

# The University of Chicago

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics

1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
July 25, 1950

*His boy*

Maxwell Abbell  
59 East Van Buren Street  
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Abbell:

Many thanks for letting me have a copy of your letter to Mr. Lynch of June 26, 1950. I appreciate very much your kindness. I am also very glad to have your letter, because with your permission I might want to include it in a book which I hope to write on the history of the Atomic Bomb.

Your letter demonstrates more eloquently than any other document in my possession, the fact that in this age of science in the United States of America; a "leading scientist who has done much for humanity" cannot aspire for a room with a bath, and even a room without a bath he can afford only if he can get it as a special favor at a reduced rate.

At the moment I am staying at the Park Lane in Denver to try to get through some of my work, but I hope to get up to the Stanley before long.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

glr



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

Dr. Phillip H. Aber<sup>l</sup>son  
Carnegie Institute for Terrestrial Magnetism  
Long Branch Road  
Washington, D.C. Northwest

Dear Aber<sup>l</sup>son:

The enclosed manuscript might perhaps interest you.  
Will you also pass it on to Roberts with my best wishes  
when you are through with it.<sup>2</sup>

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

WV



History

HA RRISON 7-4293

MAXWELL ABBELL

59 EAST VAN BUREN STREET  
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

June 26, 1950

Mr. Henry Lynch  
Stanley Hotel  
Estes Park

Dear Henry:

Dr. Leo Szilard, who is a professor at the University of Chicago and one of the country's leading scientists, will spend a good deal of his summer at the Stanley this year.

Because I feel he has done so much for humanity I want to show a little token of appreciation to him. I have advised him that he can have the same or a similar room as he had last year, without a bath, for as long as he stays there at \$5.00 a day. When you hear from Dr. Szilard please take care of him on this basis.

Yours very truly,



MAXWELL ABBELL

MA/rr

cc: Dr. Leo Szilard  
1155 E. 57th St.  
Chicago 37, Ill.

C

O

P

Y



CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

**Geophysical Laboratory**

2801 UPTON STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

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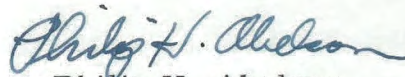
April 14, 1961

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

Dear Professor Szilard:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your delightful new book "The Voice of the Dolphins". I read it through without putting it down. I hope I may have the pleasure of your company at lunch one of these days. Please let me know where you are staying when next in Washington so that I can call you.

Sincerely yours,

  
Philip H. Abelson  
Director



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January 12, 1953

Mr. Leo Szilard  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Szilard:

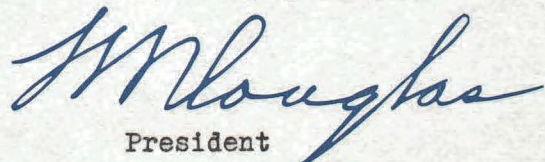
We have the honor of extending to you, on behalf of our Officers and Directors, a most cordial invitation to become a member of the Academy of Political Science.

Today, more than at any previous time in our country's history, there is a need for impartial and expert analyses of the economic, social and political problems which confront us. Through its deserved prestige and authority, the Academy makes its contribution by bringing to its meetings and to the pages of its publications the thinking of the most able and distinguished men of our time. Please read the enclosed leaflet carefully. In addition, may we call your attention to the Life Membership fee, which is still only \$100 and is deductible on your Federal income tax return.

The 1952 Fall meeting was devoted to a discussion of "The United Nations: Success or Failure?". Our guest speakers included the Honorable Ernest A. Gross and Major General William J. Donovan. We feel sure that our members will enjoy reading the papers in the January Proceedings.

We hope you will agree that a membership will be a source of personal benefit. May we add that it is solely through the support of our members that the Academy can exert its influence on our national life. We trust, therefore, that we may have the privilege of adding your name to the list of those public-spirited citizens, who, since 1880, have taken part in the work of the Academy.

Sincerely yours,

  
President



THE DIRECTORS  
of  
**The Academy of Political Science**

*take pleasure in extending to*

**Mr. Leo Szilard**

*their cordial invitation to enroll as a member,*

*to enjoy the full privileges of the*

*Academy, to attend its meetings and*

*dinners and to receive its publications*

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE PROCEEDINGS



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Through its distinguished membership during more than half a century the Academy of Political Science has unceasingly endeavored to uphold the highest ideals of scholarship and impartial investigation in the fields of economics, politics and public law. In these fields, today of paramount importance and interest, the Academy throughout its history has enjoyed preeminent recognition among the world's leading agencies for the presentation of significant contributions to the study of economics and government.

That the Academy shall always retain its representative character as a true cross-section and forum of thinking America, remains the guiding principle of the Directors. To this end, as membership vacancies occur, invitations are tendered to interested people in each geographical section of the country and among widely varying schools of economic and political convictions. To its attraction for thoughtful minds the Academy attributes its long success in the promotion of disinterested, informed public opinion. Such a body of opinion must exert a profoundly beneficial influence on the national life.

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MR. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, PRESIDENT

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***To enroll as a member of the Academy fill out  
and mail the attached membership blank.***



## MEMBERSHIP ACCEPTANCE FORM

To MR. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, *President,*

The Academy of Political Science,

Columbia University, New York City.

I accept the invitation of the Directors to Membership in the class designated below. My cheque for.....dollars is enclosed, payable to the Academy of Political Science.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

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16. April

[Adams, Ruth?]

Liebe Szilards: herzlichen Dank und Gratulation  
zu den "Dolphins". Wie Sie von meinem Bruder  
wahrscheinlich schon gehört haben hat er mir  
das Buch sofort entziffert und es mir gelesen.  
Er und Thonke, seine Frau sind begeistert.

Ich bin inzwischen zur "Clark Gable  
Foundation" gekommen und bemerke wie amüsant  
und elegant Szilard schreibt. - Morgen werden Ber-  
man-Fischer's hier sein und ich werde ihnen  
triumphierend das Buch zeigen. Ich sehe Sie schon  
auf der Best-Seller-Liste.

Wie ist der "wisdom-marker"?



January 14, 1963

Mrs. Agnes Meyer  
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.  
Washington 9, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Meyer:

Freer is a beautiful memory and I hope soon to strengthen it with another visit. Many thanks again for the fun afternoon. If my trip to the Far East materializes, I shall certainly inform you.

I had taken the liberty of calling you in Washington to discuss the Szilard-Khrushchev correspondence and to seek your advice and assistance. The Chinese bronzes carried me back into a past and present concerns for disarmament breakthroughs were temporarily put aside. May I, therefore, again presume on your time and continue the matter in this letter.

A Subcommittee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston of which Dr. Szilard is chairman, has agreed to sponsor the informal conversations between the Russians and the Americans as discussed by Dr. Szilard and Chairman Khrushchev. I have attached to this letter a list of the Committee members since many will be known to you.

The "Angels" project, as Dr. Szilard so aptly terms it, is aimed at helping the two governments overcome the present impasse in disarmament negotiations. The meetings will be conducted with as little publicity as possible and each session is expected to last for two or three weeks. It is envisaged that about six Americans may participate in each session and an equal number of Russians. Each session is estimated to cost about \$15,000.

I am assisting Dr. Szilard in securing support for the "Angels" project and for reasons that are clear, government grants would not be desirable. I would like to ask you informally whether you would receive a formal application from the American Academy.

Dr. Szilard would be happy to meet with you to discuss the project in more detail. Such questions as the individual participants is exceedingly important but confidential and must be left to any discussion with Dr. Szilard.

I believe this project to be of great importance and hope that I have communicated my enthusiasm.

Warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ruth Adams



23rd July, 1934.

Walter Adams, Esq.,  
Academic Assistance Council,  
Burlington House,  
Piccadilly, W.1.

Dear Mr. Adams,

I saw Professor G.P. Thomson, and tentatively raised the question which I mentioned to you. I gave him as many details as is possible in one interview.

It might be useful, in view of the possible development of this matter during the next six weeks, that you should have direct information of Professor Thomson's attitude. I wondered therefore, whether you would like to write to him and tell him that you have heard from me that I am considering to start research work on a certain type of nuclear interaction, and that I had a tentative discussion about it with him. You could perhaps put the following questions to him.

1). Would he like to consider, should the question arise later on, that this work is done in his laboratory.

2). Is it fully justifiable to suggest to manufacturers or financial groups that such research work should be supported from the point of view of the chances and the importance of the practical applications.

Professor G.P. Thomson will leave London for six weeks in a few days time.

Yours sincerely,



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Yours sincerely,

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ALEXANDRA ADLER, M. D.  
30 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.  
—  
MURRAY HILL 5-7358

April 20, 1961

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

Dear Trude and Leo:

Thank you so much for the "Voice Of The Dolphin", which I read with a great deal of interest and delight. Most amusing I found the Mark Gable Foundation report on "Grand Central Terminal".


Halfdan had already left when the book arrived but will be back the end of June. He certainly will be delighted to read it.

How are you and when are you coming back? Goodness, there certainly will be a great need "for wisdom" in Washington right now and I do hope and trust that you will add to it.

I shall be in New York until August first, then Denmark for one month.

Kindest regards.

As ever yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Alex', written in a cursive, flowing style.



*Shon Szilard -  
ask advice about  
Yugoslavian Pogrom Meeting*

HESLEGAARDSVEJ 45  
HELLERUP

Denmark

June 14, 1963

Dear Dr. Livingston,

Referring to your kind letter of July 26, 1962, I shall mention that no one yet has thought it advisable to develop a regular movement as Dr. Szilard's "Council for a Livable World" here in Denmark.

We have however worked with some problems, which possibly correspond very closely to at least one of the most central issues in the campaign of your organization - the problems connected with the possible spread of nuclear weapons.

Of course the real Nth-country problem is obviously only a matter of theoretical interest in a small country like Denmark...although an even smaller country as the republic of Eire has contributed in a most valuable manner to the discussion, and Sweden (with her Undén-questionnaire in the UN) also has shown an activity in this area of international relations. In the long run however all aspects of the problem have to be settled by a more general solution (possibly to some degree based on the circumstances, I tried to outline in my letter to Dr. Szilard of May the 10th, 1962.

What we can do just now of any possible, practical consequence seems to be:

- 1) to try to explain to a broader audience why the mere stationing of US nuclear warheads in different European NATO countries should not be regarded as a real spread in so far as the president of the US still is going to possess the absolute decision power over the use of nuclear weapons.
- 2) likewise to try to analyze and explain why the so called multilateral atomic force in NATO may be regarded as a real dissemination of nuclear weapons - not only creating some of the same risks as a pure Nth-country development and (in particular) impeding future negotiations between the US and the USSR in this area, but also threaten the stability in the present situation in so far as it is based on the solidarity inside NATO, and all without contributing the least-bit to the deterrent.
- 3) finally - on the basis of the here outlined argumentation - to try to create and develop a wide spread public opinion in Denmark and in other European NATO countries against all plans of a multilateral NATO atomic force.



In this way - it is our hope - we could perhaps create an European background to the argumentation of your movement in the US against the dissemination of nuclear weapons, and thus also strengthen the already more or less pronounced reluctance of your own government to the atomic multilaterality.

It goes without saying that it is inconceivable that the big NATO powers (especially Germany) for ever should renounce the production or development of independent atomic forces unless the whole problem is solved on a UN-basis. But in possession of all the protection, the US nuclear deterrent force can offer, these countries should at least not be the vanguard of the deplorable dissemination of nuclear weapons.

It seems however to be of intrinsic importance that you try to keep a clear distinction between the atomic multilaterality and the stationing of US warheads in Europe. Partly, naturally, because such a distinction reflect a real difference - the pure geographical spread of US warheads being ~~not~~ of no complicating influence on future international negotiations. But just as much because of what you could call "tactical reasons".

The point is that too many discussions of NATO problems in this country tend to be futile quarrels for or against our association with the NATO. If you succeed in keeping the here suggested line of reasoning, you will be able to force all interested - whether they are for or against Danish membership of NATO - to discuss the problem from a strict international point of view. Thus we'll create the background for that even the strongest NATO "supporter" here shall feel it possible to agree with our opposition to the planned multilateral atomic force.

But the mentioned line of reasoning regrettable enough seems to contradict one of the arguments of your movement - at least as it is expressed in dr. Szilard's article "Are We on the Road to War?" (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. XVIII, 4) - the request for an US atomic disengagement. If such a disengagement should be carried through, all NATO supporters instantly must claim that the NATO multilateral atomic force has become a necessity for the military defence of Western Europe.

In view of the serious risks so intrinsically combined with atomic multilaterality, perhaps your movement should reconsider its request for an american disengagement in Europe?

I am in personal and rather close contact with leading persons of the most differing views on international relations - in the Danish CND and other peacegroups and in a diversity of Danish authorities (first and foremost in our AEC and ACDA). So I think I am in a not too bad position to at least obtain some effects with a thoroughly worked out argumentation.

But before we try to stir things as indicated in the above mentioned paragraphs 1-3, I should like very much to have an opportunity to talk things over with dr. Szilard and to discuss with him (or with you or some other of his collaborators) how we here in Scandinavia and Northern Europe should express our views in order to develop the most appropriate counterpart of opinion to your activities in the US regarding the here mentioned questions.

Probably I am going to attend the next Pugwash Confe-



rence in Yugoslavia next September. The national Danish Pugwash Committee has been allotted only one participantship, which prof. O. Kofoed-Hansen is going to use. But the committee has just sent a letter to prof. Rotblat, asking for if I could attend the conference as an observer.

If dr. Szilard, you or some other of your collaborators should come to Yugoslavia, I should however like to bring along with me two young Danish physicists - Claus Iversen (who is already in contact with "Council for a Livable World") and Bent Jørgensen - who both work very hard on our problems, and who would be able to contribute in a valuable manner to our possible, private discussions of the questions raised here.

The national Danish Pugwash Committee has however been reluctant to ask for more than one such an observers attendanceship, but will obviously have no objections to the presence of Claus Iversen and Bent Jørgensen if they should be admitted otherwise.

As I feel it may be a little brute to bring the two physicists along with me, if they are not allowed to attend the conference, I can therefor at present rather only think that a possible way could be, if dr. Szilard if convenient could ask for their invitation as his guests to the same form of an observers attendanceship, which I myself probably am going to be allotted.

I should be very grateful to you, if you could see your way in the near future to tell me whether dr. Szilard is going to participate in the 11th Pugwash Conference, and whether he or one of his collaborators should be able to effect an observers invitation for the two here mentioned physicists.

Sincerely yours,

  
David Jens Adler

PS: From the February issue of "The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" I learn with great interest that you work on the biological foundations of behavior.

For the last two years I have participated in a research on conflicts concentrated on three projects: The territorial behavior of sticklebacks, the possible connection between what we here call "stamping" and theories on the human cortex of the same nature as those, Hydén is developing, and - finally - similarities between the observations made by Sherriff in his socio-psychological experiments in boy scout camps and observations made by a young Danish ethnographer (Fock) in the Wai-Wai tribes in South America.

Being myself an inorganic chemist, the "participation" in these research projects for my part is only - as you can guess - of a pure amateurish and - to a tiny degree - theoretical consultative character. But I should be very interested in if you ever could come to Copenhagen and give a lecture of your work to the groups here.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE  
5801 ELLIS AVENUE • CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

July 13, 1961

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

Dear Professor Szilard:

The January 1959 issue of our University of Chicago Reports (enclosed) carried a story on your theory of aging, based on the hypothesis of "aging hits."

Now we are in the midst of a more extensive and hopefully campus-wide review of research on aging for the first issue of Reports this fall and would like to include a 1961 view of aging hits in this summary. The original paper in the Proceedings of the National Academy is one helpful resource, but I would like in addition a brief statement, or more recent paper, by you on the status of the theory.

Dr. Atwood, who commented on the theory in the original Reports article, is now at Woods Hole. I have spoken with him and he has suggested some subsequent research designed to test your predictions. If you, too, are aware of research projects stimulated by the theory, a mention of these would be most helpful.

We will deeply appreciate whatever assistance you can give us in bringing our reporting on the theory up to date.

Incidentally, "The Voice of the Dolphins" has found an appreciative audience here.

Sincerely,



Edward D. Aebischer  
Science Writer

EDA:VW  
Enclosure





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MEMO TO: Mae Albert

FROM: Carl R. Fox

cc: Bill Dennis

DATE: Oct. 20, 1961

Subject: Phone of 10/11/61 re The Voice of the Dolphins in Denver, Colo.

Dear Mae:

Lee Sallard's friends will be glad to know that Voice of the Dolphins is available in downtown Denver at the following stores:

Denver Dry Goods  
Friendly Book Store  
All Books

Denver Book Co. is temporarily out, but has had it and will again.

May D&F had it, but is out now.

It is also available at Pook Corner in the Cherry Hills Shopping Center.

Best regards,

Carl R. Fox





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MEMO TO: Mrs Albert FROM: Carl R. Fox

cc: Bill Dermis DATE: Oct. 20, 1961

Subject: Memo of 10/11/61 re The Voice of the Dolphins in Denver, Colo.

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Denver Dry Goods  
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Denver Book Co. is temporarily out, but has had it and will again.

May D&F had it, but is out now.

It is also available at Poch Corner in the Cherry Hills Shopping Center.

Best regards,

Carl R. Fox



Washington, D. C.  
March 4, 1962

Mr. George Agree  
National Committee for an  
Effective Congress  
10 East 39th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear George:

Unless my memory deceives me, which it occasionally does, you said the other day that you know Dean Sayre and would be in a position to introduce me. If this is correct, would you be good enough to forward the enclosed letter addressed to him with a covering letter of your own.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

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

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MAIN OFFICE  
GUILFORD, CONN., U.S.A.

Feb. 13, 1955

Prof. Leo Szilard,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Prof. Szilard,

Last week I read your very interesting letter published in the New York Times. I agree with you that the present situation needs most serious attention. I want to introduce myself. I am a business man of 62 years of age. I have been interested for the last forty years in the idea of the organization of a just world peace. I have observed world affairs very closely during that period, and I think I know some of the things that make this world "tick" the way it does. Moreover, I am confident that if there is a willingness to resolve the world crisis it can be done without appeasing any nation.

I do not wish to be in the limelight, and what I have done along this line within the last 15 years has been an attempt to get this problem tackled realistically by the political leaders who are in the best position to do something about it.

I have steered clear of any organizational support, because, in this hysterical age, I was afraid that the opportunity for killing this idea by giving it dubious support was too dangerous. To protect this idea against the machinations of selfish and reactionary interests who may not be sincerely interested in the organization of a real world peace, I have carried on this effort alone. It has been a tremendous job, as you can see from the Chronology of the plan which I enclose.

At one time, I thought we had got the idea started in the world under strategic auspices. Sir Benegal Rau, as an intermediate between East and West and a very sincere believer in the organization of a genuine world peace, became very much interested in this proposal as a means of starting to resolve the world crisis. Before he was elevated to the World Court, he had with him a resolution to present to the United Nations at the opportune time embracing this proposal. This resolution was developed after a great deal of work, and after a mailing of this plan to 900 world diplomats had brought about a very favorable response from all over the world. The time did not seem propitious when Sir Benegal Rau arrived in Paris, soon he was elected to the World Court which took him out of his political position of inspired leadership in the United Nations, and, as you know, he died not long after he was a member of the World Court.



I have been hoping I could interest President Eisenhower in this idea, since, in my opinion, there are only a few men in the world who are in a strategic position to get the world to consider this different analysis of the world situation, and to get the idea launched before the world, much as he did his plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy. But I believe that the diplomats and military men in Washington are so concerned with the symptoms of the world crisis that they overlook, almost entirely, the key problem of the mutual military security of each nation in order to relieve the fears that now block the solution of practically every major world problem. The principles of the Connecticut Plan, with its system of checks and balances, is fair to every nation, and will lay the basis for the organization of a genuine world peace. But like in human sickness, the symptoms often are so disturbing, the cause may not always be seen at first, so in the present fear sickness of the world, the cause is not easily noted, especially by political leaders and military men who are driven to the limit of their time by the day-to-day problems which ~~does~~ not leave them time or thought to think through the fundamental question that must be solved first before they can cure the symptoms upon which they are working so hard.

I have an acknowledgement from the State Department, dated July 29, 1953 reading as follows: "After consideration at the White House, your letter of June 12 to the President was sent to the Department of State so that we might also see your comments and suggestions. We have also been asked to thank you on behalf of the President for your good wishes." also --

"I trust you will excuse the delay in my acknowledgement at this time the receipt of the material concerning the Connecticut Plan which you submitted several months ago through the office of Governor Lodge of Connecticut, and your telegram about this matter to Secretary Dulles, as well as your telegram and letter to the President which were referred to us from the White House for our information. You can be sure that your material has been brought to the attention of officers directly concerned with international organization questions. We appreciate your making your views available to the Government." Signed by Howard A. Cook, Division of Public Liaison.

All that was nearly two years ago, and it seems to me we are still pre-occupied with the symptoms which I am sure we cannot adequately solve without first tackling the cause, i.e. the security struggle of each individual nation.

If you believe in the soundness of my thinking, and the methods which I would follow to get this idea before the world for the practical consideration of its statesmen, and if you have strong enough connections in Washington so that you could get me to President Eisenhower for a careful discussion of this problem, I would greatly appreciate it. I noted in the introduction of your letter in the New York Times that you help/or were instrumental in getting action on atomic energy from the Government. Maybe you know the magic word to get a consideration of world peace. Any help would be appreciated.

I am enclosing some material on this plan. The Chronology gives a brief account. The analysis covers the philosophy. The blue print shows the organization within the framework of the U.N. (the place is all ready) with the system of checks and balances to protect all nations from each other, thus removing the fears for individual national security from the military standpoint. No nation can control this system for its own benefit, yet all nations can have mutual security. The page beginning "Major World Problems" was written prior to the Korean War. Please note that none of these problems have been solved in this period! The letter of Sir Benegal Rau, was given to me to



include with a world-wide mailing of this plan over four years ago, after the Indian Delegation had given its approval to this letter calling attention of world diplomats to this plan. Sir Benegal Rau had studied this plan for several weeks before giving me this letter. I believe if he had not been elevated to the world court, followed by his long illness that resulted in his death, this proposal would have got before the world before this. That door was closed. I think President Eisenhower, after his successful launching of his atoms for peace plan, is in the most strategic position to help get world peace and to help solve the world crisis before things get any more inflamed.

Sincerely yours,

*R. Walter Bishop*

R. Walter Bishop



MAJOR WORLD PROBLEMS THAT CAN BE SOLVED BY THE USE OF  
THE CONNECTICUT PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF WORLD SECURITY WITHIN THE  
FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. By tying Germany into this security system, unification of Germany can take place without risk to either Eastern or Western Powers. This would greatly help restore the economic health and peace of Europe, and reduce the tremendous load to both the United States and Russia.
2. The Pacific Area could be stabilized by tying in Japan with China and Russia. Continental China could then be recognized by all nations with safety to all.
3. By de-arming both Communism and Democracy under a system of organized world security, the adjustments of differing ideologies could take place relatively harmlessly over a period of years. What both sides now fear are "armed" ideologies. By eliminating fears, more normal adjustments could take place.
4. An acceptable solution of the Korean problem could be found since the country could be united with safety to both East and West.
5. Greater security for all nations at much lower cost.
6. More materials now used for war could be used for housing, reconstruction, and world development.
7. More attention could be given to public health and other essentials.
8. The saving of money on military expenditures would make possible long-term financing of world reconstruction and development under the auspices of U.N.
9. Developing world trade and travel would soon help to take up the slack on the reduction of military expenditures. The building and equipping of world military bases would also help.
10. The United Nations would become a real organization for peace and security.
  - (a) The veto, now the tool of security, would be less significant upon the organization of security itself.
  - (b) The fear that now blocks atomic control would give way upon the organization of security itself. Arrangements for the use of atomic energy internationally should then be possible.
11. Imperialism backed by military power could not exist under this system, thereby protecting small nations from the fear of aggression by larger nations or combinations of nations.
12. Freedom of thought and scientific discovery, released from nationalistic security controls, would contribute to the progress of all mankind.
13. Planned reduction of armament could take place upon the organization of security. The United States, Great Britain, and Russia are all committed to disarmament upon the organization of world security.
14. The peace treaties can be completed much easier after the world security system has been established, since all problems will be less vital.
15. All peoples of the world would greatly benefit by this plan; the only real sufferers would be military and industrial interests, that, for professional or business reasons, prefer an armed "peace" instead of a true world security system. Generous retirement arrangements should be recommended for all unneeded military personnel throughout the world upon the adoption of the world security system under the United Nations as proposed herewith.



Chronology of  
World Security Plan

- 1939-1942      Development of the plan as a result of over 25 years of interest in international affairs and the organization of world peace.
- 1942            Original Draft of this plan.
- 1942            Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut (later U. S. Senator) expressed interest in this unique plan for the organization of world security.
- 1943            Prof. Nathaniel Pfeffer, expert on international affairs on staff of Columbia University, author, frequent contributor to the N. Y. Times on international affairs, expert on Far Eastern Affairs, said, "I believe your plan would work."
- 1944            Personal letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull from his residence that the plan was being taken to the State Department for study.
- John Foster Dulles wrote "--such ideas are useful as suggesting long range objectives."
- Plan printed and distributed to 2500 leading newspapers and magazines, heads of important organizations, members of Congress and leaders of American public life. Favorable response.
- Congressman Ranulf Compton, Republican Congressman from Connecticut, had the plan, together with chart, printed in full in the Congressional Record.
- Plan sent to Embassies and Legations of foreign nations. Favorable reaction.
- 1945            Studied by the State Department at time United Nations Organization was being developed. The plan fits into the U. N. Organization when the U. N. is strengthened into an effective world organization for peace.
- Plan was revised to fit the atomic age, retaining the essential principles with system of "Checks and Balances" for the mutual security of all nations.
- 1946            President Truman turned over the request for a personal interview regarding this plan to the State Department, which granted a two-hour interview with the Chief of the Eastern European Division of the State Department having to do with Russian - American relations, Mr. Llewellyn Thompson. Showed interest in the plan, in the analysis of the world situation, stated that the plan appeared to be "theoretically sound", and stated he would bring it before a larger group of State Department officials for consideration. In conjunction with plan, proposal was made for satisfactory and just retirement pay for unneeded military personnel in proportion to length of time in service. Mr. Thompson reported later that the State Department found plan "of interest" but likely to meet the same objections as encountered in the organization of the United Nations.



- 1947 Meeting at the Secretariat of the United Nations at Lake Success with Col. Rosher-Lund, political assistant of Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations. After studying the plan Mr. Rosher-Lund said, "Do you realize that nothing like this has ever been done before in the world?" and "It will take a world statesman to put this plan over." Col. Rosher-Lund then asked, "What do you think the Secretariat could do for you?" He was as helpful as could reasonably be expected in view of the limitations for direct action under which the Secretariat operates.
- 1947  
(August) Meeting at the Secretariat of the United Nations with Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations for Security Affairs, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, Russian official of the United Nations. Said he, "A plan like this would benefit every nation in the world."
- 1947  
(September) At Ambassador Warren Austin's United Nations office in New York much interest by members of his staff in this proposal for the organization of security itself.
- 1947  
(September) Meeting with Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, Russian Ambassador to the United Nations, at the Russian Embassy in New York. Said Mr. Gromyko, "I am interested in this plan. May I have this chart?" (The chart was for a blue-print showing the impartial organization of world security itself, so that all nations would be safe from each other.) He also said, "The organization of world security will make possible the solution of all major world problems." This favorable reaction to an impartially just plan seemed to indicate that if the world crisis were approached in this spirit, and with a basic solution fair to all nations, it might be possible to resolve the world crisis to the very great and lasting benefit of the people of all nations.
- 1947  
(September) Complete transcription of the account of the discussion with Ambassador Gromyko prepared at Ambassador Warren Austin's headquarters by Col. Winton for Ambassador Austin and the State Department.
- 1947  
(October) Further discussion with members of State Department Staff at New York office of the State Department for the United Nations. Report from Ambassador Austin's office was prepared for Secretary of State George C. Marshall.
- 1947  
(October) Premier Stalin of Russia, quoted in the U. S. press of about October 17, 1947 as follows: "Russia welcomes the opportunity of resolving all political and economic problems with the United States." This statement in possible relation to the impartial security plan for resolving the world crisis was called to the attention of the State Department through the New York office of the State Department to which the previous favorable report had been made.
- 1947  
(October) Favorable and comprehensive report prepared by Mr. Blanchard of the State Department staff for Secretary of State George C. Marshall. Mr. Blanchard said to the author of this plan, "This plan gives me new hope for the future." He also conceded (his own private opinion) "it appeared to be the turn of the United States to make the next move."



- 1947  
(Fall & Winter) Effort made to get this plan into the hands of political leaders of all parties, since world peace is a subject of universal concern. Acknowledgment of the plan by Senators of major parties. Letter of congratulation from Senator Baldwin on progress to date and voluntary offer to help by speaking to the State Department about it. (Senator Baldwin had known about this plan since 1942.)
- 1948  
(March) Secretary of State Marshall's office delegated Mr. Harley Notter, Advisor to Secretary Marshall on United Nations Affairs to discuss this plan in detail at the State Department in Washington -- 1½ hour conference.
- 1948  
(April) A report of this plan and the apparently favorable Russian reaction to an impartially just plan that would have benefited all nations equally was sent to each candidate or potential candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In answer to this report, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's office wrote to state that Gen. Eisenhower wanted to thank me "for my thoughtful comments."
- 1948  
(September) Secretary of State Marshall (knowing in advance the subject of the discussion from a previous interview at the State Department) delegated Mr. Harley Notter to again discuss plan. Discussion of plan lasted 1½ hours, and there was undoubtedly sincere interest in further consideration of this proposal in relation to U. S. policies and problems and the solution of the world crisis.
- 1948  
(Fall) Ambassador Romulo of the Philippine Government to the United Nations and honored as the leading world-statesman in 1947, wrote asking for another copy of the plan and referring to the idea as "constructive."
- 1948  
(October) Discussed plan with Governor Dewey's assistant on foreign affairs, Mr. McGeorge Bundy, co-author of "Stimson in War and Peace." Apparent interest in plan. Stated, "If you can sell this idea to the Russians, we would be interested." A report of this plan sent directly to Governor Dewey had resulted in the discussion with Mr. Bundy.
- 1948  
(November) Attempt to get the complete report of the plan and reaction into hands of President Truman -- via Vice-President elect Barkley. This was shortly before President Truman proposed a Truman - Stalin meeting, but it is not known whether there was any connection or not, or even whether the plan actually got into President Truman's hands.
- 1949  
(March) Discussion with Governor Chester Bowles of Connecticut who expressed keen interest in this proposal and volunteered to talk with President Truman about it at a later date. It was suggested that the plan be known as "The Connecticut Plan" for the Organization of World Security and Peace.
- 1950  
(Summer) In the unresolved and increasingly tense security struggle between East and West, between Russia and her satellites on one hand, and the United States and her cooperating nations on the other, it seemed unlikely that a basis could be found for resolving the world's crisis without the help of an intermediary who could present to both sides a practical plan for resolving the world's



deadlock for the benefit of all peoples of the world. In such an effort, it seemed that India --- and Prime Minister Nehru in particular --- (together with such other nations as might be willing to join an intermediate group) would be the logical mediators by reason of geographical location, potential political power, and moral leadership for a genuine world peace.

Since the Connecticut Plan for the organization of world security apparently could serve the best interests of the entire world, East and West alike, in the true spirit of the United Nations' Charter, it seemed reasonable to suppose that the government of Prime Minister Nehru would be interested in such a proposal as a means of helping to lay the foundation for a just and lasting peace for all nations.

As a result of this analysis of the situation, (the earlier effort in the Fall of 1947 having failed for some unknown reason after the door had appeared to be opened,) a new effort was begun in the summer of 1950 in the following manner:

1950  
(August 23)

Discussion in Washington of the Connecticut Plan and its possibilities for resolving the world's crisis with Madame Lakshmi Pandit, Ambassador of India to the United States, and sister of Prime Minister Nehru of India. Madame Pandit stated among other things, "The world has been talking about world peace for over two thousand years, and it cannot wait much longer." She and her political adviser, Mr. Shasti, were much interested in the sound principles of the Connecticut Plan. The Ambassador stated that she would see that her brother, Prime Minister Nehru, received a copy of the Plan. She also volunteered to furnish a letter of introduction to Sir Benegal N. Rau, head of the India Delegation to the United Nations in New York as the person in the most effective position to help get this Plan before the world.

1950  
(September)

Regarding the analysis of the world situation, Albert Einstein wrote "I have read your article and I agree fully with your opinions."

1950  
(September 6)

Discussion of the Connecticut Plan for Organizing World Security within the Framework of the United Nations with Sir Benegal N. Rau at his apartment in New York. He agreed with the analysis of the world situation, was impressed by the impartial principles of the Connecticut Plan, and when I asked him about the advisability of sending this analysis of the world situation and a blue-print of the Connecticut Plan to each delegate of the United Nations Assembly, he said promptly, "I think that would be a very good idea."

1950  
(October 27)

I requested a letter from Sir Benegal N. Rau to accompany the mailing of this Connecticut Plan to all delegates and world diplomats connected with the United Nations.

1950  
(November 6)

Sir Benegal N. Rau was sympathetic toward the inclusion of a letter from himself to accompany the Connecticut Plan, but because the question involved India government policy, he had to have the approval of the entire India Delegation.

1950  
(November 8)

Sir Benegal N. Rau, with the approval of the India Delegation to the United Nations, (and presumably with even wider approval on



account of the importance of this step,) gave a letter to be mimeographed to accompany the Connecticut Plan, expressing his interest in the Connecticut Plan for an impartial world security system.

1950  
(November 11)

Mailing to all United Nations Delegates, World Diplomats of all nations and their Staff Members at the United Nations -- approximately 950 letters -- consisting of: (a) Analysis of the World Situation; (b) Major World Problems now blocked by fear that could be solved upon the organization of world security; (c) Blue-print showing the impartial principles of the Connecticut Plan with its system of checks and balances, and (d), accompanying letter from Sir Benegal N. Rau expressing his interest in the plan.

1950  
(November &  
December)

Very favorable response from many delegates to the United Nations. Many enthusiastic. No adverse comments. Sir Benegal N. Rau, in his daily contact with top U. N. Delegates, reported a favorable reaction.

One U. N. Delegate even suggested a Round Table Discussion in New York to be called by the author of the plan, and to be attended unofficially by the United Nations Delegates of many nations. This idea, however, was not followed up because the author, a private citizen, did not feel that it would be in order for him to meet with a group of world diplomats who might be interested, even unofficially, in developing political policies. However, this incident was a good evidence of the sincere interest of many United Nations Delegates or Delegations in the Connecticut Plan.

1951  
(July)

Waiting an opportunity to present the Connecticut Plan in concrete form for the consideration of the United Nations. At a meeting with Sir Benegal Rau, July 18, 1951, Sir Benegal asked if the Connecticut Plan could be drawn up in concrete form for world consideration, that is -- a draft for presentation at the 1951 Paris Assembly of the United Nations.

1951  
( July -  
September)

Two months of study and intensive effort to draft a resolution for presentation to the U. N. incorporating the principles of the Connecticut Plan. Careful study of previous U. N. resolutions of all kinds. Expert advice sought and received on drafting the "Universal Declaration."

1951  
(September 7)

Draft entitled "Universal Declaration on the Organization of World Military Security within the Framework of the United Nations" handed Sir Benegal N. Rau at his apartment in New York to take with him to the Paris Assembly meeting of the U. N.

1951  
(October 22)

U. S. Ambassador Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut and, like former Governor Baldwin, favorably acquainted with the Connecticut Plan for several years, took a copy of the "Universal Declaration --" with him to India in case a favorable break came in the world situation which would make possible a basic solution of the world crisis, a situation in which India might logically serve as the intermediary -- the middleman -- for the benefit of all nations seeking a just and lasting peace.

1951  
(November)

United Nations meets in Paris, with strong attacks by the United States against Russia, and by Russia against the United States.



The atmosphere was well charged. The United States proposed the elevation of Sir Benegal N. Rau to be a member of the World Court, raising him from his former position as head of the India Delegation and member of the Security Council. Because of the powerful support of the United States delegation Sir Benegal was elected to the World Court, thereby removing from the political field, probably unintentionally, the key figure and inspiring leader of the intermediate group in the United Nations who were in the best position to lead in resolving the world crisis for the mutual benefit of all nations.

This unexpected turn of events resulted in a temporary halt to the move to resolve the world crisis, since there was no one with the world-wide prestige and the strategic position of Sir Benegal Rau in the United Nations to step into the leadership of the intermediate group seeking a genuine world peace, that would help all nations, the United States and Russia included.

1952

The symptom of the world security crisis continued to erupt in Korea, in Germany, in Indo-China and in other trouble spots of the world, with consequent heavy losses in lives, property, materials and above all, in the spiritual unity of mankind.

1952 & 1953

We await a change of administration in Washington, in the hope that the continuous and ever-increasing suffering, spiritual, physical and economic, of the people of the United States and the world will bring about inspired leadership of the new administration for genuine and lasting world peace, that will mutually benefit all nations, that the money now spent on heavy national armaments can be directed wisely toward world development under the United Nations on a long-range, self-liquidating basis to increase the economic health and well-being of all mankind. When the key problem of world military security for all nations has been solved, mankind, freed from its fears of war, can proceed toward the Golden Age of World Peace, the dream of people and statesmen for many, many years.



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# AN ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD SITUATION

## As a Basis for the Adoption of The Connecticut Plan for the Organization of World Security Within the Framework of the United Nations

1. The Universal desire and need of all mankind is for security and peace.

2. The present world-gripping fear is, to a large extent, *the measure of the intensity of the desire for security*. Each nation, in feverish alarm, tries to provide security for itself by its own efforts, or the efforts of its allies.

3. But no nation, nor any group of nations, can create security for itself alone. National security, for any nation, can exist only as a by-product of world security. Each nation, or group of nations, in striving for security for itself only, defeats its purpose by threatening, or appearing to threaten, the security of other nations. This, in turn, stimulates greater efforts for unilateral security, in an ascending cycle.

4. In the propaganda war, each side, seeking its own security, charges the other with imperialism or aggression as a result of efforts to build up strong and friendly allies. One side tried to spread Communism, the other side to spread the opposing ideology—but both sides are motivated by the same fundamental need for their own security. Charges and counter-charges by both sides are simply the symptoms of the security struggle and will disappear upon the solution of the main problem of world security itself. Both sides are responsible for the existing situation.

5. World Security and peace cannot be found in a "split world." Only a *united world* can make peace possible. If a split remains, the old sore of insecurity will continue to fester.

6. World Security must be found on the *military level*—because it is on this level that the world's fears meet each other. When the "log that holds the log-jam" is loosened and gives way, most urgent world problems now blocked by security fears, can be solved.

7. The uncontrolled fears now sweeping mankind have created a world neurosis. Because many people on all sides do not know what to do constructively about the situation, they permit their fears to dominate them. Once constructive ideas for the benefit of all nations are applied to the fundamental problem of organizing world security itself, these panic fears will begin to subside. World statesmen will begin to devote their attention to the *cause* rather than the symptoms.

8. A neurosis cannot be cured by attacking the ever-increasing symptoms, such as the unsolved problems in every part of the world where the two sides are in conflict. The neurosis can be cured only by getting at the basic cause, the fear of each nation or group for its own security, and by finding a solution, impartial and just, that will give to each side mutual security from the military standpoint. Then, and then only, will the symptoms be relieved.

9. Undue alarm has been created toward opposing ideologies by hysterical propaganda. What people are actually afraid of is *the arming of ideologies*. Under a world security system, this fear could be eliminated, so that world adjustments could take place with much less risk of universal conflict.

10. It is not possible or even desirable for all the world to think exactly alike. Under the organization of world security it should be possible for mankind to think differently and safely. A *modus-vivendi* based on military security should make it possible for mankind to live together in peace and trade—and over a long period of time, as a result of widespread knowledge and observation of what works best for the welfare of man, to grow together into a united humanity.

11. At this stage of the world's development, the need is so great for a united world that this will undoubtedly come about in one of the three following ways:

(a) Either the United States will try to unite the world, which, under present tensions, would probably be unacceptable to Russia.

(b) Or Russia will try to unite the world, which would also be unacceptable to the United States and some other countries,

(c) Or, the United Nations, through the valued assistance of nations which are caught in the middle

of this vast security struggle, will try to unite the world for the mutual benefit of all mankind. The Connecticut Plan for the Organization of World Military Security is designed to fit into the framework of the United Nations.

12. *Time is of the essence*. For the United States, the Russians, and all people of the world, the finding of the key to the solution of the world crisis is of the utmost importance. The organization of true world security, protecting all nations from each other, cannot wait much longer. The organization of world peace is long over-due. We soon will have to choose,—all of us alike—whether or not we shall unite, militarily, under a system of checks and balances protecting all nations equally, before catastrophe overtakes mankind. We cannot wait 1,000 years, we cannot wait 500 years, we cannot wait 100 years, we cannot wait 10 years; if mankind is to be saved from disaster that impends. It is time to tackle the central problem *now* while there may yet be time.

13. The chief opposition to the organization of world security and peace will most likely come from those whose business is war and preparation for war—who seek to keep mankind divided in order to profit thereby—who prefer an "armed peace" to a genuine world settlement of the security question—who seek to use military power unilaterally to back up imperialistic

plans, no matter how beneficent the imperialism may be considered—who depend chiefly on the use of naked power and the exploitation of the emotion of fear—who try to control the common man by propaganda that is difficult for him to resist—who choose political policies based on the *strategy of a divided world* in order to remain in the business of war and preparation for war—who wield the power of such concentrations of military and industrial might. In many ways, no major nation is free from this guilt.

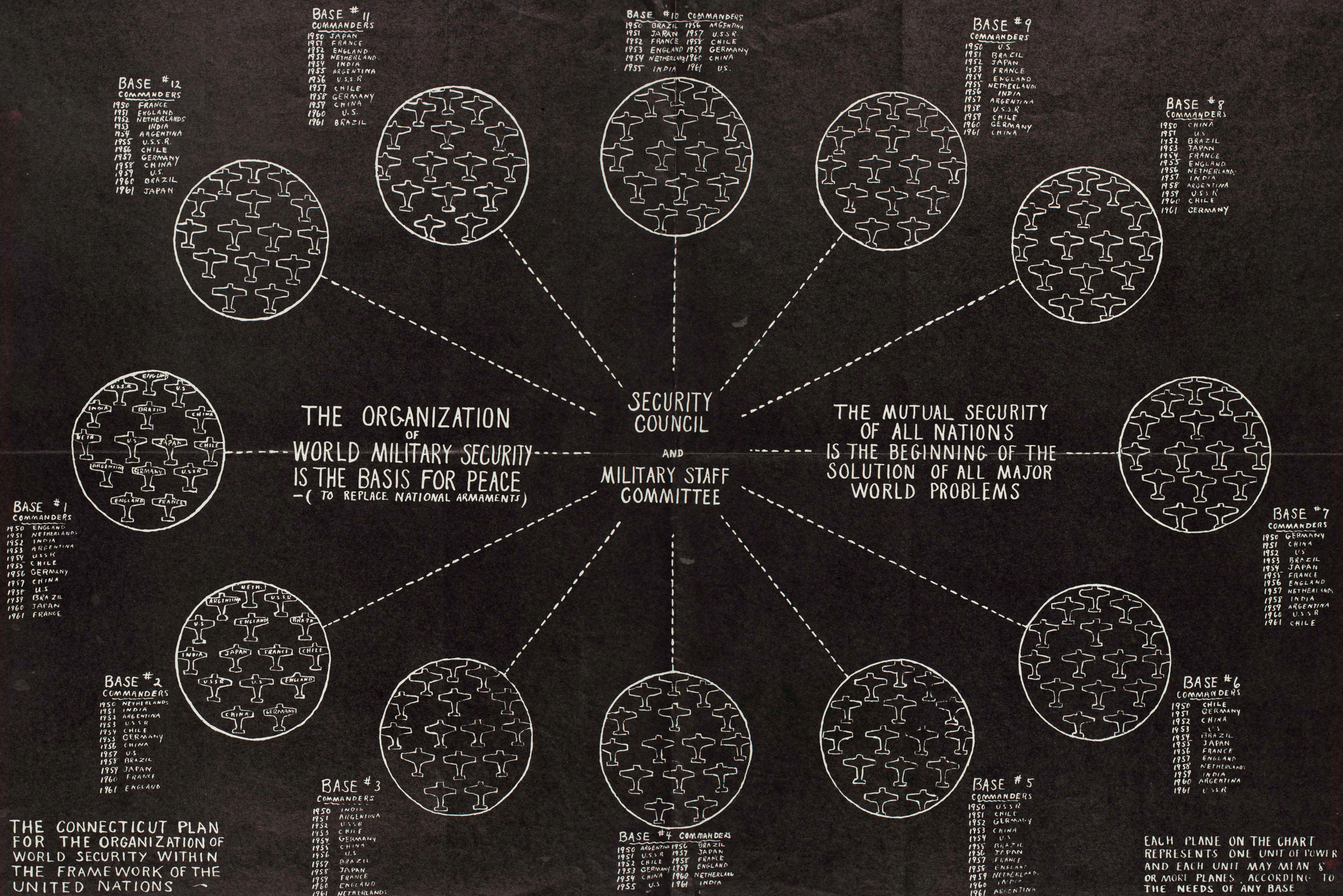
Wise statesmanship could provide reasonable adjustment for these forces opposed to the organization of peace, by the construction and equipping, jointly with all other major nations, the many strategic United Nations Bases throughout the world. Reasonable retirement pay, based upon the length of time in military service, could be provided for unneeded military personnel whose services would no longer be needed, upon the organization of world security and peace. Experienced military men could find new opportunities in the field of business administration in a world organized for peace.

14. But the interests of the people of all countries come first. People have suffered enough in the last forty years, awaiting the organization of world security and peace. Two world wars have cost the lives of millions, and now, in the Korean conflict which is one of the symptoms of the unsettled world security question, many more people are dying on both sides. Vast sums of money, the earnings of the people themselves, have been wasted on wars with nothing to show for it except misery and death. Had the same amount been spent on the organization of world peace, on health, food and housing, the world would have been well on the road to peace and a happier existence for all mankind. World trade could be flourishing with its healthy effect on the economies of many nations. The building of multilateral world trade, travel, communications, and peace itself could have taken up the energies of business men whose efforts have been shunted off into production for war and waste.

It is time for a change. People in general have had enough of this dangerous unsettled world situation. It may be that previous civilizations have faced the point where they had to unite or perish. They perished. What about us? Perhaps this is the hurdle that mankind has to surmount in order to survive. It may be that the sufferings of the past and the tragedies of the present are but the goad to all nations to join in the great attempt to organize the security of the world, to the mutual benefit of all people, and to the end, in the words of the immortal Lincoln, "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Walter Bishop.





THE CONNECTICUT PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF WORLD  
SECURITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DESCRIPTION OF BLUE-PRINT

- (1) Circles represent permanent U.N. Military Bases strategically located throughout the world to give all mankind protection against aggression from any source. This is designed not against any nation but for the mutual benefit of all.
- (2) Each base continually manned by 12 or 15 "units of power" provided by 12 of the larger nations. This is largely air power. Provision is made, if desired, for other nations to take part, in which case additional bases may be added to the system.
- (3) Size of the "units of power" at each base can be easily determined because the arrangement is just and fair to all nations.
- (4) The central idea of this plan is the technique of organizing world military power in such a way that all the world has mutual protection against aggression, yet the control of this system is so distributed under the Security Council that no one nation or group of nations can control this system for its own advantage. There is adequate power for world security, yet no one nation can dominate it. This system of checks and balances protects all equally in the following ways:
  - (a) The Supreme Command of each base under the Security Council rotates annually on a pre-arranged schedule among the 12 nations which furnish the "units of power" for that base. This prevents any nation from developing a permanent control over any base.
  - (b) No nation can command more than one base anywhere in the world during the same period of time. No base can become an aggressive force, because each base is manned by the combined power of 12 nations.
- (5) By protecting all nations equally from each other, and by joint action of all nations to preserve the peace, the fears of each individual nation for its own security can be relieved, thereby making it possible to solve every major world problem whose solution has been blocked by fear.
- (6) Greater actual security can be had by each nation at much less cost.



LEO SZILARD

The University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

March 15, 1955

Mr. R. Walter Bishop  
Agricultural Company of  
Pan America  
Guilford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Bishop:

I wish to thank you for your letter of February 13.  
It is admirable that you have not lost your enthusiasm in  
spite of the run-around that you have been given all through  
the years from 1939 to 1953.

I wish I could make a concrete proposal that would  
help you put across your idea, but unfortunately I am not  
in a position to do so.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard



June 4, 1958

Professor Szilard:

Mr. Agronsky from the National Broadcasting Company called and said that he would like to take you to dinner somewhere in town tomorrow evening. He wants you to be his guest, but if the Kenwood Country Club is more convenient to you that will be all right with him. He would like for you to call him sometime this afternoon if possible.

EMerson 2-4000, ext. 338

*Reuland*

*M. Shurtz Wisc Ave*

*Rive gauche 8<sup>30</sup> - 9 pm*



5650 Ellis Avenue

May 23, 1952

Mr. Abraham Adebisi Aikinfosile  
c/o Senior Research Officer  
Economic Survey  
Ilesha, Nigeria, West Africa

Dear Mr. Aikinfosile:

I have your letter of April first and have forwarded it to Professor Harrison Brown at the Department of Geology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. I do not know whether any of us will be able to help you, but I expect you will hear from Dr. Brown after he has made some inquiries on your behalf.

Wishing you the best of luck, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds  
copy to: Harrison Brown



February 27, 1945

CORRECTION

Please note that my letter addressed to W. A. Akers dated February 27, 1945 should correctly read in the first paragraph January 1939 instead of January 1938.

Leo Szilard



*Confirmation copy.*

1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
February 27, 1945

W. A. Akers, Esq.  
Department of Scientific and Industrial  
Research  
16 Old Queen Street  
London, SW 1, England

Dear Mr. Akers:

I wonder whether you could perhaps help me in connection with an old matter arising out of my previous connection with Imperial Chemical Industries. I wrote about this to F. A. Lindeman (the present Lord Cherwell) in January 1938 and recently came across the copy of my letter. It occurred to me that the contents of my letter were perhaps not actually transmitted by Cherwell to Imperial Chemical Industries or their reply to my query may not have reached me and I feel that I ought to make another attempt to straighten out my records of this matter.

The story is as follows: In 1937 I worked at the Clarendon Laboratory at Oxford and had at that time a salary from Imperial Chemical Industries of, I believe, 400 pounds a year. Since from January 1938 on I intended to spend six months every year in America, a new arrangement was agreed upon under which I was supposed to receive, I believe, 200 pounds a year and spend six months at Oxford looking after some research (I had proposed that we build a betatron) which we planned to perform at the Clarendon Laboratory. Under this new arrangement I came to the United States in January 1938. My return to Oxford was first scheduled for July and later for the end of September.



At the time of the Munich agreement, however, I became doubtful whether in view of the impending war it would be wise to go on with the research program which we had drawn up and I asked by cable for a leave of absence without pay. Having decided against going through with our plans at Oxford I wrote F. A. Lindeman on January 13, 1939. In that letter I set forth my view that England would be at war in a very short time, that in the circumstances there were matters which had a prior claim on our attention, and that I would prefer to be free of the responsibility of looking after the research program which we had drawn up. With respect to Imperial Chemical Industries the letter contains the following passage:

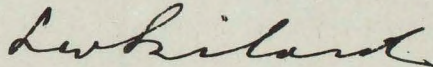
"Since my collaboration in the work, for which you were good enough to win the support of Imperial Chemical Industries, would be of little value unless I gave the work my full attention, it seems best in the circumstances that I should not embark upon it. This being so, I do not feel that I am entitled to keep any payments which Imperial Chemical Industries may have made to me under the new agreement, i.e. after January 1st of last year. I should be grateful if you could perhaps communicate on this subject with Dr. Slade and tell him how very thankful I am for the help I had from Imperial Chemical Industries in the past, and how very much I regret that the deterioration of the international situation which occurred while I was abroad, makes it impossible for me to collaborate in the work which Dr. Slade kindly consented to support. If Dr. Slade wishes me to refund payments made to me after January 1st of last year, I shall be very glad to do so. In this case Dr. Slade will have to let me know the amount which actually has been paid to my account, and also to what account and under what heading he wishes me to transfer this amount."



I wonder whether you would be good enough to bring this matter to the attention of Imperial Chemical Industries? If I wrote to Imperial Chemical Industries I would not know to whose attention my letter ought to be addressed but I assume that you would know who within that organization is at present qualified to deal with this matter. As quoted above, I should be very glad to refund the sum in question. However, if for any reason this is not deemed to be desirable, then I would appreciate having a letter from Imperial Chemical Industries in which their wishes in this matter are set forth.

I hope you will not mind too much my troubling you with this matter as I am sure you will understand my desire to have a clear record of the facts.

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'L. Szilard'.

Leo Szilard

P. S. I am inclosing a carbon copy of this letter for your convenience and for transmittal to Imperial Chemical Industries.



*file M*

Ayden Methodist Church

309 WEST THIRD STREET  
P. O. BOX 335

Ayden, North Carolina

LOUIS A. AITKEN  
Minister

May 2, 1962

PHONES:

Parsonage — PLACID 6-8481  
Study — — PLACID 6-3901

*Manuscript  
returned 16 May*

Dr. Leo Szilard  
The Du Pont Plaza  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Sometime ago I read a sketchy article about you and your work by Theodore Irwin in Pageant Magazine. I was pleased to read of your many vital contributions to humanity.

Your more recent work on the aging process and in the direction of social problems has made me feel you may be interested in a theory on which I am working. I call it the Concept of the Total Mind. It is based on my belief that the power of the mind is the greatest power available to man. The power of the mind, or at least the greatest portion of it, is locked within the sub-conscious. My theory holds that we are at the place in history where we must bring more and more of man's mental power to conscious awareness and control.

I am enclosing a copy of my paper on this theory in hope that you will have time to read it. I would greatly appreciate your comments about it.

Thank you and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

*Louis A. Aitken*

Louis A. Aitken

LAA:jtw  
Enc.



COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

January 29, 1958

Professor Leo Szilard  
Hotel Steinplatz  
Berlin, Germany

Dear Professor Szilard:

By this time you have no doubt received the copy of my letter of 10 January in which I requested that you give the keynote address for International Days which is to be 13, 14, and 15 February. Because of the need of making a decision on this matter as soon as possible, it was necessary for us to proceed with final arrangements with Dr. David L. Hill of Los Alamos to deliver this keynote address. Nevertheless, we are still very much interested in the possibility of your giving an address at Colorado State University if and when it is convenient for you. We have a number of organizations who are interested in sponsoring lectures by someone such as yourself. These are The International Relations Club, the Society of the Sigma Xi, and the Fort Collins Council of Churches.

In view of the foregoing, will you please advise us if and when you sometime plan to be in the Colorado area? As you no doubt realize, most flights to the West coast can be routed through Denver at no additional cost.

Looking forward to meeting you and hearing you speak, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Maurice L. Albertson  
Director

MLA:mr

cc: Norene Mann (Mrs) ✓

Dear Mrs. Mann: Thank you for taking the time to keep me informed on this matter. I certainly hope that it will be possible to arrange for Dr. Szilard to come to Fort Collins at a later date.

MLA





December 6, 1963

Rt. Hon. Austen Harry Albu, M.P.  
House of Commons  
Westminster  
London

Dear Mr. Albu:

Since I had the pleasure of talking to you in London about six weeks ago, I have written down my thoughts on the topic of our conversation. Enclosed you will find an unedited rough draft of a manuscript in which these thoughts are embodied. Any comment which you might care to make, if your time permits, should be appreciated and would be held in confidence.

Please feel free to transmit one of the copies to Mr. Gordon Walker with such comment which you might care to make, if you think he would be interested in seeing this manuscript.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Leo Szilard





House of Commons,

London, S.W.1

13th December, 1963.

*Leo Szilard.*

Many thanks for your letter of the 6th of December and for sending me copies of your notes on our recent conversation. I shall read these with interest and meanwhile am passing a copy to Patrick Gordon Walker.

It was a great pleasure to meet you while you were in London.

With best wishes to your wife and yourself,

*Yours truly*  
*Austen Albu*

Austen Albu.

Dr. Leo Szilard,  
The University of Chicago,  
Chicago 37, Ill.  
USA.



Sender's name and address: Austen Albu, M.P.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, S.W.1

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

Second fold here



Dr. Leo Szilard,

The University of Chicago,

CHICAGO 37, Ill.

U.S.A.



September 19, 1961

Mr. Nielsen Aldrich  
c/o Boston Globe  
Morrissey Boulevard  
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Aldrich:

Attached you will find a statement which you are free to print in quotes, provided that you are able to print it in its entirety. *and without any changes* I would not want you to print an interview with me and give a paraphrase of the views expressed by me. Please send me a clipping to the above address if anything appears in print.

With best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,



Leo Szilard



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

*file*

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL  
IN THIS COLLECTION

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am very grateful to you for having taken the trouble of drawing up the statement I received today. Thank you, and be assured that I will neither paraphrase it, nor quote any phrase out of context.

The questions you pose as relevant to the ~~xxxxxxx~~ problems of civil defense and fall-out shelters are certainly some of the important ones. And they have been answered by Herman Kahn, the one answer-man nowadays on such matters, or so it would appear.

On the race - more, bigger, and dirtier bombs vs. more, commodious, and better provisioned shelters - the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ "laurels" for economy apparently go to the underground nation.

As for the question about how a large-scale civil defense program would affect our diplomatic-military posture vis-a-vis the Russians, the proponents of such a program argue that it would offer a wider range of options to our leaders, one of these options being "brinkmanship". And it is largely a fear of this option being taken by some Goldwater-minded future president that lies behind the arguments of the opponents of civil defense and fall-out shelters.

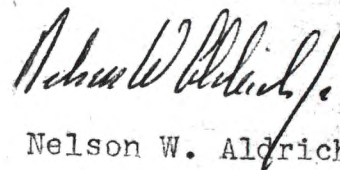
In general, though, the chances of a preventive war ~~are~~ being launched by this country are not thought to be very serious. My guess would be that the moral reflexes of people in this country



have been more influenced by the Western movies than experience in bar-room brawls. And the late Gary Cooper, the sheriff shuffling down the dusty frontier-town road toward the badmen, always waited for them to go for their guns first. When they do, and alas they always do, his pre-emptive strike is lightening fast and much more accurate. The point is, I suppose, that the sheriff could afford to wait and see whether it wasn't all a mistake or a bluff, because he knew he was faster on the draw and a better shot. The analogy could be spun out for hours, but how usefully I don't know. In any case, I suspect that Gary Cooper would have had no moral influence at all, if he had always worn a bullet-proof vest.

Thanks again.

Very truly yours,



Nelson W. Aldrich jr.

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IN THIS COLLECTION



Alexander



Not answered by RBL

# PRINCESS DRESS HOUSE

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Misses' and Women's Dresses**

317 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE

CHICAGO 6, ILL.

2/4

file M

Dear Dr. Szilard -

I have just read your article and I'm deeply impressed! I've begged my college teaching friends to spend just a few moments occasionally to suggest their responsibility to themselves, in that they must express their opinions to their politicians! We are the greatest power block in the country; yet we are powerless! Yours is a fine method for exerting pressure.

I was tremendously impressed with the following in your article,



# PRINCESS DRESS HOUSE

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Misses' and Women's Dresses**

317 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE

CHICAGO 6, ILL.

several times you express  
the thought that, you  
don't know the answer, or  
are unsure - This is  
fantastic is this page where  
everything I read is written  
by people who are vehemently  
sure - and have no doubts!

Sincerely,  
Jerry Alexander  
3741 W. Eastwood  
Chicago 15,  
Ill.



c/o Robert B. Livingston

November 22, 1958

Mrs. Mary Alexander  
The University Press  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Alexander:


Enclosed you will find a corrected copy of my manuscript which has been submitted to the Proceedings of The National Academy and sent to their Washington office by Theodore Shedlovsky, and which you should have received by now. I am also enclosing a list of Notations. I think it perhaps might be helpful to add this to the paper.

If there is, for any reason, need for you to communicate with me, please contact me at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 66th Street and York Avenue, New York City, telephone number Lehigh 5-9000. I shall be there until December 6. After that, any correspondence should be addressed to me c/o Robert B. Livingston, The National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:pl





### Notations:

- $f$  is the fraction of the somatic cells which "survive", up to a given age.
- $f^*$  is the "surviving" fraction of the somatic cells at the age of death.
- $r$  is the number of inherited faults.
- $\rho$  is the number of inherited faults per chromosome.
- $n$  is the average number of faults per person in the population.
- $\tau$  is the basic time interval of the aging process, defined as the average time interval between two successive aging hits suffered by the  $m$  pairs of homologous chromosomes of the somatic cell.
- $m$  is the number of pairs of homologous chromosomes of the female of the species.
- $X_r$  is the number of aging hits suffered, on the average, by the chromosomes of the somatic cells up to the age of death, by an individual who has inherited  $r$  faults.
- $t_r$  is the age, at death, of an individual who has inherited  $r$  faults.
- $t_0$  is the life span of the species, defined as the age at death of the genetically perfect female who did not inherit any faults.
- $d(\text{theor})$  is the number of deaths per year that will occur in a cohort, as given by the theory.
- $d(\text{theor})_{\max}$  is the highest number of deaths per year that will occur in a cohort, as given by the theory.
- $R(\text{theor})$  is the ratio of the number of deaths per year and the maximal number of deaths per year in a cohort, as given by the theory.
- $R(\text{obs})$  is the ratio of the number of deaths per year and the maximal number of deaths per year in a cohort, as given by the U. S. Life Tables for white females.



Notations (continued):

- $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the Gaussian which approximates the observed distribution of the number of deaths per year, between the ages of 70.5 and 90.5.
- $\tau/t_0$  is the specific life shortening per fault of the species.
- $\delta$  is the life shortening per rep for a population that has been exposed to ionizing radiation.
- $\delta^*$  is the life shortening per rep of the adults in the offspring of a population that has been exposed to ionizing radiation.
- $D_0$  is the dose of ionizing radiation which induces as many mutations as would spontaneously arise in one generation.
- $\mu_1$  is the spontaneous mutation rate of the haploid set of vegetative genes per generation.
- $\mu_t$  is the total spontaneous mutation rate of all genes in the haploid set.
- $N_1$  is the haploid number of vegetative genes of the species.
- $N_t$  is the haploid number of all genes of the species.
- $g$  is the postulated number of "segments" per chromosome.



# Alfred·A·Knopf *Incorporated*

P U B L I S H E R O F



B O R Z O I B O O K S

*Cables:* KNOFF NEW YORK  
*Phone:* MURRAY HILL 8-0600

*501 Madison Avenue*  
*NEW YORK (22), N.Y.*

June 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Szilard:

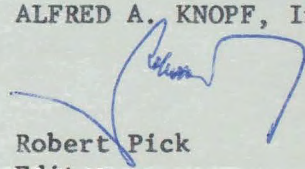
This is, first of all, to thank you very much indeed for receiving me and giving me so much of your time. I have discussed your plans with my associates in this office, and this is just a preliminary letter.

Do you think you could let us have, as soon as possible, a short outline -- or just a table of contents -- of the planned book, together with one or two of your printed articles you referred to during my visit? As soon as we have this you will hear from us further.

Thanking you again, and with all good wishes and kindest regards, also to Mrs. Szilard,

Yours faithfully,

for ALFRED A. KNOFF, Inc.

  
Robert Pick  
Editor

Professor Leo Szilard  
Memorial Hospital for Cancer  
444 East 68th Street  
New York, N.Y.

RP:jc



June 6, 1960

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.  
501 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

Attention: Mr. Robert Pick

Dear Mr. Pick:

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 2, 1960. Enclosed I am sending you copies of three pieces of writing, one of them unpublished. I should appreciate your returning them to me when you no longer need them.

I might try to send you later on some sort of an outline of the planned book, even though this seems like a rather useless exercise. As I told you, I shall probably put down a rough first draft, lacking in literary quality, amounting to perhaps 150,000 words, and then cut it down to somewhere between 100,000 and 120,000 words. In the first draft I would go rather extensively into my childhood and even the childhood of my mother, but most of this will come out again, and only what is actually relevant to the history of the bomb will remain in the final draft.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

P. S. On the suggestion of my wife I am attaching the text of a Letter to the Editor which I sent today to the New York Times.



The University of Chicago

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics

May 31, 1947

1155 E. 57th St.  
Chicago, Illinois

Professor A. J. Allen  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Allen:

Unfortunately I mislaid the slip of paper on which I made notes about places to stay in the Leadville-Aspen region. Would you be good enough to write me a postcard giving me these addresses again? I believe you gave me the address of one hotel in Glenwood Springs if I am not mistaken and also the address of a more secluded place not too far from your farm. Also the address of your farm and the name of your brother and his address. Sorry to bother you.

Sincerely,

*Leo Szilard*  
Leo Szilard

*The Colorado Hotel  
Glenwood Springs  
Colorado.*

*Woods Lake Resort  
Eagle, Colorado*

*Mr. J. D. Allen  
Eagle, Colorado*

*Aspen  
Eagle, Colo.*

*my Brother*

*This is sufficient*

*Looking forward to seeing you  
Szilard*



#M-3

From the desk of:

DANIEL I. ALLEN

Dec 27, 1961

Dear Dr Sjilard,

I assume the Peace Foundation is not a one-man, or even a one-dolphin, job. I believe I can be helpful. I should like to very much.

I have been active for many years in responsible positions in labor unions, political organizations, and fundraising agencies. While my present interests keep me occupied I could not resist an invitation to help in a project such as yours.

I am, I suppose, a Sjilard fan.

Very truly yours  
Daniel Allen

175 W 93rd St  
N.Y. 25, N.Y.



DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Public Health Service  
National Institutes of Health  
Bethesda 14, Maryland

June 1, 1953

E-144(C2)

MEMORANDUM

TO : Public Health Service Research Grantees  
FROM : Chief, Division of Research Grants  
*Ernest M. Allen*  
SUBJECT: Dates for Receipt and Review of Research Grant Applications  
for Fiscal Year 1954

Contrary to our recent announcements, it will not prove necessary to reduce the number of review meetings for applications for research grants from three to two a year. The Councils will continue to meet in November, February, and June, with deadline dates of July 1, November 1, and March 1, respectively.

In view of the lateness of this change in procedure, we will extend the July 1 deadline, for this year only, to August 15 for those applicants who will require the extra time.

Since the Council meeting in November will not provide you with proper notice of action on your renewal application, we will continue with plans to request Council authority for extension of your current grant through February 28, 1954, with pro-rated funds. It is requested therefore that you submit your two applications (long-form and short-form) as near as possible to the July 1 deadline.





# ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE • BOX 512 • MILWAUKEE 1, WIS.

May 23, 1951

PLEASE DIRECT REPLY TO

Library

(DEPARTMENT)

Mr. L. Sziland  
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics  
5650 Ellis Avenue  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Sziland:

We are most interested in obtaining information about the alternating current electromagnetic pump which was patented in Germany over 20 years ago.

We shall greatly appreciate any source of written material to which you can refer us on this subject. We have been given a reference number, CE 279 (1942), but are not sure of its accuracy or source.

Thank you, in advance, for your help.

Yours truly,

Librarian  
Industrial Relations Division

SLNicholson(ML)



*any papers*

98 Riverside Drive  
New York 24, N.Y.  
Feb. 20, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Confirming our conversation on Monday, this is to request your permission and cooperation for an article I have been commissioned to write about your views of selective mating.

It would appear in the new national monthly magazine, THIS MONTH, the successor to Coronet. To reflect your views accurately, I would be prepared to interview you in Washington or study any written material you may have prepared on the subject. Naturally, you would have final approval of the article before publication.

I hope you'll find time to talk with me further in the near future. I can be reached by phone at TR.7-8958.

All best wishes.

*Robert Allison*

P.S. I mentioned your interest in a second debate with Dr. Teller to the "Nation's Future" staff. However, because they are on a very irregular schedule I would again recommend that you communicate with Mr. Irving Gitlin at NBC.



ROOM 1701  
TEL. JUDSON 6-5526

FRANK ALTSCHUL  
730 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

February 7, 1955

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Thank you very much for  
sending me a copy of your "Letter to the  
Editor." I had already read it in The New  
York Times with much interest.

Yours sincerely,

Frank

P.S. We must lunch together soon again.

fr

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Kings Crown Hotel  
420 West 116th Street  
New York, N. Y.



ROOM 1701  
TEL. JUDSON 6-5526

FRANK ALTSCHUL  
730 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

March 29, 1961

Dear Dr. Szilard:

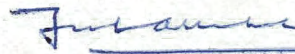
I wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation the copy of The Voice of the Dolphins which has just reached me with your compliments.

May I take this opportunity of telling you how much I have admired your courage and your stamina in carrying on the good fight for things in which you profoundly believe, in spite of the ravages of your tragic illness.

I have watched your performance on television with admiration not only for the content of your remarks, but also for the forceful manner of their delivery in spite of every handicap.

With friendliest messages, I am

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Leo Szilard  
c/o Simon and Schuster  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York 20, New York



5650 Ellis Avenue

May 14, 1951

Aluminum Company of America  
Chemicals Division  
629B Gulf Building  
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

Please send me your free booklet,  
"Alcoa Gallium". Thank you for this service.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard  
Professor of Biophysics

sds





# Nine lives +

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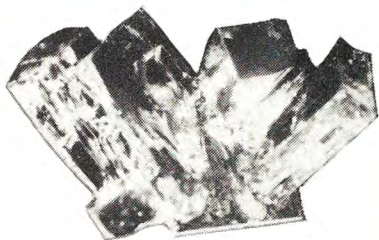
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SODIUM  
GALLIUM

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Let us send you a free copy of  
our booklet "*Alcoa Gallium.*"  
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CHEMICALS DIVISION, 629B Gulf  
Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.



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ple space, gallium forms beauti-  
ful orthorhombic crystals.



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12c

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PRESIDENT

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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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TIME FILED

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Alvarez

Jan 27

1964

Street and No.

Place

I will be most undoubtedly strong  
protest to A.N. IN PRIVATE INTERVIEW  
I do not expect however to be  
take fighting stand and to  
resign I do would help A.N.  
be realize prevailing feeling of J.  
would more him immediately  
upon receipt of this telegr. and  
express in your own way

SENDER'S PERMANENT ADDRESS:

## PULLMAN EMPLOYEE'S RECEIPT for Western Union Telegram

Amount received \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for  
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Filed at \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

AGENT OR OPERATOR

Pullman employee will attach this coupon to trip report

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Telegram destined \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed at \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

PULLMAN CONDUCTOR OR PORTER

LINE NO.

Pullman employee acts only as agent of sender. No responsibility is assumed by the  
Pullman Company. This coupon to be given to the passenger

PLAY SAFE. WIRE AHEAD FOR HOTEL OR TRANSPORTATION  
RESERVATIONS. THE COST IS NOW ONLY 35¢ ANYWHERE IN U.S.



COPIED FROM ORIGINAL  
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Alvarez

DAY LETTER	ORDINARY
SERIAL	URGENT RATE
NIGHT LETTER	DEFERRED
SPECIAL SERVICE	NIGHT LETTER
	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired, otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1207-P

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to  
Pullman employees are required to furnish receipt for all paid messages

To Churver

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

conviction that his sudden  
action will not achieve task  
of creating immediately working  
organization

Arthur

SENDER'S PERMANENT ADDRESS:

## PULLMAN EMPLOYEE'S RECEIPT for Western Union Telegram

Amount received \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for \_\_\_\_\_  
Telegram destined \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed at \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

AGENT OR OPERATOR

Pullman employee will attach this coupon to trip report

## PASSENGER'S RECEIPT for Western Union Telegram

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2115-34 Avenue

Long Island City 6, N.Y.

May 8, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard

Hotel Dupont Plaza

Dupont Circle and New Hampshire Avenue

Washington 6, D.C.

~~for answer~~

file H

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Since I know how deeply you share my concern about the current nuclear race and about all the factors now operating to undermine the peace of the world, I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a peace proposal which I hope could break the current deadlock in Geneva. I would be very deeply indebted to you if you could find the time to scrutinize this proposal and let me know what you think of it. Mr. Norman Cousins and a number of administration officials have expressed a keen interest in this plan. I feel, however, that your reaction would be especially significant.

Yours most sincerely,  
Irving Amdur



# The American Academy of Political and Social Science

ESTABLISHED 1889

3937 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-4397

CABLE ADDRESS: SOCIAL PHILADELPHIA



February 23, 1961

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Dr. Leo Szilard  
Hotel Webster  
40 West 45th Street  
New York 36, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am sorry that it will not be possible for you to present your views to our conference on April 14. I am delighted to learn, however, that you are interested in presenting a manuscript for publication in the July 1961 volume of *THE ANNALS*. You need not submit the manuscript until March 30, and the article should be no longer than 4,000 words.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a set of advisory papers which we give to all our contributors.

Let me say again that we greatly appreciate your interest in this project. I anticipate that the final result will be most gratifying.

Very sincerely yours,

James C. Charlesworth  
President

jcc/jdr



# The ANNALS of The American Academy of Political & Social Science

3937 Chestnut Street - Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania - EVergreen 6-4594

---

THORSTEN SELLIN, *Editor*

RICHARD D. LAMBERT, *Assistant Editor*

## MEMORANDUM FOR AUTHORS OF ANNALS ARTICLES

We greatly appreciate your promise to write an article for THE ANNALS. We hope that you will take note of the following suggestions and thereby make it unnecessary for us to pester you later with correspondence.

**1. Please keep in mind that you are writing for educated laymen and not for specialists in your field.**

**2. Please do not exceed the word limit assigned by the editor.**

We operate on a tight budget. You will prefer to trim your own article to the length assigned rather than to have us do so.

**3. Please observe the deadline strictly.**

Our publication schedule allows little leeway. Delays get us in trouble with our printers.

**4. Please send us the original typescript.**

Carbons smudge too easily. Please keep the carbon for checking with galley proof.

**5. Please supply subheads.**

We use subheads only to break the monotony of the printed page, *not* as an outline of the article.

**6. Please furnish an abstract—not more than 200 words—which we can put at the head of your article. See sample.**

We could prepare one but you would prefer your own, which would no doubt be better.

**7. Please attach a brief autobiographical note. See sample.**

Academic degrees, present position, etc.

**8. Please give full name or initials of persons mentioned in your article.**

We need this information for our index.

**9. Please do not attach a numbered bibliography, or any bibliography.**

We do not use the style of referring in the text to bibliographical items placed in a separate and numbered bibliography at the end of an article. It is a practice common in medical and certain other publications. We do not favor it.

**10. Please supply the following information in your footnote references:**

For books: Author's full name, title of work, place and year of publication, page reference.

For articles: Author's full name, title of article, name of journal, volume number, month and year of publication, specific page reference.

**11. Finally, please ask your typist to:**

- a. Leave wide margins
- b. Double-space text, including material quoted
- c. Double-space all footnotes.

Thank you!



# The Asian Economic Potential

By WILFRED MALENBAUM

**ABSTRACT:** Output in Asia will need to expand at a rate of almost 2 per cent each year if individual levels of living are not to fall. Unless output grows at least twice as fast, however, incomes in Asia will not improve relative to those elsewhere in the world. Experience in some Asian countries in very recent years, notably in India and mainland China, corroborates conclusions based on the general study of the growth process: the countries of Asia can look forward to a more favorable economic future. This will follow not from the discovery of new resource frontiers, from further technological advances in sources of energy and methods of processing, or from new programs of foreign assistance. All these will play a role—but as adjuncts of purposeful domestic action for economic change under conscious and skilful leadership. Development programs need to be formulated with realistic goals which do demand major efforts by the people. Only government can provide the inspiration for these efforts; this constitutes a priority task among the competing pursuits confronting national leadership in newly independent nations. With this type of action the nations of Asia can avoid a return in the economic sphere to the stagnation that has characterized the past fifty years or so. To sustain political vigor and even national independence economic progress seems to be essential.

---

*Wilfred Malenbaum, Ph.D., Cambridge, Massachusetts, is Director of the India Project in the Center for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served with the United States Department of State until 1952 with particular responsibilities for development financing. He was United States official representative to the Colombo Plan meetings in Karachi, 1952, and also participated in United States delegations to United Nations ECOSOC and ECLA meetings on the problems of economic growth. Dr. Malenbaum is author of the World Wheat Economy, 1885-1939 (1953), India and China: Development Contrasts (1956), and various articles in professional journals. He taught economics at Harvard University, 1939-41 and is now Visiting Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*



# The American Academy of Political and Social Science

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March 1, 1961

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GENEVA LEACH

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Hotel Webster  
40 West 45th Street  
New York 36, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

We are presently putting together the printed program for the Academy conference and publication under the general heading of "Is International Communism Winning?", and we should like to identify our contributors with a brief biography. We of course have access to standard books of reference, but it may be that some information particularly pertinent is not available there. I wonder, therefore, if I could ask you to drop me a note containing the most appropriate items of information concerning your career?

Let me express again my great pleasure at having you as one of our contributors.

Very sincerely yours,

James C. Charlesworth  
President

jcc/jdr

(This note is predicated on the expectation, or at least strong hope, that you will contribute.)



6200 Drexel Avenue

December 27, 1949

Administrative Secretary  
American Association for the Advancement  
of Science  
1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.  
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I would like to join the American Association  
for the Advancement of Science and subscribe to  
"Science". Would you please send me the appropriate  
forms.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

sds





AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHERS COUNCIL, INCORPORATED

2 West 46th Street, New York 36, New York • Telephone: JUdson 2-1313

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 26, 1955

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I tried to reach you this morning and was told you were in Washington. Won't you please call me when you get back to New York?

Sincerely yours,

Charles G. Bolte

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

CGB/pg



April 11, 1963

Dr. J. Marshall Ellis  
American Cancer Society, Inc.  
521 West 57 Street  
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Ellis:

I am writing in response to your letter of April 2nd concerning Dr. Howard Green, on whose behalf New York University has applied for a grant to create a Research Professorship.

I have followed Dr. Green's work very closely and I am convinced that he will continue to have a productive career in teaching and research. He is an excellent teacher whose lectures are characterized by great lucidity. He is deeply interested in basic biological research of the kind that may lead to new approaches to the solution of medical problems. In his own research work, he resists the temptation to go after easy results and what he is seeking are fundamental insights into the basic problems. He is not deterred by any fear that in going after such fundamental problems he may have to undertake extended experiments without any assurance of obtaining, at an early date, tangible results.

Dr. Green has originality and imagination and, above all, he has the critical ability which guarantees that his imagination will not run away with him. He is motivated by a genuine interest in science, he is ready and eager to help others and is very well liked by his colleagues. He has both maturity of character and of scientific judgement.

If there is anything further you may wish to know, please do not hesitate to write me at my Washington address.

Sincerely yours,

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



**American Cancer Society, Inc. / Research · Education · Service**

521 West 57 Street, New York 19, New York PLaza 7-2700

*gen. file*  
April 2, 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Professor of Biophysics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

New York University has applied to the American Cancer Society for a grant to create a Research Professorship for Dr. Howard Green, who has given your name as reference. I am enclosing a brochure which describes on page seven the nature of these grants and the qualifications envisaged for the incumbent.

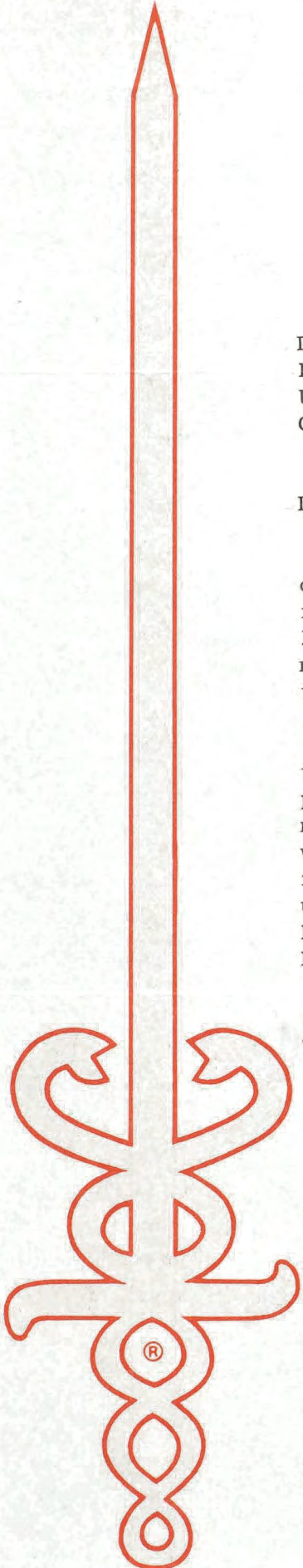
We would greatly appreciate having your judgment on the promise and desirability of establishing the proposed position. Moreover, we are desirous of obtaining any information about the proposed nominee to this new position which will contribute to a judgment of his promise for a productive career in teaching and research. Anything you can tell us of his personality, character, motivation, maturity, general knowledge, ability to use research techniques, and especially his originality and imagination, will be most helpful.

Any information you can let us have will be much appreciated and kept in confidence.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Marshall Ellis*  
J. Marshall Ellis, Ph.D.  
Administrator  
Personnel for Research

Enclosure





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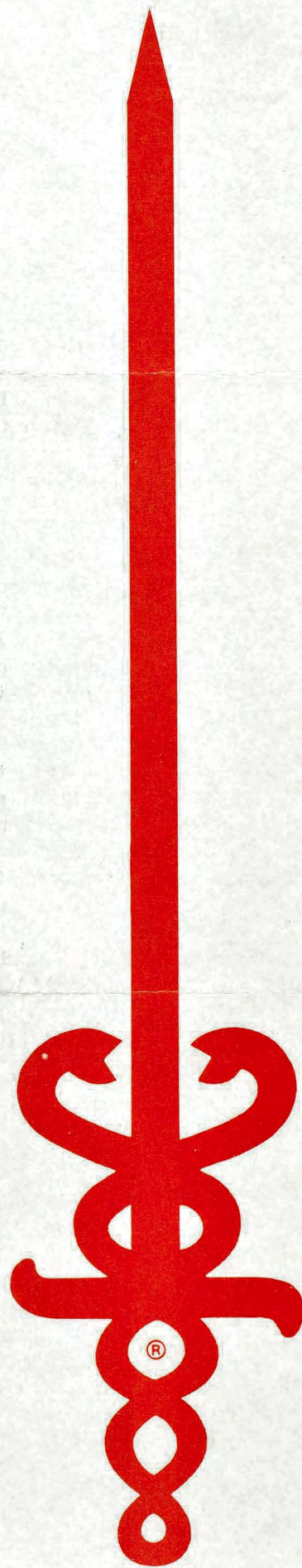
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6200 Drexel Avenue

June 27, 1950

The American Chemical Society  
Circulation Department  
1155 Sixteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me, C. O. D., a copy of the  
June, 1950, issue of Industrial and Engineering  
Chemistry. I would greatly appreciate receiving  
this as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard  
Professor of Biophysics

sds





AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY  
COLORADO SECTION

HEADQUARTERS AT  
DENVER, COLO.

August 7, 1953

Professor Leo Szilard  
Biophysics Department  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

I asked Professor Theodore Puck last spring if he thought you might be kind enough to give a talk to the Colorado Section of the American Chemical Society, and so with some encouragement I am writing you this letter.

Our section has meetings once a month and we have an evening meal and then an hour's talk at 8:00 P.M. While we cannot offer you your entire expenses for a trip out from Chicago, we can offer you something towards your expenses and we thought you might give a talk while you were out on one of your regular visits to the University of Colorado Medical School.

We would appreciate a talk for the month of either October, November, December or January. The time of the month would be arranged to suit you, but would need to be on a week night. Our members prefer Monday or Friday nights. The meeting would probably be held at the Medical School in Denver.

I hope I may hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

*John S. Meek*

John S. Meek  
Chairman-elect  
Colorado Section

156 Chem.  
U. of Colo.  
Boulder, Colo.

JSM:cn





ALDEN H. EMERY  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
REPUBLIC 7-5300

# AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON 6, D.C.  
1155 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W.

April 30, 1957

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

It would be helpful to us to have an early reply to our letter of March 29 inviting you to engage in a lecture tour of the western local sections of the American Chemical Society.

The program is beginning to take shape. Other speakers invited at the same time as you have accepted and asked that their tours be scheduled in late October and early November, late January and early February, and the last of April through May.

If you are able to engage in this extensive undertaking, the tour would have to be scheduled either in the mid-November to mid-December period, or in March.

Please let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Frances V. Benner  
Special Assistant

fvb



General

May 7, 1957

Miss Frances V. Benner  
Office of the Executive Secretary  
American Chemical Society  
1155 Sixteenth Street, N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Miss Benner:

I appreciate your very kind invitation to engage in a lecture tour of the western local sections. I regret, however, that other obligations make it impossible for me to accept.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

m





ALDEN H. EMERY  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

REPUBLIC 7-5300

*General file*  
**AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY**

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

**WASHINGTON 6, D.C.**  
1155 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W.

May 13, 1957

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thank you for your letter of May 7. The western sections of the Society will be sorry to learn that they cannot have you as their guest speaker this coming season but will fully appreciate the necessity of your declination of their invitation. If you ever do feel that you can spare the large amount of time needed for this expedition, please let us know. The invitation will stand indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,

*Frances Benner*

(Miss) Frances V. Benner  
Special Assistant

FVB/po

RECEIVED  
MAY 15 1957  
DEPARTMENT OF  
ENERGY





*invitation to answer*

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY  
STAMFORD RESEARCH LABORATORIES  
1937 WEST MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.  
FIRESIDE 8-7331

August 20, 1962

Professor Leo Szilard  
Enrico Fermi Institute  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

The American Cyanamid Company is sponsoring at its Stamford Laboratories a program of lectures on general and specific scientific subjects, to be given by speakers who are specialists in their particular field. The lectures are intended to stimulate interest and thought on the part of our professional personnel, in areas which bear on those in which they are presently working. In keeping with this concept, I should like to invite you to address our group on pertinent topics of your choice having to do with molecular mechanisms in biological systems. It is believed by many of us that a lecture and discussion on this topic would be of great value in an industrial research organization such as ours.

The most convenient time for us would be the fourth week of February, 1963, preferably Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday (February 20, 21, or 22). However, this could be altered if necessary. The lectures are scheduled for about an hour, beginning at 3:30 and permitting time for discussion at the end. We should be glad to have you spend the entire day with us, if possible, so that you might visit our laboratories and talk informally with some of our people.

Those attending the lecture would be mainly chemists, physical chemists, and chemical engineers, with some physicists, microscopists, and other specialists. It is probable that the audience would number several hundred.

We customarily provide for an honorarium of \$100.00 for visiting speakers, in addition to defraying traveling expenses.

I shall look forward to hearing from you, and hope you will find it possible to accept this invitation.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

*Robert L. Potter*

Robert L. Potter  
Research Associate



5650 Ellis Avenue

February 6, 1952

Mr. Robert Pickus  
Chicago Regional Office  
American Friends Service Committee  
Nineteen South La Salle Street  
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mr. Pickus:

I wish to thank you for your very kind letter of February 2nd. When Caroline Jacobs' book comes out I will try to get a copy and have a look at it.

The bill enclosed with your letter has been settled as you suggested. I appreciate very much the trouble which you have taken in this matter.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds



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**American Friends Service Committee**  
INCORPORATED

Nineteen South La Salle Street

Chicago 3  Illinois

CEntral 6-2664

 607

February 2, 1952

Leo Szilard  
c/o Faculty Exchange  
University of Chicago  
5801 South Ellis  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Leo Szilard,

I am sorry to be so long in fulfilling your request for a book on Quakers for your young nephew. "Contributions of the Quakers" by Elizabeth Gray Vining is on its way to you under separate cover. It is not just right for your purposes but seems to be the best thing available. Late this Spring a book titled, "Builders of the Quaker Road" by Caroline Jacobs is scheduled for publication by Henry Regnery Company. *It was written for young people.*

I'm enclosing some odds and ends of pamphlet material that may be of interest to the boy.

*sent* - Could you forward 35¢ with the enclosed bill to Philadelphia?

*2/6/52* I'm sorry this is the best we can do.

RP:WS

Sincerely

*Robert P. Pickus*

Robert Pickus



5650 Ellis Avenue

February 6, 1952

American Friends Service Committee  
Twenty South Twelfth Street  
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find your bill #00648 and \$.35 in  
coin for the booklet, "Contributions of the Quakers,"  
which was ordered by Mr. Robert Pickus for my  
use.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

sds  
Enclosures



AMERICAN • HISTORICAL • ASSOCIATION  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ANNEX • STUDY ROOM 274  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BOYD C. SHAFER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 7, 1955

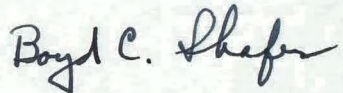
Professor Leo Szilard  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

Your call for action at this late hour must meet  
response from many. We must act, but how?

I cannot speak here for historians or my Association  
but only for myself. What is to be done?

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Boyd C. Shafer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

Boyd C. Shafer  
Executive Secretary

BCS:rmb



Kings Crown Hotel  
420 W. 116th St  
New York 27, N. Y.  
February 12, 1955

Mr. Boyd C. Shafer  
American Historical Assn  
Library of Congress Annex  
Study Room 274  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Shafer:

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

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr



*The* AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION  
YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

May 10, 1956

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

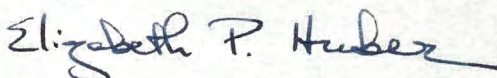
Dear Dr. Szilard:

H. J. Muller of Indiana University, who is the new president of the American Humanist Association, has suggested that we send you the enclosed copy of the current issue of *THE HUMANIST*, in which is printed the talk he gave when he took office last March.

If you care to comment on Dr. Muller's views, or on anything else in the magazine that catches your interest--whether for publication or not--we shall be very glad to hear from you.

Needless to say, we should also be happy to welcome you as a subscriber to the magazine or a member of the Association.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Elizabeth P. Huber". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Elizabeth" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Huber".

(Mrs.) Elizabeth P. Huber  
Managing Editor

PUBLISHERS OF *THE HUMANIST*



19 April ans'd  
file: M

# The American Humanist Association

HUMANIST HOUSE

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

April 15, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

This letter has a number of points which are more or less related.

- (1) Since the deadline for the June-July issue of Free Mind is April 28 (the issue to appear at the end of May), I will appreciate any additional data and/or comments you can supply in regard to the "Peace Lobby" story for that issue. A couple of short quotes for AHA readers would be particularly welcome. If there have been any handbills or folders issued since the Bulletin account appeared (i.e., statements of details, program, etc.), they would be valuable in my hands.
- (2) The Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice group here in Yellow Springs has been holding a series of monthly meetings on major aspects of disarmament. At the latest one, Friday, it was decided to discuss in detail your ideas of a Council for Abolishing War and of a Peace Lobby. The meeting will be on May 18. However, a number of persons indicated strong interest in the possibility of having you here in person. If it is possible that you would be in this area during the second or third weeks of May and if you would be interested in speaking publicly in Yellow Springs, it would no doubt be possible for us to arrange appropriate sponsorship and arrangements. The USFJ, Friends, Humanists, and possibly others would welcome your remarks. Certainly, many persons at Antioch College would be deeply interested. Please let me know your wishes in this matter.
- (3) You may be interested to know of some corresponding which I have done in regard to peace. Early in March, I wrote to Norman Cousins, National Committee for Atomic Information (apparently now defunct), McGraw-Hill, and Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch to inquire about the possibilities of One World or None being re-issued (with or without a series of "up-dating" articles.) So far, Dr. Rabinowitch is the only one to reply--and he seemed interested. I had previously asked Gerard Piel about this, but he has not yet replied. Today I wrote to Dexter Masters at Consumers Union, Mount Vernon, N.Y., about such a possibility. In Los Angeles, I mentioned such a re-issuing to Dr. Pauling, who seemed interested. I suppose that I should write to Dr. Teller! If you think that such an historic document would have value, in a new printing, in these un-sane days 16 years later, I hope that you will lend your support. Personally, I know of no more basic and broad statement on the need to abolish war before it abolishes man (I was about 17 when I read it initially). Perhaps such a document would be of value to a Peace Lobby as an educational force.
- (4) A news item which you may not have heard yet: the AHA members at the meeting in Los Angeles voted to affiliate with Turn Toward Peace as a communicating member.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Wilkie

Lloyd Wilkie  
Administrative Assistant

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1962-1963

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Publishers of

**The Humanist**

Editor

Gerald Wendt



19 April 1962

Lloyd Wilkie  
The American Humanist Association  
Humanist House  
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Mr. Wilkie:

Many thanks for your letter of 15 April. I have no information going beyond the Bulletin article that I would want to make public. For the time being I shall be staying in the East and therefore not be able to participate in your meeting on 18 May.

It might be a good idea to publish a new "One World or None" but I doubt it would be a good idea to reprint the old one.

If you write anything in the June-July issue of the Free Mind I should appreciate your referring to my article in the Bulletin and explicitly stating how your readers can obtain a reprint of my article from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 935 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, at 10¢ for single copies including postage -- otherwise your readers might write me for reprints and I am unable to fill such individual requests.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard



**AIBS**

COLUMBUS 5-5622

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

ROCKEFELLER CENTER, TIME & LIFE BUILDING, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

August 16, 1963

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

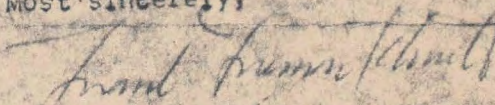
I am writing on behalf of Dr. James Danielli, Chairman of the Conference on Theoretical Biology which was to have been held in September but had to be postponed.

We are now planning to hold this Conference at the Nassau Inn, Princeton, New Jersey, beginning on Friday, November 22 at 6:00 p.m., and terminating on Monday, November 25 at 5:00 p.m.

Will you please reserve these dates. Formal invitations will be issued as soon as financial arrangements with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have been completed, hopefully within ten days.

I shall look forward with pleasure to seeing you at the Conference.

Most sincerely,



Frank Fremont Smith, M.D.  
Director

FFS:ep



# American Society of Naturalists

SECRETARY  
WARREN P. SPENCER

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY  
COLLEGE OF WOOSTER  
WOOSTER, OHIO

January 7, 1954

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am glad to inform you that at the last meeting of the American Society of Naturalists, held in Boston on December 28th, 1953, you were elected to membership. This, the oldest American biological society, was founded in 1883. Its objective has been to foster the development of breadth and unity in biology, in contrast to the more specialized aims of other societies. More specifically the Society organizes symposia in diverse biological disciplines and often in overlapping fields, and is responsible for the editing of The American Naturalist. Through an agreement concluded in 1950 with the publisher, the Society appoints the Editor and the Editorial Board of the journal, and has complete control of its editorial policy. The annual dues of the Naturalists are \$6.00, and included in these dues is a subscription to the American Naturalist, the regular subscription price of which is \$8.00.

The journal is published bi-monthly, and contains (1) general addresses and papers presented at the symposia; (2) full length research papers in which theoretical interpretation and synthesis are predominant; and (3) short papers reporting new advances in biology. A special effort is made to publish these short papers promptly.

Election to membership carries the implication of research productivity of a high order and a broad interest in biology and evolution. Your election has come as a well deserved recognition of your distinguished contributions in the fields of Biophysics and the Genetics of Micro-organisms. Please notify me promptly of your acceptance, and include your address as you would prefer to have it listed.

Sincerely yours,

*Warren P. Spencer*



American Sterilizer Company,  
Erie, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

I set forth below the terms of an agreement with your company concerning operations in the United States and Canada under the Monod patents, as discussed with representatives of Marc Wood International, Inc. on December 8, 1958. I have established a formal arrangement with Drs. Novick, Cohn and Szilard under which it is agreed that each of us, within the limits of his available time, will render exclusively to my licensee, its sublicensees and customers in the United States and Canada, and to no other party in such countries, consulting services concerning any special problems arising in the field of industrial cultivation of micro-organisms, upon the request of the licensee and by appropriate personal arrangement between the licensee and the individual scientist whose services are requested.

Upon your approval of these terms, signified by signing and returning to me in care of Marc Wood International, Inc. the enclosed copy of this letter, such terms will be mutually binding as a contract between your company and me.

I

In consideration of your recognition that United States Patent No. 2,686,754 is valid and applies to the Biogen units you now manufacture, and of your promise to pay me in care of Marc Wood International, Inc. a royalty thereon as stipulated



below, I hereby grant to you a non-exclusive license under said patent to make and sell in the United States and Canada the devices described therein (hereafter called Biogen units), and a non-exclusive license to use said Biogen units in said territory in connection with the process described in United States Patent No. 2,822,319, as applied to the industrial cultivation of micro-organisms.

The royalty payable as aforesaid is 5% of your net sales of Biogen units made while said applicable patent remains unexpired.

You shall promptly furnish Marc Wood International, Inc. with a report showing the number of Biogen units sold by you to date and the total net selling price thereof, and shall remit the royalty due on such units. Thereafter, on or before the first day of May, August, November and February of each year, you shall furnish similar reports covering your sales during the preceding calendar quarter of Biogen units made while said Patent No. 2,686,754 remains unexpired.

## II.

You are hereby granted an exclusive indivisible six-month option (1) to convert the above-granted non-exclusive license to an exclusive license under the same terms, and (2) to acquire an exclusive license to use the process described in said Patent No. 2,822,319 in the aforesaid territory and field of application. This option may be extended for an additional period not exceeding six months, on your written request



made at least twenty-five days prior to the termination of the first six-month period.

The price of this option is \$200 per month for each of the first six months and \$500 per month for each of the following six months, or fractions thereof, payable in advance.

This option period shall begin on March 1, 1959, and will terminate August 31, 1959, unless extended, or sooner exercised or surrendered as provided below.

This option may be surrendered by you at any time by thirty days written notice. It may be exercised at any time by written notice and payment of \$25,000. If this option is surrendered or not exercised for any reason, you will deliver to us copies of any reports prepared by you on the subjects of the aforesaid patents after the date hereof.

All notices hereunder should be given, and all payments should be made to Marc Wood International, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York (hereinafter called MWI), which is authorized to represent me as licensor and to act for me and my colleagues in all matters related to the field of this agreement.

The basic terms of the license to be granted to you on your exercise of the option and payment to us of \$25,000 as initial consideration for the license are substantially as follows:

(a) Your company would be granted an exclusive license, with the right to grant sublicenses, under the above-mentioned patents and any improvement patents, in the United



States and Canada. In addition, you, your sublicensees and customers in the United States and Canada would be exclusively entitled to employ the consulting services of any of my associates or myself on matters relating to the licensed equipment and process, at terms mutually agreeable and within the limits set forth in the first paragraph of this letter.

(b) Your company, as such licensee, would remit to MWI 60% of any option fees, royalties and other benefits collected from your sublicensees. It is understood that you would not collect fees from the users of devices described in Patent No. 2,686,754, but that you would continue to pay a royalty equal to 5% of the net selling price of each unit used or sold.

(c) Your company would charge its sublicensees a cents-per-pound royalty on the production realized by using equipment (other than the Biogen units) employed to utilize the patented process and/or developed with our assistance. If such royalty on production cannot be obtained, your company could, subject to my approval given through MWI, charge its sublicensees royalties equal to at least 5% of the cost to them of such equipment. Should your company itself use the patented process and/or such equipment, you would pay an appropriate royalty based upon production, or with my approval, a royalty of 3% of the usual selling price of such equipment.



(d) Your company would guaranty me a minimum income from the options and licenses described above of \$12,000 for the first year and \$24,000 annually for each subsequent year, payable at the end of each year.

Very truly yours,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Jacques Monod

Accepted:

AMERICAN STERILIZER COMPANY

By \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing is approved insofar as we are concerned.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Novick

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Conn

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Szillard



AMERICAN STERILIZER COMPANY

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AND EQUIPMENT FOR SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

RAYMOND L. JEWELL  
VICE PRESIDENT  
DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

July 29, 1959

PLEASE CHECK

MRW			
RL			
JSY	✓	✓	
IS			

Mr. John S. Yates  
Vice President  
Marc Wood International, Inc.  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Yates:

In accordance with your letter of July 14 addressed to me and the following letter of July 22 addressed to Mr. Hammar, copy of which I received, we have multilithed the requested number of copies incorporating all the changes you have underlined and also with the deletion of the first two sentences on page 5 - verbal approval of which you have given Mr. Hammar.

As is our custom, I have sent a copy of the latest draft to Mr. Henry MacDonald, a Director and our General Counsel, for his review and approval. Due to his absence from the office he has not had an opportunity to send me a written approval but indicated today verbally that the agreement looked okay. In view of your desire to receive the copies before the end of this week, I am sending you 12 copies today - air mail, on the assumption that there will be no changes or suggestions by Mr. MacDonald. In the latter event I will get in touch with you by telephone immediately - but I do not expect there will be any further questions.

We believe that a satisfactory arrangement has been completed and look forward to a successful venture resulting to the benefit of all parties involved.

Cordially,

*R. L. Jewell*  
R. L. JEWELL  
eaf



F  
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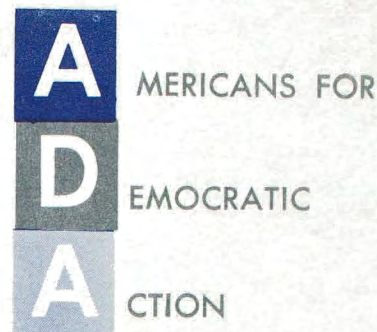
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1341 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. DECATUR 2-7754



March 15, 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Council for a Livable World  
1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.

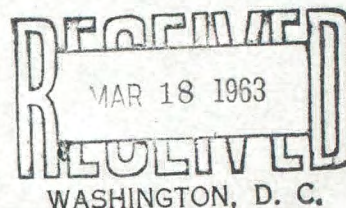
Dear Leo:

At the request of our National Chairman, Prof. John P. Roche, I am writing to invite you to give us again the benefit of your counsel as a member of the Foreign Policy Commission of the ADA National Convention, to be held here in Washington May 3-5.

I hope that you will be with us, and I look forward to working with you at the Convention.

Yours sincerely,

David C. Williams, Director,  
Research and Education



Shoreham Hotel.



# AMES

## COMPANY, INC.



ELKHART, INDIANA

PAUL DE HAEN  
VICE PRESIDENT

ADDRESS REPLY TO:  
6 EAST 45TH STREET  
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.  
MURRAY HILL 7-3815

July 1, 1953

Dr. L. Szilard  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Doctor Szilard:

The Science News Letter of June 20, 1953 reported on page 375 on recent studies you have carried out with antimutagenic agents, indicating that Adenosine and some of its derivatives might be effective in this respect.

I am very much interested in any studies that are being carried out with any of the Adenosine type compounds and you would do me a favor if you would be kind enough to advise me whether you have published any of your investigative work and if not, where such studies might appear in print.

With thanks for your courtesy in this matter,

Sincerely yours,

Paul de Haen

fw



# ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY



TWENTY-FIVE BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 14, 1937.

Dr. Leo Szilard  
c/o The Clarendon Laboratory,  
University Museum,  
OXFORD, England.

Dear Doctor Szilard:

We have for acknowledgment your letter of July 5th and also wish to inform you that the 605.4 grammes of Indium have arrived in this country.

We are exceedingly interested in your experiments and we look forward with great interest to receiving a copy of your paper. Would you find it convenient to send us perhaps one-half dozen copies? Furthermore, we would be delighted to receive any further information which you might care to send on to us.

As far as we know, we are the only producers of Indium in any quantity in the World. Thus far we have found little commercial use for the metal. You may be interested in the following outlets which have been developed thus far -

- 1 - As a substitute for platinum and similar metals in dental work.
- 2 - As an alloy with silver to prevent tarnishing.
- 3 - As an alloy in the manufacture of reflectors, such as used in display windows.
- 4 - Some of the automobile companies in this country are experimenting with the material in connection with bearings.



- 2 -

Dr. Leo Szilard

July 14, 1937.

I wish to thank you again for your letter and hope that you will write us again adding such other details as you might care to give us.

Incidentally, we have just found in our files your check of December 5, 1935, which apparently was sent to cover the expense of a cable to you. Same is returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

H. Donn Keesy



665-10

# ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY

25 Broadway, New York

General Sales Offices



August 8 1938

Mr L Bronstein  
118 East 79th Street  
New York City

Dear Mr Bronstein:

Mr Frank Miller our representative in London informs us that he recently received a letter from you advising that Dr Szillard is now traveling in this country.

You may remember that we sent some samples of INDIUM metal to the Doctor some months ago and we understood that he was to write a paper on this element.

We would appreciate very much receiving a copy of Dr Szillard's paper and we would very much enjoy the pleasure of meeting him when he is in New York.

Very truly yours,

Douglas E Craik  
Ass't to the Vice President

H



DR. OTTO MEURATH

PASSENGER ON BOARD SS. "AQUITANIA"

ARRIVING AUGUST 16TH

C/O CUNARD LINE, PIER 90, W 50TH STREET

TO BE DELIVERED ON BOARD

PLEASE WIRE IF ANY DIFFICULTIES  
420 RIVERSIDE DRIVE TRUDE WEISS  
OTHERWISE TELEPHONE ~~NE~~

TUESDAY NIGHT UNIVERSITY 4-8143

WELCOME

TRUDE

Micwinkel

1938

Miss out of Father's house  
August 16th 1938  
Van Buren

c/o Frank A. Jones

Frank Scherck  
2232 E 60th St



June 2, 1958

Mrs. Erica Anderson  
1860 Broadway, Rm. 1201  
New York 23, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

Many thanks for the nice pictures which you sent to me. I have sent them on to friends on the assumption that they might want to order some of them. I, myself, am in no need of my own pictures since I always have the mirror.

With best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:md



ROLAND L. ANDREAU  
937 NORTH SAN GORGONIO AVENUE  
BANNING, CALIFORNIA

June 10, 1959

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have often seen your name in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, and have a pretty good idea of the way you feel about things.

So, I am sending you today, by first class mail, and with my compliments, a copy of the only book that Voltaire has ever written in collaboration with another author.


This other author was my great, great.....maternal grandfather HUET, he was a friend of Voltaire and they had fled from France to London, pursued by the priests and the king's minions.

They wrote the book, or rather play, "SAUL", together and I translated it last year from the unexpurgated manuscript, adding some historical notes that may be of interest to the reader.

Everything has been taken from the old texts and I am sure that you will have a good laugh out of it.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours, for intelligent progress,



Roland Louis Maurice HUET ANDREAU

To T. W.

There is often a Könnike  
man vielleicht bemerken  
when in Californien L.S.2



1955

1.) Feb 19 - March 19

2.) May 26 - May 31

3.) Aug 13(?) - Aug 31

Aspen Camp 27-30

Not sure when you  
arrived - mother left on  
Tue, Aug 16 and I think  
you arrived Sat before.

4.) Dec 3-7

5.) Dec 23 - 31 (→ Jan 5)

---

Total: about 2 months  
(68 days)

6 Trips (not  
here)



Copy of Appelbaum's  
letter

Saturday (at apartment of  
a friend here in New York)

Jan 28, 1956

Dear Trudy:

Spoke <sup>with</sup> Coolbaugh last night. It seems that the Climax Board (i.e., Bunker, Thomas, Coolbaugh, et al) has not come to a definite decision.

They want to look further into the question as to what Rose Hospital can do in the way of research.

They will then decide in the scope and character of their own lab (if they go ahead with that).

Coolbaugh received your letter and said he read it with interest. To my proposal that you phone him next week (Tues. or Wed) at his Golden office, he said that is a good idea.

So Trudy, you take the "ball" from there. (I told Coolbaugh Leo would only be interested if some basic research were also part of their program, and he replied that his Company had not yet given it that kind of thought).

Well, good-luck! Eva has my mail address itinerary, if I can help further.

Fondly,

Morris



THURMAN ARNOLD  
ABE FORTAS  
PAUL A. PORTER  
WALTON HAMILTON (1881-1958)  
MILTON V. FREEMAN  
NORMAN DIAMOND  
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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"ARFOPO"  
TELEPHONE  
FEDERAL 8-3700

November 6, 1961

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

My dear Dr. Szilard:

We appreciate very much your acceptance of our invitation to speak at the luncheon of "The Committee" on Tuesday, November 14, at 12:30 at the Occidental Restaurant, 1411 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

As I mentioned to you in our telephone conversation, there will be about 25 lawyers present who are engaged in practice with the government and privately.

Our tradition has been off the record, unrestricted discussion and questioning by members of "The Committee." I think you will enjoy the luncheon and we certainly look forward to having you as our guest.

Sincerely,



Abe Krash

P.S. John and I will wait for you at the door of the Occidental. In the event you should miss us, the group has a room reserved on the second floor of the restaurant.





Basket of Apples

Cézanne



The Art Institute of Chicago



211 East Washington Ave.  
New York 32, N.Y.  
Dec. 5, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Univ. of Chicago  
Chicago Ill.

Dear sir:-

I was extremely interested  
in the account in the  
Sunday New York Times, of  
your lecture and  
"Council for Abolishing  
War."

If you have any  
printed matter on this  
very vital project, I  
would like to receive it.

I am interested in a  
more detailed account



so that I have definite information  
as to how one can become a  
member of the Council. I would  
also like the information so that  
I can convince others to join,  
besides myself.

I am a teacher in the N.J. City  
school system and have been  
terribly disturbed by the

"Shelter Craze" and constant  
talk of impending Nuclear War.

Reading about your project  
gave me a feeling of hope for the  
Sanity of Mankind.

My very best wishes for the  
success of "Council for Abolishing War."

Yours respectfully,  
Nedda Arnova.  
(Miss)



I shall be very glad to see Dr. Szilard and discuss with him the matter of increasing the virulence of tubercle bacilli, since in the past I have not been able to step up virulence of the tubercle bacilli by repeated animal inoculations or other methods. If he has any ideas on the matter I shall certainly be very glad to hear them.

With kindest personal regards from Mrs. Aronson and myself.

Sincerely yours,

*Joseph D. Aronson*  
Joseph D. Aronson, M. D.  
Professor of Bacteriology

JDA:hf



University of Penna  
The Henry Phipps Trust.  
Study Treatment & Pre-  
vention of tb.

7-44 Lombard St

Philadelphia 47



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

Mr. William R. Mathews  
The Arizona Daily Star  
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Mathews:

It was very kind of you to write to me about my letter  
to the New York Times of February 6th.

I do not yet know whether any concrete action will result  
from this letter, but if it does I shall let you know.

I certainly appreciate your kind interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw



*Y.*

# The Arizona Daily Star

STATE CONSOLIDATED PUBLISHING COMPANY

TUCSON, ARIZONA

February 12, 1955.

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Your letter in the New York Times  
of February 6th is a timely one with which  
I am in full agreement.

Enclosed is an editorial I published  
Thursday, February 10th giving my comments  
on the recent change in the Soviet Union.  
Also enclosed is a reprint of an article published  
last year in the Bulletin of the American  
Society of Newspaper Editors.

If we Americans are going to do the  
job of a mature great power, some kind of a  
movement has to be started with the idea of  
presenting to the American people what has  
to be done in the way of making political adjustments.  
This must be done if we are to  
avoid a great catastrophe.

I shall be glad to help in any way  
I can in promoting the movement you suggest.

Cordially,

*William R. Mathews*

William R. Mathews.



600 West 116th Street  
New York 25, New York  
December 4th, 1961

Prof. Leo Szilard  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

I read in the December 3rd issue of the New York Times of your announcement of the establishing of a Council for Abolishing War. I cannot tell you how much I am in sympathy with your aims (although I feel, after reading the political objectives listed in the news report, that too much emphasis is placed on where or when the nuclear bomb should be used, and too little on how to go about avoiding the use of it).

It may be naive of me, but I feel the primary objectives should be along the lines you mention with regard to the improving of East-West cultural relations, and in helping under-developed nations through private groups. For if nuclear war comes, it hardly matters, does it, what commitments have been made as to the use of nuclear bombs? Why not agree that there can be no legitimate use of them, and that, in the event of war, obviously neither side is likely to adhere to prior commitments regarding their use?

The time has surely come when the bulk of our efforts should be exerted in bring about understanding relations between the Soviet Union and the Western countries. I feel this can only come about with the lowering of hostile barriers to intercommunication - there should be more tourists traveling back and forth, more students encouraged to study here and there, more visiting be lawmakers on both sides (along the lines suggested by Senator Jacob K. Javits in a recent issue of The New York Times).

Without a greater degree than exists at present of understanding by Soviet citizens of our way of life, and a similar understanding by American citizens of the Soviet way of life, there can never be peace between our nations. None of us knows the other very well, and this, I believe, is the core of our modern tragedy.

Sincerely,

*Frieda W. Arkin*  
(Mrs. Frieda W. Arkin)



July 2, 1956

Dr. A. H. W. Aten, Junior  
 Institut voor Kernfysisch Onderzoek  
 Ooster Ringdijk 18  
 Amsterdam, O, Holland

Dear Dr. Aten:

I must apologize for not having answered your letter of April 12th any earlier. Somehow the letter got misfiled and it just came to my attention.

I myself have no opening for Dr. Trumbore but I am passing your letter on to Dr. Nathan Sugarman of this Institute, and perhaps he can let you know if he hears of something.

Sorry for this oversight!

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard



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Leo Szilard

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*Atoms for Peace Awards, Inc.*

A MEMORIAL TO HENRY FORD AND EDSSEL FORD

77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

April 18, 1960

*Isabel Rosenfeld  
HU 78707  
united Sun day*

Dr. Leo Szilard  
c/o Dr. Fox  
The Rockefeller Institute  
New York 21, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

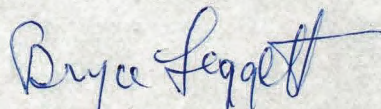
Thank you for your helpful letter of April 5. I very much appreciate your sending your "response" and the picture so promptly.

The response reads very well indeed.

The picture has been copied and is returned herewith.

Dr. Killian joins me in assuring you that your designated guests will be most welcome and that if it seems to you and your wife that she should represent you at the Ceremony, we shall feel honored to have her do so.

Sincerely yours,



M. Bryce Leggett  
Executive Secretary

MBL:hrb  
enclosure



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS  
INSTITUTE OF RADIOBIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS

C O P Y

1155 South 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
January 19, 1951

Mr. K. C. Atwood  
Department of Zoology  
Columbia University  
New York 27, New York

Dear Atwood:

I am returning enclosed your manuscript, which I was very glad to read. To me the most interesting result is the one of which you told me the other day in New York; i.e., the apparent production of colicins by the new strain against the prior strain. This is, of course, because the fall of the mutants in population change overs was old stuff to me. As a matter of fact, we discussed this phenomenon with Lederberg and the others who participated in the Madison meeting last June. You did not take part in these discussions, and Lederberg was supposed to tell you all about them. He probably forgot to tell you about the periodic fall of the mutants and in that case there is absolutely no reason for you to refer to our work, which then had no influence on yours. Knowing, however, how weak human memory is, Lederberg's, yours, mine, and everybody else's, you might perhaps want to clear your conscience by asking Lederberg about this point. If he has no clear recollection of his conversation with you, you need not concern yourself about this point any further, either. You ought to send Lederberg a copy of your manuscript anyway, if you haven't already done so.

I was glad to see from your letter that everything is all straightened out with Ryan.

With best wishes--

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard





164 DUANE STREET

NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

WALKER 5-2600

PUBLISHED BY THE NEWSPAPER PM INC.

5 December 1947

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Professor of Physics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Mr. Deutsch thought you would be interested in  
seeing his recent column on your letter to  
Stalin. Two tear sheets are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Myril Axelrod  
Asst. to Albert Deutsch

a



[copies of Bohr letters mentioned att.]

C O P Y

November 1, 1946

Dear Dr. Szilard:

When Niels Bohr was visiting me recently he was very much disturbed about this proposed film on the atomic bomb and I can truthfully say that everybody I know who has seen the final script has likewise been troubled about the unfortunate effect which this film might have on other countries just at this moment when we are trying to devise measures to control the atomic bomb.

I was dining with Walter Lippmann one night and talked the matter over with him. When Lippman returned to Washington he looked into the matter and was finally given an opportunity to see a preview of this film. His report confirms my worst fears. Bohr, for example, understood definitely that they had agreed not to represent him in the film but they seem to have done so against his wishes. I think this particularly outrageous because when Bohr was here he showed me the letter which he had written refusing to allow himself to be represented in the film.

Einstein and I have just been talking the matter over and have agreed that you ought to see Walter Lippmann's letter. I enclose a copy herewith. Would it be possible for a group of scientists to insist upon seeing a preview of this film and if no charges can be made or the thing cannot be stopped, at least to issue a public protest against it? I hope very much that you will talk this all over with your scientific friends who are concerned. I don't think the thing is limited to scientists or to people represented in the film. I think a large number of public-spirited citizens would be willing to protest if they understood the situation.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

*Dr. Just. Adolf Lind.*

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Care B. A. Silard  
601 West 113th Street  
New York City, New York



November 5, 1946

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Care of B. A. Silard  
601 West 113th Street  
New York City, New York

Dear Szilard:

Our telephone conversation yesterday gave me great satisfaction. I enclose a letter which I have just received from Walter Lippmann which indicates that if you and your group were sufficiently insistent something could be done.

Yours sincerely,



Frank Aydelotte

FA:jar  
Enc. 1

✓ Copy to Professor Einstein