

211

CORRESPONDENCE

April 1-15, 1955

N. WIENER MC 22

[Ca April, 1955]

DIMON MANUFACTURING AND ENGINEERING CO.
WILTON, CONNECTICUT

Professor Norbert Wiener

MIT

Cambridge Mass

Dear Sir: -

I have devised an N stage system of amplifiers using special shielding from within each stage and connected in an ~~infinite~~ feedback arrangement which shows unusual properties. Extremely high control, stability. Very high voltage gain with no noise. To me the existing theories on thermal noise are in error and noise comes from the common supply. Noise-free amplifiers must have separate supplies and concentric shielding.

Other properties of the feedback system allow coupling of as many stages together as is convenient to construct each shielded around the other, with separate supplies. I conceived of this while doing transistor research in raising input impedance for an analog computer operational amplifier.

I have notified Professor Cirsteni of the possibilities of constructing an extremely high dielectric for relativistic experiments.

Donald F Dimon
(BSEE CIT 1952)

2ca April, 1956

Mahalanobis 3127

c/o Ind. Statistical Inst.
203 Barrackpore Trunk Rd.
Calcutta 35

Dr. M.S. Sundaram
Embassy of India
2107 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, D.C.

8 King George Ave.
New Delhi.

90 Cabinet Secretariat

Dear Dr. Sundaram:

You will recall that we corresponded last fall with reference to an invitation extended to me by the Indian Government to attend the Indian Science Congress, which I was unable to accept.

New Delhi

I write to you now because a new invitation ~~has been~~ was extended to me verbally six weeks ago ~~about which I have heard nothing since.~~ Dr. Mahalanobis of the Indian Statistical Institute while visiting Cambridge, invited me to attend the meeting of the Indian Science Congress in January, 1954, and to remain in India for eight months afterwards. I enclose a copy of ~~the~~ memorandum on this conversation.

I have expected to ~~have some~~ receive some verification of this invitation from Dr. Mahalanobis, but none has come. The plans of other individuals ~~depend~~ for the coming year depend upon my plans, and I ~~hesitate to do not~~ ^{feel that} want to hesitate any longer ^{to make} in making a firm decision about a trip to India.

I cannot
A

I should therefore be most appreciative of any information you may have about the ~~validity of the~~ invitation I received from Dr. Mahalanobis, ~~and any other information relevant to it.~~ I should like to know further whether this invitation has the backing of the Indian government

Kurt Wieser, Mondsee, Austria / American Zone / Europa. April 1955.
Über das Buch opus 171. Grundlagen der Organisationslehre.

Alle, die an diesem Buch Interesse haben und deren Budget es erlaubt, bitte ich, mir die Kosten der Vervielfältigung samt Spesen, das sind aus Österreich..... Schillinge 10.-
" dem Auslande..... 1/2 Dollar

entweder mit beiliegendem Erlagschein aus Österreich oder auf das Konto Kurt Wieser, Creditanstalt, Wien, Austria, einzuzahlen. Es wird mir nämlich schwer, die Kosten allein zu tragen, weil ich im Alter nach dem letzten Krieg ausgeraubt worden bin.

Vielen Dank!

Für Österreich: 1 Beilage.

Those who are interested in this book and whose budget does allow it may kindly send my prime costs of this copy
i.e. 1/2 USA Dollar
on my conto: Kurt Wieser, Creditanstalt, Vienna, Austria.

Thank you!

Kurt Wieser.

The Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan
(The Denki-Gakkai)

NO. 3, 1-CHOME, YURAKU-CHO, CHIYODA-KU
TOKYO, JAPAN

April 2, 1955

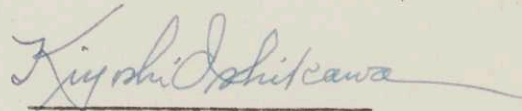
Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Professor Wiener:

We are happy to learn that you and Mrs. Wiener are planning to visit Japan on your way home from India during spring of 1956. While you are here, the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan will be delighted to invite you to deliver a series of lectures.

We shall appreciate very much if you keep us informed of your itinerary that we may arrange satisfactory programs for you.

Sincerely yours,



Kiyoshi Ishikawa
President
The Institute of Electrical
Engineers of Japan

C I T I Z E N S F O R R E A S O N

Room 706

112 E. 19th St., New York 3, N.Y.

April 4, 1955

Dear Friend:

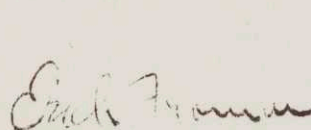
Enclosed is a revised and shortened version of the statement mailed you under date of March 28th.

The urgency of the crisis over the Formosa Strait has lessened somewhat and suggestions received from several people encouraged us to take the extra time to prepare this shorter statement.

We hope you may feel that your agreement with the purpose of this statement is sufficiently great to permit your association with us in circulating it among the American public. We think now of sending it as an open letter to President Eisenhower.

The situation is still critical but people are beginning to speak out against a policy of preventive war and it is important to support such voices when they are in official positions.

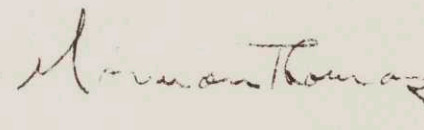
Sincerely yours,



Erich Fromm



John C. Bennett



Norman Thomas

oeiu-153

The following statement will be sent
as an open letter to President Eisen-
hower.

Dear Mr. President:

A new fact has entered into the life of man and into the relations of nations: The possibility of total destruction. If a third world war should break out it will put an end to civilized life as we have known it if not to life itself. To talk of seeking underground shelters, evacuating cities, is under these circumstances utterly unrealistic. When finally the food supply, the water, the vegetation and the air of this planet are saturated with radioactive death there will be no escape. Mankind cannot evacuate the planet.

These are the facts. How have they been met?

Both sides conduct a policy which is essentially determined by the fear of each other. Both continue feverishly to produce more weapons of devastation; each side is convinced of the righteousness of its cause; nervous tension and the possibility of accidents multiply. The explosion may occur in a year, in a month, any moment. . . .

This is madness. Can we stop in time?

We, the undersigned, are convinced that you are deeply concerned with the danger of destruction and are devoted to the preservation of peace. You have held out firmly against the few but loud voices who shortsightedly are willing to risk a preventive war. But we believe that our foreign policy has not been based on the flexibility, resourcefulness and imagination which are necessary to cope with the dangers which threaten us and the whole family of man. Worse than that, our foreign policy is influenced by the Chinese Nationalists whose only chance to come back to power lies in war and who try to force us into adventures which may seem promising to them, while for us they are nothing but senseless and dangerous risks. While we try to keep up the morale of Chiang-kai-shek, we become alienated from our indispensable allies and friends in Asia and Europe.

At this moment there is serious danger of our being involved in a war over the defense of Quemoy and Matsu. Our Secretary of Defense has stated (according to James Reston in the New York Times) that these islands are not essential to the security of Formosa and the Pescadores. Under present conditions, a pledge to protect Formosa and the Pescadores may make war less likely. War over Quemoy and Matsu would isolate us from our Western allies and alienate us from people of such Asian nations as India, Burma, and Japan.

Some people think we can risk an atomic war on the desperate gamble for a quick and easy win in China. Win what? A destroyed China that we would have to occupy and feed? How would we overcome the revulsion of the people of free Asia against our use of nuclear weapons on Asian soil?

We are convinced that the American people do not want to gamble with such risks. We believe that the Communists do not want war either. We abhor their system of terror and oppression, but this moral judgment must not lead us to the conclusion that they want to commit suicide. They too are human beings with wives and children. They too are engaged in building up an economic structure which grows, even though at the expense of human freedom. They know our strength, hence they know that an atomic war would mean their own destruction, too.

Certain facts of life have to be accepted even if we do not like them: Principally the existence of a Communist regime in Peiping. We must proceed from the fundamental facts and a negative defense of Formosa is not enough. We should seek, through consultation in the UN, non-aggression treaties in the Far East with guarantees of independence for Formosa until by plebiscite its people can determine their own future, a peace treaty in Korea, all looking toward relaxation of tension out of which might come reduction of arms under a strengthened UN. Eventually we hope this would pave the way to universal and enforceable disarmament, which you have advocated in the past.

On our part, we should not oppose seating the Peiping government as the de facto government of China by a seat in the UN or the Security Council. At the same time, the Nationalist government should continue in the UN.

We are taking the liberty of releasing the text of this letter to the press.

Sincerely yours,

(signatures)

Dr. W. W. ...
Mass. ...

April 4-55

Dear Sir

This has nothing to do with an apparatus to read aloud - a printed page
as I consider the problem solved in the following manner. The paper to be read by
scope. vowels indicated in a color code (a) red (e) orange (i) yellow (o) green (u) blue
the rest of the alphabet to be black or color as indicated by part of alphabet in a certain
process of repetition of words to follow in an indicated pattern. This color black
to be kept to a simple process as now process indicated a paper a tape to be read aloud.

April has been a waste to the same details shows a method of
speech by turns or whistle of the notes that plan. This can be used all forms
words of conventional paper in abstract.

This whistle language could be taught to tape - studied for the purpose
as an aid to deaf + dumb + written to blind. The use of a blind
at language of this simple method of communication by sound waves of a high
frequency + picked up by the who can't hear - a process of double negotiation
of the sound waves that would make possible the deaf by the deaf +
the whistle sound is taught to the dumb by method of mechanical means
we would have a great improvement - the condition of the unfortunate people - perhaps
an aid to the process of learning at the school of the unfortunate man
thinking, acting, speech which seem to be the basic function of all these

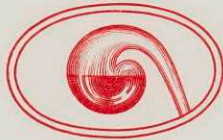
Dr. A. ... from this is a form of same speech as hearing sound of a
low intensity of lower direct who control the breath of the
by the mandible (the man) hearing sound + don't the hear to hear
stop it by the man a sense of improvement on horse language of dogs
except that of the accepted variety. The high altitude may be repaired
for the country of the hearing sound + its reason as the Deaf also
has a low intensity language which has been described as paper covering.

For a basic study of all sound waves as used by man the words in
the high altitude may be of a more natural sound - shall be
recording to the Deaf who has little strength in contact to com-
distance on a part of time with sense for basic words + patterns

It would seem the whistle language to be an older form of communication
+ of a simple process of a new form not studied as yet should have
many advantages in part by electric + mechanical methods of investigation
which may be said today to be in the kindergarten at 1st + 1st stages of that
new method. The necessity of speech in the next by the use of the
above & say. wave length process combined with sonic waves
we may combine mathematics into an apparatus of sound elements
as in all by the solution of ability who come at the high position in
an automatic display of means of their + action which must include
the meaning will power that is of some lacking in the machine.

Sincerely
H. H.

60 CAMBRIDGE STREET
ALLSTON 34, MASS.



TELEPHONE:
SPRING 7-4410

D. H. LITTER CO., INC.

Manufacturers' Sales Representatives Oils · Driers · Resins · Naphthas · Pigments

GENERAL OFFICES AND LABORATORIES
114 EAST 16th STREET · NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

April 4, 1955
(dict: 4/1/55)

Dr. Norbert Weiner
Instituto Nacional de Cardiologia
Calzada de la Piedad No. 300
Mexico, D.F.

Dear Dr. Weiner:

Am taking the liberty of referring you to the letter you wrote me on January 13, 1950 with reference to a new technique for the deaf through their fingertips.

Somehow or other, this correspondence was mislaid and I am wondering what progress you have made and would appreciate hearing from you.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

D. H. Litter
D. H. Litter, ^(conf)
President

DHL:AMF

*nothing new
may combach
to it later*

[conf 4/18/55]

LA CASA GRANDE *Gómez Hermanos y Cía.*

FERRETERIA - PANADERIA Y VIVERES - MAQUINARIA AGRICOLA - MOTORES "RUSTON"

HERNAN FLEITES (PARTICULAR)

APARTADO 25 - TELEFONO 16
GUIRA DE MELENA - HABANA

Abril 4 1955.

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Instituto Tecnológico de Massachusetts
Massachusetts.
E. U. A.

Distinguido Doctor:

Me refiero a Utd., según su información publicada en los periódicos, la cual tengo el gusto de copiar, para que Utd. pueda apreciar más ampliamente mi deseo de saber a cual aparato es el que hay que aplicar a los sordo-mudos, ya que tengo un -- hijo sordo-mudo, de estado normal, de quince años de edad, y desearía muy grandemente verle un progreso en su oído y su habla, por lo que desearía que a vuelta de correos me informara sobre su descubrimiento.

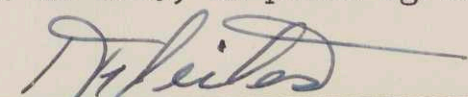
TEXTO DE LA INFORMACION DEL PERIODICO/

Durante la última sesión de la "Sociedad Americana para el avance de la Ciencia", el doctor Norbert Wiener del "Instituto Tecnológico de Massachusetts" anunció, "que todo un mundo nuevo de sensación y esperanza puede ser abierto a los ciegos, los sordo-mudos y los lisiados, con el desarrollo de técnicas que abran los canales en desuso del sistema nervioso, los cuales pueden reponer los sentidos defectuosos".

Cuando un vibrador experimental fue fijado en la mano de un sordo-mudo cuya enunciación de las palabras era anhelosa e incomprensible, sólo en cuestión de horas logró percibir los sonidos que la mejoría de su pronunciación, no era solamente aceptable sino amorosa. El sordo-mudo no sólo pudo conversar con su hermano sino que por primera vez en su vida, pudo comparar el tono de voz del mismo con el suyo propio, pues hasta ahora le era imposible mejorar la enunciación de las palabras.

En virtud de todo lo expuesto en el primer párrafo de esta carta, es por lo que desearía se tomara el mayor interés que pueda, ya que por ello espera un padre y una madre anhelando ver poder oír y hablar a su hijo,

Deseandoles las más expresivas gracias, por la -- atención que preste a este asunto, se despide de Utd., un padre agradecido.,


HERNAN FLEITES RODRIGUEZ.

[ano 4/12/55]

1425 Venice Blvd.,
Venice, Calif.

April 4, 1955

Dear Sirs,

I would like comment, information,
and perhaps the address of some-
one in the Los Angeles Area
who understands the use of Cybinetics
and digital.

I have just undergone a year
of brain-work.

Seems impossible to me, and
also to the others who I know
that have also received it.

to seem to be the only one
who can remember it perfectly.
The others are left in a daze
and either unwilling to let well
enough alone, or are in a state
of shock and are to confused
to comment.

about a year ago, I
began hearing "voices". I
was not sick. I was
working in an aircraft

factory. It was voiced about
the plant I was a homosexual
and an narcotic addict. I
was on either, I was sent to
a psychiatrist, my family is
Florida were sent far and
was taken there. I was
delivered to a Unitarian

"Discussion Group" who were
sympathetic to the psychiatrists.
After one session I was out,
I was brought back to a
state institution in Calif.
to receive the remainder of
the "work". I have been
out about a month.

of course in these cases
the family are told facts
and are so bonded behind
the "patients" backs. I have
three books of notes I
have written on the treatment
I received while hearing
"voices". I have compared
them with numerous cases
that received the Communist

brain waves in Korea. They
are identical.

While under "treatment" is
in a state of war, confusion,
"washed" and through various
systems of shock to lose
any sense of defense, sense
of right and wrong etc.

While back here to war reagent
and frustrated like a Rat in
a cage, also during the
entirety of the plot my
reflexes were being conditioned.
I actually tried to forget
my own natural feelings and
moods and only accept
the feelings that followed
the dictations of the "voices".

Long before I purchased your
book. Work on cybernetics
to established voices through
vibrations could be picked
up by human beings and
natural feelings and
sicknesses be simulated.

I have now ample concrete

proof that one - espionage
spy project has been set
up in the United States
by this system. The ~~prime~~
prime targets are narcotic
addicts, special projects, and
persons in Key Governmental
projects. So called mostly
these are receiving this treat-
ment. We are placed in
institutions because we complain
of symptoms that have been
in the past, natural mental
illnesses. None these are
duplicated. I have not met
one person yet who has
been able to express what
he has been through
other than when he has
"broken", he has been
convinced he was very
sick, in his thinking by
these "voices". When they
are convinced he agrees
in his thinking, the voices
die away but he is

run out of their influence.
During my "wash" by act of
the "mental images" given
off (as "rain" call it.) was
obvious. Traces through aircraft
factory, hedges, color combinations
of hedges, had I ~~ever~~ even
been out with employees? who
what part did each play? (self
persuasion) their names, skills.
I feel I have been out with
supervisors? who? if so -
relieve the act! (some of
thinking) then, who takes
of attention? what kind? where
do they get them? (contacts)
then (I handled blueprints) what
do various blueprints look
like? Believe it! and
my conceivable angle in
Council.

Unless they were convinced
to war and present an addict
by "conditioned reflexes": again
started, at least to make
one. When I look at a

Women I feel sick to my
stomach. (I hear a frequency
rise in my ear.) When I
look at or move, my eyes
focus on this male part.
I have the ring in ear again
change. My mouth begins
to shavate and I begin
an erection.

There are hundreds of photos
to this thing I have written
many notes. I have the proof
it is being done. at Douglas
aircraft I have the full
assurance the military intell-
igence is willing to help.

They want my informants
and notes outlined.

I am still under this
influence. And as I try
to spell my mind become
passive (I hear the frequency
rise in my ears) also my
arm and hand become
tired as I try to write
you will notice in this

utter it is not written
carefully, spelling, poor.

This is from this source
and in my determination
to see nothing to put it down
on paper regardless.

The "voices", of course, keep
me under constant threat if
I reveal any of what I know
about it. Such as a simulated
"heart attack" (usually oxygenated
gas around heart, rise in
metabolism, (frequency) and
auto-suggestion, or perhaps
another re-connection in
oriental institutions as a
number of fearful disciplines.

So there anyone in this
area who understands cyberspace,
or medical, digital, electronics
that you might refer to me?

To give appreciate the help
and the government is waiting
for my evidence.

again, pardon the writing
of this letter and the appearance

as it seems almost ~~impossible~~
impossible to keep my
mind on it and make it
coherent under this
influence.

Sincerely yours

Robert J. Williams
1425 Venice Blvd.
Venice, Calif.



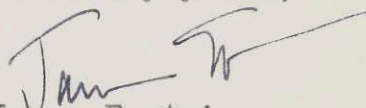
April 5, 1955

Dear Miss Fuchs:

Thank you very much for sending Professor Wiener's itinerary. I hope that you will keep me informed of any changes that are made in it as his journey progresses.

I hope that you will tell Professor Wiener that the book is ready to be sent to the copyeditor, that we are still uncertain about a title, and that we plan to publish in the winter of 1955-56. He should expect galleys some time during the summer, and I do hope that I will have a chance to see him in New York before he sails.

Sincerely yours,


Jason Epstein

Miss Gabrielle Fuchs
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

JE:nr



מכון ויצמן למדע
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS

המחלקה למתמטיקה שמושית

REHOVOT, ISRAEL

רחובות, ישראל

5 April 1955

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

I am glad to learn that you will be able to come to Israel for the month of June. In line with our previous correspondence, Mrs. Wiener and you will be the guests of the Weizmann Institute of Science during your stay in Israel. I am making arrangements with the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science of 250 West 57th Street, New York, to supply you with two return trip plane tickets from Europe to Israel.

Unfortunately for me, I shall have to leave Rehovot around the 10th of June to attend an International Scientific Symposium on Electromagnetic Wave Theory, arranged by U.R.S.I. which will be held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, from June 19th to 25th. From there, I have to go to San Diego for another symposium on wave propagation arranged by the Navy. Could we agree that you plan to give your lectures at the Weizmann Institute during the first week of June? I shall make arrangements that you be shown around the country during the latter part of June.

Looking forward to your visit to Israel, I am,

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Pekeris

Prof. C.L. Pekeris,
Head of the Department
of Applied Mathematics and
Chairman of the Scientific
Committee.

CLP:rl

[או 4/8/55]

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
725 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

April 5, 1955

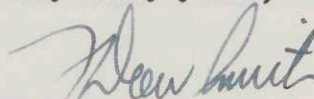
Dr. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

We are very grateful for the part you recently played in our B.U. Physics Workshop program. As you know, this Workshop is planned very largely with the intent to make some contribution to the problem of stimulating high school training in science. In particular we think that high school students, and in fact their teachers, need to be reminded of the interesting and fruitful career possibilities that appear in physics and related fields and that one way of accomplishing this is to contact them through the media of lecturers and lecture demonstrations by people who are active in the field.

We all enjoyed your talk very much indeed and found it provocative and stimulating.

Very truly yours,



F. Dow Smith
Chairman, Physics Department

FDS:foc

Enc.

THE VIZQUIZ

In the belief that this form of entertainment may be novel to The Dancing Men and their guests, I propose a visual quiz. I don't think that I am stretching the tenets of the canon when I say it is the essence of things Holmesian to search for and observe those things which are clear for all to see if they leaven their vision with imagination. If it were otherwise, why these quotations taken at random from the sacred writings?

"...how much an observant man might learn by an accurate and systematic examination of all that came in his way."

"...the Science of Deduction and Analysis...sharpens the faculties of observation, and teaches one where to look and what to look for."

After all, the Master said: "...then I have to bustle about and see things with my own eyes."

And lastly -- and the essence of the Vizquiz -- to Mary Sutherland: "Perhaps I have trained myself to see what others overlook."

If you join in the spirit of the Vizquiz, you will follow the rules to the letter. If you violate the rules, you will not only spoil the quiz for yourself, but for others.

And the first rule is: Do not touch anything. And the second is like unto it: Do not touch anything but your own paper and pencil until the Vizquiz is finished. And the third is again very similar: Don't set your glass or coffee cup or cigarette lighter on top of one of the objects of the hunt.

Below is a list of objects that are placed in plain view of anyone who stands before them. Any concealment is a concealment of camouflage. But always the object itself will be in plain view.

It is possible that there may be duplications of the objects already in the room, but you will readily recognize the object of your search when you find it, because you will recognize the camouflage employed.

Here is the list of objects, and as you find them, check them off on this sheet. And the first who locates all of the objects is the winner of the Vizquiz for 1955.

- 1) A picture of the Master (not to be confused with sketches placed on the mantel and on bookshelves by our hosts).
- 2) A wedding ring similar to that purchased at Gross and Hankey by Godfrey Norton.
- 3) A one-pound note, half a day's take for Neville St. Clair.
- 4) One of the two identical shillings given by the Master to Jack Smith.
- 5) A picture of His Majesty who reigned when the Master took "his last bow."
- 6) One of the identical pennies given to Wiggins.
- 7) A harpoon, but not Black Peter's; more on the samurai side.
- 8) Empress Victoria, may she rest in peace!
- 9) A tennis ball, probably used by Dr. Watson in that he had rubber-soled tennis shoes.

Come, Watson, the game is a rest.

April 5, 1955

Dr. W. Grey Walter
Burden Neurological Institute
Stapleton
Bristol, England

Dear Grey Walter:

Your letter comes at the most appropriate time possible. I am about to leave for England on the 18th of May to give the second Fawley Foundation Lecture at Southampton on the 26th.

Rosenblith, Molly, and myself are having tremendous success with the method of autocorrelation in the study of brain waves, and I want to see you and show you results and discuss policies. Margaret is coming over with me, and if we can have another session in your garden at Bristol, we should like to very much. Please give your wife our regards.

Peggy is married to a young engineer with the Bell Telephone Laboratories and at the same time is holding down a job as biochemist in a pharmaceutical firm, working on steroid hormones. Her husband, John Blake, and she are having a house built in Morris Plains, New Jersey, and they are working together on finishing it interiorally. They seem to be very happy in their marriage and in their life. Peggy often speaks of you people with affection and respect. I feel quite clear that she has pulled herself out of whatever confusion she may have been in with respect to her own future, and is well on the way to a good family life and a good career.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

{ans 4/13/55}

April 5, 1955

Mr. Raoul S. Naroll
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
202 Junipero Serra Boulevard
Stanford, California

Dear Mr. Naroll:

I am very much interested in your letter of March 28. At present I am too busy preparing for a trip of more than a year to go into your work in detail.

I am working right now chiefly in the study of time series and in particular on their application to brain waves. When I come back, if you happen to be at M.I.T., I should be glad to prepare a plan for our future cooperation with you.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

April 5, 1955

Dr. B. S. Madhava Rao
University of Mysore
Central College
Bangalore, India

Dear Dr. Madhava Rao:

Thank you for your letter of March 30.

I am enclosing the signed receipt which you requested. Since I will be in India this fall, may I suggest that you forward the amount of Rupees 75 to me in care of the Indian Statistical Institute, 204 Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta 35, India.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

Enclosure

April 5, 1955

Dear Ikehara:

I just received a letter from Kiyoshi Ishikawa, President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan, inviting me to give a series of lectures there. The situation is now the following: I have a clean cut invitation to India, from which I can return either by Europe or by Japan. In either case, the contribution that they will make to the finances for my wife and myself is about Rs. 7,000 for everything. As far as the European return goes this is not quite sufficient to pay all my expenses, and I shall have to arrange for my return from Europe together with that of my wife out of my own pocket. Under the circumstances much as I wish to make the trip by way of Japan I cannot do so without substantial financial help at the Japanese end.

I very much want to see Japan again and I have been struck by signs of Japanese recovery and of Japan's readiness to take a great moral status in the world. I hate to write in this way asking for monetary backing, and I do not feel that I am entitled to it, but if it does not go through, I want to know as early as possible so that I can adjust the trip to my more limited resources.

I am writing very frankly and hope you will bring the circumstances to the attention of such people as ought to hear of them. If however you feel that it would be improper to broadcast further the matters of this letter, then I request that you find a way of handling my cancelling of the trip with the least offense to all of you people who have been so courteous and friendly to me.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

Nw/gf

Dr. S. Ikehara
Department of Mathematics
Tokyo Institute of Technology
Oh-okayama, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo

P. S. If my trip is made at all, it will come just about a year from now. N.W.

Berkeley, April 6, 1955

Dear Professor Wiener,

Thank you for your kind letter of March 30 which has been forwarded to me here. I am enjoying California, San Francisco and Berkeley, Carmel and Yosemite Valley - all the beauties of the nature and all the wisdom of the wise men on the campus.

In the meantime I received another cable saying that the invitation has been finally approved (including financial arrangements), and a formal invitation will be extended to you. Being some 9000 miles away from the Jerusalem I am unable to tell you the details, but you will receive all the relevant information soon. I sent your letter to my assistant asking him again for speedy action.

Let me thank you and your
 Mrs. Wiener again for the
 good evening we spent with you.
 I regret so much being away
 from Jerusalem during your vi-
 sit but my friends will take
 good care of you. In the mean-
 time I am starting reading
 your biography. I shall be
 at least in spirit with you
 during your Israel visit.

With very best regards
 and wishes also from my wife
 who will join me here in a
 few days,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Edward Poznanski

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232 PARK AVENUE • BALTIMORE 1, MD.

4/8/55

Mr. Norbert Wiener
 90 Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Cambridge - Mass
 Dear Sir:

In the reading of your *Ex-Prodigy: My Childhood & Youth* I noted that you studied in Germany some years ago & that you were interested in Analysis Situs

While in Europe did you ever hear about or run into - or - Felix Hausdorff - who I believe contributed to this branch of mathematics. (Hausdorff space?). I am interested in obtaining some data about him - for purely family reasons. We believe we are related to him but there are no old-timers left (in the family) who know.

Anything you could contribute would be appreciated. Thank you very much. I enclose a stamped addressed envelope for your convenience.

Very truly yours,
 Henry Hausdorff

P.S. your book made fascinating reading. One time I had dreams of teaching mathematics - so I was interested from that angle. H/H

[ans 4/13/55]

April 8, 1955

Mr. Walter S. Bucklin, Chairman of the Board
The National Shawmut Bank of Boston
40 Water Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Bucklin:

On March 4, 1954, I wrote to you in reference to an error made in your article on Cybernetics, which appeared in the Boston Globe on January 24, 1954. In this article you stated that I was a Nobel Prize winner.

In an article which appeared in the Detroit Free Press on March 30, 1955, the same erroneous statement appears, and I am holding the National Shawmut Bank and its agents responsible for starting this rumor. Every time I receive harm in this way I will inform the publication that the error was the responsibility of the National Shawmut Bank. I have no other way of protecting myself except to call attention to such false statements and to put the blame where it belongs, on the National Shawmut Bank and its accepted agents.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

Nw/gf

[ans 4/22/55]

April 8, 1955

Mr. Walter S. Bucklin, Chairman of the Board
The National Shawmut Bank of Boston
40 Water Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Bucklin:

On March 4, 1954, I wrote to you in reference to an error made in your article on Cybernetics, which appeared in the Boston Globe on January 24, 1954. In this article you stated that I was a Nobel Prize winner.

In an article which appeared in the Detroit Free Press on March 30, 1955, the same erroneous statement appears, and I am holding the National Shawmut Bank and its agents responsible for starting this rumor. Every time I receive harm in this way I will inform the publication that the error was the responsibility of the National Shawmut Bank. I have no other way of protecting myself except to call attention to such false statements and to put the blame where it belongs, on the National Shawmut Bank and its accepted agents.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

Nw/gf

April 8, 1955

Editor
Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

On page 24 of your March 30, 1955 edition of the Detroit Free Press, Leo Donovan wrote an article entitled "Automation: System Used in Many Industrial Plants."

In this article he erroneously mentioned that I am a Nobel Prize winner. This rumor was first printed in the January 24, 1954 issue of the Boston Globe in an article written by a representative of the National Shawmut Bank in Boston.

You will see that a false statement over an authoritative name, claiming honors for me that do not in fact belong to me, could do me great damage. The scientific world is very sensitive to false claims of achievement, and it will not be easy for me to free myself from the suspicion that these claims emanate from me myself.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

copy to: Mr. Walter S. Bucklin
The National Shawmut Bank of Boston

National Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

National Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

CHICAGO REGIONAL OFFICE
American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Nineteen South La Salle Street

Chicago 3  Illinois

Central 6-2663

 607

April 9, 1955

NEW ADDRESS

59 East Madison Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Norbert Weiner
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Norbert Weiner:

I write to ask your help with "Speak Truth to Power", a study of international conflict, which we are publishing end of this month. This 80-page pamphlet is the first major attempt - in my judgment - that we have made to state the relevance of the pacifist position to the contemporary crisis in historical and political, as well as simply religious, terms. It is Gandhian rather than Tolstoyian in its tradition, and speaks to rather than avoids the problem of conflict.

We hope it will not be ticketed as just another pacifist study, but will be seriously considered. I write to ask you help in seeing that this is the case.

A Note to the Reader, which opens the study, and the table of contents page are attached. They will give you an idea of what we are trying to do.

We are asking you, Robert Hutchins and Lewis Mumford to allow us to use your names on brief notes to appropriate publications and thought leaders, urging serious consideration and review of "Speak Truth to Power".

If you are interested in helping, I would forward a galley to you immediately.*

I hope you will feel it is right to help.

Sincerely,

Robert Pickus

Robert Pickus

[encl 4/13/55]

** we would of course do all the secretarial work, if after reading the galley, you felt you wanted to help.*

MAR 25 1955

A NOTE TO THE READER

For more than thirty-five years the American Friends Service Committee has worked among those who suffer, recognizing no enemies, and seeking only to give expression to the love of God in service. Out of this experience, gained under all kinds of governments and amidst all kinds of people, has come some appreciation of the problems of peacemaking in the modern world. This has led the Committee to issue over the past five years a series of studies on possible ways to ease tension and move toward international peace. The series began in 1949 with the publication of The United States and the Soviet Union. It was continued in 1951 with Steps to Peace and in 1952 with Toward Security through Disarmament. This is the fourth of the series, while a fifth, dealing with the future of the United Nations, is now in preparation.

All of these reports have been prepared for the American Friends Service Committee by study groups convened especially for the purpose. They have been approved for publication by the Committee's Executive Board not as official pronouncements, but in the interest of stimulating public discussion of the issues raised, and in the hope that such discussion will contribute to the formation of policies that will bring peace.

Earlier studies have all been written within the context of the present reliance upon military power, and have attempted to suggest specific steps toward peace that could be taken. Many other individuals and organizations have made similar suggestions, so that discussion of alternatives to present policy has been fairly widespread. A large area of agreement has indeed been reached, and many Americans both in and out of government are united on the kind of constructive measures needed. Yet American policy has ^{continued to} developed ~~resolutely~~ in the opposite direction.

This study attempts to discover why this should be so. It finds its answer not in the inadequacy of statesmanship or in the machinations of evil men, but in what seem to the drafters of this report to be the unsound premises upon which policy is based. Most Americans accept without question the assumption that winning the peace

depends upon a simultaneous reliance upon military strength and longrange programs of a positive and constructive character. They accept also the assumption that totalitarian communism is the great evil that threatens men and that this evil can be met only by violence, or at least by the threat of violence. We believe that these assumptions cannot be sustained, and therefore that the policies based upon them are built upon sand. We have here attempted to analyze our reasons and to suggest an alternative approach built upon a different assumption; namely that military power in today's world is incompatible with freedom, incapable of providing security, and ineffective in dealing with evil.

Our title, Speak Truth to Power, taken from a charge given to 18th Century Friends, suggests the effort that is made to speak from the deepest insights of the Quaker faith as this faith is understood by the American Friends Service Committee.

We speak to power in three senses:

To those who hold high places in our national life and bear the terrible responsibility of making decisions for war or peace.

To the American people who are the final reservoir of power in this country and whose values and expectations set the limits for those who exercise authority.

To the idea of Power itself, and its impact on 20th Century life.

Our truth is an ancient one: that love endures and overcomes; that hatred destroys; that what is obtained by love is retained, but what is obtained by hatred proves a burden. This truth, fundamental to the position which rejects reliance on the method of war, is ultimately a religious perception, a belief that stands outside of history. Because of this we could not end this study without discussing the relationship between the politics of time with which men are daily concerned and the politics of eternity which they too easily ignore.

But our main purpose is not to re-state the many prophetic expositions of the pacifist position. Beginning with The Sermon on the Mount, the Christian tradition alone has produced a library of enduring religious statements, and the same can be

said for the literature of other great faiths. The urgent need is not to preach religious truth, but to show how it is possible and why it is reasonable to give practical expression to it in the great conflict that now divides the world.

In recent years, outside of theological circles, and infrequently there, there has been little able discussion of the pacifist point of view. Pacifism has been catalogued as the private witness of a small but useful minority, or as the irresponsible action of men who are so overwhelmed with the horror of war that they fail to see that greater evil sometimes exists and that the sacrifices of war may be necessary to turn it back. "Whether condemned or, in a sense valued, pacifism has been considered irrelevant to the concrete problems of international relations.

This study attempts to show its relevance. It is focussed on the current international crisis. It begins with a survey of the same concrete problems with which any discussion of world affairs must deal. It is concerned with problems of security, the growth of Russian and American power, the challenge to American interests presented by Soviet Communism. It recognizes the existence of evil and ^{need} to resist it actively. It does not see peacemaking as the attempt to reconcile evil with good. It speaks directly to the problem of inevitable conflict.

We believe it is time for thoughtful men to look behind the label "pacifist", to deal fairly with the ideas and beliefs which sustain those whose approach to foreign policy begins with the rejection of reliance upon military power. We speak to the great majority of Americans who still stand opposed to war, who expect no good of armies and H-bombs. Their reluctant acceptance of a dominantly military policy has been based on the belief that military power provides the necessary security without which the constructive work that builds peace cannot take place. They are for a military program because they feel they must be. "There is no alternative."

We have tried to present an alternative and to set forth our reasons for believing that it offers far greater hope and involves no greater risk than our

present military policy. Our effort is incomplete, but we believe it is a step toward the serious examination of a non-violent approach to world problems. Is there a method for dealing with conflict which does not involve us in the betrayal of our own beliefs, either through acquiescence to our opponent's will or through resorting to evil means to resist him? Is there a way to meet that which threatens us, without relying on our ability to cause pain to the human being who embodies the threat? Is there a way to knit the break in the sense of community whose fracture is both a cause and a terrible result of conflict?

We believe there is. We believe it lies in the attempt to give practical demonstration to the effectiveness of love in human relations. We believe able men, pacifist and non-pacifist alike, have taken this initial insight, developed it, demonstrated it, and built understanding and support for it, in field after field of human relations. In view of this, it is strange that almost no one has made a serious attempt to explore its implications in international affairs. There is now no place in our great universities, no line in the budgets of our great foundations, and little space in scholarly journals, for thought and experimentation that begins with the unconditional rejection of mass organized violence and seeks to think through the concrete problems of present international relations in new terms.

We believe there should be. New conditions demand new responses. We have tried here to suggest a new response. We hope the reader will bring to it an open mind, and if in any way challenged, will join in a serious effort to explore further the lines of thought we have suggested.

SPEAK TRUTH TO POWER

A Quaker Search for Alternatives to Violence

~~ADDRESS TO AMERICANS~~

A Study in International Conflict, prepared for AFSC

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Of Truth and the Real Enemy

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Of Truth and the Way to Peace

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The politics of time and the politics of eternity.

An Invitation

Perkins 68
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.
April 10, 1955

Prof. Norbert Wiener
Dept. of Mathematics
Mass. Institute of
Technology

Dear Prof. Wiener:

At the end of September, last year, I had the pleasure of hearing a talk that you gave at the conference of the American Society of Planning Officials, in Philadelphia, Pa. I am writing a paper on planning methods and procedures, and what you had to say was very pertinent to my studies. I would appreciate it very much if you would tell me where I may be able to obtain a copy of the talk.

Your truly

Harry J. Miller
Harry J. Miller

[ans 4/20/55]

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROSENTOURS NEWYORK

TELEPHONES:
OREGON 9-3470-1-2

ROSEN TOURS

1186 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

April 12, 1955

Professor Norbert Wiener
53 Cedar Road
Belmont, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

At the request of the Weizmann Institute of Science we are pleased to enclose tickets covering transportation from London to Tel Aviv for Mrs. Wiener and yourself in accordance with the following itinerary:

Lv. London	Air France flight 521	June 6	10:00	AM
Ar. Paris		June 6	11:05	AM
Lv. Paris	Air France flight 132	June 6	1:10	PM
Ar. Tel Aviv		June 6	12:30	Mdnt.

Also included are "open" tickets from Tel Aviv to Paris.

It is important that while in London you contact the local office of the Air France (Whitehall 4455) to reconfirm your reservations and to advise them where you are staying in case, for any reason, they must reach you.

With best wishes for a pleasant journey, we remain,

Very truly yours,

ROSEN TOURS

A. Mandelbaum

Encs
AM:ls

Re Visums to Israel:

Miss Martha Loewenstein
American Committee for the Weizmann
Inst. for Science
250 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Judson 6-4500

tel. call April 12, '55

April 12, 1955

The Japanese Consulate
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

We are thinking (my wife and myself) of returning from India to the United States by way of Japan some time in the spring of 1956. In Japan I have been requested to give various scientific lectures; and my old student, Professor Shikao Ikehara, of the Polytechnic at Tokyo is making arrangements for me.

Could you give me the necessary literature to acquaint me with the procedure for obtaining the proper visums. I should like to receive this literature well in advance of my departure for England on the 18th of May, 1955.

Respectfully yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

12 Avril 1955

Sr. Hernán Fleites Rodriguez
La Casa Grande--Gomez Hermanos y Cía
Apartado 25, Guira de Melena
Habana, Cuba

Distinguido señor:

Hace unos años me he ocupado en la teoría de la construcción de aparatos para permitir a los sordos a recibir impresiones de sonidos en una manera táctil.

En los últimos años no he hecho nada para desarrollar este aparato. Es muy posible que volveré a estudios semejantes después de dos o tres años.

Todavía, no quisiera excitar expectativas en los desafortunados que sufren de una desprivación tan grave. Por éso prefiera que este tema no se discutiera en los periódicos hasta el tiempo en que tendremos resultados mas positivos y precisos.

Envío a Vds. en esta cubierta un artículo sobre mi punto de vista en este asunto, también que la discusión pública de este artículo. Le agradezco mucho por su interés en mi trabajo y quiero ofrecer simpatía a los que sufren de sordesa.

Su seguro servidor,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

April 12, 1955

Dr. M. S. Sundaram
Education Department
Embassy of India
2107 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Sundaram:

I am so delighted that the Indian matter is finally settled and that I seem to have your approval in the way I have handled it. I am sending you under this cover the passports of my wife and myself for whatever visum is necessary for our trip to India. I shall, of course, pay the appropriate fees as soon as I hear from you what they are. Would you be good enough to see that they come back to us within a relatively limited time as we are sailing to England on the Queen Elizabeth on the 18th of May, and as before then we wish to handle the problem of our Israel visas and possibly of our Japanese.

I repeat again in my own name and in my wife's, our gratitude for the sympathetic and understanding way in which you have taken care of all negotiations with us.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

Enclosures

[ans 4/19/55]

1123 College
Stillwater, Okla
April 13, 1955

Dear Sir:

I am writing a paper on your life and your work in the field of mathematics. I would appreciate it if you could supply me with a list of any magazine articles written either about your childhood or your recent work.

I would also like to know what articles I could find to explain in general terms your work in mathematics.

I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelop. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,
Carol Decker

[CMS 4/18/55]

13th April 1955.

Dear Norbert,

How nice to hear from you again. We are all delighted to learn that you will be coming to our country this summer, and look forward enormously to seeing you again. Perhaps you will let me know when you will be likely to visit us.

We shall be at home and free any time from 20th May on. I have one date on Saturday 28th, but otherwise will reserve everything for you.

I am most excited at the prospect of hearing about your work with Rosenblith and Mollie; we too have a good deal to tell you about.

Thank you for your news of Peggy. I am so glad she is settled and happy. Will you please give her our affectionate greetings?

I hope you have a calm and restful journey.

All good wishes.

Yours,

Grey

[ans 4/18/55]

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME



Professor Norbert Wiener,

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge, 39

Mass.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Dr. W. Grey Walter,

Burden Neurological Institute,

Stapleton, Bristol.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

to open cut here

April 13, 1955

Mr. R. Hunt Brown
Automation Consultants, Inc.
1450 Broadway
New York 18, New York

My dear Mr. Brown:

The best way of handling references of my book is to go directly to the publishers. I will consent to any reference that they will okay.

I suggest that you write to the Technology Press, to Houghton Mifflin, and to John Wiley for permission to quote material coming from my books with these respective publishers.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

April 13, 1955

Mr. Henry Hausdorff
Baltimore Stamp Company
232 Park Avenue
Baltimore 1, Maryland

My dear Mr. Hausdorff:

You are quite right, I know Felix Hausdorff, who was one of the leaders in topology. I haven't much personal material touching him in my files, but I suggest that you can obtain such material from the American Mathematical Society, as Hausdorff was well-known in this country.

Thank you for your good word about my book.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

April 13, 1955

Mr. B. Mandelbrot
17 Rue des Petites Ecuries
Paris, France

Dear Mr. Mandelbrot:

I am doing a book that might be considered a second volume of CYBERNETICS, under the title THE GRAMMAR OF THE SEMI-EXACT SCIENCES. This is to appear under the imprint of the Technology Press.

I shall give my lectures on the subject in India this coming winter, and on the way to India I shall pass through Paris. I shall soon write to you about the dates of this visit. I think we shall have a good time going over our material together. I am working more on quantum theory, but there are certain difficulties that are bothering me seriously.

I am glad to hear there is a real prospect for applied mathematicians like you in France, that are worthy of their work.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

April 13, 1955

Mr. Robert Pickus
American Friends Service Committee
59 East Madison Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

My dear Mr. Pickus:

I would like to be of any help that I could to the Friends Service Committee in connection with "Speak Truth to Power."

My situation is at present a little complicated by facts which are not irrelevant to the very thesis of your effort. In the middle of May I am leaving for the University of Southampton to give the Fawley Foundation Lecture on the relation between science and industry, and then I am going to Israel for a month for a series of scientific lectures. After that I shall return to Germany for a few lectures, and then I shall spend six months lecturing in India. On the way home, I shall probably lecture in Japan. All this represents about as much work as I can actively carry, and also represents what I believe to be a very real contribution to international relations; As in every country I shall not be merely a delegate from America but an actual participant in the scientific life of the country and a guest of the country itself.

Thus I should like you to indicate to me how I can make good my good will for you without a degree of participation which will exhaust me at a period when I am already tired and am putting out a maximum of effort.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

{ans 4/18/55}

April 13, 1955

Senator Leverett Saltonstall
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Saltonstall:

I am writing in behalf of personal bill S. 1176, to enable Professor Hermann Weyl from the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton to maintain his citizenship in the United States. Notwithstanding the fact that he spends a large part of each year in Switzerland, he pays taxes in the United States, continues to own his home at Princeton, and has two sons in the service of the Federal Government. But, under the provisions of the McCarran Act, he is no longer considered to be maintaining bona fide residence in the United States.

He is probably the greatest living name in mathematics and has given freely of his mathematical powers to the American public and the American nation.

I believe we should consider it a privilege to permit Professor Weyl to spend his old age where it best suits him, but as an American citizen, as America could have no finer representative.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

[and 4/28/55]

April 13, 1955

Mr. Gordon L. Walker
American Optical Company
Research Center
Southbridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Walker:

In reference to your letter of March 29, I think you will find the material you mentioned in my old paper, which appeared in the Acta Mathematica of Stockholm in 1930, with the title, "Generalized Harmonic Analysis."

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

April 13, 1955

Mr. F. Joachim Weyl
4831 Nebraska Avenue, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

My dear Mr. Weyl:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I am sending to
Senator Saltonstall in regard to bill S. 1176, which concerns
your father.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

Enclosure

134, Ainsworth Lane,
BOLTON, Lancs.
ENGLAND.

14th April 1955.

Professor Norbert Wiener,
Professor of Mathematics,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Massachusetts,
U. S. A.

Dear Professor Wiener,

I have read your book, "The Human Use of Human Beings" with the greatest possible interest and advantage. In connection with your description by means of "an element of phantasy" and "metaphor" of "organisms...as message", may I be allowed to bring to your notice the information that for fifty-five years, Mr. F. Matthias Alexander of 16, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1., has employed what might be thought of as the principle of "the organism as message" in the employment of his technique of conscious guidance and control of human reaction. You will find an account of the evolution of his technique in his book, "The Use of the Self" (Methuen 1932), now published by Chaterson Ltd, London. I enclose a few reprints of my own by way of introduction to his work, and apologise for the aged appearance of some of these, but reprints are very difficult to obtain in England and always only in very limited quantities. I should be pleased if you would accept these with my compliments.

I have no knowledge of mathematics whatsoever, but I have always had a "hunch" that a mathematician who could be found who was interested in Mr. Alexander's work and in the principles involved, might be able to perform the important task of evolving an equation stating the law of nature involved in regard to the kind of message required to provide a person with an integrated self.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mungo Douglas.

Mungo Douglas.

[ans 9/14/55]

CONTROL OF REACTION

SIR,—Experimenting with animals, the late Rudolph Magnus demonstrated lines of communication running from all the internal and external sense-receptors and uniting in the brain-stem in a junction, which he called the *Zentralapparat*. He contended that the *Zentralapparat* worked in such a way that its guidance adjusted the parts of the animal, so that it was controlled as a whole in a certain pattern of behaviour. He did not describe the pattern, but, nevertheless, contended that it was the best which the animal might use as the means whereby it might go on to perform reaction which we ordinarily think of as movement. The discovery of the *Zentralapparat* compels us to conceive two progressive stages in reaction: first, the stage whereby the animal is adjusted as a whole to operate in the best way it can as a mechanism, and, secondly, the stage where the animal uses the mechanism thus adjusted for the purpose of performing reaction we may describe as serving it to gain the ends which enable it to satisfy its needs in its living.

Magnus also showed that an animal displayed many different patterns of behaviour. In one of these the muscular tension throughout the animal was the least possible. Adjusted as a whole in this way, the animal has the advantage of reacting in any direction without having to overcome any unbalance of muscle tension. A behaviour pattern of this kind would appear to provide the best pattern for an animal to use at the very start of reaction. May it not be that this was the pattern Magnus believed was controlled by the *Zentralapparat*?

Magnus further showed that each behaviour pattern had associated with it a distinctive head-neck relativity. There was, he showed, a particular head-neck relativity associated with the pattern where the muscular tension was the least possible throughout the animal. Reasoning that this pattern is precisely the pattern controlled by the *Zentralapparat*, we see that the head-neck relativity, indicating a distribution of the least possible muscular tension throughout an animal, could be taken to indicate that the *Zentralapparat* was in control of behaviour in a way that was in no degree being influenced by the animal performing any reaction belonging to what we have described as the second stage of reaction.

Our object in making this connection is to show that when we have discovered a principle enabling an animal to demonstrate the head-neck relativity associated with the behaviour pattern where the muscular tension is the least possible throughout, we shall be able to use this relativity as an indicator giving operational verification that the *Zentralapparat* is freely controlling the behaviour pattern, completely uninfluenced by the animal interfering with it in any other way, and that the lines of sensory communication which enter into its construction are adjusted to let it work in accordance with its nature at its best, and are, therefore, demonstrated to be, themselves, well adjusted.

Giving thought to these matters, we can readily understand that no animal will demonstrate this head-neck relativity unless it can be induced to withhold all that kind of reaction which we usually recognise as movement. We can see that it is not likely to consent to this when we consider that the

hands of the investigator testing its behaviour pattern are much more likely to arouse in it an instinctive urge to perform rather than to forgo reaction which habit has taught it is of the essence of its living and survival. From all this we can see that it is most difficult to obtain by animal experiment an accurate illustration of the head-neck relativity giving operational verification that the *Zentralapparat* is at work without interference from the animal, or that the sensory communications are adjusted to work at their best. Even if we were fortunate enough to succeed, it is probable that animal experiments offer small hope of teaching us how we may use this relativity, or the knowledge we have about it in the animal world, for the purpose of gaining an improved control over human reaction.

In this connection, it is fortunate that Mr. F. Matthias Alexander, who conducted experiments on human reaction twenty-five years before Magnus published his work,¹ was able to evolve a technique enabling a person to withhold what he called "end-gaining" reaction. He showed that a person who employed this technique might provide himself with a head-neck relativity associated with sensory appreciation working in an improved way. He did not, of course, at first know that his experiments were demonstrating the influence of a mechanism working outside the bounds of performance of which we are conscious, but, as he continued experimenting, he was soon able to see that the person who employed a technique of inhibiting end-gaining reaction, and who thus provided himself with a head-neck relativity associated with an improved sensory appreciation, might, by employing this head-neck relativity as the first step in the guidance of consciously controlled reaction, be able to bridge the gap between the working of the self of which we are conscious and the working of which we are not.

The technique demonstrated that man had entertained a false assumption in believing that he could directly control reaction so that it might be of the best possible kind for ensuring both the integrity of the self and success in enabling him to gain his ends. It showed that the manner of working of the living human organism demanded that we could gain conscious control over it only by indirect means. It showed, therefore, that we should have to evolve and use means which permitted a mechanism working below the level of conscious experience to bring its integrating influence to bear upon the self so that the self might be adjusted as a whole in the best possible way for use under the guidance of sensory appreciation working in the best possible way.

In this connection, we are indebted to Magnus for having explained the anatomical background showing the means Mr. Alexander used while employing his own original and imaginative method, which, having in it nothing of highly specialised knowledge, may be used by the ordinary person for improving his use of the self and his control of reaction.²

Bolton, Lancs.

MUNGO DOUGLAS.

1. Magnus, R. *Körperstellung*. Berlin, 1924.
2. Alexander, F. M. *Man's Supreme Inheritance*; first published 1910. *Constructive Conscious Control of the Individual*; first published 1923. *The Use of the Self*; first published 1932. *The Universal Constant in Living*; 1942. All now published by Chaterson Ltd., London.

A PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICINE

SIR,—Sir Russell Brain's oration to the Medical Society of London, which you published on May 16, is in essence a plea for the outlook which he has summed up in the statement: "Medicine is a branch of biology, and I believe that the philosophy should be based upon a re-examination of the conception of the living organism as a whole." Sir Russell Brain in this statement gives point to the fact, too readily overlooked by investigators, that the human creature developed in its growth and behaviour before the coming of medicine, and that it is in the growth and behaviour of the creature that we must seek for that integrative working principle which, to quote Sir Russell Brain, operates as "a dynamic transaction which itself integrates the activities of the organs."

The method which enabled Mr. F. Matthias Alexander to discover a directive influence capable of guiding and controlling the living self, so that it operated as an integrated whole and thus as a mechanism working under the influence of what might be called a "dynamic transaction," was the direct experimental observation of the whole living man working as a mechanism in his everyday environment. It is an indication of the limiting influence of specialisation and professionalism that the essential appropriateness of Mr. Alexander's method still awaits recognition by those very persons who profess that what they most desire for men's use and profit are just those very consequences which followed from Mr. Alexander's experiments.

Bolton, Lancs.

MUNGO DOUGLAS.

Reprinted from the "Manchester Guardian," Wednesday, June 9, 1954

Letters to the Editor

"DE-TENSING"

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—Your recent account of the conception of a control over the workings of the self providing results conveyed in the expression "de-tensing" leads me to draw attention to the work of Mr F. Matthias Alexander. Over fifty years ago he showed that man had reached a stage in his evolution when instinctive reaction could no longer be relied on to provide the best possible working of the self. The reason was that the sense informing a person of what he was doing with himself worked in a way that gave misleading information. Consequently persons reacted in their daily living so that their self became maladjusted while remaining completely unaware of injuries they might be doing to it. The constant influence of such maladjustment made for friction in the working of the self and, consequently, for friction between persons.

He found that if a person was prepared to employ a technique enabling him to withhold consent from reacting under the dictates of habit or instinct, and, instead, reacted in accordance with the plan of allowing his head to go forward-and-up, he was in this way provided with a primary control of the use of the self which afforded him many otherwise unattainable advantages. Provided with improved and more reliable means of guidance of the self, he was enabled to adjust the self as a whole so that he was able to control muscular tension so that it became the least possible.

This desirable adjustment of the self as a whole allowed the breathing, circulatory, digestive, nervous, bone, joint, and other mechanisms to work at their best. Habits of worry, of nursing grievances, of being unco-operative and of cultivating egotism, were replaced by a pleasure in the acts of living, by a reasoning optimism, by tolerance and a respect for freedom, and by a modesty and humbleness engendered by the knowledge coming from the experience that he could gain wellbeing in no other way than by obedience to nature's principles in the matter of a correct use of the head-neck adjustment, head forward-and-up, called by Mr Alexander primary control.

The great Dutch physiologist the late Rudolph Magnus demonstrated by his life work that animals provided an integrated self adjusted to work in the best possible way by reacting by means of a controlling adjustment of the head in relation to the neck, and the equally great American physiologist the late George Ellett Coghill showed by means of a lifelong devotion to the most carefully controlled experiments on lowly forms of life that the growth and development of the living organism could be seen to unfold in accordance with the plan of the head leading and of all else following in relation thereto.

The late John Dewey, Bernard Shaw, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Sir Charles Sherrington have all borne testimony to the essential service Mr Alexander has performed.—Yours &c.,

MUNGO DOUGLAS.

134 Ainsworth Lane, Bolton.

that allows the lungs their greatest possible freedom and the floating ribs their greatest range of movement thereby reacts in his living in a manner which may be judged to offer means of preventing many catastrophes besides those having the magnitude of coronary thrombosis?—I am, etc.,

MUNGO DOUGLAS.

Bolton

Reprinted from the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL
September 15, 1951, vol. ii, p. 678

PRIMARY CONTROL

[*To the EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*]

DR. MUNGO DOUGLAS (Bolton) writes: In connexion with my letter, "Use of the Self" (August 18, p. 420), I would like to explain the term "primary control." It is the name given by Mr. F. Matthias Alexander to a principle which demonstrates its manner of operation to a person who employs the Alexander technique. It influences the self as a whole, so that at one and the same time the head goes forward and up, the neck is relaxed, the back lengthens and widens, and the parts which may be described as the upper and lower arms, the hands, fingers, and thumbs, the upper and lower legs, the feet, and toes diverge in the greatest possible degree from the parts to which they are joined and thus immediately related. The employment of the technique enables the person to experience this manner of direction and teaches him how he may consciously guide the self as a whole in the same manner. As a consequence he is enabled to control the relativity of all the parts in the manner described, and to provide himself with a total self in which the muscle tension throughout is the least possible. In such a self the mechanisms of sensory appreciation are adjusted in the best possible way and, therefore, in a way which enables him in his use of the self to appreciate, assess, and learn the manner in which he may best guide movements which he desires to perform. His reaction to living is made up of his movements, and a person who guides his movements in the best possible way may be said to react in his living in the best possible way.

USE OF THE SELF

[*To the EDITOR of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*]

SIR,—Dr. R. Halstead Dixon (July 21, p. 179) deals with the problem of coronary thrombosis on the principle of employing "deep breathing" as a means of combating the growing menace which coronary thrombosis has been acknowledged to be.

Could you not go further in this direction and bring to the notice of your readers the work of Mr. F. Matthias Alexander, who is well known as having been the inventor of a technique which a person may employ for the conscious guidance and control of reaction on the principle of the employment of Nature's integrative mechanism which Mr. Alexander discovered and called primary control? A person who employs the F. Matthias Alexander technique is enabled to adjust the self as a whole in a way which permits the head to go forward and up, the neck to relax or to be freed from harmful tension, the back to lengthen and widen, and the arms, hands, and fingers, the legs, feet, and toes, to be adjusted in a manner which enables them when called upon for performance to operate in association with an overall outward thrusting of the self as a whole upon its environment. Such an adjustment of the self as a whole provides circumstances in which all the internal mechanisms may operate with the greatest possible freedom within the greatest possible space which a person may make available for their accommodation.

These circumstances allow the floating ribs to have their greatest possible range of movement, and not only open out the lungs and the channels of the circulatory mechanisms as well as the internal viscera in the way allowing the greatest freedom, but release the mechanisms of the central and peripheral nervous mechanisms from the constrictions and restraints which may be shown to be associated with a habitual or instinctive and frequently unthinking use of the self as a whole.

If it is true that surgeons believe that it is worth while employing the principle of deep breathing as a means on which they may be able to rely to prevent coronary thrombosis after operations, is it not reasonable to argue that a person who employs the self in accordance with a principle

A LOOK INSIDE OURSELVES

F. M. Alexander on the proper use of the self

By Dr. MUNGO DOUGLAS

MISS LOUISE MORGAN, who writes all about the F. Matthias Alexander technique in "Inside Yourself" (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.), is not an authority. She is a working journalist. To get her reports published she has had to learn to know what people read and how they read. When she writes, she writes news. In this book the news is not about great personalities in far away places. It is about You. About you in your home, at work and at play. Her news about you is that you do some terrible things with yourself in all the acts you perform. Acts such as getting up, sitting down, talking, walking, washing up and making beds. She makes it very clear that the terrible things are, pulling yourself down, or pulling yourself in, or making far too much effort or not thinking what you are doing.

The Alexander technique

This is all rather frightening news, and no one could be blamed for skipping it and turning to something brighter. However, Miss Morgan has a way with her that makes you read on, for you feel quite sure that her story has a happy ending. It has, of course, for she is far too good a journalist not to make her book a best-seller and the light and shade of her reporting are all part of the game for her.

What's to be done about the nasty situation she tells us we are all in? "Interest yourself in the Alexander technique," is her answer. Now few of us like the sound of the word technique or what it usually stands for, and Miss Morgan knows this. She gets us over our distaste, not by giving us a learned account of what a technique is or isn't, but by giving a day-to-day diary of one of her friends who went to Mr. Alexander for lessons. This is a lively and clear bit of reporting, the sort of thing that football reporters do so well, and which makes everything all the players think and do (or should not do) appear so vividly in print. When you have read her account, you know the worst; but it is the worst put so honestly that you can see that if somebody else has gone through with this thing, you could go through with it yourself.

To make you quite at home, she tells about Mr. Alexander. About his origins, his difficulty with his voice failing while he was a young actor, and about how he set about watching himself in mirrors to find out what he was doing with himself that made his voice fail. She makes you see that while Mr. Alexander might be a seer or a prophet, he is also a warm and kind human being who has been up against most of the troubles we have been up against ourselves, and who has solved them in a common-sense, obvious way.

His technique, we learn from Miss Morgan, is really the common-sense method which we all follow when we find ourselves in a mess. We stop and consider the situation. It is what we are doing with the self that makes it work badly. We learn to stop doing wrong things. In this way we let ourself go the way nature meant it to go. The way nature meant it to go is for the head to go forward and up out of the neck, for the neck to go freely up out of itself, for the back to go out to its full length and full width, and for each part of every limb to go out as far as possible away from its adjoining part at the joint where they are connected.

The only way you can get this to happen is not to do the thing you have to do but to stop or withhold your intention. If you follow this plan, you will change yourself from a person who is pulled down to one who is going up lightly off the feet with every part tuned to work in the best way. Now, to use this new self, you still do nothing, but think, for instance if you wanted to sit down, "Let the head go forward and up, the neck be free, the back lengthen and widen, and the knees go forward and away from each other." Provided you still did nothing, and were in no way interested in "sitting down," but were completely and honestly interested in directing your energies to giving the guiding orders to the head, the neck, the back and the limbs, you would then use yourself in the best way in performing the act of sitting down.

You can see that Miss Morgan has taken the sting out of whatever we may have thought was a technique and made it into an everyday, commonplace sort of business that you and I ought to get on with.

You will see that the inhibition of wrong use of the self may be the primary control enabling change to be made to best advantage of nature.

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JOHN M. WEIR, M.D., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

April 14, 1955

Dear Doctor Wiener:

On January 13th you were good enough to say that you would be glad to accept Dr. Antonio Barbosa in your laboratory. At that time he was expected to arrive on or about the 1st of March.

He has not yet arrived, and I now have word from Brazil that, because of the extreme governmental red tape involved in travel of government officials, he has not yet been able to receive his clearance. While some further delay may be expected, we hope that he will be able to arrive within the next month. I hope that you will still be willing to receive him when he does arrive.

Thanking you, I am

Yours sincerely,



Rolla B. Hill, M.S.

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

RBH:MAS



Battery "J"
2nd Battalion
1st Guided Missile Group (SAM)
Fort Bliss, Texas

14 APRIL 55

Dear Prof. Wiener,

How are you? Fine, I hope. You are probably saying to yourself, "Who is this fellow anyway?" (Am I right?)

Let me explain. I am a June, 1954 mathematics graduate from Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois. I was immediately drafted into the army where, upon completion of basic training, I was stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. I finished a Guided Missile ("NIKE") school there and was transferred to site here where I am now. We are on 24-hour alert in defense of our country (using guided missiles).

I know that you wrote "Cybernetics"; and that in 1918, you were a private at Aberdeen proving grounds. You received your B.A. when you were 15 and got your masters

at 18 from Harvard! It really must be nice to be so intelligent. I recognize in saying this that degrees were a lot harder to get then than they are now.

I am interested in the field of mathematics and seem to thrive in anything connected to it. Unfortunately my training in the field of electricity is limited, but I think I have a natural talent for math.

It is quite a coincidence that you were stationed at Aberdeen Proving Grounds and ~~now~~ now I am stationed so near that I can hear the continual roars and explosions going on there. Guided missiles are interesting, ~~don't~~ you think so?

It is also another coincidence that my mathematics professor at Lake Forest College received his Ph.D. from Harvard. He is also a very intelligent man. Maybe you know of him. He is a little younger than you, however. His name is Lindley J. Burton.

Without any more introductions I want to ask you if there any new fields now open in mathematics which show some promise. I realize that mathematics permeates every conceivable field of study,

Battery "F"

2nd Battalion

1st Guided Missile Group (SAM)

Fort Bliss, Texas

(2)

but what I want to know is, "Is there anything really new out that you think might help me?" Right now, I am 22 years of age and rather confused in this complex world. This seems strange to say, but nevertheless it is true. I don't know which way to turn or what I could best do with my math degree. If necessary, I think I could get a masters & a Ph.D. in math.

Our Battery Commander gave us a problem to work out. I was the only one who figured it out ^{in the Battery.} maybe you have heard of the golf ball problem. It goes like this: "You have

12 equal sized golf balls, one of which is unequal in weight to the remaining 11. With the aid of a normal balance scale and using only 3 separate weighings, you are to determine which ball is the odd one and be able to tell whether it is heavier or lighter than the rest. You are not told at the start whether this ball is heavier or lighter, you are to determine that also. There are no tricks to the

problem and it can be solved logically in a person's head." It took me about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to completely solve the problem and show what I would do in each different case when it arose. As far as I know now, there are 2 distinct ways of arriving at the conclusion.

This probably is a simple problem to you but the men in our battery included some electrical and mechanical engineers who couldn't figure it out. Just for the fun of it, let's see if you can figure it out and then mail me the solution.

Have you read one of these ~~50¢~~ 50¢ books by George ~~Gamow~~ Gamow entitled, "One, Two, Three, Infinity"? It includes facts and speculations of modern science. (Copyright 1953.) Some of the things are interesting in his book but there is one point that I could not quite follow in his problem about the treasure hunt. (located near the front of the ~~1~~ book.) I really don't think he is the one who solved this problem and I am not quite sure he knows how to handle complex numbers. In fact, I think the whole generalization he makes about the problem is false or incorrect. I checked all through his explanation and conclusion and found mistakes. Please write to me. Sincerely,
[over 4/13/55] Robert Howley

April 14, 1955

Rabbi Albert S. Goldstein
Tremont Temple
2064 Grand Concourse
Bronx 57, New York

Dear Rabbi Goldstein:

I am a Jew by race, but have no claim to be either a Jew or a Christian by religion.

In the "This I Believe" program I have said what I thought. As an honest man I cannot do either more or less. As to the Reverend Dr. John Bonnell's sermon, he has a right to express his opinions; and I do not believe that he speaks on behalf of any greater power. What he says is entirely indifferent to me and is much more relevant to the question of his own moral and religious health than to that of mine.

I do not wish to submit my religious and moral opinions to any questionnaire, whether it be friendly or hostile.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/gf

April 14, 1955

Mr. George W. Luhrmann, Jr.
President--Interfraternity Council
530 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Luhrmann:

Unfortunately, Professor and Mrs. Wiener cannot be chaperones at the Interfraternity Council Ball on April 22, as they had planned to be.

Professor Wiener has been slightly ill lately, and has spent a good deal of his time in the infirmary. He is supposed to get as much rest as possible; and the doctor feels that any engagement, especially in the evening, outside of those that are absolutely necessary, should be avoided.

Professor and Mrs. Wiener have asked me to express their regret in not being able to attend your dance, and they hope that you will have a successful evening and no trouble in finding a replacement for them.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Fuchs
Secretary to Professor Wiener

gf



THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SOCIETY OF AMERICA

ROCHE RESEARCH CLUB, NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

April 15, 1955

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

Thank you very much for your consent to keep May 4th as the date for your talk to the Roche Research Club. Everybody here is very much looking forward to your address. Our Publicity Committee is already at work and soon there will be posters on all the bulletin boards in our plant announcing your address.

Please let me know whether you need any particular equipment, such as a slide or movie projector, blackboard, etc. The lecture room will be equipped with a speaker's rostrum, a lectern and public address system.

I suggest that you arrange for your train or plane transportation to New York to fit your personal choice. After the lecture I would appreciate it if you would let me know your expenses so that we can compensate you for them. If you will let me know at what time your train or plane arrives in New York, I will see to it that you will be picked up and brought out to Nutley by car. We will also arrange for transportation back to New York. You may, therefore, make reservations for your return trip for the same evening, let us say after 10:30 P.M.

If you could arrange to arrive around noon or shortly afterwards, it would be a great pleasure for us to have you out here for the afternoon and to show you our facilities. I don't know whether you are interested in pharmaceutical plants, in particular, but I believe there is much to see here that is of general interest.

Hoffmann-La Roche is one of the world's largest producers of vitamins, bulk chemicals, animal nutrition products and pharmaceutical preparations. The firm was founded in Switzerland in 1896. It grew very rapidly and now has research laboratories in Switzerland, France, England, West Germany and the United States, 16 autonomous manufacturing companies, as well as branches or commercial representation in most civilized countries.

*La Guardia
12:10
11 am.
10:30 PM
after
10:45
11:50*

We are known as an ethical pharmaceutical manufacturer, which means that we limit our promotion and advertising to the medical and allied professions, rather than contacting the general public.

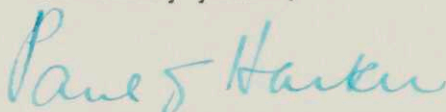
Here in Nutley you will find 32 major and many minor buildings spread out over 100 beautifully landscaped acres. More than 2,200 people work here. Of these, 100 are in chemical research and many more in medical and pharmaceutical research, as well as in engineering development. Over 1,000 new chemicals with potential pharmaceutical merit are synthesized each year by our research chemists but our screening process normally reduces this number to one or two which actually reach the market.

Among our contributions during the last few years are synthetic vitamin A, isoniazid (which is used in the treatment of tuberculosis) and Gantrisin, the leading sulfa drug.

I hope that this brief introduction will acquaint you with your audience. Please let me hear from you soon regarding the equipment you will need, if you would like to be picked up in New York and any other way we can be of help.

I am looking forward to meeting you personally.

Cordially yours,



Paul G. Hacker, Secretary
Roche Research Club

PGH:rm

[ans 9/22/55]

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JOHN M. WEIR, M.D., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS:

ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

April 15, 1955

Dear Doctor Wiener:

This is a follow-up on my letter of April 14th, in which I stated that there had been a delay in the arrival of Doctor Barbosa, of Brazil. We have just received a cable saying that he will arrive in New York on April 20th.

If it is agreeable to you, we will send him up to Boston over the weekend and have him report to your office on Monday, April 25th.

I am sorry for the unavoidable delay which has occurred.

Yours sincerely,



Rolla B. Hill, M.D.

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

RBH:MAS

[amz 4/18/55]

*Limited no. lectures
2 a week*

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

April 15, 1955

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

With much thanks I have received your three letters dated March 29, April 1, and April 5, respectively. In the first place I am very conscious of delicateness in arranging your trip satisfactory to all concerned, particularly, to you and Mrs. Wiener. I should like to inform you frankly of the situation up to 5 p.m. yesterday.

We have agreed that we need about 1,500,000 yen for your trip from Bombay to New York with several weeks' stopover in Japan. Today, the matter will be taken up, I was told yesterday, by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan (semi-official organization) possibly in cooperation with the Asahi Newspaper. This amount may seem large, but they need about 500,000 yen for a Fulbright professor, Dr. Den Hartog when he makes two trips to Osaka, one each to Kyushu, Tohoku, and Sapporo. Though he insists on paying some for his domestic travels, the actual arrangements call for this order of expenses.

The Japanese minds work slowly as to tax your patience, and yet I assure you of people of various fields working towards to pleasant realities in April, 1956.

The American Embassy wishes to get your "service" that the American communities may profit from your visit. I have not brought up this subject, for I do not know whether or not you are willing to enter the American atmosphere while in the orient. For your information I hereby enclose a copy of the letter from the Embassy.

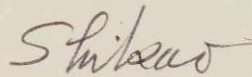
Coming back to my personal matter I am glad to know that you have planned to give me the final choice in the selection of a Japanese publisher. The Misuzu Shobo should be left out, for they have already published two books entitled "Cybernetics" among other many reasons. The Iwanami Shoten is undoubtedly the best in Japan.

I am glad to hear that Dr. James H. Means of MIT is coming to St. Luke's hospital in Tokyo, Certainly

I shall be looking forward to meeting this great endocrinologist. Professor Clark Goodman of your Physics Department and his family are enjoying their life here very much. His grandfather was a professor of chemistry at the forerunner of the Tokyo University about eighty years ago. Of course, Professor Den Hartog seems very well adapted to the Japanese life.

With our best wishes to you and Mrs. Wiener,

Sincerely yours

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

Shikao Ikehara

Copy

SEAL

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Tokyo, Japan
March 7, 1955.

Dear Dr. Ikehara:

We are pleased to tell you that we shall be very happy to arrange payment of per diem to Dr. Norbert Wiener, Professor of Mathematics, MIT, during his proposed visit to Japan. We understand that you and the Japan Mathematics Society are planning to invite him to Japan during spring, 1956. When you have some definite information about Dr. Wiener's acceptance of your invitation and about his itinerary, please call at our office and we can work out the details together.

Yours truly,

George Olcott (signed)

George Olcott
Exchange of Persons Branch

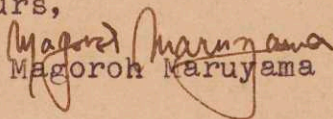
Dr. Shikao Ikehara,
Tokyo Kogyo Daigaku,
1 Ookayama, Meguroku,
Tokyo.

April 15, 1955

Dear Prof. Wiener,

Please explain your mistake in your letter of February 23. I have requested NO recommendation. I am NOT trying to get your attention. Your conclusion is non sequitur. Please reason logically. I am leaving Central Europe in a few weeks.

Very truly yours,


Magoroh Maruyama

Absender: M. Maruyama
München 19,
Landshuter Allee 25
b. Felbinger, Germany

Wohnort, auch Zustell- oder Leitpostamt

Apr. 15, 55

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L U F T P O S T
A I R M A I L

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Postkar



Prof. Norbert Wiener
Dept. of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

U.S.A.

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk oder Postschließfachnummer,
bei Untermietern auch Name des Vermieters

P. O. Drawer 2038
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
April 15, 1955

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

I want to thank you for the time you spent with me on my visit to MIT on April 1 and for the valuable help you gave me in discussing your recent solution to the multiple prediction problem. I appreciate your letting me have the galley proof of your forthcoming paper, which is enclosed, and I feel that this paper fills the up-to-now missing gap in time series analysis and communication theory.

If you need anyone to proofread the mathematics of your forthcoming book, I should like to offer my services.

Again many thanks.

Sincerely,

Enders A. Robinson

Enders A. Robinson

Enclosure

[ans 4/17/55]