

264

CORRESPONDENCE Aug. 1959

N. WIENER · MC 22

Rome., 1 Aug. 59

via Mario dei Fiori, 16

Dear Professor Wiener,

Several things have been going on lately which I think you would like to be apprised of. First of all I should like to express my deep sense of obligation to you for your support in this National Science Foundation venture that I am engaged upon at present. I say this without any qualification in spite of the difficulties I have come into with that agency recently. My stay at Uppsala has been very profitable to me in that I have acquired new tools and have gotten hold of new problems. There is a joint paper with Carleson in preparation dealing with certain extremal problems of interpolation in the unit circle. In the past weeks I have also found a new quasi-analytic class \mathcal{P} .

Let \mathcal{M} be the class of all non-negative measures on the real line which have one and the same set \mathcal{N} of null-sets. That is, \mathcal{M} is an equivalence class of all measures that are mutually absolutely continuous with respect to each other. (They may be point measures, purely singular, or what have you, it makes no difference.) Let $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M})$ be the set of Fourier transforms of measures in \mathcal{M} . Then any function

$$F(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} dm(x), \quad (m \in \mathcal{M})$$

is uniquely determined by the values it assumes on any interval $-\varepsilon < t < \varepsilon$.

I am planning to give a paper on a version of Schwarz's lemma in the Hardy space H^1 at the VI Congresso dell'Unione Matematica Italiana at Naples in the middle of Sept. That is, provided a cholera epidemic doesn't break out there before then. It appears that the sole aqueduct supplying water to Naples has been broken a few days ago and the entire city is without water for something like 5 days.

Throughout much of this work, when difficulties cropped up, I seemed to find strength in trying to imagine what you would have done in such circumstances. The recollection of the many hours we have spent in discussion has an inspirational importance for me that goes far beyond the actual mathematics involved. It is something I shall never forget.

I have been in touch with Mandelbrojt and look forward to spending next year in Paris. Barbara and I are spending the summer in Rome. Fa un caldo cane, but no more so than in Boston or Hartford. This has led to the following situation which I think you had already sensed in some degree when you sent those supporting recommendations to the Nat. Sci. Found.

My fellowship has been cancelled for 4 months this summer, including Sept. because I left Uppsala at the end of the term without permission, and this in spite of a rule applying to my fellowship which states that my vacations should conform to the local custom. Even if my grant is restored, such a vicious removal of my means of livelihood is bound to make ^{bitter} an impression. I wish to avoid publicity on this also, as I think there is an almost universal tendency to suspect that the individual is probably in the wrong when it comes to a difference with a powerful gov't organization. And I do not believe this is just paranoia, either.

I am enclosing copies of the relevant letters between me and the officials in Washington. The identifying names are altered, only.

I hope you are having a good rest in New Hampshire, and that both you and Mrs Wiener are in the best of health.

With best regards,

Edwin Skutnowicz

PART OF LETTER FROM NSF TO ME

June 24, 1959

Dear Fellow: - - - -

Before we issue a change of address for your August and September checks we would appreciate your explaining the address you have given. Your first chosen fellowship institution at which you planned to stay until the end of September is the University of Scagnano. In October you indicated you begin at the College de Cagnano for the final twelve months of your twenty-four month fellowship. May we hear from you regarding this change of address as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Head, Operational Unit
Fellowships Section

LETTER FROM ME TO NSF

10 July 1959

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of 24.VI.59, the University of Scagnano is closed for summer vacation from ^{1st}May to Sept.

I am,

etc. ...

Handwritten scribble

Handwritten signature

LETTER FROM NSF TO ME

July 16, 1959

Dear Fellow:

Your recent correspondence with the Head of the Operational Unit of the Fellowship Section has been referred to me since it appears necessary to make an adjustment in your Senior Postdoctoral Fellowship.

Under the terms of the National Science Foundation Act, fellowships are awarded for scientific study and/or scientific work "at accredited non-profit America or non-profit foreign institutions of higher education" only. Your fellowship was awarded for one full year of study at the University of Scagnano (from October 1, 1958 through September 30, 1959), and a second year of study at the College de Cagnano (from October 1, 1959 through September 30, 1960).

X { It now appears that you left the University of Scagnano in May of this year, to spend four months in Erewhon. We can but assume by this that your fellowship study will be interrupted for this period of four months, and we have no alternative but to reduce your fellowship tenure period accordingly.

We are therefore notifying the Finance Office that your fellowship is to be interrupted for the months June, July, August and September, the remainder of the year's tenure period, not to begin again until we have received and processed starting certificates showing that you have begun your fellowship activities at Cagnano. The August and September checks will therefore not be issued. Since you have already received the checks for June and July, we have no alternative but to request that you return the funds for these two months to us immediately.

X { The fact that a Fellow's institution closes for a four month period during the summer does not excuse him from carrying out his planned program of study as proposed in his application. The Foundation would expect the Fellow to make arrangements to carry out his study and research as outlined in his application form, and, as stated in the Information Booklet sent to you with your award letter, (page 6), "After an appointment is made, a major change in tenure, or in the institution(s) with which the Fellow is associated will require the approval of the National Science Foundation." Your leaving the University of Scagnano for a period of four months in Erewhon constitutes a "major change" in your program.

In administering the fellowship programs, the National Science Foundation accepts the responsibility for the expenditure of federal funds for a specific purpose and for a specified number of months, and is directly accountable to the Congress and the General Accounting Office of the Government for this matter.

We regret that this action is necessary, but in view of the statements in your letters of June 17 and July 10, we have no alternative. We look forward to receiving your check representing two months stipend payments (June and July, 1959), in the near future.

Sincerely yours,
Head, Fellowship Section

A. OSWALD,
27, JOHN ST.,
ROCHDALE,
LANCS.,
ENGLAND.

Dear Sir,

I have just read your interview with Henry Brandon printed in the "Sunday Times" and reprinted in "Chess", dated July 25th 1959. I am very interested in the subject concerned and would appreciate any information you could supply me with. I have not studied the technicalities of these machines and would appreciate therefore if you could explain the subject in reasonably simple language. One thing of particular interest is the method of retention of moves in previous games and I would be grateful if you could give me your views on the future of such machines. However, I would like more than a general discussion on how well these machines play. I hope you will not think me too presumptuous in writing to you for this information but I feel that the opportunity of obtaining this knowledge from one as intimately concerned with the development of such machines as yourself is too good to be missed.

I remain,
Yours Sincerely

A. Oswald.

[ans 9/25/59] 2:8:59.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, N. H.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 3, 1959

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

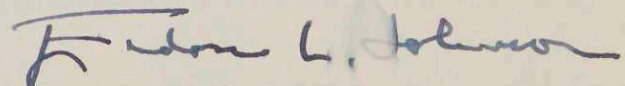
Two years ago the alumni of our University established, through their annual fund, a program allowing us to bring to the campus distinguished visitors. In the first year of the operation of the program, Dr. Edmund Sinnott, Dean Emeritus of the Yale University Graduate School, joined us for a term as Lecturer-in-Residence. Last year we varied the arrangements by bringing to our campus for shorter periods a number of visitors including Clement Attlee, Paul Henri Spaak, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Clinton Rossiter. For the coming academic year 1959-1960, we are planning to continue the program of shorter visits, and then return in 1960-1961 to the full term lecturer. At this time, David Daiches of Cambridge University will join us.

Our plan during the coming year is to have the distinguished visitors spend a week on the campus participating in informal discussions with our students and faculty. A formal lecture is not required, although it may be desirable as a stimulant to the discussions. Essentially, the purpose is to let those in our campus community come to know and talk with men who have excelled in their particular fields and have made unusual contributions.

We hope very much that you can join us for one week sometime before the middle of next May. You may pick the time to fit in with your schedule. Naturally we would have to avoid our vacation periods. We would plan to make available to you our guest suite on the campus, and to provide transportation for you. (The campus is located approximately sixty miles from Boston.) Our funds are limited but we would expect to include a modest honorarium of \$1000 for the period you are with us.

Will you let me know if there is a possibility? I do hope so, since I know how much it would mean to all of us. Perhaps you would like to suggest some dates.

Sincerely yours,



Eldon L. Johnson
President

ELJ:CDL

[ans 9/1/59]

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August 3, 1959

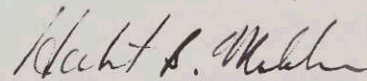
Prof. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

We are indebted to you for your appraisal of the manuscript by Satosi Watanabe, "Information Theoretical Aspects of Inductive and Deductive Inference" and are considering this paper for publication in the IBM Journal.

We are also forwarding a check for \$25.00 as a token of our appreciation for your evaluation of the manuscript. We realize that formulating a referee's opinion demands time and effort and we are grateful for your advice.

Cordially yours,



Herbert B. Michaelson
Associate Editor

HBM:mm



SEKRETARZ WYDAWNICTWA

August 6, 1959.

DR 654/59

Prof. Norbert Wiener,
Mass. Inst. of Technology,
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Prof. Wiener:

I am dreadfully sorry to have to trouble you once again in the matter of a Polish edition of your work, THE HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

On July 2nd, the day I acknowledged your letter of June 19th, we wrote to Mr. Lovell Thompson of Houghton Mifflin to explain that we had breached protocol in appealing to you only because we had had no reply from him to our repeated requests for the rights to publish a Polish edition.

Unfortunately, that last letter is likewise unacknowledged. While one might assume that one or another of our earlier letters had gone astray, we cannot imagine that all of our letters to Houghton Mifflin have failed to reach their destination.

Inasmuch as you wrote that our terms were acceptable to you, we wonder whether you could intercede on our behalf so that we could get that "sign to go ahead."

Sincerely yours,

Maryla Borkowicz
Secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

August 6, 1959

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

I am writing this letter to invite you to deliver a University Lecture at the University of Michigan during the 1959-60 session. The lecture will be jointly sponsored by funds from the Program in Communication Sciences and the University Lecture Fund.

The purpose of these jointly sponsored lectures is to bring leading men in the field of the Communication Sciences into contact with the faculty and graduate students active in the Program in Communication Sciences at the University of Michigan. The Program in Communication Sciences serves as a focal point for research in the Communication Sciences at the University (including work in the theory of automata, automatic speech recognition, simulation of the central nervous system, and machine translation) as well as offering a complete doctoral program (one such degree having already been granted). The committee in charge of this program consists of A. W. Burks, G. Hok, A. H. Marckwardt, A. Rapoport, R. M. Thrall, E. L. Walker, and G. E. Peterson (chairman). In addition it is expected that during the coming year 16 graduate students will be doing work leading to a degree in the Communication Sciences.

The lecture schedule has not been set so that if you have a preference as to date we can probably arrange the schedule accordingly; University Lectures are usually given in the period from the latter part of October to mid-December or between mid-February and mid-May.

For the lecture the University will be able to pay a total of \$200 for an honorarium and expenses.

If you can find time to visit the University for this purpose we would be most pleased. If there is any further information or help we can offer you in this matter please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Burks

Arthur W. Burks

AWB:kt

[ans 9/1/59]

PERGAMON PRESS, INC.

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Telegraphic Address: PERGAPRESS, NEW YORK

Telephone: PLAZA 3-8580

8 August 1959

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

Dear Professor Wiener,

Kybernetics of Natural Systems
by: D. and K. Stanley-Jones

Last June you were kind enough to undertake to give us your opinion of this work and I am writing to ask if you have finished reading it and are now in a position to give us your comments.

The authors have been in touch with us and are eager for us to reach a decision and I therefore hope that you can let us know your opinion in the near future.

Yours sincerely,



EDMUND DEWS
Managing Editor

[ans 9/2/59]

228 West 24th Street
New York 11, N.Y.
August 10, 1959

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

Dear Dr. Wiener,

As the originator of cybernetics, you would, I think, be very much interested in a novel I have just completed because of the fact that it takes place at the CYBERNETICS INN, and combines philosophy and humor.

I have not yet offered it to a publisher because I wished your opinion on this:

- 1) Do you think Random House, being the publisher of your novel, would be more interested in this manuscript of mine because of its connection with cybernetics than some other publisher?
- 2) If you approved of the manuscript, and liked it, would you write a foreword?

Your opinion, advice, judgment will be very valuable to me and most sincerely appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Catherine Barth
Catherine Barth

[ans 9/6/59]

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 10, 1959

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

ref.:P-6461

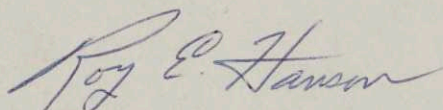
Dear Dr. Wiener:

Your name has been suggested for review of the enclosed proposal. A rating sheet and a franked envelope for the return of the proposal and your evaluation are also enclosed.

If you find yourself unable to complete the review by the requested date, will you return the proposal promptly for our further use?

Your comments and rating of this proposal will be held confidential and will aid us in arriving at a decision concerning its possible support. Your assistance in this evaluation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



Roy E. Hanson
Assistant Program Director
for Earth Sciences

Enclosures (3)

Organizado por la Asociación Argentina
de Ciencia Política

13-16 de agosto de 1960

UBICACION DEL ESTUDIO DEL COMPORTAMIENTO POLITICO

Trabajo presentado por la Srta. Zulema J. Escobar

1) El "Comportamiento Político" y su relación con la ciencia política.-

En el estudio de la Ciencia Política nos enfrentamos, como en cualquier otra ciencia que se relaciona íntimamente con el campo social, con elementos que se desenvuelven en un dinamismo continuo, en un perpetuo devenir ("devenir espiritual") (1), en que la esencia de los elementos es siempre la misma, pero cuya forma ambiental y aún su comportamiento son diferentes en cada período o en cada acto, según sean las circunstancias que le den nacimiento, que lo rodeen y a la realidad a que deba adecuarse.-

Incursionar en este campo implica, necesariamente, ahondar en problemas de motivación y comportamiento, cosa que podría parecer en cierto sentido fuera del campo de la Ciencia Política, y observamos que en principio estas relaciones interesan (generalmente) más a otras ramas científicas: "psicología, psicología social y sociología" (2), que a la propia teoría del estado.- (x)

(x) Observamos en los planes de estudios de algunas Universidades Norteamericanas, que los problemas de "comportamiento", aparecen como tema de estudio en la carrera de "Ciencia Política", aunque no en la misma graduación según las Universidades.- Así en la de VANDERBILT aparecen las asignaturas y "El proceso Político" (3).- Allí los tópicos se tratan en forma mucho más general que como se enfocan en la Universidad de CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles), donde encontramos tres materias: "Partidos Políticos" (4); "Opinión Pública y Propaganda" y "Análisis del Comportamiento Político", donde el estudio parece ser más analítico (a estar a la información de los Boletines de las citadas Universidades).- Por otra parte, tanto en una como en otra Universidad los problemas son estudiados en mas detalle en la carrera de Sociología (5).-

En consecuencia, juzgamos conveniente aclarar primero el porque de su estudio, no sólo como tema relacionado a la Ciencia Política, sino como parte integrante de la misma.- Tomaremos algunos conceptos de KELSEN: "Es en cambio función de una verdadera Ciencia del Estado, analizar, comprender y explicar la forma y finalidad del orden estatal".- (6) No nos interesa a los fines del presente trabajo la forma del orden estatal, sino la "finalidad" del mismo, ya que el problema teleológico, eje central de la "Política Técnica" (7), es descrito por KELSEN como las cuestiones que responden al siguiente interrogante: "Cuáles son las causas (medios) que determinan una situación de hecho (fin) previamente querida, coincidente con el contenido debido?", y aclarando dice: "...es decir, establecer aquellos contenidos que la experiencia demuestra que actúan como causas de aquellos efectos que corresponden materialmente a las finalidades previamente supuestas" (8).-

Enfocado en general el tema dentro de la Ciencia Política como estudio de descripción de causas, concretaremos ahora específicamente cuáles son los medios a que dirigimos la atención.- Para ello será necesario retomar la noción de dinamismo de que hablamos - al principio y observar que el mismo se desarrolla principalmente (en la parte que a nuestro tema interesa) en las relaciones "estado-ciudadano", o generalizando más "estado-personas que caen bajo su ordenamiento jurídico" y, remontándose a la comunidad internacional, a las relaciones entre los estados.-

De las dos primeras relaciones podría decirse que la segunda sería el género que contiene a la primera, pero las hemos separado a los efectos de hacer la siguiente distinción: en el primer supuesto se encuentran las relaciones en que la vinculación "estado-individuo" aparece como una correlación donde con más nitidez aparece la participación del individuo en la "cosa pública" (el sufragio como caso típico).- En la segunda vinculación, "estado-personas que caen bajo su ordenamiento jurídico", se hacen presentes las relaciones del Derecho Administrativo y aún del Derecho Privado, si el estado actúa como persona de ese tipo de ordenamiento.- Aquí, en la primera parte, juega como principio característico el "imporium" del estado, así como en la relación "estado-ciudadano" lo era el derecho subjetivo político del ciudadano.-

Esas relaciones son, precisamente, las que tipifican el poder constituyendo su esencia (9).- Pero se plantea ahora el problema de investigar la esencia misma de esas vinculaciones, con lo cual se habrá agotado otra etapa de acercamiento en la tarea de aprehensión del poder en su núcleo más puro.-

En vista de ello, trataremos de describir, o al menos de individualizar la naturaleza interna de las relaciones, que producidas entre los elementos integrantes de un estado, llegan a contribuir al manejo de la cosa pública.-

El hecho de enfocar este tema dentro de la Ciencia Po

lítica, no significa que lo consideremos privativo de ello, ya que esas vinculaciones mencionadas, aparecen en múltiples aspectos del desarrollo de actividades que quedan fuera del Derecho Público, pero en los que también se plantean problemas técnicos de dirección, por ejemplo, en las sociedades comerciales (10).- Pero tanto en uno como en otro caso la naturaleza interna de la vinculación de "control" es la misma.- En el caso de la cita parecería que nos encontramos frente a un caso de grupo de presión.-

II) Temas implicados en las relaciones tratadas.-

De las relaciones mencionadas anteriormente, centraremos nuestra atención en la referente a la entablada entre "estado y ciudadano" (teniendo en cuenta las características mencionadas).- El problema, enfocado desde el concepto básico de dinamismo, ha dado lugar a muchos estudios en los últimos tiempos y ha aparecido la figura de los "Grupos de Presión", que cuando se tipifica surge como un "algo" fluctuante entre estado y ciudadano.-

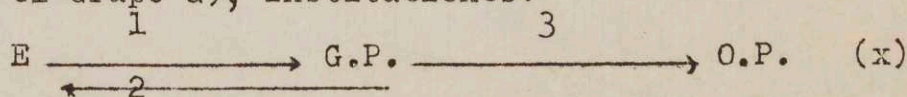
A fin de generalizar más la noción, siguiendo la terminología empleada por muchos autores que han tratado el tema de los grupos de presión, llamaremos al elemento que primitivamente denominamos ciudadano o individuo, OPINION PUBLICA.-

Antes de entrar a analizar los tipos de relaciones que se establecen entre los tres elementos a considerar: ESTADO, GRUPOS de PRESION y OPINION PUBLICA, será necesario establecer una división de los Grupos de Presión, para lo cual seguiremos la clasificación propuesta por el Dr. Federico Gil (referida a América Latina):

- a) Instituciones: Ej.: Burocracia, Fuerzas Armadas, etc. (11)
- b) Asociaciones: Ej.: Federaciones de Estudiantes, Organizaciones obreras, etc. (12)
- c) Grupos no Organizados: Ej.: intereses inorganizados que se agrupan ante un estímulo (13)

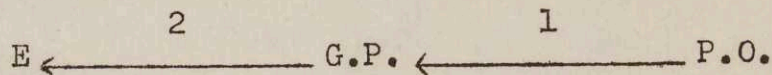
Podría parecer que una vez determinados los elementos y sobreentendida ya la posibilidad de relaciones entre ellos, analizada la naturaleza en general, tendríamos dilucidada la cuestión.- Pero si observamos en el siguiente gráfico cómo se producen las relaciones según el Grupo de Presión de que se trate (basándonos en las características expuestas por el autor mencionado), observamos que la naturaleza interna varía en cada caso, y sobre eso precisamente estamos investigando:

Para el Grupo a), Instituciones:



- (x) E = Estado
 G.P. = Grupo de Presión
 O.P. = Opinión Pública

Para los Grupos b), Asociaciones y c) No organizados (teniendo en cuenta que en el caso c) es latente):



Al ir estudiando los temas siguientes habrá que tener siempre presente esa diferencia de naturaleza interna que ya señalamos y que descansa en el hecho de que el impulso parte de conjuntos de personas e intereses con diferencias cuantitativas, que a la larga nos determinarán diferencias cualitativas:

Más numerosos (relación 2 del caso (b) y (c)).-

I.- Grupos Determinados

Menos numerosos (relación 1 y 2 del caso (a)).-

II.- Grupos Indeterminados (relación 1 de los casos (b) y (c)).-

Con estos elementos entraremos ya directamente a analizar la naturaleza de las vinculaciones y lo haremos sobre un tema núcleo: el problema de "comportamiento" y motivación del que ya habíamos hecho referencia (pag. 1), tratando luego de establecer las relaciones posibles con otras ramas científicas.-

Comportamiento y Motivación.-

Transcribiremos la definición que sobre comportamiento nos da LAGACHE: "La conducta o el comportamiento es el conjunto de operaciones materiales o simbólicas por las que un organismo en situación tiende a realizar sus posibilidades y a reducir las tensiones que amenazan su unidad y lo motivan" (14).-

El "comportamiento" así descripto nos lleva a dos interrogantes, de cuyas respuestas se inducirá el campo de acción del tema y su posibilidad de aplicación en la Ciencia Política:

- 1.- En qué consisten esas tensiones motivadoras? El mismo autor nos dice: "es una modificación del organismo que lo pone en movimiento hasta que esa modificación es reducida".-
- 2.- Dónde se ubican las tensiones?: "...en las interacciones del individuo con su medio".-

En cuanto a la primera respuesta, nos ubica el tema como "relacionado" a la Ciencia Política, ya que se trataría de ver qué situaciones de la vida mental del individuo lo determinan hacia tal o cual comportamiento político.- Esto ha sido estudiado muy a fondo en la Universidad de Michigan en el "Institute for Social Research".- El temor de que el tema se redujera a ser tratado exclu-

sivamente en el campo psicológico, se descarta, como puede apreciarse, de los datos informativos del citado establecimiento:

"A través de esta serie de estudios interrelacionados, el PROGRAMA DE COMPORTAMIENTO POLITICO ha sido enfocado sobre dos objetivos generales:

- 1º.- La documentación detallada del comportamiento electoral en las elecciones nacionales.-
- 2º.- El análisis de los factores motivacionales que son la razón de ser de la participación política del ciudadano" (15).-

El primero de los objetivos, como vemos, analiza situaciones de hecho (medios o causas de que hablamos al principio), y se basa para ello en las experiencias.- Como se ve, quedan cumplidos los requisitos para que el tema pueda ser encuadrado dentro de la Ciencia Política o Teoría del Estado.-

Con respecto a la solución del segundo interrogante, nos plantea un cuadro de estímulos (motivaciones) y respuestas (comportamientos), sucediéndose continuamente.- Al abordar esta parte, ya no será necesario ir teniendo presente las diferencias entre los distintos tipos de Grupos de Presión, puesto que incursionaremos en el campo de teorías que serán aplicables a la esencia misma de las relaciones, siendo por lo tanto irrelevante tener en cuenta diferencias de forma.-

Relaciones con la Cibernética, la teoría del lenguaje y la teoría de la información (x)

De todo lo expuesto vemos que en el continuo trajín de la política, cuya substancia, como dice KELSEN, es la acción (16), aparecen ese tipo de relaciones que en última instancia bien pueden compararse a un lenguaje, teniendo en cuenta que el mismo puede ser definido como "una entidad compuesta de una serie de sonidos, letras, gestos, señales, etc. capaces de comunicar un mensaje" (17).- Efectivamente, entre los elementos citados está, precisamente, la necesidad de comunicar un mensaje (el fin pretendido) que es lo que lleva a la Opinión Pública o a las desmembraciones de las esferas estatales, a agruparse y dirigirse a presionar la acción del Estado, produciendo en el interín una serie de vinculaciones que también son lenguaje.-

- - - - -

(x) Todo lo que exponremos en esta parte, es al solo efecto de hacer resaltar las relaciones que los temas tratados guardan con las modernas teorías a mencionar.- Sería necesario un estudio muy a fondo de ellas para poder contar las aplicaciones concretas, tanto teóricas como prácticas, pero nos parece oportuno de todos modos hacer un paralelo.-

Será necesario aclarar a qué parte de la teoría del lenguaje se refiere (Sintaxis, Semántica o Pragmática (18)).- Por razones obvias queda descartada la sintaxis.- En cuanto a la semántica, tampoco hay relación posible, no porque la referencia a los objetos designados carezca de importancia, sino porque lleva consigo el problema de la noción de verdad, que escapa a la índole de la investigación.- En consecuencia, es en la pragmática donde debemos ubicarnos y estudiar "los signos en su relación con los sujetos que los usan". Esto siempre dentro de la Teoría del Lenguaje.- Pero no sólo este tipo de relación nos interesa, sino fundamentalmente la establecida entre quien emite el mensaje y quien lo recibe.- Encontramos al respecto una referencia en WIENER, cuando al referirse al lenguaje como "Juego" (19) nos enfrenta ante dos tipos de habla:

- a) Uno que se propone proporcionar una información
- b) Otro que trata de imponer un punto de vista "contra una oposición creciente" (20)

Habiendo ya planteado situaciones de teoría de la Información, será necesario aclarar algunos conceptos sobre Cibernética: Distintas son las definiciones que sobre esta moderna teoría se han dado:

"La Cibernética se ocupa de los numerosos problemas - que plantea toda recepción, retención, transformación y comunicación de información de comunicación de informaciones recibidas en un dispositivo capaz de autoregular; el estudio de los mensajes y su transmisión adquiere en ella, pues, una importancia capital" (21).-

"Es la teoría matemática de la información y de la dirección de los mecanismos, de los procesos que pueden tener las formas materiales más diferentes" (22).-

Para fundamentar, es necesario tener presente, que toda la teoría de la cibernética se basa en la noción de ENTROPIA(23), campo en el que "ya no manejamos cifras o afirmaciones que se refieren a un universo determinado y real en su totalidad, sino que nos planteamos cuestiones que pueden encontrar una solución en un número muy grande de universos similares" (23).-

Vemos como este tema, que aparece como fundamentación de la respuesta del segundo interrogante que planteamos en página 7, está en última instancia, dando una base a la solución de la cuestión que antecedia, ya que nos explicaría el porqué la posibilidad de las experimentaciones sobre "comportamiento" en el campo social: por ese grado creciente de probabilidad.-

Con ello quedaría demostrado que esos estudios, lejos de estar encaminados a ser descripción de medios de finalidades particulares (en cuyo caso haría perder al estudio el carácter de verdadera ciencia, Ciencia Política), tiene una base común, con lo que la supuesta particularización se generaliza.-

CONCLUSION

Las relaciones entre estado y gobernados tipifican el poder constituyendo su esencia.- Se plantea entonces el problema de investigar la esencia misma de esas vinculaciones.-

Si observamos detenidamente el perpetuo dinamismo en que las relaciones se desenvuelven, y el papel cada vez más preponderante adquirido por los estudios de "comportamiento" y motivación, así como los resultados exactos que por su intermedio se han obtenido, cabe averiguar la causa.- Para ella debemos repetir que el poder ya no es considerado como algo estático, sino como un dinamismo.- Esto debe ser relacionado con las modernas doctrinas (cibernética, teoría de la información, teoría del lenguaje), que han introducido la noción de "PROBABILIDAD" que "plantea cuestiones que pueden encontrar similitud en un número muy grande de universos" (1).-

Este grado de probabilidad creciente es lo que nos fundamenta muchos problemas respecto a las relaciones aludidas, además nos hace ver que todos los estudios sobre ella realizados tienen una misma base, con lo que queda a salvo la cuestión del "particularismo" de cada experimentación, que haría perder al estudio el carácter de verdadera ciencia (Ciencia Política).-

Ahondemos en la naturaleza de las vinculaciones, tratemos de comprenderlas a la luz de las modernas teorías científicas (sin que esto implique una asimilación absoluta), y habremos agotado otra etapa de acercamiento en la tarea de aprehensión del poder en su núcleo más puro.-

NOTAS

- (1) FERRATER MORA, JOSE; "Diccionario de la Filosofía", 4ta. Ed., 1958, Bs. As., Ed. Sudamericana; Devenir: "...En otros casos, finalmente se ha considerado que hay dos especies de devenir: el devenir físico -que, por la imposibilidad de conservar el pasado se reduce a un continuo nacimiento y anadamiento del ser- y el devenir espiritual -el cual permanece sin ser idéntico".-
- (2) DWIGHT WALDO, "Political Science in the United States of America", París, 1956, Unesco (Trend Report), pág. 73: "At no time, however, was public opinion the exclusive concern of political science.- Other disciplines, especially psychology, social psychology and sociology, have also been interested..."
- (3) "The Bulletin of Vanderbilt University", Agosto 1959, pág. 102 "241-242.- THE POLITICAL PROCESS.- The dynamics of political and legislative behavior.- 241: political opinion and policy formation.-

(1) WEINER, Norbert; "Cibernética y Sociedad", Bs. As., Ed. Sudamericana, 1958.-

242: comparative parties and political systems.- Pág. 101: POLITICAL INQUIRY: Elements of systematic political analysis; the relation of political science to political philosophy and ethics".-

- (4) "Bulletin of University of California", 1959-60, pág. 359: "145. POLITICAL PARTIES: Organization, functions, and practices of political parties primarily in the United States.- 146.- PUBLIC OPINION AND PROPAGANDA; A study of the nature and the means of formation of public opinion.- Public opinion as a factor in popular government and as control device in the modern state, with special reference to current conditions in America democracy.- 147. POLITICAL BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS. An introduction to quantitative methods in the study of political behavior, especially in relation to voting patterns, political participation, and techniques of political action".-
- (6) KELSEN, HANS, "Teoría comunista del derecho y del estado", trad. de Alfredo J. Weiss. Bs. As., 1957, Ed. Emecé, pág. 277.-
- (7) KELSEN, HANS, "Teoría General del estado", trad. de Luis Legáz Lacambra, Méjico, 1954. Ed. Editora Nacional, p. 35/36.-
- (8) KELSEN, HANS, id. (7)
- (9) AJA ESPIL, JORGE A., "Nuevo Lobby" en "Revista Jurídica de Buenos Aires", II, 1959; p. 59: "Para aprehender el concepto "Poder" es menester mirar, no tanto al individuo que aparece teniendo, sino a las relaciones entre quién lo ejercita y aquellos a cuyas acciones afecta.- Es justamente en esas relaciones donde reside la esencia del poder".-
- (10) PONFERRADA, LUIS, "La dirección de las sociedades anónimas", Bs. As., 1951, Ed. Depalma. p. 7: "Y recordemos, para terminar esta breve reseña, que el individuo o grupo controlante en sus tipos más corrientes, forma una categoría intermedia entre los accionistas y los directores.- No obstante, las cortes de la Unión han llegado a asignarle, con firmes fundamentos, una responsabilidad idéntica a la de los directores titulares.-
- Entre nosotros, la institución del control, que se arraiga ya en la vida económica, no ha sido investigada ni tratada en sus fases plurales..."
- (11) GIL, FEDERICO G.; "Perspectivas para el estudio de los grupos de presión en la América Latina", en "Revista Jurídica de Buenos Aires", II, 1959, p. 44: "...caben aquellos grupos que constituyen organismos formalmente constituidos, a los que están asignadas determinadas funciones que son generalmente reconocidas y aceptadas dentro de la sociedad".-
- (12) GIL, FEDERICO G., obra citada, p. 46: "...se compone de una gran variedad de grupos conscientemente organizados que se encuentran fuera de la estructura formal de gobierno y que, sin embargo, tienen entre sus fines y razón de ser el desempeño de determinadas funciones políticas, la articulación de intereses y el planteamiento de demandas de tipo político".-

- (13) GIL, FEDERICO G., obra citada, p. 48: "...incluye todos aquellos grupos que no están formal ni conscientemente organizados".-
- (14) BOLETIN DE PSICOLOGIA, Pub. del Dep. de Psicología de Universidad de Bs. As., traducción de LAGACHE.-
- (15) BOLETIN del "INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH (1946-1956), University of Michigan, p. 33: Through this series of interrelated studies, the Political Behavior Program has focused on two general objectives: (1) The detailed documentation of the behavior of the electorate in the national elections, and (2) the analysis of the motivational factors which underlie the political participations and partisanship of individual citizen".-
- (16) KELSEN, HANS, "Teoría Comunista del D. y del Estado", ob. citada p. 278: "La acción es la sustancia misma de la política".-
- (17) FERRATER MORA y LEBLANC, "Lógica Matemática", México, 1955, Ed. Fondo de Cultura, p. 9.-
- (18) FERRATER MORA y LEBLANC, ob. citada, p. 18: "La sintaxis estudia los signos como puras y simples figuras, independientemente de lo que designan y significan".- "La semántica estudia los signos en su relación con los objetos designados".- "La pragmática estudia los signos en su relación con los objetos designados".- "La pragmática estudia los signos en su relación con los sujetos que los usan".-
- (19) WIENER, NORBERT, ob. citada, p. 86-87: "Así pues, una teoría adecuada al lenguaje en cuanto juego debe distinguir entre dos variedades de habla: una que se propone primordialmente proporcionar una información y otra que pretende imponer un punto de vista contra una oposición consciente.- No se si algún filólogo habrá hecho las observaciones técnicas necesarias para distinguir entre dos clases de lenguaje en lo que respecta a nuestros fines, pero estoy plenamente convencido que son formas esencialmente distintas".- Anteriormente citando a otro autor considera al idioma como "un juego entre el que habla y el que escucha contra las fuerzas de la confusión".-
- (20) Idem (19)
- (21) FERRATER MORA, "Diccionario de Filosofía", o. citada, p. 249.-
- (22) FROLOV y KOLMAN, en "Suplementos del Seminario de Problemas Científicos y Filosóficos", Universidad de México, Nº 13, 1958, p. 813-104.-
- (23) WIENER, NORBERT, obra citada, prólogo, p. 9 a 13.-

SINTESIS EXPUESTA EN LA "MESA REDONDA"

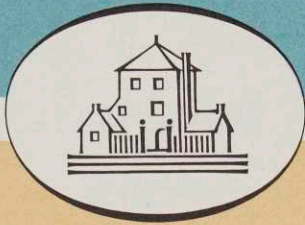
Luego de las exactas posiciones sostenidas por los expositores precedentes, mi exposición será al solo efecto de hacer una breve aclaración sobre el problema planteado en el trabajo que me he permitido presentar, al enfocar el estudio del "comportamiento político" sobre la base de las teorías de la Lógica Matemática, del Lenguaje, de la Cibernética y la Teoría de la Información.-

Hemos considerado que dentro del dinamismo en el cual se desenvuelven las relaciones que constituyen la esencia del Poder, hay una situación continua de transmisión y recepción de mensajes, y, en consecuencia, una semejanza con el lenguaje, razón por la cual - sostenemos que algunos puntos de investigación sobre el tema tratado, guardan relación con los problemas del lenguaje.- Con respecto a la justa apreciación del Dr. Federico G. Gil, sobre la necesidad de no desligar los estudios de Ciencia Política de la evolución de las formas históricas, vemos cómo las teorías del Lenguaje y la Lógica Matemática, tal como aparecen en las orientaciones más modernas, dejando de lado la posición abstracta y formalista de Carnap (quien no tiene en cuenta al sujeto), se llega a los problemas de epistemología genética, cuestión estudiada actualmente por el "Grupo de Ginebra" bajo la dirección del Prof. Piaget, que bucea, precisamente, sobre problemas de evolución lógico-psicológico del lenguaje (de las formas del lenguaje).-

En segundo lugar, al decir que ciertos estudios de la Cibernética como teoría matemática de la información, nos pueden servir de métodos para la investigación de procesos vividos dentro de la sociedad actual, en la que como expresa el Dr. Fayt en el trabajo presentado a este Congreso, "el hombre se encuentra en permanente estado de disponibilidad, tenso en su fluidez psíquica", nos basamos - en el elemento que la cibernética denomina la Probabilidad Creciente, que es lo que nos fundamenta muchos problemas respecto a las relaciones aludidas y además nos hace ver que todos los estudios sobre ellas realizados, tienen una misma base, con lo que queda a salvo la cuestión del "particularismo" de cada experimentación, que haría perder al estudio el carácter de verdadera ciencia.-

Pero ninguna de estas dos afirmaciones debe llevar a la conclusión de que asimilamos los procesos políticos-sociales a los dictados de las teorías mencionadas.- Estamos en la posición que sostiene la posibilidad de una analogía pero que niega una identificación absoluta.-

Situarse en la doctrina contraria, sería considerar al individuo como pieza de un engranaje con muy limitadas posibilidades y de formación abstracta, lo que nos llevaría a la formulación de una Ciencia Política falsa como muy bien lo expresó el Dr. Martínez Paz y sería además, caer en el error del positivismo como aclaró el Dr. Fayt en su exposición.-



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Jean Ennis

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY

August 11, 1959

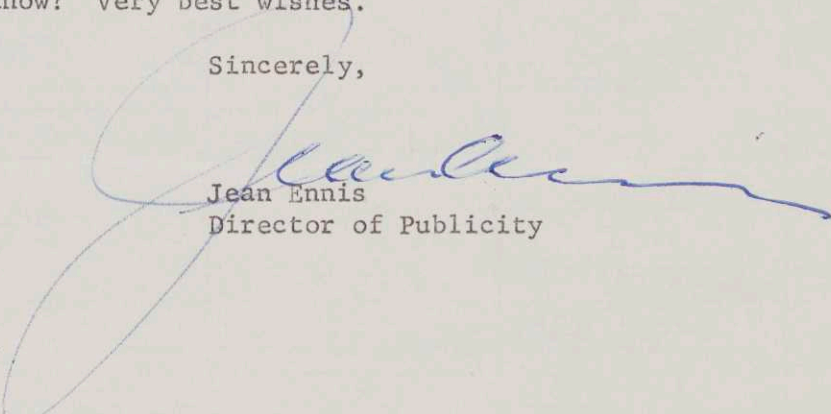
Dear Mr. Wiener:

I have a copy of Jason's letter to you dated July 31, and it reminds me to ask you whether you will be available for any personal publicity in connection with THE TEMPTER. As I am sure you must know, there will undoubtedly be a great many opportunities for interviews in newspapers and on radio and television, and if you are agreeable and available, I should naturally like to get as much coverage as possible.

Most newspaper interviews can be arranged prior to publication and released on publication day. Radio and television interviews are usually set up for publication day and after. As you know, your publication day is October 22nd, so if you are planning to be in New York early in October, we could concentrate our efforts to suit your convenience.

Won't you let me know? Very best wishes.

Sincerely,


Jean Ennis
Director of Publicity

JE:hw

Mr. Norbert Wiener
South Tamworth
New Hampshire

August 11, 1959

Mr. Theodore L. Carras
Atlantic Coast Industries Corporation
68 Summit Street
Brooklyn 31, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Carras:

I hereby return the manuscript you have sent me concerning a "Long Distance Transmission System" by Dr. Thurn. As I have already told you by telephone the other day, I do not find myself in a position to give any advice or opinion on it. I therefore would not want my name used as having been consulted about it, and I on my part undertake not to reveal to anyone the contents of the manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

August 11, 1959.

Mr. E. L. Michaels, Head
Advanced Scientific Education
Hughes Research and Development Laboratories
Hughes Aircraft Company
Culver City, California

Dear Mr. Michaels:

Thank you very much for your courteous and pleasant letter of July 21, and the present of the desk model of the GAR-3 Falcon Missile. I also want to tell how much I enjoyed my two meetings with your group from Hughes. You certainly have a very interesting and alert group of men working with you.

In accordance with our agreement to reimburse me for the hotel and food expenses between the end of my course at UCLA and my visit to your laboratories and half of the cost of my transportation from Los Angeles to Boston, I now submit the following statement:

Hotel and food for 3 days at \$10 a day	\$30.00
Half of tourist jet flight fare	\$67.00
	<u>\$97.00</u>

The enclosed air plane ticket stub needs some explanation. In order to get reservations on the jet plane I had to take one tourist and one first class ticket. At the last minute I was able to change back to tourist, and upon arrival in Boston I turned my ticket in to the American Airlines for reimbursement. I have not heard from them yet and doubt that they will return the stub when they send the check. Hence I am sending the stub of my wife's ticket which is identical to mine.

My wife and I recall with particular pleasure our evening with you and Dr. and Mrs. Greenberg and your fascinating account of your year in Finland.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

Box 3024

Savannah, Ga.

8-12-59

Thank you for The Human Use of Human Beings.

Aware though I am that "quality" is rather abhorrent to dedicated scientists, I applaud your superb intellectual quality without intending to offend you.

However, it seems to me that you ought to have included a chapter emphasizing the entropy of stupidity. Of course you touched this in Ch. VIII, but only tangentially.

Surely, even at MIT, you have encountered the imperiousness I mean. You send forth

a message with consummate
precision and clarity, but
the intended recipient has
no antennae.

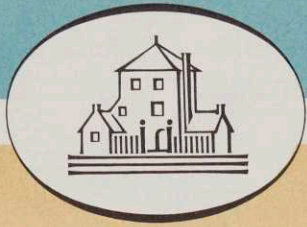
Moreover, the most per-
fectly impervious are in-
deedly consecrated to fe-
cundity, like the celebrated
and rather typical co-ed
who came to college "to
git went with".

I am not going to insult
you with further elabo-
ration.

Very cordially,

Jay M Scandrett

[and 9/25/59]



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Jason Epstein, EDITOR

August 18, 1959

Mr. Norbert Wiener
South Tamworth
New Hampshire

Dear Norbert:

I am just back from vacation and I found your list of names of people to whom you ask that we send copies of THE TEMPTER when it comes from the press.

We will add these names to those on our own list, but in the meantime if any additional people occur to you, I hope you will send us their names.

Sincerely yours,

Jason Epstein

3
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

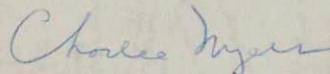
August 19, 1959

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

Dear Norbert:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed clipping from the San Diego paper on July 28, which I read with interest when I was there.

Sincerely,



Charles A. Myers

CAM:ra
Enclosure

JULY 28, 1959

EVENING TRIBUNE



CROSSTOWN WITH NEIL MORGAN

PAT. PENDING: Dr. Norbert Wiener, the mathematics wizard from Harvard, rode a bus here from Los Angeles to get a look at the Southern California coastline. Jim Mills, the local historian, met him at the bus station. As they drove to a hotel, there was the usual talk about the explosive growth of this area, and the speculation that all of the coast from here to Santa Barbara someday may be one flashing chain of traffic signals. Dr. Wiener winced. "I call that smogress," he said.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1959

ER

s, Halters Are 'Legal' ily Tours of Capitol

Special To EVENING TRIBUNE

(UPI) — A Senate member of years of was stopped the other guide with the suggestion by taking the building.

day," she hedged, premise. "I don't and shorts."

t actually manda- ear next to nothing law factory here. t has become obvi- nmer's hot spells aired to wear any- n that either.

mentary on what they must be teaching in the civics classes back home. This one is so standard, in fact, that the guides now try to head it off by an early announcement that the President lives and works at another local tourist attraction, called the White House.

The Capitol tour takes 35 minutes, and I don't know anywhere else you can pick up so much history for 25 cents. There is also the chance you will bump into somebody whose name you can mention on the postcards you write to your friends.

One presumed student of the current

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE

Keele,

Staffordshire.

Department of Mathematics

DSJ/VMC

20th August, 1959.

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

Dear Professor Wiener,

I wonder if you would be kind enough to give me your help and assistance in the following matter.

The College is thinking of establishing one or two positions in the field of Communication Theory. The title of Communication Theory is deliberately vague because we do not wish to specify any particular field at this stage. What we have in mind is one or more of linguistics, cybernetics, information theory, sociological and psychological aspects of communication, animal communication. It is not our intention to restrict the investigations of those appointed even to one of these fields so long as the investigations can be properly described as Communication Theory. Our first intention is to appoint a good man and leave the field to follow him. It is not absolutely certain whether we shall create a Chair or a Directorship, but the salary will certainly be that of a professor. In addition we expect to appoint one or two assistants.

At present it is our intention that those appointed shall devote themselves entirely to research. They will have no undergraduate teaching requirement, although it has been realised that at some future time, the subject may have developed in such a way that it will be suitable, and desirable, to incorporate it in the undergraduate course. It is, of course, hoped that they will supervise research students.

/I should be ...



CONFIDENTIAL

Professor N. Wiener,
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology,
Cambridge 39,
MASSACHUSETTS,
U.S.A.

*South Jamunath
New Hampshire*

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address: Professor D. S. Jones, M.B.E.,
M.A., D.Sc
Department of Mathematics, University
College of North Staffordshire, KEELE,
Staffordshire, England.

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

← First fold here →

- 2 -

I should be grateful if you could help me in two ways. Firstly, in telling me whether there are any lines of research with a mathematical bias which we ought to emphasise in our search for the right man. Secondly, can you suggest anyone who might be interested in heading such a department and whom we should consider for appointment?

I should be most grateful if you would treat all the above information in the strictest confidence.

Yours sincerely,

D. S. Jones
D. S. Jones

[and 9/6/59]

253 Harold St.

Boston 21, mass.

August 20, 1959

Dr Norbert Wiener
Tamworth N.H.

Dear Dr Wiener:

This second letter of mine requesting answers to some questions on automaticization will probably lead you to suspect that I am an autograph hound who has followed you from California.

I will say that I was one of the hundreds of students at Los Angeles City College fascinated by your plain down-to-earth depiction of man's danger of domination by the machine. It was just this desire to settle the question of the constructive future of a machine that can outwit a man, demonstrate a skill surpassing human skill that led me to pen this second letter.

I do hope, Dr Wiener, that you will find time in New Hampshire to consider the enclosed questions, and forward an answer possibly to be published.

I remain

Yours for a better understanding of science
P. Augustus Turner

[ans 9/6/59]

The following two questions seek to categorize the term -
danger of domination by the machine.

1. If our industry advanced to mass automaticization did this portend a serious social displacement; particularly, of the laboring class and white collar workers?

2. In a military vein, does domination by the machine preclude fleets of robot missiles, planes, and armies of robot soldiers?

3. What bearing will automaticization have on the race for domination of space? Will the ability of a machine with all the possible answers to a problem finally lead man to conquest of all the problems of astronautics and astrophysicists--thus enabling him to land on neighboring worlds?

4. Have you an estimate of the cost of automaticization of industry, and in what field this development will grow strong.

5. What do you think of the conception of an electrical engineer that the science of biophysics and bioelectronics will merge in one biocontrol of physical movements, mental processes, emotional reactions and apparent sensory perceptions?"

Does biocontrol portend Big Brother enslavement of the mind of a nation?

The following two terms seek to categorize the term

45 Spring Garden Street
Hamden 17, Connecticut
August 22, 1959

Dr. Norbert Wiener
S. Tamworth
New Hampshire

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I had the pleasure of sharing your company in 1947 when you were our guest at the Theta Xi house on Bay State Road. Since graduation in 1948, I have not had the opportunity to talk with you.

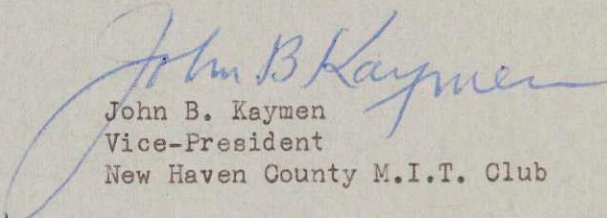
Now I am living in Connecticut, and am program chairman of the New Haven County M.I.T. Club. During our planning meeting this summer we all agreed that it would be a great honor, and a delightful evening, to have you talk at our opening dinner meeting on any subject you please. I have mentioned this to Don Severance in the Alumni Association office and he agrees enthusiastically.

The exact date of this meeting has not been set, depending on your convenience, but it would fall on October 13, 14, 20, or 21, which are Tuesdays and Wednesdays in the second and third weeks in October. Any one would be fine with us.

Could you drop me a line and let me know, if you consent, which of these dates you can come. Naturally we would arrange transportation and accomodations.

Our Club would get a tremendous boost if you come, and our season would get a flying start.

Yours sincerely,


John B. Kaymen
Vice-President
New Haven County M.I.T. Club

[ans 9/3/59]

52 Berkeley Street
Boston 16, Mass.
August 25, 1959

Dr. Norbert Wiener
South Tamworth, New Hampshire

Dear Sir:

May I respectfully ask your patience in considering an idea of mine on prime numbers, which is the formula

$$n! \times \left(\frac{n^2 + n}{2} \right) + 1 = p$$

$$\text{or, } n! \times S_n + 1 = p$$

S_n being = $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n$. Substituting consecutive integers from 1 to n gives the numbers 2, 7, 37, 241, 1,801, 15,121, 141,121, 1,451,521, all of which I checked in a prime table and found prime. The next number is $(9! \times S_9 + 1)$ or 16,329,601, which I believe and hope is prime.

Each of these numbers except $(1! \times S_1 + 1 = 2)$ has the characteristic of being one of a pair. Each is accompanied by a prime exceeding it by ten. This has increased my hope that the formula works for any integer of n and perhaps in pairs. Is there a way of proving this?

I should appreciate any comment you might have on the above.

Sincerely,

William T. Lindorff
William T. Lindorff

[Ans 9/25/59]

MR. EUGENE AYRES
SOUTH WELLFLEET
CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS

8-28-59

Dear Dr. Wiener,

I met you a number of years ago at an automation conference at M.I.T. I'm presuming to write you for a bit of information that I need for an article I'm writing on Invention.

How old were you when you conceived and wrote your classic Cybernetics? If you ~~could~~ tell me this I will be very grateful.

I feel that you are one of the outstanding innovators of all time and my article would be deficient without you.

Sincerely Yours,
Eugene Ayres

[ans 9/6/59]

August 28, 1959. San Francisco.

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

Dear Sir:

Now that summer is drawing to a close, I hope that this, my third letter, may find you at your desk.

A few days ago I received the Table of Contents of Drucaroff's recently completed manuscript which describes "BIOLOGY" - one-third of his entire work. The manuscript is 1308 typewritten (double-spaced) pages. The Table of Contents is 70 pages.

I think that you will find this Table rather intriguing.

The title-page reads:

INDICE ANALITICO DE LA
INTRODUCCION SOCIOLOGICA Y DEL DESARROLLO DEL
LIBRO CORRESPONDIENTE A
BIOLOGIA,
UNA DE LAS TRES UNIVERSALIDADES GNOSEOLOGICAS
(BIOLOGIA - SOCIOLOGIA - FISICA)
EN LA ESTRUCTURA DE
UNA UNICA CIENCIA UNIVERSAL

The first section of the book (154 pages) consists of the Sociologic introduction to Biology. This is subdivided into three parts:

1. La Sociedad y el Individuo.
2. El Individuo en la Sociedad.
3. Yo Individuo

The second section (234 pages):

PREFILOGENIA (o INFRAFILOGENIA) - FILOGENIA - METAFILOGENIA

The third section (67 pages):

INTRAFILOGENIA U ONTOGENIA PROPIAMENTE TAL

The fourth section (210 pages):

HISTOEMBRIOLOGIA

The fifth section (226 pages):

EMBRIOANATOMIA

The sixth section (412 pages):

Con preponderancia de formaciones de origen ectodermico:

UNIVERSALIDAD NEUROCORTECORREFLEXOLOGICA.

(ETAPAS PRENEURORREFLEXICA Y NEURORREFLEXOLOGICA.)

Con preponderancia de formaciones de origen endodermico y mesodermico:

UNIVERSALIDAD METABOLICA.

(Crecimiento y reproduccion como crecimiento), con

sus dos apartados:

UNIVERSALIDAD CIRCULATORIA

Y

UNIVERSALIDAD GERMINOGENICA.

In the letter which accompanied the Table of Contents Drucaroff wrote:

"Si yo ya tuviera tambien terminado el otro libro que corresponde a "SOCIOLOGIA", el conjunto, ambos, "BIOLOGIA" y "SOCIOLOGIA", seria ideal para Professor Norbert Wiener.

I am making several copies of this Table in the Spanish and English languages.

You may have a copy in one or in both languages if you wish.

I do hope that you will forgive me for covering your desk with so much reading matter.

Please be assured that had I been able to condense it all to a mathematical equation,

I would certainly have done so.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Farbman

Ralph Farbman
Beresford Hotel
635 Sutter Street
San Francisco 2, California

[ans 9/6/59]

Write saying to
come to the office
for further arrangements

21 Linden Lane
Chesterton, Indiana
August 29, 1959

Dear Professor Weiner,

I am a brother at Phi Beta
Epsilon fraternity on Memorial Drive
and an undergraduate student of
mathematics at the Institute.

Each term the fraternity invites a few
faculty members to the house for
dinner and an informal talk on a
topic of the professor's choice.

We will be honored and delighted
if you can participate in this program
this fall. We have little chance to
know you at the Institute and would
be especially pleased to meet and

talk with you. The men have quite a variety of mathematical background; however, I'm sure anything you offer will elicit the greatest interest.

If you would like to talk with us and are free some weekday evening in November, will you write me specifying a date convenient for you? Tuesdays and Wednesdays are the best for us. Mondays are impossible.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Woods Halley

DR. ING. MAX KNOLL
ORD. PROFESSOR U. DIREKTOR DES INSTITUTS
FÜR TECHNISCHE ELEKTRONIK
DER TECHNISCHEN HOCHSCHULE

MÜNCHEN 2, 31. Aug. 1959
ARCISSTRASSE 21
TELEFON 4562 - 264/5

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 9 in which you proposed a possible discussion about suggestions to further experimental work in the field I have written to you about. It happens that I will be in Boston during the second half of September. It would of course be very interesting to talk to you. Please let me know whether you will be in Boston during that time. My mailing address during September and October is: c/o Prof. von Kahler, 1 Evelyn Place, Princeton, N.J.

In the meantime I am sending you a note on the occurrence of subjective patterns as a function of temporal excitation frequencies (3-5 V, .1 mA) referring to 17 hospital patients and 7 University students. The pattern drawings are copies of the original drawings made by the subjects themselves. Because the subjective patterns observed occur always in a limited frequency range, the diagram has the character of a spectrogram. Besides, the shapeless flicker occupies also a certain bandwidth in each subject.

Looking forward to see you, I am with best regards

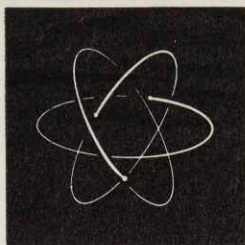
sincerely yours,

Max Knoll

2 Enclosures

[ans 9/19/59]

Organizing Committee for the



Swiss Educational Tour
for Automation
and Operations Research
to the U. S. A.

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

under the auspices of the »Society of Swiss Friends of the U.S.A. (SFUSA)« Zurich and in co-operation with the »Institute for Automation and Operations Research« at the University of Fribourg (Switzerland) □ Mailing address: c/o The American Express Co. Inc., Bahnhofstr. 20, Zurich 1, Tel. (051) 23 57 20.

Basle, August 31, 1959

Re: FIRST STUDY TOUR TO USA FOR AUTOMATION AND OPERATIONS RESEARCH

Dear Professor Wiener,

The organizing committee of the above tour, consisting of Mr. H. Wagner, President of the Society of Swiss Friends of the USA (SFUSA), Zurich, Prof. Dr. Ernest P. Billeter, Director of the Swiss Institute for Automation, University of Fribourg and two delegates of the American Express, Zurich, held its meeting a few days ago.

On behalf of this committee, as well as of the participants, who were very enthusiastic and satisfied with the tour, we would like to thank you once more for the cordial and courteous reception of the group. With your very interesting and educational lectures and demonstrations you have contributed immensely to make this study tour a full success.

In recognition of your fine cooperation, we remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly

Prof. Ernest P. Billeter

eh

cc: American Express Co. Inc.
Bahnhofstr. 20, Zurich

Please return

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
RESEARCH LABORATORY OF ELECTRONICS
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

August 31, 1959

TM. 4-7710

Professor Norbert Wiener
South Tamworth
New Hampshire

Dear Professor Wiener;

In answer to your kind letter of August 5th and in confirmation of the telephone conversation with you a few days later regarding the invitation that the Mexican Government has extended to you and your wife to visit our country.

Allow me to convey the honor that my people have received because you have so kindly accepted their invitation. I am sure that they will do everything within their power to keep you and your dear wife comfortable and happy during your stay in Mexico. Personally, allow me to tell you the satisfaction I have in being selected as intermediary through which the invitation was extended.

After the proper consultation I am in the position to answer your questions concerning some details of your trip, you will be interested to know.

1. Please select, at your convenience, the exact day in October, to begin your trip. Please let me know this at your earliest convenience.
2. The number of weeks you may stay in Mexico is entirely up to you. For example, one, two, three weeks, etc. It will be a pleasure to have you there for as long as you and your wife wish to stay.
3. Your transportation from Boston to Mexico City and return, will be by airplane. First class tickets will be provided on any air line of your choice. Please let me know the air line you prefer to travel. There are several lines that fly to Mexico City-
 - Eastern Air Lines - DC-7 planes daily
 - American Air Lines - DC-7, with a change in Chicago.
Tourist service only from Chicago to Mexico City
 - Air France - Super Constellation planes, New York to Mexico City to New York. Planes fly every other day.
 - Aereonaves de Mexico - Jet propelled Britania planes. New York to Mexico to New York, daily.
 - Canadian Pacific - Through Toronto. DC-6 planes. Flights every other day.

4. Accomodations for you and your wife will be provided in a first class hotel in Mexico City. Tentatively, reservations will be made at Prado Hotel. But if, when in Mexico, you decide to change hotel change hotels then your suggestion will be immediately attended. In case you already have in mind some other hotel, at the present moment, please let me know.

5. Plane transportation, all hotel expenses, will be taken care of directly by the Mexican Government through Direction General de Telecomunicaciones. For other minor expenses you will be provided with twenty (American) dollars per day. You will receive the full amount of this allowance a couple of days before you leave Mexico. But this can also be provided any time that you request. *raised \$100.00*

6. A two day trip to Acapulco will be included as a part of your visit. Transportation to and from Acapulco will be provided as well as lodging in a first class hotel in that lovely city.

7. A commission composed by the following persons will attend you directly in Mexico City.

Dr. Francisco Medina (Physics - Goettingen)

Dr. Enrique Bustamante (Math. - Princeton)

Ing. Manuel Zorrilla (Prof. - Polytechnic Institute)

Ing. Raul Cerrillo representing the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes.

If, when in Mexico, you wish to make any changes in your plans or you wish to visit any other city, please indicate so to any person in the above group.

8. The groups that are extending the invitation will be both honored and happy to have lectures by you. However, they will not impose upon you in this regard. Please feel free to select the subject and the number of lectures you intend to deliver. One lecture will be sufficient if you so consider.

9. You will be the guest of two Mexican agencies: Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes
Instituto Politecnico Nacional.

The persons in charge are:

Ing. Walter Cross Buchanan - Secretary - S.C.T.

Ing. Juan Manuel Ramirez Caraza - Under Secretary S.C.T.

Ing. Eugenio Mendez Docurro - Director Instituto Politecnico Nacional.

These gentlemen are directly extending the invitation. They have asked me to convey their honor and satisfaction at your acceptance.

If there are any further questions concerning your trip, please let me know as soon as possible. Please accept my personal thanks for your favorable decision. With best regards to you and Mrs. Wiener I remain,

Sincerely,

Manuel Cerrillo
M. V. Cerrillo

MVC/rkt

7026 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California

August 31, 1959

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

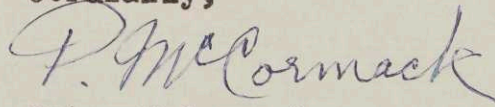
I am sure you are concerned at the apparent delay in getting our proposed Commission of Inquiry into motion.

Since you have last heard from me with the list of twelve persons willing to serve, a discussion has ensued among some of the twelve, and it has been proposed that we make another effort to acquire the services of one or two persons who are widely and nationally known to fill out the group. I am happy to do all that I can, and I hope very much that you will assist me in this.

I am enclosing a list of all those to whom an invitation was sent. You will see by the list that we have tried to reach people in a variety of endeavors. One hundred and six of those listed replied to our invitation, and I have written well over one hundred personal replies to them, answering the many questions asked. Naturally, no publicity on the Commission will be issued by anyone until the members of the Commission shall request that it be done.

I await your suggestions on the further composition of the Inquiry, and hope that the Fall will find all problems resolved.

Cordially,



Peter McCormack