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CORRESPONDENCE

March 1-8, 1960

N. WIENER · MC 22

The Board of Directors of the Mathematical Society of Japan express their sincere thanks for your message of condolence on the passing away of Professor Teiji Takagi, also on behalf of his family, who were deeply moved by your sympathy.

Tokyo, March 1960

Zyoiti Suetuna
Shokichi Iyanaga
Kôsaku Yosida

[see 4/13/60]

Mathematical Society of Japan

c/o Faculty of Science
University of Tokyo

The Board of Directors of the Mathematical Society of Japan have the sad duty of announcing to his foreign colleagues the death of

Teiji Takagi,

Professor emeritus of the University of Tokyo, Member of the Japan Academy, and Member of the National Committee of Mathematics of the Science Council of Japan.

He passed away at the age of eighty-five years on February 28, 1960 by the cerebral apoplexy.

Tokyo, March 1960

Zyoiti Suetuna
Shokichi Iyanaga
Kôsaku Yosida

[ans 4/13/60]


[ca. March, 1960]

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 17 · N · Y ·

I beg to acknowledge, with the thanks of the Foundation,
the receipt of your confidential statement concerning

Sr. Hector Hoyo

Thanks
Most Specially



Henry Allen Moe
Secretary General

[ca March, 1960]

335 E.13 Street,
New York City

Dr. Norbert Wiener;
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Massachusetts.

Dear Professor Wiener:

I'm writing, as a sociologist, at the suggestion of
Dr. Rosenberg of the New School for Social Research.

At present I'm working on a study of techno-
logical changes in lithography, with emphasis on the
union's position toward these changes. Thus far most of
the changes I've been able to locate are in the broad area
of technological change here and in printing as a whole.
There has been a little, very little, on the question of
future automation in this field.

I wonder if you have made any specific study in
this area or are aware of any.

I hesitate to take your time but I know that
you are very much concerned with technological change
and its social impact.

Sincerely yours,

Norma Aronson
Norma Aronson

[ms 3/21/60]

[ca. March, 1960]

Dr. Norbert Weiner
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Doctor Weiner:

About two months ago you were quoted on a Chicago Television program as saying that the greatest danger of the machine age was that at some time in the future highly developed machines may be given the power to decide when to put themselves into operation. Also, I believe, you said that this may lead us into a war without us wishing to be in one. The quote also stated that you considered this to be one of the greatest dangers to advance development of electrical machinery.

I agree with you when you state that this is a great danger, but I feel that it is not the greatest danger. Surely this would be the most surprising and disastrous result, but I feel that the greatest danger lies a little bit deeper than the one just stated.

In the future machines will produce most of our material wants. Investing, banking, and selling will be done by automation. One will not have to shop for an article. A machine will investigate his personality, his wants, his financial position, and his living habits and select an article that will most suit his tastes.

The point that I'm getting at is many machines will take the place of many middle class jobs. The work done by the four year college graduate will be given to the more efficient machines. I think that increased automation will do away with the middle class. In a period of time a college graduate will become obsolete and our educational system will become very weak.

Over the years our highly developed machines will be serving a bunch of illiterate beings

Sincerely,

Alvin C. Bothwell

Alvin C. Bothwell
359 Northwestern Ave.
West Lafayette, Ind.

[Ans 3/28/60]

[ca March, 1960]

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Prof. of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dear Sir:

I was reading an article in "Science Digest" recently entitled "Thinking Machine". This article also stated that you the high priest of Cybernetics in the United States today. I am gathering information on Thinking Machines, and I would like for you to please send any information you have available on this to:

Clemmie H. Collins
Room 308, Sage Hall
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

yours truly
Clemmie H. Collins

[enc 3/21/60]

HEADQUARTERS
AIR FORCE BALLISTIC MISSILE DIVISION (ARDC)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
Air Force Unit Post Office, Los Angeles 45, California

SPECIAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 147)

1 March 1960

PROFESSOR NORBERT WIENER, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts is invited by the Secretary of the Air Force to proceed on or about 1 Mar 60 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts to Hq Armed Services Technical Information Agency, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia for approximately 3 days for the purpose of speaking at the AFBMD Technical Information Conference and upon completion thereof return to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Authority is granted for the performance of the above travel by military or commercial aircraft, commercial rail and bus. If transportation for travel authorized by this order is not procured by United States Government transportation requests, you will be reimbursed by the Government for the actual transportation expenses for travel on commercial carriers within the limitations of Executive Order 9946. You will obtain receipts or retain ticket stubs and seat or berth checks for travel by common carrier. Receipts will also be obtained for other reimbursable expenses including official long-distance telephone calls. These receipts and copies of transportation requests, if used, will be filed with your claim voucher for reimbursement of expenses. In lieu of actual cost of subsistence, you are authorized a flat per diem of \$15.00 during the period of performance of duties and travel covered by this order. If travel is by privately owned conveyance, you will be reimbursed by the Government at the rate of eight cents (8) per mile and for bridge, ferry and other highway tolls incurred while in a travel status under this order. The reimbursement of mileage for travel by privately owned conveyance will not exceed the cost of travel by common carrier. Travel is authorized in accordance with Chapter 5, AFM 40-10 and is necessary in the public service. Expenses authorized in this order are chargeable to 57X3600 047-3001 P690 S594200 0212. Authority: Verbal order of Commander, Hq ARDC, 1 March 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DISTRIBUTION:

- 10 - Professor Wiener
- 1 - WDCA
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JACKMAN
Lt Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

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JACKMAN
Lt Colonel, USAF
Dir of Administrative Services

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

2 EAST 103 STREET, NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

TELEPHONE TRAFALGAR 6-8200

March 1, 1960

Dear Norbert:

It is my pleasure to send you under separate cover a copy of the published lectures of our 19th and 20th Laity Lectures Series titled MEDICINE AND THE OTHER DISCIPLINES containing your much appreciated contribution.

I am sure you will find this an altogether impressive collection of essays.

Cordially yours,

Iago

Iago Goldston, M.D.

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

/hw

*I am enjoying your book
very much*

[mar 4/15/60]

*received book
Mar. 9.*

Moritz Hofstatter M.D.
804 South 15th Avenue
Maywood , Illinois

Maywood, March 1st, 1960

Prof.Dr. Norbert Wiener
53 Cedar Road
Belmont ,Massachusetts .

Dear Professor Wiener :

It is almost 2 months since I sent you by air mail a manuscript,entitled:"BLUEPRINT OF AN AMERICAN IDEOLOGY",asking you for the favor to give me your opinion about the chances of future development of today's indirect democracy towards direct democracy.

Since I did not get any response as yet ,I take the liberty to ask you for an affirmation of receipt to dissipate my worry that you might not have received my manuscript at all. Then I would patiently wait ,I know how busy you are , until you give me your opinion about my suggestions . I thank you in any case for your kindness.

Respectfully yours

Moritz Hofstatter

[anz 3/16/60]

BOSTON COLLEGE
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
CHESTNUT HILL 67
MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS

2 March 1960

Dear Professor Wiener;

When your secretary called the other day we were in the process of readjusting to the news that our secretary had just broken her leg in a skiing accident and would be out of the office for some time. Consequently I am afraid I must have made very little sense over the telephone. In an attempt to remove some of any confusion I may have caused I thought I would pound out this hurried letter.

We would very much like to have you come to talk to a group of some 20 to 30 of our honors students on the evening of April 6th, a Wednesday. If the 5th or 7th would be preferable, these would be perfectly acceptable to us also. We will call for you any time you wish, and any place, to bring you over here for 8 o'clock, and will deposit you at your home afterwards. These affairs usually involve some discussion to between 9:30 and 10:00.

If you prefer to talk to the students on any subject which is currently of interest to you, that will be fine. If you prefer to have them read a book so that they can take part in a discussion, we will be glad to assign such a book. Most of the students will be science majors in the first three undergraduate years.

I have no idea what you would consider a suitable honorarium and hope you will feel free to stipulate as you wish.

Sincerely,

P. Albert Duhamel

P. Albert Duhamel

[and 3/7/60]

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

PROGRAM IN COMMUNICATION SCIENCES

March 2, 1960

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

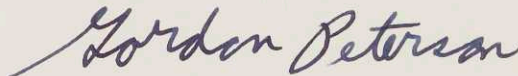
On behalf of the committee and students in the Communication Sciences Program, I am writing to thank you for your very fine contribution to our program. We all felt it was very kind of you to take the time to come to Ann Arbor to speak to us, and I hope the enthusiastic response to your visit was self-evident.

I am especially grateful for the excellent way in which you presented your general talk, and I hope you will forgive us for not taking care of the question period more efficiently.

I was very sorry that I was unable to attend the luncheon on Wednesday, but I had many enthusiastic reports from the students in the program about their meeting with you. I felt it would be better not to have that meeting encumbered by too many of the faculty.

Thanks again for your kindness in coming here, and for the attention which you gave the questions which so many of us had to ask. We all hope that you will be able to join us again sometime in the future.

Sincerely yours,



Gordon E. Peterson, Chairman

GEP/gm

Norbert Wiener, Ph.D.
MIT
Cambridge 39, Mass

52 Berkeley St.
Boston 16, Mass.
March 2, 1960

Dear "Weeny":

Pardon the familiarity since I last talked with you,
in three way chess days east lounge of Walker 192-25.

Precession problems.

Precession of the equinoxes has caused some famous tales,
none of which are publishable in 1960. They were really hot.

Smiley's 1959 item gives change of obliquity of the ecliptic
as about an annual rate of $0.4685''$, which I presumed at
1st meant change in tangent angle near north pole;
as the earth geographical pole closes in on polaris at
true north in 2102 A.D. rather than rate of change of
intersection of ecliptic vs equator. such readings have
caused many a tall tale.

There appears from the records that there are two motions:-

- 1- sundial effect of about 72 years per degree; or
 $25,800/360$ of usual precession figures.

the above annual change gives only about $33''$ so maybe
I was not wrong at 1st glance. $72 \times 0.4685 = 33$

off hand it appears to be change in slope of the orbit,
which would be of use in calculating constants of the
orbit as of an eclipse.

- 2- the older data $512/3$ years per degree, or $513/3$ the
moon dual system of its two cycles of 19×27 in old
almanacs, as of M'Beath MSS page I reprinted; and
which caused several famous tales in alchemy, none of
which agree with official theologians. For instance,
Antonio Pius vs Britan long, long ago. vs Papa, or
as it is now spelt; Pope Pius.

(I just busted me shift key on left, and my typing aint no good)
(our tales require some strong shifts but fast)

The good Bishop Ussher appears to have used Hood's famous
star chart recently reprinted in The Global Atlas; Frank
Debenham of British museum; hence enclosed data-rough chart.

Apparantly the $512/3$ or $513/3$, or 171 years per degree
is a measure of angular velocity, wherewith a point on
perimeter-orbit can be easy to follow; since the straight
sundial effect data is not accurate. If the orbit was a circle
then the point would move (no other items interfering, as

given in the Smiley paper) at a constant rate etc.

Offhand via dates in Putnum's dates, as my bible has no such dates; a 1912 item) its dictionary gives reasons; suggests that the biblical dates of Ussher were perhaps evolved thusly:-

30 degree shift on Hood's chart 1590, is much easier to determine vs accuracy of a tangent at polaris out 3 degrees.

2102 Smiley for zero error date.

1590

512 years for 3 degrees. (30 degrees on ecliptic circle)

Tall items such as at stonehenge, Carnac; Egypt, Mt Alban is Mexico caused one beautiful tale on map making, as per recent reprint of a bookseller; what a map, he said he used a square & a compass where simple inspection shows it is a 30-60-90 degree triangle via a plastic transparent pattern; they used such as fish air bladders years ago. (old tale)

Then the data on the Mt Alban Stalhold great circle fits; but who ever heard of any zero meridian based on zero at Stalhold? It's an old bishopric in Iceland. He then made a 90 degree angle on run to NE corner of South America.

Small wonder the inquisition tried to burn him; and the Calvinists did; for dunt yuh tell such tales even in Calvinistic Scotland, apparently.

30x171-- 5130
2102
3028 B.C.

2998 " Samartian date for the flood. (Putnum)

3017 " Enoch translated "

does that prove he invented the monstrous images in same era; given in parallel column; when Jabel, Jubal, Tubal-cain; & Naamah made the 1st inventions in applied physics and chemical-metallurgy?

Or more likely, considering such as Lactantius arguments, did the "devil get loose" after Enoch was translated?

I mean; did Enoch translate 'em from the Chaldean magi data?

Archibald F. Robertson MIT '22

copy to: Director Research "Space Science" CRC Lincoln Lincoln.

Instructions for constructing the circles, and some explanation of obviously confusing facts, when both polar data on one polar type, simple geometry type flat paper.

O is ecliptic pole, center of Hood's charts.
P is north geographic pole on north star chart.
P2 is polaris on north star chart, out about 3 degrees.
P' is center of empty space on south chart.

By simple protractor, it was found to be 30 degrees.
AOB is therefor 30 degrees on my chart via 30-60-90 triangle.

The circles around O are the 10, 20 & arctic circles or ecliptic circles through pole of Hood's chart. the outer circle is the ecliptic circle, same radius as arctic & antarctic circles, about 23 degrees of 2.3".

make ecliptic circles on earth globe centered on arctic circle, on meridian through Copan or 90W.
Copan is famous in recent archeology re the fish swallowing a man theme, perhaps the Jonah tale, who knows?

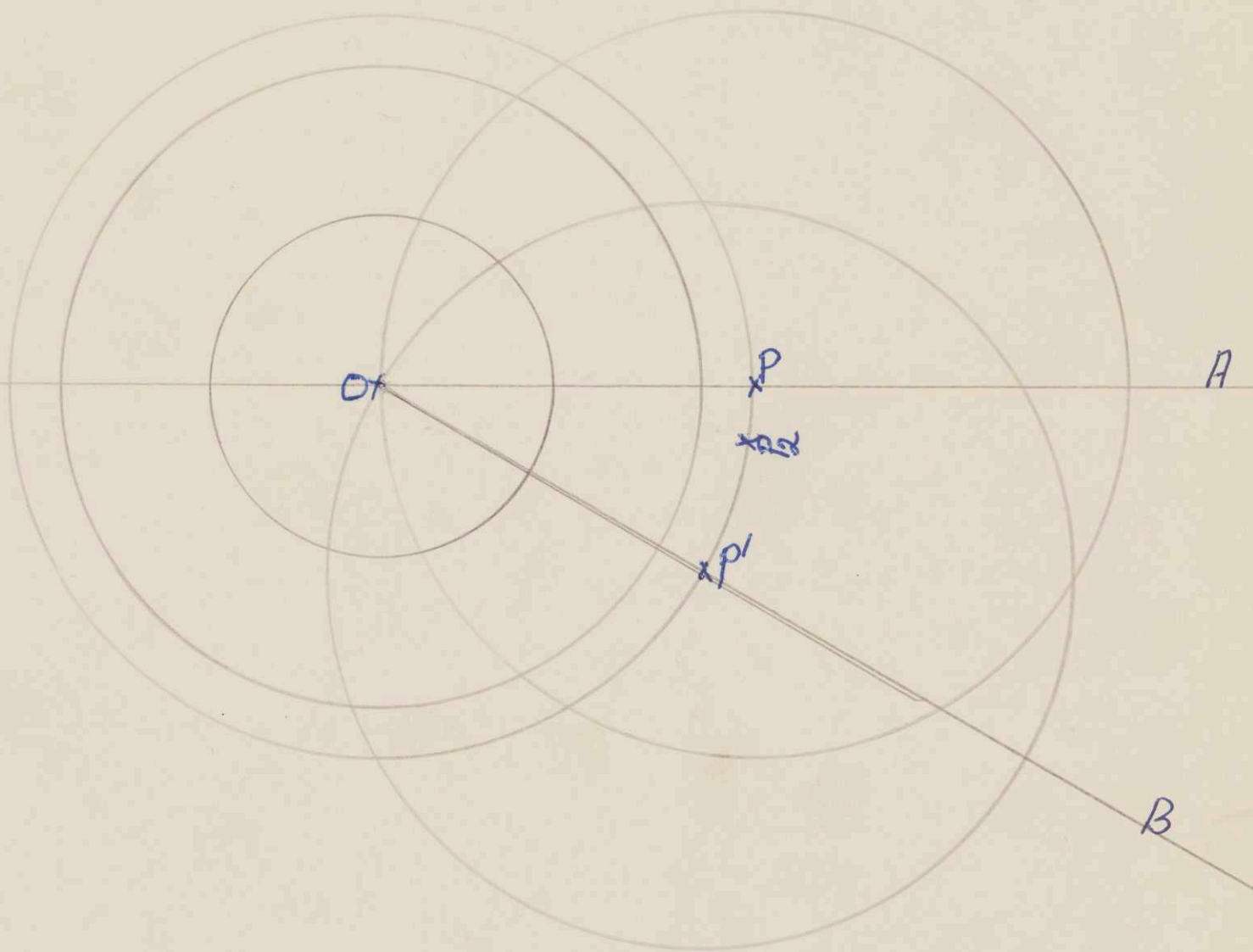
Compare the southern pisces which appears to be trying to swallow a long stream of water; or the northern pisces who is obviously taking a bite out of andromeda, in the Hood chart at least, not so plain on my star globe.

Ahaah: Eureka! origin of the three wolves heads of clan Robertson; verified by Iain; Moncrief tale on the Robertson's of days of Niall of 9 gillies, and navigation. I'll be mor'n hung hung for my tales of both sides, for sure.

The Hood chart has a wolves head very plain with a glass in mouth of that pisces, on shoulder of adromena! (Andromeda) saith my star globe; followed in greek letters on Hood, "or minerva" etc quite a tale.

Who said all I ever write was "fish stories" 3

(the alchemy jests on making a buck via water, reminds me of a recent prescription using KI but only 5 drops in $\frac{1}{2}$ glass warm water, but other bottle same lot says 10 drops. It is mostly a lot of water in either case. But I sure wint take crystals of CP KI I used to use in copper assaying 30 years ago. These numbers suggest / Christopher Cattan: Geomancy, Paris 1558, a gentleman of Genoa saith the title page at my elbow. Get ta heck out of Scotland when yuh tell them tales.



Obliquity of the ecliptic

Annual change is about 0.4685"

This appears to be the change in angle as represented by the equator as projected and used in astronomy as a circle amongst the stars; and the ecliptic circle centered also amongst the stars; and the angle involved where the two paths-apparant orbits as represented by a plane surface, intersect; hence a measureable angle.

Some times, they way texts are written it would appear that there is a like shift of the intersection, as of the equator moving along the ecliptic as of a certain rate. this last appaers to be the 72 year approximate item.

Since niether 72 nor 171 give a degree vs 0.4685; it would appear that the motion or change in the obliquity, refers to a change in the locations of the two planes; which in star observations would sure make a long line of sight and hence easy to get such as 0.4685" change Even with a pyrimid for a shadow maker etc.

If the angle is positive, it maybe that the arctic circle is getting that much closer to the north pole; hence an entirely differant effect from my previosu items on ecliptic. If such is true, its wonder that it has not had more publicity re "Its getting warmer" type of stuff.

Since I've been told off but plenty by meteorology when they won title to course XIV, I'll sign off before they get their stenos or the wild wind raising wimmin to raise a real storm as per the ancient tales of yore.

AFRobertson

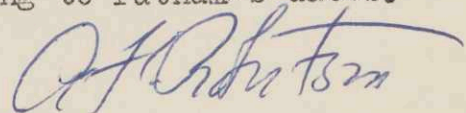
QED why The Smiley-Abdul Khan paper was allowed to be printed.

But in my book, that's no proof the roosians never knew the tales of yore, and if yuh awskt me, they sure can tell em 1960 in space science.

for afterall; Thebull is "sitting down" in the famous central asian illustration of Taurus; as per reprint in /Kubalai Khan text by Budge, on Nestorian records.

Was that the way he looked when he was "sitting On the equator" a tale some say in years past caused the Sitting down phase of Atatharo and his descendent "SITTING BULL".

viz the 72 system, and about 45 degrees ago, 45x72 makes 3240 or 1280 either way, date of sketch or B.C. the date of Jason trip according to Putnum's dates.



weaver's copy.

Christian Science Monitor
Drew Pearson
Doc Teller via Princeton Univ.

52 Berkeley St.
Boston 16, Mass.
Feb. 20, 1960

Gentlemen:-

Due to lack of citation of enclosed item in recent years;
I have copied it out of my recently acquired copy, plus
some other data in this problem of:-

Humane uses of Atomic Energy vs Banning such explosives.

As you all know, Glauber became famous for his ability
to really "Throw it" as of his famous tale, how he made
Purest Gold from "Sun beams" via the Dialectics, but NOT
via Natural Science!

Hence later on(the tales are dated ostensibly 1651-52)
he was credited with isolating Glauber's salts and his
use thereof as an Al-Kahest and or as an ometric!
This Glauber's salts tale is NOT in my copy!

The text front piece is dated 1651; all the sections are
dated 1652(1651 commemorates death of Doc Dee and apparently
the Royal Society setup in London by Charles II) . Other
items suggest additions by the translator (J.F.) who was out of
town the year the book was in press. My copy has a long errata
re this matter, but has no errata in the Sun Beam or Gunpowder
tales.

In brief , the text is "Anti" or Rough jests on the lawyers
who outlawed Doc Dee(cf famous poster- cartoon re Dee-Kelly &
The Egyptian God Thoth in History of Magic: Carl Seligmann.)
It is therefor NOT of the Cottonian - Ashmole faction.

The jests appear to go back to era of Plutzech; in Moralia
vs Voyages to Ogyia; with 1st Isle "Holy Isle" near Newcastle
England. Thence from 1st Bishopric, to Durham where it was
moved after invasion of the Danes. The text is dedicated to
a "resident" of the Bishopric of Durham; which may mean
"Anywhere" in realm of "Bishopric of Lindesfarne" which was new
name for Holy Isle of Druids.

Since this involves "St John faction" of Iceland; St John
Newfy & N.B., plus Commemorating St John's Day from
The Goth Norumbega(Era of Odacer King of Goths) on Penobscott,
to the very well known "St John's Faction" of Greater Boston-
Cape Cod as of the famous Injun; of these parts. Iannough;
alias in 1912 Scot: Ian Oge; or a Follower of St John!

Incedently, the Zero Meridian of the Geography of the
Hyperborean Ocean; as applied to Chester-Lincoln, York,
and London, Exteter of England pre 1085 A.D. as compiled by
Andrew Bishop of Caithness obit 1085 A.D. was either at
Skalholt Iceland(Hammond's Historical Atlas 1957 H-16)
or at worst either Rekiavik or the port to north "Haner"
of my 1763 reference.

Archibald F. Robertson

Archibald F. Robertson
52 Berkeley St
Boston 16, Mass.

Feb. 20, 1960

Gunpowder vs the "Conciencious" Al-Chemist

Of this mischievous composition and diabolical abuse of Gunpowder, much could be written; but because this present world taketh onely delight in shedding innocent blood, and cannot endure that unrighteous things should be reproved, and good things praised, therefor it is best to be silent, and to let every one answer for himself, when the time cometh that we shall give an account of our stewardship, which is perhaps not far off; & then there will be made a separation of good and bad, by him that tryeth the heart, even as gold is refined in the fire from its dross. And then it will be seen what Christians we have been. We do all bear the name, but do not approve our selves to be such by our works: every one thinketh himself better than others, and for a words sake which one understandeth otherwise, or takes in another sense than the other (and though it be no point, wherein salvation doth depend) one curseth and condemneth another and persecuteth one another unto death which Christ never taught us to do, but rather did earnestly commend us that we should love one another, reward good evil with good, and not good with evil, as nowadayes everywhere they use to do, every one standeth upon his reputation, but the honour of God and his command are in no repute, but are trampled under foot, and Lucifers pride, vaine ambition, and Pharisaicall hypocrisie or shew

of holiness, hath so far got the upper-hand with the learned, that none will leave his contumacy or stubbornness, or recede a little from his opinion although the whole world should be turned upside down thereby. Are not these Christians? By their fruit you shall know them, and not by their words. Woolves are now clothed with sheeps skins, so that none of them almost are to be found, and yet the deeds and works of Woolves are every where extant.

All good manners are turned into bad, women turn men, and men women in their fashion and behavior, contrary to the institution and ordinance of God & Nature. In brief, the world goeth on crutches. If Heraclitus and Democritus should now behold this present world, they would finde exceeding great cause for their lamenting and laughing at it. And therefor it is no marvel, that God sent such a terrible scourge as the Gun-powder is upon us; and it is credible that if this do not cause our amendment, that a worse will follow, viz. thunder and lightening falling down from heaven, whereby the world shalbe turned upside down for to make an end of all pride, self-love, ambition, deceit and vanity. For which the whole creature doth waite, fervently desireing to be delivered from the bondage thereof.

Now this preperation, which is the most hurtfull poison, a terror unto all the living, is nothing else but a "fulmen Terrestre" denouncing unto us the wrath and coming of the Lord. For Christ for to judge the world is

to come with thunderings and lightnings: and this earthly thunder perchance is given us for to put us in minde and fear of that which is to come, but this is not so much as thought on by men, who prepare it only for to plague and destroy mankinde therewith in a most crael and abominable manner, as everyone knoweth.

For none can deny but that there is no nimbler poyson, than this gun-powder. It is written of the Basiliske, that he killeth only by his look, which a man may avoid, and there are but few (if any at all) of them found; but this poyson is now prepared and found everywhere.

How often doth it fall out, that a place wherein this powder is kept is stricken with thunder as with its like, in so much that all things above it are destroyed in a moment, and carrying - ed up into the aire? Also in seiges, when an Ordnance is discharged, or mines blown up, all whom it lays hold on, are suddenly killed, and most miserably destroyed. What nimbler poyson then could be invented? I beleeve there is none, who will not acknowledge it to be such.

And seeing that the ancient Philosophers and Chymists were always of opinion, that the greater the poyson is, the better medicine may be made of it, after it is freed from the poyson, which with us their posterity proved true by many experiences; as we see by Antimony, Arsnic, Mercury and the like minerals, which without preperation are meere poyson#, but by due preperation may be turned into the best and most

effectual medicaments, which though not every one can comprehend or believe, yet ~~eu~~ your Chymists know it to be true, and the doing of it is no new thing to them. And because I treat in this second part of medicinal spirits, and other good medicaments, and finding that this which can be made out of the Gunpowder, is none of the least, I would not omit in some measure, and as far as lawfully may be done, to set down its preperation: which is thus performed.

How to make a spirit of Gunpowder

(Refer illstratation p 50; or Page 156 The Goldmakers: Doberer.)

Your distilling vessel being made warm, and a great receiver with sweet water in it, being applyed to it without luting, put a dish with gunpowder, containing about 12 or 15 grains a peece, one after another into it; in the same manner as above was taught to do with gold. For if you should put in too much of it at once, it would cause too much winde and break the reciever.

As soon as you have conveighed it into the vessell, shut the doore, and the gunpowder will kindle, and give a blast that it maketh the reciever stir, and a white(smoke) mist or steam will come over into the reciever. As soon as the powder is burnt, you may cast in more before the mist has settled, because else the distilling of it would cost too much time, and so you may continue to do untill you have spirit enough. Then let the fire go out, and the furnace grow ~~seid~~ coole, and then take off the reciever, pour the spirit with the water that was poured in before(the flores being first every where washed off with it)

out of the receiver, ~~peure-the-spirit~~ into a glass body, and rectifie it in a B. through a limbeck, and there will come over a muddy water, tasteing and smelling of sulphur: which you must keep. In the glass body you will finde a white salt, which you are to keep likewise in the glass-body. Take out the "caput mortuum" , which remaining in the distilling vessell, and looks like grey salt, calcine it in a covered crucible, that it turn white, but not that it melt; and upon this burnt or calcined salt, pour your stinking water, which came over through the limbeck, and dissolve the calcined white salt with it, and the feces which will not dissolve castaway. Filtre the solution, and poure it# upon the white salt, which remaineth in the glass body, from which the sulphureous spirit was abstracted before, and put the glass body (with a limbeck luted upon it) into sand, and abstract the sulphureous water from it, which will be yellowish , and smell more of sulphur then it did before. This water if it be abstracted from the salt several times, will turn white, almost like unto milk, and taste no more of sulphur, but be pleasant and sweet. It is very good for the diseases of the lungs. Also it doth gild silver, being anoynted therewith, although not firmly, and by digestion it may be ripend and reduced into a better medicine.

The salt which remained in the glass body, urge with a strong fire, such as will make the sand, wherein the glass standeth, red hot, and there will sublime a white salt into the limbeck, in taste almost like unto salt armoniack, but in the midst of the glass body , you will find another,

which is yellowish, of a mineral taste and very hot upon the tongue.

The sublimed salts, as well as the white which did ascend into the limbeck, as the yellow, which remained in the glass body are good to be used in the plague, malignant feavers, and other diseases where sweating is required; for they doe mightily provoke sweating, they comfort and do cleanse the stomach, and cause sometimes gentle stools.

But what further may be done in Physicke with it, I do not know yet.

In Alchemie it is also of use, which doth not belong to this place upon the remaining salt which did not sublime you may pour rain water, and dissolve it there in the glass body, (if it be whole still) else it be broken, you may take out the salt dry, and dissolve it and filtre and coagulate it againe, and there will be seperated a great deal of feces. This purified salt, which will look yellowish, melt in a covered crucible, and it will turn quite blood-red, and as hot as fire upon the tongue, which with fresh water you must dissolve again, and then filtre and coagulate; by which operation it will be made pure and clear, and the solution is quite green before it be coagulated, and as fiery as the red salt was before its dissolution.

N.B. :- And it is to be admired, that in the melting of it many fiery sparks do flye from it, which do not kindle or take fire, as other sparks of coales or wood use to do.

This well purified red salt being laid out- in a cold and moist place, will dissolve into a blood-red oyle, which in digestion dissolveth gold and leaveth the silver: this solution may be coagulated, and kept for use in Alchemie.

There may also a pretious Tincture be extracted out of it# with alcoholized spirit of wine, which tincture guildeth silver, but not firmly.

And as for use in Physicke, it ought to be kept as a great Treasure. But if the red fiery salt be extracted with spirit of wine before gold be dissolved therewith, it will yeild likewise a faire red# Tincture, but not so effectual in Physicke as that unto which gold is joyned. And this Tincture can also further be used in Alchymie, which belongeth not hither, because we only speak of medicaments.

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WARNING by the copiest: AFRobertson.

Lstly: I do NOT know the precise source of the raw materials of the Gunpowder used in above experiments. The apothacaries as recent as 1900 had special ideas re various forms of "Commercial Sulphur" then available; much less the Impurities in the Nitre and the "Kind of Charcoal" used. There are many ways the tests are cross checked in the above account; few of which are ever noticed by commentators.

2ndly: Glauber was a very tough egg; to put it mildly. He appears to have been like unto the "Curie's" who lived many years after their 1st isolation of Radium salts; without 1960 Geiger counter warnings.

3rdly: The referance (p 4 this copy) to Gold, refers to a a like process whereby "Fumulating Gold" is used for a source of distilled "Wpirits" akin those obtained from Gunpowder. In as much as Fulmulating Gold as known since 1900 is far more easy to "detonate" than Fulmulating Mercury; used as a Detonator in Mining blasting uses via Dynamite, and many a War phase explosive, the Fulmulating Gold of Gluaber betrays his enormuss ability as a carefull handler of explosives; or an entirely differant form of Fulmulating Gold, than is described in such as Mellor's famous treatise on Inorganic Chemistry.

4thly: Hence, although this copiest has Lung troubles, he dasent repeat the method of making a Lung disease "Cureacli" ; though perhaps Helvitius; Anhaltus Gothnensis; alias the Asthmatic Goth; page 166 The Goldmakers: KKDoberer; made use of the cure after 1676; as he lived until 1720, if my translation of the records here is correct.

5thly: Stool maker; page 6 these notes is definately NOT Hydrated Sodium Sulphate or 1960 Glauber's salts! While the 1st salt may have been Sodium sulphate carried over by the force of the "Wind" as Glauber

expresses the phenomena; the final test shows that it sublimed from the Glass body, covered with "red hot sand", which suggests rather an Ammonia or Amine type of salt. It is obvious that this part of the process often resulted in the breaking of the "Glass body".

KKDoberer: in his copious list of bibliography; and text by "Antiglauberus" 1661; on the vast number of lies, misleading remarks, and deceptive chemical processes, would be a natural result of many a 1960 chemist I have met; but not MIT Advanced Inorganic as taught by Walter Schumb; since 1922.

I deeply regret that the "Laws" of Advanced Research have long prevented Alchemists of Chemistry, to start off where Glauber & Paracelsus did via "Art of Vulcan". The interfactional Quarrels which resulted in the abolishment of MIT's Course in Electrochemistry; which cut across all artificial lines set up by lawyers from Electronics to Metallurgy and Chemical Biology; has made this copiest as great an outlaw as his ancestor Helvetius the Asthmatic Goth; or his tutor Glauber; and hence the translation by J.F. (Oral legend).

The above quoted item was translated by a German, not by J.F. as it is in the 2nd book, which had been translated before J.F. got around to the whole 1646 text [set-in-Beberer] from which KKDoberer copied the illustrations; which are slightly rearranged in the London edition at hand.

A.F. P. Sauter

Dr. Norbert Wiener, Ph.D.
Mathematics
MIT
Cambridge 39, Mass.

52 Berkeley St.
Boston 16, Mass.
March 17, 1960

Dear Sir:-

Precession problems.

I found my copy of Astronomy; Charles A. Young; Princeton 1888, but errata corrected edition 1893.

Paragraph 206 page 133.

The obliquity of the ecliptic, which equals the distance in the sky between the pole of the equator and the pole of the ecliptic has remained nearly constant. see para 178. The data is in paragraph 197. wherein is given that Herschel claimed it could not vary more than 1 degree 20' either way from the mean. This is order of magnitude of temperature changes of Prof. Patrick Hurby Exec Officer MIT Geology 1959, "How old is the earth?" figure 21 page 124.

to continue quote from Young;

Hence the pole of the equator must be describing a circle around the pole of the ecliptic in a period of 25,800 years, (360/ 50.2")

At present (1888) the pole star is about 1.25 degree out, and in time the tables attributed to Hipparchus were compiled; it was 12 degrees distant. Unquote

2102-1888 is 214 for 1.25 degrees or 171 years per degree.

12x 171 is 2052; 2052-2102 is 50 A.D.

Good data of 1590; vs 2102 is 512 years for 3 degrees or 171/degree.

QED:- There "IS" a gimmick alias a 3rd notion not yet admitted.

Copies to:-Director research Space Science, Cambridge Research.
Director US Naval Observatory Arlington, Va.
Headquarters Geology MIT.

Archibald F. Robertson '22

A. F. Robertson

Reread: Plutarch; On Oracles items 4, 21, 22; whereupon I suggest the oldest copies be reread re a trick rebus, involved. Cf #9 cap IV Richard Monachus de situ Britanniae; re "rebus" problems. The english translation by JAGiles; Bohn library reprint 1907 omits rebus. Six Old English Chronicles.

A.F.R.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

March 2, 1960

Professor Norbert Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Room 2-276 - M.I.T.

Dear Norbert:

I have had a very flattering suggestion of a grant from the Bollingen Foundation in order to complete a book that is already two-thirds done, on the relations between artistic and scientific thought in the Renaissance. It involves a description of the various Metaphors of Being on lines with which, knowing me, you are already too familiar.

There is the usual request of support from names of great acclaim, and I can think of none better than yours. May I presume to ask you to write a brief letter to the Bollingen Foundation: 140 East 62nd Street, New York 21, endorsing the candidacy in words that you well know how to choose? A few lines will be enough. And let me apologize for the trouble.

Yours,

Giorgio

Giorgio de Santillana

GdS/mm

P.S. The deadline is March 30th.

[ans 3/9/60]

March 2, 1960

Prof. P. Albert Duhamel
Director
Office of Special Programs
College of Arts and Sciences
Boston College
Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.

Dear Prof. Duhamel:

Following our phone conversation of February 29, I would like to confirm the date of Wednesday, April 6, that we had tentatively set aside for Prof. Wiener's talk at Boston College.

As to the honorarium, I will have to let you know at a later date, as Prof. Wiener is out of town. But I will get in touch with you either on Friday, March 4, or the following Monday.

I would appreciate it if you would let me know the details of time, place etc. as soon as they are definite.

Sincerely yours,

Eva-Maria Ritter (Mrs.)
Secretary to Prof. Wiener

den 2. 3. 1960

Herrn
Timm Krumnack
Nienburg/ Weser
Ernstingstrasse 15
Germany

Sehr geehrter Herr Krumnack:

In Herrn Professor Wieners Abwesenheit möchte ich Ihnen für Ihren Brief vom 26.2. danken, in dem sie Ihr Interesse an einer, möglicherweise, kybernetischen Laufbahn ausdrücken und Professor Wiener um Rat bitten. Da ich oft Gelegenheit gehabt habe, Professor Wieners Meinung in dieser Hinsicht auszudrücken, nehme ich an, dass Sie es mir nicht verübeln werden, wenn ich Ihnen nachstehend diese Ratschläge selbst wiederholen muss.

Professor Wiener hält es für sehr wichtig, dass man sich nicht zu früh in irgendeinem Gebiet spezialisiert. Wenn Sie sich wirklich mit der Kybernetik beschäftigen wollen, ist eine gute Grundlage in Mathematik, Physik und "Electrical Engineering" unumgänglich, und sollte Ihr Interesse Sie in jene Richtung weisen, in Physiologie ebenfalls. Er weist oft darauf hin, dass in einem sich entwickelnden Fach oft Arbeitsgebiete auftauchen, an die man vor ein paar Jahren nicht gedacht hat. Auf der anderen Seite mögen die Gebiete, die jetzt an der Spitze sind, in einigen Jahren vollkommen veraltet sein, sodass man, sollte man sich darauf allein verlassen, dann "auf dem Trockenen sitzt". Er sagt oft: "I would rather have a student working with me in Cybernetics who had a sound general training and had not gone too specifically into cybernetic work than one who knew the whole literature of Cybernetics and nothing else."

Vielleicht darf ich Ihnen abschliessend raten, sich in der Literatur ein wenig umzusehen. Sie wissen sicher von dem Buch "Die Kybernetik"; es gibt ausserdem eine gute Taschenausgabe von "The Human Use of Human Beings" welches in der Reihe der Ullstein Bücher unter dem Titel "Mensch und Menschmaschine" erscheint und Ihnen sicherlich einen weiteren Einblick in das Gebiet gewährt. Sollten Sie dennoch Fragen haben, wenden Sie sich bitte ruhig wieder an uns. .

Mit freundlichen Grüssen von einer Ex-Hildesheimerin,

Secretary to Prof. Wiener

P.S. Ihre Coupons schicke ich Ihnen zurück--Sie können sie sicher umtauschen.

March 2, 1960

Mr. John Lear
Science Editor
Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lear:

Many thanks for your reprinting my Technology Review article in the Saturday Review. Many thanks also for your understanding review of my novel "The Tempter" some months ago. As you see, the book and the article are by no means unrelated.

I am engaged in a number of matters some of which might interest you. One is the revision and amplification of my book "Cybernetics" in which I have already made great headway. Another is a new novel dealing with some of the moral issues discussed in the article you have just published which I shall work on when my scientific work lets up a little and which I am proposing to do jointly with Isaac Azimov. The title will be, at least tentatively, "Under the Stone". It will deal specifically with those aspects of the television situation which have not yet received much attention; particularly, the exploitation and corruption of juveniles and adolescent quiz kids. I am going to make the Gregory Williams of my novel "The Tempter" who, as you know, has already been alerted to problems of integrity in business the head, among other things, of a television chain. He starts investigations to find out what really happened and where his real duty lies. In the course of this investigation he turns over a number of stones and finds out something about the photophobic little human beasties crawling under them. His investigations threaten ruin to a number of people of no principle whatever, and he finds the control of his business and even his life under attack. He only discovers this by a sort of double take ("it can't happen to me" stuff) and then from a man of good principles, but very unsure of himself, his righteous indignation turns him into a very formidable and ruthless antagonist with much of his father's power in him. He turns, in fact, so ruthless that both his wife and the detective working with him warn him that he is going too far in his vindictiveness and that he is becoming unpleasantly like the very people he is attacking. However, he must see this thing through. When it is done, he springs up suddenly against his conscience and tries to do what he can constructively to atone for the wrong done which has led to the suicide and, even more, to build up a situation in which the abilities of bright and precocious youngsters have a chance to develop and become an asset to the public instead of being frustrated and perverted into a blind alley.

Mr. John Lear -- 2

I have much more material than I have given here and, in fact, I have the whole story thought through in character, in incident and in motive. I am working with Dr. Azimov, because I think that his somewhat freer and more lively style can contribute those elements which will lack in my rather dry and pedestrian one. I shall send you a few-page abstract as soon as I have got it done.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

P. S. Thank you, too, for sending me two copies of the Review. There is a mistake in the very last line of the article which was already in the Technology Review version. It is not the kingdom of Heaven, but the kingdom of Herod.



OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

March 3, 1960

Professor Norbert Wiener
2-276

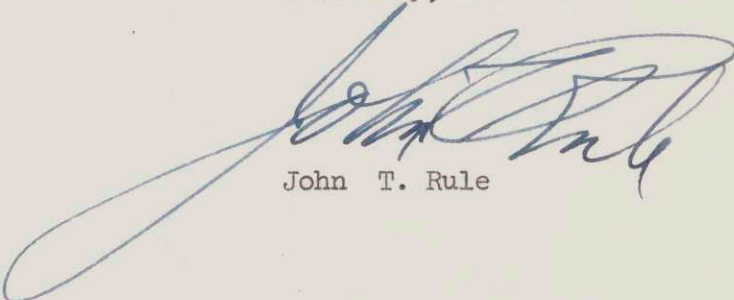
Dear Norbert:

That very seldom humorous rag, the VOO DOO, has this year seemed to rise slightly above its usual morass. I remember laughing at least twice!

That the staff has more than a minimum spark of imagination and a small degree of humility is indicated by the fact that the managing board has approached this supposedly hypercritical Dean with the proposition that, since this is an educational institution, the members of the VOO DOO staff would be delighted to be educated into the subtleties of truly first-rate humor by the faculty. They have consequently proposed that the April issue be written by faculty members, no holds barred.

If you consider this an excellent opportunity to vent your wrath at the student body or, in fact, to be humorous in any way you wish or can, I would plead with you to let me know that you would be happy to participate with satire, poetry, cartoons, articles, bad jokes, or what have you! You contribute - the VOO DOO staff will do all the dog work of make-up, lay-out, etc., and profoundly thank you thereafter for the much needed funds acquired by a complete sell-out!

Sincerely,



John T. Rule

JTR:aj

[ans 3/9/60]

COPLEY METHODIST CHURCH
180 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

✠
THE REVEREND JOHN DAVID ERB, MINISTER

4 March 1960

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I have just finished reading your article "The Grand Privilege" in this week's SR and find myself agreeing enthusiastically.

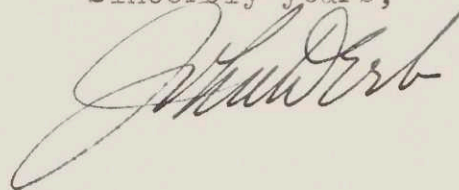
However, I am curious about the closing sentence referring to Judas Iscariot - it seems so out of place and, yet, must have significance, which I missed.

I have long pondered the character and action of Judas and felt a mingled emotional response to this man of unfortunate historical association.

Your terse statement aroused a new interest in the hope that you may be willing to share a point of view which would enlarge my understanding of the man.

Thanks again for the content of your article.

Sincerely yours,



[Ans 3/18/60]

305 W. 103rd St.
New York 25, N.Y.
March 5, 1960

Dear Dr. Weiner,

As I recall, in one of your books you wrote that it would be impossible to communicate with a creature going backwards in time. In the enclosed paper I present what I believe to be a novel view of time direction; the familiar irreversible statistics is conceived as a special case of a time-symmetrical statistics which has time going both ways at once, so to speak. Though I doubt if we will meet any people going the other way, we may encounter occasional anomalous effects in the everyday world due to the reversed time stream. More important, I suggest that there is a more elementary level of nature at which the forward and reversed time components are roughly equal, and that certain large-number effects at this level are what we have discovered as the laws of mechanics.

I should very much appreciate any comments, criticisms or suggestions you have concerning this work.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Etter

Thomas L. Etter

[over 3/17/60]

March 6, 1959

Professor L. S. Bryant
The Technology Press
Room 11N-229

Dear Professor Bryant:

Professor Wiener asked me to send you a copy of the letter which we recently received from Hermann et Cie. I am also enclosing a number of leaflets concerning the French edition of Cybernetics.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosures

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 7, 1960

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

Dear Mr. Wiener:

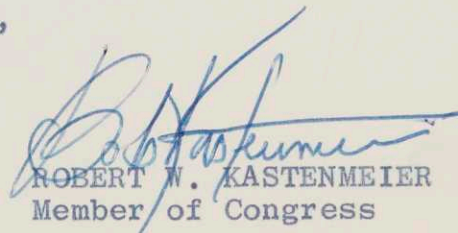
A few weeks ago we wrote to you regarding the possibility of your participating with us in a move to reformulate both the philosophic basis of liberalism and particularly the development of a reasonable and effective educational, cultural and scientific policy. Since time is passing quickly I wonder whether or not you have decided to participate with us.

I am enclosing a copy of a memo which has been circulating here and among those various scholars who are also writing for the program. On page 14 of the enclosed memo you will find some questions which refer specifically to the automation area. They are not meant to restrict your thinking in this area but rather to show you the directions which we consider important. We hope that if you decide to participate you will complete your paper by April 15. The average paper runs about 15 or 20 typewritten pages.

It is our intention to use these papers as the basis for a new position which we hope the Democratic party will adopt during this next campaign. If nothing else we hope that the liberal wing of the Democratic party will use this as their program which they intend to campaign on and work for.

It is likely that all the papers will be printed by Random House in a book which will be entitled "The liberal papers." Knowing of your brilliant work on problems concerning Science and Scientific development, we sincerely hope that you will take part.

With kindest regards,


ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
Member of Congress

RWK:jlr

Confidential

MEMO TO: DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

REGARDING: A NEW LIBERALISM IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Liberal thought and liberal leadership in politics leaves much to be desired. The condition of the liberal movement in the United States has been aptly described by Mills as the "rhetorical ascendancy and the intellectual collapse of liberalism." Everyone in politics uses the liberal rhetoric. And hence, its operational usefulness is lost; it neither signifies a particular mode of thought nor differentiates one group in politics from another.

The rise of the liberal rhetoric is a result of a curious combination of factors. Many of the programs that were promulgated by the liberals in the thirties have been enacted. Consequently, what remains is the vocabulary of liberalism which gives the semblance of thought and action but is more the reflection of the present American societal pattern of "drift," "apathy" and the "American malaise."

To better understand what policies and changes in policies and thought are necessary in politics today, it is of some importance to present a view of the United States. An impressionistic picture of the United States and the problems that its people face will tend to show that there must be a basic restatement of the meaning of liberalism, a correction of both domestic policies that are no longer serviceable and a reformulation of international policies in order to correct present policies which were formulated for a different time and in the face of a different kind of threat.

One may make certain generalizations about Americans and American life in the past six years. Americans are bored. They are apathetic about politics. They are afraid. They see no way to exercise control over their own destinies. They see insurmountable problems. They are alienated from the vast commitments their government has undertaken in defense of certain vague abstractions. They do not understand the technology of science which seems more and more to control their very lives, and their very existence on earth. They have withdrawn from the awesome complexity and almost hopeless dread which is the general social and political scene. During this last seven year period in our history, the American people have hoped that their leaders playing the role of a "Big

Daddy" would take care of the many problems which presently grip the world, so that they themselves might withdraw from the necessity of social and political action. Yet, in their attempt to find leaders who would take the weight of our society's problems from the shoulders of the people, the American people voted for a man who reflected their own apathy and distrust of politics - Eisenhower.

Americans have withdrawn from political commitment because of national trauma. The Korean War caused Americans to wonder about the worth of politics. And during this period of withdrawal, the problems of the United States became worse and even more threatening; we have witnessed the growth of the communist states; the presence of ultimate weapons of annihilation; disconcerting occurrence of economic dislocations, and creation of a crisis-oriented foreign policy. Consequently, the initial withdrawal continued as the problems increased and appeared quite insurmountable.

Obviously, such a feeling throughout the society gave rise to a peculiar brand of politics that is not readily recognizable in our history. It was not a conservative feeling nor was it a liberal feeling. It was more a feeling of aloofness and drift.

Clearly, as a generalization the apolitical became the standard in politics. Under this conception there was no conscious effort to either conserve or change anything. Institutions and policies formulated at a different time for different purposes were allowed to continue by their own weight. This kind of suspension of public activity gave rise to ad hoc policies that dealt with problems after they occurred, and then only in a partial manner--thus guaranteeing the likelihood that the problem would reoccur in an even more virulent form. Such ad hoc policies on the part of our leaders gave the semblance of doing without, in fact, achieving any end. This, of course, is especially applicable to the Eisenhower Administration. However, since in the United States there is no real conception of a "loyal opposition," there has been no development of any alternative policies or alternative points of view by the party out of power. Rather, in our basic fields of public policy today we are operating under a type of bi-partisanship which is nothing more than a cover-up for the fact that no new policies have been fashioned.

For practical purposes then, reflecting what has been the national mood, in the national and Congressional arena there is no great difference between the policies of the respective Congressional leaders of the Democratic and Republican party that, in fact, have political power. The policies are the same with differences more in semantics than purpose and substance. The approaches or methods are the same. Both parties utilize a kind of ad hocism without goals or purpose. Both parties are anti-programmatic in approach, consequently destroying the possibility of initiating a series of policies that are far seeing and comprehensive in scope. This approach is, in part, the result of the existence of divided political control between the legislative and executive branches of government. The consequence of this situation is that each branch of government exercises an implicit and explicit power of cancellation over the other on policies that veer away from the middle-road accomodation course. As a result of this situation, the hands of "political brokers" have been greatly strengthened.

This situation in politics has, during the past few years, given rise to a particular brand of politician. He is completely method oriented, or less euphemistically, he considers politics as more of a play activity. The substance of a bill is not important, it is rather the process of passing the bill that is paramount. Furthermore, vested interests not responsible to the electorate are able to gain the upper hand and frustrate legislative and public activity and awareness when there are no basic public interest policies which are set forth by a political party responsible to the electorate. For example, officials of the Defense Department and large corporations have formed an unholy, and not necessarily completely responsible, axis which can exercise control over war, disarmament, and direction of the Society. This group functions as a shadow government outside the spotlight of the political arena and beyond the control of the people. The condition of the country has also given rise to those who utilize politics in order to rise to greater power or eminence. The latter is not something peculiar to this age, but yet seems to have given rise to men who exploit politics for private status more than has been the case in the past.

Some incisive observers argue, on the other hand, that the failure of our policies is not the result of either ineptitude on the part of leaders, personal opportunism or interest in politics as a play activity. This argument suggests that the Democratic leaders conception of the problems is not one which actually mirrors reality. Their conception of the problems that exist are shaped by what were the problems they themselves lived through previously during the era of the New Deal or the Fair Deal. For example, many liberals fall into the category of New Deal "economic liberals." These people do not come to grips with problems of civil rights, defense, or foreign policy. The average older Democratic liberal seems only to be interested in the problems of liberalism as they presented themselves to the country in the 1930s. This kind of liberalism was, of course, of an economic nature; that is, freedom was only meaningful as it guaranteed to the individual certain economic opportunities. Consequently, many Democrats are "liberal" in economic legislation but are not concerned with any other kind of legislation and have no program that they will follow in any other area of public activity. Clearly, the scope of liberalism must be much broader than the kind of economic liberalism promulgated in the 1930s by the New Deal.

As regarding foreign policy certain influential members of the Democratic party who have held the highest positions during the forties have been unable to adjust to the changing character of international affairs. For example, Acheson's policies that he promulgated in the name of the Democratic party have not changed since he was Secretary of State seven years ago. His conception of the Soviet threat is still the same. He speaks of substantially greater defense spending without giving credence to any alternative notions of defense or international policy that have been presented and developed in the past few years; and without investigating the fantastic waste in our present defense establishment. This unwillingness on the part of our leaders, for whatever reasons, to recognize that the Cold War is a non-static, changing battle has resulted in policies that damage the democratic cause in the world. These policies have not kept pace with the dynamic Sino-Soviet threat to freedom and have not given encouragement to the "revolution of rising expectation" which has occurred all over the world in either an evolutionary or revolutionary form. Clearly, what must be developed is a liberal position in international relations.

The 1958 elections signified that there is a general change in the tenor of the nation. Politically there is a strong possibility that the American people want a certain amount of "ideology" and purpose in their politics, as against the present personality campaigns and slogans that have become part of our political milieu.

The last campaign was proof of this fact. The success of many youthful candidates was not because they were youthful per se. It is more than likely that the success of these candidates was tied to a sometimes conscious, sometimes unconscious, never clearly formulated feeling on the part of the people that youth represents new ideas and new approaches-- new approaches that the people felt should be taken in politics. Lubell, for example, speaks of the "uneasiness" which is felt among the electorate about out "policies" of the past few years. Americans are becoming restless as they drift without purpose or élan. Hence, there is the genuine feeling by many incisive observers that the mood of the nation has changed and Americans are becoming more aware of society and the problems of the world, and less concerned with problems of self.

If this analysis is correct, it is clear that the very political life of many of our Congressional office holders is dependent on a successful promulgation of and identification with new ideas. Hence, the outcome of the next election may very well depend on the ability of new members to take the lead in articulating a new liberal program. The general laxness, fear and hesitancy on the part of the new members to organize an effective liberal bloc with a clearly formulated over-all policy will adversely affect their chances of reelection.

It has been said that a whole series of factors have to be present to have interest from the electorate on complex social and political problems. Although one may conjecture as to whether or not all of these factors are now present for such renewed interest in politics and society by the American people, the intellectual and political elite of the nation cannot allow the United States and the world the luxury of waiting for the "right historical moment" to deal with political, economic and social problems as pressing as those which presently face us.

In the past, where the crisis has been clear, explicit and "felt in the immediate" there was no problem as to finding men who would deal with the crisis. However, when the catastrophe does not appear to be

imminent, or the crisis is a continuous and insidious one, we are not always able to respond in adequate fashion. We seem to be numbed by it. This is especially true when the problems are so great that they appear quite insurmountable. It is exactly at such a time that a new leadership must arise. Such leadership does not have to be oriented around a personal charismatic spirit of some one person. But rather this new leadership must present a rational program, a certain well-defined set of ideas which others may rally around.

Consequently, what is needed is a complete liberal examination and restatement of all areas of public policy, foreign policy, defense policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy, legal and judicial policy. Finally, what is needed is a formulation of the philosophic meaning of "liberal" as it applies to the social and political condition of Man in the Twentieth Century.

Any formulation of the meaning of liberalism as it applies to the United States must also include a formulation of liberalism as it applies to the political and social revolutions of rising expectations of the Twentieth Century. For example, the liberal must, of necessity, take a stand as to the kind of results he wishes to see attained in the Asian nations and Africa. The character of revolution in this century demands that liberalism have a coherent and comprehensive political philosophy which can be tailored to fit into the peculiar historical and social condition of other peoples...if these people so desire. Such a philosophy must be a credible and operational alternative to communism.

Hence, there must be a dynamic of liberalism which is more than the protection of 19th century middle-class values or modes of government which have little or no meaning to the average Asian or African. (However, freedom of speech, association choice, etc., are basic principles in any true form of liberalism and should be elucidated more clearly and comprehensively. These are not the reflection of certain class values, but historically, seem to be essential to freedom of all social groups when defined in a non-Platonic sense.)

There must be, in the redefinition of liberalism, a reformulation of empiricism so that this philosophy as it is applicable to politics does not become inoperable. The concept of empiricism as it applies to social and political policy cannot only be used to remedy disasters; it

must be used to avoid the situation that may tend to cause the disaster.

Operational liberalism must now have a plan of attack, know what it wants to change, what the conditions are for making it work, and how methodologically it can accomplish these ends. This, of course, is perhaps nothing more than a reformulation of the problematic approach as it tends not only to solve problems but to avoid problems before they occur.

The new liberal philosophy must seek to show how a society may effect better communication and community among its various component parts--that is, between the worker, farmer, intellectual, artist, scientist and politician. A liberal philosophy must endeavor to rectify the alienation and atomized conformity that has gripped most of our society.

In this formulation of a liberal philosophy, we must have a clear conception of the present mass democracy, what is to be changed, what is to be protected, and how we are to guard against controls exercised by those who are not controlled by the people.

Obviously, there must be recognition of the problem of economic organization and the fact that a free-wheeling "free enterprise system" does not meet the facts of the American economic, military and political scene. There must be recognition that these sectors and interests must be controlled or regulated through legislative means so that the control will rest with the people. On the other hand, there must be recognition of the fact that governmental bureaucracy through regulation or control does not necessarily guarantee the notion of accountability to the people.

Within the philosophic statement, there must be a recognition of the fact that political parties must accept certain rules of the game in order to eschew violence or revolution. As Malraux has said, "Upsetting the checkerboard is not another way of playing checkers." But there must be recognition of the fact that political parties can be oriented to a set of ideals through a particular program--which must be flexible enough to include new insights that occur and incorporate new facts gained through experience. Hence, there must be included a self corrective within such a programmatic technique.

Although we may accept the truism that the process of legislating and legislation is necessarily ad hoc and compromising, this truism should not contradict the judgment that principles and programs formulated in

advance by a political group will result in a much more coherent program of legislation, thus avoiding a series of emergency measures and a minimum of needless compromises.

The Liberal Syllabus - And Possible Topics And Questions For Consideration

The following is a list of topics which will be considered by the liberal group with background papers and possible legislation prepared where necessary. These papers will be included in the Liberal Syllabus and would be written in conjunction with particular scholars and experts in each field.

FOREIGN POLICY

General Statement

- 1.) Formulate a general policy statement which asserts the need for long-range policy in all areas of the world with stated objectives.
 - (a) Should this statement emphasize the revolutionary character of the twentieth century and suggest the possibility that communism is not the cause of these revolutions, but is rather "riding the backs" of them?
 - (b) Is it necessary to lead away from the traditional nation-state conception of sovereignty into a notion of world law which recognizes the revolutionary character of the century and rejects traditional conceptions of the status quo?
 - (c) How should the United Nations be strengthened if this is the case?
2. What basic ideas of American foreign policy must be changed in order to develop a peaceful world leading in the fight for removal of sovereignty?
3. Is it possible to separate aggrandizement in an expansionist sense from the mere following of an idea?
4. Are there any situations in which we should act independently of the United Nations?

Africa

1. Is it possible to bring industrialization and science and the centralized national state to Africa without destroying the culture and values of the Africans?
2. Is it necessary to avoid certain kinds of private foreign investment in Africa which will ultimately aggravate the white-black problem?
3. Should a campaign of mass education be undertaken in Africa through use of American foreign aid?
4. Should the United States try to promote the interests of the native populations in Africa where the area is dominated by the whites?
 - (a) If so, by what means?
 - (b) Support of human rights through U.N.?

5. Is it necessary to reject certain Western 19th century conceptions of bourgeois democracy, except for fundamental civil rights, as they are applicable to Africa?
6. Should confederations be encouraged in Africa? If so, how?

Foreign Economic Policy

Space Law

1. Should there be a continuing International Space Congress under the aegis of the United Nations?
2. Should there be an international agency under the aegis of the United Nations to regulate and supervise space activity?
3. Should all space exploration be carried on in the name of the United Nations?
4. Can agreement on space problems be had without agreement in other spheres of international activity?

United Nations

1. What legal and political changes must be made in order to strengthen the United Nations?
2. Realistically, what can be done to "bring alive" the human rights aspects of the U.N. Charter within the next 10 years?
3. Besides strengthening the political framework of the United Nations what can be done to minister more effectively to the world's economic needs?
 - (a) Are there ways to develop and expand an International Development (Economic Assistance Fund) through the U.N. in which all nations vote to give part of their national income for development through the U.N.
4. What kind of permanent police force is possible given a "stage" development of disarmament?
5. Should all pacts be subject to either General Assembly or Security Council review?
6. What function should the world court play?

China Policy

1. Is it feasible that American policy in Asia should change vis-a-vis China?
2. Should the United States abstain from voting against China's entrance into the United Nations?
3. Should the United States suggest an all Asian nation meeting under the United Nations to suggest the establishment of Formosa as an independent state under the protection and sponsorship of the United Nations?

4. ~~Have~~ the kind of pacts and alliances which we have in Asia outlived their usefulness in their present terms, and do nothing more than aggravate local tensions between traditional rivals while decreasing the possibility of a detente between the communist bloc and the Western bloc?
5. Is it conceivable that we aid communist countries in Asia on particular projects (community development, roads, dams, schools)?

Southeast Asian Policy and Japan

1. Should we reconsider our policy of befriending the most conservative elements in Asian nations?
2. Should we re-evaluate the meaning of democracy as it applies to underdeveloped areas?
3. Is it necessary to reject the notion that 19th Century, middle-class democracy is relevant to their historical condition except as it guarantees certain fundamental civil rights that are applicable outside of the narrow historical context of the Anglo-Saxon experience?
4. Are there ways whereby present military pacts may better reflect cultural and political ties rather than tenuous military ones?
5. Is there a possibility of establishing a large-scale aid program over a ten year period to India and other nations through a regional economic board?
6. Is it conceivable that we aid communist countries in Asia on particular projects (community development, roads, dams, schools)?

Middle East Policy

1. What kind of regional economic and social development program is feasible in the Middle East?
 - (a) Should such a program be carried out under the United Nations?
2. Should American policy in the Middle East encourage the oil companies to establish a regional development in which a certain percentage of each barrel of oil would go to this fund and/or be used for both transit as well as consumer states?
3. Should the United States encourage a democratically-oriented Arab confederation while guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Israel?
4. How can the American policy recognize and support social movements in the Middle East, thus steering away from the moral or political support of reactionary leaders?

Latin American Policy

1. How can American policy in Latin America encourage democratically-oriented governments thus steering away from a general policy of underwriting military and business elites?

2. Should the United States sponsor a common market with Latin American countries?
Or should it encourage a common market comprised solely of Latin American nations?
3. Should the United States restrict military aid to nations in Latin America in favor of programs of foreign aid which will follow a comprehensive economic and social development for all of Latin America?

Problems of Disengagement in Europe and the Question of the NATO Alliance

1. Is there a possibility of strengthening economic interdependence (multilateralism) in Europe without aggravating East-West tensions?
2. Is it possible to have "disengagement" in Europe through stages? What would follow such "disengagement"?
3. Specifically, what should happen to Germany and Berlin in a "disengagement"? Should the aim perhaps be a confederated Germany with Berlin a free city under the UN? Or should the aim perhaps be a Germany unified by UN-supervised free elections, demilitarized, but allowed to choose economic ties with any part of Europe? Or what?
4. Has NATO outlived its usefulness in its present form?
5. Is there any other form which NATO should take?
 - (a) Should all NATO arrangements be subject to United Nations review?
6. Are NATO missile bases necessary or do they aggravate tension and make disengagement more difficult?

Population and Economics

1. Where will the pressures of the demographic splurge be the greatest?
 - (a) What particular ways can be utilized to deal with the problem?
 - (b) Can higher levels of education act as a control on births?
 - (c) How should economic development proceed in areas where increases in population are the greatest without aggravating this problem?

ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY

General Statement

1. How can we have a strong and vital economic and industrial machine which creates high living standards, and which does not become an end in itself?
2. How can we have a stable economy with a minimum of unemployed and a maximum of job opportunity?
 - (a) What ways exist legislatively?
3. How should we help those parts of the economy which appear to be sagging, or in flux? (For example, agriculture).
4. What should be the role of the Federal government vis-a-vis organized labor and corporations where there exists the possibility on each side of damaging the economy if given the chance to go unbridled?
5. Should those industries, where the lack of competition is evident be regulated and those industries where there is competition be removed from regulation?
 - (a) Does public interest go beyond guaranteeing competition?

Agriculture - Structure of the Agricultural Economy

1. What kind of farmers do we want - family, corporation, cooperative, big, small, one-crop, multi-crop?
2. What are the principal ways which the government may utilize in order to decrease the present high level of government subsidization for price supports?
To whom, if anyone, should subsidies go?
3. Should we expand the mandatory price support over more than six "basics," or is it more economically and socially sound to consider all crops on a sliding support scale?
4. Should we adopt a long-range price support program that is neither discretionary nor administrative, but rather established by legislative action in succeeding diminishing amounts over a 10-year period?
5. Is it economically feasible to encourage governmental aid to the formation of cooperatives with the ability of each coop to be able to set prices to the buyer of the particular product?
6. How may vertical integration be discouraged in which one corporation controls all aspects of a product's life, that is, from growth and cultivation, to processing and distribution?
 - (a) Should this kind of integration be controlled?
7. Should the Federal government promote long-term buying programs in which various charitable groups and public institutions will buy large amounts of our surplus capacity?

International Agricultural Policy - Use of Food

1. What kind of international food for peace programs may be entered into which will not disturb world markets and will, in fact, aid people in industrializing and feeding?
 - (a) Can the United Nations, and its appropriate agencies, be used more extensively in this connection.
2. Should the American farmer be encouraged to grow different kinds of crops in order to adjust to the food diets of the Asian and African nations?

Economic and Industrial Power

1. Should the Federal government's power be extended to areas beyond that of purely military production in order to stimulate national economic growth?
 - (a) What kind of broad economic plan should there be to stimulate growth - and at what rate of growth?
2. Are there certain areas of industrial activity which should be stimulated for rational economic growth?
3. What kind of governmental plan for economic growth could be devised which would not result in destruction of competition, and individual economic decision-making choices by the buyer and seller?
4. How do we deal with regional imbalance in growth of particular areas, recognizing the superiority of certain areas in the production of certain foods?

Regulation of Industry

1. Are there some industries where it would be better to remove regulation because the areas are "inherently" competitive and seemingly stifled by regulation?
2. Are there certain areas where there is no competition, but are oligopolistically oriented where there should be some kind of public interest commission established?
3. When does competition, and in what kinds of industries does competition not serve the public interest?
 - (a) Should these be controlled through public service commissions or regulatory agencies or regulatory courts?
4. Consonant with possible oligopolistic or monopolistic conditions in various industries, is it feasible where entry is restricted by the necessity of having huge initial capital outlays, to make available capital to those interested in entering the particular industry?

Atomic Power

1. How should the Federal government stimulate atom power production?
2. Should the Federal government undertake to loosen control over atomic power, thus giving others besides present utilities the right to experiment and find uses for atomic power? Or should the U.S. reassert its monopoly and act vigorously to use it?
3. Should local or state control of atomic power be encouraged?

Automation

1. How can the Federal government stimulate automation?
 - (a) Should the Federal government specifically give loans to industries for change-overs and expansion through automation?
2. What kind of programs should the government undertake in order to aid workers in the event of economic or social hardship resulting from automation?
3. In what spheres of industrial activity, specifically, should automation be stimulated?

Money and Banking

1. Is it possible that there should be legislative "automatic" controls over the flow of money rather than discretionary controls so there would be greater stability in market and credit arrangements?
2. Is it possible that tight money and credit policies increase chances of oligopoly and destroy small business?

Rehabilitation and Training for Workers

1. What different ways may the Federal government participate, on a large scale, in the rehabilitation, training and readjustment for areas in this country that are primarily single industry oriented.
 - (a) What kind of alternative skills can be developed?
 - (b) Should there be urban "extension agents"?
2. How can such a plan be adopted for farmers who, out of interest or necessity, wish to leave farming?
3. Should such schools be run in conjunction with the state?

Industrial Development and Disarmament

1. What kinds of plans should we follow in continuing industrial and economic development, with increase on social services, when disarmament agreements are made, or when there is a shift in sentiment toward heavy arming?

- (a) Urban redevelopment - What kind?
- (b) Slum clearance - What kind?
- (c) Health Insurance - What kind?
- (d) University scholarships
- (e) School construction

Labor and Labor Unions

1. Is there anything which the Federal government can do to guard against institutionalization and bureaucracy in the labor movement so that the worker on the line will not be completely alienated from his union and its hierarchical structure.
2. Is there any way to do this without destroying stability in the labor movement?
3. Is it necessary or feasible to cause the incorporation of labor unions, thus placing them within the class of legally tangible entities subject to a limitation of immunities?

Taxation

1. Should there be a tighter and higher tax structure on corporate entities similar in result to the excess profits tax?
 - (a) Should there be an abolition of the capital gains tax in favor of taxation as ordinary income?
 - (b) Oil depletion allowance?
2. How and can tolerable limits be defined as what should be taxed and at what level of income taxation should begin?
3. Are stringent taxes antithetical economic expansion and growth?
4. Is it possible to have a built-in escalator clause - as the economy changes speed, taxes change impact?

Anti-trust laws and Pricing

1. In what situations should vertical and horizontal integration be discouraged or stopped by anti-trust laws?
2. Should there be a re-establishment of the wage board coupled with a pricing board in basic industries which have oligopolistic producers and monopolistic unions?

Public Services

1. Should we increase services by the Federal government in such areas as city planning, health insurance, slum clearance, urban renewal, and housing and public health facilities?
2. Should social security be increased while still keeping in "later maturity" active in the work force?

Consumer Protection

1. Should the Federal government stimulate the creation of consumer coops? If so, how?
2. Should there be broader Federal research on products, including brand-name descriptions; or should the United States stimulate private non-profit testing organizations?
3. Could an organized consumer movement get representation, as labor, business and farmers do, on tripartite boards, etc.?
4. Should consumers' counsels be appointed to appear before regulatory commissions?
5. Should a basic federal law on contamination of air, water, and food be written?

JUDICIARY LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

General Statement

1. What kind or kinds of areas are legislatable?
2. Are there limitations as to what law can do in guaranteeing of "human rights"?
 - (a) Are there constitutional limitations restraining American participation in enforcement of human rights through the United Nations? If there are, by what means can these limitations be minimized?
3. Can law or laws be used to bring about change in social, political or economic moves or organization?
 - (a) Civil rights.
 - (b) Economic organization and responsibility.
4. What traditional notions of law in our society should be re-emphasized?
5. What should be changed?
6. Reaffirm the superiority of Federal government over the state government in all activities which have more than state or local interest. (Commerce, civil rights and civil liberties.)

Constitutional Law

1. Accepting the assumption that we have a dual form of government administratively, does this mean that substantively there should be different rights from state to state which inure to the individual?
2. Should we write guarantees of the first, fifth, sixth and eighth amendments in the fourteenth amendment through legislation in the field of civil rights thus extending rights which are construed as "Federal" rights as "states" rights as well.
3. How is it possible to guarantee actual equality before the law?
 - (a) Should the fine, or, in the alternative, jail sentence be eliminated as inherently unequal and prejudicial against the poor man?
 - (b) Should we extend the public defender system?

Constitutional Law

1. How do we assure accountability in our non-elected government officials?
2. How do we re-institute the basic notion of right to know by the public without endangering security?
3. Is it possible to redefine security in the light of accountability?
4. Is it possible to have complete access to information to the Congress or Congressional Committee?
5. Should the standard of classifying information be re-evaluated with an eye to eliminating all classification except on the top secret level?

Racial Equality and the Law

1. What legal techniques can be formulated which will guarantee and, in fact, bring about equality and integration in:
 - (a) Housing
 - (b) Job opportunities
 - (c) Public accommodations
 - (d) Schools
2. What new legal methods can be used to implement the school desegregation decision and other decisions breaking down the barriers of segregation?
3. How should federal funds be used as an incentive to encourage desegregation?

Racial Equality

1. What techniques should be used to achieve racial equality in fields where present constitutional interpretation by the courts does not yet extend? For example, in housing, jobs, and public accommodations.
2. Should the methods adopted involve economic boycott and passive resistance?
3. What legislative protections, if any, should be given to these methods when used to attain racial equality?

Regulatory Commissions

1. How can regulatory commissions become regulators over industries rather than be little more than lobbyists?
 - (a) Should there be regulatory or trade courts similar to those found in some parts of Continental Europe?
 - (b) What kind of self-correctives can be imposed through legislative authorization to a particular commission?
2. How can the various functions of the particular agency be separated? Investigatory, judicial, legislative?
 - (a) How can government regulation of an industry eliminate the danger of authorizing only those applicants who prove to conduct their business in the authorized well-precedented manner?

Security and Human Rights

1. In light of the democratic notion of individual liberty and privacy, how can we limit interference by the government on the grounds of security in the lives of individuals?
2. Is it possible to limit or dispense with the F.B.I. files?

3. Should we rewrite the Smith Subversive Control Act in line with a Holmesian view of "subversive", or should a more absolute view be followed which would take its cue from Black and Douglas?
4. Should we change loyalty and quota provisions in the immigration acts?

Judiciary, Law and Human Rights

1. Do contradictions exist between the various anti-trust acts?
2. How can these acts be strengthened to hold in check oligopoly and monopoly?
3. Should we establish an international organization as an arm of the United Nations to regulate cartels in the world market?
4. Is there a contradiction between our anti-trust laws and the regulatory commissions?

Taxation

1. What basic changes in our tax system must be made in order to have a true progressible income tax?
 - (a) Changes upward in corporate tax?
 - (b) Exclusion of those family units that earn less than four thousand dollars a year?
 - (c) End capital gains tax?
2. How will policy of "more progressive" taxation affect the private initiative or incentive to expand by private entrepreneurs and corporations?

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

General Statement

1. How can communication and understanding be effectuated between men of action, contemplation, and the farmer and worker so that a meaningful democracy may be created?
2. What role should the government play in artistic and intellectual activity, that is, in the stimulation of the creative and performing artist, the social scientist and the "humanist" without making such groups "arms" of the state?
3. What methods can be used by the government in increasing the cultural level and intellectual awareness of the nation?
4. Knowing that automation and industrialization will increase, what kinds of programs specifically can be recommended and instituted by the government to make use of an individual's leisure time?

Science

1. Is there a danger that all of science will become nothing more than a tool of our national and military policy?
2. Are there ways to guard against this danger?
3. Are universities in danger of becoming methods of producing conformity because of science defense contracts with the government?
(a) If so, how to guard against it?

Education in Schools and Homes

1. How can we make better uses of educational television and radio?
(a) Should there be a continuing subsidy?
2. What kind of Federal scholarships, if any, should be granted to students?
3. What kind of Federal education subsidy should there be to poor states?
4. Should there be a government education board comprised of university and college presidents and professors who would formulate a policy of government aid to educational institutions in a way that will not result in government interference in a curriculum, teaching, or research level?

Education Outside of the Schools

1. How can the Federal government in conjunction with state and local governments' establish
/adult education courses on a vocational and knowledge level?
2. Should the H.E.W. initiate a program in teaching field agents in unions, farm groups, corporations, clubs, etc.?
3. Should direct aid be given to groups other than state or local communities, or universities for educational purposes? (For example, unions?)

4. What kinds of special services should be given for the exceptional, the handicapped, the retarded?

Culture and Entertainment

1. Should there be federal grants to Arts Councils run by the artists (i.e., musicians, painters, writers, actors, etc.) themselves?
2. Should there be federal aid to municipal and university radio and TV stations?
3. Can low-level programming be discouraged in private stations without getting into federal censorship?
4. Is a national radio-TV network possible, not as monopoly, but alongside private networks?

DEFENSE

General Statement

1. Is it possible to disarm in stages while continuing military parity?
2. If agreements on an international level do not occur, what kind of Armed Force should we have?
3. Is there any possibility of limiting the kinds of weapons that are used during war?
4. What role should the military play in foreign policy?
5. What are the effects of having a large armed force on our civilian life, through lobbying, draft, and budget?

Disarmament and Military Parity

1. Is it possible to follow a seemingly contradictory policy of increasing military armaments, that is, continuing parity while negotiating a stage disarmament agreement in good faith?
2. Is there any actual meaning to military deterrence given and existence of the "balance of terror"?
3. Have we reached the saturation point in weapons construction in which building more weapons is meaningless?
4. Can there be such a concept as military deterrence if each nation has nuclear weapons and missiles and there is a breakup of bi-polarity?
5. Evaluate the meaning of the missile gap and the problem.

Management and Organization of the Defense System

1. Should there be an unified command in order to eliminate duplication of activity?
(a) What kind?
2. What way can there be civilian control over Defense Department activities?
3. Is it more likely that with unification of services, disarmament or arming could be accomplished more easily and effectively?
4. What are the pitfalls of unification and how may they be guarded against?
5. Are there interests within the corporate-Pentagon nexus which tend to be uncontrolled as a result of the secrecy of information doctrine?

Military Tactics

1. Under what conditions, if any, can there be such a concept as limited non-nuclear war?
2. Under what conditions, if any, is it feasible to consider tactical nuclear war as a possibility?

3. Are certain weapons undesirable and unnecessary as weapons of war?
(a) Chemical, Biological and Radiological weapons? Do they fall into this category?
4. Is there any value to passive resistance or non-violent resistance which could be taught and used effectively against an aggressor?
5. Can there be any kind of civil defense without ending as a garrison state?
6. Should we strengthen reserve programs, thus having the basis of a mass army that would be able to fight a limited non-nuclear war while limiting the size of the regular armed forces which would be trained to fight nuclear tactical war?

Military Manpower

1. Is it possible to eliminate the draft?
2. Is a highly-paid volunteer army possible and/or desirable?
3. Should the Army be composed of a large number of actives, or a large reserve?
4. Are the reserve program and the National Guard accomplishing their purposes?
If not, how?

We hope that the entire Liberal Syllabus will be completed in February so that each member of the "large" liberal group in the House and Senate might use and read the Syllabus near the beginning of the next session. During the session, the liberal group that prepared the Syllabus will try to gain general assent and support for the program and ideas presented in the Syllabus. Besides this use for the Syllabus, it will serve as a basis for writing a suggested Democratic Party platform for 1960 and as a campaign text for liberal candidates.

The important consideration, obviously, is to cover all the areas of policy in a way that will result in a comprehensive program and philosophic statement for a revitalized liberal movement in politics today.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
INSTITUTE OF OPTICS
RIVER CAMPUS STATION
ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

March 7, 1960

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

Please find enclosed an announcement and a preliminary program for a Conference on Coherence Properties of Electromagnetic Radiation which we are planning to hold at the Institute of Optics of the University of Rochester in June. The program is only highly tentative at this stage and is hardly more than an indication of the sort of Conference we have in mind.

On behalf of the Program Committee, I would like to extend an invitation to you to give an opening paper in Session 2, dealing with properties of partially coherent fields. Many of the participants will be well aware of your pioneering work on the subject of coherence, and I am sure that it would give them a great deal of pleasure to hear you speak on this subject.

The Program Committee organizing the Conference have emphasized that they want the Conference to be informal and spontaneous. For this reason, we are not asking for the submission of prepared manuscripts. We do plan, however, to have two or three qualified people write up the proceedings. The participants will be given the opportunity to edit the sections relating to their contribution before publication.

I very much hope that we will have the pleasure of seeing you in Rochester in June.

Sincerely yours,

Emil Wolf
Emil Wolf

EW:lg
Enclosures

[ans 3/14/60]

January, 1960

Proposed Program for Conference on
COHERENCE PROPERTIES OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
to be held at the Institute of Optics, University of Rochester, N. Y.
June 27-29, 1960

Session 1. Monday, June 27. A.M.

BASIC EXPERIMENTS

Chairman: U. Fano (Washington, D. C.)

U. Fano (Washington, D. C.): Introduction

E. M. Purcell (Cambridge, Mass.):

A. T. Forrester (Pittsburgh, Pa.): Mixing

R. Hanbury Brown (Jodrell Bank): Time coherence interferometry

Session 2. Monday, June 27. P.M.

COHERENCE PROPERTIES OF PARTIALLY COHERENT FIELDS

Chairman: G. Toraldo di Francia (Firenze)

A. Blanc-Lapierre (Alger): Stochastic treatment of coherence problems

E. Wolf (Rochester, N.Y.): Propagation of partially coherent light

D. Gabor (London): Coherence and information

H. Gamo (Yorktown Heights, N.Y.): A matrix treatment of partial coherence

Session 3. Tuesday, June 28. A.M.

COHERENT SCATTERING

Chairman: W. E. Lamb, Jr.

- J. P. Barratt (Paris): Line narrowing in Hg vapor
G. W. Series (Oxford): Coherent scattering in Hg vapor
W. E. Lamb, Jr. (Oxford): Interpretation
A. Bloom (Palo Alto): Optical modulation at hyperfine frequencies
P. A. Franken (Michigan): Coherence and interference between crossed hyperfine states

Session 4. Tuesday, June 28. P.M.

STIMULATED EMISSION

Chairman: E. M. Purcell (Cambridge, Mass.)

- C. H. Townes (New York): Stimulated emission devices
R. H. Dicke (Princeton, N.J.): Coherent emission and line narrowing
J. Weber (Maryland): Noise and coherent emission
E. T. Jaynes (Stanford, Calif.): Probability interpretation
I. R. Senitzky (Fort Monmouth, N.J.): Quantum mechanical treatment of coupled cavity and molecular systems

Session 5. Wednesday, June 29. A.M.

INTERFEROMETRIC TECHNIQUES AND DETECTION PROBLEMS
IN OPTICS AND IN RADIO ASTRONOMY

(a) Chairman: F. J. Zucker (Bedford, Mass.)

R. Bracewell (Stanford, Calif.): Correlation techniques
in radio astronomy

J. Arzac (Meudon):

L. Jánossy (Budapest): Fluctuations in electromagnetic
fields

(b) Chairman: R. Clark Jones (Cambridge, Mass.)

L. Mandel (London): Photoelectric detection of partially
coherent light

P. Fellgett (Cambridge):

R. Q. Twiss (Sydney):

Session 6. Wednesday, June 29. P.M.

COHERENCE PROBLEMS OF INSTRUMENTAL OPTICS

Chairman: R. E. Hopkins (Rochester, N.Y.)

W. H. Steel (Chippendale, N.S.W.): Images of partially
coherent objects

H. H. Hopkins (London):

H. Osterberg (Southbridge, Mass.): Microscope images

A. Maréchal (Paris):

E. Snitzer (Southbridge, Mass.): Coherence problems of
fiber optics

January 25, 1960

Institute of Optics
The University of Rochester
River Campus Station
Rochester 20, New York

Arrangements are being made to hold a Conference on COHERENCE PROPERTIES OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION at the Institute of Optics, University of Rochester, New York, from June 27 - June 29, 1960. This conference is being sponsored jointly by the United States Air Force, the Optical Society of America and the University of Rochester.

The aim of the conference is to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas between scientists carrying out research on various aspects of coherence, especially in connection with coherent scattering, stimulated emission, propagation of partially coherent light, intensity interferometry and coherence problems of instrumental optics and of radio astronomy.

It is hoped that the U. S. Air Force will provide transportation facilities for foreign guests who may request such assistance.

It is planned to bring out a report summarizing the papers which will be presented at this conference. It would therefore be appreciated if each speaker would submit a full abstract of his contribution either during his stay in Rochester, or within 3 weeks following the conference.

The general committee responsible for the organization of this conference consists of the following:

R. E. Hopkins (Rochester University), Chairman
W. S. Rodney (A.F.O.S.R.), Secretary
E. Wolf (Rochester University), Chairman of Program Committee
P. Bender (National Bureau of Standards)
R. N. Bracewell (Stanford University)
T. R. Carver (Princeton University)
E. T. Jaynes (Stanford University)
E. L. O'Neill (Boston University and Itek)
A. G. McNish (National Bureau of Standards).

BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

March 7, 1960

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

You will recall that we received only 50 reprints of our paper in the Russian journal, i.e., only 25 copies for each of us. The Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics is translating the entire journal into English and can give us additional reprints if we so desire. I have just received their quotation: It is \$.75 per page for 50 copies and \$1.00 for the covers. I am going ahead and ordering 50 reprints. That will give 25 to each of us. If you think we should get more, please let me know.

I am sorry ^{that} because of various factors I have not been able to come to Cambridge recently. I will do so within a week or two.

Yours sincerely,

P. Masani

P. R. Masani

PRM/ph

[ans 3/17/60]

den 7. März 1960

Herrn Dr. Wilhelm Bernsdorf
Berlin-Charlottenburg 9
Fredericiastrasse 27/IV
Germany

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Bernsdorf:

Vielen Dank für die Einladung mich an der Modernisierung des Wörterbuches der Soziologie zu beteiligen. Es würde mich ebenfalls freuen, mich zu Ihren Mitarbeitern zu zählen, aber das wird wahrscheinlich erst später im Jahre möglich sein, denn im Moment bin ich so beschäftigt mit meiner eigenen Forschung und auch mit dem Herausgeben einer neuen Auflage meines Buches über die Kybernetik, dass ich nichts Unmittelbares unternehmen kann.

Würden Sie die Güte haben, mir später im Frühling noch einmal zu schreiben, so dass wir dann beschliessen können, ob ich die beiden gewünschten Referate zu schreiben die Möglichkeit haben werde?

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Ihr sehr ergebener

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

[ans 3/10/60]

March 7, 1960

Prof. P. Albert Duhamel
Director
Office of Special Programs
College of Arts and Sciences
Boston College
Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.

My dear Prof. Duhamel:

Many thanks for your letter of March 2. It seems that your letter and that of my secretary crossed somewhere on the way. However, the date of April 6 is definite, and I would like to thank you for offering me transportation. Mrs. Ritter will get in touch with you regarding the time that I should be picked up on April 6.

It puts one in an embarrassing position to suggest one's own honorarium. I don't know how tight you are for funds, and after your great friendliness for me, I don't want to impose upon you. As the talk is in town, I certainly do not wish to take more than \$100. If this seems to you too much, you are quite at liberty to offer less, but at least it does not seem to be out of proportion. As to the subject, I should like to talk about learning machines and self-propagating machines.

Hoping to renew our acquaintance which I found so very pleasant, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

*Called - will be picked
up 7:30 Belmont*

March 7, 1960

Prof. Sing Chu Tseng
3671 North Zhongshan Road
House 181, Rm. #101
Shanghai, China

Dear Prof. Tseng:

Thank you for your letter of February 19 which I received a few days ago.

I am sending you a copy of "The Human Use of Human Beings" under separate cover. I am quite certain that the other works of which you write are available in Hong Kong. I have written also a novel -- "The Tempter".

Thank very much for the beautiful woven picture which you sent me. As to the problem of modifying the capacity of human brains in a way parallel to that in which we modify the capacity of machines, I have no too sharp ideas, and I don't want to make ascertions which I can't support. Certainly the problem is real and, in my opinion, is far from simple.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

Separate Cover

Book

March 7, 1960

Prof. Edward D. Eddy, Jr.
Vice-President and Provost
University of New Hampshire
Durham, New Hampshire

Dear Provost Eddy:

I have received your letter of February 29 and am entirely contented with your plans for me. Perhaps a stimulating title for my talks would be "Can machines learn and can they propagate themselves". I am enclosing a glossy photograph.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

Enclosure

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

190 HOPE STREET, PROVIDENCE 6, R. I.

GORDON L. WALKER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 8, 1960

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

ok

Dear Professor Wiener:

We have a request from Professor Edna E. Kramer, Department of Mathematics, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, who states that she would like to quote from your paper entitled "G. H. Hardy", BULLETIN of the American Mathematical Society, Volume 55, No. 1, Part 1, January, 1949.

The following paragraphs from Professor Kramer's letter are quoted for your information:

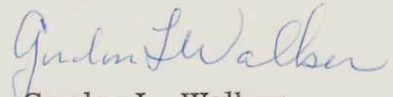
"At the present time I am preparing the manuscript of a book on modern mathematics. The purpose of this letter is to ask permission to quote from the papers on the list accompanying this letter.

"You may be assured that I shall specify source, author, title, page, etc. exactly for all quotations. The reason why the pages are not indicated in the list is that I cannot specify them exactly at this point in my plans. My book is to be a 'trade' publication for the general reader. In the course of conferences with the publishers concerning the chapters I have written thus far, suggested quotations have been curtailed or completely eliminated. However, I do not place any quotations in the mss. unless they have been previously authorized.

"The assertions of Wiener re Hardy's 'students', his alleged pacifism, etc., to which Littlewood, Tichmarsh, et al. objected in note in November, 1949 BULLETIN are not part of my contemplated quotations."

May we have your permission to quote from this paper?

Sincerely yours,


Gordon L. Walker

GLW:JW

[ans 3/14/60]



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Norbert Weiner Esq
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge
Massachusetts USA

8 March 1960

Dear Mr Weiner

We are this year starting a new series of small books of authority on various aspects of science and it is thought that you may be able to prepare a short work on CYBERNETICS.

I would be very much obliged if you could let me have your views on the possibility of undertaking such a project, so that I may then discuss the matter further with our co-publisher in America.

Briefly, this science series is being developed in association with Harpers of New York, with a view to issuing concise works of authority at a price to appeal to students, and everyone interested in the part science has to play in the world today. In Great Britain, we shall publish 10,000 copies of each title (8000 as paperbacks at 5s. each and 2000 in hard covers at 10s. 6d). Harpers will publish 10,000 at \$2.25.

Each title will consist of about 35,000 words, illustrated by up to 20 line illustrations plus four pages of half-tone plates, and the royalty scale suggested for the Home edition is 7½% on the published price for the first 5,000 copies and 10% thereafter. The typescript and illustrations would be required by the end of August 1960,* or earlier if at all possible.

I shall look forward with interest to receiving your comments on the above.

* Alternatively, by a date to suit your convenience

Yours sincerely

Y Dalby

[and 3/28/60]
Thomas Dalby

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME



.....
Norbert Weiner Esq

.....
Massachusetts Institute of

.....
Technology

.....
CAMBRIDGE

.....
Massachusetts U.S.A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Thomas Dalby Esq.....

.....
The Hutchinson Group

.....
178-202 Gt Portland Street

.....
London W1

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THE 'APSLEY' AIR LETTER



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To open cut here

CASE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

UNIVERSITY CIRCLE
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

SYSTEMS RESEARCH CENTER

March 8, 1960

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

The new Systems Research Center of Case Institute of Technology is pleased to extend you a personal invitation to attend The First Systems Symposium to be held on April 26, 27, and 28, 1960.

The purposes of the symposium are:

1. to bring together leaders in science and engineering from government, industry and education who possess enthusiasm for seeking out, developing, and applying those common threads which weave together our understanding of the behavior of all systems.
2. to inaugurate a unique university level program for education and research in the analysis and synthesis of large scale complex systems.

It is our hope that this meeting will help to clarify and define the philosophy and morphology of "Systems Science" and "Systems Engineering" and emphasize the integrated interdisciplinary approach to the analysis, synthesis, and construction of complex systems. The program will include presentations and discussion in the technical, managerial, economic, and behavioral fields.

Attendance at the symposium will be by invitation only and is being limited to approximately 125 people who are recognized as leaders in the fields of systems science and systems engineering.

Enclosed is a program of the three day meeting. It is our good fortune to have assembled a uniquely distinguished group of authorities to present a series of very stimulating and provocative technical sessions.

You can be of service to us if you will complete the enclosed registration form and return it at your earliest convenience.

If you find that you are not able to attend the symposium personally but would like to send another in your place, we will be pleased to recognize your judgment.

We look forward to meeting with you in April.

Sincerely,

Donald P. Eckman

Donald P. Eckman, Director
Systems Research Center

DPE:jl
Enclosure

[and 5/16/60]

REGISTRATION

FIRST SYSTEMS SYMPOSIUM
April 26, 27, 28, 1960
Case Institute of Technology
Cleveland, Ohio

ATTENDANCE

Name _____

Affiliation _____

Address _____

I do
do not expect to attend the conference.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Do you wish us to make accommodations for you in the Case Institute area?
Hotel rooms (Wade Park Manor) are about \$7.50 for a single, \$11.00 for a
double.

WADE PARK MANOR Single
 None Double (share with) _____

I expect to arrive at _____ (time), on _____ (date).

CONFERENCE FEES

Conference fee: ~~\$125.00~~ Academic Sponsorship \$50.00

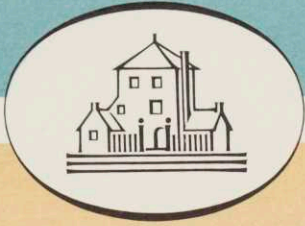
Conference fee includes charges for all papers presented at the conference,
three luncheons and the banquet.

Enclosed is my check to Case Institute of Technology in the amount of _____.

Please return this form to:

Lester Goodman
Assistant to the Director
Systems Research Center
Case Institute of Technology
University Circle
Cleveland 6, Ohio

In order to facilitate arrangements, your early reply is requested.



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Jason Epstein, EDITOR

March 8, 1960

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

Dear Norbert:

I have had no reply to my last letter to you
and I wonder if it ever reached its destination.
I said in it that we would certainly want to
go ahead with the new novel that you and Azima⁵ plan
to do.

Yours,



Jason Epstein

[enc 3/11/60]

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 8, 1960

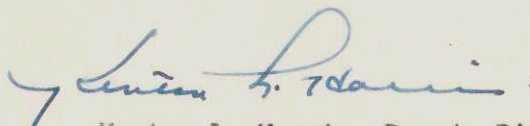
Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I was intrigued by your succinct presentation of the problem of a scientist assuming a responsibility for the full development of his intellectual responsibilities. I would like to circulate copies in our own organization.

May I have four reprints of your article in the Technology Review, February, 1960.

Sincerely yours,



Kenton L. Harris, Deputy Director,
Division of Microbiology
Bureau of Biological and
Physical Sciences

[and 3/19/60]

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

March 8, 1960

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

During the past week, I have distributed a number of announcements to mathematicians and strong letters to members of Congress in connection with the recent jailing of Dr. H. Chandler Davis.

Copies of these materials are enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. A. Pierce

William A. Pierce

Associate Professor

WAP/b

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Lyndonville, Vermont
February 16, 1960The Honorable Theodore F. Green
United States Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Green:

Russia has developed into the most powerful potential foe—or friend!—this Nation has yet faced. Although external dangers are real—and threats of internal violence or sabotage should be treated efficiently; the primary dangers of domestic Communism and "subversion" lie within our own reactions to these phenomena. It is not right to sacrifice the finest of traditional freedoms when we oppose the "ogres." Neither is it effective, in the long run, because it wreaks spiritual harm.

As this is written, several Americans—the so-called "First-Amendment Defendants"—face prison terms for reasons of conscience and free-thought. At least two of them have already gone to jail.

Dr. Willard Uphaus—theologian and scholar—from New Haven, Connecticut, now resides in a cell at Boscawen, New Hampshire, because he would not surrender a list of members attending his New Hampshire camp. This situation is most unbecoming to a Democracy. The picture of a kindly, distinguished gentleman like Dr. Uphaus, in jail for what he professes, undermines our basic vitality—in fact, if you please, our "security."

A second miscarriage of justice has occurred in the case of the young mathematician, Dr. H. Chandler Davis. (We were fellow students at Harvard around 1950.) He was fired from the University of Michigan in 1954, because he would not answer questions put to him by a United States House Committee. These questions concerned his personal convictions, and he could not conscientiously answer such questions. (The enclosed editorial from The Providence Sunday Journal, December 27, 1959, describes his case further.) The action taken by the University of Michigan resulted in subsequent censure by the American Association of University Professors, meeting in national convention. Several years ago, Dr. Davis was convicted of Contempt of Congress. Hope that the Courts might upset this conviction vanished on December 8, last, when the Supreme Court declined to review a decision of the lower courts. Although the current Congress is a far cry from that which cited Davis for contempt in 1954, they tell me that precedent rules out Congressional "Un-citations" in such cases.

I do not know personally whether Chan Davis is a Communist or not. I feel that it is none of my business! It does concern me very much that American citizens are going to jail in cases like this.

Dr. Davis—a member of the Editorial Staff of the Mathematical Reviews, 190 Hope Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island—is now in Milan Penitentiary, Michigan. He feels that his sacrifice may have considerable value as a symbol of protest.

American liberals are fearful--afraid to say too much, afraid to take the initiative. Their fears are not entirely unjustified; "left-wing" personalities have endured considerable punishment, publicly and behind the scenes. Young people sense what might happen if they too should become "controversial;" organized social attacks, professional ruin, are possible eventualities. It is safer to be "respectable."

Our society, however, needs the strength of those who believe in freedom and those who dare to be individuals. I am a non-Marxist, non-Communist anti-authoritarian--but I say that an American should have **THE RIGHT TO BE A COMMUNIST** if HE chooses! (Few Americans will so choose; the ideology is inconsistent with our own.) Removal of the automatic label "wicked" from Communism would be in line with the scientific method and with the traditions of independence. One would find it easier to evaluate people and ideas on their own merits, not according to "how close they are to 'Communism'."

History abounds with the easy misapplication of labels. America's treatment of the "Communist" issue has been neither intelligent nor moral. Can anything be done about this?

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. A. Pierce

William A. Pierce
Associate Professor

Encl.

WAP/c

Providence, R. I., December 27, 1959

How Broad Is America's Right of Dissent?

It now appears certain that a Providence resident will join Dr. Willard Uphaus behind prison bars because of his unwillingness to yield what he conceives to be his constitutional rights to government investigators. Taken together, the two cases pose deep questions—and a large challenge—in a basic area of American liberty. How free are American citizens to hold and debate unpopular ideas? Is a cornerstone of American democracy in danger of being eroded? If so, what can be done about it?

At the outset, it must be acknowledged that both Dr. H. Chandler Davis, the Providence mathematician, and Doctor Uphaus stand guilty, under present law and under due process of the courts, of defying the established rules and institutions of this democratic society. Doctor Uphaus stands guilty of contempt of the courts of New Hampshire for refusing to divulge names of allegedly suspect persons associated with him in a summer church camp.

Doctor Davis stands guilty of contempt of the United States Congress for refusing to discuss before a congressional subcommittee any aspects of his political belief and affiliations.

To raise this issue is not to assert in advance an unqualified right of each and every private citizen to subordinate the judgment of society to his own conscience. To make such an assertion would be to advocate anarchy. But there is, it seems to us, solid ground for bringing into question the manner in which society renders its judgment. On this ground, the claims of both defendants have a clear and urgent ring of validity.

Both men are among a growing band of independent, if not radical, thinkers who insist on "standing on the First" rather than claiming immunity under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. Instead of refusing to testify against themselves—and thus being discharged simply as uncooperative witnesses—both choose the harder course of asserting their rights under the First Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly.

Again and again, Doctor Davis told congressmen investigating him in 1954 that they had no right to pry into his personal convictions and associations. Government has no authority to inquire into the political beliefs of the electorate, he claimed, and to do so amounts to nothing less than the exertion of official pressure to secure conformity of belief and behavior. Doctor Uphaus, while willing enough to discuss his own beliefs and affiliations, refused to divulge the identity of others associated with him. In his defense, he cited both his religious scruples against bearing such witness and the constitutional guarantees of belief and association.

Standing against these claims is the traditional justification of government's right to investigate and expose. Surely, in this age of international political manipulation, it is a proper function of government to inquire into the extent of possible subversion or of outright threats to security. Surely, too, it is proper for government to expose and reveal its findings and to show the public what is going on. Surely, too, it is

the right of government to protect itself against those who would destroy it.

The present cases, then, demonstrate anew the continuing and inevitable conflict between the individual's claim to freedom and the state's claim to security—a conflict which the growth of international communism has made all the more difficult. How can it be resolved?

The democratic method, of course, is to submit such conflicts to the courts, as has been done in the present cases, and the only hope for fair adjudication of such conflicts lies in the willingness of the courts to investigate the full historical and philosophical context of the dispute.

A major aspect of that context in the present cases is the nature of communism, and in particular of American communism itself. What, for example, of the citizen who professes intellectual sympathy with the goals of communism but who is not involved in criminal activity to further its cause? Can government require that he foreswear his opinions? Cannot a distinction be drawn between passive advocacy of a cause and active conspiratorial activity on its behalf as a "clear and present danger?" It should be noted, in the present cases, that neither Doctor Davis nor Doctor Uphaus is charged with criminal activity. If they are innocent of statutory offense, whatever their political beliefs, should they be prosecuted for claiming immunity from governmental probing of their political conscience?

Then, too, another aspect of the historical context of the Davis-Uphaus cases is the nature of the opposition which the threat of international communism has evoked in America. Although the hysteria of the McCarthy era seems virtually to have vanished, the legacy of that unhappy era lingers darkly in some corners of the nation. The record of the House Committee on Un-American Activities continues to bear all too many marks of a political inquisition, of headline seeking, and of middle-headed crusading which falls far short of a serious, responsible study of the nature and perils of communism. The record in New Hampshire is no better. The strong dissenting minority in the Supreme Court in the Uphaus case—the court split 5-4 against Doctor Uphaus—declared bluntly that the state's investigatory objective was "the impermissible one of exposure for exposure's sake."

If these are some of the considerations which seem to bear on an adjudication of conflicts between personal political freedom and government security, it must then be asked whether the courts have weighed such considerations fairly in the present cases. And the answer, unhappily, is no.

The five-man majority of the U. S. Supreme Court which rejected Doctor Uphaus' appeal spoke to the narrow issue of a state's power of investigation and refrained from weighing the merits of the appeal for personal liberty. They based their ruling principally on the argument that the state probe was justified in view of the alleged connections of Doctor Uphaus' camp with communism, and that such a state probe was not in conflict with federal practice. It remained for the dissenting minority to raise the fundamental questions of personal liberty.

In the case of Doctor Davis, the Supreme Court withdrew even further. On December 8, it simply declined altogether to review Doctor Davis' conviction, by a lower court, of contempt of Congress.

Whether Doctor Davis is a Communist or not is not known, simply because he has refused to discuss such matters. But whether he is or not is really beside the point. He has not been found guilty of espionage or any other criminal act. But he is guilty of claiming constitutional immunity for private opinion. Whether or not his claim is valid is a question on which the Supreme Court majority has chosen to turn its back.

It seems to us the high court majority may have been too restrictive. Possibly the justices are waiting for what they hope will be a better case on which to define the implications of the First Amendment. But sometime soon, the Court is going to have to come to grips with the ultimate conflict between conscience and security. We hope no more men will have to languish behind bars to bring that day closer.

copy

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Syracuse 10, New York

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

February 27, 1960

Dear Fellow Mathematician:

Dr. H. Chandler Davis now resides in a cell at Milan Penitentiary (Milan, Michigan).

His appeal for a review by the Supreme Court was turned down on December 8; but the legal expenses for that final plea amounted to over \$2300. Generous contributions are needed; and should be addressed to Dr. Davis & family; c/o The American Mathematical Society; 190 Hope Street; Providence, Rhode Island. Words of encouragement and good cheer will certainly mean a great deal.

Perhaps some will follow my own example and write strong statements to Members of Congress.

I hope you will bring this matter to the attention of your colleagues, and arrange for posting a notice on the bulletin board.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

Wm. A. Pierce

William A. Pierce
Associate Professor

WAP/c

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

March 8, 1960

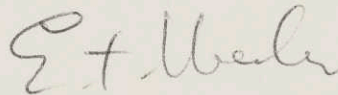
Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Department of Mathematics
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

I am delighted to know that you will participate in our annual
symposium on Information and Decision Processes next year.

We are looking forward to your being our guest and shall let
you know when arrangements are final.

Cordially,



ETW:FT

E. T. Weiler
Dean

8 March 1963

Mrs. Alice Mary Hilton
ELECTRO-TECHNOLOGY
205 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Hilton:

I am thoroughly in back of you and your project to write a book. But frankly -- I don't like the name "Cyberculture". This initial jargon is, I think, one of the curses of modern life on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Why can't you call it "Culture in Cybernetics"? Or "Culture in Communication"? You will pardon me for my criticizing, but these portemanteau words rub me the wrong way and they sound to me like a streetcar making a turn on rusty rails.

However, all good wishes on your project!

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr