

317

CORRESPONDENCE *Sept., 1962*

N. WIENER - MC 22



To Mr. Wiener  
in friendly remembrance  
S. Kozubowsky  
Kiev September 1, 1962

**Kiev**



Main throughfare of city — Khreshchatik.

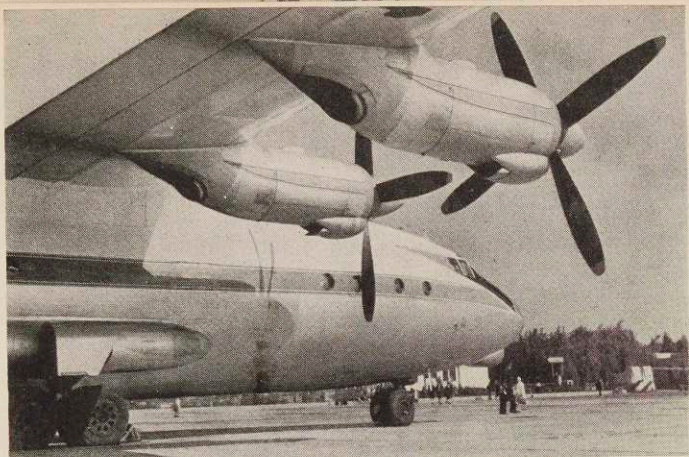
GENERAL INFORMATION. Kiev is the administrative, political, economic and cultural centre of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It is the seat of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, the highest legislative body of the republic, and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the government of the republic.

The population of Ukraine's capital is 1,102,000

(according to the 1959 census).

The city is situated on the picturesque banks of the Dnieper and occupies an area of 750 square kilometres.

The wide streets, the stately architectural ensembles, the remarkable parks and forests, forming a green ring around the city, make Kiev one of the most beautiful cities of the Soviet Union.



Airport.

A BIT OF HISTORY. Kiev is one of the oldest cities in the country, having been founded over 1400 years ago. Its history is inseparably linked with the rise and development of the three fraternal nations — the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian. Thanks to its advantageous geographical position Kiev became an important handicraft and merchant centre in ancient times, uniting numerous Slav tribes beginning with the IX century.

Remarkable monuments of the culture of those days have come down to us — remains of the Golden Gate, the Sofisky Cathedral, famous for its unique architecture, frescos, mosaics.

The history of Kiev is intimately associated with the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people for their social and national



Bird's eye view of centre of city.



Monument to the founder of the first socialist state in the world, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

liberation. Of great importance for the development of the city was the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia, which came at the end of the war of emancipation fought by the Ukrainian people in 1648—1654 under the leadership of Bogdan Khmelnytsky.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia had a tremendous impact on the development of the revolutionary movement in the Ukraine and, particularly, in Kiev. The workers of the "Arsenal" Plant in Kiev revolted on October 29, 1917. This insurrection was the harbinger of the establishment of government by the toiling masses throughout the Ukraine.

During the years of Soviet government Kiev was regenerated. The plants and factories, having passed into the hands of the people, were reconstructed and expanded; scores of large new enterprises sprang up. New branches of industry came into being, such as the electrical engineering, chemical and building materials industries.



Building of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.



City Soviet building.

Lenin Street.





Radyanska (Soviet) Square.



T. G. Shevchenko State Order of Lenin University.  
Sverdlov Street.



T. G. Shevchenko Boulevard.

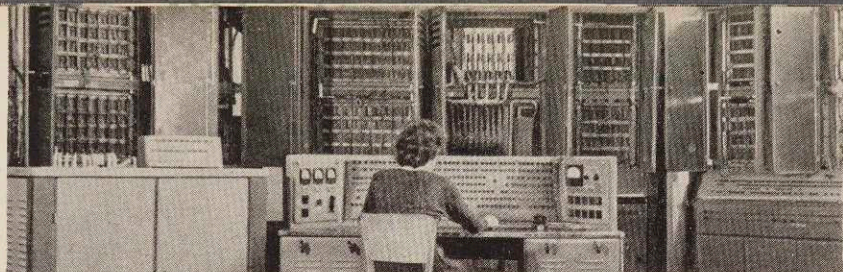
During the Great Patriotic War hard fighting took place near Kiev at the end of July 1941. Almost two months the Red Army units, together with the inhabitants of the city, defended Kiev against the hitlerite hordes. The hitlerites inflicted great damage on the city, wrecking over 800 industrial plants and about 6,000 homes.

In September 1943 fighting began for the liberation of Kiev. The military operations were directed by Army General M. F. Vatutin and member of the War Council N. S. Khrushchov. On November 6, 1943 the capital of the Ukraine was completely purged of the German fascist invaders.

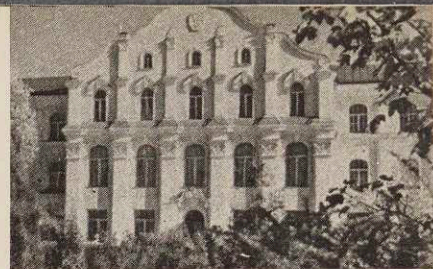
After its liberation Kiev was entirely covered with ruins. However, the heroic efforts of the people quickly rehabilitated the city.



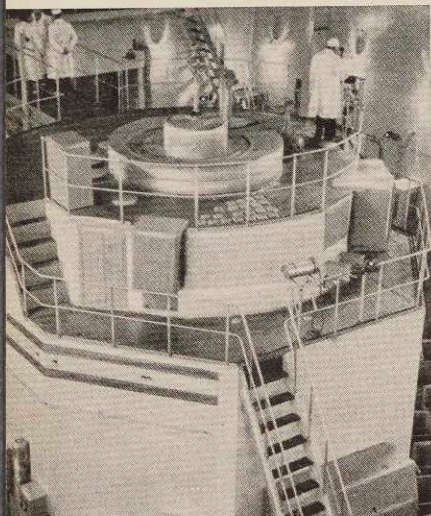
Building of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.



Quick-response computing machine.



A building of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences.



Cyclotron.

**INDUSTRIAL CENTRE. RAILWAY JUNCTION.** The capital of the Ukrainian SSR is a large industrial centre with diversified industries. The leading branch of industry is machinery manufacture and metal-working. Metal-cutting lathes, river craft, excavators, motor-cycles, various kinds of instruments and devices are produced in the city. The largest machinery manufacturing enterprises are the Lenin Forge Plant, the Bolshevik, the Gorky Lathe Plant, the shipyard, etc. Consumer goods industries are also developed (manufacture of footwear, clothing, knitted goods, silk and synthetic fabrics), and so are the food, chemical, wood-working and other industries.

The capital of the Ukraine is an impor-

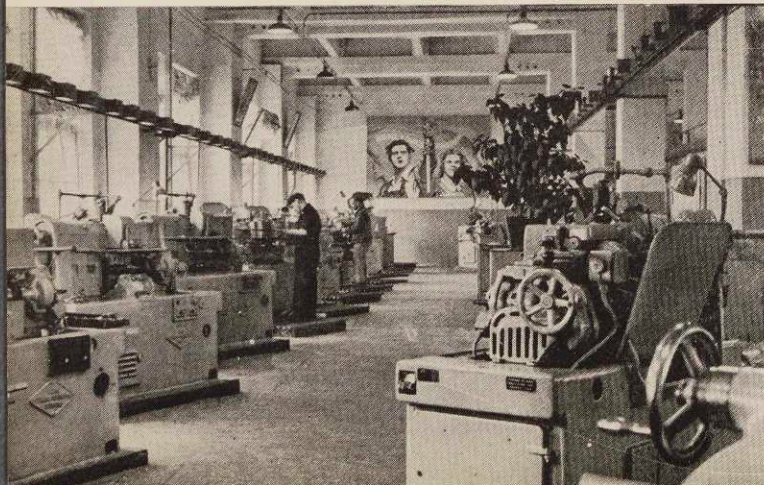
tant railway junction. The city is linked up by direct railway lines with Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Lvov, the Caucasus, the Altai region; by transit lines, with Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Sophia, Karlovy Vary.

Kiev is also a large river port, and the hub of many motor highways.

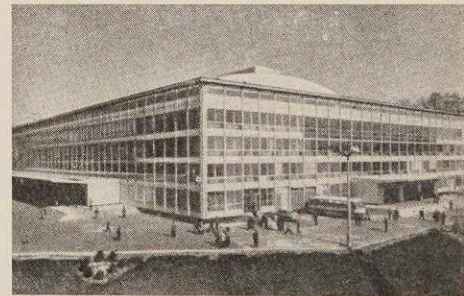
International airlines connect the Kiev airport with Prague, Bucharest, Budapest, Sophia, Belgrade, Vienna.

The centre of the city is linked up with the suburbs by an extensive network of trolley-bus, tram and omnibus lines. The metropolitan transportation system carries 1.5 million passengers daily. The building of the first underground line has been completed.

At the relay and automatics plant. Underground railway station "Khreshchatik".



Palace of Sport.

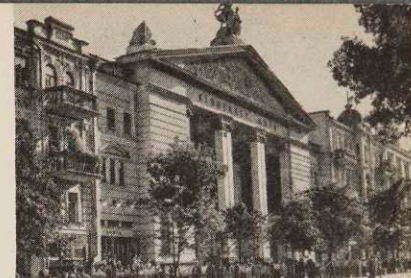




T. G. Shevchenko State Order of Lenin Theatre of Opera and Ballet.



Scene from the opera "Bogdan Khmelnytsky".



"Kiev" Cinema Theatre.

EVERY FOURTH PERSON A STUDENT. Russian tsarism pursued a severe policy of national oppression of the Ukrainian people, stifling Ukrainian national culture. In 1913 there were only 60 secondary educational establishments in Kiev; furthermore, there was not a single state school with instruction carried on in Ukrainian. More than two-thirds of the city's population were illiterate.

Ukrainian culture received extensive opportunities for development only after the victory of the October Revolution. Present-day Kiev is a city of 100 per cent literacy.

Instruction in educational institutions is conducted in Ukrainian.

There are 174 eight-, ten- and eleven-year schools and 15 boarding schools

working in Kiev, with a total number of 140,000 pupils. In addition, there are 72 evening and correspondence schools for young workers. There are schools in the city in which instruction in the senior classes is conducted in English in all school subjects.

There are numerous extra-mural educational establishments in Kiev, such as district and city palaces of pioneers, children's libraries, athletic schools, technical stations, excursion and tourist stations, stations of juvenile naturalists, a children's railway, etc.

Children of pre-school age are educated in kindergartens and nurseries, over 250 roubles being spent annually on each child.



Chaikovsky State Order of Lenin Conservatoire.

State Museum of Ukrainian Art.



Zhovtnevy (October) Palace of Culture.



Dancing the hopak.

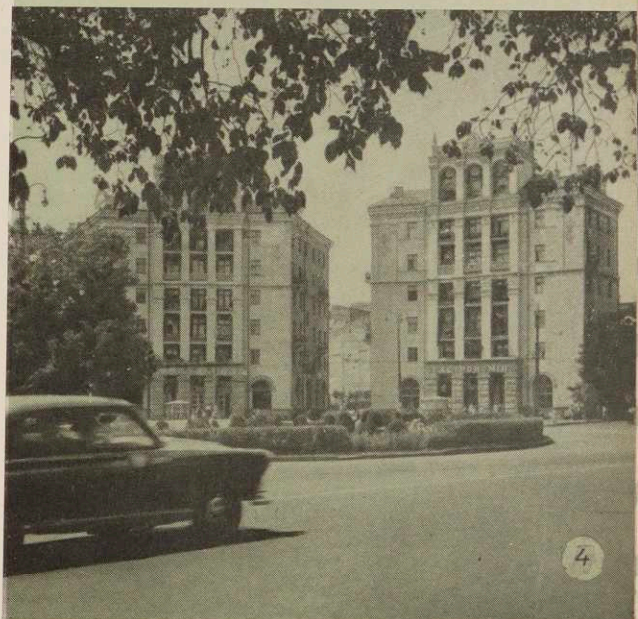






Kalinin Square.

1. A new Hotel.
2. Apartment houses on Shevchenko Boulevard.



3. "Ukraina" Hotel.  
4. On Kalinin Square.



New administrative buildings on Khreshchatik.

Kiev is widely known as a very large centre for training highly skilled personnel. There are 18 institutions of higher learning in the city, in which tens of thousands of students are enrolled. The twelve departments of the T. G. Shevchenko University of Kiev train scientific workers in over 50 specialities. Over 11,000 students are being educated at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute.

In 1960 the institutions of higher education of the city will graduate about four thousand engineers alone. 35,000 Kievites

engaged in production are receiving higher education at evening and correspondence divisions of higher educational institutions.

There are also special secondary schools in Kiev.

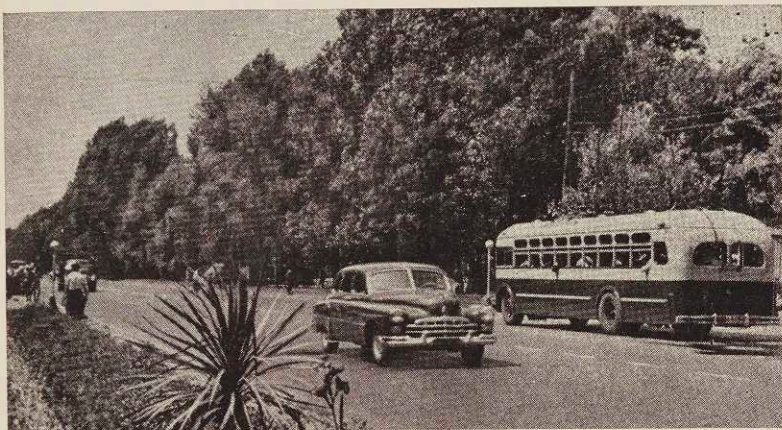
Tuition is free of charge in the primary, secondary and higher schools of the city.

The vast majority of college students receive state grants.

At present every fourth inhabitant of the city is studying at school, technicum, higher educational institution, at extension courses, etc.



Exhibition of Advanced Methods in the National Economy  
of the Ukrainian SSR.



Brest-Litovske Road.



Circus on Peremoga (Victory) Square.

Kievites are very fond of physical culture and sport. One citizen out of every five is a physical culture enthusiast. There are dozens of stadiums in Kiev, including the N. S. Khrushchov stadium with a seating capacity of 50,000, as well as hundreds of athletic fields on the grounds of industrial enterprises and educational institutions. The building of the new Palace of Sport has been completed. Water sports

stations of athletic associations and enterprises are located on the banks of the Dnieper.

The citizens of Kiev are proud of their prominent athletes, many of whom are Olympic champions. Sport fans of many countries know the Kievites who hold world titles, such as the gymnasts Larisa Latinina, Boris Shakhlin, Yury Titov, the wrestlers Volodimir Sinyavsky, Ivan Bogdan, the track-and-field athletes Vera Krepkina and Victor Tsibulenko.



**THE CITY OF THREE ACADEMIES.** Kiev is a very important scientific centre. In addition to the establishments of higher education and scores of research institutes in special branches of science, there are three academies — the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, the Academy of Building and Architecture of the Ukrainian SSR, each having a network of numerous institutes. New scientific establishments appear in the city every year. Within the system of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, an Electronic Computing Centre and an Institute of Monomer and Polymer Chemistry have recently been opened, and an atomic reactor has begun to function.

Kiev scientists have won a wide renown for their researches in electric welding, physics, biology and in many other branches of science.

**CULTURAL TREASURES FOR THE TOILERS.** The cultural level of the working people of the city is constantly rising. The city possesses seven permanent theatres and several folk theatres. The best known are the T. G. Shevchenko Theatre of Opera and Ballet, the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Dramatic Theatre, the Lesya Ukrainka Russian Dramatic Theatre. There is also a conservatoire, a philharmonic society, a circus, a radio studio, a television centre.

An active share in the cultural life of the capital belongs to Ukrainian workers in the arts. There are 320 writers, 600 artists and 100 composers working in the city. The works of many of them are known in the countries of Europe, Asia, America.

The working people of the city have at their disposal over 70 trade union clubhouses and houses of culture, as well as 126 cinema theatres and halls.

Scores of feature, popular science and popular technics films are produced annually by the Kiev film studios. The planetarium carries on extensive work on the popularization of science.

Forty newspapers and dozens of magazines are published in the city. In addition, many industrial enterprises and educational institutions issue newspapers.

Askold's Grave.



Volodimirska Girka (St. Vladimir's Hill).

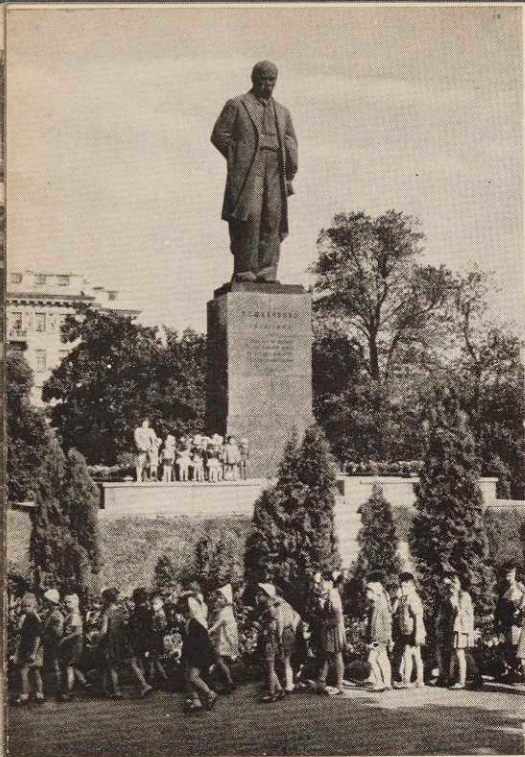
**HEALTH ABOVE ALL.** The public health service has been extensively developed in the city during the years of Soviet government. The number of medical institutions is increasing from year to year, while the incidence of disease is decreasing.

There are 26,000 physicians and nurses working in Kiev at present.

Besides the great number of city hospitals, polyclinics and dispensaries, large plants and educational institutions have their own medical service establishments. Disease prevention is being carried on extensively. Citizens suffering from grave illnesses are kept under out-patient observation by the state medical service.

Monument Museum of Kiev-  
Pechersk Lavra.

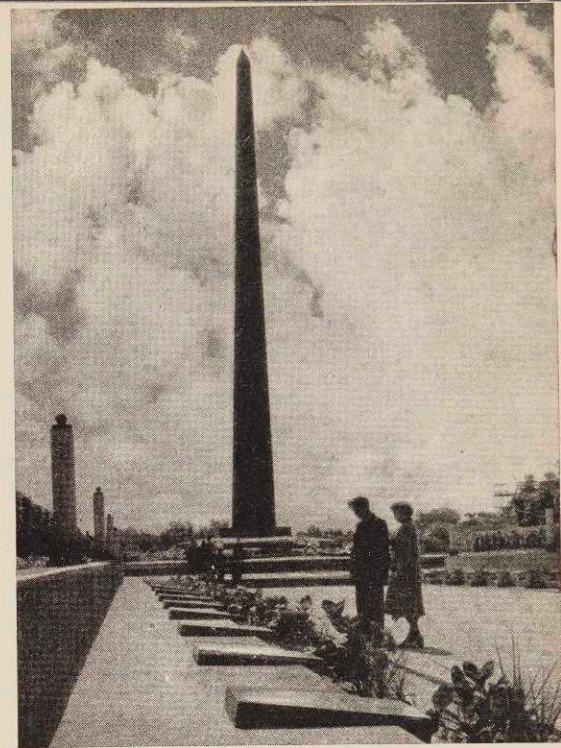




Monument to the revolutionary poet  
T. G. Shevchenko.



Monument to General M. F. Vatutin, Hero of Great  
Patriotic War.



Monument of Eternal Glory.

All forms of medical aid — physician's consultation, various examinations, treatments, surgical operations, etc.— are provided at state expense. During periods of temporary incapacity due to disease, each working person receives sick benefit pay varying from 50 to 90 per cent of his regular earnings.

There are many medical research institutions in Kiev, including two institutes of microbiology, institutes of physiology, clinical medicine, infectious diseases, gerontology, communal hygiene, labour hygiene and vocational diseases, etc.

The picturesque suburbs of Kiev — Vorzel and Pushcha-Voditsa — are famous as climatic resorts. There are about 20 sanatoriums and rest homes in the city forest park of Pushcha-Voditsa.

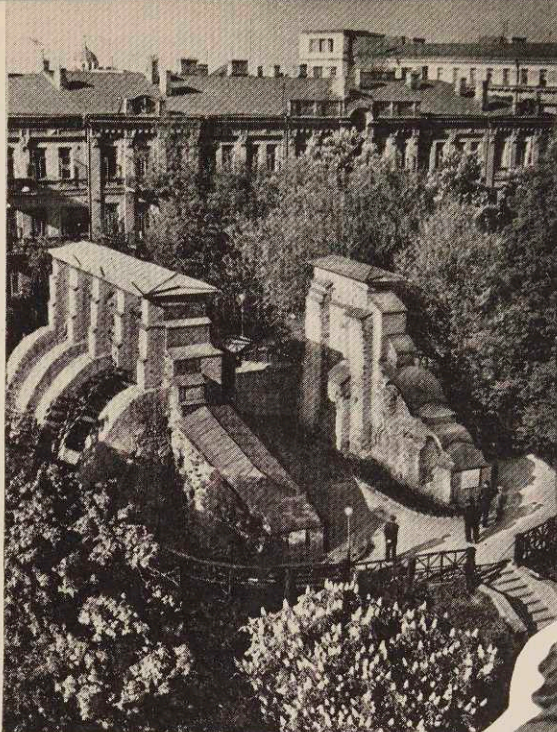
A large number of rest homes, seasonal country-house villages and pioneer camps are located on the banks of the Dnieper and Desna.

All health resort establishments belong to the trade unions, who distribute accommodations in them among the working people. Most passes to sanatoriums and rest homes are provided by the trade unions free charge or at a greatly cut price. For instance, a month's stay at the cut price will cost 30 roubles at a sanatorium and 14 roubles at a rest home.

Kiev has been justly named the garden city. Every year from 700,000 to one million trees and shrubs are planted on its streets, parks and gardens. At present there are 16.2 square metres of decorative plantations for each citizen of Kiev.



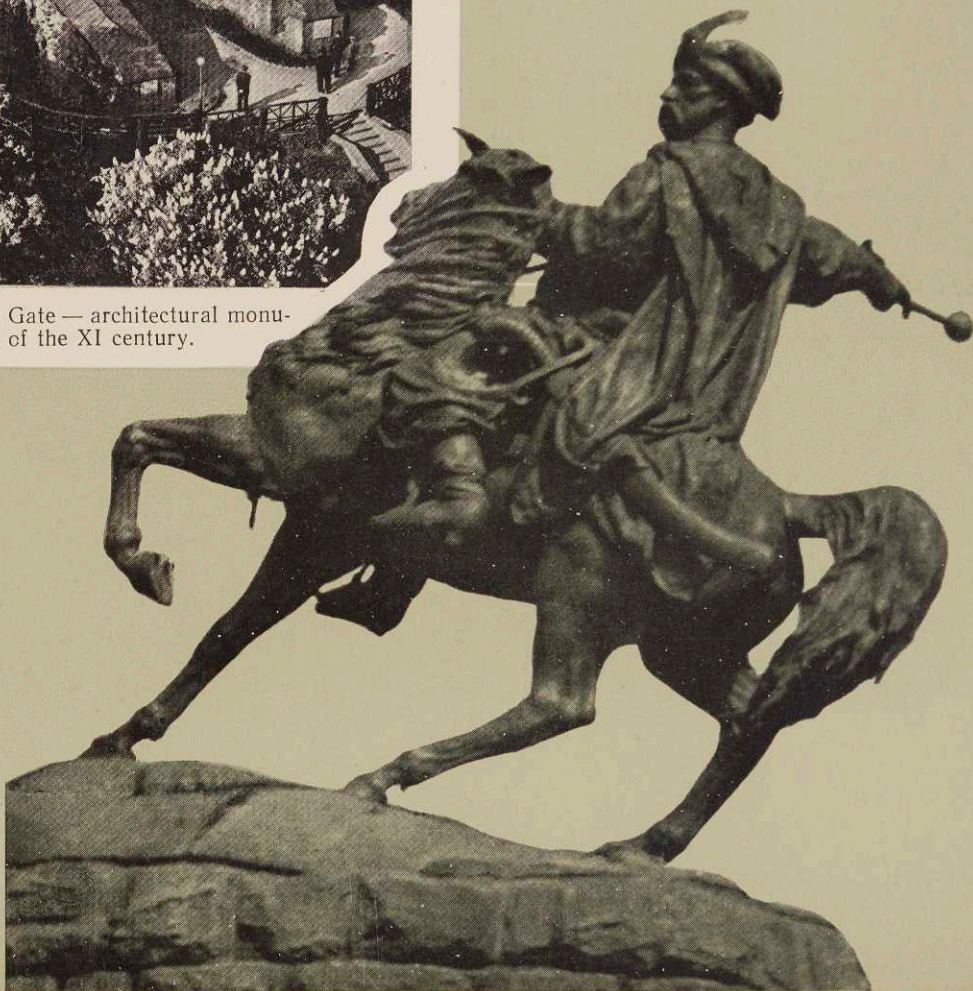
St. Sophia's of Kiev — State architectural and historical monument museum.



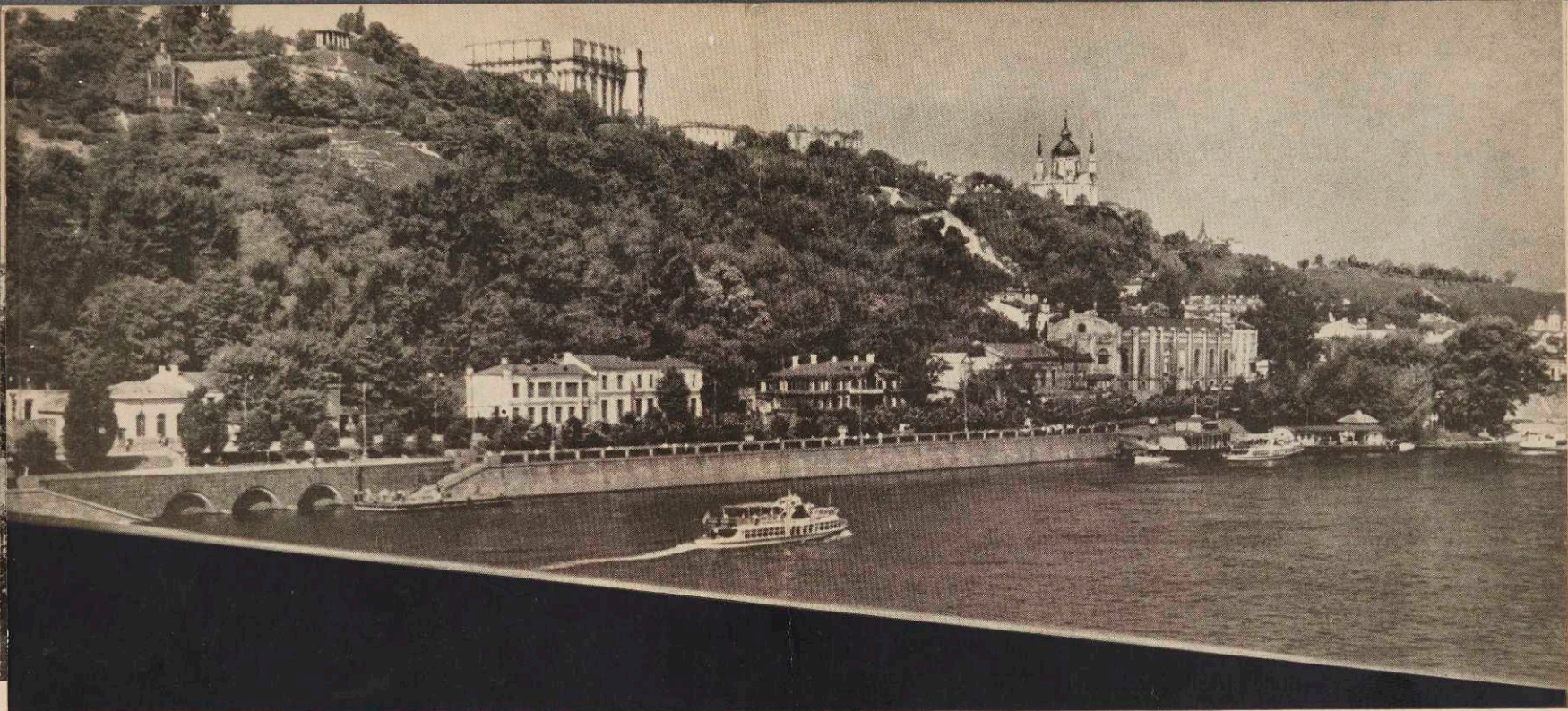
The Golden Gate — architectural monument of the XI century.

**LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.** The capital of the Ukraine is expanding and becoming more beautiful from year to year. In 1960 alone Kievites will receive over 700,000 square metres of living room space. During the seven-year period apartment houses will be built with a total space of 5 million square metres, as a result of which the housing fund of the city will be almost doubled. Hundreds of cinema theatres, clubs, libraries, hospitals, polyclinics, schools, kindergartens and nurseries will be erected in the centre of the city and on the outskirts. New underground railway lines, a new high capacity water main from the Desna, a giant park on Trukhanov Island are to be built. A powerful water power station will be constructed near the city, and the Kiev sea will spread out near its dam.

Monument to Bogdan Khmel-nitsky.







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
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BRYN BEORSE  
POST OFFICE BOX 142  
KEYPORT, WASHINGTON

September 1, 1962

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

SURVEY OF U. S. POTENTIAL RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Monday and Tuesday, October 29 and 30, I plan to be at M.I.T. in response to your kind invitation or suggestion in July, 1961, at UCLA that you would introduce me to some of your colleagues in regard to the above matter.

If you do not plan to be at M.I.T. at that time, would you kindly advise me whom to see and also advise those whom you propose I see.

The copy of the letter to Dr. Schlesinger shown you or the article sent you may not be the proper introduction since you and others interpreted them as a limitation of the liberties we now enjoy. I certainly do not have any such intention but rather a vast extension of these liberties through a survey that seems to be long overdue of our potential resources and man power in the light of what this man power actually can do, not what obsolete considerations think our available so-called unemployed manpower can do or cannot do. A rough estimate, which the survey may confirm or disprove, is that these unemployed along with available and potential resources represent thirty billion dollars additional gross national output per year of things and services which we want and need.

While parts of such a survey have been done or are planned, the whole picture has not been tackled although it could be determined with more accuracy than, for example, the highly speculative survey conducted by the Rand Corporation for the Government about what would be left of us after a nuclear attack.

Most people who have seriously considered this agree with me that such a survey is overdue and a natural sequence to our economic development during the past decades. Also it may be that we are the only country yet in a position to meaningfully institute such a survey.

Anticipating your early reply,

Sincerely,

*Bryn Beorse*

BB:EJ

[ans 10/19/62]

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TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF STOCK TRENDS

360 WORTHINGTON STREET, SPRINGFIELD 3, MASSACHUSETTS . . . TELEPHONE RE 3-8010

September 1, 1962

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

Dear Doctor Wiener:

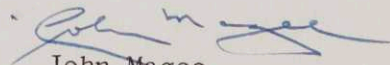
At the time I attended the Institute, back in the early 1920's I knew you (by sight), but I never met you nor attended any of your classes. As a matter of fact I never got very far off the ground in mathematics, although I am enormously interested in the cybernetics, automation, game theory, and the social and philosophical implications of what is being taught today, and read furiously as much as I can understand of the new approaches.

Like many other laymen in business I find that much of all this came "after my time" and it is hard for most of us to "change our maps," and learn to think in new dimensions and by new methods.

I am sending you a copy of my book, "The General Semantics of Wall Street" (and along with it, a copy of "Technical Analysis of Stock Trends"), hoping that you might find it at least interesting, for all its imperfections and very elementary views, as the sincere attempt of one layman to interest others in some of the very basic changes of course implied by today's world; in the hope that some the others, too, will do some further reading and thinking along new and exciting lines.

It is undoubtedly presumptuous of me to write you; but perhaps I am emboldened by a recent letter from Bertrand Russell in which he says that "The General Semantics of Wall Street" may help to dispel some of the prejudices people now hold. If you should care make any comment on my book I would be deeply grateful; and I would like your permission in such a case to quote you in our brochure, "They Say." And if you are too busy, or if the book is of no interest to you, I will surely understand.

Cordially and respectfully,

  
John Magee

*Answered & acknowledged*

September 1, 1962

Professor A. Kolman  
c/o Czechoslovak Embassy  
N.W. Massachusetts Avenue 2349  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Professor Kolman:

It is with great regret that I answer your letter to Prof. Wiener at this late date. I do hope that my note reaches you in time before you will be leaving again for Europe.

Professor Wiener, as in 1960, is again spending a year in Europe with his headquarters in Naples, Italy, but presently on vacation in (what I believe to be) Yugoslavia. His last communication from Sweden had not included a forwarding address, as he did not know where he and Mrs. Wiener were going to stay in Yugoslavia, and as a consequence I have been unable to get in touch with him.

My belated reply to you was caused by my vacation. I hope you will pardon me for being so tardy.

May your stay in this country be a very pleasant one!

Sincerely yours,

Eva-Maria Ritter  
Secretary to Prof. Wiener

September 1, 1962

Mr. Richard H. McFeely  
Principal  
GEORGE SCHOOL  
George School, Bucks County  
Penn.

Dear Mr. McFeely:

In Professor Wiener's name, I should like to thank you for inviting him to address the Headmasters Association on February 15. As a matter of fact, however, he will just have returned from a year's lecturing and travel in Europe to come back to a busy term of Spring 1963.

Under these circumstances, I am sorry to tell you that it will be impossible for Prof. Wiener to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Eva-Maria Ritter  
Secretary

September 1, 1962

Mr. James E. Russell  
The Educational Policies Commission  
1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Russell:

In Professor Wiener's name, who is still in Europe and will not return until January 1963, I should like to thank you for sending him THE CENTRAL PURPOSE OF AMERICAN EDUCATION.

I shall hold it for his return and am sure he will find it interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Eva-Maria Ritter  
Secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO  
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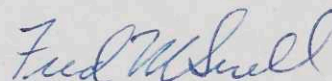
September 5, 1962

Dr. Norbert Wiener  
Universita Di Napoli  
Istituto Di Fisica Terorica  
Mostra d'Oltremare, Pad. 19  
Napoli, Italy

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Thank you for your reply. I am sorry, indeed, that you feel that you cannot participate. I hope that in the future the occasion will arise that we will be fortunate enough to hear from you.

Very truly yours,



Fred M. Snell, Chairman  
Program Committee  
Biophysical Society

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BRYN BEORSE  
POST OFFICE BOX 142  
KEYPORT, WASHINGTON

September 10, 1962

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

SURVEY OF POTENTIAL RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

Dear Dr. Wiener:

The composites of the survey we talked about at UCLA in 1961 and which I wrote about again September 1 could be thus summarized:

- 1) Potentialities of our technical resources. Some have contemplated U.S. patent applications as one source for such a survey. This is hardly representative and besides, the time from application to patent awarding particularly needs protection. Inventors and industrialists would not agree to such disclosure. But through the technical literature, government and business reports etc., experienced engineers can find material for such a study. In such areas as sea water conversion and air pollution where I have recent experience, some of the most promising approaches are not tackled for lack of money and manpower and often by mere accident. Nuclear power for space craft is awaiting manpower and research; so are community improvements in a variety of fields, new transportation concepts (already studied at many universities), chlorella and other promising food sources, basic studies of light, laser and maser studies, etc.
- 2) Consumer desires as geared to above and backed up with proper information.
- 3) Survey of capabilities of unemployed and underemployed. This does not mean chiefly what these persons have been doing so far. My experience with people ranking from top scientists to unskilled and, for years, unemployed workers in the United States and a great many other countries taught me that after brief periods of cooperation anybody can be useful in practically any kind of work including high precision scientific research.
- 4) Survey of willingness of unemployed and underemployed to change both occupation and residence providing income and moving remuneration be sufficient for decent living. Changes are inevitable and one would be surprised to find how many people are perfectly willing to forget what they have been

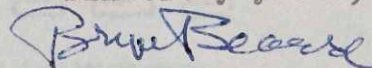
doing and change to something entirely different.

5) This has been called the jig-saw puzzle and is the most difficult. On the basis of previous points, a priority list of research and production projects is set up in sufficient total number to absorb all unemployed. The initiation of the projects will be stretched over a shorter or longer period adapted to financial consideration and the political climate. The character of this point is certainly not emergency works but rather the beginning of the streamlining of the entire research and production field. Most of the detailed planning would be done by industry. The governments and universities would furnish the liaison and sometimes the mathematical equipment although private firms may have the edge on computer design. If we had had such a procedure in readiness in the early fifties when certain American aircraft companies proposed intercontinental ballistic missiles there is a good chance the government would not have ignored the proposal, as it did.

6) FINANCES: This is not the most difficult question but certainly the most controversial. The proposal to President Eisenhower by Alan Sproul, retired President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, to name a public commission for a study of this problem in 1958 -- was a substantial contribution to a solution. Sproul's plan was side-tracked into a private survey by the Committee for Economic Development in New York and Washington, D.C. Alan Sproul, elected for the commission of this committee, resigned, finding it unprofessional. Meanwhile the Commission compiled an interesting report while Alan Sproul later became chairman of a government commission under President Kennedy working on this and similar problems. Dr. John Phillip Wernette of Ann Arbor, formerly economic professor of Harvard, with whom I corresponded since 1947, has his own very clear thoughts in these matters, highlighted in his books from 1940 on. Mr. A. deV. Leigh, Secretary-General, (Retired) of the London Chamber of Commerce, for thirty-five years, wrote and talked about financing the expansion of a nation's production and trade to embrace all available manpower and/or resources to produce what was needed and wanted. This topic has been a burning one among U. S. scholars and politicians since Benjamin Franklin discussed it with Jacques Turgot, Finance Minister to Louis XVI.

I shall be grateful for an opportunity to talk with any group of your faculty members who would be interested in one or all of the above points.

Sincerely yours,



Bryn Beorse

BB:EJ

September 10, 1962

Dear Eva-Maria Ritter,

Thank you for your note of September 6, offering to forward my material to Prof. Wiener when you have an address for him. I would appreciate your doing so.

Our plan is to circularize our Editorial Consultants whenever we have a manuscript in their fields. The manuscript will be described and the Consultant will then let us know whether he wishes to read the manuscript or to comment on it in any way. In this manner, no Consultant will be pressed to give any more time than he feels he can spare.

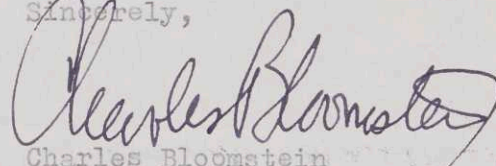
The fact that Professor Wiener will not be returning until January 1963 presents no difficulty. We will not be getting into any real operation until after that date. Also, we will function almost completely by mail, and hence location is not a factor.

As of September 8, we have had some 25 acceptances from the list included in the letter to Prof. Wiener. Among these are: Paul Goodman, Roger Hagan, Nat Hentoff, Homer Jack, Dwight Macdonald, Milton Mayer, Stewart Meacham, Donald W. Michael, Theodore Roszak, Bertrand Russell and Norman Thomas. These are in addition to David Riesman, A.J. Muste, etc.

Perhaps Prof. Wiener would be interested in the information in this letter. May I ask you to enclose it with the other material?

Thank you for your help in this.

Sincerely,



Charles Bloomstein

CELEBRITY BOND



John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

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MARKETING DIVISION  
A. H. NEILLY, JR.  
VICE-PRESIDENT

September 11, 1962

To Wiley Authors:

Wiley has just announced a new marketing plan to provide for more comprehensive distribution of our books in domestic, technical and trade bookstores. The Wiley Agency Plan, which was put into effect on June 1, 1962, involves a basic discount to the bookseller on all books and on textbook adoptions, as before, but it enables a trade bookseller or college bookstore to become a Wiley "agency" with an increased discount on all sales except text adoptions.

The new plan has been received enthusiastically by booksellers all over the United States and Canada. The number of stores stocking and selling Wiley books has been increased by almost fifty per cent, with new agencies coming in every day. Because of the wide acceptance of the plan we anticipate increased sales volume for your book and increased income both for your publisher and yourself.

The Wiley Agency Plan has replaced the two-edition system that we established in 1955. This system was very successful in encouraging the distribution of our books in domestic technical and trade bookstores, but for some time it has been evident that the two-edition plan was difficult for the bookseller and customer, and costly to Wiley, calling for separate bindings, jackets, and inventory maintenance. We are confident that our new plan will enable us to eliminate these difficulties at the same time that it increases our general marketing effectiveness.

All Wiley books, therefore, are now available in single editions (except for a few in both hardback and paper). Clause 8 of those Wiley contracts covering royalties under the two-edition plan is no longer applicable.

In combining the two editions, the price established was computed on the basis of a sales analysis by outlet. Wherever textbook sales predominated, the lower or textbook price was adopted. In some cases it was necessary to compromise between the two prices where the sales pattern indicated a substantial interest by the professional market. Finally, where the professional sale was most important, the higher of the two previous prices was assigned to

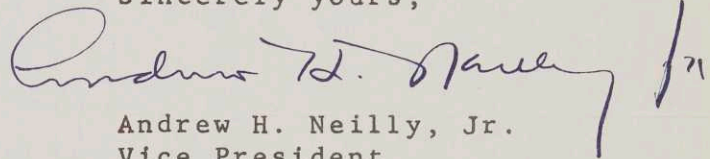
**John Wiley & Sons, Inc.**

-2-

the single edition. In no case do we think the price differentials are significant, nor will they be detrimental to sales.

We can assure our authors the widest possible domestic and worldwide distribution and will continue to improve our marketing facilities as new techniques are developed. We hope that you are as pleased with these prospects as we are.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Andrew H. Neilly, Jr." followed by a vertical line and the number "71".

Andrew H. Neilly, Jr.  
Vice President

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

September 14, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

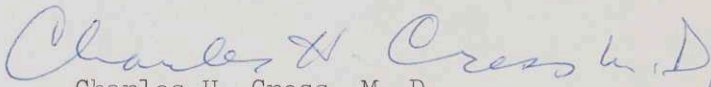
The Interdisciplinary Program faculty is very pleased you have accepted our offer to appear as speaker and teacher in May, 1963. Two of us, Drs. Cress and De Groot, have elected to edit a book inspired by the Biological Basis of Memory theme. Naturally we wish to include your lecture in the compilation.

The University of California Press has asked to publish this volume but we are still considering alternative publishers. We are going to ask all the participants in this 1962-63 program for manuscripts. It may well be necessary to request additional papers from other scientists for purposes of continuity. We have discovered a great deal of interest in scientific and publishing circles concerning the Memory theme.

We entreat you to contribute a manuscript based on your lecture. It need not be a hard and fast copy of the lecture and undoubtedly you will want to make certain additions or changes after you have been here. If you agree to contribute, please send an original and a carbon as soon after the lecture as you can. We are enclosing the names of the other participants in case you may not have this information. Please contact us for further clarification about the proposed book.

Again may we say, we are delighted to have you come to the Campus and hope your visit will be a pleasant one.

Sincerely yours,

  
Charles H. Cress, M. D.  
Department of Psychiatry

Jack De Groot, M. D.  
Department of Anatomy

CHC:cp  
enclosure (1)

INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM 1962-63

BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF MEMORY

I. Early experience

- A. Genetic factors - Dr. John Fuller, September 24-25-26, 1962
- B. Imprinting - Dr. Eckhard Hess - October 29-30-31, 1962
- C. Early Training - November 1962

II. Later experiences

- A. Conditioning studies + Dr. Roy John, January 7-8-9, 1963
- B. Psychoanalytic studies - February, 1963

III. Mechanisms of Action

- A. Behavioral - Dr. Hans Teuber, March 11-12-13, 1963
- B. Neuro-physiological - Dr. Herbert Jasper, April 1-2-3, 1963
- C. Biochemical - Dr. Alexander Geiger, April 29-30 May 1, 1963
- D. Information transfer and storage - Dr. Norbert Weiner, May 20-21-22, 1963



September 19, 1962

Professor Norbert Wiener  
Room 2 - 276  
M. I. T.

Dear Professor Wiener:

Today we received a collect call  
from

Mr. Herman Hunt  
Warwick, R. I.,  
tel. REgent 7 - 2244,

who wanted to talk with you at your earliest  
possible convenience. Would you please  
get in touch with him?

Sincerely,

*Charlotte L. Loeb.*

Mrs. A. L. Loeb,  
Secretary to Dr. W. S. McCulloch  
Room 26-027, M. I. T.

September 18, 1962  
169 Broadway  
Bangor, Maine

Dear Professor Wiener,

Since I last wrote to you in the hospital, I have been attending the University of Maine studying such courses as economics and sociology out of interest. I am the one who visited you at MIT in 1957 in regards to studying cybernetics. I am now able to look for work and wondered what suggestions you may have.

I graduated from MIT

in 1950 with a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering. Although I had started a course for a Master's Degree, I was unable to finish it because of health. I feel that my health might improve with the right kind of job.

I'm sorry I was unable to meet your daughter while in England. Perhaps we may meet some other time. I was down to Washington, D.C.; Baltimore, Maryland; and Au Bellie, Florida, this summer visiting my brothers and their families. I haven't been traveling much otherwise.

Very truly yours,

Joseph B. Oppenheim



Imre Lőrinc  
Budapest V,  
Akadémia-u.9.

19th September, 1962.

Dear Professor Wiener,

In the hope that you may be interested in it, I enclose a photograph which I have taken on board the small meter-beat carrying us from Opatija to the island Krk /and failing to bring us back/ on the 29th of August.

Please convey Mrs. Wiener my wife's and my best wishes,

sincerely yours,

*J. Lőrinc*



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Telefon 2396

Ⓜ Mosbach, den 20.9.1962

Mü/Ho

Herrn  
Prof.Dr. N. Wiener

M I T

Cambridge, Mass.

U S A

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Mit großem Interesse habe ich die deutsche Übersetzung Ihres Buches "Mathematik - mein Leben" gelesen. Unter anderem entnehme ich daraus, daß Sie verschiedentlich mit Professor Max Born zusammengetroffen sind und mit ihm zusammen gearbeitet haben. Wie Sie sicher wissen, wird Professor Max Born im Dezember dieses Jahres 80 Jahre alt. Aus diesem Anlaß möchten wir gerne in den "Physikalischen Verhandlungen VDPG" einen Geburtstagsartikel veröffentlichen. Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie uns einen Beitrag zur Verfügung stellen könnten. Gedacht ist dabei an persönliche Erinnerungen oder an eine Würdigung der wissenschaftlichen Leistungen. Für eine baldige Antwort wären wir Ihnen sehr dankbar, da wir dann unsere entsprechenden Dispositionen treffen können.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

PHYSIK VERLAG GMBH

Schriftleitung

P.S.

Mit getrennter Post geht Ihnen zu Ihrer Information Heft 9 der "Physikalischen Verhandlungen VDPG" zu.

[ans 10/24/62]



Harper & Row, Publishers  
INCORPORATED

49 East 33rd Street,  
New York 16, New York

September 20, 1962

Dr. Norbert Weiner  
School of Advanced Study  
MIT  
Cambridge 39, Mass.

Dear Dr. Weiner:

At the request of the author, D. S. Halacy, Jr.,  
we are sending you an advance copy of his new  
book, COMPUTERS: The Machines We Think With.

We believe you will find this an unusually competent  
treatment of the subject.

The book will be published on October 24.

Sincerely,

George W. Jones

GWJ:bf

No. 8.

sent Sept. 20  
to Hayes



No. 8.

9/20/62

Dear Professor & Mrs. Weiner,

Thank you for your long letter. I had not heard from you for such a long time that I began to think they had kept you in Yugoslavia. From the postcards it looks lovely - I remember a travel film I once saw. Just completely beautiful!

You have a lot of overdue mail this time. After all - it has been more than 4 weeks since the last mailing. And I can imagine you are waiting for your bank statements. - Now it is "back to work" for you, and I imagine you look forward to it.

For me, the summer has not been too bad. I have spent 4 days in New Hampshire with my sister, her room-mate and my daughter. (we even crawled through the "Lost-River" caves). We had such fun and loved the country. In many places, it seems so untouched. Now Gigi is going to kindergarten which she enjoys greatly. That leaves my morning practically free.

For interest, I had the week of Aug. 26 - when the 9th Internat'l Congress of Linguists met at MIT. I was one of the hostesses in the reception - registration - seating line, met about 900 people; among them Germans, Czechs, Bulgarians - all other nationalities (almost) and 5 Russians. We all got along so well; it makes you wonder why we should try to destroy each other. Thanks for briefing me in the Brownfield matter. There is no doubt that you have done the right thing. I shall try to get the addresses for you and

Will also send the book to Prof. Medunier.

Until I hear from you, my best wishes  
and regards,

Eoa-Marie Ritw

The OMRON logo consists of the word "OMRON" in a bold, sans-serif font, enclosed within a dark, horizontally-oriented oval shape.

Kyoto Sept.21st, 1962

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Gentlemen :

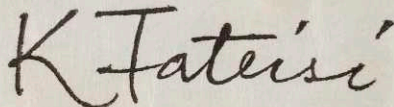
We hereby announce that our company's name was changed,  
at the recent meeting of Board of Directors, as follows ;

Old Name : TATEISI ELECTRIC MACHINE CO., LTD.

New Name : **TATEISI ELECTRONICS CO.**

The company's name in Japanese, however, remains un-  
changed.

Yours truly

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "K. Tateisi".

president

TATEISI ELECTRONICS CO.

JAPAN

TRADE MARK

A smaller version of the OMRON logo, featuring the word "OMRON" inside a dark oval.

Cracow, 24 september 1962 year.

CYBERNETIC COMMITTEE

/Prof. prof. N. Wiener, J. Bigelow, A. Rosenblueth, W. McGulloch, C. Shannon/  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

OR

Harvard University

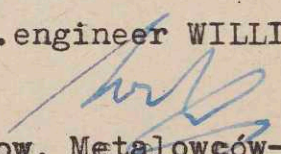
UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA /U.S.A./

Kindly beg to send me new publications on cybernetics  
at the address Cracow Metalowców-street 2/2.

I should be very grateful and would send You in ex-  
change an illustrated book on 'Polish Painting'.

Yours truly

dipl. engineer WILLIAM WIBROWSKI

  
Cracow, Metalowców-street 2/2

POLAND

*sent Nov. 5*

*Should I arrange for  
sending a copy?  
2/2 address.*

CREDIT  
AND

# FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

September 27, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Wiener:

This is an invitation to you to provide a few comments on a very important subject in an upcoming issue of this magazine.

We are asking you, among other authorities on electronic data processing, to give us your thoughts -- in just a few hundred words -- on the impact of computers on middle management in business and industry within the next few years.

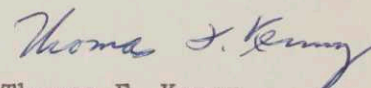
This subject is of particular interest to our readers. This magazine, which is the official publication of the National Association of Credit Management, is read by nearly 37,000 credit and financial executives across the nation. Most are in top management. Among their responsibilities is the extension of commercial credit (from one company to another).

Your brief statement might touch on such topics as displacement as the result of computers, the change in the functions and responsibilities of middle management, and so on.

We'd appreciate receiving a photograph of you to accompany your statement.

We'll be looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Best wishes,



Thomas F. Kenny  
Editor

TFK:JEL  
Enclosure

*from letter sent*



44 EAST 23rd STREET

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORegon 4-5100