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Dear Mr. Biderman:

Thanks for all the information on Dr. Szliard's letter to Stalin. I enclose a rather rough carbon of a broadcast I have just done on the subject. WBBM used to play this over on Sunday mornings; I think at 11:15. If you want another copy of the more accurate transcript I'll see if I can get it for you.

Sincerely,

*Wing Hone*

November 25, 1947

November 28, 1947

Mr. Quincy Howe  
Columbia Broadcasting System  
485 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Howe:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 25 and the rough copy enclosed. I checked with WBBM and they do rebroadcast the program on Sunday morning. All of us here will be listening with some interest.

From my own experience I can heartily agree with your comment on the role of the scientist in politics, with one major exception. The scientists all too frequently do leave human nature out of account; but this, it seems to me, arises out of an expectation that man will act, not like gods, but like rational beings.

I would appreciate a copy of the actual transcript if that is possible. I am sure Dr. Szilard would be interested in it when he returns from the east. Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George Biderman  
Public Relations

GB:ccm

Quincy Howe CBS News Frontiers of Science 11/25/47 6:15 PM

As the Big Four Foreign Ministers sit down together in London to make a last stab at writing a peace treaty for Germany, one of the foremost atomic scientists has addressed an open letter - over their heads - to ~~Prima~~ Premier Stalin. The letter appears in the December issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists; just published. It is written by Dr. Leo ~~Szilard~~ Szilard, one of the men who first brought the possibility of the atomic bomb to President Roosevelt's attention and then played a large part in developing the actual weapon. Since the frontiers of science and the frontiers of politics so often overlap nowadays, it's not news for an atomic scientist to speak his mind on world affairs. But the proposal Dr. Szilard has made does call for special attention and comment.

Dr. ~~Szilard~~ Szilard point out that Russia and America have now reached a complete deadl ck on the question of controlling atomic energy and on almost everything else. He fears this deadl ck will lead, eventually, to a war nobody wants. He says that most atomic scientists share his fears. He says that most atomic scientists feel that both the United States and the Soviet <sup>G</sup>overnments are pursuing mistaken policies; mistaken because they are completely irreconcilable. He therefore has written this open letter ~~to Stalin~~ suggesting that Stalin speak directly to the American people at regular intervals, perhaps once a month, outlining a general settlement ~~of which~~ that would enable Russia and American to live at peace with each other. He also urges Stalin to <sup>invite</sup> ~~give~~/President Truman ~~him~~ to talk frankly to the Russians people through the Soviet press and radio.

Dr. Szilard speaks for himself alone. He does not claim the support of any other atomic scientists. The Bulletin in which his let-

ter appears has not endorsed his suggestion. One editor comments that of course Dr. Szilard has shown political innocence and that only a miracle could make his suggestion come true. And he quote the Italian scientist Dr. Fermi as ~~am~~ having defined a miracle as an event which has only a 10 per cent chance of happening. Dr. Szilard does not think his proposal has ~~more than~~ <sup>even</sup> one tenth of one per cent of a chance, but he's taking it anyway.

Dr. Szilard's letter deserves comment on two points. First, the layman cannot be reminded too often how much the atomic scientists fear the atomic bomb. Second, the proposal that Dr. Szilard makes - visionary as it must appear to most laymen - puts the scientist in a new role. Dr. Szilard is not only taking part in politics. He has made the kind of proposal that we used to associate with the most extreme type of religious idealist. The Bulletin to which he contributes has also printed many articles - including one in its current issue - favorable to world government. Like the case for complete non-resistance, the case for world government is morally unassailable. The trouble, according to most of its detractors, is that it leaves human nature out of account. ~~Maybe so~~ If so, we have come full circle. ~~A century ago, the scientist was the arch-materialist; the believer in orthodox religion the arch-idealist. Now the two have exchanged roles. Today, the most believers in most orthodox religions try to make the best of things as they are; and today it is the scientist who expects men to act like gods.~~

July 11, 1955

Mr. Robert S. Bowie, Chief  
Policy Planning Staff  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bowie:

When I called on you we had no time to go into substance and discussed mostly procedures.

Enclosed you will find a memorandum on the proposed procedures for your files, and also you will find enclosed a memorandum which deals with substance. It is written for the special purpose of recruiting members for the Commission and is not meant for publication in its present form. If you have a chance to read it, I would appreciate your comments.

I plan to stay for the rest of the month at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Very sincerely yours,

IS:srr

Leo Szilard

Enclosure

Mrs. Albert E. Blumberg

628 West 151st Street, New York 31, New York

file M

March 20, 1962

Dear Dr. Sgilland:

Just a brief note to tell you how happy my husband and I were to read of your splendid recovery.

It was such a pleasure meeting you at the Penn's.

Much success!

Sincerely,

Dorothy Rose Blumberg



Memo to

Mr Leland

Per

☐ File☐ Destroy

Am I correct in presuming that you are acquainted with Mr Frick and for his work?

I read a delightful essay in the Bulletin on the steam pump and coal burning furnace and thought a collection of his other BBC talks might be equally amusing.

If you knew the gentlemen, it might be possible for us with your help to form a better opinion of my proposal, to which, you will note, Mr Frick has now responded.

from Carroll Brown

DATE

8/1/57

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE      DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

TELEPHONE  
CAMBRIDGE 54481

CAVENDISH LABORATORY  
FREE SCHOOL LANE  
CAMBRIDGE

29th July, 1957

Dear Mr. Bowen,

Here at long last is the proposed list of my articles. For those marked with an asterisk some arrangement about copyright would have to be made with the respective publishers; with B.B.C. talks the copyright is retained by the author. The lengths of the articles are very crudely estimated to the nearest multiple of 500 words but the sum total ought to be about right.

The article "UNLOCKING THE STOREHOUSE OF ENERGY" will probably be reprinted in an anthology produced by Mr. Waite of Syracuse University.

From September 1st onwards for about one year my address will be:

Institute of Nuclear Studies,  
Cornell University,<sup>S</sup>  
Ithaca,  
N.Y., U.S.A.

Yours sincerely,



O. R. Frisch

Carroll G. Bowen,  
Editor,  
The University of Chicago Press,  
5750, Ellis Avenue,  
Chicago 37  
Illinois  
U.S.A.

Articles by O.R. Frisch (List as of July 1957)

- ATOMIC WEAPONS 1954 4000 words  
Published in "Atomic Energy, A Survey" by Taylor & Francis  
(London)  
Somewhat dated by scanty mention of H-bomb.
- ATOMIC ENERGY TODAY 1955 7500 words  
4 B.B.C. talks
- ATOMIC ENERGY FROM HYDROGEN FUSION 1957 4000 words  
2 B.B.C. talks
- WHAT ARE THOSE ATOMS? 1956 5000 words  
3 simple B.B.C. talks
- THE ATOMIC NUCLEUS 1952 5000 words  
What is it made of? How does it hold together?  
Some new ideas about its structure.  
3 B.B.C. talks
- ATOMIC ENERGY - HOW IT ALL BEGAN 1954 4000 words  
British Journal of Applied Physics., 5. pp. 81 - 84  
A talk given to science teachers
- HOW NUCLEAR FISSION CAME TO BE DISCOVERED 1957 2000 words  
New Scientist  
Similar, but less technical and more personal
- UNLOCKING THE STOREHOUSE OF ENERGY 1956 5500 words  
The Times (London), Special "Calderhall" Supplement  
Non-technical
- WAVES AND PARTICLES 1956 5000 words  
3 B.B.C. talks on the fundamental problem of Quantum  
Theory.
- THE ANTI-PROTON 1955 2500 words  
B.B.C. talk
- THE NEUTRINO 1956 2500 words  
B.B.C. talk

EXPERIMENT OR THEORY - WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT IN PHYSICS? Translation of a B.B.C. talk in German	1955	2000 words
CAUSALITY IN MODERN PHYSICS B.B.C. talk	1953	2500 words
INDIVIDUALITY IN MODERN PHYSICS B.B.C. talk	1954	2500 words
LETTER TO A YOUNG SCIENTIST B.B.C. talk	1956	2000 words
GIANT ACCELERATORS - WHAT DO WE EXPECT FROM THEM? Times Science Review	1953	5500 words
COUNTING ATOMIC PARTICLES Times Science Review Its history and methods up to the modern scintillation counter.	1955	4000 words
ANTIPARTICLES AND ANTIMATTER Including Antineutrinos Times Science Review	1956	4000 words
PARITY IS NOT CONSERVED - A NEW TWIST TO PHYSICS? The Universities Quarterly (London)	1957	4000 words

Total about 74,000 words

Several articles were left out because they were rather short, outdated or technical enough to demand diagrams.

Postkarte



Dr.L. S z i l a r d

University of Chicago

C H I C A G O / Ill.

Fritz Bolle  
c/o ORION

Murnau in Oberbayern  
Mayr Graz Weg 266  
Western Germany

Sehr geehrter Herr

Dear Dr. Szilard

Monsieur et très honoré collègue

Für die Übersendung eines Sonderdruckes Ihrer Arbeit:

I would greatly appreciate a reprint of your article:

Je vous serais très obligé si vous vouliez bien m'envoyer un tirage à part de votre article intitulé:

Adenosine as Antimutagenic

(see: SCIENCE NEWS LETTER, June 20, 1953 pg. 375)  
wäre ich Ihnen sehr dankbar. Mit kollegialen Grüßen!

Sincerely yours

Je vous en remercie par avance et vous prie de croire, Monsieur, à mes sentiments les plus distingués



(Fritz Bolle)

2852 Birch Street  
Denver 7, Colorado  
June 13, 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard and/or Dr. Gertrude Weiss Szilard:  
Memorial Center of Cancer and Allied Diseases  
New York City, New York

Dear Drs. Szilard:

I can hardly dare hope that this letter from me, whom you do not know and could not expect to be a source of some medical information that may be of life or death importance to you, can actually get through the various intermediaries to you; but because of the urgency of its message, I am going to hope and pray that it will.

I have read this past spring several articles in the Denver Post and in Cervi's Rocky Mountain Journal about Dr. Szilard's willingness to sacrifice himself for what he believes in. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he will lay down his life for another!" In this case Dr. Szilard is willing to lay down his own life in his effort to save all of us; and I admire him for this more than I can express. I agree 100% with Dr. Szilard's ideas on disarmament and planning beyond that to keep the countries from embarking on international suicide. If the powers that be would just listen and act upon his ideas, real peace could come. Especially good, I think, is the suggestion that international leaders go into "exile" together, learn the customs of each other, and develop true brotherly love that could make them capable of working out today's problems wisely.

I want to make a suggestion in all sincerity, and I hope that you will take the time to read this through. Maybe it is not necessary that Dr. Szilard sacrifice himself. Maybe he can continue his work and live to continue it for a long time. Krebiozen is a kind of cancer therapy that is based on good medical logic, is used by over 300 physicians in the U. S., all in good standing in the A. M. A., (even though the A. M. A. does not officially sanction the use of the drug; in fact, it does everything it can to suppress it); and is championed in this country by the doctor, who, up to the time of the controversy over the drug, was considered the #1 medical doctor in the U. S. You will not hear anything about it at the hospital where Dr. Szilard is now, nor at Mayo's nor at Walter Reed Hospital, though those places ought to be the source of every kind of information relative to treatments that show promise in cases of malignancy. If I am not mistaken, John Foster Dulles was at Walter Reed Hospital during his illness; and though his doctors were offered case studies of patients successfully treated with Krebiozen (by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy or the Krebiozen Research Foundation, I'm not sure which); and though his doctors were offered the chance to be put in touch personally with the doctors who wrote the reports on their own patients, they refused. Even Pres. Eisenhower was appealed to, but he would not help because it would be giving government sanction to a controversial drug. It

apparently did not matter that a man's life might be saved. His wife, I understand, wanted to get Krebiozen for him. If she had known ahead of time that she could have probably had him removed to another hospital where he could have received Krebiozen, he might have been saved, though, of course, we cannot know for sure. As it was, Dulles died without any chance to see if Krebiozen might have been of benefit to him. I believe this circumstance is related correctly. It has been some weeks since I learned of it, and I have no opportunity right now to check on it; but I feel sure that I am not misleading you in stating it as I have.

I am enclosing several publications that you will probably be interested in reading if you have not already had an opportunity to see them. Through them you will see that Krebiozen is not a hoax; it is not a quack "cure"; it is not a patent medicine; it is not a secret remedy. The theorizing behind it makes sense. Moreover, it works to some degree on 70% of the patients (mostly considered terminal cases by doctors using standard methods of treatment) that it has been used on (some 1500 now over a period of 10 years). If it could be used on someone who has so much worthwhile work yet to do in this world that he has a great deal of will to live, and especially on someone who cares not for the prejudice surrounding the drug but cares only for the scientific evidence of its efficacy and will give it a chance, it might work another miracle as it has many times before. Though I know it seems very presumptuous of me to be writing you thus, I am doing it because I admire you for what you are doing and hope that you can live many, many more years.

The biggest hurdle that anyone in the U. S. has to get over, if he wants to have Krebiozen tried on his case, is getting a doctor to give it. Since the A. M. A. has not approved its use and it and the American Cancer Society have put more than one stumbling block in the way of its being fairly tested, many doctors are afraid to risk using it. You, however, should have no trouble getting it since Dr. Weiss is a medical doctor herself. I would like to suggest that she phone or otherwise contact Dr. Andrew C. Ivy or Dr. Stevan Durovic immediately. That way Dr. Weiss could talk personally, as medical doctor to medical doctor, and find out exactly what you need to know. Both are men whose medical, scientific, and ethical qualifications could not be higher in the field of cancer research.

Following are the addresses you might need:

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy  
1853 W. Polk Street  
University of Illinois  
Chicago Professional Colleges  
Chicago 12, Illinois

Dr. Stevan Durovic, Krebiozen Research Foundation  
Suite 3802, Bankers Building  
105 West Adams Street,  
Chicago 3, Illinois

The procedure for getting Krebiozen, which is administered under the Federal Food and Drug Administration, is as follows: The patient's physician sends the Krebiozen Research Foundation a detailed case study. Blank forms required by the Federal Food and history.

Drug Administration are mailed by the Krebiozen Research Foundation to the patient's doctor. When these have been filled out and returned to the Krebiozen Research Foundation, one of the doctors there acts upon the case; and, if Krebiozen is sent, as it probably will be, recommendations and full directions as to dosage will be given at that time. The patient's doctor keeps in close touch with the Krebiozen Research Foundation as dosage may need to be changed from time to time.

Herbert Bailey, a medical writer of high repute, has written a book, A Matter of Life or Death, The Incredible Story of Krebiozen, chronicalling the events, step by step, in the controversy over Krebiozen. He has made every effort to be scientifically accurate. No less a person than John S. Sembower, the attorney that Eisenhower appointed to look into the dockworker's strike, has checked every fact in the book for accuracy and has given his opinion that there is no point in the book that could be questioned as to fact. A number of cases are described in some detail. Patients' and doctors names are given in many cases; in other cases the facts not filled in can be checked by a doctor in the records of the Krebiozen Research Foundation (address given above).

We lost my mother to cancer about a year and a half ago. In her case malignant melanoma was diagnosed, and radical surgery was performed almost immediately. Then for nineteen months there was no sign of the cancer's return. Then a second radical operation was necessary. About that time Mother and Dad heard about Krebiozen. They asked the main doctor on the case, a very fine and highly respected surgeon in Denver, about getting it for her. Though he seemed to be in touch with many experimental cancer research studies then in progress and though he was sincerely trying to find some treatment for her in the line of chemo-therapy, his lack of understanding of the Krebiozen controversy showed up in the answers he gave my parents:

"I've read about it. It's been tested and found worthless. It's quite expensive, I understand and hard to get. But even if you could get it, I wouldn't give it to you, for it's no good."

My mother's fate was apparently sealed right there--as many other people's fates have been similarly sealed--by misinformation from good, reputable doctors who in all sincerity thought they were telling the truth. (As far as the expense part goes, those who are able to pay all or part of the cost of producing Krebiozen, do so. Those who cannot, get it without cost.)

I realize that no doctor can hope to know everything or keep in touch first-hand with every experimental study which is underway. Doctors have to believe the A. M. A. Journal; and I'm sure that 99% of the time it is highly accurate. But the fact that, in the matter of Krebiozen, its reports have been inaccurate, partly falsified, and grossly biased is a matter of legal record.

The A. M. A. "Status Report on Krebiozen", which was published in October, 1951, purported to be based on 100 case histories. It is the only medical report against Krebiozen. The A. M. A. is still referring to it as if it were both true and up to date. On page 124

of Herbert Bailey's book you will find the following:

"Dr. Ivy presented an excellent summary of the A. M. A. report--the one which caused all the damage to Krebiozen:

"I proved under oath.....that 24 of the 100 cases were falsified; that two favorable case reports were watered down; that in two other cases favorable results reported to us by attending physicians were omitted from the A. M. A.'s account of these cases; that A. M. A. files contained no more than 20 words on some cases, in one instance the report having been obtained over the telephone; that 40 of the non-falsified cases were so close to death that they lived long enough to receive only two doses of Krebiozen and that 33 were so close to death that they received only four doses. Obviously, the official Status 100 Case Report of the A. M. A. is not a research report at all. It was and is only a "smear report."

In our experience we learned the truth too late to save Mother, though we were able to spare her a month of pain; and for that we are deeply grateful. It was not until Mother had endured a third ghastly operation, was going downhill fast, and had been told by the doctor that there was nothing more that he could do for her except to keep her as comfortable as possible, that he finally agreed to administer Krebiozen.

From the time of the second injection there was practically no pain and no need for sedatives or narcotics. Yet her mind was completely alert until at the very last when she slipped into a coma and slept peacefully away.

It is my firm belief that time will prove that Dr. Stevan Durovic, the discoverer of Krebiozen, and Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, the main champion of the drug in this country, are two great martyrs of today and will someday be completely vindicated. Since cancer is such a common affliction and such a serious one, the "some day" ought to be "now". If my memory does not fail me, the doctor who first proposed the theory of the circulation of blood through the human body, the doctor who first said that bacteria caused illness, the doctor who first insisted that doctors should wash their hands before helping a woman in childbirth, the dentist who first used anesthesia, almost all real medical pioneers finally triumphed in spite of the medical men of their day rather than because of them. So it is, I think, with Dr. Durovic and Dr. Ivy. I have met them both; and finer men than they would be hard to find.

Enclosed you will find a number of pieces of information that I hope will be of benefit to you. If you would care to read Herbert Bailey's book, A Matter of Life or Death, I will be glad to mail a copy to you at no expense to you. In the meantime, I do hope you will contact Dr. Durovic or Dr. Ivy and get their help in getting Krebiozen to see if it would be of benefit to Dr. Szilard for his sake and for the sake of people all over the world who can benefit from his wisdom and experience.

Very sincerely,

(Mrs.) Thelma D. Biggs

33 Russell Street,  
Hamden, Conn.

October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1903.

Dear Sir Lord,

The first copy of the  
New York Times on Sunday morning  
Oct 5 hung in the country, contains  
a once familiar face. I was interested  
to learn you are now a Biophysicist.

I am here at Yale for 6 months;  
perhaps I shall see you once while  
I am here.

Best wishes  
Yours sincerely

Ernest B. Sloss

SEYMOUR BLUHM

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR

AT LAW

47 MAIN STREET  
PLYMOUTH, MASS.

PI 6-2070

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

Jan. 4, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Have read carefully your proposal for organized efforts for peace. It is the best thing for peace I have read in two years (other than the Foreword to "World Peace through World Law" by Clark & Sohn). I'm with you 100%, including the 2% that constitutes my pledge of that percentage of my annual income.

Your proposals have the potentiality of success, if only because they dodge the controversial, though essential, issue of modifying national sovereignties to bar nations from using arms on their own initiative, or <sup>even</sup> having the capacity to do so.

Since I am an area coordinator (South Shore Mass.) for Turn Toward Peace Campaign, which in many essential respects parallels your plans, I wonder whether you knew or gave thought to the effect of your campaign on the TTP Campaign, and what you think now of the parallelisms of the two Campaigns. Can they be coordinated? The TTP Campaign is so flexible that I think you ought to give this consideration - if only to assuage the doubts of those who, like myself, have long loyalties to the various organizations of TTP, such as SANE, American Friends Service Committee, ADA, etc.

Above all, my heartfelt appreciation for your devotion to peace, and thereby to the most important aspects of the welfare of my family and all other families in America. God bless you!

Sincerely yours,

  
SEYMOUR BLUHM.

SB:mk

*answered*

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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*Western Hotel*

LEO SZLIARD, KINGS CROWN HOTEL=

420 EAST 116 ST=

*P*

GOVERNOR STEVENSON IN HOSPITAL FOR FURTHER TESTS AND FOR THAT REASON FEELS HE MUST POSTPONE MEETING WITH YOU. COULD YOU LET ME KNOW IF YOU PLAN TO BE IN NEW YORK DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF JUNE. GOVERNOR IS SPEAKING AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY JUNE 5. REGARDS=

WILLIAM BLAIR JR EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

*Room 1905  
11 S. La Salle*

1125A.V

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
July 20, 1949

Dr. Bart J. Bok  
Harvard College Observatory  
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Bok:

This will acknowledge receipt of the sheet of mimeographed corrections to the manuscript, "Freedom of Science" and also the circular letter to the members of the Committee on Science and Its Social Relations which you sent to Professor Szilard. I have forwarded this material to Professor Szilard who is now on vacation and will probably not return to Chicago before September.

Very truly yours,

Norene Mann (Mrs.)  
Secretary to  
Professor Leo Szilard

TED BONGORT  
OSTOMY APPLIANCES  
52 LEONARD AVE.  
LEONARDO, N. J.

8/19/61

Dear Mrs. Szilard:

Yes, the Catheters that you have  
are Siliconized, They have just been waiting to  
clean out the old type packaging before they  
advertize it.

You have the latest type packaging and  
they are all siliconized. I phone The Bard  
Co. & This was the information they gave me -  
Respectfully Ted Bongort.

334 East 96 Street  
New York City 28, New York  
March 19, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Recently, I read about your work towards peace in the world. I am very interested in this cause. If there is any way I can help towards world peace, I would enjoy doing it.

I am certainly glad to hear that you are in better health and able to continue your valuable work.

Sincerely yours,  
Mary Frances Bonilla R.N.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*Department of*  
MATHEMATICS

April 24, 1961

*Address reply to*  
FINE HALL  
BOX 708  
PRINCETON, N.J.


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

Dear Professor Szilard:

Thank you for "The Voice of the Dolphin."

It was a relief some weeks ago to hear that you are in good health again, and I am writing to wish you further successes in appeals and responses.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "S. Bochner". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long, sweeping tail on the last letter.

S. Bochner.

MRS. DAVID BODIAN  
906 ROLANDVUE ROAD  
RUXTON 4, MARYLAND

November 14, 1961

Dear Dr. Gilard,

My husband, Dr. David Bodian, enjoyed reading your book, "The Voice of the Dolphins." I have hesitated to write, because I know you are very busy. However, I would appreciate very much if you would sign my husband's copy of your book. If this is possible, I can mail his copy of, "The Voice of the Dolphins," (with a return envelope), or bring the book to your secretary.

Please do not hesitate to ignore my request if you are too busy.

Sincerely,

Elinor W Bodian

UNIVERSITE LIBRE  
DE BRUXELLES.

le 2 juin 1933.

Cabinet du Recteur.

*Copie pour M. Szilard.*

Assistance Académique.

Mon cher Collègue,

Vous avez appris la situation tragique de certains savants et professeurs d'Universités étrangères, qui ont été paralysés dans leur activité scientifique, et privés de leurs moyens d'existence, pour des raisons d'opinion ou de race.

Un Comité s'efforce de créer un fonds international pour leur venir en aide. La création de ce fonds prendra beaucoup de temps et il importe d'agir sans tarder. C'est pourquoi les Recteurs des quatre Universités belges ont décidé, de commun accord, de tenter un effort pour soulager les misères les plus pressantes. Nous avons sollicité l'aide de la Fondation Francqui et nous avons eu la satisfaction d'apprendre que notre appel serait entendu. Nous voudrions aussi obtenir la participation du corps professoral des quatre Universités belges à cette oeuvre de solidarité.

Il va de soi que nous n'entendons créer d'obligation pour personne, nous nous en remettons entièrement à la

libéralité de nos Collègues, laissant à chacun le soin d'apprécier s'il lui convient de faire le sacrifice proposé.

C'est dans ces conditions que je me permets de demander à chacun de mes Collègues, professeurs et chargés de cours, s'il serait disposé à abandonner un demi pour cent de son traitement, pendant deux ans?

La somme ainsi recueillie, qui pourrait approcher de 40.000 frs par an, jointe aux souscriptions importantes de plusieurs amis de l'Université et à la subvention de la Fondation Francoqui, rendrait possible une action efficace. Elle permettrait d'assurer, au moins temporairement, l'existence de quelques uns de nos malheureux collègues, en les mettant à même de poursuivre leurs travaux dans les laboratoires ou séminaires de notre Université qui, en retour, ne manquerait pas de tirer profit de cette collaboration.

Il va de soi que si le projet se réalise, notre choix devrait se porter uniquement sur des savants réputés et dont la présence parmi nous ne pourrait susciter de légitimes objections.

L'Université libre est par tradition accueillante à tous ceux qui souffrent pour leurs opinions, et je ne doute pas qu'un grand nombre de nos collègues pourront répondre au présent appel.

Veuillez agréer, mon cher Collègue, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

LE RECTEUR, E. BOGAERT.

**AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE**

**SPRINGFIELD 9, MASSACHUSETTS**

Feb. 22, 1962

M

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Today I read a copy of your speech, "Are We On The Road To War?"

Both my wife and myself are in general agreement with your proposal to initiate a movement to lobby for peace. Those who favor peace are badly in need of such creative thinking regarding the question of how to implement their beliefs, besides holding meetings, picketing and writing letters. However, before my wife and I contribute two per cent of our income for the support of your proposal we would like to see several changes in the plan of organization. We would like to have something to say regarding the composition of the Council of Fellows and/or the Board of Directors.

In line with this we would make this suggestion: one year after your selection of the original body of fifteen Council members all people who had contributed 2% or more of their income would be polled for the purpose of nominating new members of the Council. Following the nominations all people in the movement would then vote on the slate of nominees. Perhaps in order to maintain continuity only ten new members should be elected the first year and then five each succeeding year.

Our second suggestion relates to the matter of the Council consisting only of scientists. Even if <sup>you</sup> use the term "scientist" to include the social scientists we feel that businessmen, clergymen, novelists, poets, playwrights, etc. should not arbitrarily be excluded from consideration. And we feel rather strongly that the behavioral scientists should be represented. To be sure their generalizations lack the level of predictability of some of the physical sciences, but regardless of their present limitations they do represent the people in our society who best understand the behavior of man.

One other suggestion: perhaps it would aid you in your selection of the original fifteen Fellows if you were to ask the various professional scientific societies to nominate or suggest one or two of their members for your consideration.

I am ordering eleven copies of your speech to send to friends and other people. I am going to send one copy to the President of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, essentially a group of sociologists who believe that sociologists as sociologists should be concerned with social action as well as social analysis.

Please accept our heartfelt admiration for your personal courage and for the campaign that you have been waging for peace.

*Robert H. Bohlke*  
Robert H. Bohlke  
Associate Professor of Sociology

Yours sincerely,

*Ada R. Bohlke*  
Ada R. Bohlke  
Citizen

Systems Research Center  
Bedminster, New Jersey  
March 17, 1961

Professor Leo Szilard  
Department of Biophysics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

I have for some time been aware of your personal interest in public reporting as a method of arms control inspection. Enclosed is a paper on "Knowledge Detection", which attempts to give a systematic yet imaginative presentation of a full range of "non-physical" inspection techniques. You may possibly have seen my several earlier papers on this subject, including the copy of the original 1956 internal RAND Memorandum, which was reproduced and circulated by Donald Brennan, a little over a year ago.

I would welcome your comments and suggestions on any aspect of these matters. It would be especially interesting to learn anything more of the reaction you have had from Premier Khrushchev and the Soviet scientists to such proposals.

I feel that many aspects of this subject are researchable and should be investigated by appropriate specialists as a matter of some urgency. If this is also your feeling, I would particularly appreciate suggestions on how such research might be encouraged and where and by whom it might best be done.

Let me take this opportunity to mention that I have for some years admired intensely both your profound concern with the need to discover other ways to encourage the survival of the species than those on which we are now embarked, and the highly creative and stimulating suggestions you have made to this end from time to time in Bulletin articles and elsewhere.

I wish you good health and every possible success in your work, and send you a personal vote of thanks for what you have already accomplished.

Sincerely yours,

*Lewis C. Bohn*

Lewis C. Bohn

enc.

March 25, 1961

Mr. Lewis C. Bohn  
Systems Research Center  
Bedminster, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Bohn:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of March 17th. Enclosed you will find, in page proof, a book which should be obtainable in the book stores within a few days. The lead story deals with the subject of disarmament. On the basis of conversations which I had in Moscow, I have, in the meantime, revised that section of the story which deals with inspection and I am attaching a revised version for your information.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

BOETTCHER FOUNDATION

828 SEVENTEENTH STREET

DENVER

CLAUDE K. BOETTCHER, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD  
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HUDSON MOORE, JR.  
TRUSTEES

March 22, 1955

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

My dear Dr. Szilard:

I have read with great interest your letters of March the 7th and March the 14th and the related correspondence accompanying them. I have also discussed the matter with some of the Trustees of this Foundation and I am convinced after thoughtful consideration with them and of the material you have sent that it is quite beyond the purpose and policies of this Foundation to make a grant to the proposal which you have described.

In the first place, the charter limitations of the Foundation restrict its activities to the territorial limits of Colorado as I discussed with you. This possibly might be overcome by having the activity at least start in Colorado during the period of the Boettcher grant. However, I am convinced that the grant itself would not fall within the purview of our charter and statutory purposes. The very purpose of the organization which you describe is to mold public opinion in an attempt to avert the imminent danger which is clearly before us. To do so would of necessity require a certain amount of communication and creation of conviction on the part of other people. This is coming very close to the prohibited aspect of propaganda (an awkward word but one used in the statutes) which an organization of this kind is distinctly prohibited from engaging in.

I regret very much therefore to have to reach the conclusion and to advise you that it will be impossible for this Foundation to undertake a request for a grant on the matter which you are so enthusiastically undertaking and which I hope will be accompanied with success.

420 West 116th Street  
New York City

April 19, 1940

Dear Dr. Bourse:

Since I know that you are a graduate of the Naval Academy, I hope that you might be able to answer a question, to which I am anxious to find the answer. It involves some elementary knowledge of naval strategy which I do not possess. As you will see in the following, I have put the question as a hypothetical question, and you need not have or express any opinion on the subject whether the hypothesis on which the question is based is moonshine or reality.

For your information I wish, however, to add that it has become necessary for me to raise this question in connection with some recent developments in physics, of which I am keeping the US Government fully informed. These developments might lead to results which have a bearing on questions of national defense. There are in this respect quite a variety of possibilities, and in presenting the case to the Government I am anxious to give each of them its proper weight so as to convey a well balanced picture. Just how much emphasis I shall put on the point of naval applications will depend on the answer to the hypothetical question which I am submitting to you in the following:

Let us assume that we had a new fuel of which one ton could supply as much power as 3000 tons of oil, and let us assume that it would be possible to produce about 300 tons of this new fuel per year. In this case one could increase the cruising radius of larger naval units by giving each a reserve of about 50 tons of the new fuel, corresponding to an oil reserve of 150,000 tons. In view of the limited supply, the ships would continue to burn oil in peace time, and the new fuel would have to be considered as a reserve to be used only at manoeuvres and in case of war. The equipment for "burning" the new fuel would represent an additional weight of perhaps 1000 tons. This increase of weight would however be more than compensated by reducing the oil load from a maximum of perhaps 4000 tons to a normal oil load of about 1000 tons. I wish to illustrate this by quoting an example based on data which I found in Jane's "Fighting Ships" for larger units of the British navy.

A 30,000 ton battleship of the fastest type has nowadays a maximum oil load of about 4000 tons and uses somewhat more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of oil per mile if cruising at an economical speed. This corresponds to a cruising radius of about 8000 miles. Let us now consider such a battleship equipped with an installment weighing 1000 tons, adapted to "burn" the new fuel, and carrying 50 tons of it as a reserve in addition to a normal oil load of 1000 tons. The 50 tons of the new fuel represent the equivalent of an oil reserve of about 150,000 tons. The limitations

which arise out of the present finite cruising radius would thus be removed. There would also be a saving in weight of about 2000 tons due to the reduction of the oil load, and this ought to lead to an increase in the top speed of the vessel.

I should imagine that the combination of high speed and a greatly increased cruising radius might be of decisive importance in case of a war with Japan. Am I right on this point? Could you let me have your detailed comment on this subject?

If you are unable to answer this question yourself, please feel free to put it in confidence to some of your friends. In this case, if you ask the advice of somebody who is in active service, you ought to mention that this is a purely private inquiry for our personal information, and consequently, in answering the question your friend ought to confine himself to draw on such knowledge as can be considered public property. He ought to make sure not to disclose anything which might be considered as a secret by the naval authorities. Naturally, I shall mention no names in passing on your information unless I am authorized to do so.

Thanking you for the attention which you are giving this matter, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Leo Szilard)

420 West 116th Street  
New York City  
May 30, 1940

Dear Admiral Bowen:

At the meeting which was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Briggs at the Bureau of Standards on April 27, 1940, you suggested that the scientists might form a sort of voluntary association and impose upon themselves the restrictions concerning publications about uranium which appear to be necessary in order to safeguard the required secrecy.

At that time I expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to get the majority of the physicists to comply. In the meantime, the invasion of Holland and Belgium seems to have brought about a noticeable change in attitude which also manifested itself in letters which I received from colleagues. I have therefore discussed your suggestion <sup>with Fermi and Urey.</sup> ~~with Professor Urey whose name~~ *(Professor Urey's name)* You may have heard in connection with the Nobel prize which he was awarded a few years ago. He is at present head of the Chemistry Department at Columbia University, New York City. ~~Professor~~ Urey is willing to take upon himself the task of organizing a small committee of scientists to fulfill the function which you proposed. At the same time this small group of scientists could be helpful in coordinating the work on uranium which is being carried out at various universities. I understand that Professor Urey will

~~Second Page of Letter to Admiral Bowen, of May 30, 1940~~

get into touch with you in the near future and explain in greater detail what he proposes to do.

Yours very truly,

(Leo Szilard)

C O P Y

34 Occom Ridge  
Hanover, N. H.  
Feb. 18 '54

Dear Mr. Clark,

I thought you would be glad to know that I had need of you and your "Detailed Proposals" today: it was a lecture to the senior class in the Great Issues course on the subject 'The World Community - a historic al sketch'.

It was a great pleasure to reread through your proposals and fit them into their proper place in the emerging world order; "The Virginia Plan of 1955" I called them. Let us hope that I managed to inoculate a few with an interest in the subject.

It is time for you to reconsider your phrasiology in the light of recent events. As you know this country began the development of the H-bomb before the end of the war, and the development of raw materials about three years ago. Last year they successfully detonated a small "experimental" model; the AEC is at this moment back at Bikini to try a full sized H-bomb. No question about this, judging from the statements in the press.

Now the success of the H-bomb brings to focus a further development: the C-bomb, the Cobalt Bomb about which you have doubtless heard. Let me make it absolutely clear.

Cobalt is a mineral which will absorb neutrons and become artificially radioactive: half-life  $\bar{c}$ a 5 yrs. It is already in use as "poor man's radium" for the treatment of cancer. One has only to surround a large H--bomb with sufficient amounts of ordinary cobalt to produce enormous amounts of radioactive material (dust).

Since we know, clearly, the lethal amount of external radiation  
Since we know roughly the available cobalt  
Since we know the H-bomb works

it is not difficult to calculate the amount of such radioactive cobalt which would literally "wipe out all higher forms of life." Einstein three years ago called it "within range of technical possibility". Leo Szilard put it more precisely, at the Chicago Round Table (with Harrison Brown, Hans Bethe, Frederick Seitz (also three years ago):

"I have asked myself 'how many neutrons, or how much heavy hydrogen, do we have to detonate to kill everybody on earth by this particular method?' I come out with 50 tons of neutrons...which means about 500 tons of heavy hydrogen."

Dulles has recently said the same thing in general terms and indicated that he meant it literally.

Harrison Brown went on to point out that it was ironically true that "it is easier to kill all people in the world than just a part of them."

Other elements besides cobalt may be used. Thus radioactivity

could be taylorred to the need. I won't go into this further except to say that arms development has now about reached its logical ultimate conclusion.

I see no way to avoid this conclusion. Perhaps there is hope in it. It seems to me likely this will create a new situation in international affairs: no general war can be allowed to happen; numerous peripheral limited Koreas are certain, of course. But this generation is certainly faced with giving an ultimate answer to an ultimate question.

Perhaps the physicists have found a method of peace enforcement which the statesmen have never found.

Let me add too that we are hoping to get a discussion group going up here on "charter revision". Local peculiarities have made it not easy to do but perhaps they will now be willing to consider the matter both serious and sane.

Best of health for your continued work,

S/ David Bradley

Rec. Sept 13, 1975

From E. Aickin

X → J. W.

37, Belsize Park Gardens,  
London, N.W.3.

Primrose Hill 1363.

March 31st, 1930.

My dear Sir.

Dr. Szilard tells me that he has already *t*  
written to you some account of our meeting and  
conversations. His scheme interests me, but my  
difficulty in making up my mind about it is  
aggravated by the fact that I know nothing of  
the personalities connected with it. If I knew  
that a very devoted and very able group of young  
men in Germany was prepared to work for the idea  
with unshakable faith, I should be more disposed  
to give my help in this country. Could you tell  
me whether such a group exists, and whether men  
in it are known to you? I have seen enough of Dr.  
Szilard to realise that he is an attractive  
personality, and he evidently has what he calls  
the religious spirit. But I should welcome any  
estimate which you might be able to give me of  
his capacity for this very difficult piece of  
work. May I, in conclusion, venture to ask a  
more direct question? Do you yourself approve  
of his idea of a Bund, and would you, at a  
suitable moment, be prepared to give it your  
public support? If I thought it probable that  
you would do so, that would weigh with me in  
forming a hopeful horoscope for this organisation.  
I am sympathetic, but not as yet convinced.

You may remember me as a person who has  
bothered you with questions before. You were  
good enough, about seven years ago, to answer  
a long questionnaire which I printed in the first  
number of the New Leader, when I was its editor.

Pray excuse me for addressing you in English;  
it is perhaps most convenient that we should each  
use our own language. I read German without  
difficulty.

Sincerely yours,  
*H. N. Brailsford*

*X Lesen Brief merke ich!*

# THE SUNDAY TIMES

OF LONDON

3501 RODMAN STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS: KEMNEWS, WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE: EMERSON 3-5950

HENRY BRANDON

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

June 13, 1961

Dear Mr. Szilard,

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your book which I am looking forward to reading.

The Feltrinellis mentioned it to me when they were here. I was sorry to have missed you but I had to leave with President Kennedy for Europe. You probably remember that you came to my house a few years ago when George Brown was my guest.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Henry Brandon". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "H" and a long, trailing "n" at the end.

Mr. Leo Szilard,  
The Enrico Fermi Institute,  
Chicago 37.

May 30, 1961

Mr. Henry Brandon  
The Sunday Times  
The New York Times  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Brandon:

I had a letter from Inge Feltrinelli in which she asks whether you have called me. She does not say why you should have, but I assume that it may have something to do with my book which Feltrinelli is publishing in Italy. I am therefore taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of the book.

The hard-cover copy sells for \$3.00 and it is also published by Simon and Schuster (the release date was at the end of April). I have no hard cover copy left, but I am certain that you can get a copy mailed to you - for the asking - by the publisher.

At present I am staying in Washington (Hotel Dupont Plaza; Telephone Hudson - 3-6000, Room 842) but I might leave here Sunday, June 4th. Mrs. Mann, my secretary in Chicago (Telephone Midway 3-8000, The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies), will know where I can be reached if I leave Washington.

Yours very sincerely,

LEO SZILARD

# DER BAYERISCHE RUNDFUNK

ANSTALT DES ÖFFENTLICHEN RECHTS

BAYERISCHER RUNDFUNK · 8 MÜNCHEN 2 · POSTFACH

Frau  
Professor Szilard  
z.Zt. Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten  
München  
Maximilianstr.17

ABTEILUNG Sonderprogramm

RUF-NR. 5900 / .....

3656 / .....

Ihre Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom

Unsere Zeichen

MÜNCHEN

br

4. Oktober 1963

Sehr verehrte gnädige Frau,

Frau Dr. Möslers ist zur Zeit dienstlich in Köln. Ich habe mit ihr telefoniert und mir erlaubt, ihr Ihren Brief vorzulesen. Frau Dr. Möslers lässt Sie und Ihren sehr verehrten Gatten sehr herzlich grüssen und bedauert, dass sie Sie diesmal in München nicht sprechen kann. Ich soll Ihnen noch mitteilen, dass die Sendung von Herrn Professor Szilard am 14. November im Nachtstudio des 2. Programms läuft.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

*Braun*  
(E.M. Braun)  
Sekretärin

500

500 - Filled in APA/SPSSI LIST

March 20, 1963

Dear Fellow-Member of SPSSI:

Something new in the world of peace organizations has begun to work during the past year, and its impressive impact on the 1962 Congressional elections convinces us that it is the best thing yet for people who are interested in effective, realistic action for peace. We are members and contributors, and want to bring this movement to your attention and urge you to join also.

The Council for a Livable World (originally called Council for Abolishing War) was founded in June, 1962 by a group of outstanding scientists assembled by the pioneer of atomic physics, Leo Szilard. A Board of Directors, on which one of us serves, was set up; it issued a platform in the form of the enclosed Action Program, and invited the general public's support.

Without any organized membership drive, the Council picked up a couple of thousand member-contributors, who in turn contributed over \$58,000 to candidates in the November elections. The Council selected races with care, concentrating its members' attention on close contests in which money could make a difference, and directing most of the funds to five senatorial races. Our man won in each race! One of them, George McGovern of South Dakota, the former director of the Administration's Food for Peace Program, squeezed through by a spectacularly small margin; it is generally agreed that his victory was made possible by the \$22,000 contributed through the Council. In all, the Council was involved in 18 contests, 12 of which were victories. We think you will agree that this was a most auspicious start for a fledgling organization.

To exert a continuing pressure towards peaceful alternatives to international conflict, the Council for a Livable World must expand rapidly. We hope that it may ultimately unite the political efforts of the large segment of the American populace which wants an organized and peaceful world rather than an arms race terminating in thermonuclear war. Even as a political arm of liberal intellectuals, it has demonstrated that it can be a force to be reckoned with on the Washington scene, so initial efforts at recruitment are being directed toward psychologists who have already shown their social consciousness and commitment by joining SPSSI.

Read the enclosed materials, therefore; study the program outlined, and see if you don't agree that this is the most exciting and promising of efforts to do something about the drift towards catastrophe. The Council could have happened only in an open, democratic society; let's make it work.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Brenman  
Robert R. Holt  
Sibylle K. Escalona  
George S. Klein  
Henry A. Murray

*and*  
*copy*  
*on unit*  
*Bill*

*list imbedded*  
*(book)*  
*file M*

33 Park Trail  
Croton-on-Hudson, New York  
15 March 1962

*2 - to Sawyer*  
*19 March*

Dr Leo Szilard  
Dupont Plaza Hotel  
Washington, D C

*2-listed II*

Dear Dr Szilard,

I read in Joseph Wershba's New York Post article yesterday about your interest in a peace lobby. Having read some of your writings in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, I am convinced that you are a person who might be very effective in such a role, and I offer my support and encouragement.

I would be happy to be on the list of people who will be informed of your activities. A colleague of mine would also like to receive such information. He is:

✓ Sanford Rosenzweig, PhD  
13 Castle House Drive  
Dobbs Ferry, New York

*} are copy*  
*on unit*  
*Bill*

May I say that I am deeply grateful for your recent recovery from symptoms of cancer.

Respectfully yours,

✓ *Glen Brennan*  
Glen Brennan, PhD



STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA

May 22, 1961

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Prof. Leo Szilard  
Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Your article on the sex ratio in Nature, May 21, 1960 presumes that the decline in sex ratio is a genetic trait.

It is indeed possible; if so, a similar decline must occur for horses, or similar species. I understand that this is not the case, at least not to the extent it occurs in man.

A simple hypothesis will explain all the data I have; I shall not put it forth until I examine further data which you may be kind enough to furnish, say from reprints of your publications.

Yours very truly,

J. L. Brenner  
Senior Mathematician

JLB:np

P. S. I see that Comfort has raised the same point. I have your reference and Comfort's both from J. Lederberg, to whom I directed a question on this matter. I feel that, although there is an underlying genetic trait, the explanations I have may be simpler, and may explain more - racial differences, etc.

% Dr. G. S. Stent.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

VIRUS LABORATORY  
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

October 10 1954.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am writing this in the hope that I may meet you again before returning to South Africa. I shall be leaving Berkeley on October 18 and will be in Chicago on the 20th. I shall then spend about a week in Urbana and Lafayette and then go to Washington for about 5 days. After this I shall be in New York until the 9th November when I sail for England, where I shall be for about 2½ weeks from 16th November to 2nd December.

If my itinerary coincides at all with where you may be, I would very much like to talk to you again. You can write to me here until the 18th; in the mid-west my address will be % Dr. S. Benzer, Dept. Physics, ~~the~~ Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; in Washington, % Dr. A. Rich, National Institutes for Health, Bethesda; in New York, Cold Spring Harbour. Should you be in England when I'm there I can be reached ~~at~~ at Exeter College, Oxford.

I have learnt a tremendous amount coming out here but am still not really clear in my own mind what sort of experiments to do. I have had a good discussion with Pauling which helped considerably. I don't feel bad about this difficulty since I think in this field of protein synthesis and the preservation of specificity nobody knows quite what to do.

Hoping to see you,

Yours sincerely,  
Sydney Brenner.

DR. BERNARD J. BRENT

238 SHIRLEY DRIVE

BRISTOL, TENN.

file 6

Dr. Gerard Piel, President  
Institute for Biological Studies  
San Diego, Cal.

June 5, 1962

Dear Dr. Piel:

I am delighted to see from the editorial in the current issue of Science that you are in the process of creating an Institute which promises to avoid the departmentalization of scientific thought. I have worked for three years in such an Institute, the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute under Prof. F. Haber and therefore can appreciate what such an atmosphere means. It was there where I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Dr. Leo Szilard, who I am glad to see among your first life-time appointees.

After having worked there on Resonance in Collisions of the Second Kind and at the University of Hamburg under Prof. Otto Stern on Molecular Beams I turned towards Medicinal Chemistry and particularly Endocrinology. Most of this activity was as Research Director of several Pharmaceutical Companies, such as Roche - Organon, Warner-Chilcott Div., Massengill etc. except for 9 years during which I taught Endocrinology and did some Research at Rutgers University, College of Pharmacy. I am enclosing my resume and I would appreciate it if you would kindly consider or discuss with me in which way I may be of help in your new Institute. I have many ideas for Research in the field of Endocrinology and Hematology, which were too "academic" to be pursued within the budgets of industry, and which I would love

P. O. BOX 1625  
GRAND CENTRAL STATION  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

June 24, 1954

Dear Friend:

We invite you to join with us in signing an open letter to President Eisenhower urging the granting of amnesty to the fifteen men and women now serving prison terms as a result of conviction under the Smith Act.

We who sponsor this appeal do so because we consider the Smith Act a serious violation of the rights of free speech and free thought guaranteed in the First Amendment. The 112 indicted under this Act, the 15 in prison, the 56 convicted and those now being tried are avowed Communists, or alleged to be Communists. But these indictments, trials and convictions have contributed in no small measure to the spreading political persecutions which have reached far beyond the ranks of the Communist Party.

In various independent amnesty appeals addressed to President Truman and President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1953 some 500 ministers, educators, and others expressed their deep concern about imprisonment for ideas and the evil effect of the Smith Act on the freedom of the American people. As long as there are people in prison for their ideas - however unpopular those ideas may be - the basis for repression remains. We believe also that in speaking out against imprisonment for ideas we can make an important and basic contribution to the general movement against McCarthyism.

We urge you to read the open letter which we are enclosing. If you approve of it, please sign it so that your name may be included when it is sent to President Eisenhower. We also ask that you send a contribution to help defray the cost of circulating it.

Sincerely yours,

*Dorothy Brewster*

Prof. Dorothy Brewster  
New York, N. Y.

*Alice Hamilton*

Alice Hamilton, M.D.  
Hadlyme, Conn.

*Abraham Cronbach*

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach  
Cincinnati, Ohio

*George L. Paine*

Rev. George Lyman Paine  
Cambridge, Mass.

*Fyke Farmer*

Fyke Farmer  
Nashville, Tenn.

*Willard B. Ransom*

Willard Ransom  
Indianapolis, Ind.

*H. H. Wilson*

Prof. H. H. Wilson,  
Princeton, N. J.

P. O. BOX 1625  
GRAND CENTRAL STATION  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



Dr. Leo Szilard  
~~University of Chicago~~  
~~Chicago, Ill.~~

University of Colorado - Medical Center  
Dept. of Biophysics  
Denver 7 Colorado

President Dwight D. Eisenhower  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We call on you, Mr. President, to grant amnesty to the men and women now in prison as a result of conviction under the Smith Act.

They were convicted for agreeing to "teach and advocate" their political views. In the words of Justice Hugo Black:

"They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying or writing anything designed to overthrow the government."

While we may disagree with the political and economic views of the imprisoned Communists, we feel that imprisonment for political ideas is foreign to our best traditions.

Starting with the Communists, political persecution has spread and constitutes a growing danger. What is now called "McCarthyism" alarms our citizens and our friends in other countries. It is because we feel that it is in the best interests of our people and our country, that we call for an end to political persecutions and imprisonment.

We call on you, in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, with its promise of liberty for all, to grant amnesty to those serving sentences under the Smith Act.

Respectfully yours,

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Doctor Brewster:

I have read the open letter to President Eisenhower and would like to add my signature to the amnesty appeal.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to help defray printing and mailing expenses.

Dr. Dorothy Brewster  
P. O. Box 1625  
Grand Central Station  
New York 17, N. Y.

# BRIEF

270 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N. Y.

ROBERT J. LEVIN • EDITOR

January 28, 1953

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Argonne Laboratories  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

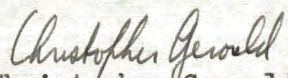
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have just been reading a short account of a talk you recently gave to a group of bacteriologists in which you took a satiric look at the future of science.

The subject is a fascinating one and we here at BRIEF are most interested in the possibility of using your speech either as delivered or in edited form as an article. We would, of course, pay for such an article at our regular rates. If the idea appeals to you, could you let us see a draft of your speech?

I am sure that if you agree we will have a most entertaining article.

Yours sincerely,

  
Christopher Gerould  
Associate Editor

Leon Brillouin  
88 Central Park West  
New York 23, N.Y.

TR 3 6711

May 5, 1961

to: Dr. Leo Szilard

PERSONAL

My dear Szilard:

Too much time elapsed since the period when we used to meet at Columbia, some years ago. I saw recently some advertisement about your new book published by Simon and Schuster, and I am writing you because I would like to send you a copy of a book recently published by one of my dearest friends, Dr. E. Revici, under the title:

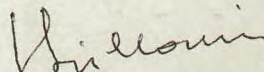
"Research in Physiopathology as Basis of Guided Chemotherapy"  
With special Application to Cancer

I have known Revici for nearly twenty years and I followed his research work with the keenest interest. He finally decided to publish his results, which he did not want to write down in detail before he could achieve his goal, namely a scientific treatment of cancer. I am a trustee of his hospital in New York and I watched him for all these years. He has been able to treat and to improve conditions in a very impressive way for many patients, including a number of cases classified as "terminal". I would like very much to send you his book ; you would see in the last chapter some of the typical results obtained and I would feel very happy if you could give us an appointment some time in the next future, so that you had an opportunity to meet Dr. Revici. Let me know, please, where and when we might come to see you.

I am leaving for Europe by the middle of June and will stay abroad for a few months.

Best regards and remembrance.

Yours very sincerely,



L. Brillouin

Leon Brillouin  
88 Central Park West  
New York 23, N.Y.

May 5, 1961

to: Dr. Leo Szilard

PERSONAL

My dear Szilard:

Too much time elapsed since the period when we used to meet at Columbia, some years ago. I saw recently some advertisement about your new book published by Simon and Schuster, and I am writing you because I would like to send you a copy of a book recently published by one of my dearest friends, Dr. E. Revici, under the title:

"Research in Physiopathology as Basis of Guided Chemotherapy"  
With special Application to Cancer

I have known Revici for nearly twenty years and I followed his research work with the keenest interest. He finally decided to publish his results, which he did not want to write down in detail before he could achieve his goal, namely a scientific treatment of cancer. I am a trustee of his hospital in New York and I watched him for all these years. He has been able to treat and to improve conditions in a very impressive way for many patients, including a number of cases classified as "terminal". I would like very much to send you his book; you would see in the last chapter some of the typical results obtained and I would feel very happy if you could give us an appointment some time in the next future, so that you had an opportunity to meet Dr. Revici. Let me know, please, where and when we might come to see you.

I am leaving for Europe by the middle of June and will stay abroad for a few months.

Best regards and remembrance.

Dear Szilard, I sent 3 copies of this letter to 3 different addresses - I hope you got it already. Yours very sincerely,  
I do hope Revici might do something for you - He had many opponents in official circles, but he had such results lately that the opposition to his methods is fading away - I would very much like you to see him. L. Brillouin

I am very sorry not to sign your petition, which is well intended and well written, but for many years I made it a rule not to meddle with politics - There is no possible understanding between us scientists and politicians! Too bad

BY AIR MAIL  
PAR AVION  
AIR LETTER  
AÉROGRAMME



acknowledged August 10

Dr. Leo Szilard

New York Memorial  
Hospital

NEW YORK, N.Y.

U. S. A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address:

Zina Berin

25, Embassy House

West End Lane

N. W. 6.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY  
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED  
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

← To open cut here →

14.7.60.

Dearest Leo,

I just want to tell you  
that I saw <sup>you</sup> and listen to  
all the talks last night  
on the TV.

Seeing you on the screen  
was a small substitute  
for visiting you in hospital.  
Cannot tell you how  
often you are on my  
mind. I tore to pieces  
3 letters I wrote to  
you within the last  
few months. It was  
no good. Whatever  
I said - sounded

like a silly obituary. Too silly  
for my conception of life  
and death. But then - I came  
to terms with the latter long  
ago and in a way life  
frightens me much more.  
So now, since I have  
seen how composed you  
were last night - I gathered  
the courage to tell you  
what? that I think of  
you with very much  
tenderness.

I just came back  
from little Europe -  
and feel strongly  
that I am going to  
give up one more  
thing: travelling.  
I did not like it

at all. It is a demoralised  
world governed by two  
goals: money and fear.  
The English at least haven't  
got the ability to develop  
anything to an obsessional  
neurosis...

Remember the game we  
played for a long while:  
our ideal state? How every  
problem would be solved  
in our state?

The fact is: I lost the  
belief that with the utterly  
faulty tool at disposal  
called "human beings"  
— anything can be  
satisfactorily solved.

Very much love.

Old tired Zina.

P.S. Meanwhile Miss Paneth  
and a colleague of hers are  
reading with me highly  
scientific articles in Russian...

# THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1

TELEVISION CENTRE: WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12

TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS LONDON TELEX ★ CABLES: BROADCASTS LONDON-WI ★ TELEX: 22182

TELEPHONE: SHEPHERDS BUSH 8000

26th September 1963

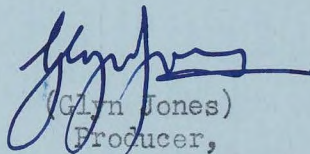
Dear Professor Szilard,

I am writing to thank you very much indeed for your contribution to the programme "Man Tomorrow" which we filmed with you at Dubrovnik. I have seen the result and I am very pleased with it. I think it was very good of you to break off in the midst of all your Conference problems to give us your assistance.

Our Contracts Department will be getting in touch with you about your fee. Meanwhile, I hope that you had a successful Pugwash, and a pleasant time in Europe.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Glyn Jones)  
Producer,  
Television Outside Broadcasts

Professor L. Szilard, Ph.D.,  
The Research Institute,  
University of Chicago,  
Illinois,  
U.S.A.

GMS

1471 GREENWOOD TERRACE

BERKELEY 8, CALIFORNIA

ap 10-1961

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Thank so much for your "Voice of the Dolphins" - got a guest Rick out of it, in passing it around to my neighbors, who follow politics - very good writing!

I can't see whether JFK is any better than Khrushchev. Wonder who put Khrushchev up to his last TV address - when he warned against the scientific-industrial-military complex of vested interests? It's the US Air Force, + its civilian + Rand Corp. etc that scares me terribly. And accidents, like the

"mechanical defect" which unleashed  
the deadly sidewinder!

They all need pairing down to size  
As for JFK - if we really wanted to  
accomplish an A-tut Ban treaty - we  
wouldn't appoint mediocrities like  
that A. Dean & McCloy to conduct  
negotiations, no? Few people trust <sup>Wiesner</sup> ~~Wiesner~~ <sup>father</sup>.

Our Edward & Co. are just dying  
to conduct tests, in order to keep dear  
"Swimmore Labs" on its toes, full of  
effacement. As a Navy officer said  
to my husband recently, "The trouble  
with our younger officers, is that they  
have had no combat experience -"

Best regards for you & your  
health - & many thanks  
Bliss Bird

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO 90

October 7, 1946

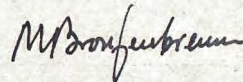
Dr. Leo Szilard  
Institute of Nuclear Studies  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

A friend of mine at ~~the~~ Cowles Commission has shown me your recent manuscript on a double monetary system. I have been greatly impressed by it after the pleasure of a cursory reading. When I outlined it verbally to Dr. John K. Langum, who is Vice President in charge of research at this bank, he too expressed great interest.

If you have extra copies available either of the September 16th draft or of a later version, I would appreciate one for my own use, and Dr. Langum has commissioned me to obtain another one for him.

Very truly yours,



M. Bronfenbrenner, Economist  
Research Department

P.S. In later revisions (expansions?) of your paper, you might consider explicitly the international aspects of your double currency proposals. Would you make each country's red and green currencies freely exchangeable for both red and green in each other nation? Would you limit international exchanges to red for red and green for green? Or would you seek complete insulation of the red currency from the international money market?



# The Brookings Institution

1775 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

*Robert D. Calkins*, PRESIDENT

*Robert W. Hartley*, VICE PRESIDENT

CONFERENCE PROGRAM ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS: *James M. Mitchell*, DIRECTOR.

SENIOR STAFF: *Roy W. Crawley*   *George W. Grier*   *Walter G. Held*   *John Osman*   *Harry R. Seymour*

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE: *Barbara Kemp*   RESEARCH ASSISTANT: *Henry E. Holmquist*

December 22, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

If you would like to talk about the proposed program of  
supplying consultants to the Defense Department, please let me know.

I am enclosing a folder describing our new Program at  
Brookings.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "James M. Mitchell", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Enclosure

Director

The University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

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

Denver - March 4, 1955

Miss Esther Lucille Brown  
The Russell Sage Foundation  
505 Park Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Brown:

I spent the last two weeks in Denver, and it was very pleasant. I thought you might be interested in a copy of a letter which I sent to Dr. Young, and the material which I enclosed with the letter.

Please let me know if any thoughts occur to you in this connection.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Enclosures

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY)

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

Room 1626

March 24, 1952

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

Dear Professor Szilard:


Those of us in our department who are working with the plans for the Jersey Roundtable are pleased to hear that you can attend. In a few weeks you will hear from us in more detail about the program and arrangements for your coming.

Each year we included in our program, as you will notice in the 1951 Program you received, a brief biographical sketch and photograph of the participants. We would appreciate your sending us your biography and photograph for this year's Program; everyone seems to like the idea of including such information in the printed brochure.

We have had some suggestions for discussion topics and would be glad to receive any further comments from you on this matter.

We are looking forward to meeting you, and in the meantime, you will hear from me further.

Sincerely yours,

  
(Mrs.) Charlotte Browne-Mayers

CBM:emk

5650 Ellis Avenue

April 28, 1952

Mrs. Charlotte Browne-Mayers  
Standard Oil Company  
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 1626  
New York 20, New York

Dear Mrs. Browne-Mayers:

At the request of Dr. Leo Szilard I am sending you the enclosed photograph and biographical sketch. We are sorry to be so late in sending these to you.

Our Office of Press Relations has asked me to request that the photograph be returned as soon as possible after you are through with it. You can send it directly to me, and I will see that they receive it.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Shirley D. Sykes  
Secretary to Dr. Szilard

Enclosures

From The Desk Of: **ELINORE BRUCE**

Mrs. Vernon We Tar  
38 West 9<sup>th</sup>  
N.Y. 11, N.Y.

would like transcript  
of Szilard

Metallurgical Laboratory

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN  
TAKEN FROM A FILE OF THE  
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY  
November 24, 1944  
AND WAS TURNED OVER TO  
DR. LEO SZILARD ON

Lt. Col. C. Vanden Bulck  
Office of the District Engineer  
Manhattan District  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

MUC-LS-45  
This document consists of 1  
pages and 0 figures  
No. 4 of 4 copies, Series A

Dear Col. Vanden Bulck:

I am writing you to inform you that I had a visit from Mr. Carter who again asked me to sign a voucher in connection with my contract with the Government. I told Mr. Carter that I am under the impression that it would be advisable for me to deal with the matter in the form of a supplementary contract somewhat along the lines suggested by you.

Since Mr. Carter was on the point of leaving town and since I was unable to get legal advice in a hurry, I signed a voucher for the original amount and gave this voucher to Mr. Carter in escrow so that if it should prove impossible to make arrangements for a supplementary contract by the end of this year Mr. Carter should be in a position to forward the voucher to you. I hope to get an opinion within a few days on the income tax which I will be required to pay and that will make it possible for me to determine the exact amount to which the original amount of the contract ought to be reduced. I take it that you will want me to settle the details with Mr. Carter on Mr. Carter's return.

You will appreciate that in the circumstances I do not expect that a check will be tendered to me until a supplementary contract has been drawn up or, failing this, until the voucher given Mr. Carter in escrow is released.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:ls

cc: Carter  
McKinley

NRD  
SECRET  
November 30, 1944

District Engineer  
Attention: Lt. Col. C. Vanden Bulck  
U. S. Engineer's Office  
P. O. Box E  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

MUC-LS-47

This document consists of 1  
pages and 2 figures  
No. 3 3 copies, Series A

Dear Col. Vanden Bulck:

I refer to the telephone conversation which you had with Mr. Carter today. I am writing in order to find out if we can complete this matter of drafting a supplemental agreement for the reduced amount.

I am advised that it would be desirable to have in the supplemental agreement a clause specifying the manner in which payment by the Government would be made (of a sum that would lie \$450 below the sum specified by the original contract). In particular I am advised it would be desirable to have the supplementary agreement state that \$4,000 would be paid before December 31st of this year and the balance before March 31st of next year. It seems to me that a sentence should be inserted to clear up the discrepancy between the original agreement and the supplemental agreement, inasmuch as the text of the original agreement indicates that I have received the amount of \$15,417.60 on December 3, 1943.

I would appreciate it if in the second paragraph of the supplemental agreement the date of execution of the first agreement, i.e., December 31, 1943, would appear in place of the 1st day of December, which appears in the draft which you supplied to me.

The third paragraph of the supplemental agreement ought to read as follows: "Whereas Szilard has determined that the considerations set forth in the above mentioned contract exceeds by the amount of \$450 the amount which he desires to accept, and has voluntarily requested that the consideration as set forth therein be reduced as a prerequisite to accepting final payment, and. . . ."

The next to the last paragraph of the first page of the supplemental agreement "It is understood and agreed..." seems to serve no useful purpose and I would propose that you delete it.

I hope that you will find it possible to draw up a supplemental agreement along the lines indicated above and that it will be possible to settle this matter within the next few days.

Very truly yours,



Leo Szilard

LS:ls

cc: H. S. Carter

SECRET

This document contains information of the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, U. S. C. 50: 31 and 32. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

file 16

May 15, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard  
c/o DuPont Plaza Hotel  
DuPont Circle NW  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

As you have undoubtedly heard I am being held for mental observation at the D.C. General Hospital. I was trying to get into the White House to see anyone of importance.

The Operation Dominic Tests will lead to much loss of human life. I have fully described the mechanism in an article called "Health Physics" written for the NYU College of Engineering Magazine called "Quadrangle" May 1952. Copies of the text are at the Medical Developments, Inc. laboratory at Fort Lee, New Jersey.

It is extremely important  
that these copies are sent  
to Senate & House Committees  
on Science, etc.

Please try to help me.  
There is very little time  
left for the enlightened  
forces to group and be  
heard.

You, of all people, know  
the seriousness of cancer.  
Let us try to save some  
of our fellow citizens from  
it.

Please speak up now,  
Dr. Szilard. Tomorrow  
may be too late!

Send my best wishes  
for health and long life to  
your wonderful wife, as I  
send these wishes to you.

May God help this  
country in its hour of need.  
Your junior colleague,  
Harvey J. Brudner

September 14, 1960.

Mr. Igor Bubnov,  
Embassy of the Union of  
Soviet Socialist Republics,  
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bubnov,

Mr. Nikifor Levchenko told me over the telephone today that I should send you copies of the material, which was enclosed with Mr. Marshall MacDuffie's letter and which you have forwarded to Moscow. You will find such copies enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Enclosures

J. Bulitt

99 GRACE AVENUE  
GREAT NECK, N. Y.

MAY 10, 1960

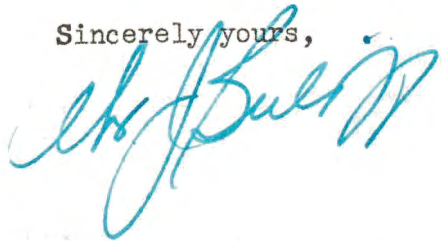
My dear Professor Szilard:

Through the press and through our mutual friend Sidney Davis, I have held you in awe for your many accomplishments and, recently, for your superhuman endeavors in behalf of humanity and your efforts to save us from annihilation (on the assumption that we're worth being saved).

I read with great interest your letter to the Editor of the Herald Tribune. With your usual sincerity and perception you have brought forth the underlying problem in the plane fiasco (and conceivably in our present dilemma generally)-- our lack of morality at the highest levels. How can we expect a squaring of corners by students in their learning, by taxpayers on their tax returns, when our presumed leaders set such a low standard of morality? Regrettably, expediency has become the common coin of the day.

With my very warm wishes for you.

Sincerely yours,



Professor Leo Szilard  
Memorial Hospital  
444 East 68th Street  
New York, NY

Department of Geodesy and Geophysics,  
Madingley Rise, Madingley Road,  
Cambridge.

17th August, 1961.

Dr. Leo Szilard,  
Hotel Dupont Plaza,  
1500 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.,  
Washington 6, D.C.,  
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

It was most kind of you to send me a copy of your  
book about the Dolphins which I have read with great interest.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Edward Bullard*

E. C. Bullard.

*P.S. The Dolphins were probably really Hungarians.*

BY AIR MAIL  
PAR AVION  
AIR LETTER  
AÉROGRAMME



.....Dr. Leo Szilard,.....  
.....Hotel Dupont Plaza,.....  
.....1500 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.,.....  
.....Washington 6, D.C.,.....  
.....U.S.A. ....

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address:.....E.C. Bullard,.....  
.....Madingley Rise, Madingley Road,.....  
.....Cambridge. ....

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY  
ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED  
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

March 16, 1961

Mr. William Bundy  
U. S. Department of Defense  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bundy:

I regret that, the other day at Jim Newman's house, I had no opportunity to talk to you. I am enclosing, in page proof, a little book of satirical stories which I have written (its publication date is April 28th). In the first story, "The Voice of the Dolphins", I am trying to show what it would take to achieve disarmament -- twenty-five years hence. The other stories have nothing to do with disarmament and you might find some of them amusing.

I have prepared a condensed version of the first story, out of which I have edited out the less serious part of the fiction, including the dolphins. If you think that such a treatise on disarmament might be of interest to some of your colleagues, I can send you a copy of this condensed version.

I am staying for a while in Washington, at the Hotel Dupont Plaza, and perhaps at some later date we might get together and talk about certain aspects of the disarmament problem.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Leo Szilard

March 8, 1961

Mr. George Bunn  
Attorney  
1229 19th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bunn:

John Silard thought that you might be interested in having a copy of my forthcoming book, which treats social problems in a satirical fiction form. The lead story gives the history of the world from 1960 to 1985 and describes how disarmament is accomplished -- twenty-five years hence. What I am trying to say in this story is not what is likely actually to happen, but rather what it would take to accomplish disarmament. You will find a condensed version of this story enclosed. The condensed version is still fiction, but I have edited out any reference to dolphins and eliminated some of the other fancies.

Because I am short of this material, I wonder whether you could return the enclosures to me after, say about two weeks, to the Hotel Dupont Plaza where I am staying in Washington.

Perhaps at some later date we could get together and have a chat about all of this.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Prof. Dr. G. Burkhardt

Hannover, den 22. 6. 1962  
Tizianstr. 5

Herrn

Prof. Dr. L. Szilard

Washington

Hotel Dupont-Plaza

*Dr. Szilard*

Lieber Herr Szilard!

Schon lange wollte ich Ihnen schreiben und Sie fragen, ob Sie wieder einmal nach Europa und speziell nach Deutschland zu kommen beabsichtigen. Ich erinnere mich noch gern und dankbar der Gespräche, die ich mit Ihnen im vergangenen Jahr bei der Konferenz in Stowe/Vermont führen konnte. Leider haben sich die politischen Verhältnisse in Deutschland ganz so entwickelt, wie wir es damals, unmittelbar vor den Bundestagswahlen, erwartet hatten. Ich arbeite zur Zeit mit Herrn von Weizsäcker und einigen anderen Kollegen in einer neu gegründeten Studiengruppe über Fragen der "Rüstungskontrolle, Rüstungsbeschränkung und Internationalen Sicherheit in Europa" der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik. In dieser Gesellschaft wird Ende Juni auch Herr Kissinger sprechen. Leider bin ich zu dieser Zeit in Ghana bei einer Konferenz der blockfreien Nationen über Abrüstungsfragen.

Mit getrennter Post übersende ich Ihnen meinen Bericht von der 7. und 8. Coswa-Konferenz, den ich für die Vereinigung Deutscher Wissenschaftler angefertigt habe, sowie einen Aufsatz von Kogon (Prof. für politische Wissenschaften in Darmstadt) über Berlin als Wissenschaftszentrum. Vielleicht haben Sie Interesse daran, gelegentlich einmal hineinzuschauen.

Ich hoffe sehr, dass es Ihnen und Ihrer verehrten Frau, die ich freundlichst zu grüssen bitte, gesundheitlich gut geht. Wenn nicht hier in Deutschland, so hoffe ich bestimmt darauf, Sie in Cambridge oder London bei der nächsten Pugwash-Konferenz zu treffen. Diesmal will auch Herr von Weizsäcker mitkommen.

Mit meinen besten Wünschen und Grüßen

Ihr

*G. Burkhardt*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

280 NEWTON STREET • BROOKLINE STATION • BOSTON 46, MASSACHUSETTS • TELEPHONE: 522-2400

23 October 1962

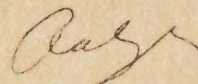
TO: Hudson Hoagland

FROM: Ralph W. Burhoe

With regard to the invitation to Sir Bernard Lovell, both Bernie Feld and John Edsall agree that it would be a good thing, and they both agree that it would be well not to do it during the Cuban crisis. John Edsall wanted me to communicate to you the feeling he has that Barry Commoners AAAS Committee on Science and Society, of which John is a member, had some notion of bringing Sir Bernard over to the Philadelphia meeting during the Christmas recess of the AAAS. John also felt that if we do invite Sir Bernard, we should allow time enough to set the visit up in a good way so that suitable advantage can be taken of publicity and opportunities and arrangements.

If Barry Commoner is going to invite him to the Philadelphia meeting, perhaps Szilard should be informed of this and Mrs. Marshall.

Sincerely,



B:a

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

280 NEWTON STREET • BROOKLINE STATION • BOSTON 46, MASSACHUSETTS • JAMAICA 4-0303

6 August 1958

Mr. Milton C. Rose, Secretary  
William C. Whitney Foundation  
20 Broad Street  
New York 5, New York

Dear Mr. Rose:

I acknowledge your letter of August 5 together with your check of \$5,000 in payment of a grant to the Academy for the Study of World Security Problems Raised by Nuclear Weapons, a program initiated by Dr. Leo Szilard. I am happy to enclose herewith the receipt form signed by me, and also a copy of our income tax exemption letter from the Treasury Department.

I note that you wish a report by the end of 1958 or earlier if possible on the work accomplished under the grant and I shall call this to the attention of the Committee in charge of the project.

May I express the appreciation of the Officers and Committee of the Academy for your prompt support of this important project.

Sincerely yours,

enc.  
B/L  
Blind copies to  
Dr. Mather  
Dr. Edsall  
Mr. Leghorn  
Dr. Szilard

Ralph W. Burhoe  
Executive Officer

*file*

1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
May 15, 1951

Dr. F. M. Burnet, Director  
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research  
Royal Melbourne Hospital  
Melbourne, Australia

Dear Dr. Burnet:

Having just read your article in the Scientific American, I feel like telling you how very much I enjoyed it. There is something about the spirit which is remarkable; what it is is difficult to define and I am not going to attempt it, but the fact is that a number of people here were struck with it.

Enclosed you will find some reprints. The one on T2-T<sub>4</sub> might interest you if you hadn't heard about it when you visited this country.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds  
Enclosures

# THE WALTER & ELIZA HALL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Department of Experimental Medicine,  
University of Melbourne

Clinical Research Unit,  
The Royal Melbourne Hospital

Director:  
SIR MACFARLANE BURNET, F.R.S.

20th January, 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard,  
The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies,  
The University of Chicago,  
Chicago. Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

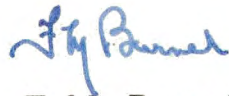
Many thanks for sending a pre-copy of your two papers which came to me from the National Academy. I found them most interesting, even though being no mathematician I had to take some portions on trust. I felt that your basic assumption was that each antigenic determinant (or haptene) can be regarded as equivalent to one of the metabolites which are involved in biochemical processes in all mammalian cells. This I find very attractive and since talking with Monod and Jacob last summer I am also greatly impressed with the view that repressors are the chief operative mechanisms in the behaviour of enzymes in the cell.

On the other hand as a biologist I feel that there are some highly unlikely features in your formulation and one main omission. This is the point which I regard as basic to all immunological discussion, the necessity to provide a means of differentiating between self and not self. Why is rabbit serum albumin not antigenic in the rabbit? If we accept your picture of immune tolerance then I believe we must also apply it to every potential antigenic determinant in the accessible components of the rabbit's body which might well be half the total number of differentiable antigenic determinants. This would imply that in each lymphoid cell there are 5000 types of ribosome, each blocked by an antigen-antibody precipitate. Having regard to the great difference between what I regard as quiescent (small lymphocyte with virtually nothing to be seen in its cytoplasm) and antibody producing (plasma cell) cells of the lymphoid series, I find this almost infinitely improbable. If anything of the sort happens it must surely result in the elimination of all the B<sub>J</sub><sup>x</sup> ribosomes that correspond to body determinants. If this does happen it is simply a transference of the clonal selection idea to a ribosomal rather than a cellular level of organization. If antigen at an appropriate stage of cellular maturity can eliminate a genetically determined ribosome of complementary structure, I see no reason why it should not eliminate a clone of cells.

My other main objection is the physical uniformity of antibody. I find it hard to conceive that all the enzymes concerned in metabolic processes in the cell can have a non-catalytic analogue that is always physico-chemically a gamma globulin.

I wonder whether the essential features of your approach could not be grafted on to the clonal selection hypothesis. As a first rough idea could it be that the globulin-producing mechanism of early mesenchymal cells is such that its "pattern" will be determined by whichever repressor-metabolite complex (of all the multitude available in the cell) first makes effective contact with it. Once that has been made the corresponding enzyme pattern is applied in non-catalytic form to the globulin being synthesized. This would provide something formally equivalent to the randomization that I have postulated as due to a process intermediate between somatic mutation and differentiation. This view, if it is possible to develop it logically, seems to me to have all the advantages of your approach plus a means of generating the information needed to differentiate self from not self.

Yours sincerely,



F. M. Burnet



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In replying to our N.Y.C.  
office please refer to our  
number of your account:

2618

SECOND REQUEST

file 5  
ans'd 26 March

March 20, 1962

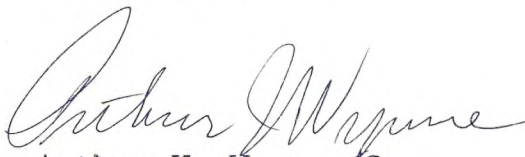
Dr. Leo Szilard  
DuPont Plaza Hotel - Rm. 745  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

We have a reminder to get in touch with you at this time regarding the continuance of your order which ~~was~~<sup>is</sup> due to expire on March 15th for press clippings.

Will you kindly let us know by return mail if possible, whether or not you would like to continue with your account after the above date.

Sincerely yours,

  
Arthur V. Wynne, Sr.

AVW/dhm

*file 5*

26 March 1962

Arthur V. Wynne, Sr.  
Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau  
165 Church Street  
New York 7, New York

RE: account 2618

Dear Mr. Wynne:

In reply to your letter of 20 March please be advised  
that I wish to keep the account until 31 August of this year.

Yours truly,

Leo Szilard

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

October 3, 1955

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY  
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

Dr. Leo Szilard  
1155 East 57 Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am very pleased, indeed, to have your favorable answer to my invitation to come to our Symposium on "Perspectives in Marine Biology". I think it will be very useful for all of us to have you contribute, irrespective of the fact that you will not present a paper. I have invited several people other than the official speakers in order to allow a lively discussion. I, for one, have had the pleasure of enjoying your stimulating conversation at ColdSpring Harbor a few years ago and am looking forward very much to having you here.

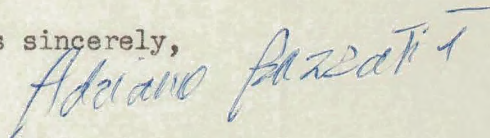
Thank you for your suggestion about allowing people to present contributions on proposals during the weeks following the Symposium. I know that the majority of people are rather reluctant to give manuscripts unless they have to present them at a definite time. I will try, however, to follow your advice.

In a few weeks I will be able to send you a preliminary program along with other details of the organization.

We will, also, be happy to take care of your travel expenses.

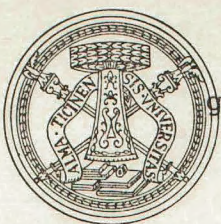
Looking forward to seeing you here in the spring,

Yours sincerely,



A.A. Buzzati-Traverso

AAB-T/rh



gb/BT

October 3, 1961

ISTITUTO DI GENETICA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI PAVIA  
VIA SANT' EPIFANIO, 14  
PAVIA

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Hotel Du Pont Plaza  
Washington

Dear Leo:

I was pleased to get your news from Gian Giacomo and Inge Feltrinelli when I saw them a few days ago.

At the recent International Conference of Human Genetics I have presented a proposal of which I send you enclosed a copy. A number of people including J.B.S. Haldane, Curt Stern, Herschel Roman and others became very interested in this.

What do you think of it? To my mind if a proposal somewhat along these lines would be officially endorsed by a group of leading scientists it may perhaps exert a useful psychological effect on the dangers of a nuclear war.

I will appreciate it if you will let me know your opinion.

Cordially,

A.A. Buzzati-Traverso

Encl.



# WARDMAN PARK HOTEL

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1800 ROOMS

May 26<sup>th</sup> - 45

Dear Mr. Byrnes,

The White House advises me that an interview has been arranged with you at Spartenburg for May 28 at 11 a.m. —

Included in this interview will be Dr. W. Barby, acting Dean of the Physical Sciences Division of the University of Chicago and Dr. H.C. Urey of Columbia University of whom probably know. —

I am directed by the White House to ~~submit~~<sup>forward</sup> to you the enclosed letter of Mr. Albert Einstein. This letter, which did not reach Mr. Roosevelt, was returned to me yesterday by the White House so that I may present it to you. —

Yours very truly Leo Portugal

Ms. Marien

Byrnes  
5487 S. Kimbark  
Chicago 15, Ill.

February 25, 1960  
Chicago, Illinois

ack: May 15/60

Dear Professor Szilard,

I don't know whether you remember me or not - I worked for you part-time in 1946 as your not-very-good secretary at the U. of C.

I have just learned that you are very ill, and though I have not seen you for many years, this comes as a great sorrow to me. I understand how difficult it is for you to have worked so many years to help our world leaders find the path to avert a disastrous nuclear war, and to leave this work unfinished.

I do hope you can believe, however, that we are closer to the solution than we were at the time I knew you. I do sincerely believe this, and I give great credit to you for helping to accomplish the real difference in attitude among the great powers which now exists, as compared with the 1940's and early '50's.

An informed public opinion has been a decisive factor in this change; and though I'm sure I know only a small part of the things you have done in the past fourteen years, I do know that you have always put full emphasis on the necessity of informing the public, as well as national leaders, that no nation could win an all-out nuclear war. I think that most people have by now accepted this truth.

I do not discount that the danger of nuclear war is still with us; and I am deeply impressed with your most recent dramatic proposal for an agreed list of cities which could be destroyed after evacuation. This proposal has a brilliant double-edged quality which I believe is characteristic of your thinking in this field. On the one hand, this proposal could be negotiated on its own merits; and yet at the same time, there is implied in it the terrible necessity for a future time when the great powers will have to agree that there shall be

no more war. Your proposal calls the great powers to account for their responsibility to face the question; I if we go to war, how many cities, how many lives, will we be responsible for destroying? And in pointing up this question, your proposal arouses a great concern and anger in many people that the great powers, fifteen years after Hiroshima, are still pondering such questions at all, instead of simply renouncing nuclear weapons.

My respect and regard for you has increased over the years as I have grown older and better able to understand the terrible burden of responsibility that you have carried - first of all, in working to make the bomb possible, and then, in entering a new field to insure that the bomb shall not be used again. I wish that more people had been as devoted to this task as you have been, so that it might have been completed by now.

(over)

I am an "ordinary citizen", a nursery school teacher, mother of three boys, active in the Hyde Park community in several fields, including the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. My personal impact on national policies is utterly negligible, and yet it is of people like me that public opinion is composed. I know that at this point no guarantees or promises are in order, and yet I believe that the problem of nuclear war will be solved. My three boys are my testimonial to this belief.

Sincerely,

Marian Byrnes

P. S. I finally did become a good secretary, before I went into nursery school teaching. I wish this had happened soon enough to have been helpful to you, but I'm sure that to a person of your drive and conviction, an inadequate secretary was only a minor annoyance.

Outside of my own family, I think you are the one person to whom I would like to pledge that I will do whatever I can to prevent nuclear war. And I also want to express my deep gratitude to you for having helped to discover the secret of nuclear power, which I believe will some day become an unmixed blessing to mankind.