

287

CORRESPONDENCE *Oct, 1960*

N. WIENER MC 22



[ca Oct., 1960]

Dear Prof Wiener:

I hope this letter finds you and Mrs. Wiener in the best of health, enjoying Stally.

The work here is going well - I have helped the secretary take care of your correspondence while Mr. Ritter is away.

I am applying to graduate school for Sept 1967 and want to work under you for my doctorate. Might I impose upon you for a recommendation? I can hardly wait until I see you again for I gained so much from you.

Thank you so very much,

"Votre grand-fils"

John Stally

~~unneeded~~  
application  
sent in  
11/18



[10-4-60]

"pbi"

Dear Prof Wiener,

Among those who have already agreed to submit  
incompletely formulated concepts are:

Prof J D Bernal, Prof L S Penrose, Dr A S Parks, Prof CH Waddington,

N.W. Pirie, + Arthur Koestler.

Yours sincerely, with kind regards,

Jack Good



Prof Norbert Wiener,  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
Cambridge 39, Mass.,  
U.S.A.

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Sender's name and address: I. J. GOOD  
58a, WARREN ROAD  
ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX,  
ENGLAND.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY  
ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED  
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TELEFON 10181 · POSTFACH 1102 · FERNSCHREIBER hablatt a dssd 0858 1815, hablatt b dssd 0858 1816

Herrn  
Prof. Norbert Wiener  
c/o Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge 39, Mass. / USA

4. 10. 1960 vW/f

Lieber Herr Professor!

Es tat mir schrecklich leid, daß ich Sie nicht selbst in Hannover aufsuchen konnte, aber ich mußte zur gleichen Zeit in Frankfurt die Absatzschlacht der Buchmesse unter anderem auch für Ihr Buch schlagen. Ich bat deshalb einen unserer hervorragendsten Mitarbeiter, Dr. Friedrich Weeren, der unter dem Pseudonym Friedrich Deich zwei Bücher in unserem Verlag herausgebracht hat und der zu den prominentesten, naturwissenschaftlichen Schriftstellern zählt, Sie in meinem Namen zu begrüßen. Er unterrichtete uns über Ihr Gespräch und ich danke Ihnen, daß Sie uns eine Option für die 2. Auflage Ihres Buches CYBERNETICS gegeben haben. Ich schrieb heute lt. Anlage Technology Press.

Als Anlage kann ich Ihnen auch das Interview zusenden, das Herr Deich über sein Gespräch mit Ihnen veröffentlicht hat. In etwa 14 Tagen werden Sie auch unseren Almanach mit Ihrem Beitrag über Ihr Buch erhalten. Bei dieser Gelegenheit möchte ich gleich unser Interesse an Ihrem neuen Roman UNDER THE STONE anmelden, und zwar wäre ich Ihnen dankbar, wenn wir hier schon das Manuskript erhalten könnten, damit wir evtl. gleichzeitig mit dem amerikanischen Verlag das Buch herausbringen könnten. Jedenfalls freue ich mich sehr über unsere Zusammenarbeit und verbleibe mit den besten Wünschen, wie stets

I h r

(v. Wehrenalp)

Anlagen



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cc: Prof. Wiener

Technology Press

Cambridge (Mass) / USA

4th October 1960  
vW/f

Dear Sirs,

As publishers of Professor Wiener's book THE TEMPTER are we interested in publishing the German edition of the second revised edition of his book CYBERNETICS. Our representative spoke with Professor Wiener and he promised to give us first option. He suggested that we get immediately in touch with you to ask for y proof reading copy. Please send us the book as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

ECON VERLAG GMBH

(v. Wehrenalp)

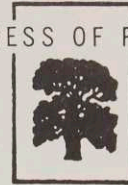


# NATIONAL PARENT-TEACHER

THE P. T. A. MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

700 NORTH RUSH STREET



CHICAGO 11 ILLINOIS

October 11, 1960

Professor Norbert Wiener  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Wiener,

In our magazine, the National Parent-Teacher, we have published a number of articles on the gifted child by psychologists, educators, counselors, and others who have had experience in working with gifted children and their parents or who have done research related to gifted children. To round out our series, we should like now to publish an article by a person who has fully realized his rich promise as a gifted child by making a valuable contribution to society in his adult life. We know no one more highly qualified to write this article than you. We think your views on the nurture and education of gifted children, based on personal experience, would be most illuminating. We suggest that some such title as "A Prodigy Remembers" would be appropriate for the article, which we hope you will want to write.

The National Parent-Teacher is the official magazine of the P.T.A., which now has a national membership of almost twelve million parents, teachers, and school administrators. Our readers are alert, intelligent, conscientious people, intensely interested in improving the quality of education for all children. We know your personal experience as an extraordinarily gifted child and your views on the rearing and education of gifted children generally would be fascinating and valuable to them. We hope you will want to share your ideas with this receptive audience in an article of approximately eighteen hundred words.

Since the National Parent-Teacher is a nonprofit publication, we cannot pay our authors what their contributions deserve, but we can pay forty dollars to cover the mechanical costs of preparing a manuscript.

In response to requests from many of our readers we are planning to publish very soon a pamphlet on the gifted child made up of articles that have appeared in the National Parent-Teacher. We would like very much to include the article which we hope you will write for

answered;  
ND



# NATIONAL PARENT-TEACHER

THE P. T. A. MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

700 NORTH RUSH STREET



CHICAGO 11 ILLINOIS

-2-

us. Of course, we would value an article from you at any time, but we would be especially grateful if we might have one by November 21 in order to include it in our pamphlet.

Under separate cover I'm sending you the October issue of the National Parent-Teacher. We look forward eagerly to hearing that there will be an article of yours in an issue in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

*Vera J. Diekhoff*

(Mrs) Vera J. Diekhoff  
Assistant Editor

13670 Cedar Road  
University Heights  
Cleveland 18, Ohio



[10-11-60]

P. S. you would get a free copy of the book without  
further trouble.

Jack Good





Prof. Norbert Wiener,  
M.I.T.,  
Cambridge 39, Mass.,  
U.S.A.

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Second fold here

Sender's name and address:

I. J. GOOD,  
58a, WARREN ROAD,  
ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX,  
ENGLAND

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT  
STORRS, CONNECTICUT

Student Union Board of Governors  
October 12, 1960

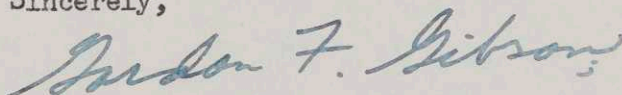
Dr. Norbert Wiener  
Department of Mathematics  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Wiener:

The Student Union Cultural Committee of the University of Connecticut is currently considering an extended seminar-lecture visit from a person such as yourself. We should like to know of your dates of availability during the during the 1960-61 school year, your fee and the type of program you normally offer.

We can provide excellent facilities for seminars and/or individual conferences with students, these programs being designed for mathematics majors or majors in other technical fields. We would also be interested in one or more lectures designed to be of interest to the student body in general, in an overall program similar to your program at the University of New Hampshire last spring.

Sincerely,



Gordon F. Gibson, Cultural Committee  
Student Union  
University of Connecticut

GFG:jl

[ans 11/29/60]



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Warszawa, Smolna 13, tel. 6-53-95

SEKRETARZ WYDAWNICTWA

C O P Y

October 12, 1960.

OR 1152/60

Mr. Lovell Thompson,  
Houghton Mifflin Company,  
2 Park Street,  
Boston 7, Mass.


Dear Mr. Thompson:

We hope you will be pleased to learn that we have now sold out our edition of Professor Wiener's THE HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS. In view of this we should like to do a second printing, this time one of ten thousand copies instead of four.

Assuming there will be no objection to granting us the rights for such a printing, we enclose a contract in duplicate, the only difference being in the size of the paperback edition and the corresponding increase in our fee.

Please be good enough to return one signed copy of the contract for our files.

Sincerely yours,

  
Daniela Lewandowska  
Secretary

enc. 2 copies of contract  
copy to: Prof. Norbert Wiener  
W. S. Hall & Company





SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

October 13, 1960

Dr. Norbert Wiener  
Universita Di Napoli  
Scuola Di Perfezionamento In Fisica  
Teorica E Nucleare  
Mostra d'Oltremare, Pad. 19  
Napoli, Italy

Dear Norbert:

It was very nice to hear from you. I note especially the strong endorsement that you are giving Professor Elias in his recommendation that we promote Amar Bose.

It was nice to learn that you have had such a successful lecture trip. In view of the present state of international relations, I am relieved that you are not in the Soviet Union any longer.

Jean and I will be very happy to see you and Margaret when you get back to Cambridge next term.

Sincerely,

Gordon S. Brown, Dean  
School of Engineering

GSB:khw

DR. K. P. MANGOLD  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DR. MARIA S. MANGOLD  
CHILDREN'S DISEASES

THE DRs. MANGOLD

PHONE 1326  
729 FIFTH AVENUE

REG. No. 5941  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Oct 15, 1960.

R. Dear Mr. Ritter,

Thank you very much for  
your nice letter of June 29th.

Please see if you can  
get Prof. Winess to give  
at least the article on  
philosophy a few minutes  
of his precious time.

Thank you,

Refill  1  2  3  4 PRN NR

*K. P. Mangold*  
M. D.



## ● NEW PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE

# Precise Definition: Key to Victory

**EDITORS NOTE:** Konrad Mangold, M. D. of Yazoo City, Mississippi, has written a book, *Victory Without War*, in which he exposes the unconscious psychological reason why the West is losing the struggle for the minds of men. The book contains highly original contributions to psychology, philosophy and politics. It provides the key to a counter-propaganda which may, within a few years, bring about the overthrow of Eastern Totalitarianism from within and thereby ensure world peace.

Because of the alarming world crisis Americans are at last awakening to the fact that something is amiss in our overall propaganda technique. Dr. Mangold's unusual approach calls for a re-constitution of our thinking habits. The Yazoo City Herald considered it a privilege to publish the following articles which were written as a comment on the series of articles on AMERICA'S NATIONAL PURPOSE published in LIFE magazine. They contain many of the ideas advanced in Dr. Mangold's book. Most of the article on propaganda appeared in our issue of August 25, 1960. The article on philosophy is the first of a new series. We believe other editors and influential persons will be interested in his views on how the West can win in the War of Words.

In 1932, Dr. Mangold graduated from the University of Vienna where he studied psychiatry under Nobel Prize winner, Professor Wagner-Jauregg and Professor Sigmund Freud's pupil, Professor Schilder. He is also a graduate (1923) of the College of Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. He worked in Russia during the crucial years from 1934 to 1936. (One year as a civil engineer and one year in surgery). As an engineer, he worked under very primitive conditions in the Urals and obtained a close up view of the peasant's way of life. After having learned sufficient Russian to write a medical history he was put on the surgical staff of Professor Levit (Moscow University). As he never enjoyed the status of a foreign expert he worked under the same conditions as the Russian engineers and doctors.

He has also studied at the Universities of Cape Town, Paris, Algiers and the Royal College of Physicians and Sur-

geons in Edinborough. He made several voyages to the Orient as a ship's surgeon on freighters. As freighters sometimes lay over in port as much as six weeks at a time, he preferred them to passenger ships. These long stop overs gave him ample time to visit the interior of such countries as China, Japan, Arabia, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Norman A. Mott, Jr., Editor  
YAZOO CITY (MISS.) HERALD

## Propaganda and the National Purpose

### THE TOTALITARIAN ENEMY

"... the leopard shall lie down with the kid; ... and the lion shall eat straw like the ox." Isaiah 11:6-7.

This biblical dream portrays a state of bliss—the triumph of good over evil. One may say that it is impractical and contrary to the laws of nature, but the thought of such a peaceful utopia can give a frustrated mankind fresh hope.

No matter how impractical the Marxian Dream may seem to be, mankind has also found it inspiring. It bears such a profound message of freedom that Marxism has spread faster and farther than any of the great religious movements of the past. Today it dominates the minds of almost half the people in this world.

The totalitarian enemy uses the Marxian Dream as bait with which to win the struggle for the minds of men. He uses it to promise total individual freedom before imposing total individual enslavement.

The West is opposed to both totalitarianism and Marxism. It associates both with the enemy and uses the word communism as an invective to denounce both indiscriminately as evil. This pleases confirmed anti-Marxists by giving them what they like to hear, but propaganda should be primarily concerned with the hesitating, the disillusioned and the uncommitted.

The overwhelming mass of mankind is poverty stricken and the totalitarian enemy is anxious to be known as communist, Marxist and Leninist because he knows that these concepts appeal to the poor and the oppressed. He masquerades as the noble champion of the poor who fights to realize the ideals of freedom envisioned in the Marxian Dream; who intends to bring this freedom to all the tired and oppressed wherever they may be. Whenever, as in

Hungary, the enemy openly displays his true totalitarian nature and when many, whom he has been able to dupe in the past, begin to doubt his sincerity, the West helps the enemy to dispel these doubts if it then continues to call him communist. The West thereby, in effect, endorses his fraudulent promissory notes.

Any scientific investigation requires precise definitions. When the scientific method is applied to the question of Western propaganda it immediately becomes clear that the West must first of all decide what it means when it uses the word communism: Does it mean the utopian fantasy of a blissful individual freedom for all or the gruesome totalitarian reality of everyone's total enslavement?

If the word communism is to stand for the Marxian Dream, it would be wise to remember that: 1) it is only a dream; 2) many outside of America consider it an inspiring ideal. In this case the word communism should not be used as an invective denoting evil. It would be far better to explain patiently how it has led in practice to the horrors of totalitarianism; how the freedoms of the American Dream and of liberal capitalism are more modest and therefore attainable.

If the word communism is being used to denote totalitarianism, the sooner its use in this sense is abandoned the better. A great deal of needless confusion will be avoided by using the proper word—totalitarianism.

The West should direct its counter-propaganda against totalitarianism which almost everyone considers evil. Even the totalitarian enemy denounces totalitarianism while trying to hide his own. The West should expose the enemy's true totalitarian nature by making it impossible for him to hide it any longer behind the Marxian Dream.

The totalitarian enemy is not communist nor Marxist because he broke two of the fundamental rules of Karl Marx. These two rules are contained in the following sentence from V. I. Lenin's *State and Revolution* (p. 38)

"All officials, without exception, elected and subject to recall at any time, their salaries reduced to 'working men's wages.'"

The Marxian Dream must remain but a fanciful dream because there is no communist leadership anywhere. There are only fake so-called "Communists" who laugh up their sleeves when the West denounces them as communists. With such leadership the Marxian Dream can never become more of a "menace" than Isaiah's peaceful utopia.

There seems to be an awareness of the fundamental defect in Western propaganda and it now happens more frequently that the enemy is called totalitarian or referred to as "so-called communist." This is a gratifying development.

Senator James O. Eastland,  
chairman of the Committee on  
the Judiciary highly recom-

mended Mme Suzanne Labin's excellent pamphlet *The Technique of Soviet Propaganda*.

In the foreword he writes, "In my opinion Mme. Labin's paper is the best exposition of the subject which has yet come to my attention and I could wish it might be read and studied by all Americans."

Mme. Labin writes: "...it is impossible for feeling not to be polarized in favor of communism, if it always appears disguised in winning words. Don't democrats always discuss the Soviet regime in terms of communism, as if it followed the generous doctrines formulated a hundred years ago under that name? Whereas they ought to have adopted long ago the term 'Fascism' or 'absolutism' for it." (pp 19-20)

### THE TWO RULES OF MARX AND LENIN

No successful counterpropaganda is possible as long as the word communism is used to denote two diametrically opposite concepts. Up to now the West has not fought the real anti-communist totalitarian enemy; propagandistically the West fights a phantom, a dream; The Marxian Dream.

A small oligarchy rules dictatorially over a billion slaves. The enemy is this oligarchy. It consists of a few ruthlessly status-conscious men who exercise unlimited control over all the industrial machinery nominally owned by their slaves. Preservation of their political and economic privileges is to these men the most important thing in life. Any means justify this end. Once this end is secured, they can permit themselves the further luxury of satisfying their ambition to conquer the world.

"There is only one hope of peace for the men of our time: It is in the fall of the Moscow dictatorship... (it) is that the milliard (billion) of its oppressed subjects will overturn this dictatorship from within" (Ibid. p. 28)

Popular revolutions in Moscow and Peiping are indeed the only hope for a humanity threatened by extinction. Such revolutions should bring:

1. Decentralization and therefore liberation of the satellite nations and national minorities;

2. Democratization of the Soviets and consequently the outbreak of nuclear warfare no longer dependent upon the personal whim and vanity of a dictator;

3. A return to small capitalist enterprise in agriculture, commerce, industry, as under Lenin's New Economic Policy (N.E.P.). This should lead to a great revival of individual liberty.

The dictatorial oligarchies in the East legitimize their rule by claim-



ing to be the ideological heirs of Karl Marx and Nicolai Lenin. An intensive propaganda that shows exactly when and how these usurpers broke with the most important and fundamental principles of Marx and Lenin would undermine the foundations of their dictatorships and would be the decisive weapon in the struggle for the minds of those men, who in the no-man's-land between East and West dream the Marxian Dream.

The conclusive information for such a propaganda counterattack is available, but the West instinctively rejects its use because it considers such propaganda communist and hence in contradiction to its own ideological principles. The West therefore prefers to refute Marx and Lenin. This tendency is so strong that a tacit (unconscious) conspiracy of silence exists as far as this information is concerned.

In the interest of survival, it is to be hoped that the **Committee on the Judiciary** will not refuse to give this information its earnest consideration. This information and the psychological reason why the West maintains a conspiracy of silence about it is discussed in my book *Victory Without War*. It may be briefly summarized as follows:

Marx and Lenin insisted that, during the period of transition to a communist-dream society, all officials' real wages may not exceed working-men's wages and that all officials must at all times be subject to immediate recall from below.

In his speech of June 23, 1931, Stalin broke officially with the first rule and in his "democratic" constitution of 1936 he substituted recall from above for recall from below. If anyone was only suspected of considering these two acts of Stalin as violations of Marx' and Lenin's principles he was simply "liquidated" during the Great Purge. These two original sins against orthodox Marxism constitute the most vulnerable and indefensible openings for a propaganda counterattack. The enemy is still so sensitive on this score that, in the countries he rules, a careless reference to this twofold original sin still results in "liquidation", but under trumped up charges because such a crime is literally unmentionable.

#### VICTORY WITHOUT WAR

To Marx and Lenin the rigid observance of these two rules was uncompromisingly essential because, according to Marx' materialist conception of history, the existence of any large group of men who enjoy economic and political privileges must inevitably lead to a dictatorship of such a group over the rest of the people. Marxist theory also maintains that this group will, in the long run, be only interested in increasing its own privileges and that the welfare of the people will deteriorate progressively.

By his twofold original sin Stalin, according to Marxist theory, converted the Communist Party into

the so-called "Communist" party and the democratic Soviets of Lenin into the so-called "Soviets" which are in fact nothing but an instrument of totalitarian dictatorship.

The West may disagree with Marx but propagandistic refutation of Marx only aids the enemy oligarchy. This enemy insists that Marxism is a **not to be questioned** dogma but, in practice, also insists that his own communistic idealism is not to be questioned. In other words, the enemy insists that the Marxist dogma, in some mysterious fashion, does not apply to himself. It should be evident that the West must exploit this contradiction instead of trying to refute Marx.

—◆—  
"...it promises total liberation and organizes total enslavement." (Ibid. p. 19.)

—◆—  
The psychological reason why the West continues, to its own disadvantage, to use the word communist in a dual sense is more complicated. It is chiefly due to an unconscious aversion to a classless society with "total freedom" in which the "have-nots" exercise "mob rule" by means of the principle of immediate recall from below.

Although there are great individual differences, it is of interest that the most outspoken advocates of a classless society (socialists, "Communist" and communist "deviationists") are often unconsciously the most opposed to the two principles of Marx and Lenin, whereas out-spoken advocates of privilege are often unconsciously the least opposed to them.

As an example one may cite the fact that violently anti-Marxist authors are more liable to mention these two principles and point out this contradiction in the very foundation of Eastern "Marxism" than so-called communist "deviationists." No matter how violently the latter may attack Stalinism, they all seem to suffer from a mental blind spot as far as these two principles are concerned.

Another example is the fact that American capitalism has made steady progress toward a realization of the American Dream and has even come closer to the attainment of a classless society than any other modern political system. On the other hand, the "Marxists" have turned their Marxian Dream into a completely contradictory nightmare with rigidly stratified status-conscious classes.

In '76 the American Dream refuted the British King's inherited right to rule. It was itself not without contradiction. All men were born equal, but slaves were not born equal to freemen. The British, against whom the American Dream was directed, abolished slavery without any bloodshed to speak of about forty years before America. To say that the West should not exploit the contradiction between the diametrically opposite concepts of the Marxian Dream and totalitarian reality because, this would be communist

propaganda for the Marxian Dream, is just like saying that; if the British had in '76 exploited the contradiction between the American Dream and American reality, they would have been making propaganda for the concept that all men are born equal.

The American Dream has always been subject to different interpretations; it has always been controversial. This is the cause of a great deal of mental and emotional confusion. Because of this confusion and the dual sense in which the word communism is used, legislation in favor of increasing the equality of all before the law is often decried as communist: social welfare is often called socialism and is equated with totalitarianism. To some the American Dream becomes a strangely suspicious communistic nightmare.

An ideologically confused America can not do justice to herself in the struggle for the minds of men. She gives the enemy credit for what, in the minds of most men, is considered good and creates a false image of herself which has less popular appeal. America has less reason than the enemy to fear the Marxian Dream but she permits the enemy to use this dream as a weapon against her. Victory can be obtained by using the Marxian Dream as an invincible weapon against the enemy.

First of all the totalitarian enemy should never be referred to as communist, Soviet or even as red without quotation marks and a modifying phrase such as so-called. This would provide daily propagandistic drumfire and carry the fight to the enemy. Wherever possible the enemy should be forced to defend his right to be called communist, not only in order to win the minds of men in the no-man's land between East and West but also to repel the attack on his legitimacy to rule at home. The West can then refute him by quoting a few passages from Marx and Lenin.

An intensive propaganda campaign along these lines could bring about revolutions in Moscow and Peiping within a few years. This may sound like fantastic wishful thinking but one need only remember that in East Germany and Hungary the whole state apparatus broke down over night in the wake of comparatively small spontaneous demonstrations. Some Russian soldiers joined the demonstrators. In Hungary the popular revolution had to be suppressed by fresh troops from Russia. In Moscow no such foreign troops will be easily available.

The expense is trivial. The amount spent on propaganda at present does not have to be increased very much. The main expense involves improved radio transmission.

#### TOTALITARIAN WEAPONS

—◆—  
"We only resist in fact on the military front." (Ibid. p. 28)

—◆—  
Instead of trying to overthrow the totalitarian enemy, the tendency is

to compete with the enemy by imitating him. This trend can be discerned in the debate on **America's National Purpose** published in **LIFE** magazine. In spite of the vague terms used and lofty goals invoked, it appears that many authors in one way or another want to "hurdle" the obstacle of American individualism; some want an "Innovator" who uses some of the "enemy's weapons" and whose "tough minded Congress" enacts laws with a "cutting edge" that are put into daily practice by "tens of thousands" of dedicated zealots; no one seems to want counterpropaganda, although Archibald MacLeish may be an exception. However, he presented a false concept of the Marxian Dream instead of showing how the "Marxists" have perverted this dream into such a false concept.

If America allows herself to be tempted by those who only want to rival the enemy in economic growth and military potential, she is doomed to utter defeat. The increased military effort must sooner or later lead to privation and social unrest. This in turn may lead to further imitation of the enemy until an essentially similar totalitarianism develops in America. An isolated totalitarian fortress of America can no more win against a totalitarian world controlled by the enemy than Germany could win against the world.

—◆—  
"...it is not in this (military) sphere that the contest will be decided; it will be decided in the sphere of propaganda, where the West is inactive." (Ibid. p. 28)

—◆—  
America must not allow some "Innovator" to tamper with her constitution. The present struggle is a struggle between individual freedom and individual enslavement. The fountainhead of individualism is small capitalism. Due to the managerial revolution, big capital is no longer owned and controlled by enterprising individual capitalists.

The managerial bureaucracy which now controls big business is subject to not much control by the stockholders; the great number of small stockholders exercises practically no control; in many cases this bureaucracy is self-perpetuating as in the case of the mutual investment and mutual life insurance companies. On the other hand, political office holders have to give the small man's vote serious consideration, in spite of the conditioning dispensed by the mass media of communication controlled by big business.

—◆—  
"The Kremlin only embodies a combination of a political absolutism and economic bureaucratism which makes it possible to exploit and oppress people with unequaled harshness" (Ibid. p. 23)

—◆—  
The managerial bureaucracy would like to "hurdle" the obstacle of American individualism and



reduce the political office holders dependence on the voters. Small stockholders, small individual capitalists and the general public depend upon the elected office holder to supervise the otherwise almost uncontrolled managerial bureaucracy of big business. To call such supervision by elected officials socialism or communism is incorrect (no matter whether these terms are used to denote totalitarianism or the Marxian Dream): it is democracy!

### THE PSYCHOLOGICAL OBSTACLE

◆  
"It is H-hour minus 5 on the battlefield of the war of minds." (Ibid. p. 31)

◆—◆  
The enemy is beating the West in the struggle for the minds of men because he is skilled in wielding the most powerful weapon of total war: deceit. He uses "upside down" truth and welcomes hesitating half-truths and slanted truth because he knows that he can exploit such "truths" to his own advantage.

The West acclaims the principle of individual freedom for all except in so far as such freedom harms others. This principle is bound to win against the totalitarian practice of enslavement for all. The West must counter the enemy's "upside down" truth with its antidote of "upside up" truth. This antidote is so effective that the enemy lives in mortal dread of it. Censorship, Iron Curtain, and the terror of the "Thought Police" are the results of that dread.

The counterpropaganda that is being used at present is mostly of the "they don't play fair" type. In practice it amounts to an admission of defeat. War is serious business and America is involved in a no-holds-barred war of survival. America cannot hope to match the enemy in the use of deceit and there is no need to even try because the most powerful weapon against deceit is not a "fair and decent" deceit, but "upside up" truth.

America is propagandistically inept because she does not know her own mind. She does not need to deceive in order to win: she needs only to be true to herself. Out of reasonable self-interest America should decide to use those two fundamental facts (Stalin's two-fold original sin against orthodox Marxism) propagandistically.

Should this result in an overthrow of the totalitarian dictatorships, American will have won a victory without war and may even, at least for the time being, have saved humanity from extinction.

Unfortunately the psychological obstacle which prevents the West from exploiting Stalin's two original sins against orthodox Marxism is hard to surmount.

On the one hand, the openly most controversial feature of Marxism, which calls for governmental ownership or control of industry, may, in one of its numerous modified forms, find favor not only among socialists, but even among some conservatives; the latter may be very unhappy about "creeping socialism," but the fact remains that both the Churchill Conservatives and the Eisenhower Republicans have not done much about it. On the other hand, those features which so far have been non-controversial simply because they are unmentionable that the real income of all government officials must not exceed working men's wages and that all officials must be elected and must always be subject to immediate recall from below—are universally abhorrent to those who are leaders or aspire to leadership, whether they belong to the East or to the West, whether they are "Communists," socialists, liberals or conservatives. Even if survival itself depends on their use, the idea of using these two features of the Marxian Dream in a propaganda against the "Marxist" enemy is not only unpopular: it is practically taboo.

A dictatorial oligarchy entrusts the study of "dangerous thoughts" to a selected few, in whom it places sufficient trust, so that the oligarchy as a whole may obtain whatever benefit a secret and judicious use of such ideas may bring.

A Western totalitarian government could stamp the two "tabooed" features of the Marxian Dream "Top Secret" and allow a carefully chosen few, with sufficient security clearance, to propagandize them secretly behind enemy lines. This would at least weaken the enemy's rule at home. A democracy cannot use such methods; there is no intentional suppression of political ideas; any attempt to propagandize secretly abroad political ideas which are unpopular at home would be sensational news for a free domestic press.

In a democracy an unpopular idea is suppressed more or less instinctively; no one wants to stick his neck out; even when a prominent personality realizes the practical value of such an idea he must still fear public opinion with the result that he usually decides to drop such an unpopular idea as a politically far too hot potato. The unpopular idea simply never gains enough of a following to affect policy.

Communism has been a political whipping boy for so long that too much knowledge of the Marxian Dream is in itself considered a just cause for suspicion. Such reasoning leads to the logical conclusion that a physician should have no knowledge of nor contact with disease.

## Philosophy and The National Purpose

### WHAT IS TRUTH?

In his article on America's national purpose, publicized in LIFE, Senator John F. Kennedy pointed out that mere physical survival at the cost of America's way of life is not enough; he disapproves of "cloudy rhetoric that only befogs the truth" and considers "the ancient admonition to 'know thyself'" as "probably the sagest bit of advice ever offered man".

Former Governor Adlai Stevenson and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon in their articles both differentiate between the concepts of private interest and national purpose both believe that America's national purpose is to act to make all men free

Adlai Stevenson recommends a search for truth. He says that it is "truth and truth alone, that makes men free . . . self-deceit has slackened our grip on reality." "America needs to face squarely the facts about its situation."

Richard Nixon calls for greater contributions "to philosophy and to unlocking the fundamental secrets of the universe" and, among other things, to the establishment of justice.

There is evidently a need for greater contributions to philosophy. So far no philosophy has been able to explain clearly what truth, freedom and justice are, nor has any philosophy been very successful in teaching how to "know oneself." Until philosophy is able to do all this a national purpose defined in these terms must also remain somewhat befogged.

A national purpose suitable to present reality requires a philosophy that is capable of solving the problems created by this rapidly changing modern reality. Such a philosophy should begin first by trying to define such concepts as communism, totalitarianism, democracy, the Marxian Dream, and the American Dream. This in turn may lead to a clearer understanding of an individualism with reasonable self-interest and finally of justice and of truth itself.

This does not mean that so far philosophy has developed no understanding whatever of truth. If that were so it would be impossible to define anything. Everybody has a fairly good common sense idea of truth which is sufficiently correct for most practical purposes but may also sometimes be grossly incorrect. For instance: it is practically self-evident to uneducated common sense that the world is flat and that the earth is the center of the universe because the sun, the moon and all the stars apparently revolve around it.

In a similar way philosophy's concept of truth is also sometimes

very inadequate. It has never been able to explain why:

"The heart has its reasons, of which reason is ignorant." (Pascal.)

The emotional reasons of the heart and the rational reasons of the mind often conflict. So far philosophy has not provided a satisfactory solution for this conflict. Some philosophers have candidly favored the heart, but most philosophers have claimed to be strictly rational. They claimed that their arguments were based only on mental reasoning. But in most cases the hearts of these "rational" philosophers have also determined what they actually believed and their mental reasoning merely amounted to a form of special pleading; they merely invented arguments to prove the truth of the belief they believed in anyway whether or not it could be really justified rationally.

In a few sciences such as mathematics and physics it was possible to exclude the heart's reasons entirely. But in the related science of astronomy the hearts of many men reasoned at one time convincingly that the earth must be the center of the universe because man's dignity required that all the heavenly bodies should revolve around him. The reasons of the hearts of these men were so strong that they wanted to indict Aristarchus of Samos—the ancient Greek forerunner of Copernicus—and would have burned Galileo—Copernicus' Italian disciple—at the stake if he had not recanted in time.

In the social sciences and in politics the reasons of the heart are almost unopposed by rational reasons on important issues of partisan interests. This can be demonstrated most convincingly by the empirical fact that all the numerous Russian research centers in Western universities have not done anything worthwhile to dispel the confusion caused by the dual use of the word communism; a concept denoting both total freedom and total enslavement depending upon whether it refers to the Marxian Dream, which is but a dream, or to the Eastern Totalitarianism, which is a stubborn fact of actual reality.

### THE INDIVIDUAL AND ABSOLUTE TRUTH

Solipsism is the belief that "I alone exist." Such a belief conflicts with the objective facts of life. Although it may be possible to imagine that a newborn babe may believe that he alone exists, it is hardly possible to imagine that he can persist in such a belief for long. He must soon learn that there are others in this world besides himself and that he needs them.

But life is a mystery. The individual inhabits an inner world of his own which consists of spiritual realities: a consciousness of existence, conscience, belief, purpose, will, emotion and so forth. This inner world is altogether different from the outer world.



Although other people belong to the outer world of objective reality, there is a difference between them and the ordinary material things of that world. They also have inner worlds and the individual's inner world must come to terms with theirs. The individual can find a certain amount of spiritual union with the inner worlds of these people by sharing a mutual purpose or emotion with them. A very gregarious individual may desire spiritual union with the others so much that he willingly sacrifices the most cherished values of his inner world and maybe life itself in order to attain this union; he wants to drown himself in the spirit of the herd. Death may be the only way to attain such union because, in this life, no matter how hard he tries to enter into the inner worlds of other people these worlds must always remain closed to him and his own inner world always closed to them. Every individual exists all alone in his inner world of subjective reality. "It is certain because it is impossible." Tertullian.

The "I alone exist" of solipsism appears absurd because of an instinctive belief in a mysterious absolute truth which is supposed to embrace both subjective and objective truth; a truth that applies equally well to all reality be it spiritual or material. Belief in such a truth has led to much conflict between science and religion; between materialists and idealists; between objective and subjective philosophers.

These conflicts cannot be resolved as long as everyone insists upon using arguments which may be well founded on the truths of one realm, but are not valid in a realm where such "foreign" truths may be falsehoods. Absolute truth causes advocates of objectivity to deny reality to the spirit and forces advocates of the spiritual to flee to the sanctuary of Tertullian crying, "I believe because it is absurd." The decision of William James that "my first act of freewill shall be to believe in freewill" was scientifically wrong but subjectively right.

When the truth is acknowledged that there is no absolute truth; that in life two equally valid truths apply—subjective truth and objective truth; that these truths may often contradict without necessarily disproving each other; then only can all these conflicts be resolved without doing violence to either subjective or objective reality; then only can a philosophy, freed of rationalization due to repressed subjectivity appreciate fully the wisdom in Pascal's saying:

**"The heart has its reasons, of which reason is ignorant."**

The belief in absolute truth probably developed at an early evolutionary stage because it was necessary for successful gregarious existence. That is why the belief is instinctive; why it is assumed as an axiomatic truth; why it is unconsciously felt to be of divine origin.

It was the instinctive belief in absolute truth that repressed the individual's probably older instinctive belief that he alone exists. This made it possible for the individual to conform and live in gregarious harmony. It is older and probably still more powerful than other factors promoting gregarious "oneness" such as spiritual union (religion, customs, traditions, kinship), emotional union of purpose (Hitlerian rally, lynching mob), disciplined union of purpose (army, nation at war), "other-direction" (David Riesman — **The Lonely Crowd**).

The gregarious individual is torn between conflicting emotions: he alone exists—others exist too; the preservation of his own existence is more important than anything else—he is willing to sacrifice his life for others if need be; he wants to be free and rid of the others—he wants to lose himself in "oneness" with the others.

Because religion expresses these conflicts it can give the individual solace and help him resolve his conflicts in a socially proper manner: the salvation of his immortal soul is more important than anything else in this temporal world of vanity; he must love the others like himself and can find common union with them in God; he can become a monk and live in close contact with others or get away from it all by becoming a hermit.

#### PSYCHO-ANALYSIS HAS THE ANSWER

Totalitarianism must fight religion because: Big Brother is a jealous rival of God; the individual must learn that he, soul and all, is less than nothing compared to the state; "oneness" with the others is to be found only in the common purpose of serving the state and the leader; the state demands undivided loyalty and service of maximum efficiency all emotions, which do not promote these virtues, are therefore treasonable; love of one's neighbor must not hinder the work of spying on him, of denouncing him to the "Thought Police", of demanding his "liquidation" at mass meetings; the material and spiritual properties of the individual actually belong to the state (the state's properties are its own) and misuse of state property is not to be punished in another world, but here and now.

The more an individual represses his individuality, in order to conform the more unconscious hostility builds up in him. The socially most submissive are frequently the most sadistic during moments of unrestricted license. The purpose of totalitarianism is total war. To prepare for total war against a foreign enemy it must wage total war against individualism at home; it must destroy individualism as much as possible in order to attain a maximum degree of conformity. This conformity assures discipline and pent up hostility which are both essential to the smooth "liquidation" of millions at home in

times of peace and for mass slaughter in times of war.

To attain social conformity totalitarianism depends primarily on the irrational factors of instinct, emotion and other-direction. These factors are evidently very efficient in building up unconscious hostility because the totalitarianism of Hitler, Stalin and Mao has been able to commit more horrors during the past three decades than human love-thy-neighborliness in the course of many centuries of the past.

But there is a difference between the atrocities of today and those of centuries ago. When someone was publicly thrown to the lions, tortured or burned onlookers relieved themselves of pent up aggression by watching the suffering of an individual with whom each spectator could identify himself. Today the victim is no more than the worthless, infinitesimal fraction of a statistic. When the statistic showed that the gas chambers had set a new record the administration of an extermination camp rejoiced simply because of the technical achievement. Coldblooded horrors on such a massive scale are only possible because totalitarianism combines docile, other-directed conformity with military discipline in an all embracing national organization. Mass murder can then be carried out by utilizing the methods and equipment of modern mass production.

Totalitarianism results when subjective reality is violated to such an extent that life becomes meaningless. It represents an absolute truth in which the mixture consists of far too much objective truth and far too little subjective truth.

Instincts develop slowly. Instinctive adaptation to the environment is successful as long as the environment barely changes for long periods of evolutionary time. Due to the rapid technical progress of modern times man's environment is changing so quickly that man can no longer afford to let instinct control his social conduct. If he continues to do so he will become extinct.

The gregarious instinct of the herd developed slowly out of the reasonable self-interest of individuals who freely decided to become gregarious because of the benefits such an existence offered them. Man must return to this original principle of reasonable self-interest. He must learn to overcome this old and firmly entrenched gregarious instinct because under the radically changed conditions of the modern environment it causes him to act in a socially irrational manner. Man has acquired great objective rationality; he can make wonderful gadgets both for comfort and destruction; he must now also become subjectively rational so that he can keep the dangerous gadgets from annihilating him.

Psycho-analysis has shown how repressed subjectivity is not destroyed by repression. It manages to express itself in the form of illusions and rationalizations. In the

remote past man repressed the subjective reality of individualism in order to become gregarious. This subjectivity reappeared in the form of illusions, but these illusions, although irrational, were not harmful because they helped man to adapt himself to the environment of that remote past. Today they are practically as dangerous as suicidal madness.

Man can free himself of these illusions by releasing individualism from this no longer necessary repression. This can be done quite easily. It only requires a conscious conviction that the instinctive belief in absolute truth is false. The individual then no longer finds the older and natural belief that he alone exists absurd because it is subjectively true. Only now can he be fully rational and spiritually free. He will also be freed of unconscious hostility against his fellow-man. He will feel free to conform to social necessity out of reasonable self-interest.

A philosophy freed from the false belief in absolute truth can direct a world-wide anti-totalitarian movement. It would also lay the foundation for a truly universal religion because it would teach a doctrine and a precept both of which are common to almost all religions:

**"The kingdom of God is within you." Jesus Christ.**

**"What I do not wish others to do unto me I also wish not to do unto others." Confucious.**

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**KONRAD MANGOLD**  
Yazoo City, Miss.

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The author would appreciate clippings or tear sheets of published comments.

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To Overseas Division,  
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Dayton, Ohio

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Room 740,  
Hotel Miami,  
Dayton, Ohio,  
16/10/60.

Dear Dr Wiener

You will not know my name - so may I introduce myself? - I am the Electronics Consultant for NCR in Africa, (from the Sahara to Cape Town) - R. DAVIS-BERRY by name - and I have just come over to the USA for a special series of meetings & courses.

On the way back to the Union of South Africa I will be calling at MIT (I have some messages to deliver from Dr Larwels of SA Iron & Steel) and that will be on or about the 2nd November.

During that visit I would appreciate it if you could spare me even a few moments of your time - I have not been in touch with you before, but have been a disciple since I received the Sorbonne Edition of your 'Cybernetics'. Before he went to the U.K., Dr Basil Schonland and I had many discussions about it when we were considering importing an electronic computer into S. Africa - an event which did not materialise until CSIR got its 'Zebra' machine (1959)

May I hope that I may have the privilege of at least a brief chat with you?

Sincerely,

R. Davis-Berry

[ans 10/20/60]



Culion, Palawan  
Philippines

October 16, 1960

Dear Mr. W. Wiener;

Before going any further we humbly apologize the audacity we take in addressing fully aware of us being totally strangers to you.

Please permit us first to extend our cordial regards to you and family may God always bless you all good health and long life.

Not to mention my wife and I both inmates of this world biggest leper colony confined for more than 18 years.

Describing our real regrettable situation my wife Epifania who since 1948 totally blind due to the disease reaction which attacked her eyes.

About my case a former leper policeman many years thrown out from the job due to my incapacitated physical condition who can no longer render satisfactory service pertaining to my official duties.

May be it is known or heard how this disease destroyed bodies of people who unfortunately happened to be the victims.

Not to criticize our poor government we are supported to whom we owe lot of gratitude.

But in as much to this there are still necessities lacking needed for our welfare and good to those rich living conditions they can afford but to us leprosy invalid is really sad ended.

Dear Mr. W. Wiener, this is the main reason which forced us to appeal frankly without shamed to request as big of any sort of financial aid your kindness and friends may extend.

Hoping for your kind consideration to our pleading will be given all your mercy which we will greatly appreciate in returned the gratitude we owe you all.



Our permanent Address

P.S.

Very truly yours  
Alfonso Gilmarie (husband)  
6 Luvapid Place  
Culion, Palawan  
Philippines

Dear Mr. H. Wiener, I was very lucky upon reading your name and address in the interesting U.S. magazine sent to me by a kind American Woman friend of Akron Ohio which I told kind wife.

Assuming that you have a generous heart we then decided to appeal our sad case to request as big of any sort of financial aid your kindness and friends may extend.

Not to mention we have known since our childhood that the American people has deepest affection and nothing but love to the Filipinos.

Americans have served our country long and well in war or in peace which cause our youngsters to come cannot repay the gratitude we owe you charitable people and most democratic country in the world.

One time our miserable case was published by the widest news paper of Akron Beacon Journal of Akron Ohio by our kind friend Executive Editor Ben Maidenbueg.

So until then please be assure any sort of financial aid your merciful heart may send directly to me by mail will surely be received without doubt and delay.

As may it be all your Christmas gift aid to your unfortunate couple.

Many thanks.



# VAN LEER'S VATENFABRIEKEN N.V.

BANKIERS:  
HOPE & Co., - AMSTERDAM  
AMSTERDAMSCH BANK N.V.  
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AMSTELVEEN (02964)-6551  
TELEGRAM-ADRES: LEERVAT  
TELEX 11337  
AMSTERDAMSEWEG 206

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Massachusetts  
U.S.A.

Uw }  
Your } Ref.  
Votre }

Uw brief van  
Your letter of  
Votre lettre du

Onze } 236  
Our } Ref. Ec. Res. Doc.  
Notre }

Datum } October 18, 1960  
Date }

Onderwerp  
Subject  
Objet

Gentlemen,

In the journal of "The philosophy of Science",  
January 1943, page 18-24, we came across an article written  
by; A. Rosenblueth, N. Wiener and J. Bigelow entitled:  
"Behavior, Purpose and Teleology".

We read this article with great interest and our attention  
was drawn to a sentence on page 23, i.e.

"A discussion of causality, determinism and final causes  
is beyond the scope of this essay".

We should be very obliged if you recommend us literature  
by the same authors on "Causality, determinism and final causes,"  
since we should like to go further into discussion of concepts.

Hoping that you will be able to help us in this matter,  
we remain,

Yours truly,

VAN LEER'S VATENFABRIEKEN N.V.

*H. v. v. Maas*



HARRY B. HENSHEL

BULOVA PARK  
FLUSHING 70, N. Y.

PRESIDENT  
BULOVA WATCH COMPANY, INC.

October 20, 1960

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

In recent weeks you may have heard rumors about a new electronic timepiece to be introduced by Bulova. I'd like to confirm that rumor to you and to tell you just a little bit more about our exciting achievement in advance of the general public introduction.

"Accutron," as our new instrument is trademarked, looks like a conventional fine wrist watch, but it is totally different inside. In fact, "Accutron" doesn't even tick — it hums.

This obvious difference results from the use, for the first time, of an entirely new method of timekeeping, based on a tuning fork, a tiny power cell, and a transistorized electronic circuit.

But the difference of which we are especially proud is the durability and level of accuracy thus achieved. We guarantee that "Accutron" will keep time to within a minute a month (an average of two seconds a day) in use — a level of precision undreamed of previously in wrist timepieces. It is a true product of the "space age" too. A timing device developed by Bulova for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and operating on the same principle is utilized in a U. S. satellite now in orbit.

I am well aware, as you are, that in this "space age," breakthroughs are becoming almost commonplace. But a break with what has been the universal method of timekeeping for centuries is, we believe, a most significant one.

Sincerely,

*Harry B. Henshel*

[ans 2/9/61]



Called Shannon,  
asked him to  
explain about  
Kunze.





NATIONAL FILM BOARD  
CANADA

P.O. Box 6100,  
Montreal 3, Quebec.  
October 20th, 1960.

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

Dear Dr. Wiener,

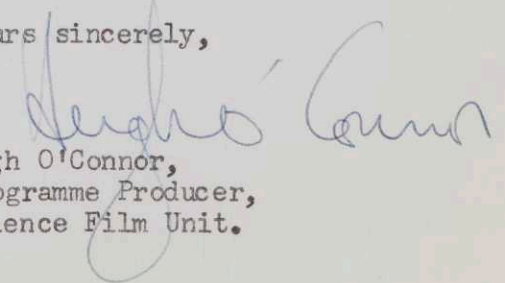
We have been in touch with your colleagues in M.I.T., Dr Warren S. McCulloch and Dr. Claude Shannon to ask them if they would meet with us for a short time to discuss some of our ideas about a film project called "The Living Brain".

Both Dr. McCulloch and Dr. Shannon have indicated their willingness to do this and I have arranged for the director of the film, Mr. Roman Kroiter, to meet Dr. Shannon on Wednesday, October 26th at M.I.T. Since Dr. McCulloch is out-of-town this week, I have asked Dr. Shannon if he could arrange a time convenient for Dr. McCulloch to meet Mr. Kroiter and this he is going to try and do. However, it occurred to me that perhaps you too would let us impose on you and that you might be able to see Mr. Kroiter for a short time also. I have asked him to call you when he is at M.I.T. in the hope that this will be possible.

I enclose herewith a list of some of the preliminary reading we have been doing on the subject so you can see that we have done some homework and I think you will find Mr. Kroiter well informed on the whole subject area.

If it is possible for you to see him, I assure you that your advice and criticism of his ideas would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

  
Hugh O'Connor,  
Programme Producer,  
Science Film Unit.

HOC:lr  
(Encl.)



THE LIVING BRAIN

Preliminary Research

BOOKS

The Living Brain	Grey Walter
What is Cybernetics	G.T. Guilbaud
13 Steps to the Atom	Noel-Martin
Man on his Nature	Sherrington
The Science of Mind & Brain	Wilkie
Design for a Brain	Ashby
The Brain and its Functions	(Symposium)
Minds and Machines	Sheckin
Cybernetics	Norbert Weiner

MAGAZINES

Discovery	April 1960	Grey Walter reviews Gilbraud's "What is Cybernetics,"
Discovery	July 1960	Eye on Research BEC Brain Programmes
Scientific American	May 1960	An Imitation of Life - Grey Walter
Reporter	May 15/58	Exploring the Brain's Uncharted Realms
Science	May 30/58	Machines and the Brain
Scientific American	Oct 1955	Information Transfer in the Living Cell
" "	Oct 1956	Pleasure Centres in the Brain
" "	Apr 1956	Brains and Cocoons
" "	Jun 1956	Wired for Joy
" "	May 1953	McCulloch on Ashby's Design for a Brain
" "	Mar 1960	Truth Drugs
" "	Apr 1955	Man Viewed on as a Machine - Kemeny
" "	Aug 1956	Information & Memory
Look	May 24/60	Dentistry Goes Hi-Fi
Look	Feb 1959	Exploring the Brain
Fortune	Jan 1955	Brain Articles and Illustrations
This Week	Jun 26/60	Are Plants Human?
Weekend	Feb 20/60	Tomorrow is a long way off.
McLeans	Oct 1 /53	My 12 Hours as a Madman
New Scientist	Oct 29/59	Disorders of Memory & Brain Mechanisms and A Machine that reads Written Words

BROCHURES

Automation	)	
How Automatic can we Get?	)	Eric Leaver - Electric Associates Ltd.
The Anatomy of Production Automation	)	

FILE

Feb 12, 1960 - Outline	
Aug 5, 1959 - Flicker Test	(Film experiment based on Alpha Rhythms)



FILE (cont'd)

April 12, 1960 - Discussion Draft Script  
Undated - Storyboard  
Machines That Think, CBC Broadcast Transcript  
Frontiers Treatment "Dead or Alive?"  
Time is a Relative Thing - Treatment  
Biological Clocks - Transcript  
May 5 1960 - Brain Film Treatment and Partial List of Visuals  
May 3 1960 - Initial Essay on Some Concepts Relating to Mind and Brain  
April 21-22 - Dr. Gategno transcript  
Bibliography  
Miscellaneous News Clippings.



October 20, 1960

Mr. R. Davis-Berry  
Room 740  
Hotel Miami  
Dayton, Ohio

Dear Mr. Davis-Berry:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent communication to Professor Norbert Wiener.

As Professor Wiener will be abroad until the spring semester 1961, you will not be able to visit with him when you come to M.I.T.

Sincerely,

Betty Ann Sargent  
Secretary to Prof. Wiener

/bas



# The Technology Press



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

October 24, 1960

Professor Norbert Wiener  
c/o Professor Cajaniello  
University of Naples  
Naples, Italy

Dear Professor Wiener:

I enclose a check for \$25., which is the author's share of a fee paid by Scott, Foresman & Co. for the use of an excerpt from Cybernetics in a forthcoming book entitled Personality Dynamics and Effective Behavior.

I hope to have a report pretty soon on the work done on the supplementary chapters for the second edition of Cybernetics.

Very truly yours,

*Lynwood Bryant*

Lynwood Bryant  
Director

LB:SS



# MADEMOISELLE

*The Quality Magazine for Smart Young Women - 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22 - Telephone Plaza 9-2080*

*Office of the Editor*

October 24, 1960

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

Dear Professor Wiener:

We want to congratulate you on your fine article, "The Duty of the Intellectual," published recently in the MIT Technology Review.

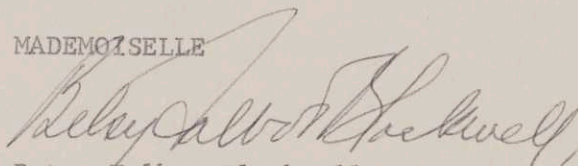
As you may or may not know, the article was submitted to MADEMOISELLE's College Publications Contest for 1959-60 by the editor of the Technology Review. We want you to know how much we at MADEMOISELLE liked your article. We think you'll be pleased to hear that the judges, our editors, awarded the Technology Review a special citation for publishing it.

The Publications Contest awards prizes and special citations for the best articles and feature stories in each of three categories: student-written, faculty-written and alumni-written. MADEMOISELLE aims, through the contest, to recognize outstanding (non-fiction) writing in alumni magazines and other college publications. More than 130 entries were submitted to us this year from colleges and universities around the country.

We have notified the Technology Review of the special citation. We hope you will look upon this letter as an informal tribute to your work.

Sincerely yours,

MADEMOISELLE



Betsy Talbot Blackwell  
Editor-in-Chief

BTB/ch

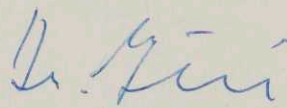


Herrn  
Professor Norbert Wiener  
Massachusetts Institute  
of Technology  
C a m b r i d g e  
U.S.A.

Sehr verehrter Herr Professor!

Ich habe Ihren Vortrag, den Sie in Hannover gehalten haben, mit grossem Interesse gelesen. Ich hörte, dass Sie auf dem Gebiet der Hirnwellenspektren verschiedene Arbeiten publiziert haben. Ich arbeite über Elektroencephalographie und deren Beziehungen zu Psychosen. Ich wäre Ihnen sehr dankbar, wenn Sie mir von Ihren, auf der Autokorrektion der Wellen basierenden Arbeiten, Sonderdrucke schicken würden. Im Falle, dass Sie keine Sonderdrucke mehr besitzen, würde ich mich freuen, wenn Sie mir mitteilen würden, wo sie publiziert wurden.

Mit den besten Empfehlungen!  
Ihr sehr ergebener

  
(Dr. Itil)

[ans 3-20-61]



PURDUE UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Oct. 25, 1960

Prof. Norbert Wiener  
Math. Dept.  
Mass. Inst. of Tech.  
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Prof. Wiener,

Your Secretary wrote to me on Sept. 30 saying that she had forwarded my letter to you in Europe. Since I have not yet heard from you, and we must make certain plans and print brochures, I would greatly appreciate it if you would answer the questions of my previous letter as quickly as possible. Of course in the likely event that this letter crosses one of yours in the mail, I apologize for bothering you twice.

What I need to know is the title of the talk you will present at our symposium on April 12 to 14, 1961, and whether you have any strong preferences as to which of the three days you will talk on. If you do not have a strong preference, I am now inclined to schedule you to speak on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 12.

I should also like to know whether you wish to accept the additional invitation to address our great issues course (several hundred senior undergraduates) on Thursday morning, April 13. As mentioned in my letter of Sept. 28, there would be an additional honorarium for this address.

For you information, the titles of some of the other speakers at the symposium will be as follows:

Bellman, "The Theory of Dynamic Programming"  
Chung, "The Ergodic Theorem of Information Theory"  
Dunham, "Exploratory Mathematics by Machine"  
Goode, "Complex Systems and the Deferred Decision"  
Koopmans, "Axioms for Persistent Preference"  
Raiffa, "Some Techniques for the Application of Bayes Decision Theory"  
Savage, "Bayesian Statistics"  
Moriguti, "Choosing between Two Coins with Finite Memory" or a topic in theory of numerical convergence--decision to be made next week.

Very truly yours,

*R. E. Machol*

Robert E. Machol

[enc 11/11/60]



October 26, 1960

Dear Dr. Weiner,

I have just watched an exciting program entitled Tomorrow, on CBS-TV.

Currently, I am a student of the philosophy of objective realism - a supposedly non-contradictory philosophy which holds reason as its absolute, man's life as its standard and happiness as man's goal.

However, I have found a contradiction! - and I sincerely hope that you can help me.

It is this: The teachings of objective realism (whose originator is Ayn Rand) hold that "instinct" does not exist.



-that so-called "instinct" is in fact the pleasure-pain principle - that man is not endowed with any unlearned knowledge at birth.

However, the program I have just watched supports the "instinct" theory, which you term as programming - with certain knowledge (not inherited as I get it) that is passed on from generation to generation, both in lower animals and in man.

Do you have any detailed information which proves this theory?

I should be most grateful for any information which you might send me on this subject.

Sincerely,

Emily Ann Whitmore

[ans 10/28/60] (52 Barrow Street)  
New York 14, N.Y.)



1500 Pawnee Drive,  
Enid, Okla.  
Oct. 27, 1960

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

No doubt you have already thought about this, but in case you have not, may I present my idea?

Now that computers, electronic brains and thinking machines are being built, could two equally designed machines be programmed, one with Communistic aims and philosophy and the world facts and the other with Democratic Free Enterprise aims, philosophy and the world facts and then set to determine what course should be followed to "win the world" to their belief? They must be so interrelated that each responds to the moves of the other along a time line.

For instance we start with all the presently known facts about each system, number of people, detailed industrial production, present and future state of education, national resources, freedom or the lack of it, psychological factors, such as national purpose, incentives such as fear, reward, laziness, hate love, etc; political structure and it's effectiveness, etc, etc, - in fact every thing that could affect a world wide struggle between the two systems. The more completely and accurately programmed the machines are, the more accurate the final predicted course of action.

The machines must react to each other. For instance machine C makes a move, machine D becomes aware of it and takes this move into account when making a counter move, which in turn is sensed and reacted to by machine C and so on for a define period of time. The time factor is very important and the weight given to each programmed element is vital. Perhaps this is too complicated an idea at present. Never-the-less our governmental executives, using their brains, have to make these evaluations and take action on them. Is it asking too much to try to give them aid?

Since programming, which depends on men, could cause incorrect results, this idea may presently be impractical. Never-the-less a study using a few items on each machine could be tried and evaluated. If it showed promise, more items could be considered until the machines capacity is reached or until we are studying all of the facts.

Your reaction would be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

*Jefferson S. Schlesinger*  
Jefferson S. Schlesinger,  
1500 Pawnee,  
Enid, Okla.



NAGASAKI UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
*Nagasaki, Japan*

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

Oct. 28, 1960

Dear Dr. Norbert, Wiener,

I want to take the liberty of writing to you.  
It would be greatly appreciated if you would send me the following  
reprints of your articles:

- 1) Generalized harmonic analysis, Acta Math., 55, 117-258 (1930).
- 2) The Extrapolation, Interpolation, and Smoothing of Stationary Time Series (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1949).
- 3) Correlation function and communication applications, Electronics 23, 86-92 (June 1950).

In addition, I would be also most grateful if you  
would let me know and/or send me other available reprints on any similar  
subject.

Sincerely yours,

*Toshiyuki Ozaki*

Toshiyuki Ozaki, M.D.,  
Dept. of Physiology,  
Nagasaki University  
School of Medicine,  
Nagasaki,  
Japan.

[ans 11/4/60]



October 28, 1960

Miss Emily Ann Whitmore  
52 Barrow Street  
New York 14, New York

Dear Miss Whitmore:

Since Professor Norbert Wiener is out of the country until the end of January we are taking care of his mail in this office and are holding most of it until his return.

I will keep your letter of October 26 for him to consider when he returns.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth S. Goodwin  
Administrative Assistant

RSG/mcl



# BROMFIELD ASSOCIATES

175 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
BOSTON 15, MASS.  
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AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

October 31, 1960  
AIR MAIL

Dr. & Mrs. Norbert Wiener  
c/o Prof. Caianiello  
University of Naples  
Institute of Physics  
Naples, Italy

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Wiener,

A hectic week has finally seen our first European system leave for England last Thursday. This means plans can now be made.

One of our group leaves for England November 13th to install the system with my timing set for January 1st or close thereto for taking a prospective French licensee to see the English system in full production. Thus I will be in Switzerland in early January and able to visit Naples should your plans permit. Before writing I tried reaching Ruth Goodwin last week to learn of this.

Last week's TV programming carried a thoroughgoing presentation of the lay aspects of computers with heavy emphasis on Lincoln Lab's work (my classmate Oliver Selfridge was presented briefly) and mention of you.

Probably by the time you read this Mr. Kennedy will be our President-elect. (My vote will be one of protest). There has been a grand slowing of business activity which surely aids bringing to pass the very thing most businessmen are hoping to avoid.

*Hope this finds you  
both well and warm.*

Sincerely,

*Morton*

Morton Bromfield

MB:lmh

*Answered  
giving dates of  
departure*

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

October 31, 19 60

Memo to Prof. Wiener Room Ext.

I have written another letter (besides the form letter) suggesting that he (Dr. Roy) write to the Physics Department about coming to M.I.T.

from Miss Sargent Room 2-247 Ext.



From.

Dr. F. Roy.

Physics Dept.

Hampton Institute.

Hampton, Virginia.

Dated, 17. 10. 60.

---

Dear Prof. Winner,

May I reintroduce myself to you as an Indian Professor of Physics and Mathematics on leave from Jadavpur University, Calcutta, India. I was a student of Prof. S. N. Bose of Calcutta and was also associated for sometime with the Indian Statistical Institute of Prof. Mahalanabis. I have recently come to U.S.A as a Prof. of Physics in Hampton Institute where I shall have to remain upto May 1961. But I really want to go to your esteemed Institute for deriving benefit in my research work. My subject of interest is Quantum Electrodynamics and allied topics in which I have published a few papers. I therefore earnestly request you to make some provision for me to attend your Institute during the months of June, July, August and September, 1961. And for this act of kindness of yours I shall remain ever grateful to you.

With best regards,

yours sincerely,

J. C. Roy.



THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY  
ALLAHABAD-2, (INDIA)

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Ph. D. (Liverpool), M. Sc., F.N.I.

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Dr. S. R. SINHA, M.A., D. Phil.

Treasurer :

Sri R. S. GUPTA, M. Sc.

Dated... Oct. 31, ..... 1960

Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in informing you that it has been agreed upon by the numerous pupils and colleagues of Prof. B. N. Prasad, D. Sc. (Paris), Ph. D. (Liverpool), M. Sc., F. N. I., Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, University of Allahabad, to give him a suitable farewell on the eve of his retirement from active service of the University after a long period of about four decades, which comes off on the 11th January, 1961.

I am sure you are aware of the fundamental contributions of Prof. Prasad to several aspects of Mathematical Analysis, and also of his unremitting services in this country to the cause of higher studies and research in Mathematics, in particular, and science and education in general. In keeping with his international stature, it has been proposed to bring out and present to him on this occasion a Commemorative Issue of the Bulletin of the Allahabad University Mathematical Association, of which Prof. Prasad had in 1924 been the Founder-Secretary and will be the out-going President now.

I have the honour to approach you for your valued contribution to this Commemorative Issue in the form of 'your reminiscences of Prof. B. N. Prasad' or of a message befitting the occasion. The contributions may please be sent to the undersigned by name, so as to reach him not later than the 15th of November, 1960, by which date the matter for the issue is expected to go to Press.

We shall consider it an honour if you could grace the occasion of the farewell to Prof. B. N. Prasad (Provisional date Jan. 11, 1961) by your presence. Formal invitations will follow in due course.

Thanking you in anticipation for your kind cooperation and hoping to be favoured by a line in reply,

Yours sincerely,

*S. R. Sinha*  
(S. R. Sinha)

Prof. Norbert Wiener,  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
CAMBRIDGE-39  
Mass., U. S. A.

[ans 11/25/60]





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Herrn  
Professor Norbert Wiener  
c/o Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge 39, Mass.

October 31, 1960  
vW/f

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Als Anlage sende ich Ihnen Durchschlag eines Schreibens an Mr. Bryant mit der Bitte, uns zu helfen, da wir mit der Übersetzung Ihres Buches so früh wie möglich beginnen möchten. Wenn eine Zusendung des endgültigen Manuskripts nicht möglich ist, dann wäre uns schon mit sogenannten Fahnenabzügen gedient. Ich kann mir vorstellen, daß einige Kapitel gar nicht verändert werden und wir mit der Übersetzung dieser Kapitel schon bald beginnen könnten.

Da wir, wie Sie ihn Deutschland gehört haben werden, ein recht dynamischer Verlag sind, legen wir großen Wert darauf, gerade Ihr Buch nicht sehr viel später als der amerikanische Verlag zu veröffentlichen.

Ich selbst bin übrigens 8 Tage in New York, und zwar vom 11. - 19. 11. und wohne im Hampshire House, Central Park. Sollten Sie zufällig zu dieser Zeit in New York sein, dann würde ich mich freuen, wenn wir uns bei dieser Gelegenheit auch persönlich kennenlernen könnten.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr

(v. Wehrenalp)

Anlage



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cc: Prof. Wiener

The Technology Press

Cambridge, 39, Mass.

October 31, 1960  
vW/f

Dear Mr. Bryant,

Thanks for your letter of October 25, from which we assume that you are giving us a first option on the German rights of the second edition of Professor Wiener's "Cybernetics.

As we want to start translation as soon as possible, I would appreciate very much if you could send us manuscript or proof reading sheets as soon as possible, in any case before the book is finished. We would very much like to publish it in Germany at the same date you publish it in the States or at least only one or two months afterwards.

Very truly yours,

(v. Wehrenalp)



October 31, 1960

Dr. T. Roy  
Physics Department  
Hampton Institute  
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Dr. Roy:

This is also in reply to your letter of October 17 addressed to Professor Wiener. It has occurred to me that you might write to the Physics Department here at M.I.T. concerning your desire to be here during the months of June, July, August and September of 1961.

Sincerely yours,

Betty Ann Sargent  
Secretary to Prof. Wiener

/bas