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Additional Material for page 98.

re: Academic Assistance Council. Spring, 1933.

Letter, Einstein to L.S. 25 April, 1933

" L.S. to Wm. Beveridge May 4, 1933

" L.S. to "Dr. D." (probably Delbrueck) May 7, 1933

Enclosed: memo, undated, re international framework to assist dismissed German scientists.

" L.S. to "Dr. D." (probably Delbrueck) May 8, 1933

Memo, L.S. to Schlesinger and Marschak, May 9, 1933

Letter, L.S. to (blank) (probably Marschak) May 14, 1933

" L.S. to Laski (undated)

on same page

copy, Letter, L.S. to Beveridge, May 14, 1933

" L.S. to Guilbert Murray May 14, 1933

" L.S. to Wm. Beveridge May 23, 1933

Enclosed: Report, May 23, 1933, on visits to Belgium and Switzerland.

Memo. "Summary of the interviews with the Rectors of the Belgian Universities."
Undated. (In spite of title, mostly about England)

Letter L.S., to John MacMurray, May 23, 1933

" Beveridge to L.S. May 25, 1933

" L. Rosenfeld to L.S. June 5, 1933

" L.S. to Gibson June 13, 1933

" L.S. to Liebowitz undated

" M. Laue to L.S. May 17, 1933

K.W.

(above all in folder R-1)

A.A.C
Le Coq-sur-mer, den 25. April 1933
Villa Savoyarde

Lieber Szilard,

Entschuldigen Sie meine Schreibfaulheit, ich habe aber ungeheuer viel zu schreiben und zu tun. Ihr Plan leuchtet mir nicht recht ein. Ich habe das starke Gefühl, dass man auf diese Weise nur die gemachten Männer unterbringt, dass aber für die noch unbekannten jungen Universitätslehrer und für die Studenten auf diese Weise nicht gesorgt werden kann. Ich bin vielmehr der Ansicht, dass man versuchen sollte, eine Art jüdische Flüchtlingsuniversität zu bilden, die am besten in England ihren Sitz haben sollte.

Mich zu besuchen hat jetzt wenig Zweck, da ich sehr überlastet bin.

Freundlich grüßt Sie

Ihr

A. Einstein.

A. A.C.

R-1

Imperial Hotel, Russell Square

May 4, 1933

Sir William Beveridge,
London School of Economics
Aldwych, W.C.1

Dear Sir William:

We talked last time about the fact that some Jewish groups may wish to raise money for purposes which are different from ours. There are two such plans: A. to raise money for the Palestine University, B. to raise money for an emigrants' university to be founded somewhere in Europe. I saw to-day Sir Philip Hartog, and spent the day attending the meeting of the Jewish committee of which he is the chairman.

Sir Philip Hartog agrees that alternative B. is not desirable. I informed Sir Philip that there is a vague hope of getting Oxford, Cambridge and London universities to take the matter into their own hands in England, and that they may take some steps to raise funds. He seemed to be quite willing to prevent anything that would counteract or interfere with such an action on the part of the universities. As he will lunch with you on Friday, I need not go into further details.

Dr. Weizman's secretary wrote me a letter saying that Dr. W. will see me one of these days.

I do not think I can do anything to persuade Weizman to divert funds from Palestine university for our purpose, but I shall inform him of the consensus of opinion as far as our project is concerned, among those German professors whom I happened to meet in London during the last few days.

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of a letter which I had to-day from Belgium. As you see from this letter, there are many groups everywhere already in existence, and there is a definite need to coordinate these groups.

A possible way of doing this would be to have an international board of some twenty scientists and scholars, including some German professors who are remaining in office, for instance Planck and Hilbert. This board would not need to meet but each of the members would assume responsibility for selecting fellows in his field.

If we had such a central body of prominent scientists and scholars, the fellowships which would be granted through this body would not earmark those scientists who get them, even if some of the groups who raised the money would be antagonistic to the German regime in one way or another. The statutes of the board would merely have to state the willingness of the board to give advice if required concerning research fellowships, and the cooperation with the individual groups could be as loose or as close as would prove suitable.

I have talked over this point with several people, also with professor Laski, and I would very much like to have your opinion on it before I inform accordingly our Belgian and American friends. Professor Laski and myself agreed that it would not be wise to appoint such a board at the present time, but that we could secure right now the consent of those who would be officially asked later.

I shall possibly try and see you some time to-morrow morning, and will get in touch with Mrs. Turin for this purpose.

Yours Sincerely,

PS. I happened to meet Professor Donnan (physical chemistry, U.C.) He has already been in touch with Lord Melchett who promises him his help, and it may be of some use that you meet him sooner or later. I also happened to see Sir John Russell at Harpenden.

A.A.C.

From : Dr. LEO SZILARD,

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
LONDON, W.C.1.

May 7, 1933.

Dear Dr. D.,

Enclosed you will find an outline of the work before us.

I would like also to inform you of my part of the work. I got in touch in Vienna with Sir William Beveridge, the Director of the London School of Economics, who happened to be there, and I discussed with him and other friends the situation.

Sir William Beveridge promised to try and enlist the sympathies of one or two of the universities, and since his return to London he has been very active in this respect.

Although I cannot as yet say definitely what may or may not be the final result of the interviews which have taken place between Sir W. Beveridge and the Vice-Chancellors of London, Cambridge and Oxford universities, I feel certain that within a month or so we shall have an English group under the leadership of some outstanding personality who will undertake to raise funds, and I feel equally certain that such funds will be applied to good purpose.

I do not wish to interfere in any way with the formation of the English group which is entirely in the hands of English university people; nor can I represent such a group in any way. What I am concerned with at the present is to co-ordinate the foreign groups which are already in existence, and to stimulate the formation of groups in countries where there are no suitable groups as yet.

Of the different groups already in existence, I would like to mention the Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association, appointed for the purpose of awarding fellowships to exiled Jewish scientists. Sir Philip Hartog is the Chairman of this Committee, of which I have attended the first meeting.

Sir Philip Hartog will, I am convinced, see that nothing should interfere with the formation of a broader English group. I also had a long and satisfactory interview with Dr. Weizmann, to that effect.

All going well, in England, I am free to leave for Belgium where I have an appointment with the Director of the Liege University, Mr. Duisberg, on Saturday next, May 13th. in Brussels (I shall be at the Fondation Universitaire). I hope he will take up the matter with the

P.T.O.

other Belgian universities.

You probably know that Dr. Liebowitz is in touch with the Anthropologist Franz Boas of Columbia University and that he has had an interview with Niels Bohr in Copenhagen. He has arranged an interview between Bohr and Boas and hopes to hear soon from Boas about the steps which have been taken in the U.S.A. as a result of that interview.

I had conversations here with Niels Bohr, Harald Bohr, Sir John Russell (Agricultural Chemistry), A. V. Hill (Physiology), Professor Hardy (Mathematics, Trinity College, Cambridge), and Donnan (Physical Chemistry). They all agree regarding the spirit in which constructive work should be carried on and would be glad to co-operate in one way or another if funds were available.

It seems now to be important that an international Board of some twenty scientists should be created, and I hope to have conversations with some personalities on the subject whom we would wish to be chairman of such a Board. I hope I can do something along these lines before I leave for Belgium.

This is all the information I can give you today, and also I am not able to make any suggestions as to the details of how to co-operate with Bristol University. If you have an opportunity to discuss this matter with your friends there, please do so. I hope Dr. Liebowitz will be able to send you within the next 48 hours information of a confidential character. He will act instead of me during my absence from London in the next few days. He would also be glad if required to come to Bristol and discuss the matter with you personally, if the Vice-Chancellor should care to have more detailed information.

Yours very truly,

Probably to Delbrück (K.W.)

good news. I am writing to you to thank you for your kind letter. I am sorry to say that we have not yet received any news from our friends in Germany. We have been trying to get in touch with them but have had no luck. I hope you will receive better news soon.

On the other hand, we have received some good news. We have heard from our friends in America that they are doing well. They are still working hard at their research and are making progress. We are very happy to hear this news. We are looking forward to hearing more good news from them.

We are also happy to hear that our friends in France are doing well. They are still working hard at their research and are making progress. We are very happy to hear this news. We are looking forward to hearing more good news from them.

We are also happy to hear that our friends in England are doing well. They are still working hard at their research and are making progress. We are very happy to hear this news. We are looking forward to hearing more good news from them.

Yours very truly

R-1

There are at present in various countries movements for raising funds to assist dismissed German scientists and scholars so as to enable them to continue their work as guests either as researchers or as lecturers at Universities.

It would be of importance to unite all these efforts with a view to the creation of an International framework which could be of permanent value. It has been suggested that an International Organisation should be set up which should be able to advise on the awarding of Fellowships to scholars and scientists who are at present without the means to continue their work. Fellowships would be granted if possible for a period of three to five years, and the scholars and scientists concerned would be allowed to work in any country of the world, so as to have a good chance of being permanently absorbed, in the course of time, in the countries to which they go.

A possible way of co-ordinating the distribution of Fellowships would be to form immediately an International Board of some 20 to 50 scholars and scientists who would be willing to give advice if required on matters connected with the award of Fellowships, and to assume responsibility, each in his own field, for selecting those who should be awarded Fellowships. According to the Statutes of the suggested organisation, the Fellowships would be given to the most able men who are not in the position of pursuing their work, whatever their country of origin. At present, naturally, most of the Fellowships would be awarded to Germans who have to leave

their country.

Such a Board is needed for the following reasons:-

- (a) The funds which will be raised in one country, for instance England, may be larger than needed for the small number of scientists who could conveniently work as guests in this country. There would be no point in crowding the laboratories in England with German scientists who could not be absorbed in the long run. Part of the funds raised in England should therefore be used for scientists and scholars who would do research work or who would lecture in less developed countries like India, EGYPT, the Balkan States etc.
- (b) Some groups in some countries may emphasise in their effort to raise funds, one or the other aspect of the acute situation, and thus become antagonistic to the German Government.

From the point of view of the scientist who may have a family living in Germany it is highly important that Fellowship be not ear-marked in any way. The scientist would be safeguarded against this if he had to deal with a neutral International Board which could have among its members prominent German scientists who are in office at present.

A.A.C.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
Russel Square,
LONDON, W.C.1.

8th May, 1933.

Dear Dr. D,

As far as the main details of our worknis concerned it would be best for the Vice-Chancellor to get in touch with Sir William Beveridge to whom I shall write simultaneously. I wired to-day:-

" Suggest Vice-Chancellor communicate with Sir William Beveridge London School of Economics.
Letter following."

As far as individual cases are concerned I would suggest that if funds are available and if laboratory places are available (Tyndall to dispose of both for a period of only one year) if the best way would be to use these funds in giving fellowships of £100 a year, and applying for an additional £100 to a committee which already deals with individual cases.

You may write to me either c/o Mrs. Hicklin, 65 ~~Richmond~~
Gardens, W.C.1., or to Sir Philip Hartog, Woburn House, Fourth Floor, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

I hope that within one year there will be a more general solution of the problem with which we have to deal.

With kindest regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Probably Delbrueck (K.W.)

London, den 8. Mai 1933.

Herrn Dr. Goldschmid
Herrn Dr. Kirschak

Ich möchte im folgenden die Lage kurz zusammenfassen:

1) ENGLAND. Sir William Beveridge, Direktor der London School of Economics, hat sich mit Keynes, dem Präsidenten der Royal Society und Travolyn, jetzigen Undersecretary of State, abgestimmt, und sobald die Rücktrittung der Royal Society verliegt, wird offiziell die englische Gruppe in Erstellung treten. Diese Gruppe wird umfassen:

Lord Rutherford, Direktor des Cavendish Laboratorium;
Lord Cecil;
H.D.Lindsay, Master des Balliol College Oxford
K.A.Z.Fisher, Warden des New College, Oxford

An der Spitze der Gruppe wird Lord Grey stehen. Diese Gruppe wird einen Aufruf zur Schaffung eines Fonds erlassen, um daraus Wissenschaftlern die Weiterarbeit zu ermöglichen. Die Hilfe der Wissenschaftler soll sich nicht auf deutsche Juden beschränken, wohl aber würden natürlich bei der gegenwärtigen Lage deutsche Juden den allergrößten Anteil daran haben.

Die ersten Beiträge zu diesem Fonds sollen durch freiwillige Schuldenverzinsungen der Professoren-Colleges einzelner Universitäten aufgebracht werden.

2) FRANZÖSISCHE. Hier wird kein Fonds einzurichten versucht. Die London School of Economics hat bereits einstimmig eine Spendeabstimmung von 2 resp. 36 auf 3 Jahre beschlossen und die entsprechende Summe wird dann zu schaffenden Fonds eingesetzt. Zugleich wurde einstimmig beschlossen, mit anderen Universitäten in Verbindung zu treten, um entsprechendes zu vermischen.

Über die Gruppenbildungen in Belgien und Frankreich sind Sie durch die bisherige Korrespondenz bzw. durch die Berichte von Dr. Kirschak informiert.

Die englische Gruppe ist zur internationalen Kooperation bereit. Eine solche Kooperation scheint mir unerlässlich notwendig. Die Gründe hierfür habe ich in der Anlage zu-

Schweiz, schaute. An einfluesten koennte man wohl alle Gruppen verhindern, wenn man ein internationales Board von 50 - 60 Professoren ausländern konstruieren würde. Dieser Board müsste sich jetzt erklären, bei der Aufteilung von Fellowships, wenn es gewünscht wird, mitzuwirken und die einzelnen Mitglieder wählen - jeder in seinem Fach - die Verantwortung dafür uebernehmen müssten, dass nur Würdige als Fellows zugelassen werden. Es wären mit einem solchen Board zwei Fächer mit einem Schlußfazit legen. Ausser der Sache als nationalem Konkurrenzfaktor zu wirken, könnte man auch den Board dazu benutzen der gesamten Aktion den einzelnen Wissenschaftlern aber mehr ein so zufolge politisches Gespräch zu geben. Die Statuten des Board würden von vorn herein alle anderen als wissenschaftlichen Gedächtnispreise ausschließen. Der Board richtet sich in seinen Empfehlungen lediglich nach der wissenschaftlichen Bedeutung und wenn zu Augenblick nun gerade die besten Wissenschaftler die eine Stellung sind, Deutsche sind, so ist es ganz natürlich, dass diese Deutschen die Fellowship zugewiesen bekommen werden. Es kann darin eine politische Haltung nicht geschaffen werden und es ist auch schwierig zu erstreben, dass deutsche Gelehrte wie Planck, Laue, Wilbert etc., die z.B. in ihren Stellungen vorharren, mit in den Board einzutreten. Wenn das gelingt, so würde der Wissenschaftler, der nur mit diesen Board zu tun hat, von der deutschen Regierung nicht wegen der Annahme des Stipendiums verfolgt werden können. Seine Familie könnte ruhig in Deutschland verbleiben, er selbst könnte ruhig zu Besuch dorthin fahren.

Einselne Gruppen, mit denen der Board ko-operiert, werden wohl Geld mit Schlagworten aufrufen, die mehr oder weniger der deutschen Regierung antagonistisch sein können. Dieses Geld würde aber dadurch, dass es über den Board den Wissenschaftlern zufliest, gewissermaßen neutralisiert werden.

Nun zu der Frage, wer diesen Board offiziell einberufen soll. Wir haben hier an Gilbert Murray gedacht, weil das die einzige, nichtstilkürliche Wahl zu sein scheint. Gilbert Murray ist Vorsitzender der Volkerbundskommission für intellektuelle Zusammenarbeit und als solcher, obwohl Engländer, fuer diesen Akt prädestiniert. Ich werde ihm morgen in Oxford sehen und Ihnen dann schreiben, ob er selbst die Sache machen will oder ob er einen anderen vorschlaegt. Er würde jedenfalls in jeder Beziehung eng mit Hopkins dem Präsidenten der Royal Society zusammenarbeiten.

A.A.C.

L. SZILARD
c/o Mrs. Hicklin
65 Ridgmount Gardens
London, W.C.1

Brussels, May 14, 1933.

(Probably Marschak, K.W.)

Dear [unclear]

This is to inform you of the following.

I saw Professor Gilbert Murray in Oxford and I had two long interviews with him. He is entirely of the opinion that international cooperation is imperative for us so as to be able to use money raised in America and in England for lecturers who would like to go to other countries where their chance of being absorbed may be greater.

He considers to take the initiative in order to unite all of the outstanding scientists and scholars throughout the world in the International Board. We were on the point to invite scientists in America through a cable which was to be sent to Egas, but decided after arrangement at which Beveridge and myself were present to postpone action of this type for later because we felt that Beveridge was not very much in favour of it.

Before I left London I asked Laski to come in touch with Murray and Beveridge on this point and to see that we get such an International Board which we need very badly as soon as possible.

I saw to-day Einstein. Though he is still at some sympathy for his original plan, he is perfectly willing to cooperate in view of the fact that our plan is further advanced than the other one. I shall stay in touch with him and will ask for his help in such a way as I shall think fit.

Please do not forget that my last letter was "Confidential"

Professor Mannheim is now in Brussels and will go to Holland on Monday. He will stay there about one week and he will stimulate the formation of a group in Holland.

I am in touch in Belgium with Duesberg, Recteur of the Liège University, Jacques Errera and Heinrich de Man. I do not yet see clear here as I have only been here for twelve hours.

Yours,

P.S.- Please use my permanent London address.

AAC

R-1

L. SZILARD
c/o Mrs. Hicklin
68 Ridgmount Gardens
London, W.C.1.

Brussels, May 14, 1933

Beveridge

I saw Professor Einstein in Brussels. He had formerly the plan of creating an emigrant University but he has been convinced that this would not be an easy task.

He also feels that one ought to concentrate on one promising effort and he wants therefore to help us. I shall keep in touch with him and see him again in Oxford where he will go in about 10 days.

I shall put him in touch with Professor Gilbert Murray and if you consider to go to Oxford I could arrange that you should meet.

Could you kindly note that my secretary for this work is

Mrs. Hicklin,
Ridgmount Gardens,
London, W.C.1.

Yours,

Dear Professor Laski,

this is a copy of my letter to Beveridge. I met Mannheim in Brussels on his way to Amsterdam; he offered to help in this work there and I informed him about the appeal which will be launched in England. He had some doubts about the advisability of making this appeal through the press in the near future and I suggested that he should write about it to you. Of course one can not stop any move which leads to raising funds and I do not know whether it is possible to make an appeal without using the press channel. I thought it will be in any case interesting for you to get the view of ~~xxxxxx~~ somebody who just left Germany and that you may like to have Mannheim's address in Holland.

Yours sincerely

A A C

R-1

L. SZILARD
c/o Mrs. Hicklin
65 Ridgmount Gardens
London, W.C.1.

Brussels, May 14, 1933

Professor Guilbert Murray,

Dear Professor Murray,

I have seen Professor Einstein, whom I know from Berlin, here in Belgium and told him of our Oxford interview.

He also feels very strongly that one ought to take some initiative in order to get international cooperation and be able to distribute lecturers so as to have a good chance of their staying permanently in the countries to which they go.

He will be in Oxford in some 10 days and I hope that you will have an opportunity to meet each other and to decide on some sort of initiative along the lines to which, apparently, the ideas of most of us will have converged.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

AAC

R-1

c/o Mrs. Hicklin,
65, Ridgemount Gardens,
LONDON, W.C.1.

May 23, 1933.

Sir William Beveridge,
London School of Economics,
Houghton Street,
Aldwych,
LONDON.

Dear Sir William,

I herewith enclose a brief report on my visit to Belgium and Switzerland. I suggested to the Rectors of the Belgian Universities that they keep Professor Gilbert Murray informed about the steps that they contemplate taking, and to Dr. Kullman of the Intellectual Co-operation section of the League of Nations that he discuss the matter both with you and with Professor Gilbert Murray in England in the course of the next few days.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard.

LS/ES

R-4

R E P O R T

May 23, 1933

BELGIUM

The Rectors of each of the four Belgian Universities and the President of Brussels University were rather sympathetic and willing to deal with individual cases of professors and research workers on their own merits. War reminiscences make it difficult to establish in Belgium any organisation for the helping of German scientists. The situation would be different if an international neutral organisation were established for distributing Research Fellowships, in which case the Fonds Franqui and other similar Fonds could be expected to contribute funds. The Rectors of the Universities will keep in touch with M. Willems of the Fonds National, whom I also found sympathetic, and I suggested that they communicate with Professor Gilbert Murray at Oxford for the purpose of co-ordination.

Professor Jacques Errera and M. Hendrik de Man would be willing to devote time to any work that may be found useful.

SWITZERLAND (Geneva)

Professor Fryda, who is the centre of this work in Holland, came with me to Geneva. There we saw Dr. Kotschnig of the International Student Service and Dr. Kullman of the Intellectual Co-operation section of the League of Nations. We discussed with them and with Dr. Schlesinger of Vienna the problem both of professors and of students.

The International Student Service is prepared to deal with the student question and will have a meeting in London on Saturday next to arrive at a final decision with regard to this matter.

Dr. Kotschnig and Mr. James Parkes will get into touch with Sir Philip Hartog in London, Dr. Kullman will meet Sir William Beveridge and Professor Gilbert Murray.

Summary of the interviews with the
Rectors of the Belgian Universities.

1. Following some conversations which took place in Vienna with Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economics, a committee is being formed in England, which will make an appeal to the English public in order to raise funds. These funds are to be used in order to help scientists and scholars, who for various abnormal reasons are deprived of the possibility of pursuing their work.
G.M.Trevelyan, former Minister in Education and Hopkins, President of the Royal Society, cooperate with Sir William Beveridge in creating this committee, of which Viscount Grey will probably be the President, and the Presidents of the Royal Society and the British Academy will be the leading members (the constant of the Royal Society has been voted on the day on which I left London.)
2. There are in England three possible ways of raising funds:
 - a. Voluntary contributions from university professors (a committee set up from the staff of the London School of Economics voted unanimously in favour of a voluntary contribution of two to three percents of the salaries for three years; but we do not yet know how far this movement will spread;
 - b. Contributions from wealthy bankers etc.
 - c. Contributions from the general jewish relief funds which is controlled through Montefiore and the Nevill Laski.
3. If funds were available one possible way of using them would be to give fellowships for three to five years to scientists and scholars in order to enable them to work as guest researches or guest lectures in such institutes which are suitable and which would like to have them as guests.
4. If other countries were willing to cooperate, it may become possible to establish a sort of international research fellowship, it would then be possible to use money raised in England or America for fellows who would go as guests to other countries where funds can not be raised, but where one or the

other of these felloww would be welcome as guests.

Professor Guilbert Murray in Oxford considers to take some sort of initiative to ensure international cooparation in this matter; he is chairman of the League of Nations committee for intellectual cooperation, but would act here as a private person. He is in touch with the English committee and if he could be kept informed about the further developments this would be helpful in bringing about such a cooperation.

Letters should be addressed: Prof. Guilbert Murray, Yatscomb BoarsHill, Oxford (England). (It would be also helpful to have copies of letters sent to my secretary Hicklin, 65 Ridgemount Gardens, London W.C.I)

AAC

B R/H
c/o Mrs. Hicklin,
65, Ridgemont Gardens,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Geneva, May 23, 1933.

Professor John Macmurray,
1, Sussex House,
Glenilla Road,
LONDON, N.W.3.

Dear Professor Macmurray,

I left London in such a hurry that I couldn't tell you about my visit to Oxford, and so I am writing you now about it. Professor Gilbert Murray was very sympathetic towards our ideas and would have taken immediate steps to establish international co-operation in the matter, but after a discussion with Sir William Beveridge, at which I was present, it seemed that it would be wiser to wait until other countries followed the English example.

The day I left England the consent of the Royal Society was voted to the action of its President. I do not know the exact date on which the appeal of the British group will be made through the press. Since I left London, the staff of the London School of Economics voted unanimously a voluntary cut in salary, to be used for the starting of a fund; this was preceded by a unanimous vote on the part of a Commission specially appointed by the staff to deal with this question.

I was not able to see the Master of Balliol for more than five minutes, as the appointment he suggested clashed with that made with Professor Murray.

For your information I am enclosing a brief report on my visit to Belgium and Geneva.

With kind regards and many thanks for the help you have given me,

Yours very sincerely,

Leo Szilard.

A.A.C.

R-1



THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

HOUGHTON STREET,

ALDWYCH,

LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone: Holborn 9783-7.

Telegrams: Poleconics, Strand, London.

25th May 1933

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Many thanks for your letter and report about Belgium and Switzerland. I shall look forward to seeing Dr. Kullman and Professor Murray next week.

Yours sincerely,

W. S. BUNNIN

Dr. Szilard,
c/o Mrs. Hicklin,
65, Ridgemount Gardens,
W.C. 1.

(Wm Beveridge)

A.A.C

Liege, June 5th, 1933.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Many thanks for your letter and the information contained in it.
Here is a summary of what has been done in Belgium:

1.- General. The Fonds Francqui grants each Belgian University a sum of 25.000 Fr per year for two years. This means the possibility of providing a position for one scientist in each University.

2.- Brussels. Funds are being raised by subscription. It is hoped with help of these funds and of the Fonds Francqui contribution to provide for two "big" positions (salary 50.000 Fr per year) for two years.

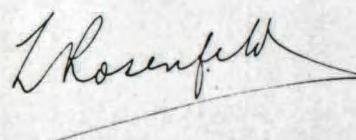
3.- Liege. It has been proposed officially by the Rector that each lecturer of the University gives $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of his salary to a special Fonds, which would provide for one position more in Liege (also for two years). Until now there have been many adhesions to this proposal, as well as some resistance from chauvinistic circles.

On account of the regretable influence of these circles (you will understand that in that respect a small, but arrogant minority is sufficient to spoil the whole thing!) it is advisable that Liege University (in Brussels this difficulty does not arise) takes up only non german elements (russians with Nansen passport, austrians, &c.).

Until now it is certain that Goldfinger (an assistant of Haber's) and Lasareff (Privatdozent in Berlin) will be secured a position in Liege. The case of Rosen (Fringsheim's assistant) is also being examined.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


L. Rosenfeld

A.A.C.

R-1

Dr. Leo Szilard
Imperial Hotel
Russell Square

London, June 13, 1933

Dear Professor Gibson:

I would like to put down on paper what I discussed with you the other day so that a decision of the executive committee can be brought about.

Professor Franz Boas, the well-known anthropologist of Columbia University has invited Dewey, Pound, Taussig, Raymond Pearl, Walter Cannon and possibly some others to serve on a board which was supposed to be put up for the purpose of giving advice on matters of fellowships and to have as members scientists or scholars who would be willing to give advice if required, each in his own field.

Correspondence with Boas has been carried on in my absence from London before the Academic Assistance Council came into existence, and Boas acted on the assumption that similar steps are being taken in Europe and that formal invitations to serve on such a board will be made from here through Professor Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the League of Nations Committee for Intellectual Cooperation.

The situation being different from what he supposed it to be, I would like to suggest the following: It is doubtful whether scientists and scholars who will be granted a fellowship by the Academic Assistance Council for a certain period of time will all get permanent appointments in England. It is therefore important to take up every case as soon as possible with America and other countries in order to get a more uniform distribution as far as permanent appointments are concerned. A certain number of American scientists and scholars should in view of this problem be asked to act as correspondent members of the Academic Assistance Council and those who have already been approached by Boas could act in such a capacity. In order to cover every field, the Academic Assistance Council could suggest further names, and I am enclosing a list of names which might be helpful as a basis of discussion.

If it were possible to get the decision of the executive committee on this subject and to let me know

- a) if the committee is in favour of asking American scientists and scholars to act as correspondent members,
 - b) if they accept those who have already been asked by Professor Boas and what other names they wish to add,
 - c) if Professor Murray or somebody else will undertake to invite the professors in question, and if the committee wishes that Professor Boas should go on to get the provisional consent of all of these,
- then I would be able to inform Professor Boas accordingly and stop diverging actions.

Yours sincerely,

AAC

Spring 1933 (K.W.)

R-1

Dear Liebowitz,

Delbrueck telephoned to me from Berlin after he has talked with Laue . Laue wished that I should get in touch with Ehrenfest . (He also emphasised very much that nothing should be published) ~~so~~ so I got in touch with Ehrenfest whom I went to ~~XXXX~~ see in Leiden. ~~XXXXXX~~ D. told me on the phone that Ehrenfest organised something along the same lines but I found literally nothing. I believe if we want to achieve something in Amerika before the term is over we ought to go over soon . Ehrenfest could come along between June 2 and July 4 he must be in Leiden on these days. ~~XXXXXX~~ I found out that he also was a little worried about 300 Gulden which he would loose if he were absent in June (some examination fees) I think that if Bohr, Ehrenfest Stamp and ourselves would stir up the people we could achieve something. Ehrenfest could represent on one hand the german Physicists and on the other hand he could represent ~~XXX~~ Einstein.

Ehrenfest has a small fund to invite theoretical Physicists for a few months and I shall try to get the Belgians to invite the same people ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ when they leave Holland. The Leading people in Berlin are quite desperate and at a loss. Seven people have been dismissed from the Physicalesches Institut in Berlin among the younger set . All coworkers of Lange (Brasch and Lange) for instance ; I am very much impressed and quite determined to make further efforts.

Please read enclosed report of Ehrenfest (confidential ix) and have it and the enclosed List copied.

In Paris I shall stay probably in the Hotel Terminus Nord but not certain. Therefor you better note also Marschaks Adress.

22 rue Zheophil Gautier Paris 16. Telephone Auteuil 3914.

I write this on the train to Geneve, where I go with Prof Fryda of Ams.

dsmm and where I meet also Dr. Schlesinger, we proceed all of us then to Paris . I shall be in Paris either on Monday or on Tuesday and shall wire you date and address; also whether you are strongly wanted or just welcome You can then decide according how important your being in London for the moment happens to be and according how it fits into your other plans whether it is more advisable for you to stay in London or to come to Paris In any case we are wasteing our time if we do anything else but stimulating America and the next week must be devoted to prepare some action in America.

Yours L. Szilard

on my info 5

R-1

Den Brief, den Sie gestern mir gaben, habe ich nun durchgesehen und habe mich ausserordentlich gefreut, dass sich im Auslande wirksame Hilfe für die in Not geratenen Gelehrten regt.
Ich möchte aber dazu bemerken und Sie bitten, dies, soweit möglich, weiter zu geben, dass es mir für den Zweck ausserordentlich bedenklich erscheint, wenn dies Hilfswerk eine auch noch so geringe politische Färbung erhält. Deswegen halte ich es nicht für gut, wenn man sich dafür der Mitwirkung politischer Tageszeitungen bedient. Mag' ein Aufruf, der auf diese Weise verbreitet würde, auch noch so unpolitisch gefasst sein, so gibt es doch kein Mittel zu verhindern, dass nicht eine Zeitung einen Kommentar mit politischem Beigeschmack dazu gibt.

Soweit Gelehrte anderer Länder aufgefordert werden sollen, an dem Hilfswerk mitzuarbeiten, scheint mir ein Aufruf in den wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften der verschiedensten Länder ein geeigneter Weg. Wenn z.B. die "Nature" ihn bringt, wird er den Naturwissenschaftlern auf der ganzen Erde schnell bekannt. Wie man die finanziell in Betracht kommenden Stellen benachrichtigen soll, dafür weiss ich freilich keinen Rat zu geben. Jedoch möchte ich annehmen, dass die beteiligten Kreise Mittel und Wege dafür besitzen.

Im übrigen schunze ich den Plan die Stipendien rein nach der wissenschaftlichen Tüchtigkeit zu vergeben von ganzem Herzen zu.

Mit herzlichem Gruss

Ihr

Tschendorf 17. Mai 37 schreibt mir M. Lorre

seine Frau ist sehr krank und kann nicht mehr arbeiten

- sie arbeitet jetzt als Dienstmagd und kann nicht mehr arbeiten

- sie arbeitet jetzt als Dienstmagd und kann nicht mehr arbeiten

Darf ich einen Durchstich dieses Briefes machen?

- sie arbeitet jetzt als Dienstmagd und kann nicht mehr arbeiten

- sie arbeitet jetzt als Dienstmagd und kann nicht mehr arbeiten

meine Tochter ist sehr krank und kann nicht mehr arbeiten

• darf ich einen Durchstich dieses Briefes machen?

- sie arbeitet jetzt als Dienstmagd und kann nicht mehr arbeiten

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- sie arbeitet jetzt als Dienstmagd und kann nicht mehr arbeiten

1934 Correspondence to English General Electric

L.S. → Hugo Hurst

Feb 21, 1934 - R-1

L.S. → Railinc

July 20, 1934 R-1

cc Paterson → L.S.

July 27, 1934 R-1

L.S. → Paterson

July 31, 1934 R-1

Paterson → L.S.

Aug 9, 1934 R-1

H.C. Wilson → L.S.

Aug 9, 1934 R-1

L.S. → Paterson

Aug 14, 1934 R-1

(plus memo enclosed)
(probably not sent)

~~Also~~ Sept 5, 1934 R-1

L.S. → Paterson

Oct 1, 1934 R-1

Paterson → L.S.

Oct 30, 1934 R-1

L.S. → Paterson

(not shown to Tobin, but prepared for him)

Baylin Rose

6, Halliwick Road,
London, N.10.

21st February, 1934.

Sir Hugo Hirst,
The General Electric Co., Ltd.,
Magnet House,
Kingsway,
London, W.C.1.

Dear Sir Hugo,

You kindly offered a few weeks ago, to introduce me to a Director of your Company and I suggested that this interview should be postponed until I had further news from Dr Lange. Though I had a report from him from Berlin I am not yet in the possession of all the relevant facts.

Nevertheless, I should appreciate it if I could discuss the matter now with your Company as I may have to go to America at very short notice any time from now on.

I do not yet know for certain if we have got immediate important application for fast electrons but I do believe that a Company like the General Electric Company would be justified in keeping in close touch with the probably very quick development in this new field.

Yours sincerely,

20 SUOIL MALL,
London N.10.

R-1

20th July, 1934.

Dr. H. Railings,
General Electric Company,
Magnet House,
Kingsway, W.C.2.

Dear Dr. Railings,

Following your suggestion I saw Mr. C.C. Paterson yesterday. We limited the conversation to the question of the production of artificial "radium" for medical use, as this is the only issue on which experimental data either published or under publication are available which would enable your research laboratory to check statements I am able to make on the subject.

As to the other more important issues I have shifted my ground since I last saw you. I see my way now to get information on the vital points by fairly simple experiments, and I shall therefore immediately attempt to find a frame and facilities for such experiments.

The matter is complicated by personal issues. I have been appointed as a research associate to the New York University and shall have to visit New York in the second half of September. Not knowing whether the circumstances in New York are favourable for my experiments I have not accepted this appointment as yet, and we agreed that I shall be free to resign at the beginning of the term.

I shall use the time between now and the middle of September to see if I can find whole-hearted support in this country for the enterprise on which I am embarking. I am getting into touch with several persons for this purpose.

As far as your Company is concerned I should appreciate any positive or negative statement concerning your willingness to co-operate. Some difficulty will doubtless arise from the fact that you will be unable to form a direct opinion on my suggestions; the only solution of ~~this~~ difficulty that occurs to me would be that I give a detailed picture to some third person who is attached to one of the English universities, and that you should get information from him about his views on the subject.

Dr. H. Railing

-2-

20th July, 1934.

I shall be glad to receive any suggestions from you on this point, and could probably be at your disposal at any time until the beginning of September, possibly until the middle of September.

Yours very truly,

PLEASE ADDRESS
COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE DIRECTOR.

TELEGRAMS: RESEARCH, PHONE, WEMBLEY,
TELEPHONE: ARNOLD 4321 (TEN LINES)

NEAREST STATION:
NORTH WEMBLEY.
[BAKERLOO]
& L.M.S.]

R-1

OUR REFERENCE
LDG/20R28.
YOUR REFERENCE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF THE
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

WEMBLEY.

27th July, 1934.

Dr. L. Szilard,
6, Halliwick Road,
Muswell Hill, N.W.10.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

In accordance with the discussion we had when you were here last week, Dr. Campbell has examined the specification you left with us. As a result, we have come to the conclusion that we should not be interested in this invention, for the following reasons.

In the first place, we do not think it contains anything which is really new; in the second place we are not convinced that even if the patent could be upheld, it would be of any practical value.

As regards other ideas which you might care to submit, we have noted the suggestion in your letter to Dr. Railing that this should be done through a third party in one of the Universities. We do not see how this scheme could help, since it would in any case be necessary for this third party to communicate your ideas to us before we could decide whether or not they were of interest to us.

We/



We should much prefer that any ideas you put forward for our consideration should first be covered by patents; this will allow us to study them and discuss them freely with you without any fear of subsequent misunderstanding.

Meanwhile, we should like to thank you for having brought the matter before us, and we shall be pleased at any time to examine any concrete proposals you may put forward, subject to the above proviso.

We return your specification herewith.

Yours very truly,

For and on behalf of the
Research Laboratories.



Director.

V.C.

6, Halliwick Road,
Muswell Hill,
London N.W.10.

31st July, 1934.

C.C. Paterson, Esq.,
Research Laboratories of the
General Electric Company Ltd.,
Wembley.

Your Ref. LDG/20R28.

Dear Mr. Paterson,

I am very grateful to you indeed for having come to a quick decision. This is most essential for me in the circumstances.

The "radium" for medical use being a rather limited field I did not anticipate that you would be very much interested in it. In view of the fact, however, that the process put forward in my patent application is based on an effect which has been discovered by Professor Fermi after I filed my application, I should appreciate it very much if you could kindly substantiate the reasons for your belief that the patent application does not contain anything which is really new.

I also should be very much interested to learn why you think that the patent, if it could be upheld, would still not be of any practical value. Do you mean that the power consumption involved in the process would lead to a price which could not compete with natural radium? And if so, on what assumptions did you come to that conclusion? If you mean something else could you perhaps kindly let me know what precisely you had in mind?

C. C. Paterson, Esq.

-2-

31st July, 1934.

Many thanks for the information contained in the second half of your letter. There is probably some slight misunderstanding somewhere, and it might, therefore, be useful that I should revert to the matter later on.

Thanking you once more for your prompt attention to this matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

PLEASE ADDRESS
COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE DIRECTOR.

TELEGRAMS: RESEARCH, PHONE, WEMBLEY.
TELEPHONE: ARNOLD 4321 (TEN LINES)

NEAREST STATION:
NORTH WEMBLEY.
(BAKERLOO)
(& L.M.S.)

OUR REFERENCE LDG/NRC/20R28.
YOUR REFERENCE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF THE
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

WEMBLEY.

9th August, 1934.

L. Szilard Esq.,
6, Halliwick Road,
Muswell Hill,
N.W.10.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

In reply to your letter of the 31st July, the reasons for our belief that your patent application lacks novelty is that the discovery that disintegration could be produced by neutron bombardment was made by the Joliots and was prior to your patent. After that discovery it was naturally to be expected that neutrons could disintegrate heavy as well as light nuclei.

As regards your second point concerning the commercial value of your invention, it appears to us that original particles, first producing neutrons and then alpha particles, would produce not more than one alpha particle for 10^{13} original particles. Accordingly to produce a current of 10^{-12} amp. carried by alpha particles would require the expenditure of several thousand kilowatts. That does not seem to us a commercial proposition..

We note that you think there is a slight misunderstanding concerning the rest of our letter, and that you

may/

-2-

may revert to this matter later on.

Yours very truly,

For and on behalf of the
Research Laboratories.

C.C.Paterson *L.S.*

Director.

BMO.

R-1

Contractors to H.M. Admiralty, India Office, War Office,
G.P.O. and the Leading Home & Foreign Railways.

Telephone: (LONDON)
TEMPLE BAR 8000.
(70 LINES.)
Telegrams:
ELECTRICITY, WESTCENT, LONDON.
Cable Address:
POLYPHASE, LONDON.



Codes Used:
NEW STANDARD, LOMBARD,
WESTERN UNION (5 LETTER ED.)
A.B.C. (6TH. EDITION) AND PRIVATE.

HEAD OFFICE

MAGNET HOUSE,
KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2. 9th August, 1932.

REGISTERED



Leo Szilard, Esq.,
, Halliwick Road,
MUSWELL HILL,
N. 10.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 20th July, addressed to Dr. Railing, in his absence, I have communicated with Mr. Paterson, who informs me that as far as production of artificial radium for medical use is concerned, our Company cannot interest itself in this application.

With reference to the larger issue which you raise, Dr. Railing, with whom I have communicated, asks me to tell you that he thinks the issue is one which is so far outside the scope of a Company's normal activities, that unless the proposition takes some much more definite shape, it would be impossible to participate.

Yours faithfully,

H. C. Wilson

LEO SZILARD

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

14th August, 1934.

Dear Mr. Paterson,

Many thanks for informing me in your letter of the 9th August of the reasons for your belief that the manufacturing of radio-active bodies for medical use which I discussed with you would be:

- 1) too inefficient to be of any practical value, and
- 2) that the process for which I filed a patent application could not be considered as new at the time of filing.

I am afraid I have to contradict almost every statement you make in your last letter. I am enclosing a detailed statement on the subject from which you will see that the efficiency of the process is in my opinion 10^7 to 10^{10} times larger than stated by you, and that the process involved is entirely different from that discovered by the Joliots.

As I told you I limited the conversation with you to one issue because I was anxious to make only statements for which there is evidence already available in form of experiments that have already been published. Therefore I am in a position to prove every statement that I make on this issue on the basis of publications from the Cavendish and the Paris and Rome Laboratories. I am aware that it must be very difficult if not impossible for any of your experts to form an opinion on the subject without being

in possession of the reprints of certain recent publications which are not available in your libraries, but I can let you go over those reprints.

May I emphasize that while the assumptions on which you based your decision, which has been communicated to me by Magnet House, can in my opinion not be upheld, it is not my intention to ask you to reconsider your decision. On the other hand I would rather not leave the matter where it is, and am certain you will appreciate my reasons.

As you know I discussed the possibility for practical applications of nuclear physics with Dr. Railing which go much beyond the scope of the issue with which we have to deal here; if I am to go on with these discussions it is essential that no doubt should be cast upon my statements through the fact that there is a divergence between your opinion and mine expressed by a factor of 10^7 to 10^{10} . If I were wrong by a factor 10 in the present issue I certainly would have no right to claim the full attention of Magnet House as I intend to do.

I wish to thank you once more for having substantiated the reasons on which your decision was based.

Yours very sincerely,

Lev S. Landa

Enclosure to the Letter of the 14th August, 1934 to

Mr. Paterson.

1. Efficiency.

You state that in your opinion original particles first producing neutrons and then radio-active atoms would not produce more than one radio-active atom for 10^{13} original particles. I can show that your figure is wrong by a factor 10^7 to 10^{10} .

2. Novelty.

a). You state that the discovery of induced radio-activity by neutron bombardment was made by the Joliots. I assume this statement of yours is a clerical error and that what you meant was that the Joliots induced radio-activity by alpha particle bombardment, as evidently the effect in question was discovered by Fermi.

b). Whether after the discovery of the Joliots it was natural to expect a similar effect for neutrons for light elements is a question which we may leave open for the present. All I have to say on this point is to emphasize the fact that in the three months that elapsed between the Joliots and Fermi discovery no other laboratory made Fermi's unquestionably important discovery, and that in spite of the fact that it takes a few hours to improvise an experiment for its demonstration in the laboratories where Geiger counters and Radon are tools of routine work, and that your expectation for the Fermi effect as stated in your letter is off the mark by many powers of 10.

c). As to the question whether a similar effect was to be expected for neutrons in heavy elements I wish to state that such an effect was not to be expected and has not been found. What has been found is a different process

in which there is no chemical change as the neutron apparently gets swallowed without a simultaneous ejection of a proton or an alpha particle and this peculiar process is 100 to 1000 times more efficient than anticipated.

(See one of Professor Fermi's papers in "Nature")

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

5th September, 1934.

C.C. Paterson, Esq.,
Research Laboratories of the
General Electric Company Ltd.,
Wembley.

Dear Mr. Paterson,

I wish to thank you for your letter of August 9th in which you are kind enough to disclose the information on which you based your opinion concerning the novelty and the efficiency of the method which I suggested.

I am very sorry to say that in my opinion your information on both these points is not in accordance with the facts, and I regret that such a divergence of opinion should have arisen at this juncture.

I do not propose to re-open the subject of manufacturing artificial "Radium" for medical use just now but may come back to the subject later on. Evidently there would be no point in going further until the present divergence of opinion has been settled.

Thanking you again for the attention you gave to the matter, I remain

Yours very truly,

R-1

PLEASE ADDRESS
COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE DIRECTOR.

TELEGRAMS: RESEARCH, PHONE, WEMBLEY.
TELEPHONE: ARNOLD 4321 (TEN LINES)

NEAREST STATION:
NORTH WEMBLEY.
BAKERLOO
(A.L.M.S.)

OUR REFERENCE CCP.20R28.
YOUR REFERENCE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF THE
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.
WEMBLEY.

Dr. L. Szilard,
6, Halliwick Road,
Muswell Hill, N.W.10.

1st October, 1934.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

In our letter of August 9th 1934, we stated that disintegration by neutron bombardment was discovered by the Joliot's. In your letter of September 5th you challenged that statement.

We realize now that you are right and we are wrong and that this statement is false. We ask you to accept our apologies for an inadvertent error. But we fear that the recognition of it does not change our decision on the main issue.

Yours faithfully,

For and on behalf of the
Research Laboratories.


W.C. Patterson
A.L.M.S.

Director.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD

WEMBLEY, LONDON NW10, ENGLAND

VM.

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

30th October, 1934.

C.G. Paterson, Esq.,
Research Laboratories of the
General Electric Co. Ltd.,
Wembley.

Dear Mr. Paterson,

I thank you very much for your very kind letter of the 1st instant, from which I see that there is no longer a divergence of opinion on the question of the probable novelty of the invention which I submitted to you. I assume that the divergence of opinion on the question of efficiency still persists. My estimate differed from yours at the time when I submitted to you this invention by a factor of more than 10 million, and I based my estimate on the information which was available at that time. Since then progress has been made which in my opinion has greatly improved the efficiency.

Yours very truly,

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
ROCKEFELLER HALL

Monday evening.

Dear Szilard,

Many thanks for your letter, which I found here today after my return from Rochester. Enclosed please find the product in two copies. You may like to send one to Washington and to keep the other. I am sorry the last page is only in the first copy, because I did not find ~~at~~ any carbon paper. But since this page looks not very clean anyhow, you may perhaps find it possible to have it retyped. I am sorry I can't do it myself because the train is leaving.

As to the matter itself, I was not quite clear about the style to be adopted: How much discussion of the matter mathematical methods and how much interpretation of the results, so I have endeavored to give above all from some formulae, which are simple and easily understandable, and postpone the rest for the more complete version, which we can discuss in Washington.

Best regards

Yours

C. Pearson

SAN DIEGO: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92038

Preceded by an original Placek 6-page
memo "On the diffusion of neutrons
in air" and cover page, "Confidential.
Memorandum sent by Dr. G. Placek to
Dr. L. Syillard, April 1940"

Contains Original and rewritten page 6.

See last sentence.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORKDEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
ROCKEFELLER HALLTreasurer,

Dear Dr. Card,
Many thanks for
your letter. I am sorry you have not
yet got the memorandum, I have been
working on it and it took me
longer than I had thought. However
I can send it away this Saturday
in a tolerable form, so that you
get it Sunday. If you allow me
some more days for it, I could
make it longer and more complete.
In this case please send me a
wire.

As to the matter itself there
is no doubt that the influence
~~of the water pressure has~~
on flavor of the water is not
very exciting, just as I had always
hoped. Best regards ^{Yours} C. Pearson

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
ROCKEFELLER HALLT. C. Chappell.

Dear Dr. Curie,
many thanks for
your letter. I am sorry you have not
yet got the memorandum, I have been
working on it and it took me
longer than I had thought. However
I can send it away this Saturday
in a tolerable form, so that you
get it Sunday. If you allow me
some more days for it, I could
make it longer and more complete.
In this case please send me a
wire.

As to the matter itself there
~~is no doubt that the influence~~
~~of the water pressure has~~
influence of the water is not
very exciting, just as I had always
hoped. Best regards ^{ever} C. P. Chase

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
ROCKEFELLER HALL

T. C. Chackley.

Dear Dr. Curie,
Many thanks for
your letter. I am sorry you have not
yet got the memorandum, I have been
working on it and it took me
longer than I had thought. However
I can send it away this Saturday
in a tolerable form, so that you
get it Sunday. If you allow me
some more days for it, I could
make it longer and more complete.
In this case please send me a
wire.

As to the matter itself there
is no doubt that the influence
~~of the water pressure has~~
onfluence of the water is not
very exciting, just as I had always
hoped. Best regards ^{Yours} G. P. Chackley

April 23, 1940
420 West 116th Street
New York City

Dr. Alexander Sachs
Lehman Corporation
1 South William Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Sachs:

I refer to the memorandum contained in my letter of April 22, and enclose a photo-stat copy of a short paper which I sent to the Physical Review and in which it is shown that a chain reaction can be maintained in a system composed of uranium and carbon. The publication of this paper as well as the publication of a detailed paper on the same subject is being delayed pending the outcome of the April meeting of the Special Advisory Committee appointed by the President.

With reference to Point 2 of Part I of my memorandum I have asked Dr. G. Placzek at Cornell University ^{Y. Shlesinger} of New York to submit a memorandum on the subject of the propagation of neutrons liberated in the chain reaction in air along the surface of the earth or along a water surface. ^{and} I am herewith forwarding ^{his} memorandum ^{which he} prepared on this subject. My statement that human beings could be killed within a radius of 1 kilometer by the physiological action of the radiation is consistent with the calculations carried out by Dr. Placzek. I am sending you both enclosures so that you might put them before the April meeting of the Special Advisory Committee. If the Committee ^{should} also wants a copy of my detailed paper on chain reactions in a system composed of carbon and uranium I should be

Letter to
Dr. Sachs

- 2 -

April 23, 1940

glad to send ~~a photo-static copy~~ ^{one} on request.

Yours sincerely,

(Leo Szilard)

LS/JC
ENC.

420 West 116th Street
New York City

May 10, 1940

Dr. Alexander Sachs
c/o Lehman Corporation
One South William Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Sachs:

Our work concerning systems composed of carbon and uranium has now reached a stage at which it seems necessary to organize a large scale experiment. Only through actually carrying out such an experiment can it be demonstrated beyond doubt that a nuclear chain reaction can in fact be maintained in a system composed of carbon and uranium.

Since it appears necessary and urgent to obtain certainty in this matter we desire to start organizing a large scale experiment. This experiment would require about 100 tons of graphite and perhaps 10 to 20 tons of uranium metal. It would also require elaborate mechanisms designed to stabilize the chain reaction and to safeguard against overheating and the possibility of an explosion. Realizing that this is an enterprise which may require to its conclusion an expenditure of \$ 200.000 to \$ 500.000, we propose to carry out this project in successive stages. If the results obtained during the first stage are satisfactory, then the expenditure necessary for the second stage would appear to be justified, and the second stage could be started according to schedule, etc. If this procedure were adopted, then the expenditure would gradually rise parallel to the increase in our assurance of the smooth functioning and final success of the large scale experiment.

In the first stage we would propose to carry out a general survey of all nuclear constants involved with a view to confirming the values previously obtained and to narrowing down the limits of experimental error of the observed values of these constants. A successful conclusion of this survey would strengthen our assurance of the ultimate success of the experiment and would enable us to find the optimum conditions for its performance. Concurrently with this survey, certain other work would have to be done in order to prepare the ground for the experiment. Such work would include the designing of constructional details, the carrying out of technological tests on samples of materials which have to be

used in large quantities in the ultimate experiment, and obtaining bids for the manufacturing of such material in the required quality and quantity. An expenditure of \$ 50.000 would probably be sufficient to bring this first stage in the organization of the large scale experiment to its conclusion, so that we would be in the position of entering into the second stage of the work, provided that the result of the proposed survey of the nuclear constants is favorable. In this second stage the expenditure would gradually rise and might reach a total of \$ 500.000 by the time when the large scale demonstration experiment will be completed.

If a fund were set up under the direction of a board of trustees who had the confidence of the Government, as set forth in the letter by Dr. Einstein that was written following his conversations with you and read by Dr. Briggs at the meeting of April 27, Dr. Fermi and I would be glad to accept the responsibility for carrying out this work under the direction of such a board, and would be pleased to have our work supervised by a small committee of scientists who might be entrusted with the task of advising the board.

In my personal opinion, it would be advisable that the proposed small committee of scientists be left some latitude in devoting, as was suggested at the last conference, up to 25% of the total expenditure for investigating the possibility of a fast neutron reaction. It is further my personal opinion that, if the study of the separation of the uranium isotope were to be included in the program of work, then Dr. Urey of Columbia and Dr. Beams of the University of Virginia ought to be asked to accept the responsibility for the direction or coordination of this line of work in the same way in which Dr. Fermi and I are prepared to take upon ourselves the responsibility in connection with the work on commercial, unseparated, uranium.

Yours sincerely,

signed: Leo Szilard

(Hist-G) (bbs3)x

IN REPLY
REFER TO

EIDMV-a
W-7401-eng-156

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE
MANHATTAN DISTRICT
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

~~SECRET~~

Dr. Leo Szilard,
Metallurgical Laboratory,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

12 December 1944.

VRD
CJ
CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED

Date 10/3/56
For The Atomic Energy Commission

C L Marshall/ncR
Director, Division of Classification

Reference is made to your letter dated 30 November 1944, relative to drafting of a supplemental agreement to your contract No. W-7401-eng-156.

Your suggestion as to a revision of the payment terms to provide for a payment of \$4,000 prior to 31 December 1944 and the balance before 31 March 1945, has been considered and it is not practicable to arrange such terms at this late date. While the wording of the contract indicates that you presumably received payment of the total amount of \$15,417.60 on 3 December 1942, I can furnish you with a photostat copy of the paid voucher which indicates that payment was actually made 21 November 1944. This will be sufficient evidence of date of payment and can be used in whatever manner you wish.

With regard to your desire to accept a lesser amount, it is suggested that you accept the checks covering payment in full, now in the possession of Captain McKinley, Area Engineer. When you determine the exact amount of the excess, it is requested that your personal check in the amount you wish to return, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States be forwarded to the undersigned.

It is hoped the foregoing meets with your approval.

For the District Engineer:

Very truly yours,

C. Vanden Bulck
C. VANDEN BULCK,
Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers,
Assistant. G7678

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C. classified material is intended. Its transmission or the revelation to any unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

DISPATCHED

DEC 14 1944

A.M.

P.M.

1 2 3 4 5 6

~~SECRET~~

15599

Mark Radzin
The Law and You

LEGAL PROCEDURE

History A WS

79

acknowledging the fact that the law "really" has no subject matter of its own, the word really was meant to be a qualification. The law after all does have something which belongs to itself and to no other science, and this is the organization of its institutions and the way in which they act. In the widest sense, this is what we mean by legal procedure, and procedure is both for laymen and lawyers one of the first things that come to mind when the word law is mentioned.

There was a custom in ancient Normandy which remained in force until quite recent times in the Channel Islands, despite the vast changes in social, legal, and political life that have taken place since the days of Rollo and Robert the Devil. It was called the *clameur de haro*, the "cry of haro." Any person who had a claim or grievance could seek the presence of the duke, and dropping on his knees and lifting his hand, cry out "Haro, haro, I have had wrong done me." If and when this happened, the duke was by custom bound to hear the petitioner's plea at once and do, or arrange to do, him justice on the spot, or as soon as was possible.

It seems to be insuperably difficult to disabuse the general public of the notion that such a system, adapted to our conditions, to be sure, is quite feasible and that it is only the interested conservation of lawyers and of the vast body of court personnel which lays stress on procedure. Even those who have in mind the difficulties that are involved in determining what is just, or legally right, are quite sure that legal procedure puts a large number of unnecessary obstacles in the way of achieving it.

Evidently the only situation in which it is necessary to set legal procedure in motion is when there is a dispute about what is just. This dispute is never on an abstract plane. What is just or right in the legal sense has never been determined, as in the case of ethical, religious, or philosophical doctrines, by discussions between authoritative exponents in the field on the basis of general concepts. By its very nature, law requires us to deal with a particular situation, to wit, what was just in a particular dispute between John and Richard, and what is just to demand of either or both of them as a consequence of that particular situation. Unless there had been or unless there is now a controversy between John and Richard, there would be nothing for the law to take hold of. Whether some general idea of justice will or will not be involved—nearly always some such idea does turn out to be involved—the primary use of the law is to determine whether Richard had in past time acted

rightly, that is, with legal justice, toward John, and if he had not, how this fact is to be remedied or how such acts in the future are to be prevented.

Why can't this be done simply, somewhat after the example of the cry of haro? John complains to some competent authority who, as an expert on legal justice, ought to be able to decide at once whether John has been wronged or whether his claim against Richard is just, and once this is decided, get redress for John either from Richard or from some public agency.

But of course even the most determinedly prejudiced lay observer would on slight reflection realize that before anyone, however competent or expert, can determine whether Richard has acted rightly in the situation John described, it is necessary to know whether Richard acted at all or whether the situation was not quite different from the one asserted.

It is this latter determination which is the main task of legal procedure. Since this is so, clearly before the court can do anything, it must investigate the situation John has presented. And as its first step, the court must get in touch with Richard. Indeed, although we began by saying that the determination of the fact must precede any question of what is just, that is not quite true. A fundamental question of justice lies at the very beginning of legal procedure, to wit, the requirement that somehow Richard must be brought before the court. No man must be condemned unheard. Nothing must be determined unless both sides have been given an opportunity to present their conflicting views, not of what is just but of what has happened.

This has always been one of the great stumbling blocks of any system of legal procedure. In one sense, when there is a dispute, the determination of the fact is quite impossible, strictly speaking. However promptly John complains, it is a past fact that he must bring before the court, and in many instances, a long past fact. Knowledge of the past for those who did not experience it can be derived only from inferences, which must be drawn from the statements of those who did experience it and from such vestiges of the past events as are still observable.

So far as the actual participants are concerned, they must depend on their memories for their reconstruction of the past. How precarious a basis this is for any accurate reproduction of the past need not be insisted on. Even at best, on the assumption that John or his witnesses observed carefully and correctly and that they remembered with the utmost fidelity, it is evident that they can have noted only some of the circumstances and not all of them, and it is further evident that only in rare instances does anyone's

(Hist - A)

COPY

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
4200 EAST NINTH AVENUE
DENVER 7, COLORADO
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF BIOPHYSICS

October 19, 1953

Dr. Theodore Puck
University of Colorado

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ted:

Since seeing you last week, I have given a great deal of thought to our situation relative to Dr. Szilard. My thinking had to come to a head more or less yesterday when I held my monthly session with my key administrative people.

First, as I am sure you know, I am very sympathetic to the ideas relative to Szilard that you have in mind, and I most sincerely wish that the resources necessary to carry out these ideas were readily at hand. I have written to Leo expressing the hope that we might get together in Chicago during the day on October 29. When I see him and think out loud with him once more, the following will almost have to be my line of reasoning:

(1) That we are most desirous of having him with us on a full-time basis.

(2) That I can well appreciate that the time has come when he feels he cannot stay longer in his present situation.

(3) That we also are anxious that nothing happen to deprive us of the stimulating association with Dr. Weiss.

(4) That the resources necessary to placing him on a full-time tenure basis are not in sight at the present time and the only immediate hope I can see of obtaining these resources will depend upon the outcome of the forthcoming Legislative session.

(5) That I wish I could be honestly hopeful of a significant increase in Legislative support this coming winter. We will be dealing with the same Legislature this time as last. No increases were forthcoming last time, and while I think we will obtain some increase this year, I am fearful that the amount we will gain will not permit any expansion of present faculty or program.

(6) That I would like to hope his situation for next year with Brandeis University would be such that our present arrangement could continue so that we could determine whether the outcome of next fall's election and the attitude and interest of the resulting Legislature would be such that we could obtain the additional Legislative support we need.

(7) That in the event this new Legislature lets us down, even though Szilard might find it necessary to set up tenure at the new Brandeis University, we could still keep an arrangement in effect that would bring him to us frequently.

Dr. Theodore Puck -2

October 17, 1953

I realize that, with justification, you feel that the University should increase the amount of its support to your department, particularly to the extent that would permit you to add Dr. Szilard as a permanent staff member. I think you realize that as fast as we can, this support is being increased, but whether or not it can be increased enough to meet your desires as far as Dr. Szilard is concerned will depend upon developments. Only time will tell if developments can take place soon enough to keep Dr. Szilard from making a permanent move to New England. In the event that worse comes to worst and both Leo and Gertrud slip from our grasp, we will certainly make every effort to see that the amount of money now ear-marked for Szilard can be kept intact so that he can still visit us periodically.

Sincerely yours,

Ward Darley

WD:LM

(Hist-A)

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 14, 1953

Dr. Leo Szilard
King's Crown Hotel
420 West 116th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I waited until now to write to you again because I had to get clearance for the statements in this letter. We want very much to bring you here, for you have a great deal to give to a young school like Brandeis. It is my understanding that you could obtain a leave of absence from the University of Chicago and that you have been considering part time service for us during the first year.

If you came on the days when Max Lerner is here, namely, Thursday and Friday, I would recommend the professorship at a salary of \$9,000 for this part time service. We should expect you to help us in planning the new science building, and I know that our faculty would be very much interested in meeting with you whenever possible to explore your suggestions with reference to the science curriculum. You indicated great interest in counseling some of our students who wish to specialize in the sciences. One course of your own we would expect you to take, and I know that you would have pleasure in giving it.

Naturally, it is our hope that in the following year you could come to us for good and give us a fuller measure of yourself. The base salary for full-time service for you would be \$12,000.

All of these matters would have to be approved by the Board of Trustees, but this letter indicates that you can go on the assumption that this is what Brandeis would have to offer. I am really very eager now to clinch our negotiations, and I am hopeful that within a week or so we can have definite word from you.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,


A. L. Sachar

ALS:rms

Hist-A

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DATE November 18, 1952

TO Professor Leo Szilard DEPARTMENT Radiobiology and Biophysics
FROM L. T. Coggeshall, M.D. DEPARTMENT Biological Sciences

IN RE:

With reference to our recent conversation in which you contemplated withdrawing from the 4E contract and to the request that you be informed of the salary in case you accept a 3Q appointment, I have discussed the matter with Vice-President Harrison and we agree that a one thousand decrease or an annual salary of \$9,500 would be appropriate under these circumstances.



Hist-A

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
4200 EAST NINTH AVENUE
DENVER 7, COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF BIOPHYSICS

August 23, 1954

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Mr. Spanel
International Latex Corp.
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Leo:

On my return to Denver, John Benjamin told me that you had discussed with him the letter which I had left here for you, and that you wondered whether I had meant to hint thereby that there was to be any change in the arrangements which we had previously discussed. I am most sorry to have given any such impression. Undoubtedly, it was due to the haste with which the letter was written before I got away. The information therein contained was simply that which I had transmitted verbally to all the members of the department, in order to acquaint them with the current situation, and also to help induce everyone to exercise every possible economy in the work of the coming year.

I still hope that you can start experimental work here this year, and am still expecting to find funds for your assistant, if you do. I am not discouraged by the current outlook; however, these uncertainties are ones which I thought you should know about. My personal feelings at the moment are, as they were, that unless something unexpectedly bad happens, the current arrangement with your half-time appointment is safe. Similarly, unless something unexpectedly good happens, I think it would be most difficult to get a full-time appointment in the near future.

I hope to see you at Cold Spring Harbor, where we can discuss this more in detail. In the meantime, I am sending this out as soon as possible in order to correct any wrong impression I may inadvertently have given.

It was good to see you in New Mexico.

With all regards,

Ted

Theodore T. Puck

P.S. We are reimbursing you for the equivalent of travel expenses in connection with your last visit here. Mrs. Weaver will mail the check at the next pay period.

TTP:hw

Hist-A

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

5801 ELLIS AVENUE
TELEPHONE: MIDWAY 3-0800

Mr. Leo Szilard
1155 East 57th Street
Chicago, Illinois

AUG 12 1954

Dear Mr. Szilard:

Under authority granted by the Board of Trustees of The University of Chicago, the Chancellor has adjusted your appointment effective July 1, 1954 to the following:

Professor of Social Sciences on indefinite tenure in the Division of the Social Sciences on a full-time basis from July 1, 1954 with salary at the rate of \$10,500 per annum.

This is a four-quarter appointment (4E) as described in University Statute 16.

This appointment cancels and supersedes your previous appointment as of June 30, 1954.

If you wish to accept the appointment, please sign your name in the indicated place on the enclosed duplicate of this notice and return at once to the Office of the Comptroller.

The receipt of this acceptance will be required before the appointment is effective.

Very truly yours,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

By John L. Kirkpatrick
Comptroller

NOTE.—All academic appointments to the staff of The University of Chicago are subject to (1) the provisions of the Statutes of the University as adopted or amended by the Board of Trustees, and (2) any reductions in salaries that may be enacted by the Board of Trustees.

Hist-A

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Office of the Dean

July 12, 1954

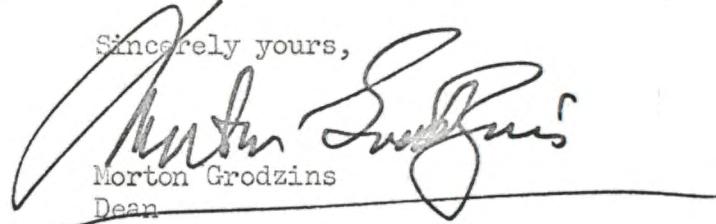
Dear Mr. Szilard:

I am glad to set down below what I understand to be your responsibilities as a full-time member of the faculty of the Division of the Social Sciences.

1. For the year beginning July 1, 1954, you will have no responsibility to take up residence in Chicago. I understand that you will probably study recent advances in micro-biology. I take pleasure in contemplating that a great physical scientist joins Chicago's social science group in order intially to devote himself to biology.
2. For the years following, we will work out to our mutual satisfaction, from year to year, a program defining what period of the year you shall be in residence on the quadrangles. You wish to define this period as not exceeding three months in any one year. I see no need now to settle this question, since it must obviously be determined from time to time in the light of your interests and desires and the University's needs. But I can nevertheless give you now the following assurance: the University will be satisfied with three months of annual residence provided that the University considers your activity while not in residence as being of substantial service to the University, to scholarship or to the public interest; or the University receives income under your 4E contract which it deems to be satisfactory, or both.

Mr. Kimpton, in whose office a carbon of this letter will be filed, has approved this statement. Both of us look forward with pleasure to your long-term affiliation with the Division of the Social Sciences.

Sincerely yours,



Morton Grodzins
Dean

Mr. Leo Szilard
The Quadrangle Club
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

MG:gl

Hist. B

October 12, 1945

Mr. R. Gustavson
Office of the President
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr. Gustavson:

Mr. Szilard asked me to send the inclosed letter to you. He would like to talk to you about it when he returns to Chicago. There is considerable background to this matter which is not revealed in the letter attached.

Yours very sincerely,

Secretary to Mr. Szilard

October 11, 1945

Mr. Robert Redfield
Division of Social Sciences
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr. Redfield:

Could you please persuade Mr. Shils to drop a number of his classes as soon as possible? The reasons for this request are the same as the ones stated in my note to Mr. Hutchins concerning another member of your Division.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

HIST-C

Argonne National Laboratory

OPERATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
9700 SOUTH CASS AVENUE
ARGONNE, ILLINOIS

TELEGRAM WUX LB ARGONNE, ILL.

CLEARWATER 7-7711

TELETYPE TWX ARGONNE, ILL. 1710

January 31, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Enrico Fermi Institute for
Nuclear Studies
5630 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Enclosed herewith are six (6) Manhattan Project letters and memoranda, listed below, which are now declassified:

1. Letter dated 7-4-45, Szilard to Cohn
2. Undated Petition by scientific personnel of Clinton Laboratories
3. Letter dated 7-19-45, Szilard to Compton
4. Memo dated 7-24-45, Compton to Nichols
5. Letter dated 8-27-45, Murray to Szilard
6. Letter dated 8-28-45, Murray to Szilard

In addition to the above, there are also enclosed four (4) other Manhattan Project documents which a review has indicated were previously declassified and in some cases published in whole or part. These are:

7. A petition to the President of the United States dated 7-3-45. This was declassified in 1957.
8. A petition dated 7-13-45 (Appeared, in substance, in the publication "Atomic Quest, 1956").
9. Memo dated 7-13-45, Daniels to Compton (The substance of this document was published in the February 1948 issue of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists").
10. Undated "Petition to the Administration of Clinton Laboratories" (This document was mentioned and the 2nd and 4th paragraphs were quoted verbatim in the publication Atomic Quest).

These documents were transmitted to the AEC for declassification review some time ago. They have just recently been received from Harry S. Traynor, Assistant General Manager, AEC.

Leo Szilard

-2-

January 31, 1961

Please note carefully the following paragraph which Mr. Traynor included in his letter of transmittal:

"It is suggested that if any of these documents are publicized, that the names of the individuals therein be deleted or their permission be secured to use their names."

I am pleased that these documents have finally come through and I am sure that you will be.

With my very best personal regards.

Very truly yours,

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY

By Hoylande D. Young
Hoylande D. Young, Director
Technical Information Division

HDY:dh

De sagittis Hungarorum libera nos Domine!

A litany from the
10th century:

History

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
FINE HALL
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

7 - 5 - 35

Dear Szilard,

I am sorry you were unlucky in your New York efforts.

I rather think that people who are favorable to the Soviet Government and are not personally acquainted with Hafitza will not understand the seriousness of the situation and will be unwilling to take any action against Russia. They will look upon it only as an affair between a Phesian subject and his own government, and will not appreciate that Hafitza was looked upon almost as an Englishman. However, Millikan, and probably also others who are not so favorable to the Soviet Government, would be quite willing to support a boycott. In fact Millikan suggested a boycott to me in his talks with me in Washington. I am rather afraid though, that unless support for this kind of action is almost unanimous, it would not be of any use. Do you think it is any use proceeding on these lines? Millikan is known to be rather hostile to the Soviets and I do not think he would have much influence in persuading the friends of the Soviets to take any action.

Yours sincerely,

P. A. M. Dirac.

Hist-G bbs 3

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

IN REPLY REFER TO:

C:CLM

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 4, 1956

Dr. Leo Szilard
The Quadrangle Club
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Attached herewith is an additional group of documents which were discovered and forwarded for clearance. We have reviewed them, declassified them, and are returning same for your files.

1. Letter dated 12/12/44 from C. Vanden Bulck to Szilard, EIDMV-a MD-7401-eng-156. (Secret, Defense Information, undocumented).
2. MUC-PA-7084, letter dated 11/15/44 from H. E. Metcalf to Szilard. (Secret, Defense Information, Copy 1A).
3. Memorandum from A. H. Compton to Szilard dated 10-7-42. (Secret, undocumented).
4. MUC-LS-#1 - "Memorandum on Metallurgical Problems Connected with the Power Unit Which is Cooled by Liquid Metal" dated June 12, 1943. (Secret, Defense Information, 2 pages).
5. Draft "Proposed Conversation with Bush" dated February 28, 1944, Part I. (Unclassified, 9 pages).

Sincerely yours,



C. L. Marshall, Director
Division of Classification

cc: Dr. W. C. Johnson
Dr. H. D. Young

~~SECRET~~

(Hist-G) (bbs 3)

This document consists of 1 pages
and 0 figures. No. 1 of 2 copies,
Series a

Metallurgical Laboratory

P.O. BOX 5207
CHICAGO 80, ILLINOIS

BUTTERFIELD 4300

15 November 1944

NR
J. S.

To: Dr. Leo Szilard
From: H. E. Metcalf

In accordance with your telephone request I took the matter up with Captain Lavender on supplying you with a copy of your December 3, 1943 contract with the deletions rendering the contract non-secret. Captain Lavender informs me that only the Manhattan District can supply you with such copy.


H. E. Metcalf
Lt. Col. C. E.
Advisor on Patent Matters
O.S.R.D., Chicago Group

HEM/sds

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED	
Date	10/3/56
For The Atomic Energy Commission	
C. L. Marchant, M.R.	
Director, Division of Classification	

G7678

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, U. S. Code, Title 18, Section 7. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~SECRET~~