

125 East 56th Street
New York, N. Y.
October 29, 1947

Dr. Leo Szilard
Atomic Scientists of Chicago, Inc.
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thank you for your letter of October 28 and the enclosures, namely your proposed article in the Bulletin and copies of your letters to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General and copy of the letter of the Emergency Committee to Secretary Marshall.

I have forwarded all documents, including the copy of your letter to me of October 28, to Mr. Ernest Gross, legal advisor to the Department of State, informing him that the copies I was sending to him were an informal submission for the purpose of expediting the matter. I also told him that I had advised you to consult your legal counsel with respect to your responsibility under the Logan Act and any other pertinent laws.

I regret that I will be out of town over the weekend but I hope to see you soon.

Very truly yours,

Marshall MacDuffie

Marshall MacDuffie

MM:evp

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

1126 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

MIDWAY 0800 EXTENSION 1785
MIDWAY 10052

October 6, 1947

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
c/o Blair & Ogden
20 Exchange Place
New York, New York

Dear Mr. MacDuffie:

I was doing a little biology this summer, and when I got to New York City about the middle of August, the symptoms of the present strained political situation struck me with full force.

I am enclosing the manuscript of an article entitled "Letter to Stalin" and a copy of a letter which I have written to Secretary Marshall. Both have been submitted to the BULLETIN for publication.

I wonder whether you could find time to read the article and to scrutinize the letter addressed to Marshall.

The present plan is to have the article and the letter to Marshall printed in the next issue of the BULLETIN, which should appear around the 28th of October. Advance copies are being sent to a number of people by the BULLETIN with a request of commenting on it. The comments would be, if possible, printed in the same issue of the BULLETIN.

It is felt that if this article were accompanied by good comments on the part of persons whose voice carries weight, the chance that the article might have a good effect would be considerably increased. It is not expected that all people who have been asked to send in comments will be in a position to say that they approve of the contents of the article. Comments which would draw attention to the seriousness of the situation would also be helpful and could by implication express approval of the decision to write such an unusual article and to take such an unusual step as writing the letter to Marshall.

If you feel you can make some comment which might be useful if published along with the article, please address it, either in the form of a letter or a telegram, to the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS. They would presumably be in a position to have it printed in the same issue. Such comments ought to be received, if possible, by October 10 and not later than Monday, October 13.

I would, of course, be very much interested also in any private comments you might care to make and which you may send to me directly.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

P.S. I am sending an identical letter to Theodore Waller.

XXXXXXXXXX

November 12, 1947

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
Merck & Co.
161 - Sixth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. MacDuffie:

Enclosed are copies of documents which I sent Mr. Gross,
today.

Enclosed is also a memorandum which I wrote in 1945 and
which also will appear in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
April 4, 1950

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
161 Sixth Avenue
New York 13, New York

Dear MacDuffie:

Enclosed is a memorandum for your information. I shall let you know if there is any significant development beyond it.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

WV

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
April 25, 1950

Mr. Fowler McCormick
International Harvester
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. McCormick:

Professor Harrison Brown and I expect to see you Friday at 9:30. Enclosed you will find a memorandum which relates to a topic which I discussed with you before. Should you find time to read it and give it some thought before our interview, we could then start Friday morning in our conversation where this memorandum leaves off.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

161 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 13

February 8, 1950

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Leo:

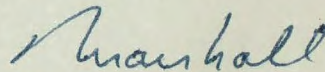
The question of a new look at our foreign policy and our atomic control plans is going pell mell. Monday the Times and the Tribune had long editorials, one dealing with McMahon's plan and one dealing with Wolf's statement. Also, Lippmann had another article discussing a new review, such as a new Acheson-Lillienthal Committee. Then, Senator Tydings came out with a proposal for world disarmament.

I really think you should review in your mind and perhaps with Hutchins and others out there whether this isn't the time for you to go to Washington and put this plan successively to the Alsops, Lippmann, possibly somebody in the State Department and somebody around Truman.

I really am beginning to feel that we can get the President in conjunction with the State Department to appoint such a super-duper committee.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Marshall MacDuffie

MM:JLM

November 5, 1954

Alvord
MARSHALL MACDUFFIE

10/3/56
where he was on the
Cable
from with the law journal
He graduated from the Yale Law School and joined Sullivan and Cromwell but went into Government service during the war where he was, for a time, Chief of the Board of Economic Warfare in the middle East, Director of the Foreign Economic Administration European Branch, Lend Lease Liquidator in the State Department, in charge of the Control Commission of UNRRA in the Ukraine.

miss
After the war, he went with Merck and then with the Indonesian Service Corporation.

He was associate Director of Harriman's Campaign for the presidential nomination and, subsequently, *executive* Director of the New York State Volunteers for Stevenson.

Last fall MacDuffie spent two months in Russia in which he covered 10,000 miles *and* about which *about the trip* he wrote four articles in Collier's. He described his trip in a book to be published by Norton's in January. *also*

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL
IN THIS COLLECTION

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL

Dear Bob: IN THIS COLLECTION

Assec Director of Harriman's
campaign for the Presidential
nomination and

If the Fund For the Republic is what I think it is, then
I have a man to suggest for it.

~~XXXXXX~~ You may remember him, He ~~was~~ ^{spoke} at the meetings
we held in Chicago in ~~xxx~~ early 1947 ^{participated} at which Teller, Finletter, ~~Redwood~~
and others ~~spoke~~. His name is Marshall MacDuffie, and he spoke at that
time about ~~xxxxxxx~~ about his experiences in the USSR as chief of
an UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine.

I have known MacDuffie for a number of years ~~and~~
I feel I can fairly say that, while he is a trained lawyer (Yale Law
Journal, Sullivan & Cromwell and all that) ~~and~~ he has, wherever
possible, preferred public service or the pursuit of ideas which
might be useful. Outside of the law, the bulk of his interests
have been international--Chief of the Board of Economic Warfare in the
Middle East; Director of the Foreign Economic Administration's European
Branch; Lend Lease Liquidator in the ~~the Department of State~~ ^{Dept.}; UNRRA in
the Ukraine; the Indonesian Service Corporation, etc. He has also been
active in New York State politics, most recently as ~~xxxxxxx~~ ¹ Director
of the NY ^{State} Stevenson Volunteers.

Late last fall MacDuffie made an unprecedented 10 000 mile
trip through the Soviet Union--which he wrote about in Collier's--and
which he has just described in a book, ~~xxxx~~ to be published by Norton's
in January.

I know that, now that he has finished this account, he
was planning to return to the law--but that also he is ~~xxxx~~ the kind
of man ~~who since he is married but has no children who could be~~
^{what you and I would} persuaded to pursue a ~~more useful occupation, if it was open to him.~~
~~I am certain he would accept a government job, for example, if the~~
And I guess you think the Fund is that. ~~Democrats were in power~~

I do not know what your plans are, or what your
needs for key personnel comprise. It just occurred to me --
seeing MacDuffie returning to the US and about to return to his ~~the~~

more "useful" occupation

(2)

law practice, ~~that he would be doing it reluctantly,~~ that he was the kind of man with imagination who would respond to a challenge--and that you might be dealing in challenges.

If yo u are interested, ^{in talking to him} I would be glad to ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~
lead him to you.

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

February 28, 1955

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
152 East 94th Street
New York, New York

Dear Marshall:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter which I addressed to Father Cavanaugh. Please consider the same letter ~~is~~ addressed to you also - mutatis mutandis. (I am trying to save time by not having it retyped.)

Do you think you might be able to make yourself available for a period of seven months, assuming that the setting and conditions are satisfactory to you?

Did you have an opportunity to contact General Hugh B. Hester? He is staying at the Penn-Sherwood Hotel in Philadelphia, and you could suggest that he contact you when he visits in New York.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Enclosures

MARSHALL MACDUFFIE

March 3rd, 1955

Doctor Leo Szilard
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Leo:

Your letter of February 28th reached me this morning. I have not as yet contacted General Hester because I am still engaged on the Collier's article which will be locked up today. At the moment it consists half of a description of Khrushchev and half of the interview. The title is "The Khrushchov I Have Known" (we are spelling it a new way because that is how he pronounces it and how the Russian magazines print it).

Yes, I could make myself available for a period of seven months "assuming that the setting and conditions are satisfactory". Needless to say, I must soon make new plans.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Marshall

King's Crown Hotel
420 West 116th Street
New York, New York

Denver - March 18, 1955

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
152 East 94th Street
Penthouse E
New York, New York

Dear Marshall:

Enclosed are copies of letters which I received.

I expect to be in New York after March 21st.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Enclosures

The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
April 16, 1955

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
152 East 94 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marshall:

Enclosed is a clipping of a "Letter to the Editor" which appeared in the New York Times Sunday, February 6th. It was reprinted in several other papers without change. As you know, I was rather overwhelmed by the response which is still coming, and more or less forced to try and set up a project. The attached Memorandum describes the project I have in mind and the Addendum clipped to it brings you up to date on my current thoughts.

From my contacts in Washington and elsewhere, I believe that the time is ripe for a new and imaginative approach. Professor H.C. Urey and I had a conversation with Thomas K. Finletter yesterday which was most encouraging in this respect. I thought Finletter would be shocked if I told him that I shall make an attempt to obtain half of the funds needed for this project from the Russian government. (The funds would be administered by some University or Research Institution, possibly by the University of Chicago). To my surprise he thought it was an excellent idea. This, of course, was only his offhand first reaction and we must not hold him to it.

I should much appreciate it if you would explore in Washington with the Russian Embassy, if you have an opportunity to do so, how they feel about this idea and whether they would be willing to explore, to whom I ought to address a definite request in order to have the best chance of a favorable official action.

It might be that the Russian Embassy would want to know something more about the kind of thinking which should enter the deliberations of the Commission. I am attempting to spell out a few things in this respect and might have it ready within a few weeks, if they care to see it.

Attached is a copy of a communication which I received from Father Cavanaugh, former President of the University of Notre Dame. It shows the concern and willingness to serve upon which we must build if this project is to succeed.

Enclosed you will find in duplicate all attached material so that you may leave two copies with the Embassy, if they should want to receive this material, and a copy of this letter for your own files.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr
encl

645 5 X

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marshall MacDuffie

FROM: Leo Szilard

DATE: June 13, 1956

1.

After the chain reaction was demonstrated on December 2nd, 1942 and it became evident that the U. S. Government wanted to take out patents on the uranium graphite system, I wrote down what I believed to be my contribution to the invention of this system.

These contributions were made prior to November 1940. The purpose of writing down my inventions relating to this system was to enable the representatives of the Government to evaluate my contribution and to make me an offer in case they wished to acquire a patent covering the system. I was given to understand that this was in fact the case.

Since our work was highly secret, it would have been inadvisable for me to do this writing down job after office hours at home. It seemed more advisable to do the work during office hours on the premises of the guarded project. I therefore asked Dr. A. H. Compton, the director of the project at the University of Chicago, not to put me on the payroll as long as I would take sometime off during office hours to write down my inventions. It so happened that our employment contracts ran out at the end of 1942 and everybody had to be put on the payroll de novo.

2.

Captain Robert O. Lavender who handled patent matters for the O S R D, discussed with me my inventions. At some point of this discussion he told me that he would recommend that the Government pay me \$25,000.00 for all of my inventions made prior to November 1940, and that, if I did not want to accept this offer, he would recommend that I be removed from the project.

X

When asked for the reason for this unusual proposal he told me that if I had a claim against the Government, I would be in a better position to pursue this claim if I had access to information within the project than otherwise.

4.

When I completed the writing down of my inventions and again devoted my full time to the work on the project, I asked Dr. Compton to put me back on the payroll. Dr. Compton told me that he had orders from General Groves not to put me back on the payroll until such time as General Groves directed him to do so.

5.

Dr. Compton told me a short while thereafter that he had orders from General Groves to cut me off from all secret information - which at that time was essentially all information - and inasmuch as there was no way in which he could do this short of keeping me out of the laboratory, he was forced to ask me not to come to the laboratory until such time as I assigned my inventions to the Government. I told Dr. Compton at once that I was forced to choose between dropping the work in which I was engaged and losing the rights to my inventions. I would choose the latter. Dr. Compton thereupon told me that I might continue my work on the project, and I would not be cut off from secret information. I also told Dr. Compton that I would write to Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the O. S. R. D., protesting against being forced to choose between two such alternatives.

I wrote Dr. Bush such a letter. In this letter I stated that I would be willing to enter into an undertaking whereby the Government could use all of my inventions free of charge so that I would have no claim against the Government but otherwise might retain the rights to my inventions. I showed this letter to Dr. Compton before sending it off.

X

6.

Dr. Bush in his reply did not respond to my offer and did not say that I could remain at work if I did not sell my inventions to the Government at the Government's price, and evaded the issue which I had raised.

7.

My offer stated in the letter to Dr. Bush (whereby I would abandon any claim against the Government but otherwise retain all rights to my inventions) was regarded by Capt. Lavender as unsatisfactory on the grounds that it did not permit the Government to take out the patents that would have protected the Government against possible claims by other inventors, and this is the reason, I understand, why my offer was not accepted.

All through the year 1943 while I continued working on the project, I received no salary. An amount equal to my salary for 1943 was paid to me in 1944 after I assigned my inventions to the Government under circumstances which are stated further below.

8.

Towards the end of 1943 Captain Lavender informed me that General Groves would come to Chicago and wanted to reach a final decision concerning the Government purchase of my inventions. My attorney was out of town at that time, and I so advised Dr. Compton, asking that the conference be postponed until my attorney returned. Dr. Compton took up the matter with Col. Metcalf (who worked with Captain Lavender in this matter) and, I believe, also with Captain Lavender himself. Subsequently Dr. Compton informed me that he was not able to persuade them to change the date in order to permit my attorney to be present at the final conference.

9.

In the absence of my attorney I met Col. Metcalf, Captain Lavender and General Groves. In this conference I asked General

X

Groves whether he would be willing to say that I could remain at work on the project whether or not I accepted Captain Lavender's offer of \$25,000.00 for my inventions. General Groves declined to say that I could remain on the project. I then asked General whether he would be willing to say that I could not remain on the project if I rejected Captain Lavender's offer of \$25,000.00. General Groves said that he was unwilling to say that, because if he said so, that would be duress.

Since I understood from Dr. A. H. Compton that I could not remain on the project unless I accepted the Government offer, I told General Groves the following:

I believe as do a number of my colleagues, on the project, that the Germans might be ahead of us in the development of the bomb, and that therefore I can not leave my post. I also told him, however, that I am not going to accept Captain Lavender's offer of \$25,000.00 but instead will accept my expenses for which I presented an itemized list.

These expenses included living expenses of \$333.33 per month in New York while I worked at Columbia University without a salary from March 1939 till November 1940.

I therefore signed a contract assigning all of my inventions to the Government for \$15,417.60 which represented the sum of the itemized expenses.

There was a rubber stamp on the last page of the contract which expressed that I signed the contract of my own free will and not because I was forced to do so. I have never before or since seen a stamp of this sort on any contract I have signed.

10.

Within 24 hours after the conversation with General Groves I wrote a Memorandum describing the conversation that led to my signing the contract.

11.

In addition to the expenses received I was subsequently paid a sum equal to the back salary which I would have received for my work during the year 1943 ~~and~~ had I not been kept off the payroll throughout the year.

* * * * *

FOUR STAR BOND
SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.
25% COTTON FIBER

F-1 X

August 11, 1956

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
7 East 44th Street - 9th Floor
New York City, New York

Dear Marshall,

It was very kind of you to inquire about my affairs. The attached memorandum tells you where matters stand now. Harry Kalven at the Law School of the University of Chicago informs me that the University would be very happy to receive such funds and to administer them in a way to provide me with a lifetime fellowship. ^{Mrs} They, of course, would cover only my "salary." Expenses for the first five years would be covered by the National Science Foundation, and after that period of time provision for expenses would be made on a year-to-year basis. This, I believe, is as it should be.

I understand from Dr. Bernard Davis that there is so far a pledge towards the fund which is sought from private sources of \$15,000 by the Lasker Foundation (Mary Lasker), and that this pledge is conditional upon the rest of the fund somehow being raised.

I quite agree with you that it would be desirable, if such a fund can in fact be raised, to have some of the money come from sources which are interested in my activities relating to peace and disarmament rather than exclusively from sources which are interested in my work in biophysics. As you know, I spent almost six months last year in Washington, starting with the Quemoy-Matsu crisis, and I would be somewhat reluctant to give up my freedom to do so again ^{whenever} ~~if~~ it looks as though something useful can be done.

Do you think that you can help the University of Chicago to set me up as a "knight errant" according to the plan presented in the memorandum of George Beadle et al.?

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

m
Encl.

F-1 X

The Quadrangle Club
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
August 11, 1956

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
7 East 44th Street - 9th Floor
New York City, New York

Dear Marshall,

I am enclosing also the Letter to the Times and the description of the project which this letter initiated and in which you collaborated. As you remember, there was no favorable Russian response to this project and, therefore, the project was abandoned. I think this information might be relevant in discussing my peace and disarmament activities.

This is now on another subject. I talked to Walter Hamilton yesterday at White Plains (N.D.A.) about my difficulties with the lack of clarity of the Atomic Energy Act. Hamilton has been for about ten years on the staff of the Joint Committee, and he felt that if properly approached the Committee might be willing to sponsor an amendment that will make it clear that it was not their intention to discriminate against those who made their contribution prior to the creation of the A.E.C. The big issue now is how should the Committee be approached, and this I propose to discuss with you early in September. Hamilton is a very solid citizen, and it might be that he could help. (He is now with N.D.A.) He has a very high regard for Durham, Postore, Hickenlooper, Price, and Cole, and as you know high esteem mostly works both ways. He also has a very intimate knowledge of the personal relationships within the Committee and between the Committee members and the Commission.

Please keep this letter in your files for the record as we may have to come back to this matter later.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

m
Encl.

MARSHALL MACDUFFIE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
7 EAST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 17

MURRAY HILL 2-6060
CABLE ADDRESS:
"MAMACDUF NEW YORK"

September 24, 1956

Dr. Leo Szilard
Quadrangle Club
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Leo:

Here are a few brief notes for you before I go off on a quick trip to California. I will be back in New York September 26 and then I am going to the Soviet Union on October 4 to be away about three weeks.

Enclosed is a memorandum which I wrote for Brantz and which he sent to the directors of Unitronics. We also want, sometime soon, to make some public announcement about you and therefore I should appreciate any comments you have on this memo and any possible quotations from it. I refer particularly to the quotations attributed to Dr. Beadle, Dr. David and Dr. Puck. This, I assume would not be in any publicity statement. Could you also send me a copy of a recent photograph which we might use and any comments you have as to possible publicity.

Katzenstein is in town today and I hope we will soon settle the employment contract. He is now looking for a home in this vicinity. The Flowmeter patent is in the hands of our patent attorneys for further check because there is a possibility of a slight conflict with one by a man named Kalmus in the Bureau of Standards. However, it does not worry us very much. Katzenstein and Easton made a presentation to various governmental officials about a week ago and had a rather favorable response. We are all quite hopeful about the Flowmeter, and incidentally, our top engineers seem delighted that Katzenstein is coming with us. So that I do not think we will have any personnel problems.

Brantz asked me to tell you that he has had some interesting conversations with John Menke. For a time it appeared that we might be able to build computers for Mr. Menke, but because Menke is so busy with other matters, he cannot give any attention to that at present.

*Telegr. sent.
about Kalmus*

Dr. Leo Szilard

September 24, 1956

Brantz has not had time to talk to me about your letter concerning the use of a different machine and punch cards in the food markets. My own reaction is that in the case of many cans being the same weight, say, a brand of coffee, there would be a great temptation to grab the cheaper card and I think that too many people would try to skip through on the weight problem, or there would be too many arguments when you detected somebody whose weight varied. Too many people would attempt to get away with it and then just say, "Oh, I made a mistake." That's my first reaction, but I will try to think about it some more.

I do not know what you think about the campaign, but I am beginning to be somewhat hopeful that Stevenson may win. It could be a close Truman-finish again.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Marshall

MM/jj
enclosure

*Katzenstein is intrigued,
trying 'to close any gaps.'*

The Quadrangle Club
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
September 29, 1956

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie
7 East 44th Street
New York City 17, New York

Dear Marshall,

Many thanks for your letter of September 24th. When I received it I sent you a telegram to tell you that Kalmus of the Bureau of Standards, whose name you mentioned, is a friend of mine.

In the meantime I assume you have received a copy of my letter addressed to Katzenstein about the magic whistle or magic wand.

With regard to the publicity issue which you raise in your letter, I have serious misgivings about any publicity at this time. It might be much better to wait and have the publicity if and when I should join your Board of Directors -- a possibility which we have discussed.

My aversion to publicity at the present time has two sources: If a distinguished scientist joins a company as an employee, then you would expect some publicity, but if the relationship is merely that of a consultant, such publicity is hardly customary. That does not mean that I would object to it provided it looks as though the arrangement is more or less a permanent one. By permanent I would mean something like five years. We have not discussed so far for how many years the arrangement is projected, and right now I would not be able to commit myself for any fixed length of time for the following reason:

An application has been made to the National Science Foundation for a grant which would establish for me a roving situation. The contracting institution under this grant would be the California Institute of Technology. I suspect that under the rules under which they operate I would not be as free as I am under the rules

September 29, 1956

of the University of Chicago to act as a consultant to outside companies. If this difficulty should arise I shall, however, try to meet it by proposing to Cal Tech that they make a subcontract with the University of Chicago for the grant and that I remain in the employ of the University of Chicago. I have checked with the National Science Foundation and find that this would not be objectionable to them, and I assume that it would not be objectionable to Cal Tech either. However, I cannot raise this question at present with them.

The Board meeting of the National Science Foundation, which is supposed to decide the grant application that Cal Tech made on my behalf, takes place sometime in December, and I fear that any newspaper publicity between now and then might jeopardize the awarding of such an unusual grant.

If and when publicity becomes possible, I think you will have to limit yourself to documents which are in the public domain; the memorandum of Beadle, Davis and Puck does not fall into this category.

I imagine that you are very busy now preparing for your trip to Russia and so I shall not bother you with other problems. Upon your return we will have to make some decisions as to how to handle the patent compensation issue about which I wrote you earlier.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

m

P.S. Many thanks for your note re Compton's book. I just borrowed a pre-view copy.

See Also
Coronary Heart
Disease

F-15

December 14, 1956.

Mr. Marshall McDuffie
3 East 63rd Street, Apt. 5 A
New York, N.Y.

Dear Marshall,

Enclosed is a photocopy and also copy of a letter which I wrote to the Commissioner of Health of New York City who has asked me to suggest modifications to the proposed sanitary code. Please note the passage in my letter which I have marked in the margin on pages 1 and 2. I am told that there are about 130,000 fluoroscopy machines in the U.S. which should provide a fairly large market for the electronic gadget that would be needed.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

encl.