

163

CORRESPONDENCE Jan. 15 - 31, 1953

N. WIENER · MC 22

McKinley campaign and the position landed him the job of Comptroller of Currency, suited to him in its political freedom and opportunity to form monetary policy. Again in Illinois during the Roosevelt administration, Dawes continued in public service, preparing the way for a future that saw him through anti-trust legislation, purchaser for the A.E.F. in WWI, chief budget man under Harding, founder of the "Dawes Committee" on international affairs, the vice-presidency, ambassador to Britain and a career of financial policy making that formed much of the Republican thought. He died in 1951 important and highly regarded. Though not of general interest this will hold historians and those who knew the era. (LC - 53-5274)

March ??

Diole, Philippe

THE UNDERSEA ADVENTURE

Messner  
\$4.50

\*Committed to the deep, the author has a fascinating, if ecstatic, story to tell - of skin diving and its possibilities in marine exploration. He gives a short history of the use of diving through history, tells of the Submarine Research Group, explains the mental transposition and physical adjustments necessary for deep sea understanding and work, and goes on into the riches and richness of the miracle he has lived for three years. In his underwater landscapes and life are absorbing stories of oyster, mussel and sponge culture, of the physical makeup, sex and reproduction of fish, of undersea courtships, of the friendship of octopuses, of the treasures of marine archaeology, and of the future of this type of aquatic researching. An awakening awareness of the vast areas to be investigated makes this an intimate introduction to a personal, even spiritual, adventure in lyric terms. Translated from the French by Alan Ross. (There's some of the same material here that Captain Cousteau had in *The Silent World* (Harper - P. 754 - 12/1/52 bulletin) but the approach is less on the sensational side and more on the emotional and interpretative.) Illustrated with photographs.

Keyes, Frances Parkinson

BERNADETTE OF LOURDES

Messner  
\$3.50

Companion volume to *Therese: Saint of a Little Way*, this spiritual biography, too, is now reissued, in new format with ten new illustrations, and a foreword which tells of Mrs. Keyes' original visits to Nevers and Lourdes - and her return visits last summer. The old title, *The Sublime Sheperdess*, has been dropped, though the text of the story of Bernadette is, I believe, unchanged. In the warmth and passion of the telling, the story has a human as well as a spiritual appeal for Mrs. Keyes' public, as well as for the increasingly important Catholic audience.

Freeman, William

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC SPEAKING

Simon & Schuster  
\$3.00

I liked this back in 1941; I still like it, and I've had a lot of chance to test its precepts in the interim. While perhaps not as comprehensive as some of the others (the Von Hesse book, for example) - nor yet as extensively documented and provided with samples (good and bad) as many of its fellows, this hits at some of the basic needs and weaknesses, the points the amateurs (and many of the professionals) should have emphasized repeatedly. Preparation - organization - phrasing and delivery: - these are fundamentals. And yet many a book on public speaking gives scant attention to this ABC of English Grammar and Speech. Mr. Freeman makes special point of avoidance of cliches, of watching for slipshod usage, of seeking for the exact word. His advice throughout is sound. The new material on radio and particularly on television should prove helpful. And the Gluyas Williams illustrations, the editorial assistance of Quincy Howe add merit. (Original title *Hear! Hear!*)

March ??

Wiener, Norbert

## THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN EX-PRODIGY

Simon & Schuster  
\$4.00

The progenitor of *Cybernetics* and its application in *The Human Use of Human Beings* (Houghton, Mifflin-1950) goes back to his own origins and his head-start on a distinguished academic career when he entered high school at 9, and college in short pants at 11. Intellectually groomed by a firm father for whom scholarship was both a calling and a consecration, his childhood in Cambridge (his father was a Harvard professor) held many intellectual interests but other diversions as well. But the laurels of learning- in the company of boys far beyond his years- brought with them many emotional insecurities, the maladaptation of the misfit to which the late realization of his Jewishness contributed. Completing his academic course at Tufts in 3 years, he went to Harvard to start on his doctorate, spent a year at Cambridge, England, sat under many of the greats of his time- Santayana and Palmer and Royce and Bertrand Russell, and began as an undergraduate teacher on the same age level with his students.... A self-study which is both astute and detached, which holds no special pride in the fact that he was a "wunderkind" but derives its interest therefrom as well as the conclusion that his infant prodigy's progress added years of usefulness to his later life.... An intellectual market primarily.

PLEASE NOTE THESE CHANGES IN TITLE, DATE AND PRICE

Page

- 711 Armstrong, C.- CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN- definite date 1/22 (Coward-McCann)  
 727 Appleby, John- STARS IN THE WATER- definite date 1/21 (Coward-McCann)  
 727 Reymond, L.- THE DEDICATED- definite date 1/19 (John Day)  
 730 Poston, Richard W.- DEMOCRACY IS YOU- from 1/7 to 1/21. Price from \$3.50 to \$3.00 (Harper)  
 735 Hullfish, H.G.-Ed. - EDUCATIONAL FREEDOM IN AN AGE OF ANXIETY- definite date 1/21 (Harper)  
 746 Himes, Chester- CAST THE FIRST STONE- definite date 1/19 (Coward-McCann)  
 747 Cost, March- THE HOUR AWAITS- from 2/11 to 3/30- price from \$3.00 to \$3.50.  
     April Book of the Month Club alternate selection. (Lippincott)  
 748 McMillion, Bonner- THE LOT OF HER NEIGHBORS- from 2/11 to 3/18 (Lippincott)  
 751 Gullingford, Guy- IF WISHES WERE HEARSEES- from 2/11 to 2/18 (Lippincott)  
 757 Reid, Pat- THE COLDITZ STORY- from 2/11 to 2/18. Price from \$3.75 to \$3.95 (Lippincott)  
 759 Russell, Bertrand- THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE ON SOCIETY- definite date 1/26 (Simon & Schuster)  
 768 Ridge, Antonia- FAMILY ALBUM- price from \$2.75 to \$3.00 (Harper)  
 773 Fosburgh, Hugh- VIEW FROM THE AIR- from 2/23 to 3/? (Scribner)  
 774 Dutourd, Jean- A DOG'S HEAD- definite date 2/13 (Simon & Schuster)  
 10 (J) Clewes, Dorothy- THE MYSTERY OF THE SCARLET DAFFODIL- definite date 2/20 (Coward-McCann)  
 11 (J) Brown, Bill- ROARING RIVER- definite date 2/20 (Coward-McCann)  
 12 (J) Crisp, Frank- THE SEA ROBBERS- definite date 2/27 (Coward-McCann)  
 14 Saroyan, William- THE LAUGHING MATTER- from 2/2 to 3/5 (Doubleday)  
 17 Seager, Allan- Title from THE LAST PIONEER to AMOS BERRY- definite date 2/27 (Simon & Schuster)  
 18 Dowdey, Clifford- THE PROUD RETREAT- price from \$3.00 to \$3.75 (Doubleday)  
 19 Willard, Jack- THE WIRE GOD- price from \$3.50 to \$3.95 (Doubleday)  
 21 Holding, E.S.- WIDOW'S MITE- definite date 2/13 (Simon & Schuster)  
 22 McDougald, R.- THE BLUSHING MONKEY- definite date 3/13 (Simon & Schuster)  
 29 Olmstead, F.L.- THE COTTON KINGDOM- from 2/23 to 4/13 (Knopf)

129 Addington Rd.  
Brookline, Mass.  
January 15, 1953

Dear Member:

There will be a meeting of the Struik Defense Committee at the above address on Thursday, January 22, time: 8:30. Matters to be discussed include:

1. What activity the committee should have for bringing in money at the present, when the case is so quiet. At previous meetings it has been felt that the committee should be relatively quiet now but it would be nice to be doing something toward collecting money since we have in the treasury only half the estimated required minimum expenses of the trial.

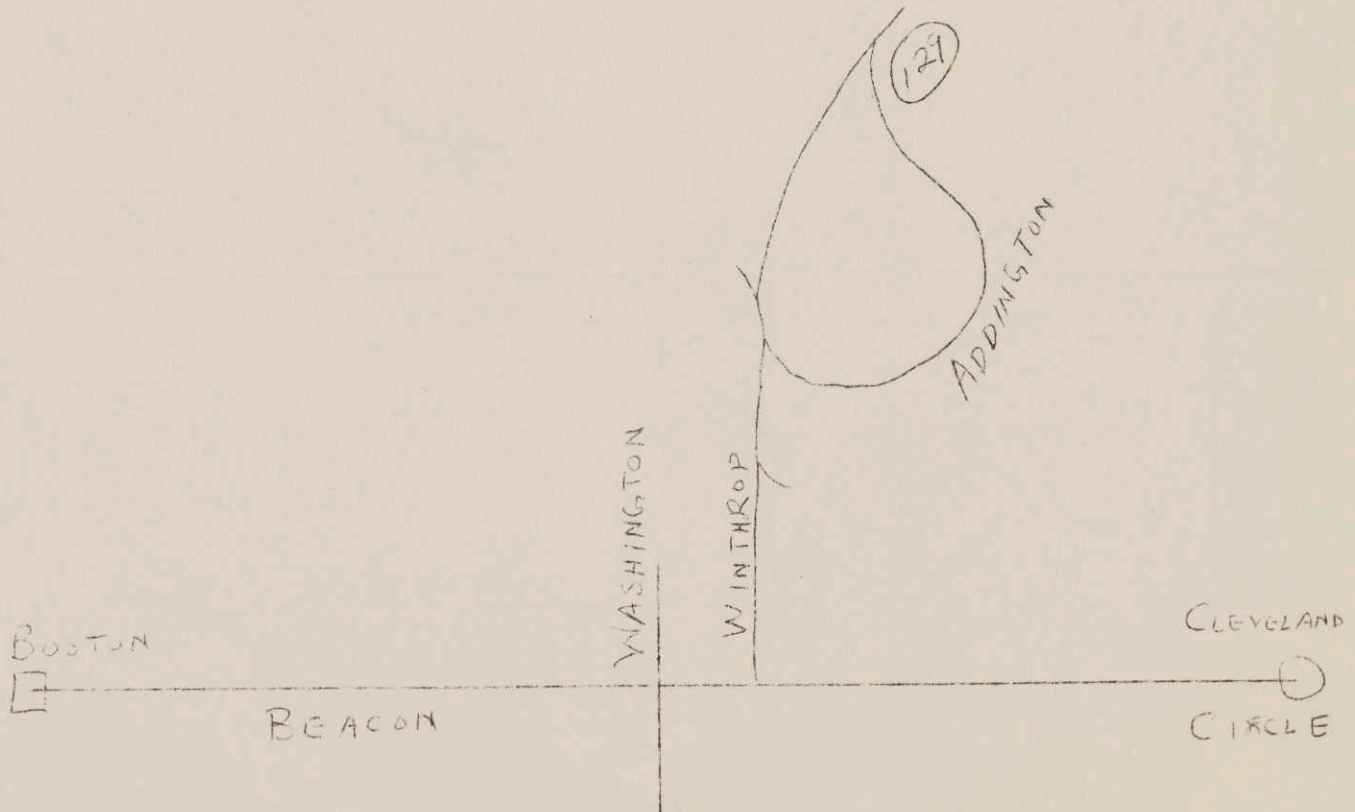
2. The getting of a new secretary. We have none at the moment. This is particularly important in view of the fact that our chairman, George Sarton, will be out of the country this summer, and so will I.

So come to the meeting and have an exciting time.

Sincerely,

*Warren Ambrose*

Warren Ambrose



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

SAOIC 201

16 January 1953

Dear Dr. Wiener:

We are pleased that you find it convenient to lecture to our student body on "Automatic Control Techniques" on Tuesday, 10 February 1953, and we are looking forward to meeting you at that time.

The scope of your lecture as outlined in your letter of 12 January meets the requirements of our course and is completely satisfactory.

If it is convenient, I would appreciate your staying over on the afternoon of 10 February for an hour or so to participate in a seminar on this same subject of cybernetics. Such a seminar will provide an opportunity for a limited number of students to pursue their questioning in somewhat greater detail than time permits following the lecture. Our seminars are conducted on a very informal basis and are usually attended by about 15 or 20 students and an instructor. They commence at 1:30 p.m. and last until about 3:00 p.m.

If you will notify me as to your time and place of arrival or where you can be picked up on the morning of 10 February, I shall be happy to arrange for your local transportation.

We will be expecting you for luncheon at the Officers' Club on 10 February.

Your cooperation in contributing to the program of instruction at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces is greatly appreciated. I am looking forward with pleasure to your lecture.

Sincerely yours,



D. B. DIEHL  
Colonel, USAF  
Chief, Production Branch

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

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE  
OF THE ARMED FORCES

DISPATCHED

[ans 2/16/53]

DISPATCHED

Секретариат  
Института  
Док. Иосиф

JAN 16 4 35 PM '53

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE  
OF THE ARMED FORCES

Секрет. Влодзислав Власов  
Сотомей. ПЗВБ  
D. B. DIEHT



Списатель Лопка

I am looking forward to your presence at the test  
at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces to discuss  
your cooperation in contributing to the solution of the problem

on 10 February.

We will be expecting you for discussion at the office, but

you will be happy to welcome you for your personal discussion.

It would be best if you could be back on the morning of 10 February. I

if you will notify me as to your time and place of arrival

will report 3:00 p.m.

arrivals and in particular. They commence at 1:30 p.m. and last

week. The following are the names of those who will be attending on 10

February following the test. Our attention was concentrated on a

particular field, concentrating in somewhat greater detail than the

will be able to do so for a limited number of students to

in a seminar on this same subject of development. Such a seminar

on the afternoon of 10 February for in part of us to participate

It is convenient, I would appreciate your attending over

arrangements.

It is finally made the arrangements of our course and is completely

The scope of your test is outlined in your letter of

that time.

10 February 1953, and we are looking forward to meeting you at

arriving early on "Airways Control Descriptions" on Tuesday.

We are pleased that you find it convenient to test for our

Best Wishes:

WVOC 501

10 February 1953

WASHINGTON D. C.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES

SAOIC 201

16 January 1953

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D. B. DIEHL  
Colonel, USAF  
Chief, Production Branch

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



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY  
2 PARK STREET BOSTON 7

January 16, 1953.

Dr. Norbert Wiener,  
C/o Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Under another cover we are  
sending you four copies of the German Edition  
of THE HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

Sincerely yours,

*Gertrude Radenkiser*

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

GR



COPY

Boothe - etc.

U.S. Bureau of Census

ΣA. 7-4200

January 16, 1953

B. E. Boothe, Director of Professional Education  
Veterans Administration Hospital  
Topeka, Kansas

Your Reference: 5156-1OED

My dear Sir:

I am pleased to confirm the date of my lecture: February 4. It is my plan to fly from Boston, arriving in Topeka on the evening of Tuesday, February 3, and to leave Topeka on Thursday morning, February 5. If the weather should force me to come by train, I shall leave Boston earlier in order to get to Topeka by Tuesday evening.

Please extend my hotel reservation to include Tuesday as well as Wednesday night.

I shall be yours to command on Wednesday, February 4, and all I request of you is that you leave some time free for me in the late afternoon to rest up a bit and to collect my thoughts for my lecture. The title of the lecture will be: Problems of Organization.

I look forward to being with you very much, and appreciate the honor of your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

*Feb 2* immediately where  
Please wire name of hotel at which reservation has been made  
to use  $\pm$  Tuesday and Wednesday nights, Feb 3 & 4  
Norbert Wiener

# UNDERGRADUATE ASSOCIATION

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE  
Institute Committee

19 January, 1953

Kirkland 7-3086

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

Dear Prof. Wiener:

On behalf of the Senior Week Committee I would like to invite you to our Senior Banquet on Friday, June 5 at 6:30 p. m. in Rockwell Cage. This year the Senior Banquet will open the festivities of Senior Week.

At the present time we are in the planning stages expecting to have on the program a revival of some of the worthwhile features that have been held in the past; such considerations as a senior skit, and "extemporaneous" contributions by those whom the toastmaster will ask to speak. Our toastmaster will be "Wild Bill" Greene, and I am sure that in your considerable experience at Senior Banquets you will be able to provide a "story" along humorous lines.

We hope very much that you can attend and would appreciate any suggestions you may have that will make the banquet a big success.

Sincerely yours,



Marion C. Manderson  
for the Senior Week Committee

MCM: dh

[ans] / 28/11

January 19 1953

Dear Professor Wiener

Thank you for your letter. Of course, there is no possible question of speaking of it to anybody. It remains strictly between you and me. But you can use mine as you wish.

I agree with you on the dreadful atmosphere of present times and, as you, I do not think it reasonable or faire to pronounce an irrevocable sentence in such an atmosphere. That was the position taken by the Court in the Dreyfus trial, and they did not condemn to death .

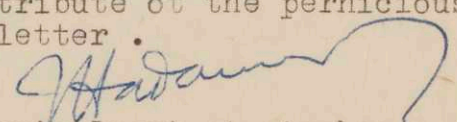
Of course, there is no possibility of proving the innocence of the Rosenbergs, as innocence is a negative thing, and such is very often impossible to prove. But a condemnation, especially to death, is a crime as long as the prosecution has not proved the guiltiness without any possible doubt - until then, the accused must be assumed to be innocent: but their guiltiness rests on the only testimony of Greenglass, which is suspect at all points of view. A witness is always suspect if it is known that he has been bribed, and you will certainly agree that bribery remains bribery if, instead of giving money to a man, you give him his life and his wife's if he denounces somebody else .

This is the reason why, considering this only testimony, so heavily interested, the French and European scientists are so uneasy.

A reproach is made to the Rosenbergs because they do not proclaim themselves guilty and they do not denounce their accomplices. They are proposed the same bargain that was proposed to and accepted by Greenglass. They refuse, and proclaim their innocence. This is the normal attitude of innocent people, the attitude we would take, you or me. Or should they denounce other people, who, in turn, would denounce others, and so on? We cannot conceive why a reprieve is refused to them because they did not accept that bargain .

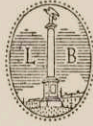
The other point which troubles us so much is the following : you state, quite rightly, that countries must defend themselves against spying. The American papers say time and again that the security of the United States demand the death of the Rosenbergs . But how can anyone explain that at the same time, the security of the United States does not need the death of Mrs Greenglass, self - accused spy ? And much more, that this same security can safely see her go free ?

This unbelievable contradiction cannot but convince us that the whole show is phony and was fixed for political reasons, of which the principal was to contribute to the pernicious atmosphere you mentioned in your letter .

  
Bien amicalment et sincèrement à vous

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY  
PUBLISHERS

34 BEACON STREET, BOSTON 6



January 19, 1953

Dear Mr. Wiener:

A short time ago we sent you a prepublication copy of Vercors' new novel YOU SHALL KNOW THEM.

We hope that the book arrived safely and that you have enjoyed this bit of satire. If you have time, let us know what you think of it.

Sincerely,

*Marion Hunt*

(Mrs.) Marion Hunt  
Publicity Director

[ans 7/29/53]



SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.

*publishers*

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

January 19, 1953

Dr. Norbert Wiener  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener,

When my indexer brought the finished index for Ex-Prodigy back to me this morning, we realized that there are many names which are given only as surnames. I have tried to find as many first names as possible, but I'm afraid that I have bogged down and will have to call upon you for help. I am sorry to bother you, but would you please fill in the enclosed list, in so far as you are able, and return it to us? I have sent the index in to the printer today; we shall have to catch these names in the page proof stage--which will be in about three days.

I also would appreciate it so very much if you will clarify the problem of the Rosenfelds. On page 55, Moritz appears; on pages 85 and 146 ~~Morris~~. Both men (or one man?) wrote books of poetry. *moritz*

And one last thing--may I have the first name of your paternal grandmother, please? *Freda - not the real name -*

Thank you for this additional information. The index is a very good one, but it really needs the first names or initials to make it complete.

Very truly yours,

*Elizabeth Farrar*

Elizabeth Farrar  
Copy Editor

[ans 1/20/53]

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

January 20, 1953

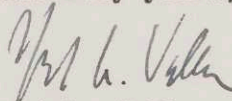
Professor Norbert Wiener  
Room 2-155  
M.I.T.

Dear Professor Wiener:

Confirming our conversation about the meeting of the Boston Society of Biologists, I am very grateful to you for having accepted our invitation to speak at a symposium entitled "Is There a Scientific Approach to Human Behavior?" This title was suggested by Professor Stevens as a good one to cover the evening's discussion. We are waiting for an answer from Dr. Lawrence Kubie in New York to find out whether or not February 16 or 18 at 8 p.m. is suitable to him, and I shall notify you immediately once I have received his reply. We should like you to discuss for about 15 minutes your viewpoint on the question asked, and thereafter, we hope that a discussion in the manner of the town hall meeting will ensue between the members of the panel and then the members of the panel and the audience. Professor S. S. Stevens has agreed to monitor the discussion and has asked me to extend a most cordial invitation to you to have dinner with him and the three members of the Boston Society of Biologists who administer the affairs of the society this year. We would like you to come to the Faculty Club at Harvard at 6:30 p.m. on the date chosen. The meeting will be held in the Allston Burr lecture hall B at Harvard which is across from the firehouse on Quincy Street between Cambridge and Broadway.

If you have any further questions concerning the meeting, I should be happy to answer them if I can. With renewed thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,



Bert L. Vallee, M.D.  
Secretary, Boston Society of  
Biologists

BLV/jz

PLEASE POST

EVERYONE INVITED

BOSTON SOCIETY OF BIOLOGISTS

Meeting in Lecture Hall B, Allston Burr Hall (opposite firehouse on Quincy Street between Cambridge and Broadway), Harvard University on Monday, February 16, 1953, at 8:00 p.m.

A SYMPOSIUM:

IS THERE A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO HUMAN BEHAVIOR?

Chairman: Dr. S. S. Stevens, Harvard University

1. Dr. Mark D. Altschule, Harvard University
2. Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie, Psychoanalytical Institute, New York
3. Dr. B. F. Skinner, Harvard University
4. Dr. Norbert Wiener, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
5. Discussion

Announcements of programs for the remainder of the season will be sent to all who request them. Those who wish to support the Society may contribute \$1.00. Suggestions of papers for future meetings are welcome. Inquiries should be directed to Bert L. Vallee, Department of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Bert L. Vallee

Arnold M. Seligman

Reidar Sognaes

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Ex. 720 ..... 19.....

Memo to Dr. Valley - Biology ~~Room~~ .....

Symposium - Feb. 16<sup>th</sup> - WASH

<sup>h. psychologist</sup>  
Dr. Keeble - Dr. S. S. Stevens, chem. <sup>psychologist</sup>  
<sub>with work</sub>

Approach to Human Behavior Dr. Skinner  
Harvard  
Behaviorist

15 min. of presentation each -  
Free audience participation -  
(2. Conrad Farkh. Paul White. previous)

Dr. Mark E. Aftschule.  
McLean.  
Internat. Psychologist  
Room bio-chem

from .....



January 20, 1953

Miss Elizabeth Farrar, Copy Editor  
Simon and Schuster, Inc.  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York 20, New York

Dear Miss Farrar:

I am enclosing the list of surnames which you sent this morning to which first names or initials have been added. I have returned the list you sent, despite its battered appearance, since you may find it easier to work with than the cleaner copy I typed. At the end of my list, I have noted three errors in spelling, two of them doubtless typographical, in your list. The third, R. Gateaux, is probably misspelled on p. 274 of Professor Wiener's book. And since the spelling probably cannot be corrected in the text, he suggests that it may be better for the sake of consistency to misspell the name in the Index. But he defers to your judgment.

The twice-listed Perry must be Ralph Barton Perry in all cases; if one of the references is clearly not R.B. Perry, Professor Wiener doesn't know who it could be without seeing the reference.

Rosenfeld is one and the same; Professor Wiener prefers the use of the Jewish spelling, Moritz, and the name should be in that form on all three pages. This raises another question of error in the printed text, and Professor Wiener passes it along for your decision.

Professor Wiener's parents used to call his paternal grandmother Freda, but he is sure that was not her real name-- which he does not know.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. George Baldwin  
Secretary to Prof. Wiener

# COPY

Albee, Ernest, 149  
Alexander, J.W., 257  
Baker, H.F., 190  
Banach, Stefan, 224, 281  
Barnett, Isadore  
Bennett, A.A.  
Bliss, G.I.  
Bouligand, G.  
Broad, C.D.  
Castle, W.E.  
Cook--no recollection  
Cushman, H.E.  
de Broglie, Louis  
Dupriez, L.  
Edwards, C.B.  
Eliot, T.S. or Charles Wm., Pres. Harvard, 1869-1909.  
Fréchet, Maurice  
Gateaux, R.  
Gill, B.P.  
Gödel, K.  
Graustein, W.C.  
Gronwall, T.H.  
Hammond, W.A.  
Haskins, C.N.  
Hatteri, U.  
Hilbert, David  
Hitchcock, F.L.  
Holt, E.B.  
Husserl, Edmund  
Hutchinson, J.I.  
Hyslop, W.W.  
Kasner, Edward  
Kellogg, Oliver  
Kingsley, J.S.  
Lambert, F.D.  
Landau, Edmund  
Lipka, Joseph  
Littlewood, J.E.

McTaggart, J.M.E

Mercer, J.

Munsterberg, Hugo.

Muss-Arnoldt, W.

Palmer, G.H.

Parker, C.P.

Peano, G.

Perry, R.B.

Poritzky, Hillel.

Rand, Benjamin (if reference is to Philosophy librarian), or  
H.W. (if reference is to Asst. Prof. of Zoology).

Ransom, W.R.

Rhines, George E.

Ritt, J.F.

Schaub, E.L.

Schofield, W.H.

Schrodinger, Erwin

Sheffer, H.M.

Smoluchowski, M.

Southard, E.A.

Turing, A.M.

Tsanoff, R.A.

Tyler, H.W.

Wade, C.S.

Widder, David

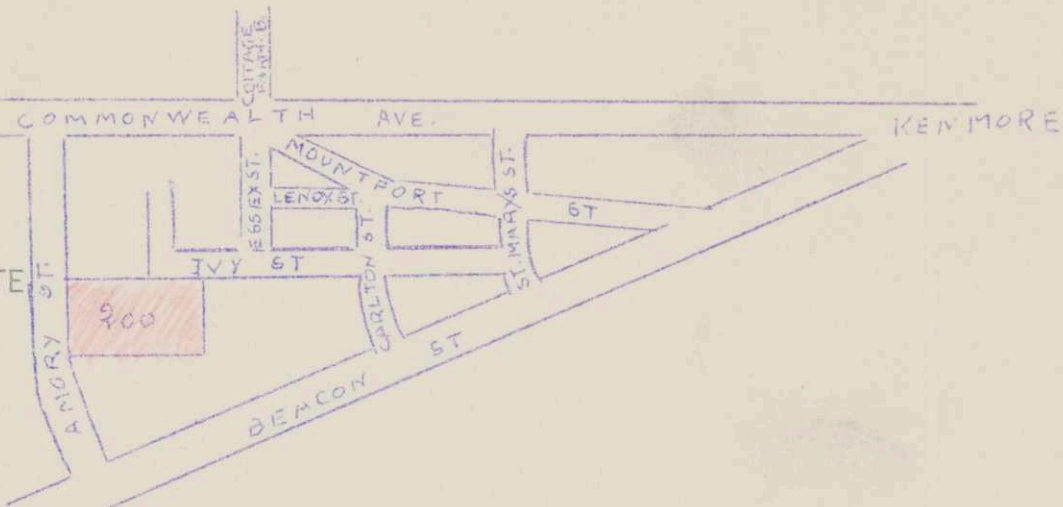
Wren, F.G.

Wyman, Arthur D.

Young, J.W.

Note the corrected spelling on this list of Gateaux, Lipka,  
and Muss-Arnoldt.

ST. DOMINIC'S INSTITUTE  
200 IVY STREET  
BROOKLINE 46, MASS.  
Tel. BE 2-5100



# SAINT DOMINIC'S INSTITUTE

TWO HUNDRED IVY STREET  
BROOKLINE 46, MASSACHUSETTS

MOTHER PRIORRESS  
BE 2-5100

January 21, 1953

AMICALE SAINT DOMINIQUE'S FIRST LECTURE IN THE 1953 SERIES -  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30th, - 8 p.m. - 200 IVY STREET, BROOKLINE

Of especial interest to teachers and students of French in the greater Boston Universities, Colleges and Schools, will be the Lecture Series, under the auspices of "AMICALE SAINT DOMINIQUE" which will be resumed for the 1953 season on Friday, January 30th at 8 p.m., in the new residence of Saint Dominic's Institute, 200 Ivy Street, Brookline.

Mere Marie Cecile, Prioress of the Institute, in announcing this Lecture Series, said: -

"We are happy and honored to have the privilege to present as the first speaker on our 1953 Lecture Series, the Honorable Jean Lapierre, French Honorary Consul General, entrusted with the French Cultural Mission in New England, - the title of whose talk will be:

WHAT LYAUTEY WOULD SAY OF PRESENT WORLD CONDITIONS."

The Honorable Monsieur Lapierre will speak in French; will review his talk in English and a Question and Answer Period will follow.

In the light of the present French crisis, of which we read in the press, the Honorable Monsieur Lapierre's comments will prove enlightening to all who see a great future in the progress of France.

In addition to the members of AMICALE and the parents of the children attending the Institute, a special invitation is extended to their friends, as well as the members of the Advisory Council, leading French educators in this area, and those interested in French affairs.

The second lecture in this series will be given by Professor Armand Hoog of Harvard University, who will talk on the contemporary Catholic Poet, Patrice de la Tour du Pin. This also will be given at the Institute on Friday evening, February 27th, at 8 p.m.

The remaining lectures on this program will be announced at the January 30th meeting. The fee for these five lectures will be \$2.00. Further information concerning this Lecture Series may be obtained by writing, or phoning, Saint Dominic's Institute.

AMICALE SAINT DOMINIQUE

*Saint Dominic's Institute conducts a Day School and a Boarding School with both French and English Programs*



SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.  
*publishers*

ROCKEFELLER CENTER, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20 • TELEPHONE Circle 5-6400

January 21, 1953

Mrs. George Baldwin  
Secretary to Dr. Norbert Wiener  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Baldwin,

Thank you for your letter and for the completed list--and thank you for sending them so very quickly!

The Perry for whom we were looking turns out to be Robert E. Peary--I shall make the change in the plate proof. I shall also change Rosenfeld and Gateaux, and shall use Freda as Mrs. Wiener's first name.

My only question now is about the Eliot who is referred to as "my psychologist friend from Harvard" --the one who came to Gottingen for a convention and met Dr. Wiener there.

Thank you again for your help.

Very truly yours,

*Elizabeth Farrar*

Elizabeth Farrar  
Copy Editor

H'd PhD -  
913 Psychology  
AM 75.

[ans 1/22/53]

Barnett  
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Richard M. b. Inell '87

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Barnett - radno

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BERNARD C. MEYER, M. D.  
240 EAST 62ND STREET  
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 21, 1953

Dear Dr. Wiener:

On Friday evening, February 20th, the Physicians Forum celebrates its Tenth Anniversary as a national organization with a dinner at the Hotel Plaza in New York City. The dinner will honor Dr. Ernst P. Boas, National Chairman of the Forum since its inception.

The Dinner Committee feels that a greeting from you to Dr. Boas would add immeasurably to the occasion.

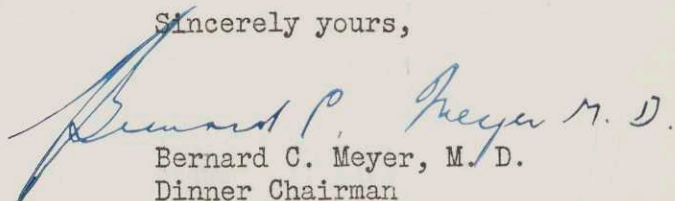
We are paying tribute to Dr. Boas for his years of courageous, wise and selfless leadership. In looking back over these years Dr. Boas himself feels that the Forum has had four cardinal principles:

The Improvement and Extension of Medical Care.  
Freedom of Expression in Medical Societies and  
in Medical Publications.  
The Fight against Discrimination.  
Civil Rights for Physicians.

Because of your concern with one or indeed all of these principles and because of your leadership and prestige in your field, I hope you will send me a message which I may present to Dr. Boas at our Anniversary Dinner.

I should appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

  
Bernard C. Meyer, M. D.  
Dinner Chairman

bcm/dl

[ans 1/28/53]



January 21, 1953

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

Dear Dr. Wiener;

I have read with great interest your several books on Cybernetics. I really must confess that some of the mathematics slipped past me. It seems that my graduate work in that field only served to convince me to enter business. But mathematics or no mathematics your one point kept echoing thru my empty head - "the Human use of Human Beings".

There is a great deal of loose talk running around the world these days regarding the exploiting of the workers and the evils of capitalism. I do not share those views. But this, as I understand it, is not concerned with that type of thinking but with helping progress (mechanically) help keep man's dignity. And every factory now using the assembly line technique is immediately concerned with this problem.

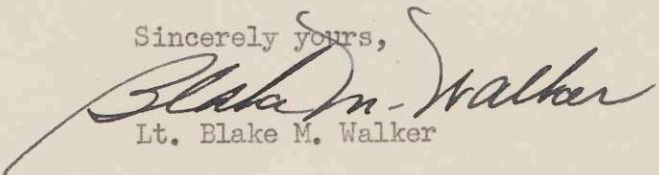
At the moment I am on active duty with the Navy in the Pentagon having been recalled from civil life where I was a District (sales) Manager for Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors Corporation. I expect to return to my work this summer. I was a small cog in Chevrolet Motor Division and an even smaller one in General Motors but your ideas must start someplace.

I have this in mind. If I am able to interest some of our executives in Detroit in this problem would you be willing to correspond with him or them informally until your help could be formally presented?

We, like all other manufacturers, face the problem wherein there reaches a point that no amount of pay (we are able to pay) is sufficient to combat the boredom of certain assembly work. The problem hasn't come to us in full force yet but it will and it is for this reason that I am writing you.

I would appreciate any effort you would be willing to make should I be able to interest the proper parties.

Sincerely yours,

  
Lt. Blake M. Walker

8114 New Hampshire Ave.  
Silver Spring, Md.

[ans 2/9/53]

# The Technology Press



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

January 22, 1953

Dr. Norbert Wiener  
M.I.T.  
2-155

Dear Norbert:

Mr. Warren Sullivan, the Sales Manager at Wiley's,  
writes me that,

"I am very much afraid that we can do nothing  
about this matter to help Professor Wiener for  
only Hermann et Cie has the power to accept or  
reject translation rights."

and suggests that you get in touch directly with  
Freyman with regard to Japanese translation of  
CYBERNETICS. You should, I think, ask Freyman to  
get a specific statement from Misuzu Shobo about how  
much Misuzu Shobo is willing to pay for translation  
rights.

With all good wishes,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "F. G. Fassett, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

F. G. Fassett, Jr.  
Director

FGF:br

THE MENNINGER FOUNDATION  
TOPEKA, KANSAS . . . . .

FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT,  
.. EDUCATION, AND RESEARCH

January 22, 1953

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

Dear Doctor Weiner:

We were glad to learn that you are to speak here next month. It is our long standing custom to ask the visiting speakers to the Foundation or to Winter Hospital to let us consider their papers for publication in the Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic. The Bulletin is a psychiatric journal published by the Foundation every two months. It has a large paid circulation among physicians and other professional people, and in medical and university libraries both in the United States and abroad.

It is not always possible to publish the speeches in the Bulletin because of our limited space. We use articles from six to fourteen double-spaced pages. But if you will let our board of editors see your paper, or if you have a substitute paper that you consider more suitable for the Bulletin, we will promise to give it immediate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

BULLETIN OF THE MENNINGER CLINIC

*Mary Douglas Lee*

By: (Mrs.) Mary Douglas Lee  
Editors' Assistant

[ans 1128153]

Sloan Wilson  
8 Harrison Avenue  
New Canaan, Connecticut  
Telephone 9-9793

January 22, 1953

Dear Professor Wiener;

Here is my last draft of "The Explorer". You will note that I have made some minor embellishments in the process of retyping it, and that there are two new sections -- one designed to prevent people who want artificial limbs from plaguing you and the other about the electronic brain itself. I felt I had to put something about that in, although I hadn't realized it at first.

If you find anything inaccurate, or anything you just plain don't like, please telephone me collect, or write me. If convenient, please edit the enclosed manuscript any way you like and mail it to me. I think it might be easier on both of us if you deal directly with me in New Canaan rather than through Time Inc., but I certainly don't want to insist on that -- do it any way you please.

Under separate cover I'm returning the various papers and publications you let me see. I enjoyed reading them, and the only reason I didn't consume every page was that I thought I was getting the picture, and I was afraid too much side-information would confuse me. Since finishing the piece I've read it all -- "The Day of the Dead" and the rest -- and am almost as much impressed by this aspect of your talents as by the others.

It's difficult for me to express my gratitude and respect for you. I have tried to build those qualities into the article itself, and I will have to let it speak for me. I can't conclude ~~with~~ expressing profound thanks, however. I hope we meet again.

Sincerely,

*Sloan*

Sloan Wilson

P.S. I hope it isn't unfriendly to request that you show this piece to the minimum number of people before publication. I of course want you to show it to those who can really help us with it, but I have a real dread of trying to write something with a sort of committee looking over my shoulder. As you of course know, the average person feels he must criticize something he's asked to comment on, and the more people who see a piece, the more contradictory criticisms usually result. I know I don't have to tell you this -- but it's a thing I worry about.

S.W.

[ans 1/26/53]

January 22, 1953

Miss Elizabeth Farrar, Copy Editor  
Simon and Schuster, Inc.  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York 20, New York

Dear Miss Farrar:

The Eliot is Richard M. Elliott. Perhaps you can correct this spelling in the text.

There is one correction on the list of names I sent you on Tuesday: Barnett's first name is Isaac A., not Isadore as the list carried it. We hope it won't be too late to make that change.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. George Baldwin  
Sec. to Professor Wiener

h



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION  
HOSPITAL

130 West Kingsbridge Road  
Bronx 68, New York

January 23, 1953

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 5081-10EB

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

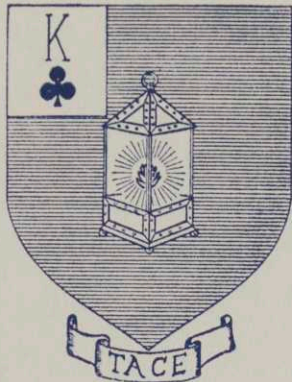
Dear Dr. Wiener:

Thank you very much for your recent letter. At the present time we are not able to schedule our lectures for the fall season. When we are in a position to do so we will communicate with you so that we may arrange a date for your lecture.

Very truly yours,

*Joseph Gennis*  
JOSEPH GENNIS, M.D.  
Assistant Chief  
Medical Service

ANTHROPON ZETO



## THE DIOGENES CLUB

of New York

January 23, 1953

Professor Norbert Weiner  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Weiner,

Edgar Smith is now collaborating with me in editing a book of Sherlockian essays which we hope to have published soon.

Such a book would not be complete without an essay from you. We would welcome one from you. May I suggest that Finlay Christ's Irregular Guide to Sherlock Holmes - an index of every subject in the Canon eliminates all the work formerly necessary to collect data on any subject.

I trust we will hear from you. With best regards,  
I am

Sincerely yours,

*Charles Goodman*  
Charles Goodman D.D.S.

CG/rk

*Mycroft Holmes*

*Doyleau*

*[copy 1/28/53]*

# The Call Association, Inc.

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-4286

A NON-PROFIT FOUNDATION DEDICATED TO THE CREATION OF A COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

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NORMAN THOMAS

January 23, 1953

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

Dear Prof. Wiener:

Over the past few months, the Socialist Call has carried a running argument between Ernest Untermann, a paleontologist and well-known for his translation into English of "Capital," and some of our scientific readers, as to whether it is possible to establish any significant relationships between changes in scientific thinking--particularly in physics--and contemporary social and economic processes.

At the moment, we seem to have reached the impasse which indicates that such a relationship, even if established, can be only on the most tenuous basis.

I know that you have been interested in this very problem, and I wonder if you would be willing to contribute to this discussion. I am taking the opportunity of enclosing Mr. Untermann's last article for us, as well as some of the criticisms of his point of view.

Unfortunately, we are in no position to pay for articles, and we should be most grateful if you would see your way clear to joining in this discussion.

Our articles run to 1800 to 2000 words, although you may feel free to make a lengthier analysis if you wish.

I shall look forward eagerly to hearing from you on this.

Very truly yours,

*Herman Singer*  
Herman Singer  
Socialist Call

[ans 2/9/53]



JOURNAL OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Wallace R. Brode, Editor  
Mary E. Corning, Assistant Editor  
National Bureau of Standards  
Washington 25, D. C.

January 26, 1953

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I am pleased to inform you that the manuscript\* has been accepted for publication in the Journal of the Optical Society.

Please address all future correspondence concerning this paper to the Publication Manager, American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York 22, New York, as it will be forwarded to her shortly. Enclosed is a notice concerning reprints; we call your attention to the \$8 per page charge.

Sincerely yours,

*Wallace R Brode*

Wallace R. Brode  
Editor

\* "Optics and the Theory of Stochastic Processes"

|| P.S. Please send as soon as possible an abstract to the  
|| Publication Manager

*Thank you for your cooperation  
in making this symposium issue  
possible.*

PUBLICATION CHARGE - REPRINTS

To the Authors:

With the galley proof of your article you will receive a reprint order blank on which all reprint orders covering this article should be entered. On opposite sides of this blank you will find two price scales. One is for articles from institutions which contribute to the publication cost by honoring the customary page charge; the other is for articles which do not receive this support. To qualify your article for the lower price scale and the 100 free reprints it is only necessary that the director of your laboratory sign the order blank in the appropriate place.

It is gratifying that with few exceptions the articles published in all American Physics journals now receive this institutional support, which makes possible publication of a considerable number of pages of scientific material which otherwise could not appear.

Wallace R. Brode  
Editor  
J. Opt. Soc. Am.



# electronics

DESIGN • PRODUCTION • USE

ESTABLISHED 1930 BY MCGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. • MCGRAW-HILL BUILDING • 330 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

January 26, 1953

Professor Norbert Wiener  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

We have for review in ELECTRONICS what seems to be a very intriguing book "Design for a Brain", by Ashby and recently published by John Wiley. Would you or one of your associates care to review it for us in return for the book and a check for \$5 to help defray some of the incidentals that go with such jobs?

If so we will send the book right up to you.

Sincerely,

Keith Henney  
Editorial Director

kh/mj

[ms 1/26/53]

Dear Dr. Wiener:

It was a most pleasant surprise to be greeted by an excellent photograph of yours when opening last Sunday's New York Herald Tribune. Mr. White-side's story also struck us as a fine piece which should go far to give the audience of this particular magazine some key sentences that ought to neutralize some of the "popular science fiction" stuff in circulation.

Best regards, also to Miss Wiener.

Cordially yours



1/26/53

# COPY

January 26, 1953

G. Ramaswamy  
Komala Vilas  
73, Rashbehari Avenue  
Calcutta 26, India

Dear Sir:

The enclosed manuscript contains my ideas on the problem of smoothing geo-magnetic and other data if they are collected on a square grid. You will see that one can hope for an improvement of the crude results for a factor of the order of a message-noise ratio. This should lead to a considerably greater ease in distinguishing between genuine geo-physical data and instrumental error.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this manuscript to the Geophysics Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute in Washington, which is occupied with similar problems.

If at any time you should come to Boston, please look me up.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

Inc:  
"On The Smoothing of Errors in Aerial Survey."

# COPY

January 26, 1953

Mr. Sloan Wilson  
8 Harrison Ave.  
New Canaan, Connecticut

My dear Wilson:

Many thanks for the splendid job you have done. I have not showed it around extensively, but those to whom I have shown it have been delighted. In particular, Dr. Farnsworth, the M.I.T. psychiatrist, felt that it was a very helpful piece.

Most of the corrections that I have made are trivia and have to do simply with eliminating the inevitable repetition of words or jingling sounds of an early draft. The fact that these corrections have to be made does not detract at all from the high merit of the paper. At the end, however, I am forced to depart a little from your draft. Russian science, at present, is at a very high level, and although I doubt that it can keep it up indefinitely under present circumstances, a collapse has not occurred and it would be doing no kindness to the United States to belittle the level of work in science on the other side. I think you will find my revised words cover what was valid in your statements without treading on this questionable ground.

With hope that we may see a good deal of one another, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Norbert Wiener

hb

To replace p. 21:

Someday the United States may well be glad that it has preserved the freedom of Wiener and men like him. Both our recent scientific achievements and those of Russia are based on ideas found twenty or more years ago. At that time, Communism was less efficient in suppressing and censoring Russian scientists. It won't be possible for the Russians to get new fruit from old ideas indefinitely. Wiener considers that the general cultural climate in Russia is not favorable to original scientific thought. Of course, Russia will try to milk our ideas, but this process is not conducive to intellectual leadership in the long run. Except for the work of older Russian scientists, who were educated either before 1917 or before Communism revealed the full measure of its antipathy to liberty of thought, Wiener feels that Russian science must soon show the sterilizing influence of a bigoted and compulsory orthodoxy.

"You see," Wiener says, "you have to be free to explore."



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION  
HOSPITAL  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

January 27, 1953

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

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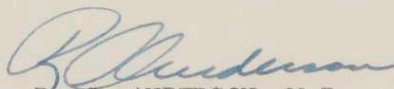
Dr. Norbert Wiener  
Department of Mathematics  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

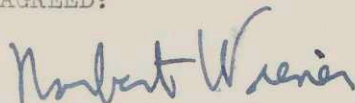
It gives me great pleasure to invite you to come to Winter VA Hospital for the purpose of lecturing to our professional staff on the subject of "Problems of Organization," at 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, February 4, 1953, and for the purpose of conferring with the members of our professional staff. Our appropriations, we recognize, are not sufficient to permit us to offer you compensation which would be commensurate with the benefits that our staff will receive from your lecture and your counsel, or adequate to your expense of energy in preparation for your work here and in fulfilling the demands of the schedule prepared for you. We can offer you, as compensation for your work, the sum of \$301.55, which includes all remuneration for travel and personal expenses required by your trip to Topeka.

If this sum is acceptable to you, please endorse the attached carbon copies of this letter and return them to me. Signed by both of us, these copies will constitute the evidence of our agreement required by the Veterans Administration.

Sincerely yours,

  
R. C. ANDERSON, M.D.  
Manager

AGREED:



3630100.001

5154-8300-0780 -11







# SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.

*publishers*

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

January 27, 1953

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I understand that you may have a chance to drop in and chat with some booksellers on your visit to Columbia, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, Missouri. Herewith is a list of Kansas City booksellers we think you'd enjoy meeting, and a few names from Columbia and St. Joseph - although we know no one personally in those two towns. I'll be dropping notes to them all to tell them you might drop in, but I'm not stating that you will with any certainty.

Mr. H. C. Compton  
Methodist Publishing House  
1021 McGee St.  
Kansas City 6

Bennett Schneider  
232 Alameda Road  
Kansas City 2

Frank Glenn  
101 W. 12 St.  
Kansas City

Peter Caruso  
Caruso's Book Store  
10 W. 14 St.  
Kansas City

Rockhurst College Book Store (we don't know anyone here)  
5225 Troost Avenue  
Kansas City

Roger S. Williams  
Missouri Stores Co.  
909 Lowry Street  
Columbia

Miller Wayland Book Shop  
920 Broadway  
Columbia

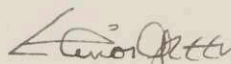
Stephens College Store  
Wood Hall  
Columbia

University Bookstore  
Columbia

Hirsch Bros. Dry Goods Co.  
Dept. 25  
St. Joseph, Mo.

Hope this list reaches you in time. The important thing to remind you is that, since EX-PRODIGY will not be published till March 26th, it will not be necessary for you to rearrange your schedule or any social engagements in order to see any or all of these booksellers.

Sincerely,

  
elinor green

Dr. Norbert Wiener  
53 Cedar Road  
Belmont, Mass.

eg:me

# International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

Affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations

734-15th Street, N.W.



Washington 5, D. C.

JAMES B. CAREY, *President*

EXecutive 6096



January 27, 1953

Professor Norbert Wiener  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

I noticed recently an article in one of the popular magazines dealing with your interest in automatic controls and some of your feelings about its social implications and ultimate possibilities.

This interested me greatly since I have just gone through the "Scientific American", September issue, dealing with this question and noticed a considerable amount of publicity material on it. I am interested in it because the workers in our industry would be making these controls and would be affected directly and indirectly. I am interested for a third reason, - if I am not mistaken, you were my professor of mathematics when I was a student at MIT. I graduated in 1924.

I would appreciate very much any material you have on this question, along the lines I have already indicated, and especially any explanatory material on the principles underlying these controls systems. As I told the editor of the "Scientific American", although I have an engineering degree, I am so rusty concerning my technological background that I found their explanations on computers and "feedbacks" a little difficult to follow.

One of these days when I am in New England, or if you find it possible to get down to Washington, I would like very much to meet with you to chat about this important subject.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

David Lasser  
Research Director

DL:mbt

*American Mercury - Jan 1953. The book,  
The 7 MS (HM) Muhammad Quicq*

*[ans 2/9/53]*



SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.  
*publishers*

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

January 28, 1953

Dear Dr. Wiener:

One of the ideas for advertising and publicizing EX-PRODIGY suggested by the advertising department is to make up an intellectual timetable of the sort attached.

I prepared this one rather hastily. It is not 100% accurate and neither is it quite so striking as we should like to have it. It occurred to our advertising department that you might be able to supply some further details whether or not they are in the book. Maybe it's <sup>not</sup> a good idea in any case; but I wish you would play with it for a half hour and perhaps come up with a revised and more striking version.

One other thing we should very much like to have from you, and that is something like a very brief definition of cybernetics. At the promotion meeting I repeated the definition you gave me; the science of communication in man and machine. Immediately I was asked: "As, for example?" I was stumped.

Do you think you could let me have in, as the contests rules have it, 50 words or less ~~a~~ "definition" of cybernetics to be used for quick and popular answering of questions rather than a severely phrased scientific one.

Our advertising department also says that if good fortune should bring you to New York within the next week or ten days, they would very much like to pump you for other possible leads in drawing up the best kind of ads.

We had originally set publication date for March 12. However, we find we will not have books before February 16; and as the large and important literary outlets have recently asked for books at least six weeks ahead of pub date, we have put this date off to March 27. This will give their reviewers a chance to treat the book with the serious consideration it certainly deserves.

Very sincerely,

*Harry Simon*

P.S. I thought the piece in THIS WEEK was very good. I am only sorry the book was not mentioned and hope that future pieces of the sort will not fail to do so.

Dr. Norbert Wiener  
MIT  
Cambridge, Mass.

INTELLECTUAL TIMETABLE OF NORBERT WEINER

- At 3 -  
Started learning French. (However, he forgot it all and started all over again nine years later, when he was a Sophomore at college.)
- At  $3\frac{1}{2}$  -  
Started reading Wood's NATURAL HISTORY by himself. Mother read JUNGLE BOOK to him.
- At  $4\frac{1}{2}$  -  
Favorite reading: THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, ALICE IN WONDERLAND, ST. NICHOLAS, and Wood's NATURAL HISTORY.
- At  $6\frac{1}{2}$  -  
Learning Chemistry, reading scientific journals, the Humboldt SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY, Max and Moritz.
- At 7 - Studying Algebra. Chief deficiency, Arithmetic. (He found Algebra easier and was better at it.) Discovered there was no Santa Claus.
- At 8 -  
Studied botany, German, Plane Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytic Geometry. Favorite toy: magic lantern with comic slides. Favorite reading: H. G. Wells and Jules Verne.
- At 9 -  
Knew biology and was familiar with the sexual life of animals but did not know where babies came from. Read Cicero and BLACK BEAUTY.
- At 10 -  
Read Virgil and gave public oration on the theory of ignorance.
- At 11 -  
Entered Tufts College, studied theory of equations, physics, and German poetry. Favorite reading: Horatio Alger. Fell painfully in love with a 15-year-old freckled piano player.

*Frankridge*

# COPY

January 28, 1953

Dr. Iago Galdston  
New York Academy of Medicine  
2 East 103rd Street  
New York 29, New York

Dear Dr. Galdston:

Mr. Sloan Wilson has come and gone with his story. He has treated me very gently, and I thank you for your courtesy in listening to him and giving him material. I believe the article will do me no harm.

As to your request for comment on your article, I am sending it back to you today with a copy of the talk I am to give next week at the Veterans' Hospital in Topeka in which the general line of ideas was suggested by your paper.

Meanwhile, my other work is coming well and although I am tired in view of the amount of work I have been doing recently, it is only reasonable that I should be.

We all send our greetings.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

Le 28 janvier 1953

M. Freymann  
Hermann et Cie  
6 Rue de la Sorbonne  
Paris, France

Cher M. Freymann:

M. Ikehara, qui est Directeur de l'Institute de Mathematique de l'Ecole Polytechnique a Tokyo, est mon viel eleve et mon ami. Il voudrait bien faire traduire mon livre La Cybernetique en japonais, et s'il est possible a obtenir le droit de ce livre a la faire chez Misuzu Shobo. Il m'ecrit qu'il s'a deja dirige vers vous dans cet affaire. Quant a moi, je serais tres content si vous pouriez faire des arrangements avec lui.

Je me trouve au moment tres occupe avec une foule de conferences et avec l'application des idees provenantes de la cybernetique a la theorie dea quanta. Pendant l'ete j'espere a pouvoir l'unifier mes idees pour ecrire en traiter sur la cybernetique dont je voudrais bien vous donner les droits en francais. Cette fois il s'agit non seulement de l'introduction d'une discipline nouvelle, mais plutot de l'investigation des consequences d'une theorie mure dans toutes les regions de la science.

Mon livre autobiographique va apparaitre chez Simon and Schuster dans le mois de mars. J'offre les droits francais a Editions de Deux Rives, parce qu'il me semble que le livre se trouve en dehors de votre champs d'interet come editeur.

Il est bien possible que j'irai aux Indes pour six

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2.

mois dans l'hiver de 1953-4. Les negotiations ne sont pas arrivees encore a l'etage d'une decision definitive. Si je vais, c'est sur que je passerai par Paris, et si je passe par Paris, assurez-vous, Monsieur, que je ne negligerais pas a vous visiter a No. 6.

Veillez agreer, Monsieur, mes sentiments les plus cordiaux.

Norbert Wiener

hb

# COPY

January 28, 1953

Dr. Charles Goodman  
The Diogenes Club of New York  
11 West 42nd Street  
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Goodman:

I am very much tempted by your request that I should send you some Sherlockian material. But I fear that it would take some consideration to find anything appropriate. If it were a matter of Conan Doyle material instead, I think that the recent double discovery of fossil fish alive in the waters of the south Indian Ocean furnish an interesting comment on Conan Doyle's "The Lost World." I have always considered Dr. Challenger worthy to stand beside the great Holmes himself, and I have regretted that Conan Doyle never put them in juxtaposition. Apparently the Lost World exists, and fishes quite as ancient as the dinosaurs of the Lost World are wending their way through the dark labyrinths of the deep sea. The Lost World is not to be found on a plateau in the Amazon jungle, but is a very wet world.

Incidentally, while I do not know by direct experience the atmosphere of the rain forest and of traveling in the back woods of Brazil, I have the impression that Conan Doyle did a splendid job in "The Lost World" which is all the more conspicuous in view of his general limitation to the European and particularly to the English environment. Watson, in particular, is a character whom I have found outside of Doyle's work in the writing of Bernard Shaw, where he appears as Brittanus and as Messire John de Stogumber.

Whether there is material for an essay in these animal-adventures, I do not know. Granted the time to do a little thinking, it might be possible for me to try my skill at a pastiche in which the master detective and Dr. Challenger appear together. By the way, although



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2.

there is no precise correspondence in their physical appearance, there is a spiritual cognateness between Dr. Challenger and my friend in the flesh, J.B.S. Haldane, so that I have a certain amount of direct personal material to go on in such a pastiche.

I am doubtless wasting my breath and typewriter ribbon in this little note. If you think there is anything worthwhile in this idea, let me know and I might go ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

January 28, 1953

Hanovia Chemical and Manufacturing Company  
100 Chestnut Street  
Newark 5, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

Your letter of January 5 has been forwarded to me by the Information Office. Cybernetics, by Professor Norbert Wiener, was published in 1948 by The Technology Press and John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. You could obtain a copy either from John Wiley and Sons, Inc., or at any good technical book store.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. George Baldwin  
Secretary to Prof. Wiener

h

January 28, 1953

Mr. Keith Henney  
Electronics  
McGraw Hill Publishing Co., Inc.  
330 West 42nd Street  
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Henney:

I regard Dr. Ashby's book very highly, and should be  
delighted to do a review of it for you. Let me  
know your deadline.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

# COPY

January 28, 1953

Professor Shikao Ikehara  
Tokyo Institute of Technology  
Oh-okayama, Megoroku, Tokyo  
Japan

Dear Ikehara:

I have just received a letter from Dean Fassett in which he informs me that Hermann et Cie has sole power concerning translation rights of Cybernetics. So I am writing Freymann at Hermann et Cie to plead your case and the case of Misuzu Shobo.

With good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

January 28, 1953

Mrs. Mary Douglas Lee  
The Menninger Foundation  
Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic  
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Lee:

I am enclosing a copy of the talk I shall give next week at the Winter Hospital, and you are free to use it in any way you like. While the manuscript is written out in full, it is my custom in delivering even a fully written talk to improvise and to follow the theme rather than the letter.

I hope the manuscript will meet your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

COPY

January 28, 1953

Mr. Marion C. Manderson  
Undergraduate Association  
Office of the Institute Committee  
Walker Memorial.

Dear Mr. Manderson:

I shall be happy to attend your Senior Banquet on  
Friday, June 5. I am willing to be booked for a  
talk, and I shall do my best to be amusing.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

January 28, 1953

Dr. Bernard C. Meyer  
240 East 62nd Street  
New York 21, New York

Dear Dr. Meyer:

I must beg your indulgence about my poor memory. I am at a loss as to who Dr. Boas is. If you can refresh my recollection of him, I am sure that I should be happy to send him greetings on February 26th.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

hb

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

2 EAST 103 STREET

NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

TELEPHONE TRAFALGAR 6-8200

January 29, 1953

Dear Norbert:

Thank you for your letter of the 28th. Wilson looked like a decent chap and I am quite sure he will handle the biographical sketch in a constructive manner.

I am happy to have the text of your presentation to the Menninger group. I have only glanced through it but it impresses me as a fine exposition. You are very generous in crediting me with some suggestions.

I am sure you will have a pleasant time at Topeka. Do remember me to the Menningers and let me hear from you again soon.

My best to you,

Sincerely yours,

*My best to Peg - too.*

*Iago*

Iago Galdston, M.D.

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

/cab



NEW ADDRESS:

50 CHURCH ST.

NEW YORK 7, N. Y. *From the desk of*

BA-7-9784

GEORGE AUBREY HASTINGS

One Madison Avenue

New York 10, N. Y.

---

January 29, 1953

Dear Dr. Wiener,

In case you need  
any duplicates of the clipping on  
your address at the annual meeting  
of the ASME, here are some.

Dorita Soler

SCIENCE:

# Man Is Here to Stay

## Norbert Wiener Is Reassuring; Says His Machines Can't Think

By John J. O'Neill

**D**ANGER that man will be replaced, or ruled, by the robots, automatons, servo mechanisms and mathematical machines he creates is so remote as to be practically non-existent. This is the reassuring information communicated a few days ago to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its New York convention by Dr. Norbert Wiener. Man has failed to learn enough about himself to make a machine that will substitute for him in his best performance—thinking.

Members of this and other engineering and scientific societies have been designing such extreme mechanisms as the "manless factory" utilizing basic principles laid down by Dr. Wiener, professor of mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and founder of "cybernetics," the most advanced theory for making automatons. ("Cybernetics is derived from the Greek by Professor Wiener to carry the idea of "pilot," but the primary meaning of the Greek word "kybernetic" is "ruler" or "governor.")

Professor Wiener's automatons offer the greatest threat as substitutes for humans. He has endowed them, mathematically, with the rudiment of a social idea which may be briefly though somewhat inaccurately described as taking back some of their output to activate their own operations, as in the regenerative circuit of early radio receivers in which a weak incoming wave was amplified and then fed back to the incoming circuit to reinforce its weak waves.

### Beyond 'Giant Brains'

Professor Wiener's assurance of man's continued supremacy is based on the fact that even the most elaborate of these amplified regenerative automatons cannot think, although some are called "giant brains."

Some enthusiastic mathematicians have reduced all life phenomena to a single category which they call "information" and see the possibility of reproducing electronically all information reactions.

In any place where an automatic machine substitutes for a manually operated one, according to Professor Wiener, a man has not been replaced but only a small fraction of a man—a group of muscles that worked with little or no thinking.

"The factory control machine is at its best in the speedy and accurate performance of relatively simple tasks," he said. "But, to make it learn, and to evaluate after a specifically human pattern, involves much more precise knowledge of the human system of evaluation, and the human methods of learning than, I imagine, is now in the hands of constructors of cybernetic machines, or any one else."

Confirmation that workers are safe from the invasion of Professor Wiener's "cybernions" was given at the same session by Harry Lee Waddell, editor of "Factory Management and Maintenance." He found the high cost of automatons a limiting factor. Shifting to automatic operation changes the kind but does not reduce the number of workers, he said.

### War Spurred Devices

A chemical plant employing 700 production workers and 300 maintenance men shifted to automatic operation and then employed 550 production workers and 450 maintenance men. A 60 per cent increase in output absorbed a 35 per cent wage rise and 50 per cent increase in cost of materials and reduced the unit cost of production, Mr. Waddell reported.

There is a general belief that

by radio waves was produced and operated.

The Sperry plant also produced a counter-weapon, a mechanical brain that instantly calculated trajectories and automatically pointed anti-aircraft guns at guided missiles and airplanes spotted by electronic ears.

The first radio-controlled automaton had a still earlier birthdate. It was demonstrated in Madison Square Garden in September, 1898, by Nikola Tesla during the period when he was startling the world with a series of epoch-making inventions. A small steel boat in a large tank in the center of the auditorium maneuvered and flashed lights as he directed through radio waves sent to it from a transmitter in the far end of the hall.

The United States was then engaged in a war with Spain. Tesla took his invention to Washington to give it to the government, but it was rejected as impractical.

electronic "brains" and automatons were a product of World War II. This is far from true, but there was a vast expansion in their utilization in that period. The guided missile is particularly associated with World War II, but it was actually born a quarter of a century earlier.

Preston R. Bassett, president of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., was finally able to reveal, in a recent address to the American Rocket Society, that the Navy Department in 1915 gave Sperry a contract for production of a guided missile. A device launched by a catapult and controlled in flight

# Inventor Says Automatic Machines Cannot Replace All Factory Hands

The automatic factory machine can replace many workers in industrial plants but it will in no sense make employes "obsolete" unless it is greatly mishandled, Dr. Norbert Wiener suggested

yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Statler Hotel.

Dr. Wiener is Professor of Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a world leader in the design of automatic machines. He spoke twice at sessions devoted to management problems, particularly those posed by the second industrial revolution threatened by the automatic machine.

A great many routine factory tasks can be done more effectively by machine than by a worker, panel speakers suggested. Dr. Wiener agreed, but added that it did not inevitably follow that machines would displace unskilled workers.

The human machine is very much too complicated for routine factory tasks, such as pasting labels on tin cans, or sorting and packing spears of asparagus or tightening one or two bolts on a car on an assembly line, Dr. Wiener said. These tasks require only a half-man, a quarter-man or even a hundredth-man.

## May Cut Drudgery

Such a worker eats and drinks, loves and hates, enjoys and tires, but these outside faculties are useless to the employer who pays only for a pair of hands to do a task, he said. Machinery may free such a workman from drudgery that wastes most of his talents.

This will happen, Dr. Wiener said: "At the low level of the repetitive tasks constituting the greater part of factory work, speed of performance and a high measure of unvarying accuracy are worth more than complexity. Thus, from the limited standpoint of expenses within the factory, automatic machinery is bound to encroach more and more on the individual workman."

However, other tasks can never be accomplished by a machine, Dr. Wiener said. For instance, he said, a machine cannot be constructed to translate speech to writing, writing to speech, and one language to another, without human direction.

If the capabilities of the machine and the unskilled worker are kept in mind, Dr. Wiener said, the changeover from the peopled to the automatic factory should go smoothly and the result should be a great flourishing of human prosperity and culture.

# Inventor Says Automatic Machines Cannot Replace All Factory Hands

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The New York Times

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1952.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1952.

SLOAN WILSON  
8 HARRISON AVENUE  
NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT

Jan. 29, 1953

Dear Dr. Wiener;

I'm enclosing a copy of the letter I sent to LIFE concerning the biographical sketch of you which I wrote.

I have submitted the piece elsewhere, and will keep you fully informed.

It may be that LIFE is right in its opinion of the piece -- I'm no judge of my own work. At any rate, I think it's important that you avoid any ill feeling toward LIFE on my account. When all is said and done, one fact remains: you have something important to say, and they can tell it to more people than anyone else.

The only real regret I have about all this is that perhaps I took up a lot of your time and energy for nothing. On the other hand, maybe the other magazine will bring out my piece. We'll just have to wait and see -- and any way it turns out, I will be easy with the knowledge that I have tried to play hard but fair ball with everyone concerned.

cc: Mr. Jay Gold  
LIFE  
Time Inc., N.Y.

Dr. Norbert Wiener  
M.I.T.  
Cambridge, Mass.

Sincerely,

*Sloan*  
Sloan Wilson

Jan. 29, 1953

Dear Mr. Gold;

I'm sorry we couldn't get together on the piece about Dr. Norbert Wiener. There are a few things I mentioned to you over the telephone this morning which I would like to set down here to prevent misunderstanding.

In the first place, I want to be sure you know that anger and vanity had nothing to do with my decision to decline to rewrite the piece. As a matter of fact, I wouldn't be at all surprised to find that you're absolutely right -- that it's simply a poorly written article. I have no way of judging the quality of my own work.

That, however, is not the point. To me, the point is simply this. I did a piece on Dr. Wiener. I like it, whether it's good or bad. Dr. Wiener likes it, and not out of reasons of conceit, I think. My agent likes it. If in your letter you had shown me clearly how I could improve the piece, I would have tried -- but after reading your criticism, I was simply at a loss. That, of course, may be entirely my own fault, but it's the fact.

So I had a simple choice: either to withdraw the piece or to rewrite it according to standards I don't understand, for no other reason than the desire for money. I don't want to take any ridiculous pose here as a man who cares nothing for money: I love the stuff. The trouble is, I know that in the long run, I won't get it by rewriting pieces I like according to standards which to me are obscure.

I don't feel badly about all this, and I hope you don't. Out of fairness, and not anger, I decline all payment for the piece, and insist on keeping all rights to it. You can pay by bill of \$161.60 for expenses incurred if you wish. I think it is only right to state here that I will submit the piece elsewhere. Whether it is ever accepted or not, I will not feel I have made a mistake in handling the matter in this way.

There are two other points I would like to make. First of all, please understand that although I told Dr. Wiener you had declined the piece, I did not try and will not try to prejudice him against TIME INC. I am by no means selfless, but I don't want to make myself an obstacle between a mass-circulation magazine and an important scientist.

This is the second time in my life I have ever disagreed with an editor. The other time I was right. This time I may well be wrong, but that doesn't really make much difference. Your responsibility is of course like mine -- to do what you think is right. I'm sure we're both doing that, and I wish you luck.

cc: Mr. Roy E. Larsen, Time Inc.  
Mr. Bernard Barnes, Time Inc.  
Dr. Norbert Wiener, M.I.T.  
Mr. David Lloyd, 349 E 49th St., N.Y.

Sincerely,

Sloan Wilson

To: Mr. Jay Gold, Text editor, LIFE, Time Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.

[ms 2/2/53]

JOURNAL OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Wallace R. Brode, Editor  
Mary E. Corning, Assistant Editor  
National Bureau of Standards  
Washington 25, D. C.

January 30, 1953

Professor Norbet Wiener  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

The enclosed manuscript\* has been submitted for publication in the Journal of the Optical Society. I would appreciate your reviewing it and advising me with respect to its originality and merit for publication in the Journal.

Sincerely yours,



Wallace R. Brode  
Editor

\* "Spectroscopy from the Point of View of the Communication Theory Part III. The Amount of Information in a Spectrum." by King and Emslie.



JOURNAL OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The referee is asked in his critical evaluation of a manuscript to consider the following aspects:

- A. Merit, significance, and originality
- B. Clarity and conciseness (Suggestions for expansion or contraction are in order)
- C. Form of presentation

If the article is considered worthy of publication but the subject matter is not appropriate for the JOURNAL OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY, suggestions as to more suitable journals should be made.

In cases where the referee feels that the manuscript should be returned to the author for revision or rejection, it would be appreciated if the referee would send along with his report to the Editor an anonymous copy of the report which could be sent to the author. Additional frank comments for the editor's guidance would be appreciated if the referee feels such are in order.

Wallace R. Brode  
Editor

H. Kutzner

Berlin-Tegel, 30th. Jan. 53.  
Hatzfeldt-Allee 14

Professor Dr. N. Wiener

Boston

Dear Professor,

I have studied with greatest interest your book on "Cybernetics" which has profoundly impressed me.

I am however at a loss to follow your explanations on pages 185 to 191 which appear to me to be in unlogical contrast to your own eminent work. I disagree with you that the individual entrepreneur in seeking to forward his interest, is in some manner a "public benefactor" and I cannot acknowledge as a law of nature that the market is a game and should remain it. I am of

opinion that economics created by man and not by any god in its present state is a jungle of the most primitive form and no "economy" at all. I agree with you that the economies are being ruled by knaves and that no human insight alone will change conditions. But I think that the development of science and engineering to which you yourself are so eminently contributing will change the economic and social conditions constrainedly (zwangsläufig) and that this change is obviously under way as you cannot but admit.

Since you know the German language I am including a copy of ideas of my own which perhaps in some leisure-hour you might think worth while to read.

I am, dear Sir,  
Very truly yours,

*H. Kutzner*

## Ketzerische Betrachtungen

von

Hugo R. Paul *Kutzner*

Was ist ein "W o h l f a h r t s t a a t" ?

Diese Frage wirft die Vorfrage auf: Was ist ein Staat und welchen Zweck erfüllt er?

Ein Staat hat seine Grundfrage zweifellos in dem Zusammenschluss mehr oder weniger grosser Menschengruppen. Wenn der Mensch in den frühesten Zeiten im Daseinskampf auf sich selbst gestellt war, ergab sich im Laufe der Zeit der Zusammenschluss zur Sippe und danach zu immer grösseren Menschengruppen bis zu den heutigen Nationalstaaten. Der Zweck dieses Zusammenschlusses war doch einzig und allein, dem Einzelnen innerhalb der Gemeinschaft grössere Sicherheit, durch wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit grössere und erweiterte Erträge, durch Leistungsteilung den Genuss der kulturellen Entwicklung zu bieten, also kurz gesagt, die Wohlfahrt aller Gemeinschaftsglieder zu fördern und zu schützen. Es hat somit schon immer "den Wohlfahrtsstaat" gegeben, anders gesagt: Jeder Staat war und ist ein Wohlfahrtsstaat und hat die Aufgabe, ein solcher zu sein, was sich schon aus dem Wesen seiner Existenz ergibt.

Die weitere Frage ist jedoch: Hat der Staat stets und in sozial gerechter Weise die Wohlfahrt allen Gemeinschaftsglieder erfüllt? Was leider zu verneinen ist. Im Gegenteil. Der menschliche Egoismus hat in der Vergangenheit und auch in der Gegenwart immer dazu geführt, dass der Staat nur ein Wohlfahrtsstaat für einen beschränkten Kreis der Gemeinschaft war, wogegen die grosse Masse der Gemeinschaft nur in den Genuss eines Bruchteils der Gesellschaftsleistungen kam, ja häufig nur dazu da war und ist, die Leistungen zu erarbeiten, aber an dem Genuss der Leistungen überhaupt nicht teilzunehmen. Es gab Wohlfahrtsstaaten, die ausschliesslich oder überwiegend der Wohlfahrt des Häuptlings, des Fürsten oder Königs und deren Schmarotzer, oder der Wohlfahrt einzelner Volksklassen dienten. Die Fürsten, die die ersten Diener ihres Staates sein sollten, wurden häufig die schlimmsten Bedrücker ihres Volkes, was sie und ihre Schmarotzer sogar noch mit Gottesgnadentum zu rechtfertigen vorgaben. Die Rückwirkung auf solche Zustände, wenn sie sich bis zur Überträglichkeit steigerten, waren Revolutionen der Massen, die man als Pöbel bezeichnete. Häufig verstanden es die Nutzniesser des Wohlfahrtsstaates, solche drohenden Revolutionen durch die Entfesselung eines Krieges abzubiegen, den wiederum die Massen ausbaden mussten.

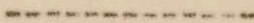
An diesem Zustand hat sich bis auf den heutigen Tag kaum etwas geändert, was insbesondere die beiden letzten Weltkriege beweisen und die Tatsache, dass der letzte Weltkrieg noch garnicht beendet ist, weder formal noch de facto.

Eine an sich trestlose und für den homo sapiens beschämende Feststellung, insbesondere für seine Kirchen und Hochschulen, die meistens die Funktion des Schmarotzers der vom Wohlfahrtsstaat begünstigten Kreise ausübten und ausüben, im Widerspruch zur Religion und zur Logik der wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse.

Besteht die Aussicht, dass der Mensch jemals den Ausweg zu einer besseren Gesellschaftsordnung aus dieser Barbarei finden wird? Im Menschen selbst ist unmittelbar diese Hoffnung kurioserweise nicht gegeben, obwohl sich viele Menschen in der Erkenntnis der Zusammenhänge klar sind. Der Ausweg ist vielmehr in der K u s s e r e n E n t w i c k l u n g d e r v o n d e n M e n s c h e n s e l b s t g e s c h a f f e n e n, insbesondere technischen und wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse, zu sehen. Die Tatsache, dass die Entwicklung der Wissenschaften und Technik Verhältnisse geschaffen hat, die die Sklavenarbeit der Menschen immer mehr der Maschine übertragen, die die Sorge um genügende Produktion überflüssig machen und nur noch die "Sorge" um den Absatz der überreichen Produktion bietet, wird dazu führen, dass Kriege, die heutzutage nur noch wirtschaftliche Ursachen haben, ausgeschaltet werden, da sinnlos und Kriege keine Lösung der Wirtschafts- und Sozialprobleme ergeben, und eine neue Gesellschaftsordnung der zivilisierten

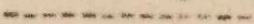
Völker sich durchsetzt, die den Staat z w a n g s l ä u f i g zu einem Wohlfahrtstaat für die Gesamtheit seiner Mitglieder macht. Zwangsläufig zufolge der Notwendigkeit des Massenverbrauchs der Massenproduktion und zufolge der immer mehr Allgemeingut werdenden sozialen, ethischen und volkswirtschaftlichen Erkenntnisse. Ansätze für eine solche Entwicklung, insbesondere in kleineren Staaten, sind vorhanden. Das Ziel setzt die verschiedensten Reformen, insbesondere währungstechnischer Art, gerechter Verteilung des Sozialprodukts, etc. voraus. Ihre praktische Verwirklichung wird sich trotz grösster Widerstände, eben aus dem Zwang der äusseren Verhältnisse heraus, ergeben. Beiläufig gesagt, sind in einem künftigen Weltkrieg auch die Drahtzieher bedroht, ein ausschlaggebender Faktor für die Ausschaltung künftiger Grosskriege.

Wenn der Pessimist der Auffassung ist, dass sich der Mensch nie einen Idealstaat, einen gerechten Wohlfahrtsstaat für alle, schaffen wird, so begnügen wir uns mit der Einsicht, dass die fortschreitende Annäherung an einen solchen Staat hoffnungsvoll und jedenfalls zu erstreben ist. Selbst die Pessimisten wünschen die angedeutete Entwicklung, wagen es nur nicht, den Wunsch auszusprechen, insbesondere wenn sie an prominenter Stelle stehen.



### Politische Grenzen.

Die historisch und häufig willkürlich entstandenen politischen Grenzen zwischen den Völkern sind für die Zukunft zufolge der wirtschaftlichen und technischen Entwicklung und der kulturellen, ethischen und moralischen Einsichten der Gegenwart überholt und werden eines Tages fallen. Dies schliesst nicht kulturelle und geistige Uniformierung oder sonstige Uniformierung der Menschheit ein. Weder die verschiedenen Sprachen der Völker als kulturelles Gut noch die, schon allein geographisch bedingten Eigenheiten der verschiedenen Menschengruppen werden und können abgeschafft werden. Die politische Grossraumbildung parallel zur wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Grossraumbildung wird aber die Völker von vielen heute bestehenden und nachteiligen Fesseln, insbesondere ökonomischer und sozialer Natur, befreien und künftige Kriege verhindern, sofern die Entwicklung der menschlichen Intelligenz fortschreitet, woran Optimisten glauben. Und nur Optimismus rechtfertigt die Weiterexistenz des homo sapiens:



### Weltregierung, Weltpolizei, Welt-Einheitswährung.

Diese Begriffe werden selbst von hochintelligenten Idealisten<sup>x</sup> - es gibt auch unintelligente - als erstrebenswert vertreten, die sich von der Verwirklichung einen Aufstieg der Menschheit, einen politischen, wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Fortschritt ungeahnten Ausmasses und den "ewigen Frieden" versprechen. Untarsuchen wir einmal, ob derartige Institutionen den vorgenanten Zweck überhaupt erfüllen könnten und wenn sie bestehen, erfüllen würden.

Von vornherein schaltet aus, dass eine Weltregierung interne Angelegenheiten der einzelnen Völker regeln könnte, was wohl keiner Erörterung bedarf. Durchaus denkbar wäre, dass eine Weltregierung Aufgaben löste und regelte, die internationale Beziehungen betreffen und nationale Massnahmen, die sich international auswirken, wie solche heute der UN und der U. S. S. R. obliegen und andern internationale Körperschaften (Rote Kreuz etc.)

Einer Weltregierung müsste die bereits bestehende "Erklärung der Menschenrechte" zur Basis dienen, die allerdings erheblich erweitert und präzisiert werden müsste. Alsdann müsste die Weltregierung Exekutivgewalt erhalten, um die praktische Anwendung der "Erklärung der Menschenrechte" in den einzelnen Staaten sicherzustellen. Die statutenmässige Festlegung der Voraussetzungen für die Anwendung - oder Beschränkung - der Exekutivgewalt müsste mit vollkommener Klarheit erfolgen, ein Werk von grösster Schwierigkeit. Doch wenn die Weltregierung stände, wer verbürgt den Völkern ein wahrhaft uneigennütziges Wirken derselben unter Berücksichtigung der Belange aller Völker und nicht einzelner Interessen- oder Machtgruppen innerhalb der Völker? Wer schützt die Völker vor einer willkürlichen Ausübung der Exekutivgewalt der Weltregierung?

x Bertrand Russell : the modern Midas

Hier schaltet die Weltpolizei ein. Kann man sich praktisch vorstellen, dass eine Weltpolizei einen Grosstaat gegen dessen Übergriffe und Bedrohung des Friedens zur Reison bringen könnte? Ich nicht. Kann man sich aber nicht sehr wohl vorstellen, dass ein Staat, der keine Grossmacht ist, von innerhalb der Weltregierung vertretenen Interessentengruppen mit Hilfe der Weltpolizei gezwungen werden könnte, Order zu parieren und sich wirtschaftlichen Massnahmen der Weltregierung zu beugen, die für den betreffenden Staat schädlich sind, wie dies auch in der Gegenwart ohne Weltregierung und Weltpolizei geschieht? Um eine heuchlerisch widersinnige Auslegung der Grundsätze und Vollmachten der Weltregierung würde diese - erfahrungsgemäss - nicht verlegen sein.

Und nun zur Welt-Einheitswährung. Diese muss eine Relationsbasis haben; man würde wahrscheinlich die unsinnige Goldbasis wählen (wissen die nach 1918 Geborenen überhaupt, wie eine Goldmünze aussieht?).

Ist es nun nicht vorstellbar, dass die Weltregierung eines schwächeren Staat drohen könnte, ihm die Goldquote zu sperren, wenn er sich nicht namentlich wirtschaftlichen Massnahmen fügt, die zu seinem Nachteil von Machtgruppen veranlasst bzw. gewünscht sind und für deren Durchsetzung notfalls die Weltpolizei herhalten müsste?

Ist eine Welt-Einheitswährung mit praktischem Wert überhaupt vorstellbar? Sie könnte ihren Zweck nur erfüllen, wenn alle Völker erst einmal das gleiche materielle und kulturelle Lebensniveau erreicht hätten, das sich, um nur die materielle Seite zu berühren, in einer vollständigen Angleichung von Produktion und Konsumption ausdrücken müsste, wobei die Produktion durchaus nicht in einer theoretisch vorstellbaren mengenmässigen Verteilung auf die einzelnen Völker im Verhältnis ihrer Bevölkerungszahl gedacht zu sein braucht, sondern in einer den Produktionsmöglichkeiten des einzelnen Landes angepassten Ausbalancierung bestehen könnte.

Ist die Erreichung eines solchen Ausgleiches praktisch denkbar? Denkbar schon, aber doch wohl in nebelhaftester Ferne und für die nächsten Jahrzehnte kaum zu erwarten. Die bereits bestehende internationale Kontrolle und Lenkung bestimmter Rohstoffmärkte durch Interessentengruppen ist keine Regelung zugunsten der Völker.

Als Quintessenz meiner Betrachtungen ergibt sich, dass eine Währung nur den Zweck hat, dem Produktions- und Verbrauchs-Volumen der einzelnen Volkswirtschaft angepasst zu sein, um ihrem währungstechnischen Zweck als Wertmesser und Mittler zu dienen. Der internationale Waren- und Leistungsaustausch ist ja eben dieses und kein Währungsaustausch. Eine im Interesse der Volksgesamtheit geregelte Staatswährung entsprechend dem Produktions- und Bedarfs-Volumen der Volksgemeinschaft garantiert eine gesunde und krisenunabhängige Volkswirtschaft und durchaus den internationalen Austausch. Eine Welt-Einheitswährung dient nur den Interessen internationaler Machtcliquen. Leider hat die heutige Verwirrung auf dem Währungs- und damit auf dem Finanzierungs-, dem Steuer- und Zoll-Gebiet der "zivilisierten" Staaten ihre Ursache in einer veralteten, produktions- und konsumtionsfeindlichen Währungspolitik, an deren Reform jedoch die Kreise, die die finanzielle und wirtschaftliche Macht haben und damit auch die Informationsmittel wie Presse, Rundfunk, Hochschulen etc. beherrschen, nicht interessiert sind. Die finanzielle Machtkonzentration war noch nie so stark wie nach dem letzten Weltkrieg.

Sind Steuern notwendig und moralisch?

Der Senior der deutschen Volkswirte, Prof. Schmalenbach, hat einmal den Satz geprägt: Jede Steuer, die mehr als 10% ausmacht, ist unmoralisch, womit er gemeint haben dürfte, dass die Leistungen der Öffentlichen Hand in einem unmoralischen Missverhältnis zu den über 10% hinaus erhobenen Steuern stehen.

Hätte er den Gedanken währungstechnisch zu Ende gedacht, und wenn ja, den Mut dazu aufgebracht, müsste er gesagt haben: Steuern sind überhaupt unmoralisch, weil sie produktions- und konsumtionsfeindlich wirken, unsozial, ein zwar seit Jahrhunderten feststehender, jedoch veralteter Begriff sind, der den heutigen Wirtschaftsverhältnissen und der technischen Entwicklung nicht mehr entspricht und sich zu einem Krebsleiden ausgewachsen hat, das in erster Linie an dem Tohuwabohu der bestehenden

Misstände unserer Zeit schuld sind. Im Übrigen sind Steuern, währungs-technisch gesehen, ein Unsinn, den die düsterste aller Lehren, die Volkswirtschaftslehre bzw. Nationalökonomie, mit ebenso langatmig gewundenen wie scheinwissenschaftlichen Begründungen nur vernebelt. Da sich die Steuern in den meisten Ländern zu einem überdimensionalen Alldruck ausgewachsen haben, insbesondere die indirekten Steuern, könnte man sagen, dass nur noch die Steuerhinterziehung als moralisch anzusprechen ist, wovon allerdings die Masse des Volkes keinen Gebrauch machen kann.

Befassen wir uns einmal mit der Natur der Steuern in währungstechnischer Hinsicht:

Die Öffentliche Hand erhebt direkte und indirekte Steuern, die aus dem jährlichen Produktions- und Dienstleistungs-Aufkommen der gesamten Volkswirtschaft bezahlt werden müssen. Angenommen, das jährliche Sozialprodukt einer Volkswirtschaft beträgt 100 Milliarden, dann muss der jährliche angemessene Währungsumlauf 100 Milliarden Geldeinheiten entsprechen, damit das gesamte Sozialprodukt zwecks seines Austausches bezahlt werden kann. Die Bevölkerung muss also im Laufe des Jahres 100 Milliarden Geldeinheiten in Form von Bar- und Kredit-Geld in die Hand bekommen, um das Sozialprodukt aufnehmen zu können (wobei wir die Frage des Investitionsbedarfs unerörtert lassen wollen). Der Bedarf der Öffentlichen Hand ist darin eingeschlossen, denn die Dienstleistung und der sonstige Bedarf der Öffentlichen Hand kann ja, soweit diese nicht selbst Produzent ist, nur aus dem Gesamt-Produkt gedeckt werden. Wenn die Öffentliche Hand also - normalerweise - 10% des Gesamt-Sozialprodukts für sich in Anspruch nimmt, so verbleiben 90% desselben dem allgemeinen Konsum (schematisch gesehen).

Welchen Sinn hat es aber, für das gesamte Sozialprodukt seitens der Öffentlichen Hand 100 Milliarden Geldeinheiten in Umlauf zu setzen, die dem preislichen Wert des jährlichen Sozialprodukts entsprechen sollen, um dann von diesem Währungsumlauf den grössten Teil in Form von insbesondere indirekten Steuern und Zöllen der Bevölkerung zu entziehen? Dies beeinträchtigt die Kaufkraft und Spartätigkeit der Massen, die Liquidität der Produktionsunternehmen und ist eine schreiende Ungerechtigkeit, die an der heutigen Verwirrung in erster Linie schuld ist.

Ich will in diesem Zusammenhang die Frage der gerechten Verteilung des Sozialprodukts nicht näher erörtern und nur darauf hinweisen, dass z.B. in Deutschland die Gehalts-, Lohn- und Renteneempfänger sowie die Arbeitslosen an dem Währungsumlauf nur in höchst unangemessener Relation zum Sozialprodukt Anteil haben, dass ihnen aber dieser Anteil obendrein noch in exorbitanter Weise durch indirekte Steuern weggesteuert wird, wodurch sich die mangelnde Kaufkraft der Massen erklärt. Als Ersatz ermöglicht man den Massen das Glücksspiel, wodurch man sie um ein weiteres schröpft.

Steuern sind überhaupt abzuschaffen. Auch darf die Öffentliche Hand keine Anleihen aufnehmen, um damit die Zukunft für Gegenwartbedarf zu belasten.

Jährlich ist ein Plan aufzustellen, was keine Verstaatlichung bedeutet, der das voraussichtliche Sozialprodukt zu schätzen hat. Diesem entsprechend und unter Berücksichtigung des Investitionsbedarfs ist der Währungsumlauf anzupassen und im Laufe des Jahres zu regeln. Von dem Währungsumlauf in Form von Bar- und Kredit-Geld behält die Öffentliche Hand von vornherein den Teil für seine Zwecke ein, der seinem genehmigten Budget entspricht. Die technische Durchführung der Reform ist durchaus keine Schwierigkeit für den Finanzexperten und ein Kinderspiel im Vergleich z.B. zum Lastenausgleichsgesetz.

Dadurch erübrigt sich die Erhebung jedweder Steuern und die Aufnahme von Anleihen, die ja die Bevölkerung zu verzinsen und zu amortisieren hat, und ergibt sich die progressive Abschaffung der Zölle, soweit sie nicht in ganz vereinzelten Fällen Produktionsstützen sein sollen.

Es könnte etwa der Schein-Einwand erhoben werden, dass es doch kein Unterschied sei, ob die Öffentliche Hand von dem erforderlichen Währungsumlauf einen Teil für sich von vornherein reserviert, oder aber diesen Teil in Form von Steuern zurücknimmt. Dies ist jedoch ein gewaltiger Trugschluss, ebenso wie die Folgerung, dass die meisten Steuern von den Grossverdienern aufgebracht werden - d.h. von die direkten Steuern - die unter

der vorgeschlagenen Reform keine Steuern mehr zu zahlen hätten.

Den Hauptteil der Steuern machen die indirekten und die Zölle aus, die ausschliesslich der Konsument zu tragen hat, d.h. die breite Volksmasse, da mindestens 90% der Bevölkerung ihre Einnahmen verbraucht. Ja selbst die direkten Steuern bis hinauf für die Direktionsgehälter trägt der Konsument, da Löhne und Gehälter sowie Soziallasten Unkostenfaktoren der Kalkulation und somit im Konsumpreis enthalten sind.

Die Reform würde die Konsumpreise gewaltig senken, die Kaufkraft der Massen gewaltig heben, eine Misswirtschaft der Öffentlichen Hand (oder gibt es sowas irgendwo nicht?) erschweren, Produktions- und Absatzkrisen ausschalten, Wirtschaftskriege verhindern und --- allerdings Grossgewinne gewaltig beschneiden und die alles beherrschende Macht der Hochfinanz, na sagen wir in "volkswirtschaftliche" Bahnen lenken. Doch da liegt eben der Hase im Pfeffer. Da die Hochfinanz gar kein Interesse an einer Währungs- und Finanz-Reform im geschilderten Sinne hat und sich in dem bestehenden Wirtschafts- und Steuer-Dschungel durchaus wohl fühlt, sind derartige Reformvorschläge für die öffentliche Diskussion in Presse, Rundfunk, Hochschulen etc. verpöbt und einfach boykottiert (siehe Art. 5; Abs. 1 des Grundgesetzes der Bundesrepublik). Jedoch der Boykott herrscht auch in andern Ländern, wie z.B. Britannien, USA etc. vor.

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### Freie Wirtschaft?

Was ist Wirtschaft? Die Kombination von Erzeugung und Absatz. Was ist "Freie Wirtschaft"? Eine mit keinerlei Fesseln vor sich gehende Erzeugung und unbehinderter Absatz im nationalen und internationalen Verkehr bei unbeschränkter Wettbewerbsmöglichkeit. Hat es so etwas in den letzten Jahrhunderten je gegeben und gibt es so etwas in der Gegenwart? Ist unter den heutigen Verhältnissen eine "Freie Wirtschaft" überhaupt vorstellbar und nützlich?

Zunächst einmal hat der Arbeitsmarkt zwar eine freie Wirtschaft gekannt, die sich jedoch nur in beschränktem Ausmass zugunsten der Arbeitnehmer auswirkte. Vor 1914 hatten die Fachkräfte einiger Wirtschaftszweige die Möglichkeit, gut und sehr gut zu verdienen, wie überhaupt Spezialisten auf den verschiedenen Gebieten. Die grösste Masse der Arbeitnehmer unterliegt direkt oder indirekt der Zwangsbeschränkung im Arbeitsverdienst, dessen Höhe zum Existenzminimum tendiert, und stets den steigenden Konsumpreisen nachhinkt. Wenn dies der Zweck der Wirtschaft sein soll, kann ich nur sagen: eine schöne Wirtschaft.

Die Erzeugung ist schon durch Staatsmassnahmen nicht frei, die sie mit allerlei Belastungen in Form von Steuern und Zöllen, Zulassungsbeschränkungen und dergleichen mehr belegt. Dasselbe trifft auf den Absatz zu. Dies galt für die Vergangenheit und gilt in Überpotenz für die Gegenwart in allen zivilisierten Staaten. Alsdann lassen Kartellvereinbarungen der verschiedenen Form nationaler und internationaler Art den Begriff "Freie Wirtschaft" garnicht zu. Hinzu kommen finanzielle Behinderungen, die eine freie Wirtschaft, d.h. freien Wettbewerb vielfach ausschliessen und Monopolstellung schaffen. z.B. setzen gewisse Produktionszweige gewaltige Kapitalien für das einzelne Unternehmen voraus.

Wäre eine "Freie Wirtschaft" unter den heutigen Verhältnissen überhaupt nützlich und lebensfähig?

Die Technik, die ja lediglich die Aufgabe hat, einerseits die menschliche Arbeitskraft immer mehr auszuschalten, andererseits zugleich die Produktion immer mehr zu steigern - eine Steigerung, die sich in den letzten Jahren in der Quadratur entwickelt hat - würde unter einer freien Wirtschaft dazu führen, dass sich die Unternehmen gegenseitig ruinieren, da jede technische Verbesserung in Form der Vereinfachung des Arbeitsganges und der Erhöhung der Ausbeute zu einer Senkung der Kosten und Preisunterbietung der Konkurrenz in der "Freien Wirtschaft" führen müsste.

Eine Gesamtplanung der Produktion und des Absatzes auf nationaler und teilweise sogar internationaler Basis unter Berücksichtigung des Bedarfs ist unvermeidlich und zwingend geboten. Eine Planung durch das einzelne Unternehmen, durch Gruppen von Unternehmen, besteht schon seit langem. Sie geschah und geschieht jedoch nicht unter dem Gesichtswinkel der grösstmöglichen Bedarfsdeckung, sondern unter dem Gesichtswinkel der grösst-



lichen Gewinnerzielung. Die mangelnde Kaufkraft der Massen in fast allen Ländern, hervorgerufen insbesondere durch die bestehenden, veralteten Währungs- und Finanzierungs-Systeme, die nicht mehr den Erfordernissen der Massenproduktion und dem sich daraus zwangsläufig ergebenden Massenabsatz entsprechen, behindern die Entwicklung der Produktion zur grösstmöglichen Bedarfsdeckung und beschränken stark die Bedarfsdeckung der Massen der Bevölkerung, wozu natürlich auch die keine Verbrauchs-, sondern nur Vernichtungswerte schaffende Rüstungsproduktion beiträgt. Hinzu kommt die mangelhafte Beteiligung der Massen am Sozialprodukt über die Finanzierung der Kaufkraft der Massen durch Löhne, Gehälter und Renten.

Wer heute "Freie Wirtschaft" fordert, fordert etwas, was es praktisch nicht gegeben hat und praktisch den Ruin der Wirtschaft bedeuten würde. Die die Forderung aufstellen, haben auch garnicht den unbeschränkten, freien Wettbewerb im Auge, sondern ihre Befreiung von Fesseln, die sie an unbeschränkten, freien Preiswuchern hindern.

Die Zukunft wird entweder durch durchgreifende Reformen auf währungs- und finanztechnischem Gebiet, gerechten Anteil der Massen am Sozialprodukt, beides mit dem Ziel der Kaufkraftsteigerung, durch Produktionsplanung mit dem Ziel der grösstmöglichen Bedarfsdeckung, oder ----- durch den Kommunismus bestimmt,

#### Künftige Ernährungskrise?

Bis zum Ende der dreissiger Jahre konnte man immer wieder in der Presse lesen, dass z.B. in Kanada, USA, in den südamerikanischen Staaten ungeheure Mengen erzeugter Lebensmittel pflanzlichen und tierischen Ursprungs künstlich vernichtet wurden, weil angeblich kein Absatz für diese Mengen zu finden war, obwohl es ständig ganze Völker gab und gibt, die an dauernder Unterernährung leiden. Selbst in den Überschussländern gab und gibt es paradoxerweise Millionenmassen, die in einer Ernährungs- und sonstigen Armut leben, wie wir sie in Deutschland nur nach der "Befreiung" ab 1945 kennen lernten. In Wirklichkeit versagte der Absatz nicht wegen Bedarfsmangel - ein ebenso unsinniges wie übles Schlagwort - sondern weil nicht die Bedarfsdeckung, die ja das Wesen der Wirtschaft sein sollte, sondern Profitinteressen im Vordergrund standen und stehen und die Kaufkraft der Massen fehlte, die sich aus der nicht mehr zeitgemässen Währungs- und Finanzierungs-Handhabung in den "zivilisierten" Staaten ergab und ergibt.

Nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg zeigte sich die gleiche Erscheinung der überreichen Lebensmittel- und sonstigen Erzeugung, die zu geradezu grotesken Staatsmassnahmen führte. So naha der Staat, um nur ein Beispiel von vielen anzuführen, in den USA den Landwirten die überschüssige und angeblich überflüssige Kartoffel- und Getreideerzeugung ab und zahlte ihnen pro bushel Kartoffeln fast 2 Dollar. Die Kartoffeln wurden vernichtet. Bis sie wirklich vernichtet waren, verursachte der Behördenapparat und Korruption für die Durchführung der Vernichtung derartige Kosten, dass der endgültige Preis für die vernichteten Kartoffeln sich bis auf 9 Dollar pro bushel erhöhte. Die "grosszügigen" Massnahmen des Staates hatte der USA-Steuerzahler zu tragen, woraus der Landwirt Staatsentschädigungen im einzelnen Fall von Tausenden, Zehntausenden und Hunderttausenden von Dollar erhielt und womit er teilweise die Erweiterung seines Kartoffel- etc. Anbaus finanzierte, damit er immer grössere überschüssige Mengen gegen Staatsentschädigung zur Vernichtung abliefern konnte. Kann man das als "Wirtschaft?" bezeichnen, garnicht zu reden von "freier Wirtschaft", ein Begriff, der gerade in den USA ein besonders beliebtes Schlagwort ist? Zur gleichen Zeit gingen in anderen Ländern mehr Menschen an Unterernährung zugrunde, als der zweite Weltkrieg an Menschenleben durch Kriegshandlungen kostete.

Seit xxxxx1950 Ausbruch des Koreakrieges und des ungeheuren Rüstungsanlaufs hört man nichts mehr von Lebensmittelüberschuss, es sei denn in der "reichen" Bundesrepublik (wo die Landwirte z.B. fürchten, bei Aufhebung der Buttereinfuhrzölle ihre Butter nicht mehr absetzen zu können und z.B. in Bayern noch im vorigen Jahr ein nicht absetzbarer Käseüberschuss vorhanden war).

Seit etwa 1950 liest man immer wieder in der Presse von "Sachverständigen", dass sich die Menschheit derart vermehrt, dass sie in einem Menschenalter auf etwa 6 Milliarden angewachsen sein dürfte, was jedoch eine reine Hypothese ist, und dass sie sich dann nicht mehr ausreichend ernähren könnte. In der gleichen Zeitung oder Zeitschrift kann man aber auch Aufsätze von Wissenschaftlern lesen, wonach die Zukunft noch ungeahnte, riesige Erzeugungsmöglichkeiten an Lebensmitteln, wie an allem andern, in Aussicht stellt. Die Internationale Geographische Gesellschaft will errechnet haben, dass die Erde volle Ernährungsmöglichkeit für 13 Milliarden Menschen bietet.

All diese literarischen Ergüsse erscheinen mir als sinnlose Spekulation. Ich bin noch nicht dahintergekommen, von welchen Kreisen die Unkenrufe bezüglich der Ernährungsschwierigkeit künftiger Geschlechter veranlasst sind und welchen unlauteren Zweck sie eigentlich verfolgen. Wäre es nicht dringender und wünschenswerter, wenn sich die verantwortlichen Stellen der Völker darum kümmern würden, zunächst einmal die Ernährungsarmut des gegenwärtigen Geschlechts, selbst in den Überschussländern, abzuschaffen, wie überhaupt die Armut, die in lächerlichem Kontrast zur Massenproduktion steht? Dies ist zweifelsohne durchführbar durch entsprechende Reformen insbesondere währungs- und finanztechnischer sowie sozialer Natur. Jedoch man nenne mir die Zeitung, die es wagt, wirklich durchgreifende Reformvorschläge zu veröffentlichen, die die Hebung der Kaufkraft der Massen zum Ziel haben. Es ginge gegen den Strich der Mächte, die immer noch die Volkswirtschaften und alle Informationsmittel beherrschen.

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R e l i g i o n ist ein ~~xxxxxxxixkxx~~ dem Menschen innewohnendes Bedürfnis, das alle die sittlichen Werte umfasst, die man unter "humanitas" versteht oder verstehen sollte. Die Weisheit der moralischen, ethischen und sozialen Einsichten und Erkenntnisse des Begründers der christlichen Religionslehre ist in ihrer klaren und an sich eindeutigen Erhabenheit unübertroffen, wenn man von deren dogmatischer Verzerrung im Laufe der Jahrhunderte absieht. Selbst das seit nunmehr fast 2000 Jahren aus menschlicher Schwäche und Feigheit geübte unredliche Bemühen der überwältigen Mehrzahl der Vertreter der christlichen Kirchen, insbesondere in ihren führenden und richtungweisenden Spitzen, die wahren Lehren der christlichen Religion durch Verfälschung und Verdrehung zu schänden, diese in eine heuchlerische Handhabe für politische Willkür und soziale Ungerechtigkeit umzuwandeln, hat es bisher nicht vermocht, die christliche Religion auszulöschen. Ihre Daseinsberechtigung ist heute mehr denn je gegeben und das Vaterunser: "Dein Reich komme, Dein Wille geschehe wie im Himmel, also auch auf Erden", harret noch immer der Erfüllung. Leider trifft auch auf das Wirken der Kirchen in ihrer grundsätzlichen Einstellung das Wort des Philosophen Bertrand Russell zu: dass der Mensch normalerweise nicht dumme geboren, sondern erst durch Erziehung verdummt wird.

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W o h l t ä t i g k e i t ist keine Gerechtigkeit. Der Mensch ist nicht geboren, um Wohltätigkeit zu empfangen, die auf jeden Fall stets die Menschenwürde demütigt und untergräbt. Jeder Mensch kommt nackt auf die Welt und hat ein uneingeschränktes Anrecht auf den materiellen Reichtum der Erde in dem Ausmass, als seine Volksgemeinschaft mittels ihrer Volkswirtschaft unmittelbar und mittelbar den materiellen Reichtum zur menschlichen Verwendung nutzbar macht. Das gleiche Anrecht hat er an die kulturelle Entwicklung seiner Volksgemeinschaft.

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THE MENNINGER FOUNDATION  
TOPEKA, KANSAS . . . . .

FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT,  
.. EDUCATION, AND RESEARCH

January 30, 1953

Dr. Norbert Wiener  
Room 2-155  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Doctor Wiener:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your manuscript "Problems of Organization," and to thank you for submitting it to the Bulletin.

We shall give it prompt consideration and will let you know as soon as possible the editors decision about it.

Sincerely yours,

BULLETIN OF THE MENNINGER CLINIC

*Mary Douglas Lee*  
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Telegram, Jan. 15, 1953

With reference to your letter of Dec. 23  
and my reply of Jan. 5, highly desirable my  
visit Topeka come on Jan. 28 or Feb. 4.

No reply received from you. Please inform  
immediately.