates. In all we have 30 rejections. The mean of the 24 who made these is 7.91% At. (The mean of the group is 5.84%). Seventeen of them (70.1%) gave anatomy. To sum up: *There seems to be a close connection between rejections and anatomy responses.*

From the results of the former paragraphs we could have concluded that At. is a parapatric response. Since this response is turned toward affectivity and new situations (At. in plate I), we could have said that this is nothing but anxiety.

According to Freud (2) the Ego uses anxiety (Triebangst) in its struggle against the Id's instincts, i.e., anxiety is a means of repression. We may be assisted by the fact that Beck found empirically, without knowing the symptomatic value of At., that its appearance is a sign of color shock. The colored plates are a stimulus to affectivity, and anxiety is being raised to balance it or to repress it. But if the parapatric tension between the Ego and the Id is greater, then it results in rejection.

It has been found by statistics and psychological analysis that At. indicates anxiety. Table I (p. 434)

shows that in the fifth place of the several classes of anatomical objects there is an indefinite response. S says: "This must be something anatomical . . ." without defining the object. Besides there are some who cannot identify a certain part even in the inquiry. We have said that there is a moment of confusion. We likewise found that this response is nearest to rejection. From the point of view of the symptomatic value, this response is weightier than a definite one, and it expresses anxiety in a more conspicuous form. But if S succeeds in identifying a certain anatomical part, it means that anxiety influences him less and does not disturb so much the activity of the intellect. We have found another interesting fact: most people who are not familiar with the test and its conditions and especially when they see the reproduction of the plates, say that "these are anatomical charts."

Vague anatomical associations need a minimum of intellectual strain. The more defined it is, the more the intellectual strain. Two reasons may cause this minimum: Restriction of ability and restriction of affectivity. Either the S cannot give more from the intellectual point of view or he is capable of doing so but an affective factor restricts him. In the first group there are the feeble-minded, dementic epileptics and deteriorated in general. In the second are those who are restricted by anxiety.

Now it is clear why At. appears in a large number in the cases of post-traumatic parapathics, epileptics, climacterics, feeble-minded and deteriorated as is suggested in the Rorschach literature (1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13). There is no doubt that anxiety has an important role in

the etiology of post-traumatic parapathia and climacteric complexes; and as to epileptics, feeble-minded and deteriorated persons, these show restriction of ability.

TABLE II—Classification of Ss giving Do according to erlebnistyp.

M > C	12 Ss	—	26.7%
M < C	32 Ss	—	71.1%
M = C	1 Ss	—	2.2%
	Sum: 45 Ss	—	100%

Zulliger (13) found that anxious people give more human details than wholes ($Hd > H$); it is the same with feeble-minded. The Correlation Table, Table IV, shows that the coefficient of the correlation between the fraction Hd/H and Do (X) is .77.

Rorschach regarded Do as a symptom of oligophrenia. But Loosli—Usteri found Do mainly in anxious children, i.e., Do and Hd/H have a restricting character. Here also this restriction may be of ability (feeble-minded) or of affectivity (anxiety).

TABLE III—Classification of Ss according to erlebnistyp

S that gave At. at all:			
138 S, which are 69% of the whole group.			
M > ΣC	43 Ss	—	31.2%
M < ΣC	86 Ss	—	62.3%
M = C	9 Ss	—	6.5%
	Sum: 138 Ss	—	100%

If we compare Table II with Table III we find that At. as well as Do are much more frequent in the extratensive type and it is clear why: in case of restriction of ability, S does not give M; and from a dynamic point of view, anxiety is mainly turned toward affectivity. S needs a restricting factor in order to keep his balance.

If Do, Hd/H and At. have a restricting character, then there must

TABLE IV—The Correlation Coefficients *

	W%	D%	Dd%	S%	Do (x)	Hd/H	H%	A%	P
At%	-.06	.08	.03	.08	.12	.12	-.25	-.16	-.008
Do						.77			
M							.59		
	F+%	M	Σ C	C	CF	FC	Σ Hd	No. of responses	Age
At%	-.21	-.25	-.05	-.08	.05	.15	-.05	.06	-.02
Do									
M									

TABLE V—Means (M) and Standard Deviations (S.D.) of the Research Group

	W%	D%	Dd%	S%	Do (x)	Hd/H	H%	A%	P
M	30.29	55.97	13.54	3.70	.35	1.04	19.11	41.42	4.70
S.D.	21.87	16.59	14.38	4.72	.86	2.08	11.04	14.24	1.68
	F+%	M	Σ C	C	CF	FC	Σ Hd	No. of responses	Age
M	75.97	2.45	3.32	.32	1.88	1.35	6.30	30.09	22.11
S.D.	10.60	2.46	2.18	.65	1.64	1.42	5.72	12.92	3.81
	At. %								
M	5.84								
S.D.	5.90								

* The limit of significance for 200 cases is .181 on the level of .01.

be a high correlation between them. But the Correlation Table, Table IV, does not show a significant correlation between At. and Do, Hd/H. Among the group of 200 Ss (normals!)—134 (69%) gave At., while only 45 Ss (22.5%) gave Do, i.e., the symptomatic value of At. is much weaker than the value of Do. But among the 45 Ss giving Do 34 gave At. (75.6%) and their mean is 7.1% against 5.84% of the whole group. Seventy-five per cent of those who give Do give At., but those who give At. do not always also give Do. Therefore we find no significant correlation between Do and At. From a clinical point of view we know that it is not likely always to find all the symptoms. Again we emphasize: At. is a weaker indication of restriction than Do.

We have seen the relation between At., Do and Hd/H. As in-

dications of anxiety there can be also a rejection of a certain achromatic plate, shading shock and its concomitants, Hd > H, Do, Hd + Ad, H + A > .5, and K or k in the sense of Klopfer (4). We do not generally find all the symptoms together, but two or three are enough in order to conclude anxiety. The question that now arises is: concluding from At. the presence of anxiety, would we draw the same conclusion from the symptoms of anxiety as mentioned above? Statistics show that we are justified in doing so.

Eighty-four Ss gave 6% At. and above. Of these 54 Ss (64.3%) revealed anxiety in a conspicuous form according to the factors mentioned above. Seventeen Ss (20.2%) showed unsuccessful parathetic repressions. Two Ss (2.4%) gave color-naming. Eleven Ss (13.1%) did not reveal other anxiety symptoms or parathetic character traits,

i.e., in those eleven, At. was the single indication of anxiety. These results confirm that At. has a restricting character, in ability or affectivity. It is easy to find which according to the general personality picture.

When the symptomatic value of At. is determined, all the factors in the Rorschach must be taken into consideration. At. will have a quite different value if the S gives one response to plate I and it is At. and one At. response to plate II and only in plate III starts with other responses. In contrast, another subject might give a full record and include two At. responses. Numerically, each gave two At., but evidently, these have an important symptomatic value only in the first case. In order to achieve a correct interpretation, the place of their appearance must be considered; whether they are the single response to a certain plate or there are also other responses; whether At. is preceded by F- scores or if these only happen after it; the relation between At. and the colors, shadings, *erlebnistyp*, F+%; if anxiety is turned toward affectivity or intellect or has no object (free floating anxiety). E must use all the laws of interpreting Rorschach in regard to the At. too, and should not make deductions from the absolute number. We have, indeed, determined that only from 6% and above there is a symptomatic value for At., but this criterion is to be used only when At. is distributed over all plates without regularity, and then it indicates free floating anxiety.

The question arises how to score an At. response when there is no influence of color or shading. To score F+, F± or F- would not be justifiable, since this is mostly a

dynamic factor (except in cases of restriction of ability). Therefore, we suggest scoring it FA (Form-Anatomy) and not introducing it into the calculation of F+%, and F%.

Before we end this paragraph let us touch another problem, which we have not yet solved: the frequency of At. among the medical men. The mean of At. in the research group is 5.84 (standard deviation—5.90). In a group of 40 candidates of a nursing school we have got a mean of 9.65 (standard deviation—7.62). It is likely that the candidates gave more At. in order to show their knowledge in anatomy, since Rorschach was given as an admission test to the school. It might likewise be attributed to sex and not only to profession. In any case, if a medical practitioner gives much At., even specific objects which are of a better standard, is it not a kind of escape into his field, where he feels security? This is also a case of restriction!

Unfortunately, we have not enough statistical material about At. in the case of physicians, but theoretically we can presume that the symptomatic value would not change because of profession. It is possible that At. will be higher than in other groups, but this would not change the symptomatic value but the criterion we use.

SUMMARY

Let us sum up the different stages of the research.

1. According to the Rorschach literature, At. is regarded as an indication of hypochondriasis. The various writers emphasize the frequency of At. (in a large number) in feeble-minded, post-traumatic parapathics, climacterics, epileptics, and deteriorated persons.

2. We stated that if At. points to hypochondriasis, then a correlation must be found between it and other symptoms of hypochondriasis as they find expression in the Rorschach.

3. After having analysed hypochondriasis and translating its symptoms into Rorschach terms, we calculated correlations between At. and the other factors in the Rorschach. The necessary correlations were not found (except a negative one with F+ $\%$): there is no significant correlation with compulsion factor, Dd, and a negative one with M and H $\%$. Classification of Ss according to erlebnistyp showed that 62% of these who gave At. are extratensive. The etiological analysis made us arrive at the same conclusion: the assumption that At. indicates hypochondriasis is not valid.

4. From the classification of At. responses we have observed that one At. is popular and that there are connections between At. and plate I (confusion) and between At. and colors.

5. It has been shown by analysis and also statistically that the assumption that Sex is disguised by At. is not valid.

6. A close connection has been found between At. and rejections. At. appears to be a weaker response than rejection.

7. We have concluded that At. is a parathetic response and since this response is turned toward affectivity toward new situations and disturbs in some way the intellect (negative correlation with F+ $\%$), it is nothing but anxiety. A deeper analysis made us arrive at a more precise definition: At. association requires a minimum of intellectual strain. A reason for that minimum

might be either restriction of ability or a restriction of affectivity.

8. We have found that this explanation fits all the cases that give At. as mentioned in the literature.

9. There is a connection between At., Do and Hd/H but At. is a weaker indication than Do of restriction.

10. We have suggested scoring the At. responses FA.

11. As to those of medical profession, we have assumed that the symptomatic value would not change because of the profession but only the criterion we use.

Anatomy responses do not indicate hypochondriasis nor intelligence-complex, nor sexual fantasies. At. is a result of restriction and is formed with a minimum of intellectual strain. This restriction might be in the ability sphere — feeble-mindedness, or in the affective sphere—anxiety.

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February 3, 1954

Professor Dr. K. Santha
Department of Neuropsychiatry
County Hospital
Balassagyarmat
Hungary

Dear Dr. Santha:

Professor Wiener's book on Cybernetics
may be obtained from Hermann et Cie., Paris.

It is clearly not possible for Professor
Wiener to send copies of his book to all the
people who have shown an interest in it.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor Wiener

Dr. S p o n d e r ,
MIT, Chromepet,
Madras - (South India).

4th February, 1954

Dear Professor Wiener,

I don't know whether you remember my name: at the occasion of your visiting the Madras Institute of Technology on the 11th ult, I gave you two of my mathematical papers, and you had the kindness of a short conversation in German language with me.

Those two papers are only a timid attempt concerning a topic which is not mine, because I am aeronautical engineer (Technische Hochschule Danzig), and the most of my publications deal therefore with my aerodynamics. This, and the theory of instruments too, are the subjects of my teaching at the Madras Institute of Technology.

I am now 2 years in this country. During this time, I have learnt not only that it is nearly impossible to bridge the very essential mental differences between Westerners and Indians, but also that the interests for which I am working here are not at all mine. So I am trying at present to find any other possibility for a more useful position, with preference in the U.S.A.

For that purpose, I have started my application for immigration in the U.S.A., but the American Consulate General in Madras could not give me any useful indication how to find out suitable vacancies for a teaching job at a University. Is there in the U.S.A. a Central Authority controlling the Universities, to that I could address a demand referring to this? Or shall I write just blindly to

different Universities for discovering such a chance?

Thanking you for any hint that can be helpful for my purpose, or any other support you could give me in my concern, I remain

cordially Yours,

Erskine Spaulding

[and 2/18/54]

TENSITRON, INC.
HARVARD, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE: HARVARD 43

February 4, 1954

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

Dear Sir:

Although I left the Old Country in 1929 I occasionally get newspaper clippings of interest.

I just received a reference to your important work. I believe that you may want this curiosum which is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely

TENSITRON, INC.

Erwin J. Saxl.

Dr. Erwin J. Saxl

EJS:C

February 4, 1954

Dr. Rogelio Diaz Guerrero
Georgia No. 123, Col. Napoles
Mexico 18, D. F.

Dear Sir:

On December 19th, Professor Wiener left to attend the International Science Congress in ~~Italy~~ Italy. Your first letter arrived after his departure.

He is due back in this country in the middle of this month--probably on the 12th. I shall show him your letters as soon as he returns. I know this delay is most inconvenient for you but, of course, it cannot be helped.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor Wiener

February 4, 1954

Miss Mary Sheppard
Book Review Section
The Scientific Monthly
American Association for the Advancement
of Science
1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Miss Sheppard:

Professor Wiener has been in India since the middle of December. He is expected to return to this country within the next two weeks.

I shall call your letter to his attention as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor Wiener

February 5, 1954

Dr. Norbert Weiner
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Weiner:

I am currently writing an article on the possible impact of "automatic factories," electronic computers which function as "thinking machines," and artificial insemination on the future of the human animal. The title will probably be something provocative like "ARE PEOPLE NECESSARY ?"

I am naturally interested in your views on this problem, as well as your opinion as to whether these scientific advances will affect the size or quality of the population, the way of living, and the political or moral systems which govern. In addition, just how far do you believe your machines can go ?

I realize what a heavy schedule you must have, but would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

W. H. Wager

Walter H. Wager

420 Central Park West
New York 25, N.Y.

①

[ans 3/15/54]

February 6, 1954

My Dear Professor Wiener,

Several months ago, I listened to your interview on the Barry Gray program on radio station WMCA in New York. Your statement that the basic issue of our time is survival and that, for the first time in history, civilization may be wiped out by practically one blow made a deep impression on me. Similar thoughts have been haunting me. It has been my observation that many people are unaware of this danger and that others try to ignore it in the hope that, like a bad dream, it will disappear.

I have decided to write a book which will attempt, firstly, to awaken people to the reality of this menace and, secondly, to convince them of the urgent necessity for rapid political growth which is our only means of securing permanent peace.

You stated, in your radio interview, that the number of nuclear bombs now being stockpiled by both sides would, if used in World War Three, kill off all life on earth. I believe that you said that this would be accomplished by the introduction of a large amount of radioactivity into the atmosphere. I would like very much to use this statement in my book. If I may have your permission, I will attribute it to you. But if you prefer not to be mentioned, will you do me the kindness of informing me to what authority I may ascribe this statement?

Sincerely Yours,

Joseph Rosner

Joseph Rosner
10 Ave. D
New York 9, N.Y.

①

[ans 2/18/54]

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

February 8

Professor Chang of Northeastern University. says that Professor Wiener promised him, in a conversation a few months ago, to give one of the six special lectures to the faculty at Northeastern, and that the time was tentatively to be sometime in March (April would do, if necessary). Dr. Chang would like a definite date to be agreed upon as soon as possible. His telephone is COoley 7-6600, ext. 310 (if no answer, ask the NE operator to locate him).

April 26th

2:30 - Dr. Chang will
come over

Cybernetics + Automatic Factory

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES
Washington, D. C.

8 February 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR STAFF AND FACULTY

SUBJECT: Educational Seminars for the Faculty

1. To assist faculty members in familiarizing themselves with the views of outstanding educators regarding the nature and method of advanced education and to apply the principles thus enunciated to the needs of the Industrial College, a series of three seminars have been scheduled as follows:

24 February 1954 1500-1630 Auditorium A
PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION
Moderator: Dr. L. C. Hunter
Panel Members: Dr. Francis J. Brown, Senior Consultant,
American Council on Education
Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director, Legislative
Reference Service, Library of Congress
Dr. Howard S. Piquet, Senior Specialist in
International Economics, Library of Congress

An analysis and discussion of the character and problems of advanced study at the graduate and professional levels.

25 February 1954 1500-1630 Auditorium A
THE NATURE OF INSTRUCTION IN ADVANCED EDUCATION
Moderator: Dr. H. J. Clem
Panel Members: Dr. John F. Latimer, Assistant Dean, College
of General Studies, George Washington
University
Dr. George W. Stone, Professor, English
Literature, and Head, Graduate Council,
George Washington University
Dr. William R. Wood, Program Planning Officer,
U. S. Office of Education

A general discussion of the adult as a learner to include such factors as motivation, suitable techniques of instruction, evaluation, and instructor-student relationships.

26 February 1954 1500-1630 Auditorium A
RESEARCH AND WRITING

Moderator: Dr. A. J. Kress

Panel Members: Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, Editor, American
Historical Review
Dr. Robert Tumbleson, Head, Office of
Scientific Information, National Science
Foundation
Dr. Bryce Wood, Social Science Research
Council

A discussion of the place of research and writing in
advanced study; standards of research and preparation of
reports; faculty guidance; and evaluation of performance.

2. Biographies of panel members are attached.

C M Boundy
C. M. BOUNDY
Captain, USN
Executive Officer

Incl

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES
Washington, D.C.

Educational Seminars

BIOGRAPHIES OF PANEL MEMBERS

PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

24 February 1954

1500-1630

Auditorium A

Dr. Francis J. Brown, Senior Consultant, American Council on Education, was born 10 November 1894 in Cherokee, Iowa. He received the A.B. degree from the University of Iowa, 1918; the M.A. degree from Columbia University, 1923; and the Ph.D. degree from New York University, 1932. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, Muhlenberg College, 1949, and the Doctor of Humane Letters, Los Angeles College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, 1950. Dr. Brown held both teaching and administrative positions in public schools as well as at Nebraska State Teachers College, the University of Rochester, and New York University. In 1940 he joined the staff of the American Council on Education. He was Secretary of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation and of Advisory Committee of the Armed Forces Institute, 1942-1944, and Director of the Study of the Effect of Certain War Activities upon Colleges and Universities made for the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, 1944. During 1946-1947 he was Executive Secretary of the President's Commission on Higher Education and for six months during 1948 was Program Specialist in Higher Education, UNESCO, Paris, and Secretary General, Preparatory International Conference of Representatives of Universities. He is a member of various educational societies and the author of several books on sociology.

Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, was born in Utica, New York, 28 November 1896. He received his Bachelor in Arts degree from Hamilton College, 1917. Dr. Griffith was a Rhodes Scholar from New York and obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Oxford University, 1925. After graduation from college, he served in the Naval Air Force in 1918. He has occupied teaching positions, chiefly in political science, at Princeton University; the University Settlement, Liverpool, England; Harvard University; and Syracuse University. He came to Washington in 1935 to serve as Dean of the Graduate School and Professor of Political Science, American University. Since 1940 Dr. Griffith has been Director, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. He was President of the Washington Council Social Agencies, 1943-1947, and was on the District of Columbia Planning Commission, 1946-1947. Dr. Griffith is a member of many educational

societies. Among other works he is the author of Modern Development of City Government in United Kingdom and United States, 1927; The Impasse of Democracy, 1939; The Modern Government in Action, 1942; and was editor and co-author of Research in Political Science, 1948.

Dr. Howard S. Piquet, Senior Specialist in International Economics, Library of Congress, was born in New York City in 1903. He received his bachelor's degree from New York University in 1924, master's degree from the University of California in 1926, and Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University in 1930. From 1928 to 1932 he taught economics at Princeton. He was then appointed assistant professor of economics at New York University. In 1934 he joined the economics staff of the United States Tariff Commission and became chief of the Economics Division in 1937, serving until 1943. He then served until 1945 as executive secretary of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. In 1945 he joined the staff of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Since 1946 he has been the Senior Specialist in International Economics of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. He was detailed in 1947 to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and served as Deputy Staff Director of the House Select Committee on Foreign Aid. More recently he has been a staff member of the President's (Randall) Commission on Trade Policy. He is also Adjunct Professor of Economics at the American University in Washington, D.C. Dr. Piquet has written several books and numerous articles on economic questions. His latest book, Aid, Trade and the Tariff, has just been published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

THE NATURE OF INSTRUCTION IN ADVANCED EDUCATION

25 February 1954

150C-1630

Auditorium A

Dr. John F. Latimer, Assistant Dear, College of General Studies, The George Washington University, was born in Clinton, Mississippi, 16 May 1903. He received his A.B. (1922) from Mississippi College, his A.M. (1926) from the University of Chicago, and his Ph.D. (1929) from Yale University. He has served as Instructor in Classical Languages at Vanderbilt University, 1926-27; Master, The Taft School, 1929-31; Asst. Professor of Classical Languages at Knox College, 1931-33; Assoc. Professor of Classical Languages, Drury College, 1933-36; and from Asst. to Assoc. Professor of Classical Languages, The George Washington University, 1936-Present. Dr. Latimer was appointed to his present position as Asst. Dean of the College of General Studies, George Washington University, in June 1951, and serves also as University Marshall. In 1938-39 he was American Director of the Classical School in Naples, Italy. Dr. Latimer is a member of the Philological Association and the Middle Atlantic States Classical Association, and is the author of several books in the field of classical studies.

Dr. George W. Stone, Professor of English Literature and Head of the Graduate Council, The George Washington University, was born in Washington, D.C., 18 December 1907. He received his A.B. (1930) from Dartmouth College, and his Ph.D. (1940) from Harvard University. Dr. Stone served as Instructor in English at George Washington University, 1933-35; Asst. Professor, 1935-39; Associate Professor, 1939-48; and was appointed to his present position as Professor of English Literature in 1948. He held a Folger fellowship in 1947 and a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowship 1950-52. From 1943 to 1946 he was a Lt. Commander in the U.S. Navy. Dr. Stone is a member of the Modern Language Association, and the author of several works in the field of English literature and drama.

Dr. William R. Wood, Program Planning Officer, U. S. Office of Education, was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, 3 February 1907. He received the A.B. degree (1927) from Illinois College, and the M.A. (1936) and Ph.D. (1939) degrees from the University of Iowa. Beginning his educational work in 1928 as a mathematics teacher and athletic director in the high school at Lake Linden, Michigan. Dr. Wood subsequently served as Head of the English Department, Wakefield, Michigan, 1929-35; 1st Assistant in English, high school, University of Iowa, 1935-39; Chairman of the English Department, Township High School, Evanston, Ill., 1939-43; Asst. Superintendent of Schools, Evanston (Ill.) Township, 1947-50; and Specialist for Junior Colleges and Lower Divisions, U. S. Office of Education, 1950-53. He was appointed to his present position in January 1953. Dr. Wood served in World War II as a Lieutenant, U.S.N.R., 1943-46. He holds membership in several American professional education societies, including the National Education Association, and is the author of several books and articles in the fields of English literature and education.

26 February 1954

RESEARCH AND WRITING

1500-1630

Auditorium A

Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, Editor, American Historical Review, was born in Salem, Wisconsin, on 9 May 1873. He has the following degrees: Litt.B., 1895, Litt.D., 1933, University of Wisconsin; Ph.D., 1903 and Litt.D., 1939, Columbia University; LL.D., 1927, Lawrence College; L.H.D., 1938, University of Rochester; and the LL.D., 1939, University of Michigan. Dr. Ford held teaching and administrative positions in public schools as well as at Yale University and the University of Illinois. From 1913 to 1938 he was Professor of History and Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota. He was also Acting President and subsequently President of the University of Minnesota, 1937-1941. From 1941 to 1953 he has been Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association and Editor of the American Historical Review. He served as Director of the Division of Civic and Educational Publications for the Committee on Public Information, Washington, 1917-1919; Chairman of the Board of Editors of the American Historical Review, 1921-1927; member of the Commission for Investigation of the Social Studies in the Schools, 1929-1934; and Chairman of the Social Science Research Council, 1936-1940. Dr. Ford is a member of numerous educational societies and has written several historical books. He was editor-in-chief of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, editor of the Harper History Series, and contributor to historical periodicals. He was awarded the diploma "for distinguished service to science" from the Minnesota Chapter of Sigma Xi, 1933, and the Danish Medal of Liberation by King Christian X, 1946.

Mr. Robert Tumbleson, Head, Office of Scientific Information, National Science Foundation, was born 15 May 1913 at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He received his A.B. degree from Ohio State University, 1934. Since 1935 Mr. Tumbleson has held positions with the Rural Electrification Administration in the Public Information Office and as Head, Editorial and Graphics Section; the U.S. Public Health Service as statistician; the Board of Economic Warfare as intelligence analyst; and the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory as technical editor. During 1945-1946 Mr. Tumbleson was a graduate student at New York University. He then returned to government work in the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce and subsequently to the Public Information Branch of the Atomic Energy Commission. Since 1951 Mr. Tumbleson has been with the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Bryce Wood, Social Science Research Council, was born 13 March 1909 in Everett, Washington. He received the A.B. degree in 1931 and the A.M. degree in 1933 from Reed College. He was a Gilder fellow, 1935-1936, a William Bayard Cutting traveling fellow, 1939-1940, and received his Ph.D., 1940, Columbia University. In 1936-1937 he was a Social Science Research Council fellow. Dr. Wood taught in the field of government at Reed College, Columbia University, Swarthmore College, and School of Advanced International Studies. During 1942-1943 he was a member of the Division of Political Studies, U.S. Department of State. He was assistant secretary, international secretariat, United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945, and was assistant director of the Division of Social Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, 1947-1948. Since 1950 he has been a member of the staff of the Social Science Research Council. Dr. Wood is a member of the Political Science Association. He wrote Peaceful Change and the Colonial Problem and Good Neighbor Policy.

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.



February 8, 1954

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

At the suggestion of Stuart Chase, we are sending you an advance complimentary copy of his new book, POWER OF WORDS, which we are publishing on March 4th. This companion volume to THE TYRANNY OF WORDS covers the whole field of communications, and we believe it is one of Mr. Chase's most important books to date. We hope you will enjoy reading it, and we shall be grateful for any comment you care to give us which we might use in our promotion.

Sincerely yours

Mildred Salivar
Publicity Director

MS:mbb

10

[ans 2/18/54]

February 8, 1954

Mr. Samuel E. Benesch, Research Mathematician
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena 3, California

Dear Sir:

Professor Wiener has been in India since the latter part of December. He is due to return to this country in the middle of this month, and I shall call your letter to his attention when he returns.

In the meantime, I am sending you a bibliography of information theory which you may find useful.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole, Secretary
to Professor Wiener

February 8, 1954

Mr. W. G. Thornborough, Jr.
Department of Statistics and Research
Newhard, Cook, and Co.
Fourth and Olive
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

Professor Wiener is now in India and therefore he cannot, of course, answer your letter himself.

I am enclosing a brief bibliography of books and articles in the field of automatic machinery, which you may find interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor Wiener

JCS

Brown, G. S., and Campbell, D. P.: Principles of Servomechanisms: Dynamics and synthesis of closed loop control systems, Wiley, New York, 1948.

Chestnut, H., and Mayer, R. W.: Servomechanism and regulator design, Wiley, New York, 1951.

Fordham Cooper, W.: Electrical control of dangerous machinery and processes, Proc. Inst. Elec. Eng., 99, II, 349-361, 1952.

James, H. F., Nichols, N. B., and Phillips, R. S.: Theory of servomechanisms, Rad. Lab. Series, vol. 25, McGraw Hill, 1947.

Lauer, H., Nesnick, R., and Matson, L. E.: Servomechanism fundamentals, McGraw Hill, 1945.

MacColl, L. A.: Servomechanisms, Van Nostrand, New York, 1945.

Pélégryn, M. J.: Application of the statistical technique to the servomechanisms field, Automatic and manual control, 377-408, 1952.

Tustin, A., Ed.: Automatic and manual control, Cranfield Conference, 1951, Butterworth Scient. Publ., Academic Press, Inc., 1952.

6520th ACFW Squadron
Hanscom Field
Bedford Mass

Dear Mrs Cole:

Feb 9, 1954

Reference your letter of Nov. 12, 1953 in which you returned my "Proposal for an Economic Computer Complex".

at that time Dr. Wiener was preparing to take a trip to India returning this month.

I am taking the liberty of sending you another revision of the plan; I would be most happy to discuss the plan with Prof. Wiener at any convenient time.

You may call me at Lexington 9-3370 X 241 to arrange a time and place.
Thank you again,

Paul H. Baldwin

return envelope enclosed

[ans 4/12/54]

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February 9, 1954

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

We thought you would like to know that we have just published Pierre Duhem's *THE AIM AND STRUCTURE OF PHYSICAL THEORY*, as translated by Philip Wiener. This landmark in science, originally written in the early 1900's, contains ideas and discussions on various aspects of the history, methodology, and philosophy of physical science that are still fresh and challenging today. Prince Louis de Broglie, a Nobel Prize winner in physics, has contributed a foreword to the present edition in which he brings out the significance of Duhem's achievements for the modern generation.

THE AIM AND STRUCTURE OF PHYSICAL THEORY contains 368 pages, including a complete index to the original work supplied by the translator. The price of the book is \$6.00, and if you would like a copy, simply initial this letter and return it to me. We will send you the book and bill you later.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Criscitiello
John J. Criscitiello

JJC/eje



F. E. COMPTON & COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF COMPTON'S PICTURED ENCYCLOPEDIA

Compton Building · 1000 North Dearborn Street · CHICAGO 10 · Illinois

February 9, 1954.

Dr. Norbert Wiener,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge 30, Mass.

Dear Dr. Wiener:

In our reference work, Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, we have the following definition of Cybernetics. Will you please check it for accuracy, make any necessary revisions, and return it to me in the enclosed, self-directed envelope. We regret that the entry has to be a short one, but since we have space limitations it must of necessity be kept rather short. We shall be glad, however, to expand it by seven or eight lines.

With sincere appreciation of your courtesy,

Very truly yours,

Lois W. Miller.
Editorial Department.

P.S. Since we are in process of going to press, may I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

⑪ *JK*
3-9-53

1931 Stanwood Street
Philadelphia 15, Pa.
February 9, 1954

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Boston, Massachusetts

9

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Recently I read your record of your childhood and adolescence, and I would like you to know how much I enjoyed the book. Immediately after finishing it, I lent it to my neighbor, who had a special interest in it, as her family was mentioned therein. Her grandmother was the Dutchwoman from upper New York State who married a Cantonese immigrant. From talking with this neighbor, Margaret Chang Ma, I have learned that all the descendants of this marriage are apparently quite intelligent and have certainly been well educated. Margaret's cousins have attended practically every well known college in the northeast United States. Margaret's immediate family is all in this country (there were three girls and two boys in it) but the other families in the group have not all had such good fortune. In some cases the children have remained in communist China, by choice, while the parents are here. In other cases, the children are here, but the parents were unable to leave. This applies to the families of the daughters of the Chinese-American marriage. As you mentioned, the sons married American women, so they are all here. The families of the daughters, with the exception of those who remained in China through choice or necessity, are in various stages of gaining American citizenship, and of course the McCarran Act and previous immigration laws are not helpful.

I greatly admired the attitude you have developed since you discovered your Jewish descent. And this brings me to the one point on which I disagree with you. And this is not to say that you are not right, but only that I think there is insufficient evidence available for you to draw the conclusion you did. You mentioned that the Jewish culture in Europe made it easy for the intelligent scholar to marry the daughter of a wealthy family, and hence be able to afford a large family. You believe that this has produced proportionately more intelligent persons of Jewish extraction.

In the first place, while the Jewish scholar may have been the most intelligent man of his group, what is to ensure that his wife was equally so? You stated that the intelligent Christian of the same period was more apt to enter a monastery. That may be true, but from what I have heard, that by no means precluded his having children. He just did not raise them. And in the case of the Borgia popes, he even raised them (unfortunately).

And how can you be sure what percentage of truly intelligent men did not become rabbis or monks? Opportunity certainly plays some part in vocational choice.

My whole point is that there is insufficient statistical evidence to show that enough selective breeding has taken place to justify the conclusion that the Jewish group exceeds any other in native intelligence.

I will freely admit that the Jewish group appears better educated, hence more intelligent. And of course, there's the rub: education is certainly a n affair of the culture.

After all, one can pick out periods of Jewish history when next to nothing of intellectual importance was being produced. When the great period of the Spanish glories had passed, and the group was bogged down with the Cabalist mysteries, it did not appear that the Jews were culturally any more productive than any obscure Balkan group you would care to pick out. What did the English amount to in the eighth century when the Irish were the light of Europe? And what have the Irish amounted to since (pardon me, till Yeats and Joyce anyway)? It seems to me that the productive periods of any group occur without the benefit of any extra dose of superior germ plasm.

Of course, I have no statistical evidence either. And until someone devises an intelligence test that is absolutely independent of cultural and environmental factors, I will have no proof. In the meantime, I prefer to believe, because the little available evidence seems to point that way, that all groups have about the same general intelligence.

Please accept this for the minor criticism that it is. The rest of the book leaves me filled with admiration.

Very truly yours,

Joan Rytina

Mrs. Anton Rytina

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

February 10, 1954

Mr. Dean Bensley (ext. 154) would like Professor Wiener to come to dinner at the Graduate House and give a short talk (this is a regular Wednesday night custom there, and he says that Professor Wiener has come before a few years ago). They would prefer a Wednesday in March, if possible.

April 7th 6:00
Lobby of Graduate House
Mrs. Wiener also invited

The Nature of
Scientific
Method

April
7th or 14th



THE INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS

INCORPORATED

1 EAST 79 STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

REGENT 7-9600

February 10, 1954

Mr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Department of Mathematics
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mr. Wiener:

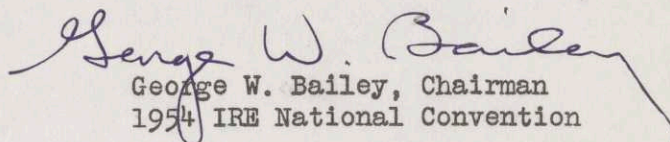
We are pleased to announce that we are giving to all speakers at the 1954 IRE National Convention the opportunity, if they so desire, to use TelePrompter service, which has proven so successful.

As perhaps you know, the TelePrompter is an electronic "script-reading" device which was born in the television industry, and came into national prominence as a "boon" for public speakers during the 1952 political conventions in Chicago. I am sure many of us in IRE have watched the continued growth and acceptance of this new product within the past three years.

Aside from the many ways this unique service can assist the Technical Program Committee in handling all of the details of the forthcoming Convention, it seems to me there is a logical "tie" between this proven electronic device and the overall objectives of the Institute.

Within the next few days Mr. William Marsh of TelePrompter will be in touch with you with all necessary information concerning the preparation of your paper for TelePrompter. I am sure that you will give him your full cooperation.

Sincerely,


George W. Bailey, Chairman
1954 IRE National Convention

GB/rc

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED
"THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT"

PLEASE QUOTE REFERENCE No.
.....



CLINICAL RESEARCH UNIT

ROYAL PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL

MISSENDEN ROAD
CAMPERDOWN, N.S.W.

Sydney, Australia

TELEPHONE: LA 0444 Ext.

10th February, 1954

Dear Dr. Wiener,

I was very interested to read in Biological Abstracts your abstract of the paper entitled "Concept of homeostasis in medicine" which appeared in Trans. and Stud. Coll. Physicians, Philadelphia 20(3):87-93, 1953. Would it be possible to let me have a reprint of this paper for my Unit?

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

C.R.B. BLACKBURN, M.D.,
DIRECTOR, CLINICAL RESEARCH UNIT.

3-3-54

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA VICTOR DIVISION

HARRISON, NEW JERSEY



TUBE DEPARTMENT

February 10, 1954.

Mr. N. Wiener,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Mr. Wiener:

If it is possible we would appreciate receiving one copy of the
following article:

A new form for the statistical postulate of quantum mechanics.
Physical Review, v 91 n 6 1953

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Molloy
E. Molloy,
Librarian.

3/22/54

COPY

February 10, 1954

Mr. Archie R. Tunturi
Department of Anatomy
University of Oregon Medical School
Portland 1, Oregon

Dear Sir:

Professor Wiener will return at the end of this week from a two months' trip to India. I shall call your letter of January 5 to his attention immediately.

Mrs. Wiener has asked me to explain that on their trip down from their summer home at the end of September, the trunk of their car came open, and they drove for many miles before they realized this. As a result, all Professor Wiener's September correspondence was lost, including, apparently, your letter to him before he had had an opportunity to answer it.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor Wiener

[ans 2/15/54]

TELEPROMPTER CORPORATION

270 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

February 12, 1954

Mr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Department of Mathematics
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mr. Wiener:

In connection with the technical paper which you are to deliver at the forthcoming IRE meeting, the Convention Committee has made arrangements to make TelePrompter service available for all speakers addressing the Convention. This complete TelePrompter coverage will be provided by the IRE and at no cost to you.

Attached to this letter you will find descriptive material on the TelePrompter together with general information on the background of this public speaking service. Incidentally, our Engineering Vice-President, Mr. H. J. Schlafly, is a Senior Member of the IRE and is familiar with the procedure and the problems of the Convention. In addition there is an illustration of a typical speaker's set up at the convention showing positioning of the TelePrompters.

It is my understanding your paper will be in completed form prior to March 1. Please send a copy to me at the same time the final draft is sent to the IRE Convention Committee. In this way we will have ample time to prepare your paper accurately for the TelePrompter and return a script copy for your inspection and approval. Naturally it is the TelePrompter Corporation's policy to treat all public speaking manuscripts in the strictest confidence.

Arrangements will be made for you to become familiar with TelePrompter prior to the start of the session at which you are scheduled to speak.

After reviewing the accompanying material, please indicate on the enclosed card whether you wish to use the TelePrompter so that the necessary arrangements can be made.

Sincerely,

William W. Marsh
William W. Marsh

WM/rc
Enc.

*Answer 2/15/54 on
enclosed postcard - NO
BC*

TELEPROMPTER GENERAL INFORMATION

Background:

The term "TelePrompter" applies to the equipment and techniques of the TelePrompter script reading system. Briefly, the TelePrompter is a motorized version of the ancient "Roman scroll". It is a means of presenting a written text in large, black, readable letters on light yellow paper for continuing reference of a speaker.

This electronically controlled prompting device was developed to fill the needs of the television and motion picture field...to cut down costly rehearsals, eliminate the tedious chore of memorizing and end forever the constant "fear of forgetting" or omitting important items. Today most of the top network T. V. performers rely on the TelePrompter.

At the 1952 political conventions in Chicago, TelePrompter came into national prominence as an important aid to public speakers. There, practically every major speech became a TelePrompter speech. Since then many of the nation's outstanding political and business leaders have used this public speaking service for most of their important talks.

Script Preparation

In preparing a text for TelePrompter, the entire spoken script is typed on the Videoprinter - a special machine, exclusively designed for TelePrompter, having the largest type size of any electric typewriter having a standard keyboard. Multiple copies of the text, in fan folded form are then proofed for typographical errors - marked for enunciation, emphasis, pauses, cues, etc., as indicated by the author in his copy.

Presentation

The script is then loaded into a small (approximately 11" x 14" x 5" deep) styled unit called the "Prompter" and is transported from a supply roll at the bottom - over a flat reading surface to a take-up roller at the top. Approximately eight lines of text are visible at any one time - giving adequate preview of a thought or a sentence before that particular line is spoken. Internal, front surface lighting gives balanced illumination to the entire reading area, allowing the text to be easily read - with normal or corrected normal vision - at a distance of twenty-five feet. There is no projection or optical enlargement of the script nor obstructions to the reading area. It is readable through a 160° arc in front of the Prompter. One or more Prompters, with identical scripts, operated at a speed synchronous with the speaker's delivery, are then positioned about the speaker so that regardless of the direction of his glance he always has quick reference to his prepared text.

Operation

The script rolls in each prompter are powered by a thyatron driven D.C. motor whose speed is variable from zero to a slow speed many times the reading rate. The speed is remotely controlled by a small unit which can be held in and operated by one hand.

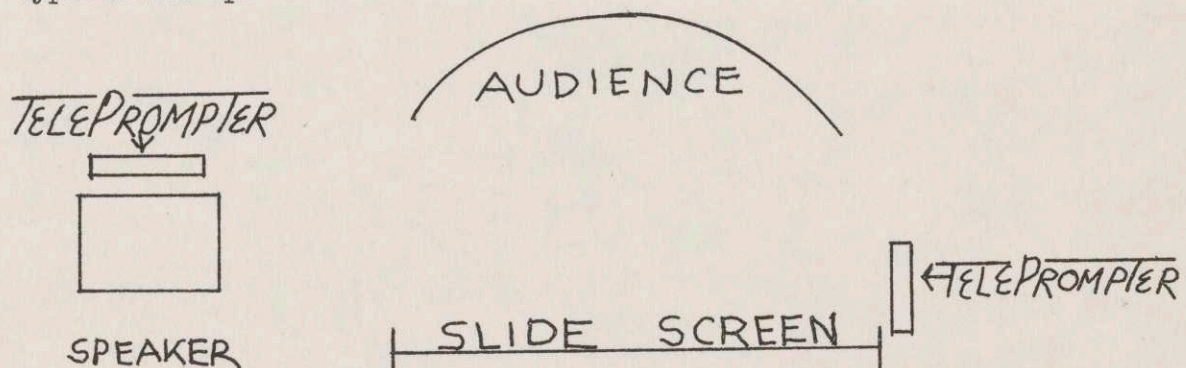
To keep all the Prompters in an operating group in perfect line-for-line synchronism, linear travel of each script is carefully measured. If a speed error exists, a correction is automatically applied every few inches of script travel. Faster prompters are momentarily slowed down or stopped. When the slowest unit in the group has caught up all units start again resynchronized. Cumulative error between syncing points are thus kept to very small fractions of an inch.

Script motion is controlled by an operator who adjusts the speed - fast, slow or completely stopped, according to the rate of delivery. The speaker actually sets the pace, the operator follows him - his job is to keep the line currently being spoken at the large red arrow indicator in the Prompter. If the speaker departs from his text to ad lib, to illustrate a device, or to refer to a chart or slide, the operator simply stops the Prompter until he returns to the prepared text at the red arrow.

The operator need not necessarily observe any of the Prompters that the speaker is using. If the operator has his own monitor (a Prompter running in synchronism with those of the speaker) - he can position himself anywhere where he has access to program sound.

Service at the IRE Convention

At the IRE Convention, each speaker will have two TelePrompter units available for the delivery of his paper. Normally one unit will be positioned for his use when addressing the audience from the speaker's stand. The second unit will be available for reference when working with charts or the slide screen. The sketch below illustrates such a typical set-up.



Naturally circumstances of location and delivery will influence individual requirements.

Personalities who use TelePrompter

In less than four years this proven electronic device has gained national recognition in the television, convention, and motion picture fields. Here are a few outstanding business and political leaders and some of the better-known television shows that use TelePrompter.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Ex-President Harry S. Truman
Ex-President Herbert C. Hoover
Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense
Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture
Harlow Curtice, President, General Motors Corp.
William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board, CBS
Brigadier General David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board, RCA
Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of the Board, IBM
Charles E. Wilson, Ex-President, General Electric Co.
John S. Coleman, President, Burroughs Corp.
S. C. Allyn, President, National Cash Register
Charles Sligh, President, National Association of Manufacturers

THE RED BUTTONS SHOW
THE BUICK - BERLE SHOW
SARAH CHURCHILL - HALLMARK PLAYHOUSE
COLGATE COMEDY HOUR
DRAGNET
RALPH EDWARDS - THIS IS YOUR LIFE
VOICE OF FIRESTONE
ARTHUR GODFREY AND HIS FRIENDS
OMNIBUS
RED SKELTON
WESTINGHOUSE STUDIO ONE
ED SULLIVAN - TOAST OF THE TOWN
GARRY MOORE

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

April 13 Student

Lecture series

5:00 in Room 10-250

1 hr. talk India

Dr. José Vila Badó
Pedro IV 153
BARCELONA. SPAIN

Prof. N. Wiener
CAMBRIDGE. Mass.

Febr, 14, 1954

Dear Prof. Wiener

It was a pity that the bibliography that you sent me to the lab of Dr. Schwab arrived when I had gone and for this reason I couldn't thank you at once. Dr. Schwab was so kind as to give me the envelope in New York. I want now also to thank you for your hospitality when I came to you.

Here in Barcelona we are following up the organization of our little group of Cybernetic and we hope we will progress in knowledge and activities. I would like to ask you for your permission to write to you in order to receive your worthy suggestions about our work.

A few days ago my coworker Dr. Samsó Dies wrote to you. I would like, now, to support his request and at the same time to express to you the enthusiasm we are going with into the difficult field of the Cybernetic of which you are the father. I would like too to ask you to send me the reprints of your papers because the magazines in which you publish are not available in Barcelona.

Please accept the assurance of my high esteem

yours sincerely

*reprints sent
2-18-54*

J. Vila Badó

Rock Hill, Wanaque, NJ 2/14/54
Sunday gray 333pm.

1.

Mr Robert Fano
MIT, Cambridge, Mass.

Fano, Dec Fortune p154..channel..as a limit, ideal performance.
Eshbach "Handbook of Engg Fundamentals,"

Greetings:

Your adjective "trivial" often appears in the Journal of Symbolic Logic.

The adjective "Superficial" appears in C I Barnard's comment that the theory of communications is the heart of organization, and the executive's basic job is that of finding out the "strategic factor hidden in the superficial" (trivial)

Treating superficial-trivial, as of a data reduction Poincare wrote of, a choice of, or between "fast or slow convergences, in general dropping off to indeterminate analysis, we note Weiner 1933, complaining about the "preponderant role of convergence," while 156 Warren Weaver..information vs meaning, has a bead converging on his "vague feeling, of a JOINT RESTRICTION that compels the sacrifice of one, If you insist on having on having much of the other, ie, the Heisenberg Uncertainty, stripped of particle and position, as of an "ASYMETRICAL MOBILE" (138)..many varieties of which you can see In The Modern Art Museum.

IE, we have here usable unity ^{or 4} homogeneity for Wm James "Moment of pure experience, prior to distinctions, construing EXPERIENCE as a larger area, within which, the boundaries of consciousness and self can be defined," ie, "boundary limit theory and a new measure relation," such as Eric Bell asked for, in connection with the problem of an "absolute NEXT."

Take "NEXT" as Weaver and you have given it in your own personal "consciousness," and note James defines "Consciousness as something POSITIONAL, a point of view, MEASURING things for a HERE." Poincare's "Delicate sieve of sensibility

Discovery being discernment, SELECTION."

SO MEASURING, James aid he involuntarily thought of co-ness, which above, Weaver-yourself, is James "what does witnessable (observable by measure-ergodically) mean BEFORE the actual witnessing,"

You are all covered by James description of co-ness "I find I involuntarily think of co-ness, under the PHYSICAL IMAGE OF A GAS, warmth, light..lateral suffusion from one thing into another (Zeno. Heisenberg, Plucker..WEAVER STRIPPED (into a "joint restriction..one/another, (like as tho a "physical barrier were separating, such as is represented by

Thus, 156, speculators that some deep underlying identity exists $\Psi = 0$ Source in a uniform stream
Between Shannon's entropy and Thermo Dynamic entropy Eshbach 6-20

Cont from below

2. "...it is your "negligible error, unlimited spelling out of what Nature is telling you, cased for exponential stepjumps up, from the "trivial." Rock Hill, Wanaque, NJ 2/14/54.
426pm..Helen sewing.

Cheerfully

Fano:

Translate this as of 6-21 "an ideal flow, unskewed and irrotational, such as might come from the described mobile,
IF $z = x$ plus iy ,

(uhmm) i is a vector, representing points in a plane, and ϕ and ψ are real and imaginary parts of a complex function. $\omega = \phi + i\psi$

THEN this function, with certain mathematic RESTRICTIONS

ie, IF THEN....applied to Weaver's "Joint restrictions" as of "IF THEN" being a methodology of enquiry, inductive inference, or in Peirce, The wonderful power of "ampliative inference, which is selfcorrecting, and self-regulating."

All of these transformation are standard mobiles, All are simply used selfcorrectingly and selfregulatingly all are ergodic or metrically (physically) transitive, all generate a probability generating, spelling out, and measure transformations of the Weaver-Fano etc, set of CONTINGENCIES into itself.

Right under this Weiner quote on pl6 of his STS, you will note he quotes Gibbs..in re..means of doing what I just did above..and Weiner says, Worse..it can never be satisfied save in TRIVIAL cases."

" TRIVIAL," your word again..as a "projectile adjective."

If you read pl of "The Fourier Integral," arithmetic to operator," remembering Ramsey's math is getting more and more arithmetical,

2 "IF the argument x is take to be the TIME,
THEN most of the OPERATORS of physics are of the closed cycle, and the function iux

e plays a singularly important role

163 Mahler has given an example of a function with a continuous spectrum, but without a SPECTRUM DENSITY at every point.

Which is what weaver has stripped Heisenber down to...

"Whether (mahler's) ~~function~~ TYPE OF FUNCTION has any PHYSICAL IMPORTANCE is not yet known,"

ie, it is TRIVIAL..seemingly..superficial, but actually, it is

- Cont.
above.

Tokyo Institute of Technology
Oh-okayama, Meguroku
Tokyo, Japan

February 15, 1954

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass. , U.S.A.

Dear Professor Wiener:

On January 18th I mailed to you a copy in Japanese of your The Human Use of Human Beings, which will reach Cambridge about this time. Before long I shall learn how much I have succeeded in conveying your ideas to the Japanese and how well they can understand you.


The most respected paper, the Asahi published the enclosed article (February 1) which tried to explain something about you without much success, it seems. The Sunday Mainichi (February 14), weekly by the Mainichi, second in respectability, simply included the book among those recommended without daring write a criticism. The first printing was 3000 on January 15, and the second is 2000 ,which will be on stand in a few days.

It is regrettable to say that the Misuzu Shobo published the translation without my final consent as to its title and contents. And it is also painful to state that practically all the publishers here are not trustworthy from the author's standpoint. When you give the translation rights next time, some other publisher must be found.

When I get more copies, I shall send the book to some of your colleagues and also to the MIT library.

My family sends yours the best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Shikao Ikehara

読書



カットは山田徳兵衛著『人形芸術』（創元社・創元選書、450円）の「現代の人形。より。昭和15年ごろの岡とよ氏作品。本書は、わが国上古の人形・近世の人形行事・人形芝居・美術的な人形・現代人形の解説。なお岩波写真文庫でも『日本の人形』が既刊。

特異な現代文明批判

N・ウィーナー著 『人間機械論』



ウィーナーノバート

『サイバネティクス』といふことは「人頭脳の科学」なごとも訳され「舵手」カジとる人『の技術』といふ意味のギリシャ語であり、これはフランス語では「ガバナー」（調整器）となつてゐる。一著者ノバート・ウィーナーは、一九四九年「サイバネティクス」という大著を著わした。一九五〇年刊行の本書の原題は「人間の人間の使用」で、「サイバネティクスと社会」という副題がついてゐる。

社会といふものは、そのコミュニケーション・システムすなわち通信文と通信機関の研究を通じて初めて理解できるものである。通信文や通信機関が発達するにつれて人から機械に、機械から人に、そして、機械と機械の間での通信文がますます大きな役割を演ずる運命にある。——これが主題である。著者はいう。自分の世界観は、フアシストたちや、実業界の巨頭、大政府などと異なる。かれらは、すべての命令が上から下へ流れることを好む。人間の能力の微小部分

を利用するために、工場や奴隷制をつくる。人間の資質を十分に伸ばすことを企てぬ。この前提に導かれて、機械がどんな点で人間をまねるか、人間のどんな部分が機械の研究を通じて一層あきらかになるか、という二重の命題が浮びあがってくる。一文明の進歩を扱つた最初の部分は現代文明の根本的批判として、一般史家の反省をもつながら、世界における人間の方位を解明しようと企てたものである。ついで、人間と機械における言語の問題を扱い、人間の個性という特質は言語にみられるある性質と似てゐる、という注目すべき見解を示してゐる。また、近代社会における文芸家と科学者の役割を、通信の二つの神職とみなす。これも教えられる所の多い特異な見方である。最後に、機械の本質を、主として通信の角度から論じる。

カトリックと共産党 著者がいかに通信といふものを重んじてゐるかを示す一例——それは、カトリックの一派であるジェズイット教団が、北アフリカのムーア人からおびやかされていたスペインに発在したため、必然的に好戦的情熱をもち、この軍事的組織に結びついて「ジェズイット

トの通報なるものが生れたが、その性格は、共産党の組織と全くおなじである」と述べ、両者の科学政策の類似までを挙げてゐる。両者を全体主義と見なすのは平凡な見解だが、「通信」といふ核心の重んじ方は、『サイバネティクス』にとりえられた著者の見方である。

ある。 ユダヤ的天才の所産 著者の考え方にはなにか異端的なものがかんじられるがフロイトなどとおなじにユダヤ人であることを知り、なるほどと思う。父はポーランド系、母はドイツ系のユダヤ人である。父は読書や数学の天才であったが、子供にたいしても独自の教育をほどこし、この天才を削りあげた。自信のなかでは、父子の心理的対立をフロイト風に取り扱つてゐるとか。本書は、「私の最愛の敵手」たる父にささげられてゐる。サイバネティクスについては、北川徹男編『サイバネティクス』（環形領天才としての著者が同シリーズにある。（必ずす書房 現代科学叢書 池原止才去訳、二五〇円）

成績順位は審判会議に分けるため一日に発表されることにな
 明(投野) 18分13秒 今田(北
 活躍し、DF川西や地味ながらG
 K川辺の好守など全員一体となっ

東京、栃木決勝

アイスホッケー

▽一般一回戦

東京 23 3 1 1 4 兵庫
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▽一般準決勝

栃木 3 1 1 1 2 北海道
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【栃木】点反 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 6
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 田下部司沢村山崎村本

【北海道】点反 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2
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 小川松藤渡本菅 小金白

DF 計 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

仲瀬野門湯西寺(宮中保)

△交代(栃木) F.W藤原、水野、
 DF川西、伊原、GK川辺(北海道)
 F.W桜井、佐藤仁、DF伊藤
 菊池、GK佐藤俊

【評】北海道は王子製紙と岩倉組の混成チームのためコンビネーション悪く、ベースが落ちたのが目立っていた。栃木は古河電工の単独チームの機軸を利して全日本の攻め立て北海道を完全に自国のベースに巻き込んでしまった。不調を伝えられた栃木の門司もよく



東京対兵庫(一般)第一ピリオド目分46秒、兵庫ゴール前の熱戦

標準記録を制定

水泳連盟 今年の日程決る

水泳連盟は一月三十一日午前十時から東京丸ビル精養軒で二十九年度定例代議員会を開き本年度競技日程、日本選手権およびアジア大会最終予選会に出場する選手のための標準記録の制定、その他のことを決めた。

◇競技日程▽アジア大会最終予選会出場選手選考会(三月二十七日、二十八日)会手奥志賀平および四月三、四日東大プール)他に九州地方のため熊本水前寺での開催を考慮▽アジア大会最終予選(四月十、十一日(東大プール)▽早慶対抗(六月六日(神宮プール)▽日立明三大学対抗(六月十三日(神宮プール)▽日本選手権(八月十二、十五日(神宮プール)▽国際水上競技大会(八月十八、

標準記録を突破したものに次の資格が与えられる。

一、日本選手権の地方選会で標準記録を突破した者は着順に関係なく選手権に出場出来る。

一、インターカレッジの選手で大会等にこの記録を突破した者は学生部会推薦で選手権に出場出来る。

一、アジア大会最終予選に出場出来る者はその出場選手選考会で

標準記録を突破した者に限る。
 ◇標準記録は次のとおり。(カッコ内は25秒)

- ▽百メートル自由形1分1秒(1分16秒)
- ▽二百メートル自由形1分17秒(2分4分50秒)
- ▽四百メートル自由形4分55秒(4分50秒)
- ▽五百メートル自由形5分33秒(5分32秒)
- ▽八百メートル自由形7分13秒(7分12秒)
- ▽一千メートル自由形8分16秒(8分16秒)
- ▽二千メートル自由形10分17秒(10分17秒)
- ▽三千メートル自由形11分34秒(11分34秒)
- ▽五千メートル自由形15分17秒(15分17秒)
- ▽七千メートル自由形17分10秒(17分10秒)
- ▽一万メートル自由形20分41秒(20分41秒)
- ▽女子五百メートル自由形4分41秒(4分41秒)
- ▽女子一千メートル自由形9分30秒(9分30秒)
- ▽女子二千メートル自由形19分37秒(19分37秒)
- ▽女子三千メートル自由形23分35秒(23分35秒)

陸上役員候補に七氏

アジア競技大会

日本陸上連盟の全国代議員会第一日は三十一日午前十時半からお茶の水体育館で行われ今春五月マニラで行われるアジア競技会に派遣される役員候補に七氏が

専長)平島平三(日大出、陸連財務部長)城戸春彦(関大出、九州陸協技術部長)乾正人(東京高師出、大阪陸協理事長)

ボストン室内陸上

【ボストン三十一日発】ボストン陸協主催室内陸上競技会は三十日夜並地で行われ、呼びもののハンター杯争奪一マイル・レースにはルクセンブルグのパール選手が米のトルークスを千ヤード

七浦・九度山両 水泳連 中学校を表彰 盟は三十一日の代議員会で昨年行った全日本中学校の通信競技の成績で最

優秀チームとなった男子七浦中学校(千葉県)女子九度山中学(和歌山県)を表彰、トロフィーをおく

新書



金達寿氏

朝鮮のもつ民族的苦悩

金達寿著 『玄海灘』

題名は、朝鮮と内地とのあいだに横たわる海の名前だが、浪の荒いところを高いこの海は、朝鮮民族の苦難になつた生活の象徴として用いられている。

時代は太平洋戦争下、日本敗戦直前まで、舞台は初め京城、後に地方に転ずる。主要人物は、西泰敏、白省王、李承元の三人である。

西泰敏は、少年のとき、内地に渡り、父屋敷の跡を継ぎ、立派な経営者として、大学を卒業し、地方新聞記者となり、大井公三といふ、地主の養子にもつて、明の女性と恋愛に陥るが、もう一歩といふところで、身の上をあかし、自分から返してしまふ。失恋の悲しみを忘れようとして、朝鮮に戻り、京城日報の記事

きむ・たるす
大正八年朝鮮、慶尚南道に生る。昭和五年渡日、独学で日本大正帝科卒、神奈川新聞、京城日報記者を経て、戦後、雑誌「民主朝鮮」編集者、現在は東京移動放送勤務。主著書に「後裔の街」「叛乱軍」「富士のみえる村」など。東京都中野区相生町三四

關係し、黙死したのである。——白省王は、金日成の率いる「祖国光復会」の機關誌「火国民」をみせられ、これを配るために、印刷の相談に乗る。その後、城津のマネサイト場のストライキを応援するために出発するが、車中で捕えられる。李承元はスパイだったのだ。白省王は、出発の前日、父にかくれて連累と離婚した。

以外にはないのだ、と考へる。
「僕もいつかおきたいことがある。それは僕があなたにいつかおきやう朝鮮人として目玉めせられたことで、僕はあなたに感謝しやあれ、いまは少しも値しみななどは感じていないといふことで」——この白省王の最後の言葉は、李承元の立場をはるかに越えたものであろう。

者運うかありつゝ。彼女とは手紙の交際がつづ。——その幸運にもかかわらず、日本人ではないために、昇進の途もなく、また、特高などの調べもあつたりして「半日本人」の我が身を悲しむ。やがて、この青年は「朝鮮独立万歳」をさけひながら、トラックに乗せられて、警察に連れていかれる中学生の姿をみて、民族的自覚に達する。かれが指導者とおく人物は、白省王である。

白省王は、大地主で、知事その他の大官に就いていた父親の息子であった。東京に留学していると「朝鮮米」の研究グループのことで検査されたが、李王家を動かすほどの父親の権力のお陰で、まもなく釈放され、大学を卒業して帰国する

Recommended Books

- 推薦する本
- ① 中村 芝翫著 『中村芝翫隨筆集』(一)四〇〇円・出版協同
 - ② 川崎長太郎著 『抹香町』(二)八〇〇円・講談社
 - ③ 矢崎 美盛著 『アヴェ・マリア』(四)八〇〇円・岩波書店
 - ④ パンナーマン文 『ちびくろ・さんぼ』(一)三〇〇円・(二)三〇〇円・岡部冬彦校
 - ⑤ H・ライウス著 『とぶ船』(一)三〇〇円・岩波少年文庫
 - ⑥ 石井 桃子訳
 - ⑦ 服部之總 監修 『週刊平民新聞』(史料近代日本史全十二巻のうち小西四郎 全八冊 各八〇〇円・集元社)
 - ⑧ 中谷半吉郎著 『民族の自立』(一)五〇〇円・新潮社・(二)時間文庫
 - ⑨ N・ウィーナ著 『人間機械論』(一)五〇〇円・みすず書房
 - ⑩ 池原 止戈夫訳

が、政治にたずさわるとを旨とする、見ざる、聞かざる、言わぬ、という三權主義を信条として、広大な邸宅のなかで、死せる魂の所有者としてひっそり暮らしている。この男の元へ、根柢を訪問するとき、起ちあがることを繰り返す。元へが李承元といふ怪しい男である。一年ほどして、やっと白省王は心算をこなし、身をおこす。連累といふ女中が李承元に目を光らす。彼女の父親は、学生事件に

成の秘密組織をつかまうと企てる。彼は、署長になる野心をもっていたが、それはかなえられず、わずかに部長に昇進し、後者が、日本に賭けたのだ、朝鮮人であることに飽きてしまったのだ、というのたしい、前者は、朝鮮人に賭ける

過去日本の陰の部分に舞臺になつていたので、こういふこともあつたのか、という驚きの念がたれる。また、現在の日本の事情を微妙な形でかきあらわして、この点では実態に即する部分がある。だが、なにも、この作品の美質は、描きよすに止まらず、陰惨な、強烈な情景をこれでもか、これでもかと積んでゆくことが、できるのかかわらず、その方法を避けて、相手の魂の内面や心にまよやわらかにしみこんでゆくような豊かな感受力が活かされていることである。これは作者が、悪い条件のなかで、苦しんで生き抜いてきたにもかかわらず、人間と人間の善意にたいしての信頼を最後まで棄てておかない素天的

情次第で、これも受けるものか。

「だからさ、それはよくわかっての上でのお願ひや」

「このまゝに融通した三千円、その利子もはらってないんじゃないか。元利をきれいにもらった上なら、改めて相談にのらないわけじゃないんだ」

「急場の金なんだよ。いまずくほしいんだ。今度なげね、これ、この通り……」

「いやだね、オイチョのもとを貸す金は、もってねえや」

「房さん、あなたは伊達や酔漢で、オイチョに手を出しているんじゃないよ。来年は女学校に上る娘を抱えているんだよ。それがいまの病気になるってしまつたの。ねえ、おわがが。こうして動いているのも、気が悪い、ないのよ。うちへとんでかえりたいのよ。ね、後生だから、今月中に借りてる分を、みみをそろえて、いっぺんに返すから」

「なめたよ」

立ち寄者としてのお雅の方が、なんたんと追いつめられた。

「房さん」

急に蘭子のかわつたこえを、お咲が出した。

「お雅さんになら、むじこでも貸す金はあつても、年増のおたじ、ごんはあなたのため、なめなのかね」

息をつめてお雅の上、いまにも眉が落さしてきまつた恐怖があつた。

「お雅さん、変なからみ方はしてへれ」

「からみはなわけじゃないけど、年をとると、ひがみたへもはるじ。ないかね。あなたが、現場をみたわ

けい。ないよ。心にきいたのだけ」

房吉の返事はなかつた。

「気がつけた方がいいよ、房さん」

「何をわしが、心配しなければならぬのかね」

「お雅さんは、はな板さんのお氣に入らだからね。お雅さんにチャッカイしたたら、ごんなごんになるか……房さん、覚悟はあるどうかね」

「わしは……」

「はな板さん、ひょっとしたら、本気でお雅さんに惚れているのかもしれないよ。本気で惚れてるから、かえって手が出ないのさ。もはらあだしたちのあいだ、そういう評判だよ。はな板さんと、張合つてみる氣があるかね、房さん？」

「とんでもない。わしは……」

お雅は、あどむりをほめた。そして、駈けたした。大廻りをして、「千鶴」の玄關脇から駆けこむようにすると、女中部屋はほいり、水をのんだ。胸の動悸が静まらなかつた。

「吉野さん、大分酔つてらしたから、大急ぎだつたろ。うま、酔して。」

女中頭のお田喜が、火の氣のない箱火鉢に立腰をよせて、たばこの灰を落して言った。

「ええ、田タクにおのせした」

いまはじめてお田喜がそこに居るのに氣がついたという風に、お雅は女中頭をみた。

「お雅さんを見かけなかつたかね」

お雅は、首をふつた。

座敷ながら」

お田喜のみまじりたばこを、灰の中におつつけると、板場に立上つていった。お雅は襟、白足下しかめ、よくひかる階段を上つた。階段は人間のより下りする足音をすこしもてなかつた。お雅の胸の中には、風呂敷包のむすびめをほどいたまま、手のつけられないような問題が、大きく占めていた。

「蘭の間」の襖をあけて、お雅は蘭のこゝろまで首飾的なおしぎをした。それから膝で、部屋にはいった。芝敷と平玉ふたりにかまされて、小柄な、品のよい押小路が盃を手にして、目をほそめていた。

ま、白な萌髪が、年齢のわりにさかささとしていた。食通でとおっている、「千鶴」の常連のひとりであつた。

「お雅さんは、いつみても、ハツラツとしていて、ヤマメの敏捷を感じさせるね」

「ヤマメっておさかな、私、おわいでいるところを見ることができませんけれど」

と、お雅は鉢子をとらあげた。

「忙しそうだね、今夜も。お咲さんが番なんだろ」

「はな」

「まあ、雅はつてよしい。ときま、山名さんにちょっとお茶を田でもらいたいのだが、わしにも用があるし、このお雅さんは、さきほどからはな板さんに逢いたがつてゐたからね」

「あ、オウさんたら……」

「うや、うや、しかし陳腐な妓のこゑを聲中にきいて、お雅は廊下に出た。

——以下次号——

ずばぬけた……音質!

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A word of acknowledgment, together with permission to quote your comment, if you wish, will be greatly appreciated by the publishers.

Dear Dr. Wiener,
As humanist and as a son of Tolstoy's translators,
I feel sure you will be fascinated by this
literary exercise. Sincerely, Henry Simon

THE INNER SANCTUM of
SIMON AND SCHUSTER
publishers • 630 FIFTH AVENUE
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK 20

has just sent under separate cover to

Dr. Norbert Wiener

a complimentary advance copy of

THE HEDGEHOG AND THE FOX

by

Isaiah Berlin

which the publishers believe will be
of interest. The publication date is:

February 15, 1953

(over)

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
MEDICAL SCHOOL
PORTLAND 1, OREGON

(A)

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

February 15, 1954

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I have just learned that you have been away in India for the past few months. As you probably know by now, I have been trying to contact you to ask whether you would be willing to act as my sponsor for the U. S. Public Health Service Special Fellowship in mathematics (I am still very much interested in asking you to sponsor it). Although my previous letters indicated that the fellowship would start some time in June of 1954 it will be impossible for me to undertake it before September of 1954. There is sufficient time therefore to make the necessary application and arrangements.

My specific reason for requesting that you act as my sponsor is that I feel the need of taking as many formal courses in mathematics as possible and to learn first hand from you what the basis of Communication Theory is. As I already have an extensive project on the nervous system I am not interested in doing work in Neurophysiology and Biometrics on this fellowship although that is my final aim as regards to the use of the mathematical training. However, I do wish to engage in a research project directly in the field of mathematics and communication. I would most wholeheartedly welcome your guidance in my mathematical training, and the association with you and your knowledge and experience in Communication Theory. I am sure that such an association would give me an excellent background in the field of my interest.

In addition to the mathematics which I mentioned in a previous letter, since last fall I have been working with Professors Jack Dudman and Burrowes Hunt of the Department of Mathematics

TO: Dr. Norbert Wiener

Page 2
2-15-54

at Reed College on Feller's Probability Theory and Courant's Calculus, and expect to continue this work through September 1954.

I will be glad to telephone you and discuss this request at some length. I am enclosing copies of my letters of September 9, 1953 and January 5, 1954. If necessary I can make a trip to MIT this spring to visit you personally. Under separate cover I am sending reprints of my work on the nervous system.

Sincerely yours,

Archie R. Tunturi

Archie R. Tunturi M.D., Ph.D
Assistant Professor of Anatomy

Enclosure (2)

ART:dmw

[ans 2/17/54]

COPY

February 15, 1954

Professor O. Theodore Benfey
Department of Chemistry
Haverford College
Haverford, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Benfey:

I am enclosing 20 copies of the reprint
of Professor Wiener's letter in the "Atlantic
Monthly" January 1947.

I hope the delay has not been inconvenient
for you. It was occasioned by the fact that
Professor Wiener just returned this weekend
from a two months' trip to India.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor Wiener

[ans 2/16/54]

COPY

February 15, 1954

Admiral W. McL. Hague, Commandant
Industrial College of the Armed Forces
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

When you first invited Professor Wiener to lecture to your group, the hour was set for 10:30 in the morning. Now that the date has been changed to the 24th of February, do you still want him to speak at 10:30? He assumes this to be the case, but we should like confirmation of it.

In regard to the luncheon at the Officers' Club, you will doubtless remember since you have entertained Professor Wiener before, that he is a vegetarian.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor Wiener