

337

CORRESPONDENCE *March 1969*

N. WIENER - MC 22

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

Dear Professor Wiener:

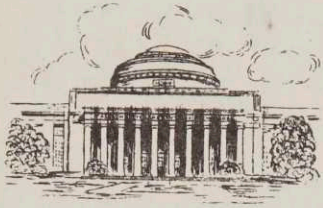
If you can find time in your busy schedule to sponsor this for the National Academy of Sciences, that would be deeply appreciated. The charges will be carried by Numerical Analysis Research, U.C.L.A.

I still remember with pleasure the MIT classes I had with you in old days. As instructor at Harvard I based the first course I ever taught largely on Paley and Wiener!

Sincerely,

Ray Redheffer

[ms 3/20/67]



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF AIR SCIENCE
AIR FORCE R.O.T.C. DETACHMENT 365 (AU)
United States Air Force
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts



Dear Madam:

May I take this opportunity to invite you to attend the National Security Symposium on Saturday, March 21st, a brief outline of which is attached.

I attended a similar program last year; and up to the limits of an unclassified presentation, I found it very informative.

In order that we may make adequate plans for the coffee break, please indicate on the enclosed card if you plan to attend.

Sincerely,

JACK D. ALEXANDER
Major, USAF
Head, Department of Air Science

Enclosure



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY



THE DEPARTMENT OF AIR SCIENCE
MIT SPONSORS

A

NATIONAL SECURITY SYMPOSIUM

Presented by the Industrial College of the
Armed Forces - Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY -- 21 MARCH 1964

Kresge Auditorium

- 8:30 A.M. **INTRODUCTION AND ORIENTATION:** Colonel Birtwistle, USAF
- 9:00 A.M. **GEOPOLITICS:** Colonel Dempsey, USA
Geographical and other elements involved in determining a nations position as a world power. Evaluation of various geopolitical theories in relation to the emerging power pattern of present-day world.
- 9:50 - 10:30 A.M. **COFFEE BREAK**
- 10:30 A.M. **GEOECONOMICS:** Colonel Ploger, USA
A review of the important aspects of the world economic situation and of their significance to the Free World economic position.
- 11:30 A.M. **COUNTERINSURGENCY:** Captain Pfiefer, USN
An examination of the new perimeter of conflict "Insurgency" and of the methods being employed by the US to meet this threat.
- 12:20 A.M. - 2:00 P.M. **LUNCH**
- 2:00 P.M. **EXPLORATION OF SPACE:** Captain Oliver, USN
Discussion of reasons for man's exploration and a summary of the problems of space travel. Includes military and peaceful uses of space vehicles.
- 3:00 - 3:30 P.M. **THE CHALLENGE:** Colonel Birtwistle, USAF
Our position in the world today. An evaluation of the challenge of change and the challenge to our citizens in contributing to the continued security of the US.

Prof. Norbert Wiener
53 Ceder Street
Belmont, Mass.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

It is a genuine pleasure for me to send my paper (involved in this envelope) to reward your past kindness which suggested me Prof. Northrop's address. Then I could get from Prof. Northrop his reference books about the philosophical meanings of Cybernetics. Thus in this paper, mainly I can research the scientific foundations of the philosophical behaviour itself as the analyses of the philosophical meaning of Cybernetics. Above all there I hoped to think Cybernetics nowadays ontology. And I will hope to continue my paper concerning this problem.

I think it is very happy to inscribe this paper to my respected thinker, you. And to contribute to the spread^a of the philosophical meaning of Cybernetics in Japan, if possible, all the world.

Waiting for¹ your critical words about my poor paper (involved in this paper), I am,

Very Sincerely yours,

T. Hosokawa

Tadasu Hosokawa (Prof. of Philosophy, Osaka Shoin
women's University)

I22 Aioi-cho,
Nishinomiya,
Japan.

not answered
received Riddle of
March
'64

Velevážený pane profesore!

S nevšedním zájmem jsem četl český překlad Vaší knihy: *Cybernetics and Society*. Zejména mne zajímala stať o počítání na logaritmickém pravítku a úvahy o jeho přesnosti.

Jako dlouholetý prakticky činný výpočtář používám stále tento nástroj. Po mnohaletém úsilí podařilo se mi objeviti novou metodu, zvanou logaritmický nonius, která umožňuje na běžném pravítku vyčíslovati výsledky dělení, násobení, mocnění a odmocňování s libovolnou přesností, aniž je nutno zvětšiti délku stupnice.

Dělíme-li jak známo obor integrity racionálních čísel celých určitým číslem, zvaným modulem, rozpadne se tento obor v číselně stejný počet zbytkových tříd, v nichž sled číselic podléhá zákonu cykličnosti. Volíme-li na př. $m = 7$ dostaneme:

$$1 : 7 = 0, 142 857 \quad 2 : 7 = 0, 285 714 \quad 3 : 7 = 0,428 571 \text{ atd.}$$
$$8 : 7 = \text{D}, 142 857 \quad 9 : 7 = \text{D}, 285 714 \quad 10 : 7 = 1,428 571 \text{ atd.}$$

Další členy jednotlivých tříd dostaneme připočtením diference 7. V první třídě to tedy budou členy: 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 36....

Nastavme nyní pravítko na násobení sedmi, t.j. konec šoupátka C 10 nad D 7 na spodní nejpřesnější stupnici libovolného pravítka. Nad D 36 čteme: C 514 nad D 29 leží C414, nad D22 je C 314 nad 15 je 214 nad 8 je 114 a nad D 1 je 1429. Je možno pozorovati stále stoupající přesnost čtení, která je maximální u prvního členu třídy, jejíž volíme obyčejně za jejího reprezentanta. Skutečně také na př. $36 = 7 \times 5 + 1$, $22 = 7 \times 3 + 1$ atd.

Podobně to možno stanoviti i u jiných zbytkových tříd. Pak zjistíme, že každým devíti desetinným úsekům / na př. C 2,1 - 2,2, 2,2 - 2,3 až poslednímu úseku 2,9 -3,0 odpovídají příslušné zvětšené úseky C 1 - 2, 2 - 3..... až 9 - 10 a dvojciferným / za D 10 trojciferným/ číslům D stupnice odpovídají jednociferná čísla na D, ležící pod uvažovaným úsekem.

To dává možnost nejen přesného vyčíslení výsledku, nýbrž dokonce je možno výsledek stanoviti bez počítání pouhým postupným zvětšováním.

Příklad: $46 : 7 = ?$

Nad D 46 ležící C 557, v desetinném úseku C 65 - 66 zvětšíme na jednotkový /základní úsek C 5 - 6. v něm ustavíme na D 4 nad ním ležící C 57 - 58 zvětšíme na C 7 - 8, v němž ustavíme na D 5. C 71 - 72 zvětšíme na C 1 - 2 nad D 1, C 14 - 15 zvětšíme na C 4 - 5 nad D 3, C 42 - 43 na C 2 - 3 nad D 2, C 28 - 29 na C 8 - 9 nad D 6 čímž je perioda zlomku uzavřena. Tedy:

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 : 7 = 6,57... \\ 40 : 7 \quad 571.. \\ 50 : 7 \quad 714... \\ 10 \quad 1429... \\ 30 \quad 429... \\ 20 \quad 286... \\ 60 \quad 857... \end{array} \quad 46 : 7 = 6, 571 428 571 428 \dots$$

Proto prosím, pokládejte tento dopis jen za hrubě, povšechně informativní. I tak však doufám, že je aspoň dostačující k tomu, abyste mi laskavě napsal Váš názor na význam log. nonia v těchto bodech:

1. Jaký je jeho význam pro teorii logaritmů,
2. Pro další vývoj analogových počítačů a jejich konstrukci,
3. Pro praktické výpočty v oborech, v nichž dosavadní přesnost pravítka nevyhovuje / některé výpočty ozubených kol a pod./
4. Jeho význam pro praxi vůbec.

K tomuto dopisu příkládám ještě kontrolní obrázky příkladů.

K Vaším dalším službám vždy ochotný, poručím se Vám

v dokonalé úctě

Václav B l a s c h k e
Sídliště 1477,
U h e r s k ý B r o d ,
Československo.

V Ostravě dne 5. února 1964.

2. příklad: 3,14159 26535 89793 23846 : 7 = ?

Základní ustavení: C 10 nad D 7. Víceciferná čísla vyčísľujeme účelněji metodou zbytkových tříd než přímým zvětšováním:

Nad D 31 leží C 44 - 45 31 = 7 x 4 + 3 čteme na pravítku. K desetinásobnému zbytku / t.j. 30 / přičteme v postavení jednotek další číslici dělece jako to běžně provádíme při normálním numerickém vyčíslování, tedy 30 + 4 = 34. Nad D 34 čteme pak C 486 atd. Schema výpočtu:

<p>314159 26535 89793 23846 : 7 = 0, 443..</p> <p>34 : 7</p> <p>61 : 7</p> <p>55 : 7</p> <p>69 : 7</p> <p>6 2 : 7</p> <p>66 : 7</p> <p>35 : 7</p> <p>035 : 7</p> <p>0 8 : 7</p> <p>19 : 7</p> <p>57 : 7</p> <p>19 : 7</p> <p>53 : 7</p> <p>4 2 : 7</p> <p>038 : 7</p> <p>34 : 7</p> <p>66 : 7</p>	<p>486..</p> <p>871..</p> <p>786..</p> <p>986..</p> <p>886..</p> <p>943..</p> <p>500..</p> <p>0500..</p> <p>0114..</p> <p>272..</p> <p>814..</p> <p>272..</p> <p>759..</p> <p>600..</p> <p>0543</p> <p>486..</p> <p>9....</p>
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Výsledek : π : 7 = 0, 44879 89505 01282 76054 9...

Při tom pravítko zůstává pro celý příklad ustaveno a pohybujeme pouze běhounem.

3. Příklad: 72 : 17 = ? Zákl. ustavení: C 1 nad D 17

A/ Metodou zbytkových tříd:

<p>72 : 17 = 4, 23</p> <p>40</p> <p>60</p> <p>90</p> <p>50</p> <p>160</p> <p>70</p> <p>20</p>	<p>17 x 4 = 68</p> <p>17 x 2 = 34</p> <p>235..</p> <p>353..</p> <p>529..</p> <p>294..</p> <p>941..</p> <p>412</p> <p>1176..</p>
---	---

Máme polovinu periody, z níž dostaneme druhou polovinu doplnkem jejích číslic do 9:

72 : 17 = 4, 2352 9411 7647 0588

B/ Metodou zvětšování /metodou shora/ :

72 : 17 = Nad D 72 leží C 423 v intervalu 42 - 43 v němž leží však také druhé číslo D 73. Ve zvětšení C 2 - 3 leží D4, jež odpovídá předchozímu D 72, ale také D 5 jež odpovídá zřejmě předchozímu D 73.

Nutno proto dávatí pozor, zda ustavení leží v první nebo ve druhé polovině intervalu. Nad D 4 leží C 235, tedy blízko C 35 bude na D ležeti nějaké zbykové číslo. Ustavíme na nejbližší D 6, nad ním ležící 353 zvětšíme na 529 nad D 9, zvětšíme opět na 294 nad D 5 atd. Schema postupu:

423	235	353	529	294	941	412	1176	C
72	4	6	9	5	16	7	2	D

Označme si zkráceně desetinné intervaly podle jejich počátečního dvojcíslí, na př. interval C 11 - 12 jako interval C 11 a uvažujme opět devět desetinných intervalů např. c 11 až C 19. Snadno se přesvědčíme, že pod deseti intervaly C stupnice leží 17 intervalů stupnice D.

Zkoumejme podrobněji poměry ustavení v intervalu C 11: Pod ním leží dvě dvouciferná čísla na D: 19 a 20. Pravítko ukazuje: $17 \times 11 = 187$ $17 \times 12 = 204$. Leží tedy tři dílky před D 19 a 4 dílky za D 20.

V odpovídajícím zvětšeném intervalu jednotkovém C 1 zvětší se D 19 na D 2 a D 20 na D 3; 3 setiny mezi C 11 a D 19 na stupnici D zvětší se opět na 3 desetiny mezi C 1 a D 2 na D, 4 setiny mezi D 2 a C 12 zvětší se opět na 4 desetiny na D mezi D 3 a C 2. A snadno bychom na př. zjistili, že C 111 se zvětší na C 11, C 112 na C 12, C 113 na C 13 atd. nebo že např. D 187 se zvětší na D 17, D 188 na D 18, D 189 na D 19 atd. Prostě celý interval C 11 se zvětší na C i se všemi jeho detaily, jako kdybychom ho uměle zvětšili nějakým třeba optickým přístrojem / nebereme-li v úvahu nové očíslování délek ve zvětšení/.

Podobné poměry a vztahy můžeme zjistiti i v libovolném jiném intervalu desetinném a jeho zvětšenině. Prostě každých devět úseků desetinných / na př. C 11 až C 19,.....C 31 až C 39..... C 91 až C 99..... C 141 až C 149....atd/ zvětší se úměrně se všemi detaily na intervaly jednotkové C 1 až C 9 a to při každém ustavení. To má ten praktický význam, že pro zvětšení přesnosti výsledku není třeba používatí většího pravítka, ba naopak je možno i běžným kapesním pravítkem dlouhým 125 mm = cca 5 palců vyčísllovati přesné výsledky. A přesnost výsledku není závislá ani na přesnosti vyrytých stupnic, ani na přesnosti čtení a odhadu malých délek, nýbrž jen na přesnosti dodržení zákona zvětšování / logaritmického nonia/.

Teprve od trojciferných dělitelů je žádoucí vysoká přesnost vyrytých stupnic. Prakticky může bez nesnází na dobrém pravítku dělití trojciferným číslem do 400 / na pravítku 250 mm = cca 10 palců, do 1000 na pravítku dvojnásobném. Naproti tomu dělenec může býti libovolně ciferný, číslo iracionální, transcendentní a pod. Tím není ovšem řečeno, že nemůžeme dělití troj- a více-ciferným dělitelem i na běžném pravítku. Můžeme, ale nutno tu použití přesného násobení ~~dělení~~ dělitele pomocí metody log. nonia a pak je výhodnější vyčísllovati výsledek po dvou místech výsledku. To však jsou již případy, které nespádají do rámce počítání na log. pravítku, jehož smyslem je výpočet s co možno nejmenším použitím vedlejších výpočtů.

I pro tyto případy vypracoval jsem některé pomocné věty, které značně ulehčují výpočet, na př. pravidlo součinu lichých a sudých čísel, nebo pravidlo t.zv. dekadického doplňku, a to jednociferného pro nižší trojčiferná čísla a dvojčiferného pro vyšší trojčiferná a čtyřčiferná čísla. To by však značně přesáhlo rámec tohoto informativního pojednání.

4. příklad: Násobme 9 x 235689

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{pod } 236 \quad \text{leží} \quad 212 \\
 \text{pod } 357 \quad \text{"} \quad \underline{321} \\
 \text{"} \quad 569 \quad \text{"} \quad 512 \\
 \text{"} \quad 689 \quad \text{"} \quad \underline{62} \\
 \text{"} \quad 89 \quad \text{"} \quad \underline{80} \\
 \text{"} \quad 9 \quad \text{"} \quad \underline{81}
 \end{array}$$

Pro výsledek čteme jen podtržené číslice tedy 2121201 jak plyne z úplného schématu:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 \times 236 = 212 \\
 - / 9 \times 2 / \quad -18 \\
 9 \times 357 \quad 322 \\
 - / 9 \times 3 / \quad -27 \\
 9 \times 569 \quad 512 \\
 - / 9 \times 5 / \quad -45 \\
 9 \times 689 \quad 62 \\
 - / 9 \times 6 / \quad -54 \\
 9 \times 89 \quad 80 \\
 - / 9 \times 8 / \quad -72 \\
 9 \times 9 \quad 81
 \end{array}$$

Při násobení čteme tedy v prvním ustavení dvě číslice, v dalších ustaveních jen druhé číslice. Oproti dělení kde stupnice ustavení byla spodní D stupnice a stupnice výsledků byla horní C stupnice, je zde ustavovací stupnicí stupnice C a výsledková stupnice je D. Tímto úplným postupem postupujeme i při vícečiferných součinitelích.

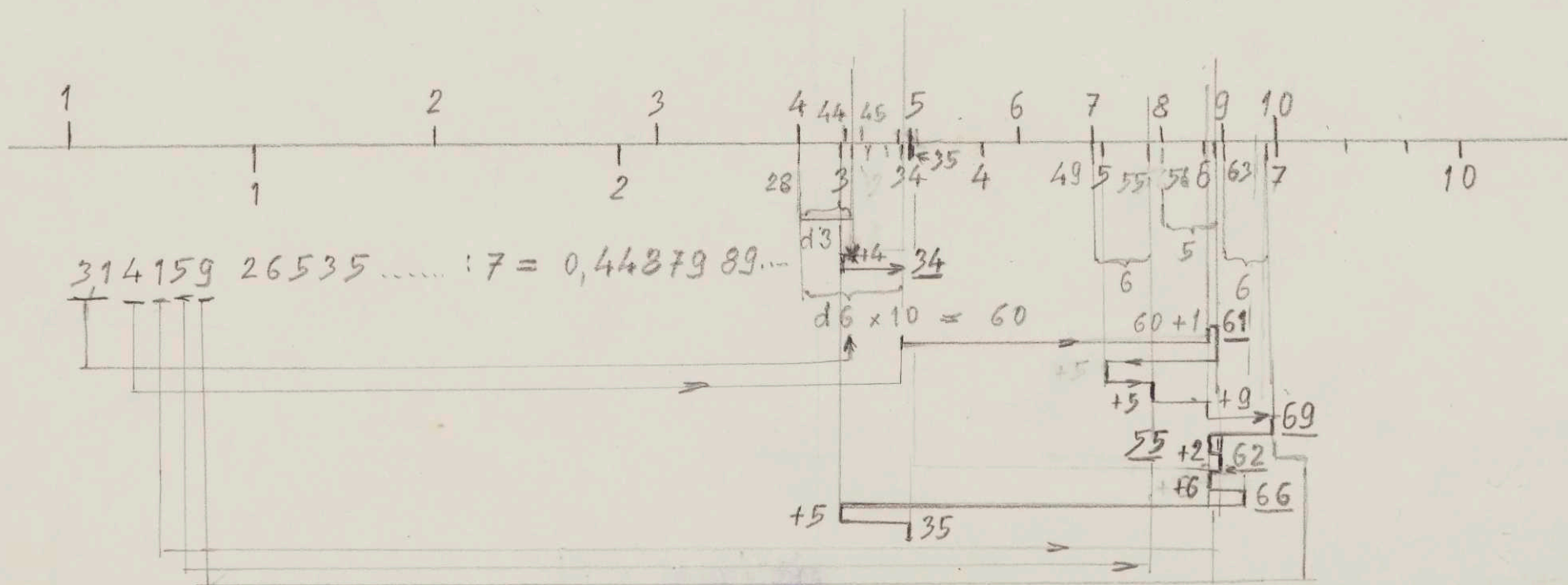
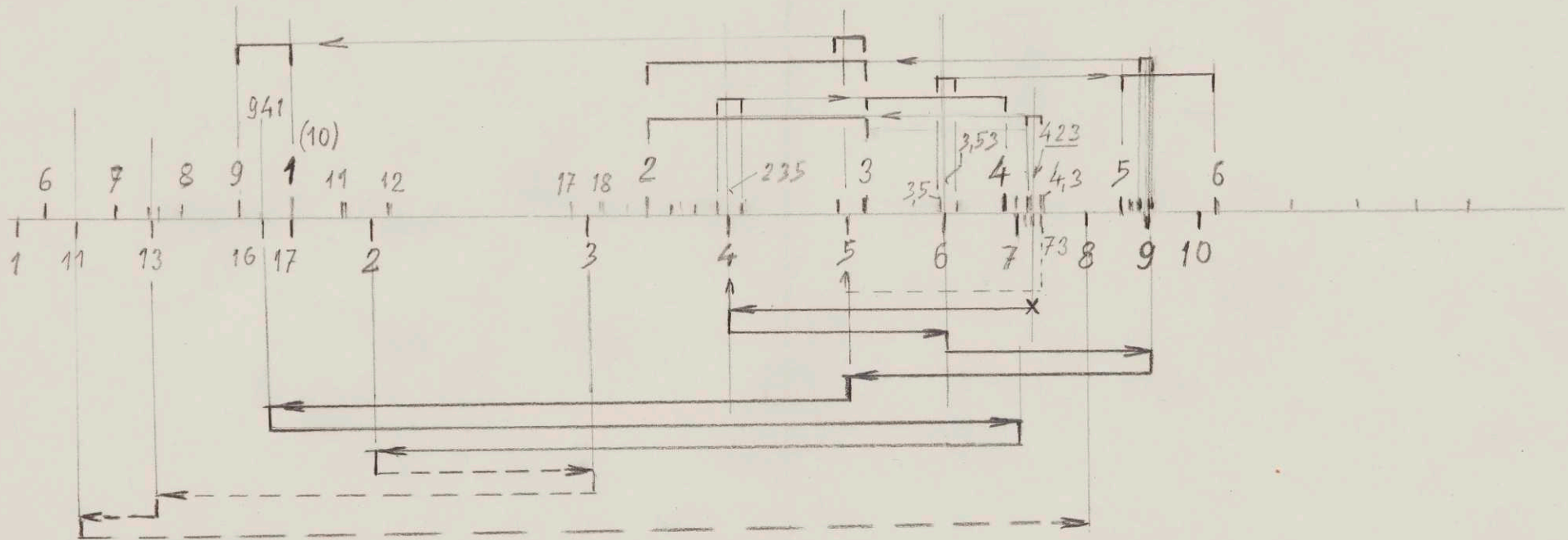
Přesné odmocňování možno vyčísliti buď podle Taylorovy řady, nebo rozkladem, odvozeným z diferencního počtu, nebo i podle numerického postupu. Také kořeny kvadratické rovnice možno přesně vyčíslovati.

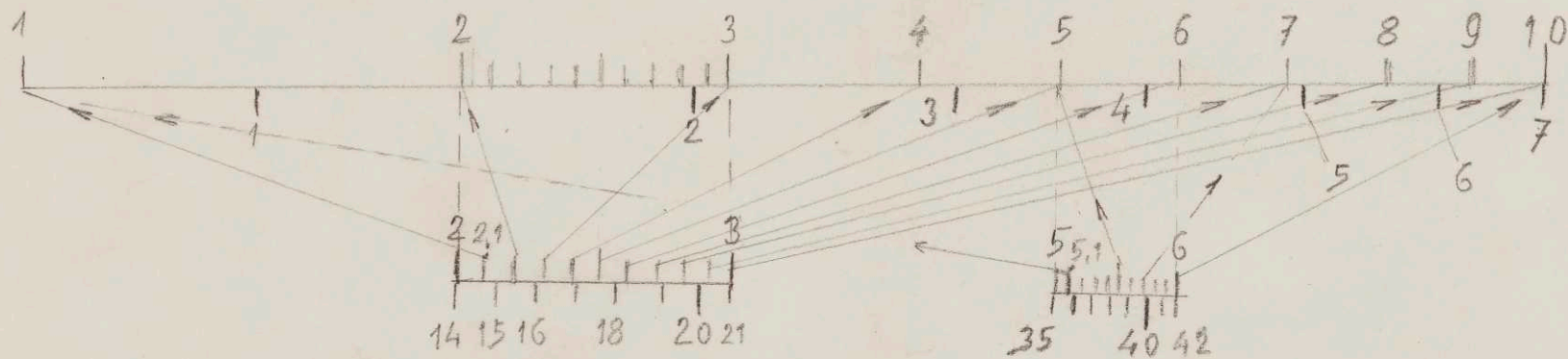
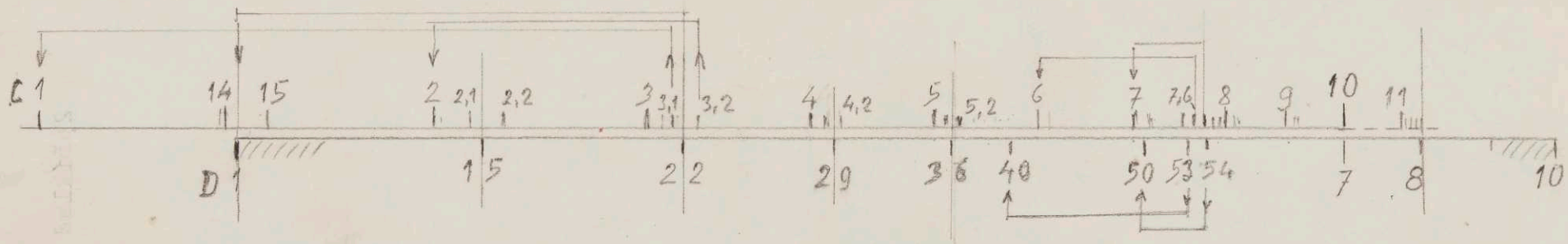
Také při řešení některých rovnic 4. stupně možno použití podobného způsobu neustálého zpřesňování výsledku jako u log. nonia. Zde stojíme však teprve na pokraji nových možností a výzkumu, který může přinést i překvapující výsledky.

Pro přesné vyčíslování výsledku jsou nejvhodnější tyto typy pravítek: Exponent, výrobek závodu Logarex ČSSR, Disponent fy Faber nebo Nestler, Studio, Multilog a Hyperbolog fy Dennert und Pape, snad i jiné výrobky, které se vyznačují druhou, posunutou stupnicí, při níž odpadá přestavování šoupátka na C 1 a C 10.

V tomto omezeném dopise mohl jsem Vám, pane profesore, jen velmi stručně napsati o tomto novém způsobu zpřesnění logaritmického pravítka, které se tím vlastně stává jakýmsi malým, kapesním počítacím strojem, vyznačujícím se lehkou přenosností, lácí a pohotovostí. Opravdu lituji, že jsem Vám nemohl zaslati alespoň připravené vědecké pojednání o odvození zákona log. nonia z kongruence podle modulu, teorie množin a teorie čísel.

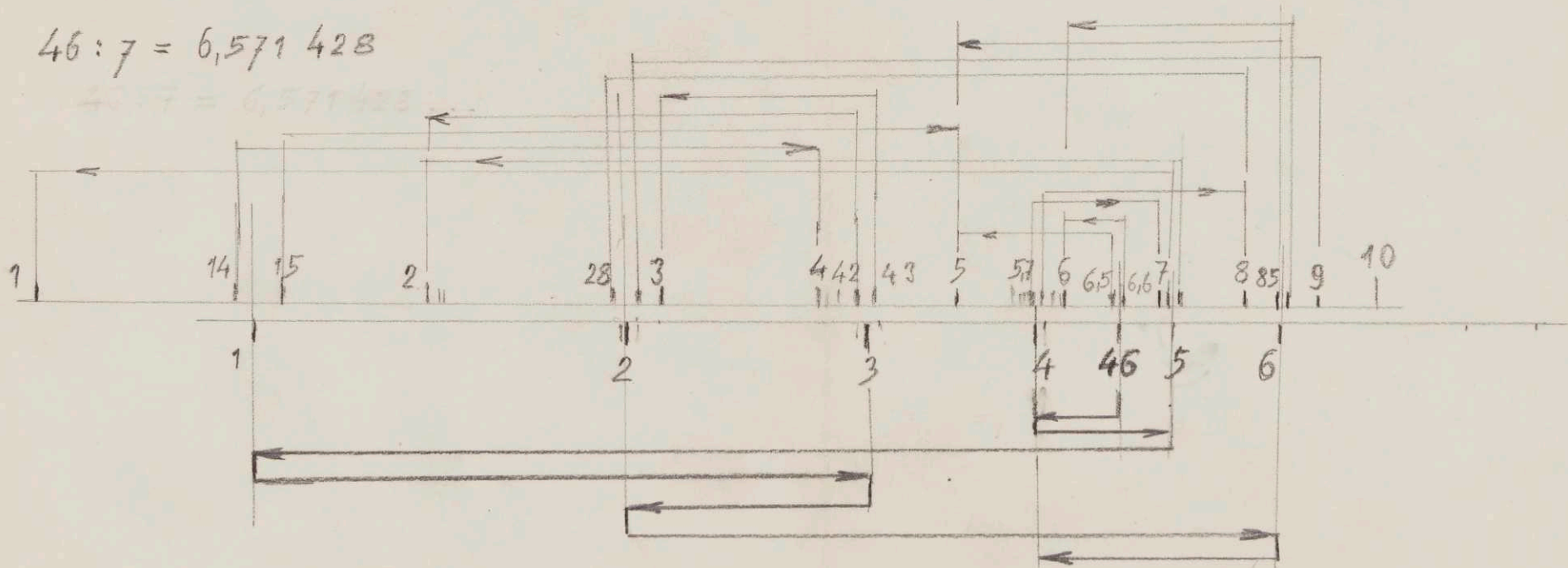
$$72 : 17 = 4, 2352 \ 9411 \ 7647 \ 0588$$

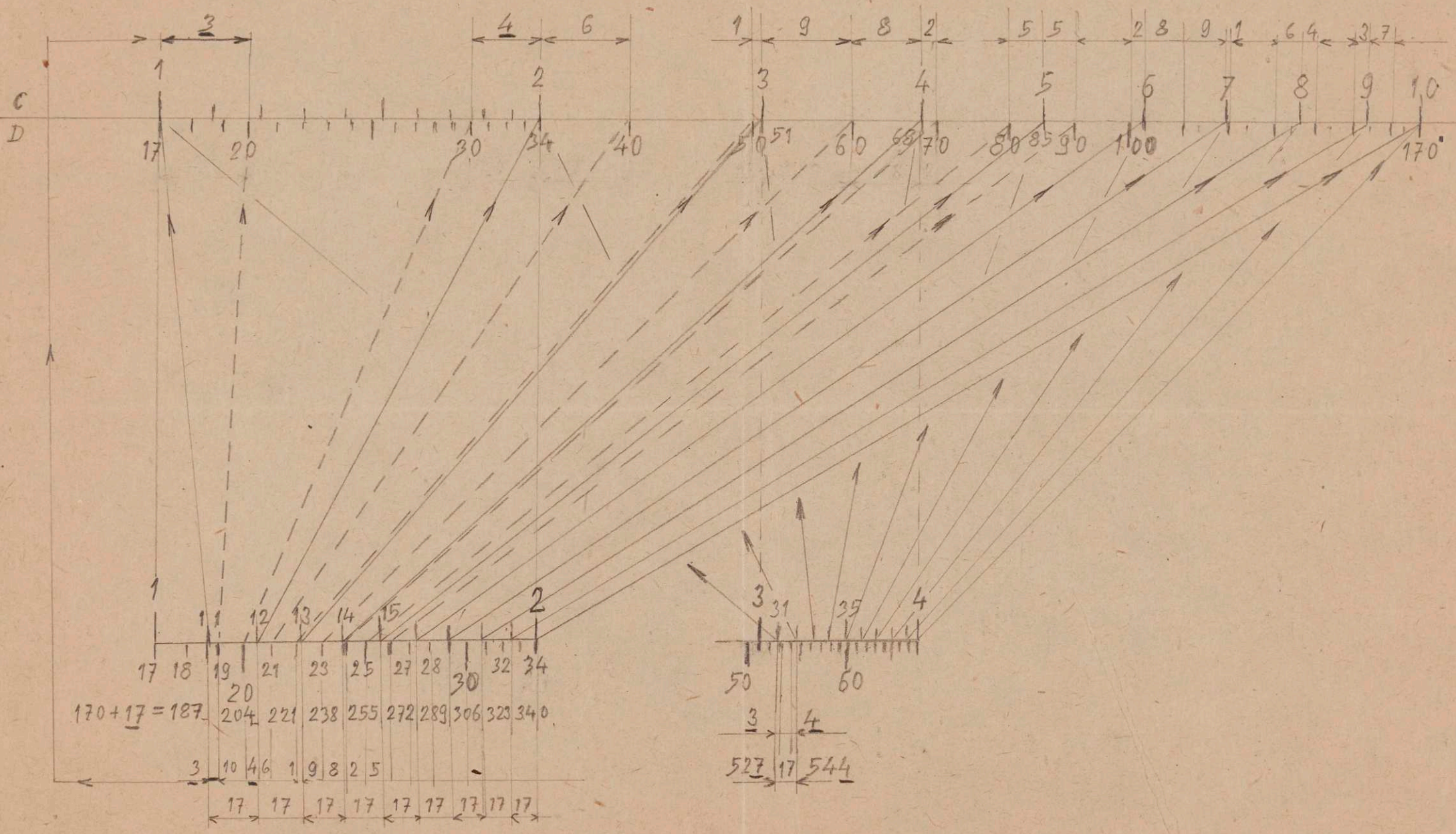




$$46 : 7 = 6,571428$$

$$4257 = 6,571428$$





V. Blaschke, Sidliste 1477,
Whersby Brook,

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

3 March 1964

Dear Professor Wiener,

Here are parts of the manuscript which have been typed so far. You will notice that they are parts of the chapters "Mathematical Fundamentals", "Generalized Harmonic Analysis" and "Brownian Motion Approach to Integration in Function Space". None of these chapters are yet completed, but as you know the actual writing of such a book as this does not always proceed in a pedagogical manner.

Mrs. Ritter is including a letter which was sent to your office by Dr. Bram of the Office of Naval Research. She has acquainted me with its contents. Having talked to Mrs. Bram by telephone, I believe their reasons for such a request are as follows: 1. they are concerned that because of your absence I will perhaps be inclined to let the project slide; 2. the material sent to them, previously, for their approval in order to show them I was indeed working, consisted primarily of the introductory chapter; thus they became concerned of its relevance.

For your information, my reasons for introducing an introductory chapter on logical methods are 1. an attempt to make the book as self-contained as possible; 2. an attempt to make the logical methods used in later chapters as clear as possible, and 3. as a vehicle for the presentation of your work in the field, in particular your definition of an ordered pair in terms of sets.

I am, honestly, not concerned about the progress so far, as I feel that the relatively small amount of manuscript written to date is not a result of incompetently planning my work for the year, but rather was due to the time spent in adequately organizing my source material, understanding it completely and preparing a logical train of connective motivation. I hope that you will find it satisfactory and be able to transmit such feelings to the Navy. As Mrs. Bram has told me, she feels it was somewhat unfortunate that she was included in the contract as a bi-monthly "judge", as Harmonic Analysis is not one of her specialities.

With best wishes to Mrs. Wiener and yourself,

Yours sincerely,

J. Marshall Reber
J. Marshall Reber

3 March 1964

Dr. Leila D. Bram
Mathematics Branch
Office of Naval Research
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Bram:

As I realize your concern for the progress of my project and in order to give you increased time for the perusal of the manuscript, I am sending you these parts of the manuscript, which have been typed so far, in advance of the next report due date of 1 April.

Your request for Prof. Wiener's personal evaluation of the project's progress has been forwarded to him in Amsterdam, and I trust you will receive a reply shortly. Naturally, I am concerned that any reservations you might have about the continuation of your support should be completely dispelled. If a personal visit by me to Washington would help you evaluate the project better, please let me know, for I could come down immediately.

Sincerely yours,

J. Marshall Reber
J. Marshall Reber

JMR/emr

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

3 March '64

Dear Professor Wiers,

With regard to the enclosed matter,
I thought it would not hurt to show Marshall
the letter from Dr. Bram, but ^{that it} might serve
as an accelerator.

On the other hand, I feel that a few
words from you to Dr. Bram with regard to
your evaluation of the project's progress
might be combined with an evaluation
of Marshall personally. He is working, but
it is of course up to you to judge and
criticize.

All is well here. Your friends here
join me in sending you our combined
best regards.

Sincerely,
Eva-Maria Ritto

THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF DENMARK
DEN POLYTEKNISKE LÆREANSTALT
DANMARKS TEKNISKE HØJSKOLE
Kb.

Øster Voldgade 10, K.
Minerva 6950*
Postgiro 30574

København, den 4th of March 1964.

Journal nr. 53/59
(Bedes anført i skrivelser
denne sag vedrørende).

Professor, Dr. Norbert Wiener,
i/c Dr. Schade,
Netherlands Brain Research Institute,
59B Mauritskade,
Amsterdam,
The Netherlands.

Dear Professor Wiener,

Thanking you for your letter of 28th of February I hasten to confirm our final understanding that you give one lecture at our University: "Random Functions and Quantum Theory" on March the 23rd besides the one on March the 24th for The Danish Society of Natural Sciences.

You are right in presuming that our original suggestion was 3 lectures at our University and 1 for the Society, but we quite understand the limited possibilities in view of your engagements in Trondheim and Stockholm, and assure you that we are content and happy to have you here at the University for just one lecture. The more so, as many of us shall be listeners to your lecture for the Society also.

We have booked a double room at Hotel Richmond from March the 21st to March the 26th and wish you and your wife a hearty welcome to Copenhagen.

Yours sincerely,
E. Knuth-Winterfeldt
E. Knuth-Winterfeldt.

RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT TE UTRECHT
Faculteit der Wis- en Natuurkunde
INSTITUUT voor GESCHIEDENIS der EXACTE WETENSCHAPPEN

Onderwerp:

Utrecht,
Nieuwe Gracht 187,
Telefoon (030) 1 58 91

March 4, 1964

Dear Norbert -

Delighted to hear from you. The grapevine + Ruth Goodwin already had brought me the news of your arrival. Since during this week and the next I am fully occupied, and you go to Scandinavia, you will see me - if convenient - on Wedn. March 25 in Amsterdam. Give me your telephone number & I can make sure if the date suits you.

Thijs agrees with me too. I have two classes with interested students, one of the history of math, one on the history of natural sciences (the second one mainly for chemists). Furthermore several lectures around the country. Saturday March 21 I shall give one of the Dies orations here in Utrecht (on the scientific relations between America and the Netherlands during the colonial period).

I am also a family man: no less than ten living cousins, of whom I have visited a considerable percentage. And they have kids that on their prey and these have smaller kids to bite them and so proceed at infinitum.

Yesterday I received a Czech translation of my book on history of math. I send you some reprints that may interest you

All the best to you both from Ruth &

Dirk S. [Struik]



THE M.I.T. PRESS

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, 02142

864-6900 AREA CODE 617

March 5, 1964

Mr. Norbert Wiener
C/o Dr. J. P. Schahade
Netherlands Central Institute
for Brain Research
59B Mauritskade
Amsterdam, Holland

Dear Mr. Wiener:

Herewith the first copy I received of GOD AND GOLEM, INC. The book looks well and reads well. I have lost any reservations I might have expressed at the time of your departure. I am sending copies around for comment and I will be very much surprised if we don't have very positive response to report to you in the near future.

I trust you are well and that your work is going swimmingly. It's a bad pun for early spring in the Lowlands, and I withdraw it.

With warm personal regards,

Carroll G. Bowen
Director

CGB/jb



EASTERN GAS AND FUEL ASSOCIATES

250 STUART STREET, BOSTON 16, MASS.

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ELI GOLDSTON
PRESIDENT

March 5, 1964

Dear Friend:

On Monday, March 16, at 12:30 P.M. there will be a small luncheon at the Charter House Motel in Cambridge for the Honorable Abba S. Eban which, I believe, would be of interest to you. As you know, he is the Deputy Prime Minister of Israel. He also is President of the Weitzman Institute in Israel.

Minister Eban will discuss current developments in scientific education and scientific research in Israel as well as phases of Israel's social and economic problems supported by the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston.

This is not a fund raising meeting. There will be no solicitation and, of course, no charge for luncheon. The thought is to invite a small group of scientists, executives concerned with the scientific industries, educators and community leaders to hear an intimate report of special interest to them.

I do hope that you will be able to be with us and that at your early convenience you will either drop me a line or have your secretary phone Mrs. Lily S. Wilson, my secretary, at HU-2-8400.

The luncheon will be an opportunity to say hello to some of the leaders in the field and also to hear an outstanding world figure. I do hope to meet you there.

Cordially,

EG:lsw

Eli Goldston

*called in
no*

NORGES TEKNISKE VITENSKAPSAKADEMI

STIFTET 9. SEPTEMBER 1955

TRONDHEIM

Trondheim, March 5., 1964

Professor, Dr. Norbert Wiener
c/o Dr. J. P. Schade
Netherlands Central Institute for Brain Research
59 B Mauritskade
Amsterdam
Netherland

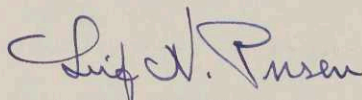
Re: Lecture at the Norwegian Academy of Engineering Sciences.

Referring to previous correspondence regarding your visit to the Norwegian Institute of Technology in Trondheim, the Norwegian Academy of Engineering Sciences hereby takes great pleasure in inviting you to give a lecture before the Academy, Thursday, March, 12., 1964. The topic for the lecture will, as suggested by you, be

The Future of Engineering in Medicine.

The meeting will take place in a suitable auditorium at the Norwegian Institute of Technology and will take place at 7 p.m. You will be informed about the details of the arrangement upon your arrival in Trondheim.

Sincerely yours



Leif N. Persen

Secretary General

COPY

March 5, 1964

Netherlands Central Institute for
Brain Research
59B Mauritskade Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Dr. Ljubomir Radanovic
Boris Kidric Institute for Nuclear Sciences
Belgrade P.O.B. 522
Yugoslavia

Dear Dr. Radanovic:

Your letter of February 20th was just forwarded to me from M. I. T. to Amsterdam where I am working for several months. I hope my reply is not too late. I shall be very glad, indeed, to write the few introductory words you ask for your translation of the Use of Human of Human Beings. Here they are:

" It is now about 14 years ago since the first edition of "The Human Use of Human Beings" was published. Although I was quite certain that the problems which I discussed concerning the * use of automatization *coming were bound to arise, these at that time had not become the immediate concern which they have become since. At the present time while there is much more to be said in detail, I have found no reason to alter any of the fundamental theses which I had maintained.

This translation of my book has been made by Dr. Ljubomir Radanovic who was my gracious host when I was in Yugoslavia in the autumn of 1962, attending The Congress on Prosthetics at Opatija. I wish to thank him for giving me the opportunity to come in contact with my Yugoslav colleagues . I also wish to express my high opinion of the intellectual alertness, receptivity and productivity of the Yugoslavia of the present day."

Norbert Wiener.

My wife and I often speak of the pleasant and most interesting visit to Yugoslavia. With best wishes to you and your colleagues, as well as the success of your translation, I remain,

sincerely,



INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y ENSAYOS ELECTRICOS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

AV. BLANCO ENCALADA 2008

CASILLA 2777

FONO 94268

SANTIAGO

Santiago, March 8 1964

To the Director of
"Houghton Mifflin Company"
432, Park Avenue S.
New-York City

Dear Sir,

The person who writes to you, is an engineer in electronics and tele-communications, graduated in Belgium, and staying for the moment in Chile.

I ask you to help me sending the letter which is with this note , to Norbert Wiener, the writer of "The human use of human beings"(Cybernetics and Society), published by your company, in 1954 .

I have not the adress of Mister Norbert Miener and I hope that you have it . I have read his book , and I should wish that he knows a few of my ideas on the subjects treated in his work .

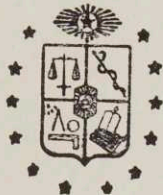
Thank you in advance for your aid . Yours faithfully

Denis Branckaert

Denis Branckaert
Ingénieur civil

My address in Chile:

Laboratorio de Electrónica
Casilla 2777
Santiago Chile



INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y ENSAYOS ELECTRICOS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

AV. BLANCO ENCALADA 2008

CASILLA 2777

FONO 94268

SANTIAGO

Santiago, March 8 1964

To Norbert Wiener

Writer of the book : "Cybernetics and Society"

Dear Sir,

I write you this letter, to give you some information on the thoughts and the situation of a young european engineer, 24 years old.

My profession is mechanical and electrical engineer, with speciality in electronics. I am of belgian nationality, married, and I have always lived in Belgium till September 1963 . I have carried out the following studies :

- 1) elementary school : in a catholic institute in Brussels
(1946-1951) Institut Notre-Dame de la Paix
- 2) secondary school : in the same institute, the name of the section being :
(1951-1957) "Humanités modernes scientifiques"
(scientific humanities)

where there was no latin but a good presentation of the leading thoughts of the last centuries in philosophy, politics and history, with a preference for the christian thoughts, and on the other hand, an excellent base in mathematics .

- 3) polytechnical school : at the University of Brussels, which has a philosophical position based on the free-think and "Research of the Truth by the Science"
(1957-1962)

In July 1962, I obtain the diploma of civil engineer in mechanics and electricity, with a distinction, after presentation of a work on the subject :

" Detection of a periodical signal disturbed by noise with the aid of sampling "

I don't make a short of that, knowing your great competence in this part. At this time my professor asked me to be assistant during one year at the laboratory of electronics of the University . During 1963 , I have carried out this job and I have followed the courses of the Telecommunications and Acustics Institute which is annexed to Brussels University . I have read during this time books as :

"Physics and Philosophy" of Werner Heisenberg
"Plaidoyer pour l'Avenir " of Louis Armand, french engineer
(Comité Rueff-Armand)

It is a speech for the defence of the future.

and your book " The human use of human beings "(Cybernetics and Society)
I have read also a little work of Bertrand Russel (I don't remember the title)
In Belgium on the other hand, there is the following possibility that if a young man who has finished his studies , may go to work to the underdevelopped countries , during three years , instead of to do his military service, in the idea to give a technical assistance to these countries ; but there is not a convenient administration to apply this new law .

I have searched a job in this way and I have found a possibility to work in a electronics laboratory at the University of Chile in Santiago .In September 1963 , I took the boat with my wife for South America, and at the end of October 1963, I

was in the frustrated atmosphere of an underdeveloped country, which is plunged in inflation and misery for a great part of the population . I was too young to understand in what situation I was, but now I know .

Thinking before my departure that I had a good salary (E°575 or 200 \$US in June 1963 ; now 150 \$US and in six months ?) with my journey to go there paid, and that I could assure a decent life to my wife and me with the proposed amount and the cost of life in Chile, given to me by the International Comitee for European Migration .

In fact, I must face all the worse imperfections of the human society . The wages at the University are the weakest for engineers . I cannot work in the strong industries because there is in this country a "College of Engineers" which has a character of legal institution, and the members, chilean engineers, have beautiful salaries, fixed by an "Order in Council" , and defend their situation with all legal means, against engineers of other countries, and indirectly against other engineers who work at the University, assure the future, giving classes, for very poor salaries . At the University, the situation is very difficult . There is a good assortment of apparatus in the Institute for Electrical Research and Testing, where I feel the "american influence", but the school was established in January 1957 and the direction, teaching, and organization for a great part are in the hands of very young engineers of Chile. They are very fond of their occupation, and cannot realize all the difficulties where they are, but I know, I, because I have lived during 23 years in an european country, and I can see the difference . They have no strong political conviction; but they are alone and the way to do their task well is very long. On the other hand, there are the great problems of the departure of the good elements to the United States or Europa, with exhibitions, the economic and social condition, the inflation, the cost of life which increases all the days and the fixed salaries, the prices very high for medicines, a flat, a little comfort, ...and so on .

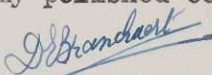
There is still the philosophical position of the University of Chile, there is a little time, and to which I cannot subscribe . I must be free to act as a young european among the chilean people, and no as a new citizen of Chile, to have an effective action and not to be an "ant among the ants". If you are interested by the problem, I can send you a traduction of a speech of the Rector of the University in 1962 , and other documents, which can give you more understanding of my moral and my material position . My great wish should be to go on my task at this University, to learn more of the situation, because I believe that this experience can be of great utility for the future and I hope that there will be possible to invent a system of "interchange" between the different universities of the world, in the daily work and not only in journeys and congresses, to facilitate the understanding between peoples, over and above to give millions of dollars to private societies. It is necessary to do friends on the world scale, on the plane of education and scientific youth, because they will be the men of to-morrow, and it is their work to bridle the increase of the entropy of the world and to give a little more justice and well-being to their fellows .

In short, I am in fact in the situation that you describe as the domain of the Right, where there is no semantic convention; I am a belgian engineer, of french expression, confronted to the american influence under all her manifestations and to the great problem of the underdeveloped countries; a young who searches to communicate to others young; but I have also a personal life and the personal difficulties where I am are able to decide me to take the way of Europa.

You are one of the men who can understand me. I ask you if, by your intermediate, I can obtain an exhibition of an american foundation, by personal status, to pursue my work here, to study more the economical aspect of this country, to facilitate the daily task of my wife, to assure our return journey to Europa after this experience, and also yours advices.

If I can obtain this exhibition, it is very important for me, that the payment should be directly to my name, by a bank, in strong money, because Chile is still a country of contraband and inflation, and when a person of a university here, receives an exhibition, in dollars by example, she is paid in the local money. There is no psychological problem, I believe, on the fact that I should receive an exhibition, because a great number of young graduated Chileans have obtained or are on the instant to obtain that, to pursue studies in developed countries. On the other hand, I must have financial possibilities in my hand, to be respected by the old and high classes of the population whom the principal characteristic is to have splendid incomes from their securities and values in foreigner banks, and those who cannot understand my ideas.

I beg you to agree my polished consideration.


Denis Branckaert
Ingénieur civil

P.S. The interested services may take inquiries on my studies in Belgium close to :

Institut Notre-Dame de la Paix
62, avenue Félix Marshall
Bruxelles 4

Monsieur F. Van den Dungen
Directeur de l'Institut des Télécommunications et d'Acoustique
et Monsieur le Professeur P. Hontoy, Laboratoire de Radio-Électricité
de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles
50, avenue Franklin Roosevelt
Bruxelles 5
Belgium

My address in Chile :

Denis Branckaert Laboratorio de Electrónica
Casilla 2777
Santiago Chile

(particular address : Padre Mariano 239, Dto 304)
Santiago

Institut Mittag-Leffler

Djursholm

March 8, 1964

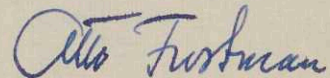
Professor Norbert Wiener
MIT
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Wiener,

Knowing through Kjellberg that you were on journey I haven't written to you before but now I am anxious to say a welcome to you to Stockholm. The lectures you have announced will certainly be received with greatest interest - many have already asked about the titles. There is one point I should like to inform about: We have arranged that the first lecture about the von Neumann postulates will be given at the University, room 4, Kungstensgatan 45^{II}, at 19.30, Tuesday March 17. As you know, the Mittag-Leffler Institute is in Djursholm, and it is more convenient for all parts to have the lecture in town. The Institute will pay Sw.kr. 500:- to meet some of your expenses.

Looking forward to see you again and wishing you and your wife welcome, I am

Yours sincerely



/Otto Frostman/

Santiago, March 9 1964

Dear Sir,

During the week-end , I have read again a few extracts of your book, and in particular, the thinks of the Father Durbarle, and the last pages. The situation where I am , and the atmosphere in Chile give me clearly the idea that I am in the great "play" of the human society ; Chile gives me an excellent vew of all the human situations, because in this country, all the times, from the Middle-Age to our modern era, are represented, and for me , the inflation is one of the aspects of the bad forces in the world and I am fully conscious that my duty was to contact you, in the purpose to take inquiries ovdr what I can do, because I am very young and my formation is not still sufficient to understand all the multiple aspects of this terrific problem .

On the other hand, I must give to my wife, assurances that we are on a good way and that we shall not have toodisillutions . She has not a university formation as I, but she has heart, and I do not want to deceive her .

Hoping an answer , I thank you for it by advance . Yours faithfully .

J. Branchett

[ans 3/20/69]

Redaktion

URANIA

Monatsschrift über Natur und Gesellschaft

Berlin C 2, Littenstraße 79a · Ruf 514870

Herrn

Prof. Dr. Norbert Wiener
Institut of Technology

Massachusetts / USA

Berlin, den 9 March 1964

Dear Professor!

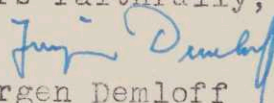
The widely read URANIA magazine which can look back to a long tradition has set itself the task to publish scientific knowledge and new research findings in a popular way. Regarding the increasing activity of mankind, the widening scope of scientific knowledge and the growing differentiation within the branches of science, this problem deserves special attention.

On the occasion of the URANIA magazine's 40th anniversary we shall publish a special edition in which this problem will be dealt with in detail. That is why we apply to prominent scientists with some questions. We should also like to ask you to answer in some sentences from your own point of view.

1. Do you believe it a scientist's duty inform interested amateurs of knowledge and research findings in his special branch?
2. What use do you see for scientific work, when scientists help propagate scientific knowledge?
3. What kind of methods and manners shall be applied in realizing this?

We would thank you for receiving your answer by 1 April 1964 and hope that you will be able to meet our request.

Yours faithfully,



Jürgen Demloff
- Chief Editor -

[ans 3/20/64]

March 9, 1964

Memorandum to: Staff members in the Department of Mathematics
from: R.D. Schafer

Miss Ruth S. Goodwin has been appointed Administrative Assistant in the new MIT Office of Institutional Studies. In this capacity Miss Goodwin will assist in a variety of studies in such areas as budget analysis, use of equipment, space and secretarial support. She will assist in studies which will be formulated and conducted in cooperation with various administrative offices and faculty committees. The appointment is effective March 18, 1964.

As many of you know, Miss Goodwin has been at the Institute for twenty-four years, and in this Department for twenty-one. Over this period the Department has benefitted greatly from her ability, devotion and enthusiasm.

I am sure that all of you join me in thanking her for these services and wishing the best for her in this wider Institute responsibility, where her background in all phases of Institute activity will make her as valuable as she has been here for these many years.

Prof. & Mrs. Wiener

I wanted you both to see this. It has not been an easy decision to make but I think it's the right one. I have the happiness of knowing that I'll still be near my many MIT friends and I hope I shall still see you both fairly often. I count it a great privilege to have known both of you all these years.

Ruth

COPY

Room 2-251

March 10, 1964

Mr. Marshall Reber
Room 2-276
M. I. T.

Dear Mr. Reber:

I regret that it will not be possible for me to comply with your request that a key to Room 2-276 be issued to you.

It is my understanding that Professor Wiener's secretary, Mrs. Eva Ritter, is in that office two days a week and that you know her schedule. During the remainder of the spring term I hope that you will arrange to pick up your mail and use the files only when Mrs. Ritter is there.

After this spring term we shall need, as we have in the past, to reserve this office (until Professor Wiener's return from leave) for the use of visitors who have temporary appointments in our Department.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Schafer
Acting Head

RDS/bar

bcc: Mrs. Eva Ritter ✓

DYKE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

13 March 1964

Professor Norbert Wiener
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Prof. Wiener:-

I came to Dyke College in September, 1963, to head the English Department here and to begin to develop a communications program.

My own field of academic competence is Political Science, and the only area in which I have attained at least the beginnings of a real reputation in in my own small corner of the Entomological world. I have contributed to various academic journals, including AMERICAN SCIENTIST, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSICS, JOURNALISM QUARTERLY, and the like. I have considerable newspaper experience and flatter myself that I can write things and then sell them.

I bother you with all of this because I think you have to know some of it in order to help me, and I am writing to you for help; and the only answer I have for you if you ask me "Why should I help you?" is "Because I need help."

When I came up here in September, I started looking around at textbooks and so forth --Dyke is a "Collegiate School of Business" and has considerable respect from people who do the hiring in this part of Ohio. This is, I suppose, another way of telling you that Dyke is possibly exactly what you think it is, but it is also a damn sight better than you possibly think it is.

I started looking around at textbooks here, and I started writing around to publishers for more textbooks; and I am appalled at what I do find in these books as well as what I don't find in these books. The stuff I do find is junk like "You Should Talk English Good," or "Make Your Employe-slobs Feel at Ease," and stuff like that there. It seems to me that by the time you are taking senior-level college courses in corporate communications, you should be past this and pretty well into communications systems design and the like. This last is, of course, what I don't find in the damn textbooks.

I invented a definition or two for my advanced students, and then wrote hurriedly to my friend Dr. W. M. Whyburn, Chariman of the Math Department

13 March 1964

at Chapel Hill. I suspected --rightly, of course-- that the reason the English Departments and the Bus Ad Departments didn't know very much about communications was that the mathematicians had gotten hold of it. Whyburn told me to try MIT, CalTech, and Case, and told me that possibly one of my troubles was that I was looking it up wrong, and that I should try Operations Research. As usual, he was right, and lots of people have been very helpful, particularly the CalTech people who run special courses for their Industrial Relations Center.

The people at FORTUNE gave us permission to mimeograph Francis Bello's article on the Information Theory; and meanwhile, back at the ranch, I have a friend at Standard Register in Dayton who is going to have me down the end of this month for fun and games.

I said earlier that I had invented a definition or two for my students. The definitions are:

An intra-corporate communications system should be designed to distribute information on a need-to-know basis with maximum speed and optimum clarity.

and

An inter-corporate communications system should be designed to distribute information on a need-to-know basis with optimum speed and maximum clarity.

This is the kind of thing that I would expect to find in these damn books. I don't find any of it anywhere.

It seems to me that by now at least the larger corporations would be taking a systematic approach to communications, and it seems to me that if they were, some of this would have trickled down to the academic world by now. (I would like to say here that I sent off for the General Motors Institute catalogue and that I was most disappointed with it.)

down!
to
undergrad
Bus Ad
programs

It seems to me that the people who keep books at GM are involved in a communications problem not just as much as but even more than the people who put out the house organ. The number the bookkeeper writes in this or that column has got to be telling somebody something or there is no sense in making him put it down.

When I worked for Charlie Manship's newspaper in Baton Rouge in 1943, the old gentleman was still under the impression that he could look in his cash register at five o'clock and see how his business was doing. By the end of the war, his children had disabused him of this notion.

I am convinced that until a company looks at its entire communications system as a system, it is going to waste an awful lot of time, an awful lot of money, an awful lot of energy, but not much talent.

I am going nuts trying to teach school. I am still not sure that my students really understand that were William McC. Martin to slaughter a sheep on the steps of the United States Treasury every Tuesday afternoon, I would be having

13 March 1964

my Money and Banking students slaughtering sheep in Cleveland, Ohio. The weekly Fed Balance Sheet is important not because it is right or not even because it is wrong. It is important because the people who read it think that it answers the questions they think they are asking.

We begin here at Dyke playing TWENTY QUESTIONS in the hope that by the time the students get through the Communications IV course they will know why we play TWENTY QUESTIONS. I am trying to find a book or a paper or an article or something that will view corporate communications in terms of something other than writing good English and making the employee feel at ease.

I know perfectly well that somebody, somewhere, has already thought about a lot of this stuff, and it seems to me that by now somebody somewhere would have done something about it.

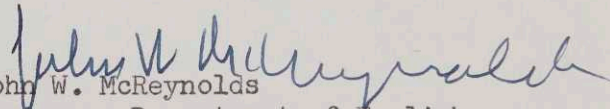
To go back to the Baton Rouge newspaper, the classified advertising tickets were printed on yellow paper and on white --the yellow was for charge transactions, and the white was for cash transactions. This two-color system made it possible to distribute information to somebody who had to know it with maximum speed and maximum clarity. I submit that this two-color system was --or at any rate, should have been-- a part of the same communications system that provided Mr. Manship with a dollars-and-cents answer at the close of each business day. The fact that the answer was wrong is not really so important as the fact that the bills, change, and checks in the cash register were in a very real sense the same thing as the piles of white and of yellow and tickets.

The trouble was that the system was improperly designed and because of this it would not give Mr. Manship what he needed to know when he needed to know it.

I don't know what kind of help you can give me or even how much help you can give me, but it surely seems to me that IBM or the Roman Catholic Church or somebody must right now be taking a unified view of its intra- and inter-corporate communications problems.

I suppose if I have to, I'll write my own damned textbook this summer. I would much rather find the textbook already written and spend the summer finishing a novel.

Very truly yours,


John W. McReynolds
Chairman, Department of English

JWM:pjm

[ans 3/20/69]

13 March 1964

Dr. P. D. Gupta
E-101, Ansari Nagar
New Delhi-16
India

Dear Dr. Gupta,

In Professor Wiener's absence, who is abroad for this year, I should like to answer your letter of March 9 in which you had asked Prof. Wiener to provide you with the addresses of the contributors to "Progress in Brain Research" if this were possible.

Unfortunately, we do not have the addresses of all these people, but I can tell you that Dr. Valentino Braitenberg is at the Institute of Theoretical Physics, Mostra d'Oltremare, Pad. 19, Naples, Italy; and Dr. Jiri Zeman, Institute for Philosophy, Na Prikope 29, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

You might possibly obtain the remaining addresses from Dr. Schade or the Elsevier Press.

Yours sincerely,

Eva-Maria Ritter
Secretary to Prof. Wiener

den 13. März 1964

Herrn Dr. Jiri Zeman
Institut für Philosophie
Prag 1
Na Prikopě 29
Czechoslovakia

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Zeman,

Ich hoffe, Sie werden mir verzeihen, dass die Antwort auf Ihren Brief vom 19. Dezember so lange verzögert werden musste. Seit Januar hatte ich auf Antwort von der SCIENCE Redaktion gewartet, die Antwort der ELECTRONICS Redaktion bekam ich schneller, welche nun endlich eingetroffen ist.

Professor Wiener hat seine Genehmigung gleich gegeben, und die oben erwähnten Zeitschriften erlauben eine Veröffentlichung der in Frage kommenden Arbeiten unter der Bedingung, dass ihnen in Ihrer Veröffentlichung "proper credit" gegeben wird; i.e., "A Machine Wiser Than Its Maker", June, 1953, © ELECTRONICS, a McGraw-Hill Publication, N. Y. (Norbert Wiener).

"Some Moral And Technical Consequences of Automation", SCIENCE, Vol.131, pp.1355-1358, 6 May 1960, (Norbert Wiener).

Gutes Ding will Weile haben -- sagt ein deutsches Sprichwort. Hoffentlich hat Ihnen diese ganze Angelegenheit nicht zu lange gedauert.

Mit besten Grüßen,

Ihre

Eva-Maria Ritter

EMA.12

groff conklin / 310 west end avenue / new#york, new york 10023

March 14, 1964

Dear Dr. Wiener:

Rizzoli * Editore, of Milan, has made me an offer ~~for~~ an Italian edition of GREAT SCIENCE FICTION BY SCIENTISTS, which contains: *your story, "The Brain"* (15 pages).

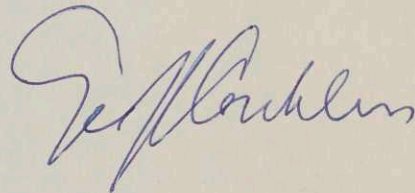
The advance amounts to \$500.00, half of which will be paid to the contributors on a prorata based on the number of pages each story takes in the original edition, or \$15⁰⁰ for the above story. Payment will be made as soon as the publisher has remitted, and a copy of the book will be sent as soon as it is~~is~~ available.

I would appreciate your signing a copy of this letter and returning it to me at your earliest convenience.

Approved Herbert Weiss

Dated 3/19/64 by Eva-Maria Ritter

Cordially yours,



[ans 3/20/64]

*your
copy*

the *U*niversity
*C*ouncil for
*E*ducational
*A*dministration

March 18, 1964

65 SOUTH OVAL DRIVE, COLUMBUS 10, OHIO CY. 3-2564

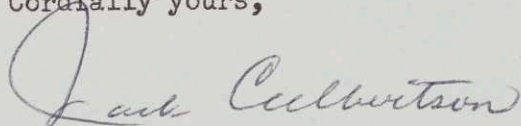
43210

Miss Eva-Maria Ritter
Secretary to Professor Wiener
Department of Mathematics
Room 2-276
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Ritter:

For your letter of March 13, many thanks. We shall await
Professor Wiener's message from abroad.

Cordially yours,



Jack Culbertson

JC/am

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SCIENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
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19 March 1964

Dr. T. J. Gordon
1501 Eton Place
Newport Beach, California

Dear Dr. Gordon:

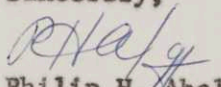
I am glad to give you permission to reprint the following material from Science, provided that you comply with the conditions checked below.

"Some Moral and Technical Consequences of Automation", Science, Vol. 131, 6 May 1960, pp 1355 - 1358, Norbert Wiener.

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Sincerely,


Philip H. Abelson
Editor

PHA/ms

cc: Prof. Norbert Wiener
Dept. Mathematics ✓
MIT
Cambridge, Mass.

EDWARD L. UHER
5106 46th STREET
Lubbock, Texas 79414

19 March 1964

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

Dear Sir,

I am a graduate student in the department of Industrial Engineering at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas. My field of interest is Systems Engineering & Management and I hope to do my thesis work on the application of statistics (Bayesian or Neyman Pearson) to the design and efficient management of ~~of~~ complex (multi-stage, multi-port multi-product or multiprocess) systems. I am impressed with the frequent neglect of probabilistic notions in theory and practice relating to error-free total-system performance; -- even though quality control and other statistical concepts are commonly employed in component manufacture and testing, in simple measurement, and in single variable or in detailed process management.

My library and other sources of information offer little help in providing me with information relative to the above subject matter. If your time permits, I would sincerely appreciate any information or material that you may be able to provide.

Thank you,
Edward L. Uher

not answered

March 20, 1964

Mr. Denis Branckaert
Laboratorio de Electronica
Casilla 2777
Santiago
Chile

Dear Mr. Branckaert:

By the time your letter to Professor Wiener reached our office, you had probably already heard the news, namely, that Professor Wiener died suddenly while visiting a laboratory in Sweden, on March 18th.

I am therefore returning your papers to you, as they would be of no use to us here. As to the contents of your letter, I am not sure that Professor Wiener would have been able to help you. After all, you went to an underdeveloped country to help and to share their troubles. That is what our people in the Peace Corps are doing, too.

But if you are in real need, couldn't your Consulate or Embassy provide some help, either personal or professional. I don't know how it is in Chile, but Boston has an International Institute where many foreigners congregate and look for help, or to establish contacts with nationality groups or just to talk this over with one of the trained social workers who seem to have answers for everything. And many of them have valuable contacts.

I realize, of course, that these are not my affairs, but I think I know how you and your wife feel. I came to this country as a foreigner, too; all of us face problems of adjustment -- psychological, economical, social. I hope you will forgive me for writing you this unsolicited letter. And I do wish you the best for your life in Chile.

Sincerely yours,

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

enc.

March 20, 1964

Mr. Groff Conklin
310 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10023

Dear Mr. Conklin:

As you have no doubt heard by this time, Professor Wiener died suddenly while visiting a laboratory in Stockholm on March 18.

I think you will agree that this is no time to bother Mrs. Wiener who is still abroad, and will be for some time, for her consenting signature on the enclosed note. I have, therefore, signed in his name, knowing that he would have no objection.

Sincerely yours,

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

enc.

den 20. März 1964

Herrn Jürgen Demloff
Redaktion
URANIA
Berlin C2
Littenstrasse 79a
Germany

Sehr geehrter Herr Demloff,

Wie Sie sicherlich bereits erfahren haben, ist Herr Professor Wiener am 18. 3. in Stockholm während eines Laborbesuches gestorben. Es tut mir leid, dass er nicht die Gelegenheit hatte, Ihre Fragen zu beantworten.

Ihre sehr ergebene

Eva-Maria Ritter (Mrs.)
Sekretärin

March 20, 1964

Mr. Philip S. Linnik
P. O. Box 185
Glen Cove, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Linnik:

By this time you have certainly heard of Professor Wiener's sudden death in Stockholm, Sweden.

I am sorry that the letter you sent to him during the last week of February could not be answered.

Sincerely yours,

Eva-Maria Ritter (Mrs.)
Secretary

March 20, 1964

Dr. John W. McReynolds
Chairman
Department of English
Dyke College
1375 East Sixth Street
Cleveland 14, Ohio 44114

Dear Dr. McReynolds,

By the time your letter of the 13th reached our office, you had probably already heard the news of Professor Wiener's death. He died suddenly while visiting a laboratory in Stockholm, Sweden.

I am sorry he could not help you out of your dilemma. I think he would have been interested in the problem, as he was in so many others.

Yours sincerely,

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

March 20, 1964

Dr. R. M. Redheffer
Department of Mathematics
University of California
Los Angeles 24, California

Dear Dr. Redheffer:

Professor Schafer who is Acting Head of the Mathematics Department during Professor Martin's absence has given me your letter of the 16th in which you asked Professor Martin to inquire about the "Mixed Boundary..." paper.

As I see from my files, nothing was done about sponsoring your paper for the National Academy of Sciences. I imagine that between Professor Wiener's lecture engagements and the finishing of his last book quite a few things were left unattended; I have been digging up various publications in the last few weeks which were awaiting criticism etc. Unfortunately, Professor Wiener did not have the time to attend to them all. I am particularly sorry that he did not expedite yours, as he had promised to do so and most certainly meant it.

I have a whole set of your papers which we now, after his death, will not use. You might like to have them back; I am, therefore, returning them to you under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

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

1 enclosure

cc: Prof. Schafer

785 BONDSCREEK CIRCLE
INTERLAKEN N.J.

MARCH 22

MAR 26 1964

GENTLEMEN:

I READ OF THE RECENT DEATH OF NORBERT WIENER AND THAT HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH MIT. I NEED INFORMATION ON THE WORK HE WAS DOING JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH. I AM WRITING A PAPER ON CYBERNETICS ACTUALLY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PSYCHOLOGY BUT THE TWO FIELDS ARE SO SIMILAR IN SO MANY RESPECTS THAT I AM INTERESTED IN ANYTHING THAT IS PRESENTLY GOING ON IN THAT FIELD.

I HAVE FOUND MORE THAN I NEED ABOUT CYBERNETICS CONCERNING ITS INCEPTION, THEORETICAL DEFINITION AND POSSIBLE FUTURE USES. WHAT I CANNOT FIND ANY MATERIAL ON IS EXACTLY
(OVER)

What sort of research is going on
Presently, where + by whom. I NEED
to know how AND WHERE there is
further investigation CONCERNING
the relationship BETWEEN a machine
AND the human mind. If there are
any published sources of information
such as pamphlets or articles, I
would appreciate your letting
me know where I could obtain
them. If there is someone at the
university who could help me I would
appreciate your letting me know.

Thank you so much for any assistance
you might be able to give me.

Yours very truly
(Miss) Roberta Abbe Rubin

^{P.S.}
If there is any charge for any booklets,
please let me know and I will send you
the money immediately.

[ans 4/10/69]

Room 2-276

March 23, 1964

Mr. A. K. Parker
Cambridge University Press
Pitt Building
Trumpington Street
Cambridge, England

Dear Mr. Parker:

By now you have undoubtedly heard of the sudden death of Professor Wiener.

The target date for the completion of our book on Harmonic Analysis was sometime this fall, and Professor Wiener preferred to wait until the manuscript was essentially completed before making the formal arrangements for its publication. I have been working full time on the project since October and already have the major portion of Professor Wiener's contribution to the book. I will continue working on the manuscript, and I hope that you will still be interested in its publication under the original proposal of joint authorship. Please contact me at the above address if you have any questions or suggestions.

Sincerely,

J. Marshall Reber
J. Marshall Reber

JMR/emr

cc: Professor Wiener's Office

Toulon , le 29 Mars 1964

WR

Copy for
J. Dufour

Monsieur de Doyen de l'
Institute of Technology
Cambridge
Massachusetts (U.S.A)

RECEIVED

APR 3 1964

ADMISSIONS OFFICE
M. I. T.

Monsieur le Doyen

C'est avec une profonde émotion , que j' ai appris , la semaine dernière, la mort de subite du Pr Norbert Wiener, que j' avais eu l' occasion de rencontrer et avec qui j' avais échangé une correspondance. Nos opinions s' étaient trouvées identiques sur un point, la limite des possibilités de l' appareil qui ne saurait se substituer à l' homme et les dangers d' une automatisation à outrance.

J' aimerais présenter, le 6 Mars, à l' Académie du var, dont je suis membre, une communication sur le Pr Wiener, en insistant sur ce coté de sa pensée . Pourriez-vous me faire parvenir la notice nécrologique que votre Institut a, très surement, publiée pour ce très grand Savant qui faisait honneur à l' Humanité.

Pourriez-vous joindre quelques tirés à part des articles, dans lesquels Le Pr Wiener a traité cette opinion.

Avec mes remerciements et mes excuses, veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Doyen , l' assurance de ma très haute considération



Docteur Paul Rossi

16 Avenue de la Mitre- Mourillon
TOULON (Var) France.

[ans 4/14/64]