

John forbes nash jr



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Readers Response- " The Pedestrian" - Ray Bradbury Lines 11-12- " And on his way he would see cottages and homes with their dark windows, and it was not unequal to walking through a graveyard.. " This quote from the poem helps to set the mood of the rest of the story. The story opens up with the writer telling about the main character Leonard Mead getting ready to take a walk in the city around eight p. m. He goes on to talk about how the character enjoys taking these walks and didn't know which way to go, but it didn't matter because not only was he alone outside he was also alone in the world.

Then the quote comes in and talks about what the author sees while he takes his routine nightly walks through the city. The main character relates walking by the people's homes is equivalent to that of walking past a graveyard. Everyone is watching television in their homes and the light from the televisions light their homes, which give the homes a dark, dead lighting. In the end when they describe Mead's home it is well lit and, " every window a loud yellow illumination, square and warm in the cool darkness," which is the opposite of every other house in the neighborhood.

The uthor uses the theme of death to not only set the mood of the story but to also give the reader his opinion of conforming to society. The people in the houses are seen as dead, which he thinks is the same as conforming to society because it tells you too. Every time the main character describes the people in the homes he passes he uses words that relate to death such as " tomb" or " dark. " Leonard Mead can be depicted as living life or humanity in a sense and the people in the house or the television are conformity. The

television tells the people what to think and how to act; they give the people their identity in society.

Walking is a good way to think and as mead walks he begins to think and his ideas and morals stray away from what the "television" told them to think. He stops watching TV all together and he illuminates his house with real light rather than the light from the television. Though he is alone outside and alone in the world he seems at peace with himself and seems to have a deeper understanding of what's going on around him. The author in this poem wrote this book based on the same ideals he believed in for Fahrenheit 451. I haven't read Fahrenheit 451 yet but from the summary plot and what I've heard it relates to this poem.

I can't wait to read the book because this poem is really intriguing and I'm sure a story based on the same theme will be just as intriguing. remained nameless for a year because Alicia, having just committed Nash to a mental hospital, felt that he should have a say in what to name the baby. As was his parents, John became a mathematician, but, like his father, he was diagnosed a paranoid schizophrenic. Nash had another son, John David (b. June 19, 1953), by Eleanor Stier, but refused to have anything to do with them. An admitted bisexual, he carried on intimate relationships with men during this period.

Although she divorced him in 1963, Alicia took him back in 1970. But, according to Sylvia Nasar's biography of Nash, Alicia referred to him as her "boarder," and they lived "like two distantly related individuals under one roof" until he won the Nobel Prize in 1994, then they renewed their

relationship. They remarried on June 1, 2001. In 1958 John Nash began to show the first signs of his mental illness. He became paranoid and was admitted into the McLean Hospital, April-May 1959, where he was diagnosed with 'paranoid schizophrenia'. After a problematic stay in Paris and Geneva, Nash returned to Princeton in 1960.

He remained in and out of mental hospitals until 1970, and held a research position at Brandeis University from 1965-1967. Illustrative is the 30-year publication gap between 1966 and 1996 of any scientific work. In 1978 he was awarded the John Von Neumann Theory Prize for his invention of non-cooperative equilibriums, now called Nash equilibria. Nash's mental health improved very slowly. His interest in mathematical problems gradually returned, and with it the ability to think logically. He also became interested in computer programming.

The 1990s brought a return of his genius, though it lived in a still feeble mind. In 1994 he received the Nobel Prize in Economics as a result of his game theory work at Princeton as a graduate student. He is still hoping to score substantial scientific results. Between 1945 and 1996 John Nash published a total of 23 scientific studies, plus an autobiographical essay, 'Les Prix Nobel' (1994) [1] (<http://www.nobel.se/economics/laureates/1994/nash-autobio.html>), first published in Sweden. A film titled *A Beautiful Mind*, released in December 2001 and directed by Ron

Howard, dramatically portrayed some events of Nash's life. It is (loosely) based on the biography of the same title, written by Sylvia Nasar (1999) and received four Oscars in 2002. A deleted scene from *A Beautiful Mind* reveals

that Nash (re)invented the board game known as Hex or (at Princeton) "Nash" or "John", as it was often played on hexagonal bathroom floor tiles. A Beautiful Mind has been criticized for its inaccurate portrayal of John Nash's life and schizophrenia. The PBS documentary A Brilliant Madness attempts to portray his life more accurately.