

Sample

M-3

9 February 1962

Mr. Sherman Stein
811 Oak
Davis, California

Dear Mr. Stein:

I understand that you had an open house on Thursday,
8 February for those who wanted to come and hear the FM
broadcast of my speech and I am writing to say that I appreciate
your cooperation.

I hope to let you know soon the next step that we may
be taking.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

February 6, 1955

Dear Professor Szilard:

✱ I'm writing to tell you how much I appreciated your letter in today's New York Times. I've been increasingly frightened by the gap between our legislators' thinking on the subject of war and peace and on the feelings of the majority of Americans. I can't believe that anyone -- except possibly a handful of people -- want to see World War III, I can't believe that the average American wants to fight for Formosa. But so few people speak up and there are so few forums where they can speak!

Your proposal for citizens' committees seems to me to be just the right thing. But unfortunately in our complex society it is difficult for plain, ordinary citizens to start committees like this. It requires people of your stature who can command attention -- and television time and newspaper space -- to get a project like this rolling.

Won't you, along with other scientists, teachers, lawyers, trade union people, take the leadership in forming a committee such as you suggest? You'll

get support from the rest of us!

I have a 15-year~~x~~ old son. I feel strongly about the subject of peace.

With thanks and best wishes,

Dorothy Sterling
(Mrs. Philip) Dorothy Sterling
Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago.

University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill
February 12, 1955

Mrs. Philip Sterling
Kirby Lane North
Rye, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Sterling:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 6th. It might, perhaps, interest you that the "letter to the Editor" will be reprinted by the Denver Post. The initial reactions seem quite favorable, but it is too early to say whether there will be enough moral support forthcoming to catalyze some concrete course of action.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

2-2
May 18, 1964

Professor Curt Stern
Department of Zoology
The University of California
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Dr. Stern:

I should very much appreciate having your comments on a manuscript, a copy of which you will find enclosed. I was contemplating having it published in "Perspectives of Biology" but first I should like to know what you think about the paper.

If you should find time to read this paper, perhaps you would find it convenient to call me over the telephone at The Salk Institute at La Jolla (714) 453-4100, and reverse the charges.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

Enc.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOÖLOGY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

May 25, 1964

Dr. Leo Szilard
The Salk Institute for Biological Studies
P. O. Box 9499
San Diego, California 92109

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I find your paper ingenious and, of course, consistent within its approach. However, it seems to me unlikely that a single autosome carries a special assembly of genes which is responsible for the perceptible phenotype.

If one grants your assumption of a PP linkage group then the special inactivation or dominance hypothesis is a reasonable sequence. Yet, it seems less likely that inactivation of an autosome occurs than inactivation of an X. For the X the normal 1X - 2X alternative demands some kind of dosage compensation but inactivation of an autosome creates to some degree the very problem which makes dosage compensation necessary. If the PP autosome were always active in monosomic fashion only it would not present the same problem as the X which is monosomic in one and disomic in the other sex; but it would still require a mechanism which makes for balance between the disomy of all other autosomes and monosomy for PP.

My scepticism may be that of a person who sticks to old concepts. I believe indeed that old concepts may be sufficient to account for the "spitting image" phenomenon. I would assume that the spitting image similarity in any one case is by no means all pervading and is due to a very few dominant genes located anywhere in the chromosomes. A gene making for high cheek bones (A), another for a saddle nose (B), a third for a Hapsburg lip (C), might mold the facial phenotype sufficiently uniquely so that an AaBbCc parent will, with a probability of 1/8, produce an A-B-C- child which would resemble him strikingly.

Dr. Leo Szilard

-2-

5/26/64

I would assume that in a population most loci are represented by multiple alleles, often with dominance relations. Relatively few loci with such alleles may be responsible for the spitting image phenomenon which though not rare still, I suppose, occurs in a minority of cases. How frequent it is, is a very interesting question and it will be an important result of your considerations to have your method that would permit this question to be answered.

Your main discussion I found clear and easy to follow. The eye color paradox seemed to me somewhat obscure. Also, it is oversimplified. Only as a first approximation is blue recessive to brown--but this is not always so and the existence of the continuous color series from blue over grey, green to deep dark requires a polygenic system. Also, under the simple dominance-recessive relation, selection for blue should indeed speedily lead to homozygosity but selection for dark would very slowly remove the recessive and keep it in many heterozygotes. Yet, there seems very little blue-heterozygosity in most dark races.

I preferred writing to you instead of phoning in order to formulate my thoughts. If you should wish to talk to me on the phone I shall be available any day.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Curt Stern

CS:gs

Incl.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 6-3867

September 1, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Ever since I read your "Voice of the Dolphins", which my friend Eric Proskauer gave me, I have wanted to write you, remembering that my late friend Leonor Michaelis often spoke about you and that my daughter, Beate Stern (now Mrs. Joseph D. Becker) visited you some time ago at the hospital.

Now that I see you written up in LIFE, I cannot resist the temptation to tell you how much I enjoyed the imaginative and truly constructive ideas which you have sandwiched so cleverly in juicy slices of humor. Above all, however, I must tell you how much I agree with your remark, prominently featured in LIFE, that "we must figure out how to secure peace even in a disarmed world." I have long maintained that we cannot disarm before we have solved this task. For even after complete and universal disarmament we would still be faced with the very large, unscrupulous, and dangerous armies that go under the name of "parties" -- communist "parties".

I therefore send you enclosed copies of my articles in LOOKING AHEAD (which I rewrote for the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (6/22/59 evening)) and in ORBIS (reprinted in "Survival", Sept, 1960). My recommendation is to create Swiss-type citizen forces -- mainly ground forces -- first, and above all, in the Continental NATO countries. Such forces could not replace the existing heavily armed "regular" forces as long as the communists don't abolish theirs. But they would enable the West to deter, contain, or answer lower-level violence -- from "political" terror and "coups d'etat" to "limited" aggression -- without having to employ nuclear weapons.

A number of knowledgeable people on the policy-making level, both civilian and military, here and in Europe, have accepted my suggestion or shown considerable interest in it, mainly from among members of the Kennedy Administration. But the amount of ignorance and distrust is still so great that every effort must be made, and every kind of influence used, to cause U.S. and British officials to give this idea a chance. At least

they should cease to discourage interested NATO governments from creating citizen forces as territorialials and reserves.

My book "The Citizen Army, key to defense in the atomic age" which is the first comprehensive study of this matter, was published in 1957 by Macmillan, London, and St. Martin's Press, New York. If you are interested, I should be delighted to send you a copy of it.

With best wishes

Sincerely yours

Frederick G. Lewis

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
February 23, 1955

Miss Miriam Stern
2451 Webb Avenue
New York 68, N. Y.

Dear Miss Stern:

It was very kind of you to write to me and I read your letter with much interest.

The response to the publication in the New York Times is quite heartening, but I do not know yet whether any concrete course of action will materialize as a result of the moral support which seems to be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

2451 Webb Avenue
New York 68, N. Y.
February 12, 1955

W.S.
Prof. Leo Szliard
Chicago University
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In your letter to the "New York Times" dated February 2nd, you pose the question: "But will there be men willing to assume responsibility when nobody in particular has assigned them such responsibility?"

In that question lies a challenge to our society. For if men of independent minds are restrained from exercising their natural feelings of assuming responsibility, something is wrong somewhere. That "something" is evident in the way our government treats men of imagination and independent minds. A recent case was the one of scientist, Oppenheimer. To make the picture more complete, a great many teachers, scholars, and independent thinkers have been discharged from their places of employment for the reason that their thoughts and expressions did not conform to the accepted standard set up by those who have the power to delegate responsibility to others.

I have enclosed several papers to make my point even clearer - that responsibility is something every man must assume when the "Morality" that distinguishes us from the lower animals is threatened in our world to a point of extinction. Without "Morality" man is a shell; with it he has the "Divine Spark" that does not wait for a "go-ahead" signal on exercising his responsibility. Such is the way I have always interpreted religion to myself, and in 1937 Lee B. Wood, of the then "World-Telegram" published a piece I authored on "Man's Declaration Against War."

The ~~resp~~ reason I mention this beginning activity against war on my part is to illustrate to you that my accumulation of experience and knowledge in this field has convinced me that the "string-pullers" who goad men of responsible position on to war, are the same ones who will scoff at the proposal in your ~~afre~~ aforementioned letter. For today they have goaded the peace-loving Eisenhower to agree to the continuation of Chiang Kai-shek's corrupt reign of power. They are performing in the same manner that the racists of South Africa are performing; in evacuating natives of the Tachen Islands, but in this case the "apartheid" believers are uprooting the native population from Johannesburg to their choice of a "gilded ghetto." (Clipping from the Feb. 11th edition of the "New York Times" "Exodus from Johannesburg" enclosed).

The above example is made more emphatic in the copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Lee B. Wood, of the "World-Telegram and Sun", after MacArthur delivered his great speech to promote peace. (enclosed). The same string-pullers who ~~cast~~ aside such eloquent pleas for a peaceful world, are the ones who feel a blood relationship to the Chiang Kai-shek who has stashed away eighty million dollars in banks. They have levied exorbitant taxes on the little people of America to make more secure the rule of Chiang Kai-shek, who was "kicked out" by his own people; and they will stop at nothing to continue his bloody regime, even if they have to pull the whole world down to cover their guilt.

William Stern

EXODUS FROM JOHANNESBURG

The report in this newspaper yesterday of the forced removal of 130 native families from their hovels in Johannesburg reads uncomfortably like an account from a police state. While the Government housing development to which they are being moved is obviously far superior to the filthy slums in which they have been living, the methods employed and the atmosphere in which the exodus is taking place can only add to the unfavorable impression the Government of South Africa has been making on the free world.

The whole operation, ultimately to involve some 57,000 natives now living in the "black spots" of western Johannesburg, is being carried out in accordance with the "apartheid" policy involving complete separation of white and native communities. The movement of the first contingent out of the city was advanced three days ahead of schedule on a few hours' notice, and was accomplished under the eye of police armed with everything from spears to machine-guns.

Under normal circumstances one would welcome the destruction of the notorious Johannesburg slums, which represent a nadir of human degradation. But it is impossible to avoid the feeling that this uprooting of a large native population—and the way in which it is being done—is more the result of the Government's racist policies than of a socially inspired desire to provide better living conditions.

Our own country has had its full quota of racial problems, and no one would be so foolish as to say that they have all been solved; but we are moving in the right direction toward a solution. It is natural that we Americans cast a jaundiced eye on the retrogressive philosophy that so often seems to emanate nowadays from the Union of South Africa to the detriment of the whole community of free nations.

Feb. 11, 1955



New York World-Telegram

and

The Sun

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER.

ROY W. HOWARD, Editor. LEE B. WOOD, Executive Editor.
N. S. MACNEISH, Business Manager.

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'Give Light & the People Will Find Their Own Way.'

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1955.

Editorials

Another Clear Warning.

The 64-to-6 Senate vote in ratifying the Formosan treaty is another emphatic avowal of American determination to keep this island defense post out of Communist hands.

These overwhelming votes warning the Communists we mean business are piling up.

On Jan. 28 the Senate voted 85 to 3 to give President Eisenhower authority to fight, if necessary, in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. Not a single limiting amendment was attached to this almost unprecedented resolution.

On Feb. 1, the Senate voted 82 to 1 in speedy ratification of the eight-nation Southeast Asia treaty of mutual defense against armed Communist attack.

Three tremendous expressions of harmonious, nonpartisan American feeling in less than two weeks.

"Never again must it be said that a world war broke out because the enemy miscalculated what we would do."

Thus spoke Sen. Walter George, Georgia Democrat and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

What we are setting up, piece by piece, is an early warning system beamed at the Reds—just as we use radar on the Formosa outposts to keep ourselves informed of any of the Communists' invasion preludes.

If they misjudge our firmness now, they do so with a heedlessness that approaches insanity. There will be no question where the blame falls.

The Formosan treaty and the Congressional authority voted to the President to fight, if necessary, are complementary acts. In the precarious circumstances created by the Chinese Communists, neither, alone, was enough.

When the pact was under consideration Secretary Dulles told the Senators he doubted the Chinese Reds really intended to wage all-out war unless the United States abandoned the treaty with all that such abandonment would imply.

With their blustering and pin-pricks, the Communists constantly are probing our firmness. It is true that we want peace and want it ardently. But not at the price of weakening our security against unrelenting Communist aggression. The Formosa treaty should serve as a capstone in the wall of mutual security we are building with other friendly and free nations of the Western Pacific.

D U P L I C A T E

2451 Webb Avenue
New York 68, N. Y.
January 29, 1955

Mr. Lee B. Wood
World-Telegram & Sun
125 Barclay Street
New York 15, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Before General Douglas MacArthur delivered his great speech at Los Angeles on January 26th, many visionaries attempted to bring peace to our world, but failed. In our time if we do not heed the great truths uttered in the General's speech, we have the alternative of being annihilated. The few who will survive the last upheaval of ignorant humanity, will revert to the animal tendencies of prehistoric man.

With such a pleasant picture before us, we could grope our way to the Divine Purpose in human affairs, which the Good Book promises us. That way would rule out the "fixated tendencies of men with dependent minds and habits - the constricted human beings who are disastrously shut up within themselves." Men like MacArthur who now see the Light, and have the imagination to turn into a path of achieving instead of standing still or going backward, are those humanity must follow in our time. The men who run our newspapers have already relegated his great speech to the trash heap, while writing tiny editorials such as: "The Miracle We All Seek," in praise of it. But ordinary human beings must quickly retrieve this speech from the trash basket, and wave it aloft as a banner behind which we must march if we are to survive.

You will notice that MacArthur has learned enough to discard the Frankenstein conjured up by Hitler and McCarthy - the imaginary menace of "Communism" which has succeeded in bringing our world to its last upheaval before total destruction. As a man engaged in the business of war, MacArthur has realized that Hitler's attempt to wipe out "Communism" failed miserably, and that his ardent supporters were sentenced as criminals at the trials at Nuremberg. He is attempting to save the "sick" men today who are following in Hitler's footsteps, by pointing out to them that we have a choice of living "our way of life" and that we must give the Communists the same right to live "Their way of life." Whether editors wish to befuddle ordinary human beings by labeling such a simple procedure a "Miracle" is something we will have to ponder. Ordinary human beings will believe MacArthur's way of solving the problem: "We must break out of the straitjacket of the past, and proclaim our readiness to abolish war in concert with the great powers of the world."

This would bring the magical results MacArthur promises us, or the solution you say he did not give us, provided we "slap down" the false fear of "Communism" in the same way we "slapped down" McCarthyism; and extend the big hand of Uncle Sam in a gesture of brotherhood to countries with whose ideology we do not agree, but in the spirit of our forefathers acknowledge it is their privilege to practise.

Very truly yours,
(signed by) Miriam Stern

March 27, 1962

29 Mar sent
1 cy

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am interested the Council for Abolishing War As
proposed by you and would like more information concerning the same.

Yours very truly

Charles Stimpson

Charles Stimpson
4629 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago 53, Illinois

one copy
HMS

Thursday, April 27, 1961

*Letters from the People***The Greater Loss in Cuba**

In addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 20, President Kennedy said: "... If the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against outside Communist penetration, then I want it clearly understood that this Government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations, which are to the security of our own nation."

These words were generally interpreted to mean that if other American republics did not join in a common effort to end Communism in Cuba, this nation would take things into its own hands and send United States forces into Cuba to do the job. "Should that time ever come," the President said, "we do not intend to be lectured on 'intervention' by those whose character was stamped for all time on the bloody streets of Budapest."

The President was right in speaking in the same breath of the putting down of the Hungarian revolt by Russia and the possibility of an armed intervention in Cuba on the part of the United States.

If we were to intervene in Cuba with our own troops, we would do so in order to prevent the stabilization of a hostile government located in our proximity, which is much the same reason for which the Soviet Union intervened in Hungary. The trouble is that two wrongs don't make a right.

Only a clear and present threat to our military security could in the eyes of the world justify transgressing the U.N. Charter. Short of establishing bases for intermediate range rockets in Cuba (which, clearly, Russia would not need, since she has an adequate number of long-range rockets that could be launched from bases inside of her own territory), I fail to see what Russia could possibly do in Cuba that would threaten our security.

Are we, then, going to continue to help Cuban exiles to reach Cuba and set fire to department stores and other similar facilities? Are we going to continue to help Cuban exiles establish beachheads? And finally, if there is no popular uprising in Cuba, are we going to send American troops into Cuba to squash Castro?

If we are going to do all this, the United States will suffer an irretrievable loss because we would be guilty of an inexcusable violation of the United Nations Charter.

Cuban exiles could, of course, establish a beachhead and we could recognize them as the legal government in Cuba. We could then subsequently argue that we were rendering assistance to the rightful government of Cuba. It is conceivable that in this manner we might be able to fool some of our more gullible friends. But would we be able to fool ourselves?

It is conceivable that by squashing Castro we would regain some of the prestige that we have lost, but by embarking on such a course of action we would lose far more in honor than we might gain in prestige.

I do not know whether we could squash Castro in this manner without getting into war with Russia. But I do know that if we should succeed in avoiding a war, we would live in constant danger of war. We should not be able to extricate ourselves from the current balance of terror and we should be unable to make any progress towards disarmament through controlled arms reduction. We would lose rather than gain in security.

Leo Szilard

University of Chicago

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1028 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

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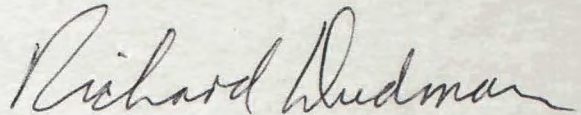
18 April 1962

Di 7-8600
Di 7-8603

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thanks for talking with me on the telephone yesterday about your plan for a council and eventual lobby to combat war. I shall send you a clipping of the story I am writing about it when it appears.

Sincerely yours,



Richard Dudman

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

February 24, 1963

AIRMAIL

Editorial Offices
The St. Louis Post-Dispatch
1133 Franklin Avenue
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Gentlemen:

I wrote you a letter on February 20 and submitted the text given on the attached sheet as a Letter to the Editor. Today I am writing to ask you to add as one of the signatories the name, James G. Patton, in the proper alphabetical order as indicated on the attached sheet.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

Attachment

February 20, 1963

ST. LOUIS - POST DISPATCH
Editorial Offices
Letters to the Editor Department
1133 Franklin Avenue
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Gentlemen:

I should appreciate your publishing the attached text as a letter to the Editor in one of your next issues.

I should be grateful for your advising me at the Hotel Dupont Plaza, Washington 6, D. C., whether this is possible.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Letter to the Editor

February 20, 1963

It would seem that the Administration finds itself in a corner on the issue of Cuba; if it doesn't extricate itself from it, rumors that Russian rockets are being re-introduced into Cuba will keep on recurring and may each time be exploited for domestic political purposes. In the end, such rumors might force the President to choose between again risking war over Cuba or risking losing the next elections.

It is hardly practicable for the Secretary of Defense to refute such rumors, again and again, by going each time before the American people and showing aerial photographs of Cuba. Also, it is one thing to take aerial photographs of Cuba in an emergency and quite another thing to continue the aerial surveillance of Cuba indefinitely, in violation of international law, and by courtesy of the Russians who restrain the Cubans from shooting down our aircraft.

During the Cuban crisis, the U. S. asked for U. N. inspection of Cuba and offered in return to guarantee Cuba against a U. S. supported invasion. At that time U Thant conveyed that Cuba would accept U. N. inspection provided it would cover not only Cuba but also the adjacent Caribbean areas, including Florida, from which an invasion against Cuba might be staged.

U. N. inspection of Cuba on a continuing basis might solve the problem which currently plagues us. The Secretary General of the United Nations could then take appropriate action whenever it becomes necessary to refute new rumors about Russian rockets being in Cuba and he would be immune to the charge of having a domestic political axe to grind, a charge which can be levelled against any spokesman of the Administration.)

Year after year, America has been prodding Russia to accept measures of reciprocal inspection which America deemed to be necessary. By accepting the kind of United Nations' inspection of Florida which would offer assurances to Cuba against a surprise invasion, America would set just the precedent that is needed. It seems to us that if another opportunity were to present itself to obtain United Nations' inspection of Cuba, on the terms described by U Thant, America ought not to let it slip by again.

It is a foregone conclusion that nationalistic sentiments opposed to United Nations' inspection of Florida would be exploited for domestic political purposes also. This would not be as dangerous, however, as pressure for a blockade of Cuba which is likely to recur if there is no inspection of Cuba.

Washington D.C.
February 20, 1963

Council for a Livable World

William Doering
Bernard T. Feld
Allan Forbes, Jr.
Leo Szilard

February 24, 1954

Mr. Gilmore Stott
Assistant Dean
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

Dear Mr. Stott:

I am writing to you in response to your letter of February 9th relating to the application for an Open Scholarship of Andrew Peter Silard.

Andrew Silard happens to be my nephew and I have followed his development fairly closely when I saw that he combined a more than average intelligence with an uncommonly deep concern for moral issues. Two or three years ago, I suggested to his parents that they send him to George School because I saw that he had developed, all on his own, convictions which came very close to those held by Quakers. I thought for some time now that ultimately he will find his spiritual home with the Society of Friends and I was very glad therefore to learn from him that he is going to apply to Swarthmore where I assume that -- in addition to other opportunities -- he may have an opportunity to meet with a fairly large number of Quakers among his fellow students.

Among a few other things, he is quite keenly interested in science and because of his general intelligence -- which is quite impressive -- I assume that he will do well in this field when he is exposed to it at the college level. He learns languages with great ease and for the sheer pleasure of learning them and there is little doubt that he is unusually talented for music.

You will gather from the forgoing that I am quite impressed by this boy as a person and that I regard him as a very desirable student for a college for the type of Swarthmore quite apart from any personal wish that I may have to have him go to Swarthmore rather than any other college.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard
(Professor of Biophysics)



ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

THE BOARD OF EDITORS

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Office of the Chairman
Box 4068
Santa Barbara
California

December 22, 1961

answered
31 Dec '61

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

My friend Bob Livingston of the National Institute of Mental Health has written me about your proposal for action to end the arms race and suggested that we should get together when you are on your Western tour. I am interested in following through on his suggestion.

I am strongly in agreement with what you are trying to do and would like to contribute to it in any way that I can. If you will let me know what your Western schedule is, I will arrange to be where you are at the right time.

My offices at present are in Santa Barbara, California, at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. If it would be possible for you to come to the Center while you are in the state, we would very much like to see you. My good friends--and yours--Bob Hutchins and Ping Ferry join enthusiastically in this invitation.

The enclosed biographical sketch and speech may be of interest.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Carl F. Stover
Assistant to the Chairman

engagement

31 December 1961

Mr. Carl F. Stover
Office of the Chairman
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Mr. Stover:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of December 22nd. I shall try to work out something so that I can visit Santa Barbara, but if this fails I shall telephone you from Los Angeles on or about January 17th and perhaps we can meet in Los Angeles on the 19th.

Mr. Gerald Fried of the Los Angeles Committee of a Sane Nuclear Policy, 910 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles 35, California - Oleander 5-9784, will know where I am staying and what my schedule is.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Stover



file M
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

THE BOARD OF EDITORS

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Office of the Chairman
Box 4068
Santa Barbara
California

January 29, 1962

Mr. Leo Szilard
Hotel Dupont Plaza
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Szilard:

I enjoyed very much our conversation when you were in Santa Barbara. My only regret is that I was not able to offer more help than I did in your very important project. However, as Bob Hutchins indicated, the work we are engaged in here is at a rather critical point, and it would not be fair for me to take leave at this time.

I learned later in the week that you had not departed from Santa Barbara on Tuesday, as you had originally indicated, but stayed around. Had I known this sooner, I would have extended you an invitation to join in our Conference on Science and Democratic Government. However, by the time I learned of your change of plans, you had already departed. Please accept my apologies.

Should there be a modest contribution that I can make to your Lobby from my vantage point in Santa Barbara, I would be very happy to do so. Meanwhile, my kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Carl F. Stover
Assistant to the Chairman

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics

1155 East 57th Street
October 20, 1949

Mr. Michael Straight
New Republic Office
1416 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Straight:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation. If you think it serves any useful purpose, I shall be glad if you reprint my article which appears in the forthcoming issue of the Bulletin with such omissions as you see fit to make. Since the manuscript which I sent you has been slightly changed, please use the article as printed in the Bulletin rather than the manuscript which I sent to you, in case you finally decide to make use of the article.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

STRATEGY for PEACE CONFERENCE

510 MADISON AVE., ROOM 701, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

PLaza 3-3547

CO-CHAIRMEN

TOM SLICK
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

C. MAXWELL STANLEY
STANLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY
MUSCATINE, IOWA

October 5, 1961

TO AIRLIE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS:

Those of us associated with the "Conference to Plan a Strategy for Peace" to be held at AIRLIE, Warrenton, Virginia, over the weekend Thursday, October 19 - Sunday noon, October 22, are very glad you plan to attend. You will be pleased to know that the acceptances have been more than gratifying, as have the many statements about the timeliness of the conference. We can look forward to a weekend of stimulating and useful discussion.

Transportation

There will be transportation by motor coach from Washington, D.C. to AIRLIE and return on Sunday afternoon, departing from the Alumni Rooms of George Washington University, 20th and "H" Streets, N.W., at 3:00 p.m., Thursday afternoon, October 19. Transportation from AIRLIE to Washington will leave AIRLIE Sunday afternoon at 2:00 p.m. A return postal card is enclosed to enable us to plan transportation arrangements. Please let us know by return mail.

Should you wish to communicate with the Strategy for Peace Conference office after Friday, October 13, you can reach us at the office of Operations & Policy Research, 3121 South Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The telephone number is Federal 7-3363.

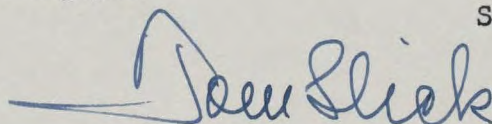
With regard to further details:

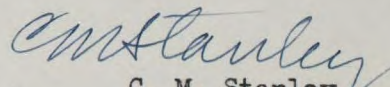
- Dress is informal
- Although AIRLIE is a spacious and pleasant estate, some sharing of large, comfortably furnished rooms will be necessary.

Also, for your information, AIRLIE rates on the American Plan are - for single rooms \$17.50 per person per day, and for double rooms \$15.00 per person per day, plus a 15% service charge, which is applied in lieu of tipping. As you know, conference participants have expressed the wish to pay the cost of room and board at AIRLIE and plans have been made accordingly. However, certain funds have been made available for expenses at AIRLIE and we assume that anyone unable to attend on this basis will let us know.

We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,


Tom Slick


C. M. Stanley

Enc: Draft Schedule

Co-Chairmen

Current

STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, KAMPELMAN & McLAUGHLIN

1700 K STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

STERLING 3-6510

CABLE "STERIC" WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK OFFICE

STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: WORTH 4-6500

FELIX S. COHEN (1932-1953)

MAX M. KAMPELMAN
ROBERT E. McLAUGHLIN
ARTHUR LAZARUS, JR.
RICHARD SCHIFTER
HAROLD P. GREEN
DANIEL M. SINGER
BARRY SIDMAN
ALAN L. WURTZEL

March 29, 1962

**Mr. Martin Haley
442 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota**

Dear Martin:

I have something that may interest you.

I had lunch yesterday with Dr. Leo Szilard who is, as you know, one of our outstanding atomic scientists and a truly imaginative and practical political thinker. Dr. Szilard is looking for someone who combines your various talents to come to Washington to be Executive Secretary of the organization described in the enclosed speech. I am also enclosing for your information a sampling of the responses to Dr. Szilard's proposal.

If you are interested, I suggest that you call Dr. Szilard who is in residence at the Hotel DuPont Plaza here in Washington.

Maggie and I would love to have you as a near neighbor. Let me know how it works out.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Max M. Kampelman

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Leo Szilard

TELEPHONE
UNIVERSITY 4-2700



KING'S CROWN HOTEL

OPPOSITE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT

420 WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK N.Y.

December 28, 1941

Mr. Rudolf Strauss
Gran Hotel Luz de Barreiro Y Hno
Habana, Cuba

Dear Mr. Strauss:

I see from your letter dated July 16, 1941, that you still hold in my favor \$19.60. Since for the present we can do nothing further in connection with the immigration of Mr. and Mrs. Detre I would appreciate it if you would kindly send me a check for the amount which you have in my favor after subtracting the amount for your expenses.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation,
I am

Yours very truly,

(Leo Szilard)

Washington, D. C.
March 3, 1962

Professor George Streisinger
Institute for Molecular Biology
The University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Streisinger:

The attached letter is meant for you and those others whose names are listed in the memo, "The Next Step". I should be very grateful to you for reading the attached letter and the enclosures, and for advising me as soon as possible whether you are willing to serve as an Associate.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Hotel Dupont Plaza
Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: Hudson 3-6000

Enclosures

P.S. I am enclosing the revised and final version of my speech, which will be printed in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

LS

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA

July 12, 1955

DIVISION OF BIOLOGY
KERCKHOFF LABORATORIES OF BIOLOGY

Dr. Leo Szilard
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Szilard:

We would like to have your advice on a conference on "Fallout and Radiation Hazards in Peace and in War" that we (The Los Angeles Branch of the Federation of American Scientists) are tentatively planning.

The program would be aimed at 500 to 1000 invited Southern California Community Leaders and the purpose would be to spread The Word about what an Atomic war would do, and also to clarify the situation with respect to biological effects of fallout caused by tests.

The program would be subdivided into a presentation of Physical Facts about fallout, Somatic Effects, Genetic Effects. The second half of the program would present facts about prevention of damage: Civil Defense proposals could be presented and exhaustively criticized, and perhaps the point could be made that the best ~~defense~~ prevention of damage would consist of preventing war, thus proposals by you and others could be presented and discussed. Each topic would be presented by a panel of "experts," whose talks could be carefully correlated before the conference.

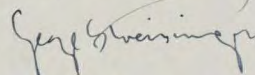
Funds for the conference could be derived from registration fees, but primarily perhaps from some foundation.

I would like very much to have your comments on the program. Do you have any suggestions for participants? For getting foundational support? Do you think the conference is worth having?

The conference is planned for late fall and we hope to utilize the results of the Natl. Academy of Science study if that is available by that time. Do you have any information as to this?

Do you plan to be here at all this summer? I would like very much to see you, if you do. Also I would like very much to hear what the response to your letter to the N. Y. Times has been and whether any progress in this direction has been made.

Very sincerely yours,



George Streisinger

BIOPHYSICS AND BIOPHYSICAL CHEMISTRY STUDY SECTION

Office of the Principal Consultant
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVE
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

27 February 1958

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

We understand that you have accepted our invitation to participate in the Study Program in Biophysical Science, Boulder, Colorado, during the period 20 July - 16 August 1958. The purpose of this letter is to confirm with you the arrangement for compensation, which was described in general terms in the invitation letter previously sent to you.

The Study Program is a special catalytic activity of the Study Section, under a Research Grant (RG-5048) from the National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service. Using funds from this grant, the Study Section offers you a stipend in the form of a consulting fee of \$40.00 per day for each weekday of participation during the four weeks of the Program. You will receive, at a later date, a special form on which to report to us your days of participation. Under this arrangement, there will be no withholding of Federal Income or Social Security taxes from your payments, nor will Workmen's Compensation Insurance apply.

Expenses incurred on travel in connection with the Study Program will be reimbursed in accordance with our bulletin, "Information on Reimbursement for Travel Costs," 26 February 1958, a copy of which is enclosed.

The expected activities of participants are indicated in our bulletin, "Preliminary Information on Arrangements," 27 February 1958, a copy of which is enclosed.

If the arrangements described herein are agreeable to you, please indicate your acceptance by signing the original of this letter and returning it to me.

We are delighted that you plan to join us in this Program.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. Bolt

R. H. Bolt
Principal Consultant

ACCEPTED:

Date:

(Please sign and return.)

STUDY PROGRAM IN BIOPHYSICAL SCIENCE

20 JULY - 16 AUGUST 1958

BOULDER COLORADO

INFORMATION ON REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES

26 February 1958

All regular participants in the Study Program will be offered reimbursement for travel expenses in accordance with the following schedule:

I. Transportation cost

A. By automobile: 8 cents per mile by most direct route from residence to Boulder, Colorado, and return (Rand - McNally Mileage Table).

B. By public conveyance except transoceanic: reimbursement for direct transportation cost, up to and including first-class travel, from residence to Boulder, Colorado, and return.

C. Transoceanic by air: reimbursement for direct transportation cost, up to and including first-class, but excluding cost of sleeper berth.

D. Transoceanic by ship: reimbursement for direct transportation cost, up to and including first-class, but excluding premium accommodations.

II. Subsistence allowance

A. A per diem allowance of \$12.00 while en route from residence to Boulder, Colorado, and return, for any transportation arrangement except as specified in II-B.

B. A per diem allowance of \$3.00 while en route by transoceanic travel on ship.

The following information is offered to guide the interpretation of the above schedule:

1. The maximum number of days allowable for the per diem payments during travel by automobile will be computed to the nearest one-quarter day on the basis of 400 miles per day.
2. The maximum number of days allowable for the per diem payments during travel by public conveyance will be the time actually required for direct travel by the means employed.
3. First-class passage under item I-B, if by train, includes fare plus pullman accommodations up to and including cost of a roomette.

Participants will receive special forms for requesting the above-indicated payments. Address inquiries to: BBC Study Section, Room 20F-004, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Mass.

STUDY PROGRAM IN BIOPHYSICAL SCIENCE

20 JULY - 16 AUGUST 1958

BOULDER COLORADO

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION ON ARRANGEMENTS

27 February 1958

The Study Program is sponsored and organized by the Biophysics and Biophysical Chemistry Study Section, under a Research Grant from the Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service. The members and staff of the Study Section are:

F. O. Schmitt* (Chairman), P. H. Abelson,
J.W. Beams, J.D. Ferry, I. Gray*, J.D. Hardy,
H. K. Hartline, J. G. Kirkwood, H. Neurath,
J. L. Oncley*, H. A. Sober, R. C. Williams*,
I. Fuhr* (Executive Secretary), M. D. Rosenberg*
(Special Consultant), R. H. Bolt* (Principal
Consultant).

Some (*) of the members and staff constitute the Planning Committee for the Study Program, with headquarters in the office of the Principal Consultant, to which inquiries may be addressed:

BBC Study Section
Room 20F-004
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Located on the campus of the University of Colorado, with its excellent facilities and environment for conference activities, the Study Program offers some 100 invited specialists in physical and biological sciences a common meeting ground for the exchange and critical evaluation of information and ideas. The objective of the Program is the stimulation and advancement of research and education in biomedical sciences, with emphasis on the physical and chemical frontiers.

SCHEDULE

Participants should plan to arrive in Boulder on Sunday, 20 July, on which date the facilities become available. The scheduled departure date is Saturday, 16 August.

Regular program periods are planned for all weekdays during the four weeks in accordance with the following preliminary schedule:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Morning	lectures	lectures	lectures	lectures	lectures
Afternoon	workshops	workshops		workshops	
Evening	addresses			addresses	

The morning lectures, with all of the participants together, will summarize present understanding of selected problems in biophysical research. Topics will encompass all levels of biological organization, from the components of biological molecules to complete living systems, with emphasis on the interdependence of structure and function.

The workshops, in concurrent gatherings of 20 - 30 participants, will provide ample opportunities for open discussion of research results and interpretations. The agenda may supplement and extend the morning lectures, or may include other subjects of particular interest to the individual workshop groups.

The evening addresses, open to families and limited public attendance, will be presentations of an interpretative nature, specially planned to provide a broad-gauge integration of the Study Program.

Other periods will be used, as required, for group discussions, research planning, and library study. Reference material, bibliography, periodicals, and text books will be readily accessible.

TRANSPORTATION

Boulder is 27 miles northwest of Denver, less than one hour's drive on the Denver - Boulder Turnpike.

Denver is served by seven major airlines:

Braniff, Central, Continental, Frontier, United, Western, TWA.

Flight-time to Denver is approximately 8 - 9 hours from New York, and 4 - 5 hours from San Francisco.

Denver is served by seven major railroads:

Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific; Great Western; Rio Grande; Southern Pacific; Union Pacific.

Train-time to Denver is approximately 40 hours from New York, and 30 hours from San Francisco.

Arrangements will be made, at least during the initial and final dates of the Program, to transport participants between Denver and Boulder by station wagon. If such transportation is desired, please inform us, well in advance, of the scheduled time and the flight or train number.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Lectures and workshops will be conducted in the University Memorial Center, which will also house the local headquarters for the Study Program.

Dormitory facilities, sufficient to accommodate all participants and their families, will be available in the new Hallett Residence Hall of the University of Colorado. This building contains lounges, laundry rooms, and recreation space, in addition to comfortable dormitory rooms with twin beds, twin bureaus, and ample closet space. Daily maid service will be provided. Centralized shower and toilet facilities are located in the vicinity of each section of rooms. Participants with infants should bring their own cribs, or rent them in Denver.

Dining facilities in Libby Hall will be available at certain hours for the private use of the participants and their families. Morning and noon meals generally will be served cafeteria-style with a specially arranged conference menu. Several of the evening meals will be served family-style. Dining plans also include a catered buffet dinner, informal teas, a catered banquet, and steak-outs with local color. No evening meals will be served on Sundays, but good public dining facilities and a snack bar are located nearby.

Cost of Accommodations

The inclusive cost of room and board, as described above, for the entire four weeks, will be approximately \$170.00 per person, single occupancy of a room; \$140.00 per person, double occupancy; \$105.00 per person, chil-

dren 3 - 12, double occupancy; \$20.00 per child under 3, not including cost of food.

Costs for periods of less than four weeks are somewhat higher than pro rata, depending on the total room-utilization schedule.

Emergency health services for participants and families are included in the above rates.

Participants will receive accommodation request forms from the Planning Headquarters, through which reservations will be arranged.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

A wide range of recreational opportunities is available at the option of the participants. Evening square dances are held on campus twice weekly. Organized walks and pack trailing into the surrounding mountains are conducted each weekend. Two swimming pools, an athletic field, and tennis courts are located on campus, as are game rooms with bowling alleys, and ping pong and billiard tables. Excellent facilities for golf, horseback riding, fishing, camping, and other sports are located nearby.

The University sponsors a summer Shakespeare Festival, lecture series, and weekly talks on art. A summer Music Festival is held at Aspen, about a 150-mile drive from Boulder; and a summer opera at Central City, about 25 miles away. Further information on extracurricular activities will be sent to participants in the future.

Washington, D.C.
13 December 1961

Mr. Julius Stulman
475 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Stulman:

I should very much appreciate your reading the enclosed "Speech" which I have given at four major universities. I believe that when you read the last pages of my speech you will see how the World Institute would come into being and how it would be financed, for the first few years of its existence. The attached sheet gives some indication of the response to date.

Please note that I am not starting a political movement, rather I am conducting an experiment to show whether a movement of the kind described in my speech would be likely to get off the ground, if it were started under the proper auspices, and on a sufficiently large scale.

Whether such a movement is actually started and when, would depend first of all on the reports which will come in after Christmas from the students who participate in the experiment. To some extent it would also depend on whether enough seed money may be available to start such a movement on a sufficient scale. How much seed money may be needed will depend on the starting strategy that we are going to adopt. One possible strategy is described in my speech, but the final decision has not yet been made. In order to throw out a figure -- a pure guess, and not even an informed one, let me mention \$30,000.

The strongest moral support that I am receiving comes at present from Harvard and MIT and I am flying to Boston for a strategy meeting, this coming Saturday.

I would greatly appreciate your reading my speech and telling me thereafter if you might be seriously interested.

Our present financial needs are negligible and can be taken care of by a few thousand dollars that may be donated to the University of Chicago. If I remember correctly you told me that a tax exempt contribution would offer you no tax advantages because you are at present carrying forward losses. If this is still the case I would not want you to throw away hard money by making out a check to the University of Chicago. If this is no longer the case or if any of your friends are interested, then I should be glad to receive checks made out to the University of Chicago, totaling no more than \$3,000, with covering letters addressed to the Comptroller, W.R. Rossman, The University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois, specifying that the gift is meant to be used for my work on World Security problems. The checks should be credited to the account "World Security Fund" 0 0950 40 9769.

I am thrusting this information on you, at the present time, only because the end of the year is approaching and those who wish to make tax exempt contributions, within the current tax year, do not have very much time left. May I, however, repeat the Categorical Imperative, in its modern form, "Don't use hard money where soft money would do."

I would very much appreciate your giving careful consideration to my speech and if you think you may be seriously interested, please call me on the telephone and give me your reaction.

Until about Christmas time I expect to stay in Washington, at the Hotel Dupont Plaza. The telephone is HUDSON 3-6000, ext.745.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Julius Stulman

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x P.S. I am enclosing a copy of a letter from William Shurecliff of the Cambridge Electronic Accelerator Project at Harvard, to show you the kind of informed responses which I get along with a mass of equally enthusiastic or even more enthusiastic, but less informed, responses.

P.P.S. I am scheduled to speak at Berkeley on 9 January and at Stanford 10 January.

I am rewriting my speech in order to give clearer indication of the long term goals and to get it into a publishable form.

JULIUS STULMAN
475 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22

file M

December 22, 1961

Dear Dr. Szilard:

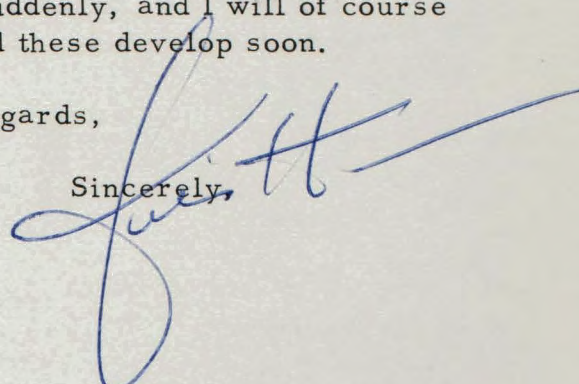
You are an amazing man.

I have given a great deal of consideration to your letter because I didn't want to turn you down, but I am afraid I am going to have to. We are still working out our tax dollar situation and have responsibilities to take care of even with the so-called hard dollars now.

Nevertheless, I am not going to close the door, as there are several things in the offering that can alter this entire picture quite suddenly, and I will of course be in touch with you should these develop soon.

With very best regards,

Sincerely,



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

THE INDEPENDENT FORUM of San Diego County

1958 Zapo Street, Del Mar, California

Telephone: SKYline 5-4405

Chairman:
ERNEST MANDEVILLE

Executive Secretary:
LEE STURDIVANT

Co-Chairman:
NORMA J. THICKSTUN

*Speech
request
sent*

answered

February 4, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard
Hotel Plaza

Dear Dr. Szilard;

First of all, The Independent Forum of San Diego County wants to invite you to San Diego to be our featured speaker in May, 1962. We are indeed sorry that we did not know in advance of your recent Santa Monica speech so that we could have arranged something then, but San Diego County has been sadly neglected by news makers and news. That's the main reason the Forum was organized.

Your 'Two Percent For Peace' proposal is meeting with tremendous enthusiasm here, and we want very much to allow this unique and challenging proposal a full public hearing as soon as possible. Your public appearance on behalf of that plan seems vital.

Mr. Mandeville has also asked me to express his own personal interest in the plan and to offer his financial support of it. You may also add the name of T.B. Sturdivant, (my husband), who is willing to contribute two percent of our income to this plan, if you are trying to take a poll of definite interest.

But more importantly, we would very much like to put the county-wide facility of The Independent Forum to work to gain the proposal the support it needs here in Southern California. Aside from a public appearance by you, we would also consider acting as representatives for the program here or whatever else seems feasible when you have evaluated the response and begun organizational work.

Assuming your offices are very busy at this point, and wanting very much to have an affirmative answer to our invitation, please feel free to wire or call collect about the possibility of our cooperating in the very near future.

We are, of course, prepared to meet any reasonable expense involved in bringing you back out here this year, and to handle publicity etc. Our May program will be the last of the season, and we want to bring the attention of our large audience to this dramatic and realistic program and urge their complete support of it.

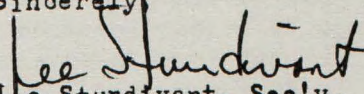
2-

We have the cooperation of the three local television stations, the sponsorship and endorsement of many community newspapers, both daily and weekly; sponsorship by important religious and civic leaders of the County and, as our enclosed sponsor list shows, the backing of the growing scientific community including Dr. Harold Urey and Prof. John Isaacs.

San Diego County is twice the area and three times the population of Delaware, and has more people than Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Maine, Rhode Island or Wyoming. It needs your attention and we need your help.

Enclosed is our check for 25 copies of the speech so that we may begin spreading the word about it.

Sincerely,


Lee Sturdivant, Sec'y.
1958 Zapo St.
Del Mar, California

ls;s
enc. 2

PATRICK L. SULLIVAN, Ph.D.



SNOWDEN / SULLIVAN / GOODWIN & HOLT

psychological consultants to management

RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA/YUKON 1-1157

November 20, 1961

Professor Leo Szilard
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Szilard:

I noted with great interest and gratification the account of your talk before the Harvard Law School Forum which appeared in today's San Francisco Chronicle. The idea of a lobby to act as the focal voice for peace is a sound one and one to which I would like personally to lend my support.

If there are plans to organize scientists and scholars to serve as the constituency and support for the proposed lobby, please add my name. Have you considered contacting organizations such as the American Psychological Association to obtain representation and use of media for disseminating information?

Very truly yours,

Patrick L. Sullivan

PLS/gb

answered

Dear Dr. Szilard,

This slip of paper was in the cover of No. 50 of SURVEY, Jan. 1964, described as a journal of Soviet and East European Studies (about 200 pages). Would you like me to send it on?

Kind regards to Mrs. Szilard and yourself,

Herzmann

SURVEY

With Compliments

Walter Laqueur.

ILFORD HOUSE
133 OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.1

SURVEY

A Journal of Soviet and East European Studies

ILFORD HOUSE, 133 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

REGENT 0592

*file:
Invt. Laqueur*

21st January, 1964.

Professor Leo Szilard,
Enrico Fermi Institute,
University of Chicago,
CHICAGO.
Illinois.

Dear Professor Szilard,

I am preparing at present a special number of Survey (about 200 pages) on the state of Soviet science, West-East scientific exchanges, past experience and future prospects, problems common to science in East and West etc. I am not certain whether you have seen our journal and I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of our most recent issue under separate cover.

I know it is an imposition to ask someone with so many commitments to contribute an article on a topic of his choice, but I am firmly convinced of the importance of the subject matter. I heard from Melvin Lasky about your recent experiences in the Soviet Union, and I think it would be fascinating to have a personal account on these lines. I also hope that there is an outside chance that, if you are too heavily committed at the moment to accept such an invitation, there may be the text of a speech, or a lecture, or some unpublished paper which you may be willing to give us.

The deadline for articles for this number is 1st April. Contributions to Survey are between 2,000 and 6,000 words in length, and we pay at the rate of \$150 for an article of average length. I am of course aware that compared to American standards this is not very much; it is, unfortunately, all a specialised journal can afford. I should like to assure you, however, that this special issue, like our past numbers, will be widely read and discussed all over the globe.

Yours sincerely,

Walter Laqueur

Walter Laqueur,
Editor.

May 13, 1964

Mr. Walter Laqueur, Editor
Survey
Ilford House
133 Oxford Street
London, W.1, England

Dear Mr. Laqueur:

I am writing to apologise for having not answered your letter of January 21. It came just at the time when I was in the process of moving to La Jolla. Your letter got mis-filed and did not cross my desk until today.

I appreciate your having asked me to contribute to Survey but in any case it would not have been possible for me to contribute an article at this time.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LSLjm

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
June 5, 1950

Mr. Henry Swan, Jr.
University of Colorado Medical School
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Swan:

Enclosed I am returning for your files a copy which I
borrowed from your secretary last Saturday.

With best wishes--

Sincerely yours,



Leo Szilard

SWARTHMORE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Ministers
JOSEPH P. BISHOP
JOHN SCHOTT

December 22, 1954

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am writing to you to follow up the telephone conversation which you had with Miss Anjin Mebane about the possibility of your coming to speak at our church on a Tuesday evening in March, 1955.

We are anxious to have you come to our community to speak on a problem which many of us have been concerned about for a long time. It is one about which many people have written and talked for the last ten years. I am thinking about the hiatus which exists between our technical and scientific knowledge and our spiritual and emotional capacities. We have all become increasingly aware of the dangers which this gap leaves in our cultural and sociological progress; and we are eager to have some fresh thinking about the problem from men of different fields.

Consequently, we are proposing a series of lectures on the Tuesday evenings of next March, when we should like to bring to the community and the college of Swarthmore, men like yourself. For your information, we are also seeking to bring Dr. Franz Alexander, Dr. Howard Lowry, Dr. John Mackay, and Mr. Lewis Mumford.

We should be very grateful to you if you could see your way clear to come to us on Tuesday evening, March 15th, 1955. If this particular date is not convenient to you, would you be good enough to suggest another Tuesday evening in March when you might be able to come, and we should be glad to try to arrange our schedule accordingly. We are, of course, planning a sizeable and, we hope, satisfactory, honorarium for this series.

We had thought of asking Swarthmore College, with whom we often work very happily, to cooperate with us in this series of lectures, but we have concluded not to do this because we want to make it plain that this is fundamentally a moral and spiritual concern to which the church is especially anxious to provide leadership.

It is our hope that, if we may obtain a sufficiently creative series of lectures on the problem, we may consider subsequent publication of them.

Surely, one of the most important contributions which the intellectual world can provide our society today is the contribution of clarity. We need a

Dr. Leo Szilard

-2

clearer understanding of the nature of our moral and spiritual crisis and some guidance as to how men of different fields of thought propose that we should meet this crisis. Your leadership in thought of this kind is greatly needed and we should be so happy if you would consent to come to us and to participate in this series.

With highest regards,

Sincerely,

Joe Bishop

Joseph P. Bishop

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

JPB;mc

January 20, 1955

Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Bishop
Swarthmore Presbyterian Church
Swarthmore, Pa

Dear Dr. Bishop:

I appreciate very much your kind letter of December 22nd. I should have answered it before this but I had a slight illness which disorganized my work.

My movements in March are so uncertain that I dare not accept a speaking engagement. If this situation should change, I shall be happy to let you know and, if at that time you have not yet filled your schedule, perhaps something can be worked out.

I am grateful that you thought of me in connection with this series of lectures.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

WASHINGTON

home address:
3116 Rodman St. NW
Washington, 8, D.C.
May 30, 1960.

ack: June 2/60
after June 2/60

Dr. Leo Szilard,
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

It is indeed a long time since we were guests together at a most pleasant Colorado home. I was deeply grieved when I learned recently that you were so ill, and then I was moved with both gratitude and admiration to see you on Murrow's Small World program, for you looked so much better than I had anticipated (I know this doesn't mean anything medically) and you were dedicating yourself so singly and heartily to the problems of world peace in which we ^{were} so concerned the last time we met. I wish you everything good, a splendid success in your campaign to awaken world consciousness to nuclear perils, and a kindly freedom from pain in your illness.

I too have had a grievous physical experience. I had a very severe heart attack last December and was on the critical list for fourteen days. But I have been more fortunate than you, I experienced what my physician calls "a fantastic recovery", and now in less than six months am able to work better than half time and shall soon be on duty full time as political commentator of the Voice of America.

I am, of course, greatly heartened that the Western allies adopted the official policy, in the

disarmament negotiations, of complete disarmament, down to forces required to maintain domestic order, in a world policed by international forces in the enforcement of international law. This is all I ever hoped for in the way of world government, though I see the attractiveness of your desire for a world government that governs *even more.*

Before Murrow's year's leave of absence I worked six years with him. He is an old and dear friend. I envy him his contact with you. I do not know, but I may some day be working with him again.

With all my respects, solicitude and warm regards,

Raymond Swing

Raymond Swing

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

file

DATE April 28, 1952

TO Messrs. N. Sugarman &
L. Szilard ✓
FROM Theodore M. Switz

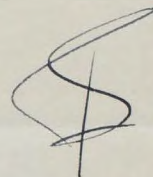
DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT

IN RE:

I am enclosing a letter dated April 21, 1952, from the Procter & Gamble Co., one of the sponsors of the Institute of Radiobiology. This letter is in reply to a letter we sent out to all sponsoring companies in agreement with the directors of the Institutes, suggesting that they might occasionally wish to invite faculty members to visit their research laboratories (the company to pay travel expenses).

You will note that your name is mentioned as one with whom they have a community of interests, but they do not feel that "it is close enough to justify our asking for a visit." May I therefore suggest that if you have occasion at any time to be at all near to Cincinnati, that you make it a point to get in touch with Dr. Tucker and try to arrange a visit.



Enc.

Dr Szilard

COPY

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

M. A. & R. Building, Ivorydale

Cincinnati 17, Ohio

April 21, 1952

Dr. Theodore M. Switz
Director of Industry Relations
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Switz:

Mr. Pleasants has passed along to me your letter of April 2 inquiring about our reaction to the possibility that members of the staffs of the Institutes might visit us on occasion. I apologize for our delay in answering; many of our people have been away for the last two weeks attending various technical meetings so consultation has been difficult.

We would like very much to have Dr. Konrad Bloch visit us, if that were possible. His interests in nutrition and metabolic studies generally and those directed toward fat in particular make his advice of especial value to us.

There are two other members of the staff who have been so helpful to our representatives on numerous occasions that we would be most happy to see them here if their schedules and interests made such a visit seem worthwhile to them. Our community of interests, however, is not close enough to justify our asking for a visit. These men are Dr. Nathan Sugarman and Dr. Leo Szilard.

We will, of course, furnish travelling expenses in connection with any of the above suggested visits.

Yours very truly,

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.
Chemical Division

/s/ N. B. Tucker

Associate Director in
Charge of Research

COPY

53

The Sydney Morning Herald

OVERSEAS NEWS SERVICE

CABLE ADDRESS:
"EDITLAD,"
NEW YORK

"THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD,"

"THE SUN,"

"THE SUN-HERALD,"

"THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW,"

SYDNEY.

"THE AGE," MELBOURNE.

229 West 43rd Street

NEW YORK 36,

April 13

19 61

LINDSAY CLINCH
EDITOR AND MANAGER

Professor Leo Szilard
Fermi Institute
University of Chicago.

Dear Professor Szilard:

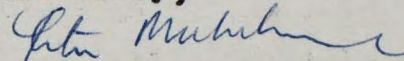
Would you kindly grant me an interview on two topics on which I am gathering material ?

1. I am preparing a biography on Albert Einstein (as a peace-fighter and man as well as a scientist) and would like some information on your associations with him.
2. I also want to write a short magazine piece (possibly for "This Week", the Sunday insert magazine) on just how close Communist China may be to nuclear weapons and the likely effect on the cold war stalemate. This piece I would like to write with you on the as-told-to basis.

This may be putting it too briefly, but I would like a chance to discuss the projects with you and would be grateful if you could let me know when you would be available. I am a correspondent here for Australian newspapers and work out of New York, but I could come to Chicago if that would suit you best. Ideally, I would like to see you the next time you are in New York.

I really would be most grateful for your help.

Sincerely,



Peter Michelmore.

June 10, 1951

Miss Shirley Sykes,

Dear Shirley:

Will you please contact Fox (I don't know whether he has a mail box in the Institute yet, or where he receives his mail) and pass on to him the enclosed letter. I think you will find him during office hours in my Lab or the boys will tell you where he is.

Thanks.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
MAXWELL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

PAUL H. APPLEBY
Dean

FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT
Advisory Counsel

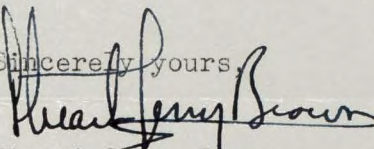
February 6, 1950

Dear Professor Szilard:

We have here in the Maxwell School of Syracuse University a required course for freshmen in problems of democratic citizenship. Some three years ago we moved gradually away from traditional textbooks and have been constructing our own materials dealing with the most vital problems of American democracy and public policy. With hesitation, but an urgent sense of responsibility, we are planning to deal in May of this year, for the first time, with the problem of atomic energy. I am wondering if we could persuade you to come here on either the 9th or 16th of May to give the students a lecture on the problem of the handling of atomic energy both for peace and for war as you see it. The students will have two lectures and four class meetings on this topic and will be doing extensive reading. It is probable that the other lecture of the series will be given by T. V. Smith and will deal primarily with the moral implications of atomic science. There are about twelve hundred students in the class, and it is necessary for us to divide them into two lecture groups so that our weekly lecture is repeated, coming at 2:15 and 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday. We could pay you a fee of \$150. plus your expenses.

I do most earnestly hope that you will be able to accept this invitation since the matter itself is crucial and since this is a field in which the lay professor particularly needs the help of the specialist.

Sincerely yours,



Stuart Gerry Brown

Professor Leo Szilard
5816 Blackstone Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

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

Mr. Stuart Gerry Brown
Syracuse University
Maxwell Grad. School of Citizenship & Public Affairs
Syracuse 10, New York

Dear Mr. Brown:

I very much appreciate your kindness in asking me to talk to your students. Unfortunately, I shall not be able to take out time for it this spring. I regret this since in these very serious times, it is really important to keep up public interest in the issues raised by the advent of atomic energy.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

wv

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Armed Services

June 13, 1955

C
O
P
Y

Mr. Ramsay D. Potts, Jr.
Independent Military Air Transport Assn.
1025 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC

Dear Ramsay:

Acknowledging your good letter of June 10, I would be glad to talk to Szilard, but what good would it do?

I am not in the Executive Branch.

I am not a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I am not a private citizen.

The plan is one of but many re disarmament now being discussed.

It should be taken up with the Executive side, presumably Governor Stassen, based on his new job.

Very best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

/s/

Stuart Symington

SS/1

Dipl. Ing. D. L. SZÉKELY

29, Abarbanel Street

Jerusalem, Israel

P.O.B. 1364, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.

file 6

ד. ל. ס. ק. ל. י

מהנדס אזרחי, מהנדס יועץ

רחוב אברבנאל 29

רחביה, ירושלים

Mélyen tisztelt

SZILÁRD LEO professzor urnak

C H I C A G O

Engedje meg, hogy írásban és magyarul mutatkozzam be. Remélem, hogy soraim tartalma felkelti szives érdeklődését, mert nagyjelentőségű tudományos részleteredményekről szándékozom beszámolni.

Logikaszakos vagyok, aki a tudományok alapkérdéseinek kutatására specializálódott. A matematikai logikának a fizikára és annak módszertanára való kiterjesztésével foglalkozom. Ez a tárgykör még nem nyerte el explizit megfogalmazását. Csak legutobb, az u.n. artificial intelligence- megvalósítására irányuló kutatások világították meg, hogy mennyire hiányzik egy tudományág, amely axiomatizált megfogalmazásban adja a fizikában régóta használatos logikát.

A modern matematikai és nyelvtudományi logika termelte ki az elektromos agyakat. De az artificial intelligence fogalomrendszerek belső és külső transzformaálhatóságát feltételezi - ez a kérdés pedig nem oldható meg a szóiasos matematikai logikával.

Kifejlesztettem egy új, az eddiginél sokkal általánosabb 'fizikai' logikát. A matematikaim logika az általánosnak egy specialis 'identity' esete.

Egy bázis helyett több bázist használok - ezért polybasisunak nevezem e logikát; egy interpretáló rendszer helyett számosat, amelyek különböző koordináció és szubordináció módozatok által vannak kapcsolva, használok interpretációs rendszernek. "Heterogenously interpreted polybasic logic" megjelölést használom. A matematikai logika ennek a vacuogenous" specialis esete. A másik fontos speciális eset a dimenzionális analysis, ugyanaz, ami minden kezdő fizikusnak bevezető tanulásához tartozik. Egy kistefjedelmű szakág, amely kontrollálja a fizikus minden munkáját - de ugyanekkor legjobb művelői azt állítják, hogy, bár mindenki használja, snki nem értette meg eddig, mi a mélyebbenfekvő lényege.

Mint mérnökem, a gyakorlati szempontot sohasem tévesztettem szem elől. Szerkesztettem egy kódnyelvet a kimondott céllal, hogy egy elektronikus gépegységnek a gényelve vagy önnyelve (eigen-language) legyen, mégpedig a heterogénül interpretált polybázis logika axiomáji alapján. Fokról fokra, egyre teljestöképebb gépkódokat építettem.

Az eredmény csaknem hihetetlen.

Az eredmény egy több fokozatban általánosított dimenziószám theoria. A dimenziófogalom lépésenként fellazítható szigorral jelenik meg benne. Ennek megfelelően, különféle modellek lehetségesek, amelyek a lehető bázis teljes vagy részleges kihasználásában térnek el egymástól. De minden egyes model e g y e s i t í az alapjához relatíven építhető fogalomrendszerért és ewvel, az adott alapra vonatkoztatva, megvalósítja a fogalomrendszer unifikálását: megvalósítja gyakorlatilag Leibnitz, Descartes, Carnap (a logikatanitóm) és Philipp Frank álmát a tudomány egységesítéséről olyan mértékre visszanyesve, amilyen mértékben realitás van az elképzelés mögött. És ez, mintegy melléktermék gyanánt.

Emiatt azt a gépegységet, amely a fizikai logikát felhasználó elektromos agyban a fogalomrendszerek kölcsönös transzformálhatóságát végzi, Unificator - nak neveztem el.

Az Unificator az artificial intelligence egyik leglényegesebb eleme, a heterogénül interpretált polybázis logikára (amelynek a fizika logikája egy specialis esete) van felelősen. Nélküle csak megközelítőleg lehet artificial intelligence-t építeni - vele pedig tovább lehet fejleszteni a "heuristic machine" megvalósításává (szintén csak modellek, és nem korlátozás nélküli megoldások fele). Ez a gép pedig ugyanúgy képes önálló találmányok kigondolására, mint a Mount Palomar nagy teleszkop eddig ismeretlen tejútrendszerek felkutatására és lefényképezésére. EME BELSŐ KÉPESSÉGE NÉLKÜL én soha sem tudtam volna eljutni odaig, ameddig eljutottam: a belső kalkulusszabályok vittek, az volt az érzésem, hogy ők találják ki a feltalálándókat. Tehát velem az történt: új és efficiens axiomaszerű alapadottságokra bukkantam, a többi gyakran levezethető.

Ismerem valamennyire a legújabb eredményeket Amerikában és Európában, de az, ami nálam összegyűlt, kollektív kidolgozást kíván. Professzor úrnak van egy élettapasztalata egy levelével kapcsolatban, amelyet Einsteinnek írt. Kérem gondoljen erre, mielőtt másodszor elolvassa soraimat.

Nem ereszkedhetem további részletekbe, mert nem tudom pontos címét. Szíves választát remélve, maradok

kiváló tisztelettel

Székely László Dávid

Jeruzsálem, 11.5.1962

4

Washington, D.C.
31 December 1961

Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi
Laboratory of the
Institute for Muscle Research
at the Marine Biological Laboratory
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Dear Albert:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of December 25th. Enclosed you will find the current version of my Speech which I am constantly revising. My present thoughts are that those who make political contributions of 2 per cent of their income before taxes or, say 3 per cent of their income after taxes, may regard themselves as members of the Movement entitled to wear an emblem. Those who make political contributions of 1 per cent of their income before taxes or in excess of \$100. may regard themselves as supporters of the Movement and would also be entitled to receive the communications and the advice of the Council or Lobby.

I do not as yet know whether or not such a Movement will take off the ground if it were started under the proper auspices and on an adequate scale.

At present I have no troubles or symptoms. How long this state of affairs may last, I do not know. Perhaps I ought to drop in on you at Woods Hole and see if I can come up with some idea of how to increase your yields even further. If you have

any written information about what you are doing, I should appreciate your mailing it to me at my Washington address.

From January 5 to January 22 I shall be on the West Coast lecturing. After that, for a period of time, I expect to stay put in Washington,

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

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

LABORATORY OF THE
INSTITUTE FOR MUSCLE RESEARCH
AT THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
WOODS HOLE, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE FALMOUTH, KIMBALL 8-0630

answered 31 Dec '61

ALBERT SZENT-GYORGYI, M. D., PH. D.
TEL.: FALMOUTH, KIMBALL 8-2233

Dec. 25, 1961

Dear Leo,

It is X-mas, which means -no secretary. So you have to put up with my poor typing. A merry X-mas to you!

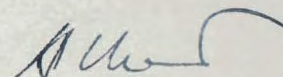
There are two things I want to say.

Primo, I am all for your plan, but I think you aimed too high. 2% of total income is too much, because after taxes and all that it means 5%. You would get more with 1%, more people, more money. I would, myself, join. With 2% I just cannot.

Secundo, as I have told you before, I am working on a cancer therapy. It is not a cancer therapy, really, I am working on internal secretion and am isolating a substance which stops cancer growth in mice and there is reason to believe that it will stop cancer also in man. I still have very little of it but our ^{yields} ~~yields~~ are increasing. So, should you get on the downward road, and should things look bad, I would like to know about it. I may be far enough to do something.

Kennedy seems to have forgotten all about his peace race. We are working here on the grass root level in our petty surroundings, but hope to open our mouth wider in the near future.

With best regards and wishes:



Albert Szent-Gyorgyi

file

LABORATORY OF THE
INSTITUTE FOR MUSCLE RESEARCH
AT THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
WOODS HOLE, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE FALMOUTH, KIMBALL 8-0630

ALBERT SZENT-GYORGYI, M. D., PH. D.
TEL.: FALMOUTH, KIMBALL 8-2233

January 10, 1962

Dear Leo:

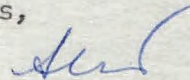
Thanks for your letter and your paper. Towards the middle of February I will be in Washington for a day or two and at that occasion I would like to discuss this whole ^{Polystyrene} problem with you. I have my own ideas which may, perhaps, complement yours.

Enclosed I am sending you the text of a little talk I have given here in Falmouth. There was quite an echo. I sent this paper to you earlier, addressed to the Cosmos Club, hoping that it would reach you there. Today it was returned to me as undeliverable.

My yields are increasing rapidly so I repeat that I would like to know if you ever get in trouble again.

With the best of regards, as ever

Yours,



Albert Szent-Gyorgyi

A S-G:vb
encl. Clipping
Dr. Leo Szilard
Hotel Dupont Plaza
Washington 6, D. C.

Oct 22, 1956

Lieber:

hat den ein französischer Name in
office angerufen und nach
"Professeur Szilard" gefragt. Es
hat Grüße (une message) für dich
from Professor ^{? Alex Rich} Alexich (?) in Paris.
Hab ihm deine Chicago Adresse
gegeben und er wird dich vielleicht
anrufen, wenn er wieder nach
Chicago kommt, er heißt Dubois.
Die "Madame Szilard" hat ihn offenbar
gar nicht interessiert. Yours ck.

Oct 18, 1956

L.,
Just by accident - and peculiarly
enough in connection with the Patent
Control Center - came across a
book which has several pages about
you: Leon Brillouin (Columbia University)
"Science and Information Theory"
Academic Press, N.Y., 1956. Get it and
look pp. 176-183, also Introduction p. xi.
which gives you very nicely credit for
pioneering in unknown territory. - This
was the only good thing to-day.
Yours ch.

THE QUADRANGLE CLUB

CHICAGO

Monday Aug 6 - 45

Dear Ch,

I repeat my new address:
5816 Blackstone Ave c/o Weiss.
Telephone: MIDWAY 0545. —

How are things with you?

How was the Calderon party?

I suppose you have seen
to-day's newspapers.

Using atomic bombs against
Japan is one of the greatest
blunders of history. —

Both from a practical point
of view on a ten-years
scale and from the point
of view of our moral
position. — I went out of

my way (and very much
so) in order to prevent
it but as history - papers
show without success. -

It is very difficult to
see what wise course
of action is possible from
here on. - May be it is
best to say nothing;
this is what I suggest
you do. -

Ich hoffe es ist nicht
mehr "meinsig", may be
I come East for a visit
soon, now that the cat
is out of the bag. -

Yours L.