

Bergson, Henri (Généralisation de l'instinct, 1917)  
1859 - 1941

French Philosopher + winner of Nobel Prize for literature in 1927 - and of most influential thinkers of the 20th century. - (General Instinct - thought to be sent by command to catholicism) - -

Bergson's philosophy: the real belief of Bergson's philosophy - what the matter is one supposed to do in kind of "intuition" - is that intuition is a vital impulse (from vital). The notion of the flow vital can be grasped only by a mind capable of transcending the limits of intellect. -

The essence of Reality: (Opposed to partition.) - - Where do the positions of movement and action, perception, and recollection are dependent upon the brain this is not the case with "pure memory". What's consciousness or spiritual presence of mind of the past, from which ultimately any that relevant to present action are derived. - (on universal movements as particular + individual - via -

Proteins, Ludwig von Problems of Life

1959

Watt's + Co. - 5+6, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4 -

German: 1949

P.138 The system An opinion of the organism - A theory per se

Biology - Chemical energy in an organism (system) cannot be held as long  
as an equilibrium exists - only when the system is in an equilibrium for an  
extremely long time - P.145 Open systems don't need to run down towards dis-

order - instead, an increase in order can occur - If genes and  
organisms die but nevertheless "remain whole" - described by Dretske  
to be the "overall parcel of vitamins" - P.147 The whole and its parts -

It is just the drivers of physics to explain higher levels in terms of the  
lower ones - P.148 The properties and modes of action of higher levels

are not explicable by the summation of the properties and modes of  
their components taken in isolation - If however, we know the in-  
stances of the components and the relations existing between them,  
then the higher levels are, derivable from the components -

From words: ... to speak of a biological world view - Physics + Chemistry in disjunctive.

Bouton, Ludwig V., Robots, Men and Minds -  
George Farnesley, New York - -

1967

H. (2)

purpose: An old intractable attitude has been broken down. - research does not  
allow us to see the need for a solution of the human problem. - - - study of inter-  
connections between environmental adaptation, sense and word structure. -

## XX Toward a New "Natural Philosophy" -

P. 69 General Systems: P 70 This epistemological view (methodology) centered  
in a mechanistic metaphysics details in general in the history of Western  
science, appears to be the main obstacle for our progress with respect  
to essential problems of life mind and body where compared with the  
progress of physics, in which the Newtonian simplification of one-  
XX dimensional causality and two-dimensional problems is highly relevant, -  
P. 70 generality of laws serving the category of scientific thought, -  
general systems theory - - considered by mechanistic science ... - -  
scientific, vitalistic, and metaphysical.!!! - - - P. 71 (old. to science) many and various

## P.93 The mind - Body Problem. (Disappointing - empty) -

P.3 Toward a new image of man. The organic mind concept in Psychology

and Biology. Wernier, 1966 introduced organic-developmental approach into

Psychology. - Experimental P.4. P. + can view developmental Nicholson de man mind -

particularly that brought him out in essential sense evolution (in developmental)

in 1967 and 1968. - workers initially approached geographically, without any

contact with each other, and in very different fields arrived at or withally

similar conclusions - similarities to the point of liberal coincidence of

expansion - P 6 - since has been proved the mind like forgotten or

even actively appeared human nature. - Modern Psychology →

transformation and scientific (?) P8 - Modern society conditioned to be per-

fect cause mer. - 11 Organic to mind is one of these spheres of human. Thought

which more concerned with causal structure, - what is out of the mind - for out

down to or as, tending over - for performing that for history - for swim-

ming + administration! - - P.11 We need a new conception of mind.

P.18 P. H Part of mind is part of nature!!! - This - besides nuclear weapons - is the quiet

discarding of our side; with power of the doing men into into "being"

everything from their past and P enters in precedents, atomic war, self-determination.

Postcolonialism;

L.V.

Roberts, new dual mind

- 2 -

1987

P.15/16 It is the same emphasis on matter morphic resonance - the expanded or implicit construction that there is no essential difference between set and union - which makes American psychology so profoundly disturbing. -- (Under Carol # 2) ... Mon (P. 47) have included the strongest taking and taking to which this thing sometimes were strongly those the reason or survival. This is as we have written and freely noted. - P. 48 Members of Corporation + societies that normally come on their of program - P. 50 - a value against membership per dual concepts of - speciality was not yet included. - The traditional ethical codes give rules per individual be - however, but more for those complicated social systems -- Operating the address social structures of our time - from business to national states. In an organized or a meeting - with the ethical concepts of a medieval produce-age society of 3 per years ago is' like operating on a time matter with the total unity of a business. If never before was the individual as subjugated, contained and governed in his most private affairs by impersonal and hence often unknown aerial forces. (Wrong!!!) New problems arise then over wider masses moral order! -- moral observations to the individual and even his personal history are potentially important; the problem is the expanded moral order for the individual

of higher animal entities and, at the same time, experienced the individual forms living all-  
 round from the general level of air - P. 51 Ecology the purpose, ideas do more matter - perfection -  
 are there other goals besides these, values, problems + solutions - sources of mutations -  
 P. 52 - hypothetical evolution is where there gathering parts or making closer together, it is in this -  
 evolution's responsibility and we have to provide -  
 I should like to 'Metaphysical Philosophy' - Da is with the surviving mechanism adaptation? -  
 material view of adaptation - mechanism universal - more words of "kind of organism" and  
 of physical generation moving at random. - II Another basic outbreak - the world do more  
 in evolution? this claim - would profoundly change the core basis of our thinking  
 and in Darwin was practical other rules. - P. 57 Warren Weaver, co-author of with the biosphere  
 from atom theory (1948): Genetical science, was on cloud with biosphere or  
one-way causality, external palladium by effect, relations between two or a few variables  
 - or unorganized complexity - statistical phenomena on the outcome of chance  
 events - - How however - organized complexity - (P. 58) - Organization  
 even might through all levels of reality and order. - II Substantive -> understand  
 -> (molecular biology) -> organic mind biology, -> -> the proper study of living  
 is "the order and organization of parts + processes at all levels of the living  
 world." I P. said it 30 years ago, now the much resistance - was its basis  
 as new + necessary complement to molecular biology with without any mention  
 of P. 1) - - (Dale's way, I also, common) - - "Systems" (P. 59) must dis-  
 creet

Porter, 1967

L.R.

Books, Men, and Minds

3

1967

P. 30 - ... in good in thinking that our time is one of values in Nietzsche's sense - of breakdown and devaluation of values, feeling of nothing - all the good and bad on modern, man feeling itself in a spiritual form - all the good of mind and mental disease - ... because traditional values have become problematic there is a frantic search for new ones and for a sense of values in general, -- (but the true value values will later be found)

3 major forms of values: Normative, humanistic, ontological. -- Normative - basis of values. -- Normative basis on 'science'. -- (Survival - but not biological sense ...)

Just because its general (P. 30) not sufficient for specifically human values -> true, beautiful, good, -- (culture, science, art, religion)

J.H. Miller - Higher values - spiritual not metaphysical or religious dimension. --

Why are certain are good. ... P. 41 Culture + civilization cannot be considered in any general sense in all values -- It is up to family subjective sentiments whether determinable, television, general education and art with respect to human desire world and science following the population explosion -- propagation of life leads to multiplication of human beings -- Civilization this P. 41 but the what value is the modern case for the returned, the fully-minded and even the primitive people

and internal ... want ... future generations of man and woman? ...  
Ferdinand's life in prison, planning, and democratic equality and growth are  
a long-suffering problem. - Notwithstanding values ... are not barren or empty at all!  
P. 42 wants to disappear ... eventually is a withdrawal of most of it.  
Neither Goya's or Napoleon's, nor Christ's, St. Francis' or the Buddha's be-  
liever could be made into minor part without disrupting ability; but pre-  
siding over men the multi in process of history. - P. 43 Man's nature not in that  
as extremes to personal. - Ultra-groups fundamental vs. extra-groups aggression - finally good  
managing, etc. - P. 44; Man's original sin probably what Buddha will it also:  
eating from the tree of knowledge. - This made men both better + worse. - From Cain +  
Abel the present day. - we should have acknowledged it all for ourselves others. - For  
agriculture's early operations - nations, religion, democracy, democracy, communism - etc. -  
added by man's so-called worship and building a changing part for that ultragroups  
operation which, with out the agricultural, early agriculture raised some mechanical or con-  
sciously human affairs. - Humanist ideal (P. 45) self-fulfillment - not necessarily good.  
Communist - depart. - - - the victims of Auschwitz, the wave of religion and Hinduism  
outraged the divine man, and their killers and their bodies engaged the same good  
history of saving or "great culture". - P. 46 God becoming measure of himself. - 4th turning of  
values of tallening pie of objectives: Symbolic Theory. - Goalitarian. - If man's service not to  
nations, but to symbolic representatives created above the institutional level: values are  
fully needed. -



Robert M. G. L. P. -

Roberts, M. and M. M. -

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- 1967 -

P. 54 Nelson in present society. - Peckoff, 1959 → Systems which have a distinct per-  
sonality - but maintaining their own boundaries; --- the tendency to study organisms as an  
entity rather than as a manifestation of parts --- Systems which (P. 60) get back to  
formation, Aristotle and Hippocrates - but --- there is a difference between the two  
theories; Vanden and the explanation of a continent. - (P. 61) Science only have had  
cultural or stage permitting various explanation of a more modern - "modern" systems"  
measurements from 3 parts "1.) "general theory of systems" by L. V. B. shortly after  
W. W. T. - 2.) Wiener (1948) - 3.) Formally of engineering in complex production  
processes, man-machine systems, etc. - 1) generalization of scientific concepts applied  
to the system - "the concept of parts of living things + behavior except in a formal and  
overcome, that is regarding their parts and processes on organism in view of the main-  
tenance, development, evolution, etc. - of the system. - (From the viewpoint of physics)  
There is no diff. between physical + chemical processes taking place in the living  
organisms and those in a corpse; but follows the same laws of physics + chemistry  
- and that's all that can be said. So the (P. 62) biologist and physicist, however,  
There is a profound diff. between them as evidence on the maintenance the system, and  
these running wild the destiny of. - 1) Concepts and physics seem to be directly contrasted

be established by almost in giving an in this living world --- Land how all the same things being  
 - interaction on organismal activity of phosphate in general ability. - however the usual concern  
 is only non-reversible states - P67 - appearance of a small of more disciplines: general  
 systems theory, thermodynamics, information, decision and general theory, etc. - (essential with  
 distinction - not all system theories) - concerned (P.64) with separate distinct methods + with  
 problems of interaction of moving membranes, of organization, self-organization, food -  
 objects, living and the dead. - 2 basic trends: when thermodynamic + engineering. --- Will +  
 basis of general system-theory points introduced by present whether after WWII, I know the  
 Wiener's organization of (1948) - it was formed but that a considerable # of scientists  
 as self-organizing model followed in various lines of thought. -> saving for general systems  
 processes in 1956. --- P.56 thermodynamics + its limitations. - Pavia diverges "feedback" of  
 information. - (s -> receptor -> center -> reactions -> output -> environmental noise through  
 feedback loop.) -> not desired value = self-regulating systems. - high awareness in industrial  
 X needed only one very special case of self-regulating systems. - high awareness in industrial  
 (could be general) system - but also distinctive. - it's still mechanistic. - P.67  
 X system theory -> not mechanistic - not determined by structural conditions but by  
 interaction of form. - 11 Noble principles of mechanistic physical pattern of living  
 phenomena, systematics model comes similar complexity by way of feedback loop -  
 general system theory -> dynamic in transition between moving membranes, dynamic  
 interaction processes structural feedback. - which primitive evolution, even more  
 reduction thermodynamic model organisms such as nervous and immaterial feedback  
 above. - P.68 systematic systems are closed - no growth, development, differentiation.

P. 67 - General systems : Among systems problems are multi-level interaction, organization of values in the construction of components parts, multi-level organismic value systems of our higher order, differentiation, centralization, peripheralization, adaptation, stability and trigger capability, regulation, evolution toward higher organization, teleology and goal directedness in nervous forms and cells, etc. - The fact that such features - omnipresent in the biological, behavioral, and several fields, subject of empirical observation both in P. 70 during life and scientific experiments - are not covered by traditional physicalistic concepts has often led to their being considered as of a metaphysical nature or vitalistic phenomenon, as seen in doing their existence or ontogenetic basis in organisms - - - reason likewise for our ignorance with respect to essential problems of life, mind and society when compared with the program of physics - - - If physics in life cannot be understood at all on conventional categories formal logic, however basic such external conditions circumstances and the various mental states still are shared although they are different parts - - - Hence the necessity of understanding the existence of scientific thought - - - If general systems theory may be considered a source of "inspiration" or "inspiration" which further to, that in

Consider the next 2 units, being more technical, but more scientific, with the use of meta-  
 physical & bio. ex. (see photos below) - **P.71** that explains and would include, -  
 phenomena that get beyond scientific methods ending being the opened up to scientific  
 investigation. - 1) No experimental showing of systems exist today. -> theory and possibility  
 even before matter exists + performs along systems more approaches -> history of science ->  
 before a good Newton's universe was first a minute fraction of the physical  
 world known to 19th century physics, which in turn was advanced increasingly  
 following our lifetime. - **P.74** it was a completely not static picture of the universe  
 that in the end supports it fully as equilibrium. that is, the state final state is great  
 and can be reached from different initial conditions or in different ways. - This  
 as a rule, does not happen in non-living systems. - (Commented on part of a billion  
 by David - see section eggs, linked, quoted -> 1 sex level!) - But **P.75** it is not  
 vitalistic - an atom built of open systems - (development toward a steady state.)  
**P.76** Negative entropy production in open systems (provided). By the principle -  
**P.77** Physiological structures, too, are possible because of the distance of organizational  
 forms and laws, that are well known in the chemical world of volcanoes. -  
 they are partly known and programing investigated in high-molecular chemistry,  
 and we seem to see them **P.78** with out at present being able to perceive their  
 laws, in the world of atoms of elements - microscopic structures minimum microscopic  
 entities + microscopic all structures (viruses). - 1) No doubt, progress in high-  
 molecular chemistry, electron microscopy, molecular biology, and all other

Protein synthesis: L.V. - Proteins, Mem, and Lipids,

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1967

P. 75 well progress's only describe "laws of organization" of the various  
molecular levels. - Neobustlers, crystals + disipative structures differ. -  
2 general phenomena which I expect: principle: 1) Main the sense of order 2) par -  
genetic differentiation. - (P. 80) Amount of genetic information has increased in  
evolution. - 1) such and possibly other aspects will have to be interpreted in order  
to come out a theory of a very profound problem in the living world, we see  
and analyzing the whole or more "natural laws" don't evidently "out of framework" in  
natural operations; but we have to look forward to a new breakthrough,  
possibly in the way of further generalizations and unification of the im-  
phenomena, information theory and molecular genetics. - In general of evolution  
evolutionary processes that remain even exist things. - I should divide into  
fundamental questions of origin of genetic code + its evolution. - L. V. P. in next part -  
I find that with this explanation I expect something surprising (meaning of his colleagues)  
P. 83 - Selection theory considers adaptation + evolution under same terms of  
reference - but - they appear to be 2 diff. things (Nobig 2:22) - - Lamarck's higher  
organisms adapted to actual environment. - (P. 84) Neobustlers progress that are shown  
the crystal or chemical compounds of the living world of a isotopic domains, but

whether it is the best piece of our evidence. - structure and formation of physical and  
 in the set ones level - stress, weakness, high-molecular compounds, most also molecular  
 etc. follows - (P. 85) Lewis which are progressively developed by the supposition of  
 of course - etc. etc. - (P. 86) "we will be using a microscope" - "Regulating Genes" being  
~~the~~ ~~original~~ ~~formation~~ "L.I. 10" that already in 1949. - - at the time (1957) ignored  
 + which called P. 88 - spontaneous activity: The organism is an open system, able to mini-  
 mize or at the distant from equilibrium ... P. 89 Spontaneous activity is primitive and stimulus-  
 response in a separate medium in superimposed on it. - P. 90 - explanation of the S-O-R or motor  
 response, L.I.B. and this already in 1937. - "time to program custom movements" = complete division  
 of the original formation principle. - - P. 91 cultural medium, far from being a program,  
 which in fact is the indispensable pillars without which human society, even in its so-  
 called appearance and with all the goods provided by technology, cannot persist. -  
Creative Organization: The organism creates the mental organism it. - P. 92 the # of demonstrated  
 plants and animals have not in general since the agricultural revolution of the  
 Neolithic period. - If the mythic-magical concept of the world has several mental points of view  
 through hundred of thousands of years ... 1 Such considerations form the background about -  
 point surprisingly approaches those of physical which about form quite diff. considerations.  
 (Q.M.) - The Mind-Body Problem. - P. 95 One experimental model is the presence of a living  
 organism, Control of behavior, and which in the development of the child, children can't at

Parental anger, 1971

Parents, Men and Minds

- 7 -

1977

295 Parent disapproval self praise overachievement. - 1961 several are the (common sense world) not quite rationally so he takes for granted. - Mother allow several waves not divisions, but diff. perspective of independence ability. -

Disturbance Theory. P. 98 Science is a conceptual construct representing certain forms or structural relationships in an unbroken X. - 1 mind - Power later activities

(P. 100) - we change perspective between bodily position, movement + associated things in the first aspect, they may be the same thing. - 11 It is the beauty of systems theory that it is psychologically called rational, that is, its concepts and models can be applied to both material and non-material phenomena. - This is true both of the inner world of machines, with the physical operations, or operations, perhaps the perform. and of more general, "dynamic" systems. If both material and biological or physiological events can be described by the same models. - - -

P. 101 developments of this sort may eventually lead to a unitary theory (Wygotsky 1960) in which the "body" and "mind", in their formal or structural aspects, are completely described by one "unitary" conceptual system. - No one over the subject, reality, reality is (sense former cases) ~~the~~ or replace mental the physical for vice versa. - Parent mind parallel with. Power or science in which material + mental, immaterial + operations,

Physiology and psychology could be encompassed by similar, highly abstract constructs  
 or inputs. - What ever else these constructs may be, the concepts of system and organization  
 will have a central role. - Same view on cultural life. P. 102 (Application of systems  
 theory to large groups + history) = To us, the doctrine of what was called "perfectionism"  
 \* "ism" in the 18th century and "progress" in the 19th, appears unconvincing and  
 \* dubious. Its ubiquity -- P. 104 Most historians → history accidental; some → laws  
 (Tayeb, Spengler, etc.) -- continuous progress (Primitive agriculture → H. Bonelli) --  
 + cyclic. - birth, development, maturity + decay of societies. - also essentialist view,  
 History = stream of events without law + without rhyme or reason. - If all 3 aspects are  
 apparent. - Growing errors, mistakes, misinterpretations (P. 105) in all inter-  
 pretations of history. - But (P. 106) they are only beginnings. - (108) Basic  
 insight: History is not progress of an unchanging humanity, but is borne by a  
 comparatively small # of socio-cultural systems, normally called cultures,  
 civilizations, super-cultures, etc. -- → growth, maturity, decay. -- Only these -  
 "progressive" → cited - P. 110 Spengler attacked as intuition and unscientific,  
 But born out to an amazingly accurate degree (e.g. U.S.S.R. + Britain) -  
 Decay of creativity + but so that you can't tell allegedly serious paintings  
 from handiwork of a dumpling. - Spengler's errors fine + far better not  
 comparisons. - The most important confirmation of any theory is in  
 its predictions. If The "Decline of the West" is not a hypothesis or prophecy, it is an  
 accomplished fact. P. 111 but modern civilization is unique in some respects



Brentano, L. v. - Problems, Men and Minds

-8- 1967

P. 11 1) technological development 2) global nature of our civilization. -  
There are civilizations which explain the cyclic scheme of history.  
modern civilization is emerging - in which culture of values + creating  
of old one replaced by new devices. - The individual has to pursue  
efforts of old culture - better than heathens or prophets of paradise on earth  
Education: Science + Humanities - history, biology and the sciences of man have  
come to the fore. And here organization appears ~~to~~ <sup>as</sup> the basic concept - an  
organismic model <sup>is</sup> taking account of those aspects of reality which  
were neglected previously. - -- No world view is ultimately truth or value -  
Every one is a perspective or an aspect - - etc. - Teleology (P. 119) needed. -  
William James: moralis are first repudiated as non sense; in a second  
stage they are deemed to be obvious and trivial; until in the 3rd  
stage the former opponents claim to have discovered them thru action.  
--- what does not make sense is the world view of yesterday which  
has led us into a cultural wasteland and, with all gadgets provided by  
commercialized society, has suppressed what is human in man - a self-  
contradiction which necessarily has led to despair, intellectual sickness, disease

Bowlbly, L.V.

- Reacts, Men + Minds

9-

1967

P. 127 - Notes (1965) → "In my opinion, such conditions as severe anxiety, mania, schizophrenia, paranoid states, have little to do with hunger, thirst, sex per se, but very much to do with conflict arising from the complex-could conceptual world of man" -- (P. 126 L.V. 10) "organismic conception was announced in 1928 - first publications 1926. - (More historical comments regarding penicillin) - General system theory 1930's: cancerous - first lecture 1937. -- P. 131 compared to Spengler's apocalyptic vision of apocalyptic. Together is flat and pedestrian."

The End

Bertalanffy, L. v.

## General System Theory

1968

Foundations, Development, Applications --- New York, George Braziller,  
(Dedications in Latin to Nicholas Copernicus, Leibniz, Goethe, Huxley - he seems  
to be an intellectual snob!) - (arranged in logical rather than chronological order) Edited.  
(Contains a collection of his scientific journal articles.) (over a period of 30 years).

Foreword: Systems theory is a broad new synthesis for thousands of technological  
problems and demands, a reorientation that has become necessary in  
science in general and in the parent of disciplines from physics and biology  
to the behavioral and social sciences and to philosophy. --- it --- furnishes a syn-  
cretic view of considerable import. --- danger of systems theory to sleep more  
and slowly will move into a "nightmare". --- For reasons of priority:

X Chapter 5 (1940) introduced the "theory of the organism as an open system"  
Together with Bertalanffy's (1939) work, this was the original statement  
of the concept which gained increasing importance + application. -  
This publication remained almost unknown among British and  
American scientists and is therefore unproduced in its entirety, although  
much can be added, as is partly visible in Chapters 4 (1964)  
and 6 (1967). ---

L. v. Bertalanffy - as mentioned in James Grier Miller "Living Systems"; McGraw-Hill Book Company, San Francisco, 1978

P. 16: The meaning of a system in the most general way is expressed by L. v. Bertalanffy (General Systems Theory, Gen. Systems, 1956, 1, 3) as: "A system is a set of interacting units with relationships among them. -"

P. 44: Gestalt theory has had an important influence on current systems theory (cf. Bertalanffy, L. v. "Problems of Life: an evaluation of modern biological and scientific thought, London: Watts, 1958, 147-151, 189-194) just as physical field theory influenced Gestalt theory. -

P. 24: Quote by Bertalanffy from "In Problems of Life" (reprinted by Rosenzweig) (comparing a machine and an organism and pointing out the difference. - Jim Miller adds "My terminology avoids this semantic error." (Miller seems to be extremely careful!) - -

P. 25: "The universe contains a hierarchy of systems, each more

advanced or "higher" level made of systems of lower levels. (Footnote: This concept is not a product of our times. It developed long ago, e.g. Kirchoff, Bodein, 1862 - Basic to the thought of Bertalanffy and other systems theorists, L.v.B. General System Theory) etc. -

P. 41 Bertalanffy has applied Driesch's views on the basis of an analysis of living systems as open systems. --- Of course, - and L.v.B. does not always make this clear - inputs outside the "normal" range may destroy the system or affect its structure or functioning. -- moreover -- different histories in each system. -- These limitations upon L.v.B.'s principle do not destroy its importance. --

The obvious purposive activities of most living systems, which would seem to many to require a vitalistic or teleological interpretation, can be explained as open-system characteristics by means of this principle. - L.v.B. Der Organismus als physikalisches System. Naturwissenschaften, 1940, 28, 521-523. - Also "General System Theory".

P. 469 - Three types of growth curves, depending upon differing metabolisms of the animals concerned, have been identified by Bertalanffy. - (Fish, mammals, moulting; insect larvae, exponential, pond snails, S-shaped.) -> L.v.B. Quantitative

L.V. Postels - (in James Gowr Miller, 1978) -

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P. 469 Laws in metabolism and growth. (Sweet, Am. J. Biol., 1957, 39, 217-231.)

P. 865 At the level of the organism the principle of non-proportional change and the law of isoperimetry describe the variations in growth rate of diff. parts of organisms. - The allometric growth law under expresses a constant ratio between the specific growth rate of an element and the specific growth rate of another element or of the total system. (Noble R.S. + in Postels, L. The principle of allometric systems in biology and the social sciences. Gen. Systems, 1956, 1, 76.)

(see book)

1958

Postal mailing - L.V.

took part in a Conference on Science and Religion in ~ 1958 at Caltech (Sperry came to Caltech in 1954.) -  
I don't know whether this conference had anything to do with JRFs, but Mark Davidson wrote an article on this conference in the "Los Angeles Mirror News" kept in the "Mork" (old-paper place) of the L.A. Times. -- ↑ (Newspaper). --

Try to find out something about this conference at the Caltech library.

~ 1959 - Perhaps an outside organization had the papers - (M.D.)  
(couldn't find any inf. about it in the archives [in our library or anywhere else]) --

Bertalanffy, Ludwig von      General Systems Theory  
George Para ziller (New York)

Foreword: vii "Systems theory is a broad view which for the first time provides technological problems and demands, a framework that has become necessary in science in general and in the growth of disciplines from physics and biology to the behavioral and social sciences and to philosophy. -- reveals a new overall view of our world in part. // P. 36 Chaos of General Systems Theory:  
(I'll just abbreviate the text where the concept the necessary preconditions systems - theoretical explanation "in particular" becomes a theory aiming in structure to those of physics.) - while in the past, naive tried to explain the observable phenomena by assuming them to be independent units in- interacting independently of each other, conceptions appear, in contrast to naive that are connected with itself is unchangeable through. These "individuals", i.e. problems of any one nature, phenomena and what would be with these events, dynamic interactions within part in the absence of influence of factors which deal with or in a higher organization, etc.: in short, "systems" of relations and the interaction of these in organization of their respective parts in isolation, Conceptions and problems of this nature have appeared in all branches of science, interdisciplinary of