

250

CORRESPONDENCE

July, 1958

N. WIENER · MC 22

July, 1958

FROM:

Mr. Ortho Pettyjohn
121 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10th Street
Manhattan Beach, Calif.

Dr. Wiener

The point of this letter is, that I want a letter from you on anything, to have and hold and cherish.

The reason being, I think you are the Great Man of this particular time and being in this position you are heard.

My wife and I are artists. How can I, a lowly peasant, communicate the meaning of ARTIST ~~to~~ to me? I paint, make sculptures, jewelry, sandals, you know, the whole ASIATIC bit. My father is a chemist, my grandfather is a surgeon, and both are a complete drag on the line of BASIC reasoning. Well anyway, I'm torn myself away and have understood just what is behind all of this fixed principle of a pattern for the statistics, and want to be where they punch the tapes. Why is alcohol permitted to be sold for human consumption. Why is TOBACCO pushed instead of being lectured about, with (THEM) what ever "THEM" means, knowing the narcotic content of cured Tobacco. Yes, I smoke Tobacco like you do.

This isn't a letter of desperation, but one of experience over the fact that there is some place on this globe, another human to communicate with on a high enough level so as not to waste the so-called precious time we have. I never met Einstein and I want to be able to say, regardless of the occasion, (THAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE FUNNY) "Norbert Wiener wrote me a letter! Adrift in the Sargasso Sea, would be a good place and a good occasion. As good as any. I can't say, "The point of this" because there is no point but if you'll excuse the term, it's sure a gas to see what is next.

Thank you for the time it took to write "The Human Use of Human Beings". I read it at the time in my life where I thought, EVERYBODY IS OUT OF STEP BUT NORBERT wasn't true.

Write me about your humor factor. Do you ever laugh when you are alone? I guess if I can make it through life and not intentionally hurt anyone and be the direct or indirect cause of a laugh I'll be happy. How depressing it must have been when you found out how alone you really are. The end of reasoning was reached by you, and thank you for sticking it out. You may do with these drawings, what you wish. It will be a private fun for you to show them to a statistic and watch their reaction.

4

Who punches the tapes the statistics follow. If anyone
knows, I am sure you do. To me the artist who has the
effrontery to name an abstract painting is a direct insult to
the intelligence of the viewer. We're cartoonists, and this
way of art is to teach. Cartoons to me is the way to reach
the inner mind of the humans who have useable intelligence.
Exercises the imagination. It was very considerate of you, on the
T.V. program not to make the poor little child holding the
microphone look like the child he really was, *mentally*. (child, mentally)
See what I have to be careful of. I hope you're reading this,
and I know, you lowering yourself to my level, isn't the funniest
thing you have ever had to do. So thank you for the time
actually wasted.

The programs on television are suddenly proving the
fact that advertising really works, making the human being
nothing but a controllable statistic. If you know, please write
and tell me so I may write them a letter and send them
some art. If you can find the time write me even if it's
your autograph.

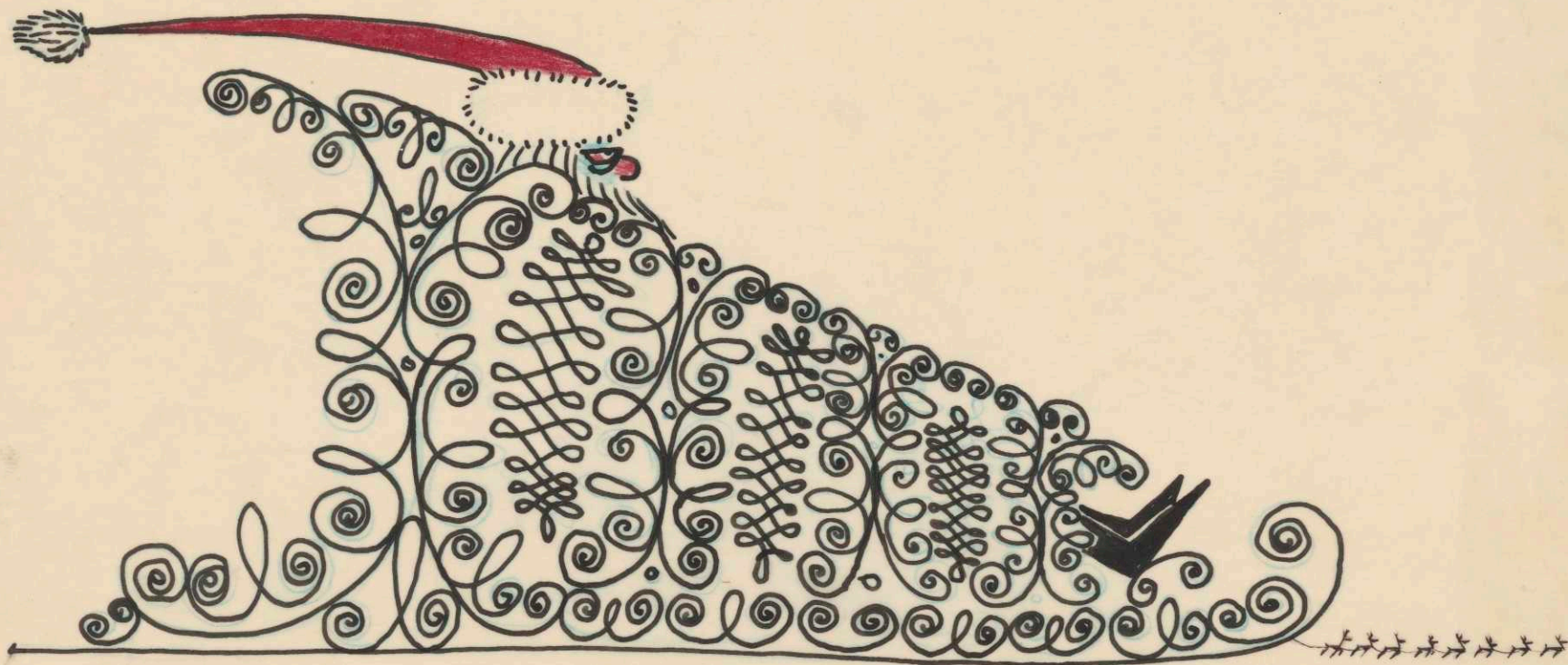
Thank You
W. C. C. C. C.



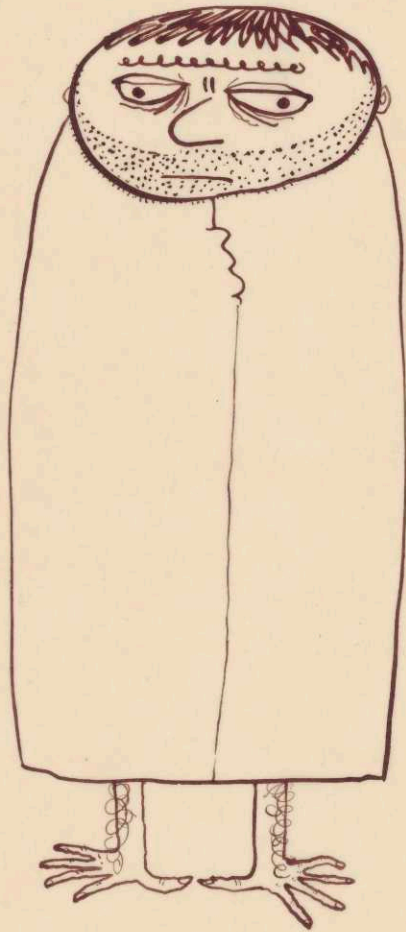
BE VERY CAREFUL THE WAY YOU USE THE WORD

THINK.
©~~~~©

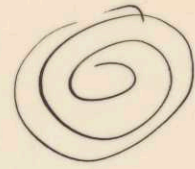
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WEIGHT TINY REINDEER 1/2



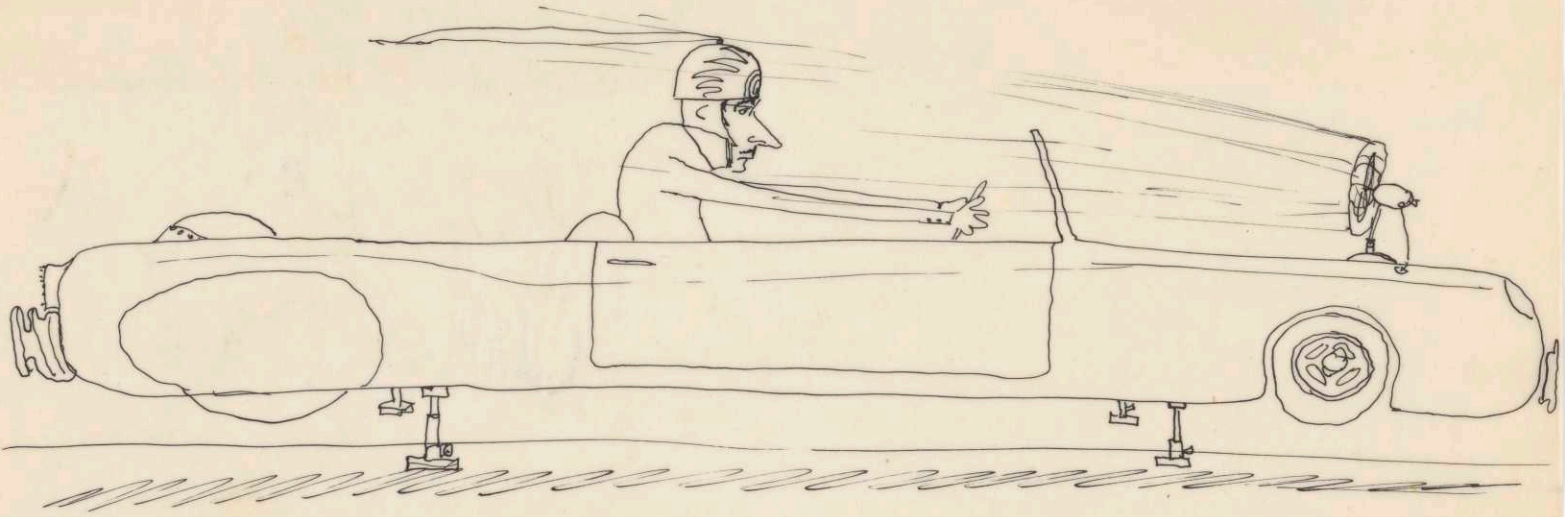
Happy Mother's Day

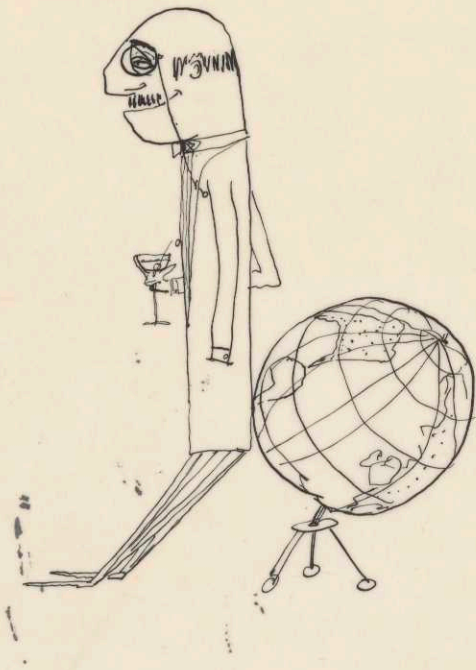


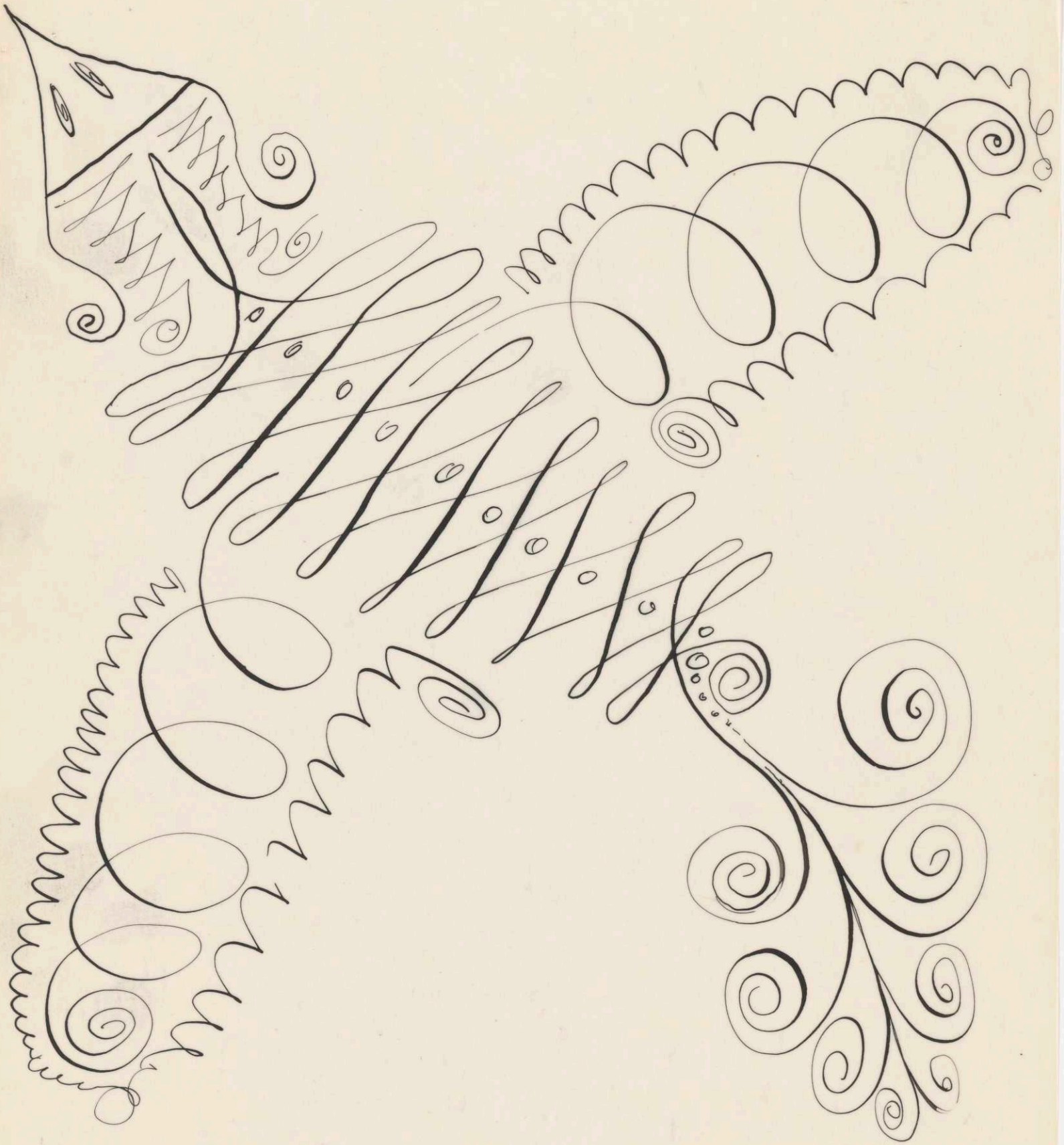
SEND MONEY OR TRAVELERS CHEQUES

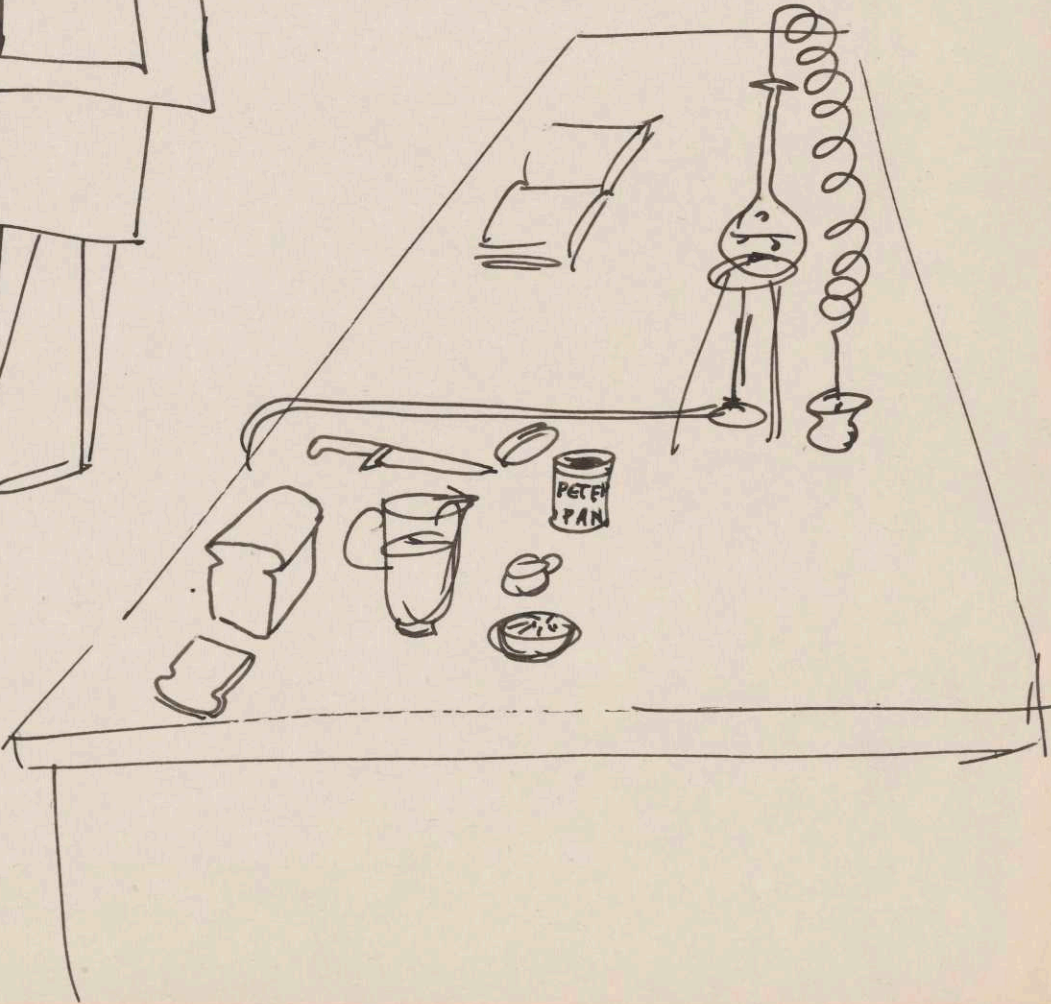
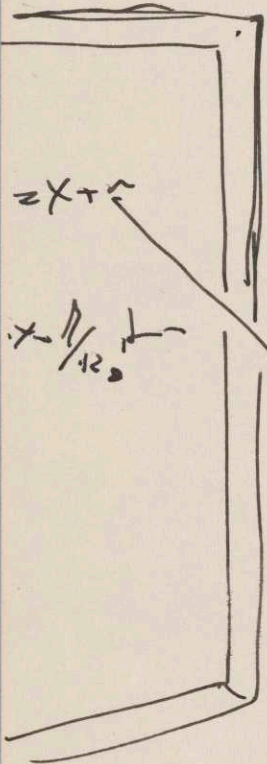
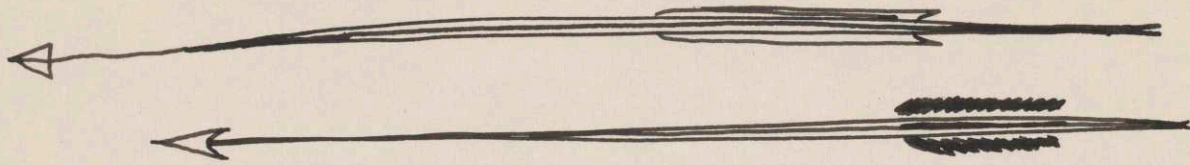
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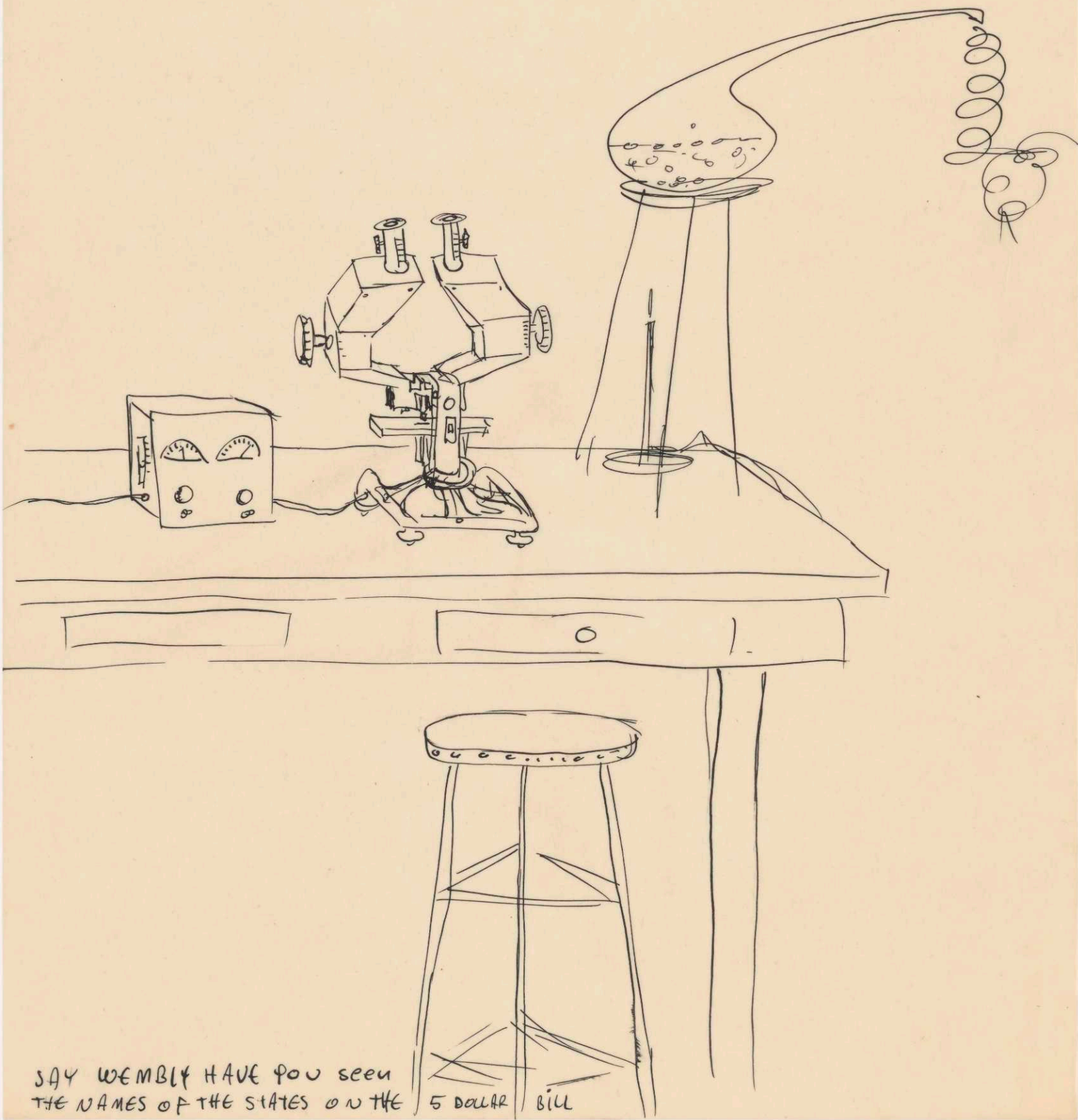
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SAY WEMBLY HAVE YOU SEEN
THE NAMES OF THE STATES ON THE

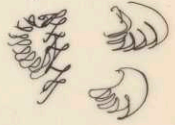
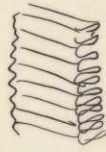
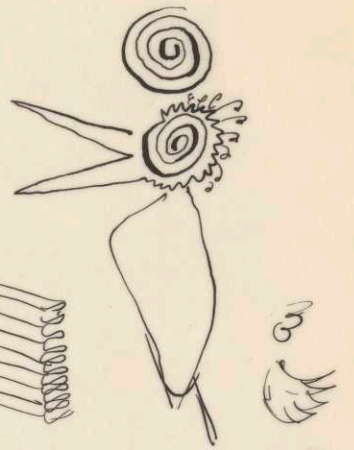
5 DOLLAR BILL

Will catch him, one of these days

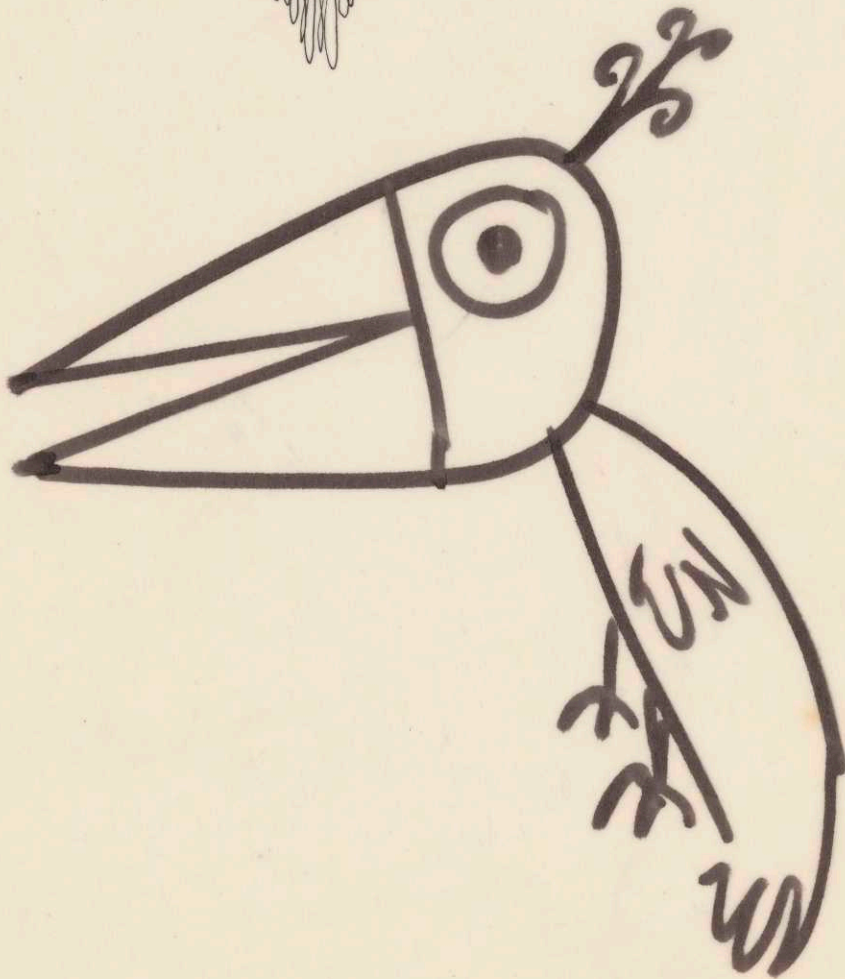
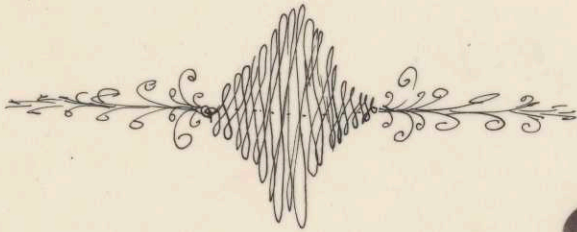
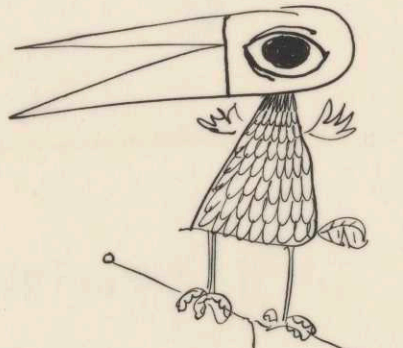
ALWAYS

THE QUIET MIND
is RICHER THAN A CROWD.

"IT," TO ME, SAID THE DUCK,
TO THE FROG; IS A WORM,
OR A SNAIL.

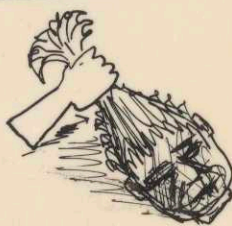
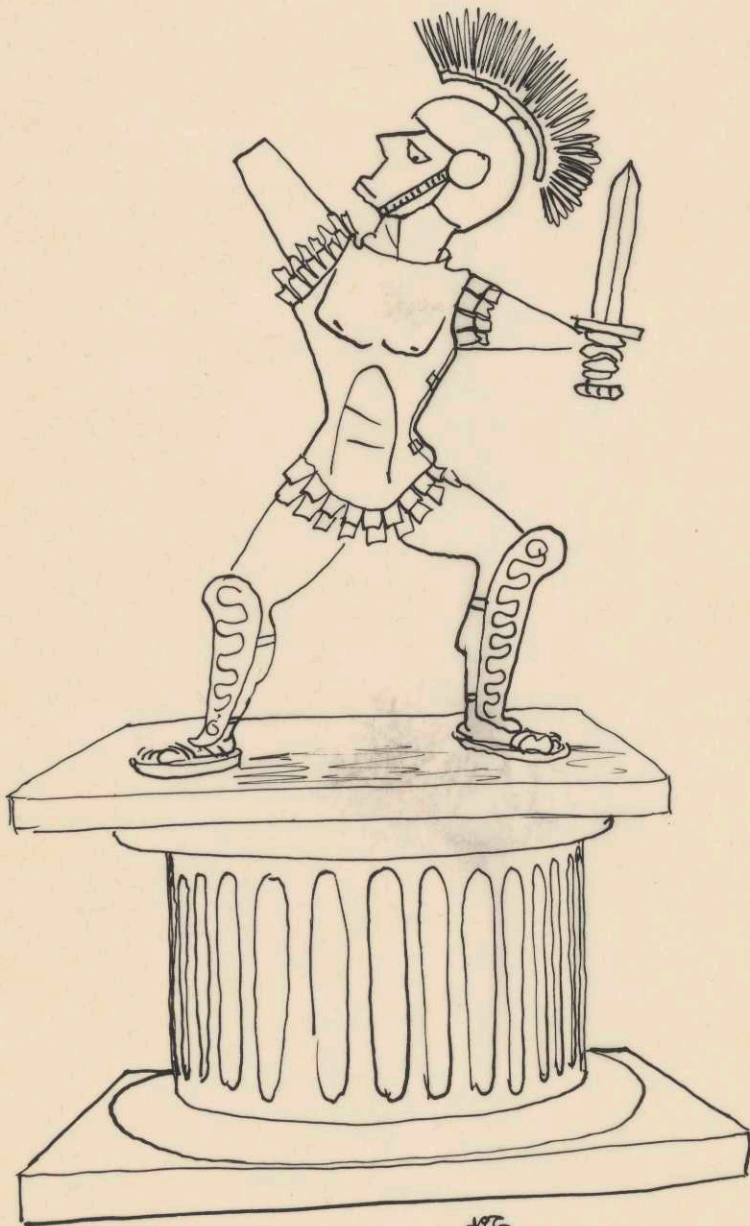


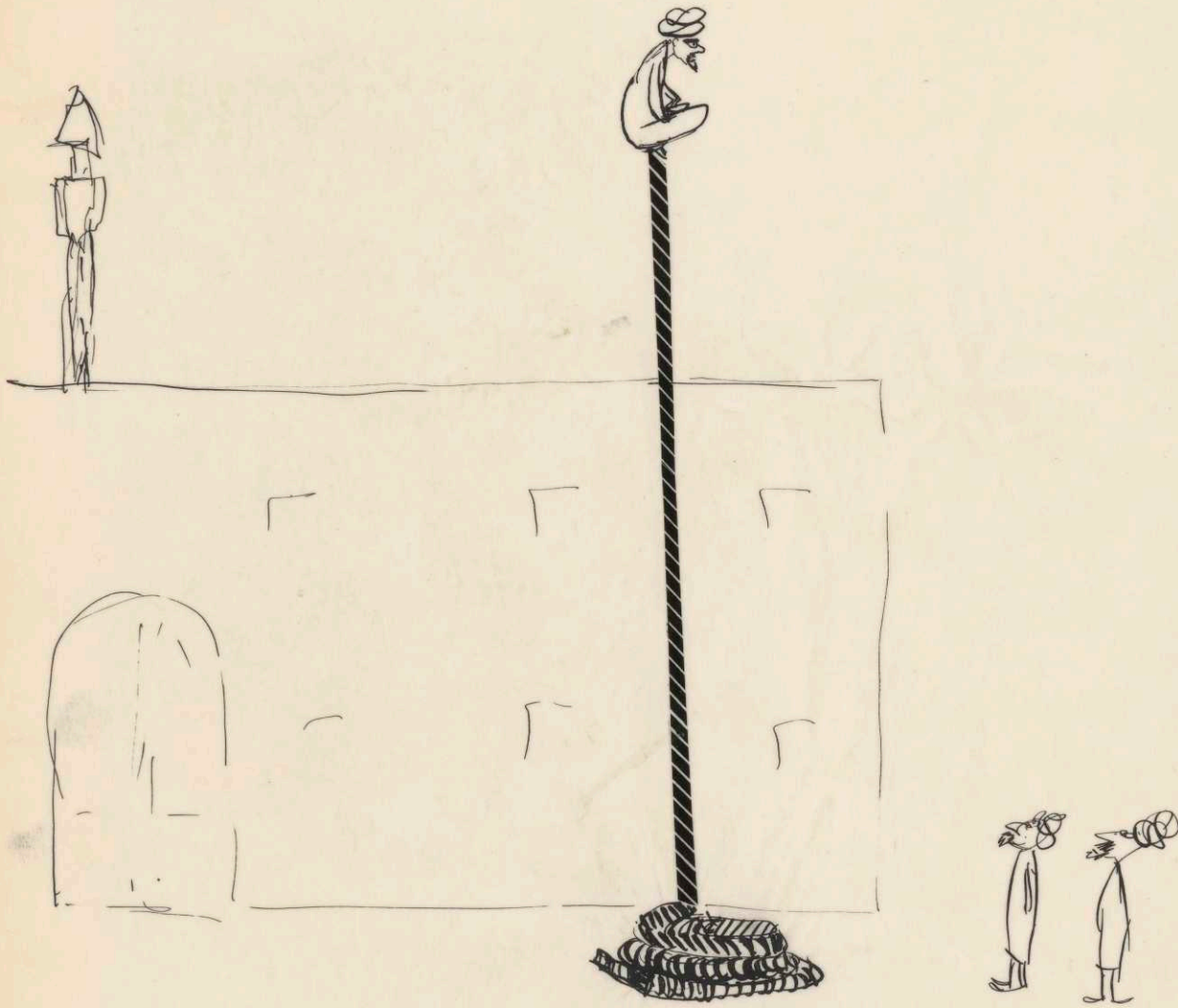
Now Now





MOLE, FIGHTING A LION





HE CAN'T GET IT TO COME DOWN.



Well, where shall we go now?

July 1, 1958

Mr. Richard Szoke
17620 Hannan Rd.
New Boston, Michigan

Dear Mr. Szoke:

Professor Norbert Wiener left for Italy last Friday and we do not expect him to return to M.I.T. until the middle of September.

I am holding most of his mail here so I will hold your letter of June 25 here for him for his attention when he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth S. Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

Ruth S. Goodwin

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge 39, Mass.

Department of Mathematics

July 2, 1958.

Dear Dr. Kosambi:

Professor Wiener will be at the
International School of Physics, Villa
Monestaro, Varenna, Italy, until the end of
July.

I am forwarding your letter of June 24th
to him there.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

RG:hb

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge 39, Mass.

Department of Mathematics

July 2, 1958.

Mr. Peter F. MacNeilage
c/o Psychology Department
Canterbury University
Christchurch
New Zealand

Dear Mr. MacNeilage:

Professor Wiener is in Italy at the present time, and we do not expect him back at M.I.T. until the middle of September.

I am not sure whether he has reprints of the Fawley Lecture. I will hold your letter of June 19th for his attention when he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

RG:hb

MEMPHIS ADULT EDUCATION CENTER
SOUTHWESTERN CAMPUS—2000 NORTH PARKWAY
MEMPHIS 12, TENNESSEE

July 3, 1958

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

We wish to invite you to pay a visit to the campus of Southwestern at Memphis in March, 1959, to participate in two programs, the first on Tuesday evening March 10 and the other on Wednesday morning March 11.

The first is in connection with a lecture series planned by the college bearing the general title "The American Style". You may be familiar with the Spring, 1958, issue of Daedalus, the Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which was devoted to the theme, "The American National Style". Our series will use a similar approach but will attempt to cover certain aspects of American life not dealt with in the Daedalus articles. Among the topics to be covered will be a general introduction to the concept of American style; the South as it moves from regionalism into the mainstream of national life; the American style in business and industry; American power and diplomacy; American values; the arts in America.

We feel that the key lecture in this series will be the one we want you to deliver, "The Machine and Human Beings." For generations now we have made the machine central to our lives; and if there is a distinctive American style, it must be linked with the machines that make our industrial and economic system what it is. The impact of automation, the role of cybernetics, the relationship of man to the machine -- these are matters that demand our most thoughtful consideration. We believe that no man in America can help us as you can in making this key lecture a significant experience for those who attend.

This lecture is planned, as indicated above, for Tuesday evening, March 10, 1959. It will be opened to the public, without charge. Southwestern has for a decade sponsored lectures and study-discussion groups

in the liberal arts through its Adult Education Center, and nearly 2,000 registered in various non-credit courses during the past year.

On Wednesday morning, March 11, we would like for you to speak informally, using the same address if you wish, to about twenty-five business men enrolled in our Institute for Executive Leadership. For three years we have sought to make better business executives in Memphis by a year-long study of the liberal arts. Incidentally, R. G. Gustavson and Harlow Shapley spoke to these business leaders in our Institute during the past year.

May I now try to encourage your favorable consideration of our request with a few modest inducements. First, there will be no formal paper for you to write, and you may use something you have already published if you wish. In short, we do not plan to print any proceedings or distribute any mimeographed copies of addresses. Second, airlines schedules to Memphis are good; one American Airlines flight leaving Boston at 10:00 A. M. arrives here at 3:15 P. M. Third, we will take care of all of your travel and related expenses and in addition pay an honorarium of \$300.00. Finally, may I mention that I have one friend of long standing who is a colleague of yours, Professor W. T. Martin.

Please let us hear from you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Granville D. Davis

Granville D. Davis
Executive Director

GDD:ts

[ans 8/6/58]

*polite no
taking on too many
incompatible research*

July 3, 1958

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

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Please let us hear from you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Granville D. Davis
Executive Director

GDD:ts



UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

July 7, 1958

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Please accept my genuine thanks for the pleasure your splendid speech at Wabash College has afforded me. You may be sure my copy of that speech will have wide circulation here at the University of Louisville.

With best regards,

William S. Bowmer

William S. Bowmer

WSB/sg

Member
ASSOCIATED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



ETTA G. GALLAGHER, PRESIDENT
EDWARD J. GALLAGHER, TREAS.

The Laconia Evening Citizen

PUBLISHED AT
CITIZEN PUBLISHING HOUSE

18 BEACON STREET
LACONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

July 8, 1958

Dear Dr. Wiener,--

We shall have our Laconia Evening Citizen Authors' Tea Thursday afternoon, July 24, at two o'clock in the Martha Prescott Auditorium of the new addition to the Laconia Public Library. We would like very much to have you and Mrs. Wiener with us that afternoon.

Could you both join us for luncheon at one o'clock at the Laconia Tavern?

Cordially,

Edward J. Gallagher

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Sandwich, N.H.

[ans 7/14/58]

Mr. Erwin D. Canham
Boston Mass.

340 Riverside Drive
N.Y. 25 July 12th. 1958

Dear Sir: By chance I listened to your Briefing Session and was surprised to learn of your concern about our complacency in the face of Russian threats.

You realize that many of the issues discussed rested upon the proposition that matter exists and possesses properties, in the case of uranium, potentially lethal ones. To this proposition the operations of such institutions as MIT and Harvard are dedicated.

If our country is to be helped, if we are to train the brains of our young people, so that in the crucial years ahead we can develop our defenses, it must be through the effective applications of the disciplines of the sciences.

Yet to these basic assumptions the Christian Science Church stands opposed and thus hampers our country. Take the matter of organization which you raised. An effective organization would imply not only the preparation and mobilization of our physical resources, but of our medical ones, too. Lives might be saved by the prompt diagnosis and treatment of leukemia after fall-out, blood-banks must be assembled and Doctors, during long years, trained. Yet here again your Church, at our most crucial moment, opposes all this on the ground that there is no matter.

One illustration of your frustration of our efforts is the passage of the 1950 N.Y. State Law forbidding the teaching of the germ theory of disease to Christian Science students. (There is no leukemia after fall-out, only error) We need strong minds in strong bodies, yet after its impressive success, you refuse the injection of Salk vaccine. Can you imagine the embarrassment of the distinguished Profs. who gave credit to your program, if they were told that some aspect of their instruction—and I don't know what they teach—was forbidden!

In the face of our danger it was distressing to note your complacency when you asked panel members questions knowing that their replies must imply a valid criticism of your own opposition to the development of our national defenses through complete scientific training.

Since you asked for letters may I suggest as future topics—"Does or does not Christian Science hamper our progress vis-vis Russia?" "In the light of the recent Gov't. report about Russian education, how do Chr. Sc. schools help us?" "Can our study of physical sciences thrive if any segment be forbidden to our students?"

Yours truly

Marcus A. Heyman.

P.O. Deccan Gymkhana
Poona 4; INDIA/July 9, 1958.

Dear Norbert,

Your departmental assistant writes that my letter of June 24 has been forwarded to your Italian address, valid till the end of July. In case it does not reach you, the essential was a textbook reference which would settle the point you raised about convergence and absolute convergence of the Dirichlet series in the half-plane, given convergence on a certain portion of the real axis. The result is that if $\sum a_n n^{-s}$ converges for $s=s_0$, it must converge throughout the half-plane to the right of s_0 , and uniformly in any closed half-plane (excluding the point at infinity, naturally) within that.

I myself raised the question whether my series (1) converged beyond $\sigma=1/2$. It does not, as is easily proved ^{without probability theory}. I have been trying to deal directly with the series, with your methods on almost periodic functions &c. The difficulty is that the ^(squared) mean value for my series (1) can be shown to exist as the sum $\sum a_n^2/n^{2\sigma}$, but to conclude from that that the function represented is regular, or that the series itself converges for $\sigma > 1/2$ would mean reversing the known theorems; and that is not in general permissible, as you can see from the zeta-function series itself which has a ^{series} ~~term-by-term~~ ^(squared) mean value as above but diverges for $\sigma=1$.

I hope you will let me have your considered opinion as soon as convenient. You will see how much depends upon it.

Yours
Baba

BY AIR MAIL

हवाई पत्र

AEROGRAMME

NO ENCLOSURES
ALLOWED



All

11^{mo} Sr. Prof. Norbert Wiener

International School Of Physics

Villa Monestaro

Varenna

ITALY

Comm - 65

Third fold here

Sender's name and address :-

D. D. Kosambi

P. O. Deccan Gymkhana

Poona 4, INDIA

First fold here

Second fold here

To open cut here

THE FAMILY SERVICE OF CHESTER COUNTY

300 SOUTH HIGH STREET
WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

PHONES:
OWEN 6- { 4900
 { 4901
 { 4902
MELVIN N. BRENNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 14, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

My readings, rudimentary at best, in the field of cybernetics, lead me to speculate that there may be a direct relationship between that field and the field of social work, in certain aspects of the theory and inquiry performed in both. Communication and control in the human being are certainly at the very heart of social casework, which is directed at assisting the individual and the family to solve problems of a psychological and sociological nature.

Even a cursory look at the fundamentals of the two fields, indicates, it would seem, a number of areas in which sharing of information, experience and ideas might serve to advance the work of all concerned.

The conception of "feed back", for example, appears to be an excellent way to describe the general adjustive pattern of an individual's performance, regarding his progress or retrogression, and I believe this perspective can have most valuable results in practical help to social work clients. On the other hand, social workers have a wealth of experience concerning people who are "malfunctioning", alone or in groups, in all kinds of environments, and concerning the effects upon this malfunctioning of various helping techniques. Patterns of behavior in psychotic individuals, for example, may yield, to a communications and control viewpoint, certain illuminating suggestions. Behavior involving hallucinations, in particular, impress me as a potential key to the understanding of sensory and perception functioning in both the abnormal and normal person, and I have often wondered whether this behavior may not be described in both psychological and organic or mechanical terms.

My main purpose in writing to you is to establish contact, so to speak. It would be most helpful for me to know the nature of other contacts so far, if any, between social work and cybernetic groups, and whether you see possible value in such meetings. What readings do you suggest for social workers? Are there regular publications devoted to cybernetics and how can these be obtained? (This last information is only partially available from a nearby university library). Are there regular meetings of any kind for those in-



Professor Norbert Wiener

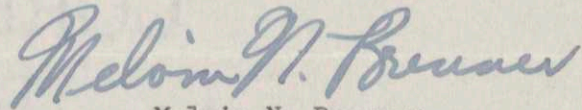
- 2 -

July 14, 1958

terested in cybernetics, and am I, as a director of a social casework agency, eligible to attend or participate in such meetings?

I hope that my inquiry is appropriate and not inconveniencing. Your suggestions and recommendations will be most appreciated. If you wish further information from me, please do not hesitate to request it.

Very truly yours,



Melvin N. Brenner
Executive Director

MNB:ack



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
P:EWC

July 14, 1958

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I should like to thank you for graciously giving your time to the group of Soviet automation specialists who visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 19, 1958.

You asked, during the discussion, that the head of the Soviet Delegation, Mr. M. A. Lesechko, Deputy Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Gosplan, transmit your greetings to the members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, particularly those working in your field, and suggest an exchange of information. He, however, preferred that you yourself write directly to your counterparts, who are well acquainted with your work.

The President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences at Moscow is Dr. Aleksandr N. Nesmeyanov. The gentlemen Mr. Lesechko mentioned as planning to come to the United States in the fall, I learned on my return to my office, had been here last month and has already returned to the U.S.S.R. He is Professor A. A. Dorodnitsyn and may be addressed at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences at Moscow, of which he is a member. Together with three colleagues, he attended the Special Summer Conference on Digital Computers and Data Processors held at Ann Arbor under the direction of Dr. John W. Carr III, President of the Association of Computing Machinery and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of Michigan.

Other experts in the field of cybernetics as you undoubtedly know are Drs. Ernst Kelman, S. L. Sebolev, A. I. Kitov, and A. A. Lyapunov, all of them with the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Calculating Techniques, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Also, Professor L. V. Krushinsky of the Biology Department of Moscow State University was described in the publication The New Scientist of March 13, 1958, as being the discoverer of a new type of reflex which seems to lend itself to operational analysis.

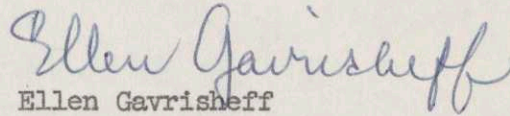
If I

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

- 2 -

If I can be of assistance in any other way, please do not
hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ellen Gavrisheff". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Ellen Gavrisheff
East-West Contacts Staff

July 14, 1958

The Laconia Evening Citizen
18 Beacon Street
Laconia, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Gallagher:

Prof. and Mrs. Wiener are in Italy for the rest of July, so they will be unable to attend the luncheon on July 24.

They both expect to be in New Hampshire around the first of August.

Yours very truly,

Ruth G. Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

RGG/be

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

1805 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-5818

July 15, 1958

Dear Sir:

We request your advice on an unusual project — the founding of a United Nations University.

It is often said that the paramount challenge facing mankind is to learn how to prevent war. We believe that a significant long-range contribution toward this goal could be made by an international university with a faculty and student body as representative as possible of the entire world.

As we envision such a university, it would embrace all academic fields. Instruction would be on the graduate level, at least at first, and special emphasis would be placed upon cooperative research in the social sciences, the natural sciences, and the humanities.

Enclosed is a brief outline of some of the problems involved in founding such a university, and some preliminary thoughts on how these problems might be attacked. We hope to promote a much more thorough study by qualified scholars representing a wider variety of academic fields and national backgrounds. Financial support for such a thorough study might be obtained from either the United Nations or one of the private foundations.

We would greatly appreciate your reply to the following two questions:

1. Do you think that it would be worthwhile to undertake a thorough study as outlined above?
2. Do you have any general or specific suggestions, criticisms or comments on the enclosed report?

Sincerely yours,

Evan O. Kane

Evan O. Kane, Chairman
FAS Committee for a
United Nations University

18 Sherwood Lane, Burnt Hills, N.Y.

[ans 8/6/58]

Officers 1957-58 { affiliations listed for identification only

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- Harvard University
HANS A. BETHE, Vice-Chairman
- Cornell University
PAUL F. ZWEIFEL, Secretary
- Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory
CHRISTIAN B. ANFINSEN, Treasurer
- National Institutes of Health

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CHARLES C. LAURITSEN ROBERT S. STONE
HAROLD C. UREY

PROPOSAL TO STUDY THE FOUNDING
OF A
UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Prepared by the FAS Committee
for a United Nations University
18 Sherwood Lane, Burnt Hills, N.Y.

E.O. Kane, Chairman

M.D. Fiske
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July, 1958

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I. PURPOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

There are a great many universities already in existence throughout the world. Perhaps no other institution has contributed more to the great body of knowledge and culture which is so indispensable to the proper functioning of the highly organized and interdependent civilization in which we live today. Although all the great universities are associated with individual nations, there is probably no national institution which has a more international character. The vision and idealism of university thinkers have habitually transcended narrow national self-interest. Large numbers of foreign students are regularly in attendance in most of the major universities. In spite of the excellence of existing universities, the authors of the present report believe that a United Nations University would offer a number of unique advantages.

We have in mind a large university embracing all intellectual fields with a faculty and student body chosen to be representative of the entire world. We envision the instruction to be on the graduate level, at least initially, and we attach equal significance to the research and the teaching functions.

We hope that the United Nations University will both symbolize and serve to implement mankind's universal desire to eliminate the scourge of war, which clearly threatens to destroy our present civilization. We feel that the time is overripe for a major cooperative effort to seek out all possible means of reducing international tensions, to discover ways of reconciling conflicting ideologies, and to build those international

institutions which will be required to insure a just and peaceful world. A United Nations University could perform a central function in this task.

We feel that an international university is a logical place to conduct research on problems which affect the whole world. In the natural sciences a few such problems are: applying nuclear energy to supply the power needs of world-wide industrialization; increasing agricultural yields to feed the undernourished millions; and checking the natural tendency of populations to expand beyond their food supply. Research of this kind can be done in national universities of course, but the countries which would benefit most from such research can least afford it.

Research in the social sciences would be greatly assisted by the polycultural environment of the university. Social scientists have often pointed out the difficulty of escaping the limitations on their thinking which result from living entirely within a given culture. They have frequently suggested international institutes as a means of partially overcoming these barriers.

The role of the social sciences in building a peaceful world is not easy to predict. We do not feel justified in hoping for "magic formulae" which will solve major world problems. We do feel that even present knowledge could be better utilized if statesmen more frequently consulted social scientists. A United Nations University could serve as a source of experts whose national bias would be reduced to a minimum.

Another function of a United Nations University might lie in the area of helping to resolve the East-West ideological conflict.

A United Nations University could serve as a kind of "neutral ground" where scholars from both sides of the Iron Curtain could discover what their ideologies have in common and what points lead to friction. Present cultural exchange programs are also helpful in this respect, but a United Nations University would provide a more intimate and prolonged association of highly qualified people. Thus it would serve as a useful supplement to other cultural exchange programs.

The educational potentialities of a United Nations University are very great. The number of people whose work involves some aspect of international relations is already large and is certain to grow even larger as the world becomes ever more unified and interdependent. A period of advanced study at a United Nations University would be particularly helpful to such people. Students in the social sciences would derive special benefit from their contacts with a large number of other cultures. Students from the less developed nations which lack adequate facilities for granting advanced degrees in many fields, could attend the United Nations University without experiencing the feelings of inferiority and "not belonging" attendant upon study in a foreign country.

We feel that the above arguments strongly suggest the desirability of founding a United Nations University. We hope that a considerably more extensive study by a group of highly qualified experts will be undertaken in the near future.

II. AUSPICES FOR THE FURTHER STUDY OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY PROPOSAL

The present study was undertaken by the members of the United Nations University Committee of the Federation of American Scientists. The members of the committee are not experts in many of the fields important to the functioning of a university. Furthermore the committee members were able to devote only a very limited effort to the present study. It was hoped merely to outline some of the problems that would be involved and to indicate whether the project was at all feasible.

The present authors believe that a full-scale study of the problems and rewards of founding a United Nations University would be a worthwhile undertaking.

It is felt that the members of the full-scale study group should represent all the areas involved in the university as well as providing for an equitable distribution from the geographical and cultural areas of the world. Perhaps these experts could be most easily selected and assembled under United Nations auspices. The cost of the study would probably be of the order of a few hundred thousand dollars, which might be provided either by the UN or one of the private foundations.

III. TENTATIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

A. Size and Location

We contemplate that the United Nations University would accommodate from one thousand to ten thousand students, with an annual operating budget of between ten million and 100 million

dollars. The cost of the initial physical plant would probably be from ten million to one hundred million dollars. This would make it comparable in size to many of the world's leading universities.

Naturally the university would start out relatively small and grow larger in the directions dictated by experience. The beginnings should not be too small, however, or first class faculty and students could not be attracted to it.

In determining both size and location it should be borne in mind that ultimately it may be desirable to have several branches of the UN University located in different geographical areas.

Some of the factors which might affect the choice of location of a UN University include the following:

1. The stability of the host nation's government.
2. Political neutrality between East and West.
3. The possibility of internationalizing the territory on which the university would be located.
4. The language of the host nation.

Switzerland seems to be an obvious choice, but many other possibilities deserve consideration.

B. Finances

The major sources of possible revenue for the University include:

1. Tuition
2. Gifts from private individuals and foundations
3. Contributions from the United Nations
4. Contributions from national governments

In 1950 private universities in the United States raised an average of 58% of their operating expenses from tuition. The

UN University could not exceed this figure and remain competitive with other universities. Since an important purpose of the university is to assist students from underdeveloped countries, it would appear that tuition should supply considerably less than 58% of operating expenses.

To raise a substantial amount of money from gifts would require an extensive fund-raising organization. It would be especially difficult to get started on this basis.

The United Nations budget for 1957 was 51 million dollars, exclusive of the specialized agencies. Since the proposed budget for the UN University is tentatively thought of as lying in the range from 10 to 100 million dollars it seems impractical to finance it as a part of the United Nations budget.

A large part of the university's plant and operating budget may have to come directly from the member governments of the United Nations. One way to help insulate the UN University from political pressures connected with financial support from national governments might be to request grants on a five or ten year guaranteed basis, with the time intervals staggered so that they do not all come up for review in the same year. Such a plan would probably meet with difficulty in the United States Congress, which might refuse to appropriate money for more than one year.

In Great Britain most universities receive more than half their support from the state. One of the safeguards of academic freedom there is that the money is distributed by a board composed largely of academic men. This type of safeguard might be adopted, at least in part, for the UN University.

Financing is obviously the most difficult problem in founding the UN University. However, the costs of a university are insignificant compared to the 100 billion dollars which the world spends annually on weapons of mutual destruction. We hope the people of the world can be persuaded that extravagant expenditures for war are out of balance compared to constructive enterprises directed toward peace.

C. Administration

It seems desirable to make the United Nations University an entirely self-governing unit, with a minimum of political control from the contributing governments or from the United Nations. Research by full-time staff members would be determined by the staff themselves in keeping with the principle of academic freedom. In addition to non-directed academic research, there will also be a need for research directed toward specific world problems. Such work might be done in a variety of institutes.

Some of the institutes would doubtless be set up in parts of the world remote from the UN University. However, much would be gained by having a number of these institutes in close proximity to the university so that members of both groups could easily consult each other. Since the institutes would work on specific problems, they might be financed and administered separately from the university.

A hypothetical administrative setup for the university is outlined below, purely for illustrative reasons. The model given was inspired by the example of British universities, which are governed by their **faculties**:

1. An organizing Council would be appointed by the member nations. The U.N. and its specialized agencies would also be represented on the Council.
2. The Council would appoint an executive group which would then initiate the selection of key faculty and staff.
3. The staff at the professorial level would form a Senate which would formulate academic policy in the following areas:
 - a. Allocation of income among the different categories of expenditure.
 - b. Appointment and tenure of academic staff
 - c. Curricula
 - d. Admission and examination of students
4. Upon granting of tenure, professors would not be subject to dismissal except through due process and on grounds only of incapacity or moral turpitude.
5. The organizing Council might be retained as an advisory body with powers to make recommendations on academic policy but not to veto decisions of the Senate.

D. Language Problem

While it does not seem desirable to operate a multilingual university, it does seem feasible to operate a bilingual university. The University of Ottawa, Canada, operates successfully both in English and in French. However, an entrance requirement of facility in one of only two languages would be quite restrictive

since no two languages cover a majority of the population of the world. According to the World Almanac (1949 figures) the great language groups include, in order of number of users:

Chinese & dialects	490,000,000
English	320,000,000
Hindi & related languages	216,000,000
Russian & dialects	166,000,000
Spanish	103,000,000
Japanese	98,000,000
German	79,000,000
French	69,000,000

From this table it is seen that a requirement that entering students be able to speak one of English, Russian, Spanish, or Chinese would permit a vast majority of likely students to enter the University. Possibly French should be added since it is a widely used second language.

A possible solution is that entering students would have fluency in one of four languages with the understanding that fluency in English or Russian be achieved as quickly as possible. As many of the large introductory courses as feasible would be conducted in four languages with the use of translators for large lectures and one or more small study groups in each of the four entrance languages. As much course material as possible would be available in all four languages.

E. The Professional Staff

The professional staff should be selected from within a broad national quota system so that no national group can dominate the university.

The university should be staffed with the most highly qualified individuals obtainable. Hence the pay scale should be competitive with that of any university in the world. Staff positions would be of two types, tenured and temporary, as they are in most universities. Tenured positions insure continuity, which is especially necessary in a self-governing university; temporary positions help provide freshness of outlook and a flow of new ideas. Among the temporary positions, opportunities for outstanding men to spend sabbatical years would be particularly desirable.

F. The Student Body

It is proposed that, at least initially, the selection of students and areas of study be limited to the graduate level. An entrance requirement would be a bachelor's degree from an accredited university, or passing an equivalent examination.

It is suggested that nationalistic antagonisms might be lessened by having students selected and tested by faculty members of the student's own nationality. This is not a desirable procedure from the point of view of scholarship, and should not continue once the university community becomes truly international. It might be a useful expedient at first, however.

A national quota system for students is suggested.

G. Curriculum

It is recognized that no universities, even the great ones, are eminent in all academic fields. It would be foolish to expect the UN University to differ from the others in this respect. It is natural to expect the UN University to excel in areas that bear on international relations. The large numbers of cultures which

are brought together should give a special advantage to the social sciences and the humanities. It would be unwise to neglect the natural sciences, however, since they are basic to the highly technical society in which we live.

a. Natural Sciences

The natural sciences may provide a unifying area of agreement since there is relatively little opportunity for ideological differences to create division of opinion.

If the university is to serve in an advisory status to the United Nations, a group of technical experts in the natural sciences would be of great value. One important example is the area of disarmament, since adequate inspection of disarmament agreements involves many highly technical problems.

The scale of physical research is reaching **supranational** proportions. Space exploration is one obvious illustration. Weather control is another possibility. Eventually the United Nations will probably be asked to exert supervisory functions in these areas. Research and technical advice from impartial experts will be essential to U.N. control agencies.

If military expenditures could be diverted to constructive enterprises, an age of unprecedented abundance could very soon be brought about. Virtually every area of the **natural** sciences contributes to abolishing poverty by the efficient use of human effort.

b. Social Sciences

The social studies stand to profit greatly from the diversity of cultures which would be represented at the United Nations University. Conversely, research in the social sciences

may ultimately prove extremely valuable in helping statesmen to find just and practical political solutions to the conflicts of interest which inevitably set nation against nation and culture against culture.

Studies of many social problems are now being conducted under the auspices of UNESCO. For example, the UNESCO Tensions Project has made a beginning in analyzing the source of tensions which cause wars. Many of these studies could profit from the centralized facilities of the UN University. The University would also provide a higher level of financial support for many important research projects which need to be pursued more vigorously.

Graduate study in the social sciences could be a most valuable part of the training of statesmen, diplomats and others who influence the relations of nations. A United Nations University would be especially well qualified to offer such a course of study.

c. Humanities

The area of the humanities deals with basic values rather than technology. If the natural and social sciences give us the means to live abundantly, we still need from the humanities the why of living.

The great cultures of the world need to perceive the common foundation of their basic values and to learn to enjoy rather than to deprecate the features that give them individuality and variety. The enlightened internationalist has no wish to see all men a common shade of grey, nor does he wish to enjoy variety

at the price of poverty, ignorance, disease, and misery. Study in the humanities is clearly essential to a well-rounded curriculum.

H. The Culture Conflict

The formation and early life of a United Nations University is likely to be beset by conflicts arising between people of different cultural background. A few examples of such conflicts are listed below:

1. Disagreement is to be anticipated in the teaching of the social sciences and the humanities. The nationality of the teacher will influence the perspective in which he sees historic events. Economics and politics will be viewed quite differently by socialists and capitalists.
2. Differing moral codes may conflict. The relationship between the sexes differs widely from one culture to another.
3. Religious laws and customs may create dissension.

A study of the United Nations might provide information which would be useful in minimizing the culture conflict.

In teaching controversial subjects it may at first be necessary to run parallel courses, one for each dissident faction. Where disagreement is not too great, two or more points of view might be combined in a single course given by several teachers.

We believe that beginning the University on the graduate level should minimize the seriousness of culture conflicts. The large numbers of foreign students now enrolled in national universities indicate that such problems are not insurmountable.

In conclusion, we should like to reemphasize that the above suggestions are tentative and preliminary. We recommend a much more intensive study of the problems involved in founding and operating a United Nations University.

July 15, 1958

Dr. F. Hermann
New York Skin and Cancer Unit
University Hospital
330 2nd Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Hermann:

Following our telephone conversation yesterday afternoon I looked in Professor Wiener's files and found that the transcript of his talk at the Rudolf Virchow Medical Society was sent to him on April 25 and on May 14 he wrote to Dr. H. Behrendt acknowledging this and saying that he would comment further at an early date.

From this correspondence I assume that no deadline was ever set for the manuscript and I feel quite sure that Professor Wiener was not aware that you were expecting it at a definite date. I have written to him in Italy, saying that you called, but I did not send the transcript because of the danger of loss and because I feel that he will not have time, while travelling, to work on the manuscript.

I think the best I can do is to remind him of this correspondence when he returns from Italy and perhaps he will have time during August when his address will be South Tamworth, New Hampshire to do some work on it.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth S. Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

[enc 7/23/58]

Poona 4;INDIA
July 17,1958.

Dear Norbert,

If I may keep pestering you about the RH: Erdős, in collaboration with Turán and Rényi points out that the method of proof will not suffice, if I use only the prime number theorem and the limiting density of primes. A counter-example is easily produced with numbers having the same density, but coming in blocks so that the critical series $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n})$ of my paper diverges. It seems to me that this objection can be met, but I shall not say 'easily met', because the primes are so tricky. In fact, in previous attempts I used the distribution and the gap theorems. I hope to patch this up, but write in the meanwhile just to save trouble, when you come to your own analysis. In any case, I hope that you will consider all aspects of the approach, and let me have your opinion.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Baba

[ans 8/19/58]

To open cut here →

BY AIR MAIL

हवाई पत्र

AEROGRAMME

NO ENCLOSURES
ALLOWED



To

Prof. Dr. Norbert Wiener

South Amherst

International School of Physics

New Hampshire

~~MASSACHUSETTS~~

Villa Monestaro

~~INSTITUTE OF~~

~~CAMBRIDGE~~

~~TECHNOLOGY~~

Varenna

~~(U.S.A.)~~

~~M.I.T.~~

~~ITALY~~

↑ First fold here ↓

← Third fold here →

↑ Second fold here ↓

Sender's name and address:—

D. D. Kosambi

P. O. Deccan Gymkhana

Poona 4; INDIA



July 18, 1958

Mr. S.A. Husain
137 Pierce St.
West Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Mr. Husain:

I have your letter of July 13 addressed to Professor Norbert Wiener concerning your thesis problem.

Professor Wiener is now in Europe and will not return to M.I.T. until the fall term begins.

I am returning your letter since I am not sure that he will have time to check your problem and I believe he is not doing work in that particular field at the present time.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth S. Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

Enc.

Ribera, New Mexico, U.S.A. - July 19, 1958

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

Dear Doctor Wiener:

Just finished reading parts of your book
"The Human Use of Human Being". You are a brilliant
human, and I would like to hear from you as
quickly as possible what you think of the modern
electric shock and insulin treatments.

You were born in 1894. I think I was born in 1893. I wrote one book only, "The Red Fog Lifts" (Appleton). It tried to tell my experiences of a trip to Soviet Russia as an American businessman. It came out about 1931. I am relatively ignorant.

I graduated Public School 123, in Brooklyn, N.Y. Then I went to a Commercial High

School also in Brooklyn, N.Y (now known as Alexander Hamilton). Then I went to night school known as City College of New York where I studied Ethics and 4th year Spanish. During the day, I worked in Wall Street as an office boy. Destiny sent me to Cuba around 1912 - My main job was to assemble blackstrap molasses in bulk. Much of it went to Boston for distilling rum.

Later on we began⁻⁴⁻ to sell blackstrap molasses for feeding cattle. I made in that business close to \$1,200,000.

by 1929. Then came the 1929 crash.

I was in Moscow when it happened in America. I tried to sell Soviet Russia some of our surplus cane molasses and buy from them beet molasses to make yeast. I failed in more than one way

and returned to America trying to recuperate physically and spiritually, because actually I was brought up on socialism from very early childhood, and my family is composed of many types of people - Russian, Polish, Jewish etc. etc. and my name "Muldaovn" was applied to us even when in Czarist Russia because some of my forefathers were horse thieves in Moldavia.

By 1933, I got what is known as a "nervous breakdown" after marrying a girl called, Virginia Swan (Quaker). To marry her, I got a sort of mystic consent from my 1st wife and 2nd Cousin with whom I have 2 boys. I had 4 children with Virginia. There is peace between us all but about once every two or three years, I get "shocked"

In between, I traveled to China, Japan,
India, Latin America and, of course, Europe.
I am not a well educated person and
most of my experiences are of no evident
value to science or humanity. Yet I feel
that the "electric shock" and other shock
treatments given here are ruthless and
create a language of pain that no known language
can equal. I still think that the "shock"

treatments as given in America, are closely connected with our ruthless money-making ambitions. I know intimately how these profit institutions like to capture, by hook or crook, men of your brilliance and honesty. I'd like you to look into it and I still have enough of their junk to counter-act their conspiracies. Sincerely, Albert Guldan

July 19, 1958

P.S.

Enclosed is my small check
for \$1²⁰ which I hope will
cover cost of mailing me
your most recent book -
"My childhood and Youth"

Art Gulderson -

Albert Muldavin
Ribera, N.M.

[ans 7/28/58]

Ribera, N.M. July 20, 1958

Dr. Norbert Wiener
c/o Doubleday Anchor Books
Garden City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I wrote you one letter to
M.D.T. about "The Human Use of
Human Beings":

Have you, by chance,
witnessed the scenes of
electric shock insulin shock
etc. treatments as given in
such places as Stony Lodge,
Ossining-on-Hudson, N.Y. — or
Amytville, N.Y. — etc. etc.?

For example, in Stony Lodge,
the patients so shocked begin
after an hour, more or less, to
over

groan in a language not related, as far as I know, to any of the human tongues I know - It is not English, Spanish, Jewish, Italian, Chinese or Sanscrit - It is a varied symphony of animal-like pains. It is a sort of metrazol-like sigh that the human can not even die. One so longs for the privilege of definite death without strings attached. It doubts "cybernetics". It doubts wisdom science. It sees a type of hell indescribable by human tongues of the past.

Sincerely,
Albert M. J. Darwin

841 Judson Avenue
Evanston, Illinois
July 21, 1958

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I have been assigned the task of presenting on August 10 a discussion of Cybernetics to a group of Chicago advertising men.

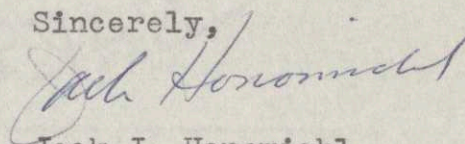
While they will be interested in the subject *per se*, I should like to relate as many principles of Cybernetics as possible to the problems of mass communications, and especially, advertising.

I personally see obvious links (i.e., the concept of feedback), and I can make a stab at discussing other relationships. But I prefer not to grope around, and it would make the discussion much more valuable to these men if I could present your thinking on this subject instead.

Any comments--or idea starters--you would care to contribute to this project would be greatly appreciated. I might add that I've read all I can find on the subject of Cybernetics, and the group I'll be addressing has something more than a layman's familiarity with the subject. Therefore, I believe I can assure you that all concerned will appreciate, understand, and value any comments you care to make.

Thank you very much for your trouble.

Sincerely,



Jack J. Honomichl

[ans 7/23/58]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

July 21, 1958

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

Here at last is the paper. I have already mailed a copy to Professor Grenander. I have made it clear to him, however, that you have not seen the paper and that he should look upon it as tentative.

The difficulty I had mentioned has been circumvented by assuming that the random functions are essentially bounded. The example I subsequently sent you has been put to use in 6.5 to show that the result is actually false under the assumption that the functions are in L_p for all $p \geq 1$.

Another difficulty arose over the linear independence of the different products of the random functions. Here too an assumption is needed. The one I made in 7.5 can undoubtedly be improved.

have

I am afraid the paper has become rather long because of the heuristic remarks in sections 2 - 5. If you don't like this, please do suggest cuts.

I hope you had an interesting trip to Europe. I arrived here a few days back and will remain here until the end of the month; I will then proceed to UCLA.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

P. Masani

P. Masani

PM/lg
Enclosure

[ans 8/15/58]

THE ROCHESTER CHAPTER
SOCIETY OF SIGMA XI

Room O-290

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

July 22, 1958

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

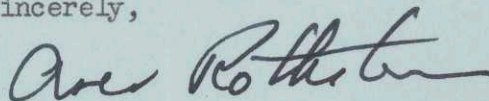
Dear Dr. Wiener:

The University of Rochester Chapter of Sigma Xi is planning its program for the coming academic year (1958-1959) and is pleased to extend an invitation to you to give a general lecture on a topic of your own choice. Because our program planning is in its initial stages, almost any date you wish to suggest would be agreeable.

The Society can pay your expenses and grant an honorarium of \$100.

We are looking forward to hearing from you and hope it will be possible for you to accept our invitation.

Sincerely,



Aser Rothstein
Secretary-Treasurer

AR/amp

[ans 7/24/58 and 8/6/58]

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—BELLEVUE MEDICAL CENTER

OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

(FORMERLY NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL)

330 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

SKIN AND CANCER UNIT

GRAMERCY 5-1522

July 23, 1958

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

Dear Miss Goodwin:

It was very kind of you to give me specific information on what you knew about Professor Wiener's contribution to the Proceedings of the Rudolph Virchow Medical Society. Thank you very much for your letter.

For the Editorial Committee of the Proceedings, I should like to repeat with all emphasis how urgently the contribution is needed so that the publishers can finally begin printing that volume (1957)!

Thanking you again most cordially for doing all in your power,

Very sincerely yours,

Franz Herrmann

Franz Herrmann, M.D.

FH:ml

July 23, 1958

Mr. Jack J. Honomichl
841 Judson Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Mr. Honomichl:

I have your letter of July 21 addressed to Professor Wiener asking him for suggestions on your forthcoming discussion of Cybernetics.

Professor Wiener is in Europe at the present time and will not return to the Institute until the middle of September. His present plans are to be at his summer home in New Hampshire during most of August but I am not sure exactly when he will arrive. I have been asked not to forward any more mail to Europe since he is traveling around so I am afraid that he will not return in time to answer your letter before August 10.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth S. Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

RSG/bas

Porter Sargent

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER
TO PARENTS AND SCHOOLS

11 BEACON STREET

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
SARGENT'S HANDBOOKS

Boston

July 24, 1958

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

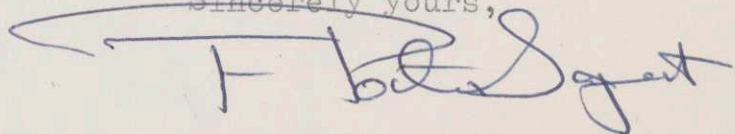
At the request of Prof. Oliver L. Reiser, I agreed to send the first chapters of his magnum opus, which is scheduled for issuance by this publishing house this fall.

THE INTEGRATION OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE attempts on a broad canvas to demark and define a realistic panorama of man's advance and to pose practical programs for its teaching. Designed for laymen and embracing a number of divergent disciplines, Prof. Reiser has outlined an ambitious work.

High esteem for you leads him to suggest that galley proofs be sent you. Both author and publisher would be greatly pleased if you could glance at these.

Could you send your comments or suggestions at your earliest convenience? The entirety of the manuscript will be sent over the next several weeks. On request, a stamped envelope will be sent for return of the galley pages.

Sincerely yours,



FPS:ib
enc.

[85/9/58] ans 2/6/58

July 24, 1958

Mr. Aser Rothstein
The Rochester Chapter
Society of Sigma XI
Room O-290
The University of Rochester
Rochester 20, New York

Dear Mr. Rothstein:

I have your letter of July 22 addressed to Professor Wiener asking him to give a lecture during your 1958-59 program. Prof. Wiener is in Europe now but will return to M. I. T. briefly in early August and I will Give him your letter at that time.

Perhaps I should add that Prof. Wiener has felt it necessary to decline many speaking invitations in recent months, but I don't know what his schedule is for next year. I think that you should have a reply from him within the next few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

RSG/be

take it back

21 Telegraph Road
Dennisport, Mass.
7-25-58

Prof. Norbert Weiner
M.I.T. Cambridge

Dear Professor:-


I have long made a hobby of mathematics, puzzles problems, curios etc. and find it more satisfactory than others as mathematics never lets you down. Any mistake or error is your own. I have made quite a study of factoring and wondering why I was never taught how to tell if 7 or 13 was a factor I soon dug up 3 or 4 methods of my own. I have rules for most numbers under 100 by using 20 30 40 etc instead of 10. I mistify friends by giving the remainder of a sixplace number as we pass a Mass auto. This is easy, the secret is using 111.

I spent some time factoring numbers made up of a ones and then found I was up the wrong tree, and found a string of nines gave an answer that I have since found is called a Cylical number. I had seen 142857 and 0,588,235,294,117,647 in a book of math curios and have since found 50 or more. I have devised a formula for Cylical numbers and find my formula gives C. numbers for other bases as 8 12 16 etc.

Here on Cape Cod there is not one library that has any scientific books so I am handicapped. So if not taking too much of your valuable time could you tell me of any book or article that treats of Cylical Numbers, and where I could get a copy?? If not I might write my findings in this field (with your help) for M.I.T.

Thanking you for your trouble, I am

Yours truly


Arthur Bellamy, Trinity B.S.

and M.I.T. 1906

READERS DIGEST



PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y.

EDITORS · *De Witt Wallace · Lila Acheson Wallace*

July 25, 1958

Dear Professor Wiener:

Stories about well-known professors are often apocryphal I know, but it is not difficult to believe the one about you that is told in the August Reader's Digest. I hope you won't disavow the anecdote appearing on page 17 in a collection of "Personal Glimpses."

Please accept the enclosed copy of the magazine with my compliments and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

De Witt Wallace

Dr. Norbert Weiner
53 Cedar Road
Belmont, Massachusetts

[ans 8/6/58]

FIELD ENTERPRISES
EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION

MARSHALL FIELD, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

MERCHANDISE MART PLAZA
CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

July 25, 1958

Professor Norbert Wiener
53 Cedar Road
Belmont, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

We are coming to you at this time with an important educational project which we believe you will find both interesting and challenging.

Perhaps you are already familiar with one of our publications, the 19-volume, 10,500-page WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA. This widely-known reference work is a family encyclopedia published by Mr. Marshall Field for the use of young people, parents, teachers, librarians, and businessmen. More people buy THE WORLD BOOK than any other reference work. It is approved by educational authorities of all states for use in our schools.

The members of our Editorial Advisory Board include nationally and internationally known educators. Among the more than 1,600 outstanding WORLD BOOK contributors are Andre Maurois, author and member of the French Academy; Dr. Allan Nevins, historian; General Carl Spaatz; Dr. Wernher Von Braun; Bishop Fulton J. Sheen; and Justice William O. Douglas.

Since THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA was first published, we have kept abreast of developments in all fields of knowledge by adding new articles as they are needed and by revising articles already in the encyclopedia. We invite you to write and revise, respectively the articles listed on the Agreement Card.

We are enclosing a tearsheet of the Cybernetics article as it now appears in THE WORLD BOOK. This is to be revised as necessary. We are also enclosing manuscript paper for your use. The textlines on the manuscript paper correspond generally to

Page 2.

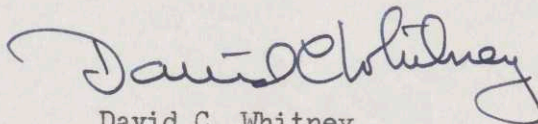
the printed lines in the finished copy. Please sign the manuscript in the place stamped on each sheet. We are also enclosing some "Suggestions to Contributors," which are based on our past experience in meeting the reference needs of those who use the encyclopedia.

We are enclosing an Agreement Card in duplicate for your consideration. The duplicate is for your own records. This card indicates the deadline and the honorarium proposed for the work involved. If this meets with your approval, please sign the original and return it along with the filled-in Contributor Card in the small envelope enclosed. It is important that the information on the Contributor Card be accurate and complete, so that your name will be correctly listed at the end of each of your articles and also with the other contributors at the beginning of Volume "A" of THE WORLD BOOK. We also are enclosing several Source Cards on which you should indicate the sources you have used in working on the articles.

If anything is not completely clear to you do not hesitate to get in touch with us. This, we are confident, is a challenging assignment, and we feel strongly that you will be making a valuable contribution to the education of young people. We hope that you will be able to accept our invitation, and that we will hear favorably from you.

Sincerely yours,

FIELD ENTERPRISES
EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION



David C. Whitney
Managing Editor
THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA

DCW:vw
Enc.

[amz 8/6/58]

Toulouse July 27th 1958

*Give names for
reference*

Benoit, etc.

SIR

First, Allow me to introduce myself: my name is Christian BOTTON, I am 20 and actually student at the university of Toulouse, at the sciences unit, in "General mathematics and Physics" (which is the first year in the mathematics field). I have decided to write to you as I have just read your book "The human use of human beings" which has been translated into french as "Cybernetique et societe". This book has been of big interest to me. As I ~~is~~ was reading the book I found that a lot of things in which I had been interested during my "Lycée" studies, were concerned with cybernetics. For instance: the photosynthesis, the working of the human brain, psychology, sociology, the energy concerns. That way I understood cybernetics are not a single part of sciences just as physiology, electronic chemistry are, but rather a general science. And as I would work in that field I don't know exactly what sort of studies I must follow. As you have been called "Father of cybernetics" I allowed myself to ask you some informations. You may know the french scientific high-grade studies are organized that way: mathematics: 4 years: General math. and Physics, integral and differential ~~and~~ reckoning, rational mechanics, general physics - physics: the first ^{year} may be the same or MPC (math, physics, chemistry) - Mathematical method for physics, general physics, general chemistry. That way you get a physics or a mathematics "Licence" which allow you to become a teacher in Lycées - but with two years more you can prepare a thesis for the title of "PhD" as you say in the USA. Our prof of physics who is a specialist of nuclear physics (his name is Daniel Blanc) had made all the year long a

big advertisement for nuclear physics and as I asked him some informations I said to me I had to follow the studies of physics up to the "licence" and then work and study together, whether at the Toulouse varsity, whether at the french atomic center of Saclay near Paris, to get a Ph.D. in the atomic field. I think this is very good as I guess nuclear physics are concerned, perhaps more than an other science, ~~the~~ ^{with} cybernetics.

So you know my concern: I would get a job in Sciences which ~~is~~ would pay and also may be able to carry on in getting interested in Cybernetics. I ~~think~~ think I may follow the studies for the Physics licence but also have a look on the math studies only to get a bigger mathematical knowledge.

I hope, in spite of my very bad english, you will have understood my letter and that you will give me some advices.

As we have in Toulouse an U.S.I.S. center I have asked them to lend to me your book "Cybernetics or ~~the human~~ Control and communication in the animal and the machine" which I hope to be of interest to me, in spite of his mathematical difficulties (I read in a paper of P. de Latil, a french science-writer that there was few men on the earth who could read some of the equations) as much as the other has been. I think you are one the best men to run the U.S.A instead of palookas like these who are at your government. This because of the things you say in your book. I guess that if the USA were run by scientists instead of politicians who are whether gangsters, whether good to be locked up in lunatics asylums, they would have launched satellites several years before the Soviet Union did it. It is the same in France where till the last months we had a lot of men just good to fulfill their pockets and have big talks on politics, leading to nothing. A government of Scientists can lead to a sort of fascism as you say, the way described by James Burnham in "managerial revolution" but it is worth to be tried as the world is in a big mess. Politicians are to be taken

and put into asylums - But a better way to make them usefull is, I think, to give them to physicians who are ~~having research~~ searching new means of defense against diseases, they will be a good stuff for testing, and the number of them to die will be very small in comparison to the millions of men they send to death. What you say about catholicism is ~~truth~~ true and we can see what sort of despotism it is here in Europe (perhaps have you heard about a man in northern Italy, who as he had get married in church, ~~we~~ had been injured by mob excited by the parous) - I must say that I have been baptized at the catholic church but that I am as much a friend of the papists as Igor Gouzenko remains a friend of the soviet union - Catholic church is a danger for the USA as the communist party is -

The papists ~~is~~ running the USA would lead them in the same way they had driven spain which has become a "vase-nation", and I am astonished of you to quote the father Dubarle who is perhaps a good cybernetician but

who may be a sort of "spy" in the science field - I have read many papers written by these guys about the program - they generally say "that is very good but we must not ~~forget~~ forgot the souls and --- son on" which means "OK but leave us the control -"

But I guess all this is very tiring and I will close my letter here -

I hope of you will answer though I must have been tedious and write english very bad -

Yours respectfully

CABOT

Christian A BOTTON 16 rue Beethoven 16

TOULOUSE (H.G) FRANCE

Ankara, July 27, 1958

Mr. Norbert Wiener
Professor of Mathematics
The Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

Dear Professor,

As one of your great admirers
in Turkey, I would very much appreciate
if you could give me the following
information:

- 1- Could you recommend me a
periodical scientific magazine
about: "Cybernetics".
- 2- Could you give me a list of
your works concerning "Cybernetics".
- 3- Do you have your work mentioned
in your book, Cybernetics, thirteenth
printing, page 23. About,

[ans 8/15/58]

"Predictors and Wave Filter", available?

4- Could you give me the names ^{some} of the main publications of Dr. F.C.S. Northrup, concerning philosophical significance of "Cybernetics".

The undersigned, who studied once in Berlin, Germany Physics, tries to be now an amateur cybernetician in a new insurance subject, and would be very glad if you help him by giving the above mentioned information.

Thanking you in advance for your very kind attention, I am,

yours very truly
Ali Irtem

My address:

Mr. Ali Irtem - Posta Kutusu 670
Ankara, Turkey

July 28, 1958

Mr. Albert Muldavin
Ribera
New Mexico

Dear Mr. Muldavin:

Professor Wiener is in Europe at the present time and I am taking care of his mail. I will hold your letters for his attention when he returns. I am returning your check for \$1.20 since our book store here at M.I.T. tells me that the first volume of his autobiography, Ex-Prodigy is out of print.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth S. Goodwin
Administrative Assistant

RSG/bas
Enclosure

BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

July 30, 1958

Dr. P. Masani,
Department of Mathematics,
University of Chicago,
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Dr. Masani:

Thank you for the manuscript, which I was very happy to receive a few days ago. Since you wanted me to treat the manuscript as tentative, I will not send it to the printer until I have heard from you again.

I do not think there is any need to omit the sections in the text that you have marked. Possibly one should leave out the list of contents of the first page for reason of uniformity with the other papers in the book.

The upper limit should be x probably in the first integral below Theorem 6.5.

Should it be mentioned that the optimal linear predictor can be introduced by minimizing a mean square error in analogy with the linear case? Perhaps it would also be nice to have a worked out example of an optimal non-linear predictor.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Professor Wiener.

Sincerely yours,

Ulf Grenander

[copy 8/6/58]

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
COMPANY

HANFORD ATOMIC PRODUCTS OPERATION

HANFORD LABORATORIES OPERATION . . RICHLAND, WASHINGTON . . TELEPHONE 2-1111

July 31, 1958

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I am writing you to explore the possibility of your addressing a colloquium for the Hanford technical and scientific staff sometime this fall or winter.

While in past years we have had a fair number of outside speakers address various relatively small groups of our science staff, we have only recently inaugurated a program of science colloquia for the entire Hanford technical and scientific staff. We believe it will be thoroughly worth while to have outstanding leaders in science visit us to talk about fields not necessarily restricted to our daily work here. Because of the many fields represented by our staff, an address of general scientific interest would be as suitable as one of a highly specialized nature. If you can speak to us, your subject can appropriately be totally of your choosing.

We have had two speakers in this program to date: Dr. Hans H. Ussing, Professor of Zoophysiology of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, who spoke on "Mechanisms of Ion Transport" and Dr. William E. Mayer, U.S. Army psychiatrist, who spoke on "Educational Principles of Communist Indoctrination." Dr. Henry Eyring, Dean of the Graduate School and Professor of Chemistry at the University of Utah will address the staff in early October. We expect our audiences will be as many as 600 for popular subjects of general interest and perhaps 200-300 for more specific technical topics.

We hold the colloquia at 7:45 pm in the auditorium of one of the Richland schools or in a small theatre available to us. Any weekday evening other than Friday is suitable.

If you come to address us, we shall be glad to defray your expenses connected with the visit. In addition we can offer you an honorarium of \$100.

If our invitation strikes you favorably, I shall appreciate your suggesting some tentative dates, say, in the period September to February, excepting October. Perhaps you have other reasons to be in the West during these months, and could pay us a visit while you are out this way.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Dr. Norbert Wiener

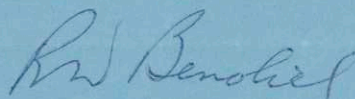
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July 31, 1958

We hope that if you come to Hanford you will be able to spend a full day with us so that we can show you some of our laboratory facilities and work.

We shall hope to hear from you that you can be our guest.

Very truly yours,



R. W. Benoliel
Technical Liaison

RWB:kss

[ans 8/4/58]