

LIST OF CYBERNETICS FILE CLASSES

American Association for the Advancement of Science

Automation

References on Automation & Linear Programming

Automation Digest

Bibliographies

Cybernetics

Exploratory Research and Development

General Systems Theory

Human Engineering

Linear Programming

Mathematics

Reprints

FBW:hp

December 26, 1956

LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON AUTOMATION AND  
RELATED FIELDS

<u>IBM San Jose Library File Number</u>	<u>Issuing Agency</u>	<u>Subject</u>
16	AIEE	Bibliography on industrial control.
49	U. S. Dept. Com.	Bibliography of reports on statistical analysis in engineering and research.
73	IBM	Bibliography on conversion of spoken digital words to digital impulses and visible speech.
75	IBM	Bibliography on high speed electronic facsimile (telephotography).
89	MIT	Bibliography on information theory.
100	IBM	Bibliography on mechanized production.
131	IBM	Bibliography on electronic passenger reservation system.
140	Battelle	Bibliography on digital automation.
141	Battelle	Literature survey on digital automation.
174	IBM	Bibliography on human engineering.
202	IBM	Bibliography on the uniterm system of coordinate indexing.
203	IBM	Bibliography on prediction theory.
218	IBM	Bibliography of literature References on Transmission of Digital Data Over Long Distances.

F. B. Wood  
6/13/56

## BOOKS

QA 265 C65	Linear Programming	Cooper
TJ213 D5	Automation	Diebold
TJ213 777	Engineering Cybernetics	Tsien
TA165 S57 - 1944	Automatic Control Engineering	Smith
TJ213 J9	The Automatic Factory	June
See pamphlets	ASSEMBLY-AUTOMATIC	

## CYBERNETICS REFERENCE LIST

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Norbert Wiener  | <u>Cybernetics</u>  |
| Walter R. Evans | <u>Control-System Dynamics</u><br>McGraw-Hill (1959)  |
| R. Hunt Brown   | <u>Office Automation</u> (1955)<br>Ch. 40 Applied Cybernetics<br>pp. 236 - 240  |
| John G. Truxal  | <u>Automatic Feedback Control System</u><br><u>Synthesis</u> McGraw-Hill (1955)   |
| John G. Truxal  | "Modern Network Theory and Its Application<br>to Feedback Control" ASTIA AD-71212<br>Report R-440-55, PIB-372 Sept. 1, 1955 |

F6.

Application of Value Theory to Psychiatry

NICHOLAS M. SMITH, JR., Operations Research Office, The Johns Hopkins University, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland

Value theory may provide a technical formalization particularly suited to the field of psychiatry. This viewpoint arises from a description of (1) conflict in decision and its means of resolution by dominance-suppression, schism, and concrecence, (2) the evolution of a value system by concrecences in an ever-widening area, (3) the structure of morale, and postulates of ultimate values relating to immortal and mortal systems. The therapeutical role of the psychiatrist may be formulated in terms of the aid he gives his patient in relieving embedded schisms by reviewing past experiences and performing new concrecences. A description of three states of fear reaction reveals that individuals whose values are based on postulates of their material immortality can result in a collapse of their value structure in the face of imminent probable death. A recovery of the value structure may result in a new system based upon postulates of mortality, or it may result in a new imprinting taken from the danger-fear situation. In this new imprintation all stimuli relevant or irrelevant to the danger situation become associated with the fear response, resulting in the state of anxiety continuously motivated by the everyday irrelevant stimuli.

Operations Research Vol 9, no 3 June 1956

SUPPLEMENT TO A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INFORMATION THEORY  
(COMMUNICATION THEORY-CYBERNETICS)

F. L. Stumpers

I. R. E. Trans Inform. Theory, Vol. I T-1, No. 2, 31-44 (Sept., 1955)

A classified bibliography covering 1. General theory; 2. (a) Bandwidth and transmission capacity, time-frequency uncertainty, (b) Signal-to-noise ratios, (c) Instantaneous frequency, (d) Analytical Signals; 3. Definition, relation with statistical mechanics, philosophy; 4. Correlation, prediction, filtering, storage; 5. (a) Radar, (b) Radionavigation; 6. (a) Speech, (b) Hearing, (c) Vision, (d) Linguistics, semantics; 7. (a) Other biological applications. (Cybernetics and the nervous system), (b) Human engineering, (c) Group communication and learning; 8. Television; 9. (a) Miscellaneous applications, (b) Games, (c) Optics, (d) Servomechanisms; 10. Mathematics: (a) Statistics, (b) Games, (c) Relay-algebra, (d) Noise analysis; 11. Pulse modulation, multiplex, coding.