

VOL. XIX, No. 3

SAN QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA

Thursday, February 5, 1959

## The Fuller's Marathon Lecture Delves Into Future



N QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA

Thursday, January 22, 1959

OL

also

regt

1550L

## Geodesic Dome Inventor Fuller To Give Marathon Lecture Here

Robert Buckminster Fuller, justly famed for his original mathematics and radical innovations in building construction, will give a five-hour lecture-demonstration of his methods to San Quentin's general semantics class on Saturday, January 31, 1959, in the A Room. Due to limited space, class members or ly

will be admitted. Admission will be allowed immediately after the morning meal.

The lecture is scheduled from 9 to 11 a.m. and 12 to 3 p.m.

Accompanying Dr. Fuller will be architects, builders and semanticists from San Francisco and they will be guests of the institution at luncheon.

Fuller is most famous for his "geodesic dome" type of construction for either temporary or permanent housing, now replacing tents in the U. S. Marine Corps at a saving of millions in dollars and in pounds of weight-load reduction, as well as labor economy.

Many domes have been featured in Life magazine with the "hurricane resistant" feature played up. His design for private housing will provide luxury for a family of six. at a cost of \$4500 to \$7000.

Fuller's mathematical discoveries, made in 1917, combine in one dynamic coordinate system and accommodate all the field equations, Avogadro's law of gasses, present day solid-state mechanics, thermodynamics, Pauli's Exclusion Principle, Brouer's Fixed Point Theorem, as well as all the classical mechanics and Relativity, Quanta' and Wave mechanics.

## Attentive Aúdience Hears Famous Builder-Inventor's Speech

SAN QUENTIN, Jan. 31—In a marathon-like demonstration of having something worthwhile to say and saying it in an interesting, clear, and well-organized manner, a portly and personable gentleman-genius delivered a five-hour-and fifteenminute lecture-demonstration to the members of the General Semantics Class and their guests.

Robert Buckminster Fuller, scientist, mathematician, semanticist, and builder-inventor, covered a multitude of subjects in addressing the 284 inmates and 15 visiting notables from the Bay Area.

The content of Mr. Fuller's lecture fell roughly into two rather sharply defined categories, though representative items were quite thoroughly intermixed. Most of the material dealt with the methodology Fuller uses and the events which led up to its development.

Mr. Fuller, like Albert Einstein, Bertrand Russell, and some few other men of our era, exists as living proof that a mind can, and occasionally will, break loose from the phonds of habitual thinking and soar to heights of creative synthesis.

Mr. Fuller presented in lively, humorous, and often laconic style a direction in which lies hope for a new era in human history. This direction, Mr. Fuller stated, is found in the development of creative thinking guided by sensitive and warmly unafraid human feeling. A new era, which man wants, that must come as the result of individual thinkers who have broken the bonds of their habitual abstractions and from open and discerning communications between all men. At the conclusion of the address the audience gave a standing ovation.

The 15 visitors included notables from the building industry, printing and publishing, teaching, and government agencies.

Mr. Fuller came to the institution at the invitation of N. K. Harrington, correctional counselor and instructor of General Semantics at San Quentin. Correctional Officer Tom Mac-Cauley assisted in managing the meeting and guiding the visitors.

Fuller's relationship to Alfred Korzybski, founder of general semantics, is that of a peer since both pioneered independently and came to similar conclusions—Fuller about comprehensive design, or "the unique behavior of whole systems unpredicted by the behavlor of their respective sub-system events," and Korzybski about semantic reactions, or "behavior of the organism as a whole in the environment."

Fuller lectures at seminars of the Institute of General Semantics and gave the Korzybski Memorial Lecture in New York in 1955. He regularly conducts seminars at leading colleges and universities and has been given various national and international honorary degrees and awards of merit by educational institutions, professional societies of architects and engineers, and by the U. S. Marine Corps.