

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places atomic bombs in the hands of the Army. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombs during this war and that her only defense might lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be imposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of atomic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of atomic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The stomic bombs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction, and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States-singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

The added material strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unlossened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use atomic bombs be decided by you in the light of the consideration presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are involved.

Recorded Some Solver Director, Division of Classification



A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places atomic bombs in the hands of the Army. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombs during this war and that her only defense might lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be imposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of atomic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of atomic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic bombs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction, and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States-singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

The added material strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unloosened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use atomic bombs be decided by you in the light of the consideration presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are involved.

Paul R. O' Connor

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY CICES

BY _____ DATE 7/23/57



A PETITION TO THE PERSISHET OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of storic power which has been achieved places atomic bombs in the hands of the Amy. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Jopan.

We, the undereigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by stonic bombs during this war and that her only defense might lie is a counterattack by the same seass. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombe may very well be an effective method of warfare. Se feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be inposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of stonic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the soral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of storic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The stanic bosbs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction and there is alsost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the procedent of using those newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an ora of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilised to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solesn responsibility of the United States-singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

The added naterial strongth which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our noral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unloseened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrander; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use stonic books be decided by you in the light of the considerations presented in this petition as well as all the other soral responsibilities which are involved.

Kumitt S. Cole Jasper & Je Hine

austin M. Brues

Eric L. Simmons

Robert J. Moon marquerite n. Swift

Wanquet H. Rand

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED JUL 2 3 1957

For The Atomic Energy Commission

C. L. marshall meleghter

Director, Division of Classification

E3989



A PRILITION TO THE PERSISSET OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfere of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places ctomic bombs in the hands of the Army. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to canction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by stomic bombs during this war and that her only defense might lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be inposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of storic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of atomic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The stanic bashs at our disposal represent only the first step is this direction and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solenn responsibility of the United States-singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

The added naterial strength which this load gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unloosesed forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petitions first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of storic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use stonic books be decided by you in the light of the considerations presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are involved.

It alter J. Grundhouser Meriam P. Finfal

Joseph D. Jeresi Warid S. authory

Owen France_ many m. Dailey

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED

Date ___JUL 2 3 1957

For The Atomic Energy Commission

C. L marchael mc Rughter Director, Division of Classification

1888



A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places atomic bombs in the hands of the Army. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombs during this war and that her only defense might lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be imposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of atomic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of atomic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic bombs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction, and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States—singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

The added material strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unloosened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use atomic bombs be decided by you in the light of the consideration presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are LASSOFT CANCELLED

Truman P. Koliman

Schwart Sarned & asprey

Date __JUL 23 1957
For The Atomic Energy Commission

C.L. Musheefne Lighter

Director, Division of Classification

398



A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not sware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places atomic bombe in the hands of the Army. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombe during this war and that her only defense night lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be inposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their hoseland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of atomic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the soral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of stonic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic bombs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction, and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States--singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of stonic power.

The added material strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unlocsened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use stonic bombs be decided by you in the light of the considerations presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are involved.

Ailhain Karush
Ethaline Hearthyou

Oufred Houshild

Katharine Way

Norman Modive

May Burke

Mildred Ginsburg

Wilfrid Rall

For The Atomic Energy Commission

C. L. Marshall ne feights

Director, Division of Classification

Wilfrid Rall



A PETITIOS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places atomic bombe in the hands of the Army. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombe in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of stonic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombe during this war and that her only defense might lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this donger is everted and we feel impelled to say what

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bosbs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be inposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to ourrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to pesceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might them, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of atomic bombo. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the soral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of storic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic bombs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction, and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new seams of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudien annihilation. All the resources of the United States, soral and material, may have to be soldlised to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solesn responsibility of the United States—singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

The added naterial strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our soral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unloosened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully potition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not report to the use of atomic books in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use stemic books be decided by you in the light of the considerations presented in this petition as well as all the other noral responsibilities which are involved.

William Rubinan Edgar L. Westman St.

beach Fred Each K. Klyde

Low Crampod Ralph Edward

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED

Date JUL 23 1957

For The Atomic Energy Commission

For The Atomic Energy Commission

C. L. Marshare/nc Rights
Director, Division of Classification

E3939



A PETITION TO THE PERSIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places atomic bombs in the hands of the Army. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by stomic bombo during this war and that her only defense night lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombe may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be inposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an eppertunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might them, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of stonic bonbs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of storic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic books at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the presedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States—singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of stomic power.

The added material strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unlocsened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not report to the use of storic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing those terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use storic books be decided by you in the light of the considerations presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are involved.

David L. Hill Harbert E. Kulitachels Robert Marine Alexander Farapolor Joseph Joseph Marine Robert L. Furbrick contention What Mattenburg Norman Goldstein Christian Christian B. Roswell Russell Cakes Cakes Jr. Calbert Cakes Jr.



A PETITION TO THE PEESIDENT OF THE DNITED STATES

Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not usure may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has been achieved places atomic bombe in the hands of the Amy. It places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of storic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombe during this war and that her only defense night lie in a counterattack by the same means. Yoday, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is everted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be inposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their hemeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might them, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of stonic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of atomic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic books at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to devolop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States-singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

The added material strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unlossened forces of destruction under control.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use storic bombs be decided by you in the light of the considerations presented in this potition as well as all the other morel responsibilities which are involved.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED

C. L. Marshall / Mc Renfter Director, Division of Classification

George twikler Hilliam P. norris Tronge a. Sachen

Madesta C. Moores

99990

President	of	the	United	States

To:_

(Postal registry number or classified mail number)

RECEIPT OF CLASSIFIED MATERIALS

ORIGINAL -To be signed personally by the recipient or his authorized delegate and returned to sender. DUPLICATE -To be retained by recipient.

TRIPLICATE—To be retained by sender for suspense file and destroyed when signed original is returned.

Leo Szilard

I have personally received from (sender)..... Box 5207, Chicago, Illinois, the material as identified below. I assume full responsibility for the safe handling, storage, and transmittal elsewhere of this material in accordance with existing regulations.

The material, including enclosures and attachments, is identified as follows: (In identifying material, avoid any reference which might cause the receipt form to become CLASSIFIED)

Petition 7/17/45 67 scientists — The President of the United States 7/19	Description	Date of Document	From	Reference or File No.	Addressed to	Date Mailed
	Petition	7/17/45	67 scientists	-	The President of the United States	7/19/45
						*

SO: signed original; CC: carbon copy; PC: photostatic copy; TC: typed copy; DM: ditto master; DC: ditto copy

 (Signature of Recipient)
 (Date)

SUSPENSE COPY (RETAINED BY SENDER UNTIL WHITE COPY IS RETURNED)