

London, den 9. Mai 1933.

Herrn Dr. Schlesinger  
Herrn Dr. Marschak

Ich moechte im folgenden die Lage kurz zusammenfassen:

1) VERTRAULICH. Sir William Beveridge, Direktor der London School of Economics, hat sich mit Hopkins, dem Praesidenten der Royal Society und Trevelyan, gewesenen Unterrichtsminister zusammengetan, und sobald die Zustimmung der Royal Society vorliegt, wird offiziell die englische Gruppe in Erscheinung treten. Diese Gruppe wird umfassen:

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

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

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

2) STRENG VERTRAULICH. NUR FÜR IHREN PERSONLICHEN GEBRAUCH  
Die London School of Economics hat bereits einstimmig eine Gehaltskürzung von 2 resp. 3% auf 3 Jahre beschlossen und die entsprechende Summe wird dem zu schaffenden Fonds zugeführt. Zugleich wurde einstimmig beschlossen, mit anderen Universitäten in Verbindung zu treten, um entsprechendes zu veranlassen.

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

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

sammengefasst. Am einfachsten koennte man wohl alle Gruppen vereinigen, wenn man ein internationales Board von 20 - 30 Wissenschaftlern konstituieren wuerde. Dieser Board muessete sich bereit erklären, bei der Zuteilung von fellowships, wenn es gewünscht wird, mitzuwirken und die einzelnen Mitglieder wuerden - jeder in seinem Fach - die Verantwortung dafür uebernehmen muessen, dass nur Würdige als fellows zugelassen werden. Es wuerden mit einem solchen Board zwei Flüsse mit einem Schlaufe gefangen. Ausser der Rolle als natürliches Konzentrations-Zentrum zu wirken, koennte man auch den Board dazu benutzen der ganzen Aktion den einzelnen Wissenschaftlern gegenüber ein ganz unpolitisches Gepräge zu geben. Die Statuten des Board wuerden von vorn herein alle anderen als wissenschaftlichen Gesichtspunkte ausschliessen. Der Board richtet sich in seinen Empfehlungen lediglich nach der wissenschaftlichen Befähigung und wenn im Augenblick nun gerade die besten Wissenschaftler die ohne Stellung sind, Deutsche sind, so ist es ganz natürlich, dass diese Deutschen die fellowship zugeteilt bekommen werden. Es kann darin eine politische Haltung nicht geschenkt werden und es ist auch durchaus zu erstreben, dass deutsche Gelehrte wie Planck, Laue, Hilbert etc., die z.Zt. in ihren Stellungen verharren, mit in den Board eintreten. Wenn das gelingt, so wuerde der Wissenschaftler, der nur mit diesem Board zu tun hat, von der deutschen Regierung nicht wegen der Annahme des Stipendiums verfolgt werden koennen. Seine Familie koennte ruhig in Deutschland verbleiben, er selbst wuerde ruhig zu Besuch dorthin fahren.

Einzelne Gruppen, mit denen der Board ko-operiert, werden wohl Geld mit Schlagworten aufbringen, die mehr oder weniger der deutschen Regierung antagonistisch sein koennen. Dieses Geld wuerde aber dadurch, dass es ueber den Board den Wissenschaftlern zufließt, gewissermaßen neutralisiert werden.

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

(Shils) Szilard file 4 Oct. 64

My dear Ed, when I read your footnote about Szilard on preserving peaches, I could hear his voice. And the delicatessen on upper Broadway is perhaps the one in which we breakfasted every morning when we both stayed at the King's Crown. I remember our stopping, once or twice, at the news-stand nearby: Szilard would buy two copies of New York Times, and hand me one. He had the schenkende Tugend but, unlike Nietzsche, gracefully and unconsciously. You have said it with so much love, and it is your love that made me hear his voice, and see his face over my left shoulder. To be happy is to get closer to the meaning of our life and death, be it through tears or smiles. An inkling of this meaning, in various places of your memoir: thank you, Ed, for your gift. Szilard gave me Tom Jones (or was it you?), and also an Injector-Razor (Schick), because he thought these were good things. If it was he that gave me T.J. (having discovered it recently, as he had Schick), his taste was perhaps not so bad after all. True, in 1949 or 1950 he insisted on not reading "1984"--but this was not for reasons of beauty, as you will guess.

Stupidly, I had not noticed that what you sent were galley proofs. I took my time trying to dig out some memorabilia--e.g. an important and striking letter of Michael Polanyi, around 1934 (also, on Sz's selfless energy). I shall try to find it later, must answer your letter now.

I cannot help you on Jastrow. I knew only an old economist Jastrow (in Berlin, 1919--a person worth remembering, but not relevant here).-- But if you can still change 3 or 4 lines in the proffs, in the same colume, without sacrificing a fortune to the printer, you should dis-entangle two figures: Karl Schlesinger, the banker and economic theorist (who supported Abraham Wald by taking lessons in calculus), and Gottfried Kuhnwald (or Kunwald?), adviser to cardinal Innitzer, architect of the League of Nations' Loan to Austria and author of a book on silver. Schlesinger was rich and shrewd. Kuhnwald was shrewd and mysterious, with Franz-Joseph sideburns, (he called himself, or was called, "the last Austrian") in silken gowns in a lame man's chair, 3 flights up a rickety old house at St. Stephen's Turm. Both Schlesinger and Kunwald committed suicide when Hitler marched into Vienna. (When Schl. was in Oxford a few months before, he was happy about his life in Vienna, unique; and was generally happy).- I am sure it was Kuhnwald who made the prophecy about the British, American and French (in this order; uncannily, Cardinal Verdier of Paris made a sermon and served a mass in Notre Dame one or two Sundays later, on the very subject of Germany and the refugees!). This statement by K. was followed by an appropriate Jewish joke from either Schlesinger or Szilard. ("Old man with baby, cold, hungry, prays to God, who makes milk flow from the man's breast," tells the Rabbi. Student: "Why could not the Lord simply give money?" Rabbi: "Why give money when you can make a miracle?") (Another story, surely from Leo

concerned the provincial Rabbi visiting the Rabbi of Budapest--but I shall tell it to you only if you write to me again.) There were more stories; also names (tuyaux).

So: K. Schlesinger was the shrewd banker and economist, who in turn suggested to consult with lawyer Kuhnwald, the old, lame Jewish adviser to the Christian-Social Party." Above, I should not have mentioned Innitzer; rather the party leader--a Prälatur--who preceded Dollfuss: Seipel.

Less important is that Marschak did not go to the Beveridge tea, (because both B. and I were economists, and so I thought more appropriate to keep out).

Goodbye, and thank you again, Ed. Why don't you send me other reprints of yours? I often wonder about what you are thinking. Should I produce anything non-technical I shall reciprocate.

Yours,

Jascha

From : Dr. LEO SZILARD,

IMPERIAL HOTEL,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

May 7, 1933.

Dear Dr. D.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Letter of May 7, 1933,  
continued)

other Belgian universities.

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

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

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

This is all the information I can give you to-day, and etc.

Copy.

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

8th May, 1932.

To Dr. S. *Schlesinger*  
Vienna.

and

Dr. M. *Marschak*  
Paris.

I am sending you copies of letters of which you will see what has happened in the mean time. The most important task would be to get an International Board of scientists under the leadership of Gilbert Murray, or still better, the leadership of the President of the Royal Society, Hopkins. I do not think it is advisable to wait until the English group has been officially constituted.

I do not know how much I shall achieve in this respect before my journey to Belgium. I shall stay in Belgium for three days and then either proceed to Paris or come back to England. Please write full information about what you have done in the mean time, to the Fondation Universitaire, Brussels, where I shall be on Saturday morning. Please note that my permanent London address for May (will be as follows:-

65 Ridgemont Gardens, W.C.1.

I do not know whether I shall go to Geneva or not, but I hope to meet both of you in any case about the 20th in Paris.

Boas cabled that he would be ~~able~~ <sup>glad</sup> to co-operate.

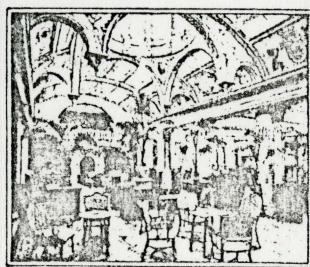
Please note that Dr. Liebovitz ~~is~~ <sup>should be as</sup> fully informed about everything <sup>as possible</sup> and that he is staying at the Imperial Hotel, Russel

# The IMPERIAL HOTEL

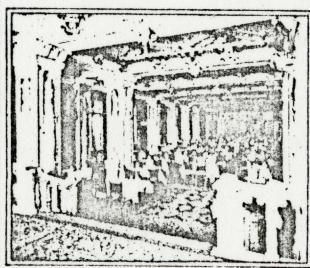
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LONDON, W.C.I.

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Telephone: Terminus 3655  
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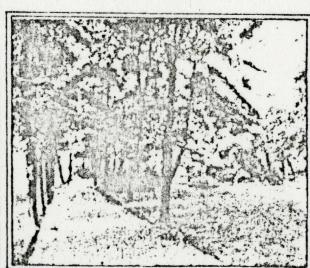
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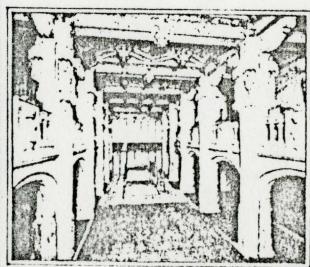
WINTER GARDEN &  
MINSTREL GALLERY



ENTRANCE TO  
DINING ROOM



PRIVATE GROUND  
FACING HOTEL



TURKISH BATHS  
LADIES & GENTLEMEN

-2-

Square, London, W.C.I. His mail should be sent  
to the American Express Co., London.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

J.

*Copy*

Lüttich, den 24 April, 1953.

Lieber Herr Szilard!

Das Resultat meines Gesprächs mit dem Rektor Duesberg war sehr günstig. Er hat mir versprochen, sich im Laufe Woche mit der Sache zu beschäftigen, und insbesondere mit Finanzleuten in Verbindung zu treten. Von letzteren kam vor allen in Frage nicht so sehr Francqui, sondern vielmehr Heinemann, der das grosse Konzern "Sofina" leitet. Es wäre auch ratsam, dass Sie mit den Rektoren der vier belgischen Universitäten (Gent, Brüssel, Löwen, Lüttich) die Sache offiziell besprechen; ich konnte bei meiner Rückreise in Brüssel niemanden treffen (es war ja Sonntag). Praktisch könnten Sie sich so einrichten, dass Sie nach Brüssel kommen, und zwar nach der Fondation Universitaire, wo Sie jede Auskunft und Hilfe zur Anknüpfung der nötigen Verbindungen finden werden. Von Brüssel sind die übrigen drei Universitäten sehr leicht zu erreichen; Gent ist sogar auf der Strecke zwischen Ostende und Brüssel. Ich werde Ihnen natürlich alles mitteilen, was ich im Laufe der Woche noch erfahren kann.

Mit vielen Grüßen,

Ihr ergebener

(S. P. L. ROSEFIELD.

P.S. In der Fondation universitaire werden Sie auch wahrscheinlich ein Zimmer beziehen können.

To:- H. P. S. H. No. VI.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

29th April, 1933.

The situation in London is as follows:-

Sir William Beveridge has taken up the matter with the Vice-Chancellor of London University, who, on his part, is in touch with the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University. Sir William has also got in touch with one or two people who would be suitable to raise funds.

The idea is this: that London, Cambridge and Oxford should officially approach somebody who would be acting for them in raising funds. I discussed the matter with the Provost of London University, and shall see the Vice-Chancellors of Manchester and Liverpool Universities next week. I have also an introduction to the Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University. I am doing all this in close touch with Sir Wm. Beveridge, but I do not use his introductions, as I felt that I had better not act officially in this matter as an exponent of the English Group.

Professor Niels Bohr stayed in London before going to America for a few days, and he will meet Professor Ross in New York. He will also see the Rockefeller Foundation and advise them to make certain changes in their statutes. Professor Harald Bohr, the brother of Niels Bohr and an outstanding mathematician, is at present in England. I discussed the situation with him very thoroughly. He is seeing the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University to-day.

Professors Niels Bohr and Harald Bohr, Professor A.V. Hill (Nobel Prize for Physiology) and Professor Hardy (the most outstanding English mathematician, Trinity College, Cambridge), with whom I am in touch here, agreed that "it is desirable and important to take some definite step to relieve the present situation, if the necessary funds can be obtained. One possible way of doing this would be by the creation of an institute or

fund which would support a certain number of scientists and scholars in research or lecturing work in existing universities or institutions. If it should prove possible to create such an organization <sup>they</sup> ~~we~~ would be glad to cooperate by giving any advice which might be found useful.

There will be a Senate Meeting of London University on the 17th May, at which probably a committee will be appointed to deal with this matter.

I got in touch with the Zionist Organization and shall see Dr. Neissman probably on Monday afternoon. I suggested to Sir William Beveridge to see him, and they will probably meet on Tuesday.

This afternoon I shall probably see Professor Donnan (the outstanding Physical Chemist in England), and I have a luncheon appointment with two German Professors who happen to be in London, to get their view and consent to proceed in our way.

I have a letter from Mr. Roosevelt, Liege, whom I asked to prepare the formation of a Belgian Group. He writes me that he has already taken up the matter with the Director of Liege University, Luesberg, who will approach Reinemann, the leader of the "Sofina".

I shall spend next week in co-ordinating the Zionist Group with the English Group, and in seeing the Vice-Chancellors of some Universities. I shall then proceed to Belgium and see the ~~Rectors~~ of Gent, Brussel, Louvain & Luttrech.

Tomorrow I shall meet Sir John Russell, Agricultural Chemistry, and a Quaker Group, <sup>which</sup> ~~we~~ may or may not be of use.

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

Brussels, May 14, 1933.

Dr. Marschak,  
22, rue Théophile Gauthier  
Paris, XVI.

Dear Dr. Marschak,

This is to inform you of the following.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours,

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

RÉSUMÉ DES CONVERSATIONS AVEC LES RECTEURS  
DES UNIVERSITÉS BELGES.

1. A la suite des conversations qui ont eu lieu à Vienne avec Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economics, il se forme en Angleterre un comité qui fera un appel au public anglais afin de recueillir des fonds. Ces fonds sont destinés à aider ~~des étudiants~~ et des savants qui, par suite de divers événements exceptionnels, ne peuvent plus poursuivre leurs travaux. G.M.Trevelyan, ancien ministre de l'instruction publique et Hopkins, President of the Royal Society, ont contribué avec Sir William Beveridge à créer ce comité, dont le président sera probablement le vicomte Grey et dont les membres dirigeants seront les présidents de la Royal Society et de la British Academy. (L'adhésion de la Royal Society a été votée le jour où j'ai quitté Londres).
2. Il y a en Angleterre trois moyens possibles de recueillir des fonds:
- Contributions volontaires des professeurs d'Université. (un comité recruté parmi ~~la direction~~ de la London School of Economics s'est prononcé unanimement en faveur d'une contribution volontaire de deux à trois pour cent des traitements, pour trois ans; mais nous ne savons pas encore, si ce mouvement se propagera)
  - Contributions de banquiers fortunés, etc.
  - Contributions des fonds généraux de secours aux juifs, qui sont contrôlés par Montefiore et la Nevill Laski.
3. Si des fonds pouvaient être trouvés, une manière possible de les utiliser serait de créer des cours libres de trois à cinq ans pour des savants et des étudiants, afin de leur permettre de travailler ou d'enseigner dans les instituts appropriés et qui tiendraient à les accueillir.
4. Si d'autres pays consentaient à y prêter leur concours, il serait possible de créer des ~~cours libres internationaux~~. Les fonds réunis en Angleterre ou en Amérique seraient alloués à des professeurs qui iraient faire des cours dans les pays où il n'est pas possible de trouver des fonds, mais qui désireraient que ces professeurs y fissent des cours lorsqu'ils servent de passage chez eux.

Le professeur Guilbert Murray à Oxford prendrait <sup>peut-être</sup> l'initiative d'une coopération internationale en cette matière. Il est président de la commission de coopération intellectuelle de la Société des Nations, mais agirait probablement quant à ceci à titre privé. Il est en contact avec le comité anglais et je vous serais très reconnaissant, si vous ou les autres recteurs des universités belges ~~me~~ pouviez lui faire savoir dans le courant de juin si les universités belges seraient disposées elles aussi à collaborer de l'une ou l'autre manière ~~avec nous~~. Les lettres seraient à adresser à: Prof. Guilbert Murray, Yatscomb Boars Hill, Oxford(England); (je serais très heureux si vous vouliez envoyer pour moi des copies de ces lettres à mon secrétaire Hicklin, 65 Ridgemount Gardens, LONDON W.C.I)

Des démarches sont en cours à Amsterdam, Paris et Genève pour aboutir à une solution satisfaisante au moyen d'une coopération internationale. Aussitôt qu'il sera possible, vous recevrez des informations complémentaires à ce sujet.

Henry Goldman (früher Goldman Sachs)  
(Berliner Handelsgenossenschaft  
% Ernst Käthe, Im Trutz 36)

Dr Schuster & Speyer & C°, New York

Redit, an der Handelsmeierei (jetzt Geuf  
Ge. Reulman)

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

April 28th, 1933.

Dear Dr. M.,

You will see what is happening in the meantime from the enclosed copies. Please write me and inform me fully on every opportunity which you see for us in Paris. I would suggest that we could meet sometime around 10th May in London, but I will write about this to you again in a few days.

Yours sincerely,

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