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CORRESPONDENCE

April 1-12, 1960

N. WIENER · MC 22

society for social responsibility in science

SSRS Newsletter

No. 92

APRIL 1960

HERBERT MEYER SPARKS ETHICAL CODE RESEARCH

In a comprehensive and challenging statement Herbert Meyer, chairman of the Ethical Code Committee, emphasized the importance of the search for guiding principles rather than the establishment of a fixed code of social responsibility for scientists.

He asserts (1) that social responsibility begins and centers in the daily activities of scientists, in their work and dealings with one another; (2) that many scientists are unaware of or are mute about ethical responsibilities in their personal interactions; (3) that scientists would be helped to meet these responsibilities if they were challenged to do so in a way that they would feel free and obligated to answer; and (4) that the dominance of pacifism as a tacit ethical position of SSRS detracts from the ability of the Society to confront scientists at large with ethical responsibility because of (a) the absolutist (unscientific) ethic of pacifism, and (b) the radical nature of the ethic, which alienates non-pacifists who may nonetheless be socially responsible.

Meyer maintains that the SSRS, founded and still dominated by pacifists, should broaden its ideological base in order to make the SSRS more widely attractive and acceptable, and more fully consonant with its name.

STUDY PROPOSED

The study, Meyer says, should take up the three areas of possible conflicting loyalties: the interplay of the scientist's obligation to his discipline with his own attitude toward life, with his group relations and other professional contacts, and, last, with his and his group's relations to society as a whole—includ-

ing other peoples' societies. "The SSRS will serve well if it can arouse all scientists to the fact that they can not take the heritage of scientific innocence for granted."

Meyer suggests a research technique: a committee with advisors inside and outside the SSRS searches writings of and about great scientists for their ethical consciousness; mails questionnaires, conducts interviews classifying and evaluating statements of relevant individual experiences -- positive and negative -- until a pattern of behavior appears. The committee should include full-time salaried scholars of diverse backgrounds. This enterprise is worthy of maximum concern and effort by the SSRS.

PURPOSE AND THE CONSTITUTION

In the light of this approach to a definition of SSRS principles, Meyer objects to the Constitutional revision undertaken to gain Incorporation for SSRS. Most SSRS members are unaware that the Pennsylvania judge, contrary to the Master, criticized the Constitution for not stating explicitly the purposes of SSRS. Then a lawyer -- not a scientist -- changed (rather than clarified) the Constitution, thus weakening it unnecessarily. The declaration of faith in the world-wide union of men has been deleted. Meyer feels it should be re-instated as a statement of the undeniable oneness with which Science is imbued across any national and racial barrier. This statement would be fitting even more than the deleted one for our group striving for social responsibility in science.

(continued on p. 3, col. 1)

-- BOSTON CHAPTER ISSUE --

LOCAL ACTIVITIES

More than a dozen SSRS members and wives in the Boston area have undertaken projects which will be of interest to SSRS members elsewhere. This group has been motivated by three primary concerns: (1) the need for an educational program on many levels and for public discussion of moral problems inherent in population control, disarmament, CBR warfare, and other such topics, (2) the desire to encourage international contacts and visits among scientists, which has been sharpened by constructive aspects of the IGY and by hopeful signs from the Geneva negotiations among scientists, and (3) the hope that an ethical code for scientists may play a significant role in orienting scientists toward more constructive work.

The Boston SSRS joined seven other organizations in sponsoring a "Peace-mobile" which, on a two-month run through several communities, distributed several thousand leaflets in support of disarmament, and the SSRS has initiated another cooperative distribution of such literature at the showings of the movie "On the Beach." In addition, it hopes to sponsor public discussions and showings of such films as the U.N.-produced "Power Among Men," and to arrange radio and TV appearances of noted scientists. Individuals in the group have been quite successful in getting letters printed in newspapers and journals. We encourage others to write such letters, especially (1) in support of disarmament and (2) in protest against further development of Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) weapons.

This group hopes to initiate collection of 6,000 baby teeth from this area as an extension of the St. Louis Committee's Baby Tooth Survey. Since Boston is one of the hottest spots in the country for Sr90 in milk, useful information should be gained by comparing the Sr90 uptake in teeth in Boston with that in other areas.

International contact among scientists is being encouraged by urging scientists to participate in the Magazines-for-Asia project (see announcement in this newsletter) and by cooperating with an international hospitality committee which is just now being set up in Boston. In addition, we will probably revive the collection of textbooks for libraries in

(continued on p. 3, col. 3)

THE SEARCH FOR MEANING

NIEBUHR, THOMPSON and SNOW

This Newsletter is published monthly by the Society for Social Responsibility in Science, an organization of scientists and engineers whose purpose is to induce scientists to recognize a personal responsibility for the anticipated consequences to society of their work and to always exercise their profession for the benefit of humanity.

The Society for Social Responsibility in Science was founded in 1949. It has members in 17 countries and the Newsletter is circulated in 41 countries.

Statements made in the Newsletter do not necessarily represent official policies of the Society unless so stated. Signed articles are the responsibility of their authors; other material is the responsibility of the Editor. The SSRS Newsletter is not copy-righted; its material may be republished without obtaining permission, with the exception of directly quoted material which has previously been published elsewhere. For permission to reprint this, write the original publisher.

The SSRS Newsletter is distributed free to a large number of people who are not members of the Society. The estimated cost of producing and mailing the Newsletter is about \$1.50 per year. Readers are invited to help underwrite this expense.

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The M. I. T. literary magazine TANGENT presented a colloquium entitled

A MORATORIUM OF TECHNOLOGY

Norbert Wiener, Lewis Mumford, Denier Lerner and Bernard Feld were panelists... [As if] it is conceivable in today's world to conjure spiritual authority sufficiently strong for imposing on all of mankind an orderly rhythm of 'progress'. Rather it is a fair opinion that we resemble the sorcerer's apprentice

Theologian Paul J. Tillich, speaking at Harvard recently, presented his view of modern man's predicament in terms of symbols and their values: life needs symbols to be meaningful. Poets know this; hence their power to make radiant things, events and creatures. When an era comes to its end traditional symbols like "God", "love", suffer from loss of meaning. This is occurring in our time -- and we should avoid such weakened symbols. Our young react cynically to them, in self-protection. And we cannot reach a cynic with more words.

Since only a group of people can create symbols, the individual today faces a dilemma of what attitude to choose. He must not live by symbols which have lost their fullness of meaning, nor can he form new symbols by himself. Consequently, Tillich concludes, one must keep oneself open to life, ready to respond, since life has the faculty of confronting and bringing new meaning. While on the search for meaning one does well to keep empty, although it is not easy. Emptiness is our problem, as tragedy was the Greeks', and guilt that of the medieval Christian.

The following items show how this situation confronts man today in religious, intellectual and political aspects.

in Goethe's poem. One pertinent question was lost in misunderstanding, viz., whether the millions of dollars spent by the defense agencies year after year could serve a more vital purpose by re-education of children to an awareness that search for the meaning of technological progress must take preference over the progress itself.

In a more mature vein than this fanciful affair, Edward D. Eddy, Jr. addresses himself with blame to the individual scientist calling the present escape into social unconcern on our campuses an attitude of 'privatism'. The student is interested in the life of plenty which our Constitution's "pursuit of happiness" promises, and national wealth and scientific intelligence affords. But the student feels uneasy, and insecure, when he is reminded of the world of tension in which he lives.

Since the SSRS's Ethical Code Committee intends to search for the formulation of a satisfying meaning of scientific endeavor in our time (see page 1) some may like to give of their time to collaborate in this effort. They should write to Herbert

Reinhold Niebuhr, quoted in the NY Times, said the West today is divided between those who want to be pure and those who want to be responsible. There is no responsibility without guilt, he maintains, reaffirming his stand against pacifism. In this case, the guilt of having to maintain nuclear armament as a provisional source of peace is acceptable as an alternative to Soviet tyranny.

Rockefeller Foundation's Kenneth W. Thompson opposes exchange visits by politicians if all they do is provide panem et circenses, but leave the outstanding political problems untouched. The East-West conflict will probably not be decided in a direct encounter, but in winning the less developed nations in Asia, Africa and South America to one of the two political systems.

C. P. Snow, outlines the consequence of this challenge to our western way of life in his recent, concise book, "The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution". (Cambridge U. Press, 1959). A British scientist and man of letters, Snow sets forth in this work the schism between the humanities and science. Although both are branches of Western Civilization, they don't talk the same language any more.

They use identical words in different ways, so that they hardly communicate with one another. Thus, those trained only in liberal arts are unaware of the impact science is going to make within a generation.

No race has a special privilege of scientific and industrial intelligence; the other have-not peoples will follow the way which the Russians and Chinese show them. If the Western world does not rise to the challenge, we will be engulfed in a hostile world, coached by the Communists.

Snow believes that scientists and engineers are interested in social life. They may be willing to go afield and provide skilled manpower at low cost for the transformation of underdeveloped countries. Our school curriculum has to be revised to prepare them in sufficient numbers. (Compare Rep. Reuss' bill, on page 4).

There remains, however, the spiritual upheaval which goes beyond the capacity of technical manpower to handle. The search for the meaning of the scientific revolution would still have to be done, for West and East alike.

M. Meyer, 276 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington 74, Massachusetts.

HERBERT MEYER SPARKS
ETHICAL CODE RESEARCH

(continued from page 1)

"The issue of the SSRS is whether we should base our purposes on Quaker belief, or derive them from the interplay in our life of Science with Social Responsibility". In the latter case, a Constitutional revision of "purpose" might result in putting the Quakers in minority status. But the SSRS would then appeal to the huge multitude of scientists who are unaware of or are presently disinclined to join SSRS because of its sectarian milieu. "The efforts of the Quakers to impose ideas and a cause upon those who are not ready results in the failure of SSRS to grow beyond the 500 mark. . . . It is to both the SSRS' and the Quakers' advantage to continue our effort within the SSRS with the "small" issues, i.e., with the everyday pattern of the scientist's individual and group behavior.

Once these issues are conquered, confidence and membership will have grown enough to tackle the "big" issues of our time: they will have lost some of their formidable unwieldiness because the multitude of our mute colleagues will have matured by then through our effort."

H.M.

Richard Levins

We think that the linking of individual action with demands on government in a single campaign makes it possible to win the adherence of a majority of our *department (to a petition calling for the diversion of biological warfare research to constructive research coupled with a personal refusal to participate in BW research). I hope this experiment will contribute to bridging the gap between those for whom a personal stand is a corollary of a social philosophy or program, and those for whom a personal commitment, for example to Christ, secondarily extends into "politics".

This is also the crucial problem for SSRS. The Quaker or pure pacifist predominance in SSRS retards growth only because the two kinds of commitment are seen as antithetical.

* Zoology Dept., Columbia University.

Albert V. Baez

My reaction is that I could not serve on such a committee because the proposal doesn't sound exacting or useful enough. . . it is not clear what criteria govern the "authority".

REPLIES TO HERBERT MEYER

(more comments are invited)

F. Behn Riggs

Two courses of action occur to me: both are directed at the clarification of our own thinking before the consideration of an ethical code. 1) ask our members for quotations which are meaningful or helpful when they consider the ethical implications of their own work in science. 2) ask them for queries which may be helpful or provocative to others in their thinking. E.g.

1. Does an individual in any walk of life have a responsibility toward all mankind above his responsibility to his nation?

2. Does the nature of the occupation bear on the nature of the responsibility, if any?

3. Does the nature of one's government bear on the nature of the responsibility, if any?

4. Can a system of government be established such that all obligations of the individual to it and to all mankind can be satisfied by voting and other established procedures?

5. Are there occasions within the governmental systems now operating when the best and highest good cannot be served within the established procedures?

6. Are the best procedures for attaining the highest good those involving independent individuals only, or small independent groups acting in loose federation, or those involving larger groups?

7. What is the function of an ethical code?

8. Can an ethical code be established scientifically?

9. In what way is the public mistrust of science related to the ethical misuse of science?

10. Should the sources for inspirational quotations on the ethics of science be drawn from scientists only?

I am sure that other members can improve on my queries.

LOCAL ACTIVITIES

(continued from page 1)

underdeveloped countries.

SSRS members who would like to be kept informed periodically of the course of these projects in Boston should write to SSRS, 29 Hayes St., Cambridge, Mass. It is hoped that many individuals and groups elsewhere will initiate these activities and others in their own localities.

James Lieberman

Although the deviations that individuals make from their present ethical codes discourage our setting up another one, we must explore fully and continuingly the interrelationships of ethics and science. Social responsibility remains a personal matter: for one it means civil defense, for another, civil disobedience. All, I think, might agree to discuss the issues, and support the study of ethical problems of science, in the light of such grand efforts as the United Nations' Declarations of Human Rights.

As to our SSRS Constitution, I wonder if vagueness is the real reason the Charter was not accepted. Surely vaguer groups have been incorporated -- when powerful antagonists do not appear. Are we drafting a more specific purpose chiefly to please the judge, to define ourselves better in our own interest, or to appeal to outsiders?

I oppose the idea that SSRS, or anyone, be restricted to dealing with "small issues". We must approach what we feel is important and deal with it as best we can. It is possible to fail with small issues and succeed with great ones. Our program is the most important offering we have, and it must attract non-members. Any "code" will have to evolve with each person as we learn how socially responsible we can really be. Size is not the soundest measure of a man or a group. It is more important that we like the way we are growing.

Milton Leitenberg

"We have a job" to do, not a function as friendly "in group" to have tea together. This also rejects the Quakers' postulated fear of becoming a "minority" within SSRS. What sort of group are we to have minority-majority problems? If anyone, Quaker or Martian, cannot see fit to work best in this particular frame, hopefully one of expanding our own group and bringing its message to strangers, let him go work among pure Quaker or Martian groups that will give him no qualms.

NEWSLETTER CREDITS

Herbert Meyer planned this issue, and submitted all the material relating to ethics. Ken Knowlton and Al Baez reported on SSRS activities in Boston. Jim Lieberman did part of the editing.

LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

The audiences coming out of the Boston showing of Stanley Kramer's powerful motion picture, ON THE BEACH have accepted over 20,000 pieces of literature from SSRS members and others who stood outside the box office, often late into the night and in inclement weather, to distribute it. First to go were 5000 copies of NUCLEAR WAR IN ST. LOUIS: ONE YEAR LATER (reprinted in the Saturday Review under the title: "The Bombing of St. Louis), a readable, fictionalized account of what life would be like for the survivors of a nuclear war, as told by a doctor, a housewife and a physicist, one year after "the bomb" hit St. Louis, with facts based on the hearings before the Holifield Subcommittee on radiation of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

Along with it went a sheet listing the names, addresses and aims of six organizations in the Boston area: FOR, SANE, AFSC, WILPF, Committee on Political Action for Peace, and SSRS, who supported the leaflet distribution financially and with manpower ranging from Harvard and Radcliffe students to concerned housewives and college professors. The sheet made it clear that the organizations listed stood ready to help the citizens of Boston act to prevent the disaster portrayed in the film.

When we ran out of the St. Louis reprint the AFSC came to our rescue with large quantities of a well presented leaflet which they had printed for just this kind of occasion. It read in part: "Who would ever think. . . human beings would be stupid enough to blow themselves off the face of the earth? The war started when people accepted the idiotic idea that peace could be maintained by arranging to defend themselves with weapons they couldn't possibly use with-

out committing suicide. . ." (Part of a quotation from the scientist Julian in ON THE BEACH.)

After several weeks of distribution it was observed that some people asked for the pamphlets as if they expected them. It is difficult to measure the impact from the few (under 50) written responses, but it seemed a step in the right direction to help the aroused citizen, both at the distributing and the receiving end of the leaflets, do something to prevent a nuclear disaster. As the picture moves to the local theaters and other communities it is hoped that this activity will be taken up by other groups. The Boston SSRS, AFSC and other organizations stand ready to pass on their experience to them.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSON TO PERSON

Why not dust off your pile of recent journals or magazines and send them to a colleague in Asia? Magazines of a general nature, e.g. Scientific American as well as specialized journals in every field are needed. Write

Mr. Henry Mayers
"Magazines"

Channel 2, Hollywood 28, Calif.
stating the one or more magazines you are willing to send. Please include a stamped self-addressed envelope. You will receive an appropriate request letter and instructions

A POINT FOUR YOUTH CORPS

Congressman H. S. Reuss (Dem. Wisc.) and the late Senator R. L. Neuberger have introduced bills H 6938 and S 2908. These propose a study of means whereby young Americans may be induced to serve in technical assistance missions at nominal pay, possibly in lieu of obligated military service.

EMPLOYMENT

SITUATIONS OPEN

Dean, Professors (two), Associate or Assistant Professors (two), College of Engineering (electrical and mechanical) of Tuskegee Institute (founded 1881 by Booker T. Washington) faculty interracial; facilities excellent. Ph.D. or equivalent with experience preferred. Write: G. L. Washington, School of Engineering, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Chemist (B.S. and M.S.) experienced in research and development; organic analytical method development; laboratory supervision and administration; pilot plant investigation.

Chemical Engineer (Ph.D. 1959, Ohio State) 8 years experience in petroleum products testing. Thesis on Rate Controlling Mechanism of Lubricating Oil Oxidation. Philadelphia or vicinity.

Psychologist (Ph.D., Munich) naturalized citizen, Professor in American College, desires summer teaching in psychology or philosophy.

TELLER SCORES A-BOMB USE

Lecturing in Boston recently, physicist Edward Teller reaffirmed his criticism of the U.S. atom-bombing of Japan in 1945. In answer to a question from the audience, he stated that the decision to drop the bombs was not warranted militarily. A high altitude "demonstration" explosion of the weapon would have served as an ultimatum to the Japanese without attendant destruction, Teller said.

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Society for Social Responsibility in Science
Gambier, Ohio

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Mr. Norbert Wiener
Mass. Inst. of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.



MANAGEMENT *and* BUSINESS AUTOMATION

600 W. JACKSON BLVD. CHICAGO 6, ILL. ■ TEL. DEArborn 2-3206



April 1, 1960

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS AUTOMATION Magazine, which is striving to bring all of the important advances in the field of business automation to its 27,000 management readers, has tackled the important and exciting subject of the thinking ability of machines.

The daily press and various magazines are continually publishing conflicting articles on this subject. The term "electronic brain" is kicked around and some of the connotations are actually injurious to the positive progress and development of automation, especially among users of the equipment.

As an authority in your area of automation, would you help us clear the air for our readers? We are going to make a sincere effort to communicate the full implication of machine thinking between the scientist working with advanced automation theories and the businessman who is utilizing the tools of today. We request evidence of a machine's ability to "think" in terms the businessman can understand. We want to explain how far today's machines have progressed, and how far they could go if they were fully utilized. In your opinion:

1. Can or will machines be able to "think" entirely for themselves?
2. What do you predict the state and extent of automation will be in the next 10 years?

It may be a difficult task to sum up this information in a brief statement. You may express yourself at length, if you wish. We would appreciate any information that would help in the development of this article. In giving our readers your updated and important opinion, you will, in effect, be rendering a service, by communicating a vital but much misunderstood message.

We must, out of necessity, set April 15 as a deadline for your comments. A copy of the issue in which the article appears will be sent to you. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS AUTOMATION

William C. Christian

William C. Christian
Assistant Editor

WCC:bc

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[ans 4/11/60]



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Norbert Wiener Esq
Department of Mathematics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.
U S A

1 April 1960

Dear Mr Wiener

Many thanks for your letter of March 28th referring to the suggestion we put forward about a small book on CYBERNETICS and I can fully appreciate your decision not to take on a book of this type in the near future in view of your present commitments with Technology Press and Wiley.

I have much appreciated your interest in this particular project and if you or any of your colleagues have any suggestions or ideas for further titles in this series, I would be very pleased to hear of them.

Yours sincerely

Thomas Dalby

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGARAME



Norbert Wiener Esq

Department of Mathematics

Massachusetts Institute of
Technology

CAMBRIDGE 39, Mass.

U.S.A.

First fold here

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To open cut here

April 1, 1960

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

I am greatly interested in writing a dissertation on the Philosophy of Science of Walter Cannon. Can you be of any help to me?

It is my view that through all his writings and experiments one can discern certain leading objectives and guiding methods. This encompasses his view and use of logic, description, explanation, and the reductionist problem. Also the discernible philosophy of Walter Cannon seems to include certain aspirations for science and biology. (cf. Bodily Changes in Pain, Hunger, Fear, and Rage).

Am I mistaken in believing his thought ran to the level of the Philosophy of Biology?

If I am not do you concur with me that the methods behind his advances in science could profitably be underscored in a dissertation?

If you feel there would be fruit of such study, could you refer me to any sources by Cannon (or anyone else) which would help make his methodology explicit? I have read his major books and some of his published papers. So far I have been mainly reading between the lines.

For several years since completing doctoral residence at Harvard I have taught Physiological psychology, Perceptual Psychology, History of Psychology plus the Philosophy of Science, Symbolic Logic and Contemporary Philosophy. Now I want to write a dissertation for Harvard in the Philosophy of Science, specifically I would like to do with respect to Cannon what Claude

Dr. Norbert Wiener

2

Bernard did for himself in his "Introduction to the Study of Experimental
Medicine."

Very Sincerely,

Vernon Dolphin

VM:ra

Vernon Dolphin
Assistant Professor
Department of Philosophy
and Psychology

[ans 4/11/60]



BALL STATE Teachers College

Muncie, Indiana

Office of the
Dean of the College

April 1, 1960

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

In recent years Ball State Teachers College has taken great pride in its convocations program. During each month of the academic year leaders from all walks of life, some with national and international reputations, have visited our campus to speak to faculty and students assembled in an all-college convocation. The philosophy which has guided this program and the selection of speakers who appear is a fundamental one. Essentially, it is based upon the premise that students profit immensely from seeing and hearing and talking with some of the outstanding artists, scholars, and teachers of our time.

In the past three years alone dozens of outstanding speakers have crossed the stage of Assembly Hall, the 1200 seat auditorium in which our convocations are held. Only a few of these need be mentioned. The purpose of this letter is not to drop familiar and well-known names, but to give some indication of the diversity in background and experience and the range in interests of our speakers. In 1957-58 Dr. Frank C. Laubach and Dr. Ashley Montague were here. In 1958-59 Dr. Paul Tillich, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Earl Clement Attlee were heard by the students and faculty of Ball State Teachers College. This year we have been privileged to listen to Dr. Gardner Murphy, Madame V. L. Pandit, and Mr. Vance Packard, to name but three of the many fine speakers who have spent time with us.

In the academic year 1960-61 we are anxious to develop a new lecture series which will be fashioned along the following lines: Our school year is divided into Fall, Winter, Spring, and Summer Quarters. During each quarter two lecturers will be invited to spend a day on our campus. Sometime during the day a formal address will be given to the assembled faculty and students, but we also want to have our visitor lead seminar discussions, visit our classrooms and attend a luncheon to which a small group of faculty, students, and friends of the college--not more than 25 in all--will be invited. In the weeks preceding each lecture the major writings and scholarly works of the lecturer will be read and discussed both in and out of class. In a number of cases the outstanding work of a particular lecturer will be designated as the Book of the Quarter. This book will be purchased in special quantities by our bookstore, displays will be arranged at various points on the campus, and all of the students and faculty will be encouraged to read it. In short, we mean to provide one of the most thoroughly prepared audiences to which our visitors have ever addressed themselves.

April 1, 1960

May I extend to you now an invitation to take part in the just described lecture series. We would like to make it possible for you to be with us on one of your regularly scheduled visits to the Midwest next year. If, for example, you were planning to attend a meeting in Chicago or Detroit some time during the 1960-61 school year, we would appreciate having an opportunity to bring you to the campus immediately preceding or following such an engagement. We would also like to have you think of us as you plan your schedule of visits to the other colleges and universities in the Midwest. If you have planned or are planning to speak at Indiana University, Purdue University, or institutions within a reasonable distance from Muncie, we would certainly appreciate your considering adding a Ball State lecture to your schedule at the same time.

Under separate cover I am sending you some materials which describe the amazing growth and vitality of our college, which is one of the five largest teacher-education institutions in America today. We know that you will appreciate learning something about us and hope that you will be able to find time in what I know must be a busy schedule to join us for a day sometime next year.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Very cordially yours,



Jerome A. Fallon
Assistant Dean

JAF:jaq

P. S. Our remuneration for speakers ranges widely. We are prepared to give you an all-inclusive fee which would equal that which you would expect to receive from any major college or university in the United States.

[ans 4/4/60]

MELVIN M. WEINER
SOLID STATE ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING
54 HARVARD AVENUE
BROOKLINE 46, MASSACHUSETTS

ASPINWALL 7-4950

April 1, 1960

Dear Dr. Wiener,

Your article "The Duty of the Intellectual" which appeared in The Technology Review motivated me to speak before the graduate Hillel Society two weeks ago.

Enclosed are my remarks on this occasion and remarks which I made two years ago before this same group.

Although these remarks are an unfair exchange for your remarks, both literary and on two social occasions which I have enjoyed, they are better than no exchange at all.

Sincerely,

Melvin Weiner

[ans 4/13/60]

Delivered before MIT Graduate Hillel Society
March 16, 1960 by Melvin Weiner

WHAT IS YOUR PURPOSE IN LIFE?

I shall restrict my remarks tonight to that aspect of life which concerns us as intellectuals. In particular, I should like to discuss the purpose in life peculiar to that group formally recognized by society as intellectuals--the scientist, the man of letters, and the man of arts.

Unfortunately, the crisis facing America today is not entirely new, and unfortunately what I have to say tonight was said in part by John Dewey following the First World War. Norbert Wiener has recently refocused the issue when he was asked what one thing worried him the most about America today. He replied, "The lack of respect for intellectual work and intellectual integrity." By this he explained he did not mean lack of prestige of intellectuals or lack of financial rewards for intellectual work. He means simply that the public and many intellectuals themselves are not aware that the man of higher learning is "the custodian of a tradition of honesty and sincerity on which the future and the honor of his country and his age depend." I would like to read to you the conclusion to an article by Norbert Wiener in the February 1960 issue of THE TECHNOLOGY REVIEW which directly motivated me to speak to you tonight.

"Tampering with the truth on the part of the man normally devoted to it is a dereliction of duty quite comparable with the dereliction of an officer who runs away from his own soldiers in the face of the enemy, or who sells the enemy the plans of fortification. Because the code of the soldier visits his dereliction with dire penalties, whereas the false scholar can walk the streets without fear of danger to his life or liberty, his betrayal is if anything the worse act of the two. At the very least, he should meet with the contempt and ignominy which are the part of the cashiered officer.

Apparently, there is a large element of our public which is not prepared to recognize this and which will excuse the treason of the false scholar by saying "he has committed no crime."

The pertinent question now for us to ask is what criteria can we use to establish the intellectual fiber of an individual? How can we judge what is an honest and sincere effort by an intellectual? How can we tell whether we are fulfilling our purpose in life to society as intellectuals?

Any code which might be established, I believe, will be the result of what I call "personal prejudices." What are my personal prejudices?

I am aware of three personal prejudices which influence my thinking about any merit scale. My first prejudice is that an individual's actions result from satisfying his individual needs. My second prejudice is that a God exists and therefore I cannot exclude the possibility that He can influence individual needs. My third prejudice is my acceptance of the definition of the word "good" as interpreted by a society or individual to be "that which conforms to the norm of that society or individual.

In view of these prejudices, what code can be established to evaluate an honest and sincere effort by an intellectual?

The first prejudice implies that one interprets results in terms of postulates which are convenient to the interpreter at any given time. A postulate is convenient if it conforms with an individual's life needs or prejudices and satisfactorily explains the results. For example, consider the scholar studying astronomy before the days of Copernicus. From preconceived notions of the Bible, and from the standpoint of ego, it was convenient for him to postulate that the sun revolved around the earth, as long as results did not preclude such a postulate.

The second prejudice implies that one cannot establish a truth absolutely. To do so would require man to have complete control of his destiny and self-needs. Thus we should not expect to be able to predict the exact course of the earth with respect to the sun, but only within the framework of the postulates which we are willing to assume at the time.

The third prejudice implies that the truths of intellectuals are not necessarily "good" for the society. When Copernicus revealed his truth about the earth's passage about the sun, he was thrown in jail because his truth was felt to be dangerous to his society. The self-needs of Copernicus's society were not compatible with his self-needs.

A code or merit scale to judge the honesty and integrity of an intellectual, based on the above implications, is as follows:

1. A positive statement of all postulates should accompany results.
2. Postulates which contradict results should be abandoned.
3. The status quo of postulates should constantly be examined and new postulates tested.

The obligations of such a code must be made clear by the intellectual to society so that the life-needs of society will be compatible with that of the intellectual.

Applications of such a code in such fields as science, religion, education, art, politics, government, economics, and history I will leave for the discussion period.

I would like to conclude by recalling a story told by Admiral Rickover. In the days of ancient Greek democracy, a citizen was allowed to express himself at council meetings. The only restriction was that a rope was placed about his neck and if what he had to say didn't agree with the majority, he was hanged.

It is the responsibility of the intellectual today to maintain the respect he has earned over the centuries for being custodian of a tradition of honesty and sincerity. Otherwise, he and society may well hang together.

Delivered before MIT Graduate Hillel Society
March 3, 1958 by Melvin Weisman

AN APPROACH TO ANCIENT HEBREW RELIGION AND HISTORY

It is my personal conviction that one adapts his religion to meet his own needs. Similarly, one interprets history to meet the needs of the present.

As a simple illustration of how one adapts his religion to meet his own needs, I would like to read a clipping from Bennett Cerf's column in THIS WEEK magazine.

"Bernard Baruch's best-selling autobiography includes not only his recollections of world-famous personages, but affectionate stories of the simple folk he met down at his Carolina plantation.

They impressed him with their faculty for making their religion meet their exact needs. One old gentleman, for example, suddenly felt the time had come to be taken into the bosom of the church.

"Abraham," warned his deacon, "you must have faith. Do you believe everything in the Bible?"

"Yes, suh," insisted Abraham.

"Do you believe the story of Jonah and the whale? And Daniel and the lions?"

"If the Bible say it, I believes it."

"And do you believe the story of the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace? They walks right into that furnace, steps on the hot coals and they ain't even singed."

"Not even singed? A regular fire?"

"Right! Not even singed."

"Deacon," said Abraham, "I don't believe that."

"Then you can't be taken into the bosom of the church."

Abraham sadly shuffled toward the door. Looking back, he added, "And, Deacon, I don't believes that story 'bout Daniel and the lions either."

As examples of how history complies with the times, consider how the popularity of our presidents changes with the years; or recently how McCarthy, who before was a symbol of American freedom, was a few years later a symbol of American dictatorship; Or even more recently, how Stalin, who was viewed by the Russian people as a great leader, was downgraded by the present regime.

The idea that religion and history are products of individual needs, prejudices, or pressures is not a trivial idea. If we are to study the Pentateuch and understand our interpretations, we must at least admit our prejudices or our viewpoints about the Pentateuch before we begin. If we believe that the Pentateuch is God-given, then we will interpret the contents differently than if we adopt the idea that the conception of God was conceived at a certain time by a certain group for a

certain reason growing out of a certain need. In fact, depending upon which viewpoint we take, we would have different conceptions of what is history and what is religion.

Now, what is my viewpoint? As I study the first five books I am aware of two personal prejudices. My first prejudice is how I define religion. I define religion to be one's experience which satisfies his need for belonging to a larger whole. This definition implies that every thinking person has a need to identify himself with an existence beyond the tangible. Even atheists would have a religion according to this definition, as their denial of God is their affirmation of some other conception which postulates the riddle of life. Another feature of this definition is that religion does not necessarily have to involve a community, but must involve an individual. The worship of self-made idols, as in biblical times, illustrates the individual aspect of religion. The wealthy constructed bigger and more expensive idols and therefore were considered connected to the large whole more closely than the poor. Religion thus adapted to the needs of the individual. My second viewpoint is that the concept of one God was adopted by the Hebrews during their bondage in Egypt. The one-God concept grew in such a manner which elevated their social position and offered hope of freedom from bondage. Consider the position of the Hebrews at that time. For many tens of years they had been slaves. They did not have the force to overpower their captors. They did not have the means to construct an idol as beautiful as the Egyptians' so as to rival them and to be closer to the intangible, the larger whole. To be born a slave and to live a whole life as a slave offered no hope for living. What the Hebrews needed was a god more powerful than any of the images and a god which somehow was closer to them than the Egyptians. The Hebrews then recalled the God of Abraham, and the word went around that the God of Abraham was to be their hope. Finally a leader came along by the name of Moses, who had connections with the Egyptians and would be listened to by the Egyptians. Moses, who believed in this God of Abraham, finally convinced the Egyptians that the God of the Hebrews was more powerful than their gods and the Hebrews won their freedom.

With the ideas that religion and history are products of one's needs and with my two chief prejudices outlined: that religion is one's experience which satisfies his need for belonging to a large whole and that the concept of one God was adopted by the Hebrews during their bondage in Egypt because of an intense need for the Hebrews to connect themselves with a large whole in a manner which would elevate their social position, I am now able to make the Pentateuch meaningful to me.

Of the five books, four of them deal specifically with the period of Moses, a period of 120 years according to the Pentateuch's time scale. If one includes 300 years prior to

Insert
... out of an intense need by the Hebrews to identify themselves with a larger whole ...

Moses' time during which the Hebrews were slaves in Egypt, most of the Pentateuch is concerned with the history of the Hebrews during and immediately following their bondage in Egypt. The first book is quite different in content from the others. It has a carefully outlined family tree and chronology. The break in the family tree occurs with the beginning of the second book. The chronology of events then follow without any break in the time sequence through the last four books.

These parts suggest that the ideas of the first book were conceived during the time the Hebrews were slaves. If they were to use Abraham's God as the basis for their hope, it was necessary for them to first find out as much about Abraham and his family tree as possible and relate Abraham and his family tree with God, and secondly to explain creation in terms of Abraham's God. As slaves the Hebrew had plenty of time to think of these matters and had many generations on which to firmly imbed these ideas.

The last four books were probably recorded along with the ideas of the first book many years after Moses' death and was simply compiled to serve as a history of the Hebrews and a primary source of their laws, customs, beliefs and obligations, and may have grown out of the need for unity or reconfirmation by the Hebrews in a time of crisis.

With the viewpoints that I have adopted, I am now better able to understand and distinguish the folklore, religion, history, and science of the Hebrews as related in the Pentateuch. Because of the limitation of time, I will restrict any commentaries on the specific content of the Pentateuch to the discussion which may follow.

April 1, 1960

Mr. Herbert Kondo
Science Editor
The Grolier Society, Inc.
Grolier Building
575 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kondo:

It happens that I am already committed to write an article on cybernetics for an encyclopedia, and in addition to that, I find myself occupied to the limit of my capacity with my research and other work. I am highly appreciative of your invitation, but I hope you will understand why I am forced to turn down your very attractive offer.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

April 1, 1960

Mr. Morton M. Winthrop
18 Warren Lane
Jericho, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Winthrop:

In Professor Wiener's absence, I would like to acknowledge your letter of March 25. I understand your position and feel sorry that the telephone conversation had to take place in its form, but Professor Wiener was greatly upset -- and always is in such a situation -- that you had not even tried to seek his permission to do the article the way you had planned it. You will understand that being as well known as he is, he has to guard his name.

He stands, of course, on his original decision, and I am sure that nothing can be gained by trying to resume a correspondence with him.

Sincerely yours,

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

Professor N. Wiener
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

3^d april, 1960

Dear professor Wiener,

The meeting with you in Massachusetts Institute of Technology was of greatest honor for me. The problem of mechanism of brain waves, which is elaborated by you, seems to me of greatest scientific importance and I am proud that I could discuss this problem with you.

I hope to see you again in June 1960 in Moscow at the International Congress and in Moscow University, including our laboratory in the Department of Biology.

With best wishes
Sokolov

Lomonosovskii pr 14

ap. 540

Moscow, USSR

[ans 4-15-60]

April 2, 1960

HACIENDA DEL CHORRILLO TAXCO, GRO. MÉXICO

Dear Mr Robert Weimer,

Perhaps you are totally uninterested in receiving letters.

I seldom write "fan" letters. I sometimes write letters questioning statements and I don't think I have ever written a letter when I shall attempt to show my sincerest gratitude.

Your article reprinted in The Saturday Review of March 5th is inspiring without being pretentious, sincere without being maudlin and so beautiful in its honesty that I have not only read it many times but have just now pasted the entire article in my Commonplace Book.

I tried very hard to find just a few paragraphs that would say what you said, but it was one of those articles, like the proverbial 10 minute speech which takes hours to compose in contradistinction to the

rambling hour talk.

And so there it is and I want to thank you for it.

Perhaps the parts ^{of an article} I liked best ~~were~~.

1. Teachers have privileges - it isn't all money, it is the intellectual companionship with one's own kind.
2. Responsibility and honesty required.
3. The successive thinking expressed in the three different kinds of learning.

Also I thank you for giving me ^{an argument against} the usual colossal acceptance of crookedness among pseudo-scholars of quiz shows - though the latter is incidental.

I thank you for the fact that I shall become interested in my 'Commonplace Book' again.

I thank you for speaking of creative learning being scholarship.

I am teaching English to Spanish-speaking children 8-14 years old in a school. If it's mistakes that makes one grow, I must be several

stories high by this time. I cannot find the right books? - ^(not entirely an excuse) maybe I should try compiling one.

Best wishes and my deepest thanks.

Sincerely yours

Romaine Sachs (Mrs Peter Sachs)

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND PROVOST

April 4, 1960

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Just a note to tell you how very much we enjoyed your four days on our campus. I hope they didn't exhaust you. Certainly we could not have been more pleased with all that you did for us. In addition, it was a genuine pleasure to come to know you and to have among us some one who was so gracious and willing. We are truly grateful. Come back soon, sir.

Cordially,



Edward D. Eddy Jr.

EDE: mh

April 4, 1960

Mr. John Driskill
Attorney at Law
2089 Sherman Avenue
Norwood, Cincinnati 12
Ohio

Dear Mr. Driskill:

In Prof. Wiener's name I would like to thank you for your article (treatise) which you sent on February 12, 1960.

Professor Wiener, however, is extremely busy at the moment with important research, in addition to meetings and conferences which he has to attend, and has not had a chance to look at your work nor at that of many other senders who are interested in Professor Wiener's opinion of their work. As we wish to avoid that it be interred on one of our desks or even get lost, we felt that it would be wiser to return it to you.

I hope you will understand Professor Wiener's position.

Very sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

April 4, 1960

Mr. Jerome A. Fallon
Assistant Dean
Ball State Teachers College
Muncie, Indiana

Dear Mr. Fallon:

Thank you very much for your invitation to be a speaker at one of your convocations during the academic year 1960-61.

However, as much as I would like to accept, I think it will be impossible due to previously arranged plans which will take me to Europe on June 3rd for a vacation and a semester of lecturing at the University of Naples from where I shall not return until February 1961.

At this point, I hesitate to give an affirmative answer. Perhaps we could get in touch upon my return next Spring.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

April 4, 1960

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
Governor of the State of New York
Executive Chamber
Albany, New York

My dear Governor Rockefeller:

I am highly honored by your invitation to partake in the Cooperstown conference on automation this June. However, my plans are already made to sail on the Gripsholm on the 3rd of June for Europe where I shall travel and lecture until February 1961.

I realize the need for a clearer understanding of the scope of automation and its implications, and it is therefore with sincere regret that, due to a previously arranged, busy schedule, I find it impossible to accept your invitation.

Respectfully yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

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EJ/L.

STUTTGART W, den 5. April 1960.
Hasenbergsteige 3

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

DURCH LUFTPOST !

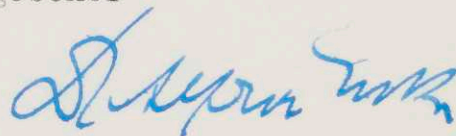
Sehr geehrter Herr Professor !

Zu meiner Freude höre ich von Herrn Dr. Bernsdorf, dass Sie sich bereit erklärt haben, bei der zweiten Auflage des von ihm in Gemeinschaft mit Herrn Prof. Bülow herausgegebenen Wörterbuchs der Soziologie mitzuarbeiten. Gestatten Sie mir, dass ich Ihnen hierfür meinen verbindlichsten Dank ausspreche.

Alles die Bearbeitung Betreffende hat ja Herr Dr. Bernsdorf mit Ihnen verabredet. Ich erlaube mir daher, Ihnen auf Grund der Mitteilungen, die er mir gemacht hat, den Mitarbeitervertrag in zwei Ausfertigungen zu übersenden mit der Bitte um Rückgabe eines mit Ihrer Unterschrift versehenen Exemplars.

Mit nochmaligem Dank und den verbindlichsten Empfehlungen bin ich

Ihr sehr ergebener



Anlage:

2 Vertragsexemplare
Druckvorlage.

lichen Verlagerung bestimmter Programme im Rundfunksendedienst führen kann, um die Zuschauer nicht als Hörer zu verlieren. (Eine wesentliche Domäne des Hörrundfunks wird allerdings die Musik bleiben, die die Rundfunkprogramme weit mehr beherrscht als die F.-sendungen.)

Die fast völlige „Inanspruchnahme“ des Zuschauers hat überall zu Diskussionen über die „kulturellen Gefahren“ des F. geführt. Sie konzentrieren sich hauptsächlich auf die „Normung oder Unterdrückung der Phantasie“ des Zuschauers, auf das Ersterben häuslicher Beschäftigungen (wie Bücherlesen, Briefeschreiben, Gespräche am Familientisch usw.). Ähnliche Befürchtungen sind auch in der Entwicklungszeit des Hörrundfunks geäußert worden. Soweit bisher beobachtet werden kann, hören diese Tätigkeiten durch das F. nicht auf, sondern werden in Zeiten verlegt, die nicht durch F.-sendungen besetzt sind. Zweifellos hat aber der *Besuch der Lichtspieltheater* eine erhebliche Einbuße erfahren; er wird bei Besitzern von F.-empfängern eingeschränkt, weil das F.-programm in bequemerer Weise ähnliche Darbietungen (im aktuellen Bereich sogar eindrucksvollere und umfangreichere) vermittelt als ein Kinobesuch. Auch sportliche Veranstaltungen können Besucher verlieren, während sich eine Verminderung des *Theaterbesuchs* noch nicht feststellen läßt. Dagegen scheint es, daß der F.-rundfunk anreizend zum Besuch z. B. von Museen wirken kann. Noch umstritten ist die Frage, ob durch F.-sendungen das Familiengespräch „erstirbt“ (also durch das stumme Nur-Zuschauen verhindert wird) oder gerade durch seine Sendungen neue Stoffe für anregende anschließende Diskussionen vermittelt werden. Tatsache ist, daß der F.-empfänger einen besseren Platz in der Wohnung einnimmt als der Rundfunkempfänger. Dieser kann theoretisch überall aufgestellt werden, seine akustischen Sendungen werden durch den Lautsprecher überall in den Raum verbreitet, während der F.-empfänger einen Platz erhalten muß, der ein bequemes Betrachten der Sendungen erlaubt.

Andererseits erlaubt das bewegte oder stehende Bild zusammen mit Ton, Klang und Geräusch ein intensiveres Kennenlernen und Werten der ausgestrahlten Darbietung. Erst der vollständige Eindruck z. B. von einem Politiker führt zu einer allseitigen Information, zu einer umfassenden Meinungsbildung, dazu, daß man „sich ein Bild macht“. Die Unterrichtsmöglichkeiten durch Demonstrationen am Objekt ersparen gegenüber dem Hörrundfunk die reinen Schilderungen und Übersetzungen ins Akustische und erlauben eine tiefere und umfangreichere Deutung und Erläuterung. Gleichzeitig wird durch das Bild eine Reihe neuer Möglichkeiten der drahtlosen Verbreitung von Sendestoffen erschlossen, es sei nur auf die Demonstration von Werken bildender Kunst oder die Erweiterung der unterhaltenden Sendungen durch Varieté-Programme hingewiesen. Hinsichtlich der Verwendung von F.-sendungen im Schulunterricht liegen in Europa bisher nur Untersuchungen durch die BBC in Großbritannien vor.

Während die Hörrundfunkempfänger relativ billig oder selbst zu bauen waren und eine schnelle Entwicklung der Teilnehmerzahlen förderten, ist ein F.-empfänger viel teurer und der Selbstbau weitaus komplizierter. Es darf daraus zwar auf ein langsames Ansteigen der F.-Teilnehmerzahl geschlossen werden, zumal auch die bereits erwähnte Erschließung eines Gebietes von der Sendeseite her schwieriger ist, man darf aber nicht folgern, daß F.-empfänger zunächst nur in begüterten Kreisen Eingang finden werden. Eine Untersuchung des Oxforder Statistischen Instituts (1953) gibt darüber

rung der Mörder ist ein Anzeichen dafür, daß sich die fragliche Gruppe in den Besitz der Macht gesetzt hat und sich darin sicher fühlt.

→ Clique, Lynchjustiz.

E. E. Hirsch

Fernsehen

Der F.-rundfunk (Television) ist die technische Weiterentwicklung des (Hör-)Rundfunks; er verbreitet auf drahtlos-elektrischem Wege über ultrakurze oder Dezimeter-Wellen optische und akustische Zeichen an viele örtlich getrennte Empfänger (Zuschauer, Teilnehmer). Diese Zeichen werden als bewegte oder stehende Schwarz-Weiß-Bilder, neuerdings auch als farbige Bilder, aufgenommen. Weitere technische Zielsetzung bleibt das farbige, plastische F.-bild. Die systematischen technischen Versuche gehen etwa auf das Jahr 1925 zurück, Programmdienste wurden 1935 in Deutschland, Großbritannien, Frankreich und in den USA begonnen; beide Entwicklungen lagen in den Händen der Rundfunkgesellschaften. Die ultrakurzen Wellen können (nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen) in einem Umkreis von 80 km (Halbmesser) gut empfangen werden, wodurch die Weitenwirkung des F. gegenüber dem Rundfunk, der auch auf Lang-, Mittel- und Kurzwellen sendet, begrenzt ist. Zur Versorgung eines Gebietes mit F.-programmen ist daher eine größere Anzahl von Strahlungsanlagen notwendig als beim Rundfunk. Die verschiedenen Strahler werden durch Spezialkabel oder Dezimeter-Strecken zu Sendernetzen zusammengeschlossen, über die in europäischen Ländern im allgemeinen *ein* Programm verbreitet wird, während in den USA über konkurrierende Einzelsender oder Sendernetze unterschiedliche Programme an mehreren Orten verbreitet werden (in New York z. B. acht Programme zur Auswahl). In Europa liegt die Hauptsendezeit zwischen 20 und 22 Uhr, in der Direktsendungen (live) oder auf Film aufgezeichnete Programme ausgestrahlt werden. Zu ihnen treten weitere Darbietungen in den Mittags- und Nachmittagsstunden, sie setzen sich aus aktuellen Sendungen, Darbietungen für Kinder, Jugendliche, Frauen und Übertragungen sportlicher Ereignisse zusammen. Der Durchschnitt der wöchentlichen Sendestunden liegt in Europa (1953) zwischen 14 und 35 Stunden, während in den USA F.-sender täglich bis zu 20 Stunden Programme verbreiten. Die Programme umfassen Nachrichtendienste, Wetterberichte, Interviews, Diskussionen, Übertragungen von Veranstaltungen, Vorträge, F.-spiele, unterhaltende Sendungen, Spiel- und Kulturfilme, Wochenschauen usw. Neben diesen „gestreuten“ Sendungen werden „gezielte“ Programme, wie Kinder- und Frauenstunden, verschiedentlich auch schon Schul-F.-sendungen, verbreitet.

Für eine Reihe grundsätzlicher Fragen gilt das unter dem Stichwort „Rundfunk“ Gesagte. Abweichend ist festzustellen, daß das bewegte Bild im Empfangsgerät den Zuschauer stärker fesselt und seine Aufmerksamkeit intensiver in Anspruch nimmt als die nur gehörte Sendung. Das Verfolgen eines F.-programms erlaubt keine Nebenbeschäftigungen — wie beim Hörrundfunk —, auch wenn der Raum, in dem die Sendung empfangen wird, nicht verdunkelt ist. Das Bild ist nicht nur attraktiver als der Ton oder Klang, ein Nachlassen oder Unterbrechen der Aufmerksamkeit vermindert oder verhindert auch das Verstehen der Programminhalte. Das F. erfordert *Zu-Schauen*, nicht nur *Hin-Schauen*, während der Rundfunk ein Nebenbei-Hören erlaubt. Die Rundfunkhörer, die einen F.-empfänger besitzen, wandern abends zum F. ab; es ist denkbar, daß dieser Umstand in späteren Jahren zu einer zeit-

BOB KASTENMEIER
2d DISTRICT, WISCONSIN
1725 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEE ON
JUDICIARY
HOME OFFICE:
214 NORTH FIRST STREET
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
April 5, 1960

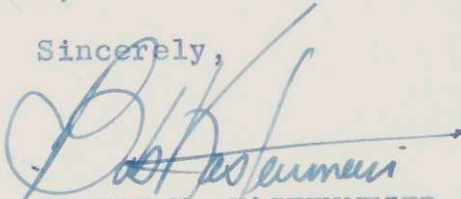
Professor Robert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Department of Mathematics
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener:

We hope very much that you have decided to take part with us in the liberal project. May we have your answer within the next few days?

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,



ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
Member of Congress

RWK: jlr

[ans 4/11/60]

Professor N. WIENER
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

April 5, 1960

Dear Professor Wiener:

I am very glad to inform you that all my fuss concerning your fees for the Soviet edition of your book "The Human Use of Human Beings" have been ended successfully.

If I am not mistaken as far back as last year you got a notification from the Director of Publishing House Mr. P.A. Tchuvikov about their consent to pay you the fees.

After I had received your letter of February 15, 1960 I applied once again to the Publishing House on this matter, and I got an answer in which they notified me that they intended to pay you the fees which amounts to about 9,000 roubles if you come to Moscow. It is a sum of money which will enable you and your wife to stay in my country for a relatively long time. Therefore I can recommend you to contact the American "Intourist" Contractors and to arrange through them:

1. Your trip to Moscow;
2. Two first days of your stay in Moscow when you can get Soviet currency;
3. Route of your tour over the country if you decide to have such kind of tour;
4. Your departure from Moscow.

All other expenses connected with hotel, meals, transport, excursions during your stay in the USSR you can cover in the USSR with the Soviet money you will get.

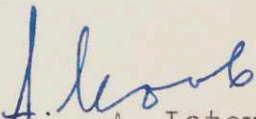
I think that the financial problem of your visit to the USSR is considerably facilitated and your living in my country can be paid by Soviet roubles. I shall do my best to make your visit as well as the visit of your wife pleasant and useful.

I think that the matter of your visit has been settled finally and I would like to know your intentions concerning your participation in the IFAC Congress.

I would like to take the opportunity to invite you to the coming Congress. You will find enclosed the programme of the Congress and application sheets, one of them should be mailed to the USSR National Committee as soon as possible.

I would appreciate all the information you will wish to let me know. In particular I could meet you and your wife with great pleasure at Vnukovo Airport if you inform me beforehand of the time of your arrival.

Faithfully yours,


A. Letov



AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ALDEN H. EMERY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

REPUBLIC 7-3337

WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

1155 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W.

April 6, 1960

Dr. Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

This office assists local sections of the American Chemical Society in arranging monthly programs through the medium of cooperative tours. Sections in certain geographical regions tell us whom they would like to hear; we extend invitations on their behalf, arrange dates, prepare itineraries, et cetera.

One of the circuits is made up of local sections in Michigan, South Bend, Indiana and Toledo, Ohio. These groups are now planning their 1960-61 programs and have asked us to extend to you a cordial invitation to appear before them in one of the months from October of this year through May of next, except December. About ten days would be needed for the undertaking. Of course, you would be reimbursed for travel expenses.

At your earliest convenience, please let us know whether or not it will be possible for you to undertake this assignment. If you accept, and we earnestly hope that you will, when will it be preferable to schedule your engagements?

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Frances V. Benner
Special Assistant

FVB/cb

[ans 4/15/60]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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NL=Night Letter

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LDB547 20 PD INTL=ZL CX LONDON VIA WUCABLES 5=

=LT DR WEINER=

MIT CAMBRIDGE (MASS)=

ALL GOING FAR BETTER THAN EXPECTED THANKS FOR ALL YOUR
HELP LETTER SHORTLY=

MORTON BROMFIELD.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, N. H.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 6, 1960

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

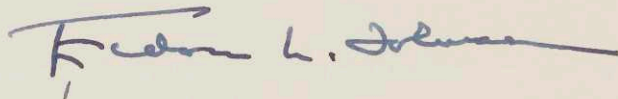
Dear Dr. Wiener:

I am sure I speak for all my colleagues at the University of New Hampshire in expressing appreciation to you for your several days of vigorous activity on our campus. It was a pleasure to have you here, to speak and to spark so many informal discussions.

We hope our demands upon you were not too rigorous, as we also hope you will look back on your appearance here with enough pleasure to want to pay us a return visit at some future date.

Please accept our gratitude for your coming and participating so effectively.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Eldon L. Johnson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Eldon L. Johnson
President

ELJ:BCC



THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC. Publishers

Grolier Building 575 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. PLaza 1-3600

April 6, 1960

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Thank you very much for your letter
of April 1st. Naturally we are disappointed
that other commitments prevent you from writing
for the GROLIER ENCYCLOPEDIA, but we do hope
that you will be willing to do some articles
for us at a future date when your schedule is
lighter.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Kondo
Science Editor

HK:jk

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА ПО АВТОМАТИЧЕСКОМУ УПРАВЛЕНИЮ

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Тел.: К 4-33-65, Б 3-95-00

Для телеграмм:
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№ 262/623

« 6 » April

1960 г.

Prof. N. Wiener,
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology,
Cambridge 39,
Massachusetts.

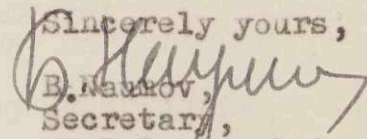
Dear Sir:

The USSR National Committee of Automatic Control plans for the period of the First International IFAC Congress a program of lectures to be delivered by prominent foreign scientists at our research institutions and higher educational establishments. The USSR National Committee hopes that the program will promote exchange of ideas on scientific and engineering problems of mutual interest. The lectures' fees will help meet the scientists' expenses during their stay in the USSR.

We would be very pleased if you could find it possible to deliver lectures on cybernetics or any other subject related to automation, supervisory control and computation presenting some new theoretical and practical results which may be of interest to corresponding institutions in the Soviet Union. All scientists will be paid for their lectures.

If you are prepared to contribute to this program, please notify us accordingly and send us the abstracts of your lectures (2 type-written pages). We would appreciate it if you could give us your reply not later than May 1, 1960.

We shall inform you of the final decision of the USSR National Committee by airmail or cable immediately after we receive your reply.

Sincerely yours,

B. Naumov,
Secretary,
USSR National Committee
of Automatic Control

June 25 - July 5

[ans 5/15/60]

THINK

PUBLISHED BY
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION
590 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

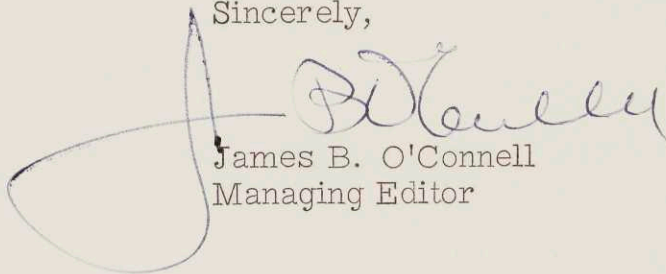
April 6, 1960

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

We'd like to send you for your personal use a couple of prints of the pictures which our photographer took of you some time ago. The reporter who interviewed you last year, Arthur Herzog, will be in Cambridge on April 28 on other business, and I've asked him to drop these off at your office. The prints are big, and I think he'll get them to you in better condition than they would be if I sent them through the mail.

Sincerely,



James B. O'Connell
Managing Editor

JBO:sd

April 6, 1960

Prof. Garrett Birkhoff
Department of Mathematics
Harvard University
2 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Prof. Birkhoff:

In response to your letter of February 11 to Prof. Wiener to give you a rough estimate of travelling expenses incurring on account of his taking part in the Symposium in New York, I can now give you an estimate which will be about \$75.00. It is possible that it will be less, but certainly not less than 60.00.

Since the meeting will be in the Hotel New Yorker, do you think it possible that Prof. Wiener may be reserved a room for the nights of April 14 and 15, and if so, could you possibly do this for us? It would be of great help, but if you find that it involves too much inconvenience, please let me know, and we shall handle it from here.

Sincerely yours,

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

*Thank you for
publications*

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY
SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

April 7, 1960

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

This university organizes an annual experiment in adult education known as the Mount Allison Summer Institute. The sixth Institute will be held this coming August 11, 12 and 13 and will be on the theme "Science and Society". We are wondering whether it would be possible for you to attend.

This Summer Institute consists of a series of lectures over a three-day period to an audience made up of 300 or more people drawn from all walks of life and from all over the Maritime Provinces and central Canada. The themes have varied widely from year to year, as you will see from the published proceedings which I am sending to you under separate cover, but they are always connected with issues of vital national or international significance. Important parts of the programme are broadcast over a Maritime network of private radio stations and over the Trans-Canada network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The printed proceedings published after each Institute contain the texts of the main lectures and are given national publicity and distribution.

We have chosen the theme "Science and Society" for this year because we are concerned about the apparent gulf of understanding that has opened up in this century between scientists and the general public and between scientists and other intellectuals. We would like, therefore, to have people like yourself exchange their views before a mixed audience of academic and non-academic people on the nature of modern science, the impact that it is having on society, the respective roles of scientists and social institutions in determining the goals and methods of science.

Would it be possible for you to give one or two 45-minute papers on some aspect of this general problem which interests you most? If you would like a specific suggestion, we would be particularly interested in hearing your views on the question of the moral responsibility of the scientist for the social consequences of his activity as a scientist.

Your travelling and living expenses would, of course, be our responsibility, and we could offer you in addition an honorarium which would seem reasonable to yourself--say \$150 per 45-minute paper?

As you can see from the enclosed programme of last year's Institute, three or four main papers comprise the backbone of our deliberations

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY
SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

- 2 -

Dr. Norbert Wiener:

and the rest of the programme is given over to commentaries and panel discussions whose purpose is to explore the implications of the major addresses. To participate in this part of the programme we shall be inviting half a dozen or more leading Canadian scientists. Mr. J. L. Gray, President of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and his Scientific Adviser, Dr. D. A. Keys, as well as Dr. J. E. Keyston, Vice Chairman of the Defence Research Board of Canada, have already agreed to come.

Mount Allison is a co-educational liberal arts college of 1200 students located in the centre of the Maritime Provinces at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and if you came I think you would find it a delightful place to spend a brief holiday. It is certainly much cooler here in the summer than in Boston! I am enclosing a pamphlet describing the activities which will be going on here this summer.

We would be most highly honoured to have you as our guest in August, and I look forward to hearing from you soon as to whether or not you will be able to come.

Yours sincerely,



M. W. Duckworth
Director of Extension

MWD:b
Enc. 1

[ans 9/15/60]



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BERLIN · GÜTTINGEN · HEIDELBERG

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Dr. Heinz Götze

(17a) HEIDELBERG, den 7. April 1960
Neuenheimer Landstraße 28-30
Telefon 279 01 Gtz/GW

Herrn

Professor Dr. Norbert Wiener

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Department of Mathematics

Cambridge 39, Mass. / USA

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Wiener,

der Springer-Verlag hat sich entschlossen, dem Gesamtgebiet der Forschung über Nachrichtenübertragung, -Regelung und -Verarbeitung in Automaten und im Organismus eine neue Zeitschrift "Kybernetik" zur Verfügung zu stellen. Die Gründung erfolgte nach eingehenden Besprechungen mit den Herren Prof. KÜPFMÜLLER, Institut für allgemeine Nachrichtentechnik der Technischen Hochschule, Darmstadt, und Dr. REICHARDT, Max Planck-Institut für Biologie, Tübingen. Beide Herren haben sich zur Übernahme der Redaktion bereit erklärt.

Die Zeitschrift soll sowohl hinsichtlich der redaktionellen Leitung als auch ihrer Mitarbeiter internationalen Charakter tragen und der weltweiten wissenschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit dienen. Beiträge sind in deutscher und englischer Sprache zugelassen, von Fall zu Fall auch in anderen Kongresssprachen.

-2-

an Herrn Prof. Wiener, Cambridge

Folgende Herren haben ihre Mitarbeit im Rahmen der
Redaktion zugesagt:

Dr. Mittelstaedt, Max Planck-Institut für Verhaltens-
physiologie, Seewiesen

Dr. B. Hassenstein, Max Planck-Institut für Biologie,
Tübingen

Prof. Ivo Kohler, Institut für experimentelle Psycho-
logie der Universität Innsbruck

Prof. K. Steinbuch, Institut für Nachrichtenverarbei-
tung und Nachrichtenübertragung,
Karlsruhe

Prof. W.D. Keidel, Physiologisches Institut der
Universität Erlangen

Prof. J.F. Schouten, Institut voor Perceptie Onderzoek,
Eindhoven

Wir haben auch die Herren Prof. HALLE, Prof. ROSEN-
BLITH und Prof. SCHÜTZENBERGER aufgefordert und rechnen fest
mit ihrer Zusage.

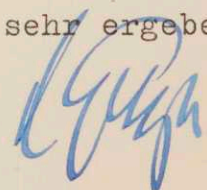
Dürfen wir Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Prof. Wiener, als
den Begründer der neuen Forschungsrichtung und den Schöpfer
des Begriffes KYBERNETIK bitten, der Redaktion beizutreten.
Ihre Zusage würde uns eine besondere Freude sein. Irgend-
welche besonderen redaktionellen Verpflichtungen und arbeits-
mässigen Belastungen sollen Ihnen daraus nicht erwachsen.

Zu Ihrer näheren Orientierung legen wir Ihnen einen
kurzen Text über die Ziele unserer Zeitschrift bei.

Wir sehen Ihrer freundlichen Rückäusserung mit beson-
derem Interesse entgegen und verbleiben mit verbindlichen
Empfehlungen

Ihr sehr ergebener

DB



[ans. 4-11-60]

Zeitschrift für Nachrichtenübertragung, Nachrichtenverarbeitung,

Steuerung und Regelung in Automaten und im Organismus

Die Begriffe Nachrichtenübertragung, Nachrichtenverarbeitung, Steuerung und Regelung sind im Bereich der Technik und Physik entstanden. Sie werden aber heute nicht nur in der Nachrichtentechnik und Automatisierungstechnik angewendet, sondern auch im biologischen Bereich. Denkverfahren, wissenschaftliche Erkenntnisse und mathematische Methoden aus diesen physikalisch-technischen Gebieten lassen sich vielfach auf Vorgänge im Organismus übertragen. Ihre Anwendung auf Probleme der Rezeptor- und Nervenphysiologie hat zu neuen Erkenntnissen über die im Organismus wirklichen nachrichtentechnischen Prinzipien geführt. Umgekehrt zeigt sich ein wachsendes Interesse der Technik, Physik und Ingenieurwissenschaften an den Vorgängen der Nachrichtenübertragung, -verarbeitung, Steuerung und Regelung im lebenden Organismus. Die bessere Erkenntnis solcher Vorgänge kann wichtige Hinweise auch über technische Möglichkeiten geben, wie z.B. bei der Frage nach dem Wesen des Lernens.

Die Zeitschrift für Kybernetik will diesen Erfahrungsaustausch fördern, in dem sie besonders folgende Gebiete pflegen will:

Informations- und Systemtheorie, Steuerungs- und Regelungstheorie, wissenschaftliche Grundlagen und grundsätzliche Verfahren der Nachrichtenverarbeitung, experimentelle Ergebnisse der Rezeptorphysiologie und der Nervenphysiologie im Hinblick auf die Nachrichtenverarbeitung und -übertragung. Steuerung und Regelung im Organismus. Verhalten von Organismen und Gruppen von Organismen bei Aufgaben der Nachrichtenübertragung und -verarbeitung. Nachrichtenverarbeitung durch den Menschen. Modelle für die Nachrichtenübertragung und -verarbeitung im Organismus.

C Y B E R N E T I C S

Journal for communication of information, data processing
and automatic control in automata and in organisms

The conceptions of communication, information processing and automatic control systems originated within the domain of technology and physics. Today, however, these are not only applied in the fields of communication and automation but also in the biological sciences. Methods of thinking, scientific knowledge and mathematical methods are frequently transferable from the fields of physics and technology into the domain of biological processes. Their application to problems in receptor and nerve physiology has led to new knowledge of principles of communication taking place in organisms. Conversely a growing interest exists in physics, technology and engineering sciences for the processes of communication, information processing and automatic control in living organisms. Better knowledge of such processes could also give important stimulations concerning technical possibilities which for example arise in connection with the nature of learning.

The Journal of Cybernetics would like to promote and exchange experimental and theoretical experience in the following fields:

Information and system theory, theory of automatic control systems, basic scientific principles and basic methods of information processing, communication and automatic control in organisms. Behaviour of organisms and groups of organisms during the communication and processing of information. Information processing by man. Models for communication and information processing in organisms.

April 7

Dear Mr. Wiener,

The members of a small "reading group" to which I belong will discuss your novel, "The Tempter" at their next meeting. We invite you and Mrs. Wiener to be present if you think you would enjoy it. No demands will be made of you, and there will be no publicity; in fact, the existence of this group is known to only a handful of people. Ordinarily it consists of seven women. On this occasion, however, our husbands are invited, as they have been particularly interested in this book. Most of them are involved in the instrumentation industry.

This meeting will be held at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Mead

Bradner, 30 Water Street, Foxboro,
on Sunday, April 24, at 8 P. M.
I am enclosing a map of the
route from the Foxboro Common.
Be assured of a warm welcome
if you decide to come.

Cordially,
Patricia C. Hainsworth
(Mrs. Bruce D. Hainsworth)

Foxboro
84 South Street

[~~ans~~ 4/13/60]



München, den 7.4.60 ro

Mr.
N^o. W i e n e r
53, Cedar Road
Belmont, Mass./USA

Sehr geehrter Herr Wiener,

auf Empfehlung von Monsieur Georges R. Boulanger
erlauben wir uns, Ihnen im Auftrage unseres Autors,
Herrn Dr. Axel Viggo Blom, sein bei uns erschienenes
Buch

"Raum, Zeit und Elektron"
Perspektiven der Kybernetik

zu übersenden. Es geht gleichlaufend mit normaler Post
an Sie ab.

Wir nehmen an, daß dieses Buch Ihr besonderes Interesse
finden dürfte.

Mit besten Empfehlungen!
VERLAG PAUL MÜLLER

(Paul Johannes Müller)

the SOCIETY for the HISTORY of TECHNOLOGY

International Quarterly: *TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE*

8 April 1960

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Dr. Norbert Wiener

Department of Mathematics

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener:

At the beginning of this winter I had the good fortune to read The Tempter. I was tremendously impressed by it and my first reaction was to think of what it meant in personal terms of my relationship to the world in which I live and the social responsibilities of every human being. It has certainly made a deep impression on me from that aspect, and I want to thank you for the skillful way in which you penetrated into the heart of a very serious problem.

My second reaction to The Tempter was as an editor. How wonderful it would be, I thought, if Norbert Wiener would write an article for Technology and Culture in which he presented some of the same ideas in non-fiction form. The same idea apparently struck Lewis Mumford, for I received a letter from him at the beginning of January in which he pointed out that you were quite as alarmed as he is about the failure of mankind to install controls over galloping technology. He was stimulated by a colloquium at MIT in which he participated with you on the subject: should there be a moratorium on technology?

I would have written you immediately upon receipt of Mumford's letter had it not been for the fact that your talk at the AAAS meeting was in the headlines just at that time, and I knew that you were probably being deluged with requests for articles and with some silly inquiries from the usual crackpots. Hence I thought it might be better to wait until the furor created by your AAAS talk had died down, so that my letter would not get lost in the shuffle.

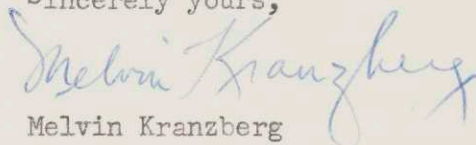
Before I go any further, perhaps I had better introduce you to the Society for the History of Technology and to our quarterly journal, Technology and Culture. The enclosed leaflet gives a brief description of us and you will note that several of your colleagues at MIT are actively involved in our organization and can provide you with more information: John Burchard and Robert Woodbury.

After this brief digression, let me return again to the point of this letter. Would you be willing to write an article for us on this question of controlling technology? It would be particularly interesting if you did this in terms of the danger posed by your own cybernetic "monsters," who are apparently learning faster than their human "masters" and may begin to act independently. Such an article would be especially significant in the context of our journal.

Not content with asking an article of you, I have another favor which I should like to ask. Would you be willing to review Magnus Pyke, Slaves Unaware? for Technology and Culture? This book, subtitled "A Mid-Century View of Applied Science," was published in England and deals with a somewhat different aspect of the same problem, for Dr. Pyke asks if science has made us masters of our fate or if we are mere slaves unaware.

Please let me know if you would be willing to write an article and/or a review of the Pyke book for us.

Sincerely yours,



Melvin Kranzberg

MK:sm
enclosure

[ans 4/13/60]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
2 DIVINITY AVENUE

April 11, 1960

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

Dear Norbert:

I was indeed sorry to know that your health made it inadvisable for you to come to New York for the Symposium this week. On behalf of the Editorial Committee for the Proceedings of the Symposium, I should like to know whether you would like to include your material on the harmonic analyses of brain waves in the Proceedings of the Symposium? We should be very glad to have it.

Sincerely,

Garrett

Garrett Birkhoff

GB/lbs

[ans 5/3/60]

APR 11 1960

Dear *Dr. Wiener*

As you may have heard, plans have now been completed for the 1960 Cold Spring Harbor symposium whose general subject is "Biological Clocks." The Organizing Committee (Aschoff, Bünning, Griffin, Hastings, Bruce, and myself as Chairman) found the task of selecting the limited number of papers that can be given an extremely difficult one. Now that the program is completed we are faced with a long list of colleagues, including yourself, whom we would have liked to have had present formal papers during the sessions. The purpose of my letter is to ask if you will, nevertheless, be able to attend the symposium. We hope that you will find it interesting and we know that you will be able to make valuable contributions to the general discussions which will follow each of the papers.

The dates of the symposium are June 5 - June 14 and I am enclosing a printed copy of the program. If you will be able to attend I would appreciate it if you would let me know, and in particular advise Dr. Arthur Chovnick, the Director of the Long Island Biological Association who, of course, is in charge of all general arrangements for accommodations and eating. I am afraid it is impossible for the symposium to underwrite your expenses from the limited funds that we have had available and hope that you will be able to obtain financial support, either from your own institution or from current research grants.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Colin S. Pittendrigh

CSP:gwc

Enclosure

Victor G. Bruce

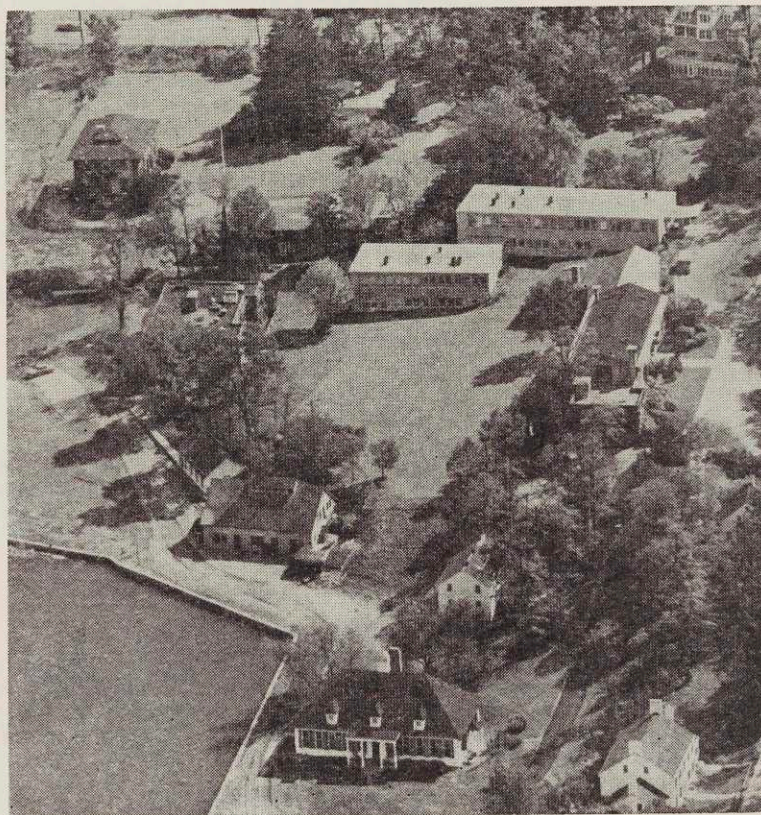
[ans 4/15/60]

COLD SPRING HARBOR

Symposia On Quantitative Biology

JUNE 5th to 14th, 1960

XXV. BIOLOGICAL CLOCKS



SPONSORED BY

THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
LONG ISLAND BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK

THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Long Island Biological Association

Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York

SYMPOSIA ON QUANTITATIVE BIOLOGY

XXV. BIOLOGICAL CLOCKS

JUNE 5th to 14th, 1960

As part of its policy of fostering a closer relation between biology and other basic sciences, the Laboratory each summer invites a group actively interested in a specific aspect of quantitative biology, or in methods and theories applicable to it, to take part in a symposium.

As a rule, the participants are in residence at Cold Spring Harbor during the whole period. The number of investigators who may attend the meetings and take part in the discussions is limited by the available accommodations to 200, of whom 120 can be housed in Laboratory residences. The charge for room and board is \$12.00 per day, of which \$9.00 will be paid by participants. A limited number of graduate students may earn their room and board. All who are interested should apply for registration early. Discussions for which manuscripts are submitted by the last day of the meetings will be printed in the symposium volume.

Long-term continuity of the Cold Spring Harbor Symposia is assured by special grants received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Rockefeller Foundation. The meetings this year are sponsored also by the National Science Foundation, The Institute of Oceanography & Marine Biology, United States Public Health Service, Office of Naval Research under the auspices of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, and The United States Air Force monitored by the Office of Scientific Research of the Air Research and Development Command.

Morning sessions will begin at 9:00 a.m. and afternoon sessions at 2:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5

Evening, 8:00 p.m.

Chairman: C. S. Pittendrigh, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

Bünning E., Botanisches Institut, Tübingen, Germany. Biological Clocks.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6

General Properties of Circadian Rhythms I

Chairman: E. Bünning, Botanisches Institut, Tübingen, Germany.

Aschoff, J., Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Erling/Obb., Germany. Exogenous and Endogenous components in Circadian Rhythms.

Bruce, V. G., Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. Environmental Entrainment of Circadian Rhythms.

Rawson, K. S., Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna. Effects of Tissue Temperature on Mammalian Activity Rhythms.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 6

General Properties of Circadian Rhythms II

Chairman: J. Aschoff, Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Erling/Obb., Germany

Brown, F. A., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. The Role of Unidentified Environmental Variables in Circadian Rhythms.

Mercer, G., Physical Laboratory, The University, Southampton, England. Analytic Methods for the Study of Periodic Phenomena Obscured by Random Fluctuations.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7

General Properties of Circadian Rhythms III

Chairman: S. B. Hendricks, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

Sweeney, B., University of California, La Jolla, Calif. and J. W. Hastings, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Effects of Temperature on Circadian Rhythms.

Wilkins, M. B., University of London, Kings College, London, England. The Effect of Light upon Plant Rhythms.

Sweeney, B., University of California, La Jolla, Calif. Rhythms in a Single Cell.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7

Metabolic Aspects of Circadian Rhythms

Chairman: V. G. Bruce, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

Hastings, J. W., University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Biochemical Aspects of Circadian Rhythms.

Ehret, C. F., Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois. Action Spectra and the Role of Nucleic Acid Metabolism in Circadian Rhythms.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8

Models for Circadian Rhythms I

Chairman: H. Kalmus, Galton Laboratory, University College, London, England

Pittendrigh, C. S., Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. Biological Contributions to a General Model.

Klotter, K., Technical University, Darmstadt, Germany. General Properties of Oscillating Systems.

Schmitt, O. H., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. General Properties of Oscillating Systems.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 8:00 p.m.

Models for Circadian Rhythms II

Chairman: O. H. Schmitt, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Kalmus, H., Galton Laboratory, University College, London, England. Two Mathematical Models for Biological Rhythms.

Wever, R., Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Erling/Obb., Germany. Possibilities of Phase-control, Demonstrated by an Electronic Model.

Klotter, K., Technical University, Darmstadt, Germany. Theoretical Analysis of Some Biological Models.

Richter, C. P., Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md. A Phase Shock Theory of Circadian Rhythms.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9

Circadian Rhythms in Photo and Thermoperiodism I

Chairman: A. D. Lees, Agricultural Research Council, Cambridge, England

- Went, F. W., Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo. Photo and Thermoperiodic Effects in Plant Growth.
Highkin, H. R., California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif. Action of Continuous Light and of Constant Temperature on Plant Growth and Heredity.
Schwemmler, B., Pflanzenphysiologisches Institut, Göttingen, Germany. Thermoperiodic Effects and Circadian Rhythms in Flowering of Plants.
Hendricks, S. B., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md. Temperature Effects on *Pharbitis nil*.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9

Circadian Rhythms in Photo and Thermoperiodism II

Chairman: K. V. Thimann, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

- Bünning, E., Botanisches Institut, Tübingen, Germany. Circadian Rhythms and the Time Measurement in Photoperiodism.
Lees, A. D., Agricultural Research Council Unit of Insect Physiology, Cambridge, England. Some Aspects of Animal Photoperiodism.
Hamner, K. C., University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. Photoperiodism and Circadian Rhythms.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10

Circadian Rhythms in Animal Physiology I

Chairman: C. P. Richter, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Maryland

- Harker, J., Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, England. Endocrine and Nervous Factors in Insect Circadian Rhythms.
Halberg, F., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Temporal Coordination of Physiological Function.
Mori, S., Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan. Analysis of Environmental and Physiological Factors on Circadian Rhythms in the Sea Pen, *Cavernularia obesa*.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 10

Circadian Rhythms in Animal Physiology II

Chairman: F. Halberg, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

- Helbrügge, Th., Kinderpoliklinik der Universität, München, Germany. The Development of Circadian Rhythms in Infants.
Lobban, M. C., Medical Research Council Laboratories, London, England. The Entrainment of Circadian Rhythms in Man.
Everett, J. W., Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. Role of Endocrines in Vertebrate Circadian Rhythms.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11

Ecological Aspects of Circadian Rhythms

Chairman: R. Bünsow, Pflanzenphysiologisches Institut, Göttingen, Germany

- Cloudsley-Thompson, J. L., University of London, Kings College, London, England. Adaptive Functions of Circadian Rhythms.
Corbet, P. S., East African Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, Uganda, E. Africa. Patterns of Circadian Rhythms in Insects.
Renner, M., Zoologisches Institut der Universität, München, Germany. The Contribution of the Honey Bee to the Study of Time Sense.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11

Chronometry in Celestial Navigation I

Chairman: D. R. Griffin, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

- Lindauer, M., Zoologisches Institut, München, Germany. Time-Compensated Sun Orientation in Bees.
Hoffman, K., Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Wilhelmshaven, Germany. Experimental Manipulation of the Orientational Clock in Birds.
Pardi, L., University of Turin, Turin, Italy. Innate components in the Astronomical Orientation of Amphipods.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12

Chronometry in Celestial Navigation II

Chairman: K. S. Rawson, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna.

- Birukow, G., Zoologisches Institut, Göttingen, Germany. Innate Types of Chronometry in Insect Orientation.
Hasler, A. D., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Sun-Orientation of Fish as Influenced by Latitude.
Schwassman, H. O., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Environmental Clues in the Orientation-Rhythm of Fish.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13

Chronometry in Celestial Navigation III

Chairman: K. Hoffman, Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Wilhelmshaven, Germany

- Braemar, W., Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen, Germany. A Critique of the Sun-Azimuth Hypothesis.
Walraff, H. G., Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Wilhelmshaven, Germany. Does Celestial Navigation Exist in Animals?

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 13

Chronometry in Celestial Navigation IV

Chairman: A. D. Hasler, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

- Schmidt-Koenig, K., Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Wilhelmshaven, Germany. Internal Clocks and Homing.
Sauer, F., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Star Navigation of Nocturnal Migrating Birds.
Papi, F., University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy. Orientation by Night: The Moon.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14

Longer Periodicities

Chairman: F. A. Brown, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

- Fingerman, M., Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. Tidal Rhythmicity in Marine Organisms.
Hauenschild, C., Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Freiburg/Br., Germany. Lunar Periodicity.
Marshall, A. J., Monash University, Victoria, Australia. Annual Periodicity.

Professor Dr.L.Schmetterer
Institut für Versicherungsmathematik
und mathematische Statistik der
Universität Hamburg
(24a) Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 67

Hamburg, 11th April 1960

Professor Dr.N.Wiener
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge (Mass.)

Dear Professor Wiener:

On March 18th I attended a meeting in Munich organized by the Committee of the Gesellschaft der Naturforscher und Ärzte. Professor Dr.Wagner, the president of this Committee asked me to inform you about the following points:

- 1) Prof.Wagner begs you to write a short review (one page) about your lecture until May 31st.
- 2) It would be highly appreciated if you would not use any formula in your conference.

Very sincerely yours

L. Schmetterer

April 11, 1960

Accounting and Finance Officer
Air Force Cambridge Research Center
Lawrence G Hanscom Field
Bedford, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed the travel vouchers, copies of bills and other correspondence relating to the trip Professor Wiener made on behalf of the AFBMD Technical Information Conference in Arlington, Va., March 1st through 4th.

It was suggested to us, as you will see on the enclosed carbon copy of a letter sent to me by the AFBMD in Los Angeles, that we turn to you for more expeditious handling.

While preparing for the trip, Professor Wiener had to make three long distance telephone calls, for which the telephone company has not yet sent out the invoices, and I wonder if it is possible to send them to you as soon as we receive them for process. Also, the orders mention that he is entitled to a flat per diem of \$15.00 during the period of performance and duties. I should like to mention that he spent one day in conference (in case there should be a fee for his appearance before the Technical Information Conference) and assume that he may take advantage of the per diem rate for 3 days.

Thank you very much for your cooperation!

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosures

April 11, 1960

Mr. William C. Christian
Assistant Editor
Management and Business Automation
600 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 6, Ill.

Dear Mr. Christian:

With regard to your letter of April 1 in which you requested me to write an article for your magazine, I am sorry that I will not be able to do it. I am extremely busy at the moment due to already accepted responsibilities and hesitate to take any work on which I might not be able to do justice to. I hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

April 11, 1960

Prof. Vernon Dolphin
Dept. of Philosophy & Psychology
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona

Dear Prof. Dolphin:

Why don't you get in touch with Dr. Arturo Rosenbluth of the Instituto Nacional de Cardiologia in Mexico City, Mex. He was the former assistant of Cannon and his great friend and will have any material of the sort you talk about if it is available anywhere.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr

den 11. April 1960

Herrn Dr. Ferdinand Enke
Ferdinand Enke Verlag
Stuttgart
Hasenbergsteige 3
Germany

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Enke:

Wie ich in meinem letzten Brief an Herrn Dr. Bernsdorf zusagte, werde ich mich an der zweiten Auflage des Wörterbuches beteiligen. Ich möchte mich jedoch lieber auf einen Artikel beschränken, und das ist natürlich das Referat über Kybernetik. Ich bin kein Linguist und möchte das Thema Semantik lieber nicht behandeln. Es tut mir leid, dass ich mich nicht sofort dagegen entschieden habe. Ich hätte Ihnen da etwas Zeit sparen können.

Die Tatsache ist, dass ich mich gesundheitlich etwas in Acht nehmen muss und nicht allzuviel Arbeit unternehmen darf. Da ich ausserdem einen recht arbeitsreichen Sommer vor mir habe, möchte ich nichts unternehmen, dem ich nicht gerecht werden kann. Ich hoffe sehr, dass Sie meine Lage verstehen und möchte Sie bitten, mir einen neuen Mitarbeitervertrag zu schicken.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Ihr sehr ergebener

NW/emr

April 11, 1960

Herrn Dr. Heinz Götze
Springer-Verlag
Heidelberg
Neuenheimer Landstrasse 28-30
Germany

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Götze:

Ich empfinde es als eine besondere Ehre, dass Sie mich bitten, der Redaktion Ihrer neuen Zeitschrift "Kybernetik" beizutreten.

Momentan bin ich allerdings mit der Herausgabe einer neuen und vergrösserten Ausgabe meines Buches "Cybernetics" vollauf beschäftigt und nicht imstande, eine neue Tätigkeit anzunehmen. Ausserdem steht meine Europareise unmittelbar bevor und die Vorbereitungen, die ich dafür zu treffen habe, nehmen auch allerhand Zeit in Anspruch. Sie verstehen deshalb sicher, dass ich mich ungern in eine weitere Verantwortung stürze. Wenn Sie jedoch keine tatsächliche Mitarbeit -- sagen wir bis zum Herbst -- von mir verlangen, nehme ich Ihre Einladung mit dem grössten Vergnügen an.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Ihr sehr ergebener

NW/emr

[ans 4/19/60]

April 11, 1960

Mr. Robert Kastenmeier
2nd District Wisconsin
1725 House Office Building
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kastenmeier:

With regard to your letter of April 5 in which you asked me whether I have decided to take part in the liberal project, I must refer to my letter to you of March 9 in which I mentioned that I would prefer to send a copy of my article which I am enclosing to writing a special report to be included in your Liberal Papers. This is due for the most part to my very crowded schedule which prevents me from taking up many things in which I might be interested but have no time to do and for fear that on account of this lack of time I might not be able to do justice to the undertaking. You are welcome to use my article if it is suitable, but I am afraid that I will not be able to write the paper you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Norbert Wiener

NW/emr