

file M

WORLD AFFAIRS CENTER FOR THE UNITED STATES

First Avenue at 47th Street New York 17, N. Y. OXford 7-3934

Monday, March 12, 1962

Professor Leo Szilard,

Hotel Dupont Plaza,

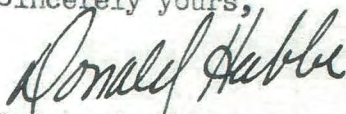
Washington, D.C.

Dear Professor Szilard:

Vera Dean's address is Director of Non-Western Civilizations Studies Program, University of Rochester.

I enjoyed very much talking to you and thank you again for your hospitality.

Sincerely yours,


Donald E. Habbe

Southern Pacific Coast Region



Hadassah

The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.

590 N. VERMONT, RM. 156 - LOS ANGELES 4 - NO 5-1169

August 2, 1963

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor,

Because of your great compassion for humanity and the precious gifts you have bestowed upon all mankind in the all-important field of physics and world peace, the world is an infinitely better place.

When the Southern Pacific Coast Region of HADASSAH, National Women's Zionist Organization of 318,000 members, presents its BETTER WORLD AWARDS at a major 52nd anniversary celebration in Los Angeles September 25, 1963, at the new Scottish Rite Masonic Temple, we hope we may include you among our five special guests who will be honored for their outstanding contributions to the world community.

As you perhaps know, HADASSAH has for more than a half century carried on a wide variety of specific programs in America, Israel, and the newly emerging nations of Africa and Asia for the maximum advancement and utilization of the humanities, the arts and the sciences in the building of a better world.

We would be deeply honored if we may count upon your own presence and participation in our anniversary SALUTE TO WORLD CITIZENS.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely,

msm

Oscar Lozaonick

Mrs. Oscar Lozaonick
President

EL:lhf

A. T. HADLEY

~~167 EAST 74TH STREET~~
~~NEW YORK 21, N. Y.~~

35 West 53rd Street
New York 19, N. Y.

15 December 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard
Memorial Hospital
444 East 68th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Here is the next to final draft of my book on Arms Control. As I wrote you last week, the final draft is due at the publishers (Viking) February 1, so that I must have your comments by January 7 at the latest.

In addition to the body of the book which is enclosed, there will be an introduction in which I genuinely bow to all who helped me along the way and are taking the time to read this manuscript. In this introduction I also point out that the book is in the final analysis mine and that no member of the Summer Study or others who have helped can be held responsible for what is in the book. That's on my head. There will also be an index, a glossary, and a chapter by chapter bibliography. In order to keep the text free of footnotes, it is in the bibliography that credit will be given to those whose contributions to specific aspects of this subject are particularly unique.

Thank you for your help in the past and for taking the time to comment on the manuscript now.

With season's greetings and best wishes,

Yours,

Arthur T. Hadley
Arthur T. Hadley

Please send your comments to:
Arthur T. Hadley
35 West 53rd Street
New York 19, N. Y.
Tel: CIRCLE 6-8674

COPY

March 31st, 1939

HANS VON HALBAN

11 RUE GUYNEMER
SCEAUX SEINE

KINDLY INFORM JOLIOU THAT PAPERS RELATING TO SUBJECT OF YOUR JOINT NOTE TO NATURE HAVE BEEN SENT BY VARIOUS PHYSICISTS TO PHYSICAL REVIEW BEFORE PUBLICATION OF YOUR NOTE STOP AUTHORS AGREED HOWEVER TO DELAY PUBLICATION FOR REASONS INDICATED IN SZILARDS LETTER TO JOLIOU FEBRUARY SECOND AND THESE PAPERS ARE STILL HELD UP STOP NEWS FROM JOLIOU WHETHER HE IS WILLING SIMILARLY TO DELAY PUBLICATION OF RESULTS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WOULD BE WELCOME STOP IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PAPERS BE SENT TO PERIODICALS AS USUAL BUT PRINTING BE DELAYED UNTIL IT IS CERTAIN THAT NO HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES TO BE FEARED STOP RESULTS WOULD BE COMMUNICATED IN MANUSCRIPTS TO COOPERATING LABORATORIES IN AMERICA ENGLAND FRANCE AND DENMARK STOP COMMUNICATING BLACKETT AND DIRAC IN ATTEMPT TO GET COOPERATION OF NATURE AND PROCEEDINGS ROYAL SOCIETY STOP PLEASE CABLE WEISSKOPF FINE HALL PRINCETON NJ

March 31st, 1939

BLACKETT PHYSICS DEPARTMENT VICTORIA UNIVERSITY MANCHESTER

PHYSICISTS HERE HAVE SENT PAPERS TO PHYSICAL REVIEW ON SUBJECT RELATED TO HALBAN JOLIOU LETTER TO NATURE STOP AUTHORS AGREED TO DELAY PUBLICATION IN VIEW OF REMOTE BUT NOT NEGLIGIBLE CHANCE OF GRAVE MISUSE IN EUROPE STOP IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PAPERS BE SENT TO PERIODICALS AS USUAL BUT PRINTING BE DELAYED UNTIL IT IS CERTAIN THAT NO HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES TO BE FEARED STOP RESULTS WOULD BE COMMUNICATED IN MANUSCRIPTS TO COOPERATING LABORATORIES IN AMERICA ENGLAND FRANCE AND DENMARK STOP IS IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO OBTAIN COOPERATION OF NATURE AND PROCEEDINGS? WIGNER WRITING DIRAC STOP WEISSKOPF FINE HALL PRINCETON NJ

April 5, 1939

WEISSKOPF FINE HALL PRINCETON NJ

BIEN RECU LETTRE SZILARD MAIS PAS CABLE ANNONCE STOP PROPOSITION DU 31 MARS TRES RAISONNABLE MAIS VIENT TROP TARD STOP AVONS APPRIS SEMAINE DERNIERE QUE SCIENCE SERVICE AVAIT INFORME PRESSE AMERICAINE U FEVRIER SUR TRAVAUX ROBERTS STOP LETTRE SUIT

JOLIOU HALBAN KOWARSKY

COPY

-2-

April 6, 1939

JOLIOT
COLLEGE DE FRANCE PARIS

REPLYING YOUR CABLE WEISSKOPF STOP ROBERTS PAPERS CONCERNING DELAYED
NEUTRON EMISSION WHICH IS MUCH WEAKER THAN HE THINKS AND HARMLESS
STOP HOWEVER TUVES GROUP WAS RECENTLY APPROACHED AND PROMISED
COOPERATION STOP WE HAVE SO FAR DELAYED PAPERS IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE
MISUSE IN EUROPE STOP KINDLY CABLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WHETHER
INCLINED SIMILARLY TO DELAY YOUR PAPERS OR WHETHER YOU THINK THAT
WE SHOULD NOW PUBLISH EVERYTHING STOP

KINGS CROWN HOTEL SZILARD

April 8, 1939

NLT WEISSKOPF
FINE HALL PRINCETON (NJ) USA

YOUR SUGGESTION PASSED TO NATURE AND ROYAL WHO WILL SURELY COOPERATE
STOP AWAITING LETTER WITH DETAILS

BLACKETT

April 7, 1939

LC SZILARD
KINGS CROWN HOTEL NY

QUESTION ETUDIEE SUIS D AVIS MAINTENANT PUBLIER AMITIES
JOLIOT

Season's Greetings

With all good wishes for your happiness and
good fortune in the New Year



Lloyd Hall

G. H. TENNANT COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1870

MINNEAPOLIS 11, MINNESOTA



THE GALLANT DAYS OF YORE

Dear Mr. Brower:

file M

I recently got a copy of Dr. Szilard's speech which I have read and highly approve of. In talking with a number of friends I think it would be quite possible to get some 5-10 families as a minimum to agree to the terms. Tho at least at the start we couldn't do much re. the Federal vote at least we could contribute money and start on a Island program here. I am enclosing a check for \$1.50 to get 6 copies of the speech and since I am a former Boston resident am writing you. I would appreciate being put on the mailing list to hear of any further developments in the "Movement". Sincerely,

Thomas L. Hall, M. D.
Centro De Salud
Guaynabo, Puerto Rico

Tom Hall

*Sent 15
4/11/62
myb.*

839 West Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois
December 4, 1961

Dear Professor Szilard:

Good luck in your efforts to establish a movement to abolish war. I particularly like the idea of campaigning for Members of Congress solely on the basis of their peace or war attitudes. All other matters before Congress are trivial in comparison.

I personally wrote a half dozen Congressmen my objections to nuclear testing and their silence would do justice to a Trappist Monk. Who are they afraid of? Certainly not their constituents.

If you are compiling a mailing list of interested laymen I would appreciate being on such a list, and I might be able to recruit several others. I doubt if any of us would want to contribute 2% of our salaries, but yearly memberships of \$10.00 or so would be of interest.


Joe Halter

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY
362 NOYES LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY
URBANA

March 9th, 1950


Dr. L. Szilard
Institute of Radio Biology
University of Chicago
6200 Drexel Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

We are contemplating having Dr. Luria join our staff next Fall and I find that it is necessary for us to have letters of recommendation to accompany my recommendation for his appointment.

I am wondering if you would be so kind as to write me a letter in his behalf, certifying as to his scientific stature and qualifications for the position involved. He is to be recommended as a Research Professor.

Sincerely yours,


H. O. Halvorson
Head of Department
of Bacteriology

6200 Drexel Avenue

March 15, 1950

Dr. H. O. Halvorson
Department of Bacteriology
362 Noyes Laboratory of Chemistry
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Dr. Halvorson:

In reply to your inquiry of March 9th, I wish to say the following: Dr. Luria is an outstanding authority in the field of research on bacteria and bacterial viruses. Even though there have been numerous investigations on bacterial viruses ever since they were discovered the basic phenomena involved remained obscure until, beginning with the year 1942, a few men in this country began to reinvestigate this field. Dr. Luria was one of these pioneers to whom we owe our present knowledge of the basic phenomena of bacterial viruses. In my view, he is one of the leading three or four men in this general field. It was in part due to Luria's own work that we now possess methods applicable to the field of bacterial viruses which permits us to study these viruses with much greater ease and exactness than is possible in the case of the other viruses. Thus the study of bacterial viruses has acquired great importance from the point of view of pointing the way to the study of viruses in general. Quite apart from this, a study of bacterial viruses as practiced

Dr. H. O. Halvorson

- 2 -

March 15, 1950

by Dr. Luria promises to give important insight into the basic phenomena of growth.

I know of no one whom I would recommend more highly for the position for which you are considering him.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

#6 1414 20th Street N W
Washington, D. C..

August 22, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard
Sheraton-Carleton Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Hello. I received your August 9, telegram on Friday. I have moved to the above address and no mail was forwarded.

From 8:15 a.m. to about 5:30 or 6, I can be reached by EXecutive 3-7030, where I am doing some work for the director of statistics. After September 3, I expect to have a phone listed in my name at the above address.

Thank you for returning my copy, which I received sometime ago.

I shall look forward to hearing from you. I have a flexible schedule, and perhaps I can be of value to you.

Sincerely yours,

Erwin B. Hamilton

Erwin B. Hamilton

Dear Mr. Szilard,

Your brother asked me to send you a bill for the patent drawings. I spent a total of 26 hours on the drawings, excluding time for trips & for corrections. I mentioned the amount of \$20. to him. If this is not all right, whatever you wish to give will be satisfactory to me.

Sincerely yours,

Jessie Ward

P.S. I include bill for 1.18 for envelope Bristol board and application form. You will recall you already gave me \$5 which I did not spend & which is to subtract from what you send.

Patent
Inch.

Pat 17 - 31

JOEL S. HANDLER, M. D.

670 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

SUPERIOR 7-8757

February 14, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard
DuPont Plaza Hotel
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Doctor Szilard:

Please count on me for support, both with spreading the word and financial help as you suggest in your proposal for "The Peace Lobby." I have sent copies of your document to the members of the Committee on Social Issues of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry and I hope you will be hearing from them. Two in particular had already been interested, Dr. Viola Bernard of New York, whom I believe you know and have spoken with, and Roy Menninger who is the son of William Menninger of the famed psychiatric clinic.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel S. Handler". The script is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent.

Joel S. Handler, M.D.

JSH:cas

file

February 12, 1953

Sir Charles R. Harington
Director, National
Institute for Medical Research
The Ridgeway, Mill Hill
London, N.W.7, England

Dear Sir Charles,

I understand from Dr. Howard Green that he is being considered for a position at your Institute and that he has given my name as a reference.

I have been acquainted with Dr. Green for a period of about two years and had many discussions with him about his work. He is a mature scientist who is very much devoted to his work. He has imagination, is resourceful, and critically evaluates the results which he obtains. I have a high regard for him both as a scientist and as a person.

Dr. Green is relaxed, quiet, and soft spoken, and as far as I can tell liked by everybody here at the University.

If there is any further information you should desire to have, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/llt

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS EN-
CLOSED THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY
ORDINARY MAIL.



Dr. Leo Szilard,

Institute of Radiobiology and
Biophysics,

University of Chicago,

CHICAGO 37, Illinois,

U. S. A.

← First fold here →

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address :—

Sir Charles Harington, F.R.S.,
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH,
THE RIDGEWAY, MILL HILL,
LONDON, N.W.7.

→ To open cut here ←

To open cut here →



PRIVY COUNCIL

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
THE RIDGEWAY · MILL HILL · LONDON, N.W.7.
Cables: NATINMED MILL, LONDON.

file

16th February, 1953.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 12th February about Dr. Howard Green. The information which you give me will be very useful in enabling me to decide whether he should be offered a place for work in this Institute.

Yours sincerely,

C. R. Harington
Director.

Dr. Leo Szilard,
Institute of Radiobiology and
Biophysics,
University of Chicago,
Chicago 37,
Illinois.

April 19th 1963.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Many, many thanks
for the book and for remembering
the grease spot. The latter was
effective, the former powerful. I
understand now the tremendous
interest in Pentagon circles. But
not only - I had it with me
one day when I was shopping.
The taxi driver noticed it in my

hand and began to discuss its
merits with me. It was then treated
to a dissertation on the follies
of the world, politicians and
statesmen in particular. To
my surprise, the shop assistant drew
attention to it, too, having obviously
read it and been deeply affected
by it. Will there be more writing
of this kind? Forgive the tardiness of this
note, but we were away for the Passover week.

Sincerely yours

John Harman

Mrs. Avraham Harman

July 17, 1953

Mr. William Harrell
6th Floor, Administration Building
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Harrell:

I am writing to you concerning the patent application which Dr. Novick and I filed on November 15, 1952, no. 320,816, entitled "Caffeine Containing Products and Methods for their Preparation". The invention described in this patent application may or may not fall under our contract with the Office of Naval Research and we are therefore not free at the present time concerning this application.

I am writing you today to advise you that in the light of experiments performed, since the filing of this patent application, we no longer feel justified in obtaining a patent for the subject matter described in the application. Had we known in November of last year what we know now, we could not, in good faith, have filed this patent application.

Consequently, it is not ~~in~~ our intention to prosecute this patent application and it is our intention to let it die by taking no action in response to whatever action the Patent Office may take. So far we have not heard from the Patent Office. Dr. Novick and I would appreciate your advising the Office of Naval Research accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:jda

I agree to the above.

Aaron Novick

ack.
15th May 1960

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF NEW YORK

FORTY EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET

NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Telephone: MUrray Hill 3-4988

DONALD HARRINGTON

JOHN PAPANDREW

Ministers

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

Minister Emeritus

RICHARD D. LEONARD

Minister of Education

April 21, 1960

Dear Dr. Szillard,

One could not read the newspaper accounts of your gallant battle for life, I mean for all our lives, as well as for your own, without being deeply moved. You are the kind of man that mankind cannot spare. All of this moves me to write a letter which I fear is hopeless, but I must write it nonetheless. I want to express the hope that you will try Krebiozen for your cancer. I am sure that Dr. Andrew Ivey would come on from Illinois in order to administer it. Surely no avenue with even the faintest hope should be left untried for you. If your doctors or you have doubts about it, you might read, or ask Mrs. Szillard to read Herbert Bailey's "A Matter of Life and Death" or listen to one of the records which tells the Krebiozen story.

I write this letter to a friend of man, hopefully.

Most sincerely yours,



Donald Szantho Harrington

Dr. Leo Szillard
Memorial Hospital
Room 133
444 East 68th Street
New York, New York

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE
FLOWER AND FIFTH AVENUE HOSPITALS
FIFTH AVENUE AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET
NEW YORK 29, NEW YORK

HEALTH SERVICE

June 10th, 1963

Leo Szilard, M. D.
Professor of Biophysics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Doctor Szilard:

I am in receipt of a memorandum on the Council for a Livable World which has evoked the following remarks.

I am well aware of your lifetime dedication to scientific endeavors and of your great contribution in the field of biophysics. After reading over the aims of the action program as outlined in the pamphlet, there are some points that bother me.

My qualifications for discussing the subject of disarmament stem from a close relationship with my father-in-law, the late Thomas E. Murray, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1950 to 1957 and then, advisor to the Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy from 1957 to 1960.

Mr. Murray was deeply concerned with the problems outlined in your pamphlet and felt that the Western Nations in this "era of terror" had confused violence with force. He felt that judicious use of force based on conventional arms and rational nuclear armament was a possibility and as long as the goals of communism continued to be those of world domination, this country must never relinquish it's ability to use adequate force when necessary. Therefore, such programs that would ban nuclear testing were highly dangerous to the democratic nations and to the peace of the world. His program, which since his death I have undertaken to further, consisted in outline of the following initial steps:

- 1- Agreement by all world powers as to the maximum megatonage permissible short of total destruction of the human race. This figure, whatever it might be, would be arrived at by men of science such as yourself.
- 2- Under the supervision of a number of national representatives on neutral territory, over a three year period, the Russians and the United States dismantle a specified, equal tonage of overkill, bomb for bomb, destroying the hardware involved and donating the fissionable material to an international agency for peaceful uses.

June 10th, 1963

Admittedly this first step would be just that, but it would constitute a start towards the mechanism of dual disarmament.

I would like to discuss this subject in more detail and would appreciate your comments.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Basil Harris". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Basil Harris, M. D.
Coordinator
Medical Education for
National Defense

BH:bk

July 23, 1963

Dr. Basil Harris, Coordinator
Medical Education for National Defense
New York Medical College
Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals
New York 29, New York

Dear Dr. Harris:

Thank you for your letter of June 10 to Dr. Szilard, who is presently spending a few weeks abroad. We will hold your letter for his return, meanwhile, we would like to thank you for your interest in the Council.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Lois Gardner,
Acting National Director

LG/evp

Sath: Hubbard

*Leo - I have read
this; it is first
class (I think)
& I have marked
all the points he
should attend to
in our plane.*

JRS

2 Mar 64

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92038

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

February 6, 1964

Professor Leo Szilard
La Valencia Hotel
1132 Prospect
La Jolla, California

Dear Professor Szilard,

Enclosed please find an early version of a
proposed article. I would appreciate any
comments.

Sincerely yours,

Seymour E. Harris

Seymour E. Harris
Chairman, Department of Economics

SEH/sl

enc.

FARRONS
FRASALBA
25% COTTON FIBER

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

March 18, 1955

Mrs. Gilbert A. Harrison
3556 Macomb Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Harrison:

I hope to see you some time early next week but, in the meantime, I should like to explain to you my situation and give you some additional material that you might look over.

When I wrote the Letter to the Editor, which appeared in the Times and which Mr. Hoehler sent on to you, I did not mean to do anything more than to utter a cry of anguish. I was rather overwhelmed by the response and somewhat put on the spot. Having appealed to others to do something, people expect now that I will do something, and I shall have to try, or else prove that I can not do it.

Enclosed you will find copies of answers which I received from Marshall MacDuffie, Father John Cavanaugh, and Colin Clark. I have not yet heard from Colonel Faymonville and Stringfellow Barr. Prior to all this, I had a favorable response over the telephone from General Hugh B. Hester.

I have the impression that there will be no insurmountable difficulty in finding first-class men who will make themselves available on a full-time basis; but there is considerable doubt in my mind that any of the large, old, established Foundations would want to provide funds for such an unconventional approach, and I fear that no conventional approach could give the desired result. There should be no difficulty in finding a suitable University, or some other tax-exempt organization to accept the administration of funds, if funds can be obtained.

I know, of course, that your Foundation is not yet in existence; yet I believe that something could perhaps be worked out if after discussing this matter, you should come to the conclusion that this project ought to be supported.

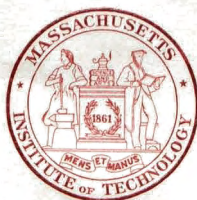
In that case, I would probably want to see Dr. Lee after I saw you.

According to the present schedule, I might be in Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, and will call you over the telephone in order to find out what time would be most convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Enclosures



OFFICE OF THE DEAN

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
October 18, 1956

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard

I am writing you in regard to the qualifications of Professor Bernard T. Feld whose promotion to the rank of full professor is being recommended by the Physics Department for the coming year.

I understand that you are familiar with the work that Professor Feld has done, and would be grateful if you would care to make a statement regarding your estimate of his ability, accomplishments, and future promise.

We like to restrict the full professorship to Faculty members whose accomplishments both in research and teaching are outstanding, and will be greatly helped in our appraisal of this case by any comments you may care to make.

Very sincerely yours,

George R. Harrison

George R. Harrison
Dean, School of Science

GRH/ecg

October 25, 1956

Dr. George R. Harrison
Dean, School of Science
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Harrison:

Once before I had written to you about Professor Bernard T. Feld at the time when he was about to be promoted to Associate Professor. I trust that you have that letter still in your files.

Dr. Feld has in the past few years again demonstrated his ability to penetrate to the fundamentals of the problems involved in pi-meson physics. He was one of the first to recognize that many of the experimental results in this field can be understood on the basis of general invariance considerations; i.e. considerations which have validity independent of any specific theoretical model. It is this kind of insight which raises Feld above the level of those of his colleagues who merely turn the crank and grind out the results.

Today the number of those physicists who are both theoretically firmly grounded and at the same time inclined to carry out experiments is small and their value is great. Feld belongs to this class, and has carried out several important experiments in photo-meson production. He has early taken the lead and is keeping ahead in the field of "strange particle" physics.

Under the circumstances I have no doubt that Professor Feld is well qualified to serve as a full professor at your institution.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

It is always a great pleasure to observe the coming of age of ~~when~~ a person in whose development you have played some role. Professor Feld has indeed reached scientific maturity.

During the past few years he has exhibited great ability in seeing quickly to the fundamentals of the problems involved in π -meson physics. He was one of the first to recognize that ^{many} ~~most~~ of the ~~understandable aspects~~ experimental results in this field can be understood on the basis of general invariance considerations which have validity independent of any ~~the~~ specific theoretical models. It is this insight which distinguishes Feld from the ~~added~~ more common "crank-turning" theoretician. In addition to his theoretical work he has also carried out several ~~of~~ important experiments in photo meson production. It is particularly significant that he has now taken up work in the field of "curious particle" physics - he has recognized that this is the direction research is headed and ~~is~~ has taken steps to keep in the forefront.

It is completely clear to me that Professor Feld is very deserving of the rank of full professor.

July 11, 1955

Mr. Wallace K. Harrison
45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York,
New York

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Ralph Pomerance told me of his telephone conversation with you and that you might be in Washington in the course of this month.

If you should get here I should like to see you and discuss with you the undertaking which is under consideration.

You will find me at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Very truly yours,

LS:srr

Leo Szilard

HEINZ HARTMANN, M. D.
1150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
SACRAMENTO 2-6630

May 5, 1961

Dear Leo ,

It was very kind of you to let us have the booklet of essays of which only the 'Dolphins' had been known to us so far . You have invented there a satiric-prophetic-didactic genus of literature whose style is entirely your own ; our world is very much in need of this invention .

Best wishes and greetings
to you both,

As ever,



Heinz Hartmann, M.D.

Copy

Pegram
Fermi
Szilard ✓
Bemis

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY

1945 East 97 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

October 7, 1941

Copy

Columbia University
Department of Physics
New York City

Attention: Dr. D. P. Mitchell

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of October 4th, the best grade of Sodium Fluoride which we produce we call "Sodium Fluoride 95%, Purified". Price on ton lots of this product packed in 200 lb. barrels is 12-1/4¢ per pound, f.o.b. Cleveland, freight allowed to New York City; terms: Net 30 days.

The specifications under which this material is produced are as follows:-

Sodium Fluoride -----	95% minimum
Heavy Metals as Lead-----	.100% maximum
SO ₃ -----	.20% maximum
Phosphorous -----	.005 maximum

Most of the production to meet the above specification runs 97% to 98% NaF, but of course 95% minimum is all that is guaranteed.

This is the only pure Sodium Fluoride which we produce, and to set up to make a different product would be extremely difficult under the rush of today's business.

As a matter of fact, before we could supply a ton of the material mentioned above, we would have to have a priority order to cover, which I assume you could secure, since you state it is for use in a National Defense Research Project. Delivery on this basis could be made within ten days from receipt.

Very truly yours,

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
(signed)

RWChampion/hp

M-3

EMORY UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA 22, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Jan. 28, 1962

Dear Leo,

Of course we have followed the news of your doings and fortunes with great interest, including your Harvard talk.

I have been flourishing, both as philosopher and as ornithologist. Only as citizen, facing the cold war, that is, the problem (which you have so valiantly wrestled with) have I felt rather frustrated. Polanyi made an impression upon me, which partly deepens the effect of your writings -- what do you think, I wonder? -- and the recent Atlantic Monthly essay by Waskow, Feb. 22, reads rather convincingly. Again I wonder how far you feel he and you are mutually supporting?

I think you are right, that we should try to focus and act. I hope to come to the point before much longer.

One idea I got from and perhaps from you is that the dilemma, unilateral disarmament ~~or~~ mutually agreed upon disarmament, is crude and avoidable. Unilateral steps calculated to elicit pressure from the whole world ~~and~~ upon the other side, and if possible, ^{constituting} real inducements to the other side, to take its own steps toward peace, seems a more likely hope. But then Polanyi appears to be arguing skillfully against this piecemeal approach. Or is he?

this Your time and energy is limited. Whether you wish to answer this, or merely take it into account if it is of use, is the main thing, though of course I shall be eager to learn your opinion of these two other exponents, in some manner.

It does seem that Kennedy is getting the country into a somewhat more imaginative

and courageous mood, so that real progress away from the arms race, which I am now convinced (at least I've got that far) is at best a stop gap and cannot be the way to avoid destruction for very long, may be possible, say in his second term. But citizens can always do something to prepare the way. Here I think you are right. I don't know why I was not more convinced ~~xxxx~~ by the steps you proposed.

Emily will soon be married, and very wisely so, in my opinion. I didn't know she could manage it so well, to tell the truth. She's even better than I thought! From now on I'll have no misgivings about her.

Best wishes. I do Hope your health is still tolerable.

Sincerely,

Charles Hartshorne

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
February 22, 1955

Mr. Herbert Harvey
127 Hudson Street
Hackensack, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Harvey:

It was very kind of you to write me about my letter to the New York Times, and I was also very much interested in the enclosure which you sent me. I believe as you do, that the Russian-American conflict is primarily a power conflict and that the Russian doctrine of Communism is a comparatively unimportant facet of the problem, and I agree with you that many people in American believe the contrary. I think they are wrong, but the only way to find out for sure is to see what kind of an over-all settlement Russia will find acceptable.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

Herbert Harvey
Teaneck 6-0672

Real Estate

127 Hudson Street
Hackensack, N. J.

February 10, 1955

H. S.

Prof. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Prof. Szilard:

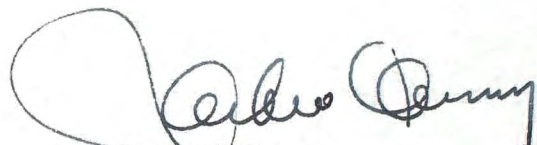
The enclosure is a copy of a letter I wrote several years ago to the editor of the New York Times. It was not published.

It is perhaps a small part of the sort of thing you had in mind in your letter recently published in the Times. I am, however, not the sort of person whose views command a premium.

In discussing your letter with one or two other people whom I consider to be well informed, I was startled to discover that there is a much wider diversity of opinion on what constitutes the fundamental difficulties in the world power situation - that is, after abstracting from the conventionalized attitudes - than I had previously suspected. For example, I had always supposed (and the enclosed letter shows it) that Russian doctrinary Communism would be generally considered as less threatening than that country's acquisitive expansionism. Yet it turns out there is a considerable fraction of American opinion which believes the contrary.

I hope and expect that your letter in the Times will turn out to be provocative.

Very truly yours,



Herbert Harvey

May 8, 1951

Editor

The New York Times
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

If I were making American foreign policy, an offer would be made to Russia. In exchange for universal total disarmament for a period of 100 years, with unlimited inspection, an international court and a world police force responsive not only to the court but to us and other signatory states as the means of assuring that the disarmament remained total, we would offer Russia a set of warm-water ports under her sovereignty with access by such corridors, grants of territory, waterways, natural or constructed and other means as the nations lying between would approve, together with full American support for an agreed program creating such ports and such access. We would offer to share costs of necessary constructions, including building new ports if necessary. There would, of course, be provision for supervised non-interference in internal political affairs all around, with a reciprocal agreement on propaganda (none either way, or complete freedom both ways, as Russia preferred.) Trade would be invited. We could afford this and more for real disarmament.

If Russia accepted the offer - and she might come out as well this way as she could any other - we should have peace. If she refused, doubts concerning her real intentions, which no longer remain here, but do exist in the minds of millions of people elsewhere, would be dispelled. Refusal by Russia would narrow interpretation of her possible aims down to one - world conquest.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert Harvey

October 19, 1954

Dear Dr. Hasterlik:

By chance I came into some slight
contact, about a year ago, with some people who are
involved in experimenting with a cancer treatment
which is in the process of being evaluated by a repu-
table Dutch pharmaceutical firm. I do not know how
this matter stands at present and whether any real
claim is being made. However, the treatment consists
mainly in feeding certain vegetable products and in
certain cases in also injecting certain products and,
I believe, any toxic effects have been carefully ruled
out by now. So I do not see what harm could come from
making use of such a treatment when there is very little
else that one can do. If you wish to get more detailed
information, you should write to Dr. Lorin Sebrer, Chief
of Research at the International Latex Company, Dover
Delaware.

Dr. Sebrer went over to Holland, maybe a year ago, and

was sufficiently convinced to start treatment on his wife,
 who at that time was suffering from metastatic cancer. I
 am told that the disease has not progressed since the start
 of the treatment. If you write to Dr. Sebrer, you may say
 that Mr. A. N. Spanel has suggested that you write. Mr. Spanel
 is chairman of the board of the Corporation and I have
 talked to him about the matter. You might also mention my
 name if you wish and it is not necessary to mention the name
 of the patient.

It seems to me that the only hope lies in the suc-
 cess of some treatment which is not yet fully evaluated and,
 if the treatment is simple and harmless, it should be tried
 if for no other reason than for the reason of keeping up
 hope.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

PS. Have you contacted Sidney Farber?

LS

*ind class
corrected only*

copy for: Mr. Jules Anderson

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

May 19, 1948

Mr. Jack Hausman
6 East 32nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hausman:

This is just to let you know that I have written to Oppenheimer outlining your problem, and I told him that I proposed to discuss it with him on my next visit to Princeton, for which however I have not yet been able to set a date.

It was a great pleasure to meet you and your brother the other day.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:am

Address

1155 E. 57th St.
Chicago 37, Illinois

May 28, 1948

Mr. Jack Hausman
6 East 32nd St.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hausman:

I just had a letter from Oppenheimer, which does not sound very encouraging, and which is enclosed for your information. Enclosed is also a copy of my original letter to him which should enable you fully to evaluate his answer.

When I go to New York next I should like to arrange for you to meet Oppenheimer, as it might be interesting for you to hear him state his views on this ~~or other~~ subjects in greater detail.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:am
Enc.s

HENRY H. HAUSNER

CONSULTING ENGINEER

NUCLEAR ENGINEERING
PHYSICAL METALLURGY
POWDER METALLURGY

OFFICE:
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
TEL. COLUMBUS 5-2010

December 7, 1959

Dr. Leo Szilard
Room H-9
New York Hospital
525 E. 68th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Trude told me about your illness. I am sorry to hear about it, and hope that you do not feel too uncomfortable. I really admire your energy to want to work under these circumstances, and Trude told me you would like to get a secretary for part-time work. I was told that fairly capable part-time secretaries could be obtained from

Office Temporaries, Inc.
55 W. 42nd St. (Tel: Worth 4-0100)

and I would recommend that you or Trude call them and try out one of their secretarial applicants.

If I can be of any help in furnishing books which you might need for the work, or anything else, please feel free to call on me; I will always be at your disposal.

With best wishes and best regards,

Sincerely,



Henry H. Hausner

HHH:hf

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
July 14, 1950

Mr. Robert J. Havighurst
Chairman, Committee on Human Development
5835 Kimbark Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Havighurst:

I am writing to you as a member of the Subcommittee on Retirement Policy. Dr. Urey, at the last Council meeting, outlined the basic philosophy upon which, in his opinion, a satisfactory plan for retirement benefits ought to rest. I have attempted to show in the enclosed memorandum how such a plan could be implemented by describing one possible set of provisions and by estimating the magnitude of the sums which would be involved.

The purpose of the present letter is merely to give you notice of the existence of this plan and to put it into your hands so that you might form an opinion concerning its merits.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

gen files 163

BROWNLEE HAYDON

14227 Sunset Boulevard • Pacific Palisades, California

November 12, 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Dupont Plaza Hotel
Washington D. C.

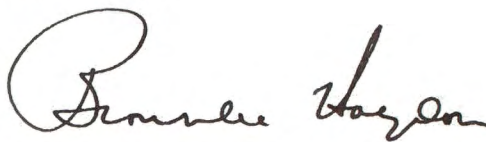
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I keep hearing it said that at the time of the Cuban crisis you flew to Europe, not because you had planned to go, not because the weather was nice in Switzerland, not for a lecture, but because you thought "this is it!"

I would like not to believe this, but the story is persistent and at least one person claims to have heard you admit it.

A simple "Yes, it is true" on this letter returned to me will satisfy (or "No, it's not true!") but a longer explanation would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Brownlee Haydon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Brownlee" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Haydon".

Brownlee Haydon

BWH:mad

Coach House Lodge,
Lustleigh,
Devon.

10th October, 1963.

Dear Leo Szilard,

Your recent appearance in the B.B.C. programme Tonight seemed to convey that you believe, as I do, that the coming "saturation balance" between the US and SU must result in a deadlock in which either major Power will be liable to assume that the other is bluffing whenever a crisis point is reached; and that such a situation must lead the major Powers either into increased risk-taking or into increased isolation.

Indeed, I would suggest that this situation is already with us. I find it hard to believe that it was American nuclear superiority which forced Krushchev to back down in Cuba last autumn; and I accept Kennedy's warning that it was American conventional superiority on the spot which carried the day. Krushchev had no option between all-out war and withdrawal: Kennedy had intermediate options. In Berlin, for example, the boot is on the other foot.

Arguing from this, I would suggest that the present mood towards a detente in Washington and Moscow is a result of a recognition of the dangers of confrontation, where both sides can almost destroy the other, and where, other things being equal or less than decisive, a trial of nerve-strength may push both sides into irremediable folly. Such a detente is naturally unwelcome in China and Western Europe, where it is feared that Russia and America will drift into isolation.

The French, having foreseen this possibility, have been building up a bee-sting deterrent. I see this as dangerous: (a) because its catalytic possibilities may drive America to contract out of Europe before Europe is stabilised, (b) for the reason that what the French may do the Germans may copy, thus provoking the Russians to preempt, and (c) because such bee-sting deterrents may result in dangerous proliferation in parts of the world hitherto outside the nuclear club.

I agree with what I take to be your implication - that America's allies will tend towards neutralism as the American umbrella is folded. But I am anxious lest this neutralism should take the form either of nuclear proliferation, or of a European Third Force, which you succinctly argued against.

Bee-sting deterrents have the major disadvantage that they can only logically be used after death. They are not likely to constitute a credible deterrent against invasion, occupation or blockade. The nations that adopt them are thus liable to the most dangerous form of neutrality - one in which the maximum of provocation is combined with the minimum of deterrence.

As you will appreciate, the decision whether or not to adopt a bee-sting posture is one that presently absorbs this country. Those who favour this course are not ready to pay the price of real nuclear independence; they will rely on Polaris missiles, bought from the US, and (as it seems to me) inevitably controlled from Washington. I do not see how the US administration can afford to provide Britain with missiles which, if used, would involve reprisals against the US, unless these missiles are controlled from Washington. Our defences are therefore likely to be illusory as well as expensive.

Meanwhile there is a real danger that NATO will break up into its constituent parts (a process which, in any case, I regard as inevitable over the next 5-10 years) in the worst way possible. It is surely essential that America retains a monopoly, as far as possible, of nuclear control in the West, pending long-term policies for arms-control and disarmament.

I think there is a general recognition in this country that our long-term survival depends on detensionising the Cold War and achieving controlled and balanced disarmament. How is this, already so difficult, to be achieved if half-a-dozen nations are struggling for nuclear independence?

Finally, may I ask you for further particulars of your lobby for a saner nuclear policy in Washington? It seems to me that we need its equivalent in Europe, before America's allies further complicate an already over-complicated issue.

Yours sincerely,



Terence Heelas.

Member of the Institute for Strategic Studies

Temple Bar 8080.
Room 6XG.

Strand Palace Hotel,
Strand,
London W.C.2.

19th July, 1934.

Mr. Felix Heim,
24, Eton Avenue,
London N.W.3.

Dear Mr. Heim,

I have met you some five years ago at the house of Mrs. Meyersbach, Park Lane, when I was here on a short visit. I tried to get in touch with Mrs. Meyersbach, in order to ask ~~you~~ to re-introduce me to you, but could not find her address in the telephone directory. As I am not sure whether she would remember me I thought it better to make no further efforts to find her address, and write to you direct.

I should like to talk to you and a few other persons, provided I can get hold of some of them between now and the 15th September when I have to sail for New York, on a rather romantic enterprise on which I embarked and which arose out of certain recent developments in physics. My purpose is to get an impression of what support, if any, I could expect to obtain in this country for the necessary experiments which could be carried out in one of the University institutes to a certain extent with the ordinary laboratory equipment, and which could in a short time lead to a sort of industrial revolution, though it is not possible to foretell with certainty the outcome of the proposed experiments.

I would appreciate very much if you could kindly let me know if I can see you at some time convenient to you.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Walter O. Heinze

Dear Mr. Heinze:

I am ~~now xxxxxxxxxx~~ ^{have now assigned to} on full time at the Institute shown on ~~this~~ ^{the} letterhead, but am ~~very~~ ^{rather} free in my activities and, ~~because of a general change in our employment contract, free to~~ ^{from formal duties} pursue -- within certain limits -- outside interests. ~~Accordingly~~ ^{Recently}

I entered into a consulting arrangement with an electronics company in New York. I think I can be useful to them ^{mainly} by thinking up new products which they might manufacture and market. ^{and} I was wondering whether I could not fulfil a similar function for your drug division.

^P So that you may form an opinion of whether my ideas in general appear to come close enough to ^{the kind of thing} what you might be interested in ~~to make such~~

~~an arrangement appear promising~~, I shall mention a few of these ideas

below and would appreciate your reaction. ~~In this respect~~, I would

appreciate learning not only whether any of these concrete ideas ^{might} appeal to you but also whether ideas of ^{general} this type appeal to you ^{at all}.

~~in general~~. For clearly, if the latter is not the case, we should

~~not pursue the matter any further.~~

[Signature]

Mr. Walter^{O.}/Heinze

Dear Mr. Heinze

I have recently accepted a consulting position with an electronics firm in New York (which under the new employment contract of the University of Chicago is now permissible). This means that I shall be in New York quite a lot. There are two tentative projects which I would like to take up with some firm who sells to drugstores and which I will outline to you in the following. In case you are interested, perhaps we could work out something on a consulting basis with your company and, if not, perhaps you could suggest some other company who might be interested.

1.) Many years ago I thought that non-caloric soft drinks must in time become a big business and suggested this to Lewis Rosensteil at Schenley. They did not do it and in the meantime my prophecy came true. There are now a few excellent non-caloric soft drinks on the market, ^{you ought to try these} such as black raspberry and grape made by Cotts. ^{I have not} I recently ^{looked them} recommended to the Quadrangle Club where I live that they sell these soft drinks, and they are going like hot cakes, from which I conclude that the sales of these non-caloric soft drinks are still far from having reached their peak. A non-caloric cola type of drink, if it is really good, would probably be a big hit. Also, I am convinced that something could be worked out along these lines in spite of rumors to the contrary. ^{VP must be} ~~I am saying this merely as a prelude since I do not sup-~~

I am saying all this for two reasons; i.e. in order to demonstrate my ability to predict -- on occasion a few years ahead -- what product may have a market and also because a modification of this proposal might be of interest to you, which is as follows:

I do not assume that you would want to go into selling bottled soft drinks. However, you might be interested in selling to drugstores a concentrate which, added to water or soda-water, would make a tasty and low-caloric soft drink. Such concentrates could be sold by the drugstores to customers for household use in plastic bottles, and I have invented a very simply and cheap gadget which can very easily be attached to such plastic bottles (a model is in the process of being made). By squeezing the bottle, the bottle will then dispense a measured amount of the concentrate. According to taste, the customer may squeeze the bottle once, twice, or three times into water or soda-water in order to prepare his favorite soft drink to taste.

You should note that if the concentrate contains sugar it cannot be prepared in such a high concentration as when the concentrate contains calcium succaryl + calcium saccharine in place of

sugar. Thus, with a non-caloric concentrate, even though it may contain sorbitol which renders it somewhat viscous a higher economy can be achieved by buying the concentrate in place of a diluted soft drink that would be the case with sugar-containing concentrates. If you could sell such concentrates to drugstores and supermarkets, you might rather soon capture a new market which as far as I know has not yet been dented.

~~pose that this is really your meat. What I have in mind for you are~~
~~two different even though related products.~~ *and a third unrelated one.*

2). Children are very fond of hard candy and are usually restricted in their eating of it by the parents because (a) sugar is bad for the teeth; (b) sugar spoils the appetite, and (c) some children are inclined to be overweight and must, therefore, not eat too much sugar. I believe that a good hard candy with an artificial sweetener which does not spoil the teeth could be, if nationally advertised, a very big business. By using a disaccharide base which is not split by the enzyme contained in saliva and not fermented by bacteria in the oral cavity no harm could be done to the teeth. Some disaccharides would still spoil the appetite and make you fat, and one could therefore ~~thinking~~ about using higher molecular weight compounds which are resorbed in the intestines, and which are tasteless, hard, and about as soluble in water as sugar instead of such disaccharides. The right compound, no doubt, can be found just by a systematic survey of what is available, and some features may or may not be patentable.

T.V.

I can hear the arguments: "But Mommy, ~~the television~~ said that it does not spoil my teeth."

2) There is a general problem in administering

6

oral drugs which has not been sufficiently developed. In this respect I am thinking of various applications but I wish first to explain the general thought in the case of the drug Isoniazide which is used again T.B. in conjunction with streptomycin and PAS. It is very important to maintain a high blood level of this drug in the patient but the blood level must not be too high because then there may be undesirable side-effects. The drug is very rapidly inactivated so that even if the pills are taken three times a day, the blood level has fallen to a small fraction of its initial value by the time the next pill is taken. Now there are various ways in which a drug can be given, either so that it is slowly absorbed

through the intestines or so that its absorption from the intestines starts with a delay, or a combination of both. However, no really satisfactory and cheap method has been worked out to my knowledge, and furthermore the intestinal motility is very different in different individuals, and in many individuals the pill would go rather fast all the way through the intestines. I would like to give some thought to the first problem, and think that I might come up with a satisfactory solution.

As to the second problem, I think I know how it should be solved. I would make a combined pill consisting of isoniazide and atropine, scopolamine, or a related synthetic drug (i.e., a drug which inhibits structures innervated by post-ganglionic cholinergic nerves), having a slow release (or a combination of delayed releases with different delay amounts, resulting in a slow release) until such time as the drugs are fully absorbed, peristaltic of the intestines will be slowed so that the active ingredients of the pill will be in toto absorbed before full intestinal peristaltic is resumed.

As an alternative, such a drug could also contain (with greatly delayed action a parasympathomimetic,

which would begin to be absorbed only after all the isoniazide is exhausted and would then restore the intestinal parastaltic to its normal value by counteracting the effect of the action of the atropin-like component of the pill.

Now it is not my thought that you should enter the present isoniazide market, and the reason I am talking about isoniazide here -- in addition to illustrating the principle of the atropin-atropinized delayed action pill -- is the possibility of a very large new market which is based on the following principle: It is entirely consistent with our present knowledge and I have a strong hunch that it may, in fact, be so

that isoniazide could be used in large quantities in ^{under-developed} ~~underdeveloped~~ countries, and also in certain countries in Europe where TB incidence is high, not as a cure but as a preventative agent. In this case it would be given alone without streptomycin and PAS to the entire population. If it were given in the form of atropinized delayed-action pill it would have to be taken for three or at most four days, one pill a day, and this would have to be repeated perhaps once every four months. Those who are not acutely ill and who

have no cavities in the lungs would be kept free from the disease as long as they are kept on this regimen. If, in addition, those who are acutely ill are clinically treated, within a few years TB incidence could drop to the vanishing point. While isoniazide is

bacilli /resistant, bacilli may appear in those who are given this prophylactic treatment these bacilli will not be pathogenic and the person so treated

if the isoniazide in the pills is high enough and no disease will ensure.

Now from a business point of view this market involves selling to the governments of foreign countries large quantities of delayed action atropinized pills containing isoniazide. It might also involve employing someone who would make a field test in some small TB infested country with the cooperation of the government of that country.

3) The development of a good technique for making ~~slow~~ slow-acting pills might have another and rather important application. The simplest way of reducing

INSERT

The enclosed memorandum sets forth in greater detail the points which are listed below:

1). It would now be possible for you to manufacture and sell to drugstores, as well as to supermarkets, concentrates of calorie-free soft drinks. These concentrates, if added in a measured quantity to soda water, would make a non-caloric drink of excellent quality which would be far cheaper than buying non-caloric drinks in bottled form. These extracts could be sold in disposable plastic bottles. I have invented a gadget which can be stamped out of sheet-metal and which, if attached to the plastic bottle, would squeeze out the required dose of extract per serving.

I have had a model made of this gadget.

2) There is a need for a good way of giving drugs orally in a form which would guarantee sustained action of the drug as well as accurate dosage. One of the drugs where this need is perhaps greatest is isoniazide. I think I know how to solve this problem.

2) continued

If this problem is solved, the way is open to selling large quantities of such pills to foreign governments, not for the purpose of treating patients who are clinically ill but for the purpose of prophylaxis. Four pills taken every four months by the general population might be required and could over a period of years lead to a rapid decrease in the incidence of TB.

3) You might sell to drugstores and supermarkets a new kind of hard candy that may be recommended to children. This candy would be sweet but sugar-free and would not spoil the teeth.

4) You would sell to drugstores a chewing gum containing a certain drug that would keep appetite low and, therefore, automatically lead to weight reduction. Dexadrine, which is at present used for this purpose, is not really suitable both because of its side-effects and because it does not affect the appetite of quite a number of individuals.

by affecting the post-ganglionic cholinergic nerves

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS
INSTITUTE OF RADIOBIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS

December 16, 1953

Mr. Walter O. Heinze, President
Dover, Delaware

Dear Wally:

Please accept as a token of my affection, a sample of my favorite Hungarian dish. Since I know you favor economy, I took the large, economy size.

It is prepared from the liver of geese which are forcibly fed with corn. This is a form of Communist torture which must be viewed with contempt. It has been practiced for centuries by Hungarian peasants and before the Communists took over Hungary it was condemned by them as an abuse of underprivileged geese in favor of capitalist consumers.

Today the Communists absolve their conscience by overcharging for the product.

I have asked Joe Carr and Milton Handler's Firm whether I could deduct the cost of this present in my income tax return form for 1953. After consulting for about an hour with me and with each other, they came up with the conclusion that if this present is given for a business purpose then it is doubtful whether the cost can be deducted but if it is not given for a business purpose then there is no doubt that it cannot be deducted. They assured me, however, that I could deduct the fee they are going to charge me for this legal advise and this is after all what matters -- they say -- since the cost of the present is negligible compared to their fee.

I am assured by my Doctor that this product is not fattening -- excepte of course if you eat it -- but even then it is all right provided you fast for one day both prior and subsequent to the indulgence.

Instead of eating it, you might however choose to take it along with you -- for your protection -- next time you go bear hunting to Alaska. Alaskan bears, I am reliably told, know the brand and will go after the goose liver rather than you if you give them a choice.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



Leo Szilard

LS:sj

December 6, 1963

Rt. Hon. Dennis Healey, M.P.
House of Commons
Westminster
London

Dear Mr. Healey:

It was a great pleasure to see you about six weeks ago when I visited London. I have written down my thoughts on the subject that we discussed, as I said that I would, and I am enclosing an unedited roughdraft of my manuscript.

I should appreciate any comment which you might care to make and should hold these, of course, in confidence.

I am taking the liberty of sending you under separate cover a little book of social and political satire which might interest you. It has been selling very well in the United States and, surprisingly enough, it sold over 20,000 copies in Germany since February of this year.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

*Return to
Mr Szilard*

March 8, 1946

To: Don Birmingham
From: Frances Henderson

Groves V. The Scientists (NA and International)

CC: Alexander, Fuerbringer, Williamson Taylor, Cerf, Kimball, O'Neill,
Conovan Schlam, Soffer, Purdy (3), Quimby (5)

In the long and tedious months of experiment and failure, research and finally ultimate success many a frustrated atomic scientist damned his boss: Major General Leslie Groves. The Scientists thought Groves misused his power, applied security rule so severe they at times became senseless. Groves on the other hand never quite understood the men who were working for him -- their ideas or their methods.

The fight has now come into the open as a result of the atomic hearings before Congress. The scientists are fighting for what they believe is their scientific freedom while Groves lives on his security-bound military world. The record of this fight and its latest implications are to be found in your news clips. This week's memo item (on which guidance is furnished later) comes into the story.

But the best contrast between the minds of the General and the Scientists can be illustrated by two background interviews which I had today. First here is Groves speaking -- obviously as you will see -- not wholly for the record.

"Well now, if you mean the story that the plans for the U-235 plant were only utilized as a result of a security break by two scientists (one working for the Navy, one for the Manhattan project), I can say that is untrue. Oppenheimer will back me up. And I can tell you where that story came from." General Groves inclined his huge bulk forward. "From Dr. Szilard. Do you know his background?"

Having ascertained from my half-frightened, half-fascinated stare that I didn't, the General continued: "First let me call in Colonel Rouhoff...He's an eminent scientist. Worked for industry. Really accomplished something."

The Colonel came in, and seated himself. He was a nervous Milquetoastish individual, whose vocabulary was largely limited to 'Yes Sir'.

"Well," continued Groves, in the tone of a judge pronouncing the first indictment, "Szilard was born in Hungary."

A long pause.

"You know he wouldn't be allowed to serve in the project if the pending legislation goes through. In the last war he served in the German Army -- or rather the Austrian Army. Anyway after the war he studied -- didn't teach, or so to speak ever earn his way. Just a kind of..." and he looked at the Colonel for corroboration (immediately forthcoming) "research assistant." Went to Germany. Did some more studying there -- always with people, kind of an assistant you know. He left Germany in 1933. I don't think because he was Jewish, they hadn't really done anything against the Jews yet. In this country he was at Columbia, here and there, never teaching, never did anything really you might say but learn. Everywhere he went from what I hear he was hard to work with. The kind of man that any employer would have fired as a troublemaker -- in the days before the Wagner Act."

The General grinned.

But wasn't Szilard one of the men who was primarily responsible for getting the atomic project going?

"Yes, as a matter of fact I might even go so far as to say that if it hadn't been for Szilar, it would never have reached the President," replied Groves and then after another long pause. "Only a man with his brass would have pushed through to the President. Take Wigner or Fermi -- they're not Jewish -- they're

quiet, shy, modest, just interested in learning."

Why then was Dr. Szilard kept on the project?

"Well, he was already on it, transferred from Columbia out to Chicago when we came in on it. Frankly, we would have let him go except we didn't trust him loose...He made a lot of security breaks. Nothing important but he violated security a dozen times or more. Compton had a terrible time with him. Szilard hates him, thought he ought to be head himself. That's why he hates Bush and Conant -- because they chose Compton. If it had been Fermi -- a really brilliant man -- he wouldn't have minded. Oh, we've had quite a time with him -- he keeps the young men all stirred up. And I wouldn't have a bit of trouble with Wigner (and the Princeton people) or Chicago if it weren't for Szilard. If there were to be any villain of this piece I'd say it was Szilard. Wouldn't you Colonel?"

The Colonel nodded a nervous yes.

"By the way I'd like the Colonel to tell you some thoughts he told me today."

The Colonel took up earnestly: "You take the young men, ordinarily they would have been in school two years longer. They've never done anything. They sit around thinking up ways the school could be better run. They're smart, think they've done something and know all the answers. The older ones -- between 30 and 40 -- have some feeling of responsibility, don't think they know the answers. They are just glad they don't have the responsibility."

The General interrupted: "As a college president said to me a few days ago, 'When boys are in college their first ambition is to be a college hero -- the football team star. If they can't do that they want at least to be on the team. If they can't star in football they at least want to be an athlete. If they can't manage that they want to shine in some student activity, editor of the college paper, student government, etc. Fifth and last they want to be good

students! That's why it's so hard for industry to get good men -- the really good men aren't spending their time in the laboratory. Sure the ones who are may be good but they're not the cream. Take me, for example, I never had a laboratory in my first year. Fixed it that way, so nothing would interfere with the tennis court."

The General passed on to a discussion of scientists.

"After all there are only a few really very excellent men in the country. Say about a half dozen. Next come the excellent, then the very good, then the first raters. That's the way I rate them. They're not practical. Szilard, for example, wanted the scientists to manage the construction. Said they would have gotten it done sooner. Well, I think Rouhoff here can tell you what trouble we had and if you had a bunch of impractical scientists "Rouhoff quickly smiled assent.

"Now take Oppenheimer. He's a genius. A real genius. While Lawrence is very bright he is not a genius, just a good hard worker. Why Oppenheimer knows about everything he can talk to you about anything you bring up. Well, not exactly, I guess there are a few things he doesn't know about. He doesn't know anything about sports.

"Oppenheimer was reddish-pink in his youth. But we just cleared him. Why, with some of these top men, you just had to say 'they're cleared' or they couldn't have worked on the project after the Army, the FBI, etc. had shown up a bad background. I just had to say -- after all it was wartime -- they're cleared. Of course, in peacetime you wouldn't have loose talkers, men whose loyalty or integrity could be questioned working for you. For example, you don't want a man who is heavily in debt. We ran into a lot of trouble in one case. After all a man heavily in debt is more tempting to an enemy agent."

How many cases of violation do you think there really were?

"Well, just say for the record that there were astoundingly few. After all with 593,000 employees...If this were a country like Germany I should say there were a dozen we should have shot right off. And another dozen we could have shot for suspicion or carelessness."

But there were no prosecutions under the Espionage Act?

"As I told the McMahon Committee in executive session, you can't get a conviction under the Espionage Act...Suspicion of carelessness," The General snorted in obvious disgust.

Weren't there some French scientists who are now back in France employed on the project?

"That was out of my control. They were on the Canadian project. Yes, they're back in France -- but they're not working on the atomic program. Anyway they don't know the secrets."

Couldn't they pass along what knowledge they have?

"Yes, to our great ally, Russia. You've heard about the big Communist party in France? I read the Communist Party in France is disconnected with the Russians but I notice they go to Moscow all the time."

Do you think the French can develop a program?

"Eventually, all the secrets will be out, (and then with little sarcasm). No doubt we'll make them a 'loan' of them. If the Congress says go ahead, we'll do as we're told. But as I said three weeks ago in the last four weeks more secrets have been lost than in all the preceding time. What kind of a thing is an executive session with eleven committee members and two attaches?"

Do you know why Bohr and Joliot were refused visas?

"I don't know anything about it. I told one of the scientists and I'm glad to say another corroborated it, "If Bohr wants to come here it's all right with me." I have never spoken to the State Department about it. Don't know

anything about Joliot. As I understand it he was coming over for a Red Cross dinner or something but the weather set in and his plane didn't take off from England."

Did compartmentalization of knowledge slow up the work?

"It was the only way to get the thing done. Otherwise they (the scientists) would have spent all their time talking...This way we made them work. Oh, a couple of times we let people know what was going on -- and it never produced anything useful. They always had a different idea for a way of doing things. Once when people said Oppenheimer wasn't doing a good job we took Compton and Conant, etc. out to Los Alamos and let them see what was going on. We didn't get a thing out of it, constructively."

Colonel Rouhoff timidly cleared his throat: "But, Sir, wouldn't you say that there was some loss due to compartmentalization but the overall was a net gain?"

The General quickly agreed! "The overall net was very much larger. After all we adopted the policy so that nobody could go away from the project with full knowledge. Only one person knows everything." Groves smiled! "As I once put it, I was more interested in accomplishment than learning."

Do you regret publication of the Smyth report?

"Not at all. It doesn't tell anything. As a first rate British scientist told me: "The first time I read I thought I knew everything, the second time I wasn't so sure, the third time, I realized it didn't tell at all." It was written carefully along certain principles decided by me after consultation not with the Ureys, etc. but with the really top people. Then we had it written and showed each section to the person concerned -- Compton, Szilard, etc. But we didn't show anything other than their own section -- otherwise we would have a terrible debate over each man's conclusions. And then (in a triumphant voice) we had each

one sign a statement saying he had read it. You probably noticed the Tolman report declaring the Smyth report the first rational step to be taken."

(See earlier Science research for Oppenheimer background on this).

Do you think compartmentalization will hinder future development of atomic weapons?

"Nonsense. We're working right along. Of course we're having trouble keeping the scientists. Stories like the one you published are having an effect. The scientists left, all first rate men (in direct contradiction of his earlier statement) "don't like reading descriptions of themselves as second rate. Especially their wives. But it's not policy that's bothering them. It's the uncertainty of their own futures.

"They'd a lot rather have me because they know how I feel about salaries -- you should pay whatever you have to get the men you want -- than some vague director they know nothing about. It's not so bad with the young men.

"Dupont used to pay their Phds \$1000 a month -- and they were the cream -- and we paid a couple of hundred. But the better men have been getting \$8000 a year and as long as I can we'll keep on paying that."

Could you clarify your points of agreement and disagreement with the McMahon bill?

"Well, I leave after the first line and come in again at the last. Sure, free exchange of research would advance our knowledge. But what's the use of helping yourself to go a little faster when you help everybody else to go a lot faster?

"McMahon was just plain dirty in his last question. I just smiled, thinking, 'Aren't you a fool?' He implied just because I was a first lieutenant for fifteen years anybody could do the job. Well, the laugh's on him. Between

31 and 35 I was in development work and I'm not looking for anything. People say I want to keep on with the job. But before the war a company wanted me to sign on for postwar work. But I didn't think I ought to. As I told a friend, if I keep on with this in five years I'll have no health, I'll have no money, I'll have no reputation.

"My idea of an atomic commission would be a commission of four Army and Navy members, two scientists, businessmen, engineers, and one lawyer statesman -- like Lew Douglas. They should be part-time members. A man like Conant wouldn't leave Harvard for a term subject to the pleasure of the president. The administrator should not be an old man -- like Marshall. It would take him two years to get on to the thing and after three more he'd be too old. You know how it is to do business with old men. That fool McMahon thinks serving on the commission would be like being on the Supreme Court. And that wearing a uniform should disqualify anyone from any position of trust -- incidentally, you might want to write that he has never worn a uniform himself."

"Do you know who wrote the McMahon bill? I couldn't swear to it but I'll bet it was Szilard. It's badly drafted by somebody who knows nothing about it but yet has legal knowledge.

"Now you can't quote me on any of the scientists. It's wrong to call this a fight between Groves and the scientists. I know what some people are saying but I won't throw mud. I say this was a team and no matter how I get battered I won't talk about anybody. Do you know why? Like a squirrel revolving wildly in a cage. Of course, most of his ideas are bad, but he has so many... You know no firm wants him for a consultant. Why he's the kind of guy that advises a company one way and after they're half way through that, says, "No, let's try this way." Of course, he isn't paying the bills!

"And I'm not prejudiced. I don't like certain Jews and I don't like

certain well-known characteristics of theirs but I'm not prejudiced. By the way, if you'd like me to read your story I'd be glad to do it. I don't care what you say -- I'll just point out how things should be said differently. A lot of these things are delicate, you have to be careful how you talk about them. Our gallant allies, for example. (again the sarcasm).

March 8, 1946

To: Don Bermingham

From: Frances Henderson

Groves V. The Scientists (NA and International)

CC: Alexander, Puerbringer, Williamson Taylor, Cerf, Kimball, O'Neill, Conover
Schlamm, Soffer, Purdy (3) Quimby (5)

In the long and tedious months of experiment and failure, research and finally ultimate success many a frustrated atomic scientist damned his boss: Major General Leslie Groves. The Scientists thought Groves misused his power, applied security rule so severe they at times became senseless. Groves on the other hand never quite understood the men who were working for him--their ideas or their methods.

The fight has now come into the open as a result of the atomic hearings before Congress. The scientists are fighting for what they believe is their scientific freedom while Groves lives on his security-bound military world. The record of this fight and its latest implications are to be found in your news clips. This week's memo item (which guidance is furnished later) comes into the story.

But the best contrast between the minds of the General and the Scientists can be illustrated by two background interviews which I had today. First here is Groves speaking -- obviously as you will see -- not wholly for the record.

"Well now, if you mean the story that the plans for the U-235 plant were only utilized as a result of a security break by two scientists (one working for the Navy, one for the Manhattan project,) I can say that is untrue. Oppenheimer will back me up. And I can tell you where that story came from." General Groves inclined his huge bulk forward. "From Mr. Szilard. Do you know his background?"

Having ascertained from my half-frightened, half-fascinated stare that I didn't, the General continued: "First let me call in Colonel Rouhoff...He's an eminent scientist. Worked for industry. Really accomplished something."

The Colonel came in, and seated himself. He was a nervous Milquetoastish individual, whose vocabulary was largely limited to "Yes Sir".

"Well," continued Groves, in the tone of a judge pronouncing the first indictment, "Szilard was born in Hungary."

A long pause.

"You know he wouldn't be allowed to serve in the project if the pending legislation goes through. In the last war he served in the German Army -- or rather the Austrian Army. Anyway after the war he studied -- didn't teach, or so to speak ever earn his way. Just a kind of ..." and he looked at the Colonel for corroboration (immediately forthcoming) "research assistant. Went to Germany. Did some more studying there -- always with people, kind of an assistant you know. He left Germany in 1933. I don't think because he was Jewish, they hadn't really done anything against the Jews yet. In this country he was at Columbia, here and there, never teaching, never did anything really you might say but learn. Everywhere he went from what I hear he was hard to work with. The kind of man that any employer would have fired as a troublemaker -- in the days before the Wagner Act."

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"Yes, as a matter of fact I might even go so far as to say that if it hadn't been for Szilard, it would never have reached the President," replied Groves and then after another long pause. "Only a man with his brass would have pushed through to the President. Take Wigner or Fermi -- they're not Jewish -- they're quiet, shy, modest, just interested in learning."

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"By the way I'd like the Colonel to tell you some thoughts he told me today."

The Colonel took up earnestly: "You take the young men, ordinarily they would have been in school two years longer. They've never done anything. They sit around thinking up ways the school could be better run. They're smart, think they've done something and know all the answers. The older ones -- between 30 and 40 -- have some feeling of responsibility, don't think they know the answers. They are just glad they don't have the responsibility "

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November 8, 1947

Mr. Leon Henderson
Research Institute of America
1026 - 17th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Leon:

A revised version of the article "Letter to Stalin" is scheduled to appear in the December issue of the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS. This issue goes to press at 3 P.M., EST, Monday, November 10th and will probably also contain part of the letter addressed to the Attorney General in which I requested permission to transmit a letter following the text of the article.

There will probably be an early release prior to the actual publication (November 25) made by the BULLETIN.

I am writing you all this in order to avoid getting wires crossed. This, of course, does not allow time for personal interviews with officers of the Government, but the general atmosphere in Washington was such that it did not appear very likely that such personal interviews would have served a useful purpose. Therefore, it was decided not to delay the publication of the article any further in the probably vain hope that the permission requested can be obtained.

With very many thanks for your kind willingness to help in this matter,

Sincerely,



Leo Szilard

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Department of
CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
URBANA

The William Albert Noyes Laboratory

May 9, 1957

Dr. Leo Szilard
Institute of Nuclear Studies
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

When Dr. Rose returned to the campus this past week, I discussed some points about his work on which questions were raised during your recent visit to the campus. He assured me that he had not done any experiments in which the single amino acid had been fed as the sole source of nitrogen to human subjects. He also confirmed what I had expressed as a strong feeling that in none of their work did they find any symptoms in amino acid deficiencies which were specific in any way. Several years ago they reported an acute valine deficiency in rats which resulted in unique symptoms. The rats exhibited a staggering gait, a sensitivity to touch, and a characteristic rotary motion in the cages. Some later workers have observed this symptom while other workers have failed to note anything unique in the behavior of the valine deficient animals. This finding of Dr. Rose's was reported in the Journal of Biological Chemistry, 127, 677 (1939). The paper dealing with valine deficiency in humans appeared in the Journal of Biological Chemistry, 182, 541 (1950). A reprint of this paper is being sent to you under separate cover.

I wonder if your feeling that one specific amino acid might be more involved than others might stem from a statement Dr. Rose made in his isoleucine paper for humans--Journal of Biological Chemistry, 193, 605 (1951). In this paper, Dr. Rose describes a quicker appearance of the non-specific symptoms which occur

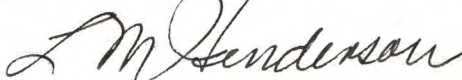
May 9, 1957

in the human subjects. For some reason, isoleucine deprivation causes a very early appearance of the irritability and the sensation of fatigue and the appetite failure which has characterized all the human work. I talked to one of our graduate students, who was a subject on Dr. Rose's most recent valine work, to find out if he sensed anything very special in the amino acid deficiency. He couldn't be much more explicit than the very general terms which I have mentioned above and which Dr. Rose has used in describing the condition of the subjects. It should be pointed out, however, that these were not extreme deficiencies and that the experiments were of very short duration.

I hope that this additional information may be of some value to you and that this, plus the work of other investigators to which I referred you last week, might provide you with the information you desired.

It was a pleasure visiting with you and I hope you will visit our campus again sometime.

Sincerely yours,



L. M. Henderson

LMH:ld



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Sincerely

2
May 13, 1957

Dr. L. M. Henderson
The William Albert Noyes Laboratory
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Many thanks for your kindness in letting me have the information contained in your letter of the 9th. I appreciate very much your having taken the trouble to write. I hope to be able to visit Urbana again some other time and maybe we can then have another chat.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

70 Francis Ave
Cambridge 38
Mass

Feb 13th 1962

Bill M
answered

Dear Mr. Livingston,

In regard to the movement Dr. Gilard would like to form concerning disarmament, I am very much disappointed that nothing seems to have happened.

However, I am not much surprised, because the suggestions were a little too tentative. I doubt if people will pledge any money until some kind of organization is formed. If you and Dr. Gilard could only get two or three scientists plus two or three political advisors ^{together}, and probably such people would be able to give

a good deal of time without
a salary for a while anyway,
then I think you might gradually
build up the support you need.
I hope so, because I find that
such an organization would
have a far greater chance of
influencing the government than
the other ^{existing} organizations, such
as Iams (to which I belong).
They can only hope to influence
the government by the weight
of sheer numbers, whereas
your approach might influence
individual congressmen by the
authority and reasonableness
with which you could speak.

Yours Sincerely

Mary T. Henderson

April 27, 1964

Dear Sir:

I am writing you this letter in regards to my father. I read you article in Time Magazine a few years ago about your recovery from cancer, somehow it stayed in my mind. I thought prehaps you could advice me as to what to do, or prehaps refer me to some doctor that knows a little more about cancer. My father had a operation $2\frac{1}{2}$ yrs ago on a wart that had became malignant, which was removed. It was supposed to have ^{ALL} been removed according to the doctor, he has since developed a lump or tumor in the left grind. The doctor thought it was a hernia at first. He has had 23 treatment to cobolt, which has reduced the size of lump, but there is still hardness in the grind about the size of a large egg, and he has a drainage that developed during the time he was taking cobolt and has continued to drain.

I would like to do what ever I can to pro-long his life. I have always believed no one doctor knows it all. I would greatly appreciate if you will answer.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Hendricks

Geraldine Hendricks
9312 Woodland Avenue
Cleveland Ohio 44104

**To Be Claimed by Office
of First Address**

Dr. Leo Szilard
~~Hotel du Pont Plaza~~
~~Washington 6, D. C.~~

MAIL
AIR SPECIAL

2380 Loney Pine Road
La Jolla Calif

**NOT AT HOTEL
DUPONT PLAZA**

AIR MAIL SPECIAL





Miss Geraldine Hendricks
9312 Woodland Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44104

AIR MAIL

AIR MAIL

HOTEL
DUPONT
PLAZA

DUPONT CIRCLE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

June 11, 1962

JOHN J. COST
GENERAL MANAGER

HUDSON 3-6000

Dear Mr. Henry:

In response to the proposal made in my speech, "Are We On The Road To War?", about 2,500 persons have expressed their willingness to support the Council and the Lobby if these are established. Currently pledges are coming in at the rate of over one hundred a week. Pledges received to date would seem to assure contributions in the amount of \$150,000 to \$400,000 a year, enough to enable us to make an effective beginning. In view of this response, a committee, the Scientists' Committee for a Livable World, was formed. Seven of the Fellows of this Committee have formed the Council for Abolishing War and the Lobby for Abolishing War. A description of the Council, the Lobby, and their Boards of Directors is enclosed.

One of the first tasks of the Council is to identify 20,000 persons who would wish to join the Movement. Your help in this task would be very welcome and might be decisive. I would like to ask you, if I may, to help the Council to find three to ten additional Members, if possible. "Regular Members" would be expected to make annual contributions in the amount of 2% of their income (or if they prefer, 3% of their income after taxes). "Supporting Members" would be expected to contribute either 1% of their income or \$100. Students and others who devote time and effort to furthering the Movement would also be regarded as Members of the Movement, even though they might be unable to make a financial contribution.

The initial operations of the Council and the Lobby will require a substantial financial expenditure. If you are willing to help to set up these operations and to expend for this purpose one-half of your total contribution for this year, please make out a check to the Council for Abolishing War and mail it either to me or, preferably, use the enclosed envelope which is addressed to Daniel M. Singer, Treasurer of the Council, at 1700 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Concerning the other half of your contribution to the Movement for 1962, two alternatives, A - Political Campaign Contributions, and B - Tax Exempt Contribution to a Joint American-Russian Staff Study, are described in the attached memoranda. The Council and the Lobby would appreciate your indicating your preferences in the enclosed questionnaire. If you choose alternative A and intend to make a campaign contribution for 1962, please indicate in the questionnaire your preferences for particular Congressional candidates as well. The Lobby will then make specific recommendations to you in July.

To accomplish the political objectives of the Movement we are going to need in the months ahead the help of all Members, in one way or another. The sooner you and the others who receive this letter respond, the more effective will be the Movement in this election year.

Sincerely,



Leo Szilard

7 Nov 52

Lee:

The enclosed are sent for information purposes.

The Chicago meeting I am to attend is to be next week rather than this. I'll try to contact you then.

I'll be at the La Salle Hotel

Nov 11-14.

Paul



CABLE: PARENTHOOD, NEW YORK

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK
PLAZA 5-8600

February 24, 1954

Dr. Leo Szilard
Professor of Biophysics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Leo:

This is to let you know of my separation from the Federation due to occur 28 February.

Although the decision for separation came suddenly, I have had in mind for nearly a year that a reorientation of the research program and my transfer to another location would be desirable for the good of the work. Within a short time I hope to be located in a situation offering still greater opportunities in the same field.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul S. Henshaw
Director of Research

PSH/bl

Home address:

PAUL S. HENSHAW
345 RIVERSIDE DR.
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

File = Un 5 3270

we send
you 07/8

~~Sullivan~~

M

19 April
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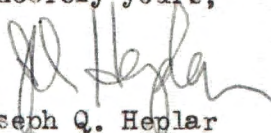
Box 73
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia
17.iv.62

Dr. Leo Szilard
Hotel Dupont Plaza
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Doctor Szilard:

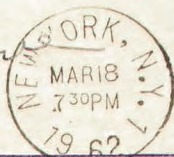
Please send me information about your plans
for a scientists' Congressional lobby.

Sincerely yours,



Joseph Q. Hepler
Assoc. Prof. of
Biology

hentoff
25 5th ave
ny 3 ny



SALES AB

MAKE

JOBS AT HOME



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. LEO SZILARD
DUPONT PLAZA HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

one
copy
sent

How may I help
with regard to the
place lobby?

Sincerely,

NAT HENTOFF

25 FIFTH Ave
NY 3 NY

19 March
to Brewer

M

LONDON SUNDAY PICTORIAL

220 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1953

Dear Doctor Szilard,

I have just been reading the report in this week's New Yorker of the account you gave to the Society of American Bacteriologists of what happened to a man who withdrew from life, by means of an injection, and awakened in the twenty-forties.

Would it be possible for me to see a copy of your address, with a possible view to publication in my paper in Britain?

If so, would you please mail it to me at the above address ?

In addition, could I have a talk to you on the subject ? You could call me collect at Murrayhill 7-2668 or Murrayhill 2-1234 any time from Tuesday Jan. 20 on. Or I could call you at any convenient time.

(over)

LONDON SUNDAY PICTORIAL
250 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

yours sincerely,

William Herbert

William Herbert

Dear Doctor Sailer,

I have just been reading the report in this week's New Yorker of the account you gave to the Society of American Bacteriologists of what happened to a man who withdrew from life, by means of an injection, and awakened in the twenty-forties.

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Murrayhill 7-2668 or Murrayhill 2-1234 any time from Tuesday Jan. 20 on. Or I could call you at any convenient time.

(over)

FREDERICK HERBST

• 600 PRISCILLA LANE • BURBANK, CALIFORNIA • THornwall 2-7920

December 15, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard,

I hope this reaches you through the good offices of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, to which I subscribe as a layman interested in the cause of peace. It seemed to be the simplest way of finding your address.

I am writing a play on Albert Einstein, something which has not been attempted among the thousands of articles and books about him.

Please be assured that I approach the subject with reverence and plan to portray dramatically his devotion to three ideals—peace, science and succor of the Jews.

The climax of the play devolves on the scene where he, a lifelong pacifist, is convinced to cast the die of the atomic bomb by writing the famous letter to Roosevelt. The anticlimax will show his unending attempts at educating the world, with his fellow scientists, to the finality of a future atomic war—even from his grave with the appeal of Bertrand Russell.

With Fermi gone, you are the only living person who was present at that fateful decision of Einstein's, if my reading on the subject is correct. I can only surmise that Einstein would realize the full implications of the bomb project and would wrestle with his conscience and his lifetime of pacifist preaching before regretfully agreeing to help. Can you confirm this for me? Any discussion you could recall, arguments used by any of the parties, the clinching facts, would enable me to keep faith with his memory and history. Also, events leading up to your own decision to approach Einstein with this request.

I will also try to interest movie studios in a story treatment along the same lines, hoping to reach as large an audience as possible with the legacy of his unfinished work. I promise that any profit deriving from a play or movie, so far as is in my power, will be returned into worthy movements carrying on the ideals he championed.

During my research, I encountered mention of a diary he kept. The reference was not clear as to whether it was a diary only of his travels, or a more complete one continuing into his later life. Are you personally acquainted with his survivors well enough to know whether this diary is available for a study such as mine?

Your letter to the Times, as reprinted in the Bulletin, revealing as it does your own insight and courage in analyzing the immediacy of the war danger, encourages me to these bold requests, hoping you will recognize a well-intentioned ally.

Any suggestions from you as to events or material I could investigate would be most welcome.

Awaiting your reply,

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Herbst
Frederick Herbst.

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
January 10, 1956

Mr. Frederick Herbst
600 Priscilla Lane
Burbank, California

Dear Mr. Herbst:

I am afraid I can not do very much for you right now,
but I shall keep your letter on file and if later on I have
material that might be useful to you, I shall send it to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:cf