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CORRESPONDENCE October, 1959

N. WIENER · MC 22

October 1, 1954

My dear Norbert Wiener,

I follow you. And believe that you can rest assured that just those limits you state may be abided by by the College. OK?

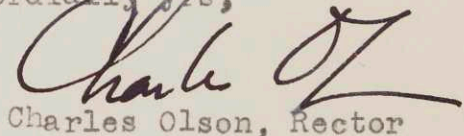
You will be interested to know that I did meet with the Whitney people on Sprengling, and have written to him to tell him the issue and the hope, but at the same time asking him if he could come immediately, sharing the tough & rough chances of the present, when we are so recently refounded and now pushing ahead - of which your own membership on the Advisory Council is an auspicious sign!

My deep thanks to Mrs Wiener for the pleasure of that tea - and for both your brains! As you know I started the Boston end, did much in New York, and shall pursue both the Dalhousie and the Rice Institute angles; please let me know when you have any further word from the French mathematician etc.

And I shall keep you informed of all developments - there are some we are right on the heels of.

It was the greatest. And all our thanks.

Cordially yrs,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles Olson".

Charles Olson, Rector

University of Toronto

TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

October 4, 1954

Dear Professor Wiener,

Enclosed is a copy of EXPLORATIONS 3, one of a series of studies devoted to culture and communication. I wonder if you would consider, subject to the approval of the American Society of Planning Officials, ~~your recent address~~ ^{publishing here} before that group. I have taken the liberty of writing to the Secretary, Walter Blucher, to see if, should you agree, the Society would object.

EXPLORATIONS 4, now being made up, will be devoted to problems of space and will contain, so far, articles by Sigfried Giedion, Jean Piaget, David Riesman, Dorothy Lee, etc. We would be honoured if you would let us run your article.

Yours truly,

Edmund Carpenter
Edmund Carpenter

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

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[ans 10/26/54]

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

R. L. CROWLEY
MANAGING EDITOR

October 4, 1954.

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Wiener:

The attached, copied from a Kiplinger Letter distributed recently, would indicate that Mr. Kiplinger has just "discovered" automation. His discussion, however, does recall your very excellent article which you wrote for the 75th Anniversary Supplement of the Post-Dispatch, and which was published last December.

Would you be willing to undertake at this time another article of about the same length, discussing in some detail the developments in the use of automatic machines during the last twelve months? This article, I think, might very well demonstrate the technological changes which have resulted in the last year or so from the greater use of automatic machinery.

I hope you will agree to write such a piece, for use on the title page of the Editorial Section of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Sincerely yours,

R. L. Crowley

Managing Editor.

*Length of last year's
article: between
2500 and 3000
words.*

[ans 10/8/54]

Automatic machinery is zooming...machines that run themselves...
operated by a few engineers and mechanics...replacing a lot of workers.
 The trend is old, but the rapid growth is new...especially in past year. Progress in the future is assured...at the zooming rate of the present. You can see about 10 years ahead, and as far as you can see there's no end to this automatic mechanization movement. It's a technological miracle.

Some time ago we started out to look into the automatic systems to see what they mean for the future. Soon we discovered more of them than most people know, and they are increasing fast, even month to month. Found the business world only half-aware of the speed of the expansion.

There's a new word for it..."automation." It means automatics...automatic control of single machines or whole production lines of them.

Examples of industries that plan to spend hundreds of millions on automation in near future: Autos. Steel. Telephones. Oil. Chemicals. Radio. TV. Canning. Bottling. Paper. Cigaretts. Scores of office machines. Electronics used in many of the devices, but not limited to electronics. Production lines, with only a handful of skilled workers as watchers. Once again, these things are not new, but rate of growth of them is new.

Skilled workers are being replaced, of course. That's a purpose. Even the tremendous cost of all the automatic devices is compensated for by the savings in labor costs over the long pull, as figured years ahead. Formerly machines replaced brawn. Now they replace brains, skilled work.

How many are being replaced? Don't know, there's no count on it. Nevertheless, the experts who study unemployment are detecting the spots where it is caused by automatic machinery, and the spots are increasing.

The unions woke up recently, and have had their talks about it. Most are of a mind not to resist the new processes, even in those cases where it means permanent loss of jobs. The non-resistance is significant. It's an advance from the old days when some unions fought new machinery.

The unions see in it shorter hours...shorter day or shorter week. Thus a sharing of the productivity of the machines...the profit gains. This is definitely in their minds, especially for mass production lines, which are foremost in the trend. But it will also affect other lines.

Sure to cause gradual shifts of factory workers to other trades, especially the so-called service trades. That trend will be speeded up.

Other meanings in the movement, applying broadly to many people:

Need more skilled engineers to design machines and to run them in the next couple of decades. Young men and colleges, note this well.

Small manufacturers who don't have capital for automatic machines may find themselves progressively pinched...if in competition with bigs.

How to sell the mass volume of goods that are made automatically: This is sure to become an increasing problem for the distribution trades.

It's a new phase of the industrial revolution...a rushing phase. No telling now how far it will go. We shall be writing you more about it.

October 4, 1954

Leonard W. Deen, Associate Editor
Chicago Review
Reynolds Club
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Deen:

Professor Wiener has asked me to tell you that his doctor has forbidden him to take on any outside activities this year, and that therefore he cannot accept your invitation to write an article on science for your review.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Beaumont Cole

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor
Wiener

October 4, 1954

Mr. Franklin G. Fink
Chairman of the Program Committee
The Physics Society of the
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn
85-99 Livingston Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Mr. Fink:

Thank you for your invitation to me to
address the Physics Society.

My doctor has recently forbidden me to
take on any additional outside lectures this
year, and has told me that I must limit my
activities to my regular teaching, writing,
and scientific research. I am not ill, but
very over-tired, and for the sake of my
future health, I must follow her advice.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 4, 1954

Professor Maurice H. Greenhill, M. D.
Psychiatric Institute
University Hospital
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Dr. Greenhill:

Professor Wiener's physician has forbidden him to give any more lectures this year. He is not ill, but he is over-tired, and she felt it best to ask him to limit his activities to his teaching, writing, and scientific research.

He sends your meeting his blessings, but he will not be able to accept your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor
Wiener

October 4, 1954

Paul G. Hacker, Secretary
Roche Research Club
Nutley 10, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Hacker:

I enclose a sheet of biographical data
on Professor Wiener, from which you can make
up the sketch for your program.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor
Wiener

October 4, 1954

Mr. Dennis O'Harrow, Executive Director
American Society of Planning Officials
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. O'Harrow:

Enclosed is a statement of Professor Wiener's expenses, including travel, on his recent trip to your meeting in Philadelphia.

You will note that on his return trip he exchanged his roomette for a berth, thus saving \$4.50. His additional expenses, over and above travel, were \$9.20.

This makes a total of \$46.53 for all expenses.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor
Wiener

[and 10/5/54]

October 4, 1954

W. W. Rostow
Room 14-N416
M. I. T.

Dear Mr. Rostow:

Last June, you wrote Professor Wiener a note asking him if he would consider the possibility of giving a lecture at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. At that time, he answered you in the affirmative.

I can find no record of any subsequent plans having been made, but, at any rate, Professor Wiener has asked me to tell you that his doctor has forbidden him to give any outside lectures this year. He is not ill, but he is greatly overtired, and it is considered best for his health that he limit his activities to his teaching, writing, and scientific research.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor
Wiener

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS

Planning Advisory Service - News Letter - Zoning Digest

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET • CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS • TELEPHONE FAIRFAX 4-3400

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Planning Board

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DENNIS O'HARROW

October 5, 1954

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


Dear Dr. Wiener:

I enclose two checks, one for \$150.00 as an honorarium for your address at the 1954 National Planning Conference in Philadelphia, and one for \$46.53 to cover your travel expenses to the Conference.

I want you to know how deeply we appreciate your appearance at the Conference and the magnificent talk that you gave. Letters are now coming in from those who attended the Conference and they are uniformly high in their praise of your talk. In fact, we on the staff of the American Society of Planning Officials are getting a lot of reflected glory for having persuaded you to appear.

I am also personally very happy to have had the chance to meet and talk with you.

Sincerely yours,


Executive Director

DOH:ds

1934

1954

National Planning Conference Philadelphia Sept. 26 - 30, 1954

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

10 PARK TERRACE EAST
NEW YORK 34, N. Y.

October 6th 1954.

—
LORRAINE 9-2221

Dear Professor Wiener:

I am very sorry that the personal note which accompanied my paper on the 'Classical Thoery of Economic Growth' miscarried so badly. Instead of extenuation my imposition upon your time it seems only to have added to it. All I can do now is to apologize most sincerely which I herewith do.

Please, dispose of the paper in any way you please. If at some later date you should find the time to glance at it, and even the additional time to let me know your reaction, I shall always be grateful to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Anne Louise". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

To Dr. Norbert Wiener.

Massachusetts

Institute of Technology. (1.)

Boston, Massachusetts.

U.S.A.

J. H. Mowle

CONICAL

HILL.

WAIPAHIPO.

N.Z.

10.7.1954.

Dear Sir:

I read with deep interest an article in a N.Z. paper about your efforts in the field of cybernetics & your prophecy of a world where there will be very little work by human exertion. Well, if such an age comes everything must be done to make good use of our greatly increased leisure. . . The studying of different subjects & voluntary work for all good causes must be encouraged. Also means for providing physical exercise for everyone must be promoted. . . organizations to foster all these projects must be set up. All kinds of useful hobbies & recreations must be promoted. I am all for such a world & don't consider it impossible in

(2.)

the distant future, but I maintain that it must not be a world of idleness & harmful pleasures or, and excessive luxury & extreme comfort. I also say that everyone should strive for this kind of a world without the above mentioned faults, but with the virtues mentioned above & that this & all other branches of science must be promoted, developed & used for good constructive purpose & ^{NOT} for destructive or any other evil purpose.

I have no technical or scientific qualifications, but am interested in all kinds of good & useful progress ~~in~~ scientific & otherwise. Science without moral & spiritual values is curse, but with these values is a great blessing.

Please tell me something about your efforts. Let us all strive for what right & avoid & oppose what is wrong
(John. mowle.)

The Saturday Review

25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

October 7, 1954

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

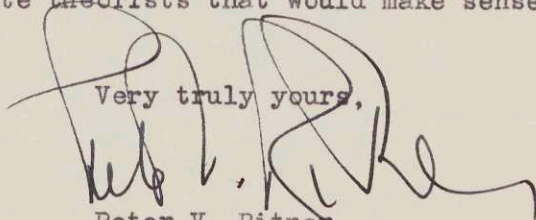
Dear Dr. Wiener:

In three or four years SR has received a large number of manuscripts from all sorts of academic lairs concerning the dangerous inadequacy of present Government research subsidies: the money's going into engineering gadgetry; the money's going into short-term projects for "practical" things; the Republican Administration's businessman-administrators don't appreciate that revolutions in wisdom are made generations before any gadget comes from them, by dreamers. Etc.

We'd like to work on this problem, if it is a valid one. But what worries us (and where you can help us) is that the birth-history of the pure scientist is a process not clear to us. Is a pure scientist usually a boy whom everyone thinks is going to be a violinist at twelve, then he starts looking at the moon crossing in front of the stars, then he's off? Or is he a down-to-earth character who can be distorted from his true fate by tons of tempting money dumped by the Government into engineering-defense projects? One wouldn't know how to begin, for instance, to create Mozart by means of music courses in the public schools. And there's no point in our thinking we've ended the want of pure scientists by voting appropriations for a Pure Science Development Board if it's to be only one more sterile bureau.

What we want you to tell our readers, in whatever form and as long or short as you please, is if there is a pure-science drouth in America today, how a pure theorist is to be encouraged (or discouraged), and if there is some educational or political program we might attempt to cultivate theorists that would make sense from your point of view.

Very truly yours,



Peter V. Ritner
Feature Editor

PVR/ek

[ans to 113/557]

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCT 8 1954

ICAF 201

Dear Professor Wiener:

It is my pleasure to invite you again to address the student body of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. It will be appreciated if you will lecture on the subject, "Automatization in Production," on 8 February 1955, at 10:30 a.m.

A suggested scope is inclosed as a guide. Please feel free to make such changes as appear appropriate to you.

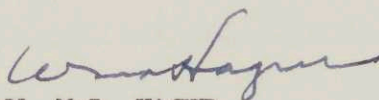
As you will remember, our lecture period covers one and one-half hours with the first forty to forty-five minutes devoted to the speaker's prepared talk. This is followed by a ten-minute break with the balance of the available time allotted to questions and discussion.

Our student body is composed of 122 senior officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps and 14 civilians from federal agencies. Included among the former group is one WAC officer.

Reimbursement for your travel expenses and a modest honorarium for your valued assistance to the College will be sent you following your visit.

We look forward to your acceptance and the privilege of having you as our guest for luncheon following the lecture.

Sincerely yours,



W. McL. HAGUE
Rear Admiral, USN
Commandant

Incl
Lecture Scope

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Cms 10/20/54

OCT 8 1954

ICAF 201

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Sincerely yours,

Incl
Lecture Scope

W. McL. HAGUE
Rear Admiral, USN
Commandant

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

LECTURE SCOPE

SUBJECT: AUTOMATIZATION IN PRODUCTION

SCOPE: A discussion of the nature and importance of automatic control techniques. This should include the development and influence of automatic controls on production and the economics of their use. Emphasis should be placed on the coming application of automatization; a "Look Into the Future," as you see it, would be appreciated.

SPEAKER: Professor Norbert Wiener

DATE: 10:30 a.m., 8 February 1955

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THE POCKET BOOK MAGAZINE



a periodical of ideas, inspiration, information and issues • 699 madison avenue, new york 21, n. y. • TEmpleton 8-8806

FRANKLIN WATTS • Editor

October 8, 1954

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

Enclosed are uncorrected proofs of your article for the second issue of PB--The Pocket Book Magazine, and a copy of the first issue, which is just off press. October 25 has been set as the publication date. We are genuinely excited about it, and hope you will find the contents of interest.

Please read the galleys carefully and return them to us just as soon as possible. We must have them in the house by Wednesday, October 20.

Thank you for your cooperation, and I'm looking forward to hearing your comments on Issue I.

Sincerely,

Franklin Watts

FW:c
Encs.

[ans 10/13/54]

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POCKET BOOKS • CARDINAL EDITIONS • LITTLE GOLDEN BOOKS • DISCOVERY

October 8, 1954

Professor Donald Campbell
Room 10 - 110
M. I. T.

Dear Professor Campbell:

Here is a rough first draft of the editorial on which you and Professor Wiener are working.

He is now engaged in reworking it again, but before he goes much further, he would like your comments, criticisms, and suggestions.

Perhaps you would be free Monday or Wednesday afternoon to discuss it with him.

Please forgive the untidy typing; I sacrificed accuracy to speed in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James Cole
Secretary to Professor
Wiener

8 Wylde St., Potts Point , Sydney N.S.W. Australia. Oct. 9 1954

Dear Norbert ~~W~~inner,

Your book, The Human Use of Human Beings, is a worldbeater. I had given up any hope of any accredited scientist coming to light with a social ~~and~~ ~~fixxxxxxxx~~ lead of any value. I have always contended in my poems that I am talking to machines - a view which is considered generally , even for a poet, to be just plain insanity. Now you ~~xxx~~ not merely give this view scientific sanction, you not merely assert it , you extend it - when you say "machines talk to each other." That is great!

I agree with all you say. Entropy is not the end - it may be one of the ends. War is my end. War with nature, with the inimical universe - but perhaps a war with, in your terms , an Augustinian opponent, one wherein we can love our enemies; but certainly not a war of human beings on human beings.

I'd like to write more. But I'll enclose two articles I wrote. I think they parallel your line in many respects. I hope you like them. But I send them, whether you like them or not, as a tribute to your work.

I think your Cybernetics ranks with, perhaps above, behaviourism, technocracy, other American products of this century - not that I think your views are to be compared with these necessarily, save by me, who am obliged to take the social, industrial etc., value out of all writings I come across. Anyway , I am all for you.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Hooton.

[ans 10/26/54]

The Direction of Language

AN INTRODUCTION TO DYNAMIC LOGIC

By Harry Hooton

Logic is one science at least which is held in almost universal detestation. It deserves it. What has all this fiddle about propositions, predicates, undistributed middles to do with war, revolution, art? The answer is nothing. And what is more, all this antiquated, barbarous terminology has nothing to do with real logic either. A really vital logic can have nothing but contempt for the piddling problems of the professor's in the universities—we need a logic which can be effective in the world today. The urgency of this has become so apparent now, in fact, that it has reached even to the educated logicians themselves. So that more and more our mentors try to couple their logic with scientific method. Science is most ungrateful—it too has nothing but contempt for this all men are manly and all women are womanly and all thises are thats and all theses are thoses business. Science is a matter of making things work. The logician proposes, but the scientist disposes. And even this is praise, for the proposition never really proposes anything.

What is this proposition anyway? The logician tries to tell us what a thing "is". Well we know what it is; it is itself—everything is itself. We want to know what it is *going to be*. Moreover, we are not satisfied with things as they are; we are concerned with what they *ought to be*. We determine what things *must be*. Our logic is a dynamic element, a means not only to understanding, but to moving, to wielding power over the world. Our logic does not "predicate", it dictates.

For what is this predication? It's like too many words—there's too many letters in it. The logician predicates something about "the subject". We predict the movements of some object. We don't want predication—we want *prediction*. But these letter-blind illiterates think the elision of a letter is a rhetorical move to snigger at. They think they can reason—they can't read. It's time they submitted to a higher logic, the discipline of letters, of literary form. But logic is not merely a matter of form—it is a matter of forceful content. It is not a dispassionate record of what things are, but a passionate determination to set things right. It is not just "science", it is art. And as such it is subject to the highest, the most important of all the arts—the art of words, poetry. For poetry is not a mere matter of form; it too is a force—and the only force which can revise logic, give it clarity, give it vitality, make it effective in the modern world.

But this is absurd, isn't it? The poet should keep to his own province, his preserve of pretty, meaningless phrases. What has the poet to do with logic—with science or society? Absolutely nothing. That is why society has nothing to do with the poet—with the puerile poets of today. But real poetry, great poetry has everything to do with living problems. It has the supreme task of resolving *all* the problems of its age. Poetry is higher than logic—because it contains, comprises, determines logic. It covers life which is the context of

logic; it frames language, which is the cradle of logic; it makes the words from which logic is derived. Any examination of logic in order to be thorough must start with an examination of the words of which it is composed, with the question—What is Language?

The first thing we must recognise in language is that it is a *movement*. Language differs from the other arts of mankind, painting, sculpture, architecture, etc., in proceeding in a series, in a line. The parts of speech are not arranged side by side, as in a mosaic, in space; they occur after each other, as in music, in time. They compose a line of motion. Now what is essential to motion is that it must have a *direction*. No thing can move without somewhere. And so the most essential thing about language is that it too must have a direction. And the first and most important thing we have to ask in a study of language is—What is the *direction of language*?

Language is a product of man. That is to say, it *comes from* man. It cannot therefore *go to* man—unless we are going to deny the simple distinction between going and coming, unless we are going to deny the fact of motion altogether. If language is a movement, then it must move to something *other than man*. It must move then to non-human matter—there is nowhere else to go. The reality in speech is that we are talking to matter, to things, to machines. . . . But the philosophers will have it that there are other directions in which speech can move. In the past our words were addressed to God. But we are sick of prayer today, sick of talking to nothing. More recently we have had society supplied as the end of speech. It's the same thing. Language is a product of society, issues from society—it cannot therefore be addressed to society. Society, even the insane variant we have today, is not talking to itself. It is speaking to extra-social things.

But we do not think that language is a product of man, of society as a whole; we think it is a product of one individual man speaking to his fellows, that we speak as individual men to each other. It is quite true, of course, that the particular movements of speech are simply from one man's lips to another man's ears—but that is not their final resting place. For when we examine our words carefully we find that they are all designed to gain access to some thing, commodity, utensil, some material result which is vital to us. Our words all issue ultimately in some action on the external world; we speak *through* men, not to them. The movement of language, as a whole or in part, is from man to matter. And finally this direction for language is supplied in grammar, in the movement of the sentence itself—from its beginning in the subject, through and signified by the verb, *to the object*.

The course of human events parallels the movement of the sentence—from subject, verb, to object. In theology we had God—creating—the world. In aesthetics, fulfilling this prophetic role, we have the artist—making—the work of art. But our philosophers subvert, invert

the eternal logic of this triad. Because they are all humanists they place man before them as the objective—as the object—degraded to his old position as a creature of God. But man has usurped the position of God; if there is any God, well man is that god. Man has become the active, doing agent—the *subject* of the universal sentence. The philosophers recognise this dimly, so, forgetting that man is still their object, they make him the subject too. But the subject has nothing to do with the subject. Their logic is confused, circular, vile.

The errors of the logicians lie not only in being interested in man as their subject, but precisely in being interested in the subject of *any* proposition. They should be interested only in the *object* of a proposition—that is, in the thing toward which the proposition of logic, in common with the sentence of grammar, *moves*. For it is no accident that the triad of logic—subject, copula, predicate—provides an exact parallel to the subject, verb, object triad of the sentence. Grammar informs logic—grammar is logic. And this real logic enforces the universal movement of mankind toward the external material world we measure and control. These logicians cannot see this movement, because they can't see *any* movement in logic—but because they are after all alive, and so must move in some way, in considering the proposition they too move. They move *backward*. From the predicate to the subject, from the object to the subject, from objectivity into *subjectivity*. And this is not word-play. The homonyms of subject, object are not accidents. Logic today is lousy with subjectivity. And this is shown in the so-called science of sociology, which is lost in subjective enquiries into man, into society, instead of the objective study of the concrete things disposed by society.

The better sociologists do not regard society as a product of society, as their subject-matter. They focus on institutions as social artefacts. And in particular the institution of speech comes to be regarded as a concrete thing to study. This is an advance. The rise of linguistics as a science is really a tribute to behaviourism in fact, with its focussing on, its identification of thought and speech. But it doesn't get us far; it doesn't get us to the things thought about or spoken too. Speech can be studied as a concrete subject-matter. But it is not an end, it is a means—towards disposing further, non-human materials. It conjugates, subjugates external reality. It has its aim—outside speech, and outside human beings—an aim revealed in the analysis of its sentences. But linguistics has not yet really studied the sentence. There is some mention of "actor-action" sentences as a class, subject-verb sentences; but there is little if anything said about actor-action-acted upon sentences—that is, of completed sentences with an object. The linguists must extend their range to cover action and *reaction* at least, if they are going to be scientific. But they are suspended in the subject, or in the middle of the sentence, in the verb, in pure activity—actors arrested in eternal action but never acting on anything. We have to leave the narrow specialist in linguistics in order to understand language. In fact, as in every other discipline, we have to leave science and look to art.

There is some value in Jespersen precisely because of that fact, that he identifies language with art. This value is reinforced from the opposite direction by Croce, who identifies art with language. But the art they refer to is art in its origins; they cannot understand art as

something dynamic with definite *aims*. Indeed, Croce specifically excludes any aim as incompatible with art. Art to him is just—expression. He does not say what it expresses, nor to whom, nor on what. It is not surprising that this philosopher in all his own work expresses nothing. But the essence of art is precisely that it does express something, in a certain specific direction. Art is nothing but direction, nothing without its over-ruling interest in some object on which to expend itself, without an objective. It is art in fact, which must above all else advance continually on the external world—which is mad with objectivity—which supplies all the sciences with direction. And from this standpoint the deficiency of aim in linguistics is glaringly evident. Some American professor can exhume Plato (misunderstand him of course, for Plato identified thought and speech) and give us a book—"The Miraculous Birth of Language". But who is there to give us the movement—the growth, maturity, old age and for that matter *death* of language? (For language is not eternal; it will be replaced. We are not going to talk for ever.) Who is there to give us the *destiny* of language?

The origins of speech do not concern us. Man is a talking animal, and therefore the origin of speech is the origin of man—a biological and not a linguistic matter. We are not interested in the past of speech; we are interested only in how it shapes up to the situations set for it, in its future. To seek the meaning of speech in man is to be lost in its "cause"; we can only trace events forward to their effects. The meaning of speech, as of everything else, lies in its fruits—in its material embodiments, in concrete things. But this of course is not meaning, but *moving*—a substitution of scientific for conventional logic. What does a thing *do* when it "means". No one can tell us what a thing means, unless it is that it means itself, which is not a very bright account. All we know is when a thing moves, and to where and with what result. Still less can anyone tell us the "Meaning of Meaning"—as some moron attempted recently. What we want to find out is the "meaning" of motion—in speech. What is the object of speech? What are we addressing? The answer is provided in art: Our words are sesames to open new material worlds. Our words are swords forged to wage war on that world. They are concrete material forces, formulas devised and destined to command it.

The Linguists have not entirely neglected the aims of speech; they have merely misplaced them. Roughly, these aims may be stated as: (1) inter-human communication; (2) a universal language; (3) a mathematical logic. The first is the most inclusive and the most hopeless. Language addressed by men to men never leaves men—gets precisely nowhere, has no aim. Similarly, language cannot be aimed at itself. Language must have a further aim than—language. The only approximation to a real aim lies in mathematics. But even here where language attempts to merge in scientific logic, where it could help in the conquest of the material world by physics, it is still focussed on man as the target in its campaign. Mathematical logic could be part of the physicist's control over the material world, only it isn't. For the logic is never conceived as an instrument to order external reality, which is what all logic must become finally, but as a means to make men understand that reality—that is as a means to *order man*. Once again, we have the vulgar aim of the priest and the politician intent on correcting, reforming man. What's wrong with man? He's all right as he is.

In the past it might have been argued that some verbal disposition of human beings was an incidental but indispensable means to the disposition of material reality. It is an unnecessary perversion of the ends of modern speech to address it to man. Man's words are now directly assimilable by the machine. Even in industry where a concrete, structural end in view may have justified some amount of human regulation, interhuman relations are fast being eliminated. The draughtsmen, architects, engineers will shortly work their will on materials direct without human intermediaries. The logicians all fall for interhuman communication as the final criterion. But we who try to be artistic in our use of words know that we must communicate with matter. The artist who makes beautiful things communicates with stone and steel. He is the Holy Communicant.

All that is left of the science of linguistics is some recognition of our surroundings—in the referent, the thing, in semantics. The semanticists want to shape language to the material world as formulated by physics. But not in order to rectify that world, that physics; not to correct *it*, subordinate it to man—not even to subordinate man to it, which would be an advance for we only control materials by obeying the scientific laws they observe—but to subordinate man to their particular and false views of that world, to themselves. In the case of Korsybzki, in his book "Science and Sanity", this subordination of man is transparently political. He does not want our words subjected to the needs of the physical scientist, which might be sufferable. He accepts the norms of psychology and politics, as laid down by Freud and Roosevelt, for correct speech and action. He wants speech reduced to an exact uniformity, to conform—and to only half of the world.

He hates Hitler. His linguistic adjustment would remove all the Hitlers, all their vague mouthings. Of course it would. It would also remove the Dantes, Blakes, Whitmans. It would eradicate dreams, delusions, lies—everything in fact which differentiates, which ennobles, which creates. In short, he would eliminate the artist. . . . In his vulgar dependence on psychology he hates—paranoia. He hates art then. All artists are paranoiac, neurotic, maladjusted. Good artists get over their maladjustment by adjusting their materials; bad artists become politicians and adjust men. We must never forget Hitler's early attempts at art, failures which were so significant for this century. When Hitler turned to words he was an execrable artist—not merely because he used the wrong words, or because he used them incorrectly—but because he *addressed them wrongly*. He spoke to the people. He was a politician. The artist in words, the poet does not speak to the people, he speaks for the people—he is the people. There is no art which does not arise from sources identical in all men—from day-dreaming, lusts, delusions of grandeur. All art comes from the paranoiac—or schizophrenic, manic-depressive, etc., etc., depths—but it goes to a classically perfected form in cold, hard, inorganic matter. To remove these mainsprings, these manias of mankind, is to remove life itself. We can only remove, or rather move their directions, the things toward which they move. We have to deflect these lusts of the human being from human beings as their end, that is all. We need the Hitlers, Borgias, Napoleons of matter. We need the revolt of art against this dreary sanity of semantics, of words to correct man. Man—the people, society, all men, any man—is perfect. We have to make matter perfect. That's what our words are for. That's what everything is for.

The primitive outlook never questions the power that words have over things. We think we have emancipated ourselves from a superstition—a "confusion of a thing with its name". But all science starts as "superstition". We see astrology having weight in an interconnected world; we see alchemy and the transmutation of substances in radio-activity. We should be able to see how the magic of words works miracles in matter. Anyway words have always been addressed ultimately to non-human matter, often addressed directly. . . . Relative to our range of thought at the time our fellow human beings were once inanimate. It is a later discovery that they like us live, suffer, think. We have indeed brought them to life with our words. We do not think that we could talk to machines, educate them, govern them—we *did not* think we could talk to, educate, domesticate the horse, the dog. These were, relative to us, insensate matter, "machines" at one time. And the men who spoke to them first were probably accounted mad. And the man who speaks to the machine today is thought to be mad. But we are in an era when the walls have ears, when the machines have eyes—when the world itself cries out to us to give it life. The words of primitive magic, animism, animatism addressed to sticks and stones, the formulas of modern science applied to steel, uranium—there is no break in the continuity of man, the creator, breathing life into new material worlds. And the aesthetic discipline accepts all life. Art says yea to *all* human action; it no longer discriminates between the foolish and the wise. It would simply have all wisdom and all folly directed on to material things. There is no folly in anything applied to matter; and there is no wisdom in any application to man. For action itself is a mystery; and everything we do seems to be, in the long run a mistake. We must make our mistakes with matter—where they don't matter. We must not make mistakes with men.

The aesthetic view is the only comprehensive view. It not only comprises all the sciences, gives them direction, reconciles their findings to common sense, it includes what *all* the philosophers exclude—it includes the "abnormal". . . . W. P. Montague, American philosopher, in "The Ways of Things", relates a story of the visit to him as an academic authority of a woman "crank". Irregular people of this kind were always referred to him as he was more tolerant than his colleagues. She said something like: All things are vibrations, let us take the word, vibration, find out its rate of vibration, and use it to gain universal power over all things. . . . Gently but firmly he discouraged her, told her there could be no academic support for her theory. She remonstrated, raised her voice, became more and more excited. He saw "in her eyes the look of the paranoiac", and was repelled. . . . Now, in this lay form there might have been no support forthcoming for her view. But he could have agreed with her—or been instructed by her—not on the role of vibration or of any word in particular, but on the *dominating* role of words in general. For she was merely expressing in a garbled way the oldest, greatest and most neglected truth: that our words are *material things* designed and destined to subjugate the rest of the world of material things. But it is only the artist who can recognise this. That woman was quite insane—she shared her paranoiac with every poet. Montague, and to finish his school—to finish all the schools—the realists, neo-realists, pluralists, plurealist or puerilists or whatever they like to call themselves, are dismally, abysmally sane. But let us look again at this woman's madness. At precisely this moment while this one more apostle of science and

sanity was suppressing her, in his own country a door had been devised in industry to open at the words "Open Sesame", a machine had been invented which stopped immediately a worker called out "Help!". There may be some slight excuse for a philosopher knowing nothing of technology; but there is no excuse whatever for a philosopher who is ignorant of logic. I advance here for all these bemused bats, owls, moles of our modern universities the eternal Logos, the word—the dynamic and organic logic of the grammatical sentence.

We don't think the machine can "understand" us because it is dead, inorganic. But let us be really scientific about this. To understand is *to be moved*, to be understood is *to move*—we can mean nothing by the word understanding, or any other psychological term, unless we recognise in it the underlying bedrock truth of physics, of dynamics, of things in motion. Man moves mechanical matter with his words, because his words too are material, mechanical constructs, machines. Words have weight; they are not airy nothings—they are tools, levers to lift and dispose the material world. If this account is too mechanistic for sensitive souls, let's put it another way, in vitalistic terms: Our words are *organic*. The machine is not dead, inert—it is *organised* matter. It is an *organism*—it is alive then, if the word organic has any meaning. The machines hear us and obey, because words and machines are of the same order of reality, and there is no break in organic continuity between them. They are in fact both instances of the universal principle at work—the organisation of the material world by man. As artists, that is as anarchists, we are told we "must have an organisation". We agree. But we do not believe in organising human beings; we believe in organising matter—in scientific organisation. We believe in speech—speech which means something, which has power, which moves, which is an organising element, and which is itself organised in logically effective sentences.

A sentence moves, like a worm or a comet—*head* first and *tail* behind. The object is its head, its spear-head, its direction; the verb, the subject, the rest of the sentence is its origin, its trailing cloud of glory, or its anus. The moderns, to be vulgarly accurate, travel arse first—or to be more accurate still, sit on their arse, do not travel at all. Like anything in motion, the mass of the sentence—that is to say, its meaning—is displaced according to its momentum, velocity, direction. The sentence is polarised—in the line of direction of all motion—from subject to object, from man to matter, from life to death. . . . Logic is sometimes defined as judgment. It is. We are the judges. And our weapon is the sentence—sentencing matter, machines to death. Or to life—sentencing them to eternal hard labour for us.

TO MINERVA

My temples throb, my pulses boil,
I'm sick of Song, and Ode, and Ballad—
So, Thyrsis, take the Midnight Oil,
And pour it on a lobster salad.

My brain is dull, my sight is foul,
I cannot write a verse or read—
Then, Pallas, take away thine Owl,
And let us have a lark instead.

THOMAS HOOD (1799-1845)

BRIEFLY

U.S. American VINCENT FERRINI (*Discovery*, p. 11) is chief editor of *Four Winds*, a journal shortly to appear in Massachusetts. Information regarding *Four Winds* may be obtained from the editor of *Language*.

HARRY HOOTON (*The Direction of Language*, p. 7) has back copies of the variously edited literary journal M.S. These may be obtained through *Language*.

JAMES BOYER MAY (*What Stuff to Destine Dreams?*), p. 16, is a U.S. American possessing a vast knowledge of little magazines published overseas. He welcomes correspondence on new literary, artistic journals. His address is: Post Office Box 1068, Hollywood 28, California, U.S.A.

Correspondence of a critical nature on the material appearing in *Language* is invited, and, where possible, will be printed.

THE POET

From witty men and mad
All poetry conception had.

No sires but these will poetry admit:
Madness or wit.

This definition poetry doth fit:
It is witty madness or mad wit.

Only these two poetic heat admits:
A witty man, or one that's out of's wits.

THOMAS RANDOLPH (1605-1635)

Souls of Poets dead and gone,
What Elysium have ye known,
Happy field or mossy cavern,
Choicer than the Mermaid Tavern?
From "The Mermaid Tavern."

JOHN KEATS (1795-1821).

Dynamic Logic

THE WILL TO POWER OVER THINGS

By Harry Hooton

THE logic taught in the universities today rests on the basic unit proposition: A is B. This is manifestly, utterly wrong. A is *not* B, nor any kind of a B. A is A, cannot be anything but A. It may equal B; it must obviously have something to do with B—but it must certainly be in some sort of relation to B—but it most emphatically never is B. Every thing, and every term is simply and only itself. One thing is not another thing. And the logic which says that it is, that is to say the logic taught in Greece 2000 years ago, and the logic still taught in Australia today, is just simply a system of idiot lies.

Of course, we know that when the logician says that some thing is something else he thinks he is using the word "is" as a "copula". He "really means" something quite other than the verb to be when he uses the word. Well, he should say what he means. He should subscribe to the higher principles of correct speech, which always means precisely what it says. He should submit to the dictates of good literature, which never confuses one letter with another. And, finally, if this literacy is beyond him, he should learn his logic from life, the source of all language and all logic—from ordinary people who deal constantly with concrete things, which are quite distinct from, and cannot possibly be identified with, each other. To say that a thing is itself is, of course, to tell us nothing; it is in itself a worthless proposition—but it is not so worthless as to say that a thing is something else; and it has the added advantage of being true.

Ordinary people always reject university logic with contempt. They know, in popular but hallowed terms, that its role is to convince them that black is white, that good is bad. The logician despises the terms of common man; but the regrettable fact remains that he has to use them. And while he does so, until he replaces verbal by mathematical logic, he must be subject to common speech requirements. Of course, the academic man backed up by the prestige and power of State

education will always despise popular criticism of his logic; and the struggle of the people against the dead weight of academic reaction will always be unequal. But fortunately for human advancement the ranks of the people are reinforced by thinkers who cannot be despised—who themselves despise wholeheartedly the prevailing logic of the schools. These men comprise in their contempt the highest intellectual attainment with the widest popular empirical appeal. They not only feel instinctively that this logic is wrong, they see—they are seers who know that it is wrong. And they are sayers, who can say, prove where it is wrong—whether in the approved technical jargon of logic, in colloquial terms, or in the greater logic of good language itself.

The aim of good language is to state the highest possible generalisation in terms which can be understood by everyone, the most and the least educated, equally. When a man succeeds in doing this he is immediately accounted mad . . . But there is more scientific method in this madness than there is in all the universities or all the textbooks on logic in the world.

The most notable instance of this, of course, was Christ. Christ's words attained to this universal clarity simply because they dealt with clear-cut things—with figs, trees, sparrows, wine, wheat, tares, talents, etc.,—with things which *all* his hearers in their own ways could understand. It is this cover and content of things which makes language great. But it is this also which makes logic valid. When Christ asked His hearers, "Which man among you if his child asked for bread would give him a stone", he was propounding irrefutable logic. The ability to discriminate between bread and stone, chalk and cheese, between any *two* things, is the first simple logical operation—and the one still beyond the capacity of professional logicians.

We must have two things in order to have a problem. And we have them, in the subject and

the predicate of a logical proposition. But the logician does not see these at two—he is concerned with one thing only, the “subject”. He spends his time in the fruitless inquiry into what this thing “really is”. Well there is no one thing on its own, no thing in itself as a subject for study. When we say bread is “soft” we mean that it is such only in contradiction to stone, which is “hard”. But the terms soft, or hard, as applied to any single thing are meaningless. If a crumb of bread fell from a sufficient height unhindered it would be as “hard” as a ton of steel; if stone is pulverised by a powerful enough instrument it is as “soft” as butter. And the same applies to every “predicate”—to every feature, attribute, or quality, or whatever we like to call the nature of any thing. We cannot say what anything “is”, at least with any finality. But there is one thing we can say, and with absolute logical certainty—that it is not some other thing. Whatever the subject may be it most emphatically is *not* the predicate. The subject and predicate of a proposition in logic are separate and mutually exclusive things.

But the logician never really sees the predicate as a thing. He sees it as some mysterious virtue in the subject—as a “quality of” the subject. This is sheer junk. The predicate is not in the subject; it is a distinct object outside it. When we say a thing is red we mean that it is responding to, or in some relation to some other thing external to it, that is to *light*. Red is not a quality, it is a thing. There are no things *and* their qualities—there are only things, or events, or whatever you like to call them in space and time. Red may cover everything under the sun to a man with rose-coloured glasses or to a com-hater, but it is anything other than an intrinsic quality of any particular “red thing”. To say that some thing is red is just not true. It is not a simplification but a gross falsification. And to say that it “has” the “quality” or “property” or “character” of red is just language at its vilest. All these words must be purged from logic. They may be more fitting in other connections. I might, for instance, speak of a “quality” butcher, as most butchers seem to like designating themselves, or I might have referred to “gentlemen of quality” or “quality folk” in the last century; I could speak of private property in economics; I could mention a “character” in Dickens or proffer a “character” reference in applying for a job—but I cannot use such loose and lousy, utterly meaningless terms in logic. A thing has *no* qualities, properties, charac-

teristics, features, attributes, etc., etc.; a thing can no more have anything else than it can be anything else.

Now if one thing cannot very well have or be something else just what do we mean by such statements? What do we mean when we say a thing is red, when we say it is in some relation to light? We mean of course that it is *moving* to it. A thing “is red” only when it moves, or when we move it into light, another thing. A logical proposition then is a movement. A is not B—but it has something to do with B: one thing is not another thing—it *moves to it*.

But you couldn’t get the logician to recognise movement with a sledgehammer. Logicians see the subject and predicate as static, simultaneous, side by side in space. They are dynamic, successive, temporally related. The proposition is a series, a line covering the motion of the subject to the predicate, as the grammatical sentence covers the motion of subject to object. We must stress the word “to” because logic to-day has lost its direction. The preposition tells us where it goes. It goes to the predicate, the object—the *objective* of the moving preposition as a whole. The copula is itself a preposition—a sign-post, a direction-finder, a vector in this line of motion. In fact all words are signs for this movement, and potential terms in a scientific logic—a logic not of qualities, but of measurable quantities and the directions in which they move.

But quite apart from any revisions, logic as conventionally understood is transparently evident as an instance of motion. Logic is rightly enough regarded as primarily classification. That is to say the subject, one thing, is fitted into the predicate—a group of things which we say constitutes its class. In primitive life man had to lift a thing, carry it to—*move it to* the heap of things in which he classified it. But civilised man uses terms which he tends to regard as independent of movement, and non-material. The logician has forgotten the old muscular logic which wrestled with the world; he prefers to wrestle with words. But he puts up such a feeble show. His words are weak. He fails to see the predicate as a collection of concrete things—he fails to see it at all; he is lost in inquiries into the subject.

The predicate cannot tell us what the subject is; it can only tell us about it. It tells us only the things which surround, which lie around and *about*

the subject, outside it. But logicians don't take the word "about", or any word literally; they are illiterate. They don't know for instance that to define or describe a thing is and can only be to draw limiting lines around it; and not in any way to adduce its essence. They do not know that this delineation, this outline, this shape they call a quality of a thing is only the boundaries of its surrounding things. All we ever know about a thing is its surroundings All we know in logic is the predicate. The predicate does not reveal the subject, but is itself revealed—by the subject. When we hold a thing up to light to find out "its colour", we are really seeking, and finding light. We don't really "throw light on a subject"—we can't, the sun is too big to throw around—we use some thing, some subject to explore light. The subject of a proposition is a prism, in itself colourless, featureless, meaningless; it has meaning only in moving to, and opening up new predicates beyond. In short the proposition has *nothing to do with the subject*. We don't and *can't* cover the subject; we can only discover new objects.

To attempt to study or understand the subject is to attempt a *physical impossibility*. For if we consider the proposition as in reality it is, as a movement, then we must see that it is as all movements are, a movement not only in space but in *time*. Therefore, when we have reached the end of the proposition, the subject is *in the past*, it is *no longer there*, and we can't examine it. We can't study or understand, or enter into any relations with the subject. We can only cope with its impact on surrounding objects. We can only deal with predicates, with things in the path of the subject into the future.

But let us take this further. Let us take the subject in its widest sense, as Man, as ourselves framing logic—as the subject in epistemology, confronted by our object, the world. Man as the subject is in the past, inaccessible. The attempt to study man is logic, to make man in any way the "subject-matter" of logic, since he is the past subjective origin of logic, must involve us in the most illogical confusion, circularity, tautology—in utterly meaningless subjectivity. Our confusion here, as always, lies in language, in the terms subject and object. These two are not simultaneous existents in space; they are temporally related stages in a line of irreversible motion, from the subject *to the object*. There can be no movement

to the subject—there can be no subject-matter in any science. There can only be the objects we subject to study. We should revert to an older-fashioned term, object matter. The subject is the force which *subjects* matter, which studies and controls material objects, disposes them at will. Any attempt to study this force leads to an infinite regress into man. We stand for an infinite progress through materials.

This brings us to the crux of a more worthwhile, of a dynamic logic. We must first conceive of our logic as the study of moving things. We must then realise that logic *moves* things. For to move to a thing is in some degree to move it, to force it, control it. Logic is not the abstract study of forms; it is the study of forces. Moreover this study is not pure, non-material observation; it is the exercise of force by the logician, by man. Behind our logic lies the momentum of language, of life; logic is an offspring, an instrument of life, and has as one of its tasks that of satisfying living needs. So it is forced to be, what every science must become eventually, an applied science. Only it cannot be applied to man. Man is not a sore—he needs no applications, poultices. Our logic is applied to things in the external world.

Dynamic logic then is a way of moving the world. Now no matter what motion may be in itself it is quite impossible to conceive of it without some *thing moved to*. We can ignore the thing moved from, the start, the origin of the motion. In mathematics it is the point with position but no size. In logic it is the subject, the thing in itself, another nothing. Motion, if we can say anything meaningful about it, is simply direction. In a logic of movement this is supplied by the predicate. The subject has no meaning. We must accept it of course, have faith in it—as the irrational or pre-rational base or source of reason and logic; but we are not interested in it. It is in the past, in beginnings, in origins—the world of superstition. We are interested in the object, in the future, in the end. We can have faith in origins; but we have a *taste* for destiny.

The logic of things, of movement, of direction is ultimately an aesthetic directive. But it is more immediately a scientific matter. Logic is a movement which parallels as an instance the universal movement of all things: The movement of language, from subject to object; the movement in time, from past to future; the movement of life—from the organism to its surroundings, from life to death,

from man to matter. Moreover logic does not merely parallel this movement, it enforces it—in the resolve of the artist to subject his aesthetic raw material to his will. But again, if this finds its broadest expression in vitalistic terms it is still verifiable on lines of so-called objective observation itself.

The urgency with which man moves to matter is the universal movement traced by science. In thermo-dynamics, in electro-magnetism, physics, chemistry, biology, in every discipline movement is evidenced in an over-all irreversible direction—from a high to a low potential, from hot to cold, from living to inorganic. Movement is of course infinitely complicated. There is a duality in motion. An electric current may go, or appear to go in one direction, the particles in another. In life one seems to retrace steps, to make fresh starts to the final objective. And the motions of things in particular may be pendulate, cycloid, spiral, etc. But there is still that general and final movement and direction pursued by everything. And it is this direction which man's logic finds and furthers. In the contiguity of man and his materials there is a flow—towards equilibrium or entropy to some end. Man and matter are not equal; they are on different levels. Matter is below man, beneath him; and the movement from man to the world is a movement *down*. Man looks down on, moves down on materials, in all his activities as inevitably—to use the most popular of scientific generalisations—as water runs down hill. But man, life does not run down—like a clock. Art, in contradistinction to science, does not yield to the supposed inevitability of an equation to matter, to death in a spent universe. The artist does not enter into unity with the material worlds beneath him; he remains supremely dominant over them. He believes in a sort of conservation of spiritual energy, in the life which courses through him as a constant source for his creative power. He believes in his invincible will. His belief seems counter to all logic. But a really vital and valid logic is not concerned with subjective beliefs; it is concerned only with the disposition of objective things.

Finally, this aesthetic resolution of logic is at the same time the ethical, social and *political* resolution. In studying things we control them—*govern* them. The supreme task which confronts us is simply the replacement of the political state which governs men by the technical administration which governs things. And it is here that a revision of existing logic assumes such importance. For if one states

that clear-cut policy, that we must institute a government over things, one is met immediately with the puerile objection—that “you can't govern things without governing men”. This is like saying you couldn't get an axe without a bucket, or that you couldn't call a policeman without a blanket and half a dozen rabbit traps. Men and things are entirely different and separable existents; and the two propositions about them are clearly distinct and mutually exclusive. These common objections derive of course from this imbecilic logic which is utterly incapable of distinguishing one thing from another, and which identifies men and things. Well man is not muck. Men are not things. Men and things are poles apart; and can only be confused by the foul logic which issues from the state-fed universities of the modern world.

There is no meaning in man or mind, or meaning, or in any of the puerile subjective inquiries conducted by logicians in the universities today. Their cheap variants of “rationalism” or “realism” or the other traditional philosophies have been displaced by the broader and greater advance of art. Art is our philosophy, and our logic. Art is the only rationale, the ethos, the religion of our age. Art is the only solvent, the only resolution or revolution possible today. Schopenhauer counted out the subject, the thing in itself, and all inquiries into it over a hundred years ago, in his identification of man with that subject in the *Will*. Nietzsche tried to give this some direction in his *Will to Power*. But we have turned this power back on to man, back on to its subjective origins. We must turn our power to its objective future: We must forge the new slogan-formula of art—the *Will to Power Over Things*.

GOOD BREEDING

Strange how it is that the bloodlines of wild horses
Plugged in upon transparent exploitations,

Have got through to cavalry stables and race-courses,
**Generating Progress from potential energy of
degenerations;**

Or how the bloodlines through time's lens reach
brains,

Flushing our cisterned flesh, gushing from forces:

How bloodlines' headlines, twisting all veins and
strains,

Are reins wringing speed out of the seed of war-horses.

TERENCE HEYWOOD.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences under its Congressional Charter and organized with the cooperation of the National Scientific and Technical Societies of the United States

October 11, 1954

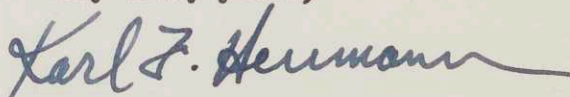
Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a recent Library of Congress Information Bulletin. In Appendix II, Mr. Clapp has reproduced a note and bibliography which I hope will stir up librarians and documentalists.

The enclosed booklet will give you an idea of the work of the Coordination Center.

Very truly yours,



Karl F. Heumann, Director
Chemical-Biological Coordination Center

KFH:phw
Enclosures: 2

Information

Bulletin



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

VOL. 13, NO. 39

September 27, 1954

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Acquisition Notes

Rare Atlas. The Map Division recently acquired a volume of 12 rare charts comprising the first Swedish hydrographic atlas, published in 1695. It is the work of Petter Gedda (1661-97), a Swedish naval captain and cartographer who was commissioned to prepare an accurate chart of the Baltic Sea. Gedda devoted the year 1693 to careful measurement of the coasts along the Baltic Sea, the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, the Skagerrak and Kattegat. His accurate survey was so well received that, by a royal decree in September 1694, he was given sole publication rights for 10 years. Forthwith, he journeyed to Amsterdam to arrange for the publication of the 12 charts that comprise the atlas. It appeared in 1695 in Swedish, Dutch, and English editions. The title is General Hydrographisk Chartbook öfwer Östersjön och Kattegatt Of the charts in the newly-acquired volume, 5 have titles in Swedish, 3 in Dutch, 3 in English, and 1 includes titles in all 3 languages. One chart bears the name of A. Winter as engraver. A detailed description of the atlas and a biographical sketch of Gedda are to be found in Sveriges Siökarta, by Per Dahlgren and Herman Richter (Stockholm 1944). [Clara E. LeGear]

Michael Marsh has presented to the Library of Congress the papers of his father, Benjamin C. Marsh, who was so closely associated with the People's Lobby, Inc., from its inception in the early 1930's to its close in 1950 that in the minds of many people he was the Lobby.

His papers, indeed, are mainly records of the People's Lobby, of which he was executive secretary, although a few items date as far back as 1910. Included is considerable correspondence with John Dewey, for many years president of the Lobby, and with James Couzens, Harold L. Ickes, and Henry C. Wallace; there are scattered letters from former President Herbert Hoover, Cordell Hull, J. S. Middleton (Secretary of the British Labor Party), and many others.

The People's Lobby, usually in the person of Marsh, corresponded, testified, and published comments on a tremendous number of subjects, ranging from agriculture, waste in railroad management, unemployment, tariff, taxation, conservation of oil, and housing to disarmament, Reciprocal Trade Agreements, cartels, postwar planning, and the Atlantic Pact. Marsh was poor, and the organization that he represented was poor. Their influence may be hard to assess, but no one who reads these papers can fail to conclude that Benjamin C. Marsh was the driving force in the organization. When he was forced by ill health to retire, the People's Lobby ceased to exist. [Katharine E. Brand]

Notes on Publications

Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., has published a 58-page Guide to the Manuscript Collections of Colonial Williamsburg. Copies were first distributed at the meeting in Williamsburg of the Society of American Archivists, September 12-14. The guide was compiled by Lynette Adcock and has a preface by Lester J. Cappon. There are entries for 56 groups of manuscripts, totaling about 35,000 pieces, and an index to all personal names and to numerous subject entries. Among the larger collections described are the Blathwayt papers, 1674-1715; the Sir Guy Carleton (British Headquarters) papers, 1747-83; the Galt papers, 1756-1894; the John Norton and Sons papers, 1750-95; and the Tucker-Coleman papers, 1768-1860. [Robert H. Land]

The American Library Association has published a 227-page guide entitled Federal Service to Libraries, prepared by Phillips Temple, librarian of the Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University. It is available from the ALA for \$3.50 a copy. The ALA points out that, while Federal libraries and agencies do not exist to serve non-Federal libraries services within certain necessary limitations are available to them; these services and the materials such agencies can make accessible are listed in this handbook.

Events in the Offing

Poetry Readings. The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund will sponsor a group of poetry readings and lectures in the Coolidge Auditorium in 1954-55, beginning with a reading by Carl Sandburg on October 25. Other programs scheduled include a reading by Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronyn on November 22; a lecture by Merrill Moore, "Fugitive Poets of Nashville, Tennessee," on December 13; a lecture by Gay W. Allen, "Whitman the Man," on January 10; a lecture by Mark Van Doren, "Whitman the Poet," on January 17; a lecture by David Daiches, "Whitman the Philosopher," on January 24; a reading by Arnold Moss, "Selections from Whitman," on January 31; a lecture and reading by Lord Dunsany on February 28; and a lecture and reading by Thornton Wilder on April 18.

Tickets for the first reading on October 25 may be secured from the Snow Concert Bureau, 1108 G Street, N. W. (Telephone: REpublic 7-4433), from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. on Wednesday, October 20. There will be a service charge of 25 cents for each ticket. Tickets for other programs may be obtained similarly on the Wednesday before each performance, with the exception of the three lectures on Whitman (January 10, 17, and 24); tickets for these three lectures may be obtained simultaneously on January 5.

The Budapest String Quartet will open the Library's fall concert season on Friday evening, October 8, with the first in a series of 5 programs to be presented by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. Their repertoire will include outstanding works of the classical, romantic, and modern schools of chamber music and will be performed with the Stradivari instruments that were Mrs. Whittall's gift to the Library. Of special interest will be their presentation during the series of the 6 quartets that comprise Haydn's Opus 76.

Artists of the ensemble are Joseph Roisman and Jac Gorodetzky, violins; Boris Kroyt, viola; and Mischa Schneider, violoncello. Their opening program will consist of Haydn's Quartet in G major, Op. 76, no. 1; Hindemith's Quartet in E flat (1943), and Brahms' Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, no. 2. The concert will begin promptly at 8:30 p. m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. It will be broadcast in its entirety by station WGMS and will be made available to the Good Music network.

Tickets for the October 8 concert will be distributed by the Snow Concert Bureau, 1108 G Street, N. W., beginning Monday, October 4, at 8:30 a. m.; telephone reservations may be made by calling REpublic 7-4433. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets will be given to an individual.

Programs for the other concerts in this series and the dates for obtaining tickets will be announced in future issues of the Information Bulletin.

Staff Activities

John Henry Richter of the Science Division is the author of a recent monograph published privately and entitled The Ancestry and Descendence of Nanny Egers Engel. It is a genealogical study of several Jewish families prominent during the 15th-19th centuries and their supposed relationship to Rabbi Salomon ben Isaac (Rashi).

Welfare and Recreation Association. Carnival Night at the WRA Fair for Welfare will be a night to remember. Plan now to attend-- Saturday, October 9, 6-11 p. m. in the Whittall Pavilion and the Coolidge Auditorium. Special displays will be arranged by the Art, Garden, Chess, Crafts, Philatelic, and Cooking Clubs. Have your fortune told by Madame "Seesall Knowsall." Buy homemade cakes and cookies. Do your Christmas shopping early at the Carnival's collection of books and toys. Watch the pretty girls parade in the Sewing Club's fashion show. Enjoy the harmony of the Barbershop Quartet, and see the Drama Club's special presentation, "If Men Played Cards as Women Do." Tickets will be available beginning Monday, October 4, from the following:

Main Building

ADM: ACC--Ann Glick
 BIDGS--Mrs. Lucille Ivey
 DISB--James Severn
 GUARD--Clifford Lomax
 PERS--Olive Seltzer
 SECY--Curtis Blakely
 TAB--Mrs. Nancy Reed
 AL: EXH, INF, USQBR--Mary Vass
 LAW--Elizabeth Clarke
 REF: D--Alphonse Gaudreau
 AID--Mrs. Beatrice Church
 DFB--June Stanford
 GR&B--Mrs. Margaret Horvath
 HISP--Jeanne Luft
 LOAN--Ruth Iliffe
 MUS--Mrs. Rae Korson
 P&P--Mrs. Ona McKeen
 RBD--Julie Harty
 SRD--Mrs. Mary Vanaman
 SER--Mrs. Millie Malloy
 UCD--May Gardner
 IRS--Mrs. Valerie Griffith

Annex

ADM: PHOT--Ann Costakis
 TELO--Mrs. Virginia Patoka
 COP--Mrs. Winifred Ray
 PROC: D--Mrs. Ruth Littman
 BIND--Mrs. Anna Waterman
 CARD--Mrs. Johnnye Hunter
 CMD--Mrs. Alice Rayman
 CUCS--Mrs. Marjorie Mack
 DCD--Mrs. Lola Drulman
 E&G--Mrs. M. Barbara Bonham
 ORD--Mrs. Aurora Harris
 SR-D--Mrs. Doris Leonberger
 SCD--Joann Paul
 REF: ARD--Mrs. Anne Nipe
 MSS--Frances Smith
 MAP--Phyllis Atkins
 OR--Frances Andrews
 SCI--Mrs. Gladys Harris
 SEE--Pat Sullivan
 TID--Mrs. Jacqueline Granville

Night School. The WRA will begin its 13-week educational program for the fall season during the week of October 4. Classes have been formed in response to interest evidenced in a recent survey in which more than 100

staff members participated; requests ranged from elementary Arabic to advanced Swahili. Classes will meet from 6-8 p. m. on the days indicated in the following schedule:

American Literature Studies	Wednesday	Mrs. Catherine Westerfield
Arabic, elementary	Monday	George Jubran
Arabic, advanced	Wednesday	George Jubran
English for foreign-born*		
French, elementary	Monday	Jean Pulver
French, intermediate	Wednesday	Jean Pulver
German, elementary	Monday	Mrs. Helen Elder
German reading course (To be announced)		Dr. Rudolf F. Schaeffer
Greek, modern*		
Gregg shorthand*		
Italian, elementary	Tuesday	Victor Bondi
Russian, elementary	Tuesday	Larissa Patrekeyeva Vladimir V. de Smitt
Russian, intermediate or advanced*		
Spanish, elementary	Tuesday	Ramon Mercado
Spanish, intermediate*		
Great Books Discussion Program	Every other Wednesday	Frances Kenner (Leader) Vincent Doyle (Co-Leader)

* To be announced if registration is sufficient.

Softball News. Individual leaders in the 1954 softball season, in addition to those presented last week, follow:

Total bases: Baird, TID---60; Whitmyer, SER---51; U. Jones, CARD, and Hubbard, ENG-SER---47

Pitching---games won and lost: Thomas, CARD---13-3, .813; A. Ballard---3-1, .750; Bement, COP---4-3, .572

Earned-run average: Thomas---3.27; Bement---5.68; F. Jackson, SER---5.70

Strikeouts: Thomas---64; Ward, TID---45; Rector, ENG---34

Innings pitched: Thomas---107; Jackson---104-1/3; Ward---98-1/3

Putouts: Baird---123; Parker, CARD---90; Conway, CARD---75

Assists: Greenspan, COP---41; Thomas---40; Owens, ENG-SER---29

Statistically, a few league all-time records were broken or tied in 1954. The old marks are shown in parentheses:

Most games won by pitcher: Thomas, CARD---13 (Thomas---11, 1952)

Most strikeouts: Thomas---64 (Ford, REF---64, 1953)

Most stolen bases: Baird, TID---13 (Baird---13, 1953)

Most putouts: Baird---123 (Baird, 1952; Hall, ENG---122, 1953)

Most consecutive chances without error: Parker, CARD---83 (Johnson, REF---71, 1953)

Most consecutive games without error: Parker--14 (Thomas--14, 1953)
 Most runs batted in, one game: Ward, TID--7 (4 others--7)
 Most doubles, one game: Whitmyer, SER--4 (6 players--3)
 Most assists, one game: Greenspan, COP--9 (3 players--7)
 [B. T. "Stretch" Baird]

Library of Congress Publications

Scientific and Technical Serial Publications, United States, 1950-1953. 1954. (238 p.) For sale by the Government Printing Office. Price, \$1.25 a copy.

This bibliography was prepared, under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, by the Science Periodical Unit of the Science Division. It comprises a selective list of serials issued in the United States between January 1950 and December 1953, including annuals and monographic series. Part I is devoted to publications emanating from nongovernment sources; Part II lists publications issued by Federal, State, county, or municipal governments or by institutions and organizations under the sponsorship of those governments. The entries are arranged under broad subject categories, alphabetically by title in Part I, alphabetically by corporate author in Part II. Issuing organizations, place of publication, date of first issue, and frequency are given, together with a description of the types of material comprising the regular features of each publication (original research, analyses, abstracts, book reviews, news notes, etc.). Notations concerning title changes and other pertinent bibliographic data, based upon the latest available information, are also included. This bibliography is the second in a series, of which Scientific and Technical Serial Publications, Soviet Union, 1945-1953 (see Information Bulletin, vol. 13, no. 35, August 30, 1954) was the first.

* * * * *

East European Accessions List. Vol. 3, no. 8. August 1954. (199 p., III) For sale by the Government Printing Office.

Notes on Other Libraries

Applicants Wanted. LC has been asked for names of candidates for the position of head of the Processing Department, Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library. This is an administrative position involving responsibility for the Order, Catalog, Serials, and Binding Divisions, and for development of policies and procedures for securing, arranging, and recording the book collection. Requirements include graduation from

college and library school and 6 years of successful professional experience, including proven supervisory and administrative ability. The staff of the Department consists of 19½ positions; the salary begins at \$4,659.20 and goes up to \$5,657.60. Applications may be sent directly to Mr. Thurston Taylor, Librarian.

Luxemburg National Library. The little-known origin of the National Library of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is described by Alphonso Sprunck, the Chief Librarian, in a brochure of 61 pages, entitled Les Origines de la Bibliothèque Nationale du Grand-Duché de Luxembour (1953). The Library was founded at the end of the 18th century as the library of the École Centrale de la Ville. Some indication is given of the manuscript and other materials collected during the French period. A continuation of the study is planned to cover the Dutch period. [James B. Childs]

Library of Congress Footnotes

IC Red Feather Campaign. The staff had contributed \$8,838--51 per cent of its quota--by last Friday evening, 3 days after the campaign opened. The following have already pledged 100 per cent or more of their quota: the Librarian's Office, Administrative Department Office, Cyrillic Union Catalog Section, Law Library, Reference Department Office, Manuscripts, Map, Orientalia, and Prints and Photographs Divisions. Every division has made a fine beginning--let us hope that all of us will report a 100 per cent pledge for IC. [Burton W. Adkinson]

Franklin L. Burdette, Director of the Information Center Service, U. S. Information Agency, lunched with the Librarian and several members of the staff in the Whittall Pavilion on September 23. Dr. Burdette explained the book-appraisal work done by the Service and described the reorganization of the Service into four divisions, dealing with the Information Centers, publications promotion, bibliographic work, and special projects and programs.

Two recent visitors to the Library from West Germany were Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf, Minister President of the State of Lower Saxony and Vice President of the German Bundesrat, and Countess Elisabeth Berta Werthern, his interpreter and the executive secretary of the German Parliamentary Society of Bonn. As participants in the Department of State's Foreign Leader Program, they are observing American government and politics and studying the relationship between the Federal and State governments. After a conference on September 21 with Ernest S. Griffith, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, they were escorted on a tour of the Library by I. B. Rhizor.

Dr. J. E. Holloway, Ambassador of the Union of South Africa, visited the Librarian on September 23, accompanied by the Counselor of the Embassy, A. A. M. Hamilton.

Dr. Chaukat Kanawati, president of the National University of Syria, and Dr. Fouad Chebat, professor of constitutional and public law, both of Damascus, visited the Near East Section on September 22. After examining the Arabic language collection, they visited the Binding Division and the Law Library and made a tour of the buildings and exhibits.

Errata. The name of Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence Emeritus at Columbia University, appeared as "Edwin S. Corwin" in the Information Bulletin of September 13 (vol. 13, no. 37, p. 8). In the issue of September 20 (no. 38, p. 11), the name of Mr. John C. Jackson of the Library's Legislative Reference Service was also given incorrectly. These errors are regretted.

Exhibits

A major exhibit of unusual interest--photographs selected from the Library's collection of Arnold Genthe's work--will open in the Ground Floor Gallery of the Main Building on October 1. About 200 prints made by the eminent photographer and a dozen more produced from his negatives will be displayed until the end of the year. Representative of the varied phases of his career, they bear unmistakably the stamp of his work's individuality. Their interest lies in the happy combination of a splendid technique (he played a large part in the revolution in photography that gave it its present position as an art) and the use of subject matter that has become popular history.

Genthe, born in Germany in 1871, came to this country in 1895 as a tutor in San Francisco. The city enchanted him, and in Chinatown he was inspired to become a photographer in order to record the things he saw that could not be put on paper by any other method. When his tutoring job ended, he established a studio and launched the career that made him a fashionable success within a year. He moved for the rest of his life in artistic, writing, theater, and "society" circles, and his portraits--as an intimate memoir of names familiar to the American public of this century--reflect his era. Many of the prints to be shown have been widely published and will be immediately familiar to visitors to the exhibit.

His portraits of stars of the stage include Julia Marlowe, E. H. Sothern, George Sterling, Sarah Bernhardt, Gertrude Atherton, Ethel and John Barrymore, Mary Austin, Mary Pickford, David Belasco, and Greta Garbo. His collection of dancers is distinguished by the names of Eleonora Duse, Anna Pavlova, Isadora Duncan and the Duncan dancers, Ruth St. Denis, and La Argentina. His well-known portrait of Edna St. Vincent Millay is among

those of a large group of authors, poets, musicians, and artists. Presidents were among his subjects, too--William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Theodore Roosevelt are included in his portraits of noted Americans in the political field.

Genthe's Chinatown negatives were fortunately stored in a house outside the city during the earthquake and fire that struck San Francisco in 1906, but the other negatives of his early period were destroyed. A number of his Chinatown pictures will be exhibited. A series of scenic and pictorial prints made in Japan, his portraits of the Ainus from the island of Hokkaido, and photographs of Greece and Spain add to the variety of the exhibit. Some of the early photographs in color in the process called "autochrome" are included. (Shortly after the Lumière brothers had developed the process in Lyons in 1905, Genthe experimented with it in photographing scenery at Carmel and making portrait studies of models; these were among the first color pictures to be exhibited in 1911.)

The Library's collection of Genthe's work contains about 1,000 mounted prints and 20,000 negatives. They were acquired from the estate of the photographer in 1942.

October's Exhibit-of-the-Month will feature the manuscript of a widely acclaimed and Pulitzer prize-winning book--General Charles A. Lindbergh's The Spirit of St. Louis. Last spring, on the 27th anniversary of his historic flight across the Atlantic Ocean (May 20-21, 1927), General Lindbergh presented to the Library the drafts of his book and other documents relating to it. The exhibit will illustrate the evolution of this best-seller. The first page of the first connected draft, dated March 15, 1939, begins an incisive and dramatic account of the takeoff from Roosevelt Field. Two small sheets of comment by the author's wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, show the part she played in his labor--that of critic; her comment emphasizes the value of his crisp, economical style. His decision to improve the narrative by shifting from the past to the present tense appears in a typed draft of 1948-49, with his alterations in pencil.

The exhibit will include a portion of the National Geographic Society map of the Atlantic Ocean that shows General Lindbergh's reconstruction of his route and indicates where he was blown from his course over Nova Scotia. A portrait of the "Lone Eagle" beside his plane and a copy of the book bearing his signature on the title page will complete the display.

The manuscripts of three recently published books of popular interest will be shown in the Manuscripts Division on the third floor of the Annex during October. Diverse in subject matter, their titles are indicative of the variety of material received lately in the Division. They are Ruth Painter Randall's Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage (Little, Brown, Boston, 1953); Bess Furman Armstrong's White House Profile (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, 1951); and Mark W. Clark's From the Danube to the Yalu (Harper, New York, 1954).

An exhibit of modern Arabic book-cover designs from Egypt will open on the fifth floor of the Annex on October 1. Four prize-winning designs by Said Khattab, Y. A. Zafar, Mahammad Abdel Hamid Gad, and S. H. Mohammed will be on display. They were submitted in an open competition recently conducted by the College of Applied Arts in Cairo to select covers for 14 Arabic translations of American books, which are being issued by Egyptian publishers in cooperation with Franklin Publications, Inc.

Official Notices

General Orders: No. 1561 (September 21) amends General Order No. 1543 (February 23) on policies and procedures under the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951.

Special Order: No. 792 (August 30) announced that staff members who can be spared could be excused to view the American Legion parade after completing 4 hours of duty, and No. 793 (September 15) announced the Community Chest Campaign in the Library.

Personnel

David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscripts Division and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, has been designated as the Librarian's representative on the National Historical Publications Commission.

Theodore A. Mueller of the Subject Cataloging Division completed 25 years of service in the Library on Thursday, September 16.

Appointments:

William F. Bradican, reading room assistant, LAW, P2476

Mrs. Yvonne L. Dodson, clerk-typist, GS-3, COP-C, OPL44

Guy T. Garrett, Jr., deck attendant, GS-2, SRD, OPL60

Donald R. Gormley, abstractor trainee, GS-5, TID, P2463

Temporary Appointments:

Rene C. Alltmont, accessioner, GS-4, SR-D, P2443

Donald L. Atwell, abstractor-bibliographer trainee, GS-5, TID

Nancy G. Sinervo, secretary to assistant Director of Administration,
GS-4, ADM, P2524

Mrs. Sarah A. Tabor, editorial assistant, GS-4, E&G

Mrs. Victoria F. Valenzuela, periodicals catalog assistant, GS-5, SER

James B. Wallace, Jr., laborer-general, CPC-2, BLDGS, OP126

Reappointments:

Matthew A. Berko, filer-typist, GS-4, CUCS, OP159

Mrs. Stephanie S. Cabaniss, accessioner, GS-4, SR-D, P2443

Mrs. Emma M. DeVore, clerk-typist, GS-3, COP-C, OP150

Mrs. Dorothy F. Gover, clerk-stenographer, PROC-Dewey Decimal, GS-4,
P2519

Mrs. Nina K. Schwartz, searcher, GS-5, SR-D, P2442

Promotions:

Leslie L. Barger, editorial assistant and filer, GS-3, UCD, to proof-
reader, GS-4, TID, P2506

Lester G. Caton, guard, CPC-4, to guard-clerical assistant, CPC-5,
GUARD, P2477

Cecile E. Craig, cataloger, GS-7, DCD, to special cataloging assistant,
National Library of Turkey, GS-9, CAL

John W. Daughtry, Jr., microphotographer, GS-2 to microphotographer,
assistant film processing technician, GS-3, PHOT, P2496

Joseph W. Dougherty, reference assistant (Capitol Station), GS-6, to
assistant custodian (Capitol Station), GS-7, LOAN, P2501

Elizabeth B. Malone, accessioner, GS-4, to searcher, GS-5, SR-D, P2442

George E. Rucker, binding assistant, GS-4, to librarian on newspaper
checklist, GS-5, SER, P2522

Transfers:

Mrs. June D. Sprouse, accessioner, GS-4, SR-D, to searcher, GS-4,
CARD, P2437

Resignations:

Leo Ballard, COP-S

Charles A. Welsh, IRS-E

Robert A. Forbes, CUCS

Mrs. Juanita Mantilla, COP-E

Martha Ginsburgh, CUCS

Isobel Rosenthal, SECY

Mrs. Eleanor A. Warner, ARD

List of Vacancies, September 27, 1954:

Exchange and Gift Division: *P2516, GS-4 editorial assistant

Office of the Secretary: P2530, GS-7 head, Publications and Secretarial
Section

Orientalia Division: P2457, GS-14 chief, Orientalia

Tabulating Office: P2553, GS-3 senior tabulating equipment operator;
P2555, GS-3 card punch operator

*Temporary AppointmentsClassification Actions since September 20:

CAL: Special cataloging assistant, National Library of Turkey, allocated
at GS-9

IRS-H: Reference assistant, redescribed at GS-5

REF-DFB: Fiscal Section, head, reallocated from GS-5 to GS-6; procurement
and fiscal clerk, reallocated from GS-3 to GS-4; TID: Administrative
Office, personnel records clerk, allocated at GS-3

Appendix I to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin
September 27, 1954

(The following communication from Philip Young, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, addressed to the heads of departments and independent establishments of the Federal Government on September 17, 1954, is reprinted here for the information of LC staff members.—The Editor)

It has been suggested that the Commission set forth a brief set of guidelines that will enable the heads of departments and independent establishments in identifying violations of the Hatch Act on the part of their employees. Section 9(a), (5 U.S.C. 118i) places restrictions on the political activities of officers and employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government. This includes persons serving under excepted appointments as well as those occupying positions in the competitive civil service.

The Civil Service Commission is responsible for enforcing the prohibitions of this Act and a similar provision of the Civil Service Rules insofar as they apply to those persons occupying positions in the competitive service. In the case of excepted employees the enforcement jurisdiction rests with the agency in which the individual is employed.

Through the years the Commission has considered large numbers of complaints and has made a compilation of the more common types of prohibited activities, and has prepared a statement relative to the activities which are permitted under the law. Both follow:

PROHIBITED POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Serving on or for any political committee, party, or other similar organization, or serving as a delegate or alternate to a caucus or party convention.

Soliciting or handling political contributions.

Soliciting sale of or selling political party dinner tickets.

Serving as officer of a political club, as member or officer of any of its committees, addressing such a club or being active in organizing it.

Serving in connection with preparation for, organizing, or conducting a political meeting or rally, addressing such a meeting, or taking any other active part therein except as a spectator.

Engaging in activity at the polls (at primary or regular elections), such as soliciting votes, assisting voters to mark ballots, or transporting or helping to get out the voters on registration or election days.

Acting as recorder, checker, watcher, or challenger of any party or faction.

Writing for publication or publishing any letter or article, signed or unsigned, in favor of or against any political party or candidate.

Becoming a candidate for nomination or election to office, Federal, State, county or municipal, which is to be filled in an election in which party candidates are involved, or soliciting others to become candidates for nomination or election to such offices.

Distributing campaign literature or material.

Initiating or circulating political petitions, including nomination petitions, but employees are permitted to sign as petitioners. Engaging in political conferences, or canvassing a district or soliciting political support for a party, faction, or candidate. The law is designed to prohibit those subject to it from assuming political leadership or becoming prominently identified with any political movement, party, or faction, or with the success or failure of any candidate for election to public office in a partisan political campaign.

PERMITTED POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Voting.--The direct language of the law specifically provides that all such persons retain the right to vote as they may choose.

Expression of Opinions.--The right to express political opinions is reserved to all such persons. Note: This reservation is subject to the prohibition that such persons may not take active part in political management or in political campaigns.

Contributions.--It is lawful for any officer or employee to make a voluntary contribution to a regularly constituted political organization, provided such contribution is not made in a Federal building or to some other officer or employee within the scope of the above-quoted statutes.

Election Officers.--Service as an election officer is permitted provided no partisanship or partisan political management is shown.

Political Pictures.--It is lawful for any officer or employee to display a political picture in his home if he so desires.

Badges, Buttons, and Stickers.--While it is not unlawful for an officer or employee to wear a political badge or button or to display a political sticker on his private automobile (except where forbidden by local ordinance), it is regarded as contrary to the spirit of the law for a public servant to make a partisan display of any kind, while on duty conducting the public business.

Petitions.--A Federal employee is permitted to sign petitions, including nominating petitions, as an individual without reference to his connection with the Government; however, he may not initiate them or canvass for the signatures of others, if the petitions are identified with political management or political campaigns.

This compilation of activities prohibited and permitted under the Hatch Act is included in Civil Service Form 1982 which has already been distributed. A more complete discussion of the subject will be found in Civil Service Pamphlet 20 and in the Federal Personnel Manual.

INFORMATION THEORY IN LIBRARY
AND DOCUMENTATION ACTIVITIES

(The following memorandum from Dr. Karl F. Heumann, Director, Chemical-Biological Coordination Center, National Research Council, was prepared to provoke a possible conference on information theory and library practices. It is reprinted here as being—especially with the bibliography on which it rests—of potential importance to librarians.—The Editor)

The existence of a new and growing body of knowledge, such as information theory,¹ developed for a specialized purpose, brings with it the possibility that it might apply to fields only remotely connected with its origin. Such has been the case with information theory, young as it is.²

It has occurred to me that information theory might well have a real importance for the field loosely covered by the terms "library science" and "documentation." These fields already have a voluminous literature of their own,³ but in only a few instances have workers brought these two areas together.⁴ These papers merely signify, I am sure, the beginning of a period of great use of information theory by librarians and documentalists.

The problem of classification is an old one in library economy and today it remains unsolved for books, in the opinion of Dr. J. N. Shera.⁵ Yet the need for subject classification is greater than ever, and scientists and librarians are joining to work in this field, cf. the book Bibliography in an Age of Science.⁶

In particular, R. A. Fairthorne⁷ and B. C. Vickery⁸ have series of papers which could be used as starting-points for discussion, and there are others.⁹

J. W. Perry has seen this as a problem to be handled by machines after suitable language systematization. In a number of papers, he¹⁰ and a few others¹¹ have explored this use of machines for bibliographic control and retrieval of information. There are aspects of this development which might benefit from an approach through information theory.

A somewhat related topic is that of mechanical translation,¹² but I cannot say how fruitful a connection with information theory could be made at the present time.

As a specific problem of great interest and future value to chemists, I might mention the encoding of structures of chemicals into linear arrays of symbols. This technique is desirable for various reasons connected with nomenclature, indexing, classification, mechanical searching, etc.

A report of a survey of no fewer than nine comprehensive systems has been made,¹³ and some of these individual systems have been published.¹⁴

Appendix II to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin
September 27, 1954, p. 3

- 5 Shera, J. H., "Classification as the Basis of Bibliographic Organization," Chapter 4 in Bibliographic Organization (p. 72-3). Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1951. 275 p.
- 6 Bibliography in an Age of Science (Second Annual Windsor Lectures, 1950). Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1951. 90 p.
- 7 (a) Fairthorne, R. A., "The Mathematics of Classification" in Proceedings, British Society of International Bibliography, vol. 9, pt. 4, 1947, p. 35-41.
(b) _____, "Automata and Information" in Journal of Documentation, vol. 8, no. 3, September 1952, p. 164-72.
- 8 (a) Vickery, B. C., "Notational Symbols in Classification" in Journal of Documentation, vol. 8, no. 1, March 1952, p. 14-32.
(b) _____, "Systematic Subject Indexing" in Journal of Documentation, vol. 9, no. 1, March 1953, p. 48-57.
(c) _____, "The Inadequacy of Current Classifications for Scientific Indexing" in Review of Documentation, vol. 19, fasc. 3, September 30, 1952, p. 87-91.
- 9 (a) Glover, M. J., "Symbols in the Sciences" in Industrial Laboratories, vol. 4, no. 4, April 1953, p. 7.
(b) Gregg, Alan, "Economy of Symbols" in Science, vol. 113, no. 2940, May 4, 1951, p. 532.
(c) Trimmer, John D., "The Basis for a Science of Instrumentology" in Science, vol. 118, no. 3069, October 23, 1953, p. 461-65.
(d) Richmond, P. A., "Some Multiplane Classification Schemes" in American Documentation, vol. 5, no. 2, April 1954, p. 61-71.
- 10 (a) Perry, J. W., "Information Analysis for Machine Searching" in American Documentation, vol. 1, no. 1, August 1950, p. 133-39.
(b) _____, "Mechanized Searching and Subject Headings" in The Subject Analysis of Library Materials (p. 196-203). M. F. Tauber, editor. New York, Columbia University Press, 1953. 235 p.
(c) Kent, Allen; Berry, M. M.; and Perry, J. W., "Machine Literature Searching" in American Documentation; Part I, "A General Approach," and Part II, "Problems in Indexing for Machine Searching," in vol. 5, no. 1, January 1954, p. 18-25; Part III, "Making Indexes Amenable to Machine Searching," and Part IV, "Collection of Terminology," in vol. 5, no. 2, April 1954, p. 92-6.

Appendix II to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin
September 27, 1954, p. 4

- 11 (a) Beard, R. L., and Heumann, K. F., "The Chemical-Biological Coordination Center: An Experiment in Documentation" in Science, vol. 116, November 21, 1952, p. 553-54.
- (b) Bristol, R. P., "Can Analysis of Information Be Mechanized?" in College and Research Libraries, vol. 13, no. 2, April 1952, p. 131-35.
- (c) Garfield, Eugene, "Preliminary Report on the Mechanical Analysis of Information by Use of the 101 Statistical Punched Card Machine" in American Documentation, vol. 5, no. 1, January 1954, p. 7-12.
- (d) Hyslop, Marjorie R., "A Survey of Machine Systems for Literature Searching," a speech given at the Special Libraries Association Convention, Toronto, Canada, June 24, 1953.
- (e) Shera, J. H., "Effect of Machine Methods on the Organization of Knowledge," American Documentation, vol. 3, no. 1, January 1952, p. 15-20.
- 12 Yngve, V. H., Mechanical Translation (a bibliography). Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1954-. Vol. 1, no. 1, March 1954.
- 13 Berry, M. M., and Perry, J. W., "Notational Systems for Structural Formulas" in Chemical and Engineering News, vol. 30, no. 5, February 4, 1952, p. 407-410. This is a condensation of a mimeographed report by the same authors, "A Review of Notational Systems for Designating Organic Structural Formulas," 431 p.
- 14 (a) Chemical-Biological Coordination Center, National Research Council, A Method for Coding Chemicals for Correlation and Classification. Washington, 1950. 98 p.
- (b) Dyson, G. Malcolm, A New Notation and Enumeration System for Organic Compounds. London, Longmans, Green, 1949. Second edition, 138 p.
- (c) Gruber, W., "Die Genfer Nomenklatur in Chiffren und Verschage fur ihre Erweiterung auf Ringverbindungen" in Angewandte Chemie, Beiheft 58, 1950.
- (d) Wiswesser, W. J., A Line-Formula Chemical Notation. New York, Crowell, 1954. 149 p.

October 12, 1954
San Diego 52, Calif.

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

In a previous letter I alluded to my interpretation of a cybernetic effect in Social Economics, namely in the sector of international monetary circulation. It would be most interesting to know if you are ready to recognize cybernation effects in the social sector conveyed by a distinct small group in the form of logical, utility-guided behaviors.

I am little concerned that the suggested computer-models could be judged unfavorably in their present, non-specified form. Kindly confine yourself to the concept of "International Spectrum" (which was described in more detail in the basic study) and consider whether a running auto-correlation function of the international monetary circulation, (destined to measure its instantaneous steadiness) seems to be acceptable to you.

I have submitted last week an application for a Guggenheim Fellowship with the plan of working on the information-analysis and the power spectrum-model of hearing. I took the liberty of listing your name among my references. Since the deadline was expiring, it was impossible for me to turn to you for your preliminary authorization. I would feel very happy if it would be possible for you to approve my step. As you were kindly authorizing me to list your name as a reference at the time of my transfer to the Navy Electronics Lab. here, I felt that you will not condemn my procedures.

Thanking you for your continued interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

Andrew G. Pikler

(Andrew G. Pikler)
Code 2920/f
U.S. Navy Electr. Lab.
San Diego 52, Calif.

6

[ans 10/26/54]



TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC.

44 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON 8, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

October 12, 1954

Dr. Norbert Weiner
M. I. T. - Dept. of Physics
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Weiner:

We are writing you regarding your proposed trip to California in December; and if you recall, you suggested that we get in touch with you about this time.

We are happy to be able to offer you a direct flight to Los Angeles which will leave Boston at 9:00 AM and arrive in Los Angeles at 6:55 PM. This is our economical Sky Tourist service, and the round-trip fare including tax is \$233.20.

We want you to know that it will be our pleasure to arrange this trip for you and your wife, and I would like to also suggest that you make reservations well in advance if possible because of the usual heavy travel month of December. For reservations, please call Miss Ash at Lafayette 3-0028; or if you wish, drop me a line.

Very truly yours,

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC.

James C. Tucker

James C. Tucker
Senior Sales Representative

JCT:mv

*American Association
for the Advancement of Science*

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
SIDNEY S. NEGUS

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
TEL. 7-9851, Ext. 453

October 13, 1954

⑤

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Doctor Wiener:

It pleases me to inform you that the paper you are to present at the AAAS Meeting on the University of California campus at Berkeley has been selected by the Association's Public Information Committee as one which should be reported widely to the general public.

For your own protection, I trust that you will cooperate with us in having this done by following the procedure described on the sheets enclosed.

Most sincerely

Sidney S. Negus

Sidney S. Negus

[ans 10/18/54]

American Association
for the Advancement of Science

Dr. Wiener

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
SIDNEY S. NEGUS

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
TEL. 7-9851, Ext. 453

TO SELECTED AUTHORS OF PAPERS AT THE BERKELEY MEETING OF THE AAAS:

Enclosed are two copies of the official public information form prepared especially for the Berkeley Meeting of the AAAS, December 26 to 31. The letter to each author from Dr. Wolfle on the back of the form explains why your cooperation in this regard is being solicited.

You may think that the Association's public information department is requesting a great deal from each author but I know of no other way to carry out the assignment efficiently. With so many papers to be presented, my office could not possibly mimeograph all the advance material demanded by the hundred or so science reporters expected to cover the meeting. Further, if each author produces his own mimeographed copies, not only is the burden spread but errors are reduced. Besides, it makes surer a wide circulation of your report.

A nontechnical abstract of a paper is very helpful to a science reporter but most of them prefer not to write a news story entirely from such an abstract. All active members of the National Association of Science Writers insist that I send them full papers whenever possible. This accounts for my request for both 100 copies of the nontechnical abstract and 100 copies of your full paper, or significant portions of it if it is unusually long. Their receipt will be acknowledged.

The heading for your paper should include the title, author (Dr., Prof., Mr., Mrs. or Miss) with official position and institution, and Section or Society before which it is to be presented. I will arrange for the release date.

The Press Room for the 18 Sections of the Association and the approximately 89 affiliated and associated Societies meeting concurrently will be the office of the Daily Californian, Eshleman Hall, on the University of California campus. I hope you may find time during the meeting to drop by and observe how this activity of the Association functions.

"Hopf-Wiener Equation
Systems and
Matrix Factorization"

Most sincerely

Sidney S. Negus
Sidney S. Negus

P.S. To aid further the AAAS public information department, please send copies of your paper and/or abstracts of it to the public relations representative at your institution and your local newspapers with the time indicated when paper is to be presented. I will take care of the national distribution of your paper. Its use by the science writers of the country will depend, of course, upon its newsworthiness as compared with other papers on the program.

American Association for the Advancement of Science

1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

(Please read other side before filling out this form.)

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PUBLIC INFORMATION

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RELEASE DAY

A. M. P. M.
PAPERS PAPERS

To the Author: (1) Please fill in both copies of this form and return one copy promptly to the Secretary of the Section or Society on whose program you are scheduled to appear.

(2) Send the duplicate copy of this form attached to a complete copy of your paper or significant portions of it (*100 mimeographed copies if possible*) to Sidney S. Negus, Chairman of the Department of Biochemistry, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, on or before December 15.

AUTHOR {Dr. Rev. Prof. } : _____
 {Mr. Mrs. Miss } : _____

TITLE OF PAPER: _____

NONTECHNICAL ABSTRACT OF PAPER; (Background of, practical significance of, and conclusions of your report. If not enough space, attach abstract to this sheet.)

(Besides the 100 copies of your paper or significant portions of it, 100 copies of this abstract will help greatly in circulating your contribution.)

To be Presented Before (Name of Section or Society) : _____

Expected Date, Hour, and Place of Delivery (If Known) : _____

Mail Address: _____

Convention Address (If Known) : _____

Official Position and Institution: _____

Field of Specialization: _____

TO THE AUTHOR:

It is a pleasure to welcome your participation in the 121st Meeting of the AAAS and its affiliated and associated societies to be held in Berkeley, December 26-31, 1954. These meetings provide unique opportunities for scientists of varied interests not only to discuss their specialties but to learn how much they have in common and to consider matters of great concern to all science.

It is desirable that *your* paper be given wide circulation not only for the benefit of specialists in the same field, but as constant evidence to the general public of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human welfare.

Good reporting of the AAAS Meeting requires the cooperation of both the press, radio, and television representatives and the scientists. It is not possible for the 100 or more reporters assigned to cover the meeting to attend more than a small fraction of the total number of sessions. Therefore, it is necessary for them to have access to papers to be presented if all sessions are to receive careful, intelligent coverage. Moreover, the members of the National Association of Science Writers and other accredited science reporters must have *early* access to these papers. It enables them to prepare better news stories and, where necessary, to seek interpretation or amplification from the authors or other qualified specialists in the field. *It avoids the extreme urgency of racing to meet a deadline that may result in inadequate or inaccurate reporting of your paper.*

Since all meetings are "wide open" to the press, radio, and television, it is largely *for each author's protection* that this service is maintained by the Association. Further to your advantage is the fact that the Committee on the Thousand-Dollar AAAS Prize must have each paper available in the Association's Press Room.

Your cooperation with Doctor Negus of the Association's Public Information Service will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

DAEL WOLFLE

Administrative Secretary.

WAYS IN WHICH YOU MAY ASSIST:

1. Fill out two of these Press Room forms. *Send one copy* to the Secretary of the Section or Society on whose program you are scheduled to appear.
2. *Send the other* filled-out form with 100 copies of your paper (or significant portions of it) and 100 copies of your nontechnical abstract to me at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, so that they will arrive *at least by December 15*—or even better, during October or November. If it is impossible for you to complete your paper by this date, mail all of your material to me at the University of California, Office of *The Daily Californian*, Eshleman Hall, Berkeley, California, or deliver it in person to the Press Room in the office of *The Daily Californian* before or during the convention. (I WILL NOT BE IN RICHMOND FROM DECEMBER 15th ON.) Please mail your copies well ahead of the 15th since the mails are much slower during the Christmas Season. The receipt of your material will be acknowledged.
3. Please have your mimeographed sheets the size of this form. Have extra copies made so that, in order to aid this department, you may send copies to the public relations representative at your institution and to your *local* newspapers, with the time indicated when paper is to be presented. I will take care of the *national* distribution of your paper.

For your information: Copies of a paper received on or before December 15 in Richmond will be mailed to 90 selected science writers of the country—10 copies being retained for the Berkeley Press Room. Copies of papers received after December 15 in Berkeley will not be mailed but will be made available in the Press Room to science writers in attendance at the Meeting. Therefore, for wider distribution of your paper, please try to get your copies of it to me in Richmond on or before December 15.

SIDNEY S. NEGUS

Director, AAAS Public Information

American Association for the Advancement of Science

1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

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RELEASE DAY
A. M. PAPERS
P. M. PAPERS

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{Mr. Mrs. Miss } : _____

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Mail Address : _____

Convention Address (If Known) : _____

Official Position and Institution : _____

Field of Specialization : _____

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SIDNEY S. NEGUS

Director, AAAS Public Information

October 13, 1954

Peter V. Ritner, Feature Editor
The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Ritner:

The enclosed article appears to me to give a fair attempt to answering your question and to handling the subject you suggested to me.

If it is not, please let me know, and I will see what I can do to make it fit more closely to what you want.

At any rate, please submit to me any corrections and changes you may make.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

[ans 10/21/55

October 13, 1954

Mr. Franklin Watts, Editor
The Pocket Book Magazine
699 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

My dear Mr. Watts:

Issue 1 of the Pocket Book Magazine comes to me a bright and intelligent little journal. It is certainly up to the level of other journals of its type and deserves a continued existence.

I am afraid that I am not sufficiently filled with enthusiasm to say more than that.

I am enclosing the corrected proofs of my article.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 15, 1954

Dr. Andrew G. Fikler
Code 2920/fc
U. S. Navy Electronics Lab
San Diego 52, California

Dear Dr. Fikler:

Professor Norbert Wiener has passed on to me your letter of September twentieth. I do hope that we will have a chance to talk more in detail in Texas than we did in New York.

I am sure that you realize, however, that much of what your abstract has to say about hearing of musical sounds is well beyond the reaches of my competence.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Walter A. Rosenblith
Associate Professor of
Communications Biophysics

WAR:JD
Air Mail

Copy to Professor Norbert Wiener

October 15, 1954

1st Lt. G. W. Smetters
01934437
43rd AIB - Med. Det.
APO 34 c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

Dear Lieutenant Smetters:

Professor Wiener has communicated to me the contents of your letter of August ninth. The problem that you raise is a serious one, since, indeed, there are no places in which academic training in the biological applications of principles of cybernetics is offered. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is undoubtedly the fact that beyond the very exciting suggestions that Professor Wiener has made, there are very few people who would be qualified to offer such training.

We have here at the Massachusetts Institute a research group that has received much of its inspiration from Professor Wiener's thinking. We feel that we have a good long way to go before we obtain experimental verification of some of his more brilliant hunches. We do not formally offer anything like a Ph.D. in Neurophysiology, but we have had students in the Department of Electrical Engineering and in the departments of Mathematics, Physics, and Experimental Psychology obtain higher degrees by doing their thesis research with us. We also have postdoctoral fellows working on funds from the National Institute of Health, for instance, in our group.

I should very much like to be able to say something more specific to you, but I don't believe that I really know with enough precision what you are after. Please write me again if you feel that I can be of any further assistance

Lieutenant G. W. Smetters -2-

October 15, 1954

to you. I assume that you don't have any access to Progress Reports of the Research Laboratory of Electronics, in which much of our current work is being reported.

Sincerely yours,

Walter A. Rosenblith
Associate Professor of
Communications Biophysics
Department of Electrical Engineering

WAR:JD

Copy to Professor N. Wiener
Professor G. S. Brown
Professor J. B. Wiesner

326 Fort Hill Rd, Scarsdale, N.Y., X/18/54.

My very good friends:-

Once more I must bother you in a matter I have broached several times previously. The Bakwin man, a pediatrician to whom the Spohis were referred by a much trusted, himself not very reliable friend, is proving less and less trustworthy. He had spoken of a hernia, demanding an operation, - and it was found nonexistent by three doctors to whom they were referred. He prescribed an operation to search for a missing testicle, which four doctors (some of them surgeons) advised against; talking of a possible 2-3 hour search, which might prove ineffective in the end after all, perhaps worse, aside from the cost entailed. - Now Mrs. Spuler is not ready yet to go to Janet Riach, but she is prepared to have me talk tentatively to her. For this she would work, and I could not pay. I am not seeking for psychiatric or medical work, that must and should be paid for, - merely to ask whether she would and could take such a case as that of Peter and his mother, and what might be the cost in the end ^{and} for similar questions. To get a hearing from a very busy person of high standing, it seems to me a letter from you as personal friends of both parties would be the given, - perhaps the only means. Could you give me such a letter of introduction? -

Before ending I must thank you for what you did for me with the rector of Black Mountain College, whom I cannot serve this year, much as I would like to. Peter's affairs and an attempt to get Uni and me to Pakistan as cultural apostles of American friendship stand in the way. For next year I told him I would be interested and asked for information as to just what he would expect of me. Meantime Mrs. Sprengring (Mary!), Uni, and Mack are moving into a wonderful house at 3437 Midvale Ave., Philadelphia. Bothering you, - but more than satisfied with what you have already done and whatever you may be willing and ready to do I am

The women move in Oct. 27; I go there Oct. 29; go to New Hampshire Nov. 1 and 2; Philadelphia once more Nov. 3; back here to stay Nov. 4th, if schedule works out.

①

[and 16/24/54] Always truly yours, Mr. Sprengring,

CBS TELEVISION

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485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

October 18, 1954

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

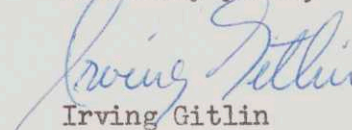
Dear Professor Wiener:

I am happy to be able to tell you that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Automation Research film of THE SEARCH will be telecast on Sunday afternoon, November 21st, at 4:30 to 5:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. The entire series began on October 17th.

Since your interest and effort did so much to make this program possible, I sincerely hope that the final result, as it comes over the TV set, will make you feel that it was somewhat worth your trouble. We ourselves are very proud to be able to include the story of this research in our series.

Once again, many thanks for all your help. I am looking forward to any comments you may have on the program.

Sincerely yours,



Irving Gitlin
Director of Public Affairs

IG:ba

Massachusetts Federation of Labor

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11 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
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October 18, 1954

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Boston

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN
Quincy

JOHN VERTENTE
New Bedford

Professor Norbert Wiener,
M. I. T.
53 Cedar Road
Belmont, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The Educational Department of the American Federation of Labor will hold its annual conference this year in the City of Boston.

One of the subjects selected for discussion at a meeting held in Washington last April was "Peace Time Uses of Atomic Energy."

The Committee would very much like to have you address a luncheon meeting of the Educational Department of the American Federation of Labor during its conference in Boston. The group will consist of between 80 and 100 AFL Educational Directors, and we hope that you will be able to address them at a luncheon meeting on Thursday, November 18th, 1954.

The luncheon will start at 12:30, and the meeting will conclude at 2:00 P.M., which would allow approximately three-quarters of an hour for your talk. Undoubtedly there will be a few questions.

The AFL Educational Department will be very happy to take care of any financial expenses or fee with relation to your taking part in this Conference.

We sincerely hope you can arrange to be with us for this meeting, and would deeply appreciate an early reply.

Fraternally yours,
Francis E. Lavigne
Francis E. Lavigne, Director

oeiu-6
afl:yr

2

[copy 10/26/54]

TUFTS COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

MEDFORD 55
MASSACHUSETTS

October 18, 1954

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Several years ago when your very interesting autobiography EX-PRODIGY was being written, somebody from MIT, I can't remember the name for the life of me, called and asked for a picture of Professor W. R. Ransom. I borrowed it from the Munro Collection at the Tufts Library and sent it. Now I am being charged with the theft of this picture.

Can you possibly put me on the trail of this picture and tell me what steps I can take to get it returned?

Sincerely yours,

Cecelia VanAuken

Cecelia VanAuken
Public Relations Officer

CV:ej

*ok
ret*

*PR 6-
2100*

October 18, 1954

R. L. Crowley, Managing Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Crowley:

I enclose the article you have requested for the Post-Dispatch. I have written it together with my colleague Don Campbell, who, in my opinion, is far and away the best man doing research and consultation on automatization.

His ideas are entirely concurrent with mine, but, as I have not had a direct share in consultation nor a direct knowledge of the full present state of the subject, I felt it was necessary to give the article its proper authenticity by working jointly with him. In fairness to him, we are dividing any returns from the article equally, and I think it would be proper for you in assessing the recompense for the article to consider his part of the returns as out-of-pocket expenses to which I have gone in my attempt to give you the best possible article.

We run over 3000 words by about 10%. I had previously shortened the article to about 2750 words, but additional material given me by Campbell has run the length up. If you should find it necessary to cut the article down to size, please let us know, and get our explicit consent before doing so. This does not mean that we are completely opposed to any such shortening, but merely that it should satisfy us and have been approved by us before the article appears.

It has been an interesting article to do, and I hope you will like it.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 18, 1954

Mr. Jason Epstein
Doubleday and Company
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Jason:

I have finished going over the eighth chapter of my book, and it only remains for my secretary to copy it and for me to send it to you with the earlier chapters that I have now completed.

Chapters 9 and 10 are still in my possession. I expect to have them done some time next week and shall forward them to you without further notice. I believe there are three other chapters, 11, 12, and 13, which are still in your possession. In order to ensure the free flow of material, will you send me your copies of these as soon as you discover where they are? In this way I ought to be able to devote the last week of this month and as much of the next as you wish to the absolutely final revision of the book, and it should be in the hands of the compositor before the middle of November.

It might be interesting to you, in connection with the publicity of this book and the later book on invention, to know that I have received two requests for articles in the course of the past week, and have completed and transmitted them to the editors who have been after me.

I wrote one article jointly with Don Campbell of the electrical engineering department here, which is entitled "Automatic Factories--Fact and Fiction." This is for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch as a feature article for their Sunday edition.

The other article is completely my own product, and was written at the request of Mr. Ritner of the Saturday Review. It is called "Saving the Scientist."

As in the case of my talk to the city planners, I have used material ultimately destined for the book on invention. Moreover, I have just received galley proof of the Pocket Book article.

At Philadelphia I found Lewis Mumford in a vein very friendly to me and to my material. I suggest that we make an attempt to get a review by him of the second volume of the autobiography in some such prominent place as the Times or Tribune, or perhaps the Saturday Review.

Moreover, there is going to be a television broadcast some time this month or next of a film made at M. I. T. by CBS, on the subject of automatization. The script was by Pfeiffer, and I hear that both he and the CBS people are well content with my performance. I don't think it should be hard to get in touch with them and secure a plug for the new book.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

P. S. I have not yet heard about the article which Karl Deutsch and I submitted to your Anchor Books journal. I think we are entitled to a decision by this time. If it does not meet with your requirements, we should like to take immediate steps to get it published elsewhere.

N. W.

October 18, 1954

Professor Jerzy Neyman
Department of Mathematics
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Neyman:

I have just received correspondence concerning my proposed talk at the Institute of Statistics this Christmas, from the Association for the Advancement of Science.

Apparently the Hoorah boys are on my trail and want to make a big thing of it for the scientific journalists and the rest of the camp followers. My interest in coming to California and giving the lecture is based on one thing, and one thing only.

I want to submit what I consider to be some good new technical work to you and to a small group of the probability theory men. If the public for my lecture is forced up so as to sell my name and possibly make me talk before an audience of several hundred, there is no point whatsoever in my coming to California, at least in the period of confusion that attends the meetings of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

I want very much to show you what I think is a complete solution of the central problem of operational analysis. However, I must be protected and measures must be taken to assure that I talk to a small group of statisticians and statisticians only.

In order to give you a free hand in the matter, I hereby offer you my withdrawal from the invitation you have so kindly extended me at Christmas time.

I want to come, but I do not wish to waste my time, and my health will not permit unnecessary loads on me for the sake of the great god publicity.

Please let me know what you are going to do about it.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

[ans 10/26/59]
[ans 11/1/59]



October 19, 1954

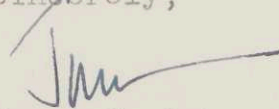
Dear Professor Wiener:

Thank you very much for telling me that Chapters 8, 9 and 10 will soon be here. I am sending you Chapters 11, 12 and 13 herewith, and I look forward to seeing the material when it arrives---so far it hasn't.

I am glad to hear about your various activities, and especially about the CBS film. This and the other things you tell me about will be of immediate value in so far as THE HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS is concerned, and I will do my best to find out exactly when the CBS show is to appear. Certainly I will be in touch with Lewis Mumford when the autobiography comes out, but in the meantime, my main interest is in THE HUMAN USE, which has become something of a best seller, going at the rate of 700 or so copies a week. We have already reached 20,000 with it, which is fairly remarkable, and it shows no signs of slowing down.

The Anchor magazine has had to be postponed until some time in the future. It will appear perhaps in the spring or summer. However, I don't want to hold your Kipling piece for it any longer since its schedule at this moment is so uncertain. I am returning it to you herewith, and I hope that you and Professor Deutsch will show it elsewhere. If you would like to show it to me again nearer the time of publication of our first issue, then I will be very grateful, but in view of the series of postponements that we have had to accept for the sake of a first-rate first issue, I should feel reluctant to retain the piece any longer.

Sincerely,


Jason Epstein

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

14

8-22

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 N Y
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

October 19, 1954

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

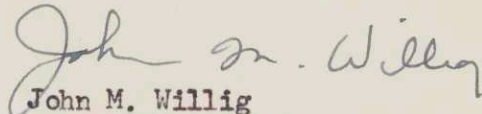
The New York Times Magazine is planning a symposium by scientists on what they consider to be the three most important problems affecting mankind that scientists are working on today.

Would you be willing to contribute a brief summary of your views on this? You need not, of course, confine yourself to your own field, unless you see your own field as including one of the top problems. Your statement would run to about 300 words.

The results, we believe, should provide a broad look at what areas science itself considers of major importance today and what the future may bring.

We hope you like the idea. May we hear from you soon?

Sincerely,



John M. Willig
Sunday Department

JMW:pk

[ans 10/26/54]

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

October 20, 1954

4

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

This is to ask your permission for re-publication of the following of your papers

Time, Communication, and the Nervous System, in Teleological Mechanisms (Annals
New York Acad. Sci., 1948, 50, No.4), pp. 197-219.
(Complete.)

as part of a forthcoming collection, tentatively entitled Sourcebook for "The Conceptual Framework of Psychology", which is to be published under my editorship. The first publication of this anthology will be in the form of a mimeographed syllabus with printed cover, to be brought out in a relatively small edition by the University of California Press, probably in the Fall of 1954. Present tentative plans call for 47 selections from the existing literature on psychological systems and theory, with special emphasis on recent contributions to the logic, general methodology and philosophy of science as it applies to psychology. The range of authors and topics will follow the general distribution of emphasis in the Bibliographical Notes in my The Conceptual Framework of Psychology, published in 1952 by the University of Chicago Press as the issue on psychology of the International Encyclopedia of Unified Science. The readings will be coordinated within broader chapters by brief editorial introductions, but the identity of the original contributions will be strictly maintained. The original titles and authors' names will be prominently displayed, and full references to source and original pagination will be included in more than the customary manner. For an envisaged second, printed and probably revised edition publication rights will, by an agreement already reached, be released by the University of California Press to the University of Chicago Press (or to a commercial publisher). There may be a change in the title of the sourcebook to conform with the new title of a projected expansion of The Conceptual Framework of Psychology to full textbook size.

You will receive a complimentary copy of each of the editions immediately upon publication.

Please indicate your consent for republication on the enclosed blank and return to me. All necessary formalities with the publishers and/or editors will be initiated by myself.

Sincerely yours,

Egon Brunswik

Egon Brunswik
Professor of Psychology

{ans 10/26/54}

THE INNER SANCTUM
OF SIMON AND SCHUSTER
PUBLISHERS · 630 FIFTH AVENUE
ROCKEFELLER CENTER · NEW YORK 20

October 20, 1954

Dear Norbert Wiener:

Adding our voices to those of Ed Murrow, Ward Wheelock and Raymond Swing, all of us here at Simon and Schuster would like to express our deep appreciation for your truly inspiring contribution to the second series of living philosophies broadcast by CBS and published by The Inner Sanctum in book form under the title, THIS I BELIEVE, (Series II).

We assume that by this time you have already received your advance copy of the finished book. Publication date was October 15th.

We honestly believe that this is one of the rare cases where the second volume in a continuing series is notably better than the first. Your own magnificent contribution helped make it so. We agree completely with Judge Learned Hand in his view that "...basic beliefs must be slowly built from our experience, but also from a study of the experience and conclusions of others. That is the reason and value of THIS I BELIEVE."

With high regard and redoubled gratitude, I am

Yours faithfully,



③

Professor Norbert Wiener
Mass. Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

[enc 10/25/54]

The Saturday Review

25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.



October 21, 1954

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I am utterly delighted with the piece you sent us. I don't mind adding that I regard the extraction of a piece of this quality from a man of your quality as one of the coups of my short career; an editor turns into a craftsman by means of a few such coups. We'll change nothing but the lead; nobody but you and me will be interested in my letter to you, I'm afraid. I'll send you galleys for your final OK when we have it set up.

I am an MIT man myself; I've heard you speak many times as a visitor to Giorgio de Santillana's classes (and for Wallace in 1948). The bitter reproach which is one of your trademarks in discussing Government disturbs me, although--needless to say--I won't meddle in a subject which you certainly know well enough to know exactly how you feel about it. Personally, I've always thought of the bureaucrats as involuntary impediments. I don't agree that they look upon scientists as tricky sorcerers. Rather more as priests and oracles, in communion through grace with mysterious powers. The bureaucrats are only trying to help. Without the bureaucrats' grasp of reality, how would knuckleheaded scientists know what shoes to put on, or whom to vote for? Without them you would never suspect that your brother-in-law is actually a Soviet spy. Nevertheless, I suppose your scorching resentment of this patronage may be the best fire by which to consume it; I hope so.

I am very grateful for what you have done for us; and if I can put together a couple of items close to this one in quality I have hopes that SR will be able to do something sensible and substantial for us all.

Very truly yours,

Peter V. Ritner
Feature Editor

PVR/ek

Dear Dr. Wiener:

It's suddenly occurred to me that perhaps you think The Saturday Review is too delicate to pay a contributor, as well as to mention the issue. Not quite. Naturally you'll get our highest rates for this article. Please return the galleys as soon as you can.

Ritner

Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity



FOUNDED AT
CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR



UPSILON CHAPTER
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Western Reserve University
Cleveland 6, Ohio

October 21, 1954

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Each year Upsilon chapter of Phi Delta Epsilon sponsors a lecture by a prominent member of the medical profession or one of its allied fields, on a subject of interest for physicians. These lectures are open to members of the medical profession and students in the Greater Cleveland area.

In the past three years our lecturers have been Dr. Hans Selye, Professor and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery, University of Montreal, who spoke on "The General Adaptation Syndrome", Dr. Louis N. Katz, Director of Cardiovascular Research at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, on the subject of "Experimental Observations of Atherosclerosis", and Dr. Fritz Lippmann, Professor of Biological Chemistry at Harvard Medical School and Nobel Laureate in Medicine for 1953, who spoke on "The Metabolic Action of Thyroxine". The fraternity is proud of having had an opportunity to present such a distinguished group of scientists, and we are most anxious to continue this fine precedent.

For this year's lecture, we would like to present a man whose work has been in a field closely related to medicine, rather than one of the medical sciences. Therefore, your name has been the first one suggested for the coming lecture, which will be held in the spring of 1955. We would be most honored to have you accept this invitation.

The honorarium for the annual lecture is \$75.00. In addition, the fraternity will pay expenses for transportation and hotel accommodations in Cleveland.

Would you please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to speak? If so, we would like to have you set a tentative date for the lecture, so that we can make appropriate plans.

Sincerely,

Abba Terr

Abba Terr, chairman
Lectureship Committee
Upsilon Chapter, Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity
Western Reserve University

[ans 10/26/54]

War Resisters League

Five Beekman Street, New York 38, N. Y. BEekman 3-0463



ROY FINCH, Chairman
IGAL ROODENKO, Vice-chairman

ORLIE A. H. PELL, Treasurer
SIDNEY ABERMAN, Executive Secretary

October 22, 1954

Dear Norbert Wiener,

As you no doubt know, at the request of the League of Nations Dr. Sigmund Freud and Albert Einstein exchanged a series of letters on the issues of peace and war. In this correspondence Freud declared that he was a pacifist and outlined some of the reasons for his thinking.

The literature committee of the War Resisters League recently asked and obtained permission from Dr. Einstein for re-publishing the correspondence. Dr. Einstein in addition has written a short paragraph indicating his desire for world peace in our time.

Our literature committee is extremely anxious to have a scientist of your reputation and integrity write an introduction to this correspondence indicating some of the problems which have been raised for scientists and for men in general in light of the destructive weapons that have been developed since 1939.

Many of us were greatly encouraged by your now-famous letter which appeared some years ago. I want to take this occasion to tell you how much we appreciated the stand which you took and to thank you in advance for the consideration which you will give our request.

Sincerely,

Bayard Rustin
program director
Bayard Rustin

②

[ans 10/26/54]

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RAYMOND P. ARVIO	JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN
ROBERT BONE	HERBERT KELMAN
RICHARD BURKE	A. J. MUSTE
JAMES CARPER	ORLIE A. H. PELL
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GEORGE W. HARTMANN	BAYARD RUSTIN

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
STATISTICAL LABORATORY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

October 26, 1954

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 18, addressed to Professor Neyman.

Mr. Neyman has not yet arrived home from his European trip, but we are expecting him back next Monday. We are holding your letter for his attention when he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Maryann Durham

Maryann Durham
Secretary, Statistical Laboratory

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C. OFFICE
1150 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 1465

NEW YORK OFFICE
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

October 25th, 1954

Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Publications Office
77 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Gentlemen:

WIENER, NORBERT: "SENSORY PROSTHESIS"

The BBC is most interested in obtaining a copy of the above book, and would be grateful if you could forward a copy to this office. Will you kindly enclose your invoice at the time of mailing and we will remit the cost involved without delay.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter,

Yours very truly,

Kathleen Malchar
(Miss) Kathleen Malchar
Secretary to North American
Representative

Sent
11/1/54
km

cc: Accountant

27-19

LAKSHMI NIWAS

GEORGE TOWN, ALLAHABAD-2
(INDIA)

Dr. B. N. PRASAD, D.Sc. (Paris), Ph.D. (Liverpool), M.Sc., F.N.I.
MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

Dated... October 25,19 54.

Dear Professor Wiener,

I hope this will find you and the family in the best of health. In January last, after the termination of the Session of the Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad, I was expecting, in accordance with the arrangements made, to have the pleasure of welcoming you here in my home town; but I was disappointed to learn that, on account of indisposition, you had suddenly to fly back and cancel some of the programme.

Now, it may be just possible that I may have the pleasure of meeting your goodself in your home town Cambridge.

The fact is that, as a Member of the Government of India's Delegation under the leadership of Dr. S.Radhakrishnan, to the 8th General Conference of UNESCO to be held at Montevideo from November 12 to December 11, I am going there. I thought of utilizing this opportunity to pay a visit to U.S.A. also, if possible, and meet there some of my friends like your goodself. I am flying from Bombay on the 30th of October and, stopping in the way at Paris and in U.K., I shall be reaching Montevideo on the 10th of November. My proposed programme of visiting U.S.A. is after the termination of the Conference. I can manage to be in U.S.A. from the 14th or 15th of December to the 26th of December.

I shall appreciate if it could be possible for you to make some arrangement with some Universities in U.S.A. to extend to me an invitation for visiting them and to give some talks, if they so desire. Among other topics, I should like, if invited, to speak especially on the following:-

- i) Contributions to certain Summability problems of Infinite Series - (Technical)
- ii) Mathematics in India - a survey from ancient to modern times.
- iii) Indian Science Congress Association.

I am also attaching a typed sheet giving some details about myself.

I shall be grateful if you could please find it possible to help me in this matter and write to me by my Montevideo address, namely:
c/o India's Delegation to UNESCO General Conference, Hotel Victoria Plaza, Montevideo, Uruguay (South America).

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Professor Norbert Wiener, F.R.S.
Massachussets Institute of Technology,
Cambridge 39,
Massachussets.
U.S.A.

B. N. Prasad
(B.N. PRASAD)

[ans 11/16/54]

DR. BADRI NATH PRASAD

NAME & ADDRESS : Dr. B.N. Prasad, D.Sc.(Paris), Ph.D.(Liverpool), M.Sc., F.N.I.,
"LAKSHMI NIWAS", George Town, Allahabad-2 (INDIA).

AGE : 55 years and 9 months.

PROFESSION : At present on the staff of the Mathematics Department, University of Allahabad, formerly Professor and Head of the Department of mathematics, Science College, Patna University.

EDUCATION : After a brilliant academic career culminating in a First Class First M.Sc. in Mathematics in 1921 from the Banaras Hindu University he proceeded in 1929 to Europe where he remained for three years. He obtained the Ph.D. Degree from the University of Liverpool and Dr. ès Science (Très honorable) from the University of Paris. He studied mainly with Professor Sir E.T. Whittaker of Edinburgh, Prof. E.C. Titchmarsh of Oxford, then at Liverpool, Profs. Denjoy, Borel and Goursat at Sourbonne and Profs. Lebesgue and Hadamard of Collège de France. During his stay in Europe, he visited most of the important centres of Mathematical Researches in Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. He was invited to read papers and deliver lectures before a number of learned societies and in Mon. Hadamard's seminar in Collège de France.

WORK AND PUBLICATIONS : Dr. Prasad's researches lie in the domain of Pure Mathematics comprising theory of Functions of a Real and Complex Variable, theory of Fourier Series, Summability of Infinite Series, Non-differentiable Functions, Fourier Integrals and particularly theory of Conjugate Fourier Series. His work has been published in Proceedings and Journal of the London Mathematical Society, Journal de Mathématique, Mathematische Zeitschrift, Annali di Matematica, Annals of Mathematics and others. References to his work are frequently found in allied papers and treatises.

He has established in the University of Allahabad a flourishing school of research in Pure Mathematics where a number of research students carry on their researches under his guidance.

Recently, the following papers from his research school have been published in American/ journals of Mathematics:

1. T. PATI : "On the Absolute Summability of the Conjugate Series of a Fourier Series", Proc. American Math. Soc. Vol. 3, 1952, pp. 852-857.
2. T. PATI : "On the Absolute Riesz Summability of Fourier Series and its Conjugate Series", Transactions Amer. Math. Soc. Vol. 76, No. 3, 1954, pp. 351-374.
3. T. PATI : "The Summability Factors of infinite series", Duke Math. Journal, Vol. 21, 1954, pp. 271-284.

SCIENTIFIC STATUS

1. He was the President of the Section of Mathematics and Statistics of the 32nd Session of the Indian Science Congress, held at Nagpur (India) in 1945.
2. He is General Secretary of the Indian Science Congress Association since 1952, and is a member of its Executive Committee and Council.
3. He is a Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India (an F.N.I.) and is also on its Council.
4. He has been intimately associated for a long time with a number of research and scientific organizations in India. As an elected member, he has served on the Court, Senate, Executive Council, Faculties etc. of several Indian Universities. He is a member of the Managing Committee of the Indian Mathematical Society and the Calcutta Mathematical Society.
5. In the first International Conference of the Pan-Indian-Ocean Science Congress Association, held at Bangalore (India) in 1951, he was appointed a Delegate to represent India for the subject of Mathematics.
6. He is a member of the Govt. of India's Delegation under the leadership of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, to the 8th General Conference of UNESCO at Montevideo (Uruguay).

GERALD RABOW
35 EAST 17TH ST.
BROOKLYN 26, N. Y.

October 25, 1954

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

I would appreciate it very much if you sent me, or let me know where I can obtain, the notes for your summer session course on Communication Theory. The notes will help me in doctoral research which I am considering doing in nonlinear systems at Columbia University.

Very truly yours,

Gerald Rabow

V G, 1952

11/1/54
WD available

October 26, 1954

Mr. Simon Michael Bessie, General Editor
Harper and Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, New York

My dear Mr. Bessie:

I have received the bound galleys of the book on the human brain. Pfeiffer is an interesting writer, and has always been friendly to me.

I don't find, however, that the book rises sufficiently far above the level of competent scientific journalism to merit any special puff on my part.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Professor Egon Brunswik
Department of Psychology
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

My dear Professor Brunswik:

I am sending you the release you desire. However, I am not personally sure whether or not I have any rights in the article in question, or whether they belong to the New York Academy of Sciences.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Professor Edmund Carpenter
Department of Anthropology
University of Toronto
Toronto 5, Canada

My dear Mr. Carpenter:

The matter you refer to is between you
and the Planning Officials people.

However, since it is you rather than the
Planning Officials who are soliciting my
article, I may say that my acceptance is
subject to my receiving the usual fee you
offer for articles of this sort.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Mr. Lynn Garrick, Director
New York Office
J. B. Lippincott Company
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Garrick:

I have received the novel The Gadget
maker. I have not had a chance to look at
it. However, my wife has read it and likes
it, so much so that I shall certainly read it
when the present spate of work is over.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

[enc 11/17/54]

October 26, 1954

Mr. Jason Epstein
Doubleday and Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Jason:

All the material is here, and I shall be working on it in the next couple of weeks.

The CBS film will be shown on television Sunday afternoon, November 21, 1954, at 4:30 pm.

As to the Kipling article with Deutsch, I have talked it over with Karl, and he is quite willing to leave it in your hands until you publish the magazine. However, I shall keep it here until I hear from you again, with the understanding that it is for you.

There is no point in obtaining the questionable advantage of an earlier publication date elsewhere, particularly in view of the esteem that we, and other people, have for the Anchor Books.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Dr. Rudolf Filipović
Lecturer in English
Philosophical Faculty
Zagreb University
Zagreb, Ribnjak 26
Yugoslavia

Dear Professor Filipović:

I do not have in my possession the
correspondence of my father.

I regret that I cannot help you.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbe

October 26, 1954

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

Dear Admiral Hague:

This year finds me very heavily loaded down with literary and scientific work, so I am cutting my lecture schedule almost completely to zero. Will you therefore accept my regrets that I cannot accede to your request for a lecture?

I have always enjoyed my visits to your college, and I am simply following doctor's orders in the course that I am taking.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbe

[ans 11/1/54]

October 26, 1954

Mr. Harry Hooton
8 Wylde Street
Potts Point
Sydney, N. S. W.
Australia

Dear Mr. Hooton:

Many thanks for your kind letter.

I am forced to relegate answers to documents which I am to read until such time as my bulk of work is less (if ever). I shall try to read your article, but I can make no promises.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Francis E. Lavigne, Director
Committee on Education
Massachusetts Federation of Labor
11 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Lavigne:

This year finds me very heavily loaded down, and cutting out every dispensible lecture or conference. I do this on doctor's orders.

I therefore think you will understand why I find myself unable to accede to your kind request.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Sidney S. Negus, Director of Public Information
American Association for the Advancement of
Science
Medical College of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Negus:

I have no desire whatever to have my talk before the statisticians in Berkeley given any general publicity. My sole purpose in going to Berkeley is to get the criticism of a limited group of my colleagues who are technical experts in the field, and any attempt to do this will be spoiled if a large public should come to my lecture.

In fact, if this situation threatens, I shall certainly withdraw my offer to visit the meeting and to participate in it. I have already acquainted Professor Jerzy Neyman of my decision in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbe

[and 10/28/54]

October 26, 1954

Andrew G. Pikler
Code 2920/f
U. S. Navy Electronics Laboratory
San Diego 52, California

Dear Pikler:

Of course it's all right for you to
use my name.

I am afraid that I do not care to
answer the main question of your letter of
October 12th. I have not had time to go into
the matter thoroughly, and so I hesitate to
give an opinion.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Mr. Bayard Rustin, Program Director
War Resisters League
5 Beekman Street
New York 38, New York

My dear Mr. Rustin:

I think it is altogether preferable that I send my articles about political and social matters to places which are not already committed to a definite policy generally agreeing with my own, for the simple reason that an article loses effectiveness by appearing in a journal already marked for propaganda purposes.

I am writing extensively on matters of social significance, and the trend of my policy is perfectly clear in the direction in which it always was, but I must think of my own effectiveness, which I would lose if I were not careful.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

M. Lincoln Schuster
Simon and Schuster
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Schuster:

Many thanks for your letter of October 20th.

By the way, I believe that Murrow sent me a contract giving me some miniscule share in the returns of the book. I have filed this somewhere where I cannot find it, for I never thought that this small share might become a matter of a certain importance.

Could you start the machinery in motion to find out just what this share is, if, in fact, it exists? With the book selling, I believe, in the hundreds of thousands, a fraction of a fraction of a percent may still be a considerable sum, absolutely.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Professor M. Sprengling
326 Fort Hill Road
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Sprengling:

It is always good to hear from you, and I sincerely do hope you will look us up, either on your trip to New Hampshire or on the way back. Please let us know when you are coming. Then we can discuss the matter of the boy.

I suggest to you that you write to Dr. Riach and state that we are friends who have known one another very well in the mountains, and that I suggested her name to you. I think if you put the case before her and ask her for advice as to how to go further, you are likely to get a helpful answer.

I would most certainly do so in your place. I can't quite find myself able to follow the policy you suggest, which I would most certainly do if it were yourself or a person of your immediate family who was concerned, because there are too many steps in my connection with the boy.

I hope that the Black Mountain thing does constitute something that you are able to take up in the very near future.

With best wishes from everybody to everybody,

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbo

October 26, 1954

Abba Terr, Chairman
Lectureship Committee
Upsilon Chapter, Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity
Western Reserve University
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Mr. Terr:

This year finds me very heavily loaded down with literary and scientific work, so that, on doctor's orders, I am cutting my lecture schedule to the bone.

I therefore hope you will understand why I cannot accept your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

Mr. James C. Tucker
Senior Sales Representative
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
44 School Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Tucker:

My trip to California is not yet a matter of complete certainty. I cannot give you a clean-cut answer until I have received certain pending correspondence.

Therefore I must delay giving a definite answer to your letter of October 12th.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

October 26, 1954

John M. Willig
Sunday Department
The New York Times
Times Square
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Willig:

Here is your paper.

I offer it to you for what it is worth. All I ask is that you don't change it without consulting me and getting my acceptance of your possible changes.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:bbc

Municipal South

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY CLARK-SMITH PUBLISHING COMPANY

218 WEST MOREHEAD STREET

CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

October 27, 1954

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

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Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I notice that you delivered the keynote address at the National Planning Conference, September 26-30, at Philadelphia. I feel certain that your remarks would be of extreme interest to the readers of THE MUNICIPAL SOUTH, a copy of which is enclosed.

If you will send us a copy of this address, along with a photograph of yourself, we will be glad to publish it in a forthcoming issue of our magazine.

Cordially yours

THE MUNICIPAL SOUTH


Robert H. Hood
Executive Editor

RHH:sd

Enclosure

already disposed of -
{ans 11/16/54}



Municipal South

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE MUNICIPAL SOUTH PUBLISHING COMPANY

315 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHARLOTTE 3, N. C.

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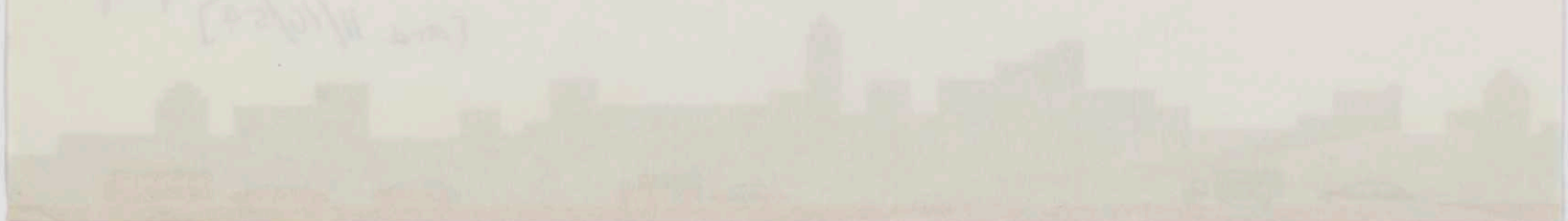
THE MUNICIPAL SOUTH

[Handwritten signature]
Robert H. Root
Executive Editor

Enclosed

Enclosure

[Handwritten notes]
10-27-54
Dr. Wiener



October 27, 1954

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

Memorandum to Professor Wiener
from Professor Hurwicz;

The foremost candidates for the vacant assistant professorship in the Mathematics Department are Levin and Browder. Since they work in similar fields, comparison can easily be made. It seems quite clear that Browder is the best of the two. He is more original, more imaginative, more profound, and also much broader in his mathematical

interests. Levinson, Ambrose,
Hershey, are strongly in favor
of appointing Browder.

The present situation
of the various interests
is such that it is
impossible to see
how they will
develop. The
various fields
are all in a
state of flux.
It is believed
that the
situation
will be
settled
in the
near future.



State of New York
Department of Mental Hygiene

ALFRED M. STANLEY, M. D.
DIRECTOR
H. U. BLAISDELL
BUSINESS OFFICER

ROCKLAND STATE HOSPITAL

Orangeburg, N. Y.

October 27, 1954

Professor Norbert Wiener
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

We are writing to inquire whether you are in a position to recommend anyone in the New York City area who would be willing to give us a talk on cybernetics, more particularly the relationship between cybernetic concepts and neural mechanisms.

This hospital has an active training program for psychiatric residents and it is our policy from time to time to invite not only psychiatrists but other outstanding authorities in related areas to talk about some pertinent problem, often of their own choosing. Such talks are generally followed by half an hour or so of discussion.

We are enclosing a partial list of authorities who have given talks at our hospital on various occasions.

Sincerely yours,


ALFRED M. STANLEY, M.D.
Director

HKJ:rr
Encl.

Rosenbluth

[and 11/16/54]

GUEST SPEAKERS

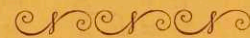


WEDNESDAY MORNINGS
PSYCHIATRIC STAFF MEETINGS
1952-1953



ROCKLAND STATE HOSPITAL
Orangeburg, New York

Alfred M. Stanley, M.D.
Director



NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

Newton Bigelow, M.D.
Commissioner



Sara Breitbart, M.D.

J. Lester Gabrilove, M.D.

Harry Grundfest, M.D.

Emil A. Gutheil, M.D.

Paul H. Hoch, M.D.

Nathan S. Kline, M.D.

Edith J. Lord, Ph.D.

Paul Lussheimer, M.D.

Fred A. Mettler, M.D.

Jacob L. Moreno, M.D.

Frederick S. Perls, M.D.

Mary J. Sherfey, M.D.

Reginald M. Taylor, M.D.

Professor Paul Tillich

Ernest Zierer, Ph.D.

Sara Breitbart, M.D.
 Practicing psychoanalyst. Staff member,
 American Institute for Psychoanalysis

J. Lester Gabilove, M.D.
 Research Assistant in Medicine
 - Endocrinology - Mt. Sinai Hospital

Harry Grundfest, M.D.
 Associate Professor of Neurology,
 College of Physicians and Surgeons,
 Columbia University

Emil A. Gutheil M.D.
 Author, practicing psychoanalyst.
 Staff member, Postgraduate Center for
 Psychotherapy, New York City

Paul H. Hoch, M.D.
 Author, lecturer. Principal Research
 Scientist - Psychiatry - New York State
 Psychiatric Institute

Nathan S. Kline, M.D.
 Director of Psychiatric Research,
 Rockland State Hospital Research Project

Edith J. Lord, Ph.D.
 Chief, Psychology Training Unit,
 Veterans Administration, New York City

Paul Lussheimer, M.D.
 Practicing psychoanalyst. President,
 Association for the Advancement of
 Psychoanalysis. Member, Faculty of
 American Institute for Psychoanalysis

Fred A. Mettler, M.D.
 Professor of Anatomy, College of Physicians
 and Surgeons, Columbia University

Jacob L. Moreno, M.D.
 Author, lecturer. Physician in Charge,
 Beacon Hill Sanitarium

Frederick S. Perls, M.D.
 Author, practicing psychotherapist.
 Founder, New York Institute for Gestalt
 Therapy

Mary J. Sherfey, M.D.
 Psychiatrist on staff of Payne-Whitney
 Clinic, in charge of resident training program

Reginald M. Taylor, M.D.
 Associate Research Scientist - Psychiatry -
 New York State Psychiatric Institute

Professor Paul Tillich
 Author, lecturer. Professor of Philosophical
 Theology, Union Theological Seminary, New
 York City

Ernest Zierer, Ph.D.
 Psychotherapist, Hillside Hospital,
 Glen Oaks, Long Island, N.Y.

CLINICAL SYNDROMES IN THE LIGHT
 OF A THEORY OF PERSONALITY

ADRENALCORTICOCIDS - PHYSIOLOGICAL
 FUNCTIONS AND USES IN TREATMENT

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

PSYCHOTHERAPY IN LATENT
 SCHIZOPHRENIA

PSEUDONEUROTIC SCHIZOPHRENIA

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO
 RESEARCH PROBLEMS IN PERSONALITY
 ORGANIZATION

INTEGRATION OF PSYCHIATRIC, SOCIAL
 AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN THEIR
 DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTIONS

KAREN HORNEY'S THEORY OF NEUROSES
 and CULTURAL FACTORS IN MENTAL
 ILLNESS

PSYCHOSURGERY AND AFTER - TREATMENT

PSYCHODRAMA; GROUP THERAPY

WORKSHOPS IN GESTALT THERAPY

INFLUENCE OF DR. ADOLPH MEYER'S
 WORK IN PSYCHOBIOLOGY ON AMERICAN
 PSYCHIATRY.

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY AND THE
 ENCEPHALOGRAM

PSYCHIATRY AND RELIGION

CREATIVE ART THERAPY

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., Publishers



575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22 ~ MURRAY HILL 8-5300

October 28, 1954

Dear Professor Wiener:

Your new chapters have arrived, and I am about to read them. I am glad to know that you are keeping to your schedule.

I am flattered that you will let us look at the Kipling article again, and I will let you know when our plans for a publication date grow firm.

Sincerely,


Jason Epstein

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

JE:nr

[and 11/11/54]

*American Association
for the Advancement of Science*

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
SIDNEY S. NEGUS

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
TEL. 7-9851, Ext. 453

October 28, 1954

Dr. Norbert Wiener, Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Doctor Wiener:

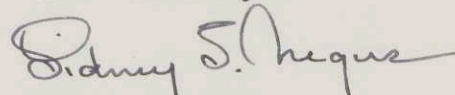
Thank you for your good letter of October 26 concerning the paper you are to present at the Berkeley Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on December 27: "Hopf-Wiener Equation Systems and Matrix Factorization".

My request had to do with accurate reporting of your remarks after you have spoken. It is for the experts in statistical mechanics to invite to the meeting where you will present your paper those who will be interested and capable of offering criticisms.

Since you are known internationally as a top authority in your fields of research, there will be a number of science writers who will want to talk with you at Berkeley - the old American free press idea. For your own protection, I would like to have the privilege of "steering" any such conference if it is requested. I did this once before, you will recall, for the LIFE people and I think you will agree that the results were not disastrous. It would do neither you nor the Association any good to have some local reporter whose usual assignment is covering fires and traffic violations report your remarks inaccurately. To forestall any such happening, it would be tremendously helpful here to have at least one copy of your paper.

For your information, if you don't know already, your paper is scheduled for 1:30 P.M., December 27, Room 145, Dwinelle Hall, University of California.

Most sincerely



Sidney S. Negus



SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers

ROCKEFELLER CENTER, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20 • CABLE ADDRESS *Essandess* • TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

October 28, 1954

Dear Dr. Wiener:

In Mr. Schuster's absence, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter of inquiry of October 26.

Our contract for THIS I BELIEVE is with Help, Inc., c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City. All royalties are paid directly to them.

I believe (though I am not sure, and it is not strictly any of my business) that Help, Inc. secured releases for the material to be used in book form from the writers and that the earnings go to support Help. However, if you wish to make sure of this, you had better consult your contract with the organization and, if the matter is not entirely cleared up this way, write to them direct.

Congratulations on the Anchor Book. I look forward to seeing the Doubleday one as well.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Henry Simon

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

hws:lf

[ans 11/16/54]