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CORRESPONDENCE

May, 1958

N. WIENER · MC 22

[ca. May, 1958]

1755 Beacon Street
Brookline 46, MASS.

Dear Sir:

After reading Pierre de Latil's book, Thinking by machine, I became very interested in the matter of synthetic animals. I believe that this would be an excellent science fair project and I think that if I could duplicate one of Grey Walter's tortoises, I think that I could even win a Westinghouse Scholarship. Unfortunately I have no idea of how to go about building one and I don't know what some of the parts are, such as accumulators. I wonder if you would know how to build one and if you do, would you please help me to do the same? By the way, I got your name from the back cover, and because of the proximity, I decided to ask you for help.

Sincerely,

Jonathan S. Lane -
Junior at Brookline High School

[Ca. May, 1958]

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The Humanities Center for Liberal Education

and

The University of Massachusetts

in cooperation with

The President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers

cordially invite

Norbert Wiener

to attend

The Third Annual American Humanities Seminar

on

Humanists, Scientists and Technologists

in an Industrial Civilization

to be held at

The University of Massachusetts

and

The Lord Jeffery Inn

Amherst, Massachusetts

July 14-16, 1958

*It would be an honor to
have you participate in
our Summer program
Cordial regards
M.H.G.*

R.S.V.P.

MAXWELL H. GOLDBERG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HUMANITIES CENTER FOR LIBERAL EDUCATION
SOUTH COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

[ms 6/6/58]

Third Annual American Humanities Seminar: 1958

Consultants and Advisers

PLANNING CONSULTATION: AMHERST: MARCH 21-23.

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*AVROM ROMM: Editor, *The Middletown Record*, Middletown, New York.
PETER SIEGLE: Staff Associate, Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults.
(MRS.) MARY SIMPSON: Associate Editor, *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*.
*A. M. SULLIVAN: Editor, *Dun's Review and Modern Industry*.
*JOHN P. TOLBERT: Office of Inter-Governmental Affairs, Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc.
HARRY R. WARFEL: University of Florida; member, Humanities Center Advisory Council.

*Could not attend

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MITCHELL SVIRIDOFF: President, Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, New Haven, Conn.
CARL SWANSON: Professor of Botany, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.
G. WINCHESTER STONE: Executive Secretary, Modern Language Association of America, New York City.
SAM L. YATES, JR.: Department of State, Washington, D.C.

"Democracy is thought; but it is thought related to life and action . . ." —Thomas Mann

THIRD ANNUAL
AMERICAN HUMANITIES SEMINAR

July 14-16, 1958

University of Massachusetts and the Lord Jeffery Inn, Amherst, Mass.

Sponsors

The Humanities Center for Liberal Education
The University of Massachusetts

Cooperating

The President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers

The Question

to be discussed by scientists, technologists and humanists
together with leaders of labor, industry and government:

*In this Time of the Satellites
how may men of thought
in the most crucial sectors of American life,
work confidently together
as allies in the democratic enterprise,
to insure the kind of citizen whose knowledge and wisdom
will be able to cope with
the demands of the future?*

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Four Problems

1. VALUES: some major premises. *Do we see eye to eye?*
2. IMAGES: the scientist, technologist and humanist as they see themselves, as they see one another, as the public sees them. *How shape images of integrity and common responsibility?*
3. LAGS: the lags between the knowledge of specialists and the knowledge of citizens. *How enable the citizen to apply intelligently the knowledge at the new frontiers?*
4. PERSONS: the literate American of 1984—not a stereotype but tough-minded and wisely confident. *How may scientists, humanists and technologists, together with men of affairs, help the citizen meet the challenge?*

Program

The Seminar will begin Monday noon and conclude its work at mid-afternoon Wednesday. During these three days the participants will live, dine and talk together in the Student Union on the campus of the University of Massachusetts and at the Lord Jeffery Inn.

For three days, seventy-five to a hundred men and women, whose daily service of responsible leadership in varied walks of American life has given them deep concern about our country's growth and survival in a world of unprecedented flux and crisis, will attempt a definition of problems and solutions in a series of informal, small-group discussions aiming at a meeting of minds and plans for action.

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Setting

The American Humanities Seminar is an annual function of the Humanities Center for Liberal Education. The first Seminar, with the College English Association and the University of Massachusetts as co-sponsors, was held in 1956. Keynoting speaker was Professor Perry Miller of Harvard University. For the 1957 Seminar, Professor George Boas, then head of the Department of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, presented the opening address. Dr. Carter Davidson, President of Union College, was general chairman.

The forthcoming Seminar takes its immediate point of departure from the conference held at Yale University in February by the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers and the William Benton Foundation on "America's Human Resources to Meet the Scientific Challenge."

As reported in *Scientific and Technological Manpower News Round-up* for March 15, 1958, although the emphasis of the Yale meeting was "inevitably on education of scientists and engineers, no member of the conference believed that training in the liberal arts should be in any way sacrificed to a scientific program. Indeed, many spoke strongly for simultaneous expansion of study in the humanities and the social sciences. Generally, it was the belief

of the participants that the task before our schools and colleges was to create a citizenry both literate in the inherited sense and able to deal with new technical and cultural problems of the coming years." For the Providence (R.I.) *Bulletin*, "the plea for maintenance of balance between science and the liberal arts" was the "most encouraging product of the meeting of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers in New Haven."

The 1958 American Humanities Seminar will, among other things, seek to respond to this plea.

The formulation of central questions and key problems for this, the Third Seminar, is largely the result of the "Lord Jeffery Consultation," a two-day Amherst session convened in March with staff support from the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers and with the assistance of a grant-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies.

Helpful, too, have been informal talks with leaders in American thinking, among them Dr. Pendleton Herring, President of the Social Science Research Council, Dr. Charles Merrifield, Associate Director of the Joint Council on Economic Education, Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, President of the American Council of Learned Societies, Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, editor of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, and Julian Street, Jr., Staff Director, Educational Aids and Technical Public Relations, United States Steel Corporation.

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Further information and registration blanks may be procured from:

Maxwell H. Goldberg, Director
Humanities Center for Liberal Education
South College, University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts
Telephone: ALpine 3-2605 or 3-3411, Ext. 477

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May 1, 1958

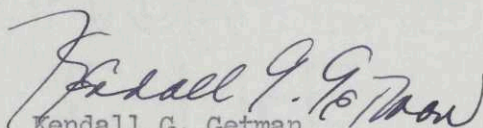
Dr. Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I appreciate having your comments on the Kochen proposal and glad to know you are completely convinced of the need for research in the Mathematical Theory of Organized Systems.

I have carefully noted your present impression is favorable but that of course any final opinion would have to await your seeing a complete manuscript.

Sincerely yours,



Kendall G. Getman
Editor

KGG:sbb

MEMO FROM
MRS. EUGENE MEYER

May 1, 1958

Dear Dr. Wiener:

As I used quotations from you in my testimony on Federal support for education I am sending you a copy, hoping that it will meet your approval.

AEM

Plea for Federal Support for Education

Testimony before the General Education Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee

April 28, 1958 10:00 a. m.

Gentlemen -- My name is Agnes E. Meyer -- I represent no organization -- I cannot come before you with the resounding statement that I speak for X million people of some powerful lobby -- But since the beginning of World War II I have probably visited more public schools in more parts of our country than any other non-professional. I have seen and suffered intensely from the evil effects upon our children when they go from poor, overcrowded homes to poor, overcrowded schools. I have also had the exhilarating experience of personal conversations with the resolute, brilliant youngsters whose minds and characters have blossomed under the influence of our finest public schools. That thousands upon thousands of our children should be denied an equal opportunity for self-development because they were born and grew up in impoverished areas of our country, has always seemed to me an unendurable injustice, yes a crime in a country as rich as ours. So if I represent any special group as I plead once more for Federal support to education I am making myself a spokesman for the multitude of American boys and girls whose lives have been blasted, and those whose future development is still being frustrated because neither our Federal Government, nor the American people as a whole are sufficiently aware that such cruelty is a commonplace in our great nation. Since we have many first-rate elementary and secondary schools in the prosperous sections of our country, it is obvious that we could have equally good schools everywhere if the less productive states and communities could afford them.

You will hear many technical experts who will give you exact figures to show the disparity that exists in our educational system, and what this costs our nation in loss of

productive capacity. But I shall concern myself chiefly with the meaning of those facts to the security of our country. Therefore I wish to make a flat statement at the outset of my testimony on behalf of Federal support for education, namely, that there is nothing wrong with our public school system that money cannot cure.

Why is this true? It is true because adequate funds would make it possible to have small classes in well-equipped buildings. If we could pay our teachers a wage commensurate with their responsibilities, more and better educated men and women would enter the profession. Although the greater part of our school system is obsolete in this post-Sputnik era, our numerous schools where a modern curriculum exists and modern methods of education are practiced, could be used as models for the complete reorganization of our poorly endowed school systems. Despite all the criticism of our schools we have enough educational leadership in every state of this country to create a first-class public school system, if only the American people can be aroused to pay the price.

And pay the price we must -- for today the development of every ounce of talent we possess is not merely a matter of justice and equality of opportunity -- it is a life and death issue. All well-informed Americans know that we are losing the cold war for lack of trained personnel. Our inherent defence strength rests upon the quality of our manpower and brain power. Says Arthur R. von Hippel of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the March issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists: "There is a desperate urgency in our present situation. Our adversary is politically much more cunning than we are, and his technical strength is surpassing ours at a rapid rate. Shortly, we may be confronted with an ultimatum to surrender or be annihilated. This is the challenge, and against it our response has to be measured".

Gentlemen, that is not the statement of an hysterical pessimist. It represents the coldly considered judgment of a distinguished scientist who knows the Russian potential and

our own. He expresses it in a plea for better coordination of research work at the University level. But the quality of scientists and researchers in our colleges and universities depends upon their preparation in our elementary and secondary schools.

Why in the face of such dire warnings is there such indifference to this vital question of improving our educational system through Federal support? It is due to the fact that our people are unaware of the danger to which they are exposed. Consequently they do not understand the central importance of education to the survival of our country and the freedom of mankind.

This is psychologically understandable. Despite the open and often repeated threats of the communist leaders that their purpose is world domination, neither our political leaders nor the American people can comprehend that the freedom of our great, prosperous, and powerful nation could ever be seriously threatened. Protected in the past by two oceans our nation has heretofore been safe from all foreign invasion. We have no experience of tragedy. We have a history of progress and success which makes it difficult for us to adjust our thinking to the perils of the nuclear age. Therefore it is not surprising that anyone who says that the communists are out-manoeuvring us on every front and that we are in danger of imminent disaster, sounds like a Cassandra. Our minds are well aware, especially since the launching of the Sputnik, that we are losing our position of world leadership. But in our hearts we feel too secure and too certain of ultimate victory. As a result there is no sense of urgency to improve our chaotic society and to make our nation strong enough to cope with the manifold foreign and domestic problems that confront us. We think there will always be time to do next year what we fail to do now. As a result there is an indifference even in the Congress to Federal support for education. Unless we awaken from this dream world we shall regret it to the end of time.

It is only natural that our political leaders should give first priority to military defense and foreign policy. But in a thermonuclear age even military preparedness and the imple-

mentation of foreign affairs, depend upon the development of a vast reservoir of highly skilled manpower of many different kinds. We also need highly trained personnel that can guide our complex society here at home -- a society bound to become far more complex now that automation is already coming into use. Unskilled labor will become a drug on the market when complicated machines produce goods in a small fraction of the time and labor now required. Dr. Norbert Wiener of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in his book on "Cybernetics" warns us: "Taking the Second Industrial Revolution as accomplished, the average human being of mediocre attainments or less, has nothing to sell that is worth anyone's money to buy". Obviously we must train the majority of our population for the higher skills needed in an automated system of production, or we shall have an unemployment situation which will make this depression and even that of the thirties look insignificant. So dangerous a situation might tempt our people to accept dictatorship in preference to social chaos.

Thus in the face of the rapidly expanding power and influence of the U.S.S.R., there is but one chance that we can hold our own whether in military defence, foreign affairs, or domestic social stability -- the power of education must be expanded at once to overcome the power of ignorance if our nation is to achieve genuine defense and the genuine security for which we yearn.

The U.S.S.R. still uses the threat of nuclear war but they will not resort to war because they are justified in believing that they can win their objective -- world domination -- without it. The cold war has been shifted by the crafty leaders of the Kremlin from a competition in physical strength to a competition in brains. At this very moment the outcome of what has now become a hot war, is being fought in the classrooms of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. We must heed the warning of Lloyd V. Berkner, member of the President's Scientific Advisory Council, in his article "Earth Satellites and Foreign Policy"; "The year 1957 may well stand

in history as the point in time at which intellectual achievement forged ahead of weapons and national wealth as instruments of national policy. The achievement of the Soviet satellite" says Dr. Berkner "has demonstrated to Americans what they refused to believe before that they are in a race for intellectual leadership, when they hadn't realized that there was a race. In the complacency of our assumed technological lead, we have confused our high standards of living and material prosperity with intellectual stature. It is an extravagant and dangerous mistake" concludes Dr. Berkner.

Why do we find ourselves in this frightful predicament? Why do we have to acknowledge that the Russians have snatched from us the economic, intellectual and psychological leadership of the entire world? Largely because we have never examined the real reason why the U.S.S.R. has forged ahead so fast that it is now threatening our supremacy in productive capacity including the productivity of missiles. We never examined the real reason why the U.S.S.R. is such an astute and dangerous enemy -- We entertained the naive conviction that communist authoritarianism must crumble from within because nothing so hostile to our self-satisfied and self-righteous democracy could long endure.

Our fatuous pride was due to the fact that we overlooked the true reason for the ever-increasing power of the Russian communists -- their faith that cultivation of the human mind is the greatest single source of power.

While we have been neglecting our schools as never before, the Russians from the moment the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917, have devoted the same close attention to educating the young and old as they did to the development of their armed forces and the administration of their economy. They have always spent a higher percentage of their total income on education than we have. As a result in forty years they have transformed a semi-feudal, illiterate population into an advanced industrial nation whose productivity rivals our own and exceeds it

in many respects. It is a wholly admirable, it is a fantastic achievement; no wonder the underprivileged nations throughout the world say to themselves: "If Russia did it, we can do it". As George S. Counts states at the end of his momentous book, "The Challenge of Soviet Education": "Education is one of the most fundamental realities of the Soviet system. The Bolshevik leaders from the first have regarded education with utter seriousness, far surpassing in this respect the leaders of any free society on the earth. They regard education as a "mighty weapon" in the cause of Communism. Without their vast system of educational agencies, the Bolsheviks would not be standing in the position of power they occupy today."

Let's face it. The Soviet leaders have always had a deeper insight into the relationship between national education and national power than we have. They had the foresight to implement this faith by creating a public educational system that reaches into every hamlet. Out of sheer necessity, the Russian political strategists have developed more foresight than ours and the Russian people work harder than ours. Recently while speaking to our American observers of the Russian elections, Khrushchev predicted (according to the New York Times, March 19) that in the future the United States will always lag behind the Soviet Union in scientific achievements. He said this would be so not because Americans were less talented than Russians but because only in the Soviet Union did all young men and women have the opportunity to develop their talents. And on April 11th he said communism would win the struggle with us not by war but by raising labor productivity, increasing the output of goods and building up its economy. To all of these warnings -- which are no idle boasts -- we Americans remain indifferent. I fear this is due to the fact that we take Russian education no more seriously than we take our own. Yet we must face this educational challenge realistically or we shall soon find ourselves in the position of a second rate world power.

Gentlemen, this is what the Congress and the American people must realize, that we have

to build a new strength into our nation -- and the greatest source of strength is education. In this scientific era knowledge is power as never before.

This was emphasized in the 1958 Parliament of Science conducted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the following paragraph:

"The urgent need to develop fully the intellectual resources of our nation requires a prompt and thorough recognition of the basic importance of education in our society. Our schools and colleges will be able to contribute fully to the solution of the problems that now confront us only if the improvement of the teaching profession is accorded a high priority among our major concerns. We must compensate teachers at levels which reflect the degree to which the destiny of the nation depends on teaching of the highest quality. Only through such a realistic approach can we hope to solve the quantitative and qualitative shortages which now seriously limit what schools and colleges are able to accomplish."

I realize full well that we cannot waste our national substance. I am as conscious as any other taxpayer that expenditures for armaments will increase to astronomical figures. But the nation's peril is such that our people must stop wasting their substance on more and more gadgets and luxuries. We must accept a new primacy of values with education as our highest goal.

We must be willing to make sacrifices for education now lest we be obliged to make heavier sacrifices later. Let me use the armaments program as an example. Why are we suddenly obliged to multiply our appropriations for bigger and deadlier missiles? Because policy under this administration has been made by the Bureau of the Budget. Even our military security, until Sputnik woke us up, was sacrificed to a balanced budget. As a result we must now accelerate our plans for military offence and defence at a far heavier cost, for it is always true that haste makes waste. The same need for a costly crash program in the educational field

will arise in the future unless we begin at once to appropriate adequate sums for the year by year improvement of education. Of course the Bureau of the Budget will argue all the more strenuously that we spend nothing on education since we have now been forced to spend such gigantic sums on missiles and satellites. Gentlemen, the control of the purse and thus the making of national policy belongs to the legislative branch of our Government. I hope that you will make it clear to the executives who have allowed the Bureau of the Budget to usurp these powers, that you the legislators put the safety of our country above monetary considerations, and that in this national crisis we must move quickly to improve the quality and quantity of our education throughout the country. Even if such a decision on your part would involve higher taxes, I am convinced the American people would be willing to pay them if they know how perilous the world is in which they live and must continue to live.

Therefore I call upon you to support primarily HR 10763 and in a modified form HR 10381. Moreover we should not think of these bills as Federal Aid -- as if it were a form of charity. The Federal Government has long recognized its responsibility to share with the states and the localities the responsibility for the education of our children. Now that share must be increased.

Gentlemen, the only bill before you that meets the need for school construction and for increasing teachers' salaries -- the two most crucial problems of our public school system -- is the one introduced by Mr. Metcalf in the House and Senator Murray in the Senate. Other witnesses will describe in detail the shortage of trained teachers and the shocking conditions of class-room overcrowding, often in obsolete buildings, that have grown more acute every year in many sections of our country. As background for my argument, I shall merely state that despite all the efforts made by the states and localities approximately two million 300 thousand children are in excess of present school capacity. We have a shortage now of some

142 thousand class-rooms. This means that not only these 2.3 million children receive an inadequate education, it means that they overcrowd the existing school-rooms and lower the educational standards of millions of other children. At the same time, due to the high birth-rate we must provide additional class-rooms for one million more children every year. Despite the extraordinary efforts of the States to keep abreast of their school construction needs, the limited financial resources in many old established communities and the new suburban towns are not sufficient to eliminate the class-room bottle-neck.

At the same time there is a critical teacher shortage due largely to the pitiful salaries they receive in many of our states.

HR 10763 provides one billion dollars in the fiscal year 1959 and raises this yearly to four or five billions which the states would be empowered to use either for school construction or for the increase of teachers' salaries or both, depending on the primacy of their needs. This appropriation added to the continuing efforts of the states and localities would enable them gradually to overcome their most acute difficulties. If the grants to the States for construction are made quickly enough, the program would create greatly needed employment. I cannot help criticizing the administration and the Congress for a public works program that calls for highways, housing and post-offices but no schools. For every new highway would create new communities and every new community needs schools, for which the funds would be lacking.

But an emergency program for school construction must not be allowed to take the place of a long-range program. For we can catch up with our educational problems only if we work at their solution year by year for at least five years to come.

The increase of teachers' salaries must inevitably accompany any program to build more schools if we are to attract young men and women in greater numbers, of the quality now needed

to improve our educational standards. The nation since Sputnik is particularly concerned with the shortage of science and mathematics teachers. I have preached for years that this shortage could never be overcome unless salaries were raised. Every year for years we graduated several thousand science teachers only to have most of them absorbed by industries that can afford to pay them a living wage. It is futile to think we can counteract this trend until teaching salaries are commensurate with those offered in the business world.

At the same time I am opposed to raising the salaries of mathematics and science teachers while ignoring other salary scales as is proposed by the Administration bills. Such a procedure would undoubtedly create difficult problems of administration and destroy teaching morale in every school in the country. Furthermore we need scientists who know history, languages and the social structure of which they are an integral and influential part.

The 1958 Parliament of Science, conducted under the American Association for the Advancement of Science, stated explicitly: "Both public policy and the welfare of science require an educational system that is strong at all levels and in all fields of knowledge. Efforts to advance science at the expense of other fields of learning would harm all fields of learning and the society they serve".

We hear constantly that Soviet curriculum is overweighted with scientific studies and that this is the secret of Russia's technological, economic, and political progress. Gentlemen, this is not true. In the Russian ten-year middle school, attended by approximately thirty million pupils from seven to seventeen years of age, the curriculum is not only rigorous but carefully balanced. As both Russian parents are usually working people, Khrushchev is now rapidly developing public boarding schools, already attended by 75,000 boys and girls, which, as he put it, would complete for its students "the transition from the lower stage of communism to its higher stage" and "bring up the builders of a new society, individuals of great spirit and lofty ideals, wholeheartedly

serving their people who are marching in the vanguard of all mankind". To be sure the Russians emphasize science but against a background of history, literature, languages and geography. They are "marching in the vanguard of all mankind" and capturing world leadership because they never send economic or technological advisors to foreign lands unless they can speak the language plus the native dialects, understand the agricultural and economic needs of the people whom they are supposed to advise and understand enough about their psychology and customs to win their sympathy.

Now, gentlemen, I am not pointing out how well adjusted the Soviet education is to communist purposes of world domination with the idea that we should copy their curriculum. The essence of the challenge of Soviet education is this: We must strive to develop an educational system and philosophy which will serve the purposes of a free society as effectively and imaginatively as the Soviet education serves the purposes of despotism.

In the main this philosophy consists of giving each child the education best suited to his individual capacities. The localities must now realize that public education has a responsibility to the nation. The Federal Government, on the other hand, must also realize that the diversity of American education must be preserved. Furthermore, the time has come when our Federal Government must not only support public education but cooperate closely with the Federal and State Departments of Education on certain educational needs of various government agencies. We could make no greater mistake than to introduce the authoritarian guidance of the Soviets; but there is no reason why our expert school councillors should not point how and where our most gifted students could best use their talents to serve the nation. For example, if we are going to develop teachers and technologists who can speak French, German, Italian, Japanese or Chinese, Russian, Hindi, or whatnot, we shall never produce enough unless they are given prospects of a career in which such knowledge can be applied. Henceforth we must regard

education not only as the path to self-development and an enlightened citizenry, but as an indispensable means for building a strong nation capable of the world leadership that has been thrust upon us.

That is why a scholarship program such as that proposed in HR 10381 is essential. It provides for 40,000 scholarships awarded by the State Educational Commissions; and during each of the five succeeding years it authorizes 40,000 additional scholarships every year.

Mr. Elliott's term, "National Defence Scholarships" is well chosen. But they should not be confined, as is set forth in other bills, to scientific studies. Our need for trained personnel is so acute and so varied, that the recipients of these scholarships should be chosen on merit, and merit includes character and diversity of talent as well as intellectual achievement. We cannot afford to be sentimental about allowance for so-called environmentally handicapped students. We have more than enough able boys and girls who do not go to college for financial reasons. The Educational Testing Service reports that last year 150,000 of our top-grade high school graduates did not go to college for lack of funds. We must reserve these scholarships for those highly qualified students. We cannot afford any other policy.

Persons awarded scholarships under HR 10381 are paid \$1000 per year which is less than the average tuition fee at the leading private universities. The actual cost to these universities per student is between \$2500 and \$3000. If the Federal Government wishes to help the private universities as well as the student, the scholarships should be increased if the recipient is accepted by one of these institutions. There is nothing new in this proposal. In the G.I. Bill for scholarships after World War II a cost of instruction allowance was included.

As these scholarships grow in number from year to year, I have no doubt they will have a galvanizing effect on the ambitions of our public school students not only in the secondary

but even in the elementary grades. If one criticism of our public schools is justified it is that our children are not encouraged to work hard. Partly this is due to the false theory that every child should be promoted regardless of achievement. Partly it is due to the fact that many school curricula are obsolete and do not grip the children's attention. Hard work is the result of intense interest and interest cannot be aroused when the teachers have so many students that their energies are sapped by the problem of discipline. Furthermore, the overcrowding of our class-rooms makes it impossible to separate the bright and the subnormal children. This egalitarianism we can no longer afford. It is just as discouraging for the children with low IQ's as it is for those with high IQ's. We must now institute the several track system which permit children to progress according to their abilities. There is nothing undemocratic about this since the children in the lower groups get more individual attention especially in remedial reading and move to the next higher group as soon as they are ready for promotion. It is indeed the most democratic way of educating our children since it gives each child equality of opportunity, and the individual attention it needs.

Such a graded system is all the more necessary now that we must absorb in our white schools thousands of Negro children whose education has been neglected and therefore lag two or three years behind the white children in scholastic achievement. Without a system of homogeneous grouping according to individual abilities, the assimilation of a large proportion of Negro students would retard the education of the white children. We can overcome this difficulty and improve the education of both races, if the states and communities have enough money to accelerate the education of the Negro children and make a success of integration. To do this we must have not only smaller classes and more young teachers of great ability, but better school equipment, health programs, and other auxiliary services, psychiatric consultants and guidance experts

aware of the stresses and strains to which the Negro children, their parents and the teachers themselves are exposed, especially during the period of transition.

Gentlemen, we cannot fail to make a success of school integration, if only because we need the talents of our Negro fellow-citizens. Therefore the Powell Amendment is a great disservice to Mr. Powell's fellow Negroes. To maintain that no State or locality which has not already integrated its schools should have Federal Aid, is short-sighted. For the South has a more acute lack of class-rooms than any other section of our country. And you can't desegregate schools you haven't got. As for the areas where desegregation has been achieved, if we do not show the South that with effort, intelligence, and ample financial resources, integration can be a success, we shall strengthen the revolt of Southern reactionaries against the law of the land, and destroy the unity of our country here at home and its prestige abroad.

Gentlemen, I have brought up many aspects of our educational problems; I have done it because it is impossible to understand the need for Federal support of education to our states and communities unless we see and feel the complexity of the problems and the need to solve them.

If the American people recognize that the very future of our country will be won or lost in our public class-rooms, they will surely be willing to pay the price for the nation's survival and growth. A new world civilization is in the making in this era of rapid evolution. The question is: Who will determine its character, the free nations or the Communists? I fear our people still entertain the naive conviction that history is on our side and that Western Democracy will always prevail in its battle against authoritarianism. What is more, we actually persuaded the other free peoples to believe in us and our boastful attitude. Yet at this very moment we face a turning of the tide when more and more of the uncommitted peoples are beginning to think that democracy is decadent and that communism represents the future need of mankind.

To regain the prestige we used to enjoy in foreign lands we must prove that democracy has a greater vitality than communism, the vitality of a free people determined to preserve their freedom. I ask you to imagine what an electrifying influence it would be throughout the world, when it becomes known that our great country -- the first to undertake the revolutionary idea of educating all its citizens -- had lived up to this faith and begun a new era of giving every child an equal opportunity for self-development.

That our people are becoming gradually aware of the need to improve our educational system, cost what it may, is indicated by a recent poll taken in New Jersey. The vote of adult citizens was 64% that Congress should help the states with Federal support of their schools. If you took a similar poll among your constituents, I am sure you would get a similar result. The people are not vocal enough because the average citizen is confused by the multiplicity of claims on the Federal Treasury. But what are Congressional leaders for if not to make articulate the priorities of need in their electoral districts? It is habitual in American thinking that the States should support the public schools. But quite apart from the fact that most of our states are financially over-extended in their attempts to keep up with the pressing need for more and better schools, we simply cannot wait upon the slow tempo of progress if this question is left to the states and localities.

This slow tempo is not due to failure of the people to realize the urgency of the problem. Many states and localities are anxious to do what they know should be done; they do not lack the will; they lack the financial resources. With the deepest sincerity and solemnity I wish to say this. Our nation is poised on a water-shed. The way we turn now may mean salvation or destruction of freedom for us and for mankind. What happens to American public education will determine what happens to America. And what happens to America will determine the course of history for generations to come.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
URBANA, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

May Day, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Bldg. 2
Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Kind Sir:

Your paper concerning "The Discrete Chaos" considerably impressed me. I have been informed that you have also written a paper entitled "The Homogeneous Chaos." As yet, I have been unable to locate the journal and date when you published this latter paper. If it is not inconvenient for you, would you please place the name of the journal and its date on the enclosed post-card and have someone mail the card to me.

Yours, I remain,

Albert Mullin

Albert A. Mullin

AAM:jf
Enclosure

Homogeneous Chaos

Amer. Journal of Math. Vol LX #4, Oct. 1938

Discrete Chaos

Math. Review Vol. 4 P. 270, 1943

Amer. Journal of Math. Vol. 65, pp. 279-298

May 5, 1958.

Notice to participants in Symposium on Sensory Deprivation

Since the organization of the Symposium, a number of the participants who are not listed as speakers have expressed the desire to submit papers on the subject of sensory deprivation. Because of the widespread interest in this new field and the limited time available at the Symposium, we have decided to invite participants who have material relevant to sensory deprivation to prepare papers for possible inclusion in the volume to be published of the proceedings of the meetings. We would appreciate receiving these papers as early as possible, but even papers handed in at the Symposium itself will receive consideration for publication.

Symposium Planning Committee

Philip Kubzansky, Ph. D.
P. Herbert Leiderman, M. D.
Jack Mendelson, M. D.
Donald Wexler, M. D.
Philip Solomon, M. D., Chairman.

Michael W. Freeman, M.D.
401 David Whitney Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

May 6, 1958

Dear Dr. W. C. C. -

If the enclosed information is
of any interest to you, I can
readily talk with Dr. Rindemann,
or will do anything else that may
be of use to you or to your doctor.

With kindest personal regards,

I am

Sincerely yours
Michael W. Freeman

Michael W. Freeman, M.D.

401 David Whitney Building

Detroit 26, Michigan

first in
silicones

Dow Corning CORPORATION

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN • TEMPLE 2-2371

FLUIDS
RESINS
RUBBERS
COMPOUNDS
EMULSIONS
LUBRICANTS
VARNISHES
CHEMICALS
SPECIALTIES

May 5, 1958

Dr. M. W. Freeman
401 David Whitney Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Dr. Freeman:

Our interest in the possibility of using very small silicone tubing in the relief of glaucoma was sparked by a request from Dr. A. D. Reudemann of Detroit for such a material. Although tubing was sent to him last November, I have heard nothing from him. It may be that he did not find it useful.

As I am sure you understand, we know nothing of the treatment of glaucoma, but we are glad to be of help in supplying reasonable amounts of material for medical experimentation. I am not aware of any publication dealing with the use of any silicone in the treatment of glaucoma.

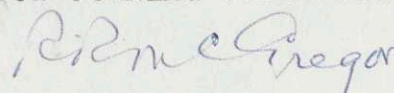
For your information I am enclosing samples of tubing which I suppose may be of interest to you. These are made from our Silastic 9711. The larger tube has an O.D. of 0.05" and an i.d. of 0.03". The smaller one has an O.D. of 0.021" and an i.d. of 0.012". Other sizes could be made if there was any call for them.

I am enclosing an extra copy of this letter. You may want to send it with samples of the tubing to Dr. Wiener.

I am also enclosing a brochure covering some of the uses of silicones in medicine and surgery which you may find of interest.

Very truly yours,

DOW CORNING CORPORATION



R. R. McGregor
Assistant Director of Research

RRMcG/br

Enc.

313 South Avenue
Weston, Massachusetts
May 8, 1958

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Reading your excellent book "Ex-Prodigy" has convinced me that as a great humanitarian you might be willing to meet with us some time to discuss the problem of our son Robert. We are anxious to follow the best program possible to make the most of his potentialities without overtaxing him in any way.

For a brief summary, Robert is now 11 years old. He learned to read by himself at the age of two, and developed very rapidly after that in the field of learning, probably too rapidly for his own good. It has always been difficult to interest him in play with other children; he prefers to read, and his reading interests are of a serious nature -- studying rather than reading fiction for the pleasure of a good story, although any book is good for a quick "once-through" and comics and cartoons have the same interest for him as for any child.

His main interest during his third year was in the field of world geography, and he became expert in locating any place on the globe as well as with our own states, capitals, and products -- all from his own study and with his own childish pronunciations. During this year he also wore dog-eared a copy of "The Nature of World and Man as Science Sees Them", and was interested in fractions, anatomy, biology, butterflies and moths. Since then he has run through most of the sciences, including astronomy (passing a college freshman examination with a mark of $97\frac{1}{2}$ at the age of seven with no advance study for the test), archeology, physiology. World history has held great interest, and chess was taken up in Kindergarten. An interest in mathematics predominates at the present time, with a renewed interest in geography this year. Weekly trips to the library are spent in the reference stacks; the books which are brought home on my card are seldom if ever fiction. "Cybernetics" is here for the third time, and I am ordering a copy for him from our bookstore.

He was tested at the ages of four and at seven, each time with a test which reached no ceiling and an estimated IQ of 200. Because of a serious emotional breakdown between three and four, he has been purposefully held with his age group at a school, encouraged as much as possible to play, and to watch light television programs. We feel that this program has done what was intended, and are duly grateful to the Weston public schools for their understanding and tolerance in cooperating with the program during the past three years since we have lived here.

We feel that the emotional problem is clearing up with time, and are now conscious of a great need for intellectual stimulation. I am afraid of his becoming mentally lazy if we continue any longer with our present program, and while we do not want to push him at all we do want him to take advantage of the gifts which have been bestowed upon him. For this reason we are considering entering him for one or two college courses in the fall, probably at the nearest college to us because of the transportation problem. This will of course have to meet with the approval of the Weston School officials as long as he is enrolled in the public schools, but I feel sure that it can be arranged. We do want to keep him with his age group until he is emotionally a little more stable. Eventually my greatest ambition is to have him study with you when you feel that he is ready.

I should be most appreciative if you could find time to talk with us to see if what we are doing meets with your approval, and possibly to suggest titles of books which we could add to his library. I am enclosing a list of his books in the field of science and mathematics, which of course does not represent the extent of his interest because so much of his study has been done with library books. Here I feel strongly that a consultant like you would be invaluable; we do not even know of the books which he should be reading to follow up the lines of his interests, and when I find some mentioned as in your writings, they are usually unavailable in the public library. We are glad to buy any which he should own if there was any was of knowing.

Thank you for bearing with me through this long letter. I hope that you will feel that you will have time to talk with us some time at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Esther S. Ammann

(Mrs. A. F. Ammann)



Robert E. Ammann -- Library 5/1/58

Birkhoff & MacLane: Survey of Modern Algebra
Clifford: Common Sense of the Exact Sciences
Dressler: Reviewing Elementary Algebra
Friend: Numbers -- Fun and Fact
Gamow: One, Two, Three Infinity
Heath: Mathemagic
Hogben: Mathematics for the Million
Kasner & Newman: Mathematics and the Imagination
Kaufman: Modern Puzzles
Kraitchik: Mathematical Recreations
Kramer: The Main Stream of Mathematics
Manning: Geometry of Four Dimensions
Meyer: Fun with Mathematics
Newman: The World of Mathematics, 4 vol.
Polya: How to Solve It
Sticker: How to Calculate Quickly

Andrews: All About Dinosaurs
Colbert: The Dinosaur Book
Simpson: Life of the Past
" Meaning of Evolution

Armitage: World of Copernicus
Boyd: Genetics and the Races of Man
Carlisle, Romney, Mott-Smith: Modern Wonder Book of Science
Detmold: Fabre's Book of Insects
Gardner: Fads and Fallacies in the Name of Science
Gray: How Animals Move
Guberlet: The Seashore Parade
Hegner: Parade of the Animal Kingdom
LIFE: The World We Live In
Lotka: Elements of Mathematical Biology
Newman: What Is Science?
Worth: The Nature of Living Things
Shapley: Treasury of Science

Barnatt: The Universe and Dr. Einstein
Childe: Man Makes Himself
Engel: New Worlds of Modern Science
Freeman: All About the Atom
Gamow: The Creation of the Universe
" Biography of the Earth
Goodwin: Science Book of Space Travel
Huxley: Man in the Modern World
McCue: The World of Atoms
Minnaert: Light and Colour
Moulton, etc.: Nature of the World and Man as Science Sees Them
Rapport & Wright: The Crust of the Earth
Scientific American: Automatic Control
Weyer: Strangest Creatures on Earth

[over 5/21/58]

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

550 Kearny Street, San Francisco 8, California • YUkon 2-4640

May 8, 1958

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

The Asia Foundation is privileged to provide assistance to Dr. Yogoro Kato, Professor Emeritus of the Tokyo University of Technology, during his forthcoming visit to the United States. Dr. Kato has requested that we tell you of his impending visit and that we request your assistance in arranging suitable appointments for him at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Kato's plans call for him to be in Cambridge between June 7 and June 14. We will send his detailed itinerary to you as soon as we receive it from Japan.

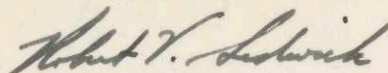
Enclosed are three copies of Dr. Kato's curriculum vitae and three copies of a translation of an article describing Dr. Kato and his work which appeared in the Mainichi Shimbun. We are also enclosing some material descriptive of this Foundation's general program in Asia.

Dr. Kato, despite his age, is a man of robust health and vigor. His command of English is excellent. Dr. Kato will be accompanied during his travels by a young Japanese escort who will assist him as may be necessary.

As the attached material will indicate, Dr. Kato has a lifelong record of achievement in science in Japan. We understand that as he is the holder of many patents, his personal estate has achieved significant proportions. Dr. Kato would like to bequeath this estate for the establishment of a model institute in Japan for scientific and technological research, and is making this visit to America to familiarize himself with the latest curriculum developments in comparable American scientific institutions and to discuss his plans with colleagues in this country.

We shall appreciate any courtesies or assistance you may be able to extend to Dr. Kato. If you will be kind enough to advise us of your tentative plans for Dr. Kato's visit, we will see that he receives the information promptly. We have made hotel reservations for Dr. Kato in Cambridge at the Commodore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,



Robert V. Sedwick
Organization Relations Division

Enclosures (8)

P.S. I am sending similar letters to Professor Clarence L. Hogan at Harvard and Professor George Economos.

COPY

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Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
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550 Kearney Street, San Francisco B., California

May 8, 1958

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

*checked
to June 16
8 23*

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Organization Relations Division

The Foundation has sponsored qualified newspapermen from Asian countries (to date Ceylon, India, Japan, Pakistan and the Philippines) as Associate Nieman Fellows at Harvard University.

Assistance is given to several American organizations providing hospitality and other services to Asian visitors.

During the academic year, the Foundation publishes the weekly newspaper, *The Asian Student*, for about 10,000 Asians studying in the United States.

The Foundation sponsors the *Seeds for Democracy* project which has distributed some 4,000,000 packets of American-donated vegetable seeds to farm and village organizations in four countries of south and southeast Asia.

An illustrated Program Bulletin describing major activities is distributed quarterly to organizations with a continuing interest in the Foundation's work.

● **Organization:**

The governing body of The Asia Foundation is a Board of Trustees of twenty-four members which meets four times a year. The Board includes an Executive Committee of eight members which meets as occasion requires between meetings of the Board.

The Foundation obtains its funds from voluntary contributions: charitable trusts, philanthropic organizations, individuals and corporations. The Board of Trustees Finance Committee, with Paul G. Hoffman as chairman, is responsible for fund-raising. All contributions are tax exempt.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION
550 Kearny Street, San Francisco 8, California
Telephone YUkon 2-4640

OFFICERS

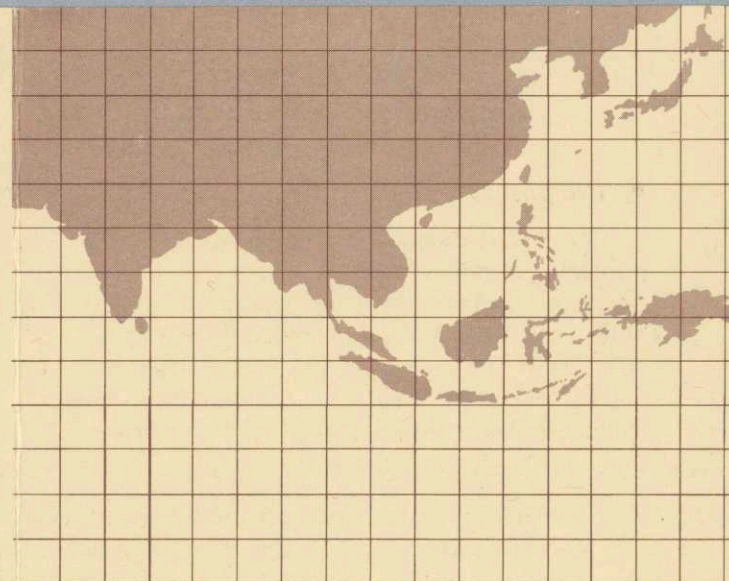
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 ROBERT BLUM.....President

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NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE:
 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.
 Telephone OXford 7-3854

November 1957



The
 ASIA
 FOUNDATION

Its Purposes
 and Activities

● *Purposes:*

The Asia Foundation is a non-profit, non-political organization founded by private American citizens and incorporated in the State of California. In accordance with its Articles of Incorporation the Foundation, primarily through resident representatives in fourteen Asian countries from Afghanistan eastward to Japan, strives to:

Make private American support available to individuals and groups in Asia who are working for the maintenance of peace and independence, and for greater personal liberty and social progress.

Encourage and strengthen active cooperation, founded on mutual respect and understanding, among voluntary organizations — Asian, American, and international — with similar aims and ideals.

A part of the Foundation's effort is devoted to work with other American individuals and organizations to achieve a better understanding in the United States of the peoples of Asia, their histories, cultures, and values.

● *Principles:*

Projects assisted by the Foundation in Asia are developed, directed and administered by Asians.

Most of the Foundation's assistance is designed to help projects get started and to induce increasing local support.

Duplication of the work of foreign and international assistance programs is avoided, but the Foundation engages in cooperative projects if it can make a significant contribution that cannot be provided by other sources.

Foundation assistance may take many forms, depending on local needs and resources. Such assistance may provide grants or loans, travel funds, advisory personnel, supplies or equipment, books, or other material contributions. The Foundation may also provide advisory assistance and help in establishing cooperation between Asian and other organizations.

● *Activities in Asia:*

Representatives of the Foundation are located in Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. In addition the Foundation provides assistance to a variety of educational and cultural activities in India, and on a smaller scale, Singapore, Laos, British Borneo, and the Ryukyus.

Foundation assistance goes to projects in a wide variety of fields, including education, research, community development, social welfare, cultural activities, international conferences, and other programs which may contribute to social progress and to the exchange of ideas and experience:

Some specific examples of programs: Social and economic research has been assisted in Burma, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Ceylon, Korea, Malaya and Vietnam by provision of advice, fellowships, research materials, or physical facilities.

Aid to educational institutions and grants to teachers have made it possible for many qualified persons, including Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, to carry on advanced studies.

Publishing programs have been supported in several countries to encourage the writing, publishing, and distribution of Asian language materials for educational purposes.

Young American teachers of English have been provided for universities in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Pakistan and Vietnam.

In support of physical education and athletic training programs, the Foundation has provided physical education instructors or administrators in Singapore, Korea, Ceylon, Taiwan, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Student centers and facilities have been assisted in many countries in which the Foundation is represented, as have the activities of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and other non-political youth organizations.

To promote the exchange of ideas and experience among Asian countries and between Asian and Western countries, the Foundation has provided travel grants enabling Asian delegates to attend international conferences concerned with education, cultural arts, social welfare, rural and community development, women's and youth activities, motion pictures, journalism and other professional fields.

● *Activities in the United States:*

The Foundation supports activities in the United States which supplement or strengthen programs in Asia. Following are examples:

Through its *Books for Asian Students* project, the Foundation has shipped more than 650,000 textbooks and journals, most of them donated by American publishers and college student groups, to hundreds of universities and libraries in eighteen Asian countries which have requested such books.

Assistance has been provided to American universities' summer programs on Asian studies for secondary school teachers.



The ASIA FOUNDATION

Burma Industrial Development Study Tour

"We have learned that Government just cannot take responsibility for everything that needs to be done," Prime Minister U Nu recently told the Parliament of Burma. "Ways and means must be found to permit or encourage the private sector to do those things which are necessary, and which the private sector is capable of doing." In this connection, the Government of the Union of Burma has taken a number of measures designed to encourage both domestic and foreign capital investment in private enterprise. It is considering still more. A draft Foreign Investments Act, which is expected to be ratified by the Parliament this year, contains a number of incentives which are so far without parallel in the foreign investment legislation of other Southeast Asian countries.

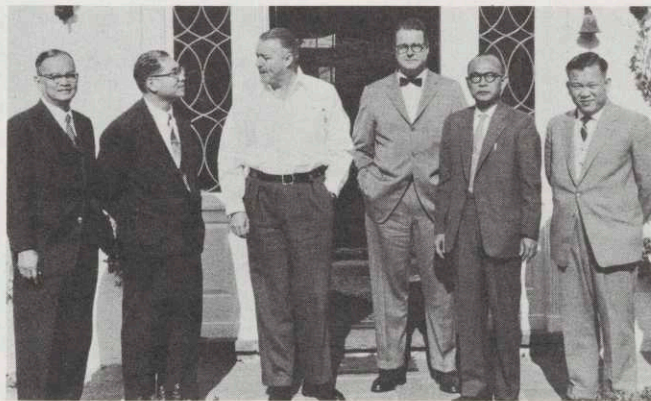
Burma's desire to assist private capital within its own public-private economy is evident in a broad program already worked out by the Ministry of Industry and which entails direct Government aid to private projects which qualify. For example, a hire-purchase scheme which offered machinery and equipment on easy credit terms drew almost 1,400 applications from businessmen during a two-year period, and as a result, more than \$4

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million in cash and equipment has been loaned to 192 private investors through the Government's Industrial Loans Board. Private industrial employment in Burma rose to 300,000 last year. A survey of 252 urban centers showed the number of sizable manufacturing plants, those employing an average of 46 workers, was approaching 2,000, while an additional 31,000 establishments had smaller payrolls. To help the development of private industry, the Directorate of Industries secured the services of several United Nations specialists. This has led to creation of a Technical Services Division to aid industrialists with studies in management and industrial engineering and with the solution of technical problems. An Industrial Development Bank may soon be created with the assistance of United States and World Bank capital to provide long-term, low-interest loans to private industrialists.

To complement these efforts to encourage its own private sector, the Government of Burma has recognized that it might benefit from the management experience, technical know-how and capital of foreign investors. In anticipation of passage of the Foreign Investments Act during 1958, the Ministry of Industry last year organized and financed, with the



Following meeting at the home of Reuben Robertson, president of Champion Paper and Fibre Co. in Hamilton, Ohio: U Zin, U Tun Thein, Mr. Robertson, Dwight Thompson, Champion vice-president, U Aye Thaug, and Dr. Ohn Tin.

assistance of The Asia Foundation, a comprehensive tour of American industry by a high-level Government mission. The purpose of the tour was "to explore the possibility of obtaining American investment capital in Burma industries both in the public and private sector."

Tour of Forty Basic Industries

The Stanford Research Institute, specialists in matters of international economic development, received an Asia Foundation grant enabling it to make all arrangements for an eight-week tour of more than forty basic industries in the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines. Three senior Ministry of Industry officials and a leading American-educated industrialist from Rangoon were selected. They were U Aye Thaung, Secretary, Ministry of Industry; U Zin, Director-General, Industrial Development Corporation; U Tun Thein, Director of Industries; and Dr. Ohn Tin, Managing Director, Heavy Chemical Industries, Ltd.

In the words of U Tun Thein, the group desired "to get a general idea of the growth of American industry through the free enterprise system, and to obtain some knowledge about American capital participation in the growth of the post-war Philippines economy." U Kyaw Nyein, Deputy Prime Minister for National Economy, instructed members of the mission to "acquaint yourselves with American investors and men of finance, cultivate their friendship and invite them to Burma. I shall support any American proposal for investment which has the

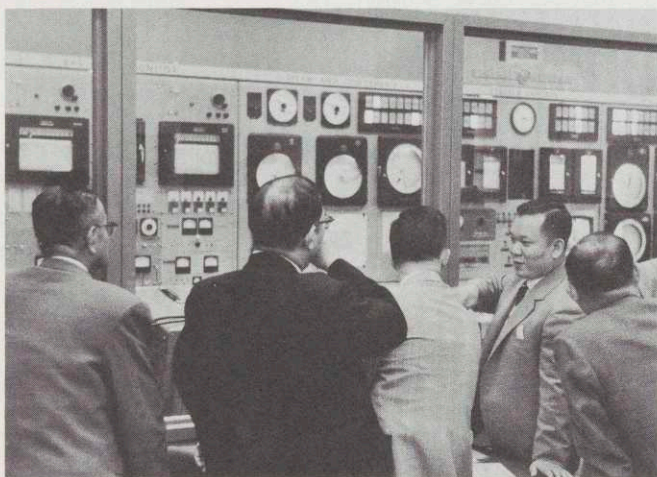
promise of benefit to Burma as well as the investor."

Departing from Rangoon last October, the team arrived in San Francisco in time to participate, with representatives of 61 other nations, in the International Industrial Development Conference sponsored by the Stanford Research Institute and *Time-Life, Inc.* Immediately following the Conference, the group had an opportunity to review the draft Burmese investment legislation with experienced international economists at the Stanford Research Institute, which led to a number of concrete recommendations for modifying the proposed legislation.

Candid Talks with Industrialists

From their candid talks with scores of industrialists in the weeks that followed, the Burma officials came to the conclusion that substantial American investment in their country was still two or three years away. Nevertheless, they welcomed these important contacts with a wide range of American basic industries which were established for the first time. "American capital could be available for investment in Burma if we can create the right atmosphere," concluded U Zin, who heads his country's \$30 million Industrial Development Corporation.

To enumerate some concrete results of the tour: Consultation with the Champion Paper and Fibre Company at Hamilton, Ohio, resulted in a firm and friendly association with a potential partner for Burma's proposed \$12 million bamboo pulp and paper mill. The design engineer at one of the world's outstanding rice bran oil mills, in Sacra-



OBSERVING THE CONTROL PANEL of the General Electric power producing atomic reactor which is located near Livermore, California: U Zin, U Tun Thein, Mr. Richard Tarrice of Stanford Research Institute, Dr. Ohn Tin and U Aye Thaung.



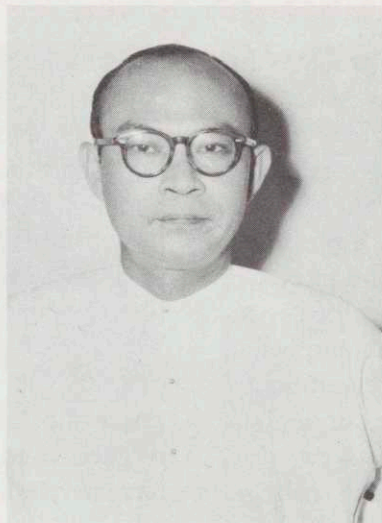
IN ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS concerning various investment possibilities with Robert Garner, President of the International Finance Corporation at Washington, D. C., are, left to right, U Tun Thein, U Zin with back to the camera, Mr. Garner, and U Aye Thaung.

mento, California, expressed his willingness to help the Burmese build a similar extraction plant. Study of a small steel mill at Bridgeport, Connecticut, was of particular interest to the Burmese visitors because of Burma's desire to operate a modest steel rolling plant solely from scrap metal resources. Tours of plywood, cement and textile plants yielded a large number of useful management and production ideas for similar Burmese industries. A leading American rubber manufacturer was of considerable assistance in analyzing the economic feasibility of Burma's scheme for a factory to produce 50,000 automobile and truck tires and tubes annually.

Public Funds Discussed

In Washington, World Bank and International Finance Corporation executives discussed the kind of projects which they would find of most interest in helping Burma finance. International Cooperation Administration officials described how the new Development Loan Fund might utilize Burma's recently approved \$42 million American loan. Ways and means of channeling some Public Law 480 funds for economic development projects were outlined by the Economic Affairs Staff of the State Department.

During part of the tour, Dr. Ohn Tin, the non-government member of the mission, carried on some negotiations in his own behalf. He explored with W. P. Fuller & Company ways in which that company's technical know-how and machinery might be combined with his own resources to build a paint factory which would mix imported pigments with a lead base producible in Burma. Some dairy firms were



U Aye Thaug, Secretary of Burma's Ministry of Industry, was leader of the recent four-member study tour.

interested in Dr. Ohn Tin's idea about making sweetened condensed milk from surplus dried milk products available to Burma through the Public Law 480 program. This project alone would save the country up to \$3 million in foreign exchange spent each year on condensed milk imports. Dr. Ohn Tin found some American corporations interested in supplying machinery, technical advice and possibly financial assistance for projects such as a nylon plant which could use an intermediate (polymer) process, and an extension to his Rangoon battery plant enabling it to manufacture cases and plates with Burmese rubber and lead.

Impressions Summarized

The leader of the Industrial Development Study Tour, U Aye Thaug, summarized some of the mission's impressions: "Our two-month American visit convinced us more than ever that we should undertake new industrial ventures mainly in partnership with private capital and know-how, or when satisfactory management arrangements can be made in advance. After observing industries in the United States, I cannot stress too strongly the importance

of experienced management to any enterprise. We must do everything possible to use private financial resources and management in our country, as well as offer foreign investors attractions and guarantees sufficient to compete with investment opportunities in other countries. Only in this way can our industrial dreams be realized."



VISIT TO CHICAGO included a tour of the Chicago stockyards conducted by William Schwab of Armour & Company, shown (at right) in discussion with Dr. Ohn Tin, U Tun Thein and U Aye Thaug.

The foregoing article has been written for the Program Bulletin by William L. Eilers, the Foundation's Assistant Representative in Burma since October 1955.

'BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS'

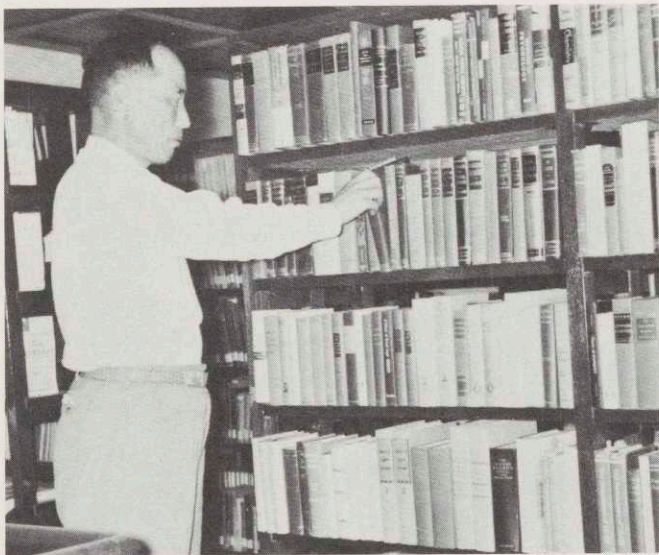
A major aspect of the educational problem in Asia, and one which has concerned both Asian and American educators, is the almost prohibitive cost in most Asian countries of English-language textbooks needed for modern higher education. The BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS program, now in its fourth year, is proving to be a practical and effective way of helping to meet the critical needs of Asian students, scholars and teachers for contemporary college textbooks. It has been well received from Japan which has hundreds of institutions of higher learning around to Afghanistan which has few.

This program assembles university and college level books, in good condition and published in the last dozen years, as well as works by standard authors which may have earlier publication dates, and distributes them to the Asian institutions which need them and will use them. As of March 1 of this year, a total of 685,000 books and almost 105,000 journals had been shipped to some 1,200 schools, libraries and other educational institutions in 19 countries and territories of Asia: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of China, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Most of these books and journals are donated by American pub-

lishers and college student groups. The Asia Foundation pays transport costs from the donors to San Francisco and then to Asian universities which have requested the books.

The Foundation undertook sponsorship of this program in the fall of 1954, circularizing a request to dozens of American publishers and hundreds of libraries and American university student groups. The response was prompt and generous. Student collection campaigns were organized by many campus groups to assemble books of current interest, and in good condition, in the fields of history, philosophy, psychology, literature, art, music, comparative religion, anthropology, education, sociology and economics. The Foundation provided a special warehouse at 21 Drumm Street in San Francisco to sort the donated books according to requests made by the Asian institutions to the Foundation's resident representatives in 14 countries of Asia.

Individuals in many parts of the United States have contributed from their personal collections. Librarians in some instances have sent duplicates of useful books. More than eighty American publishers have participated so generously that their contributions furnish texts for some 2,000 classrooms in Asia. Last year alone more than 285,000 books and 37,000 journals were sent to colleges, universities,



PRESIDENT MIN TAE-SHIK, of Chungnam University in Taejon, Korea, selects a book from a collection provided to the University by the BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS Program, now in its fourth year.



BOOK WAREHOUSES such as this one in Tokyo are being used in a number of Asian countries to expedite distribution of American-donated textbooks under this program to educational institutions which need them.

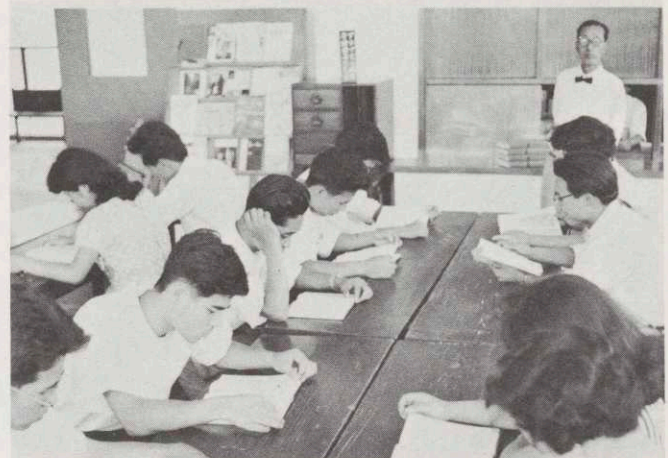


STUDENTS IN BANGKOK consult English language books supplied to Chulalongkorn University. A related project of The Asia Foundation has provided an American library adviser for Chulalongkorn University.

research and civic organizations in Asia. In response to broadened requests from Asia, books in the fields of law, medicine and the physical sciences were included among those collected and shipped under the program. Encouraging as this progress has been, the need remains vast. Carlton Lowenberg, chief of the program, hopes that the continued generosity of American university groups, civic organizations, professional societies, publishers and individuals will permit the rate of shipments to increase still more in the current year.

Warehouse facilities to sort and speed distribution of the books in Asia have been provided by the Foundation in Tokyo, Karachi and Rangoon. A similar operation is now being organized in the new Malayan capital of Kuala Lumpur where the Malayan Public Library Association has already received some 40,000 books for distribution throughout the Malay states. In Japan, more than 500 educational institutions located in every prefecture of the country now receive books on a regular basis from this program. The Philippines Public School Teachers Association, which has approximately 100,000 members throughout the islands, has received some 55,000 books.

Because of the heightened interest in scientific and technical literature, the program has recently made a special appeal to American institutions and organizations for the donation of scientific and technical textbooks published in 1948 or later, and scientific

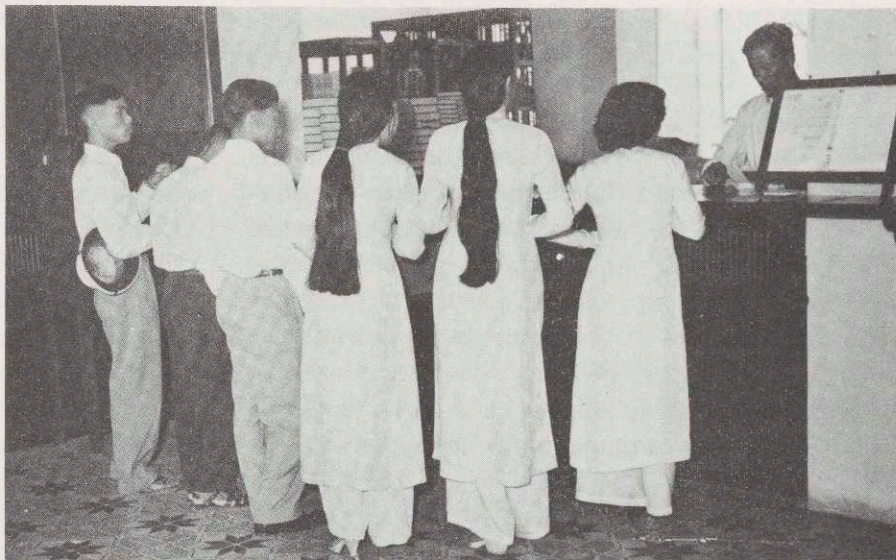


JAPANESE STUDENTS of Kyoto Foreign Language Junior College use textbooks provided by the BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS Program in several of their classes. This program now sends books to some 500 institutions in Japan.

and technical journals in runs of five years or more. Each run of a journal will be sent intact to an Asian institution where it is known to be needed. Examples of journals which have already been received in this connection are *Science*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Society of Civil Engineers Reports*, *Medicine Today*, *Scientific American*. Further information on all aspects of the program may be obtained by writing to BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS, 21 Drumm Street, San Francisco 11, California.

In Asia, this book program is closely related to many broader projects aided by the Foundation involving the development and improvement of library facilities and library services. In this connection, libraries of various types—public, university and college, school libraries, children's libraries, various special professional libraries and Bookmobile projects—have been assisted in a number of ways. Librarians have received travel grants for study tours and conferences, and library associations working to improve professional standards have been strengthened. The Foundation's representatives in Asia have also undertaken library development projects in cooperation with local organizations, with cooperatives, journalists' organizations, women's organizations, military groups, legal associations, foreign affairs and research institutes, labor groups, cultural institutes, vocational guidance organizations and others.

Vietnam's University of Huê



In the coastal city of Huê about 50 miles from the northern border of the Republic of Vietnam, and 300 miles north of Saigon, the new University of Huê was formally opened last November. President Ngo Dinh Diem, who made the founding of this new university in the former cultural capital of the Vietnamese a matter of urgent concern, presided at the inaugural ceremonies on November 12, 1957. Since then, the University has been in full operation with some 600 students, of whom about half are full-time students. (Top left): A front view of the Entrance Hall, with flags welcoming President Diem for the inauguration ceremony. (Center left): Students are entering the Rectorate for a law course. (Lower left): Fine arts students at work. (Top right): President Ngo Dinh Diem enters for the inauguration ceremony with the students lined up to welcome him. Beside the President, in academic gown, is Father Cao-van-Luan, Rector of the University. (Lower right): A group of students arranging to borrow books at the University's library.

In addition to assistance from its BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS program, art supplies and classroom equipment, an Asia Foundation grant is making available to the University of Huê a professor of English Literature. Herbert Izzo, who formerly taught at the English Language Institute at the University of Michigan, arrived in Vietnam last month to begin work at this new university.

Recent Grants

AFGHANISTAN—*Sports Club*

To assist the Kabul Sports Club as part of the Foundation's program of support for recreational activities among out-of-school youth in Afghanistan.

CAMBODIA—*Literary Contest*

To finance a national literary contest of secondary school students as one measure to encourage the development of a national literature in Khmer.

CAMBODIA—*Medical Textbooks*

To purchase medical textbooks and periodicals for the library of the children's hospital now being constructed in Phnom Penh.

INDONESIA—*Artists' Supplies*

To provide artists' supplies for distribution to Djogjakarta and Surabaya painters through a committee of painters' associations formed for the purpose.

JAPAN—*Community Center*

To supplement local funds needed to construct and equip the Tsukuba Community Center project in central Japan to include facilities for various crafts.

MALAYA—*English School*

To provide classroom furniture, equipment and supplies to enable the Kelantan English School at Kota Bharu to expand its classes and curriculum.

PAKISTAN—*Physical Education*

To enable a Pakistani physical education specialist to receive graduate training at the University of Oregon as part of the Foundation's program to aid physical education in East Pakistan.

PHILIPPINES—*Language Research*

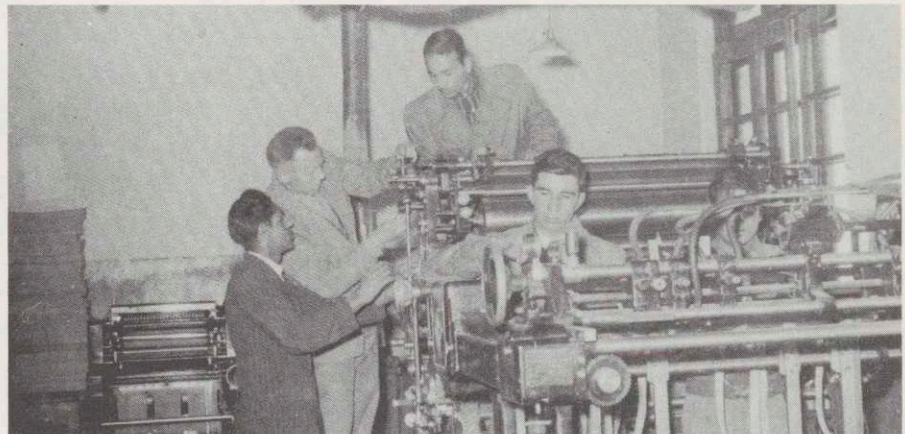
To expand the Ateneo de Manila Graduate School language research program which explores problems of teacher training programs.

THAILAND—*Social Science*

To support with fellowships and grants-in-aid research and its publication by the Social Science Association of Thailand.

VIETNAM—*Chinese Textbooks*

To help the Free Pacific Association employ two textbook specialists to revise and publish new Chinese textbooks designed to prepare Chinese youth for the needs of Vietnamese citizenship.



AFGHAN EDUCATION PRESS: In cooperation with Afghanistan's Ministry of Education and the UNESCO Technical Assistance Mission to that country, The Asia Foundation has supplied offset printing equipment to the Ministry of Education Printing House in Kabul. An American printing specialist, Arvid Christiansen, second from left above, provided to the Ministry of Education by the UNESCO Mission, demonstrates use of offset machines.

Trustees of The Asia Foundation

"We must pursue peace actively—with boldness, imagination and dedication," according to Mr. Paul Hoffman. He has done so. Born in Chicago, Illinois, in April 1891, he has included in his remarkable career many resourceful, dynamic contributions to the search for world peace.

In 1948 President Truman appointed him Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration and his "brilliant success in reviving international commerce and industry" during his two years in this capacity won Mr. Hoffman the Cordell Hull Award in April 1956. He was a United States delegate to the United Nations 11th General Assembly in 1956-57.

Mr. Hoffman traveled throughout Asia and Europe as ECA Administrator, and again in 1951-53 as president of The Ford Foundation. To help advance international understanding and because of his conviction that "what mankind needs is real peace, not stalemate," he has written many articles for leading magazines as well as the book *Peace Can Be Won*.

Board Chairman of the Hoffman Specialty Manufacturing Corporation, Mr. Hoffman was president and chief executive officer of The Studebaker



—Fabian Bachrach

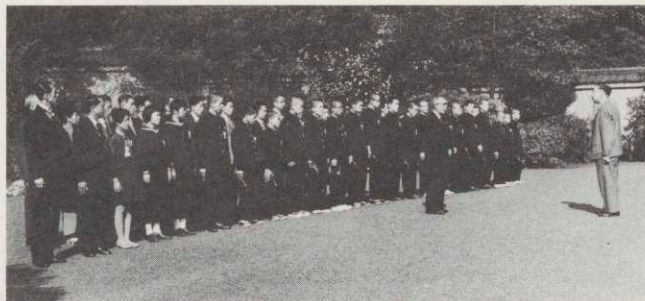
Paul G. Hoffman

Corporation from 1935 to 1948. He was chairman from 1953 to 1956. He was the first chairman of the Committee for Economic Development (CED), serving from 1942 to 1948. He is a director of many major firms and has received honorary degrees from a score of American universities, as well as the George Washington Carver medal for betterment of race relations and human welfare. He has been a trustee of The Asia Foundation since October 1954.

Japanese Science Awards

To advance the understanding of science among Japanese younger people, especially those in middle schools and high schools, the Japanese National Council for the Advancement of Science Education, headed by Dr. Seiji Kaya, held its first national science awards contest last fall. With the active support of the Yomiuri newspaper, the contest was an outstanding success and will be held hereafter on an annual basis. Approximately 23,000 individual exhibits were submitted in the contest. The Emperor made a point of meeting all the student winners (right above), and borrowed a marine biology winning exhibit to study personally. The central judging committee (middle photo) had the difficult task of selecting 315 entries for awards.

Two members of the Japanese planning committee, with the assistance of The Asia Foundation, visited the Eighth National Science Fair in Los Angeles last May and conferred with Dr. Watson Davis of Science Service. Seven American exhibits from the Los Angeles Fair were shipped to Japan and stirred considerable interest (below) when displayed last fall in several Japanese cities.



The Asia Foundation

A Private Non-Profit
Organization

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Program Bulletin No. 6

BERNARD M. BOUR, *Editor*

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KATO Yogoro

加藤与五郎

- Titles:** Dean, Faculty of Technology, Shinshu University
Doctor of Science
Professor of Emeritus, Tokyo University of Technology
- Speciality:** Chemistry
- Residence:** 177, Nishi-ku, Sengataki, Karuizawa-machi, Kita-Saku-gun,
Nagano-ken
- Telephone:** Karuizawa 2315
- Biography:** b. 2, July, 1872
- e. Doshisha University
Kyoto University, Chemistry, class of 1903
Doctor of Science, 1910, for the research of the
conductivity of liquid in a high temperature
 - j. Assistant Professor, Tokyo University of Technology
Professor, of the same
Head, Institute for Research of the Building
Materials, of the same, 1934
Head, Institute for Research of the Resources
Chemistry, 1939
Retired from the same under the age limit
Professor of Emeritus, of the same, 1942
- Travels Abroad:** USA to study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Books:** "Outline of Electric Chemistry (Denki-Kagaku Yoron)
"Analytical Chemistry" (Bunseki Kagaku)
"Industrial Chemistry" (Kogyo Kagaku)
- Remarks:** His invention of the OP Magnet has made him world-famous
and was awarded with a Blue Ribbon Medal. He is also
celebrated as an inventor and manufacturer of alumina.
He is with more than 300 patents in the field of chemical
industry. In reality, he is almost a pioneer in Japan's
industrial chemistry.

Dr. Yogorō Katō

By Takeshi Takei
Doctor of Science
Professor, Faculty of
Technology, Keio University

Born at Isami Mura, Hekitō-gun, Aichi Prefecture.
Graduated from the Faculty of Chemistry, Doshisha University, 1895.
Taught at Tohoku Gakuin for four years.
Entered the Faculty of Pure Chemistry, Technological College of
Kyoto Imperial University. While at school he was discovered
by Dr. A.A. Noyes, a famous chemist in America and was sent
to U.S.A. to study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology
for over two years. Among his friends then was Dr. W.D. Coolidge
who later became the Head of the Institute of the General
Electric Motors. His experiences in America enabled him to be
an authority and leader in the field of industrial education
and research in Japan.
Returned home, 1905, and taught at Tokyo Higher Technical School.
Professor of the same, 1906. (Applied chemistry and Electric chemi-
stry)
Traveled in the South Seas and Europe, 1912, and in U.S.A., 1918,
for inspection.
He fathered a number of electro-chemical industries in Japan.
Went to U.S.A., 1931, to inspect her academic and industrial
situations, which made him feel of the necessity of promoting
electro-chemical industries in Japan. Then he founded the
Electro-Chemistry Association, 1933, and became its head.

Now he lived in easy retirement in Karuizawa at summer time,
and in winter in Kugenuma. Though aged eighty-five, he is quite
 hale and hearty, reads extensively, takes a wide view of Japan's
 industry and expresses his opinions through his students or
 lectures. He is highly interested in religion and talks very
 much about relations between science and religion.

For the fifty years' academic life at Tokyo Higher
 Technical School and Tokyo Institute of Technology, research
 and invention seem to him the greatest pleasure. Among his
 numerous results are:

Invention of the oxide magnet and ferrite (Blue Ribbon Medal),
 research in a polaroid (in a furious competition with America
 and Germany), which is known as Diechrome?,
 invention of Alumina, which enabled the establishment of the
 Nitto Chemical Industrial Company, and many others.

His mental power is such that everyone admires. His motto
 is "Concentration of mind and perspiration produce creative
 works." While at Tohoku Gakuin in Sendai he solved difficult
 questions by way of concentrated thinking walking to and fro
 in the woods. When young he is said to have read for ten
 consecutive hours. It is these exertions that have made his
 great achievements possible.

He always thinks of researches, so the topics of his conversation never fail to touch on a new theme of research or study.

He often remarks that he is quite happy with his many good students. Among them are Dr. Tametsu Toyama, former president of the Yokohama National University, Mr. Ryuichi Sano, president of Tekko-sha (Iron Industrial Company), Mr. Katsutaro Shibata, former president of the Tōyō High Pressure Company, and the late Dr. Hitoshi Ishikawa, former president of the Japan Carbon Company. This is because he is a virtuous and warm-hearted man.

It is generally known that he has a high opinion on industry and education. His contribution toward the development of the Japan's electro-chemical industry is very great and his view of it is so astonishingly penetrating. After the war he emphasized very much on the importance of the promotion of vinyl chloride research in Japan, and later Japan's vinyl chloride industry has made remarkable progress just as he suggested. This is but an instance.

He has been decorated with the Medal of Cultural Meritorious Service.
(Bunka Kōrō Shō)

The Mainichi Jan 3, 1958

Article : Lesson Learned from History of Ferrite -- Japanese Invention Not Utilized Here

(In Column : Japan's Science -- "The Dog" Still Walking on the Earth)

(gist of the article)

The Science and Technics Agency Resources Council's Recommendation No. 1, which was presented to the director-general of that agency last June, entitled "Research Data Concerning Techniques Invented in Japan and Put to Practical Use Overseas," contains the following statement:

"Ferrite, which is object of particular attention recently, was ~~first invented and first industrialized~~ invented and put on industrial production first in Japan, and yet the development of its industrial production was principally made in The Netherlands and the United States. Moreover, these foreigners have conversely submitted applications to Japan for ~~its~~ its patent, and this is now on public notice. Thus its free production in Japan is in the danger of being stopped."

Technical official Terasaki, of MITI Telecommunications Bureau, who had nonchalantly been turning over the pages of "Hatsumei," (invention), the journal of the Society for Encouragement of Invention (Hatsumei Kyokai), in the fall of 1950, hit upon ~~this statement~~ the following article and suddenly stopped moving his hand.

That article says that a certain Dutch company called "Phillips" had submitted to Japan's Patent Agency an application for a patent concerning ferrite and this has been approved. To verify the fact, Mr. Terasaki ordered for a copy of the Patent

Gazette and found that it had been approved officially by Register No. 184830 in the public notice of June 28, 1950. Mr. Terasaki groaned.

Ferrite is a special magnetic substance very strong in magnetic force and a semiconductor. Therefore, it does not lose much electric current in high-frequency waves. For this reason, it is an indispensable part of a radio, or a television set. Television has made an especially speedy advance due to the development of ferrite. Besides, it has a bright future for it can be used in the electron calculating machine. Thus ferrite ~~ixx~~ has now emerged on the proscenium of electronics.

It is quite natural that Mr. Terasaka should have been astounded, for this ferrite was invented in this country. In 1932, Proff. Yogoro Katō (加藤与五郎) and Takeshi Takei (武井武) of Tokyo Engineering University, Faculty of Electrochemistry invented OP Magnet (permanent magnet) and Ferritecore. They ~~patented~~ had these two substances patented in Japan and, for OP Magnet, also outside^d the country. To industrialize its production, a company called Tokyo Electrochemical Industries (now capitalized at ¥100-million, and located at Matsuzumi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo) was created in 1935 with a capital of ¥120,000, and its product is placed on the market under the trade mark of "Oxidecore." Although the term ~~fax~~ of the patent for ferrite in Japan expired in 1947, the Patent Agency, considering these ~~axxx~~ past developments, should not have easily given the patent to ~~Rxxxx~~ Philips.

It was not Mr. Terasaki alone that was astounded at the news, for the Tokyo Electrochemical Industries also was taken aback and, immediately preparing the necessary research data, took a formal action against the mistrial in September 1954, or on the eve of the expiration of the validity time for such action. Against this, Philips bade for a compromise, and consequently there is a ^{series of} negotiations going on between the two parties over the determination of the royalty rate.

What has led to this absurdity that a considerably royalty should be paid to a foreign company over an invention originally made here by a Japanese? President Teichi Yamasaki (山崎 貞一) of Tokyo Electrochemical Industries, which first industrialized ferrite production, recalls those days and says: "The makers of those days even refused to cast a look at the product. One of them sharply criticized us saying that it would never do, for there was no market open for it overseas. Such being the prevailing situation of time, not even a piece of our product sold for the following two or three years. Discouraged, I even thought of committing suicide." Japan's telecommunication circles were so ignorant that the market for Japanese products was quite narrow. It was the late war that boosted the value of this Oxidecore which had till then been an orphan among the private business circles, for then the ~~Imperial~~ Japanese Navy welcomed it. This was because ~~wire~~ wireless communications ^{services} such as radio service for airplanes and for ships as well as radar service made a long-stride progress as new types of weapons. When the Navy placed its first order for

three pieces of this product for use in the antenna of the airplane, it is reported the company, overjoyed, ~~xxxxxxx~~ delivered them cased in a paulownia-wood box.

In this way, the company was designated to produce for the Navy. After the war, the company, sharing the same destiny with other munitions factories, went to the brink of dissolving when in 1948 the demand for Oxidecore as well as for the superheterodyne receiver mounted, followed by the increased production of television sets, and saved the company from collapse.

During this time, however, the ~~the~~ foreign-produced ferrite had made a splendid development. Philips, the Dutch company, had continued the basic study of ferrite, since about 1931 like Japan, with Dr. E.J.W. Belway as central figure. In 1940, it ordered Oxidecore from the Tokyo Electrochemical Industries and carried out a wide-scale, systematic study of it, and thus has eventually completed "Ferroxcube", a material for practical use, and almost monopolized the patents of all countries for it.

Japan's OP Magnet, whose evaluation was already stabilized at the time of its invention, tended to attract more public attention than her ferrite. Not only were business circles ignorant about the ferritecore but also chemists, who invented it, physicists, electronicists and researchers in almost every branch of science were not in a position to render cooperation toward the production of ferrite.

Dr. Takeshi Takei, presently professor ^{of} ~~xx~~ Keio University, Faculty of Engineering and chief researcher of the Science Research Institute, who is one of the inventors of ferrite, vented his pent-up resentment against this "filching by a foreigner of

Japan's share" as follows:

"From olden times, Japan also has produced a large number of 'seeds for new discoveries and new inventions.' The reason why they have not cropped as big discoveries and big inventions is because there are many defects in Japan's way of ~~fastening~~ ^{nurturing} them. Once such a seed is discovered, many scientists should gather together to study it, many technicians to industrialize its production, and some capitalist should turn it into an enterprise. There are many cases, other than the present one, that, because of the lack of such a system in this country, a good seed has ~~been~~ ^{been} exported to some foreign land where it is brought up into a fine tree and finally comes back to us exacting a high royalty from us."

#

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

THE HARRISON M. RANDALL LABORATORY
OF PHYSICS

May 8, 1958

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

Dear Norbert:

I just spent two days in Cleveland with Sam Rankin talking about and working on the book. He tells me he wants to get the manuscript finished by the end of summer.

As my contribution to the heuristic side of the discussion of the Brownian motion process in the book, I have just finished a manuscript, "A Symbolic Calculus of the Brownian Motion Process". To me this appears to be an important contribution to the theory; but, I am afraid, a most unconventional one. By a ruthless exploitation of the Dirac delta function and related concepts, and a thorough disregard of the criteria for interchange of summations and integrations, i. e. by purely formal, symbolic and non-rigorous manipulation, I have succeeded in deriving the ergodicity of bilinear functionals of the Brownian motion in an absolutely straightforward way and with the use of only comparatively elementary methods. I shall send you a copy tomorrow. I am interested in your reaction to it, and I hope you will not find it too outrageous.

I obtained the names of some of your recent publications from Rankin. Would you please send me the following, if available:

Wiener & Akutowicz—Definition and Ergodic Properties of the Stochastic Adjoint of a Unitary Transformation. Rendiconti Palermo (1957).

Wiener & Masani—Prediction Theory of Multivariate Stochastic Processes. Acta Mathematica (1957).

Wiener—Lecture notes on "Nonlinear Problems in Random Theory", M.I.T. Electrical Engineering Department, March 15, 1958.

I gather from Rankin that things are proceeding reasonably satisfactorily for you, and hope that this continues to be true. I am finding my stay out here continually rewarding. Please give Margaret best regards from Mildred & myself.

Sincerely,

Armand
Armand Siegel

[ans 5/22/58]

45316
P.S. I am thinking of submitting this as an article to "Information and Control". Is this a likely possibility — or can you think of any others?
a.

MR. WIZARD

- ON THE NBC - TV NETWORK

PRISM PRODUCTIONS, INC. 220 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK 10 MURRAY HILL 4-2142

May 12, 1958

Dr. Norbert Wiener
53 Cedar Road
Belmont, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

As you may know, for the past seven years, "WATCH MR. WIZARD" has been presented on television every week from coast to coast on the National Broadcasting Company television network. It is now the only regularly scheduled network science show on television.

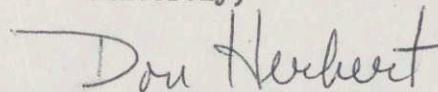
"WATCH MR. WIZARD", from the very beginning, has been designed primarily as entertainment, which uses the materials of science. Almost automatically, the program has strong educational values; the response from its weekly audience of several million youngsters and adults has given gratifying evidence that "MR. WIZARD" has been able to satisfy its twin goals of entertainment and education.

We're always anxious to make the show more effective in every area, and that is the purpose of this letter, which is being sent to a number of distinguished scientists and educators such as yourself.

If you are at all familiar with the program, we would welcome your opinion of the show in terms of its effectiveness as entertainment, as a science show and as an educational show.

Any suggestions you might care to make in helping us plan future programs would also be very welcome.

Sincerely,



DON HERBERT, Producer
"WATCH MR. WIZARD"

Ayer, May 13, 1958.

Dear Herbert.

You will be sorry to hear, as I am to tell you, that my sister Laura is on her death bed— She has been in failing health for a long time, six weeks in our hospital. Most of the time she sleeps but talks with us when we have her. She has been in active for some time but will be missed by her real friends—

With best wishes

Nellie L. Brown

Mrs. Nellie Brown

21 E. Main St., Ayer, Mass.

[ans 5/15/58]

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC.,



575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22

MURRAY HILL 8-5300

May 13, 1958

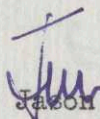
Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Norbert:

With summer approaching I wonder what further thoughts you have had about the novel. I have been looking at it again, assembling my thoughts about it once more, and I wonder what ideas you have had about it.

Best to you and Margaret.

Yours,


Jason Epstein

JE jmr

[ans 5/15/58]

May 14, 1958

Dr. H. Behrendt
Rudolf Virchow Medical Society
in the City of New York
1175 Park Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Professor Wiener has asked me to write and thank you for the interesting transcript of his address delivered before your society in November 1957. He will comment further at an early date.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to
Norbert Wiener

May 14, 1958

Mr. George M. Ewing
Lawton,
Oklahoma

Dear Sir:

Professor Wiener has asked me to write and thank you for your interest in his book "I Am A Mathematician" and to tell you he appreciates your having written him regarding it.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to
Professor Norbert Wiener

May 14, 1958

Dr. Michael W. Freeman
401 David Whitney Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Dr. Freeman:

Many thanks for your letters of April 29 and May 6, which should have been acknowledged sooner.

In accordance with your wishes I have inscribed the book on Cybernetics and given it to your son. I am sorry I was unable to keep the appointment I made to see him, and hope there will be an opportunity later.

It was kind of you to think of me in connection with the use of silicone in the treatment of glaucoma. I shall keep it in mind, but my case is so well under control that further measures are scarcely necessary seeing that the tension in my two eyes is being held respectively to 12 and 13.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 14, 1958

Professor A. Kimpara
The Research Institute of Atmospheric
Nagoya University
Toyokawa-City
Aichi-Pref.,
Japan

Dear Professor Kimpara:

I am sorry there has been such a delay in answering your letter of April 24, but found it impossible to do so sooner.

I shall be glad to see you on your visit to Boston and have made arrangements for you to go to the Electronics Laboratories.

Mrs. Wiener and I retain very pleasant memories of Nagoya and I shall be happy to renew our acquaintance.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 14, 1958

Professor G. Polvani
Societa Italiana Di F isica
Via Soldini 50
Milano
ITALY

Dear Professor Polvani:

I wish to thank you for your cordial letter of the 14th of April. I shall be delighted to meet you at Varenna where I am counting on having a most interesting time.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

THE
NEW YORKER

No. 25 WEST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, 36, N. Y.



OXFORD 5-1414

May 15, 1958

Dear Professor:

It's a shame that I was not able to get up to M.I.T. to do that piece on the graduating students, but I didn't get the cooperation I had been promised by the fellow in charge of the placement program, and this obstacle, together with the fact that the recession has been making the employment situation an uncertain one for many students, caused me to call the project off.

I am sorry not to have had for so long the pleasure of seeing you. I do hope that both you and Mrs. Wiener are well. If you get to New York, and have time to give a ring, we could arrange perhaps to get together.

Sincerely,

Thomas Whiteside

[ms 5/28/58]

May 15, 1958

Mrs. William Brown
21 East Main Street
Ayer, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Brown:

I am terribly sorry to hear of Miss Leavitt's serious illness, even though it comes at the end of a long and useful life. I owe a great deal to her, as I do to all of you in recognizing and treating me as a human being even in a time when that may have been rather difficult.

My best wishes to all members of the family and all friends.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 15, 1958

Mr. Jason Epstein
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Epstein:

Thanks for your letter of May 13th. I have some very definite thoughts regarding the novel which I am anxious to talk over with you.

I find that I am to be on Shelter Island, New York, at a scientific conference from June 3rd to 6th and wonder what your plans are about that time. If convenient for you I could arrange to be in New York on the 2nd and possibly see you then or at the end of the conference.

I will be in Europe from June 27th to August 1st, as during part of that time I am to attend a Summer School of Information Theory in Varenna, Italy. When I return to the United States I will go directly to my summer home in East Sandwich, New Hampshire, and expect to remain there for the rest of the summer.

Do let me hear from you as to what you think would be a convenient time for us to get together.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

This letter not dictated!

North Sandwich
New Hampshire
May 16, 1958

Dear Professor Wiener:

We got back to Sandwich on the eighth of May, a week ago yesterday. Yesterday we planted peas, carrots, beets, lettuce, and set out onions. If these freeze, we'll just have to plant again.

Thinking ahead, I thought I would write to you in order to get an idea of what your tentative plans are for this summer. I always consider you first when planning work for the summer, so thought I would write to you first.

Hope you and Mrs. Wiener are well.

Very sincerely,

Janet

(Miss) Janet M. Corliss

{ans 5/21/58}

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.

UPTON, L. I., N. Y.

TEL. YAPHANK 4-6262

REFER:

May 19, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

It might strike you as incongruous that you should be asked by a Medical outfit to lecture to them. My colleagues and I would not agree with you, but on the contrary, would feel that a lecture from you would be very effective in creating a better climate for medical research to grow in.

We hold fairly informal seminars on Tuesdays at 11:00 A.M.. Our audiences are quite mixed because of the great number of scientific disciplines which are represented here at Brookhaven. We will not be pretentious enough to specify the subject of your talk. We would like to be sure, however, should you decide to visit us, that we will have a chance to see you socially as well as professionally.

If you are at all interested in this proposal, it will be my pleasure to provide you with all the necessary details later.

With the hope that this letter will find you very receptive,

Sincerely yours,

George C. Cotzias.

George C. Cotzias, M. D.
Head, Physiology Division
Chairman, Seminar Program

GCC:kr

[ans 5/22/58]

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

25 WAVERLY PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

May 19, 1958

TELEPHONE: OREGON 7-0200

Professor Norbert Wiener
Mass. Institute of Technology
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

Thank you very much for sending me the title of your talk. In making out the program I would like to use the term "Hermite Functional" which I used in my paper of 1951 (I am sending you a reprint). I hope you do not mind.

Looking forward to seeing you at the conference,

With very best regards,

Sincerely yours,

K. O. Friedrichs

K. O. Friedrichs

KOF:la

[ans 5/21/58]

TELEPHONE
CAPITOL 7-2600



CABLE ADDRESS "BOSMAN"
TELETYPE BS-43

ADJOINING NORTH STATION • BOSTON 14, MASS.

Dear Professor Wiener,

19 May 1958.

I am deeply impressed for the kindness which you showed me for my visit to-day. Although you were very busy, you were so kind as to meet me, to arrange for my visit to electronics laboratories, to discuss the radio interference with atmospherics and to introduce Dr. Brennan.

Very short as my visit was, I could get almost all informations I wanted. I also appreciate your nice lunch and your deep understanding on Japanese arts. I hope I shall be able to see you and Mrs. Wiener in Japan again at your earliest convenience. I am very anxious to speak with you and Mrs. Wiener in our country.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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THE MANGER

THE MANGER

THE MANGER

Please return my best regards to
Mrs. Wiener.

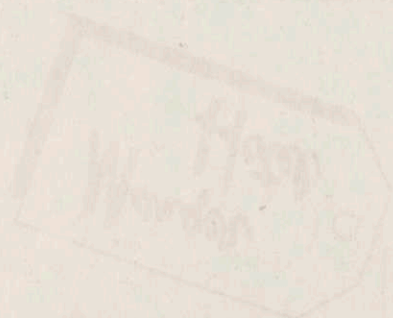
Sincerely yours,

A. Kimpura

Prof. A. KIMPARA.

Nagoya University.

Japan.



May 19, 1958

Mr. William R. Weems, Director
Industrial Liaison Office
Room 3-235

Dear Mr. Weems:

Thank you for sending me the copy of "Masterpieces
of Korean Art", which I am returning herewith.

Mrs. Wiener and I have both enjoyed this very
much and will certainly visit the exhibit while it is
possible to do so.

Again my thanks for this booklet. It is my
intention to purchase a copy at the Boston Museum.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD
Enc.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

REQUISITION TO **PHOTO SERVICE**

P. O. No.

Req. No. **94386**

CHARGE:		ACCOUNT NAME		ACCOUNT NO.	
		Prof. N. Weiner			
FURNISH TO:		ROOM NO.	EXT. NO.	APPROVED BY	
Mrs. Downap *		198			
DATE	DATE REQUIRED	CONFIRMING		RECEIVED	
5/20/58	5/22/58	YES	NO	YES	NO
SUGGESTED VENDOR					

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL OR SERVICES	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT		
1	Copy negative of 1 orig. 8x10				
6	Contact prints glossy				
*	53 Cedar Rd, Belmont				
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REQUISITIONER'S COPY

Do Not Separate Copies 1 and 3: Forward as a UNIT -

Department of Heart Research
University of Louisville
School of Medicine
Louisville, Kentucky

May 20, 1958

Dear Dr. Wiener,

Now, almost four months after my visit with you, I am able to write. You may remember the sophomore medical student from Louisville who came to your office early in February. I was in Cambridge attending the National Biophysics Conference, and took that opportunity to see you.

At the end of our talk, you suggested I keep in touch with you; further, that I write Dr. Rosenblueth for reprints and directions to the literature on applications of Cybernetics to the mammalian CNS. Now that I have something somewhat useful to report, I feel free to write.

When the matter of a project for the summer was mentioned by my boss, Dr. Holt, I told him that I was interested in the general phenomenon of rhythmicity to be observed in protoplasm. I had in mind such things as the EEG, EKG, electrohysterogram, etc. The very things you had told me about last February, and about which I am so anxious to learn more. He said that this field was foreign to his own interests, but that I was free to pursue it for the summer - so long as I kept to the heart.

It only remained, therefore, to find some means of attacking the cardiac pacemaker. Another professor, Dr. Rehm, directed me to a paper by R.E. Davies, then of the Sheffield lab in England, which showed that the Na/K ratio of the bovine pacemaker is greater than unity - as is the same ratio for nerve and connective tissue - but in contradistinction to the ratio in skeletal muscle, where it is less than unity. So I am embarking on an attempt to confirm (or, perhaps, dissent from) these data, and then to go on from there.

And then I remembered Dr. Rosenblueth, and your suggestion that I write him. I have been able to find very few of his papers, but of course many of them are listed in the Index Medicus. Further, I have found reference to the paper you wrote with him in 1946 concerning a mathematical formulation of the problem of conduction in the atrium. I have written him, asking for a reprint of this paper, plus those of his other works related either to the atrium or to cybernetics.

My interest in the problem of gating, pacing, feedback, etc., continues at a high level. I continue to reflect on the problems you stated during the morning I spent with you, and to hope that means will be available to prove my reflections in the laboratory.

Sincerely,

David M. Collins [ans 5/28/58]
David M. Collins

May 20, 1958

Mr. Thomas H. D. Mahoney
Director, Registry of Guests
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Mahoney:

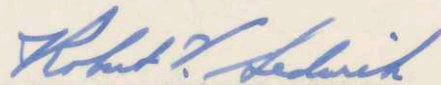
Thank you very much for your kind letter of May 13 and for your willingness to arrange appointments for Dr. Kato at M.I.T. I regret to say that there has been an unforeseen delay in Dr. Kato's travel plans and that he will now be in Cambridge between June 16 and June 23. We are changing his hotel reservations accordingly. This schedule is a firm one if you wish to begin arranging appointments for him.

Dr. Kato's escort will be Mr. Tetsuo Tokue whose curriculum vitae is attached.

We have sent you all the information on Dr. Kato which we have readily available. The article from the Mainichi Shimbun was a special feature which appeared recently in Japan and has no particular significance other than this. Dr. Kato is well-known and widely respected in his own country, and this article is an indication of the esteem with which he is regarded there.

Thank you again for your willingness to assist Dr. Kato during his visit to M.I.T. We feel sure you will enjoy meeting him. I am sending copies of this letter to Professor Economos and Professor Wiener for their own information and am writing separately to Dr. Hogan at Harvard.

Sincerely yours,



Robert V. Sedwick
Organization Relations Division

Enclosure
Professor Economos
Professor Wiener ✓

Personal Record

Name: Tetsuo TOKUE ,

Age: 29

Address: 560 Kita 1-chome, Kaijinmachi, Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture

Education: 1950-1954: Electrical Engineering Course of Tokyo
Institute of Technology: granted March 1954

Employment: 1954 to present: Was employed as the member of research
laboratory for Tokyo Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Tokyo
Electro-Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.)*, and ranked in
November 1956 Chief Engineer of the laboratory.
The main employing work is the research of Ferrite
which is a kind of ferromagnetic materials and
specially useful for high Frequency communication
apparatus, radio receiver, television set, electronic
computer etc.

Note: * Company Address
Dempa Building. 2 Kanda, Matsuzumicho, Chiyodaku
Tokyo, Japan

May 20, 1958

New Hampshire Summer Rental

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Comfortable Colonial farmhouse near mountain, lake, beach in large meadow. Three bedrooms, living-dining room, fireplaces, screened porch, kitchen, bath, garage, telephone, electricity. Call IV-4-0021.

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NAMUR. LE 21 mai 1958.

Secrétariat permanent - Secretaryship

13. RUE BASSE MARCELLE

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TEL. 279.81 - 279.82

N° 58/707

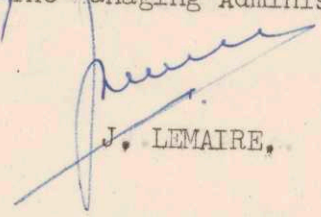
Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your membership fee
for 1958.

I warmly thank you therefore and pray you to find,
hereby, your member's card.

Yours faithfully,

The Managing Administrator,


J. LEMAIRE.

Monsieur Robert WIENER
53, Cedar Road

BELMONT.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

IRVING GITLIN

Director of Public Affairs

May 21, 1958

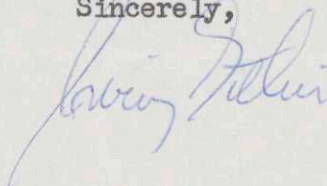
Dear Professor Wiener:

I think you will be interested to know that we have decided to re-run some of THE SEARCH programs during this coming summer season.

The M. I. T. program on Automation is scheduled for June 22, 1958, 6:00-6:30PM, on the CBS Television network. You will, of course, have to check your local listing for the date and time of broadcast in your area.

We are very pleased to have the opportunity once again to bring to the attention of our nation-wide audience the important work you are doing.

Sincerely,



IJG/ec

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

May 21, 1958

Mrs. A. F. Ammann
313 South Avenue
Weston, Massachusetts

My dear Mrs. Ammann:

I am very much interested in boys who have the same problem which I did in my childhood, and I wish I were in a position to be more active about it. The fact is that I am very heavily loaded down with work and am recovering from a slight illness. What I suggest is that you see me at my office at some time that you can arrange with my secretary, and if possible bring the boy along so that I can have a direct impression of him. I should also like to talk with you after that without him around so we shall not have the complication of the effect the conversation may have on him.

I am sorry that I shall have to make my contact with this case rather perfunctory, and I hope that I shall be of some use to you in one or two visits.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

[ans 6/11/58]

May 21, 1958

Miss Janet M. Corliss
North Sandwich
New Hampshire

Dear Janet:

In about two weeks I shall be up in New Hampshire for a couple of weeks with my wife and then we shall leave for the month of July to be spent on Lake Como in Italy at a scientific congress. I shall be back in August all eager for work and I am hoping that you can help me.

In the first place there is the reorganizing of my novel to be done. By the way, it has been tentatively accepted by Jason Epstein subject to this reorganization. My plans are quite clear. In fact I shall put it in the first person in the mouth of Gregory James and give considerably more material concerning James.

In addition to the novel I shall have proof sheets coming in on a mathematical book which is appearing in the MIT series. If you are available you can be of great use to me there too.

We were sorry to hear of your grandmother's death, but I am glad that you are not moving away from Sandwich. We are counting very much on being together with you people this summer.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 21, 1958

Professor K. O. Friedrichs
New York University
Institute of Mathematical Sciences
25 Waverly Place,
New York 3, New York

Dear Friedrichs:

I am quite willing to have you use the
term "Hermite Functional".

I am counting very much on seeing you
and the others at the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 21, 1958

Office of the Provost
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

I am very much honored by the request of my presence at the Commencement Exercises. However, this year I am very tired and recovering from a minor illness, so that I am not even going to the MIT Commencement. I hope you will understand.

Next year is the 50th anniversary of my graduation, and I shall certainly be there if it is in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

The President of Tufts University
and

The Trustees of Tufts College
request the honor of your presence
at the

Commencement Exercises

to be held at the Campus on
Sunday afternoon, the eighth of June
nineteen hundred and fifty-eight

at two-thirty o'clock

Medford, Massachusetts

Please direct your reply to
the Office of the Provost

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

415 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y. MURRAY HILL 8-3900

May 22, 1958

Dear Dr. Wiener:

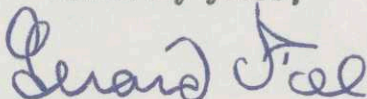
To mark the Tenth Year of the publication of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN under our editorship we are publishing this month a Cumulative Index to all of the issues of this magazine from May 1948 (our first) through 1957.

By way of sharing our celebration of this occasion with you, I am sending you under separate cover a copy of this Index.

With the Index at hand, the 20 volumes of the "new" SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN become a virtual encyclopedia of contemporary science. Its 60,000 topical references multiply many times the value and usefulness of the back issues of this magazine.

We hope that you, as one of our friends who value the objectives of our magazine, will find the Index as useful and interesting as we.

Sincerely yours,



Gerard Piel
Publisher

GP:IA

3750 Tudor Arms Avenue
Baltimore 11, Md.
May 22, 1958

Dear Mrs. Wiener:

I hope your husband had a not too uncomfortable trip to Boston and is feeling well again.

Professor E. Guginò sent 2nd proofs of Dr. Wiener's and Aurels paper in the Rendiconti del Circolo Matematico di Palermo with the remark that this will give Dr. Wiener the opportunity for ultimate revision. As I know that he is very busy around this time I asked Dr. Haviland to read the 2nd proofs; he did this with great care but has left two questions for Dr. Wiener to answer. I am enclosing the proofs together with the two questions.

Do you think Dr. Wiener could take care of the proofs and especially the two questions over the weekend? The proofs should go back to Mrs. Roberson who fixed up an envelope for this purpose.

It was good to talk to you and I am looking forward to see you in August. Claude got a job with a young organic chemist at Johns Hopkins. It looks like it will be interesting for him.

I wish you both a good trip to Italy and am,

Cordially yours,

Ernst Wintner

[ms 5/27/58]

May 22, 1958

Dr. George C. Cotzias,
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, L. I.
New York

Dear Dr. Cotzias:

Thank you for your letter of May 19th inviting me to lecture at Brookhaven. I am quite used to lecturing to medical organizations, but in view of my present state of fatigue I am cutting down on all lecturing anywhere. My time is now devoted almost exclusively to scientific work.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 22, 1958

Dr. A. Jayaraman, Editor
Current Science Association
Raman Research Institute
Bangalore 6
India

Dear Dr. Jayaraman:

I am very sorry to have delayed so long in answering your letter of April 21st but have been tied up with a backlog of work. I find that I will be unable to comply with your request for an article for CURRENT SCIENCE as there just isn't time for me to prepare the type of article I would wish to send you. I trust you will understand the situation and that I regret that at this time I am unable to assist you as I had originally planned.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 22, 1958

Prof. Armand Siegel
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Armand:

In accordance with your request I am sending you under separate cover the following:

"The Definition and Ergodic Properties of the Stochastic Adjoint of a Unitary Transformation."

"The Prediction Theory of Multivariate Stochastic Processes."

I have been busy working up my material on Hermite Function and Random Theory. The completed article is not yet available, and as soon as it is in final form I will send it to you. Meanwhile I greatly appreciate the chapter you have done with Akutowicz and Martin.

I am counting on a busy and active year with you next year and have a great deal of new stuff to discuss.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

J. MAX WEIS

430 EAST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

May 23rd, 1958

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I am a Rabbi, ordained at the Hebrew Union College, and had been associated for several years with the late Stephen Wise.

My work these many years has included public forums on vital current issues, and radio forums. My present radio program is about to start its ninth year.

I am engaged in writing a book for Harper where I have a good friend in its Board Chairman, Mr. Cass Canfield. My book aims to present about ten changing fronts in our civilization, including AUTOMATION. In passing, let me say I have been a reader of several of your books and have presented them to my audiences.

I should appreciate it very much if you could take a moment or two to give me the benefit of your observations on these items:

L.A.H. Raskin, in The N.Y. Times Magazine of May 4th, attributed to Prof. William Haber of the University of Michigan the view that even if the recession ended tomorrow, about 200,000 of the 450,000 unemployed would remain jobless. He expects the Michigan area to be facing a period of industrial adjustment like that New England underwent when it saw textile industries move out. He urged the need of a diversification of industry in that area of Michigan by attracting new industries.

Do you see any sign of a substantial drop in auto plant employment due to automation in the Michigan area? Would the newer industries be required to take up the slack of large numbers of unskilled workers, dropped by the automated factories? Have you noted any signs of such trends?

J. Bronowski, writing in THE NATION of March 22nd, under the title, PLANNING FOR THE YEAR 2000, presents views to the following effect:

In the past 200 years, nations that grew in industrial strength, concentrated that strength into large cities—because of the need of large numbers of people to handle manually semi-finished goods through the many stages of manufacture.

The automatic machines will allow extensive industrial production with a small human force. A community will not be able to afford the unskilled worker. Our communities will become smaller, not larger, even as Robert Owen had predicted in the 1820's. If we do not turn the unskilled men into skilled workers, we shall continue to have large cities, with large concentrations of unskilled workers, moving toward the possibility of a permanent war between the skilled

and unskilled--that kind of ~~society~~ running into the danger of falling into a

~~totalitarian~~ form. As a way out of those dangers, Bronowski suggests:

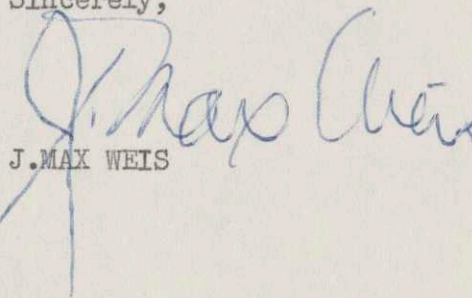
"We should move men into smaller and specialized communities, and we should train them at every opportunity to move to work of higher skill..We can steer our society only if we combine a general knowledge of where we are bound to go with a specific will of where we want to go."
(Cybernetics, notes M_r.Bronowski, is a Greek word for the art of steering a ship.)

Do you see any signs that we face the dangers noted by M_r.Bronowski and that we could probably forestall those trends if we took action along the lines briefly suggested? How fast is automation coming in these next ten years?

I shall be grateful to you for these comments that I should like to quote in my book with the understanding that I shall submit them to you in their final form, for approval, before going to press, if the book reaches that hoped for stage?

I may reminisce that I followed your career when you entered Harvard as a student, and ever since.

Sincerely,



J. MAX WEIS

[ms 5/26/58]

May 23, 1958

Mr. Alan Rosenberg, Sales Manager
William H. Wise & Co., Inc.
50 West 47th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

I am enclosing herewith the picture which
you requested some time ago for POPULAR MATHEMATICS.
I regret the delay in sending this, but have just
received these pictures which have been on order.
I trust this will serve your purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD
Enc.

[ans 5/27/58]

Jerome Sayer & Associates

1129 VERMONT AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C., U. S. A.

May 24, 1958

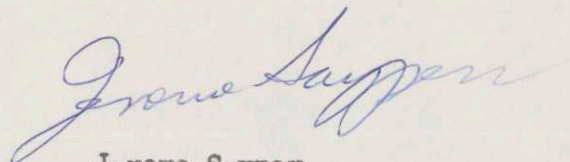
Dr. Norbert Wiener
53 Cedar Rd.,
Belmont, M_ass.

Dear Dr. Wiener:

May I feature a story about you
as an outstanding mathematician, in
my planned column for newspapers-
"WHAT'S IN YOUR WRITING?".

"WHAT'S IN YOUR WRITING?" will
feature one leading personality per
day. I would like very much to have
you in the column.

Sincerely,



Jerome Sayer

JS/b
Encls.

[ms 5/28/58]

Jerome Sayer



1129 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 5, D. C. • REPUBLIC 7-5115

WHAT'S IN YOUR WRITING?

"WHAT'S IN YOUR WRITING?" has grown out of these facts:

a) "Products Parade", my established column about things, is now in its second successful year in the oldest and leading mail trade magazine in the U. S. The thought occurred - if I can help products, why not help people?

b) As a student of the science of handwriting analysis I know (as do the many doctors, teachers, churchmen, and businessmen who use the science in their work) that handwriting is a magic key to unlock the personality. It brings about understanding between people and about oneself. It guides people into satisfying work that fits them into the pattern of society. All this means something for human happiness- a helping hand to solve some of the problems of marriage, of work, of delinquency and crime.

c) Outstanding people in different fields have unusual stories to tell or views to express. Their handwriting in itself is unique. Combining such stories or viewpoints with an analysis of the handwriting would be of great interest to young and old, while the leading personalities themselves would undoubtedly enjoy their part in such a different type of feature.

Here is what is needed:

1) A story about you - a small anecdote or incident. It could point up your outlook on life- or how you got your start in your field- or what incident sparked your interest- or how you solved a personal problem- or some other aspect of your life or work. The material you select should not have appeared elsewhere; it can be humorous, dramatic, or inspirational. Just the material is needed- material that is suitable, so that it can be worked up here for your O. K.

2) Part of the above material could be in your handwriting, since I will also need a short selection of your handwriting executed only by yourself. A few sentences and your signature will be sufficient for your handwriting. I will weave together the handwriting analysis and the story material with interest and good taste, and will send the final copy to you for your approval. Not till your approval is received would the material be available to me for use in the feature.

3) Apart from the above, biographical material or releases may be sent along at the same time if you like- for use in case additional facts are needed for the writeup.

MAX BAND

WHAT'S IN YOUR WRITING?

FRAMED

A wealthy furrier had just purchased one of Max Band's paintings at an exhibition. He invited the artist to lunch and "we had a nice talk, during which he kept telling me that artists are not doing things properly.

"Why wait for an exhibition every three years? Why be silent between shows? If paintings are to be sold, why doesn't the artist advertise as businessmen do - via radio, television, newspapers, etc.?"

"I replied- 'well, there are many reasons- first, because of the dignity of the profession- second, the artist has to work, to concentrate, and at that time he has no concern other than his work.'

"I could see he was not impressed. He asked me to come in with him to a frame shop and help him choose another frame for the picture he had bought. On the way he confided - 'a frame maker usually knows the names of many artists. Here you are, a famous artist from Paris, having a show. Now, let's see if he has heard of you?'

"I reluctantly agreed.

"Say', he addressed the frame-maker, 'do you know whom I have here with me? Max Band!'

"Max who?' exclaimed the man. 'Never heard of him!'

"You see what I mean?' my friend remarked.

"I turned to the frame-maker and said casually: 'Paul Cezanne, the painter, asked me to pick up the frame he ordered some time ago. Is it ready?'

"Paul who?'

"Paul Cezanne', I repeated.

"He shook his head. 'Never heard of him!'

"You see', I whispered triumphantly to the furrier, 'if he never heard of Cezanne, how do you expect him to hear of me?'

"My little joke fell completely flat, for evidently my friend had never heard of Cezanne either!"

Sincerely yours,
MAX BAND (handwriting sample)

Famous French painter Paul Cezanne lived between 1839 and 1906. Max Band, our contemporary, is very much alive. His handwriting expresses many artistic qualities- simplicity and color; a sense of decoration, of balance and rhythm, of graceful lines. He has a liberal mind. He thinks swiftly, absorbing in a flash the important details in a person or place. He is a practical man who can see opportunities, overcome obstacles, keep a secret. He enjoys people and travelling. Often he is modestly in the background, somewhat self-conscious, underestimating himself. But his feelings express a deep sympathy for others, a compassion for the tragedy of "Man's inhumanity to Man".

FRANZ ALLERS

WHAT'S IN YOUR WRITING?

WHO'S IN LOVE WITH MY FAIR LADY?

There's a lovely lady in New York called "My Fair Lady". Each day many visitors come to see her and pay tribute. In preparation for their coming her voice is polished up like a fine jewel. The man who puts the sparkle in her voice and keeps milady fresh and shining is her tireless music master, Franz Allers. For him each performance of the hit musical, "My Fair Lady", is an exhilarating experience, a new adventure in conducting.

Despite many hundreds of performances "our collective enthusiasm has, if anything, grown stronger. In the Orchestra our pride in intonation and blending has almost become a fetish. Every day we discover a new combination of tonal colors, a fresh reading, a new turn for a musical phrase. And my singing Chorus and I run an informal Opera Workshop, not to perform in public, but to discover and cherish new artistic values. At one of our recent rehearsals the singers worked for over an hour without the aid of a piano; at the end of the session, the pitch had not deviated even a quarter of a tone!"

Faced with such devotion what lady could become anything less than "My Fair Lady"?

FRANZ ALLERS (handwriting sample)

Franz Allers' musical nature sings out in the rhythm of his writing, in its feeling and flourish. He paints with sounds. His writing shows an artistic sweep and grace, combined with a mind sharp as a piercing note and as fluent. The pride in his work is here, and the reason for his painstaking performances. He is an aggressive person powered by such persistence and tenacity that he can seek perfection and not give up in his quest. No detail escapes his attention; his memory becomes an asset to him as a conductor.

FAITH BALDWIN

WHAT'S IN YOUR WRITING?

FAITH

"For more years than I care to admit I have been a writer; and worked up the ladder, the hard way, by trial and error... It has been rewarding, and success such as I have had is always pleasant. But success and achievement are two different things.

"In this era, achievement is assumed to be success and usually, material success. It isn't. Many very obscure people have achieved more than the most successful. I think that good parents have made the greatest achievement of all.

"I believe Dr. Albert Schweitzer to be the greatest living man. When he dies his legacy will not be money, but example. His legacy will be for the world."

Sincerely yours (sample of
FAITH BALDWIN (handwriting))

The handwriting of novelist Faith Baldwin reveals a person of poise and balance, whose judgement holds back her show of emotion. Beneath the surface, however, her feelings are strong and deep, and she is frank to express them when she talks or writes. Her mind is keen. Her thoughts flow easily. She likes energetic activity, and the change of many interests and different places. Very independent, firm in her beliefs, she is a positive and emphatic person, self reliantly standing on her own two feet. She enjoys colors, comfort and luxury in her surroundings. She wants to possess things. But she is a dreamer with a spiritual imagination, a sensitive person, broad and open in outlook. Within her she feels the music of poetry, and whatever she possesses she seeks to share with others.



WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 26, 1958

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

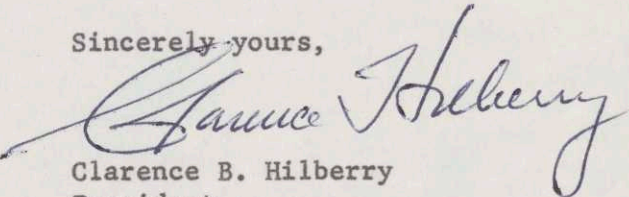
Dear Professor Wiener:

For all of us at the University I would like to express to you our gratitude for the part you took in the University's recent Symposium on the College Professor. No single thing which the University has undertaken has created greater interest both on the campus and in the community than the Symposium. Both student and community leaders are still speaking to me of the stimulation which you provided them.

I am enclosing some clippings from the metropolitan press and from the University Collegian thinking that they might be of interest to you.

Again, for all of us, our thanks.

Sincerely yours,



Clarence B. Hilberry
President

ap
enc.
cc: President James R. Killian, Jr.

May 26, 1958

Dr. Ralph W. Stacy
Division of Biophysics
The Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

Dear Dr. Stacy:

I am enclosing an article which may be suitable for Volume 3 of MEDICAL PHYSICS. Please look it over and give me your opinions and criticisms. I am prepared to follow your leads in working up the paper for final publication.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD
Enc.

*"The Mathematical Study of
Rhythm in the Electroencephalogram"*

See folder with copies of article.

May 26, 1958

Rabbi J. Max Weis
430 East 86th Street
New York 28, New York

My dear Rabbi Weis:

I have not kept up my contact with the immediate situation in the automobile industry, but the statements which you take from Raskin and Haber seem to me essentially reasonable. As to any direct acquaintance of mine with the detailed effect of automatization in the machine area, I am not a particularly good source of information.

When it comes to Bronowski, on the other hand, he and I have talked over the effect of automatization, and I find myself in essential agreement with him and able to endorse him from personal knowledge as a highly thoughtful man and a competent writer in the field. I have seen signs of the danger noted by Mr. Bronowski from the beginning of my work, and agree with him as to the steps which we ought to take. I decline to try to predict how fast automatization is coming in the next ten years, but I myself see no signs of slowing up in the process.

Many thanks for your interest in my work, and I shall be glad to cooperate with you.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD



M. H. WISE & CO., INC.
PUBLISHERS

50 West 47th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

May 27, 1958

Mr. Norbert Weiner
Professor of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Weiner:

After long and unexpected delays, we are just about ready to proceed with the publication of POPULAR MATHEMATICS. Even now, I am not in a position to give you the exact dates when you may expect to receive proofs, but I hope that the definite schedule will be announced within a very short time.

If your address will be different during the summer, please keep me informed, in order that I may give you as much advance notice as possible.

Cordially,

WM. H. WISE & CO., INC.

Reginald Stevens Kimball

Reginald Stevens Kimball
Editor, Popular Mathematics

RSK:bs

Write article for Medical Physics by July 1 - See corres.

August 14 - 21 -- International Mathematical Congress, Edinburgh, Scotland

Summer School of Information Theory - July 7 - 19

Summer School of Information Theory
July 7-19

address to (director) write thank you
letter to:

Prof. E. R. Caianiello
Istituto di Fisica Teorica
Università di Napoli
V.A. Tari 3
Naples Italy

(over)

arrive not before noon of the
Sunday preceding beginning
of the lectures and leave not later
than noon of the Sunday after
the end of the program.

List of Engagements

✓ May 27 - Jason Epstein 3:30 - this office

✓ May 28 - Mrs. Ammann and son - 3 o'clock this office TW-3-3788

✓ June 2 - Dr. Gunderson 2:15

June 3 to June 6 - Comm. on Scientific Conferences (Div. of Math.)
National Research Council
Ram's Head Inn on Shelter Island, N. Y.
(See corresp. with Friedrichs)

June 19 - 12 Russian Visitors

- call Anita #2851
Fowler

June 20 - 21 - Boston City Hospital sponsoring
symposium on Sensory Deprivation (Corresp. in file)

June 19.

Reception

8-12

Dr. and Mrs. Ph. Solovov

57 Chatham St.

Brookline

June 20.

Dinner

Harvard Club

6.00

Pops Concert

8.30

Leaving Boston June 27th

May 27, 1958

Mrs. Ruth Roberson
414 Rowland Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore 18, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Roberson:

Enclosed please find corrected proofs which were sent to Professor Wiener. He does not wish to have the suggested corrections made on Page 5, but has made the change on Page 3.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to
Professor Norbert Wiener

ENC.

H. HINGLAIS

CHEF DE LABORATOIRE
DE LA FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE
EXPERT PRÈS LES TRIBUNAUX
DE PARIS ET DE LA SEINE

30, RUE DE MIROMESNIL
PARIS 8^e
TEL. ANJ. 37-14 ET 91-15

May 28th 1958

Prof. NORBERT WIENER
Massachusset Inst. of Technology
BOSTON

Dear Prof. WIENER,

My friend, the Dr. LUDWIG of the Atomic Center of Saclay, has given me your address.

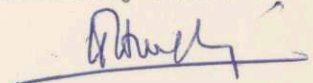
I should like to send for one or two years to the Massachusset Institute a young fellow (22 years old) who is to be graduate in electronics in the Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Electricite in next August.

Would you kindly write me if it is possible for a french student to be registered in the Massachusset Institute of Technology and how to manage the thing.

Please, excuse my liberty.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely Yours



H. HINGLAIS

[ans 6/11/58]

L'ART ANCIEN JAPONAIS
A PARIS
DU 11 AVRIL AU 1^{er} JUIN

Prof. NORBERT WIENER

Massachusset Institute of Technology

B O S T O N

Mass.

U.S.A.

2154

DIAMOND

H. H.

30, RUE MIROMESNIL

PARIS-8^E



The HALL Syndicate, Inc.

342 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N.Y. · TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-5560

VICTOR RIESEL

May 28, 1958

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Many years ago, I sat and talked with you and all your predictions have since come to pass. I write to you now because each year about this time, I begin planning for a few days in the sun after having been in the newspaper salt mines for so many months. After that, I write my column from abroad covering the influential labor movements there.

To cover that one week hiatus and the flying time, I ask some of our national leaders for guest columns. I wondered if you wouldn't write one this year. During past summers, pieces have been written by members of the President's Cabinet, such as James Mitchell, as well as by George Meany and Walter Reuther.

As the "father of the electric brain," I know that millions in the labor movement and among the business people, who follow the column in the 287 newspapers that carry it across the land, would be unusually interested in a statement from you on the future of the human brain as it tangles with the electric brain.

Of course, I don't insinuate that you restrict yourself to any one subject. By all means, this would be your column for a day to discuss anything which you think will be of interest to the audience you will reach.

The column runs some 750 words and will appear exactly as you write it. The deadline would be June 25th.

I do hope you can make it.

Cordially,

Victor Riesel

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

VR:msg

[ans 6/2/58]

May 28, 1958

Dr. David M. Collins
Department of Heart Research
University of Louisville
School of Medicine
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Collins:

I am very much interested in general rhythmical problems and I have done a mathematical piece of work which has plenty of applications to them. Why don't you write Dr. Walter Rosenblith, Professor of Electrical Engineering here at Technology, concerning our program of research in this field.

I shall be tied up this summer, partly with a trip to Europe and partly with vegetating on my farm, but when I come back in the Fall perhaps you can find it possible to visit Boston and talk things over with me.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 28, 1958

Mr. Jerome Sayer
Jerome Sayer & Associates
1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sayer:

I have your letter of May 24th and am much complimented by your request for a story concerning my work to appear in "WHAT'S IN YOUR WRITING?" However, I do not feel that I should like to have this done as I find that too much publicity causes unnecessary correspondence for me as a result.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

May 28, 1958

Mr. Thomas Whiteside
The New Yorker
25 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Whiteside:

I shall be in New York June 7th and most certainly want to see you. I shall certainly look you up when I get there and we should have a get together. Jason Epstein, by the way, also wants to see me at that time, and he spoke of you in a most friendly way.

My novel is coming on, and I should like to talk over with you the plans I have for revision.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW:AD

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

PHONES: 20311/8
30944 & 38587
CABLES: UNIVMALAYA.



CLUNY ROAD,
SINGAPORE, 10.

E. Breitenberger
Department of Physics.

May 29, 1958.

Dear Prof. Wiener,

In your letter of March 4, 1958 you informed me that you would soon send me a set of reprints of a course of lectures.

This is only to inform you that I shall soon leave Singapore to go to

Department of Physics
University of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C.

Please send the reprints to this new address. Needless to say, I am most curious to study them.

Yours sincerely,

E. Breitenberger

PRINTED BY KIN HUA CO. LTD.
105, 107, 109, CROSS STREET, SINGAPORE.

It is requested please return to
E. Breitenberger

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
SINGAPORE, 10

BY AIR MAIL

BY ORDINARY MAIL
THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT
IF WAITING IS ENCLOSED
AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER

SINGAPORE 10

Prof. E. Wiener (or secretary)
Department of Mathematics
Mass. Inst. of Technology
Cambridge 38, Mass.
U.S.A.

Postage
2000
1000

[ams, 6-6-58]

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA



CLUMP ROAD
SINGAPORE 6

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
SINGAPORE 6

May 29, 1958

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Department of Physics

Dear Prof. Wiener,

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First fold here

To open cut here

PRINTED BY MIN HUA CO. LTD.
108, HILL STREET, SINGAPORE 6.

If undelivered please return to **E. Breitenberger**

DEPARTMENT: Physics
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
SINGAPORE, 10.

Second fold here

Prof. N. Wiener (or secretary)
Department of Mathematics
Mass. Inst. of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.
U.S.A.

BY AIR MAIL
AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED
THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT
BY ORDINARY MAIL



FORM APPROVED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL MALAYA No. 25 (1)

To open cut here

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

May 29, 1958

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

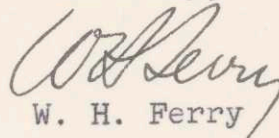
Dear Mr. Wiener:

We are in the first stage of looking into the impact of technology on contemporary society. This study is being undertaken in connection with a Basic Issues Program in which the Fund has been engaged for the past year.

Is this a subject that interests you? Would you care to comment on Scott Buchanan's paper, attached, or come and talk with us about it, of course at our expense?

I enclose two or three documents that will tell you a bit about the Basic Issues Program in case you are not conversant with it. I shall be very happy to hear from you.

Sincerely,


W. H. Ferry

Enc.

[ans 6/2/58]

May 30th

Dear Robert Wiener,

At last I returned you the manuscript of your novel to your daughter. My husband and I want to repeat, after finishing it, how very good we think it is, and very important. We thought the way you handled the second half of the book was right and dramatic and well done. It seemed right that Dominguez should die. James'

complexities and feelings at the end are subtly and beautifully done. Good luck in your revisions! We hope you soon recovered the exhaustion of the Wayne Conference. We wish we had not all been so exhausted and could have enjoyed seeing you more. Sincerely yours
(David) Evelyn Riesman
{ans 6/16/58}

Mathematische Zeitschrift
Herausgeber: H. Wielandt

Tübingen, den 30.5.58
Ob dem Viehweidle 21b

Herrn Prof. Dr. N. Wiener

Boston

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege!

In dieses Jahr fällt der 80. Geburtstag von Leon Lichtenstein, der 1918 zusammen mit Knopp, Schmidt und Schur unsere Zeitschrift begründet hat und 1933 unter bedrückenden Umständen starb. Auf Anregung von mehreren seiner ehemaligen Kollegen möchte die Schriftleitung aus diesem Anlaß im Frühjahr 1959 in der Mathematischen Zeitschrift Arbeiten von Freunden und Schülern Lichtensteins gesammelt herausbringen, die seinem Andenken gewidmet sind.

Ich erlaube mir, Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Kollege, zur Veröffentlichung einer solchen Arbeit einzuladen. Sehr dankbar wäre ich Ihnen für eine kurze Mitteilung, ob Sie sich beteiligen möchten, und für Anregungen, an wen diese Einladung noch verschickt werden sollte.

Manuskripte werden bis zum November 1958 erbeten.

Ihr sehr ergebener

Helmut Wielandt

[aus 6/16/58]