

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

27th July, 1934.

E. Kahn, Esq.,
Jewish Refugees' Committee,
Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place,
London W.C.

Dear Mr. Kahn,

Dr. Popper's patent, which you kindly mentioned, turned out to be utterly harmless. I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Battsek for your information.

I saw Mr. Turk yesterday who is a very pleasant person indeed. I shall send him a short memorandum, and shall let you have a copy of it.

If you can think of anybody whom you believe I ought to approach I should be very grateful if you could let me know. On the other hand I would rather not have the matter mentioned in connection with my name without being advised previously.

I should like to thank you for your kind help in this matter.

I was thinking that Signor Marconi might be a good man to be approached. If you have any comments about him to make, or know a good way of approaching him please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Washington, D. C.
March 3, 1962

Professor A. Dale Kaiser
Department of Biochemistry
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

Dear Kaiser:

The attached letter is meant for you and those others whose names are listed in the memo "The Next Step". I should be very grateful to you for reading the attached letter and the enclosures, and for advising me as soon as possible whether you are willing to serve as an Associate.

I very much hope that you will not disqualify yourself from serving on the Board of Directors of the Council.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

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

Enclosures

P.S. I am enclosing the revised and final version of my speech, which will be printed in the April issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.

LS

September 24, 1951

Professor H. Kallmann
Department of Physics
New York University
Washington Square
New York City

Dear Kallmann,

We had an international conference on nuclear physics here last week and I discussed your personal problem with several people on this occasion. Today I am writing to you about the following.

I have been thinking of making use of the phenomenon of which you told me; i.e., that the energy is stored in certain crystals, like sodium chloride and is released in the form of ultraviolet light under the action of visible light. The use of which I am thinking is the following: Suppose a cosmic ray particle of very high energy goes through a sodium chloride crystal and suppose there is disintegration within the crystal leading to several particles being emitted from ^{one} ~~the~~ point ^{of} ~~of~~ the crystal. We could then make the tracks of these particles visible by the following method: We could use a photomultiplier tube which does not respond to light above a certain wavelength and release the energy stored in the crystal by light above this wavelength in the following manner. We take a thin pencil of such a light and scan the crystal. The energy released from the crystal in a shorter wavelength is picked up by the photomultiplier tube and fed to a cathode ray tube in such a manner that it controls the intensity of the beam. The beam scans the screen of the cathode ray tube synchronously with the scanning of the crystal by the pencil of light.

I wonder what you think of this scheme. There are a number of points which might require further development of the basic process on which you are working. Clearly the light which releases the energy in the crystal must be of such long wavelength that ^{same} available photomultiplier tubes ~~would~~ ^{do} not respond to it. Can this condition be met today? If not, could you push the development of your work further in this direction? Or can we make photomultiplier tubes which are sensitive enough and which will not respond to the longest wavelength which is still capable of releasing stored energy in the crystal? I might call you over the telephone to get your reaction to these questions sometime within the next few days.

I have given a little thought to the question of how the scanning by the light pencil could be conveniently effected rather fast. Speed of scanning is probably necessary in order to avoid being bothered by the background counts of the photomultiplier tube.

Perhaps you can give some thought to these points and we can discuss them then over the telephone.

Sincerely,

KARL G. KAMARAS
1530 Pennsylvania Ave
MIAMI BEACH.-39. Florida.

April 7.th 1964.

Professor LEO SZILARD

ENRICO FERMI INSTITUTE
University of Chicago
CHICAGO 37. -Ill.

Dear Professor,

Writer of these lines is a former director of the Magyar Általános Kísérleti Üzem.- Hungarian Industrial Research Corp. -who came to escape from Hungary at the time of the Hungarian anti-communist revolution in 1956.- Graduated in Geology-Geophysics about 50 years ago.-

For long-long years -some decades of years - still in Hungary - I was intensely busy in cosmogonical studies-resulting in building up a brand new theory of the "Ösparány"*- of the "Proto-minims".-

You may kindly excuse me if I confess only to you-sincerely- that it is my firm opinion that publication of this theory may act like a theoretical atom-bomb in our modern Science of Nature not only among scientists, but also among all preachers of all faiths because it is involving the solution of the great mystery of "Creation" - should you be inclined to introduce it properly to the World -sponsored by you as once done by you with ^{the} original atom-bomb.-

After you will have finished to read that study of mine you may most probably condive my opinion that it may be due to form a very interesting basis for the birth of a new "WELT-ANSCHAUUNG" -"Uj Világnézet" for the birth of a new ideology in our notion about the origin of all our beings in this World.-

Some days ago I came to send the manuscript of that study of mine to the University of Chicago PRESS (5750 Ellis Ave) in the hope they may take care of its publishing.-

I take also the liberty to send you herewith 7 pages serving rather like a summary of the theory,-It could be serving like the kernel for an article of proper critics, written by you to be published in the "Astrophysical Journal" published also by the University of Ch. PRESS.-Such an article, I dare to believe could be serving also like a preface of the book- cooperating as a coauthor of it - revised by you - with adequate share of royalties.-

Should you be interested in this most respectful request of mine I should be glade to send you a copy of manuscript of the study.-

In the hope of your kind cooperation I am thanking you in advance, being always, dear Professor,

your most respectfully devoted
Karl G. Kamaras
Karl G. Kamaras

Enclosed 7 pages.

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
December 19, 1950

Dr. Martin Kamen
Medical School
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Kamen:

The enclosed two papers might perhaps interest you.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

WV

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE-18, MARYLAND

Aug 15 or
Sept 1st
or 15th
Sept

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

May 1, 1950

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Dr. Carl Swanson has called my attention to a letter from Dr. R. E. Zirkle which stated your interest in securing a microbiological assistant. Dr. Zirkle suggested that I get in touch with you concerning the possibility of your interviewing me. I am, therefore, enclosing my home address and phone number.

2703 Allendale Road
Baltimore, 16 Md. Phone - Forest 6456

During the day (9-5), I can be reached at the Biology Dept. of Johns Hopkins Univ. (Phone- Hopkins 3300 Ext.411).

Sincerely yours,

Sandra Kamner

\$2100
per year

now

2400 to 2500

needed she says

45 x 40 [1800] hours

res. assistant now

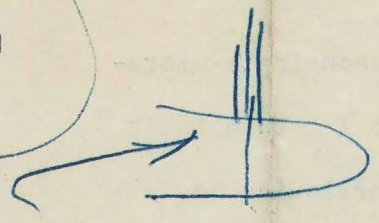
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{ June 2 for Denise Davis }

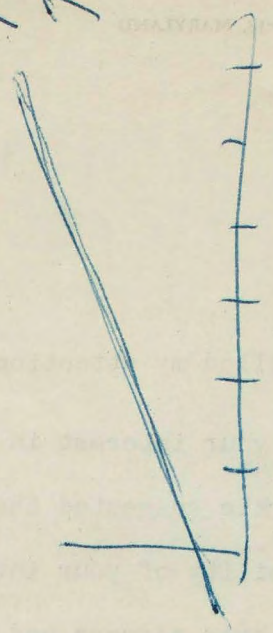
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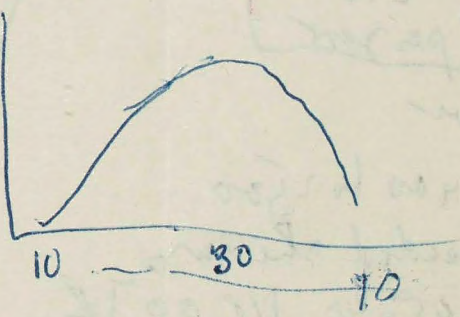


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6200 Drexel Avenue

May 22, 1950

Miss Sandra Kamner
2703 Allendale Road
Baltimore 16, Maryland

Dear Miss Kamner:

I am sorry to say that for the time being we will not be able to take you on. Should you be still free when you get to Chicago in September, please give us a ring and perhaps something can be arranged though this is not now likely since we needed a more highly trained man immediately and took him on. If he works out well, we will probably not need anyone further for the time being. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAIRMAN

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I. ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK. H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN. WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY. GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG. HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

August 12, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard
Jerome Hotel
Aspen, Colorado

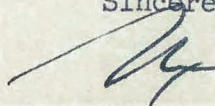
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have just heard of an organization called the Institute for International Order, which is largely financed by Earl D. Osborn, a munitions manufacturer who wants to work for peace in an intelligent way. It may be that you can talk to Mr. Osborn about your ideas.

They recently published a speech by Senator Sparkman on disarmament.

I learned of their existence through Mr. Frank K. Kelly who represents Stephen Fitzgerald & Company, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. You may mention my name to Mr. Kelly if you communicate with him.

Sincerely,



Max M. Kampelman
Legislative Counsel to
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

File

April 13, 1961

Department of Experimental Psychology
Attention: Mr. A. M. Kanda
Forest Glen Section
Division of Neuropsychiatry
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
Washington 12, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kanda:

It was very kind of you to let me
have these reprints.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

22 of

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

March 2, 1955

Mr. John F. Kane
The Collective Security Institute
509 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Kane:

I appreciate your letter of February 9th. I would be interested in learning more about the work of your Institute, and perhaps there will be some occasion for me to do that when I visit New York. I may telephone your office and perhaps you could tell me all about it.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY INSTITUTE

A public service project for protecting peoples of all nations from the ravages of war by attacking their common foe at its source.

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

"WAR OR MAN THE MASTER?"

February 9, 1955

The Collective Security Plan, set forth in the report mentioned above as salable, timely and well within man's capacity, is the result of a detached, privately financed fact-finding effort begun in 1906 and finished late in 1952.

Modelled after formulas used for achieving other civilized advances, this plan would apply tested human relations principles in an enforceable mechanism of stability control, establish a moral centre for nations' departments of peace and, with no loss of sovereignty to any state, provide for the participation of a public reasonably informed.

Professor Leo Szilard
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Professor Szilard,

A most challenging and timely letter! Not a word wasted! And most welcome to "business man" whose life-long hobby has taught him what Bertrand Russell meant by his remark, - - - "It is a mistake to have a finite and realizable ambition"!

Your approach to the most urgent problem facing mankind today leads me to believe that you may be interested in reading the enclosed promotional review of the report mentioned above.

If you have the facilities for reading micro cards or a microfilm, I would very much like to present you with one or both of those recently prepared and mentioned on Page 8 of the booklet. Or, if you would prefer, I would upon request supply either or both to the Library of the University.

Yours very truly,

John F Kane.

John F Kane.

K/

Enclosures.

J. F. KANE

509 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

—
VANDERBILT 6-0890

March 8, 1955

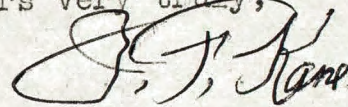
Professor Leo Szilard
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill

Dear Professor Szilard,

The business letter head will give you my telephone number in New York. I shall look forward to seeing you some time here.

The enclosed copy of my last progress report tells more of the general idea. But the micro cards and the microfilm do it far better. If the University has a reader for the cards or for the film, I would be very glad to present the Library with one or both. Would it be convenient for you to inquire whether the Library would be interested? I am most anxious for you to have access to the report itself when and if you have the time to peruse it.

Yours very truly,



J.F. Kane.

K/

CLIFF BOND

6 CONTENT

DE IN U.S.A.

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lots of social
a page

file M

104 N. Waldinger Street
Valley Stream, New York

March 15, 1962.

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

1-listed

Dear Dr. Szilard:-

At the outset, I must confess that my reaction to the news of the disappearance of the symptoms of cancer in your case, although one of pure unadulterated joy, was not entirely selfless -

I was selfish enough to be grateful that you could go on with your "peace lobby" and get a movement started for those of us who share your views.

Although I cannot qualify as either scholar or scientist (would the fact that my husband teaches physics and we have a son at MIT qualify me as a quasi-scientist?), I wonder, if you would be kind enough to let me know what contribution I might make to this cause which means so very much to me.

My admiration for you has been of long standing and while I applaud your contributions to science which are very great indeed, it is for you as a humanitarian that I have the deepest respect - you are one of my select group of people whom I call "giants" because you were and are great human beings first and scientists, philosophers and even politicians second - Einstein, whom I adored - Bertram Russell whose writings have had the profoundest influence on my thinking and even led me to a serious study of Mathematics at the age of 40 - Nehru - I could go on and on but this letter is already much longer than I had expected it would be and I beg your indulgence.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby M. Kanstroom
(Mrs. George Kanstroom)

1 copy sent

324.
PLAZA
DUPONT CIRCLE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

COPY OF TELETYPE COPIES
OF MATERIAL FROM KAPLAN'S
FILES: GWS CERN FOLDER
Hudson 3-600

January 22, 1963

Dr. M. Kaplan
World Health Organization
Geneva,
Switzerland

Dear Dr. Kaplan:

Many thanks for sending me a condensation of our recorded discussion. Please note the following corrections:

1. (On page 1) The fifteen-year contract which I propose would not be subject to any age limit and is meant to attract outstanding men in their 60s;

2. (On page 3) I did not mean to propose that the director of a laboratory should be empowered to send back, against their wishes, to their home country staff members who have received a permanent position after having spent six to eight years at the laboratory;

3. (on page 4) I did not mean to say that what the psychological sciences have to teach can be learned through a more careful study of history. What I meant to say was that when it comes to the behavior of nations, in contradistinction to the behavior of individuals, then the body of relevant knowledge is contained in history and the psychological sciences have very little to contribute.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

PRECIS OF TAPE-RECORDED VIEWS OF PROFESSOR LEO SZILARD

LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1962, IN GENEVA

The discussion started with a consideration of the possible location of the Centre. After consideration of several possibilities, Vienna and Geneva were singled out as the most suitable. Geneva was considered the No. 1 choice for many reasons, one of which was the close association it would have with CERN, particularly if they entered the field of biochemical genetics and biophysics (molecular biology). Close physical contiguity to CERN was stressed because apart from the value to scientific research, location of the Centre in Geneva would provide attractions for first-class scientists.

Structure and Organizational Problems of Institutes

Some general remarks were made on personnel policies; for example, the use of distinguished scientists who are approaching retirement age. The suggestion was made that provision be made included for a duration of contract of 15 years which would not be subject to any age limit and which would attract outstanding men in their sixties.* Individuals should serve until 70 or for 35 years (for recruitment of top young men in their early thirties), whichever is earlier.

*See Prof. Szilard's letter of 22/1/63

" An important criterion for the selection of subject matter for possible institutes is that there must be a certain body of knowledge available. For example, in the problem of aging a basic body of knowledge is lacking. Endeavours in the field therefore should start on a very small scale, because it is felt that an empirical approach would be unrewarding.

There was then considered the problem of how to approach tackling a particular subject. The example of work with atomic energy during the war was cited. At that time the question arose whether it should be project-oriented or there should be separate divisions on the problems of engineering, experimental physics, chemistry, etc. For example, a water-cooled reactor is one approach to a problem and they should have their own chemists, physicists, etc.

Turning, for example, to the problem of cancer, we do not know which avenue of research will be successful. Most good men would prefer to work amongst their peers in a particular discipline. A dual type of organization was therefore proposed, in which there would be a very small group concerned with the cancer problem as a whole which would see to it that specific approaches to different aspects of this problem were farmed out to more specialized disciplines - e.g. immunology, cell biology, etc. Thus we should get people problem-oriented, not technique-oriented. Working along problem-oriented lines would reveal the need for the development of techniques.

✓ The selection of laboratories should be considered on the basis of where techniques are available, and a body of knowledge is not available. The problem of human reproduction is a good example of this. Mammalian reproduction would be a better term. The problem of reproduction should not be mixed with that of human genetics, the latter not being an experimental science.

(Note: Dr. Szilard promised to supply the name of a Chinese working at Worcester whom he considers one of the best men in the field of human reproduction.)

✓ In considering the work of the institutes a major distinction should be made between experimental and theoretical work, rather than applied and fundamental research. Questions in genetics and epidemiology (both communicable and non-communicable diseases) could be considered under the framework of theoretical biology. For practical or applied problems one could consider an institute or a laboratory for public health which would be concerned with developing methods for use in the field in the fight against diseases.

✓ The same general considerations given for cancer could be applied to the problem of cardiovascular diseases. Thus in a laboratory for nutrition or metabolic studies a study could be made of the effect of diet on cardiovascular diseases. In an institute for epidemiology a study could be made of the relation between smoking and cardiovascular diseases.

(Note: At this point a comment was made on a good man working in England who is studying through ovarian research. Dr. Szilard promised to supply the name of this person.)

The general question of justifying international research versus national research in particular problems was then considered. One of the justifying features for the former pertains particularly to a situation where there are few good people in any one country. This results in lack of stimulation for productive effort; by collecting several top workers together, perhaps one from each of 8 or 10 countries, the resulting cross-fertilisation would be very productive. The fields of aging and human reproduction are illustrative. Incidentally, a decided distinction should be made between the aging process and the care of the aged. No person should be responsible for both.

Some specific names in different fields were then mentioned. These included:

Baruch Benaceraf, an excellent immunologist from
Venezuela at the NYU School of Medicine.

Mitchison from Edinburgh, now in Medawar's laboratory,
on tissue transplantation.

Also, for the latter, one of Hasek's group in Czechoslovakia.
Pernis from Milan was also suggested for immunology.

In planning the development of the institutes this should go hand-in-hand with possible personnel who might be available

to undertake the development from the beginning through its growth phase to a stable state, perhaps over a period of 10 years. A budget during this time could be considered on the order of 1 - 5 million dollars over that period. Alvin Weinberg of Oakridge has great organizational experience, although his problems were somewhat different. A close study of his experience was recommended.

The problems of personnel turn-over and the avoidance of the piling up of dead-wood was discussed. A relatively small permanent staff with provision for 2-year turn-overs should be considered. However, from experience at such places as Harvard, Princeton, MIT etc., it might be advisable for a large fraction of the scientific staff to be put on a 6-year basis. The Director of an institute should be empowered to disengage, and send back to their home country on full pay, even permanent staff members who are unproductive.¹

✓* 9 On the subject of mental health Dr. Szilard held little brief for the psychological sciences. He recommended strongly that the problems of psychology and neurophysiology be kept very far apart, and not under the same roof. Most of what the psychological sciences have to teach us can be learned from a more careful study of history.²

¹I did not mean to propose that the director of a laboratory should be empowered to send back, against their wishes, to their home country staff members who have received a permanent position after having spent six to eight years at the laboratory. (See Professor Szilard's letter, 22 January 1963).

✓* ²I did not mean to say that what the psychological sciences have to teach can be learned through a more careful study of history. What I meant to say was that when it comes to the behavior of nations, in contradistinction to the behavior of individuals, then the body of relevant knowledge is contained in history and the psychological sciences have very little to contribute. ((

Two memoranda on "Career Investigators" and Dual Organization of Institutes and Laboratories" would be submitted separately.

(N.B. These have since been received).

(memoranda in Vol II ms folder)

12 September 1963

Dr Martin Kaplan
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva

Dear Dr Kaplan,

I am writing to acknowledge the kind offer contained in your letter of September 4, and I am writing to say that I am very glad to accept.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

rashberg.

H. N. GOTTLIEB
(1923-1948)
CHARLES K. SCHWARTZ
WILLIAM J. FRIEDMAN
CLAUDE A. ROTH
HAROLD L. PERLMAN
LEROY WEIS
HARRY E. SMOOT
STANLEY A. KAPLAN
JOSEPH T. ZOLINE
SIDNEY U. HIKEN
MAURICE ROSENFELD
HARRY SCHULMAN
BENJAMIN M. BRODSKY
HERBERT L. STERN, JR.
HARRY BEGLEY
JACK JACOBS
MARVIN L. KOENIGSBERG
HARRY J. LEVI
HAROLD P. GREEN
ALBERT M. SHEPPARD

LAW OFFICES OF
GOTTLIEB, SCHWARTZ & FRIEDMAN
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4
TELEPHONE ANDOVER 3-1188

December 6, 1949

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am very sorry that our many conversations didn't eventuate in arrangements for you to speak at our convention as planned, but I hope that at some other time we can have that privilege. Thanks very much for your note.

Yours very truly,

*Stanley A. Kaplan
and Maurice
Green*

SAK:elc

5650 Ellis Avenue

January 7, 1952

Dr. Leonard Karel
Chief, Extramural Programs
National Microbiological Institute
National Institutes of Health
United States Public Health Service
Bethesda 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. Karel:

I am writing to thank you for your kind communication dated October 26, 1951, in which you advise me that the Surgeon General has approved my application for a research grant E-144(C). Enclosed you will find a memorandum containing results obtained in experiments which you have supported in the past. The corresponding paper will appear in the Cold Spring Harbor Symposium volume of Spring 1951 and will acknowledge the support received from the National Institutes of Health.

With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds
Enclosure

Frederick Karl,
Old Street Road,
Peterborough, N.H.

February 6, 1955.

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

Dear Sir,

Your letter in The New York Sunday Times interested me more than anything else. There speaks great experience and calmness out of it.

Suppose your suggestions would be adapted by all the nation, and selected groups of individuals would search for solving problems and find solutions. Would they not be in the same position, say for instance, of the United Nations, where brilliant meetings and committees strive for solving problems of life? If these selected men came together and discuss problems, and would bring to these meetings their intellectual brilliancy and experience only, the result would be the same as all the other millions of committees had obtained. Intellectual discussions, even the most advanced ones, have lost the power to change life.

If these meetings would be based upon the living experience that thoughts having their foundation in Natural Science can solve mechanical problems, but life problems cry for thoughts of Spiritual Science, there would be some hope in committees. Otherwise, if Spiritual Science remains but a vague sentiment, instead of becoming clear and concise like mathematics, it opens only unhealthy prospects.

A NEW Science which experiences spiritual laws behind the physical laws will become a necessity for the Western mind.....

Sincerely yours, *Frederick Karl*

University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill
February 12, 1955

Mr. Frederick Karl
Old Street Road
Peterborough, N. H.

Dear Mr. Karl:

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 catalyse some concrete course of action.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

October 22, 1953

Dr. M. J. Karpf
159 N. Almont Dr.,
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Dear Dr. Karpf:

I have your letter of October 19th. Unfortunately I shall not be in Chicago at the time of your visit since I am spending most of my time in the East on a leave of absence from the University. I expect to write something on the subject in which you are interested before long, but at this time I have nothing that I could send you. If you should visit New York perhaps you could contact me. The secretary of Mr. A. N. Spanel at Longacre 3-5000 should be able to tell you where you can find me.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

MAURICE J. KARPf, Ph.D.
CONSULTANT ON FAMILY AND COMMUNITY PROBLEMS *
159 NORTH ALMONT DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

CRESTVIEW 6-6981

* CONSULTATION BY
APPOINTMENT ONLY

May 25, 1955.

Dr. Leo Szillard,
Dept. of Physics,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szillard,

Some time ago I wrote you at the suggestion of the late Dr. Einstein regarding your difficulties with the military at the time when you were trying to interest them in the possibilities of atomic fission. As you may perhaps recall, our interest in the matter relates to a study we are making about the relative open-mindedness of men of science and technical training to new ideas, inventions and discoveries which challenge their own preconceptions.

You replied that you were about to publish your experiences in some journal. But I have not seen any reference to such an article by you any where.

Did I miss it or has it not yet been published? I shall be grateful for a specific reference or, better still, a reprint, if you have one.

With appreciation of your courtesy, I am,

Sincerely,


Maurice J. Karpf.

MJK/bl

P.S. I am enclosing a program of the Einstein Memorial Meeting held last Sunday on the Univ. of Calif. Campus which I organized as my own tribute to the memory of Dr. Einstein.

159 NORTH ALMONT DRIVE,
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA.



Dr. M. J. Karpf
159 N. Almont Dr
Beverly Hills, Calif.

JOSEPH KASKELL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

8 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: LONGACRE 4-2260

CABLE ADDRESS: INTAVOCAT

RUDOLF B. SCHLESINGER

COUNSEL

December 4, 1961

Dr. Leo Szillard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szillard:

I have great confidence in you, particularly due to my having seen your debate with Dr. Teller on television. Therefore, I wish to support the Council for Abolishing War. However, I will not be able to contribute to the Council 2% of my income as I have to support other agencies working in the same direction, among them The Riverside Church of New York.

I herewith enclose a copy of "Christianity and Crisis of November 13, 1961. I believe Dr. John C. Bennett would be a valuable member of your Council.

I approve of your outline of political objectives except the first one which I do not understand. What is the reason for limiting strategic bombing, in case of defense, to cities or bases? What does this exclude? Industrial areas? The countryside?

I especially consider your second principle to be sensible; it avoids the fallacy of Dr. Tillich's statement in "Christianity and Crisis".

I further wish to recommend for membership in your Council, Dr. William Ernest Hocking, Harvard Professor Emeritus, Madison, New Hampshire, referring particularly to his book "The Strength of Man and Nations" (Harpers).

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,


Joseph Kaskell

JK:bh
Enc1.

The **RAND** Corporation

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17 April 1961

L-8034

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

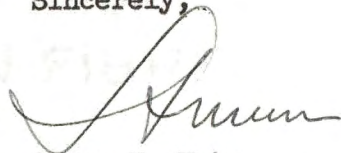
Dear Leo:

It was nice seeing you and chatting with you in Washington.

Enclosed are two reports which may be of interest; one is on observation satellites and the other on the Soviet back-of-the-moon photos.

I will return the several pages you loaned me within a few days.

Sincerely,



Amrom H. Katz
Electronics Department

AHK:dle

Enclosures: One Copy of "Proceedings of Lunar and Planetary Exploration Colloquium."
One Reprint Entitled "Observation Satellites: Problems and Prospects."

P.S. I just learned that Mrs. Szilard is a cousin of Elizabeth Tarlow. I grew up with, and am a good personal friend of Harold Tarlow

M

75 Blossom Hill Drive
Lancaster, Penna.
March 21, 1962

Mr. Theodore S. Saad, Editor-in-Chief
Solid State Design Magazine
1330 Beacon Street
Brookline 46, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Saad,

I am writing this letter as an American scientist and engineer to protest the article by Donald Smith entitled "Two Per Cent for Peace" in the March issue of your magazine.

The intrusion of your staff expounding their naive views on social, political and military matters has, in my opinion, discredited your publication. I am taking steps to make this position more emphatic.

By copy of this letter to Dr. Szilard, whose name I'm sure is being "used" and has been for many years by "dove-eyed" unilateral-peace scientists, I am expressing my dissenting vote.

"My life for liberty and freedom but not one cent for tribute" and a communist 'peace'.

I am telegraphing my Congressmen and Senators to disregard Dr. Szilard's "scientists" peace lobby.

Very truly yours,


Henry F. Kasanowski

cc: Dr. L. Szilard
Mr. D. Q. Smith

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IN THIS COLLECTION

JOHN C. KEANSLEY

330 EAST 79th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
RHineland 4-0134

November 15th 1954

Dr. Leo Szillard
Kings Crown Hotel
420 West 116th St.
New York City.

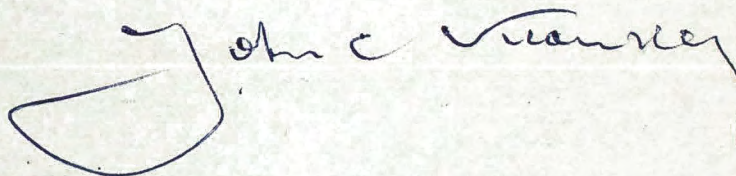
Dear Dr. Szillard:

I am sorry I didnt send you the information I promessed to to check for you sooner, but unfortunatly i mislaid the the slip on which I had copied it out and the following days I was busy with my preparations for my trip to Quito, (I am leaving on wednesday,) and I only got round to re-checking it on Saturday.

'Probleme der Bioklimatologie' is published by Geest & Portig, Leipzig. volume I Föhn und Föhnwirkungen by H Fischer and B. de Rudder in 1948 and volume II Quantenphysik der Strahlenwirkung in Biologie & Medizin by K. Sommermeyer in 1952.

With apologies for the delay,

very sincerely yours



WORLD REPRODUCED
BOND

One copy
do not
send to
Brewer 19 March

518 W. 121st St.

Los Angeles 44

Mar. 14, 1962

Dr. Szilard,
Washington DC. file M

My dear Dr Szilard,
I am a subscriber
to the National Guardian
printed in New York.

In the Mar. 12, issue
devoted to the subject
of Disarmament, there
is a very fine article
by Robert Light.

He gives a ^{shortened} account ^{of views} of various
important people,
in various walks of
life, and different
occupations.

On page six he says,
"Dr. Szilard invites
people willing to join

his "lobby," to write to
him by May 31, at
Hotel Dupont Plaza,
Dupont Circle,
Washington, D. C. -

Personally, I am a
Los Angeles teacher
retired at age 65 in
1944. I receive a
retirement salary from
the state, but it is the
minimum. At Sacra-
mento we have two
bills (one in Senate and
one in the Assembly)

We are hoping for some
increase because our
dollar has shrunk so
much, it is hard for
us to pay our way.

We are on a mini-
mum, whereas, all
teachers who retired
after 1944 are adequat

27ly provided for.
I am fairly active
I have a 1953 Chev-
rolet to drive, so I can
go to ~~market~~, church,
club, - to call on
friends. I am the
last of my family
and have the care
of my little home
and garden, tho:
I have help outside
2 hours a week, and
help in house once
a month.

I've always been against
war and I've signed
a number of petitions
from time to time
to help bring peace.
I used to belong to
the League of Nations
and went to the Chap-
ter meetings here in
Los Angeles each month
as long as it lasted.

In looking back I
realize that the Powers
that Be were never
sincere in the matter
of Peace + Disarm-
ment and they are
now running true
to form.

I am very much
disappointed in the
leadership from the
top on down. McCarthy
and Dulles are both
dead but our policy
is still ^{as} inflexible as
ever. Our President
pronounces some good
ideas (but to please
the Fascist groups)
while he talks peace
his actions are all op-
posite. I feel like tell-
ing him - As Emerson
once said, "What you
are + do speaks so loud
I can't hear what you
say."

3. I hate hypocrisy +
make believe + lying.
I am all for helping
people to keep independent
and use ful as much
as possible.

In the course of the
years I have favored
Republican Party (under
Teddy Roosevelt. All
friends + Relatives were
of that party.) In 1934
when Upton Sinclair
ran on the Dem. ticket
I voted for him and
have stayed there for
the most part until
to day. Tho' I dislike the
narrow bigoted Dixie
crats very much.

In a world of Rev-
olution it seems to me
it is foolish to try
to insist on keeping
the present economic
system. ^{as is} If enough
changes were made, so

as to socialize or
nationalize the natur-
al resources, the bank-
ing system, the fac-
tories which produce
the things we use,
our transportation,
our TV + radio +
good + well -

Pay the owners a fig-
ure that is fair valua-
tion & l. pay them in 20
year bonds. Let the
plants be managed
by technicians not
politicians. At the
end of 20 years the
plants would pay off
the former owners.

Let us learn from
the successes + failures
of the U.S.S.R. + China.
Bridgman said that
the Capitalist system
had been a wonderful
success in production
of goods. But it never
succeeded in giving

4 - all people willing
and able to work
enough buying power
to buy back all that
was produced. A sur-
plus resulted. Then
slow down production,
loss of jobs, or only
part time work,
until surplus is used
up. Competition for
foreign markets be-
gets rivalry between
states for foreign
markets, then war.
So we have the bus-
iness cycle.

Speedup of production
a regular boom
Then slow down, slack
time goods move slowly
Some loss of jobs -
But before long recession
or a depression. Then
mass unemployment
unless we cook up a
new war.

If our government
leaders don't know this
they are not smart enough
to be in the controls -

If they do know and
are fooling every one
they can't they should
not be trusted to
manage the country

To me, all this military
spending is to avoid a
depression but no one
seems to care what hap-
pens to the unemployed
whether they are ill fed,
ill clothed & ill housed, to
me it is a tragedy to be
solved not brushed
off.

Property rights should at
long last come second
after human rights

Excuse me, I didn't mean
to write a book.

If there is any way I can
help I want to do my little
bit. I hope you are suc-
cessful in your plans

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. L. A. Kellogg

Gen. Folle

July 18, 1957

Mr. Gabor Kemeny
c/o Mr. Emery Geller
320 West End Avenue
New York City 25, New York

Dear Mr. Kemeny:

I now understand from Dr. Dalitz that you have started to work for the Westinghouse Company. Earlier I talked about your problem with the Rockefeller Foundation over the telephone and there seemed to be a small, but not entirely negligible chance that this University might be able to obtain for you from the Rockefeller Foundation a three-year fellowship of about \$4,000. a year. This would give you an opportunity to work on any problem that you might be interested in and an opportunity to show how productive you might be in your chosen field. My own thought would be that if you can get such a fellowship you had better forget for the time being about getting a degree and rather work in the next few years on problems of your own choosing in elementary particle physics.

Since you have already started working for Westinghouse, it would probably be wiser to remain with Westinghouse in any case for at least six months; you will thus gain some experience and will also be of some use to them, we hope.

The next move is now up to you. If you think you want us to try now or in October to apply for such a fellowship for you (starting, say on January 1st), you ought to talk once more with Dr. Dalitz, and he may then take the steps he deems necessary. Write to phone:

Dr. R. H. Dalitz
Cosmotron Department
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, Long Island, New York

Telephone: Yaphank 4-6262; extension 746

Sincerely,

Leo Sillard

m
cc: Dr. S. K. Allison
Dr. R. H. Dalitz

Leo Szilard

June 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Kemeny,

I received your letter but I have difficulty reaching you since I do not know your address. I assume that you put your return address on the envelope but in America envelopes are thrown away and you are supposed to put your return address on the letter itself.

I have spoken about your case to Professors R. H. Dalitz and Gregor Wentzel. They are both willing to take an interest in your case but it remains to be seen what they can do. My thought is that if they can arrange for you to come to Chicago, with a prospect of staying here one or two years in a situation which leaves you entirely free to think about the current problems in physics, you might establish yourself through your work and forget for the time being about acquiring a doctor's degree. Ultimately you will want to acquire a doctor's degree but this should be easier for you after you have established yourself as a physicist of some rank, and are known personally to your colleagues.

If you are interested in this possibility, I would suggest that you write a few lines to Prof. R. H. Dalitz at the above address, and explain to him how he can contact you when he is in New York. He expects to be in New York in about three weeks, and he expressed the desire to have a chat with you at that time. When you write him, you do not have to present your case to him since he has read the letter which you wrote me and is familiar with your case.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and put your return address on your letter as well as on the envelope.

I think that possibly something can be worked out in Chicago and even though this is not an attractive city, there is opportunity to learn a lot here and the people would be very sympathetic to your case.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

m
cc: R. H. Dalitz

Leo Szilard

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510 NORTH DEARBORN STREET † CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS † WHITEHALL 3-1717

February 20, 1953

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Institute of Radio Biology
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

In reply to my inquiries from Harry Ross, E. Leitz, and the agents of the Carl Zeiss Jena factory in New York, I have received negative replies regarding the low power dark field condenser.

Harry Ross mentioned to me that he had some kind of a gadget but I believe that what he has is a condenser for reflected light and may not be suitable for the type of work which you are doing. The Carl Zeiss Jena agency wrote to me that although this condenser is discontinued and they do not have any of them in stock they may be able to locate one in the possession of one of their customers. Therefore, I expect another letter, possibly at the beginning of next week.

In view of the fact that the entire equipment hinges on the availability of a low power dark field condenser which also affects the selection of the microscope stand itself, I have so far refrained from sending you a quotation. I will see you during next week and possibly you could leave word with Dr. Wilson if it will be satisfactory if I quote on the lamp, the microscope, and the camera assembly. There is, of course, the possibility that dark field illumination is obtained by using a center stop and a low power lens condenser. I will discuss this matter at the occasion of my next visit either on Monday or Tuesday.

Very truly yours,

W. H. KESSEL & CO.



H. W. Zieler

HWZ:nm

12 13 14

234

March 18, 1953

W.H. Kessel and Co.
Scientific Instruments
510 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Herewith please find a personal check of Dr. Leo Szilard in settlement of your enclosed bill No. 7598 dated March 13, 1953.

Please return the receipt of the bill for our files.

L.L. Telegdi

Secretary to Dr. L. Szilard

Enclosure



6996 MILLBROOK BLVD., ST. LOUIS 5, MISSOURI
VOLunteer 3-0995

July 12, 1960

Mr. Leo Szilard
Memorial Hospital
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Szilard:

Recently Ray Wittcoff spoke to you about the desire of the National Educational Television Center to film you for its Heritage series. This is a series in which outstanding Americans are interviewed on their lives, times and ideas. The series is currently shown on some 48 non-commercial educational television stations located throughout the country. A brochure on this series is enclosed for your information.

We would be deeply honored if you would consent to be a part of this Heritage series. Our hope is to film four half-hour programs at a time and place convenient to you. We would be pleased if you would accept an honorarium of \$200 per program or a total of \$800 for the series.

In the next few days I will take the liberty of telephoning you to see if we might set up a time when I could come to New York to discuss with you the areas you would like to cover in these four Heritage programs.

I know of - and share - your disappointment with the Small World programs. All I can promise is that in these Heritage programs we will make a true and lasting film document on your notable life, ideas and achievements.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ralph J. Tangney". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R".

Ralph J. Tangney
Director of Special Projects

RJT/hb
Enclosure

Air Mail - Special Delivery



6996 MILLBROOK BLVD., ST. LOUIS 5, MISSOURI
VOLunteer 3-0995

August 10, 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard
Room 812 - Memorial Center
444 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

It was a great honor and pleasure to talk with you recently in New York concerning our proposed TV venture.

At that time, you had a number of questions concerning the National Educational Television movement, the number of stations, size of audience, etc. I thought, therefore, I would try some friendly propaganda on you with the enclosed materials. They include the annual report of the National Educational Television Center, an article from the Herald Tribune, and a list of the 48 educational television stations already on the air.

Concerning the size of the audience, the Center claims 20,000,000 regular viewers out of a potential audience of 70,000,000 within range of educational television stations. It is estimated that there will be 50-53 such stations in operation by the end of 1960. I believe I also indicated to you that the television programs are eventually put in an audio-visual library where for a small fee schools, colleges and community groups can get films for private showings. The Center estimates that some 31 million persons have already viewed films in this manner.

Ray Wittcoff was pleased that you wanted him to be one of the interviewers in the series. Previously he had told me that he felt others in New York could do a better job. Now he's quite willing to be a part of the project if it is your wish.

In a day or so I should have an answer from Mr. Hudson of the Center. I'll be in touch with you then.

Meanwhile my very best wishes to you and our mutual friends "The Dolphins".

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ralph J. Tangney". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "R".

Ralph J. Tangney, Director
Special Projects

/fw
encls.

Ralph J. Tanguay

JUDSON 6 0055
National Educational
Television & Radio
Center

(Visiting Producer
from St. Louis)

K H Q INCORPORATED

SPOKANE 8, WASHINGTON

April 23, 1947

Dear Doctor:

As you may be aware we have been particularly anxious to contact you personally for the purpose of arranging a radio broadcast appearance at your convenience.

I would like to contact you at the hotel shortly after five o'clock this afternoon; I trust that this will meet with your convenience.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Respectfully yours,

C. H. Talbot.

C. H. Talbot,
Director of Special Features.

DAVIDS. KING
2D DISTRICT, UTAH

file M

COMMITTEE:
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

April 18, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard
DuPont Plaza Hotel
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Perhaps you will be interested in the enclosed items which bear upon this year's contest in Utah.

Sincerely,

David King

David S. King
Member of Congress

DAVID S. KING
2D DISTRICT, UTAH

COMMITTEES:
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS

file: Information

UTAH OFFICE:
922 KEARNS BUILDING
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

JAMES E. FAUST, FIELD DIRECTOR
JERADEAN MARTIN, FIELD SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1962

8-6

Dr. Leo Szilard
DuPont Plaza Hotel
DuPont Circle
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

We read with interest that you are making a bit of
medical history.

At the suggestion of George Agree I am sending along
some items which reflect the Senator's attitude on foreign
aid and related matters.

My very best wishes.

Sincerely,

David S. King

David S. King
Member of Congress

Enclosure

tion and by the capacity to sell in our own markets. In proportion as it is displaced, it will be possible to climb up on the unemployment problem very quickly.

So I emphasize over and over again that I do not care about the imports that come in and the exports that go out. That is not the question. When the taxpayers' money is taken and sent abroad to build plants to compete with our domestic manufacturers, and the domestic manufacturers are put out of business, that is what is involved.

Mr. BENNETT. Madam President, will the Senator from Illinois yield me 3 minutes?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Utah.

PITFALLS IN THE PRESENT FOREIGN-AID BILL

Mr. BENNETT. Madam President, the final vote on the foreign-aid bill, which is expected in the Senate today, is going to be a test of the determination of Congress to retain control over the international commitments of this Government.

Never before in our history have we been faced with quite the choice we are faced with on this bill, which, because of the defeat of the Byrd amendment, grants the executive virtually limitless authority to control the pattern of spending of billions of dollars in foreign nations with no effective controls by Congress.

The administration has insisted that without the authority to make long-term plans, absolutely free of any congressional review, foreign aid cannot be effective. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the present arrangement to prevent long-term planning. True, there are limitations which prevent lump-sum handouts, to be spent over a long period of years, but the planning of these projects can be done on a long-term basis, with annual appropriations geared to the current need.

The back-door financing feature of the foreign-aid bill is just one disquieting aspect of this legislation. In addition, there are other reasons for taking a more careful look at this bill. The action taken this week at the Punta del Este Conference, in committing this Nation to the expenditure of upwards of \$20 billion for aid to Latin America over the next 10 years, without having first made sure of congressional approval, was a disconcerting development. In effect, we have now been given an ultimatum by the administration to accept this commitment in full, or to risk the charge that the United States would be backing down on its promises if we fail to give the administration everything it asks for.

In connection with Latin America particularly, there is one development which I think must be given careful consideration before we begin pumping large-scale aid into these countries. I refer to the fact that investors living in Latin America are falling to invest in the future of their own countries, and are sending much of their capital to Europe and elsewhere for investment. In fact, they are doing this at such a rate that it is doubtful that we can pour enough money into Latin America to offset this

outflow of local capital. To me, this indicates a need for a more effective type of aid than direct government-to-government grants and loans, which should be of a temporary nature and which should gradually taper off and disappear as economic stability is achieved by the recipients of the aid.

In view of this fact, serious consideration should be given to ways of encouraging existing private Latin American capital to remain there, so that U.S. investment in Latin America could be an addition and not merely a replacement in building up the economic resources of the continent. If this could be assured, channeling of our assistance through their own free enterprise system would insure more careful spending. I am sure no privately owned company would be guilty of the waste which has been revealed in the economic aid programs in such countries as Laos, Cambodia, and Peru.

Above all, we must be sure that we do not weaken either our traditional American economic philosophy or the American economy itself through unwise economic foreign aid programs. The greatest single weapon we have in the cold war—and the greatest weapon we would have in a shooting war—is the strength of the American economy. If permitted to become a permanent and ever-increasing drain on American tax dollars, the foreign-aid program cannot help but weaken our economy. The gold outflow which caused so much alarm last winter was slowed down temporarily, but it has already begun to increase again. Foreign aid is an important factor in that outflow of gold. A cutback in the total volume of foreign aid, and a wiser administration of the program, could very well be of more longrun advantage to all of the free nations than a program which threatens to erode the economic rock to which the free world is anchored. Because under this bill the power of Congress to review and control it is reduced, I cannot support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the remaining time yielded back?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, on this amendment there is some disposition to request the yeas and nays. As for myself, I do not care.

Mr. PASTORE. Madam President, I hope the yeas and nays will not be ordered. The amendment relates to a problem which has disturbed us very greatly for years. The industry has been facing the greatest difficulties, and, of course, it is urgent that the necessary action be taken.

But I hope the request for the yeas and nays on the question pertaining to this amendment will be withdrawn, for this is neither the time nor the place to press for them.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, I merely wish to say that I am not disposed to request the ordering of the yeas and nays. My anxiety is to have a solution of the problem reached.

Mr. PASTORE. I agree with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We have done all too little about it. Yet we proceed on this immoral course in connection with our own industries.

Mr. PASTORE. But I think the Senator from Illinois realizes that the amendment is much too stringent at this time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It could be.

Mr. PASTORE. Perhaps at this juncture we could well have a statement of policy, but I hope a yeas-and-nays vote will not be taken on this amendment at this time.

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, I am constrained to agree. I wish to say that I have served for several years on the subcommittee of which the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island is the chairman, and we have been deeply interested in this problem. The Senator from Rhode Island, along with the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, the other member of the subcommittee, has rendered conspicuous service in this field, and he has done so earnestly and constantly, as have the rest of us. I believe he is right in saying that the issue should not be forced to a yeas-and-nays vote in this instance.

I had hoped that the amendment might be adopted, even though such a course might seem to amount to parliamentary maneuvering. Nevertheless, it has been indulged in since almost the earliest days. I had also hoped that the amendment might be taken to conference, as a little object lesson and warning which might have some impact on the handling of the problem in future days.

But I can understand that so highly important a measure as this foreign aid bill, which has required so much long, hard work, both in committee and on the floor, should not be used as a vehicle for that endeavor, meritorious though it may be.

I agree with the Senator from Rhode Island that this question has very wisely been brought to our attention, but I hope there will not be a yeas-and-nays vote on it at this time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, I must state that I am not attempting to use this measure as a vehicle for an unrelated amendment. This amendment goes directly to the funds authorized by the bill to be appropriated, and also to the purpose for which they will be employed. So if this amendment is not germane to the pending bill, I do not know what the word "germane" means.

Mr. PASTORE. I agree. My objection, however, is to the timing. As a matter of fact, our negotiators are going to Tokyo, next week, in order to work out the voluntary quota which has been proposed by the President in order to relieve the textile industry in the United States.

So I am glad the suggestion has been made today; and at least all are now alert to the need for this action. When Senators vote to give such aid, they vote to export the jobs of American citizens.

However, I hope the yeas and nays will not be ordered on this question. At the moment we do not wish to disclose how strong our hand is.

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, I apologize for using the word "vehicle." But I hope that in the very near future

the measure will be used as a club, because this is what we must do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that on this question the yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, I feel in conscience bound to mention briefly a matter which relates to one aspect of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

PRINCIPLES NEEDED TO COMPLEMENT A STRONG FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, the United States has traditionally and consistently taken a firm stand in the matter of human rights. It alarms me that the executive and the legislative branches of the Government seem rather reluctant to state these rights strongly and vigorously, and to uphold them with consistency, especially in the present period of international crises.

The preamble to the Senate version of the foreign aid bill disappoints me, because, although it does refer to the principles of freedom of the seas and nondiscrimination, an amendment added by the Foreign Relations Committee vitiates to a great extent the effect that this reference to principles might have. The preamble states, in rather weak language:

In addition, the Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to support the principles of increased economic cooperation and trade among nations, freedom of the press, information and religion, freedom of navigation in international waterways, and recognition of the right of all private persons to travel and pursue their lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion.

The committee amendment declares that in the administration of these principles the United States will "avoid taking sides in any controversy between countries having friendly relations with the United States while urging both sides to adjudicate the issues involved by means of procedures available to the parties."

In short, Mr. President, this clause says the United States will do nothing to uphold the principles for which we have battled for years. If we are going to do more than wave these words like insignificant handkerchiefs in a turbulent sea, if we are going to do more than issue euphemistic but meaningless platitudes, if we are going to stand up for the rights we have always supported, we must demonstrate a truly organic, fully integrated policy which puts our principles into practice.

It has been argued that attempts to bring pressure upon countries to live up to the principles and objectives of the American people are in no way relevant to the foreign-aid program.

Madam President, is it possible, in this complex age, to have any program of the Government put into a vacuum, and isolated from the streams of policy? Can we make an intelligent overall policy in such a light? If we divorced all of our individual programs from the overall aspects of our policy, we would soon have a chaos of atomized contradictions. Madam President, in matters of government, all programs are necessarily part of an overall Government effort. All programs should reflect the Government's total policy. This is definitely true of the foreign-aid program. Any other view of our assistance program would be inconsistent with its very objectives and the objectives of American foreign policy. We must look at foreign-aid programs carefully, so that our individual programs widen the main streets of our Government's policy, rather than end in a series of blind alleys. We must correlate and integrate our total policy, so that our traditional stands on human rights are strongly expressed, and so that our present programs do not work at loggerheads with one another.

Madam President, the foreign-aid bill is an Act for International Development, stressing long-range goals and delineating broad perspective on international problems and American policy. A short-sighted view of a long-range goal can lead us down an ominously dark corridor to confusion.

The inclusion of this do-nothing policy clause vitiates the entire purpose of long-range planning for international development and understanding. It is contrary to the stated policies of helping the peoples of the world to realize their aspirations for justice, dignity, and respect as individual human beings, when we virtually encourage nations to continue the hindering and discriminatory tactics that we have abhorred in the past.

Madam President, this is a case of principles. But both the language and the administration of these principles should concern us. The bill must be administered in such a way as to give effect to these principles.

At present, of course, there is a situation in which these principles specifically apply; namely, denial by the United Arab Republic of the right of freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and Arab discrimination against American Jews in regard to the recognition of the right of private persons to travel and pursue their lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion. The U.S. Government provides assistance to both the United Arab Republic and Israel, but it is clearly contradictory to attempt to help one nation while another nation, also a recipient of U.S. aid, is trying to undermine the development of the first nation. Such a state of affairs is contradictory to the entire thinking behind the Act for International Development of 1961.

The unequivocal language of the 1960 Mutual Security Act, which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and I introduced, called for action to prevent any violations of international law.

The administration has seemed strangely reluctant to give full and strong implementation to this amendment in last year's bill. If we do not strengthen and enforce the rights implicit in this amendment, we shall be abandoning our traditional principles and abrogating the lawful responsibilities we have assumed.

We must administer a total policy, a total program, which is in accord with, and protects, American principles and American persons. We must enunciate and enforce these principles with a strong statement of policy in foreign aid, as well as elsewhere.

Madam President, the strongest nation in the world should not follow a do-nothing policy where American principles, United Nations principles and decisions, and principles of international law are involved.

Madam President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the preamble of H.R. 8400, now before the other body. H.R. 8400 contains a combination of the statements of policy found in the mutual security laws of 1959 and 1960. The bill states:

(e) It is the sense of the Congress that inasmuch as—

(1) the United States favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation between countries; and

(2) the purposes of this Act are negated and the peace of the world is endangered when countries which receive assistance under this Act wage economic warfare against other countries assisted under this Act, including such procedures as boycotts, blockades, and the restriction of the use of international waterways; and

(3) any attempt by foreign countries to create distinctions because of their race or religion among American citizens in the granting of personal or commercial access or any other rights otherwise available to United States citizens generally is repugnant to our principles; assistance under this Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be administered to give effect to these principles, and, in all negotiations between the United States and any foreign state arising as a result of funds appropriated under this Act or arising under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, these principles shall be applied, as the President may determine, and he shall report on measures taken by the administration to insure their application.

This is a strong, reasonable statement, which contains the significant clause— Assistance under this Act and the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954, as amended, will be administered to give effect to these principles.

To integrate our programs, policies, and principles effectively, I believe that the preamble prepared by the House Foreign Affairs Committee is necessary.

Madam President, I hope that when this bill goes to conference, this will be one place where the House language will prevail, and that the House conferees will not yield to accept the watered-down, largely meaningless language which the Senate committee has brought to us.

Mr. JAVITS. Madam President, will my colleague yield to me?

Mr. KEATING. I am glad to yield.

assist in committee work under the direction of committee leadership.

JOHN W. MACY, JR.,
Chairman,
U.S. Civil Service Commission.

FEBRUARY 27, 1962.

HON. ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Under date of January 10, 1962, Mr. John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, issued a new ruling (a copy of which is enclosed) which grants to career officials as well as to Presidential appointees the right to propagandize—or as he says "explain"—before interested public groups the position of the administration on proposed legislation.

In connection with this ruling I would appreciate an answer to the following question:

1. In the opinion of the Department of Justice is this ruling legal?

Should your Department uphold the legality of this ruling I would appreciate answers to these questions:

1. Can career employees who may differ with the position of the administration speak before interested public groups in opposition to the administration's position on pending legislation without any fear of retaliation or without jeopardizing the security of their position?

2. In the Commission's ruling reference is made to the right of career employees to speak before "interested public groups." Would not the term "interested public groups" include political meetings, since we all recognize political groups as being most interested in all legislative proposals?

Yours sincerely,

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

There are two laws dealing with this subject:

Section 509 of the general Government matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962, approved August 3, 1961 (Public Law 87-126):

"No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress."

Section 1913: Lobbying with Appropriated Moneys, from title 18 of the United States Code:

"No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

"Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, violates or attempts to violate this section, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, shall be removed from of-

fice or employment." (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 792.)

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to state that the ruling has greatly concerned me, as one who has been interested in a civil service merit system for Federal employees. The Senator from Delaware has rendered a real service, in my opinion.

When I read the ruling, I find the section which says:

Aware of these implications, however, the career official may explain the position of the administration in the proposed legislation before interested public groups.

I cannot see anything other than that the career people, the civil service people, will get into politics, and I sincerely hope that will not happen.

THE LATE SENATOR IRVING IVES

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, on Monday last I was unavoidably away from the session, and upon my return I learned of the death of my good friend Irving Ives. He was a valuable Member of this body during the 8 years he served here.

He expressed his views clearly. He expressed himself frankly. Whether or not one agreed with him, one recognized he was always sincere in the point of view he took. He was always very frank in his expressions of a private nature to anyone who sought his advice. He was a good debater, and he was a real student of legislative matters.

During his service as a member of the legislature of his home State of New York, he worked diligently to improve the laws of that State. He was particularly active in connection with welfare and related legislation which helped to improve the situations of many people in New York.

I certainly am one of those who will miss him and his good judgment in the days to come. I wish to extend my sympathies to his good wife Marion, to his son, and to other members of his family.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, in the New York village of Bainbridge where he was born, Irving Ives is at rest. For the hour of that final tribute the business of the community halted in reverence. And a silent hour might well have been observed throughout the world in gratitude to this great American.

Irving Ives had earned and commanded the affection of millions in the State he served so well. He was a great Senator who earned and commanded the affection of those privileged to serve with him. The aisle that divides us could not divide the respect in which we all held Senator Ives.

I borrow the words of our late colleague, Senator Murray, of Montana, on the occasion of the election of Irving Ives as president of the International Labor Organization at Geneva in June 1953.

Mr. Murray said at that time:

Senator Ives was singled out in that great gathering of representatives of workers, employers, and governments of the world because of his high qualifications and broad

experience in the field of industrial and human relations.

Further, I would like to borrow some phrases from the address of Senator Ives on that occasion:

We have come together representing many nations, yet seeking no selfish advantage for any; pledged to the improvement of mankind's welfare, yet seeking no profit for any man at the price of another man's loss.

Have not working men and women achieved more dignified stature, more humane working conditions?

Have we not helped to convince the world that the aged and the incapacitated have a right to consideration?

Man's progress is certain and secure only when it is universal.

I trust that we shall remember that no agreements among men can be lasting unless they are entered into willingly and with a sense of justice.

If we are to build for the eternal emancipation of mankind we must build with ideals to which all of us can subscribe with willing hearts. All else is temporary.

The cause to which we are devoted is the cause of humanity itself. May God grant us the wisdom and the courage to measure up to its demands.

These are the deathless phrases of Irving Ives. It is a philosophy that cannot die; that cannot be denied.

The humanity, equality, and understanding that Irving Ives labored to have written into law that it might be part of the daily happiness of humankind is the real monument to the memory of this great American.

WELCOME HOME, BOBBY AND TEDDY

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I have been interested in hearing the greetings from my friends on the other side of the aisle to the two traveling Kennedy brothers. We Republicans also welcome Bobby and Teddy home. To us, they have seemed a little like Hans and Fritz, the central characters in the cartoon, the "Katzenjammer Kids."

They have now been everywhere, practically to every place, and perhaps into everybody's hair. Much like the two comic characters, they have successfully made the daily press—not the inside sheet of the last page, of course, but usually the front page.

From what they have gleaned from their fly-by-night stops, each no doubt will be duly qualified; one as a foreign policy expert who can now advise Dean Rusk, and the other with a sound foundation for political action in Massachusetts.

We hope the results of the two separate trips were worth the cost. There have been indications that this cost was borne by the Kennedy fortune, but it would be interesting to know what, if any, supplementary charges were assessed to the taxpayers.

With a near miss here and there, we are glad that their trips were concluded without harm. Teddy can now resume the morning coffee hours in Massachusetts, and Bobby, we hope, can adjust himself to his official duties at the Department of Justice.

BEWARE OF FARM REGIMENTATION

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, last year we went through a traumatic experience when the administration tried to revise the normal constitutional legislative process to enact a farm program. The proposal was that the Department of Agriculture would usurp the role of Congress and legislate the program, while Congress would be given merely a limited veto power over the activities of the Department. The program pointed toward a near dictatorship in agriculture. Fortunately, the public and Congress saw through this idea in time to block it.

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM—REGIMENTATION
OF FARMERS

This year the administration is at it again—not with the same approach, but with a similar end result—a federally controlled agriculture. The junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] has suggested that the administration's A-B-C-D farm program, which is supposed to mean abundance, balance, conservation, and development, could more correctly be translated authority, bureaucracy, controls, and deficits. I certainly agree.

This year's farm proposal asks for the ultimate in regimentation of our farm and food economy. The program calls for marketing controls in addition to the traditional acreage limitations. It puts the farmer in a straitjacket, limiting the amount of certain key farm commodities he could sell—beginning now with wheat, feed grains, and milk, undoubtedly spreading to others at a later time. Irrespective of production within the limits of their acreage restrictions, farmers would be additionally restricted in what they could sell from the farm and would be subject to stiff fines for selling more than their quotas.

CONTROLS ENTIRE FOOD TRADE

This program could lead to central Federal control of the entire food trade from the farm to the factory to the local grocery store. The Government would regulate the flow of food supplies and prices of those food supplies all along the line. This should worry us, but even if we restrict our comments to the farm sector there is enough to worry about in the current farm bill.

One of the many troubles with agriculture is that it is already controlled too much. The price mechanism of the free marketplace has not been allowed to perform its traditional function of influencing output and consumption. Thus, the President is merely prescribing more of what already ails us.

There was a danger that this proposal might slip by us as some other farm boondoggles have done in the past—quietly, without great fanfare, and with the pitch that this is "just another farm bill." Fortunately, because of last year's abortive attempt, farmers are alert to the problem, and I do not think they are going to let the administration get away with this one.

We have become accustomed to the fact that our farm situation is a mess. The administration was counting on that to persuade farmers to accept any pro-

posal which suggested a cure. That is one reason why the proposal sent up this year by the President is so dangerous. This bill is a real sleeper. Its details are not yet completely clear, but it is clear that it is a major step leading to a controlled economy. The President has stressed the fact that this is a program of farm management. This is a significant phrase because the program attempts to do just that—place in the hands of one man some of the powers of a dictatorship over our Nation's production of food.

The Senate hearings on the administration proposal have brought out a potential danger from another section of the bill. The rural renewal title would permit the Government to condemn farms on a wholesale basis for recreation areas, wildlife habitats, and other uses. The Secretary could take a farm or farms in an area even if everyone in the area was against it. Following attacks by committee members, I was pleased to note that Secretary Freeman told the committee he would attempt to restrict the Federal power in this regard by writing guidelines and more specific language. I am anxious to see the new language.

BLACKMAIL AND BRIBERY

I am particularly worried about the manner in which this program for increased Federal controls will be forced on the farmers. It involves both blackmail and bribery. The plan provides for strict controls of acreage and marketing of feed grains and dairy products. Farmers are supposedly given a democratic vote as to whether they will accept the Government marketing regulations or not. But the referendum really offer no choice in the matter. The program provides that if the farmers reject the program price supports will be lifted and the farmers will be clobbered with the dumping of Government surpluses—up to 370 million bushels of feed grains and 200 million bushels of wheat. This, of course, would break the market price and have disastrous consequences on producers. Thus surpluses created by past foolish Government programs would be used to coerce farmers into accepting the current proposals for even tighter administrative controls over acreages and marketings. This is blackmail.

On the other hand, farmers are told they can have their price supports if they vote for strict marketing controls. This is bribery. I think this is a shocking attack on the intelligence of our citizenry, and more than that, it is a dangerous display of naked Federal power and should give even the most ardent bureaucrats cause for concern.

A COMPLICATED PROGRAM

The details of the program for some individual commodities are yet to be spelled out, but those details we do have clearly demonstrate how complicated and unworkable the administration program is. In wheat, for example, three prices would be used—one for domestic milling wheat, one for export wheat, and one for feed wheat. Domestic wheat prices would be set at a high level, feed wheat would be set low, and export wheat prices would be indefinite, left to the

discretion of the planners. Perhaps this complicated structure is part of a deliberate plan to so confuse the farmers that they will support central management of farm affairs, since the farmers won't have time to take accounting courses, nor will they have access to computers to take care of the complicated details.

A PROGRAM FOR FARM PROSPERITY

But the farm problem is not insoluble. There are ways of coping with it, if we are really willing. In the long run this involves returns to a free market for agriculture and a limitation of the Federal role to research, reporting services, and protection against disaster.

In the short run, I urge support of the American Farm Bureau's crop adjustment program. This bill would authorize a plan for cropland retirement on a voluntary, competitive bid basis. Rentals would be paid by the Federal Government while land was in retirement or until it was devoted to other uses. This program would also limit the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to dump CCC stocks on the market. No sales could be made for domestic use at less than 115 percent of the current support price. The long-run benefits of this program would be to retire sufficient land to bring the supplies of wheat and other grains in line with current demand. This would benefit the growers of those products, as well as the stock and poultry feeders and the taxpayers themselves.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a summary of highlights of the Farm Bureau proposal. I also ask unanimous consent to insert an editorial from Life magazine and an editorial from the Salt Lake City Deseret News which discuss this issue.

There being no objection, the summary and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FARM BUREAU PROGRAM
FOR A FREE AND PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURE

This program consists of three principal, interrelated parts, and calls for legislation to:

1. Provide opportunity for the renewal of expiring conservation reserve contracts.
2. Authorize new long-term contracts for cropland retirement on a purely voluntary, competitive bid basis.
3. Remove from production the additional cropland, if any, necessary to balance output and market demand on an annual contract basis, as a qualification for price support on certain commodities.

To implement these major proposals and round out the program, Farm Bureau favors essential supplementary provisions to:

1. Set forth broad guidelines for use by the Secretary in:
 - (a) Establishing the total cropland to be removed from production.
 - (b) Developing and offering long-term land retirement contracts designed to achieve the retirement goal as economically and quickly as practically possible.
 - (c) Establishing the additional acreage, if any, to be retired under annual contracts to meet the overall retirement goal. (This would be the basis for determining the percentage of cropland, if any, to be retired in order to qualify for price supports on wheat, soybeans, flaxseed, corn, and other feed grains. Land already under a retirement contract would be counted in meeting this requirement.)

2. Offer land retirement payments at levels calculated to achieve the acreage goal necessary to balance output with market needs on a voluntary basis.

3. Require that land placed under retirement contracts be in addition to land ordinarily left idle or fallowed.

4. Encourage the retirement of whole farms to reduce the tendency of farmers to offset the effects of land retirement by increasing the output from land remaining in production on the same farm.

5. Set forth conditions that must be met in the designation and care of retired acreage. Land to be placed under retirement contracts would:

(a) Be designated in advance of the planting season to prevent the program from being used as a free crop insurance.

(b) Be kept under cover and clear of noxious and objectionable weeds.

(c) Not be harvested or grazed during the contract period, nor used to produce crops for harvest after the expiration of the contract in a manner that abuses the purpose of the program.

6. Ensure that farmers who retire less than the whole farm under this program will be free to use their remaining cropland for the production of any crop not subject to allotments or marketing quotas.

7. Limit the percentage of land that may be placed under long-term retirement contracts in any county to avoid disrupting local communities.

8. Authorize land retirement payments in either cash or kind, with payments in kind to be offered only when market prices are at least 115 percent of the support level.

9. Require that price supports be set at levels which will provide more opportunity for the market to function.

(a) Support levels for cotton, rice, corn, and other feed grains would be set in keeping with the philosophy of the Agricultural Act of 1958.

(b) Wheat supports would be related to the level of corn supports, with adjustments for differences in weight, nutritive value, buyer preference, and supply and demand conditions; and with premiums for milling and baking quality.

(c) Soybean supports would be reduced from the increased level applicable to the 1961 crop to permit the market to function.

10. Eliminate wheat allotments and quotas simultaneously with the initiation of a program incorporating the long-term land retirement and cropland adjustment features of provisions II and III above.

11. Prohibit the unrestricted release of CCC stocks domestically, except at prices well above support levels, unless the quantity released is replaced by open-market purchases.

12. Continue use of export payments in kind.

[From Life magazine, Feb. 9, 1962]

FOR THE ROYAL MESS, AN AX

The administration's new farm program has been greeted by the leftish National Farmers Union with hearty cheers. Farmers, says the National Farmers Union, are offered a good choice between adjusting production, with price protection, or going on the so-called free market. The noisy apostles of the free market should welcome this challenge, if they are sincere.

As noisy apostles of the free market, we regretfully but sincerely declare this so-called challenge a fraud. Secretary Freeman offers all feed-grain farmers a choice between the most rigorous system of production controls they have ever faced and a system of no price supports whatever plus this "blackjack": if the farmers refuse controls, the Government will immediately bust their

market by selling 10 million tons of surplus feed grains (about 12 percent of its long-insulated stocks). If that's a free market, so is what the Soviets create when they dump oil or tin. If our farmers should really face this Hobson's choice in the voluntary vote by which Freeman hopes to sanctify his program, they will be in much the same position as a Russian whose "yes" vote sanctifies the official Khrushchev slate.

Though Freeman's option is a political phony, his program has a certain ruthless logic. It offers to "solve" the farm problem by putting grain growers in the same well-padded corral of controls and subsidies that has kept U.S. tobacco farmers quiet these last 20 years. With artificially high prices, diminishing acreage, and thorough policing, tobacco farmers make steady money for less and less work. The only trouble is that the U.S. share of world tobacco exports has fallen from half to a third in 10 years. If Freeman extends the tobacco straitjacket to wheat and feed-grain farmers, they will follow the tobacco farmers into comfortable decline at a time when the United States (and the world) needs more farm exports, not less.

No wonder Freeman's plan has aroused congressional and Farm Bureau hostility. Its chances of passage, in anything like his version, are virtually nil. Congress, as so often before, will try to take the bait in it and reject the penalties, leaving the farmers bribed but unfettered to raise still bigger surpluses for Government bins. But the whole of the Freeman plan is so complex, and the farm experts in Congress so adroit, that few laymen will be able to tell what is happening. The farm scandal is hidden beneath so much technical gobbledygook that Congress has even more room for fraudulent behavior than Freeman.

In this dilemma we are grateful for one new idea in Freeman's program. For dairy farmers he proposes a dollar ceiling on what the Government will shell out—\$300 million a year. There's a thought anyone can grasp. Let economy-minded Congressmen think in similar terms. Let them set a dollar ceiling on the whole agricultural budget. Let them cut it down to \$5 billion this year, to \$4 billion next, and so on, until it is under control again. And let the experts worry about how to share out this dwindling gravy.

It isn't as though its present recipients were starving, or even poor. The American farmers who get most of the subsidies are the most efficient (and richest) in the world. Their habituation to subsidies is ridiculous. They can no more be permanently insulated from world prices and remain healthy than any other business can. But as long as the administration is exploiting instead of helping Congress' incompetence to solve the farm problem, the path back to economic sanity and freer markets can only be blazed with an ax: cut, cut, cut, deny, deny.

The President last week coupled his farm message with a proposal for a new Department of Urban Affairs—certainly a logical request, since 70 percent of Americans now live in urban areas. But can we really consider this seriously until the Department of Agriculture has been cut down to size? We taxpayers had better not set up a new and potentially more expensive lobby in the Cabinet until the agricultural larceny has been stopped.

[From the Deseret News, Feb. 10, 1962]

DON'T BLACKJACK FARMERS

An inaccurate picture of the administration's new farm program was given this week in Salt Lake City by James T. Ralph, an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Ralph, here for a conservation meeting, got off on the right foot when he noted that our economic system permits two types of controls—governmental control or self-

control. But then he went astray by claiming the proposed new program would allow farmers "the right of self-determination enjoyed by many other professions and industries."

That sounds nice, but unfortunately it just isn't so.

To be sure, under the program farmers would have the choice of either accepting or rejecting marketing quotas. If they accept those quotas they will be accepting governmental controls rated the most strict in U.S. agricultural history. If, however, they choose not to accept the program they will receive no price supports at all. Moreover, huge quantities of Government-held grains—up to 10 million tons of feed grains and 200 million bushels of wheat—could be dumped on the market, thus depressing prices.

How anyone can call this self-determination is something of a mystery. Instead, it amounts to placing the farmer, figuratively speaking, between the frying pan and the fire.

One reason the administration even dares to advance such an unfair plan in the first place is that farmers are rapidly losing their political influence. That's because there are fewer and fewer of them.

If this trend keeps up, sooner or later Congress may become brave enough to solve the farm problem on a realistic, non-regimented basis without any alleged fear of reprisal from the farm bloc.

Any such fears already are unwarranted since most farmers want the Government to get out of agriculture—but on a gradual basis instead of yanking the rug out from under them all at once.

It's about time we gave the farmers what they want and need instead of alternately trying to bribe them with their own taxes, then threatening to blackjack them with surpluses created by unsound Government programs.

THE PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL GARAGE

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have had a number of inquiries about the underground garage which the Architect of the Capitol has proposed to be built under the east front of the Capitol. Some of the inquiries have questioned what certainly appear to be the excessive costs of such a garage.

In August of 1957 there was a report by the Architect of the Capitol on the plans and estimates of cost of various pieces of construction to take place at the Capitol. Among these were estimates for a 4-level underground garage to provide parking accommodations for approximately 1,900 automobiles. This was to be constructed under the east plaza, and three vehicular tunnels were to provide entrances and exits to the garage from the north, south, and west. The estimated cost in 1957 was \$41,970,000, or a cost of \$22,089 per car. WE SHOULD EXAMINE PROPOSAL BEFORE CONGRESS IS CALLED ON TO ACT

Many of the major projects in the 1957 report have already been carried out. We have spent at least \$24,546,000 for the New Senate Office Building. The furniture cost at least another \$1 million.

In addition, \$250,000 was spent for repairs to the old building incident to the moving to the new building. The repairs to the Senate steps and the subway terminal cost another \$4 million.

For the east front of the Capitol, an estimated amount of \$18½ million was spent. The original estimate for the construction of the Third House Office Building was \$68 million, but I assume that it will cost much more than that. Now there is also a proposal to extend the west front of the Capitol at a cost of at least \$18,225,000, and an underground garage, to cost at least \$42 million, is proposed. Because of cost increases there would possibly be spent as much as \$50 million to accommodate 1,900 automobiles in this garage.

PRESENT PARKING FACILITIES

Mr. President, I think it is worthwhile knowing the facilities that we now have for parking at the Capitol. We have on the Senate side facilities for 1,882 cars. I will submit a table showing where those are distributed. On the House side we have facilities for 1,701 cars; or a total of 3,583 cars.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table showing how these spaces are distributed.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Existing parking space at U.S. Capitol

SENATE	
Street and roadway parking.....	590
Capitol plaza.....	170
Parking lots.....	774
New Senate Office Building Garage:	
Upper level.....	86
Lower level.....	76
Legislative garage.....	187
Total, Senate.....	1,882
HOUSE	
Capitol plaza.....	1,400
Street parking.....	
Parking lots.....	
Old House Office Building court yard.....	301
Total, House.....	1,701
Total parking.....	3,583

Mr. DOUGLAS. In addition, I understand that the third House Office Building is to have a three-level garage, so that the figures for parking on the House side could run to a figure as much as 500 to a thousand additional cars. It is now proposed to have, in addition to all of those facilities, a four-level underground garage at a cost of between \$42 million and \$50 million for 1,900 automobiles.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to continue for a period in excess of the 3-minute limit.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Chair. As I have pointed out, many of the projects have already been completed. But two major ones—the construction of an underground garage and the extension of the west front—have not yet been started, nor have funds yet been appropriated for these projects. But as about \$2 million was spent for underpinnings of the proposed garage at the

time the terminal for the subway from the new Senate Office Building to the Capitol was built, I believe that we should go into the garage matter before we are presented with a request for appropriations.

Because of this, and because of some of the facts I have gathered about the Grant Park Garage in Chicago, built underground on the lake front, I believe that a most serious question should be raised about whether this project is worth the cost.

COMPARATIVE COSTS—GRANT PARK AND CAPITOL GARAGES

At Grant Park in Chicago, the underground garage provides space for 2,359 cars, or 459 more spaces than would be provided under the Capitol East Front. It was completed in 1954 at a total cost of \$7.9 million, or a cost of \$3,349 per car, as opposed to the estimated \$22,089 per car for the Capitol garage.

I ask unanimous consent that a table giving the comparative information of these two garages be placed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

	Proposed Capitol garage	Existing Grant Park garage
Underground levels.....	4	13
Number of cars.....	1,900	2,359
Cost.....	\$41,970,000	\$7,900,000
Cost per car.....	\$22,089	\$3,349

¹ 2 plus mezzanine.
² 1957 estimate.
³ 1954.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me point out certain additional facts. In the report of the Architect of the Capitol, it is noted that if the size of the Capitol garage were reduced to hold only 1,100 cars, it could be built for \$33,727,000, or \$8.2 million less. However, this so-called reduction in cost would be more apparent than real, for the cost per car would then increase from \$22,089 to \$30,661.

When my staff inquired of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol about the proposed cost of the garage, a question arose as to what the cost would be today, or 5 years after the estimate of \$41,970,000 was made. The estimate given is that the cost would rise at the rate of about 2½ percent a year, so that the estimated cost in 1962 would be at least 12½ percent greater than in 1957. Hence, the present cost would be over \$47 million, or a cost of over \$24,700 per car. A year and a half from now it could be as much as \$50 million.

As a result of these figures, several questions arise in my mind. The first question is: Is it worth spending this much money for parking for Senators, their employees—which is said to be the primary purpose of the underground garage—and some of the public? Would not this be called a parking palace? Secondly, if the garage is to be built, could not this cost be reduced, and what accounts for the very, very high estimate?

SHOULD A PARKING PALACE BE BUILT AT ALL?

On the first issue, I question, and I think the Congress should question,

whether this garage should be built at all.

We already have almost 3,600 spaces for the cars of Senators, Representatives, and their employees. There are only 535 or 538 Members of the two bodies. There are already spaces for Representatives, Senators, and an average of six employees in each office to park a car. Then there would be the additional garage in the third House Office Building, which, as I said, will provide space for as many as 500 to 1,000 additional cars, and would tend to provide space for 8 cars per office.

WRONG PRIORITIES

This seems to be a very great public expenditure for parking. I notice, for example, that the new Alexandria, Va., hospital, which is probably one of the most modern hospitals in the country, cost only \$3.75 million, including equipment, to provide beds for 258 adults and infants. Using the 1957 estimates for the proposed garage, we could build 13 such new hospitals for the amount which we would spend for the new garage alone.

Would it not be of greater public benefit to erect hospitals for sick people at a cost of \$1,453 per bed than to construct a garage at a cost of \$22,089 per car?

I note that this garage would cost twice as much as is in next year's budget under the Health, Education, and Welfare Department for funds to be spent for chronic diseases and the health of the aged. It is almost twice as much as will be spent by HEW next year for community health.

Next year's budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare includes only \$8.8 million for control of air pollution, or one-fifth to one-sixth the cost of the garage. The same budget includes only \$20.5 million for water pollution control, which is less than one-half of the cost of the garage. And the cost of the garage is over one-quarter of the amount of our entire estimated expenditure for USIA programs for next year. Therefore, Mr. President, I question very much whether such an expenditure is necessary at all.

REASONS GIVEN FOR HIGH COSTS

My staff has asked the Architect's office why the cost of this garage should be so high. To be fair to them, I think I should give their reasons:

First. It is a four-level underground garage. However, as we have seen, the Grant Park garage is a three-level garage but built at a cost of only one-seventh as much per car as the proposed Capitol garage.

Second. It is said that the walls, for various reasons, will be very thick.

Third. It is claimed that there is a problem of waterproofing and that a mechanical dewatering system will be needed during the construction to save the trees on the Capitol's east plaza. I may also point out here that the Grant Park garage in Chicago was built on land which adjoins Lake Michigan and, in my judgment the water problem is as great, if not greater than, the construction of an underground garage at a hill here at the Capitol.

ated acreage. The reduction has not been proportionately more severe than on those farms that formerly had all their cropland planted to wheat. The farmer in the same area who has not summer fallowed for his wheat acreage has the same problem of what to grow on his land that is taken out of wheat production as does the man with summer fallow. Since both the summer fallow man and the nonsummer fallow operator have made proportionate reductions in acreage, there is no particular advantage to either.

Many who have studied the surplus problem have concluded that with our modern methods of farming the production of many crops will continue to add to the surplus problem if all the land is kept in production. Therefore, some of the land, including a portion of the summer fallow land, must be taken out of production if a reasonable balance is to be achieved.

11. Aren't those who grow flax, oats, etc., instead of barley, now penalized?

These producers shifted the production of some of their land but such shifts have not necessarily resulted in them being penalized. Price support loans are available without the requirement of acreage reduction—which can be a distinct advantage rather than a penalty since price support is available on unrestricted production.

FOREIGN TRIP BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MRS. ROBERT KENNEDY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, we live in an age of indirect human communication. The great bulk of the impressions which one people receives from others on this globe, comes by way of the press, the movies, the television, and similar devices.

However desirable and essential these instruments of communication may be, the fact is that they are not a substitute for direct human contact. They do not say what a handshake can say. They cannot answer a burning doubt with a well-turned explanation from an alert mind. They cannot meet a smile with a smile. They cannot respond as a human presence can respond to the humor, the questions, the angers, and the eagerness of other human beings.

For direct communication—and as a nation we have a need for it with all the peoples of the world—we must have representatives of American life who are willing to go abroad, representatives who are prepared to meet face-to-face with the ordinary people of the human family. We must have representatives who are able to get across to others, by word, gesture, or deed what we are and what we stand for as a nation, what this Nation means to us and to all men and women.

In the persons of the able Attorney General, Mr. Robert Kennedy, and his charming wife we have recently had an example of what representatives of this kind can do. As the Senate will recall, during World War II there used to be a slogan which glared at us from every air terminal and bus or train station. It read, "Is this trip necessary?" I want to say, Mr. President, that this trip of Bobby and Ethel Kennedy was immensely necessary and immensely useful.

The manner in which these two fine Americans were welcomed wherever they

went is not so important; the cheers from thousands and even the jeers from a few were not personal. What matters far more was how the Kennedys met those vast throngs in Japan, Indonesia, Southeast Asia and elsewhere. What matters far more is the national message that they communicated by their presence and manner to these other peoples of the world.

What the Kennedy visit told them of this Nation, in effect, adds up to a message of a young and vigorous people, a warm and friendly people, a determined and courageous people, a people neither boastful nor apologetic but honest with itself and others, a people neither perfect nor prostrate, a people with its just share of wit and wisdom, a people determined to do what must be done to meet its own problems, and prepared to do what it can to help others to meet their difficulties, to the end that peace and human freedom and human progress shall survive and spread throughout the world.

Is that not, Mr. President, the portrait which each of us holds of the Nation in our most perceptive moments? Is that not, in the last analysis, what our foreign policy, our military policies—all our policies—are about?

That is why this trip was necessary and useful. That is why the trips of the President and the Vice President and other spokesmen for this Government have been necessary in this administration, even as in its predecessor. Who, for example, would not recognize in all candor the great contribution which Milton Eisenhower made in this connection during the administration of President Eisenhower?

The mission of Robert Kennedy and his wife, Ethel, has had the full endorsement of the Secretary of State, just as the earlier missions of the Vice President and others have had similar encouragement. They have had it because these missions say in a vivid way what it is so inadequate to try to say with formal diplomacy and state papers alone—that this Nation's purposes and policies are interwoven with the deepest hopes of all the world's people.

So let me say that it is a pleasure to welcome home the Attorney General and his wife. I am particularly delighted that they were able to make this journey together. One without the other would not have achieved for the Nation what together they have done so ably and so well.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, to tell the American story as it should be told to a skeptical and ill-informed world is as hard to do as it needs the doing.

Our Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, showed tenacious skill during the course of his good will mission abroad, in speaking up effectively for the United States. An excellent account of the Attorney General's performance in Japan was given by Ralph McGill, and appeared in the Washington Evening Star on February 25, 1962, entitled "Superb Job by Robert Kennedy—Attorney General Hailed for Defense of Americanism Against Reds."

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. McGill's article be published at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUPERB JOB BY ROBERT KENNEDY—ATTORNEY GENERAL HAILED FOR DEFENSE OF AMERICANISM AGAINST REDS

(By Ralph McGill)

An award of merit from the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) seems in order for Robert Kennedy.

Not in our time has any American so effectively explained and so defended our system as has the young Attorney General in appearances in Japan and Indonesia. He did it the hard way—by confronting Communist elements face to face and letting the audience see and hear the confrontation. In none was he bested. In each he left the opponent discomfited.

We have had pedantic, stuffy and trite explanations of American capitalism. But in Tokyo Mr. Kennedy was superb.

The rightwing partisan Republican voice has been an unimaginative whine asking that Mr. Kennedy come home. There was one G.O.P. exception. Richard Nixon, having met and tested the Kennedy steel, came forward with what was an all-American comment. He praised Robert Kennedy for being tough-minded, quick, intelligent, and possessed of a tremendous will to win.

Mr. Kennedy was representing the American people. He is, of course, the brother of the President of the United States. Because of this his words inescapably took on a quasi-official coloring. How lucky for us that this is true. It made his success the more impressive.

Mr. Kennedy not merely got into Tokyo. He was heard. About 100 young Communists were among 6,000 students who jammed an auditorium built to seat 4,000. This, with authorities unable to move, created a situation ripe for Communist agitation. Mr. Kennedy shouted them down. He demanded the Communist spokesman come up and debate. He held out the microphone. The Communists cut the wiring, plunging the auditorium into darkness. Fist fights broke out. But Mr. Kennedy kept talking. Lights were restored. The President's brother still was there, in control of the podium.

Perhaps his best performance, and the one that should win him the sincere appreciation and admiration of all those who really care for the American capitalist system, was one which pitted him against the 39-year-old secretary general of the Marxist Socialist Party of Japan.

The Attorney General charged the Japanese political left had one standard for Russia and another for the United States. He countered accusations about Laos and Cuba with Tibet and Hungary.

"So it is satisfactory if they use troops or kill people," he said. "They are not imperialists. The Soviet Union puts walls around its people to keep them in the workers' paradise and marches into Hungary and you don't call them imperialist, I'm confused."

The Japanese Marxist leader was told he had a complete misconception about American capitalism, and what sort of Government we have.

"You know the United States, as run by this administration, is not made up of imperialists and capitalists," he said. "Did you gather that from Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg, who came from the steelworkers' union? Or from a country which has raised the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and passed the biggest housing bill in history?"

The Japanese leftist said he was referring to the basic structure of capitalism, such as that developed by J. P. Morgan, the Rocke-

fellers and other famous American capitalists.

"You are talking about the United States of 100 years ago," Mr. Kennedy told him. "Do you think we have stood still? This is a different country, not what Marx was talking about 100 years ago. We are not run by Governor Rockefeller. I do not want to be facetious with you, but obviously there are matters you have not given sufficient thought to."

This was real education and anticommunism. It was intelligent, elementary instruction in American capitalism, in which profits are used to pay for social reforms. It is this sort of pro-Americanism which highlights the stupidities of the superpatriots who are as dull and uninformed about this country and its capitalist meanings as is the Japanese Marxist.

COLONEL GLENN'S ORBITAL FLIGHT

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on the day of the launching of the space capsule containing the great American, Colonel Glenn, there was in my office a group watching that event on television. I saw the launching, and I gloried over that achievement, and I also gloried when we honored Colonel Glenn at the joint meeting. I have an idea that a man who was not here—and I do not know whether he was invited—was also watching the proceedings with a great deal of interest.

But, in any event, he must have been contemplating his own relationships with all the developments that took place while he was here in Washington, the people he knew, the frustrations that were his in his hour on the scene. I trust he will never be forgotten—and he never will be forgotten. I refer to former President Eisenhower. He may have been watching the TV screen at Gettysburg, for all I know. My regret is that he was not here at the time, because so much of the buildup, so much of the work that was done, was accomplished when he was Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and also the President of the United States.

In that connection, I submit for the RECORD, and ask unanimous consent to have printed, an editorial from the Peoria Journal Star, dated Tuesday, February 27, 1962, under the title "The Forgotten Man?"

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FORGOTTEN MAN?

(By C. L. Dancy)

In all the sharing of the triumph of the space shot, one empty spot keeps coming to mind, over and over, and as yet we have not seen it show itself in all the celebrations.

This program goes a long way back to the selections of astronauts, the launching of space medicine research, of astronaut training, the program for the development of a life-sustaining capsule that could reenter the atmosphere, the proving of a reliable and reasonably safe booster, development of recovery techniques, and so forth.

In its early conception and planning when all these programs were launched it was calculated that they would all become marred in 1962 when an Atlas would loft a Mercury capsule containing one of the original astronauts into orbit.

At long last that came to pass, and the triumph was first shared at Cape Canaveral

by the launch crew, John Glenn, Mr. McNabb, long the keyman in Atlas launchings, the head of NASA, the commander of Cape Canaveral, the heads of space committees of the Congress, and the President of the United States.

It was a great day for all of them—followed by another great day in the city of Washington.

Everybody got into the act that ever had anything significant to do with this program, soon or late—everybody except one man.

That old man now living on a farm had his share of frustrations in setting it up and getting it started, and his share of criticism and even ridicule—and when the day of triumph came, as it did, on the original schedule with the same team he had organized, we guess he watched it on TV like the rest of us, and watched the others glowing, smiling and witty, basking in the cheers, and sharing the triumph while he remained far away in the mountains on his farm—at Gettysburg, Pa.

KENNEDY SEEMS INDIFFERENT TO COST

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in the New York Post for February 1, 1962, appeared an article by Henry J. Taylor, under the title "Kennedy Seems Indifferent to Cost." Mr. Taylor really goes to the heart of the question of spending, taxes, and related matters, and it has particular significance now because the entire country is becoming increasingly aware of taxes at local, State, and National levels.

Only this week, Chicago papers have been carrying such headlines as "Chicago Tax Rate Soars 10½ Percent." Still another headline states, "Tax on Homes Doubled Since World War II." Still another headline reads, "Tax History of a Chicago Home; Bill Nearly Tripled." This latter relates to what happened to taxes on Chicago property from 1933 through 1960.

In view of a \$92.5 billion budget which will be translated into action in the days immediately ahead in the form of appropriation bills, it is high time that the Congress comes to real grips with the question of public spending.

I ask unanimous consent that the article in the New York Post be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KENNEDY SEEMS INDIFFERENT TO COST

(By Henry J. Taylor)

The arrival of money ("Where's the money coming from?") has never been a problem in President Kennedy's life. The money was always there.

It is a significant fact bearing on the President's state of the Union message and his whole approach to the New Frontier.

The message has something in it (\$) for almost everybody. But, again, the President neither counts the cost carefully and clearly nor shows a grief for those who have to pay it. This is not callousness. It comes from having lived a life apart from what taxes really mean if you not only have to pay them but earn them.

It is very hard to pay your way in life, protect the family, have children and put them through school, meet emergencies that somehow come one on the other, or wait a long, long time for even small wishes that are in your heart. Nearly all Americans

struggle in a way that, by fate's lottery, the President has never experienced.

You must be working at it yourself really to have the endless problem a part of you.

And you discover that, if you do not concentrate on where the money is coming from, you and your family are utterly lost under life's wheels. So is a nation.

A government is not an earner. A government is merely a spender—a distributor of our taxes. Anything President Kennedy says he will give to the people he must first take away from the people. In real purchasing power we will all grow steadily poorer as the inevitable result of the program. For the vital point which is passed over is that the money comes from us.

The currency rotating process in the wastelands of government spending passes our tax money through a sieve of Government overhead that drains off more of its value all the time. It costs the Government so much to run itself that, no matter what the spending agencies do with the money left over, great loss is sustained by the working people who supply the money in the first place.

For, already, any man who can face yesterday's bills, today's expenses, and April's taxes is a miracle man. More than we pay for food we spend for government. Taxes and food alone take more than half our total earnings, on the average across our country. Moreover, taxes are among the largest items in all costs of production, and therefore, in prices.

This is a major reason why our dollars have become dollarettes. We pay every penny; and at the same time we're paying more than \$8 billion a year interest on the money Washington has already borrowed.

All our Presidents through World War II taxed the people about \$248 billion. This included two World Wars. The Government in the brief period since then has taxed us about twice as much—that is to say twice as much as all administrations in the previous 156 years—and is currently spending more than the entire incomes of all the people west of the Mississippi River. These taxes can be sound; but they can also be robbery. It depends on what the politicians do with our money.

The profoundly wrong approach is the refusal for a variety of reasons, some undeniably political, to cut back on all the pork-barrel billions. For in the face of the Soviet threat it is not a question of "Where's the money coming from now?" It is a question of "Where's the money coming from for generations on end?"

Few compliments are so hollow and unprofitable as the one you sometimes hear at the end of a bar rail: "He was a good spender while he had it." Shakespeare made Hamlet much wiser. In his great play, act I, scene 2, he begins a speech to Horatio with a word and a warning that has never lost its importance to men or nations: "Thrift, thrift, Horatio." Until the President learns this and practices it for our imperiled Nation, our long-term survival against the Soviet Union cannot be guaranteed.

GOLD MEDAL AWARD TO ROBERT E. KINTNER AT VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS ANNUAL CON- GRESSIONAL DINNER

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on February 6, 1962, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held that that organization's annual congressional dinner honoring the Members of Congress who have served in the Armed Forces. This occasion has become a notable one in the Capital City of our Nation.

Among the almost 1,500 guests, including many of the top officials, mili-

September 22, 1953

The Manager
Kings Crown Hotel
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Last week on Saturday morning when I checked out of your hotel in order to catch a plane to Chicago, I found that I had more luggage than I was permitted to take by plane. I asked the desk clerk to store a small hand bag for me which was labelled with my name but he informed me that I would have to have your permission before the hotel could store a bag for a guest who is checking out. The desk clerk tried to reach you, but did not succeed doing so by the time my taxi arrived to take me to the airport. Since it was impossible for me to make other arrangements for storing the bag before catching my plane, the bag was left behind.

I regret it if storing this bag causes you any inconvenience, but I expect to be back by the middle of October at your hotel. In the future I shall make other arrangements for storing excess baggage during my absence from New York.

I would appreciate it if you were to look into the matter of where the bag is now stored and if you should find that it is impossible for you to keep this bag in a safe place until I return to New York, please send me a telegram collect to my Chicago address, 1155 East 57th Street, upon receipt of this letter. If I don't hear from you, I shall assume that the bag is safely stored. It contains some valuable books and some irreplaceable scientific notes which I am very anxious to find intact upon my return.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:jda

MIDWEST BRANCH

American Friends Service Committee

19 South Wells Street

CHICAGO 6,



ILLINOIS

CENtral 2664

Jan

answered

December 31, 1947

Leo Szilard
c/o Atomic Scientists of Chicago
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Leo Szilard:

I take the liberty of writing to you because of your invitation printed at the end of the article, CALLING FOR A CRUSADE, for readers to make comments. I believe I have expressed to you before my appreciation for this article and my belief that it contains some of the soundest thinking which has recently appeared in print.

The part I am concerned with is contained in this quotation,—"We cannot look for our salvation to the 80th Congress. But this country is a democracy; we are the masters of our destiny. There will be elections in '48 and again in '52. The issue before us will not be a partisan issue... Voters who are willing to disregard all other issues and willing to cast their vote solely on the issue of establishing peace by creating an organized world community might decisively influence the nominations and elections."


The elections of 1948 are rapidly approaching and I am wondering whether we ordinary citizens will have a chance to vote for what the Tribune derisively calls a "One-Worlder". To any one who is concerned with the creation of an organized world community it would be a tragedy to hold a ballot in November of 1948 where the choice for Congress was between two narrow and short-sighted politicians.

I am wondering if the Atomic Scientists have anyone from within their ranks, or who is known by them to be devoted to the ideal of an organized world community, who is planning to campaign for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District. This district includes the University of Chicago and if this area is not able to send a believer in world community to Congress I do not know of what district this can be expected. The present Congressman is the Republican, Richard B. Vail, who has been in Washington this fall helping on the House Un-American Committee. I don't think he is a "One-Worlder".

If a worthy advocate of world cooperation is to become a candidate for Congress in our district, now is the time for him to announce himself. I do not know much about politics, but upon looking up the election laws, I discovered that to get on the ballot as a candidate in the primary election of April 13, 1948, a man has to file a petition in a certain prescribed form with 443 signatures of registered Democratic voters on it if he wants to enter the Democratic primary or with 476 signatures of registered Republican voters on it if he wants to enter the Republican primary. These petitions for nomination have to be filed with the Secretary of State not earlier than January 19, 1948 and not later than January 26, 1948.

If any of the Atomic Scientists or members of the world government group there want to run for Congress I would like to donate a few hours of time to help him with his campaign. I think that in this I am typical of several people who would like to find a tangible way in which they could work for the ideas you have so well expressed.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Truman Kirkpatrick". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Truman Kirkpatrick

Dr Leo Szilard
Memorial Hospital
New York.

M. Kirwan
Milltown
Ferns
Co Wexford
Ireland.

13.. 4.. 60

Dear Dr ^{Cure} drink
take this ^{Cure} tablespoonful
4 times daily. I guarantee I
will cure you. This is a "Herb
Cure" no "cancer" will live
near it. write to me & let
me know will you take my
advice.



please answer this
to M. Kirway

Mulltown Geng.

Co Wexford
Ireland

I hope this finds you.
I will care you in 3
months will send on
Care every week.

Good = bye hoping for
an answer.

Dr. Kiss István
Budapest
V. Október 6. u. 20.

*Voice of
Dolphins
how to
send?*

1962. június 4.

Prof. Leó Szilárd

Chikago
University

Kedves Szilárd Kolléga!

The Voice of the Dolphins című könyvének recenzióját olvastuk a Scientific American című folyóiratban. A könyv engem és több szakmabelit és nem szakmabelit igen érdekel. Itt hozzájutni nem lehet. Nagyon lekötelezne, ha egy példányát elküldeni szives volna.

Fogadja előre is köszönetemet.

Szives üdvözlettel

I. Kiss István

Dr. Kiss István

/Az azonosítás érdekében megemlítem, hogy 1928-ban a berlini Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Faserstoffchemie-ben dolgoztunk együtt./

6200 Drexel Avenue

June 13, 1950

Mr. W. C. Klomp, Assistant General Passenger Agent
The Milwaukee Road
100 West Monroe Street, Room 711
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Klomp:

Enclosed please find an unused ticket, Form
G-90, #2665, from Madison, Wisconsin to Chicago, Illinois.

I would greatly appreciate your sending me a refund
for this ticket at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard
Professor of Biophysics

sds
Enclosure



THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1961

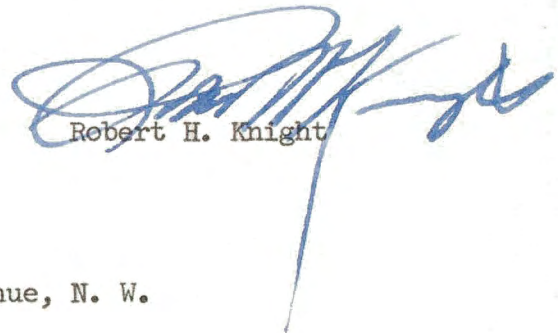
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I was honored and delighted to receive your book, "The Voice of the Dolphins," which you so thoughtfully sent me. I am looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to reading it.

I thoroughly enjoyed our evening at Franz Oppenheimer's and hope for the pleasure of seeing both you and Mrs. Szilard again.

With best wishes to you both,

Sincerely,



Robert H. Knight

Dr. Leo Szilard
Hotel DuPont Plaza
1500 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON 16, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

October 23, 1951.

Dr. Leo Szillard,
University of Chicago,
Chicago 37, Illinois.

Dear Doctor Szillard:

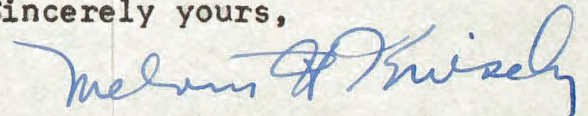
This note is to tell you that I deeply regret having missed you in Chicago last summer. Ever since then I have been feeling guilty about it and wishing very strongly that I could talk with you at our leisure from time to time and frequently. I do not know what we would talk about, but I do know that all conversations with you have not only taught me a great deal but given me great pleasure.

Last week in New York, Dr. Robert Block, formerly of the Department of Medicine of the University of Chicago, told me that you are not very happy at present. This I regret most deeply. Perhaps you remember that you told me that it was most important to select the kind of place in which one wishes to live and then to get a job at that kind of place. Well, Charleston was selected quite largely because of that most excellent advice. The city and ocean and beaches are a slightly misplaced part of the French Riviera. We are now having a prolonged period of brilliant sunshine, very much like Chicago in April and May.

Is there any chance that you need a couple of weeks vacation and might take at least some of it here?

With sincere and cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,



Melvin H. Knisely.

MHK:kpf.

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
December 11, 1951

Dr. Melvin H. Knisely
The Medical College
State of South Carolina
Charleston 16, South Carolina

Dear Knisely,

I ought to have answered your very kind letter before this time but I hoarded all my letters for about six weeks, a procedure for which I am sure you have the required degree of understanding.

I tried to catch you on your way back through Denver but by the time I was able to locate your contacts you were gone.

Working conditions in the new Institute in Chicago are excellent and I am quite pleased with the work we have been doing in the last year or so. You might perhaps be interested to glance through a reprint from the Proceedings of the National Academy which I enclose. Another reprint from Science, which I also enclose, shows a somewhat out-dated model of the gadget we use. Unfortunately, the city of Chicago is not a suitable habitat for homo sapiens and this, I believe, is at the core of the trouble though I am not absolutely sure of this point.

It is exceedingly kind of you to suggest that I vacation down there and I might indeed do this at some time in the uncertain but ^{I hope} ~~perhaps~~ not ~~so~~ remote future.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

m
Encl.

July 21, 1953

Dr. Aaron Novick
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Aaron:

Although the experiments I did on the acid soluble purines of E. coli Strain B are to be published in J. Biol. Chem. this month, the following data are not wholly included therein.

Cultures of E. coli were grown aerobically in lactate medium and anaerobically in glucose M-9 medium. The bacteria were quickly processed and the acid soluble fractions analyzed by Dowex-1 chromatography. The following distribution of compounds was found.

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Anaerobic</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Aerobic</u> <u>%</u>
Adenosine	72	4
Adenine	19	0.2
Adenosine phosphates	9	96

It should also be mentioned that aerobically grown cells possess enzymes capable of hydrolysing AMP-5 to adenosine and adenine, with the main product with "resting cells" being adenine.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur L. Koch

Arthur L. Koch
Division of Biological
and Medical Research

ALK:rcg

bc: Brues, A. M.
Reading File
Koch
File

*Acid sol is 2-4% of total purines
in bact nuclear acid (about 10⁷
purines in bact)*

ATONZEITALTER

Informationen

Herausgeber Rolf Schröbers

Hauptstraße 22

Neckersheim bei Bonn

Germany

APR 14 1960

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

1100 N. 50th Street

Chicago Ill. Ill.

Neckersheim, April 9th

Dear Sirs,

we have read with much interest the article by Leo Szilard "How to Live with the Bomb and Survive -" in the February edition of the Bulletin. To give Szilard's ideas a wider publicity in this country we would like to translate the main passages of this paper for reprinting it in our monthly ATONZEITALTER as we did with some of your articles before. We hope to get your permission. Many thanks in anticipation

sincerely yours

Claus E. Koch
(assistant editor)

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IN THIS COLLECTION

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY 4, MISSOURI

Dept. of Biology

April 19, 1952.

Dr. Leo Seilard
Professor of Biophysics
Institute of Radiobiology
and Biophysics
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Seilard :

Let me thank you first for your great kindness to have given me so much of your time and attention.

I wrote to Dr. Cox and am enclosing a copy of the letter as well as a copy of my biographical statement. It would be nice, if this position would materialise. I shall inform you, should I hear from Dr. Cox.

Very truly yours,

Anna H. Koffler

Anna H. Koffler

2 encl.

University of Kansas City
Kansas City 4, Mo.

Dept. of Biology

April 15, 1952

Dr. Lee Cox
United Fruit Co.
80 Federal
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Cox :

I am writing to you upon recommendation by Dr. Leo Seilard from the Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics at the University of Chicago. He told me that you are to assume your new duties with the United Fruit Co. very soon and that you possibly may be in need of additional personnel.

On account of a drop of enrollment at our institution I am looking for a new position to start July or September 1952. I have had extensive training in botany and bacteriology, studied at the University of Vienna with Professors Mollisch and Wettstein. My dissertation dealt with the life history of *Chytridium spinulosum*.

I am taking the liberty to enclose a biographical statement which will give you further information about my training and experience. I would like to mention in addition that a student of mine, Reid Flippin, whom I had trained from scratch in bacteriology, was hired March 1951 upon my recommendation as a Junior Bacteriologist by the Midwest Research Institute here. He was sent to the Standard Fruit Co. in La Ceiba, Honduras to work there on a banana disease problem, and everybody is very satisfied with his work.

Enclosed also the copy of a reference letter by Dr. N. Royall, dean of the Liberal Arts College here.

Awaiting your kind answer,

Very truly yours,

Anna H. Koffler, Ph.D.

Assist. Prof. of Pharmacognosy and
Biol. Sciences.

2 encl.

Koffler, Anna H.

COURSES TAUGHT

On undergraduate level : Biology, General Botany, Economic Plants, General Bacteriology, Serological Techniques, Pharmacognosy

On graduate level : Antagonisms and Synergisms, Advanced Serology

PUBLICATIONS :

Quinine. Natural History, 1942, pp. 86 - 92

The production of antibodies in protein depleted rabbits. Progress Reports. Buro of Biol. Research. Rutgers University, 1947.

The production of antibodies in protein repleted rabbits. Progress Reports. Buro of Biol. Research. Rutgers University, 1948.

The production of antibodies in protein depleted and repleted rabbits. (co-author). 1949. J. Nutr. 39 : 299 - 312.

Presented a paper on the influence of pyridoxine and riboflavin on antibody production in the rabbit. Missouri Valley Branch of the Society of Am. Bacteriologists, Annual Meeting, Kansas City, March 1951.

Recipient of a research grant from E.R. Squibb and Sons, summer 1951 for comparative studies of disinfectants.

SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS : Member Sty Am. Bacteriologists, N.Y. Academy of Sciences, Torrey Botanical Club, Fellow A.A.A.S.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS : Member Am. Ass. of Univ. Professors, Am. Ass. of University Women

LANGUAGES :

French, German, Italian, Polish
Abstracting work for Chem. Abstracts since 1945

REFERENCES:

Dr. Norman N. Royall, Jr.
Dean, College of Liberal Arts
University of Kansas City
Kansas City 4, Mo.

Dr. Leslie L. Eisenbrandt
Professor of Pharmacology
School of Pharmacy
University of Kansas City
Kansas City 4, Mo.

Dr. Cora M. Downs
Professor of Bacteriology
Department of Bacteriology
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dr. John Ennever
Assistant Professor of Dental Bacteriology
School of Dentistry
University of Kansas City
1108 East 10th Str.
Kansas City 6, Mo.

Dr. Albert Saeger
Professor of Biology
Department of Biology
University of Kansas City
Kansas City 4, Mo.

Dr. Stephen Zamenhof
Assistant Professor
Department of Biochemistry
College of Physicians and Surgeons
Columbia University,
New York, N.Y.

Mr. James B. Schmidt, Jr.
Veterans Administration
Div. of Education and Training, Institutions of Higher Learning
119 Greenwood Ave.
Trenton, N.J.

Koffler, Anna H.

Popular Botanical Publications.

Herbs as Spices and Seasonings. Their Value for Enjoyment and Health. Booklet. Weleda Inc. New York, N.Y. 1941.

Use Herbs for New Flavors. Jrl. of Living. Sept. 1943.

A series of articles on herbs, their history and uses in This Week, Sunday Magazine of the N.Y. Herald Tribune. 1941 - 1943.

Found : Substitute for Tea and Coffee. Woman. Sept. 1942.

Malaria : An Ancient Enemy. Facts. June 1943.

Fare Afield. Gourmet Magazine. June 1943.

A series of articles on herbs reprinted in the New Brunswick Home News, New Brunswick, N. J. 1948.

Draft for Letter

October 18, 1954

Dr. Marcus D. Kogel
Albert Einstein College of Medicine
1710 Newport Avenue
Bronx 61, New York

Dear Dr. Kogel:

I take the liberty of writing to you in order to raise
the question whether you ^{would} want to consider the possibility of asking
Le^o Szilard to join your staff. *If there is an opening.*

Szilard is

ad. lib.

After the war Szilard turned to biology and was on the
staff of the Institute of ^Radiobiology and Biophysics of the University
of Chicago up until recently. He is still with the University but now
the Institute is dissolved and Szilard lacks the proper setting for his
work. I understand that he will seriously consider a position in the
New York area, whether or not it involves a major responsibility for
teaching, if the research facilities are adequate.

I thought that you might perhaps like to know about
Szilard's availability in case you think that his joining your staff
would help to build up the kind of school you want.

Sincerely yours,

✓
May 6, 1964

Dr. Marcus Kogel, Dean
Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Eastchester Road and Morris Park Avenue
New York 61, New York

Dear Dr. Kogel:

The enclosed preprint might perhaps interest you. I am sending it to you with my apologies for having had to cancel my visit to your school. In the meantime I recovered my strength and I am now working on the second part of the paper.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

Enclosure

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
February 23, 1955

Mr. Harry L. Kohlberg
211 West 106 Street
New York 25, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kohlberg:

It was very kind of you to write to me and I read your letter with much interest.

The response to the publication in the New York Times is quite heartening, but I do not know yet whether any concrete course of action will materialize as a result of the moral support which seems to be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

Harry L. Kohlberg
211 West 106 Street
New York 25, N.Y.

U.S.

February 11, 1955

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Szilard:

I read your letter to the Times Editor published Sunday, Febr. 6, with the greatest interest and excitement. I believe you are absolutely right and hope you will succeed in attracting that kind of leadership through private initiative that can find the right principles on which the nation's policy can be based for the good of the world as a whole.

On the present situation I can offer no thought, because the things that I have been thinking have been overtaken by the events. But approximately 13 years ago I believed I had a principle on which we could have stood at the time and under the conditions of the world as it then existed. You will remember that was about the period of the Japanese's greatest military expansion, having conquered the Dutch East Indies, French Indochina, Siam, Malaya and we feared they might enter India any moment. Years previous to that time I had read some articles entitled "World Affairs" which appeared in 1933 in an English periodical called "New Britain". I am herewith repeating part of the quotations from these articles which I copied down in February 1942:

"The decisive act of world-planning and human guidance is both by intention of Providence and by the facts of Destiny, an act functionally devolving upon Britain and Western Europe. The guidance, the actual initiative, and the spiritual sovereignty and responsibility, senatorship, is still with Albion and with Europe. Other orientations and distributions of world-senatorships, of primary initiative, are possible and would become necessary and unavoidable if Britain and Europe would fail in senatorship of the world-confidence.

The sceptre of initiative and creative world-caring could pass - and sooner than it should be in the nature of world's structure and in the interest of the human whole - to other guidance-centers. For there are other centers of the total world-guidance, and Europe cannot be unchangeably what she still is. The modern Far-East and the whole block of the Pacific world-power will have to inherit the dignity of the total world-caring not far away hence, and in its own providential and fated time. But it is vital for the future of the human realm and for the dignity and the greatness of the future individual that the central and wonderful Europe of today, tragic and sublime in her wickedness and insanity,

ugliness and prostration - it is vital, it is divine, it is sacred, for it is Christian and human, that Europe and Britain do not fail.

Britain, indeed, can fail, and Europe can fail more fatally, more probably still. Repentance, coming to one's senses, re-orientation is necessary. Nothing can save Europe and Britain unless their common decision to live and accomplish themselves for the sake of the Universal Humanity.

Infinite would have to be the grace of God and infinite the Providence to our race if the whole of our Kingdom would have to be delivered to the care and guidance of the vast East. Japan should not be allowed to be the western judge and executioner."

With this in mind, I reasoned in February 1942 as follows:(I quote from a letter of mine):"Just before these Japanese conquests Britain and the West were in actual, physical control of 500 Million of men, who will never submit to Western overlordship again.

I believe it is imperative that the West should not relinquish its duty for the guidance of the planetary whole of humanity. For even after the West has won the war, the West may have lost the guidance of the human whole.

We, in the United States, are the inheritors of the explicit proclamation of human equality before the Creator and of certain human, inalienable rights. These ideas are also implicit in the way of the life of Britain and of the North and West of the European continent. But they are explicit in our Declaration of Independence and in the Bill of Rights. These ideas are deeply treasured by Americans, in spite of the fact that daily life too often reduces our adherence to them to mere lip-service. They are our spiritual dynamite. With them we can not only win this war but redeem humanity. We can now turn them to world-conquest for humanity. In this war, and through this war. This becomes not only America's right but America's duty.

The right to equality by all the colored races is already forced upon us by the events which have taken place. I tremble to think what the world may be like if it is explicitly forced upon us by their ~~greater~~ physical power."

I believed therefore that it would be necessary to accomplish the continuance of the West's guidance of the whole of mankind. That the peoples of Asia should voluntarily turn to the West, realizing, that with the West lies the experience in modern government and modern technology, and allow the West to carry on leadership after the political overlordship of the West had gone by the board.

I wrote therefore in 1942 as follows: "I feel that it is imperative at this time for the Western nations and particularly for the United States, to make a proclamation which could be called an Emancipation Proclamation to the World on the basis of the human equality as stated in our Declaration of Independence.

(I thought that such a declaration would mean that the peoples of the earth could freely concede to the western culture further guidance of the whole of mankind.) I would therefore ask to consider whether it might not be high time indeed that a proclamation to such an effect be issued by the Chief Executive of the United States and that it would be very much worth our while to think over a formulation which would convey the meaning thereof and be at the same time rallying all those, both in the United States and outside of it, who have the love of humanity and the liberty of the individual at heart."

The above, while meant for 1942, still has some basic value in 1955.

Until a few months ago I believed that the tension in the world could be eased by admitting Red China to the United Nations into the General Assembly and demoting Formosa also to a seat in the General Assembly only. I should then have advocated to give India the vacant seat in the Security Council, so that the Security Council would have consisted of the United States and Russia as the two antagonists with India holding the balance between them and with Britain and France on the side lines. In such a Security Council a Veto should be abolished and a 4 : 1 decision should be law.

I must say that at no time were my proposals possible in view of national feelings, but it is exactly the excess of national feelings that has to be curbed. I further believe that for the purposes of the communists, war is entirely unnecessary. I believe that the time will come when they can drive the individual firms and corporations of the capitalist nations off the world's markets. Western Europe can only save itself by forming one economic whole. The mergers going on in the U.S. right now might make our industry capable of competing, but only at the cost of those very freedoms for which we have been fighting right along. To maintain these freedoms we may have to sacrifice part of our productive efficiency and turn towards a total decentralisation of production. It may be wise to base our production on home or, anyhow, small industries, based on true individual initiative of individual men and therefore on true private enterprise.

I do not know whether my remarks are of any use to you in your quest, but I want to thank you for the letter which you sent to the Times. It has prodded me to dig out these ideas, and I hope that you will get many much better ones from other minds who have read your letter.

Yours very truly,

Harry L. Kohlberg

Harry L. Kohlberg

Lee Korf
14420 Anaconda St.
Whittier, Cal/
OXbow 68336

File

January 26, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

The attached play is of secondary importance. My prime objective is to assist in implementing a preservation project that might result in my being revived at a later and more significant time.

At the moment Howard R. Hughes is participating in a world honeymoon trip. My efforts to communicate directly with him have been continuing and some degree of success appears possible. If I arrive at a moment when I can get in touch with him, I will call you at once.

Reading the play will give you a somewhat romanticised idea of my concept of a freezing project and its organization. The third act will afford you a grim view of what a revived man may face. The script you have is a second version. The first version, somewhat like The Mark Gable Foundation, placed emphasis on the importance of the sperm of the protagonist.

If the play does not hold your interest, I have made it easy for you to return it. I have other copies, but each one is of value to me.

Because you know me only as a voice; I point out that Ruth Adams, (I believe she is secretary for the Atomic Bulletin), and Walter Bloom (Is it Blum?), whom I think you know, are both acquainted with my brother Dr. Stanley Korf of 7723 S. Bennet Ave. in Chicago. The enclosed letterheads attest to the existence of the college that employs me and my position as an editor for an American Educational Theatre Association publication. It all adds up to nothing but I thought such tidbits might tend to convince you that I am reasonably sane.

Thank you for allowing our lives to intersect; I hope our future lives do too.

Sincerely,

Lee Korf
Lee Korf

Residence address above.

Working Address: Lee Korf - Cerritos College - 11110 Alondra Blvd. - Norwalk, Cal.
Underhill 51271 Ex. 270

Educational THEATRE

Official Publication of the American
Educational Theatre Association
Southern California District

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CERRITOS COLLEGE

11110 E. ALONDRA BLVD., NORWALK, CALIFORNIA

Washington, D. C.
March 3, 1962

Professor Arthur Kornberg
Department of Biochemistry
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

Dear Dr. Kornberg:

The attached letter is meant for you and those others whose names are listed in the memo "The Next Step". I should be very grateful to you for reading the attached letter and the enclosures, and for advising me as soon as possible whether you are willing to serve as an Associate.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

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

Enclosures

P.S. I am enclosing the revised and final version of my speech, which will be printed in the April issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.

LS

M-3
49 Remsen Street
Brooklyn 1, New York
February 21, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have read your paper "Are We on the Road to War". I do feel we are on the road to war, and I agree that the U.S. policy is probably as much responsible at this time as the U.S.S.R. policy is responsible.

Many people are now becoming activated to avert the catastrophe and are either joining peace groups or starting new movements themselves. Right now the primary problem, I think, is to organize and channel these forces. The number of people who are concerned is probably sufficient to be effective if it moves in a fairly unified direction.

Your outline of the Movement guided by the Council with its Research Organization and Lobby is admirable. My feeling toward it, however, is that it would be impractical to try to set up a completely new organization and get it into action in time to be effective. As you know, it takes much effort, time, and money to inform people and to gain their allegiance to a new group. Because I am an active pacifist, I find myself on the mailing list of a continually increasing number of peace groups, which propose new ideas and ask for money. I'm sure that many other people who feel as I do have this same experience. You have to become skeptical to a certain extent. This skepticism is another obstacle to overcome in starting a new peace organization.

I think it would be more expedient at this time to pour effort into existing peace groups and expand their expression into political areas. As you have shown in your paper, it is now necessary to actively lobby: marches and vigils are not enough. Last week SANE tried to force the New York State Legislature to bring the bill to repeal the shelter act out of committee. There was a lot of enthusiasm for this project by more than the thousand people who went to Albany, but I feel the project was too poorly organized to be really effective. You must be well informed in

both the facts of the situation as well as the politics involved and then carefully organize yourself accordingly. Groups like SANE are ready to become involved in politics. They need new forces of leadership and financial aid, though, to be effective in the terms you speak of. Any new group will have to go through many of the same initial processes as the existing peace groups have. If we can make use of the experience of people and organizations that have made these initial steps, then we could move on to more challenging and creative areas. No system will be perfect, but unless we settle on one and try to work through it, we never will get off the ground. Time is short.

I have enclosed a pamphlet on Turn Toward Peace, in case you have not already seen one. This type of union is probably too inclusive to make really bold political moves. But if the member groups carry on active programs, Turn Toward Peace can strengthen their individual lobbying power by demonstrating to the Legislature a unity of a great number of people on certain basis issues of war and peace.

Sincerely yours,

Carol Tweedie Korty

Mrs. John Korty

Enc.

Mrs. Guille Kovarsky
215 West 98 St
NY 25 NY
January 21, 1961

Professor Leo Szillard
c/o WBAI

Dear Sir:

Your talk last week was not only very interesting and informative but unique in the vast stream of repetitions, pompous and deceptive presentations of current events heard on commercial stations.

The idea of a peace lobby seems so logical that it makes one want to do everything possible toward this goal.

I have been doing what I could do most immediately by marching and demonstrating with the "Women for Peace". I would be glad to have some copies of your talk to distribute for discussion.

among friends.

There are so many thousands of people, I'm sure, who would act in the interests of peace if really concrete paths could be indicated.

I look forward to hearing more of what you have to say and hope that it is convenient for you to send me a copy (or copies) of your last talk.

Very sincerely
Mrs. Lucille Kovarsky

KQED



JANUARY 9TH 1961

DR. LEO SZILARD
HOTEL CLAREMONT
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

DEAR DR. SZILARD:

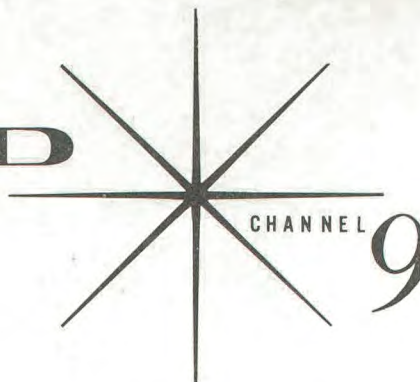
WE ENJOYED MEETING YOU AND WERE HIGHLY PLEASED
WITH THE INTERVIEW YOU SO KINDLY DID WITH US.

I CERTAINLY HOPE THE DEBATE WITH DR. TELLER
IS POSSIBLE, AND LOOK FORWARD TO DOING ANOTHER
HALF-HOUR INTERVIEW. MR. DAY OR I WILL EXPECT TO
HEAR FROM YOU AS TO WHAT DAY AND TIME IS CONVENIENT
FOR YOU.

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR AN EXCELLENT PROGRAM,

Winifred Smalley
WINIFRED SMALLEY
PRODUCER-DIRECTOR

K Q E D



DECEMBER 29, 1961

330

4

DR. LEO SZILARD
HOTEL DUPONT PLAZA
DUPONT CIRCLE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

DEAR DR. SZILARD:

I ENJOYED TALKING WITH YOU ON THE TELEPHONE AND APPRECIATE YOUR WILLINGNESS TO CONSIDER AN APPEARANCE ON KQED.

AS YOU SUGGESTED, WE CONTACTED CARL HELMHOLTZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ IS EXTREMELY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT YOUR BEING ON KQED AND SAID HE FELT YOUR SCHEDULE FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10TH WOULD PERMIT IT. AS WE UNDERSTAND IT, YOUR AFTERNOON MEETING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IS NOW SCHEDULED FOR 2:00 P.M. OUR VIDEO TAPING WOULD INVOLVE ONLY ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME--SO ANY TIME BETWEEN 3:30 AND 5:00 P.M. AT YOUR CONVENIENCE COULD BE SET ASIDE TO TAPE THE PROGRAM.

AGAIN, THE PROGRAM ON WHICH YOU WOULD APPEAR IS CALLED "KALEIDOSCOPE"...IT IS A HALF-HOUR CONVERSATION IN DEPTH FEATURING A NEW PERSONALITY EACH WEEK, WHO SHARES WITH OUR VIEWERS HIS CONVICTIONS AND OPINIONS ABOUT HIS PARTICULAR FIELD OF INTEREST. WE WILL BE DISCUSSING WITH YOU AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS. THE PROGRAM IS AN UN-INTERRUPTED HALF HOUR INTERVIEW, IS AIRED MONDAY EVENINGS AT 8:00 P.M., AND HAS GAINED, IN THE SEVEN YEARS IT HAS BEEN ON, KQED'S LARGEST AUDIENCE FOR A LIVE PROGRAM.

IF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IS NOT ABLE TO ARRANGE TRANSPORTATION FROM THE CAMPUS TO OUR STUDIOS, WE WILL BE HAPPY TO DO SO. WE DEEPLY HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO APPEAR ON KQED AS WE KNOW IT WILL MEAN MUCH TO THE MANY THOUSANDS OF VIEWERS WHO LOOK TO KQED FOR JUST THIS TYPE OF PROGRAM. WE LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.

SINCERELY,

JAMES DAY
GENERAL MANAGER

JD/w

HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX
BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD WEST
NEW YORK 68, N. Y.

Department of Education

January 24, 1962

WBAI-FM

Dear Sirs:

On January 19th WBAI-FM broadcast a statement
by Dr. Leo Szilard "Are We on the Road to War?" at 8:45-9:45 A.M.
Is it possible to get copies of his address?

Sincerely yours

Otto Krash

DR. OTTO KRASH
Asst. Prof. of Education

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

From
H. A. Krebs
Whitley Professor of Biochemistry

South Parks Road,
Oxford.

HAK/DST

18th March, 1960.

Dr. Leo Szilard,
Memorial Hospital,
Room 804,
444 East 68th Street,
New York 21,
New York, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I recently read in a German document that you have advised German authorities on the future teaching of biology. If there is a memorandum on this subject, I should be most grateful for a copy. From what I have seen in the German paper, it appears to me that your advice might also be useful to British universities.

I was in Chicago two weeks ago and I had hoped to see you but I learned to my regret that you are at present hospitalised.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Krebs.

from box

Washington, D. C.
March 3, 1962

Professor Norman Kretchmer
Professor of Pediatrics
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

Dear Dr. Kretchmer:

The attached letter is meant for you and those others whose names are listed in the memo "The Next Step". I should be very grateful to you for reading the attached letter and the enclosures, and for advising me as soon as possible whether you are willing to serve as an Associate.

I very much hope that you will not disqualify yourself from serving on the Board of Directors of the Council.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

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

Enclosures

P.S. I am enclosing the revised and final version of my speech, which will be printed in the April issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.

LS

File 6

October 10, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I seek your counsel.

Now I am a graduate student in biophysics under Professor Rich at M+I+T+ After receiving my Ph.D., planned June, 1963, I anticipate several years of postdoctoral research, hopefully at Cambridge, England.

My work reflects, I feel, some slight degree of competence. The field is extremely exciting and significant. I am glad to be part of it.

Yet I sense a degree of dissatisfaction in myself, a lack of fulfillment; the intensity of this feeling increases with time. Many political issues, both of legislative and executive nature, draw my interest ever more strongly.

I heard your Harvard Law School Forum address and have since supported your movement. You are, I think, in a uniquely good position to offer me advice as to when, where, and how an aspiring scientist might enter politics.

Any time you are near Boston I should like very much to talk with you. In several months I should be visiting Johns Hopkins; if, at that time, you are in Washington might I stop to see your briefly?

Appreciatively yours,

Robert Kretsinger

Robert Kretsinger
16-743, M.I. T. (ext. 710)
Cambridge, Mass.

October 12, 1962

Mr. Robert Kretsinger
16-743, M.I.T.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Kretsinger:

I would suggest that when you visit Johns
Hopkins, you call me over the telephone at the Hotel
DuPont Plaza in Washington, D. C., telephone HUDson 3-6000,
and that we then set up an appointment at short notice.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

March 14 -16 1939

Information about U in St.Joachimsthal:

I) Czeckoslovakian Chamber of Commerce

1440 Broadway

Chickering 4-5247

say: various articles to be found about Sudetenland in Commercial Bulletins of the G.A.board of trade, therein supposed to be an advertisement about mining products from St.Joachimsthal.

II) German American board of trade

10B40th St. Asgland 4-2070

Various articles about Sudetenindustry and travelog Oct - Dec issues of "Bulletins". About St.Joachimsthal only short note, menrioning that in 1938 about 6 - 7 grams of Radiumsalts were produced. No advertisement found!

Compass of Sudetenindustry gives:

Staatliche Bergwerksdirektion St.Joachimsthal, Uranfabrik, Schaechte: Svornost, Werner and Stola seskýel slechticū. Tel 1314

No information about U in Sude~~ten~~land Bankreports.

Miss in office wondered, if advertisement has been withdrawn; I should speak the matter over with Pres. was sent to:

III) Chemical Marketing Co, Inc. 551 Vth Ave.

Vanderbuilt 3-2111

Subsidiary of German Gold und Scheide Anstalt (Frankfurt a/M)

Mr.F.C.Becker knew of some advertisement and said it has been corrected, as Germany imported before the annexation U from Czeckosl. and Canada! It need now all U itself.Reports also of former German efforts to render Saxonian U mines profitable, which failed.

Spoke to boss of Mr.Becker, who as it seemed to me did not want to give any information... I should make an appointment with Dr.Kertess, Pres. of the N.Y.C.Corp of the Gold and Scheide Anstalt.

Telephoned #1) about mentioned advertisement, but was without the least courtesy immediately referred to the German authorities.

J. Krewer

[Krewer, Semyon]

19. I. 39.

87-38 168th St. Jamaica

Lieber Herr Dr. Stibarel!

Anbei Slip des Postamts. Am Montag
im Laufe des Tages wird viel Ihr Paket
bestimmt in den U.S. Appraisestores
201 Varick St. (7th Ave Subway; stop at
West Houston Street) befunden (downtown).
Normalerweise müßte Sie auf Nachricht von
obiger Behörde warten. Sie können aber auf
eigenes Risiko weiter fahren. Ich frähe über alles,
was der Beamte im Postamt vor allem, als ich
sagte, es sei eilig.

Yours truly
S. Krewer

Be
Paper
Postamt
Jamaica

November 12, 1940

*Income
Tax*

Mr. S. E. Krewer
362 Riverside Drive
New York City

Dear Mr. Krewer:

You asked me to send you a statement concerning the financial side of the work which you have done at my request during the period from February 1939 to April 1940. According to my notes you have received during this period for services rendered \$ 524.-- This amount includes the sums which I paid you for your assistance in taking readings in connections with experiments performed at the Physics Department of Columbia University; it does not include the sums which I paid you in reimbursement of the expenses incurred by you in procuring material and apparatus for my work.

Yours very truly,

(Leo Szilard)

November 12, 1940

(100-221724)

Mr. S. E. Krewer
362 Riverside Drive
New York City

Dear Mr. Krewer:

The following information was received from the
New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
on November 12, 1940, in connection with the
investigation of the activities of the
German Espionage Service in New York City.
It is noted that the above information was
obtained from a confidential source who has
been reliable in the past and who is
being furnished to you for your information.
The source has advised that the information
is being furnished to you for your information
and is not to be disseminated to other
persons.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

W. J. C. [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
New York Office

November 13, 1940

[Handwritten signature]

THIS IS THE REVISED VERSION OF THE LETTER
SENT YESTERDAY.

R. KRONFELDT

May 23, 1940

Dear General Watson:

While aware of the magnitude of pressures upon the President and on yourself, as one of his important aides, in connection with national defense, the matter of uranium is now charged with unpostponable urgencies from the international developments, requiring immediate consultation with the President. For, with the Nazi forces in occupation of the greater part of Belgium and hence probably controlling the head office of the company which owns the uranium mines in the Belgian Congo, namely the Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, - it requires no stretch of the imagination to be fearful of the pressure that the Nazis, who have mobilized their scientists for work on uranium, could exert on the officers and officials of the company through threats upon their families, with a view to the issuance of orders against exports of uranium ore from the Belgian Congo. To assure for the United States an adequate supply requires preliminary diplomatic steps that can be taken only by the President and the State Department and also financing and shipping arrangements, which would involve other Powers.

Fortunately, the managing director of the company, M. Edgar Sengier, is, I understand, still in this country and representations should be made to him and to his associate, M. Le Chien, without the least delay. In view of the enormous time-lead that Nazism has acquired in amassing and in the resourceful use of instruments of destruction, the potentialities of uranium for our own defense, along the lines sketched in the communications of Dr. Szilard that I have transmitted to the President, have become enhanced as to value and importance.

The actual prosecution of the experimental work, as my recent letters have shown, requires immediate arrangements with universities so that we do not lose the services of the scientists over the summer vacation period, which begins next month. I take it that the governmental group under Dr. Briggs's fine chairmanship has by now decided favorably on the value and importance of the work and the desirability of governmental financing of the experiments. By parity of reasoning, if there is danger of great delay of governmental funds, it is imperative that we do not miss the opportunity, again available only in the next fortnight, for securing the funds from the Carnegie

and the Rockefeller Foundations, which, on our best advices, are very much interested in this work.

Overlying all is the pressing necessity for establishing an organizational framework for (a) directing the work outside of governmental institutions, (b) assuring that the scientists carry on their experiments with due secrecy, and (c) that the liaison between the Government and the universities, where the experiments are to be conducted, functions with practical efficiency and flexibility. This means that the device of the dual and informal committee from the Government and the outside that was suitable for the preliminary inquiry stage needs to be supplemented. The proposal referred to in Dr. Einstein's letter, following conversations with me, is that there be set up, in accordance with ideas to be worked out by one of the President's legal aides, a non-profit corporation, like the Foundations or the National Academy, or that there be delegated to a board of trustees the legal powers requisite for conducting arrangements or commitments inherent in the prosecution of any practical task. The officers of this corporation or the board of trustees should, of course, be given an official status in connection with the President's defense organization and committees, and once formed they can co-opt additional numbers from the universities and from other sources, subject, say, to the approval of Dr. Briggs's governmental committee with whom, of course, they would be in continuous touch.

I am enclosing an extra copy of this letter in the thought that you will concur as to the advisability of giving it to Dr. Briggs.

May I ask you to transmit to the President the enclosed memorandum of mine reviewing some cabled comments from a London source on current events and including an interspersed comment of mine on "Reorientation of Defense Concepts," in the thought that both will prove of distinct interest to him.

Yours sincerely,

General Edwin M. Watson,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Swanthonore Feb 2. '55

Dear Mr Leo Skiland,
of the New York Times
N. York
D. S.!

As in your precious
article you also speak of
"financial supports" I
take the liberty to send
you cheque \$50 as my
part in the beginning.

Respectfully

J. T. Kroon

1117 Nuttlemberg ave.

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
March 15, 1955

Mr. J. F. Kroon
1117 Muhlenberg Avenue
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Kroon:

It was very kind of you to write me and to enclose a check for fifty dollars. I assume you wanted me to spend it for clerical work in the preliminary stages of this endeavor. I do not yet know if any concrete course of action will develop from the letter printed by the New York Times but, if it does, it is likely that it will be under the sponsorship of some tax exempt institution and any contribution which you may then make would be tax deductible.

The response to the letter I sent to the New York Times is so far very heartening, and letters such as yours provide the kind of moral encouragement which is very much needed.

The letter which was printed in the New York Times was reprinted in the Denver Post, from where the attached clipping is taken. This "Letter" was originally written merely as a cry of anguish, but I am rather overwhelmed by the response and somewhat put on the spot. Having appealed to others to do something, it seems now that I will have to do something or else satisfy myself that I cannot do it. The enclosed Memorandum indicates what it is that I might try to do. It is my hope that General Hester, or someone like him, would serve as Secretary of the Commission described in this Memorandum, and that other good men will make themselves available.

Enclosure

There is some doubt in my mind that the Rockefeller Foundation, or any other large foundation, would want to provide funds for such an unconventional approach, and I doubt that a more conventional approach would do. I shouldn't anticipate any difficulty in finding a suitable university, or some other tax exempt organization, to take over the administration of funds, if funds can be obtained.

After writing the Memorandum which accompanies this letter, I received answers from Father Cavanaugh, Colin Clark, and Marshall MacDuffie, the copies of which are enclosed. Previously, I had a favorable answer from General Hester over the telephone. All this strengthens my impression that it will be easier to find the men than the proper sponsorship providing adequate funds. It seems likely that we shall have to look for funds to the smaller Foundations and perhaps more than one of them will have to be involved.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if any thoughts occur to you that might be relevant. I plan to spend some time in New York beginning March 21st and shall stay at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street. If you should happen to be in town, I would appreciate your telephoning me at University 42700.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

Enclosures

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Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

Enclosures

SPÓŁDZIELNIA WYDAWNICZA

KSIĄŻKA I WIEDZA

Warszawa, ul. Smolna 13

Tel. centrale Smolna 13 - 6.30.41-3
Tel. Polec Kultury i Nauki 6.48-73
Tel. centrale Nowy-Swiat 276-64-71-3
Biuro telegraficzne KW - Warszawa

Warszawa, dn. 29. XI. 1961.

Miss Ellen Stern,
Foreign Rights Dept.,
Simon & Schuster, Inc.,
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Miss Stern:

We are grateful to Messrs.
Feltrinelli for suggesting that you send
us a copy of THE VOICE OF THE DOLPHINS by
Dr. Leo Szilard.

This has now arrived and
will be read in the near future. We will
be writing you again as soon as we have
come to a decision. Meanwhile, thank you
for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Daniela Lewnadowska
Secretary

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL
IN THIS COLLECTION

July 15, 1957

Professor Richard Kuhn
Max-Planck-Institut f. Medizinische Forschung
Jahnstrasse 29
Heidelberg, Germany

Dear Professor Kuhn:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of June 12th. The meeting of the German Physical Society in Heidelberg starts, I believe, on Thursday, September 26th, and I did not originally plan to go to Heidelberg as early as Monday, September 23rd. I was wondering, therefore, whether Wednesday, September 25th, would be a suitable day for my talking to your group. If this is not the case and if you think that I ought to spend more time in Heidelberg than I had originally intended, and perhaps arrive there on Sunday, September 22nd or Monday, the 23rd, I shall be glad to change my plans accordingly.

Presumably I shall be arriving in Heidelberg straight from Cambridge, England, where I plan to spend some time with the Medical Research Council Unit in the Cavendish Laboratory, but even this is subject to change.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Sir,

I heard just yesterday that you had been ill for some time. Though it pains me to imagine you suffering from long dull confinement, sir, I sincerely hope coming spring will bring to you both health and renewed vigor.

I did not follow up the course you have so kindly arranged for me, but I instead went back to study mathematics again. I have a new thesis topic to work on, and I intend to make good this time.

With my sincere wish for your recovery, I send you greetings for the bright new year.

Hirondo Kuki

ack May 15/60

Dec 17 - 59

Villa Francesca
Old Field
Setauket, New York

Dear Lee,

I was very sorry to
hear that you are ill, and
hope very much that your
progress is satisfactory.
I will fairly often in New
York and if you like visitors
I would very much like to
come and see you. We could
talk about the good old

days.

With the warmest wishes
and best regards.

~~Mariette Kuper~~

Kuper

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.

UPTON, L. I., N. Y.

TEL. YAPHANK 4-6262

REFER:

May 22, 1961

Dr. Leo Szillard
DuPont Circle Hotel
DuPont Circle
Washington N.W., D. C.

Dear Leo:

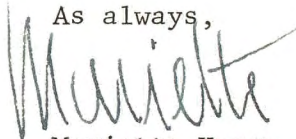
I was simply fascinated by the "Voice of the Dolphin". To tell you the truth, I was in complete disgrace because I couldn't put it down even long enough to cook dinner the night I received it.

I always knew your views on these subjects but I was delighted with the entertaining and, may I even say, detective story type of cleverness with which you presented them. I only hope that a great many people will read it and will fully realize the fundamental seriousness under the easy facade of delightful-reading science fiction.

Thank you so much for sending your book to me and providing me with a thoroughly enjoyable *but* depressed evening.

With best regards,

As always,



Mariette Kuper
Staff Assistant

MK/dgs

to:

Col. Crosby has

book.

W.C.

Handy Associates, Incorporated

Management Consultants

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405 Park Avenue New York 22, N.Y. Plaza 5-1911

October 2, 1963

CABLE
EXECUTIVES NEW YORK

personal
150 Bedford South
Chappaqua N.Y.

Dr. Leo Szilard
DuPont Hotel
Washington D.C. to be forwarded

Dear Dr. Szilard:

To continue our conversation at the last Strategy for Peace Conference

You and your dynamic movement can actually turn the tide of the drift toward war, IF you find the correct formula of content or objective.

Even with the strongest possible "political" urging from the citizens, the President can not take strong unilateral initiatives in either direction, today.

The President can not take strong unilateral initiative with "military" action, without risking the national security in all-out war.

The President can not take strong unilateral initiative toward "disarmament", or in "negotiation" with a political enemy committed to not agree to anything that is not a step toward strategic world domination.

But in WAR SAFETY CONTROL you may find the specific technological development projects to which scientists and engineers can dedicate their specialized abilities . . . the development, testing, improving, and demonstrating of world-sized military security systems . . . war safety control systems . . . all-nation defense systems, which aggressively can guarantee the national security of all nations, and the political independence of all nations. This is a project more complex than bringing man back from the moon . . . but in working in such a project, scientists and engineers will be working toward the safety systems in which men and nations will be committed to the safety of their enemies, and their neighbors, and themselves . . . the safety of all mankind.

The Report is on sale at BRENTANO's in the Pentagon; or direct
WAR SAFETY CONTROL REPORT (\$3.00)

% War Control Planners, Inc., Box 35, Chappaqua N.Y.

Hope this will help your great effort.

HOWARD G. KURTZ

EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT · ORGANIZATION PLANNING · EXECUTIVE INCENTIVE COMPENSATION PLANS
SALARY EVALUATION STUDIES · MARKETING STUDIES · INTERNATIONAL DIVISION FOR FOREIGN OPERATIONS

October 4, 1963

Mr. Howard G. Kurtz
150 Bedford South
Chappaqua, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kurtz:

Thank you for your letter of October 2, to Dr. Leo Szilard,
with which you kindly enclosed your book, WAR SAFETY CONTROL REPORT.
Dr. Szilard is abroad, but expects to return to Washington within the
next two weeks. He will then have an opportunity to read your book,
which is being held here for him.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Kay M. Shannon
Secretary to Dr. Szilard

MILITARY RESEARCH Letter

A CALLAHAN PUBLICATION

TWICE MONTHLY—CONTRACT OPPORTUNITIES—MILITARY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVALUATION

1722 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.

VINCENT F. CALLAHAN, JR.
Editor

Phone: FEderal 8-0443
Area Code 202

Subscription Rates: 3 mos. \$40.00;
6 mos. \$65.00; 1 yr. \$100.00

EXCERPT FROM → Letter No. 126, June 1, 1963

SPECIAL REPORT: MANAGING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE PENTAGON - Page 2.

WAR SAFETY CONTROL GAINS MOMENTUM

Where the great investment of American wealth in strategic-military power for the past generation has been in the fields of massive destructive power...in atomic and hydrogen bombs and the aircraft, missiles, submarines, and other means of delivery... the great strategic investment for the next generation will be in the fields of instrumentation, detection, inspection, reconnaissance, surveillance, communications, information systems, command and control, and non-lethal war prevention weapons.

Combined, these capabilities add up to a new dimension control power, which is already being developed in the Fiscal 1964 budget at the rate of millions of dollars per year, in outer space, air space, underwater, under ground, and soon more than half the earth's surface. Unilateral, large scale United States increase in development budgets in the area of strategic control power, with the objective of demonstrating to the people of the world in the coming generation an overwhelming physical safety capability which could theoretically guarantee the national security and political-economic uniqueness of every country in the world, simultaneously, is the primary recommendation of a conceptual study titled WAR SAFETY CONTROL REPORT soon to be released.*

The report, which envisages a concept that could revolutionize military thinking if adopted, sketches the preliminary concept of a break-through military capability that will completely reverse the history-long military preoccupation with the art of killing.

Not Disarmament - The dangerous and difficult transition from destructive military power into a new-dimension concept of protective military power, in the form of an eventual all-nation defense system capable of protecting all countries against future threats of war, will have to accomplish in addition to continuing national defense effort for as many years as necessary into the future, and should not be confused with the premature idea of "disarmament."

R&D Field - The concept of war safety control has already received the wide backing of a number of leaders in the defense industry and could prove to be a bonanza to the research and development industry, especially in the field of electronics, if adopted.

Unique in the plan is that it would not result in a decrease in defense spending, but rather an eventual redirection of defense efforts.

* WAR SAFETY CONTROL REPORT (\$3.00) War Control Planners, Inc., Box 35, Chappaqua, N.Y.

(Also to be available at BRENTANO's Book Store in PENTAGON)

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Annual Books: SPACE GUIDE • MILITARY RESEARCH HANDBOOK • UNDERWATER DEFENSE HANDBOOK •

RAPHAEL KURZROK, PH.D., M.D.

TEN SIXTEEN FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

October 8, 1951

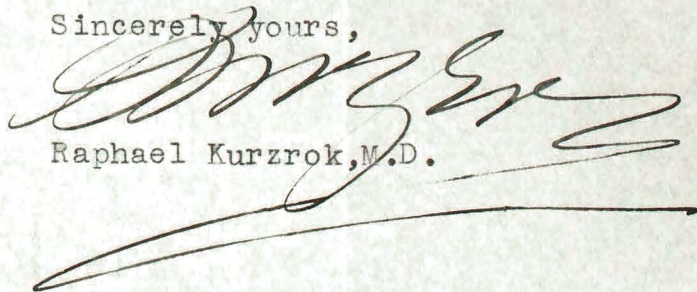
Professor Leo Szilard
Dept. Of Nuclear Studies
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am forwarding a note that I received recently in regards to "World Population Problems and Birth Control".

Should you be interested in coming to New York for this meeting please let me know.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Raphael Kurzrok', with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

Raphael Kurzrok, M.D.

STANDARDS AND CLINICAL INDICATIONS
FOR CONTRACEPTION (*continued*)

Session Chairman: Carl G. Hartman
Ortho Research Foundation, Raritan, N. J.

2:00 P. M. — "Simplified Birth Control Technique" —

- (a) G. Wilson Hunter, Fargo Clinic, Fargo,
N. D.
- (b) William B. Stromme, Minneapolis,
Minn.

"Recent Trends in the Study of Infertility"—

- (a) "Ovaries and Fallopian Tubes — with
Some Clinical Considerations of the Male"
— M. Edward Davis, Chicago Lying-In
Hospital, University of Chicago, Chicago,
Ill.
- (b) "Cervix and Uterus—Emotional Aspects
of Infertility" — Charles McLane, New
York Hospital and Cornell University
School of Medicine, New York, N. Y.

The Section of Biology provides conferences for active workers in the special fields of Biology.

Attendance is limited to those invited to participate in these conferences and to interested Members of the Academy.

E. D. Goldsmith
Chairman, Section of Biology

Charles W. Mushett
Secretary

CONFERENCE
on
WORLD POPULATION PROBLEMS
AND
BIRTH CONTROL

*Friday, October 19 and
Saturday, October 20, 1951*

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
SECTION OF BIOLOGY

All Sessions Will be Held at:

The Barbizon-Plaza Hotel
101 West 58th Street at 6th Avenue
New York City

*This program will serve as a ticket of admission
and is nontransferable*

Conference Chairman:

Carl G. Hartman
Ortho Research Foundation, Raritan, N. J.

Friday, October 19

POPULATION CONTROL AS A
WORLD WIDE PROBLEM

Session Chairman: Frank W. Notestein
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

9:00 A.M. — Introductory Remarks — Carl G. Hartman

“Population as a World Problem”—Warren
Thompson, Director, Scripps Institute of
Population Research, Miami University,
Oxford, Ohio.

“The Effect of Public Health Development
upon Population Growth” — Harold
Dorn, National Institutes of Health,
Washington, D. C.

“Social and Biological Factors in Human
Fertility” — Robert Cook, Editor of
Heredity, Washington, D. C.

12:30 P. M. — Luncheon—Academy Building, 2 East Sixty-
third Street, N. Y.

CULTURES, MORES, AND BIRTH CONTROL

Session Chairman: Halbert Dunn
Chief, National Office of Vital Statistics;
National Institutes of Health, Washington, D.C.

2:00 P. M. — “Control of Conception in Cross-Cultural
Perspective” — Clellan Ford, Yale Uni-
versity, New Haven, Conn.

“Present-Day International Trends in Fam-
ily Planning” — Abraham Stone, Director,
Margaret Sanger Research Bureau, New
York, N. Y.

“Medical and Medico-Social Indications
Contraception” — Alan F. Guttmacher,
Sinai Hospital and Johns Hopkins School
of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.

5:30 P. M. — Cocktail Hour — Academy Building

Saturday, October 20

STANDARDS AND CLINICAL INDICATIONS
FOR CONTRACEPTION

Session Chairman: Clarence J. Gamble
Milton, Mass.

9:00 A. M. — “Biochemistry of the Female Genital Tract”
—W. T. Pommerenke and Mrs. M. A.
Breckenridge, Rochester University School
of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester,
N. Y.

“Biochemistry of the Male Genital Tract”
— John MacLeod, Cornell University
School of Medicine, New York, N. Y.

“A Critical Study of Methods of Measur-
ing Spermicidal Action” — N. Millman,
Ortho Research Foundation, Raritan,
N. J.

12:30 P. M. — Luncheon — Academy Building

5650 Ellis Avenue

October 23, 1951

Dr. Raphael Kurzrok
1016 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Kurzrok:

I wish to thank you for your very kind note of October 8th regarding the conference held under the auspices of the New York Academy of Sciences. It so happens that I had to go to New York just about that time and was in New York during the conference, but I was so tied up with other matters that I was not able to attend. I appreciate very much your letting me know about it, though.

I wonder whether you have seen an old paper by McCartney, Sterilization by Antispermatozoa, American Journal of Physiology 63, 207 (1923), and what you think of it.

Harrison Brown had a very long and, I understand, very good conversation with Father Cavanaugh, President of Notre Dame, whom I had previously met this summer at Aspen, Colorado. Harrison Brown is now out in Pasadena and I suppose he will try to feel out the Ford Foundation before going any farther. I am afraid this is not much progress to report.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds



March 6/60

Just a greeting to
a great and wonderful
human being--

Mrs Lawrence Kingrok