

300 Riverside Drive
New York 25, N.Y.
Feb. 7, 1955.

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I read with great interest your letter to the
Feb. 6 New York Times. The method you outline to avoid world
war makes eminent sense. The reason for writing this letter
is to suggest that perhaps you, or someone of your
prominence, would be the ideal person to initiate this
attempt to effect an organization of scholars + citizens whose
sole purpose will be to seek a reasonable solution to the
conflict between Russia and the United States. Perhaps an
organization of this kind could even invite Russian scholars and
citizens to join them in this task. As for sponsorship, I
feel certain that a number of universities and foundations
would provide support.

Perhaps I'm taking too much liberty here, but what
I'm trying to say is that someone has to begin, and you
seem to be in a better position for this than most people.

Sincerely,
Morris L. Eagle.

University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill
February 12, 1955

Mr. Morris E. Eagle
300 Riverside Drive
New York 25, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Eagle:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 7th. It might, perhaps, interest you that the "letter to the Editor" will be reprinted by the Denver Post. The initial reactions seem to be quite favorable, but it is too early to say whether there will be enough moral support forthcoming to catalyse some concrete course of action.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

February 25, 1955

Mr. Morris N. Eagle
300 Riverside Drive
New York 25, New York

Dear Mr. Eagle:

Many thanks for your letter of February 18. It was thoughtful of you to discuss the matter with Hoffman, and I think your suggestion that I keep in touch with Shepherd Stone is a good one.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

N.Y.

300 Riverside Drive
New York 25, New York
February 18, 1955

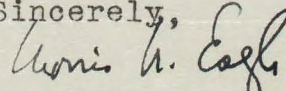
Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I wrote to you a short time ago regarding your New York Times "Letter to the Editor" and would like to thank you for your kind answer.

Since my last letter I received some information which may be of interest to you. I spoke to Paul G. Hoffman the other day and told him the content of your letter. He informed me that he has always believed that a large share of non-governmental action would be necessary to preserve peace, and a number of years ago, while President of the Ford Foundation, he was quite active in initiating a study designed to investigate the role of non-governmental groups in "waging the peace". He believes that the study was assigned to some other group to carry out. Apparently, it has bogged down, for most people I have spoken to have never heard of it.

If you are interested in learning more about the study and feel that it may be of help to you in your plans, you can get in touch with Shepherd Stone of the Ford Foundation who, I understand, had supervised the project.

Sincerely,

Morris N. Eagle

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

Dr. Fred Eastman
The Chicago Theological Seminary
5757 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Eastman:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 12th.
I am having a very strong response to the letter that appeared in
the Times, but I do not yet know whether any concrete course of
action will develop. I do appreciate your comments concerning the
practical aspects of this matter, and I shall think about them.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

5

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Member of the Federation of Theological Schools at The University of Chicago
5757 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO 37

FRED EASTMAN
Biography and Drama

570 West 8th Street
Claremont, California
Feb. 12, 1955

Prof. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago 37

Dear Professor Szilard:

Your Proposal to Prevent War, in the NYTimes of February 6, appeals strongly. It's along the lines of my own thought and probably that of thousands of others. But no one else, to my knowledge, has stated it so clearly and convincingly. I'd like to offer four comments.

1. Re: The "Committees of Citizens". Why the plural? Why not one strong committee of 12 to 16 of the outstanding men of the whole country? Such men as Judge Learned Hand, William O. Douglas, and Albert Einstein for example. They would command national and international respect. Lesser men, divided among many committees, would command only regional respect.

2. Why not similar committees (non-political) in each of the other ~~free~~ countries of the free world, with adequate means of frequent and rapid communication and interchange of ideas?

3. Re: Sponsorship. Why the singular? Would a single Foundation or University be better than a combination of three or four Foundations and half a dozen Universities? Would not the latter be more impressive? And are you sure that United Nations sponsorship is either not possible or advisable?

4. Re: Agreement early upon basic principles before taking up details of implementation and procedures. I'm sure you're right. The enclosed "In 77 Words" is an over-simplification of this--but is it in the right direction?

Hoping that you will continue in this vital project, and with high regard I am

Sincerely,



Fred Eastman

Abba Eban,
President,
Weizmann Institute of Science,
Rehovoth, Israel.

*INAUGURAL
ADDRESS OF
ABBA EBAN
HIS LETTER
FORWARDED
Sept. 21st 31*

Prof. Leo Szilard,
Dept. of Biophysics,
University of Chicago,
Chicago 37,
Illinois.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



VIA AIR MAIL

1960 International Conference on

" SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES "

Provisional Agenda

(It is evident, of course, that speakers who agree to attend the Conference will decide themselves on the exact formulation of their subject. The formulations here are tentative.)

Subject

Speakers approached

GENERAL: Opening Session

Introduction

Meyer W. Weisgal
Chairman, Executive Council
of the Weizmann Institute.

1. The Problems of New States

An overall picture of the contemporary emergence of independent countries; their economic, social and health problems; the importance of a solution of these problems for world peace; industry; water and agriculture; food development for improved health and to meet growing population; population dilemmas; the need for a trained scientific elite in new countries; the summary of Israel's experience in the application of science and technology to compensate for limited natural resources.

Abba Eban
President of the Weizmann
Institute.

Lord Bertrand Russell

Prof. Hugo Theorell

Prof. Huymans

Representative Chester Bowles

2. The Growth of Knowledge

A picture of recent developments and of the present situation in scientific investigation and discovery.

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Prof. Julian Huxley

Speaker to describe developments
in medicine.

Subject

Speakers Approached

3. The Potential of Science for Changing the World of Tomorrow

with particular reference to new power sources; developments in chemistry; the cultivation of arid zones; desalinisation of sea water.

Prof. Henry de Wolfe Smyth

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

Prof. A. de Shalit

4. What Science might do to bring about the transformation of under-developed countries

Prof. P. S. Blackett

Dr. Warren Weaver

5. Science, Human development and Peace

Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

II. ENERGY AND ELECTRONICS

1. A discussion of the energy problem; reserves of energy presently available; the future prospects

Prof. Homi Bhabha

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner

2. Energy sources and their economic use.

Speaker to be selected and approached.

3. New sources of energy:

a) Atomic and thermo-nuclear energy

Prof. F.H.J.S. Perrin

Sir John Cockcroft

b) Solar energy

Dr. Farrington Daniels

Dr. Henry Tabor

4. The future possibilities for energy sources based on present knowledge

Dr. Victor Weisskopf

5. Developments in Reactor Engineering

Dr. J. A. Jukes

6. Electronics and the world of communications

Allen B. Dumont

Dr. V. K. Zworykin

Subject

Speakers approached

III. SCIENCE, WATER AND AGRICULTURE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. De-salinisation of sea water | An Israeli Expert
Dr. G. Dumesnil
Dr. David S. Jenkins |
| 2. Use of Atomic Energy to open up new water sources | Dr. Harold Brown |
| 3. Climate Control, to meet problem of aridity (rainmaking) | Dr. Lester Machta |
| 4. Problems of water development in arid countries | Prof. W. C. Lowdermilk
Dr. A. Wolman
Mr. Yaacov Wiener |

IV. FOOD, NUTRITION AND GENETICS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Problems created by the world's rising population:

Population control;
population genetics;
reproduction;
nutrition. | Dr. S. Radakrishnan
Dr. A. R. Gapal Ayinger
Dr. Zenon Bacq
Sir Solly Zuckerman
Dr. Yoshio Koya
Prof. M. C. Shelesnyak
Lord Rothschild. |
| 2. The potential of food chemistry:

a) Algae and their potential as a food source

b) Food chemistry | Dr. Jack Meyers
Dr. Melvin Calvin

Prof. F. Sondheimer
Dr. Klare S. Markley |

V. SCIENCE - MEDICINE AND HEALTH

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sanitation and Health | Dr. M. G. Candau |
| 2. Atomic energy and medicine | Dr. Henri Jammet
Dr. Marshall Brucer |
| 3. Medical Research in relationship to endemic diseases | Dr. Brock Chisholm
Prof. Saul Adler. |

Subject

Speakers approached

VI. SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The training of scientific personnel for newly developing areas | Prof. Isidore Rabi
Dr. Jerrold Zacharias
Dr. Bronowski |
| 2. The Common Language to transmit knowledge | Dr. Leo Szilard |
| 3. The International Exchange of scientific knowledge | Speaker to be suggested by U.N. and UNESCO agencies. |
| 4. The experience of Middle Eastern states in the application of science to developing economy | Dr. David Bergmann
Prof Aharon Katzir
Scientists from Turkey, Iran, Greece, to be selected. |

VII. SCIENCE, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Politics and Economics in new societies | Lady Barbara Ward Jackson
Mr. David Horowitz |
| 2. The economics of scientific development | Dr. J. H. de Boer |
| 3. Science and Government | Sir Ch. P. Snow |
| 4. Social Sciences | Margaret Mead |
| 5. International aspects of the scientific revolution | Gunnar Myrdal
Paul Hoffman |
| 6. Science as a Factor in International relations. | |
| 7. Science and World Peace | The Rt. Hon Lester Pearson |

VIII. ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF NEW STATES

Speakers have been approached amongst governmental representatives and others in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Many of these will be government leaders and officials who will describe some of the problems and dilemmas of their respective regions.

Subject

Speakers approached

IX. FINAL SESSION

1. Discussion on publication of the results of the Conference.
2. A programme to give practical effect to the discussions.

Editorial

THE JERUSALEM POST

Monday, August 10, 1959

"SCIENCE AND NEW STATES"

Within the past few years Israel has established friendly relations with a number of newly independent states in Africa and Asia. In some cases Israel's activity as a consultant and an active participant in the development of the resources of new states dates back for almost a decade. In other countries, this role had only recently been undertaken. The network of technical cooperation and aid which Israel has developed through these contacts extends from agriculture to aviation, soil research to shipping, and it reaches all the way from Accra to Rangoon. Seminars held in Israel have brought many people from Asia and Africa here eager to learn from Israel's experiences in the manifold tasks of nation-building.

But much more must be done to help new states over the hurdles they are encountering in their nascent epochs. Mr. Abba Evan, the President of the Weizmann Institute, dwelt upon some of these problems and a possible pattern for their solution in his inaugural address in Rehovoth early last month. He said: "In the awakening continents political freedom has not yet been attended by a parallel liberation of peoples from their social and economic ills," and he went on to propose an international conference which would discuss the role of science in the advancement of new states, and indicate means by which scientific and technological application could be made effective.

In announcing the formation of an Israel Council for the conference, which is scheduled to be held at Rehovot in July, 1960, as well as the plans to set up an influential committee of overseas sponsors, Mr. Eban has taken a step forward towards formulating the final agenda and preparing for the actual sessions. When he projected the conference in his speech on the Yad Weizmann Memorial Plaza last month he declared that Israel was a natural choice as the venue for a conference of this kind because of the pioneering momentum which marks her development, the spirit of originality manifest in her agricultural cooperative movement, and her traditional belief in the positive functions of cultural and scientific progress. Having achieved a large measure of experience and of economic progress, it is natural and desirable that Israel should share her accumulated knowledge with nations which owe their new independence to processes similar to those which have guided Israel's rebirth. In the words of the Eastern Nigerian Minister of Commerce, Chief Nwodo, who is concluding a brief visit here today: young countries must cooperate among themselves "for the benefit of one another and of the world at large."

The initiative shown by the President of the Weizmann Institute in conceiving an international conference at Rehovot to bring together leaders of the modern scientific movement and of the newly liberated nations can be welcomed as another striking instance of the initiative which Israel is assuming among small nations which regard their institutional liberty as a springboard for human progress.

Progress, incidentally, is not compatible with complacency. And while turning our minds to the forthcoming conference, we would surely be well advised to take stock not only of our achievements, which are considerable, but also of our shortcomings. It is no secret that the money, and therefore the energy, which we now expend on applied research in the industrial -- as distinct from the agricultural -- domain is negligible. No one would suggest that we should sacrifice any part of our pure scientific research programme, that is, our long-term technological advancement, for the sake of immediate benefits. The problem is to meet our technical needs of today as well as those of tomorrow and of years hence.

ISRAEL

A "JEWISH" STATE?

By Peter H. Bergson

The wife of a United States Senator with whom I danced in Washington recently was startled to learn that there are night clubs in Israel. She thought this very strange for a religious state.

A Dallas taxi driver was outspokenly impressed with Israel's fighting spirit, and wanted to know just how we had managed to defeat the combined armies of six Arab states that had invaded Israel. He found military valor somehow incongruous with his conception of "The Jewish State."

This idea that Israel is a religious state is one of the most serious problems that the new state has to contend with, since it stands in the way of the normal functioning of the country's foreign relations. This problem becomes particularly acute and troublesome when the question is one about the relationship between the "Jewish State" of Israel, and, say, the six million citizens of the United States who happen to be "Jewish" by descent and religious adherence.

Israel is not a theocracy. The Republic of Israel is no more a "Jewish" state than the United States is a Protestant state. While it is true that the greater number of Israel's citizens profess the Jewish faith, it has large numbers of Christian and Moslem citizens as well, all enjoying full equality under the law.

The emergence of the Republic of Israel has brought to an end one of the most tragic and evil chapters of human history — the homelessness and persecution of the Jews. There are, happily, no more "unwanted" Jews in the world, no more boatloads of Jewish refugees roaming the high seas, rejected by all, unable to find a haven anywhere. The Republic of Israel is wide open to any Jew—or to any human being—who is fleeing political oppression and religious persecution.

But many aspects of what has for centuries been known as "the Jewish problem" still remain unsolved. They must be clarified and solved if the state of Israel, and the millions of Jews who are citizens of other countries, are to attain a fully normal existence.

It is not a problem which can be solved by Israel alone. The new state contains fewer than a million and a half of the world's Jewish population. More than ten millions are outside Israel, six million of these in the United States. The bulk of these have not the need, the desire, nor the intention of migrating to Israel.

The solution to the remaining Jewish problem is largely in their hands, and in the hands of the various Zionist and other Jewish organizations to which they, for reasons of sentiment, philanthropy, or sheer inertia, belong. Yet they seem to be moving away from, rather than toward, the proper solution. The American Zionist parties insist on special privileges in Israel and have combined to oppose Prime Minister Ben Gurion's mild and reasonable suggestion that Israel should be allowed to govern itself without undue interference from citizens — even Jewish citizens — of other lands.

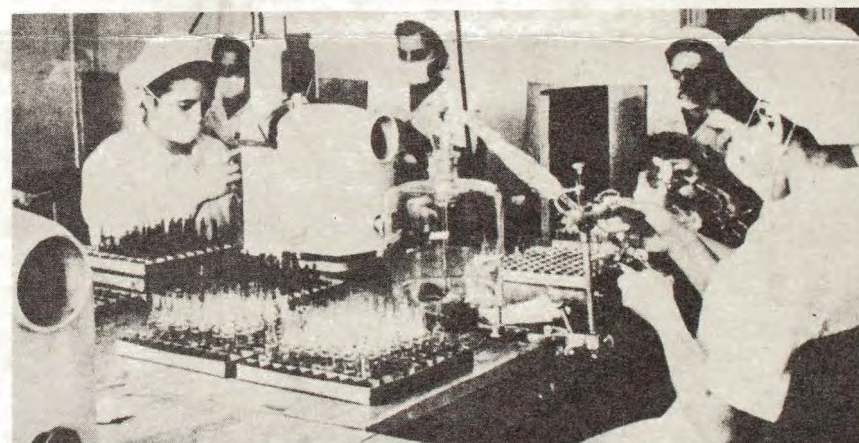
There must be instituted a complete reorganization of what is called "World Jewry," and of the various institutions which presume to speak for "the Jewish people." It seems to me that the key to this maze lies in the principle of the separation of State and Church which the existence of Israel makes possible.

We should not continue to tolerate a situation in which the "Government of Israel," and the "Army of Israel," exist side by side with "Temple Israel," (a common name for religious congregations and synagogues in many parts of the world); in which the term "Jewish" continues to denote at the same time a religious affiliation, a lineal descent, and a nationality.

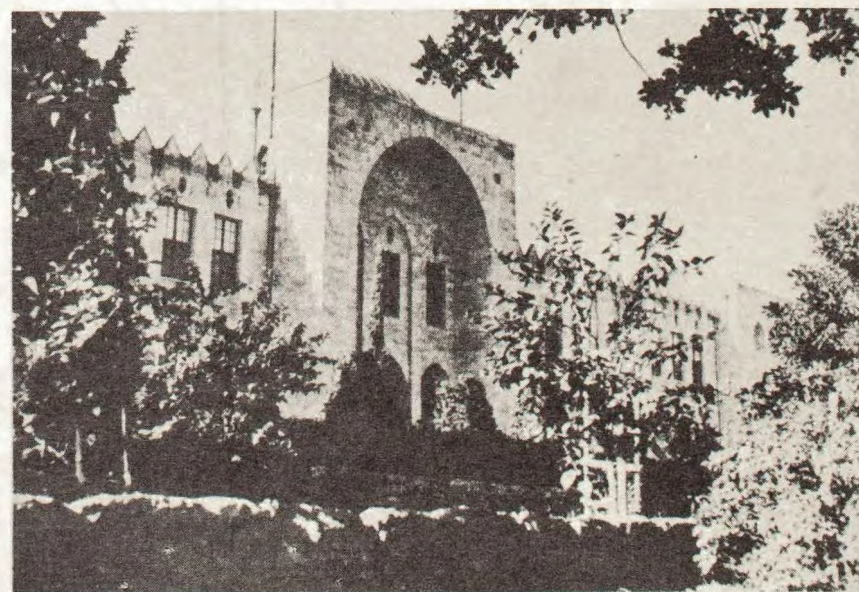
Since the inception of the Republic of Israel a new and proper emphasis will be laid on the Hebrew ancestry of American Jews, who should be known as Americans of Hebrew descent and of the Jewish faith, just as



KNESSET (ISRAELI PARLIAMENT) SPORTS SHIRTSLEEVES AND A TO Z PHILOSOPHIES.



MECCA FOR CHEMICAL WIZARDRY, "TEVA," TOP JERUSALEM PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY.



M.I.T. OF THE EAST — TECHNICON AT HAIFA IS ONE OF THE BEST FOR SIZE IN WORLD.

there are Americans of Irish ancestry and of the Catholic faith, or Americans of Dutch ancestry and of the Protestant faith. The relationship of French-Americans to France or of the Dutch-Americans to Holland should be the pattern for the relationship of Hebrew-Americans to Israel.

Faith must remain a matter of each individual's choice, but a national heritage is something that destiny has prefixed for us, and only unhappily tormented or stupid people will try to deny their origins.

I am convinced that an era has already begun in which Hebrew-Americans, irrespective of their religious belief or affiliation, will become even more proud of their national origin, just as most other Americans are proud of theirs.

The new Independence of Israel will affect Hebrew-Americans in the same way as the new freedom of Ireland affected Americans of Irish descent who found perfectly blended their American patriotism and a keen interest and a boisterous pride in the land of their ancestors.

There is no reason any longer for the continued existence of international Jewish organizations such as, for example, the World Jewish Congress. Unless this body intends to become a purely religious one, its continued existence can do nothing but harm.

There is no longer any justification for the continued existence of international Zionist parties, directly affiliated with various political parties in Israel, and convening in a World Zionist Congress as they did fifty years before Israel's independence.

There is definite place for the continued existence of the Zionist organizations. Indeed, I believe that the American Zionist movement can undergo a great expansion, but it must be streamlined and changed to become a movement of friends of Israel, open to all Americans who care to join, and not strictly a Jewish organization which is a branch of the World Zionist Organization.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, which was established under the League of Nations mandate, is an archaic and useless institution. The things it now tries to do are exclusively the prerogative of the Government of Israel.

There is no reason or justification for a fine and noble women's organization like "Hadassah" to be a political Zionist party affiliated with an Israel political party, nor does it make sense any longer for Hadassah membership to be restricted to Jews. It is difficult to see what religion has to do with an American woman's desire to help fight disease in Israel, or why an American Catholic or Protestant woman should not be allowed to become a member of Hadassah; or why her husband shouldn't be allowed — even urged — to join the Zionist Organization and help in developing Israel into the America of the Middle East.

There are many reasons—political, military, economic—which justify the interest and help of all Americans in the strengthening of Israel that it seems an unforgiveable sin that inertia and conservatism should actually create a barrier between the great people of the United States and those of my country.

Thus, for example, charitable assistance to help the hundreds of thousands of Israel's new immigrants is being mobilized in this country through the United Jewish Appeal; whereas it seems to me wholly logical that this great agency could function more effectively as a United American Appeal for Israel. Most of the contributions would still come from Americans of Hebrew descent, but as this is a humanitarian and not a religious appeal, there is no reason why it should be restricted to Jews, and why all other Americans should not be asked to contribute.

Israel is now in the fourth year of its Independence, and a modern and dynamic republic is taking shape: a nation which, though small in number, has already become the strongest social, industrial, military and potential stabilizing force existing in the vast area that stretches between Turkey and India.

But Israel's role in the development and the stabilization of the Middle East will be of little significance if Israel is to become a kind of independent Jewish community, instead of a normal and modern nation.

Israel is the only truly democratic and modern nation in this territory. It can and should be, with American help, developed into a little America of the Middle East, bringing civilization and a new way of life to an area in which the Middle Ages still reign.

Mr. Bergson is former Ambassador from Palestine's Fighting Resistance and Chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation in Washington and Paris. A member of Israel's first Parliament, where he was the most persistent champion of strong American relations, he has declined to stand in this summer's elections, and is unaffiliated with any Israel party.



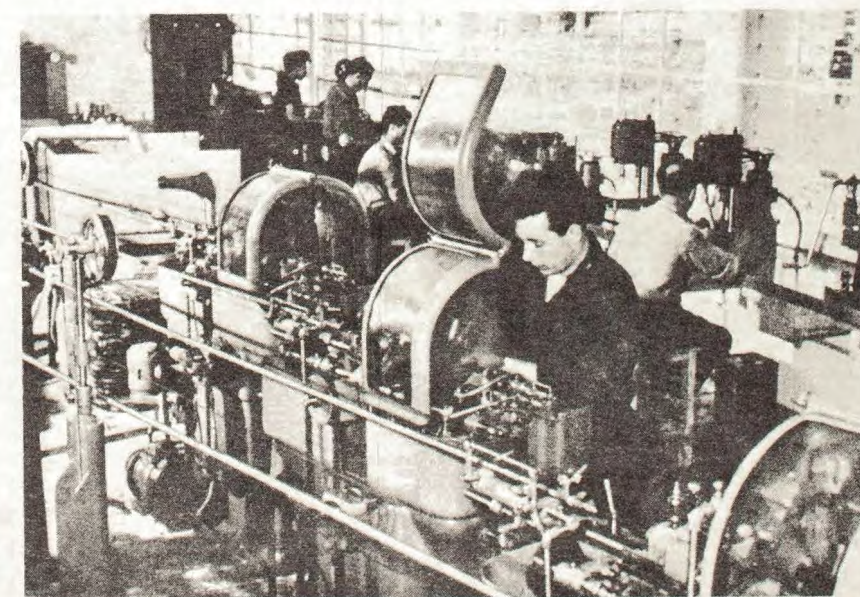
THE LARGE JEWISH NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BUILDING IS LOCATED IN JERUSALEM.



TIBERIAS ON THE SEA OF GALILEE, DRENCHED WITH HISTORY, TODAY A MODERN CITY.



WORKERS IN COLLECTIVE COMMUNITY LABOR TO PROMOTE NATIONAL FLOWER CROP.



HIGH PRECISION MACHINERY USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Science to Come to Rescue of New States

Conference in Israel Will Seek Positive Answers to Crucial World Problems

By Abba Eban

In the course of his inaugural address as President of the Weizmann Institute of Science yesterday evening, Mr. Abba Eban stated:

TWO great movements of history shape the life and destiny of our times — the scientific revolution with its glittering discoveries and achievements; and the emancipation of new nations, emerging one after the other into the light and air of freedom.

Yet some of the most recent victories of science have done more to increase man's haunting sense of insecurity than to advance his welfare.

The purpose of war commanded the first blinding flash of nuclear power. The development of missiles and the despatch of satellites into outer space go forward in military context, against the background of unremitting international tension. A new and wondrous equality has arisen between nations in the attribute of vulnerability, now common to them all—strong and weak, small and great. No people anywhere stands outside the orbit of peril, remote from the range of hostile assault.

The longing for peace — the deepest instinct of the human heart — is now suffused with an anguish of unparalleled depth and universality.

But science in our time has not only cast a shadow and spread a cloud. It also sheds a great light — nothing less than the prospect of man's redemption from his basic scarcities and disabilities. Nuclear and solar energy can create new sources of energy, at a time when conventional sources are under strain of increasing use, with an eventual prospect of exhaustion.

Two-Thirds Hungry

Two-thirds of the world's population — in this golden age of scientific progress — suffers from ills and frailties born of malnutrition. And this hungry world may see its population doubled within the next quarter of a century. On the other hand, the development of food chemistry and a swifter acceleration of agricultural production and distribution are theoretically capable of banishing one of mankind's oldest scourges.

Medical science has scored splendid victories in many crucial fields. Methods have been discovered of combating endemic diseases which have afflicted whole nations for centuries.

The advance of air transport and electronic techniques enables many nations to overcome the handicaps of distance and isolation, which have hitherto cut them off from contact with each other and with the achievements of science and technology. The new accessibility of peoples to each other's lives and thoughts enlarges the prospect of international understanding. Clearly, then, science can be the agent of a rich and varied salvation for all mankind.

Science holds a special promise for those nations which have recently achieved their sovereignty, and now find themselves confronted by agonizing difficulties on the road towards social and economic progress. And yet, despite its theoretical power of

liberation, science remains a prospective rather than an actual benefactor of mankind. There is still more vision than reality, more promise than fulfillment.

In the awakening continents political freedom has not yet been attended by a parallel liberation of peoples from their social and economic ills. Behind the emblems of institutional freedom—the stamps, coins, flags, parliaments, constitutions—the old squalor and illiteracy, the old exploitation and disease often linger on, unaffected by the transition from foreign control to independence; and sometimes even aggravated by that transition.

Men have awakened to learn that they may be free in every institutional sense and yet lose the essence of their freedom in the throes of famine and want.

Multitudes of people in the newly liberated countries continue to live a life of tortured struggle in a bleak and rapid span of life, as though the conquest of science had never taken place at all.

Two Streams

Thus the two main streams of historic progress in our times — scientific advancement and national liberation — are evidently flowing in separate channels. The disparity between political triumph and economic failure may breed an unjustified disillusionment with national liberation itself, and create antagonism between the developed nations and the disinherited. Thus international relations may become more tense even in a period of swifter national liberation. New nations obsessed by their weakness may be attracted to the paternalistic comforts of despotism in their domestic life and in their international alliances.

There are many causes for this lack of interaction between the scientific movement and the movement of national liberation in our times. Scientists and statesmen inhabit their separate worlds of functional specialization. They have no sharp sense of being concerned with each other. Justly exalted by the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, scientists are not encouraged to feel special responsibility for the fate of human society — even though it is they who will largely determine man's social fate for good or ill.

The leaders of nations, especially of the young emergent nations, are by experience and background little equipped to appreciate the capacity of science to find a road towards the solution of their most acute national and human problems.

U.S. Leap

Moreover, science has reached its most radiant achievements in highly developed countries. Scientific discoveries have been made in those societies which are least in need of added wealth and power. For example, the great forward leap in nuclear science took place in 1945 in the U.S. — the country most abundantly endowed of all with existing sources of energy. Intensive scientific progress has taken place in European countries with a rising standard of living. The leadership of the scientific world rests in the hands of nations which, however, good their in-

tentions, cannot always feel the full and poignant urgency of harvesting the new benefits of science without delay.

The circumstance that the chief owners of the new scientific power are not those who most need its immediate economic use may be one of the psychological causes of a certain lack of urgency in the progress from theoretical discovery to practical application.

As we look upon the separate worlds of statecraft and science, we are driven by the logic of our times to the clear necessity of building a bridge between them. In more specific terms, the need is to reveal and define the possibilities of science as an instrument for the guidance and fertilization of national liberation movements.

This view of the interaction between the two major currents of modern history has led the Weizmann Institute and Yad



Weizmann to the decision to convene an International Conference in 1960 with the participation of scientists, economists, political thinkers, social scientists and representatives of new nations — particularly those concerned with economic and social planning. The object of the Conference will be to explore the capacity of science to advance the life of nations which have not yet reached the full momentum of their development.

Weizmann's Vision

This initiative is not alien to the traditions of our Institute. The buildings, laboratories, libraries, and research projects assembled in Rehovot are but the outer expression of a system of thought and life which our first President upheld and exemplified as he pursued his simultaneous course in statecraft and in science.

The Weizmann vision can be defined as one that sees science and statecraft as twin instruments serving the rebuilding and advancement of an ancient land, which, at the outset, seemed to lack all the conditions required for a flourishing society and a progressive economy. It is not presumptuous to believe that the experience of Israel, precisely because she is small and ill-favored with natural resources, may be more instructive for other small nations than any example which they could find in the life of rich and powerful countries.

For if a state like Israel can overcome natural scarcity and the limitations of a niggardly geography — surely the courage and self-confidence of other nations in like conditions will be uplifted. Proof of this can already be found in the reactions of experts, officials and students

who have flocked to us recently from Africa, Asia and elsewhere.

The crux, after all, is not what science can do for nations rich and great, but what, if anything, it can perform to change the national history of peoples small and poor.

Some of the ideas expressed here were outlined in general form to the meeting which assembled at Rehovot on November 2, 1958, during Weizmann Week. In the ensuing months I have had the opportunity to discuss this general theme with leading scientists in Europe and America; with writers and research workers in social and economic fields; with responsible leaders of new nations of Asia and Africa; and with members of the Board of Governors and the Scientific Committee of our Institute.

The support which has been expressed both for the idea of the Conference, and for its early realization, justify our decision to embark, with due preparation, upon this course. The aim of the Conference is expressed in its title:

"The Role of Science in the Advancement of New States."

The Conference will be held in Rehovot in the latter part of 1960. Invitations will be issued to leading scientists, economists and political thinkers in every part of the world. The support of appropriate international agencies will be sought. The Weizmann Institute and Yad Weizmann will be happy to cooperate with other Israel institutions of higher learning in the execution of this project. I am convening a Committee in Rehovot to plan the agenda, issue invitations and carry the Conference through all its phases.

List of Topics

Specific topics will be assigned to the lectures and seminar leaders at the Conference. The list which follows is illustrative:

1. Presentation of a general picture of the achievements and potentialities of the scientific and technological revolution, with special reference to the potential of nuclear energy, solar energy and the recent advances of chemistry and electronics.

2. A detailed discussion of the possible application of the scientific revolution in terms of basic problems common to new nations and societies, such as:

a) the role of science in the solution of agricultural problems, (agricultural development; water problems, including de-salinization).

b) Recent and imminent developments in the field of energy from the viewpoint of nations lacking conventional sources of energy in quantities needed for swift industrial development.

c) Problems of nutrition, including the possibilities of food chemistry and protein substitutes.

d) Emergency projects for combating endemic diseases through accelerated use of new medical discoveries and methods.

e) The problem of scientific education; i.e., the exploration of possibilities for new states to train a scientific elite even before their general educational progress has reached the desired level.

f) Scientific progress as an element in the economic, social and political planning of new states.

The proceedings of the Conference will be published and distributed in the hope of securing a continuing international scrutiny of this problem. The Conference may decide to establish an organ to pursue its studies after it has dispersed.

The possible effects of such a Conference as that envisaged here harmonize with a comment received from Professor I.I. Rabi, a Nobel Laureate, who is the Chairman of our Science Visiting Committee.

Professor Rabi writes:

I wish to make a suggestion for extending the influence of the Weizmann Institute in the sense originally envisaged by Weizmann himself. His thought, as I understand it, was that Israel would serve as a centre of scientific activities for the general region in which it is located. Although such service to the Arab states is, for the time being, inopportune, nevertheless, other countries... could be helped in an extraordinary way. I have been to (a certain country) and have seen how much help they need to build up their human and physical resources in science. The human side is the more difficult of the two... Might it not be a good idea to think of making the Institute into a sort of CERN — the international laboratory at Geneva which is supported by twelve nations.

All those with whom I have discussed this subject in recent months have regarded it as natural that Israel should have a special role in illustrating the relationship between science and the modern movement of national liberation. This unquestioning assumption springs from many causes. The pioneering momentum which marks Israel's development, spirit of originality in her agricultural cooperative movement, and her traditional belief in the affirmative purpose of cultural and scientific progress have combined to create an expectation of an Israel contribution to the solution of acute problems facing our world and our times.

Israel was always a small, struggling, beleaguered nation. This was true of the golden period of her original independence — and even more true of the long generations of exile and dispersion. But despite these limitations of strength and size, Israel at crucial periods of human history has been a central arena for the vigorous ferment of ideas — a cross road where movements of thought have met and branched out anew.

Historic Role

The Hebrew people has never ceased to confront itself and others with the underlying question of purpose in the life of nature and the journey of man. The fabric of its history has a single unifying thread — a constant, gallant belief, sometimes against all apparent evidence, in the positive direction of human history and in the capacity of man to solve his problems and find a healing for his ills.

This distinctive spirit belonging to Israel by past inheritance and by contemporary experience will surely attend us as we make our country the scene of this international Conference on the central issues of our times.

30 April, 1964

Professor J.C. Eccles ✓
The Australian National University
Canberra, Australia

Dear Dr. Eccles:

Enclosed is a preprint of a paper which will appear in the June issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Because authors are limited to eight pages in any one issue of the Proceedings, this preprint is but the first of three instalments.

Had I merely postulated -- as others seem to have done -- that if two neurons fire simultaneously, thereafter the synapse bridging these two neurons has a higher efficacy, then I would not be able to account even for Pavlov's experiments on the conditioned salivary reflex of the dog. As it is, it seems conceivable that -- in conjunction with neural networks as yet to be invented -- the two fundamental postulates of my model might be able to account not only for the peculiarities of the conditioned reflex, but also for the higher mental functions. This could be true even if the details of the biochemical underpinnings of these two postulates should turn out to be incorrect.

Any comment which you might care to make would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

Enc.

Lerner Shops

354 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

September 26, 1960

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

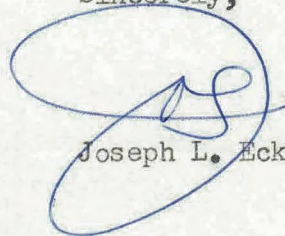
Dear Leo:

I just heard that you were ill in the hospital and hasten to send you this note with my best wishes for a speedy recovery.

I'm Jonas Reiner's old friend, as you may recall -- and I can well remember with great pleasure several pleasant weekends we all spent together up in Ossining.

I certainly hope this letter will find you feeling better. Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,



Joseph L. Eckhouse

JLE:ar

Tu Wd-

IO 93432

LERNER STORES CORPORATION
354 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

May 12, 1961

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

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

Dear Leo:

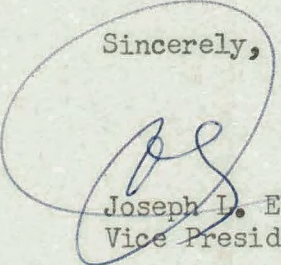
Many thanks for the Voice of the Dolphins.
Receiving your book brought back so many
fond memories of our old friendship and
all the fun we had with our late buddy,
Jonas Reiner.

I've already scanned the book and think
it's a terrific job. I know it will have
a tremendous sale.

Much more important, I want to thank you
again for thinking of me. Hope our paths
will cross one of these days soon so we
can reminisce a little bit.

All my best wishes.

Sincerely,



Joseph L. Eckhouse
Vice President

JLE:ar

*Hope you're back in good
health again —*

CLASS OF SERVICE

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FX-1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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NA584 PD=NEW YORK NY 8 621P=

1922 DEC 8 PM 5 58

DR LEO SZILARD, INSTITUTE FOR RADIOBIOLOGY AND
BIOPHYSICS=UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CHGO=

WILL APPRECIATE REPLY INVITATION OCTOBER THIRTY-FIRST
FOR PICTURE AND BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL COVERING YOUR WORK
FOR INCLUSION ARTICLE ON SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTION EMINENT
AMERICAN JEWISH PHYSICISTS FOR TECHNION YEARBOOK.
WORRIED, APPROACHING DEADLINE. PLEASE REPLY COLLECT CARE
OF TECHNION YEARBOOK, 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY=
DANIEL M EKSTEIN=

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1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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COLLECT

December 9, 1952

DANIEL M. ECKSTEIN

CARE OF TECHNION YEARBOOK

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

NOTED FROM ORIGINAL
IN THIS COLLECTION

REGRET BUT PREFER NOT TO BE INCLUDED

BEST WISHES

Leo Szilard

past Engagements

ABBELL EDELMAN PORTES AND ABBELL
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

TELEPHONE HARRISON 7-4293

59 EAST VAN BUREN STREET

CHICAGO 5

March 10, 1950

Dr. Leo Szilard
Institute of Radiobiology and
Biophysics
University of Chicago
58th and Ellis Av.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have been asked by the Program Committee of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild to invite you as Speaker of the April 1950 meeting.

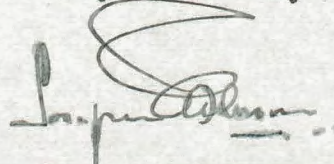
Several of us have discussed your excellent articles in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, your letter of March 2, 1950 (in the New York Herald Tribune) in response to Mr. Lilienthal, and your presence on the University of Chicago Round Table two weeks ago. We feel that there is nothing more vital at this time than a proper understanding of the problems which you have so ably presented.

We also feel that a Lawyers' Group such as ours could be assisted immeasurably in an approach to these important issues.

Will you be kind enough to accept? The meeting will be a luncheon, very likely the 18th of April. If that is not convenient, we will be only too happy to adjust our program with yours.

With warmest greetings from our Committee for your wonderful contribution, I am

Very sincerely



Joseph Edelman

JE:CM

6200 Drexel Avenue

March 15, 1950

Mr. Joseph Edelman
Abbell Edelman Portes and Abbell
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Edelman:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of
March 10th. Unfortunately, I am not able to
accept for I have a rather strained schedule
all through April, and relief is not in sight.

Very sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

The Edgar Stern Family Fund

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

MRS. HELEN HILL MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1299 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
District 7-7374

Dr. Leo Szilard
American Academy of Arts & Sciences
280 Newton Street
Brookline Station,
Boston 46, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Szilard:

This is to tell you that my successor for the time being as Executive Secretary of the Edgar Stern Family Fund, beginning on April 1, will be the Victor Weingarten Co., Inc.; will you therefore please send any correspondence to

Mrs. Richard Dammon
Victor Weingarten Co., Inc.
10 East 44th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Henceforth, I shall be a journalist full time; I am writing the report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women this spring, and shall have a new book out in early 1964.

With my very best wishes for the further progress of your project----if and when you are in town I should be very glad to hear about it----I am

Sincerely,

Helen Hill Miller

March 25, 1963

The Edgar Stern Family Fund

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

MRS. HELEN HILL MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1299 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
District 7-7374

March 12, '63

Dr. Leo Szilard
American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Szilard,-----

The request which you made through Mr. Philip Stern, for partial support of a conversation between Russian and American scientists, was considered at the Fund's board meeting this past weekend.

The Board decided to grant the \$12,500 you requested, provided that the meeting can be held between now and the first of this coming October.

When the date of the meeting is set, will you notify the Fund's finance officer, Mr. J. J. Falgout, 521 Royal Street, New Orleans, La., so that he can transfer the funds to the Academy ?

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Helen Hill Miller

file
Patricia Edgerly LICENSEE

SPECIALIZING IN MEDICAL PLACEMENTS

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL EXCHANGE
AGENCY

489 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK

Suite 605 - MURRAY HILL 2-0676

February 15, 1952

Dr. Leo Szillard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Szillard:

LETTER OF REFERENCE RE: Leslie A. McClintock-Research Director

THE above applicant has registered with THE NEW YORK MEDICAL EXCHANGE and has suggested you as being willing to act as reference. We would greatly appreciate your kind cooperation in filling out this form and returning it to us at your earliest convenience.

- 1) How long have you known applicant?
- 2) How long in your employ?
- 3) In what capacity?
- 4) Reason for leaving?
- 5) Professional ability?
- 6) Intellectual qualifications?
- 7) Personality and appearance?
- 8) Record of past work?
- 9) Any bad habits or handicaps?

Signature.

Address.

Special remarks:

FILE M
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

HENRY W. EDGERTON
CIRCUIT JUDGE

October 27, 1961

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

Dear Mrs. Szilard:

I am glad you and your husband liked my letter
to the Post. Thank you for your note and for send-
ing me a copy of his book, which I look forward to
reading soon.

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Edgerton

3/32

over

I-17a

3 a.
Translation of copy of letter from Prof. P. Ehrenfest
to Prof. Donnan

Natuurkundig Laboratorium der
Rijks Universiteit te Leiden

Leiden, 22 August, 1933

Dear Mr. Donnan,

I did not answer your extremely kind letter earlier
because I had nothing of particular importance to tell you.

Today, however, I am taking the liberty of writing
to you once again, having just learned something which lies
close to my heart; I have been informed by friends that people
in England are now trying to do something for Szilard and
I would like to ask you if you think that perhaps I might
be asked to give references for Szilard and thereby possibly
better his chances.

I must tell you that I have the highest regard for
Szilard's extremely original, versatile and innovative
intellect. The entire group: Polanyi, Wigner, Szilard
is of course marvellously gifted. And each one in his own
way and with great differences in their personalities.

I believe that Szilard is a very rare example of a man
because of his combination of great purely scientific acumen,
his ability to immerse himself in and solve technical problems,
his fascination and fantasy for organizing, and his great
sensitivity and compassion for people in need. This
combination of qualities is what makes him so different from

his colleagues, who "can only sing one little song" (though they do this more thoroughly, of course). What I find so particularly enviable in him, is that he reacts to any difficulty which may arise with immediate action rather than depression or resignation. For even though this procedure is not always successful, an energetic reaction is still vastly more fruitful than a passive attitude. I feel deeply ashamed when I see how wonderfully energetically he immediately set about doing everything in his power to work for the Jewish-German scholars. And I know only too well how much he would long for an opportunity to sit back and quietly contemplate those questions which interest him most. But he simply felt that, confronted with this great, wild catastrophe, his first duty was to use his special talents in organizing aid for a specific subgroup of scientists.

Please understand also, Mr. Donnan, how happy I would be to see this very special colleague get the consideration he deserves. I would be most particularly happy to hear some day that Szilard is working specifically with your laboratory and in addition discusses problems of the frontiers of science with you. A discussion on physics with Szilard is always a highly interesting occupation, particularly if it starts off with a heated argument.

s/ P. Ehrenfest

COPY of letter from PROF. P. EHRENFEST
to Prof. Donnan.

Natuurkundig Laboratorium der
Rijks Universiteit te Leiden.

Leiden, 22. August, 1933.

Hochverehrter, lieber Herr Donnan,

Ihren so überaus liebenswürdigen Brief habe ich bis jetzt nicht weiter beantwortet, weil ich nichts Wesentliches mitzuteilen hatte.

Heute aber erlaube ich mir wieder an Sie zu schreiben, weil ich soeben etwas erfahren habe, was mir sehr an Herzen liegt; ich erfahre soeben von befreundeter Seite, dass man sich in England nun auch für Szilard bemühen möchte und da möchte ich Sie fragen, ob Sie glauben, dass vielleicht auch ich um ein Urteil über Szilard befragt werden könnte und dadurch die Möglichkeit hätte, seine Chancen zu vergrössern.

Ich muss Ihnen nämlich sagen, dass ich Szilards überaus originellen, beweglichen und erfindungsreichen Geist in hohem Masse schätze. Die ganze Gruppe: Polanyi, Wigner, Szilard ist ja überhaupt ganz wunderbar begabt. Und jeder wieder in seiner Weise und mit grossen Differenzen in ihren Persönlichkeiten.

Ich glaube, dass Szilard ein sehr seltenes Menschenexemplar ist, durch die Vereinigung von grossem rein wissenschaftlichen Scharfsinn, Fähigkeit sich in technische Probleme einzufühlen, Faszination und Phantasie für organisatorische Aufgaben, grosse Aufmerksamkeit gegenüber den Menschen und ihrer Noth. Durch diese Vereinigung von Eigenschaften ist er auch so ganz unähnlich den Fachgenossen, die "nur ein Liedchen singen können" (dieses dann natürlich um so gründlicher). Was ich so besonders ^{be}heidenswert an ihm finde ist, dass er auf jede Schwierigkeit, die in seinem Weg kommt, sofort mit einer Aktion reagiert und nicht mit deprimiertem Abwarten. Denn selbst wenn dann

natürlich nur ein Teil solcher Aktionen gelingt, ist eine solche Art von höchst aktiven Reagieren doch so unendlich fruchtbarer als ein passives Verhalten. Ich bin tief beschämt, wenn ich betrachte, wie wunderbar energisch suchend er sofort alles Mögliche in Angriff nahm, um für die jüdisch-deutschen Gelehrten zu arbeiten. Und ich weiss doch sehr gut wie sehr er sich danach sehnen würde, ruhig über die verschiedenen Fragen nachdenken zu können, die ihm am meisten interessieren. Aber er fühlte einfach, dass er gegenüber dieser grossen, wüsten Katastrophe vor allem seine spezifischen Kräfte in den Dienst der Organisation für Hilfe an eine bestimmte Untergruppe der Forscher stellen müsste.

Sie begreifen also, Herr Donnan, wie sehr es mir lieb wäre, wenn dieser sehr besondere Fachgenosse die ihm gebührende Berücksichtigung finden würde. Ganz besonders würde ich mich freuen, eines Tages zu hören, dass Szilard speziell auch mit Ihrem Laboratorium zusammenarbeitet und mit Ihnen überdies die Grenzfragen der Naturforschung diskutiert. Mit Szilard physikalische Fragen zu diskutieren bedeutet stets ein überaus interessantes Geschäft. Insbesondere wenn es erst einmal durch einen hitzigen Streit hindurchgeht.

.....

(Signed) P. EHRENFEST.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO

May 9, 1951

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

ANTHROPOLOGY
ECONOMICS
POLITICAL SCIENCE
SOCIOLOGY

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Colorado Medical School
4200 East Ninth Avenue
Denver 7, Colorado

Dear Dr. Szilard:


In European magazines I keep running across a reference to an article of yours which was published in the Monde sometime in 1949, and which presumably advocated "European Neutrality."

I would very much like to see that article, either in its English or French version. Our library does not subscribe to Monde so the mere date of publication would not be sufficient. Any help you could give me in finding your article will be greatly appreciated since I am constantly studying European attitudes toward issues of foreign policy.

Incidentally, you might be interested to know that the last reference to your article which I found was contained in the highly interesting special issue of March, 1951, of Esprit dealing entirely with the possibilities of peace.

Hoping to get together with you on one of your Boulder trips, I remain

Sincerely yours,


Henry W. Ehrmann

HWE:amr

June 10, 1951

Dr. Henry W. Ehrmann,
Dept. of Social Sciences,
University of Colorado,
Boulder, Colorado.

Dear Dr. Ehrmann:

Sorry for the delay in answering your letter of May 9th. I have not written an article for Monde but I understand that Monde reprinted rather extensively a translation from an article which I published in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists in the Fall of 1949, and the matter has been reverberating in France ever since that time. If I remember correctly, the title of the article was "Shall We Face the Facts?" and you should have no difficulty in finding it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

April 15, 1947

Mr. Clyde T. Ellis
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
1711 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ellis:

I shall be arriving in Spokane sometime on the 22nd,
leaving Portland the morning of the 22nd.

You wrote me on February 5th that you have a reservation
at the Davenport Hotel at Spokane for the 21st. Would you
be good enough to advise them that I will not arrive until
the 22nd? You can reach me by mail now at the Arlington Club,
Portland, Oregon. I expect to get there by the 19th at the
latest. You can also reach me through Max Wood.

Could you please let me know at what location my talk
in the evening of the 23rd is scheduled, and the locations of
the other meetings on that day?

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

[Joan Ellmers]

315 Broadway
Paterson, N. J.
November 15, 53

Dr. Leo Szilard
Brandeis University
Waltham, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I shall skip being
feminine and using
idle prattle. I will
attempt to be scientific
and get right to the
point.

I hear tell you
are eminent in your
field. Today - too
many people are
going places and do
not really stop to
chart a direction.

I am 29 and a
Latin teacher. I had
the good fortune
to fall in love with

8 a man, who will be
a physicist shortly.
at times he seems to
be in another world and
at times his sheer-
sensible reasoning really
astounds me.

I want him to get the
right start! - & so I
would have a favor -
i.e. an opinion from
a good mind please.
If you were 34 - &
had been in service -
I had put myself
through nite school -
despite the jibes of
the less ambitious &
you finally got the
degree - how would

3/ you start? would
it be in research
on what.

I have not told
Ken (the young man)
I'm writing. "That's
a feminine trait"
he'd say. we have
one goal - to get
Ken where he

belongs. we could
have married - but
to a man with a
future - at this time -
love is a luxury -
and we can't afford
luxuries.

Dennis married to a
veterinarian & he died
of a brain-tumour -

4
Kew got a late start
so we can't waste time -
Please won't you take
time to answer? If you're
a preoccupied scientist
no doubt you'll mean
to but forget - but
I would feel so
grateful if you'd
take the time to guide
me. I suspect he's
a brilliant man -
but of course I'm
prejudiced - but
the school & business
& hard work would
indicate some good
drive eh? Happy
Holidays to you - always
Yours Clement

4
P.S. I've written a few lines about the
new thing I've been thinking of doing!
I've written a few lines about the
new thing I've been thinking of doing!

From the desk of
PROFESSOR THORFIN R. HOGNESS

5/23/49

Mr. Szilard:

Would you please record on this sheet the names of any visitors to your laboratory during the quarterly meeting, and return it to me?

M. Elswick

VISITORS LIST

Spring Conference

May 23-24, 1949

NAME

COMPANY

Philip C. Walter

Univ. of Chicago

Mr. Anderson

Fairchild Co.

Copy

March 30, 1955

Mrs. Louis Gimbel
163 East 78th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Gimbel:

I left your house with your words still ringing in my ears
-- "Let's work, fight and... win!"

Following this prescription to the letter -- I have just
talked with Dr. Chauncey D. Harris
Dean of Social Science Div.
Social Science Building
University of Chicago
5801 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

A tax exempt fund is now set up at University of Chicago
for Dr. Leo Szilard's most immediate monetary needs --
which are, as you know, most modest.

I am today sending a check for \$500.00. Szilard requested
that none of us contribute any more, individually.

I presume that you would be anxious to do likewise. You
may, however, feel it is good "priming" to involve some of
your friends by having them participate with you. Time is
so short, the problems are pressing... I know the contri-
butions of your time and energy will prove, hereafter, much
more valuable than money. May I say, that I felt a wonder-
ful kindly rapport at our meeting, and plan and hope to see
much more of you in the future.

Sincerely yours,
EMBOSOGRAF COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

William M. Swartz

P.S. Make checks payable to
University of Chicago.
Send to above address.

Copy

March 30, 1955

Mr. A. N. Spanel
International Latex Corporation
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Spanel:

Professor Leo Szilard had told me some very wonderful things about you and perhaps, some day, I shall have the good fortune to meet you personally.

I will not belabor you with a long picture of the "weltschmerz." It would be presumptuous to assume that your feelings are not as deeply rooted as my own. That's why I feel I need say no more than that Dr. Szilard is now engaged in the actual job of trying to do something.

There are certain needs for money at this time. The University of Chicago has set up a tax exempt fund to cover the modest travel and incidental expenses incurred by Szilard in this work.

I have already contributed the maximum number of dollars Szilard has suggested each of us contribute. The sum is \$500.00. I believe you too will feel privileged to do likewise. Please make your check payable to: University of Chicago and mail it to: Dr. Chauncey D. Harris, Dean of Social Science Div.
Social Science Building
University of Chicago
5801 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

When next I am in New York I should like the opportunity of meeting you and should you be in Chicago any time in the near future, please feel most free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

EMBOSOGRAF COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

WMS:ig

William M. Swartz

September 13, 1962

NIGHT LETTER

TO: V. S. EMELIANOV
HOTEL IMPERIAL
VIENNA (AUSTRIA)

IF CONVENIENT PLEASE CABLE NOW TO DOBRYNIN AND CONFIRM IT TO ME
AT HOTEL DUPONT PLAZA, WASHINGTON, D. C. KIND REGARDS.

LEO SZILARD

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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CD WIEN VIA WUCABLES 19 1000

LEO SZILARD

1962 SEP 19 AM 9 52

DUPONT PLAZA WASHDC

SORRY FOR DELAY IN REPLYING YOUR REQUEST FULFIELD KIND REGARDS

H EMEILIANOV.

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL
IN THIS COLLECTION

Univ. of Chicago letterhead

December 6, 1963

Melvin Lasky, Esq.
ENCOUNTER Magazine
25 Haymarket
London, S.W. 1

Dear Mr. Lasky:

Since I had the pleasure of seeing you in London, I have written down my thoughts in the form of an article. An unedited rough draft of this article is enclosed.

I should greatly appreciate your cabling me whether you think you could use this article and whether you would print it in your next issue. I know that it is too long but if I left any substantial portion out of it it would become unbalanced.

I would be reluctant to split this article in two halves - appearing at an interval of one month - but if you find that you cannot use it otherwise, I would give serious consideration as to whether or not to go ahead on this basis. If the article had to be split, I would suggest that it be split at the spot marked by three stars on page eleven.

If you were willing to print the article, perhaps you might prefer to change the title. In that case, I would suggest as title: "You Have Been Warned." Naturally, as to the title, I should abide by your judgment.

I am not pointing out in the article how the policy which I favor relates to the positions favored by many conservatives on the one hand and many people in the Labor Party on the other hand,

because I assume that your readers are familiar with these positions. If you think, however, that I ought to refer explicitly to these two positions and make it clear where I differ from them, I could clarify this issue in the body of the article or else add an explicit summary to it. You might prefer however to clarify the issue yourself, in an editorial note.

Please note that until December 15th you can best reach me at the Hotel Dupont Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20036.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

*P.S. Enclosed you will find
the proposed Summary.*

HOTEL DUPONT PLAZA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Melvin Lasky, Esq.
ENCOUNTER Magazine
25 Haymarket
London, S.W. 1

rec 7th 1963

Dear Mr. Lasky:

Since I wrote you yesterday I showed the manuscript to Benjamin Cohen who thought that I ought to make clear the policy that I think England ought to adopt. Accordingly, I have re-organized pages 17, 18 and 19 in such a way that a summary is now included in the text. Attached you will find pages 17, 18 and 19 which are supposed to take the place of the last three pages of the manuscript you have in hand.

I am looking forward to hearing from you by cable sometime next week.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

The Quadrangle Club
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
September 26, 1956

Endeavour
Imperial Chemical House
Millbank, London, S.W. 1
England

Gentlemen:

Dr. Leo Szilard's correct address is: c/o The
Quadrangle Club, 1155 East 57th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.
The old address in care of Columbia University, as indicated
on the enclosed wrapper is completely out-of-date. Would
you, therefore, kindly arrange to change your addressograph
plates accordingly?

Also Dr. Szilard would appreciate it very much if
he could receive the English rather than the German edition of
Endeavour.

With many thanks for your attention to these re-
quests,

Very truly yours,

Norene Mann (Mrs.)
Secretary to
Professor Leo Szilard

Encl.

March 31, 1947

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed editorial from the S.F. 'Chronicle' of today. While the editorial writer didn't comment too profusely on his own, it was given the lead place on the editorial page, which I think indicates their favorable and sympathetic reaction. Incidentally, in another editorial on the same page they blasted Henry Wallace's 10 year plan for economic aid to Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland etc - Though largely, I think, just because they are generally antagonistic to any thing Wallace says.

I think I can report that the NCAS executive committee's reaction to your ideas is very favorable, though it may take some 'soaking in' time for a really positive reaction to develop.

I very much agree with you.

Sincerely yours,

Spof English

San Francisco Chronicle

Founded by M. H. de Young, Publisher 1865 to 1920

GEORGE T. CAMERON, Publisher

PAUL C. SMITH, Editor

EDITORIAL PAGE

16

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1947

CCCC

A Scientist's Peace Formula

"What we need in this country now," says Professor Leo Szilard, "is a crusade for an organized world community—a crusade that will give a clear mandate to the Government to take the leadership."

We are inclined to listen with great respect to Dr. Szilard—one of the Nation's outstanding nuclear physicists—not because he is an eminent political scientist (he doesn't purport to be), but rather because he brings to his subject none of the conventional preconceptions which are ready at hand to the man who has spent his lifetime studying political science.

Dr. Szilard's springboard is the conviction that the world has found, in the atomic bomb, a ready means of destroying itself, and will so use it if traditional foreign policy paths are pursued. "The traditional aim of foreign policy is to prolong the peace, i. e., to lengthen the intervals between two wars," he told a meeting here last week. "We physicists find it difficult to get enthusiastic about that."

Difficult because, according to Dr. Szilard, it's now necessary, to preserve civilization, to think in terms of prolonging that interval ad infinitum, in other words, to eliminate war.

With a physicist's tendency to reduce probabilities to mathematical terms, Dr. Szilard estimates the chances of establishing permanent peace at about one in ten. He then proceeds to present his idea of how that one chance can be capitalized.

It must be done through the establishment of incentive, he believes—by demonstration to the world's peoples, and especially the Russians, that the only chance for any of us is in co-operation for the common good. This entails, of course, a modification of existing national loyalties in favor of an ultimate world organization. Dr. Szilard perceives the establishment of a world community as the prerequisite of world government.

Establishment of such a community could be achieved, he believes, if each nation would contribute 10 per cent of its national income to the project. This money would be used to produce and move American

farm products to needy countries; to build up a vast consumer goods industry in Russia and elsewhere; to cushion against the effects of American depressions abroad by manipulating the market; to stabilize the American economy by the same means.

So much for the material side. On the cultural side, Dr. Szilard would: (a) Finance large-scale exchange of students among the various countries and (b) establish and finance agencies to promote the widest possible interchange of information. Ultimately, under his plan, 20 per cent of the students in American universities would be foreign students; ultimately, the editor of Pravda would edit a daily page in the New York Times, and the Times editor would edit a daily page in Pravda.

It becomes clear, of course, why Dr. Szilard assigns his objective only a 10 per cent chance of becoming effective. But it also becomes clear that, as he says, "the problem which faces the world today can be solved only by the initiative of the American people"—the only people rich enough and, as he hopes, intelligent enough, to get the program started.

The kernel of the problem, he considers, is to persuade the American people that their national policies should be based on "those higher loyalties . . . which do not find expression at present in our national policy."

It would take a profound degree of such loyalty, he predicts, to persuade Americans to invest as much in the world peace effort as they invest, for instance, in national defense. And it would take even a more profound degree of such loyalty to persuade the American people that the only return for their \$15,000,000,000 annual investment would be intangible—a greater supply of oxygen, let's say, to nurture the flickering flame of world peace.

Yet Dr. Szilard advances his case without batting a professorial eyelash, because, with his physicist's propensity for hard figures, he perceives that only a miracle can save the world, and accepts a colleague's definition of a miracle as "an event which has a probability of less than 10 per cent."

December 6, 1963

David Ennals, Esq.
Transport House
London

Dear Mr. Ennals:

Since I had the pleasure of talking to you about six weeks ago in London, I have written down my thoughts on the topic of our conversation, as I said I would. I am enclosing two copies of the unedited rough draft of my manuscript. I should appreciate any comments which you might care to make and they would be held in confidence.

I am taking the liberty of sending you under separate cover two books. One of them is my own, The Voice of the Dolphins, a little book of social and political satire which might perhaps 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. The other is Barbara Tuchman's The Guns of August. If you were to read the first third of it, you would get the gist of it, and I would not recommend that you read more than that.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

MRS. ROBERT J. ENSHER
132 EAST 72ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Sept 7.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

It was a pleasure to see you and Mrs Szilard looking so fit, in a current issue of life. You must have found some invention infinitely more important than the atomic ones - something to do with rejuvenescence. You look just as you did 10 years ago in Chicago - no, actually 12 - if not even younger.

I've read your dolphin book with great appreciation

The dolphins had better get
busy - time seems to be
running out. You picked
a heck of a moment to
invent eternal youth.

Best,

Amiin Ensher

P.S. I see the dolphins were
already smart enough to get
themselves transferred from Miami
to St. Thomas, a 100% improve-
ment of locale -

University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill
February 12, 1955

Dr. Nathan Epstein
1148 Fifth Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Epstein:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 7th. It might, perhaps, interest you that "the letter to the Editor" will be reprinted by the Denver Post. The initial reactions seem to be quite favorable, but it is too early to say whether there will be enough moral support forthcoming to catalyse some concrete course of action.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

NATHAN EPSTEIN, M. D., PH. D.
1148 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.
LEHIGH 4-2950

Feb 7, 1955

DR. Leo Szilard
Professor of Physics
University of Chicago

Dear DR. Szilard:

Ans
2/12
form letter

Your 'prophetic' letter in
yesterday's Times certainly expresses
concisely the extroscopy which lies
ahead and implies suggestions potentially
'therapeutic' needles to cross J (as well
as many of my friends) are also extremely
disturbed and welcome your thought

concerning a Citizens Committee;

or for that matter any organized

sponsored group.

Please accept my warm

thanks for your letter, and feel

certain that you have many who

fully agree with you in other sections

of the country

Sincerely,

Martha Epstein OMD

Mrs. Robert Epstein

M

1160 Burke Avenue, Bronx 69, N. Y.

list
interested

March 22, 1962

Trump Plaza Hotel
Washington, D.C.

1-listed
instd

Dear Dr. Szilard,
After reading the article,
written by Joseph Kershba in
the March 14th New York Post -
about your wonderful recovery
and now your devotion towards
PEACE - I as an average
citizen heartily applaud you.

I hope you will be able to
influence many people toward
a peace lobby. Great minds,
such as yours must act to save
our world.

Sincerely,
Cecil Epstein

11 April 1962

Mrs. Robert Epstein
1160 Burke Avenue
Bronx 69, New York

Dear Mrs. Epstein:

Dr. Szilard has asked me to write to you and to say that he is grateful for your interest and to return the check which you enclosed with your letter. He also asked me to enclose a copy of the speech which gives you better information about what this is all about than the article in the New York Post.

If you are interested to the point of being willing to spend 1% or 2% of your income on campaign contributions as set forth in Dr. Szilard's speech, I would suggest that you write to Dr. Szilard at the above address and you will then be notified of further developments.

Sincerely,

Secretary to
Dr. Leo Szilard

August 29, 1960.

Mr. William Epstein,
The Secretariat of the UN,
United Nations,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Epstein,

Enclosed I am sending you the article "To Stop or Not To Stop" which I mentioned to you.

Also enclosed is an unedited copy of "The Voice of the Dolphins". I should be interested to learn what you think of the various points which are raised in it. Please don't hesitate to call me at your convenience between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. at The Memorial Hospital at extension 133, TRafalgar 9-3000.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,



Leo Szilard

Enclosures

list

file: *Black*

to answer

V. D. H. P.
file: *Fundraising*

1860 Colonia Place
Camarillo, Calif.
April 24, 1962

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

1-listed
28 April ans'd

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Enclosed is my contribution to getting your peace plan underway. I am mailing the ad with a short letter of transmittal to everyone whom I think might help spread the word or get the article published in a local paper. The paper this ad was in is reputed to have a readership of 100,000.

My aim is to get it in the Los Angeles Times, but since it costs over \$1500 for five columns in the weekday issue the odds are against it.

I trust that you will not feel I have mutilated your speech, but I simply could not afford to publish it in its entirety. I am a salaried employee (negotiator) of the Dept. of Navy with a family to provide for.

I enclose other articles in which you may be interested since they tell you something about me. I paid for these ads, the last being \$205.80. This shoots our vacation and probably the new car we need. I couldn't care less at a moment in history like this.

Perhaps my handiwork is on a lower level than you would like to see it, but I am an ordinary person trying to reach ordinary people who should be concerned. I am convinced one must use the mass media to reach ordinary Americans on a wide scale. It shouldn't be necessary to do it this way, but the mass media is amoral and irresponsible. It has to be paid to do what it should be doing, namely raising the quality of informed public opinion. In fact, simply telling the truth about the things that matter most.

I will contact you shortly by telephone for a brief report of where things stand.

Your plan is the best thing I've seen to date.

Sincerely,

Arthur W. Erickson

Arthur W. Erickson

(Advertisement)

(Advertisement)

(Advertisement)

YOU Can Do Something for Peace

For fifteen years the Soviet Union and the United States have gambled with disaster. In 1960 their combined destructive power equaled 3 million Hiroshimas! If it doubles each year as in the past, by 1965 it will equal 100 million Hiroshimas. THIS IS INSANE! Many of our citizens realize it and are asking what they can do. This article offers for their consideration a proposal by one of the nation's leading scientists, Dr. Leo Szilard. It is most timely because it coincides with the announcement by the United States of a far-reaching disarmament plan

that is the most hopeful development in a decade. The problem is to get the support of the American people and to make that support effective despite the forces opposed to peace.

Leo Szilard's proposal can snowball into an overwhelming force behind the peace movement. It is described in a speech he gave to nine American colleges. The full text appears in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists from which this excerpt is taken.

BY DR. LEO SZILARD

For a number of years now, you have had an opportunity to observe how we, as a nation, respond to the actions of the Russians, and how the Russians respond to our responses. Those of you who have watched closely the course of events in the past six months, may have been led to conclude that we are headed for an all-out war. I myself believe that we are, and that our chances of getting through the next ten years without war are slim.

I personally find myself in rebellion against the fate that history seems to have in store for us, and I suspect that some of you may be equally rebellious. The question is, what can you do?

WAR SEEMS INDEED TO BE INEVITABLE, UNLESS IT IS POSSIBLE SOMEHOW TO ALTER THE PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR WHICH AMERICA AND RUSSIA ARE EXHIBITING AT PRESENT. YOU, AS AMERICANS, ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO INFLUENCE THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT; IT FOLLOWS THAT YOU WOULD HAVE TO BRING ABOUT A CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WHICH, IN TURN, MAY BRING ABOUT A SIMILAR CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

It is conceivable that if a dedicated minority were to take effective political action, they could bring about the change in attitude that is needed. But such a minority can take effective action only if it is possible to formulate a set of political objectives on which it may unite.

If it should turn out that it is possible to formulate a set of political objectives on which reasonable people could generally agree, and if these objectives could count on the all-out support of a sizable and dedicated minority, then I should be impelled to go further, and I would plan to go further along the following lines:

I would ask about fifteen distinguished scientists to serve as fellows of a council which might be called Council for Abolishing War or perhaps Council for a Livable World. The fellows (who are all scientists) would elect the board of directors, but membership on the board would not be restricted to scientists.

This council would, first of all, assemble a panel of political advisors, and then in close consultation with these advisors, it would formulate two sets of objectives. To the first set belong those objectives which cannot be attained at the present time through political action because it would take further inquiry, and perhaps even real research to know, in concrete terms, what needs to be done. To the second set belong those objectives which can be pursued through political action because it is clear what needs to be done.

The fellows of the council would set up a research organization aimed at the pursuit of the first set of objectives, and they elect the trustees of that organization. The fellows of the council would also set up a political organization aimed at the pursuit of the second set of objectives, and they would elect the board of directors of that organization. Because one of the major functions of the second organization would be to

lobby, we may refer to it for our purposes as the lobby.

The council would hold hearings, perhaps one every four months, and would subsequently proclaim in detail the immediate political objectives it proposes to advocate. It would communicate these objectives, perhaps in the form of a series of pamphlets, to all those who are believed to be seriously interested. Those who regularly receive the communications of the council would be regarded as members of the movement, if they are willing actively to support at least one of the several specific objectives proclaimed by the council.

It seems to me that there is no need to enlist those who are interested as members of an organization. What one needs to create is not a membership organization, but a movement.

The articulate members of the movement would be expected to discuss the relevant issues with editors of their newspaper and various columnists and other opinion makers in their own community. They would be expected to write to, and in other ways keep in touch with, congressmen and the two senators of their own state.

One of the functions of the lobby would be to help the members of the movement clarify their own minds on the political objectives they wish to support.

The members of the movement would be regarded as pledged to vote in the primaries as well as in the elections. As far as federal elections are concerned, they would be pledged to cast their vote, **DISREGARDING DOMESTIC ISSUES, SOLELY ON THE ISSUE OF WAR AND PEACE.**

The members of the movement would be regarded as pledged annually to spend two percent of their income on campaign contributions. The member would be asked to make out a check payable to the recipient of the campaign contribution but to mail that check to the Washington office of the lobby for transmission. In this manner the lobby would be in a position to keep track of the flow of campaign contributions.

Those in high income brackets may be left free to contribute three percent after taxes, rather than two percent before taxes.

All members of the movement would be free to wear an emblem that would identify them as members of the movement, if they wished to do so.

Those who cannot spend two percent of their income on campaign contributions may regard themselves as supporters of the movement if they spend either one per cent of their income or \$100,000 per year, according to their preference. Such supporters of the movement may receive the advice and guidance of the lobby on the same terms as the members of the movement.

So that each member of the movement may know where his contributions should go, in order to be most effective in furthering the political objectives which he has chosen to pursue, the lobby would keep in touch with each member. The lobby would keep the members informed about the particular contests for seats in Con-

gress which are of interest to the movement; but it may advise one member to take an interest in one of these contests and another member to take an interest in another of these contests.

The movement must not wield the power that it may possess crudely. People in Washington want to be convinced, they do not want to be bribed or blackmailed. He who gives consistently financial support to certain key members of Congress, may evoke their lasting friendship and may count on their willingness to listen to him as long as he talks sense, will not accomplish anything of lasting value, even if he temporarily sweeps some members of Congress off their feet by making huge political contributions to them.

There are many intelligent men in Congress who have insight into what goes on; the movement could help these men to have the courage of their convictions. There are others in Congress who are not capable of such insight; the only thing to do with them is not to return them to Congress, and to replace them with better men. This may make it necessary to persuade better men to run in the primaries and to stand for election. To find such better men must be one of the main tasks of the movement, and the lobby must be prepared to perform the task.

First of all, I ask each of you to look into your own heart and try to discover whether you yourself would want to participate in a political movement of the kind described, provided the objectives—as formulated from time to time—appeal to you and you thought that the movement could be effective.

Those of you who wish to participate in the experiment are asked to show a copy of this speech to people in your home community who might be interested and to determine who of these would be likely to be part of a dedicated minority that would give all-out support to a movement of the kind I have described.

I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR WRITING ME, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, HOW MANY PEOPLE YOU HAVE TALKED TO AND HOW MANY OF THESE AND WHO OF THESE (NAME AND ADDRESS), YOU THINK, COULD BE COUNTED UPON.

If the result of this experiment indicates that such a movement could get off the ground, provided it were started in the right way and on a sufficiently large scale, then the Council for Abolishing War would be constituted. Presumably the council would attempt to identify 25,000 individuals who would be willing to make campaign contributions in the amount of two per cent of their income. Presumably, if the council is successful in this, the fellows of the council would proceed to establish the lobby.

By the time the movement attains 150,000 members it would presumably represent about \$20 million per year in campaign contributions or \$80 million over a four year period.

Whether such a movement could grow further and come to represent not only a decisive amount in campaign contributions but also a significant number of votes, would then presumably depend on the future course of world events.

THIS MESSAGE WILL BE INSERTED IN THE L. A. TIMES OR OTHER NEWSPAPERS IF ENOUGH READERS ARE INTERESTED IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE COST. CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE UNDERSIGNED PROMPTLY. THEY WILL BE ACCOUNTED FOR AND RETURNED IF SUFFICIENT FUNDS DO NOT MATERIALIZE.

Those readers who believe that they would be willing to spend two per cent of their income for campaign contributions—provided that the political objectives formulated meet with their approval—are invited to participate in the experiment by writing Dr. Szilard before May 31, 1962, at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington 6, D.C., giving their name and address and briefly indicating the degree of their interest. Reprints may be secured from the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, 935 E. 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. Single copies, 10 cents; 25 or more, seven cents each.

This Public Service Message Published By

ARTHUR W. ERICKSON

1860 Colonia Place
Camarillo, California

Washington, D.C.
28 April 1962

Arthur W. Erickson
1860 Colonia Place
Camarillo, California

Dear Mr. Erickson:

I was very much interested in your letter of 24 April. Please let me know what response you got to your ad in the Ventura County Star-Free Press. I would hardly expect that the response would give you much towards the cost of a message in the Los Angeles Times and should be surprised even if you were merely to recover the cost of the ad which you placed. However, I might be wrong and I hope that I am.

Sincerely,

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



Bonn, den 10. 12. 1957

Bundeshaus

Fernruf 20141 (Ortsverkehr)

20151 (Fernverkehr)

206/2681

Fritz E r l e r

Mitglied des Deutschen Bundestages

Herrn
Professor Leo SZILARD
p.A. Prof. M. von Laue

Berlin-Dahlem
Faradayweg 4-6

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Szilard,

für Ihren freundlichen Brief vom 3. d. M. danke ich Ihnen sehr. Ich beabsichtige, am 3. Februar 1958 für kurze Zeit nach Berlin zu kommen. Voraussichtlich werde ich am 4. Februar an der Freien Universität sprechen. Sollte sich dieses Projekt verwirklichen, so würde es mich freuen, wenn wir uns im Laufe des 4. Februar in Berlin sehen könnten.

Lassen Sie mich doch bitte wissen, ob Sie dann gerade in Berlin sind. Ich würde mich rechtzeitig mit Ihnen zur Festlegung von Zeit und Ort unserer Begegnung in Verbindung setzen.

Einige Ihrer scharfsinnigen und mitunter überraschenden Gedanken, Auswege aus dem Atomwetterrüstungen zu finden, sind schon durch Berichte aus Loccum zu meinen Ohren gedrungen. Gegen den Gedanken, den Sie Herrn Prof. Rotblat unterbreitet haben, wird es natürlich in einem so dicht bevölkerten Land wie Deutschland erhebliche Bedenken geben. Eine Verteidigung, die nur um den Preis der völligen Zerstörung dessen zu führen ist, was man angeblich verteidigen will, verliert jeden Sinn. Oder würde Ihr Gedanke auch bedeuten, dass die Bundesgenossen in der Erfüllung ihrer Bündnispflichten Atomwaffen nicht nur auf das eigene, sondern auch auf das Gebiet der mit ihnen verbündeten Partner abwerfen dürfen, lediglich aber nicht auf das Gebiet des Gegners? Ich glaube nicht, dass die europäischen Völker durch eine derartige Vorstellung zu einer besonderen NATO-Treue ermuntert würden.

Aber auch darüber müssen wir natürlich reden, denn Ihre Gedanke geht von der richtigen Vorstellung aus, auf alle Fälle einmal den Wettlauf zum Selbstmord zu bremsen. Dieses Ziel ist also erkannt. Aber die Mittel müssen ihm auch entsprechen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Ihr



Bonn, den 10. 12. 1957

Bundeshaus

Fernruf 20341 (Ortsverkehrt)

20341 (Fernverkehrt)

206/2681

Fritz E r l e r

Mitglied des Deutschen Bundestages

Herrn

Professor Leo SZILARD

p.A. Prof. M. von Laue

Berlin-Dahlem

Faradayweg 4-6

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Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Ihr

5
LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM (1915-1951)

EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
LEO ROSEN
HARRIET F. PILPEL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.

CASSRELL GREENBERG
ALAN L. ROSENBLUM
PLATT V. KETCHAM
MAURICE C. GREENBAUM
WIRTH H. KOENIG
HERBERT A. WOLFF, JR.
JOHN A. WIENER
GEORGE VICIAN, JR.
CHARLES E. HEMING
ARTHUR JOEL KATZ
RICHARD M. ADER
MIMI OBSTLER

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST

285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5-1582

February 7, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o New York Times
Times Square, New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Szilard:

This is a fan letter invoked by your correspondence in the Times.

It is more than that. Let me know if I can help. Fortunately or unfortunately, I am off for a trip around the world on behalf of Reader's Digest but I want you to receive this letter to indicate my support.

Sincerely yours,


Morris L. Ernst

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

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ernst:

It was kind of you to write me about my letter to the Times. By the time you get back from your trip, I shall know if any concrete course of action has developed.

I am spending most of my time in New York these days, staying at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, telephone University 4-2700, and when you come back, perhaps you could call me up. If I am in town, but not in when you call, leave a message and I can call you back.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

Dr. Szillard
Hotel Imperial
Russell Square

London, W.C.1., den 4.6.33.

DIKTIERT UND NICHT
DURCHGELESEN.

Lieber Herr Professor Errera,

Ich fuhr von Belgien noch nach Holland und Genf und kam so erst vor kurzem nach London zurueck. Inzwischen ist hier Ruthford zum Praesidenten des Academic Assistance Council gewaehlt worden und das Bureau im Hause der Royal Society ist in Taetigkeit getreten. Ich werde Ihnen im Laufe der Woche Material von dort zusenden. Inzwischen sende ich Ihnen in der Anlage zwei Schriftstuecke. Sir William Beveridge und Professor C.S. Gibson sind als Sekretaere taetig, Gibson macht den groesseren Teil der laufenden Arbeit.

Es besteht die Absicht, eine engere Verbindung mit Belgien und Frankreich bald herzustellen, um sich auch ueber die Art der Verwendung der Mittel auszusprechen. Wahrscheinlich wird Sir William Pope in offiieller Vertretung des Academic Assistance Council in etwa acht Tagen nach Bruessel und Paris fahren, und ich wuerde ihn dann vielleicht begleiten.

Inzwischen laufen aus Amerika dauernd Meldungen ein, die man auch bei den Erwaegungen beruecksichtigen sollte. Ich wuerde sehr gern von Ihnen hoeren, was alles in Belgien seit meiner Abreise geschehen ist und auch wissen, was als vertraulich zu betrachten ist und was gegebenenfalls der Presse im Bedarfsfalle mitgeteilt werden kann.

Wenn Sie mir recht ausfuehrlich berichten koennten, so waere ich Ihnen sehr dankbar, und ich wuerde dann soviel davon an den Academic Assistance Council weitergeben als Sie fuer richtig halten.

Ich schreibe Ihnen im Laufe der Woche noch ausfuehrlicher.

Mit freundlichen Gruessen
Ihr sehr ergebener

P.S.

Ich habe diesen Brief diktiert, fahre aber in 1/4 Stunde nach Oxford und werde ihn deshalb ohne Unterschrift abgehen lassen.

JACQUES ERRERA

UNIVERSITÉ DE BRUXELLES

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES

50, AVENUE DES NATIONS

le 5 juin 1933.

Monsieur Szilard
Imperial Hotel
Russell Square
LONDON.

Mon cher Collègue,

Je réponds à votre télégramme me demandant de vous exposer la situation actuelle en Belgique pour venir en aide aux savants qui ont dû quitter l'Allemagne à cause de leur origine et leurs opinions.

Je dois d'abord vous féliciter de l'effort que vous avez fait en Belgique et des visites que vous avez rendues aux différents recteurs. En effet, les recteurs des Universités de Liège et de Bruxelles ont fait un appel à leurs collègues demandant d'abandonner un demi pour cent de leur traitement pendant deux ans. Je vous joins à titre personnel (c'est à dire pour ne pas être publié) copie de la lettre envoyée par le recteur de l'Université de Bruxelles. En plus de cela, je me suis occupé de réunir pour l'Université de Bruxelles quelques fonds (jusqu'à présent environ 100.000 frs. par an, pendant deux ans) offerts par les milieux juifs. Cette somme n'est évidemment pas encore suffisante.

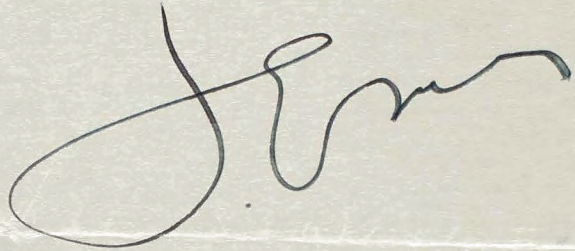
L'Université de Liège compte s'attacher trois assistants de nationalité non allemande, mais devant quitter l'Allemagne actuellement (2 russes passeport Nangen et un polonais). L'Université de Bruxelles compte s'attacher deux professeurs allemands et un assistant (celui-ci sera soit Allemand, soit Suisse, soit Hongrois, le choix définitif n'étant pas encore fait). L'Université de Gand était en train de faire les démarches pour tâcher de faire nommer Freundlich comme professeur de chimie physique, mais je ne sais pas si ce dernier ne préfère pas travailler en Angleterre. D'autre part les conditions de travail à l'Université de Gand seraient moins bonnes qu'à Londres.

JACQUES ERRERA

UNIVERSITÉ DE BRUXELLES
FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES
50, AVENUE DES NATIONS

Voilà, mon cher collègue, résumé en style télégraphique, les quelques nouvelles que je puis vous donner.

J'espère avoir bientôt le plaisir de vous revoir et vous prie de croire en mes sentiments très cordiaux.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. Errera', written in a cursive style.

file M

18 May 1962

Sibylle K. Escalona
Department of Psychiatry
Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Eastchester Road and Morris Park Avenue
New York 61, New York

Dear Dr. Escalona:

Many thanks for your thoughtful letter of 11 May. I have asked Shirley Fingerhood, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York City, telephone, Circle 6-8689, to assume the responsibility for coordinating the doings of those who propose to be active in support of the Movement in New York City and she agreed to do so. I assume that she will keep in close touch with Arthur Penn, Maurice Fox, William Birenbaum, Dean of the New School for Social Research, and your group at Albert Einstein College. I am forwarding your letter of 11 May to her and I would suggest that if she does not contact you, you contact her.

At the moment we are held up because we have not formed yet the Council and the Lobby, but I am in the process of setting up these two committees and I hope that they will be completed within two weeks. I do not know whether we should have a press conference at that time or whether we should wait with the announcement until we have the response to the first mailing of 2,500 letters, to persons who have expressed strong support for the Movement.

Sincerely,

WILLARD R. ESPY

—
TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 4-4176-7

Prigmore
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

July 25, 1957

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Attached is a tearsheet of the Atlantic Monthly article "Fallout Fever," about which Mr. Espy will interview you Monday, July 29th, at 10:30 AM, Chicago time.

As Mr. Espy told you he would be delighted to have, as a guide for the interview, any questions which come to mind when you read the article.

With deepest appreciation, I remain,

Sincerely,

Ivan Keegan
Secretary to W. R. Espy

Dr. Leo Szilard
Quadrangle Club
1155 East 57th
Chicago, Illinois

July 26, 1957

Mr. Willard R. Espy
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Espy:

I am writing you in response to your telephone call and the material which you sent me with your letter of July 25th. I have read Polard's article, and I have no quarrel with any of the statements which he makes.

Having read his article, the following thoughts come to my mind. A rapidly growing number of people in the United States are favoring the prompt cessation of tests, and stress the danger of the fall-out resulting from tests. A large fraction of the scientists are sympathetic to this view and some of them are vocal. What is the motivation of these people? Do they want the tests stopped because they are concerned about the loss of life which, while not large, still is loss of life, or are they mainly motivated by their conviction that stopping the tests is a good first step towards ridding the world of the menace of the bomb altogether?

Most of us scientists have a wholesome awe of the forces of nature which we released when we set up a chain reaction on December 2, 1942 at Stagg Field on the campus of the University of Chicago. Most of us were disappointed that the statesmen did not share this respect. Many of us had signed a petition which we sent to the President immediately after the first bomb was tested at Alamogordo, New Mexico. In our petition we asked the President that America "shall not set the precedent for using atomic energy for purposes of destruction." We thought that looking upon atomic bombs as another military weapon would be a serious mistake. A large part of the civilized world reacted to the use of the bomb on Hiroshima with revulsion. By using the bomb at Hiroshima, the atomic bomb became a symbol of frightfulness, and the hydrogen bomb is many thousand times more frightful than the atomic bomb.

I believe that the people who are now urging that we stop testing bombs are responding to this symbol rather than to the reality of the bomb, and that they want the governments to stop testing bombs essentially as a symbolic act that is something like a token renunciation of the bomb. From a practical point of view, stopping all bomb tests would accomplish nothing as long as the governments of the Great Powers did not adopt a determined policy aimed at ridding the world of the bomb. There is no indication that such a policy is in the making, and until it becomes our objective to rid the world of the bomb, it makes little sense to say that the first step towards this objective is stopping the bomb tests. The increasing popular demand for stopping the bomb tests is, in a sense, a healthy sign ~~it~~; it is a sign that the American people now, along with all the other people of the world, look upon the bomb not as a blessing that makes America invincible, but rather an evil. Because they recognize this, we can be sure that they will support their government if the governments will come forward and propose all those unprecedented measures which the governments of the Great Powers must now be willing to take in order to solve the problem which faces the world.

But the mere recognition that nuclear war would be a terrible catastrophe will not solve the problem with which we are faced. Cholera did not disappear when everybody agreed that cholera was a bad thing. Cholera disappeared when, as a result of Pasteur's discovery, it was recognized that cholera was caused by a microbe, and people were told: "You must boil the water before you drink it."

We are now moving towards a stalemate between the strategic striking forces of Russia and America. This situation involves unprecedented dangers and it also offers unprecedented possibilities for organizing a really stable peace, but it will take unprecedented measures to avert the dangers and to stabilize peace in the Atomic Age. Until the governments are able to clearly state the unprecedented measures that they propose to take, the possibility of an all-out atomic catastrophe will remain with us. Stopping the bomb tests might make us all feel a little better but it will not halt the pestilence if pestilence is, indeed, threatening us. We are not telling the government: "Boil the water before you drink it"; we are telling the government: "Make the sign of the Cross before you drink the water".

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard



THE ETHICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN WESTCHESTER
pinesbridge road ossining, n. y. wilson 1-3544

WALTER LAWTON, Leader

October 7, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard
Brandeis University
Waltham, Mass.

answered Oct 10/61

Dear Dr. Szilard,

The members of the Ethical Society of Northern Westchester would like very much to invite you to speak to our group (or, if you preferred, to a larger community meeting under our sponsorship) on a topic relating to the present world situation from the standpoint of a scientist and a world citizen.

Bela and Elizabeth have suggested to me that I write to you at Brandeis when I asked them where I might reach you. We thought that you might find it possible to get in touch with me upon your return to New York, since I understand that you will be here for a few days before going back to Washington.

We are most hopeful that you will see your way clear to speak to us at a date to be arranged in line with your convenience.

Would you be good enough to call me at Wilson 1-3544 when you are in New York so that we may discuss this?

(As you may know, the Ethical Society is a liberal religious fellowship subscribing to no set dogma, but built upon a faith in man's ability to find within himself, given the opportunity and encouragement, a tremendous potential for creative living.)

Cordially yours,

Walter Lawton
Walter Lawton, Leader

affiliated with the american ethical union

132 East 72
New York 21
April 5, 1960

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I was very sorry to read that you are in the hospital. Beth Olds Biderman heard you were sick, but we didn't know where you were being treated. Today I saw the enclosed in the "Post."

If there's any small service I can do for you let me know. My phone is Bu 8-1390. I quit my job with Harold Oram to be a full-time housewife so I have a little time if you want any errands, books, etc.

Hope you're not feeling

too bad.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Anjin McBane Eusher

The Evening Star - The Sunday Star

WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

January 2, 1962.

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

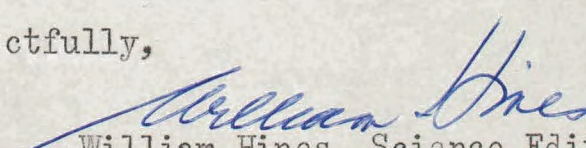
Having enjoyed your writings in the Bulletin, "The Voice of the Dolphins," etc., I thought I might suggest this idea to you. (I can think of no valid excuse for using it in my own writings.)

Could we not bring Armageddon back into the compass of the time-honored "peoples war" by this rather simple device--a follow-on to your city-trading theory:

Let the people of, say, San Diego underwrite by public subscription (taken up, possibly, by Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls) the construction ~~mm~~ of an ICBM which would then be built, armed, programmed and ensiled with its target the city to be traded for San Diego. It would be named "City of San Diego," of course. Perhaps its heavily-hardened site could even be located in Balboa Park, the central showplace of that fine California city. Children could romp around the chain-link fence; young lovers, perhaps, would pitch woo of an evening in the moonlightish glow of its guard-tower searchlights.

This, I submit, would be the beginning of a real people-to-people program.

Respectfully,


William Hines, Science Editor.