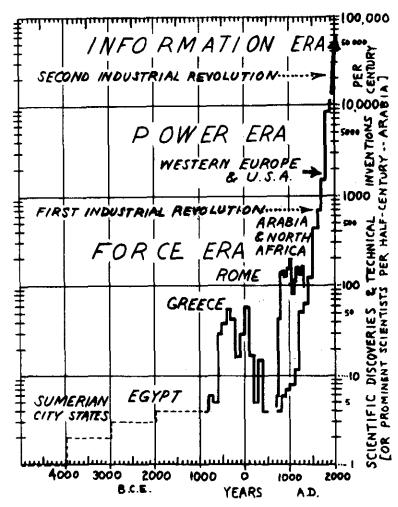
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"Historical Trend of Number of Scientific Discoveries and Technological Inventions Per Century."

To assist us in determining under what conditions the study of CYBERNETICS becomes essential for the understanding and resolution of social problems, I have plotted the number of scientific discoveries and technological inventions by century from 5000 BCE to 1969 AD. For Greece and Rome and Western Christian Civilization, I have used tables from P. A. Sorokin. For Arabia, I have used a count of the number of prominent scientists per half-century from Sorokin's interpretation of data from Sarton. For the time before Greece, I was not able to find data, so as a fitst approximation, I have extrapolated the trend backwards in time to the level of one invention per century.



The source tables are from P. A. Sorokin, <u>Society</u>, <u>Culture</u>, <u>and Personality</u>. N.Y.: Harper(1947), pp. 664-665. The transitions, marked "First Industrial Revolution," and "Second Industrial Revolution are described by Anatol Rapoport, "Mathematics and Cybernetics," in Silvano Arieti, editor, <u>American Handbook of Psychiatry</u>, N.Y.: Basic Books(1959), Vol. Two, pp. 1743-1759(Chap. 87).

Frederick B. Wood P.O. Box 5095 San Jose, Calif.95150