You must know that John McCarthy has placed your N.Y.T. review of my book in his "Electric Magazine". There exists a standing invitation to anyone who can gain access to the ARPA net to prowse through that magazine. I found your review there. (After I discovered it, a number of people at M.I.T. told me that they had seen it weeks earlier.)

Below is my response. It is what I intend to send to the N.Y.T. after your review appears there. I think you should be the one to decide whether it is to be inserted in JMC's Magazine before them. I would like to see it there. I fear the Times may not like it to be debated before it appears in their pages, however.

I did not, in my response, touch on a point about which I feel strongly; this is your twice stated observation that I am debating positions which zeelots held 20 years ago. You say I gyote from their writings of 20 years ago, for example. An analysis of the references that appear at the end of the book refutes that. The mjor works I quote are Simon's "Sciences of the Artificial" (1969), Newell and Simon's "Human Problem Solving" (1972), Colby and Schank's "Computer Models: of Thought and Language" (1973), and other such. Forrester's testimony before the U.S. Congress was given in 1970 and is still being, straulated by him today. I could go on. Remember also that I was writing in 1973 and early 1974, You can't expect many quotes from 1976, As for the zeelots of 20 years ago! Colby is a professor of psychiatry at UCLA, Minaky is Donner Professor of Science at M.I.T., McCarthy is Professor of CS and head of the AI lab at Stanford, Newell is University Professor at CMU, and so on. The impression you create that these "zeelots of 20 years ago" have folded their tents and silently slipped away is contradicted by the fact that these very people constitute (for better or worse) the principle leadership of AI today. My respose to your review does not mention this, to me, very sensitive point, begaves I deerly hope and believe you will alide it from the final version of your review.

On the whole, I am flattered that you took the trouble to read the book and comment on it.

Thanks for your help in all things,

A REPLY TO JOSHUA LEDERBERG by Joseph Weitenbaum

The last chapter of my book is entitled "AGAINST THE EMPEREMENT OF INSTRUMENTAL REASON". A philosophy, a way of thinking, or, for that

metter, a nation, is imperialistic when it attempts to dominate a domain larger than that to which it is legitimately entitled. I do not "dategorically reject instrumental reason in its application to human affairs as Joshua Laderberg would have it. I reject the systematically exclusive use of instrumental reason in affairs that call else for teason in other forms. I reject, as I know Joshua Laderberg doma: the kind of rationality that views individual human beings and human societies as mere instruments to be used as means toward the user's ends.

I try to say in my book that the failure to distinguish between imperialistic instrumental reason and instrumental reason properly constrained leads to an equation of rationality with logicality. Once that distinction has been erased, it is no longer possible to fault the thinking of those statemen who saw in their nation a "Jawish Problem" and quite rationally concluded that a logical way to "splye" it would be to murder the Jawish population of Europe. Nor could one then fault those other statemen who, in order to free their ally's countryside of querrilles, gave their airmen ligense to kill every living thing in it. A perfectly rational solution.

Joshua Lederberg believes that "those who delfy the machines deserve the human sacrifices that may result from neglecting the human responsibility for moral decisions." But he fears power in the hands of "freational" man, I say that the imperalistic use of instrumental reason to a delfication of mechanistic thinking and the a neglect of human responsibility for moral decisions. No one can say that those who practice it are "irrational". To the contrary, their madness consists in that they carry rationality to absurd extremes. And such madness is perhaps even more to be feared than is irrationality. Bechaps there is a perverse moral calculus within which Hitler and his statemen did deserve the sacrifice of the Sixemillion. But did the Sixemillion deserve to be slaughtered?

I toughed on the scope of the responsibility of modern man in my book. I wrotes

Fin biblical times few people could do anything that was likely to affect others beyond the boundaries of their own living spaces. Man's science and technology have altered this circumstance drastically. Not only can modern man's actions affect the whole planet that is his habitat, but they can determine the future of the

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entire human species. It follows, therefore that man, particularly man the scientist and engineer, has responsibilities that transcending immediate situation, that in fact extend directly to future generations. These responsibilities are especially grave, since future generations cannot advocate their own cause now. We are all their trustees."

It is simply not enough that we here and now predicate what we do on the knowledge that we, the actors, deserve the consequences of our actions.

Finally, Joshua Laderbarg agrees with me that even the most intelligent computer programs do not necessarily lead to understanding, that they constitute "experiments" to be "validated only by experience," Readers may share my unesse over the prospect -- and in many cases it is already more than mere prospect -- that computer programs (and scientists and statesmen) will initiate large scale "experiments" from whose experience we can learn only too late, and then only that we ought never have abdicated our responsibilities to them. The victims of hydrogen bombs launched by a computer controlled antimballistic missile system (ABM) would, of course, have no regrets.