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CORRESPONDENCE

Dec, 1958

N. WIENER · MC 22



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

WITH ALL GOOD WISHES FOR A
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

from
Sorab & Mehroo Patuck.
Bombay.
Dec. 1958.



JOSÉ CARLOS BERTINO

CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA ING. NAVAL (R)

To Prof of Mathematics
Mr V. Wiener. Sq.

Best wishes for Xmas and
1959 from C Bertino '23
XIII

BJ
75 Dec 1958

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

December, 1958

Dear Sir:

We, Morton Sobell's wife and mother, together with members of our committee, are personally concerned with Morton's rights and well being. But beyond that, we feel a deep responsibility to the issues involved in the case as they affect our entire country. We have long been aware of the concern of many Mexican people and officials of the Mexican government because of the abduction of our family from Mexico City.

When we learned that the United States Senate Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs was conducting an inquiry into our country's relations with the Latin American nations, we felt it our duty to call the Senate's attention to a vital aspect of our case bearing on this inquiry.

Our committee therefore proceeded with the necessary research and prepared the enclosed memorandum which we hope will not only underscore the meaning of our case, but will contribute toward a better understanding and resolution of an important national and international problem. Naturally we expect that the facts presented here will result in a further investigation of the case of Morton Sobell and of the many requests for his freedom which have been made.

We ask you to read the enclosed memorandum which our committee has prepared for submission to the Senate Subcommittee. If you feel that the points raised merit consideration, we ask that you make your views known by writing directly to the Senate Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. We would appreciate a copy of your letter if you care to make it available.

The enclosed prepared letter is for your convenience and, if you prefer to sign it, will be included among those brought to the attention of the Senate Subcommittee when we submit our memorandum.

The issues of the case have troubled our country for nine years. Our country and an innocent man can be helped by your consideration. We urge your attention.

Sincerely,
Rose Sobell
Rose Sobell

Helen Sobell
Helen Sobell

MEMORANDUM

to the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AMERICAN REPUBLICS AFFAIRS

Foreign Relations Committee

United States Senate

Washington, D.C.

Submitted in behalf of:

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York City 10, N.Y.

INTRODUCTION

This statement is submitted in behalf of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. The concern evidenced herein stems from the interest we have as Americans in the development and securing of good relations with our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere, as well as our particular interest in seeking justice in the case of Morton Sobell.

These dual interests are closely interrelated. At the core of the problem of friendly relations between countries is the mutual respect and observance of territorial sovereignty. We hope to show that the practice of international kidnapping of a person from the territory of a Latin American country so as to effectuate his return to the United States is a naked violation of the principle of territorial sovereignty and a source of suspicion and distrust between nations. In spite of frequent official pronouncements disclaiming and criticizing such forcible seizure, the law of the United States, established by Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436, has permitted the United States to assert jurisdiction over the person of an individual who has been kidnapped from a foreign country. Our attention is directed to this doctrine as a continuing incentive for international kidnapping and thereby an important cause for the deterioration of international relations and friendship with our neighbors. In this context the Sobell case, involving assertions of such international kidnapping with the participation of the United States government, that have never been answered on the merits, takes on importance and significance. We hope to show that this very case provides an opportunity to bring our national policy into conformity with the principle of territorial sovereignty by abolishing the Ker doctrine. To this end and with this interest the following statement is submitted.

RESPECT FOR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

One of the most significant, if not the single most important guarantee of good relations between the United States and its Latin American neighbors is the scrupulous regard and respect for national sovereignty. Only this indispensable approach, manifested in both actions and attitude, can thoroughly dispel the suspicions, fears, and often aversion to the United States that are exhibited by official and un-official reactions of Latin American countries.

Our country has long recognized the basic principle of international law of the inviolability of national sovereignty. Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State, wrote the French ministry in 1793 that:

"A sovereign according to modern international law, cannot exercise the prerogatives of sovereignty in any dominions but his own." 1

Specifically this doctrine of respect for national sovereignty has found expression in the area of unlawful intrusion upon a sovereign's territory to capture and return to the United States one accused of a violation of United States law. Mr. Moore, Secretary of State to President Madison, wrote as early as 1815:

"No principle is better established than that no government has a right to pursue offenders against its laws, or deserters from its service, into the dominions of another: that such persons can be recovered by applications only to the government within whose jurisdiction they take shelter, and in obedience to its laws and treaties applicable to such a case. A departure from this principle being a violation of sovereignty, seldom fails to produce disagreeable consequences." 2

Subsequent Secretaries of State have reiterated this principle of non-violation of national sovereignty to recapture a "fugitive." Secretary of State Buchanan in 1845 stated:

"A nation claiming a fugitive from justice cannot invade the territorial waters of another state for the purpose of arresting such fugitive." 3

And in 1881 Secretary of State Blaine wrote in respect to the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico:

"The treaty of extradition between the United States and Mexico prescribes the forms for carrying it into effect, and does not authorize either party, for any cause, to deviate from those forms, or arbitrarily abduct from the territory of one party a person charged with crime for trial within the jurisdiction of the other." 4

These pronouncements represent a recognition of the importance of respecting sovereign integrity. History reveals, though, a pattern of violations of sovereign territorial rights which have always brought as a consequence strained and tense relations between the United States and its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. We do not deal with the numerous expeditions and sorties of United States marines to the various Latin American countries including Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti and Cuba in the early twentieth century when these countries rocked with the tide of popular revolutions. Nor do we deal with the American Expeditionary force that entered Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa and remained stationed in that country from March 9, 1916 to February 6, 1917, when its final withdrawal was obtained. 5

Further, we only note in passing, the border incidents constituting violations of sovereign rights that have occurred in the past, involving military encroachments and encounters. As early as the Civil War we were made aware of the fact that respect for national sovereignty required that national boundaries be strictly recognized. Thus, when in December, 1863, an American man-of-war entered Sambro Harbor in Nova Scotia to recover the Union steamer Chesapeake, the three remaining members of the crew of the Chesapeake who were delivered over to British authorities in Halifax were subsequently released "in view of the irregularity of their seizure by a foreign man-of-war in British water." 6

Mexican-American border violations involving troops and armed might have a long and extensive history. As far back as 1888 the United States registered protests over Mexican troops passing into United States territory. 7 And five years later the protests were coming from Mexico to the United States complaining of United States troops firing on a Mexican official in Mexican territory. 8 The period 1914-1918 witnessed countless incidents of firing across the border between United States and Mexican troops. 9 Even after the Expeditionary Force had left Mexico, there were incidents involving United States troop crossings into Mexico. 10

INTERNATIONAL KIDNAPPING AND TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY

In this statement we are concerned with a separate but related aspect of the problem of recognition and respect for national sovereignty which we respectfully submit lies at the core of our relations with Latin American countries. This aspect is the unlawful and irregular kidnapping of persons in Latin American countries to obtain their return to the United States. This situation sharply raises the important issues of violation and total disregard of solemn extradition treaty obligations, violation of the internationally recognized right of asylum, and disregard for the established policies governing law enforcement and the administration of justice in the country whose sovereignty is so violated.

As already indicated, our State Department has officially stated the importance of recognizing the national sovereignty of a nation by not participating in an unlawful kidnapping of a person in such nation in defiance of its sovereignty and authority. In fact, Secretary of State Gresham characterized such activities as being "subversive of the fundamental principles of sovereignty." 11 Yet here again the history of our relations with Latin American countries reveals a not infrequent resort to kidnapping, often with all the dressings of international intrigue, that has caused resentment and tension to grow.

A. EXPERIENCES IN INTERNATIONAL KIDNAPPING

Some of the more well known of these kidnappings primarily concerning Mexico deserve mention.

In 1905 one Martinez was kidnapped from Mexican soil by one Felix and delivered to United States officials to stand trial for an offense against the laws of California. The Mexican government protested the trial and demanded Martinez's return to Mexico stating that it was obvious that his seizure was without foundation in view of the fact that the United States had extradited Felix to Mexico to stand trial for the irregular seizure.¹²

In the 1930's one Luis Lopez, then in Mexico, was forced to cross the border into Texas where he was wanted for violating the Harrison Narcotic Act. It was stated that his abduction was planned with the previous arrangement of a United States deputy marshal and a Texas constable. After the Mexican authorities requested extradition of the kidnapers, which request was denied, the Mexican Embassy strongly requested the return to Mexico of Lopez on the basis that he "was brought into American territory in a manner which constitutes an invasion of jurisdiction by American officials committed in Mexican territory." ¹³

Back in the 1890's Mexico had occasion to register an official complaint against the invasion of its territory by six armed men in pursuit of one Jesus Holguin. The Mexican minister asked the United States to issue instructions "to prevent the future repetition of acts no less disagreeable than offensive to the sovereignty of the United States of Mexico." ¹⁴

Our relations with Latin America improved greatly during the 1930's and 1940's, when the policy of "big stick" diplomacy was formally renounced. But subsequent actions, including the Sobell case, have given rise to fears in Latin America that aspects of "big stick" diplomacy were being resorted to again.

Our relations with our Canadian neighbors have not been without several incidents of irregular return of persons which has aroused ill-feeling and tension.¹⁵ The Mexican pattern is also paralleled in our relations with other Latin American countries.¹⁶ Incidents involving the inviolability of territorial sovereignty have also occurred between European countries and the United States.¹⁷

On the other hand, our government has emphatically and quite rightly protested any violation of United States territorial sovereignty for the purposes of abduction of a person, whether by an old imperial power during the period America was growing,¹⁸ by our Mexican neighbor,¹⁹ or by other countries.²⁰

B. EXTRADITION TREATIES

These incidents provide the living background to the inconsistent pattern that has emerged from the conflict between the principle of respect for territorial sovereignty and the doctrine of self-help which has allowed the United States to assert jurisdiction over a person it has kidnapped from another country. The principle of territorial sovereignty has been embodied in solemn extradition treaties and numerous statements affirming the right to asylum.

The Extradition treaty represents, in an advanced and formalized sense, the recognition by the contracting parties of the importance of abiding by certain rules and procedure to protect the territorial sovereignty and integrity of the nations involved. The extradition treaty transforms what was a matter of comity and discretion into "a matter of duty, and the measure of that duty is the treaty." 21 Extradition treaties by our country may be traced back to article 27 of the Jay treaty with Great Britain on November 19, 1794. The first treaty wholly devoted to extradition was made with France on November 9, 1843. Since then we have executed treaties with almost every nation in the Western Hemisphere. Our courts have long recognized the status of the extradition treaty as part of the supreme law of the land and that obedience to its mandate is necessary to effectuate its policy. See, for example, United States v. Rauscher, 119 U.S.407; United States v. Hülligan, 74 F2d 220, 221 (CA 2); Dominguez v. State, 234 S.W. 79 (Ct. of Crim. Appeals of Texas).

If the practice followed the admitted principle so that any violation of territorial sovereignty was promptly and effectively thwarted by refusing to recognize the jurisdiction of the offending nation that had participated in the international kidnapping over the kidnapped person, the problem of international kidnapping would be minimized. In obtaining this result, the right of sovereignty is conserved by precisely determining the only conditions and limitations under which the fugitive shall be delivered up and by which a nation shall obtain valid jurisdiction over the person.²² Most important to our present consideration, it would wipe away an area of distrust and tension by taking the profit out of the state supported international kidnapping by forbidding the kidnapping nation from asserting jurisdiction over the kidnapped fugitive.

C. CRITICISM OF THE DOCTRINE OF KER V. ILLINOIS

But, the anomalous situation has arisen that such international kidnapping does not deprive the nation of jurisdiction over the kidnapped fugitive. The case of Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436, involving the kidnapping of one Ker from Lima, Peru, to the United States and his trial therein for larceny, is generally regarded as

establishing the concept that irregular removal of the fugitive involving a violation of territorial sovereignty and disregard of treaty obligations does not deprive the abducting nation of jurisdiction.

This doctrine has been the subject of extended and bristling criticism. The criticism has fundamentally been directed at the result of the Ker case in the abrogation of solemn treaty commitments and equal and fair relations between nations on an international law basis. The most thorough expression of the policy behind the inviolability of territorial sovereignty which must override and set aside the Ker doctrine is presented in the "Draft Convention of Jurisdiction With Respect to Crime" prepared by the special Harvard Law School Research In International Law.²³ Both the proposed extradition provision on the lack of jurisdiction in the irregular seizure situation and the comment in support thereof eloquently present the role that such a rule would play in creating better relations between the United States and our Latin American neighbors by firmly committing ourselves to the faithful observance of international obligations. We take the liberty of quoting extensively from the Draft Convention.

"Art.16. Apprehension In Violation of International Law.

In exercising jurisdiction under this Convention, no State shall prosecute or punish any person who has been brought within its territory or a place subject to its authority by recourse to measures in violation of international law or international convention without first obtaining the consent of the State or States whose rights have been violated by such measures."

COMMENT

(1) "...The principle...is in part a restatement of existing practice and in part a reconciliation of conflict between contemporary doctrines. It is believed that its inclusion in a comprehensive convention in the subject of international penal competence is indicated by the most persuasive considerations of policy.

"It is everywhere agreed, of course, that 'recourse to measures in violation of international law or international convention' in obtaining custody of a person charged with crime entails an international responsibility which must be discharged by the release or restoration of the person taken, indemnification of the injured State, or otherwise. It is not everywhere agreed that there may be no prosecution or punishment in reliance upon custody thus obtained 'without first obtaining the consent of the State or States whose rights have been violated by such measures.' Thus the present article assures an additional and highly desirable sanction for international law in the matter of recovery of fugitives from criminal justice. It removes much of the incentive to such irregular or illegal recoveries as have been the source of international friction in the past. [c.o.] It provides an added incentive for recourse to regular methods in securing custody of fugitives. And if, peradventure, the custody of a fugitive has been obtained by unlawful methods, the present article indicates an appropriate

procedure for correcting what has been done and removing the bar to prosecution and punishment. The desirability of such a provision in a convention which embodies a comprehensive statement of the broad penal competence supported by contemporary practice would seem to require no emphasis." 623-24 (4) "It will be seen that the practical effect of the Anglo-American rule...is that the national law lends no support whatever to the observance of admitted international obligations. On the contrary, it takes advantage of an admitted violation of international obligation to proceed with the prosecution and punishment of a person of whom custody has been illegally obtained." 630

The outstanding international law authorities have joined in the criticism by appealing to the overriding principles of international law and justice. Professor Edwin D. Dickinson has stated:

"If the person or thing which is the subject of controversy has been brought within reach of the court's process by a breach of treaty or international law, the court should approve no arbitrary or face-saving distinctions. The court is an arm of the nation and its jurisdiction can rise no higher, by virtue of process served within the territory, than the jurisdiction of the nation which it represents. If there was no jurisdiction in the nation to make the original seizure or arrest, there should be no jurisdiction in the court to subject to the nation's law. In terms of American precedents, this means that the underlying principle of United States v. Rauscher is correct and that the distinction attempted in Ker v. Illinois is arbitrary, unsound, and should be repudiated;..." 24

It may be noted that the element of urgency that may sometimes be involved in this area can never serve as a bona fide reason for blatantly violating the territorial sovereignty of another nation. The principle violated is of such importance, particularly in securing good relations between the United States and its neighbors, that it overrides other considerations. Further, as a practical matter, provisional detentiom "in urgent cases" is often supplied by the extradition treaty provided that "the provisional arrest shall be made according to the rules established by the laws of the country of which extradition is requested." 25

The Ker policy reflects a political legacy and diplomatic approach of the United States government which is most harmful, which has become outdated, which has been previously renounced, and which should be abandoned.

D. THE SOBELL CASE

As we have pointed out in the introduction our interest in this matter stems, in part, from the role that we believe self-help or international kidnapping played in the trial of Morton Sobell. It has been and is the contention of Morton Sobell that the United States was a party to and participated in his unlawful seizure from Mexican territory and his subsequent removal to and prosecution in the United States. It has further been, and is, his contention that the Mexican Government never consented to or participated in the abduction and, in fact, agents of the United States were informed of Mexico's objections to the invasion of its sovereignty. Further, it is contended that the irregular return was a clear violation of the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico. 26

The abduction was squarely raised by Sobell in an application in the nature of habeas corpus (technically an application under Title 28 United States Code Section 2255). To our consternation and misgiving, the government never squarely answered these contentions on the merits. Rather, it rested on the criticized doctrine of the Ker case. Thus, the Sobell case presents a full-blown example of the type of situation that has and continues to cause suspicion and distrust of the United States. One may well ask why has the United States insisted on resting on the dry technical basis of the Ker case rather than fulfilling its duty to conform to international law and treaty obligations. As long as the United States insists on applying the Ker case, at the price of the territorial sovereignty of sister nations and in abrogation of extradition treaties, the suspicion persists that international kidnapping is indeed utilized by our country. In fact, the circumstances surrounding Sobell's return to the United States have aroused much feeling in Mexico. An official inquiry was made. Various newspaper articles appeared castigating the United States for the abduction and refusal to meet Sobell's charges. Protests have been registered by prominent Mexicans. Clearly, all these factors operate to the injury of the United States' name and interests in Mexico and all of Latin America.

The Sobell case provided and provides a dramatic vehicle for an affirmative declaration by our country that we will not tolerate the unlawfulness of international kidnapping, that the territorial sovereignty of our neighbors will not be violated and that treaty obligations are to be scrupulously observed. Such an affirmation of fundamental principles could have been readily achieved by accepting the principle that international kidnapping of an individual in violation of international law and in disregard of treaty obligations does not vest jurisdiction in the United States over the abducted person. Accepting that principle, the United States could have then preserved its jurisdiction by meeting the issues on the merits, particularly whether agents or representatives of the United States participated in the abduction.

The Sobell case would provide a uniquely opportune occasion for our adoption of the above fundamental principles. The very publicity given to this case, the partisanship which it roused in a period of

great emotionalism, and the international support that Morton Sobell has received--all have kept this case in the spotlight. By identifying our country with the principles of territorial sovereignty and respect for treaty obligations, we assert the primacy of these elements which are indispensable for a successful good neighbor policy over all other considerations.

Finally, until we have proved by deeds that the sovereignty of our Latin American neighbors cannot be violated even when we deem the individual sufficiently "important" to warrant his abduction we have not accorded the Latin American nations the respect for their territorial sovereignty which is the rock-bottom guarantee for the development of friendly relations between nations. Those who have been actively engaged in securing justice for Morton Sobell present his case as a striking example of the invasion of the territorial sovereignty of Mexico and a golden opportunity to destroy the ill-feeling toward our country exhibited in Latin America by using his case to repudiate the doctrine of Ker v. Illinois and firmly commit the United States to the faithful observance of sovereignty and treaty obligations.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we respectfully request the Senate Committee to direct a part of its deliberations and investigations to the effect that the doctrine of the Ker case, permitting the assertion of jurisdiction over the person of a fugitive who has been kidnapped from another country, has had upon our relations with Latin American countries. We do not intend or imply that this Committee should review the Sobell case or make any findings thereon which is strictly the function of our Judiciary. Rather, we do urge that the paramount issues of foreign policy and international relations be used as a yardstick in determining whether the Ker doctrine has been detrimental to the best interests of the United States, as we believe it has. The question of corrective legislation with respect to the Ker doctrine is a paramount issue. In coming to grips with this issue, the Committee should judge both the protests that have been raised concerning the circumstances surrounding Morton Sobell's return to the United States and the benefits to be obtained by rectifying, by legislation or other authorized means, the violation of territorial sovereignty that occurred. These benefits go straight to the heart of our relations with our Latin American neighbors. In the diligent discharge of the obligation to our country and to its position as a moral and political leader in the world, we dare not disregard these benefits.

FOOTNOTES

1. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, to M. Ternant, French Minister, May 15, 1793; II Moore, Digest of International Law.
2. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to Mr. Anthony St. John Baker, Dec. 6, 1815, MS Notes to Foreign Legations II, 113; II Moore, Digest of International Law.
3. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 329; Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, to Mr. Weri, Sept. 27, 1845, MS Inst. Brazil, XV 119.
4. Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, to Mr. Roberts, May 3, 1881, 137 MS Dom Let 326; IV Moore, Digest of International Law.
5. See II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, pp. 289-298.
6. II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 366; see also the incident of the Confederate cruiser Florida, seized in October 1864 by the Union ship Wachusett in the port of Bahia, Brazil. Secretary of State Seward conceded the violation of Brazilian territorial waters and announced the proposed court-martial of the Wachusett personnel, dismissal of the United States consul who advised the attack, release of the parties on the Florida, and a salute to the Brazilian flag. Moore, ibid., at 367; see Dana's Wheaton, Sec. 430, note 209.
7. Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State; to Mr. Bragg, Minister to Mexico, April 26, 1888, MS Inst. Mexico, XXII .189.
8. II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 370; For. Rel. 1893, 448, 449, 450, 452, 453.
9. II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, pp. 282-289.
10. See, for example, the correspondence between Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Bonillas concerning the entrance of American forces into Mexico in 1919 to pursue the bandits of two American aviators who had landed in Mexico. Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Bonillas, Aug. 26, 1919, MS Dept of State, file 812.0144/151; Senor Bonillas to Mr. Lansing, Sept. 23, 1919, ibid., 812.0144/184.
11. Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, to Mr. Broadhead, Minister to Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1894, For. Rel. 1894, 674.
12. II Moore, Digest of International Law, at 321.
13. The Mexican Embassy to the Department of State (aide-memoire), Apr. 12, 1935, MS Dept. of State, file 211.12 Hernandez, Tomas/152; quoted in IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 224-225.

14. II Moore, Digest of International Law, 379; For.Rel.1893, 455, 456, 462, 466, 467.

15. See, for example, the answer of Secretary of State Seward to the protest of the arrest of a United States Army deserter by a United States Army officer "within unquestioned Canadian territories of Great Britain." The Secretary of State admitted the violation of sovereignty and informed the British Government that the officer making the arrest would be discharged from the service and the captured deserter would be discharged from his enlistment. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, April 15, 1863, 60 MS Dom. Let. 231.

In Oct.1872, Britain protested the seizure and abduction of a United States citizen in Ontario, Canada. When the protest was received "immediate steps were at once taken to have him returned to the authorities and jurisdiction of Canada." I Moore, Extradition, Sec. 190, pp. 283-284.

16. See, for example:

a. Panama: In 1915 one Bermudez was seized in Panama by United States Canal Zone police and brought to United States to stand trial. The Panama Government demanded his return and the United States acceded to the demand as a matter of comity. II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, 311-312.

In 1933 the American-Panamanian Claims Comm. allowed a claim against the United States when Guillermo Colunje was induced by a Canal Zone detective to leave Panama and come into the Canal Zone where he was immediately arrested and detained. The case was subsequently noll prossed. II Hackworth, Ibid., 313.

b. Brazil: Seizure of Confederate ship and crew by Union cruiser in the port of Bahia, Brazil in October 1864. II Moore, Digest of International Law, 367.

c. Peru: Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436.

17. See, for example:

a. Spain: When it was alleged that an Algerian sloop was captured by the United States off the coast of Spain, Secretary of State Monroe, in response to protest, wrote to the Spanish ministry that if the jurisdiction of Spain had been infringed, the brig would no longer be detained. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State to the Chev. de Onis, Span. Min., Feb. 7, 1816, MS, Notes to For. Leg. II, 128.

b. Great Britain: England, in 1891, refused the request of Secretary of State Blaine, to arrest a person who had escaped from jail at Constantinople and who was then supposed to be on his way from New York to England. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 280.

In 1894 the English authorities refused to allow a detective who had a United States Department of State arrest warrant for a person accused of violating the laws of New York to board a ship of the Hamburg-American Line. The boat was to touch Southampton. IV Moore, Ibid., 284.

18. See the case of Juan Garcia, a political refugee from Spanish Cuba who had escaped to New Orleans. In 1849 it was reported that he was kidnapped from New Orleans, by order of the Spanish or Cuban government and returned to Havana. Secretary of State Clayton informed the American Consul in Havana to investigate and if the story was verified that "the Spanish authorities ... had been concerned in so gross an outrage upon the sovereignty of the United States to demand ... the prompt surrender of the person in question, in order that he might be sent back to New Orleans, as well as the punishment of every individual concerned in the crime...." IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 329.

19. See, for example:

In 1911 two Americans, Converse and Blatt, were kidnapped on American territory, by Mexicans including soldiers and brought into Mexico to be held on a charge of sedition. The Department of State addressed a note to Mexico that if the facts as stated were established "The United States Government would be obliged to request that they be immediately returned" and if they had actually committed an extraditable offense "the Mexican Government would naturally possess the right to institute, in accordance with the treaty, regular proceedings for their return to Mexico and trial and punishment." II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, 309-310.

In 1886 one Arresures was arrested in Eagle Pass, Texas, without authority of law, by three Texas sheriffs, on an invalid extradition order. He was taken into Mexico and left with a Mexican police officer, Mondragon. The day after his kidnapping the United States consul asked for his release, without success. The next day Arresures was killed by members of Mandragon's force. Secretary of State Bayard, thereafter, wrote:

"... the fact that he was, at the time of his arrest and abduction, residing on the soil of the United States, would entitle this Government to call upon Mexico for redress. Had the case been presented to this Department in time, it is not doubted that Mexico would have admitted the right of this Government to ask for the prisoner's return; and as that has become impossible, it may be reasonably expected that she will not now deny the only reparation that may be made."

"It is no palliation of Mondragon's guilt that his co-conspirators in the abduction were officials of Texas, who wrongfully used the process of that State to effect the abduction."

Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Mr. Manning, Min. of Mexico, Feb. 26, 1887, MS Inst Mexico XXI 646.

20. See, for example:

a. Canada: The case of Laford who was returned to Illinois when it was revealed that he had been seized in that State and sent to Canada to stand trial without a warrant. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 224.

The case of Peter Martin, a United States citizen, who had been convicted of various offenses in Laketon, British Columbia. He was being transported through Alaska to a jail in Victoria, B.C. when he assaulted one of his guards. Secretary of State Fish stated that Martin could not be tried for the assault since it was committed on United States territory. Further, if the guards actually passed over United States territory while transporting Martin "they committed, in so doing, a violation of the sovereignty of the United States, which rendered his further detention unjustifiable." II Moore, Digest of International Law, 371.

b. Switzerland: See the case of Constance Madeleine His, an American citizen, who was abducted from New York to Switzerland by her Swiss father. The United States protested the abduction and requested the child's return. Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1894, pp. 648-650.

21. Foreign Relations, 1890, pp. 560, 564.
22. See, II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 757.
23. Printed in 29 Amer. J. of Int'l. Law Supp. (Sec. 2) (July 1935).
24. Dickinson, "Jurisdiction Following Seizure Or Arrest In Violation of International Law," 28 Amer. J. of Int'l. Law 231 (1934).
25. See: Article VII Central American Extradition Convention, 68 Bul. Pan. Amer. Union 416, 420 (June 1934).
26. Treaty on Extradition between the United States and Mexico, signed Feb. 22, 1899, 31 Stat. 1818.

Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs
Senate Foreign Relations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has sent me a copy of its memorandum addressed to your inquiry into relations with Latin American countries. I have read the memorandum and my conclusion is that it would be in the public interest for you to give careful consideration to the points which are raised.

Yours truly,

(name)

(address)

(city and state)

(date)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS

EMERSON HALL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

December 1, 1958

Dear Norbert:

That is wonderful news about Random House and I think it is even better than Doubleday, for Random House has a more distinguished reputation. It was good of you to write.

Evey joins in greetings to you both.

Sincerely,



[Riesman]

DR:sv

GEORGE SELDES

R. D. 1, WINDSOR, VERMONT

Dec 1 1958

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Several years ago I sent Einstein 8 pages of quotations from his works with a request that he conform and correct them. He not only did so but wrote me several letters on the subject of right and wrong quotations.

Since then, however, I have added several of Einsteins, including one I got from an article by Leonard Engel in Harpers, Dec. 1955. However, I have received a note from a friend saying:

" 'I cannot believe that God would choose to play dice with the world . . . Raffiniert is der Herr Gott, aber boshaft ist Er nicht'. Quoted several times (and several years before Engel) by Norbert Wiener, in Cybernetics (also giving English translation)."

Since I do not know one word of mathematics I read Cybernetics this week, skipping the pages of mathematics, but I could not find the quotation. I would be grateful to you if you would tell me where you first used this quotations. It is for the book, which is described in the Nation adv. which I enclose. Cordially yours

[and 12/17/58]

George Seldes

What Ever Happened To George Seldes?

The question is asked frequently. We thought therefore that readers of *The Nation* might be interested in the following editorial comment which appeared recently in *The Independent*:

Most readers of *The Independent* need no introduction to George Seldes. His semi-retirement from the crusading scene has been one of American journalism's major losses.

Recently in the meeting room of the Newspaper Guild, an old-timer was discussing with regret Seldes' absence from the scene. "He tried very hard to improve the standards of daily newspapers," the veteran newsman said. "He didn't succeed, but he never stopped trying to make a lady of the whore."

And although this has little to do with the project at hand, we know that George Seldes reads *The Independent* and that he will be interested in knowing that he is still missed on the newspaper scene.

The Project At Hand . . .

Some twenty-four years ago, Seldes was completing a manuscript which dealt with freedom of the press. He wanted to embellish each chapter with an appropriate quotation on liberty in general and journalism in particular.

Milton's *Areopagitica* and John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty* were conventional but indispensable.

Could he trust his memory for the correct wording or punctuation of "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties?" Obviously not.

He turned to Bartlett's Quotations. And then a whole new world opened. There was no mention of John Stuart Mill, and the *Areopagitica* quotation by Milton was also missing.

Wrote Seldes later: It was difficult at first to accept a suspicion of censorship or favoritism or undue 'editing' of the great quotations.

"There was certainly plenty of poetry by Milton. And the other major poets including Shelley and Byron and Lowell and even Browning and Tennyson and Coleridge and Wordsworth. But these men were not ivory tower dwellers—they were men concerned with their times, concerned with life and liberty and the freedom of the individual and of the world. There was no mention whatever of their concern in Bartlett."

Missing was all mention of Tom Paine.

Missing too was Lincoln's "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it."

It became apparent on further careful study that Bartlett was peculiarly lacking on the subjects of liberty, freedom, democracy, non-conformity, and the rights and dignity of man.

This was the beginning of Seldes' own research in quotations.

As he compiled his own collection, Seldes contacted people still living to verify the quotations attributed to them.

Einstein, for instance, killed as untrue, the statement widely attributed to him as his definition of the theory of relativity: "There is no hitching post in the universe."

Seldes hunted down the facts regarding classical quotes. For instance, he found the true source of the quote often wrongly attributed to George Washington that "The Gov-

ernment of the United States is not in any sense founded upon the Christian religion."

—And after twenty years . . .

—George Seldes had accumulated a tremendous collection of the great quotations on liberty and democracy. He had enough of them to fill a 1,600 page anthology—and not one of the quotations is in Bartlett!

Commercial publishers, faced with high costs and low profits, considered the book, praised the book, and returned it with regrets. Foundations examined it, were most enthusiastic about it, but explained that to publish a book containing great ideas which are considered controversial might endanger their tax-free status!

It became apparent that no commercial publisher would be found.

It would be nice to report that we decided to publish the book. The only thing lacking in this happy ending is the nearly \$20,000 needed to launch it.

The manuscript dedicated to "the illimitable freedom of the human mind" seemed destined for dust in the drawer.

Enter Irving Caesar . . .

Irving Caesar is a creative and dynamic individual who doesn't like to take "no" for an answer. He knew about the Seldes book and believed as your editor does, that it should be in print, that it is important that it be in print and in libraries where scholars could draw upon the great liberal thoughts of the great men.

Caesar is a life-long pacifist who was schooled at a Quaker Institute and who served under Louis Lochner on the Ford Peace Ship.

His fame, of course, has come to him as a composer and author of songs. These include *Tea For Two* (the most widely played song in the world today), *Just A Gigolo*, *Swanee*, *I Want To Be Happy*, and the *Sing A Song of Friendship* and *Sing A Song of Safety* series.

This month, determination overcame "good business sense" and Caesar-Stuart was formed to publish the Seldes book.

In order to successfully publish "The Great Quotations" (which will be published in two volumes of 1,000 and 1,200 pages and will retail for \$15), a campaign is being started to secure one hundred patrons for the book.

One hundred will be asked to provide \$100 each for which they will receive ten copies of the book. One copy will be personally autographed by Seldes and will in effect be part of a limited edition since Seldes has agreed not to autograph any copies beyond these one hundred. The other nine copies would make welcome gifts for schools, libraries, professional people and scholars.

There are among *The Independent's* readers many persons (labor leaders, corporation executives, etc.) who could, if they would provide \$100 for this project. We believe that placing a book like this in thousands of hands is a serious and important undertaking whose effect will be felt for years and years to come.

If you are one of those who wish to participate, make your check payable to Caesar-Stuart and send it either to

LYLE STUART
225 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

— or —

IRVING CAESAR
1619 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

December 1, 1958

Mr. Jason Epstein
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Epstein:

Professor Wiener has been spending the Thanksgiving vacation in Chicago, but plans to return to Boston this afternoon. I know that he would be happy to meet with you on Wednesday afternoon, December 3rd at 3 o'clock. His office number is 2-276, and telephone extension at M.I.T. is 198.

Sincerely,

Margaret M. Kruger (Mrs.)
Secretary to
Professor Wiener

John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
Publishers of Books

440 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

December 2, 1958

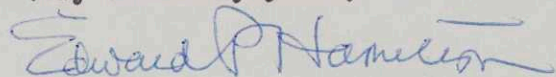
Dr. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

We were happy to publish on November 28th, in association with the Technology Press, the first of the Technology Press Research Monographs, "Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory," under your authorship. We are confident that it will be very well received as were your earlier books, "Cybernetics" and "Extrapolation, Interpolation and Smoothing of Stationary Time Series," which we had the privilege of publishing.

Author's copies of the monograph have gone forward to you and we hope you will be pleased with the physical appearance of the book, as we are.

Very sincerely yours,



EPH/FP

December 2, 1958

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

The enclosed article has been prepared as an augmentation of Professor C. H. Waddington's article, "Scientific and Technical Cooperation: a Key to Mutual Trust," in the June, 1958, issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

Prior to publication, copies of the manuscript are being sent to Professor Waddington and a few other persons who, I believe, have a special interest in the topic covered. The purpose of this is to obtain an evaluation which will allow me to remedy defects.

I confess that, in asking such critical advice, I am asking a great deal. And yet, at the same time, I feel the proposal for widespread use of science volunteers has enough merit to win the generosity of a response. I assure you I need and will deeply appreciate your comments.

Sincerely,

Arnold B. Larson
Arnold B. Larson

abl/mae

ARNOLD B. LARSON
1657½ Golden Gate Avenue
Los Angeles 26, California

[and 12/12/58]

3. 1 2 3
- 5 6 7 8 9 10

RD/7433

DIOGÈNE

Revue Internationale des Sciences Humaines

Paris, December 3, 1958

Le Rédacteur en chef

Mr. Norbert Wiener
Professor of Mathematics at
the Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener,

You are one of the first scholars whose collaboration we solicited in 1951, at the time when Diogenes was launched. Since then, the review has taken some extension and five parallel editions are now published simultaneously in Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish. Among those who have already sent us contributions are namely: Raymond Aron, Pierre Auger, Kenneth Boulding, Kenneth Burke, D.W. Brogan, Gordon Childe, Colin Clark, Mircea Eliade, Etiemble, Heinrich Fichtenau, Daryll Forde, Jean Fourastié, Gilberto Freyre, Carl J. Friedrich, Karl von Frisch, J.B.S. Haldane, Robert Heine-Geldern, Karl Jaspers, Alexandre Koyré, François Le Lionnais, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Robert H. Lowie, Dwight Macdonald, Henry Margenau, Lewis Mumford, Gilbert Murray, John U. Nef, François Perroux, A.C. Pigou, Jacques Rueff, Alfred Sauvy, Arnold J. Toynbee, etc.

The plan of the review is to demonstrate to a cultivated but non specialised public how the analysis of a concrete question may throw unexpected light on more general problems. Pure erudition will then, necessarily, lead to considerations of a greater range. Our purpose is to present regularly the new methods, the last discoveries and also the problems and the difficulties of modern science and to establish a link between the different scholars dealing with humanistic studies. The interest of such a publication is obvious, but its success depends for a large part on help provided by researchers and scholars throughout the world. I am therefore asking once again for your help.

.../


Norbert Wiener
RD/7433

2.

We would like to publish in Diogenes an article on cybernetics, showing for instance the impact of that new science on social life, and I wonder if you would accept to send us a paper on that subject or on any other theme connected with your own present field of researches. It would be a great honour for us to publish in our pages an article signed by you.

The success of our periodical depends largely upon those who, like yourself, are its most logical collaborators. I do hope that Diogenes will have the benefit of your cooperation.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. Caillois", followed by a horizontal flourish line.

Roger Caillois.

P-S: I am sending to you, by equal post, some of Diogenes recent issues.

[ans 1/9/59]

DI O G E N E S

- 1) Articles for Diogenes cannot, except in rare cases, exceed 25 pages typed in double spacing.
- 2) A fee of 150 dollars has been foreseen for your contribution.

3/12/58

Dear Irene

I am here as visiting professor for the year and am
having an interesting time in this liberal-arts university
I am taking a class in Calculus & analytic geometry & they
use as a text book that of G. B. Thomas, associate prof at M.I.T.
Presumably this book is used at M.I.T. & they must like it. I am
not very familiar with American books on the calculus & I
find Thomas thorough & unsatisfactory.

The junior year course starts with chapters on transcendental functions
& includes his derivation of $\ln x$ - page 289 - awful for students to have to
consider $\pm dx$ etc. to learn logs & exponentials better. Then in Chapter 9 -
why so much emphasis on the hyperbolic functions, Chapter 10 - a hodge-podge
of a few tricks in integration. Most people would give at an early
stage the method of integration by parts. Then he uses vectors to prove
simple things in analytic geometry & artificial & complicated vector ideas.

Probably M.I.T. could state a case for using the book - I should
be glad to hear it.

Best wishes

E. J. Madell

P. S. I believe many years ago, many people tried to do
everything of quaternions. There seems to be a similar
craze for vectors when nothing is gained by it & much is lost.

Send copy of new book.

December 3, 1958

Organizing Committee for the
Swiss Educational Tour for Automation
and Operations Research to the U.S.A.
c/o The American Express Co., Inc.
Bahnhofstr. 20
Zurich 1, Switzerland

Gentlemen:

As far as I know at present the date you suggest of Friday, April 10, 1959, is alright with me. I shall reserve this date for you but it is a little too far ahead to be sure that unforeseen contingencies will not come up at that time. Certainly I shall do my best to meet with you at that time.

Sincerely,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mmk

December 3, 1959

Mr. Marvin Schwartz
264 Morton Avenue
Albany 2, New York

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

Let me apologize for the delay in answering your letter. Professor Wiener has just had an opportunity to look at your article. He asked me to tell you that your ideas are quite valid, but that they have already been expressed in his book, Cybernetics.

I am enclosing your copy of the article for your retention.

Sincerely,

Margaret Kruger (Mrs.)
Secretary to
Professor Wiener

:mmk

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

NATHANIEL H. FRANK
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

December 4, 1958

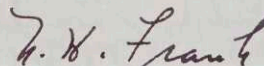
Mrs. Margaret M. Kruger
Secretary to Prof. Wiener
Room 2-276
M.I.T.

Dear Mrs. Kruger:

I have perused the letter from Mr. Samuel Fane which you sent me on December 2nd. It is clear from even a quick reading that it would take considerable time and effort, and in fact, probably a personal conversation with Mr. Fane to reach a considered opinion as to whether or not there is any conceivable merit in his ideas. Superficially, one can say that it looks far from promising.

In view of this, I feel it would be unwise for me to transmit it to any of my colleagues and thus maneuver them into a difficult position. Accordingly, I am returning the letter to you.

Sincerely,



N. H. Frank

NHF:ejr

Enclosure

December 4, 1968

Mr. Pyke Johnson, Jr.
Doubleday and Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have delayed answering your letter for some weeks because it posed me certain problems which I could not settle in my own mind offhand. Now I have come to a definite conclusion and wish to inform you of it. I have decided to abandon the proposed book on invention, of which you have a first draft manuscript and to return you as I do herewith the advance of 500 dollars which you have made me.

I appreciate very much my dealings with Doubleday in the past. They were made through Mr. Jason Epstein who as you say has left your employment and is working elsewhere. Since so much of my relations with your firm in the past was conditioned by the understanding and skillful editing of Mr. Epstein, I would like to continue those personal relations with him wherever he is employed. I hope you will understand that this means no quarrel with you but merely that I do not wish to leave good relations where I have them. When you cancel the contract I am expecting that you will return the manuscript forthwith.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mmk
Enclosure



Prof Base
miss writing
Tech Press

HEADQUARTERS
Air Force Institute of Technology
Air University
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

OFFICE OF
THE COMMANDANT

DEC 5 1958

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

I wish to thank you for your letter of November 25th and for your paper "Time and the Science of Organization." I find your paper most stimulating and suggestive in its bearing on the concept of organization. We are interested in knowing of your new book Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory which we are writing for.

We are somewhat concerned over the state of your health, especially during this period of rough winter weather. Our preliminary exploratory efforts in the field of Weapon System Management have not yet reached the stage where we feel we could most benefit from your advanced and creative ideas. Perhaps toward late Spring, we might be at this stage.

It is most generous and patriotic of you to be so cooperative with us. We appreciate this very much, and we want you to know that we shall look forward to future participation with you.

Sincerely yours,

CECIL E. COMBS
Brigadier General, USAF
Commandant

[and 12/11/58]

Prof. Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts
U S A.

December 5, 1958

Dear Professor Wiener:

During my stay in MIT you told me you would like to find out whether you would get a honorarium for your book "Cybernetics and Society", published in the USSR. You wanted to know as well whether it would be possible to get it paid in Soviet currency when you came to the USSR in 1960.

In order to help you solve this problem, I sent a letter to the director of the Foreign Literature Publishing House. A few days ago I received an answer saying that in the near future he would supply you with detailed information on this subject.

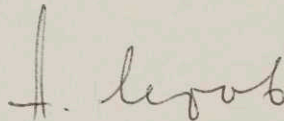
I'm glad if I could be helpful in this matter.

I hope I'll be able to meet you during your visit to the USSR.

I wish you merry Christmas and happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

A.M.Letov



December 5, 1958

Professor J. Bass
Ecole Nationale Supérieure
de L'Aéronautique
32 boulevard Victor
Paris (15), France

Dear Professor Bass:

I have just received your letter on generalized harmonic analysis. I am working on this field myself and a new book of mine entitled "Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory" has just come out with the Technology Press. It makes use of these notions. I think that the theory of the nonlinear generation of functions with continuous spectra is going to have a great future both in physics and biology.

Thank you for sending me your articles.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:rnk

December 5, 1958

Mr. Theodore Shedlovsky
The Rockefeller Institute
New York City, New York

Dear Shedlovsky:

Some years ago I remember your telling me that somebody at the Rockefeller Institute (was it Milsky?) had done work on some biological reaction taking place across a membrane or at a distance. I forget whether it had to do with genes or viruses or immunological reactions. This suggested to you that radiation might have an important part in the reaction. I presume that you meant molecular spectra. Can you dig this stuff out of your memory and give me the details as it is most important to me in my further work. A book of mine entitled "Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory" has just come out, in which I discuss nonlinear systems stimulated by random motion of the Brownian sort. In this I deal with the remarkably narrow and well-defined lines one finds in the harmonic analysis spectrum of brain waves. I have a hunch that these notions may be applicable to the study of the methods by which a capital substance contributes to its own synthesis in the matter of genes, viruses, and the like. I also think that this may give us an understanding of some of the problems of mutation. I want to discuss these ideas with you at the first possible occasion. I hope everything is going well with you as it is with us.

By the way, a novel of mine based on the Heaviside story has been accepted by Random House. My wife joins me in sending our best to you.

Sincerely yours,

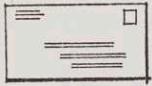
Norbert Wiener

NW:smnk

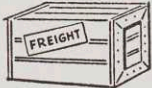
asked

[ans 12/8/59]

INDIAN ROCK FARM



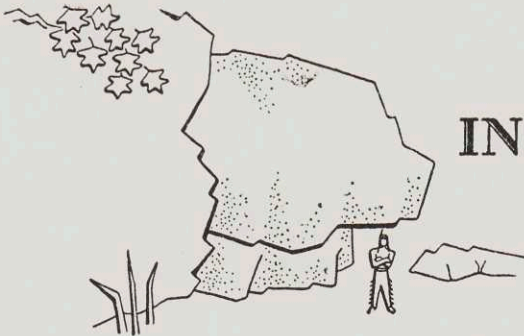
ASHLEY FALLS,
Massachusetts



CANAAN, CONN.
(Berkshire Branch,
NEW HAVEN R. R.)



SHEFFIELD, 9-8718
Massachusetts



December 6th, 1958

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Dept. of Mathematics, M. I. T.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:-

Forseeing that you might be away from Cambridge in the summer, I wrote to you on June 21st about the electroencephalograph analysis worked out with Dr. Morris Chafetz. And, sure enough, you wrote me on June 26th that you were just about to take off for a scientific meeting in Europe...."All the people in authority on the brain wave program will be there, too."

Well, sir, I hope it was a good meeting and I am sure you contributed more than your share.

Now, as a Christmas present, may I have the data, together with your comments (which I am most certainly going to need to understand it) first promised in your letter of March 13, 1958?

So you won't have to look up that letter, you said -

"Your letter of March 10th comes in at just the right time. We have a group of electroencephalograph data with medical and psychological background concerning a number of alcoholics which is being sent in for analysis in our laboratories by Dr. Morris Chafetz."

Has this analysis reached the point where you could let me know the results?

Yours sincerely,

Gelston Hardy
Gelston Hardy

[and 12/10/58]

C. E. PERSONS
26731 TAAFFE AVENUE
LOS ALTOS, CALIFORNIA

Dec. 6, 1958

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

Dear Doctor Wiener:-

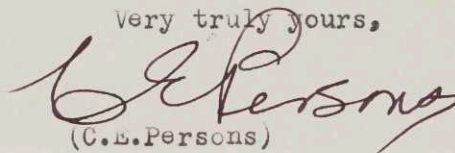
On page 49 of the paper-back edition of
"The Human Use of Human Beings", I read,

"When, in the American Revolution, orders already drawn up had failed, through carelessness, to go from England commanding a British army to march down from Canada to meet another British army marching up from New York at Saratoga, Burgoyne's forces met a catastrophic defeat" and so on.

Isn't this exactly the reverse of what happened? I was taught that Burgoyne personally got permission from George III, went to Quebec, took command of his force, and got it as far as Saratoga. Meanwhile, orders supposedly sent to General Howe in New York were not sent, and he wandered off down toward Philadelphia. He never did march toward Saratoga.

Or do I misread your copy?

Very truly yours,


(C. E. Persons)

[ans 1/15/59]

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

The Moore School of Electrical Engineering

December 6, 1958

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

At a recent meeting of the steering committee of the Professional Group on Automatic Control, Institute of Radio Engineers-Philadelphia Chapter, I was asked to correspond with you regarding your possible appearance before the Philadelphia Chapter IRE to speak on some aspect of Cybernetics on March 11, 1959.

A great deal of interest has developed in this field inspired by your wonderful ideas and brilliant thinking on this subject appearing in your several publications. We think therefore that many scientific people in our area would be delighted to have the opportunity of hearing you speak and seeing you in person. We hope that you will accept our invitation to speak. Naturally all expenses incurred by you in this connection will be paid by the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Should the above date be unsuitable perhaps another date could be arranged which would be mutually convenient and allow us time for proper publicity.

Dr. Y.H. Ku sends his warmest regards.

Very truly yours,

Alfred A. Wolf
(Dr.) Alfred A. Wolf

AAW/egw
cc. Paul Lathrop
Y.H. Ku
J.G. Brainerd

[ans 1/9/59]

HANS BEHRENDT, M.D.
1175 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.
—
ATWATER 9-4956

December 8, 1958

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

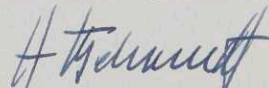
Dear Professor Wiener:

Enclosed herewith please find proofs of your lecture given before the Rudolf Virchow Society. I have to ask your forgiveness for some unfortunate lapse that has occurred. As it turned out our editor had made some minor changes in the original text before she had it retyped in double space. In the hustle of getting the material to the printer in Switzerland, it was omitted to submit these changes to you for approval.

Under these circumstances you should consider the proof as taking the place of the retyped manuscript and may feel free to make as many changes as you wish, regardless of how much reprinting may be required. I sincerely hope that in this way we can make good for the omitted submission of the few changes. If you wish I will also send you the page proof as soon as I receive it.

Thanking you again for your kind cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,



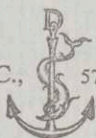
H. Behrendt, M.D.

(for the Publication Committee)

HB:ma
enclosure

[ans 12/16/58]

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22



MURRAY HILL 8-5300

December 8, 1958

Mr. Norbert Wiener
Dept. of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

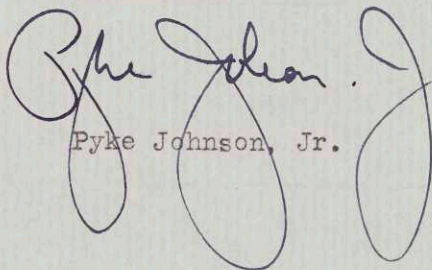
Dear Mr. Wiener:

Naturally I am sorry that you desire to cancel the contract for your proposed book on inventions. However, I know and respect the closeness of your relationship to Jason, and I have no desire to interfere.

I am returning under separate cover the manuscript of the book together with the manuscript of "A Sensitive Devil," which I also found in the files.

Would you please return the contract to me?

Sincerely,



Pyke Johnson, Jr.

PJ kd

[and 12/11/58]

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

December 8, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Cambridge 39, Mass.

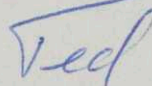
Dear Norbert:

The work you refer to was done here by Rothen. I have just spoken to him and asked him to write to you directly as to details, etc. Do you have any plans for visiting New York soon? If you do, it would be interesting to discuss Rothen's work in his laboratory as well as your ideas.

I am glad to hear that you have finally gotten around to the, "Heavyside Story." I am looking forward to seeing it.

Bea joins me in warm greetings to both of you.

Yours cordially,



T. Shedlovsky

TS:lh

[ans 1/19/59]

December 8, 1958

Mr. Henry B. Stanton, Head
College Department
Ginn and Company
Statler Building
Boston 17, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Stanton:

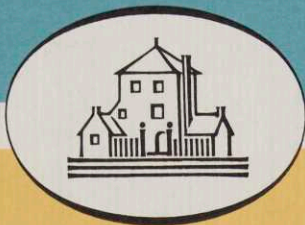
Many thanks for your letter of November 25. The book which you mention has just come out with Wiley and the Technology Press. I am very much complimented by your interest in what I have done, but I don't think it would have been your cut of meat. You see, while it is being considered for use in a textbook for graduate courses, it is primarily addressed to very advanced students and doesn't fit in with the usual textbook tradition. As a Technology Press book, I think it is just where it belongs with an outfit which is naturally prepared to handle books outside the usual textbook pattern. Whereas it would probably prove to have been a bit of a headache for you.

Once again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:nmk



RANDOM HOUSE INC.

457 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. TELEPHONE PLaza 1-2600

RANDOM HOUSE BOOKS · THE MODERN LIBRARY · LANDMARK BOOKS
LEGACY BOOKS · ALLABOUT BOOKS · THE AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY

December 9, 1958

Prof. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Norbert:

It was a pleasure to see you in Cambridge last week and I am very eager to hear the outcome of your note to Doubleday. I don't think you should have any trouble. In the meantime I discover that I took away with me, by mistake, the first two pages of your manuscript and I am returning them herewith. I should have said in Cambridge that the "obituary notices" are not convincingly done, as I think you will agree if you will just ^{compare them with} look through the Times obituary page. It is a minor matter that can easily be corrected, but the style of an obituary is very distinctive and I don't think you ^{have} caught it. A Times obituary, for example, would not say that "his death from a stroke came as a shock to his friends," nor would it say that for the last two months his health had seemed to improve. The Times is much more austere and impersonal than that.

The front page story does not come off either. As an old newspaper man you will, I am sure, notice that you have omitted your lead.

Yours as ever,


Jason Epstein

ENCs.

December 9, 1958

Mr. Jason Epstein
Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Jason:

I enjoyed your visit the other day very much and I am hard at work in the correction. I have now got James to Williams and Albright within 35 pages and I am trying to cut it still further. I still see where I can cut out a page or two, perhaps four pages, but I doubt if I can do much more without feeling that I have made the story too jerky. At the rate at which I am going I should have it at least ready for my secretary to copy by the end of the year.

There are three things I wish to tell you. The letter and the check are off to Doubleday and I have as yet received no answer. Mrs. Pupin predeceased her husband and her children are all daughters who do not bear the name of Pupin. I enclose the prospectus of another novel on the engineering world at the same period which I am discussing by Margaret Storm with the Millennium Publications, which is a firm unknown to me. It deals with Tesla who like Pupin was a Yugoslav but was a much more original intellect although a good deal of a mystic and a crank. It may be of value to Random House to know that another book on a similar theme is appearing at this time. I shall let you know as soon as I hear from Doubleday.

With best regards from house to house.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mnk
Enclosure

December 9, 1958

Mr. Samuel Fane
14 Tiverton Road
Mattapan, Massachusetts

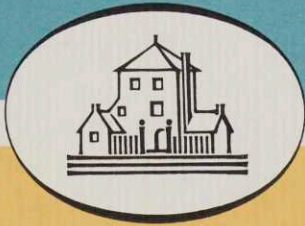
Dear Mr. Fane:

I have glanced over your manuscript and handed it to colleagues for similar examination. Superficially both they and I are rather skeptical. It would take a long and careful examination to evaluate your ideas and this at present I am too busy to give. I suggest that you send it to Professor Armand Siegel at Boston University.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mnk
Enclosure



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December 10, 1958

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

Dear Norbert:

Thanks for sending the announcement of Margaret Storm's
book.

I am glad to know that the revisions are coming along and
I look forward to a completed draft whenever you can send
it to me, but please don't rush.

Yours as ever,

Jason Epstein

JE/id

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

December 10, 1958

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Ted Shedlovsky suggested that I should write to you concerning some experimental work which you mentioned in your letter to him.

A few years ago I had the pleasure of discussing the matter with you at the Institute; since then the experimental material has enlarged and I shall try now to summarize for you as briefly as possible the essence of the work.

The experiments consist in transferring onto a solid slide a certain number of monolayers of protein or synthetic polypeptide formed at an air water interphase. Such films of protein are readily hydrolyzed by a solution of proteolytic enzymes, trypsin for instance. This is best demonstrated by treating the slide after washing off the enzyme, with a solution of specific antibodies against the protein which makes up the film. An intact film may adsorb a layer of antibodies as thick as 200 A whereas no adsorption occurs if the film has been submitted to tryptic action. Thus the enzymatic action is followed by measuring with a sensitive optical method the thickness of the adsorbed layer of antibodies. The optical method is based on the measurement of the ellipticity of polarized light reflected from a film coated slide since the ellipticity is a function of the thickness of the film.

It was found that the presence of a thin membrane of plastic material, let us say formvar, formed separately and then placed onto ~~cover~~ the protein layers did not completely prevent tryptic action from taking place when the trypsin solution was deposited on top of the Blanket.

It has been proven now that during the inactivation process, through a blanket, the protein films stay firmly anchored to the

Dr. N. Wiener

December 10, 1958

slide, but that the enzyme molecules are forced through the blanket to react at close range. If no protein layers or an insufficient number of layers are present under the blanket no trypsin molecules will diffuse through. If three double layers of bovine albumin are protected by a blanket 600 A thick no tryptic action takes place when the trypsin solution is placed on top of the blanket whereas complete inactivation of the protein layers occurs if there are nine double layers instead of three.

Now, it can be shown that the trypsin was forced through the blanket when there were 9 layers of protein underneath and not when there were only three.

The demonstration is as follows:

A blanket was deposited on a slide coated with a fatty acid anchorage and protein layers on top. The blanket was thin enough to allow the inactivation of the protein layers by the enzyme solution deposited on top of the blanket. After washing off the enzyme and dissolving the blanket, a narrow strip of Scotch tape was pressed upon the slide, which we shall call the "donor" slide. On stripping all the layers deposited on the slide, except the first layer of fatty acid, are detached and transferred onto the tape. The tape is now placed on another slide also coated with protein layers, a thin layer of veronal buffer pH 7.5 separating the Scotch tape from the slide which we shall call the "recipient" slide. After 6 minutes the tape is removed, the slide washed and treated with an antibody solution. It is found that the protein layers of the recipient slide situated under the strip have been partially inactivated; in other words, the strip had transferred to the recipient slide some trypsin molecules which were able to inactivate the protein layers. In other words, trypsin was forced through the blanket of the "donor" slide. If the "donor" slide had not been inactivated on account of too thick a blanket, for instance, no trypsin molecules could have been recovered from the strip, the "recipient" slide would not have been inactivated. The Long Range Interaction between protein films and trypsin is a function of the number of layers of protein, the larger the number of monolayers, the stronger the inactivation. We have called the process a forced diffusion. It has been possible to inactivate an assembly of 21 monolayers of bovine albumin (one double layer plus 19 up layers) through 2000 A of formvar, whereas one double layer can be completely protected with 50 A or so.

Dr. N. Wiener

December 10, 1958

The inactivation of protein layers through a blanket is very much dependent on the number of layers of fatty acid in the anchorage. The protein deposited on three layers are much less inactivated than those deposited on either 1 or 7, when the inactivation is carried out through a blanket of a given thickness. Now it can be said that these differences in rates of inactivation result from differences in rates of forced diffusion and not at all from differences in the intrinsic reactivities of the protein layers towards the enzyme.

We have performed experiments where synthetic polylysine was substituted for the protein films. The synthetic lysine polymer could readily be adsorbed on slides coated with fatty acid layers. It could be easily hydrolyzed by trypsin and trypsin would go through a blanket as thick as 200 A if polylysine was under the blanket. The d-lysine polymer is unaffected by trypsin. However, if the d-polymer is adsorbed on a slide it can be shown that trypsin will go through a blanket of formvar about 200 A thick also. In other words the Long Range Interaction which forces the trypsin molecules through the blanket does not depend on whether the interacting polymer has a dextro or a levo configuration. The only difference is that, in one case the trypsin hydrolyzes the l-polylysine after it went through the blanket and in the other case the trypsin adheres to the d-polylysine and becomes inactivated. D-polylysine is a good inhibitor for trypsin. Trypsin adheres to a layer of d-polylysine but with the use of the stripping technique it can be shown that the trypsin has been inactivated.

By using trypsin labelled with tritium it has been found possible to investigate a series of substances adsorbed on a slide on the Long Range Interaction across a blanket. The experiment was performed by stripping the slide after treatment with tritium labelled trypsin and dissolution of the blanket and then counting the strip in a flow counter. It could be observed that a thin blanket of formvar prevented the diffusion of trypsin where there was only the stearate anchorage underneath whereas a much thicker blanket was needed when a thin layer of either l- or d-polylysine was present under the blanket. Nucleic acid exhibited an interaction but much less marked than polylysine.

You have now the major facts which have emerged from this research and the question is what is the nature of the Interaction.

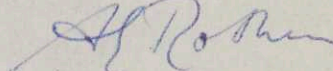
Dr. N. Wiener

December 10, 1958

There are many possible explanations none of which is entirely satisfactory to me. Each explanation covers only part of the facts and not all of them.

Hoping that these data might be of interest to you, I am

Sincerely yours,



Alexandre Rothen

AR/sr

Mrs. Max L. Veech

110 Maplefield Road, Pleasant Ridge, Michigan

December 10, 1958

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir: Re: "NON LINEAR PROBLEMS IN RANDOM THEORY"

Yesterday a newscaster on Radio Station WJR, Detroit, mentioned a book written by you and being published that day. I telephoned him following the broadcast and he was not able to tell me the name of the publisher.

I have a son, a junior at Dartmouth College, planning to follow a career in mathematical science, and I would like to purchase a copy of your book for him.

Would you be so kind as to tell me the name of the publisher, so that I can order the book.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Max L. Veech

December 10, 1958

Mr. Gelston Hardy
Indian Rock Farm
Ashley Falls, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Hardy:

While the data have come in from Morris Chafetz, we have had a change of instruments in the meanwhile and I am not quite ready to work them up. They will certainly be worked up within the next few months and then I may have something positive to say about them.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mnk

December 10, 1958

Miss Elizabeth Munger
Assistant Editor
Perspectives in Biology and Medicine
950 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Miss Munger:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter of November 7. Professor Wiener has asked me to tell you that he will be pleased to write a review of Symposium on Information Theory in Biology. He will await your sending a copy of the book.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret M. Kruger (Mrs.)
Secretary to
Professor Wiener

:MMK

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RESIDENCE BEACON 2-3041

JOSEPH WEINREBE, M. D.
90 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON 16, MASS.

December 11, 1958

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I was glad to read in the Herald of December 9th. that MIT has published your book, "Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory" which I am sure will be a great contribution to the science of mathematics and physics.

I would appreciate very much if you would autograph a copy of this valuable book and send it to my address or bill me for it before the book is mailed. I want to give it to my son-in-law, Jerome Rothstein, whom you met several years ago when he was doing research in physics at the U.S. Signal Corps Lab. at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

I am glad to inform you that Mr. Rothstein is at present the executive consultant at EG&G (Edgerton, Germershausen and Grier), where he is very happy indeed.

Very sincerely yours,
Joseph Weinrebe
Joseph Weinrebe, M.D.

JW/n

[ans 12/12/58]

December 11, 1958

General Cecil E. Combs, USAF
Commandant
Headquarters, Air Force Institute of Technology
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Dear General Combs:

Your letter of December 5th has just been received. I am very appreciative of your solicitude for my health, which is holding up surprisingly well. I appreciate your consideration and shall certainly be prepared to make arrangements to cooperate with you in the spring.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:rnk

December 11, 1958

Mr. Pyke Johnson, Jr.
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I appreciate the friendly and cooperative spirit of your letter of release. It is so understanding of you to realize the closeness of the personal relation between editor and author.

I am having my secretary search for the contract and will send it to you as soon as it is located. If there is any difficulty in finding it, I should like this letter to constitute an acknowledgement on my part of your release of me from contractual obligations covering the work that I was to do on a book on inventions as well as the option which was included in that contract on my next book.

Appreciatively yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mnk

December 11, 1958

Mr. Jason Epstein
Random House Inc.
457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Jason:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Doubleday. I am digging out my contract to return to them. The manuscripts of which Doubleday speaks have already arrived. I think that we can take it to mean that I have a release from them and we can go ahead with the new contract.

Regards,

Norbert Wiener

P.S. At the rate at which my revision is progressing, I ought to have my part of the work done by Christmas even though this will involve a considerable further job of transcription by my secretary.

NW:mmk
Enclosure

12-12-58

Dear Professor Wiener:

I am a student at the Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Administration in New York City.

During a recent discussion in an Office Management class, the topic of automation came up. Someone mentioned the word "Cybernetics" in this connection, and the professor in charge, Dr. Samuel Ranhard, elaborated on this subject of "thinking machines".

However, even the professor could not recall the precise derivation of the word "Cybernetics". Our text suggested that it came from the Greek and meant "steersman", but Dr. Ranhard objected to this etymological source. He advised the class that you had coined the word originally, and that some interested student might thus obtain the information sought from its source.

I shall be deeply grateful if you would answer this request concerning info-

information about the derivation of the word
"Cybernetics" and about its possible
applications, if any, to office work.

Please address the information
to:

BERNARD LOZEA

609 WILSON AVE.

BROOKLYN 7, N.Y.

Allow me to thank you in advance.

Gratefully yours,
Bernard Lozea

[ms 12/16/58]

PERSPECTIVES IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

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December 12, 1958

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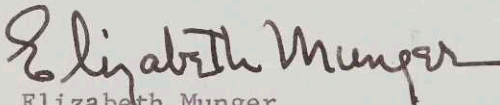
Mrs. Margaret M. Kruger
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Kruger:

We are delighted that Professor Wiener will review Symposium on Information Theory in Biology. I am sending a copy of the book today.

We suggest a length of about 450 words (one journal page) for the review, but it may be anything up to 1,000 words if Professor Wiener thinks necessary. Also, we encourage an informal, humanistic style for PERSPECTIVES. I am enclosing a set of suggestions to our authors.

Sincerely yours,


Elizabeth Munger

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ON WRITING AN ESSAY FOR
PERSPECTIVES IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

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We the editors of PERSPECTIVES believe that ideas about our field of knowledge can more often than not be expressed in language that reflects the individually personal, human qualities of thought and inquiry. Biology and medicine have alive, exciting qualities which cannot be communicated solely in terms of things and quantities.

We will not try to force a style of writing upon an author but want to let him know that he has certain freedoms of self-expression. He may write in the first-person if he wishes. He may inject humor when it is pertinent to the subject and in good taste. He may quote prose and verse.

Unless the author has an unusual flair for writing, a scientific paper should be in simple, grammatical, straightforward English. Our principal guide in editing your manuscript is the 1949 revision of A Manual of Style, published by the University of Chicago Press. If major changes are made in your manuscript, we will consult with you before it is set up in galley proof. We quote as suggestions the following passages from three authors:

Because the scientist, social or natural, prefers things to qualities, he prefers nouns to adjectives. Indeed, whenever he can, he makes qualities into things by building nouns around them. He will write Spanish-type instead of Spanish. He will write in size instead of long. He will always say of a peculiar order when he means peculiar, and of an indefinite nature when he means indefinite, and of great importance when he means important. He will encumber prepositions with nouns, apparently because this makes the preposition more substantial, less like a disembodied process. He will say in order rather than to, and by means of rather than by. Where and or with would serve, he writes in relation to. When he wants to add a phrase, he will select the relative pronoun--usually which--rather than the adjective or participle: "a subject which was popular a decade ago" rather than "a subject popular a decade ago."

The trouble with this is its density--more words, less light, and almost no movement. The ofs and the whiches have thrown our prose into a hundred-years' sleep. Here is a piece typically respectable and drowsy:

"Many biological journals, especially those which regularly publish new scientific names, now state in each issue the exact date of publication of the preceding issue. In dealing with journals which do not follow this practice, or with volumes which are issued individually, the biologist often needs to resort to indexes . . . in order to determine the actual date of publication of a particular name."

By eliminating ofs and the nouns they bring, by changing which-phrases into participles, and nouns into verbs, we can cut this passage almost to half without touching the sense:

"Many biological journals, especially those regularly publishing new scientific names, now give the date of each preceding issue. With journals not following this practice, and with some books, the biologist must turn to indexes . . . to date a particular name."

.....

We have almost forgotten that the simple English sentence, the basis of good writing, moves. It moves from subject through verb to object: "Smith laid the cornerstone on April 1." But because we must sound important, because the institution must be bigger than Smith, we write "the cornerstone was laid on April 1," and the human being vanishes from the earth. The doer and the writer both--all traces of individuality--disappear behind elongated verbs. Men don't do things, things merely are done; stones move into place, whole campuses emerge from the ground, regulations crystallize overhead. Committees always write this way--and the ecological effect on scholarly writing is deadly. "It was moved that a conference would be held," the secretary writes, to avoid pinning the rap on anybody.

Baker Sheridan. Scholarly Style or
the Lack Thereof. AAUP Bulletin
42:464-70, 1956.

Before I leave the subject of jargon, I ought to mention another variety which is unimportant from the scientific point of view but rather irritating to most readers. I have in mind the current preference for elaborate, ornate expressions in place of simple, old-fashioned words. This is the special jargon of residents and interns. Their patients no longer walk; they ambulate. They don't stand up or lie down; they assume the erect posture or the recumbent position. One resident even told us that a patient "had enjoyed a prolonged state of well being which was terminated by a sudden departure from health."

I don't know why there is such a vogue for this kind of stilted and affected language, reminiscent of the genteelisms of the Victorian era. It is analogous to officialese or federalese, as it is sometimes called; you know, the language used

in Washington, where no one would think of saying that "A comes before B," but rather that "sequencewise, the letter A customarily occupies the position immediately antecedent to the letter B."

C. Phillip Miller. On the Writing of Scientific Papers. Transactions of the Association of American Physicians 70:1, 1957.

Did you ever read a scientific paper that begins, "For no good reason at all I had a hunch that . . ." or "I was just fooling around one day when . . ."? No sir! Seldom does a trace of anything haphazard, anything human, appear in published reports of research experiments. The scientific paper will more likely begin: "In view of recent evidence concerning the Glockenspiel theory, it seemed advisable to conduct" And the report will go on to describe a carefully thought-out experiment that followed not only a logical but also a chronological order. This was done, this resulted, therefore these conclusions were suggested. Scientific tradition demands that scientific papers follow that formal progression: method first, results second, conclusion third. The rules permit no hint that, as often happens, the method was really made up as the scientist went along, or that accidental results determined the method, or that the scientist reached certain conclusions before the results were all in, or that he started out with certain conclusions, or that he started doing a different experiment.

W. Furness Thompson. Why Don't the Scientists Admit They're Human? Saturday Review pp. 44-6, September 7, 1957.

We hope that these examples may light the way to greater freedom of self-expression. An uncorseted but firm and shapely prose makes the best display of the attributes of individuality, wit, and substance.

PERSPECTIVES IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

I. *Editorial Policy*

The purpose of this journal is to communicate new ideas and to stimulate original thought in the biological and medical sciences. The journal consists of original essays, editorials, letters to the editor, and book reviews. The original essays include:

1. New hypotheses and concepts representing informed thinking (voluntary and by invitation)
2. Interpretive essays which take stock of the implications of recent and current research and indicate strategy for the future (voluntary and by invitation)
3. Autobiographical sketches (by invitation only) of leaders in biology and medicine

The "Letters to the Editor" section (voluntary only) is to serve for the brief presentation of ideas and for good-humored debate.

Acceptance of voluntary contributions will be based upon recommendations of the Editorial Board. Papers should be written with the greatest concision compatible with clarity and accuracy. The highest literary and scientific standards will be maintained, but the right of the author to individuality of style will be respected.

II. *Preparation of Manuscripts*

Manuscripts must not have been previously published and, if accepted, are not to be published elsewhere. They must be typed, double-spaced, with ample margins, on bond paper. The original and one copy must be submitted. The title must not exceed 150 characters. Footnotes are not encouraged. If necessary, they should be numbered consecutively within the text and should appear with any acknowledgments on a separate page. The use of tables and illustrations is not encouraged but will be accepted when necessary for the presentation of ideas. They should be submitted as clear, glossy photographs not larger than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches when mounted. The cost of halftones will be billed to the author. References should include, in order, author, journal abbreviation (*Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* form), volume number in Arabic numerals, page, and year. Book references should give author, title, pages, edition number, city, publisher, and year. All references should be checked with the original publications and must be arranged in sequence. In the text indicate citations to literature by numbers in parentheses. Each number in the reference is to refer to only one paper. For examples of correct style, refer to any current issue of this journal. The following type of abbreviation should be employed: gm., mg., cc., m., cm., mm., μ , $\mu\mu$, C., m.eq. When an abbreviation is peculiar to any field of biology or medicine, it should be defined by inclosing the complete word in parentheses following the first use of the abbreviation. Changes in proof which are other than minor will be billed to the author. Reprints may be ordered before publication according to a schedule of prices accompanying the galley proof of the article.

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December 12, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Wiener:

As a matter of interest to us and to those who come after us, we are building up a library of autographed copies of our publications. As each new book is brought out, we send a copy to the author, or authors, asking that it be autographed and returned to us. These volumes will form our private collection, and under no circumstances will be sold or otherwise disposed of.

Accordingly, we are mailing you a copy of *NONLINEAR PROBLEMS IN RANDOM THEORY*. Will you do us the favor of writing your name in it (preferably on the fly-leaf), and then return it to us. We shall be very proud to make this addition to our library.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,



(Miss) Theresa Saxe
Manufacturing Assistant
Production Department

TS:FD

P.S. We are enclosing stamps and label, which please use when returning the book to us.

J. W. & S, Inc.

mailed December 16, 1958

December 12, 1958

Mr. Arnold B. Larson
1657 $\frac{1}{2}$ Golden Gate Avenue
Los Angeles 26, California

Dear Mr. Larson:

I have read the enclosed article which I am returning with sympathy but not completely with conviction. Every scientist should be a volunteer, but not every volunteer can be a scientist. One of the curses of the science fiction racket of the present day is the way in which it attempts to give large numbers of people the conviction that they are doing scientific work or reading about science when they are really reading about something quite different. As a matter of fact, the internationalism of science is likely to suffer very much from the indiscriminate introduction into scientific circles of those who have not grasped the internal discipline of thought and who really dilute the atmosphere.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mnk
Enclosure

December 12, 1958

Dr. Joseph Weinrebe
90 Huntington Avenue
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Weinrebe:

Professor Wiener asked me to tell you that you may procure a copy of his latest book, Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory, from the Technology Store or the Harvard Cooperative Society. He would be pleased to autograph a copy if you would kindly send or bring one to him.

Sincerely,

Margaret Kruger (Mrs.)
Secretary to
Professor Wiener

Dec. 14, 1958

Dear Dr. Weiner:

Recently I read your autobiography and thought perhaps you could help or advise me in some way. I have a little boy who will be four years old in February who shows promise (or threat, depending on how you feel about it) of being some kind of genius. This is not only my feeling - our doctor thinks he is unique, others I have talked with say to have him tested, or

leave him alone -- he'll
develop anyway, or, in
the case of a neurologist in
New York, send him there
so they can study him -
etc, etc. - My son, Danny,
has been reading since
before he was three, and
lately he's taken a tremendous
interest in numbers - and
has been teaching himself
arithmetic in a most interesting
way. He reads anything,
spells as well as any bright
10 year old, and generally is
away beyond his years in many

3/

respects. of course, I could
go on and on — but let
me say first, he's our
second child — not an
only one. Our first is almost
8 years old, a girl, and
extremely bright, who teaches
Danny everything she learns
in her 3rd grade Glass (and
then naturally resents the fact
that he knows so much).

Now, to get to the
reason for my unburdening my-
self on you — since you
experienced much the same
kind of beginning, although
with much more competent

4
parents, perhaps you can tell
me what might be the best
procedure at this point.

I've been told by our doctor
that there's no one here in
Pittsfield, in or out of the school
system, who would know
what to do with such a child,
and certainly I don't know —
do I wait till he gets to
school, or try to teach him
at home, or maybe try not
to answer his questions? —

If I don't answer his questions
he looks words up in the dic-
tionary — and as for math,
he's sometimes ahead of me,
and I love anything to do

with figures. (In your book I seem to remember you said your arithmetic was poor - I wish I knew how you could get so far in that case!)

Please, do you have any suggestions? Are we wrong in thinking or believing that he's unusual? I'm sure many people bring you such questions, but if you can take a few minutes to answer, anything you say would be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

23 Bushey Road Sylvia Bach
Pittsfield, Mass.

[ans 2/26/59]

ALI IRTEM

P.K. 670 - Ankara

Ankara, December 14, 1958

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Professor of Mathematics
The Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.
U.S.A.

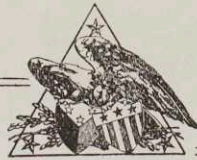
Dear Professor,

Referring to your letter of August 15, 1958
written from South Tamworth New Hampshire
and as a humble sign of my deep admiration
for your high personality and your epoch-
making works, I sent to you on occasion of New Year
a small parcel of Turkish dried fruits consisting:
raisins, figs, apricots, walnuts, fruit-sheets
and fruit-sausages.

I hope that you will kindly accept them.

yours very truly
Ali Irtem

[enc 1/15/58]



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BACOLOD CITY
RODOLFO PADRIGA — MANAGER

Faraon Institute
Fabrica, Negros Occidental,
Philippine Islands
December 15, 1958

DR. NORBERT WIENER
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

S i r :

I am a teacher of mathematics in a barrio high school. I studied Mathematics from the grade school up to college. Now I am teaching it and for the first time in my life some inconsistencies in arithmetic are troubling me. I tried to find the answers to my problems by digging all what I know about mathematics and by asking some mathematicians of note in our country but to no avail. I cannot comprehend or understand some of the explanations of my friends. Oftentimes, they just say its like that and I have just to follow and that is that. So, here I am presenting it to you with the hope that you can enlightened me on these matters.

My problems are: If we multiply a number by itself, the answer is greater or bigger than the original number. Example: $5 \times 5 = 25$ or $11 \times 11 = 121$. Here you will plainly see that squaring the number makes the answer very much bigger than the original number. Here we all presume that when a number is multiplied by itself, the answer is naturally bigger than the original number.

The real problem now comes to the fractions. For instance you multiply by itself: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$. Here you will notice that when you square $\frac{1}{2}$, the result is lesser than the original number; much more if you square a fraction with a bigger denominator, the resulting answer will be very, very much lesser. Why this is so, is what puzzles me.

Another one is the extraction of the roots of a number. If you extract the square root of 64, 81, 144 or any big number, the root is very much smaller than the original number. So it is to be expected that the root is always smaller than the radicand. But if you extract the square root of $\frac{1}{4}$ the root is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$, that is $\frac{1}{2}$.

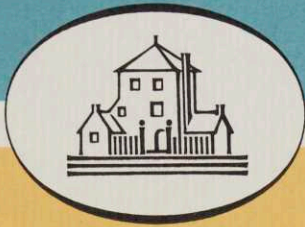
In these involution and evolution of numbers seem not very clear to me. Kindly, sir, help me clarify these well-known rules of mathematics which I have for so many years steadfastly followed.

Thank you very much and much obliged, I am,

Very respectfully,

Paulino D. Carabuena
PAULINO D. CARABUENA

[ans 2/18/59]



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December 15, 1958

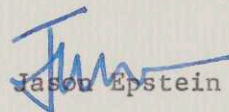
Prof. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Norbert:

I am delighted that things went so smoothly at Doubleday.

Our contract will be on its way to you soon. For the purposes of the contract, I am calling the book THE TEMPTER, which I think is a perfectly good title and unless you object, I am willing to accept it as a final title.

Yours as ever,


Jason Epstein

JE/id

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

December 16, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Wiener:

We are indeed delighted that you can accept our invitation to conduct a two-week short course here next summer, and should like to suggest the period July 6 thru July 17 for the effective dates, provided this time is convenient for you.

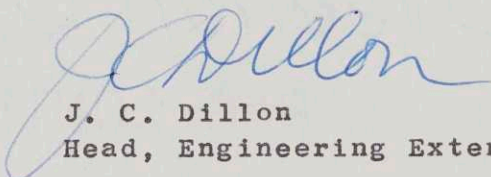
We also have a few questions to ask and will appreciate an early answer. These questions are:

1. What title do you wish us to use for the course?
2. What are the minimum prerequisites for the course?
3. We assume that your recent book, Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory, will be the text book. Is this correct?

May we also have a brief description of the course to use in connection with the announcement.

Enclosed is an abbreviated biography copied from one you completed in 1956. We will appreciate your signing and returning it with the other information requested.

Very truly yours,


J. C. Dillon
Head, Engineering Extension

JCD:sf
Enclosure

[ans 1/15/59]

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Phone: UN 4-6900, Ext. 2982

RABBI HERMAN POLLACK
ADVISED

December 16, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
2-276
M.I.T.

Dear Professor Wiener:

I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank you on behalf of the M.I.T. Hillel Society, for speaking to us at one of our recent Friday evening services. We have been pleased to note that the speakers have made a significant contribution to the educational policy which we have tried to incorporate in these services this term. Hillel greatly appreciates your having taken the time to address us, and we look forward to having you return in the future.

Sincerely,

Howard E. Pollack

Howard E. Pollack
Religious Chairman



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December 16, 1958.

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 38, Mass.

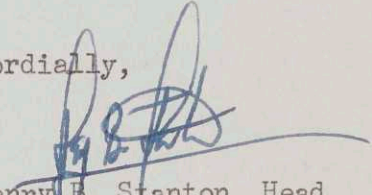
Dear Dr. Wiener:

Thank you for your letter of December 8th, from which I am sorry to learn that your book has already come out with Wiley and the Technology Press.

I think you would have been correct in assuming that this book would not have been 'our cut of meat' a year ago, but this is no longer true. We are now extremely interested in publishing texts at the graduate level - for example, we have been considering very seriously Ralph Fox's material in knot theory. We are interested in such subjects as the machine translation of languages, artificial intelligence and so forth.

I hope we shall have an opportunity to meet later in the year, for I should enjoy very much talking with you. I would like to describe to you in more detail some of our plans in the field of mathematics.

Cordially,


Henry B. Stanton, Head
College Department.

sm

December 16, 1958

Dr. Hans Behrendt
1175 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Dr. Behrendt:

I have received your letter and the accompanying galleys. I am putting my secretary to reading the proofs, because I think it is important that I should have clarified my ideas and expression so that an intelligent lay reader can make something of my stuff. When she has noted any rough spots I shall go over the proof myself and return it as soon as possible. In this proof reading I am primarily reading for the understandability and literary correctness of the proof rather than for its faithfulness to the original manuscript. This will minimize the cost of correction.

With best regards to you and the hope that we can see each other again before too long, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mnk

December 16, 1958

Dr. John T. Gullahorn
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Dr. Gullahorn:

I am enclosing your questionnaire on the International Educational Exchange Program, which I have filled out to the best of my ability. You ask me to fill out the yellow paper listing the accomplishments of former Fulbright grantees related to their overseas experiences. In the first place, you do not make it clear whether this request concerns overseas experiences on the Fulbright grant or all overseas experiences. In either case, my activity abroad has been such an intrinsic part of my entire activity that I am totally unable to separate one portion which is due to my overseas experience and another part which is uninfluenced by them. I have been active in publishing papers and books for well over 40 years. My first paper was written when I held a Harvard graduate fellowship at Cambridge University in 1913. My contact with foreign colleagues has persisted unbroken since then. My Fulbright fellowship, where I lectured at the College de France, Paris, was only an episode, although an important episode, in my contacts. Since then, I have made four trips abroad to India, Japan, Israel, France, Germany, England, Switzerland, Italy, and Mexico. You will scarcely want a complete list of my publications and yet any partial list will be misleading with respect to the questions.

I hope that the information given will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mmk
Enclosure

December 16, 1958

Mr. Bernard Lozea
609 Wilson Avenue
Brooklyn 7, New York

Dear Mr. Lozea:

Professor Wiener asked me to write and tell you that the term "Cybernetics" is derived from the Greek word meaning "steersman". He coined the word with full awareness of the Greek meaning. He suggests that you write to the International Business Machines Corporation concerning the applications of Cybernetics to office work.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret M. Kruger (Mrs.)
Secretary to
Professor Wiener

December 16, 1958

Professor S. Morgulis
Colonial Hotel
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Professor Morgulis:

Many thanks for your kind letter. As to the question of my father's politics there was a double layer of attitudes and a certain ambivalence. He had been deeply liberal in his work and much of the liberal attitude survived but it is true that in his later years he developed a distrust of what was happening in Europe, partly due to his own imperfect recognition there and a certain excessive assertion of Americanism grew in him which I think was at least partly due to my mother's influence in denying and revolting against our Jewish origins. As to myself, I had to learn liberalism the hard way.

As you will see by looking into any history of Byzantium, my statement of the role played by eunuchs in its civil service was not exaggerated.

I remember you very well from my student days in biology at Harvard. My clumsiness and impatience did not cut me out to be an experimental scientist. Nevertheless, I have kept in close touch with experimental science all my life, not only in the physical sciences but even in biology. I am enclosing a little article from Scientia which may give you some idea of the work I am doing now.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

P.S. I have a novel dealing with skulduggery in the engineering industry in the early part of this century, which is to come out by next fall with Random House.

NW:mmk
Enclosure

December 16, 1958

Mr. Pavel Tschyvekov
Director of the Publishing House
for Foreign Literature
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Tschyvekov:

It is indeed my intention to go with my wife to the U.S.S.R. sometime in the late spring or early summer of 1960. I appreciate very much your willingness to pay an honorarium on the Russian edition of my book, Cybernetics and Society. I would be interested to know how the book is selling in Russia and in particular to have an idea of the size of the honorarium already accumulated and the estimated size by the time of my arrival. Your letter facilitates my making arrangements with Professor Letov concerning my trip.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:muk

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MELVIN N. BRENNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 17, 1958

Miss Ruth S. Goodwin
Administrative Assistant
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Goodwin:

I should like to refer you to my own letter of July 14 to Professor Wiener and to your reply of July 16, indicating that he was away in Italy and therefore could not reply for some time.

I fully realize that Professor Wiener must have a pressing schedule which may limit his outgoing correspondence. It is my hope that you may, with your knowledge of his schedule, conveniently bring to his attention my original letter.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Melvin N. Brenner

Melvin N. Brenner
Executive Director

MNB:lbs



[ans 119/59]

Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING • BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 36

17 December 1958

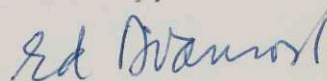
Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I am enclosing a tearsheet from the current Newsweek which carries the story of the writing of Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory.

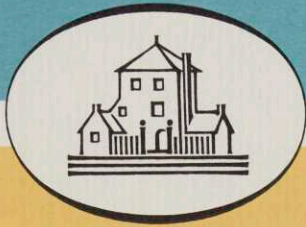
It was a great pleasure to chat with you last week, and thank you for your help in preparing the story.

Cordially,



Edwin Diamond,
Science Editor

ED:aag



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December 17, 1958

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

Dear Norbert:

I hope this contract presents no problems. It is standard in all of its provisions, but if you do have any questions, please don't hesitate to tell me about them.

If you find it completely in order, will you please sign the original and return it to me for our records.

Yours as ever,

Jason Epstein

JE/id
Enc.

December 17, 1958

Mr. George Seldes
R. D. 1
Windsor, Vermont

Dear Mr. Seldes:

This is in regard to your letter of December 1 concerning a quotation attributed to Professor Wiener. I have skimmed through Cybernetics, and The Human Use of Human Beings looking for the quotation. The nearest thing that I can find appears on page 188 in The Human Use of Human Beings, Doubleday Anchor Books edition. On page 188 Professor Wiener quotes a remark made by Albert Einstein as follows. "Der Herr Gott ist raffiniert, aber boshaft ist Er nicht." "God may be subtle, but he isn't plain mean."

I hope that this is of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret M. Kruger (Mrs.)
Secretary to
Professor Wiener

645 East 231 Street
New York 66, New York
December 18, 1958

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

Thank you very much for your expression of concern at my illness. I have just been discharged from the hospital, and hope to return to M.I.T. in the near future.

May I wish you every success with "Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory."

Sincerely,

Charles E. Wernlein Jr.

Charles E. Wernlein Jr.

December 18, 1958

Dr. Hans Behrendt
1175 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Dr. Behrendt:

I am returning to you the corrected galleys of my article. I think that the matter of reprints should be decided partly by your organization and partly by me. I would like to see a total of 90 reprints of which I should like perhaps some 30 for my personal distribution. I am willing to pay either for 30 or for 90 as you see fit.

Will you please let me know of your decision and send me the bill? I am delighted at the way in which the paper has come out and hope it will be equally satisfactory to you.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:mmk
Enclosure

[Ans 12/26/58]

Mathematics Department
The Institute of Science
Bombay 1, India

December 19, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
Mathematics Department
M. I. T.
Cambridge 39, Mass.
U. S. A.

Dear Professor Wiener :

Under separate cover I have sent to you proof-sheets of our paper on "Non-linear production" for the Cramer volume. Almquist and Wiksells, Stockholm, are the publishers. I have already returned to them the corrected proof sheets.

Thank you for the Comptes Rendus reprints. However, these were for you. The press had sent some to me directly.

I trust you have received my letter of November 25. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

My best wishes for Christmas and New York.

Sincerely yours

P. Masani

P. Masani

PM:JM

[ms 1/8/59]

BY AIR MAIL

हवाई पत्र

AEROGRAMME

NO ENCLOSURES
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PROFESSOR NORBERT WIENER
MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT
M. I. T.
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS
U. S. A.

Conn - 66

Third fold here

Sender's name and address:—

P. Masani
Mathematics Department
Institute of Science
Bombay 1, India

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First fold here →

Second fold here →

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Kobe, December 20th, 1958

Mr. Nobert Winer,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Winer,

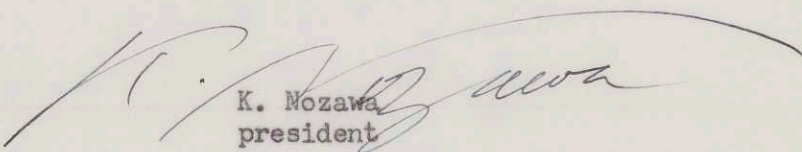
It was long since I had the pleasure and honour
of seeing you at my home. I trust you and Mrs. Winer enjoying
your life.

Our research engineer Mr. Imamura, Chemical
Dept., and Mr. Ichikawa, Construction Dept., will leave Haneda on
about January 10, 1959, and they expect and hope to meet you at
your home or MIT. Please inform me your convenience by return
mail.

Best wishes for Merry Christmas and Happy New
Year for you and your Madam.

Yours sincerely,

Nozawa Asbestos & Cement Co., Ltd.


K. Nozawa
president

Greater Boston Committee for a **SANE** Nuclear Policy

The purpose of this ad hoc committee is to develop public support for a boldly conceived and executed policy which will lead mankind away from nuclear war and toward world peace with justice.

Box 75 Cambridge 38, Mass.
Telephone UNiversity 8-8340

December 22, 1958

Dear Dr. Wiener:

In preparation for launching our program for 1959 to further a Sane Nuclear Policy, we are anxious to extend our list of Committee Sponsors that will appear on our letterhead and in our educational newspaper advertising.

The addition of your name to this list would be a very effective aid to this vital cause which we are sure you agree is of immediate urgency.

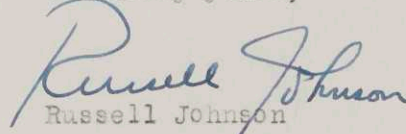
The policy which you will be identified with is as follows:

1. Complete stopping of the testing of nuclear weapons under an international agreement with inspection.
2. Control over intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons, reduction of weapons stockpiles, and diversion of all new nuclear materials to peaceful uses...all under an international agreement with inspection.
3. Checking the spread of nuclear weapons to additional nations.

Would you please sign the attached agreement to authorize the use of your name as a Committee Sponsor? Any further change or addition to our policy will be communicated to you before your name is identified with it.

Your agreement will be a real encouragement to the many workers and contributors who are giving our program their complete support. An addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Cordially yours,


Russell Johnson

[ans 1/8/59]

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December 23, 1958

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

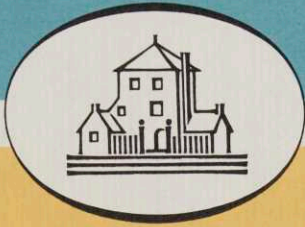
Dr. Siegel, during his absence in the hospital, has asked me to mail you the enclosed carbon copy of the letter he has written to Professor Friedrichs. The excerpt referred to is contained in the chapter in the manuscript which was recently mailed to you, and starts on page 39 with "At this point", and ends "on the probability distribution" on page 42.

Dr. Siegel tells me that he will call you up about this in a few days.

Very truly yours,



(Mrs.) Barbara Martin
Secretary
Department of Physics



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December 24, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Norbert:

Many thanks for returning your contract. I am
delighted to have it. And now full speed ahead!

With best Holiday wishes to you and Margaret.

Yours as ever,

Jason Epstein

JE/id

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

December 24, 1958

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

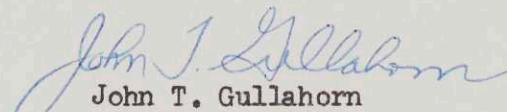
Thank you for your letter concerning your overseas experience and its impact on your various publications.

The questionnaire was designed primarily for individuals who have had less international experience than you and, consequently, it was not specific enough to meet your situation.

Our inquiry concerning publications was partly in response to the urging of our friends in the humanities who are interested in the kinds of writing which results from Fulbright and Smith-Mundt experiences and also in response to a request from the Department of State that we provide them with objective evidence of this sort, which would indicate to members of Congress some of the worthwhile benefits of the exchange program, in addition to those accruing to the grantee himself. If any of your publications resulted primarily from your Fulbright fellowship, I would appreciate your letting me know.

Since I have long been an admirer of your work -- from the time Talcott Parsons assigned Cybernetics to a seminar at Harvard, it is obvious ^{to me} that the stimulus for your works comes from many persons throughout the world. I appreciate your taking the time to write such a helpful letter concerning the research.

Sincerely yours,


John T. Gullahorn
Assistant Professor

JTG/pj

PUBLICATIONS, CONCERTS, EXHIBITS, LECTURES, AND OTHER WORKS

To enable us to prepare a volume listing the accomplishments of former grantees related to their overseas experiences, will you please furnish the information requested below. It will be appreciated if you will follow the forms suggested for entries; for example, listing the full names of journals and articles. Explanations or comments for items that might not be clear for the general reader will be welcomed. Please print or type if possible, and use extra sheets if necessary.

Your Name _____

Present Occupation _____

Business Address _____

I. COMPLETED WORKS

1. Titles of papers you have read (or have had accepted for presentation) at professional meetings—papers related to your overseas experiences. Please also list the name of the professional society sponsoring the meetings.

Example: "A Proposed Jomon Classification," Far Eastern Society, December, 1955, Washington, D. C.

2. Titles of lectures and speeches given to other than professional societies.
(Note: If you have given a great number of speeches, list ten which you consider representative and state the total number.)

Example: "Impressions of Egypt," Women's Club, Boulder, Colorado, 1950.

3. Title of thesis or dissertation resulting from your overseas research. Please indicate degree, department, and university.

Example: "Early Indian Philosophical Naturalism." Ph.D. thesis, Department of Philosophy, University of Michigan, 1953.

4. Titles of books and monographs—related to your work abroad—already published or accepted for publication.

Example: EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1956.

5. Titles of articles, book reviews, etc. already published or accepted for publication. (List only those related to your work abroad.) Please indicate the periodical(s), volume number (year), pages.

Example: "Quantum-Mechanical Methods in Valence Theory," PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, 38 (1952), pp. 547-549 (or "accepted for publication").

6. Newspaper articles.

Example: "Scenery, Climate and Natives Make Guatemala a Terrestrial Paradise," THE KANSAS CITY STAR, August 27, 1953.

7. Names of new courses resulting from your experiences abroad.

Example: "Seminar in Contemporary Italian Art," Graduate Course, Department of Art, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

8. Names of new paintings, works of sculpture, musical compositions, etc. influenced—insofar as you can tell—by your work abroad. (Please specify whether they are paintings or other types of creative works.)

Examples: "Roman Landscape." Painting, 1956.
"Self Portrait in Thessaloniki." Intaglio print, 1954.
"Earth, Sweet Earth." Choral work, 1953.
SYMPHONY NUMBER I. 1951.

9. Concerts, recitals, or exhibits you have held since your return, on which your overseas experiences have exerted a significant influence. Include musical programs in which your works have been performed by others. Please indicate the date, the place, and the type of event.

Examples: One-Man Exhibition: Painting, Creative Gallery, New York City, 1953.
Participant: Sculpture: Indiana University Student Show, 1955. Honorable Mention.
Exhibition of Architectural Photographs: University of Cincinnati, 1954.
Full recital on clarinet and saxophone: Waverly, Iowa, 1956.
SYMPHONY NUMBER I. Performed by Seattle Symphony, 1951; New York Philharmonic, 1955.

II. WORKS IN PROCESS

10. Title of thesis or dissertation now in process. Please indicate university, department, and degree.
11. Titles of books or monographs—related to your work abroad—in process or completed, but not yet accepted for publication.

12. Titles of articles, book reviews, etc. now in process or completed, but not yet accepted for publication. (List only those related to your work abroad.)

13. Paintings, musical compositions, and other works of art—influenced by your experiences abroad—which are in process but not yet completed.

III. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

14. Please list below any accomplishments emanating from your overseas experiences which are not included under the preceding categories.

HANS BEHRENDT, M. D.
1165 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

December 26, 1958

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

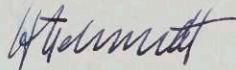
Dear Professor Wiener:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the corrected galley of your article for the Proceedings. I am glad that they are satisfactory to you.

As to the reprints, I have ordered a 100, and will let you know about the decision of the Executive Committee regarding the costs for you.

Thanking you again for your efforts in preparing the manuscript, I am

Sincerely yours,


H. Behrendt, M.D.



Proof-Reader's Marks

Authors are requested to observe the following rules which will facilitate the work of the typesetter. Attention to these rules will help him to understand your corrections and avoid confusion.

Kindly do not write over the print or between the lines but mark corrections in the margin of the proof, **if possible in red ink.**

If several corrections have to be made in one line, these must be indicated in the margin in the same sequence as they appear in the line. To avoid confusion, the following signs are used for several consecutive corrections:

Missing letters: Cross out either the preceding or the following letter and repeat it in the margin adding the missing one.	
Omission of words and punctuation: The gap indicated by a mark which is repeated in margin followed by the missing word, or comma, stop, etc.	
Omitted superior numbers are put in the margin twice underlined: a 7.	
Letters, words or punctuation marks to be omitted are crossed out and the delete sign put in the margin.	
Letters or words to be transposed marked are accordingly. If the of several words altered is to, they be should numbered.	
Battered characters are crossed out and put in the margin once underlined.	

Characters or words set in wrong fount are crossed out and written in the margin twice underlined.	
Characters that are upside down are crossed out, the mark is to be repeated in the margin followed by the vertatur sign.	
Incorrect or blocked letters or words are crossed out. The letter or word is indicated in the margin.	
Spaces between words to be pushed down are crossed out and indicated in the margin by the sign #.	
If another face or size of typeset is required for words or sentences, THE words to be set again are underlined and the preferred set of type is indicated in the margin (CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, italics, bold face, lower case).	
Sizes of type: nonpareille = 6 point petit = 8 point borgis = 9 point Garmond/Corpus = 10 point	
If letter spacing is desired, the word should be underlined and the sign ++++ put in the margin. Incorrect letter spacing is indicated by a wavy rule below the word and in the margin.	
Missing space between words is indicated by the sign X.	
Too much space between words mark by I.	
If there is too little space between two lines, please separate them by a line and put the sign < in the margin.	
Too much space between two lines is indicated by a line between them and the sign > in the margin.	
If a new paragraph is required, the sign ¶ is to be inserted preceding the first word of the paragraph.	
If no paragraph is wanted, this is indicated by the sign) (combining the incorrectly indented line with the end of the preceding one.	
Wrong indentation and words standing too far to the right are marked by —	
If indentation is wanted or a word is too far to the left, this is indicated by □.	
Unevenly set letters are marked by lines above and below them.	
Corrections made in error and not to be carried out by the printer, are marked by dots below the wrong correction sign. If correction has already been indicated in the margin, this is to be crossed out.	
Notes to the printer should be put in double brackets, e.g. ρ ((Greek letter rho)).	

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,
21, ALBEMARLE STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

27/12/54

Dear Prof. Wiener,

you will forgive I think
a complete stranger writing to you.
The fact is, I have just been
reading your *formally autobiographical*
book "I am a mathematician" with much
enjoyment. Having lived long years in
the East myself I was particularly
interested in your all-too-short
references to Japan and China.
Of late I have been trying to
understand the processes whereby countries
progress and to gain a correct
perspective about the little known

Yours sincerely
A.H. Cantor

(A.H. CANTOR)

and understood role in which
mathematical and logical ~~idea~~ of
thought ^{may as} ~~is~~ prerequisites. It seems
to me that many of Tjarda's successes
in recovering her handwriting of isolated
might be attributed to a fairly
~~solid~~ artistic mathematical tradition, how
Sens known was surely a man of the
first magnitude? Do you think that
China has anything much in the way
of a mathematical tradition. Did they
in fact bring architecture and influence
bearing? Have they produced any
original ideas either in modern times
or in antiquity? I would be most
grateful if you could give me some
references or better still give me
my opinion of these capabilities?
[and 2/27/59]

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

December 27, 1958

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

Dear Norbert:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 7, which I received a long time ago. In the first place Asako and I are happy to know that Margaret and you could enjoy the trip to Lake Como, Italy last summer, and that you are all set to make another trip around the world. Last week Marshall Stone and Mrs. Stone came to Tokyo from Taiwan with S.S.Chern.

So you are already finishing another scientific book and also a novel. As for the scientific book I should think that it should be translated immediately; otherwise too many "pirate" editions will be bound to appear to my intense regrets.

I am glad to learn that Dr. Julius A. Stratton will assume Presidency of Massachusetts Institute of Technology from January 1, 1959. In 1934 I worked for Dr. Stratton and in fact, I imposed myself upon his generosity.

I have not been able to ascertain about the writer of the letter returning to you. It seems desirable for you to wait for another chance for a reply.

This year is passing without significant participation from my part. I must do my efforts to make my intention a reality.

Asako joins me in extending you both our best wishes,

Sincerely,

Shikao

Shikao Ikehara

September 22nd, 1958

YMCA, 137 Nishikubo, Musashino,
Tokyo, Japan

Dr. Norbert Wiener Esq.,
Massachusetts Industrial College
Massachusetts, USA.

Dear Wiener Esq.,

Now, I need your aid, for the sake of establishing scientific truth. As you know, since so-called the public endorsement by the American Institute of Mathematical Statistics (IMS) and the American Psychological Association (APA), the establishment of the reality of extraphysical function of mind has been professed by Rhine (Duke) and Thouless (Cambridge), etc. as scientifically confirmed. While, our controversies with them since 1953 have brought to light the evidences enough to justify the dismissal of the validity of their experimental demonstrations for example, (i) Their supreme mathematical consultant often agreed that my criticism was correct, so that Rhine group reluctantly confessed to me several years ago that it had been too early that they had superficially done such profession as above, (ii) The IMS writes to me to confirm that it has never issued so called the IMS statement of 1937, "It has examined the reports of the annual meetings in 1936, 37, 38, and 39, as contained in the Annals of Mathematical Statistics, and finds no mention of any official IMS action on this subject. Some IMS members feel that it is unfortunate that the statement in question has often been quoted as an official IMS endorsement of Rhine's work. Furthermore, to the best of its knowledge, no person has ever been given any authority by the IMS to make official statements on its behalf in connection with such matters." (iii) At the 1938 annual meeting before the APA, Rhine group persuaded their critics by the plausible account of no improper selection of data taken, such as nullifying the validity of statistical treatment. In fact, however, there are found today some public records showing that they have been thereafter too adopting various improper modifications, as general test procedure, to keep up the scoring rate above chance average, that is, to produce 'extrachance results.'

Other absurd fallacies as well, have been remarked upon. And their mathematical consultant's frank agreement with me was so inconvenient to them, personally, that they took the way to suppress their unsound weakness. The mathematician made 'planned trip' to Duke, twice, before answering me, when my questions was presented to him, only to excuse me that he should 'gloss over much of the discussion.' Thus, scientific discussion with them has ceased: In view of such opaque situation, no one can warrant, henceforth, whether their experimental demonstrations are legitimate or not.

My critical paper has been returned every time with no comment or with transparent excuse of having no time, from the Journal of Parapsychology, from the two Parapsychological foundations, American, and from some other well-known Psychologists and Parapsychologists, at Michigan, Pittsburg, London, Cambridge, Tokyo, and so on. And I have failed since 1953 to refine the style of my paper acceptable to Scientific magazines, American and European; they reject my critical paper as 'unsound', 'polemical', 'not so matter.'....

In view of such circumstance, I should like to hear from you whether you have any time to give a glance to ~~my~~ my paper, whether you can think of any clever way to help me. A Japanese professor of a national university showed interest in my work, recently. But, he has kept silent since June 4. This long silence may mean his answer. If so, I have to depend upon another One's help for publication.

As for my own carrier, after graduating from a national technical college (architecture) in 1945, enter into the theoretical inquiry into Parapsychology experimental investigations through close correspondence with Duke, Cambridge, Bonn, and so on, since 1948. The last five years, continued the controversies further on while being a day-physical labourer for the sake of adversity. These fourteen months, however, one of my fellows of high school days has been feeding me for making me achieve my work successfully. I have now intention to continue or complete my education,

This space is also for correspondence.

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

HINO OSAMU

YMCA, 137 Nishikubo,
Musashino, Tokyo, Japan



AEROGRAMME

Dr. Norbert Wiener Esq.

Massachusetts Industrial College
Massachusetts, USA

personally

~~24-104~~
2-276

PAR AVION
航空

この郵便物には何物も封入又は添附できません
Nothing may be contained in or attached to this letter.

折込線

折込線

scientific, anywhere, at any university.
I should like to hear from you, as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
Osamu Hino
Hino Osamu

ここにも通信文を記載することができます

This space is also for correspondence.

MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR BIOLOGIE

Dozent Dr. Bernhard Hassenstein

Forschungsgruppe Kybernetik

TÜBINGEN, DEN 30. Dez. 1958
SPEMANNSTRASSE 34
FERNSPRECHER 3247

Lieber, sehr verehrter Herr Prof. Wiener!

Im kommenden Februar habe ich in einem "Dies-academicus-Vortrag" über das Thema "Kybernetik als Forschungsmethode in Technik und Biologie" zu sprechen. Diesen Vortrag, der auch gedruckt werden soll, will ich besonders sorgfältig vorbereiten. Denn mit ihm stellt sich das neue Fachgebiet der hiesigen Universität erstmalig vor; und die Diskussion ist, vor allem seit der Gründung unserer Forschungsgruppe im April dieses Jahres recht lebhaft geworden. Sie haben mir am Ufer des Lago di Como viel berichtet und erklärt, doch würde ich mich einiger Ihrer Aussagen gern noch einmal genauer versichern.

Wie Sie erzählten, haben Sie den Gedanken einer neuen Wissenschaftsrichtung gefaßt, als Ihnen die Gleichheit von Funktionsprinzipien in Technik und Biologie auffiel. Es geschah bei dem Anlaß einer Kleinhirn-Erkrankung bei einer Verwandten. Darf ich dazu fragen: (1) Was war es im einzelnen, das Ihnen auffiel? (2) Hat sich die damals vermutete Analogie für diesen speziellen Fall später als zutreffend erwiesen? (3) In welchem Jahr fand diese Überlegung statt? (4) Wie lange später wählten Sie das Wort "Kybernetik"? (5) Welche anderen Worte haben sie vorher in Betracht gezogen und dann verworfen?- Ist über all diese Fragen schon etwas veröffentlicht worden?

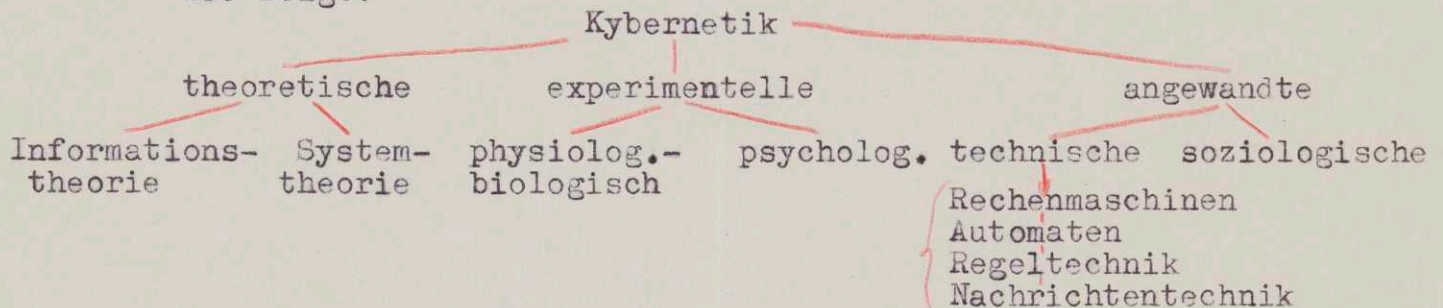
Beim Rückblick auf die Tagung in Varenna hatten Sie, wie Sie sagten, das Empfinden: die wichtigsten Gesichtspunkte, die dort zur Sprache kamen, waren schon in Ihrer ursprünglichen Konzeption enthalten gewesen. (6) Welche Ideen, Begriffe oder Befunde sind es nun, die Sie als Brennpunkte oder Schlüssel-Phänomene der Kybernetik ansehen würden? Vielleicht:

- a. Den Begriff der Information als negative Entropie und als quantitatives Maß in "bit".
- b. das negative feed back
- c. die Autokorrelation
- d. die Gültigkeit der Gesetzmäßigkeiten für Technik und Biologie, unabhängig vom Substrat ?

Ist das Gesamtgebiet der Kybernetik mit diesen "Merkpfehlen"(nach

Goethe) im Großen abgesteckt, oder was wäre hinzuzufügen?

Nun meine letzte Frage: Da unsere Forschungsgruppe den Namen "Kybernetik" trägt, müssen wir häufig das Ziel und den Sinn unserer Arbeit angeben. Stimmen Sie damit überein, wenn wir sagen: Die Kybernetik ist die Wissenschaft von den funktionellen Zusammenhängen? Würden Sie den Bereich der Kybernetik ähnlich schematisch darstellen wie folgt?



Würden Sie ähnliche Akzente setzen und Verbindungen ziehen? Was müßte man hinzufügen? Wo sollte man stärker aufgliedern?

Ich wäre Ihnen herzlich dankbar, wenn Sie mir durch Ihre Stellungnahme zu diesen Fragen helfen würden! Wenn es Ihnen nicht zu viel Mühe machte, würde ich Ihnen den Vortrag gern vor der endgültigen Drucklegung senden, und Sie um Ihr sachliches Einverständnis bitten. Ich möchte, wenn ich die Kybernetik vertrete, dies sehr gerne in Ihrem Sinne tun!

Unsere Arbeit an der Forschungsgruppe Kybernetik geht erfolgreich voran! Besonders Übertragungs- und Auswertungsvorgänge im Insektenauge haben uns gute Ergebnisse gebracht.

Nun wünsche ich Ihnen, Ihrer verehrten Frau Gemahlin und Ihren Mitarbeitern sehr herzlich ein erfolgreiches, gesundes neues Jahr

Ihr sehr ergebener

Bernhard Hansenstein

[Jan 1-8-59]

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

December 30, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

On April 15, 16, 17, the Department of Industrial Engineering and the Department of Mathematics and Statistics at Purdue University, in cooperation with the Schools of Industrial Management, Engineering Sciences and Electrical Engineering, are planning to hold a second Symposium on Decision Processes.

The purpose of these symposia is to acquaint individuals in applied fields which make use of Decision Theory with the recent work of those who are doing research related to this area, and to show them the significance of this research. It was generally agreed that last year's conference was most successful.

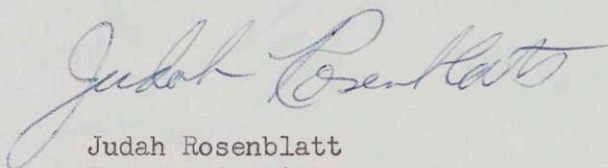
We would be very pleased if you would present one of the lectures at this year's Symposium. Purdue is willing to pay all your expenses, and in addition an honorarium of \$150.

Should you accept this invitation, we would appreciate it if you would send us a list of two or three topics on which you would be willing to speak. (This is in order to avoid any duplication of topics.) If you would care to have your paper published in Proceedings of the Symposium, we would need one typed double spaced copy in advance of the Symposium.

A list of some of last year's speakers is enclosed for your convenience. The tone of the lecture would be yours to decide. It may be expository or containing new results, and mathematical or non-mathematical in nature.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours truly,



Judah Rosenblatt
For the Committee on
The Symposium on Decision Processes

[and 1/9/59]

List of Some of the Speakers at the 1958 Symposium
on Decision Processes

Murray Rosenblatt, Assoc. Prof. of Mathematics, Indiana University
George Dantzig, Research Mathematician, The RAND Corporation
David Blackwell, Professor of Math and Stat, U. of California
Leonid Hurwicz, Professor of Econ and Math, U. of Minnesota
Merrill Flood, Professor of Industrial Engineering, U. of Michigan
Jacob Marshak, Professor of Economics, Yale University
Samuel Karlin, Professor of Math and Stat, Stanford University