

LOBBY FOR PEACE (Northern California)

345 Franklin St., San Francisco 2

January 12, 1962

SPECIAL REQUEST

TO: YOU, FELLOW-MEMBER OF THE LOBBY FOR PEACE  
FROM: ROBERT SCHUTZ  
SUBJECT: THE MOST EXCITING AND HOPEFUL PROSPECT FOR PEACE

I HAVE SEEN IN THIS BUSINESS.

1. May I most earnestly request you to sit down now and read the enclosed speech by Leo Szilard and participate in his Experiment. The Experiment seeks to determine whether or not you would join in the proposed Lobby Movement if it materializes.

2. I do not know what this may mean for the future of our own Lobby for Peace, but it will be a small casualty if the structure we have formulated here is swallowed up in a better concept really able to do the job.

3. I think this has all of the ingredients for success in doing what we have so far been offering as a valiant pilot effort. I would hope that you won't ditch LFP(NC) until and unless Szilard's Lobby materializes, and maybe not then, but I would hope much more greatly and recommend that you will indicate your willingness to participate in the Lobby movement that he suggests.

4. Please indicate your response on the tear-off sheet at the bottom of this letter and send it to me in San Francisco as quickly as possible. I will see Szilard in Washington about February 1.

I will participate in Szilard's Lobby for Peace Movement, pledging to give 2% of my annual income for political contribution at my own discretion and using Lobby advice, being responsive to calls for political support from the Lobby.

I will not participate in Szilard's Lobby for Peace Movement.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Print Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address ) \_\_\_\_\_

(City) \_\_\_\_\_ (Zone) \_\_\_\_\_

(State) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council

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Committees to Evaluate Applications  
for  
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION SENIOR POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

October 28, 1961

LIFE SCIENCES

- Chairman Daniel Mazia, Professor of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley 4, California
- Carleton S. Coon (Anthropology), The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, 33rd & Spruce Streets, Philadelphia 4, Penna.
- Robert Galambos, M.D., Chief, Department of Neurophysiology, Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington 12, D.C.
- Donald R. Griffin, Professor of Zoology, Harvard University, 16 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
- I.C. Gunsalus, Head, Biochemistry Division, Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- S.E. Luria, Professor of Microbiology, Department of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts
- Stanford Moore, The Rockefeller Institute, New York 21, N.Y.
- George E. Palade, The Rockefeller Institute, New York 21, N.Y.
- Carl Pfaffmann, Professor of Psychology, Brown University, Providence 12, R.I.
- Kenneth B. Raper, Professor of Bacteriology and Botany, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin
- A.J. Riker, Professor of Plant Pathology and Forestry, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin
- Wilson S. Stone, Genetics Foundation, The University of Texas, Box 7797, University Station, Austin 12, Texas
- A.H. Sturtevant, Professor of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California
- Leo Szilard, (Department of Biophysics, University of Chicago) Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- E.G. Wever, Professor of Psychology, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
- Gordon R. Willey, Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Edward P. Hutchinson, Professor Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania
- Maurice Mandelbaum, Chairman, Department of Philosophy, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland

Consultants:

- Edward Ackerman (Geography), Assistant Head, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1530 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
- Robert Lado, Institute of Languages and Linguistics, 36th and N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
- Robert Solow (Economics), Council of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President, 17th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

NAS-NRC Committees to evaluate applications for  
NSF Senior Postdoctoral Fellowships, October 28, 1961

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

- Chairman Deane Montgomery, School of Mathematics, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.  
Carl D. Anderson, Professor of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California  
Herbert L. Anderson, Director, The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies, The University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois  
Alfred T. Blomquist, Professor, Department of Chemistry, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York  
Paul C. Cross (Chemistry), Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.  
Carl O. Dunbar, Director Emeritus, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut  
R.G. Herb, Professor of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin  
William S. Johnson, Executive Head, Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, California  
F.T. Mavis, Dean, College of Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.  
Harry F. Olson, Director, Acoustical and Electromechanical Research Laboratory, Radio Corporation of America, Princeton, N.J.  
R.V. Pound, Professor of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts  
Marshall H. Stone, Department of Mathematics, The University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois  
Frederick T. Wall (Physical Chemistry), Dean of the Graduate College, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

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Final Board  
October 29, 1961

<u>Chairman</u>	Deane Montgomery	Mathematics
	Carl D. Anderson	Physics
	Paul C. Cross	Chemistry
	Daniel Mazia	Biology
	A.J. Riker	Biology
	E.G. Wever	Psychology

*The Atomic Era — Can It Produce  
Peace and Abundance?*

**CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

APRIL 29, 30, 1950

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL

*For Administration  
purposes*

*Phyllis  
Branch of World  
for Funds*

*Auspices*

**THE NATION ASSOCIATES**

20 VESEY STREET

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

# PROGRAM

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REGISTRATION—9 A.M.—SATURDAY, APRIL 29

Lexington Avenue Landing

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Saturday Morning, April 29, 10 o'clock

Jade Room

## THE IMPLICATIONS OF ATOMIC WAR—CAN IT BE ISOLATED

Presiding: DR. SAUL K. PADOVER  
Dean, Political Science Department  
New School for Social Research

### *Subjects to be discussed*

Implications of Atomic War and  
Foreign Policy

Are There Safeguards Against Atomic  
War

The Psychological Consequences of  
Atomic War

The Physical Consequences to Man-  
kind of Atomic War

Can Atomic War Be Isolated

### *Speakers*

DR. HARRISON S. BROWN  
Nuclear Physicist, Professor Physi-  
cal Chemistry, University of Chi-  
cago

DR. WILLIAM F. OCBURN  
Professor of Sociology, University  
of Chicago

DR. GARDNER MURPHY  
Head, Psychology Dept., C.C.N.Y.,  
Head of the American Psychology  
Association's Committee on Atomic  
Energy and International Tensions

DR. STUART MUDD  
Professor of Pathology and Bacte-  
riology, University of Pennsylva-  
nia, School of Medicine

DR. DAVID BRADLEY  
Author of "No Place to Hide"

Discussion from the floor

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Saturday Afternoon, April 29, 2 o'clock

Jade Room

CAN TOTAL DIPLOMACY AVERT TOTAL WAR

Presiding: FREDA KIRCHWEY  
Editor, The Nation

*Subjects to be discussed*

The World in Revolution

Total Diplomacy in the Atomic Era

A Bold New Program in International Relations

American Policy and the Situation in the Far East

Foreign Policy in Relation to Peace

*Speakers*

LOUIS DOLIVET  
Editor "The United Nations World"

DR. HANS MORCEN THAU  
Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago

DR. DEWEY ANDERSON  
Executive Director Public Affairs Institute

DR. JOHN K. FAIRBANK  
Professor of History, Harvard University

PROFESSOR MAX ASCOLI  
Editor and Publisher, "The Reporter"

Discussion from the floor

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Saturday Evening, April 29, 8 o'clock

Astor Gallery

THE RELATION OF SCIENCE TO THE FREEDOM OF MAN

Presiding: DR. HUGH C. WOLFE

*Subjects to be discussed*

The Relation of Freedom of Research to the Welfare of Mankind

The Responsibility of the Scientists to Society

Scientific Progress and Security

Academic Freedom and Its Relation to a Free and Democratic Society

*Speakers*

DR. HUGH C. WOLFE  
Professor of Physics, Cooper Union  
Chairman, Federation of American Scientists

DR. ANTON J. CARLSON  
Professor of Physiology, University of Chicago

R. LAWRENCE SIEGEL  
Counsel, Academic Freedom Committee, American Civil Liberties Union

DR. ERNEST O. MELBY  
Dean, School of Education, New York University

Discussion from the floor

Sunday Morning, April 30, 10 o'clock  
Jade Room

THE REVOLUTIONARY POTENTIAL OF ATOMIC ENERGY APPLIED  
TO PEACE TIME USE

Presiding: STUART CHASE  
Economist and Author

*Speakers*

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON  
Director, National Bureau of  
Standards

DR. WALTER ISARD  
Economist, Harvard University

DR. NORBERT WIENER  
Professor, Mathematics and Logic,  
Massachusetts Institute of Tech-  
nology

Discussion from the floor

Sunday Afternoon, April 30, 2 o'clock  
Jade Room

WHAT SHOULD BE THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT ON ATOMIC AND OTHER  
WEAPONS OF DESTRUCTION

Presiding: WILLIAM L. SHIRER  
Journalist, Author and Commentator

*Subjects to be discussed*

What Should Be the Basis of Agree-  
ment Between the U. S. and the  
U. S. S. R.

A Plan for the Control of Atomic  
Weapons

The Role of the U. N. in the Work  
for Peace

*Speakers*

DR. CORNELIUS KRUSE  
Chairman, Dept. of Philosophy,  
Wesleyan University; Chairman,  
Committee International Students  
Seminars of American Friends  
Service Committee; Member of  
Working Committee which pre-  
pared "Some Quaker Proposals for  
Peace."

DR. DAVID F. CAVERS  
Professor of Law, Harvard Univer-  
sity

DR. CLARK M. EICHELBERGER  
Director, American Association for  
the United Nations

Discussion from the floor

Sunday Evening, April 30, 6:30 o'clock  
Dinner Forum  
Grand Ball Room

WHAT SHOULD BE THE BASIS OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE EAST AND THE WEST

Presiding: DR. KIRTLEY F. MATHER, President-Elect,  
American Association for the Advancement of Science

*Speakers*

LORD JOHN BOYD-ORR of Scotland, 1949 Nobel Peace Prize Winner  
CLAUDE BOURDET of France, French Resistance leader, distinguished Journalist,  
former editor "Combat"

AMBASSADOR AUBREY EBAN, Israel Delegate to the United Nations

DR. FRANK KINGDON, columnist, The New York Post

FREDA KIRCHWEY, editor, The Nation, President, The Nation Associates

DR. LOUIS N. RIDENOUR, JR., Radar Expert, Dean, Graduate College, University  
of Illinois

SENATOR HENRI ROLIN of Belgium, former President The Belgium Senate

BRIGADIER GENERAL TELFORD TAYLOR, former Chief Counsel for War Crimes in  
Office of American Military Government in Germany

*Inviting Rosenau, Elva Tompfer - Curious  
William + Pete Levan*

## SECTION 1

NOTE: (1) THE SUPERSEDED SKETCH pasted below is NO LONGER ACTIVE and is used only as a filing convenience.

(2) Data you may have supplied since it was prepared ARE NOT SHOWN on this card, as they are filed separately.

(3) Therefore, DO NOT SUPPLY AGAIN.

**SZILARD, Leo** (zē-šārd), physicist; b. Budapest, Feb. 11, 1898; s. Louis and Thekla (Vidor) S.; student engring., Budapest Inst. of Tech.; Dr. Phil., Univ. of Berlin, 1922; unmarried. Came to U.S., 1937, naturalized, 1943. Mem. teaching staff, U. of Berlin, 1925-32; research work in nuclear physics, St. Bartholomew's Hosp., London and Clarendon Lab., Oxford, Eng., 1935-38; worked on atomic energy, Columbia, 1939-42; with Metall. Lab., U. of Chicago, 1942-46, now professor University of Chicago. Recipient Atoms for Peace award, 1959. Fellow Am. Phys. Soc. With Enrico Fermi, devised chain reaction system composed of uranium and graphite, used in setting up chain reaction, U. of Chicago, 1942, also used at Hanford in mfr. of plutonium. Mem. staff Enrico Fermi Inst. Office: Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

## SECTION 2

### FOR NEW DATA NOT NOW IN THE FILE

## NATIONAL BIOGRAPHEE FILE

No. MW/CP-1

DO NOT WRITE IN THE SPACES BELOW

Rev. Rec.—Filed	By	Date
Other data in File	By	Date
PUB.		



**Friendship**

**can  
save  
the  
world**

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President John F. Kennedy and  
Premier N. S. Khrushchev discuss  
the way to peace, Vienna, 1961.



# The only way to Peace

TWO GIANT NATIONS HOLD THE KEY TO  
PEACE IN OUR TIME.

If these two nations become friends, we shall live. If they permit enmity to grow, sooner or later there will be an explosion. We shall die—and millions from many countries will probably die with us.

The cold war has been real; the arms race is foreboding. Yet, paradoxically, during the years of cold war there has also been a striving among the peoples in both countries for understanding and cooperation. Think of the continuing cultural, educational and scientific exchange between the two countries. We need not despair. Friendship is possible and is growing.

Do not the peoples expect of their leaders negotiations and not threats of war; an end to the arms race by international agreement with appropriate safeguards?

Since 1943 there has been one organization in the United States dedicated to the reasonable hope that the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. would assume joint leadership in building a world at peace.

That organization is the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Let us visualize the increasing spirit of friendship; let us examine the program of the organization which resolutely upholds the objective of American-Soviet friendship as the only way to peace.

# The Spirit of

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“. . . As women we should exert our great influence in the cause of world peace. . . . As mothers, we cannot help but be concerned about the health and welfare of our husbands and children. . . . My husband knows war first-hand. I am confident he will do anything in his power to avoid it”.

*From letters of Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Khrushchev in Nov. 1961, in reply to appeal of the Women's Strike for Peace to “join with us to end the arms race instead of the human race.”*

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Emil Gilels congratulates Van Cliburn on winning Tschai-kovsky competition in the U.S.S.R.

# Peace and Friendship

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"We Soviet women . . . are very glad that . . . a women's organization standing for disarmament and peace has been formed in the U.S. This is a noble and . . . truly motherly goal. We have always been convinced that American women sincerely want peace. . . . We believe that it is necessary to strive for general and complete disarmament . . . then mothers will be able to think of their children's future without anxiety".

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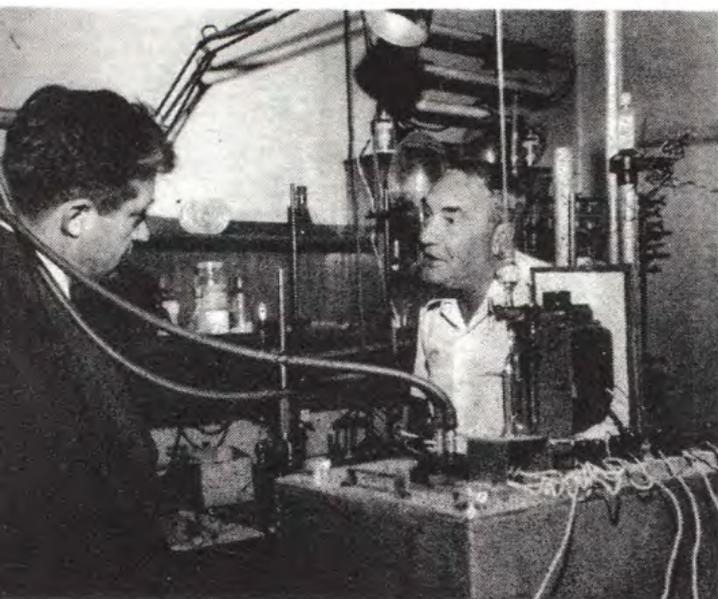
People attending concert in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, congratulate 22-year-old American pianist, Ann Stein.



The world's top highjumpers John Thomas, U.S.A. and Valeri Brumel, U.S.S.R. compete at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1961.



Norman Cousins, editor of U.S. magazine *Saturday Review* is welcomed in Moscow by Nina Popova, Chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries prior to a meeting of American and Soviet public figures in the Crimea to discuss peace in 1961.



Academician Valentin Kargin, chief of Chemistry Dep't., Moscow University, converses with Professor Harrison Brown, Calif. Institute of Technology on their common research into the origin and decomposition of proteins.

American winner 100 meter race, Ira Murchison, and Soviet friends receive acclaim of stadium crowd in Moscow.



American San Francisco to Moscow Peace Marchers pass the Ukraine Hotel in Moscow, holding signs aloft and distributing peace literature, October, 1961.

Members of Shevchenko University (Kiev) music and dance ensemble talk with members of University of Michigan band on tour of Soviet Union in 1961.



# Our Program for Peace and Friendship

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## **Facts**

To provide accurate, up-to-date information to ever widening circles of the American people concerning the major phases of Soviet life and American-Soviet relations, through books and pamphlets, fact sheets, news bulletins, pictorial exhibits, documentary films and other material.

Particularly at this time to make these educational services available to libraries, to schools, colleges and universities.

## ***What has the Council been doing?***

Recently published were the following pamphlets:

Basic Facts of the U.S.S.R. by Lyons

Soviet Education: Today and Tomorrow by Moos

Soviet Schools Revisited by Moos

Story of American-Soviet Relations: 1917-1959  
by Ward

Each pamphlet published is sent at once to 3,250 libraries—to 2,300 public libraries; to 950 college and university libraries. Total circulation of each pamphlet varies from 5,000 to 7,500.

Scheduled for publication are the following pamphlets:

Soviet Trade Unions

Mother and Child Care in the U.S.S.R.

The Twenty Year Development Plan

Periodic publications scheduled for 1962 include the familiar bulletin *American-Soviet Facts* and a recently inaugurated news sheet called *Youth U.S.-S.U. Exchange*.

In the academic year 1960-1961 the Council filled requests for materials from 225 different colleges and universities; 175 public and private secondary schools; 100 public libraries. More than 1,000 students called upon the Educational Services of the Council.

Already in the academic year 1961-1962, one-half completed the comparable totals are: 175 colleges and universities; 100 secondary schools; 100 libraries and other institutions. Also, the Council has sent out since September, 1961, some 40 photographic exhibits and 120 documentary films.

## **Exchange**

To stimulate and bring about increasing cultural, educational and scientific interchange between the two countries, both in written materials and personal visitation.

Particularly at this time to encourage visits by rank and file citizens from every part of each country to the other.

To promote good business relations such as will be advantageous to the economies of both countries and will lay a firm basis for peace in prosperous international trade.

### *What has the Council been doing?*

Engaged a Youth Director in June, 1961. Up to February, 1962, he visited 48 colleges and universities of the Middle West, the South, and East. He will next make a tour of the West Coast and of other Western and Southwestern institutions.

The purpose of the visitation among campus student leaders is the promotion of student exchange with the Soviet Union:

1. An increase in the students of each country doing at least one year's study in the other country. The present minimal exchange runs from 30 to 40 from each country.
2. A continuing exchange relationship, a university in the U.S.A. with a university in the U.S.S.R. There could well be from 20 to 40 institutions in each country participating.
3. A cultural and sports exchange: groups or teams making tours of the campuses in each country: student leaders, musicians, dancers; swimming, basket-ball, gymnast teams.
4. Student tourism in summer vacation periods.

The Council hopes soon to engage in the promotion of tours to the Soviet Union for industrial workers of the U.S.A.—husbands and wives. And will encourage similar tours of the United States by Soviet workers.

## **Peace**

To build wide public support for a positive U.S.A. foreign policy of cooperation with the U.S.S.R. for safeguarding of peace, primarily within the United Nations, but including such direct negotiations as may be necessary, on a basis of equality and good faith

To promote international agreements for the control, limitation and reduction of armaments, and cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union to meet the economic needs in less developed countries and in other ways to serve the welfare of people throughout the world.

### ***What has the Council been doing?***

It maintains steady contact with 1,300 key leaders across the country—persons with access to community organizations and capable of promoting mass action. Less frequently the Council sends peace education materials and peace action recommendations to a larger list of 6,500.

Recent mailings have dealt with the questions of Berlin and Germany, the resumption of nuclear bomb tests and the need for international agreement to end the tests finally, and the forthcoming international negotiations on the subject of complete and general disarmament.

# The Tools of Friendship



## SOVIET SCHOOLS REVISITED

ELIZABETH MOOS

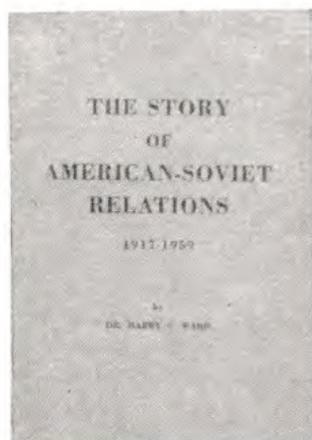
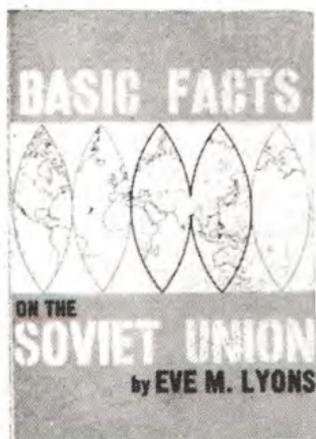


**AMERICAN-SOVIET FACTS:** A periodic publication, facts and news, without editorial comment, of Soviet progress and problems, U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. cultural, scientific and sports exchange, American-Soviet negotiations, disarmament and peace.

**SOVIET SCHOOLS REVISITED:** Latest in series of pamphlets on Soviet Education by Elizabeth Moos based on first-hand observations in Soviet schools.

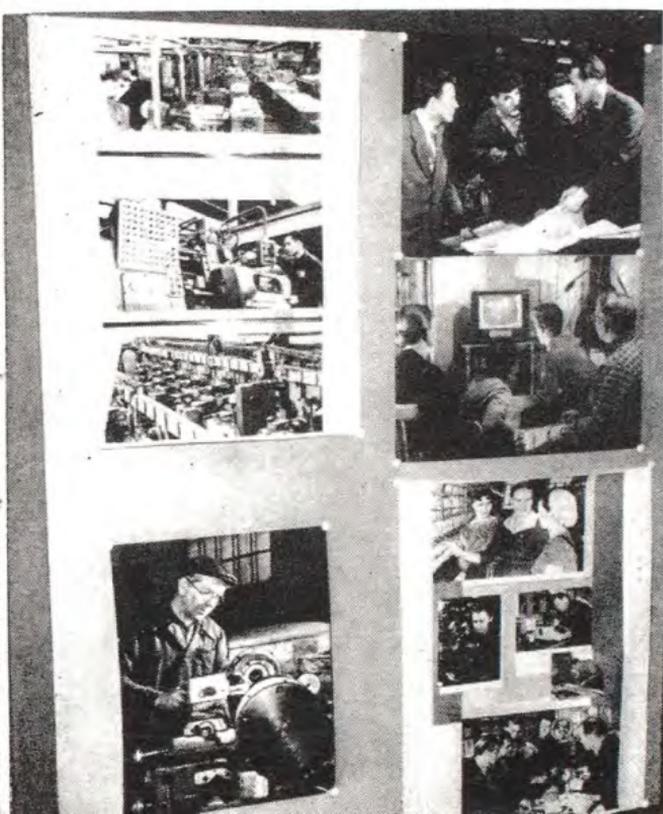


A portion of the Council's Loan Library. . . . Specializing in books and pamphlets by Soviet authors in English translation; some titles by American authors, American imprint.



A 1961 pamphlet presents Basic Facts; a 1962 edition is planned. . . . A pamphlet by a recognized authority, Dr. Ward, tells the story of the past and points the road to world peace based on American-Soviet cooperation.

The Council loans documentary films in 16 mm., some in color, English commentary, on Soviet life and development; also film strips in 35 mm.



Large photographs in sets on various phases of Soviet life and activities, for exhibition or classroom use. Accompanying script provides picture captions and additional information.



*The clasped hands on the front cover and the peace dove above are the drawings of Rockwell Kent*

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

Suite 707, 114 East 32nd Street  
New York 16, N.Y.



February, 1962

# Foreword

## by the Overall Panel

Democracy is a powerful idea. It is powerful because it respects the desire of every man to share in his own rule. It is powerful because it is based on the belief that every man has the capacity to learn the art of self-government. And it must be clear to everyone everywhere that a belief in this capacity and a recognition of this desire speak to the deepest and most pervasive aspirations of modern man.

Democracy is a powerful idea because it draws much of its strength from religions that posit the sanctity of the individual and the brotherhood of man. In a democracy, as in a moral order, none can be excluded, none left out. In a democracy, responsibility for everyone rests in some measure upon all.

Democracy is a powerful idea because it both assumes and is built upon the moral commitment of its supporters. It will require all the power this commitment can generate in the decades ahead to deal affirmatively and courageously with the vast and pressing problems faced by all countries of today's world. But to do so without sacrificing the real source of democracy's permanent strength—the independence and integrity of its citizens—will require the very best that is in each of us, all the time, for as long as we can see.

And so we present this report—a realistic yet hopeful statement of the idea of democracy as it has found expression in the American scene. It recognizes the central problems of our democratic society but does not despair about the prospects for their resolution. Not all of us will agree in all particulars. But we believe it is an honest picture of our democratic system and its prospects. We are sobered as we reflect on the tasks to be performed, yet confident in the power of the democratic idea to help us perform these tasks and maintain our liberties.

- LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER, president, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.; chairman of the panel.
- ADOLF A. BERLE, JR., senior partner, Berle, Berle and Brunner; professor of law, Columbia University; former Ambassador to Brazil and Assistant Secretary of State.
- CHESTER BOWLES, Member of Congress; former Ambassador to India and Governor of Connecticut.
- ARTHUR F. BURNS, president, National Bureau of Economic Research; professor of economics, Columbia University.
- LUCIUS D. CLAY, general, U. S. Army (ret.); chairman, Continental Can Company, Inc.; former commander-in-chief, U. S. Forces in Europe and Military Governor, U. S. Zone, Germany.
- JOHN COWLES, president, Minneapolis Star and Tribune; chairman, The Des Moines Register and Tribune.
- JUSTIN W. DART, president, Rexall Drug and Chemical Company.
- JOHN S. DICKEY, president, Dartmouth College.
- JOHN W. GARDNER, president, Carnegie Corporation of New York; president, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.
- LESTER B. GRANGER, executive director, National Urban League, Inc.
- CARYL P. HASKINS, president, Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- THEODORE M. HESBURGH, president, University of Notre Dame; commissioner, Civil Rights Commission; member, National Science Board; permanent delegate of Vatican City to the International Atomic Energy Agency; member, Advisory Committee, United States Committee for the United Nations.
- MARGARET HICKEY, public affairs editor, Ladies' Home Journal.
- OVETA CULP HOBBY, president and editor, The Houston Post; former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and director of the WACS.
- DEVEREUX C. JOSEPHS, former chairman, New York Life Insurance Company.

MILTON KATZ, director, International Legal Studies, Harvard University Law School; former Ambassador and chief in Europe of the Marshall Plan.

JAMES R. KILLIAN, JR., chairman of the corporation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; former special assistant to the President for science and technology.

HENRY R. LUCE, editor-in-chief, Time, Life, Fortune.

THOMAS B. McCABE, president, Scott Paper Company.

JAMES McCORMACK, major general, U. S. Air Force (ret.); vice president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; former director of research and development, U. S. Air Force; former director of military applications, Atomic Energy Commission.

RICHARD P. McKEON, Department of Philosophy, University of Chicago; former member, United States delegation to the General Conferences of UNESCO and United States National Commission for UNESCO.

LEE W. MINTON, president, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

CHARLES H. PERCY, president, Bell and Howell Company; trustee, University of Chicago; chairman of the board, Fund for Adult Education, Ford Foundation.

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, general president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

ANNA M. ROSENBERG, public and industrial relations consultant; former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel; former regional director, War Manpower Commission; former regional director, Social Security Administration; special personal representative of President Roosevelt and President Truman to the European theatre of war.

DEAN RUSK, president, The Rockefeller Foundation; former Assistant Secretary of State.

DAVID SARNOFF, chairman of the board, Radio Corporation of America.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD, partner, Davis Polk Wardwell Sunderland and Kiendl; former permanent representative to NATO.

EDWARD TELLER, professor at large of physics, University of California, Berkeley; associate director, University of California Radiation Laboratories.

FRAZAR B. WILDE, chairman of the board and president, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company; chairman, Commission on Money and Credit.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON, resigned from the panel when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. GORDON DEAN, senior vice president—nuclear energy, General Dynamics Corporation, was a member of the panel until his death, August 16, 1958. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, resigned from the panel on May 26, 1958. HENRY A. KISSINGER, associate director of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, was Director of the Project until June 30, 1958.

The Overall Panel members are grateful to a writing committee chaired by James A. Perkins. Charles Frankel was the principal author involved in the preparation of this report and should, therefore, receive our special thanks.

JAMES A. PERKINS, vice president, Carnegie Corporation of New York; chairman of the writing committee.

CHARLES FRANKEL, professor of philosophy, Columbia University.

LEWIS GALANTIERE, counselor, Free Europe Committee, Inc.

AUGUST HECKSCHER, director, The Twentieth Century Fund.

PENDLETON HERRING, president, Social Science Research Council.

#### STAFF OF THE SPECIAL STUDIES PROJECT

Nancy Hanks  
Executive Secretary

Sylvia Drucker	John R. Kennedy	Julie North
James N. Drayton		Mary Inouye
Annette Levy	Elizabeth Rich	Alison Ruzicka

*The Nation Associates*

*cordially invite you*

*to attend*

*a*

*Dinner Forum*

*on*

*The Challenge of the Atomic Bomb*

*on the occasion*

*of the*

*80th Anniversary of The Nation*

*Monday evening, December Third,*

*Nineteen hundred and forty-five*

*at*

*six-thirty o'clock*

*Grand Ballroom*

*Hotel Astor*

*R. S. V. P.*

*Enclosed Card*

*Couvert \$7.50*

*Dress Optional*

*Recm 1000  
20 Vesey Street  
N.Y.C.*

# *Speakers*

*Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt*  
*Foreign Minister of Australia*



*Professor Harold Laski*  
*Chairman, British Labor Party*



*Professor Leo Szilard*  
*University of Chicago*



*Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt*



*Freda Kirchwey*  
*Editor, The Nation*



*Leon Henderson*  
*Chairman*

# Dinner Committee

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*STF engage  
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1959 Phage Meeting, August 24-27, inclusive  
Biological Laboratory  
Cold Spring Harbor, New York

This notice is mailed one copy per laboratory:  
please circulate it.

First session 2:30 p.m., August 24

As in the past, the meeting will be organized for the benefit of people engaged in phage research, not for a wider audience.

Contributors are asked to write to the undersigned before August 1st, stating subject and time required for presentation. The success of the program will depend on the completeness of this information. Please give a realistic estimate of the time you want, because as far as possible, the time allotted will be proportional to your estimate. In any case, there will be no alternative to setting a limit on the time allowed each speaker. Talks should be designed to provide a framework for discussion, which can then be conducted in or out of the general meeting.

All who wish to attend should write before August 1st so that accommodations can be assigned.

There will be only a limited number of accommodations available for the night of August 23d.

George Streisinger  
Carnegie Institution of Washington  
Department of Genetics  
Cold Spring Harbor, New York

SEVEN PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE

- To bring world peace: *we favor total disarmament.*
- To affirm our belief in the value of human life: *we renounce the use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.*
- To provide initial steps toward total disarmament: *we propose the immediate cessation of the production and testing of nuclear and biological weapons and ballistic missiles.*
- To confront the economic problems arising from the transition to a peacetime economy: *we propose the formation of a National Disarmament Administration with power to take the steps necessary to maintain full employment.*
- To increase the effectiveness of the United Nations: *we favor the admission of all nations to the U.N.*
- To help create a peaceful world: *we urge a large-scale, long-range program of world economic and social development, channeled primarily through the United Nations.*
- To provide for the transition to world peace: *we support the strengthening of the World Court and the creation of a small international police force to prevent the spread of conflict.*

*This seven point program assumes a basic commitment to preserve our democratic heritage by means consistent with respect for the dignity of individuals, compatible with reverence for human life, and relevant to the need for building world community. Recognizing both the sheer madness of modern warfare and the need to preserve basic democratic freedoms, we urge individuals and governments to consider further alternatives to the use of military force as an instrument of foreign policy.*

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Amherst, Mass.

*Affiliations are for  
Identification Purposes Only*

March 25, 1962

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

Dear Sir:

Political Action for Peace is soon to announce a list of four candidates it is endorsing and supporting in New England. They are: H. Stuart Hughes running for the Senate in Massachusetts as an independent (he is scheduled to announce March 27); Elizabeth Boardman who will seek the Republican nomination for Rep. in Congress from the Massachusetts 5th District; William Hefner who will seek the Democratic nomination from Massachusetts 1st District; and Helen L. Bliss who will seek the Democratic nomination for Congress from the New Hampshire Second District. Mrs. Bliss has already announced her candidacy.

These candidates all accept the PAX - 1962 Platform. A copy of the next to final draft is enclosed.

PAX has undertaken a massive job in attempting to get Stuart Hughes on the November ballot as an independent. This means we have to gather 72,513 certified signatures for him. We must get started soon before the college students have all exited from the many campuses here in New England because we are leaning heavily on their help in this signature campaign. This is all going to take considerable money and we have set an initial budget of \$6,000 to raise: \$3,000 of it to go equally to the four candidates; \$1,000 salary to our campaign coordinator, Marshall Kaplan a teacher at Milton Academy; \$400 to his assistant and the balance for telephone, office expenses, travel etc. We need some of this right away in order to open an office from which the signature campaign can be organized and directed and we have started approaching selected individuals for sizeable donations. As you know there are strong pockets of support for your 2% plan in and around Stockbridge and Cambridge. Some of these people have already made the 2% commitment and they would be willing to share half of this with PAX if we had a letter from you indicating that you approved financial support for PAX and its candidates--or if this is not possible at least a statement from you that you can see no objections to their sharing the 2% commitment with PAX if they feel so inclined. We are urgently in need of funds and would greatly appreciate an answer to this request as soon as possible. I hope your own plans for the Washington Council are progressing as you would like.

Sincerely,

*William K. Hefner*  
William K. Hefner, Chm.

# POLITICAL ACTION FOR PEACE

P. O. BOX ~~386~~, ~~NORTHAMPTON~~, MASSACHUSETTS

57 Greenfield

In reply please address:  
William K. Hefner  
278 Main St.  
Greenfield, Mass.

The  
Society of American Bacteriologists

NOMINATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

"Any person, who shall have been nominated in writing in due form by two Members of the SOCIETY, who shall have paid the first year's membership dues and who shall have been endorsed by a majority of the Membership Committee, shall be certified to the Council as a candidate for ordinary membership; and if the nomination is approved by a majority of the Council, the candidate shall be declared elected a Member of the SOCIETY." Art. VI, Sec. 1 a, of the Constitution.

\*Name. SZILARD, LEO  
(last name) (first name) (initial)

\*Degrees .....

\*Professional Position .....

\*Address in full (to which publications should be sent)  
.....  
.....  
.....

x Proposed and nominated by Bernard J. Davis

x Address 411 E. 69<sup>th</sup> ST, NYC 21.

x Second Nominator .....

---

Annual dues are \$9.00. Make remittance payable to Society of American Bacteriologists and mail to Society of American Bacteriologists, Business Office, Mt. Royal & Guilford Aves., Baltimore 2, Md. Enclosure of dues with application will avoid delays in receiving the journals.

Membership dues are initiated and renewed as of January 1 each year. Unless directions to the contrary are received, membership applications received prior to November 1 will be credited to the calendar year, and back issues of the *Journal* and *Reviews* for the calendar year will be furnished. Applications received after November 1 will become effective on the following January 1.

---

\* These lines must be filled in by the applicant for membership.  
x Members will please fill in these lines in writing.

(OVER)

# The Society of American Bacteriologists

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"The objects of the SOCIETY shall be to promote scientific knowledge of bacteriology and related subjects through discussions, reports and publications, to stimulate scientific investigations and their applications, to plan, organize and administer projects for the advancement of knowledge in this field, and to improve professional qualifications." Art. II of the Constitution.

"Any person interested in the objects of the SOCIETY shall be eligible for election as a Member." Art. III, Sec. 2a. of the Constitution.

The Society publishes the *Journal of Bacteriology* in which are found original communications on all branches of fundamental bacteriology and on the applications of bacteriology. In addition, the Society publishes four issues a year of *Bacteriological Reviews*, each issue containing approximately 100 pages of review articles on subjects of current bacteriological interest.

The Society holds annual meetings where the latest results of research in all branches of bacteriology are presented, and where the members have exceptional opportunities to become acquainted and to discuss work in progress.

Annual dues are \$9.00, including subscriptions to the *Journal of Bacteriology* and *Bacteriological Reviews*.

# society for social responsibility in science

## SSRS Newsletter

NO. 60

APRIL 1957

### GERMANY'S TOP NUCLEAR PHYSICISTS PLEDGE THEY WILL NEVER WORK ON PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS

*(The information in this article came from stories in daily newspapers of April 13, 14 and 15, chiefly the New York Times. We have not seen the text of the statement, nor have we yet had any direct communication from any of its signers. --T.K.)*

Eighteen of Germany's most famous scientists announced April 12 that they would refuse to cooperate in any way in the production, testing or use of atomic weapons.

The physicists said they were not politicians but their scientific work placed upon them the responsibility for the possible consequences of their labor.

A tremendous effect was created in Germany by the release of the statement because of the prominence of the signers. Nobel Prizewinners Otto Hahn, Werner Heisenberg, Max von Laue and Max Born headed the list. Born is an SSRS member. Another SSRS member, Nobelwinner Wolfgang Pauli, was also apparently a signer.

Other signers included Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker, Walther Gerlach, Fritz Strassman and Friedrich-Adolf Paneth.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's government made strenuous efforts to counteract the effect of the statement.

The physicists' statement was issued through the Max Planck Institute of

Physics in Goettingen, one of the principal nuclear research centers in West Germany. Here Heisenberg and von Weizsaecker are directing a long-range study of controlled hydrogen fusion.

The eighteen physicists said that in their opinion a small country such as West Germany could best defend itself and advance the cause of world peace if it expressly and freely went without the possession of any kind of atomic weapons.

They said the people of Germany had not been adequately informed of the effects of atomic weapons. They warned that a hydrogen bomb could make a region as large as the Ruhr uninhabitable for some time, while the entire populace of 50,000,000 could be injured by the radioactivity. The scientists said that no technical means are known now to defend great concentrations of persons against this danger.

They declared that not one of them would be prepared to participate in any way in the production, testing and use of atomic weapons. On the other hand, they said it was of the utmost importance to develop the peaceful use of atomic energy and they were prepared to cooperate in this task.

The immediate political result of this statement in Germany was what  
*(Continued on Page 2, column 2)*

### SSRS MEMBER BARRED FROM SOUTHERN COLLEGE FOR OPPOSING SEGREGATION

*The following statement was prepared at the request of the SSRS Council for publication in the Newsletter:*

SSRS member John Boardman, a graduate student in physics, has encountered major difficulties in a struggle for the right of conscience; although the field of his immediate concern was outside that of direct professional involvement, it is believed that our readers will be interested in the case.

John Boardman was a student at Florida State University in Tallahassee; he was not permitted to register for the current Spring term because he dared to take literally the U. S. Constitution and the Supreme Court ruling which declared that segregation was unconstitutional in publicly supported educational institutions. His specific "crime" was to invite three foreign Negro students from Florida A. and M. University (an all-Negro institution also located in Tallahassee) to a Christmas party at the International Students Club. Suspension came not directly after the party (which, incidentally, was attended without protest by the President of Florida State University), but almost seven weeks later, after Boardman had had the temerity to speak in a (town) Inter Civic Council meeting for the election of a pro-integrationist to the Tallahassee City Council.

Boardman's professional interest is in conformal and general relativity and in field theory. He continues his studies at Syracuse University; but at the same time he is trying to get official clearance from Florida. Our best wishes are with John Boardman in his courageous fight.

### SSRS OCCUPATION DIVISION TRIES AN AD: SEE PAGE 3 FOR RESULTS

The SSRS Council authorized the placement of an advertisement telling of our Occupation Division, and as a result, the following ad was printed in *Chemical and Engineering News* in its issue of March 11, 1957:

The SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SCIENCE aids those persons who cannot in good conscience use their scientific skills for military purposes. Anyone needing or offering appropriate jobs is urged to use our services without charge. Send your request for inclusion in our monthly newsletter to N. E. Polster, 855 Woods Road, Southampton, Pa.

Among the responses to this ad were the two "situations open" which appear in the Employment section of this issue of the Newsletter.

This Newsletter is published by the Society for Social Responsibility in Science, an organization of scientists and engineers whose purpose, according to its constitution, is "to foster throughout the world a functioning cooperative tradition of personal moral responsibility for the consequences for humanity of professional activity, with emphasis on constructive alternatives to militarism;...to embody in this tradition the principle that the individual must abstain from destructive work and devote himself to constructive work, drawing the line between the two according to his own moral judgment;...to ascertain through open and free discussion the boundary between constructive and destructive work to serve as a guide for individual and group discussion and action..."

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## EDITORIAL

### SOME THOUGHTS ON AGGRESSION

Many nations have committed military aggression. Historically, this is common. It has taken place in many times and places. No nation, race or group has a monopoly on aggression; no group—or almost no group—is free from it.

Nowadays aggression is regarded as wrong. This is a kind of progress. The conquering legions of ancient empires were proud of what they did. But nowadays, all aggressors try to make it appear that they are really acting in self-defense or for the benefit of the people they attack, or, as the phrase goes, "liberate".

Most commonly, the excuses or reasons for aggression are universally accepted by the general public in the aggressor nation, though not by outsiders. Numerous wars have been fought in our generation where both of the struggling combatants sincerely be-

lieved they were defending themselves. This is natural; most people tend to have a high opinion of their own motives. It is very rare—almost unheard-of—when a large group of people stand up and say: "Our own government is committing aggression and it must stop!"

This is just what happened in Great Britain in November 1956. Large numbers of people, including many leaders of the Labour Party, condemned and protested the British attack on Suez and demanded that the British troops be withdrawn. Together with other influences, this demand had its effect on British policy. The protest by Britons, against British aggression, was not strong enough by itself to determine Britain's course; but it was strong enough to be of influence.

This is a most hopeful sign. If aggression is to be opposed without war, we need noble and far-sighted citizens who will oppose it from within. The world will be a safer and a happier place when the leaders of every nation will be forced to turn their backs on any aggressive policy they might consider, because of the disastrous political effects of this policy on the home front—when aggression will be condemned wherever it occurs and even by those who are supposed to benefit from it.

How many people could be found in the United States who could be counted on to cry out in protest against a possible future aggressive move by the U.S.A.?

--T.K.

## GERMAN SCIENTISTS

(FROM PAGE 1)

the *New York Times* described as a "furor" and "a major uproar".

"Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, his Defense Ministry and the Government propaganda services struck out in all directions today in an effort to neutralize the effect of the warning on German public opinion," the *Times* said. "A survey of today's newspapers indicated that even the warmest supporters of the Chancellor were shaken by the statement."

Adenauer issued a counter-statement which was quickly circulated by the Government's press service. It said the scientists evidently did not know the results of tests made in the United States providing for the protection of civilians. Also, said Adenauer, the decision to renounce such weapons "has nothing to do with physical science. That is a purely foreign policy

matter."

International News Service (according to the *Washington Post*) reported that a powerful pacifist group in West Germany was prevailing on leading German scientists to keep all of their know-how—even that dealing with peaceful uses of atomic energy—from scientists in other Western countries on grounds that such data would inevitably be funneled to NATO for possible military exploitation.

Adenauer's political opponents made the most of their opportunity, describing him as "totally lacking in respect for the independent opinions of Germany's great men of science."

Then, on April 14, five of the scientists restated their position. As the *New York Times* describes it:

"They rejected Dr. Adenauer's assertion that atomic armament was a political matter for which he, as head of the Government, was primarily responsible. They contended that they had a duty as citizens to take a stand and warn the people against the dangers of atomic weapons.

"Professor von Weizsaecker, who appears to be the spokesman for the eighteen, ...said he considered it highly problematic that peace and freedom could be defended by the new instruments of destruction. 'We are aware of the difficulties in making decisions in these matters,' [he] said. 'We do not believe we can escape the responsibility that our profession places upon us in relation to political questions.'

"Professor Hahn explained that the question of atomic armament was a matter of conscience with him. He said that the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 had made a frightful impression on him and that, as one of the pioneers in atomic research, he felt a certain responsibility for what had happened.

"Professor Gerlach rejected Dr. Adenauer's charge that the scientists were playing politics in the coming general election campaign. 'The bitter experience of our lives has taught us what evil can arise from the misuse of scientific knowledge,' he told *Die Welt*.

"Professors Mattauch and Walcher ...added that they could not be responsible for training in their institutions persons who would only be employed later in the construction of atomic bombs."

# LETTERS

## OPEN SEASON ON PHYSICISTS?

To the Editor of the Newsletter:

Recently a good friend of mine who devotes himself full time to research on the development of a science of peace, gave me so much food for thought that I wanted to share it with other members of the SSRS. Thinking of the fact that for some time now we have been engaged in a race in which the development of ultimate weapons (such as an intercontinental ballistic missile with a fission-fusion-fission warhead) has been making much more rapid progress than has a science of human understanding and harmony, he said, "Anyone who shoots a physicist is doing the world a service."

A while ago, some survey (which I can't now locate to document or confirm, but would appreciate having recalled to my attention by someone who can) showed (if I remember correctly) that 90% of the physicists were engaged in war work. I have been consoling myself with the knowledge that I am in the remaining 10%; I teach physics. What do my students do with it? There's that embarrassing 90% again. So maybe it would be doing the world a service if someone were to shoot me.

I've been rationalizing myself into hoping that the purpose of scientific education is to bring cultural enrichment to the life of an individual, and to give him those habits of rational thought that will enable him to look through the screen of tradition, emotion, and self-interest, to see clearly and to do constructive work on the real socio-economic problems of the world.

This delightful delusion is a bit easier to maintain if one is teaching physics to Greek majors in a liberal arts college than if one gives it to prospective physicists and engineers; but even there, the educators assure us that, all our hopes to the contrary notwithstanding, transfer of knowledge and mental habits from one field of learning to another is the exception rather than the rule.

Sure, you other teachers can get on the defensive and tell me that there is lots of useful work for physicists and engineers; but do we really believe in purveying our poison just because a minute fraction of those who get it will use it in the service of God?

Richard L. Burling  
Wallingford, Pa.

## REQUESTS FOR MORE NEWSLETTERS

To the Editor of the Newsletter:

...If possible, I would like 10 extra copies each of the January and February issues, for circulation among colleagues...

Reino Hakala  
310 Benham Ave.  
Bridgeport, Conn.

*Editor's note: we are delighted to receive requests for reprints. The offset plates used for printing the Newsletter are saved, and if the entire press run of an issue is exhausted, we will have more printed. A few extra copies are always on hand at the Editor's desk, but most of them are held by the Circulation Manager, Franklin Miller, Gambier, Ohio, and he is the person who should be asked for extra copies.*

--T.K.



# EMPLOYMENT

*Editor's note: the following letter was received as this Newsletter was in preparation, and is reproduced just as received. We are, of course, delighted to hear of opportunities like this and to publicize them. The normal procedure, however, is to send all employment information first to our Occupation Division Chairman, Norman Polster, 855 Woods Road, Southampton, Penna.*

--T.K.

To the Editor of the Newsletter:

We have been in contact with Dr. Lowell Wayne here in Los Angeles regarding the possibility of finding electronic engineers for employment in our company. He suggested that we write you giving you the pertinent information and request that if you have some space available in your Newsletter you might print this for us.

We are a young electronic organization which designs, develops and manufactures products for the military and commercial electronic field. Because of the nature of the electronic field, we must necessarily maintain a high level program of research and development, and we are interested in engineers who have had about 5

years electronic development experience in the application of transistors to power conversion equipment in aircraft. Security clearance is not a factor to affect employment.

If any members of your group are interested, we should like very much to talk with them or have them write us about their qualifications.

We shall appreciate any assistance you can give us in this matter.

Cordially yours,  
Hershel Toomin  
Executive Vice-President  
Electrosolids Corporation  
7436 Varna Street  
North Hollywood, Calif.

## SITUATIONS OPEN

Chemical Engineer needed to head chemical testing and evaluation work by a consumers testing organization. Advanced degrees desirable. Salary \$10,000-\$14,000.

Mechanical or Electrical Engineer (advanced degrees or studies desirable) to supervise appliance testing and evaluation for a consumers testing organization. Salary \$15,000 or higher for man with background needed, less without such a record.

*(Send replies to these ads to the SSRS Occupation Division Chairman, Norman Polster, 855 Woods Rd., Southampton, Pa. SSRS members will be interested in a sentence from the letter accompanying the above ads: "...We are not engaged in defense work, and the nature of our operations is such that it is highly unlikely we will be called upon to do that sort of work.")*

Franklin Miller, Jr.  
Gambier, Ohio

Please send me full information on membership in the Society for Social Responsibility in Science, and the procedure to be followed by those wishing to become members. I understand that returning this coupon places me under no obligation.

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# Visiting Professor Leads in Search For More Constructive Use of Science

## 'Scientists Should Try To See Fundamental Problems as Theirs'

By Dave Ganfield

Among the visiting professors at Stanford this year is a leader in the promotion of less science for war and more science for peace.

This man is Albert Vinicio Baez, physics professor from Redlands College and a past vice-president of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

SSRS is not, as the visiting professor jokingly advised, to be confused with USSR, and has as its purpose to "clarify our thinking as to what constitutes the constructive and the destructive aspects of science and to open up imaginative outlets for engineers." A monthly newsletter helps carry out this purpose.

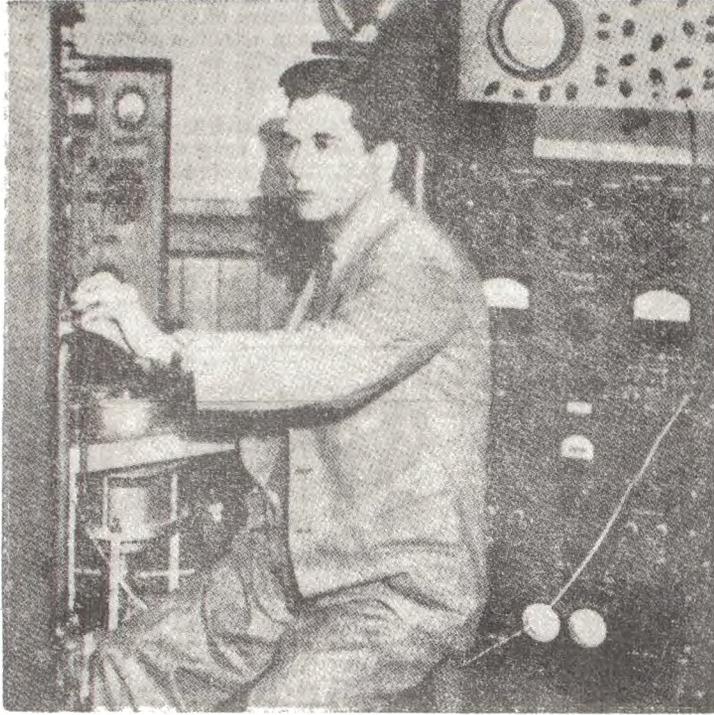
Baez emphasized the distinction between scientists and engineers. "All," he said, "have the ordinary moral and social responsibilities; some have a unique responsibility because of their new power."

### Few Scientists

Few can become pure scientists, while many must become engineers, the SSRS leader said. These engineers have a choice to make in choosing their profession today.

"Today," continued Baez, "much of the effort in the country centers around so-called 'defense,' which is really preparation for the best offense. This requires many applied scientists who must devote their time to the construction of weapons."

Although such work offers great economic rewards, it often bases itself on what the visiting professor called "a debatable premise"—that the United States must heavily lean on its war-making potential.



**VISITING PHYSICIST**—Albert Vinicio Baez is shown above operating an x-ray microscope in the Physics Building. Baez is a visiting professor from Redlands College and is a past vice-president of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

—Daily Photo by Neale Creamer

"Since wars begin in the minds of men," Baez theorized, "it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be established. Therefore, some applied scientists must, of choice, move into areas where they do constructive work."

### Weapons Work

If his choice instead leads the scientist into weapons work, he should "stay and participate in this way." But here, Baez declared, "you're no longer a scientist. You're an engineer using your

talents to serve your country, or to serve your aircraft company, or to buy your family a better home."

If, on the other hand, the scientist feels that enemies such as poverty, fear, ignorance or disease should receive the brunt of science's attack, he should enter constructive work, the SSRS man advised.

"Our need for scientists, pure and applied, is greater, not less, than heretofore," he went on. "But more should be motivated, by

proper teaching, to view the basic problems of ignorance, fear and hunger as their problems."

### UNESCO

Attacking such problems is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, nicknamed "Unesco." Through this organization, Baez said, "even a third-rate Ph.D. from the United States could be of tremendous help in an underdeveloped country."

Baez himself served as head of the UNESCO technical assistance mission to Iraq in 1951-52. While there he also taught in the College of Arts and Sciences in Baghdad.

Of his job in Baghdad he commented: "The idea behind Unesco is that long-range problems of peace can be solved by education and science. If you go as a teacher, the satisfaction is of having dropped a pebble into this reservoir."

### Nobel Prize Winner

Advocating such constructive use of science are men such as German Nobel prize winner Max von Laue, French nuclear physicist Pierre Auger and Japanese Nobel prize winner Hideki Yukawa.

The membership of SSRS also includes, as Baez described them, "a small minority of lesser lights like myself."

The professor has a hobby of visiting "highest scientific men" and sounding them out on SSRS's aims.

### Given Encouragement

These men have given Baez encouragement. As he put it, "Many of these men in high places say, 'I must devote part of my time to interesting problems which are even more pressing than my daily life.'"

However, Baez emphasized that concerned scientists shouldn't let enthusiasm for constructive work overshadow competence in their daily affairs.

"Finally," summed up Baez, "the responsibility for using scientific discoveries properly rests just as heavily on statesmen, politicians, military leaders and ordinary people."

SSRS Newsletter No. 60 April 1957  
Society for Social Responsibility in Science  
Gambier, Ohio

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THE JERSEY  
ROUNDTABLE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)

JUNE 18 THROUGH 20 1952

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# THE JERSEY ROUNDTABLE

The idea of a businessman-educator conference to be sponsored by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) was first discussed in 1947, when a group of professors and a number of company executives talked over the need of a closer relationship between these major groups in our society.

Businessmen and educators, it was felt, might experiment with a conference in which, through frank and informal discussion, they could examine one another's ideas and values and reach a better mutual understanding. So it was decided to initiate The Jersey Roundtable. The company people and professors attending previous conferences agree that the value of the discussion-conference idea has been fully demonstrated.

Our hope is that these discussions will prove informative, and will be helpful in advancing the common interests of industry, education, and the public.

## PROGRAM

*Conference Chairman: G. H. FREYERMUTH*

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18

9:15 Welcome to the Jersey Roundtable

#### *ORIENTATION SESSION*

9:45 Economic Aspects of the Petroleum Business

*J. A. COGAN, Manager, Coordination and Economics Department  
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*

10:30 The Jersey Standard Organization

*A. C. MINTON, Secretary  
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*

11:00 Recess

11:15 Discussion

12:30 Lunch

#### *SOME PROBLEMS OF THE JERSEY MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES EVOLVED FROM THEM*

*Correspondence with the educators present at this meeting indicated their interest in certain areas of corporations' activities. The following topics have been selected in the light of these expressions of interest. Representatives of Jersey Standard and affiliates will briefly describe specific experiences of the organization as a basis of roundtable discussion of the general considerations, principles or policies involved.*

1:45 The Investment in Arabian American Oil Company

*ORVILLE HARDEN, Vice President and Director  
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*

2:15 Discussion

3:30 Recess

3:45 Film: *Desert Venture*

**THURSDAY, JUNE 19**

*SOME PROBLEMS OF THE JERSEY MANAGEMENT  
AND POLICIES EVOLVED FROM THEM (continued)*

- 9:15 Increasing Refinery Capacity Abroad—  
Objectives and Obstacles  
DAVID A. SHEPARD, *Director*  
*Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*
- 9:45 Discussion
- 11:00 Recess
- 11:15 The Company's Changing Role in Providing  
Community Services  
HARRY A. JARVIS, *Member, Management Committee*  
*Creole Petroleum Corporation*
- 11:30 Discussion
- 12:30 Lunch
- 2:00 An Experience in Pricing Policy  
COURTNEY C. BROWN, *Assistant to the Chairman of the Board*  
*Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*  
*Director, Esso Standard Oil Company*
- 2:30 Discussion
- 3:30 Recess
- 3:45 Film: *Fawley Refinery*
- 6:00 Reception and Buffet Supper at The Berkshire Hotel  
21 East 52nd Street

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**FRIDAY, JUNE 20**

- 9:15 **Public Responsibilities of a Private Corporation**  
*On the basis of the earlier sessions, the Roundtable guests are requested to prepare and present for general discussion a statement, or statements, of their own views on socially desirable conduct of corporations.*
- 11:00 **Recess**  
*SOME PROBLEMS OF THE JERSEY MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES EVOLVED FROM THEM (continued)*
- 11:15 **Generation of Capital in an Expanding Business**  
O. K. TAYLOR, *Assistant Treasurer*  
*Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*
- 11:30 **Discussion**
- 12:30 **Lunch**
- 1:45 **Jersey's Philosophy of Employee Relations**  
M. J. RATHBONE, *Director*  
*Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*
- 2:15 **Discussion**
- 3:00 **Adjournment**

O. K. Taylor

J. B. M.  
M. C. Campbell  
Lange loans

## GUESTS

*The Jersey Roundtable*

1952

**CHARLES P. ANSON** is professor of economics and head of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Prior to joining the faculty of the Institute at Auburn, he taught economics at Potomac State School and Roanoke College and at summer sessions of Western Maryland College; he also lectured in economics at the University of North Carolina.

A native of Montana, he did his undergraduate work at the University of Wisconsin. Ohio State University awarded him the degree of M.A. and the University of North Carolina that of Ph.D.

Dr. Anson has specialized in industrial relations, particularly those in the southeastern states. His monograph, *The United Mine Workers in West Virginia*, reported on a study undertaken under a grant from the Institute for Research in Social Science. His work also has included a history of the labor movement in West Virginia and a survey of labor legislation in Latin America.

**GORDON W. BLACKWELL**, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science and professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, had earlier been head of the Department of Sociology at Furman University. His undergraduate work was completed at Furman and study for his M.A. at Chapel Hill; his Ph.D. degree was awarded by Harvard University.

Dr. Blackwell's interest in sociology led him into research into farm families on relief for the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration and into rural research for the federal Works Progress Administration; at present he is director of a study of Human Factors in Air Force Base Efficiency for the United States Air Force. He has participated also in a number of community organization projects, including the Greenville County Council for Community Development and the work of the Community Problems Section of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington. He is on the Executive Committee of the American Council for the Community.

His published works include *Toward Community Understanding* and articles in professional journals; he also is co-author of *New Farm Homes for Old* and of *Church and Community in the South*.



*Charles P. Anson*



*Gordon W. Blackwell*

**LEONARD BROOM**, associate professor of sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles, is also chairman of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology. His undergraduate work was done at Boston University, where he was awarded the B.S. and A.M. degrees. He received his Ph.D. degree from Duke University.

In 1950 and 1951, Dr. Broom was a Senior Colonial Research Fellow in the British West Indies, under a Fulbright award. He has been active in the work of various sociological organizations, serving as chairman of the Social Science Research Council Committee on Community Analysis and, in 1951, as president of the Pacific Sociological Society. He is a member of the Council of the American Sociological Society.

Papers by Dr. Broom have been published in sociological and anthropological journals. At the present time he is concerned particularly with problems of industrial plant location, with special reference to relations with communities.

**WARNER E. GETTYS** is professor of sociology and chairman of the Department of Sociology at The University of Texas. He received his A.B. degree from Hiram College and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Ohio State University. His training also involved graduate work at the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin, while teaching included terms at Ohio State, Tulane, and McGill Universities and summer instruction at the Universities of Chicago, Colorado, and North Carolina.

During his nearly forty years of teaching, Dr. Gettys has devoted himself also to the work of many state and local civic organizations, serving as a member or officer of committees and boards and as lecturer and consultant. He was for twelve years director of the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences at The University of Texas, and at the present time is chairman of the Research Council at that university.

He is co-author of *An Introduction to Sociology* and a contributor of numerous articles to professional journals, and at this time is doing research and is writing in the fields of human ecology and social change.



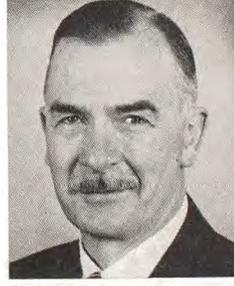
Leonard Broom



Warner E. Gettys



Frank Goodwin



Ernest J. Knapton

**FRANK GOODWIN**, professor of marketing at the University of Florida, has taught also at Washington College in Maryland and Alfred University in New York. He has been a school administrator as well as teacher; at Washington he was assistant to the president.

Part of Professor Goodwin's background for teaching marketing was obtained through personal experience in selling. He also has taken part in many adult education projects, such as sales and public relations clinics, and has written for a number of trade publications.

Among his off-campus activities was a three-year tour of active duty with the U. S. Navy in World War II. He did his undergraduate work at Vanderbilt University, and received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

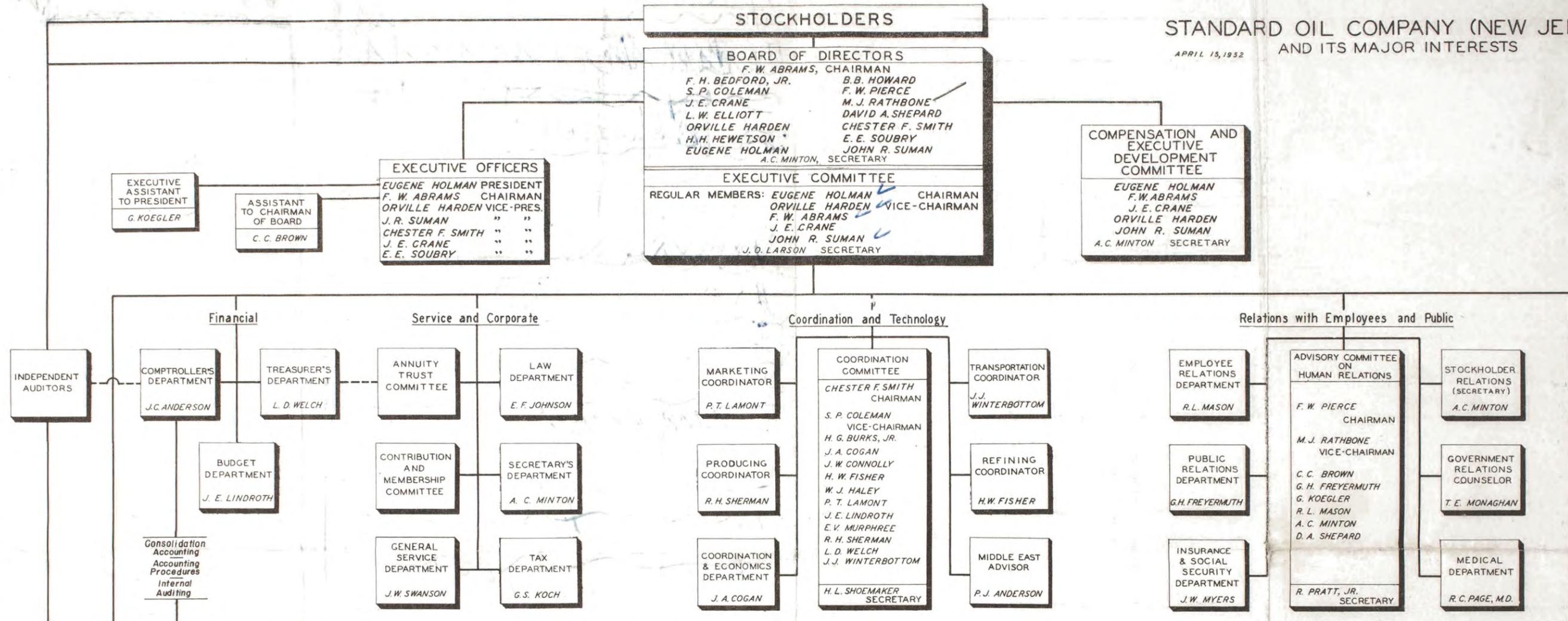
**ERNEST J. KNAPTON**, professor of history and head of the Department of History and Government at Wheaton College, was born in England but received most of his education in Canada and the United States. Following graduation from the Provincial Normal School in Victoria, British Columbia, he attended the University of British Columbia. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, and came to the United States for graduate work at the University of Washington and, as a Francis Parkman Fellow, at Harvard University. His work at Oxford University won him a bachelor's degree, with honors, and at Harvard he received both the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees.

Prior to his association with Wheaton College, he taught in private and public schools in British Columbia and at the University of Washington. He has been visiting professor of history at Brown University and visiting lecturer at Harvard.

Dr. Knapton's *France Since Versailles* was published this year; an earlier volume was *The Lady of the Holy Alliance, the Life of Julie de Krüddner*. He has also written articles and reviews for *The Journal of American History*, *The Journal of Central European Affairs*, *The Political Science Quarterly*, and other periodicals. "Contemporary France" was the subject of a series of articles contributed to *Current History* from 1943 to 1948.

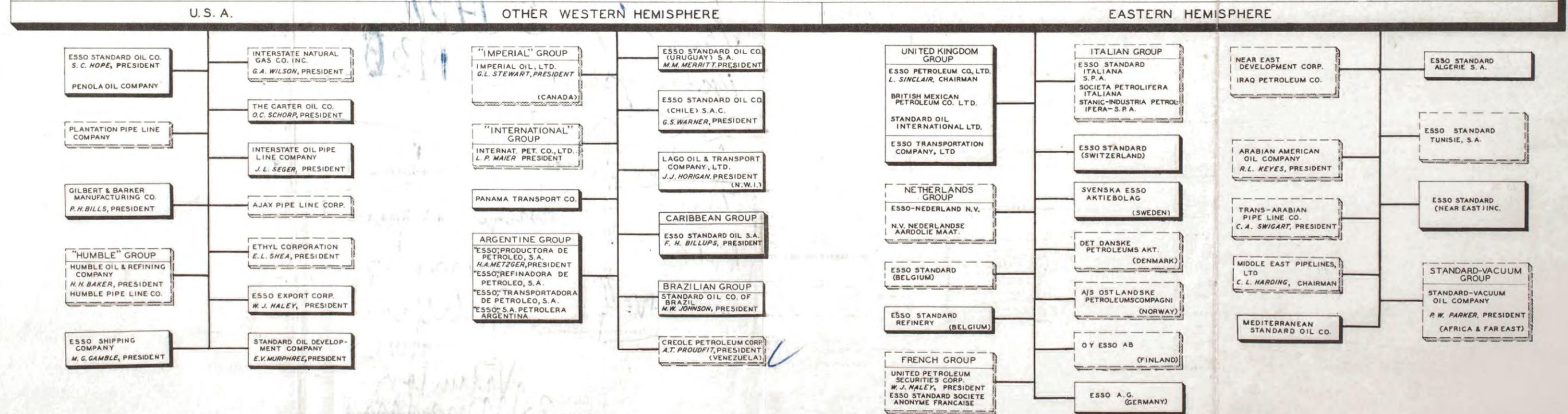
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)  
AND ITS MAJOR INTERESTS

APRIL 15, 1952



SOME AFFILIATED COMPANIES

NOTE: BROKEN LINE BOXES INDICATE COMPANIES IN WHICH S. O. CO. (N. J.) HAS A SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT AND IN WHICH THERE ARE OTHER STOCKHOLDERS



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## GUESTS

*The Jersey Roundtable*

1952



*Leonard W. Levy*



*Ben L. Lewis*

**LEONARD W. LEVY**, instructor in American civilization at Brandeis University, interrupted his undergraduate work at the University of Michigan to teach American history to German prisoners-of-war, as an instructor in the Army Re-education Program. Returning to his own education after the war, he obtained his B.A. and M.A. degrees at Teachers College, Columbia University, and in 1951 completed his work for the Ph.D. degree. In the meantime, he had been awarded a University Fellowship in history by the Columbia Graduate Faculty of Political Science, and had worked as a research assistant at Columbia.

At Brandeis University he has instituted a course in civil liberties in the United States, believed to be one of a very few courses in that subject in an arts college.

Dr. Levy is writing a book on the origin and framing of the Bill of Rights. His published works include several articles on American legal and constitutional history in the *Columbia Law Review*, the *American Historical Review*, and other journals.

**BEN L. LEWIS**, professor of economics at Oberlin College, received his A.B. degree in 1922 from the University of Michigan, and, upon completing there his work for the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees, turned to the law. Study at the Michigan and Harvard University law schools was rounded out at Western Reserve University, where he was awarded the LL.B. degree.

While engaged in his advanced studies, he taught economics at the University of Michigan and at Oberlin; he has been a professor at the latter since 1936. In addition, Dr. Lewis has taught during summers at the Universities of California, Chicago, Michigan, and Minnesota and at Columbia University, and has participated in summer economics workshops for teachers in several states.

During the war he served with the federal defense, pricing, relief and rehabilitation, and economic agencies, and has been a consultant to the U. S. Department of State. He is a member of the Advisory Selection Committee for Fulbright economics awards, and has served on Princeton University and other committees on examinations in economics.



James E. McCarthy



Max F. Millikan



Alonzo F. Myers



Russell D. Niles

**JAMES E. MCCARTHY**, professor of marketing and dean of the College of Commerce of the University of Notre Dame, has been associated with that institution for more than thirty years. He received the degree of B.C.S. at Columbia University.

In addition to being an educator in commerce, he is associated with a number of commercial enterprises. He is a director of the Associates Investment Company and of the First Bank and Trust Company, both of South Bend, and of the Gerity Michigan Corporation, of Adrian, Michigan. He also is a director of the Advertising Council, Inc., of New York and of the Outdoor Advertising Foundation of the Notre Dame College of Commerce. Other activities have included work with the American Enterprise Association, Inc., and the Foundation for Economic Education. He is a member of the American Marketing Association and the National Association of Cost Accountants.

Dean McCarthy is the author of *Physical Assets of the State of Indiana* and *Earnings and Distribution of Income of Indiana Corporations*.

**MAX F. MILLIKAN** is professor of economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of the Institute's Center for International Studies. He attended Philips Andover Academy and California Institute of Technology and holds degrees from Cambridge and Yale Universities—from the latter both the B.S. and Ph.D.

Dr. Millikan's experience includes service with numerous agencies of the federal government. He was a business specialist with the Office of Price Administration early in World War II, and principal economist with the War Shipping Administration and assistant director of one of its divisions. Later, he was chief of the Economic Intelligence Branch of the Division of Research for Europe, Department of State, and assistant executive secretary of the President's Committee on Foreign Aid. He served in consulting capacities with the House Select Committee on Foreign Aid, the Economic Cooperation Administration, and the Department of the Air Force. During the past year he has been assistant director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

His published writings are soon to be joined by

*Income Stabilization in a Developing Democracy*, of which he is editor and co-author.

**ALONZO F. MYERS**, chairman of the Department of Higher Education, New York University, joined that institution in 1930 after extensive work in public school administration and college teaching in the Midwest. He attended Tri-State College in Indiana, and had been a high school principal and superintendent of schools in Indiana and a member of the Ohio University faculty before continuing his studies in the East. He received both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University.

Dr. Myers has taken part in the work of many national, regional, and local educational groups. He also has served as an advisor with respect to the educational aspects of industrial association work, and has participated in the activities of organizations devoted to the protection of civil liberties and the combating of intolerance.

His published works include *Education in a Democracy*, *Cooperative Supervision in the Public Schools*, and *Problems in Public School Supervision*. He also has collaborated in the production of many teaching programs and manuals.

**RUSSELL D. NILES** has been a member of the faculty of the New York University School of Law since 1929, and its dean since 1948. For four years prior to joining the Law School faculty at Washington Square, he taught at the University of Colorado. He is a graduate of the University of Montana, from which he received the A.B. and LL.B. degrees, and holds also the J.S.D. degree from Yale University.

Dean Niles is a member of both the Montana and New York bars, and in New York City has been associated with the law firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam, and Roberts. He has been active on committees of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the New York Bar Association, particularly in the American Bar Association Section of Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law.

His teaching has been devoted largely to the fields of property, trusts, and wills, and he has written extensively on these subjects. One of his publications

## GUESTS

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1952

was a casebook, in two volumes, on property. Other works include contributions to a new treatise, *The American Law of Property*, and to ten volumes of the *Annual Survey of American Law*.

**J. WARREN NYSTROM** is professor of geography and head of the Department of Geography at the University of Pittsburgh. He also is executive director of the Foreign Policy Association of Pittsburgh.

Prior to the award of his doctor's degree in geography by Clark University, he had taught that subject at the Rhode Island College of Education. While assistant professor there, he served as co-director of the Rhode Island Inter-American Center. He joined the University of Pittsburgh in 1943.

Dr. Nystrom's interests in geography are reflected in membership in various associations devoted to that field: the Association of American Geographers, International Geographical Union, American Geographical Society, and the National Council of Geography Teachers. His published works include *Surinam*, *Caribbean*, and magazine articles.

**JOHN Q. STEWART**, of the Department of Astronomy at Princeton University, received the B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from that university. He joined its faculty in 1921, after service with the Corps of Engineers in World War I and research work with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

His technical studies have included research not only in astrophysics and astronomy but also in engineering, physics, navigation, and meteorology, and he is the author of a number of books in these fields. His studies and papers in social physics have examined numerous questions of population and political and economic policies and have dealt with the relations of city to country in the United States, and small cities to large.

Dr. Stewart's experiences included the observation, from a freighter in the Pacific, of the 1937 solar eclipse, the longest ever seen by astronomers. In 1930, he predicted that rocket flights with nuclear energy for power would be made to the moon by the year 2050, a date which at that time he thought to be, and now is certain was, conservative.



*J. Warren Nystrom*



*John Q. Stewart*

**LEO SZILARD** is professor of biophysics at the University of Chicago in the Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics. He was born in Hungary, and studied engineering at the Budapest Institute of Technology and the University of Berlin, earning at the latter the degree of Ph.D. and joining the faculty. He began work in nuclear physics in 1934 in London, and continued in that field at the University of Oxford and Columbia University.

Dr. Szilard's experiments at Columbia, where he helped show that neutrons are emitted in the fission process from uranium, became fundamental for the later work on atomic energy. Early phases of the development of the chain reaction were carried out at Columbia under his and Enrico Fermi's supervision and, late in 1942, following the transfer of the group to the University of Chicago, the chain reaction was demonstrated.

At Chicago, Dr. Szilard is also a member of the University's Social Science Division. His latest work is concerned with the study of mutation in micro-organisms.

**HAROLD TAYLOR** is president of Sarah Lawrence College. The Canadian-born educator was appointed to this position in 1945, at the age of thirty, following five years of teaching philosophy at the University of Wisconsin and working as research associate in psychology in the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development. The University of Toronto awarded him the B.A. and M.A. degrees, and the University of London the Ph.D. degree.

In addition to administering Sarah Lawrence College, Dr. Taylor has been a prolific writer and lecturer on educational and philosophical questions, social issues, and student life. Especially interested in labor education, he helped found and is chairman of a committee to send scholars from labor to study in England, and heads the Committee on International Exchange of Worker-Students. He is active in the American Labor Education Service, the United States National Student Association, and the Kosciuszko Foundation.

His writings have appeared in many philosophical and educational journals, and he has contributed to volumes on teaching.



Leo Szilard



Harold Taylor



Zoë Glava Tsagos



Helen Constance White

**ZOË GLAVA TSAGOS** is professor of history and economics at Union Junior College at Cranford, New Jersey. She received her B.A. and Ph.D. degrees from New York University and her M.A. from the University of Wisconsin. At N. Y. U. she held a graduate fellowship as classics librarian, and at Michigan a Carnegie Endowment Fellowship in the International Law Summer Seminar.

Dr. Tsagos' interest in international subjects has led her into many activities in that field, from cataloguing foreign books in the New York Public Library to writing *Korea-1951*, a study guide for the use of international relations clubs in colleges and universities, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In the summer of 1950, she was faculty advisor to the International Relations European Student Conference, also a Carnegie Endowment project.

Her community activities have included the chairmanship of The International Relations Study Group of the Plainfield, New Jersey, branch of the American Association of University Women; she now is state international relations chairman for that organization. She planned and was chairman of a junior college course in Living Classics, which later became a community adult education project.

**HELEN CONSTANCE WHITE** is professor of English at the University of Wisconsin. A graduate of Radcliffe College, she holds an M.A. degree from that institution and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin. Her career includes teaching at Smith College and, as visiting professor, at Barnard College and Columbia University.

Smith, Trinity (Washington, D. C.), Wilson, Mount Mary, St. Norbert's, Mount St. Scholastica, Rockford, and Wilson Colleges and Miami University have awarded her honorary degrees, and she has received awards for achievement from religious organizations as well. She has been active in many organizations in the fields of education and international affairs, among them the U. S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; the U. S. Board of Foreign Scholarships; and the Advisory Board of the U. S. National Student Association.

Ramos

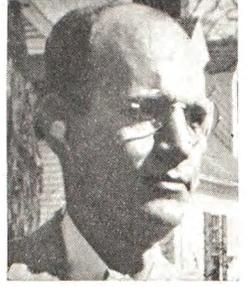
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*The Jersey Roundtable*

1952



Henry B. Williams



David McCord Wright

Her published works include: *A Watch in the Night*, *Not Built with Hands*, *To the End of the World*, and *Social Criticism in Popular Religious Literature of the Sixteenth Century*. Soon to be published is *Seventeenth Century Verse and Prose, Vol. I*, an anthology by Dr. White with R. Quintana and R. Wallerstein.

**HENRY B. WILLIAMS**, professor of English at Dartmouth College, has been associated with that institution for more than twenty years. He is also director of the college's Experimental Theatre.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, he attended elementary schools in Philadelphia and the Museum School of Art in that city. At Yale University he was awarded the master's degree in Fine Arts, and at Harvard University the adjunct degree in Arts.

Many of his summers while teaching at Dartmouth were spent as a counselor at a boys' camp in New Hampshire. He is a member of various organizations allied with education and the theater, including the College English Association, the American Education Theater Association, and the American National Theater and Academy. His avocation is an intensive study of American history.

**DAVID McCORD WRIGHT**, professor of economics at the University of Virginia, attended both the University of Pennsylvania and the institution where he now teaches, receiving the LL.B. degree from the latter in 1935. He was admitted to the Georgia bar the same year, but abandoned the law temporarily to obtain at Harvard the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

In addition to teaching at the University of Virginia, he has been visiting professor of economics at Columbia University, the University of California, and at Harvard. He also lectures in the Law School at Virginia.

Dr. Wright has been economic consultant to the National Resources Planning Board. He is a member of various economic associations and the author of several books on economic subjects. His latest volumes are *Money, Trade and Economic Growth* and *The Impact of the Union*. Others include: *Capitalism, The Creation of Purchasing Power*; and *The Economics of Disturbance*.

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*Third  
Annual*

**ROCHESTER  
INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS**

*Rochester, New York • Saturday, December 10, 1949*

*Bull. A. I. S. No. 50*

*"the purpose of this organization shall be to encourage interest in world affairs and to develop public understanding of international issues by means of an annual institute."*

—from the Constitution of the  
Rochester Institute of International Affairs.

## *Third Annual*

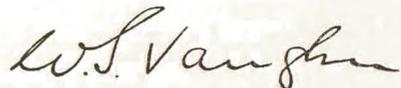
# ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE Rochester Institute of International Affairs was inaugurated two years ago under the joint sponsorship of The Rochester Association for the United Nations, the City Club of Rochester, Inc., and the Rochester Branch of the Foreign Policy Association. Last year, the three sponsoring groups were joined by twenty-six cooperating organizations, representing nearly every phase of our community life, in extending the scope and influence of this forum on world affairs.

It is under the same heartening auspices, and with the encouragement of the previous years' significant achievements, that the Third Rochester Institute takes place today.

The purpose of this Institute, as set forth in its Constitution, appears on the opposite page. To realize this purpose, the Institute presents to its audiences distinguished authorities, eminently qualified to widen our perspective, deepen our understanding, and stimulate our own thinking upon the vital questions involved in building a global peace. For it is only by creating an informed and motivated public opinion that the potential influence of a democracy can be effectively mobilized.

To the extent that it succeeds in achieving these aims, the Rochester Institute will have contributed its measure of progress toward that goal we all seek: "a just and lasting peace with all nations."



*General Chairman*

*Afternoon Meeting**Chamber of Commerce*

MRS. CLARENCE WYND: *Presiding*

DR. LEO SZILARD: *Can We Have International Control of Atomic Energy?*

A native of Budapest and a distinguished physicist, Dr. Szilard collaborated with Enrico Fermi in the design of the first chain reactor system. It was his work which led to the now famous letter addressed to President Roosevelt by Albert Einstein which began with the words: "Some recent work by E. Fermi and L. Szilard . . . leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future." From this came the atom bomb.

A member of the Einstein Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Dr. Szilard is now an American citizen and professor of the Institute for Nuclear Physics of the University of Chicago.

MR. LOUIS DOLIVET: *The Role of the Individual in the Atomic Age*

A former member of the French Air Force and later a leader of the underground in France, Mr. Dolivet has been identified with the United Nations since its start and is today editor of "United Nations World" magazine.

Recently returned from Europe, Mr. Dolivet is regarded as one as one of the foremost interpreters today of United Nations activities and as one of its most outspoken and objective critics.

# GRAM

*Evening Meeting*

*Eastman Theatre*

PROVOST DONALD W. GILBERT: *Presiding*

MR. ARCHIBALD MACLEISH: *The Conquest of Fear*

Pulitzer prize-winning poet, lawyer, author, and teacher, Archibald MacLeish has combined devotion to public service with equal devotion to the arts and learning. Turning from a distinguished career in letters, he entered the government in 1939, serving as Librarian of Congress, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, and later as Assistant Secretary of State.

A former delegate to the United Nations, Mr. MacLeish now holds the Boylston professorship of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard University.

HON. WARREN R. AUSTIN: *The United Nations and World Security*

For 13 years a United States Senator, Ambassador Austin resigned from the Senate in 1946 to become chief of the United States delegation to the United Nations.

While in the Senate Ambassador Austin served with distinction as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Military Affairs Committee. The experience gained here has served both him and his country well in his present role as United States representative on the Security Council and on the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations.

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WOLK, Herman S.  
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Omaha, Nebraska

Background information on TURN TOWARD PEACE: A Joint National Effort.

- I. Duration: September 18, 1961 to January 31, 1962. (At that point, the campaign will be evaluated by organizations involved and a decision will be made as to whether or not the campaign should be continued.)
- II. Origin: During the early stages of the Berlin crisis, the Consultative Peace Council (18 organizations concerned with peace education) and the Continuations Committee of the World Development and World Disarmament Conference (45 church, labor, veterans, peace and world affairs organizations) recommended a joint national campaign through which they could co-operate. On September 6, 21 leaders from these organizations met, as individuals, to plan the campaign. Their plans have been approved or are under consideration by all these organizations.
- III. Agreement: Turn Toward Peace is an ad hoc effort, through which organizations work, but is not specifically sponsored by them and so makes decisions in its own name. Turn Toward Peace stresses agreement on a basic direction, rather than the specifics of any one proposal. Individuals and organizations are encouraged to emphasize those elements of the campaign that make most sense to them.

In its issue statements and basic document, Turn Toward Peace emphasizes the need for alternatives which involve neither the threat of war nor surrender to Communism. The central idea is a series of acts the United States can undertake which are not dependent on prior Communist agreement and which are actual steps toward a disarmed world under law.

- IV. Organization: National organizations agree either to be co-operating or communicating. The latter will publicize Turn Toward Peace materials among their membership and will support the campaign publicly. The former, in addition to these functions, will use their facilities and staff to bring the campaign to the public. Individuals from these organizations make up the National Steering Committee. They sit as individuals, but with a recognized liaison function. As of November 1, fifteen national organizations have affiliated with Turn Toward Peace. More than forty others who have been invited to affiliate will be acting on this invitation in the coming weeks.

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS TO DATE:

American Friends Service Committee  
American Veterans Committee  
Committee for Non-violent Action  
Committee for World Development and  
World Disarmament  
Fellowship of Reconciliation

Friends Committee on National Legislation  
National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy  
Postwar World Council  
War Resisters League  
Women's International League for Peace and  
Freedom

COMMUNICATING ORGANIZATIONS TO DATE:

Americans for Democratic Action  
Brethren Service Commission  
Central Committee for Conscientious  
Objectors

Division of Peace and World Order, Methodist  
Church  
Peace and Social Order Committee, Friends  
General Conference

(OVER)

The National Steering Committee has selected an Executive Committee, whose members are:

Jack Bollens, American Friends Service Committee  
Bernard Bellusch, American Veterans' Committee  
Lewis Carliner, United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO  
Gordon Christiansen  
Robert Gilmore, American Friends Service Committee  
Al Hassler, Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Homer Jack, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy  
Stewart Meacham, American Friends Service Committee  
Larry Miller, Peace and Social Order Committee, Friends General Conference  
Mildred Scott Olmstead, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Bayard Rustin, War Resisters League  
Paul Seabury, Americans for Democratic Action  
Ralph Smeltzer, Brethren Service Commission  
George Willoughby, Committee for Non-violent Action  
Raymond Wilson, Friends Committee on National Legislation

National Chairman: Norman Thomas  
National Coordinators: Robert Pickus and  
Sanford Gottlieb  
New England Coordinator: Jack Bollens  
Boston Area Coordinator: Gerome Grossman

New England TURN TOWARD PEACE  
1 Mercer Circle  
Cambridge 38, Mass.  
UN4-5893

Dr. Szilard

MEMORANDUM

Dec. 8. 1952

To-morrow at 8:00 p.m.

69th Meeting of the Tuesday Club

Eckhart Hall - Room 209

*hlt*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Date: October 8, 1951

To: Members of the Tuesday Club

From: Sol Tax, Secretary

The sixtieth meeting of the Tuesday Club (and the first of this year) will be held on Tuesday evening, November 6th, over dinner, 6:00 p.m., in the Private Dining Room of the Quadrangle Club. Chancellor Kimpton will be with us, to participate in a general discussion.

Will you please let me know at once if you will attend the meeting.

*Sol Tax*

SOL TAX  
Secretary

R.S.V.P.

Thursday Morning

SYMPOSIUM ON BIOCHEMICAL KINETICS

(Joint with Division of Biological Chemistry)

HANS NEURATH, Presiding

- 9:00 - 18 HANS NEURATH. Introductory Remarks
- 9:15 - 19 DAVID RITTENBERG. The Rate of Interaction of Amino Acids  
with Tissue Proteins in the Human
- 9:55 - 20 KEITH J. LAIDLER. The Molecular Kinetics of Enzyme-  
Catalyzed Reactions
- 10:35 - 21 BRITTON CHANCE. Kinetic and Spectroscopic Studies of  
the Insoluble Cytochrome Components of Heart Muscle  
Preparations
- 11:15 - 22 F. J. W. ROUGHTON. The Kinetics and Equilibria of  
Haemoglobin with Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide

Thursday Afternoon

SYMPOSIUM ON BIOCHEMICAL KINETICS

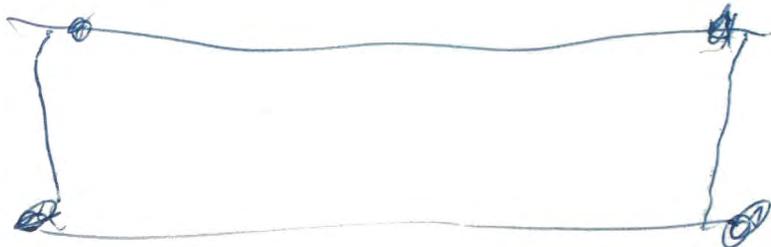
HANS NEURATH, Presiding

Alexander Kolin  
5512 Kimbark ave

Chicago 37, Ill.

Phone: Dorchester 3-9747

(best time to call:  
before 9 a.m. or after 12 a.m.)



October 10, 1951

Mr. Sol Tax, Secretary

Leo Szilard

Tuesday Club

Radiobiology and Biophysics

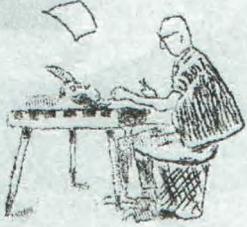
Dr. Szilard, who left the city today, has asked me to write you that he would be very happy to participate at the Tuesday Club meeting on November 6th.

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

# Fun file

## Trayer of Mexico

Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico



Dear Traveler: This book is mimeographed, a method that allows us to make the constant revisions necessary so that you receive information that is true and up-to-date.

One reason why I compiled all this data and made it available was because I had a very frustrating experience trying to secure any factual current knowledge about Mexico in general and Lake Chapala in particular when I first became interested in moving here. There were tons of literature (circa 1903-1931) which gave me an excellent knowledge of volcanos, weaving, metal hammering, and quaint Indian customs, but nothing on the price of meat, potatoes, servants, liquor, travel costs, or any of the hundreds of other items about which a person wants to know in order to decide to visit or reside in a foreign country.

### CLIMATE

The climate of the Lake Chapala region of Mexico is without doubt one of the finest in the world. We have many retired Army and Navy people living here who have been stationed in all parts of the world, and without exception they concur that there is no other place so agreeable. The rainy season starts in June, ends in September, and the showers are generally predictable as to time of day and usually last no more than an hour or two. This, incidentally, is the time of year that everyone enjoys the most. The temperature varies between extremes of 65 and 80 degrees all of the year, the average falling agreeably into the low seventies. The climate is dry, not humid, with the exception of the rainy season when the humidity rises considerably, but still not so much as coastal areas. Everyone lives in cottages and since they are so attractive, if you feel the need of additional clothes, it may be a good idea to wait and buy them in Mexico. In all sincerity I can say that we do have 365 days of sunshine a year. This ideal climate is the result of an elevation of 4900 feet combined with the southern latitude and proximity of a large body of water. The lake is nearly 60 miles long and on an average, 12 miles wide.

It is virtually impossible to exaggerate the perfection of the climate. Anyone who has stayed through the four seasons is bound to feel incredulous to find that everything said praising it was true. We think it is the world's most perfect climate.

### ROADS

All of the main routes leading to Lake Chapala from the U. S. are paved. There isn't a great deal of traffic. However, there are quite a number of animals (domestic livestock) wandering around day and night, and I advise you to avoid night driving whenever possible. If you do drive at night, keep your speed under 45 to avoid risk. During the day speeds up to 65 are quite safe. There are PEMEX service stations on all highways, with restrooms and facilities for your car. It is advisable to have your tank refilled whenever it gets below the half-full mark. Our enclosed motoring guide to Chapala will indicate highways, motels and restaurants on all routes. If you are planning further travel in Mexico, other than just to Chapala, I further suggest that you pick up a motoring guide for the entire country. The best guide book to Mexico (also includes Guatemala and other Central American countries) undoubtedly is "The Fiesta Lands," by Norman D. Ford.

Lake Chapala is 718 to 1179 miles from the border, depending on the place of entry, the eastern approaches -- Brownsville, McAllen, and Laredo, Texas--being the shortest, and El Paso, Texas and Nogales, Arizona, being the longest. People living in the western half of the U. S. save both time and money, naturally, entering through the western points.

(2)

Be sure to secure Mexican motor insurance for your car before you cross the border. Your American insurance is, with few exceptions, void in Mexico.

Mexican car insurance for tourists is issued by most Mexican Automobile Insurance Companies. The oldest of these companies, and which we consider completely reliable with very adequate nation-wide representation, is Anglo-Mexicana. Mexican tourist insurance is issued for days, weeks, or months. Even if you should have an unusual American policy that covers you in Mexico, that company is not likely to have proper representation here. This is important, because in the event of an accident, if you do not have an insurance representative at hand, you may be detained. Automobile accidents come under different laws than in the U. S., and it is wise to have representation that knows how to handle each case. Anglo-Mexicana has expert, experienced agents to handle your problem if you should be so unfortunate to have an accident while in Mexico.

The only objection to Tourist insurance is that it is extremely expensive, running much higher than regular American insurance. If you are going to stay in Mexico for 3 months or more, you will save a great deal of money by taking out resident insurance, a fact not usually known to even regular Mexico travelers from the U. S. Now there is no difference in the legalities for tourists taking out resident insurance. The difference is strictly one of cost, and the fact that the resident policy will be written with the amounts in pesos instead of dollars. Since Mexican pesos are easily and freely convertible into dollars, there is no disadvantage in this arrangement. The savings usually will be great, for resident insurance often costs only 1/3 as much as tourist insurance. Complete information on the easiest methods to obtain your insurance and effect the most intelligent insuring as well as savings are included on the last page of the Motor and Transportation Guide.

#### HOTELS AND MOTELS ENROUTE

In all the larger towns there are to be found good hotels and motels. We suggest that you look for accommodations at the end of each day before sundown since the better places fill up rapidly after dark. Our enclosed specially prepared list you will find to be a guide for suitable hotels and restaurants in each town you pass through. Current prices are quoted. If you have acquired a copy of "The Fiesta Lands," the most highly recommended motoring guide to Mexico, it will be helpful to compare what it recommends also. In addition you will want to pick up the large map of Mexico furnished free at Pemex stations when you cross the border.

#### TIPPING

So far as tipping is concerned, you should abide by the same general rules followed in the States, that is, 10% in all average places up to a maximum of 15% in first class clubs and metropolitan type hotels. Even though you may feel like a skin-flint tipping someone \$.08 (1 Peso) that is what is expected. If you are going to be a guest for an extended period in the Posada Ajijic (Inn) at Lake Chapala, just 2% of your total bill is very adequate for tipping.

#### AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

All American automobile manufacturers have agencies in Guadalajara that maintain service departments. Too, Sears and Roebuck maintains a very good and reasonably priced service garage. There are some foreign car agencies, such as Volkswagon, Mercedes-Benz, Fiat, etc. and sports cars are being seen here more and more often. Foreign cars not represented in this area can be serviced with parts acquired from Mexico City by air. Chapala itself has a general garage. Enroute there are repair garages and representative agencies all the way.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

If you are planning to use public transportation you can, in many cases, make a worthwhile saving by buying your transportation to the border, and then buying the Mexican portion of your trip on the other side of the border. Traveling in Mexico by domestic companies is much cheaper than comparative U. S. Transport. For instance, Los Angeles to Guadalajara (round trip) by air is \$120.50, but from Tijuana, just 100 miles away, to Guadalajara is \$85.00. It will cost about \$6.00 more or less depending on whether you go by bus, train, or air to get to Tijuana from Los Angeles. The net saving to you will be about \$30.00. If you are coming down from Central, Southern or Eastern States, it will not always be a saving to do this, since some international flights to Mexico City and thence to Guadalajara, are more direct from some locations. Air travel is safe, uses excellent equipment and is represented by many big companies down here, such as Pan American, Air France, and American Air Lines. If you are coming down for a short visit, it is the ideal method of travel. In the enclosed travel guide you will find a general list of American, Foreign and Mexican airlines, schedules and rates from key points in the U.S. and Mexico.

Train service is inferior with the exception of the Laredo-Mexico City streamliner, the Aztec Eagle. However, all lines offer pullman service. Again, you'll find the National Railways of Mexico very much cheaper than American railroads. Lines, schedules and rates from the border are enclosed.

About buses: If you want to save money and really see the country, we can sincerely recommend the first class buses in the entire Republic of Mexico. In the first class buses you receive a comfortable reserved seat. The rates are incredibly low. For example, you can travel from Guadalajara to Mexico City, a distance of some 450 miles, for only \$3.50. From Chapala to Guadalajara, a distance of some 30 miles, the fare for first class is only \$.30. Transport facilities are listed in the travel guide.

Regarding car rentals: There are no car rental agencies available except in Mexico City. However, every taxi is available for either long or short trips, constituting the same thing as a rented car in the U.S. except that here you have a car and driver for a price less than that of a car alone in the States. Taxis are available for the hour, day, or on a distance basis. Rates for trips with taxis are not standard and therefore cannot be quoted. They vary depending on the driver, and arrangements as to price must be made in advance to avoid misunderstanding.

PASSPORT, TOURIST CARD, AND BORDER INFORMATION

Almost every one makes his first visit to Mexico on the simple tourist card provided by the Mexican government for Americans, at a cost of \$3 per person (Children included on the adult visa without extra cost) easily obtainable at all Mexican consulates, points of entry, and Mexican Tourist Bureaus. The visa allows a 6 month visit to Mexico. Passports are not required for this type of entry. Proof of U.S. citizenship is required to obtain a Tourist Card, such as Birth Certificate, U.S. Passport, Military Discharge, Naturalization Papers, or Voter's Certificate. Sometimes other documentation is accepted as proof of citizenship.

Upon returning to the States, the American government insists that the returnee show a vaccination certificate for smallpox not more than three years old. We also advise before coming to Mexico that you take a typhoid shot, although not required by law. If you would prefer being vaccinated here, the cost is, of course, less than by going to an American doctor and is free in the clinics here. Also, if you do not have a vaccination certificate, the U.S. public health service will vaccinate you at the border on your return at no cost. If you are entering Mexico on an international flight landing at Mexico City, you may be required to show a vaccination certificate. If you do not have one, they may vaccinate you at the airport before permitting entry.

Any electrical or mechanical appliances that you bring with you, including your car, and items such as typewriters, radios, phonographs, are considered temporarily imported into the country without tax, but must be taken out again. They are listed on your visa, and must return with you. Usually small items are not listed but according to law can be.

#### PETS

There are no restrictions placed by the Mexican government on bringing pets into the country. However, you must have them vaccinated before re-entering the U.S. Veterinary service is available in Guadalajara. If you are particular about a certain type of pet food, have a sufficient supply to last you until you reach Guadalajara, as special commercial pet food is generally not available along your route of travel.

#### IMMIGRATION INFORMATION

Although the vast majority of Americans, living here more or less permanently, never bother with the immigration aspects, simply returning to the border every six months for a new tourist card, you might like to know about the immigration laws here.

If you wish to take out a permanent residency, so that you do not have to return to the border every 6 months, you must deposit \$9600. (plus \$4800. for each dependent) with the Mexican government. With such proof of your financial independence you can then petition the Mexican Government for an immigration passport. The money is released at the rate of 1/60th of the principle amount monthly, over a 5 year period until all has been returned plus 6% interest on your deposit. Another way, if you have an easily proved source of permanent income such as government pension, large insurance annuity, trust fund, etc. to guarantee your financial solvency, resident immigration papers can be obtained. The amount of income required in this case is \$160. per month and \$80. more per month for each dependent. It is necessary to acquire the services of an immigration lawyer. An American passport is necessary to apply.

#### WORKING IN MEXICO

The Mexican Government allows very few foreigners to enter Mexico with permission to work. The following rules apply:

Artists and writers are permitted to pursue their professions without working papers of any type since their work is considered unique to themselves and does not deprive Mexicans of jobs. A tourist card is all that is necessary.

A foreigner may often find technical type positions with Mexican corporations which will then petition the Mexican Government to allow him to work on the basis that his talents are unusual and that there is no Mexican available for the position.

A foreigner can get permission to do business in Mexico by investing \$24,000. in Mexico. He is then permitted to follow a designated line of business relative to his investment.

Both types of immigration papers, either residential or with permission to work, eventually evolve in a period of 5 years to what is called IMIGRADO status, and then you are permitted to engage in any type of job or business without restriction.

Foreign professional people, such as doctors, must achieve IMIGRADO status to practice in Mexico. Special permission to practice without this status is obtained only at the discretion of the Mexican government.

In all cases you should consult a Mexican immigration lawyer.

COMMUNICATIONS

There is a telephone and telegraph office in almost every village in the lake area. Most people do not have private phones and find very little use for them. In making long distance calls, people go to the phone office. The phone system, while usable, is vastly inferior to that of the States. You can, nevertheless, with a little patience, satisfactorily communicate with the U.S. by phone. The telegraph system is good. Emergency calls carry a preference on both systems. Practically all communications between the residents of the foreign colonies on the lake are achieved by dispatching servants with messages even where telephone service exists. We wish to caution you that C.O.D. international calls, telephone or telegraph, are not accepted or transmitted in Mexico.

PHOTOGRAPHY INFORMATION

Every day is good for taking pictures. All photography equipment--cameras, film, accessories (American and foreign), paper, emulsions, chemicals, etc. can be purchased in Guadalajara camera stores. American equipment will run about 15% higher in price than at home. German and Japanese cameras and accessories should run about 30% less than the U.S. Color film is developed in Mexico City, and can be mailed direct from here or sent through a camera store in Guadalajara. Interesting subjects for photography are endless. More than one person of our acquaintance has left Mexico with prize winning photos.

HUNTING AND FISHING

The deep sea fishing is superb. Three West Coast Ports easily reached from our airport are Manzanillo, Mazatlán, and Puerto Vallarta, (flying time, 1 hour) costs, around \$12. any port. For sailfishing, best boat facilities are at Manzanillo, Matzatlán and Acapulco. Puerto Vallarta cannot be reached by car. You can motor to Manzanillo and Mazatlán (driving time, 1 day) or Acapulco (driving time, 2 days).

Lake Chapala itself does not offer any sport fishing. Practically all the fishing on the lake is done with nets by native fishermen, the fish falling into three groups--the famous Chapala Whitefish, unequalled anywhere, carp, and catfish. Regarding hunting, Lake Chapala is reputed to be the greatest winter refuge for every type of water fowl in the Western Hemisphere. Fantastic flocks of game birds, ducks of all species, geese, etc., are to be found during the winter months. Deer is available during the fall in the low mountains directly in back of Ajijic. To bring in guns, permission must be obtained from the Chief of Army Division in whichever border town you pass through. It is virtually impossible to rent modern arms here. You can however, buy them in sporting goods stores in Guadalajara. Foreign arms, i.e., German and Belgian, will run in price about the same as home, but American equipment will be 60% higher as will ammunition.

Permit me to counsel you: Do not expect any commercial hunting facilities. Any special equipment such as decoys, you will have to bring yourself. If you intend to shoot from a blind, you must arrange and supervise the building of it yourself. This is virgin territory for the modern sportsman. Almost the only hunting done here is occasionally on holidays, by natives armed only with ancient muzzle loaders using black powder and shot.

General Hunting and Fishing Guide for Mexico

<u>Species</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>States</u>
Ant Bear	Dec.1---Dec.31	2	Oaxaca
Bear	Oct.1---Jan.31	2	Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua
Deer(White Tail)	Oct.1---Dec.31	2	Chihuahua, N. Leon, Coahillo, Vera- cruz, Jalisco, Oaxaca

Deer (Mule)	Oct.16--Dec.31	1	Baja Calif., Sonora, Chihuahua
Deer (Red)	Oct.15--Dec.30	2 per day	Chiapas
Coyote, Fox	All year	No limit	Chihuahua, Coahillo, Zacatecas, Durango, Veracruz
Jaguar, Ocelot	All year	No limit	Veracruz, Jalisco, Nayarit, Guerrero, Chiapas, Campeche
Mountain Lion	All year	No limit	Baja Calif., Sonora, Chihuahua
Wild Boar	Oct.1---Jan.31	5 per day	Baja Calif., Sonora, Chihuahua
Wild Boar	Nov.1---Feb.15	5 per day	Durango, Zacatecas, Veracruz, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Chiapas
Dove	Sept.1--Dec.31	25 per day	Baja Calif., Sonora, Chihuahua
Dove	Nov.1---Feb.28	30 per day	Zacatecas, Veracruz, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Coahillo
Ducks, Geese	Nov.15--Mar.15	15 per day	All parts of Mexico
Pheasant	Nov.15--Mar.15	5 per day	All parts of Mexico
Quail	Dec.1---Feb.28	15 per day	All parts of Mexico
Turkey	Dec.1---Mar.31	2 per day	All parts of Mexico
Partridge	Dec.1---Mar.31	15 per day	All parts of Mexico
Black Bass	All year	25 per day	Veracruz, Mexico
Black Trout	Mar.1---Oct.31	15 per day	Veracruz, Mexico
Catfish	All year	No limit	Veracruz, Mexico
Baracuda	All year	No limit	
Dolphin	"	"	
Grey Snapper	"	"	
Grouper (black)	"	"	
Jack Fish	"	"	
Jew Fish	"	"	
Mackerel	"	"	
Marlin	"	"	
Manta Ray	April 1--Oct.31	"	
Red Snapper	All year	"	
Snook	"	"	
Shark	"	"	
White Sea Bass	May 1---Mar.19	"	
Tuna	All year	"	

#### RENTS

Many Americans have leased native homes with large lots on five, ten, or fifteen year leases, prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per month. They then have them renovated, installing modern bathroom and kitchen, more tile, paint, etc., for a matter of a few or several hundred dollars, which is probably the least expensive method available for comfortable living in Mexico on a low budget. Houses that are already modernized or modern built, from something ordinary to beautiful villas, rent from \$20 to \$100 per month. If you plan to rent a furnished house, it is still a good idea to bring utensils, linens, and small kitchen implements.

#### CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Many people who come here will be interested in having a permanent or part time home here, and they will be happily surprised to know that this can be done so cheaply as to be almost unbelievable. For example: A new two bedroom home can be built with large living room, patio, modern kitchen and bath, all tiled floors, tiled roof, red brick walls (or adobe), and garage, for less than \$3,000. It is easy to see why by looking at the costs of builders' materials and laborers in our attached lists of prices. People who wish to build or buy their own home in Mexico may do so, without taking out immigration papers, under what is called a Visitante permit.

With gardeners at \$.60 per day, a semi-tropical climate, and continual sunshine, plants almost for the asking, this is a real Utopia for those whose hobby is gardening. The meanest type of dwelling can assume great beauty if one is disposed to take the effort to supervise the development of his garden and floral arrangements.

#### LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING

Dry Cleaning: delivery twice a week; man's suit, \$.60; woman's dress, \$.60; skirts or men's trousers, \$.40.

Laundry: done by your own servant or sent out to a wash woman for about \$1.00 for a complete large family wash. Most Americans turn over their laundry to their maids who do it at no extra charge. The work is all done by hand and even in wealthy homes there is usually a complete absence of expensive equipment such as washing machines, electric ironers. Laundry is also done at our Inn, the Posada Ajijic, for guests and residents for the following sample prices:

Men's shirt	\$.06	Women's blouse	\$.06	Pillow case	\$.02
" shorts	.02	" skirt	.06	Sheet	.08
" undershirt	.02	" dress	.08	Napkin	.02
" handkerchief	.02				

#### SERVANTS

Securing servants in Mexico offers very little problem. In the Chapala area there are many who have had experience working for Americans, and are familiar with our requirements. Those who have worked for Americans tend to seek re-employment with Americans.

Naturally they lack education compared to most American servants, but what they lack in education they do definitely make up for in loyalty, honesty, cheerfulness, and eagerness to please. They uncomplainingly work 12 to 14 hours per day 6 or 7 days per week, and they are happy and satisfied with their work. An important thing to remember if you come down here is that although you will be paying only \$7 or \$8 per month to a maid and \$10 or \$12 to a cook, don't let it at all bother your conscience. That is the going rate. The servant feels that she is being honestly paid and will react adversely to over-generosity. Mexican cooks learn American cooking rapidly, and most Americans eat generally as they did in the States--same dishes--only lower prices.

#### TRAILER INFORMATION

If you are contemplating bringing a trailer to Mexico, bear in mind that there are no modern trailer parks in the Guadalajara-Lake Chapala area comparable to those found in the States. However, there are rental areas available, or you can park your trailer on the beach temporarily. If you are bringing a trailer you must arrange to be quite self-sufficient since I do not know of any place you can hook up to water and lights in the same easy manner you can in a United States trailer park.

#### SCHOOLS

There are Mexican schools up to the eighth grade in almost all villages and towns, and a fine University as well as high schools in Guadalajara. People living here with children generally send them to the Mexican grade school in the town in which they live. The schools are adequate and offer an excellent opportunity for their children to learn Spanish in a matter of only a few months. They have the benefit of the companionship of other American children who have lived here a longer time, and who can help them get adjusted. We find that the young pick up Spanish perfectly in an unbelievably short time. Usually within a year or often less, they can speak as well as the Mexican children. For those who wish to send their children to an English-speaking school or for those who have children of high school

age, it will be necessary to send them to the American school in Guadalajara. There are boarding out arrangements too.

The American School offers all grades from kindergarten up to senior year in High School and is accredited with schools in the U.S. Tuition runs an average of \$6 per month for grade school students and \$9 for high school students. There are sliding discounts of from 10% to 25% if there is more than one child in the family attending. Entrance fee is \$4 per student.

#### CHURCHES

Since Mexico is primarily a Catholic nation, there are magnificent Catholic churches in every town, city and village, and even in the smallest meanest hamlets. For Protestants there are Churches only in the larger cities of Mexico. There are a few Protestant churches in Guadalajara. These are usually non-denominational. The minister, for example, may be Baptist, but his congregation may be made up of different Protestant faiths. Usually the minister is American and a missionary.

#### TAXES

Where your income is derived from the United States you pay no Mexican taxes, but you are still obligated to pay your federal income tax on U.S. derived income even if you live down here. Since Mexico has almost no income tax, even if you should make investments here, you would have an infinitesimal tax to pay on your earnings. However, you still would be subject to American income taxes on these earnings, in addition to your other income.

If you are working for a Mexican business and are entered as a legal Mexican resident, you do not pay any United States income tax even though you are a U.S. citizen. You are subject to a very small Mexican income tax.

There are no Mexican sales taxes.

#### BANKING, CURRENCY, AND INVESTMENTS

If you are simply planning a visit to Mexico for a short time, you should carry traveler's checks which are recognized everywhere and readily cashed. Personal checks and bank cashier checks are usually accepted only after one has established himself in the community. If you are a stranger and want to cash a personal check in a Mexican bank, you will have to wait about THREE WEEKS for clearance. However, once you establish an account with a Mexican bank, they will honor your personal or any other type check at once, IF it does not greatly exceed your bank balance. Many of the larger American banks are affiliated with the Banco Nacional de Mexico (branches in all cities), and they have a speedy method of wiring transfer of funds. Money can also be sent by Western Union through the Mexican telegraph system. The money is received here in Mexican Pesos. Another method of receiving money is by International Postal Money Order. The disadvantage is that this transaction takes about 10 days.

There is absolutely no restriction on the amount of money that you can take in or out of Mexico either in Pesos or Dollars.

An important fact, perhaps unknown to many Americans, is that the dollar sign is used in Mexico to signify the Peso. Therefore, when one sees the dollar sign used within the country, or in any Mexican publication, it should be calculated at the rate of 12.50 Pesos to 1 Dollar, unless specifically stated that it is U.S. currency. This means that a hotel room quoted at \$30 is actually \$2.40 in dollars.

Changing money: Although the Peso is officially quoted at 12.50 to 1 Dollar and

calculated as such in official transactions, the highest rate of exchange you will be able to get is 12.49 to 1 dollar. Trades people and hotels, banks in small towns, will tend to give only 12.30 to the dollar, whereas banks in the cities pay a minimum of 12.47 to a maximum of 12.49. The difference is simply a matter of the amount of commission charged. If you feel like getting angry when you are unable to get what you consider a fair rate of exchange in commercial places, hotels, restaurants, service stations, etc., remember the following: These people are not in the business of money changing, and that they are subject to more risk and extra work in changing your money than a bank which is professionally interested. To get the most out of your American dollar it is advisable to change your money at larger banks and pay your bills in pesos.

There are no banks in the Lake Chapala area. You must do your banking in Guadalajara. However, the Posada Ajijic Inn does cash checks for Americans who live in the area. Also checks are accepted by trades people.

Investments and Bank Savings Accounts: If you wish to open a bank account in Mexico you may have the option of keeping your money in either Pesos or Dollars or both. You may have either checking or savings accounts in both currencies. If you wish to keep your money in Mexican currency in a savings account, the amount of interest paid is usually 5%; if the account is kept in dollars, the rate of interest paid is only 4%.

U. S. tourists are permitted to buy the following investments without special permission:

Bank or Mortgage Bonds: These pay at least 9%, sometimes more, at reliable banks. These bonds are issued for specific lengths of time; the minimum would be three months.

Time Deposit Contracts: This is where you loan the bank money for a specified period of time (generally 6 months contracts, renewable as often as you like). The bank pays you 8% on this type of loan. Mexican banks are under the jurisdiction of strict Mexican government banking laws. Interest rates paid to investors are high because the minimum rate of interest charged by Mexican banks is 12%.

Government Bonds: The Mexican government issues savings bonds in amounts from 25 pesos to 25,000 pesos. These bonds double their value in 10 years. In addition, a drawing is held quarterly, and a number drawn from each series of 4000 bonds. The winner of the lucky number receives in cash 10 times the amount of the face value of his bond. Therefore, if you had a Mexican bond with a maturity value of 1000 pesos, and during one of the quarterly drawings your bond number was drawn, you would receive 10,000 pesos. The same bond may be the recipient of the same reward more than once, since the number is never withdrawn from the series but remains active at all times. One way of getting a larger assured return on these type bonds, if one has the money to do so, is to buy the entire series, such as 4000 25 peso bonds. You would then receive a premium of 250 pesos every three months without fail in addition to the doubling of your original investment in 10 years. Since you would have paid only 12.50 for each bond, or 50,000 pesos for the series, this would have the effect of adding 2% interest yearly to your investment.

Securities: There are Mexican stock brokers in Mexico City who are familiar with security transactions for foreigners, and they can tell you what steps are necessary for the acquisition of Mexican stocks. U. S. securities can be bought and sold without restriction in Mexico through American brokerage firms there.

#### MEDICAL CARE

Excellent and highly specialized English speaking Mexican doctors, as well as dentists are to be found in Guadalajara. Guadalajara is a medical center with a fine medical school and good hospital facilities. There are several physicians in the Chapala area also. Whatever medical problem you may have, you may rest assured that there are competent specialists within reach who are qualified to treat your condition. At Lake Chapala there are competent general practitioners.

Availability of drugs and medicines: You will be pleased to find that Mexico has an

abundance of all types of drugs and medicines including the latest anti-biotic discoveries. Everywhere in the nation, at prices usually far below those in the States, you will find it possible to get every type of medicine known to the modern world. Prices are fixed by the government, and every effort is constantly made to see that even the most remote area has access to modern medicine. For example, one million units of Penicillin sells in any drug store for about \$1 dollar. The charge for an injection by a nurse or the pharmacist is roughly 12c. Quality is also under strict government control, and the distribution of such medicines is handled here by world-wide firms, some of them being the largest American drug companies. No doctor's prescription is necessary for the purchase of packaged drugs, with the single exception of narcotics, which are obtainable only by registered physicians. Special prescriptions may be filled and refilled as many times as desired without re-consulting your doctor because the prescription is returned to you each time so that you may use it over again.

A reassuring word for cardiac patients: We often are asked if Lake Chapala is safe for people with heart trouble, due to its altitude of nearly 5000 feet. The answer is definitely yes, and the reason is this: The evenness of the climate, unequalled and unsurpassed anywhere, more than compensates for the altitude. A complete absence of extremes of temperature, subjecting the patient to neither heat nor cold, creates a condition so beneficial to the cardiac sufferer that it more than compensates for the altitude. Another very large factor is the almost complete release from tension that one finds here. We have found that only in very rare cases have doctors familiar with the conditions ever counseled their patients against living here. Patients are warned against higher altitudes with their subsequent less perfect climates, and it is recommended that such people when using air transport, use pressurized flights, available to all key points including Guadalajara. For their own peace of mind, I advise heart patients to consult their doctors for reassurances before coming here.

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE READING MATERIAL

Printed matter, books, magazines, newspapers, etc., pass freely in and out of Mexico since there are absolutely no duties or restrictions on them. You can have all of your favorite magazines, newspapers and books sent to you. In addition there are special English language newsstands where all American magazines can be purchased currently. Guadalajara has several such magazine stores. Also, at the inn, the Posada Ajijic carries all types of current Pocket-books and American magazines. There is an excellent English language newspaper distributed throughout Mexico daily. There is a good American library in Guadalajara (Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin).

#### HOW AMERICANS LIVE ON VARIOUS INCOMES

\$50--\$65 per month: People who reside in the Guadalajara-Lake Chapala area on these amounts usually live here under two different methods. First, they can take a room in an ordinary inn or pension without some of the modern conveniences for about \$24 per month including their meals and laundry, or they can make the same arrangements with a family who takes boarders. This leaves them from 325 to 500 pesos per month on which the individual manages to get by without luxury, but nevertheless enough for modest clothing needs, entertainment, cigarettes, etc. The best method is for two or more people whose incomes are in this range to pool their resources, rent a house, and share household expenses as well as entertainment expenses for their occasional parties. With this arrangement they are able to afford a servant, and live much better than they could by themselves.

\$90 per month: Single or married people in this bracket often do the following: They take a lease on a native house, spend a few hundred dollars improving it and putting in modern conveniences, and then are able to live in comfort with attractive rustic surroundings paying rent of about \$8 per month. They employ a combination cook and maid for another \$8 per month and are able to pursue their hobbies and avocations on their small income and to entertain on occasion.

People in the above-mentioned small income groups should have at least a modest savings account to fall back on in case of serious emergency such as illness, etc.

\$150 per month (an example): Two to three bedroom furnished house with modern bath and kitchen, and garden, at about \$40 per month; one cook and one maid for a total of \$17 per month; and food about \$45, leaving over 500 pesos per month for utilities, incidentals entertainment, etc. If the same couple would rent an ordinary Mexican house they would greatly reduce their rent and at the same time provide a much larger budget for their entertainment and luxuries.

\$200 per month and up: Here you are in the real luxury category. The author lived in a brand new home in Guadalajara with 5000 ft. of floor space, 4 master bedrooms, 4 baths, servants quarters, and located in the best neighborhood, maintained a cook and two maids and entertained extensively on \$250 per month.

Note: Since all of these categories mentioned include the payment of rent, you can sharply and noticeably increase your standard of living by investing a few thousand dollars in a fine house of your own. Besides creating a better home to live in, by eliminating rent, which in the medium or upper income bracket is usually the largest single item of expense, you have made several hundred pesos available to add to your budget, and to spend as you wish.

#### NOTES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

There are many clubs and service organizations in Guadalajara. Among these are the Lion's Club, American Legion, Rotary Club, The American Society, French Club, Spanish Casino, and many others.

There is a Sears and Roebuck Store in Guadalajara and some fine French Stores.

The Mexican people are among the most polite in the world, and a smile and friendly attitude will make them bend over backwards to help you along the way.

#### WHAT'S BAD

Now that I've told you what's good, I must tell you a few of the disagreeable aspects:  
Driving: If you are planning to drive down, you'll find many animals (domestic livestock) on the highways, something you are probably not used to at home. Consequently we urge you, particularly at night, to drive with more caution than is required in the U. S.

Meat situation: The quality of the beef is not up to American Standards. However, all Americans living here age their meat for a few days in the bottom of their refrigerators or iceboxes, and improve the quality considerably. Meat tenderizers, available here, help too. All pork products are excellent. Quality of turkey and chicken is somewhat inferior generally to U. S. fowl. Eggs are good and fresh. Wild duck can be bought often from natives for less than \$.20 each, in season.

Noise: Instead of the noises to which you have become accustomed at night, you'll be confronted with the braying of burros, the crowing of cocks early in the morning, and the tolling of church bells.

Television: There is no television in this locality although plans are made to bring it from Mexico City. There are, however, radio stations, and some American stations are received.

Stores: The average Mexican grocery store at Lake Chapala doesn't begin to compare with American markets. However, there are several high quality grocery stores, delicatessens and supermarkets in Guadalajara, and frozen foods are beginning to appear on the scene. There are excellent sources of fresh seafood flown in daily from both coasts to Guadalajara.

Baths: Most homes and hotels have showers instead of bathtubs.

The Lake: Lake Chapala has receded to some extent; however it is still an enormous body of water, 10 to 20 miles wide and 60 miles long, and the government has taken steps to restore the level. It has been rising for two years now, and is expected to reach its former level by October, 1958. Visually, it is one of the most attractive spots in the world. Water sports such as skiing and aquaplaning are beginning to make their appearance, and boat excursions are being provided.

Imported goods: All American and foreign products are taxed heavily by the Mexican government. Therefore, it is wise, whenever possible, to confine your purchases to Mexican products.

Dysentery: How to avoid it: Dysentery can be avoided by taking certain simple precautions. Drink only pure bottled water supplied by all good hotels and restaurants en route. When in doubt of purity of drinking water, take bottled soft drinks, soda water, or beer, as they are safe to drink. In your own home, you can buy bottled water (12c) for 5 gallons, delivered to your door. In your own home clean all vegetables and fruits to be eaten raw in pure water. This precaution need not be taken with food that is to be cooked. Enroute, it is sometimes a good idea to avoid uncooked foods. Many people have a natural immunity and will never acquire dysentery under any conditions. Others develop an immunity in time. There is a medicine called Entero Vioformo, which gives immunity on taking two pills per day. This medicine is easily purchased throughout Mexico and is very inexpensive.

What to do if you get it: Mexico has available the latest drugs to combat dysentery. One of these that we recommend is Sulfatracina, purchased in Mexico at most good pharmacies. The cure is simply taking one pill every two hours until 8 or 12 pills have been taken, depending on the severity of the attack. This remedy gives relief in several hours and positive cure within 24. Actually, almost any kind of sulfa or antibiotic gives quick cure for Mexican dysentery. Some people are only slightly affected, others suffer acute discomfort. It is quickly and easily cured if treated at once, but the best advice is to avoid it by the aforementioned precautions.

#### PRICE LIST

In order to facilitate your understanding of what your American dollar will buy, we have compiled the following comprehensive list of current prices. The metric system of weights and measures is used in Mexico, so for your convenience we have converted kilos into pounds, liters into quarts and gallons, and pesos into dollars and cents. For example: Filet mignon sells here for 14 pesos per kilo. 14 pesos equals \$1.12; therefore, \$1.12 buys one kilo of filet mignon. The kilo equals 2.2 pounds. On the basis of dividing \$1.12 by 2.2 pounds we arrive at 50.9 cents per pound. Again a common laborer earns 7 pesos per day. Since the peso equals 8 cents, we multiply .08 by 7 and arrive at the figure of \$.56 per day for unskilled labor.

#### CURRENT PRICES QUOTED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS

<u>MEATS--POULTRY--FISH--SEAFOOD</u>		<u>STAPLES</u>	
Pork	\$.37 lb.	Salt	\$.05 lb.
Beef--Filet	.50 lb.	Pepper	.40 large can
Round	.25 lb.	Flour	.07 lb.
Soup	.15 lb.	Bread	.01-1/2c
Chicken	.75 each	Spices 20% to 80% cheaper than U.S.	
Ham	.50 lb.	Soap	.04 lb.
Bacon	.40 lb.	Sugar	.06 lb.
Whitefish	.30 lb.	Coffee (Instant)	1.40 (100 cups)
Carp	.03 lb.	Coffee (Regular)	.40 to .50 lb.
Shrimp	.50 lb.	Cocoa	.40 lb.
Bass	.25 lb.	Salad Oil (veg.)	.20 pint
Red Snapper	.25 lb.	Olive Oil	.40 pint
Catfish	.20 lb.	Vinegar	.10 bottle
Oysters	.10 dozen		
Wild Duck (in season)	.15 lb.	<u>Soft Drinks</u>	
<u>Dairy Products</u>			
Eggs	.50 dozen	Coca Cola	.03
Milk (Pasteurized)	.10 quart	Ginger Ale, Soda Pops	.05
Cheese	.05 lb.	Soda Water	.05
Butter (Pasteurized)	.50 lb.	Cider	.05
Margarine	.30 lb.	Bottled Spring Water	.12 per 5 gal.

VEGETABLES

Artichokes	\$.10 each
Beets	.04 lb.
Beans	.06 lb.
Cauliflower	.08 lb.
Cabbage	.10 head
Onions	.03 lb.
Lettuce	.02 head
Tomatoes	.04 lb.
Garbanzos	.07 lb.
Potatoes	.05 lb.
Rice	.12 lb.

FRUITS

Cantaloupes	\$.09 each
Avocado	.04 each
Papaya	.20 each
Mangoes	.01 each
Oranges	.02 each
Limes	.01 each
Strawberries	.11 lb.
Watermelon	.20 each
Bananas	.05 lb.
Pineapples	.20 each
Coconuts	.10 each

DRUG STORE ITEMS

Gillette Blue Blades	.15 pkg.	Toilet Tissue	.06 roll
Toilet Soap	.06 bar	Sleeping Pills	.02 each
Combs	.04 each	Johnson's Baby Oil	.25 bottle
Shaving Cream	.20 tube	Talcum Powder	.25 can

LIQUORS--WINES--BEER

Gilbey's Gin	\$1.75 fifth
Carles Gin	.80 quart
Bacardi Rum	.88 fifth
Ron Batey	.85 fifth
Vermouth	.80 fifth
Whiskey	
Waterfill & Fraser	2.50 fifth
American Blended	4.00 fifth
American Straight	5.50 fifth
American Bonded	6.00 fifth
Canadian Club	5.00 fifth
Scotch	7.50 fifth
Brandy	1.10 fifth
Wine (Table)	.45 fifth
Wine (Champagne)	2.25 fifth
Creme de Menthe	.80 fifth
Creme de Cacao	.80 fifth
Kahlua	
(Coffee Licor)	1.60 fifth
Tequila	.60 quart
Aguardiente	.70 fifth
Habanero	.45 fifth
Beer	1.80 case of 25 bottles

CONSTRUCTION LABOR

Masons	
Bricklayers	1.20 day (8 hrs.)
Tilelayers	1.20 " "
Carpenters	1.20 " "
Plumbers	2.00 " "
Electricians	2.00 " "
Painters	2.00 " "
Painter's Helper	.56 " "
Laborers	.56 " "

TOBACCO

Cigarettes	.03 - .16 pkg.
Cigars	.01 - .12 each
Pipe Tobacco	.15 pkg.

SERVICE STATION

White gas	.17 gal.
Ethyl gas	.21 gal.
Car Wash	.16

SERVICES

Taxi	.10 - .40 mile
Telephone	35% less than U.S.
Telegraph	50% less than U.S.
Gas (Butane)	1.50 month
Electricity	3.00 month
Haircut	.24
Shave	.16
Mineral Bath	
(Private pool)	.50 hour
Seamstress (Your Material)	
Skirt	.80
Dress	1.50
Shirt (Man's)	.80

BUILDING MATERIALS

Bricks	7.00 thousand
Adobe Bricks	16.00 thousand
Red Roofing Tile	12.00 thousand
Pipe	1/2 U.S. price
Wiring	3/4 U.S. price
Lumber	3/4 U.S. price
Floor Tile	.03 - .11 per sq. ft.

RESTAURANTS -- The following prices are from the best restaurants in the Chapala area:

Breakfast	\$.40 to .80
Dinner	.64 to 1.60
Supper	.48 to 1.20

BARS

Cocktails	\$.24 - .32 each
Highballs	.24 - .60 "
Highballs (Scotch)	.65 - .80 "
Daquiris	.24 - .32 "
Cordials	.32 - .48 "
Brandy	.24 - .32 "
Rum and Coke	.24/- .32
Tom Collins	.24 - .32
Beer	.16 - .24
Tequila	.16 - .24

DOMESTIC HELP

Cook	\$10.00 mo.
Maid	8.00 mo.
Nurse (child's)	7.00 mo.
Houseboy	18.00 mo.
Chauffer	30.00 mo.
Gardener	18.00 mo.

CHILD CARE INFORMATION

Baby sitters	\$.16 - .24 day
Pediatricians	2.00 call
Canned Baby Food	1/2 U. S. Price
Children Shoes	1/2 U. S. Price
Children's Clothes	1/2 U. S. Price
Swimming Pool	.08 day

ENTERTAINMENT

Movies (Amer. or Foreign)	\$.12 - .32
Bullfights	.50 - 5.00
Fights (ringside)	.15 - .50
International Football	.20 - .40

REGARDING PRICE CHANGES AND VARIATIONS

Please note that prices quoted are for the Chapala area of Mexico and to a large extent the city of Guadalajara. Prices vary greatly in other parts of the Republic, being in some cases higher, others, even lower. Highest prices will be found on the border, Mexico City, and well traveled tourist routes. Lowest prices will be found farthest south and in areas farthest removed from well-known tourist spots. Considering its easy availability, modern facilities and comfort, Lake Chapala and Guadalajara have the lowest cost of living.

Food prices are always variable and in spite of the attempt to draw an average, you'll find at times prices will be lower or higher than quoted. Also prices will vary from merchant to merchant.

Please bear in mind that the enclosed price list is incomplete and is included to give you a general but as accurate as possible idea of the price structure here. Some items such as labor will be startling and well nigh incredible to someone not acquainted with Mexico. It is difficult and sometimes almost unbelievable for strangers to realize that on the border of the United States lies a country in which full time domestic help can be hired for as little as 25¢ per day. Yet this is an indisputable fact. Even more amazing to some will be that these same servants will be and are satisfied with what they consider to be a fair salary. In many cases they are better servants than those at home earning \$200.00 per month or more.

It is a fact, strange as it may be, that Mexico, although closer to the U. S. than any other Latin American country, has the lowest living costs among them all.

VACATIONS

The Posada Ajijic (Ajijic Inn) is a very attractive, unique, and entirely suitable resort for tourists, and has been catering to Americans for years. The management is American, and the food (Recommended by Duncan Hines and the Diner's Club) appeals to the American taste.

Also water sports, water skiing and aquaplaning, are sometimes provided.

The two most appealing villages are Chapala and Ajijic; they are somewhat different in character and appearance. Chapala is the larger village, being the principal municipality which governs the smaller surrounding villages. The rich of Guadalajara have built magnificent estates in this town, but since these are just their country homes, they are often for rent to tourists or resident foreigners. Many Americans have built spacious villas on its shores. Its architecture is both colonial and modern. There are also more modest modern apartments and houses usually available for rent. The social life and living standards there are on a more formal and grandiose scale than generally found in Ajijic, 4 miles away.

Ajijic, an ancient Tarascan Indian village presents an entirely different picture. The visitor motoring from the modern metropolis of Guadalajara or disembarking from its ultra-modern airport--rivaling or surpassing anything of comparative size in the U.S.--upon arriving in our village, has the startling feeling of stepping 200 years into the past. However, its appearance is deceptive. Behind ancient adobe walls flanking cobblestone streets and invisible to the passerby, lie many homes of unsurpassable beauty, many of these occupied by foreign residents. Some people are apt to be disappointed with their first sight of this old Indian village whose origin dates back unknown centuries before the Spanish conquest, but if they stay a few days and look behind its high walls, they will see its true beauty and the undeniable charm of its people. At this time there are more than 500 Americans living in these two villages.

Why do so many foreigners come to Ajijic? Well, for one thing, the climate is probably the most flawless in the world, and certainly the finest in Mexico, a country renowned for its superb climates. Throughout the year the days are generally languid and mild, neither too hot nor too cold. For another, the natives of Ajijic are certainly a rare combination not likely to be found in many parts of the world. Courteous, friendly, and tolerant of foreigners, loyal to their friends, honest to a fine point, they conduct themselves with basic simple dignity and kindness that becomes them at all times. Next, the cost of living is very low. Luxury living in rustic surroundings can be had for a small fraction of what it would cost in highly industrial countries. Loyal honest servants are available for a matter of a few dollars per month. Food and entertainment in terms of dollars becomes a pittance compared to costs in other countries. Also its location on the finest and largest lake in Mexico, several miles in width at Ajijic, and over 50 miles in length, the surrounding mountains, and the clear cloudless skies make for a type of scenic beauty not easily found elsewhere. Lastly, its close proximity (33 miles) over an excellent highway completed just in recent years, to Mexico's second largest city (1/2 million), makes easily available every type goods and services found in the modern world. One can maintain any standard of living he may choose. Ajijic is a tiny paradise nestled almost in the backyard of the greatest industrial nation on earth. One could travel half way around the world and not equal its advantages.

#### A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE HOTEL POSADA AJIJIC AND THE VILLAGE

Here is the Posada and Ajijic...or at least as much of them as can be communicated on paper. Actually, both the village and the Posada Inn are so adaptable to individual tastes, that everything but its physical character pretty much defies description.

For further bibliography, you might like to know about two books by Dane Chandos, who lives here as a member of Ajijic's artist colony. They are House in the Sun, which is about the Posada itself, and Village in the Sun, which is about Ajijic. The books although written more than 10 years ago, are both warm, perceptive accounts of the old culture which persists in Ajijic today, and how it lives side by side with the twentieth century without being changed by its ways. This is a most important aspect of

Ajijic because, although there is a large number of permanent Americans and citizens of other countries resident here, plus the guests at the Posada, it still retains its original character, and the tempo of life is completely untouched by American standards. Due to our being on the shores of an immense lake, due to the altitude and latitude, the year-round climate is unquestionably the finest in the world. Take the finest day you have ever known anywhere and multiply it by 365 and you have a typical year on the shores of Lake Chapala.

Ajijic is remarkably well situated to be used as a base from which you can visit Mexican metropolitan areas. It is only 33 miles from Guadalajara, Mexico's second largest city, which you can reach from Ajijic by bus (for 30 cents) or by taxi (for \$5.) Mexico City and Acapulco are only 2 and 4 hours away by plane from Guadalajara airport at round trip excursion fares of \$19 and \$36 (U.S.) respectively. Since Guadalajara is an international medical center with a population of nearly 1/2 million it offers excellent medical facilities, hospitals, specialists in every line. Guadalajara itself is easily reached by paved roads from almost any point of entry on the border, by air, bus, or train.

Life at the Posada is easy and pleasantly free, and everything is designed to make it possible for you to do what you happen to want to do.....paint, write, think, sit in the sun, swim, ride horseback, visit with people, or just be alone.

As for the Posada, it is a long, low, rambling hacienda and a series of bungalows in a semi-tropical setting, situated on the Republic's largest lake. It grows within its garden area the coffee which is freshly ground every morning for breakfast, bananas, mangoes, papayas, and a large number of flowers. The dining room is at the end of a long, winding garden path flanked by tropical plants and trees, overlooking the lake.

While retaining the original Spanish architect's design and romantic atmosphere, the Posada has modern plumbing and electricity, automatic hot water 24 hours per day, pure drinking water, clean American style food safely prepared, and an almost complete absence of biting pests such as mosquitoes and flies, due to proper sanitary measures.

A word about entertainment: All we can tell you is that it's completely unorganized, completely social, and completely flexible. There are a great many private parties and dances by the American, English, and French residents, the social life actually extending itself to the picturesque town of Chapala, four miles away, and to Guadalajara, including the American, French, and Spanish colonies. No one who has been in Ajijic 24 hours is considered a stranger, and if you want to give a party of your own, the Posada provides the glasses, ice, and general party help without charge. Liquor and mixes can be purchased in the office at the nominal prices mentioned in the price list. Entertainment in Ajijic is completely comfortable, of the type that most people have wanted and lost. It's easy and pleasant to get acquainted with people who have the same interests in life that you do, plus the added advantage of having a broad slant on life and a more international background than generally those at home. The guests and resident clients, sophisticated or not, world travelers, or knowing only the United States, say that the Posada bar and lounge provides the friendliest, the most pleasant and satisfying atmosphere of any place of their experiences here or abroad. It is a common meeting ground for all in the area, and a focal point for arranging most social activities. The Posada clients, composed of the guests, most of the Americans, French, Spanish and educated Mexicans, find that they can meet new arrivals and establish new friendships without effort in the congenial spirit that characterizes this Inn.

For golfers there is a fine golf course at the Guadalajara Country Club within a 3/4 hour drive. The excellent teaching pro there (speaks English) is Tom Garcia, distinguished for training Mexico's finest woman golfer and national champion, Wiffie Smith, who also won the international invitational Tam OShanter in the women's amateur division held in the U. S. There is also a new nine hole course in Chapala.

Ajijic is a center for hand-woven and hand-blocked materials of completely original design, and you can have custom-made clothing for considerably less than you would pay at home for ready-made things. Also the Guadalajara factories that make pottery, silver, hand-blown glass, baskets and leather goods are open to you....and in terms of the American dollar, everything becomes a tremendous bargain.

A world of comfort and caution: If this is going to be your first trip to the interior of Mexico, don't be thrown off by whichever bordertown you may happen to enter. They are hybrids of American and Mexican customs, and neither the unstable populations nor the general character of the towns is typical of true Mexico, which is leisurely, courteous, and unfailingly hospitable.

We hope that we'll be meeting you soon. Since Ajijic is off the well-known tourist route, and most guests come by reservation and not by just "dropping in", a cancellation often means a dead loss. Under these circumstances it is customary to make a deposit of about 25% of the amount of your intended stay. If you are thinking of staying longer than a month the deposit need not be more than 25% of the first month.

Although it is preferable to make reservations, if you cannot conveniently do so, we can usually comfortably accommodate you.

The Posada Ajijic is also endorsed by the Diner's Club, Duncan Hines, and the Esquire Club. Anyone in possession of a credit card from the Diner's Club or the Esquire Club may charge rooms, meals, other purchases and all services.

The Posada Ajijic is enthusiastically endorsed by Norman D. Ford, world famous globe-girdler, President of the Globe Trotters' Club, author of 19 best selling travel books, "Bargain Paradises of the World," "Where to Retire on a Small Income," "The Fiesta Lands," etc. This is what he has to say:

"For a low cost winter vacation in warm, bright sunshine I wholeheartedly recommend Ajijic. While resort hotels in Miami Beach, Palm Springs, Jamaica, and the Bahamas charge \$50 a day double, two can stay in Bob Thayer's Posada for exactly one-fifth as much--just \$10 a day for both. That includes meals and painstaking personal service, the equal of most Caribbean resorts. At the drop of a hat you can breakfast in bed or dine wherever you happen to be, in the patio, garden, or cozy Old World Bar. And all you need tip is less than \$2 per month. Drinks, cigarettes, and other luxuries are fantastically cheap. But the most amazing thing of all is that Ajijic is sunnier in winter than any other resort in this hemisphere. If you go south for winter you can save hundreds of dollars here; if you think you can't afford a winter sojourn in the sun, you'll find a vacation in Ajijic cheaper than living at home."

Norman Ford  
May 10, 1957

#### ARRANGING FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Regarding making reservations: They can be made by airmail letters (3 days from the U.S.) or telegraph (1 day). Please do not attempt to telephone. Long distance phone service is extremely difficult in Ajijic. All practical long distance phone service is accomplished in the town of Chapala which has adequate facilities due to its political importance and larger size.

IMPORTANT! Please bear in mind that communications are not as efficient as in the U. S. Remember this is the land of mañana. Therefore if you write or telegraph with very

little time to spare, you may not receive your confirmation in time. Also when you ask that confirmations be sent to you enroute to another hotel, they may not be delivered to you due to an oversight.

If you are wiring for reservations and wish a confirmation please put your return address in the body of the telegram. Otherwise we will not know where to wire you. Mexican telgrams usually do not give the sender's address unless it is included in the message. Let us repeat that C.O.D. telephone calls and telegrams are not permitted between the U. S. and Mexico. So please do not ask us to phone or wire C.O.D.

There is excellent cab service from the airport to the Inn. It will not be necessary to have us meet you. However, if you prefer, we will send a local taxi to meet you. Also, the airport is situated not within the city of Guadalajara, but midway between it and the lake. It will not be necessary for you to spend the night in a Guadalajara hotel if you are arriving late. It will be just as convenient and just as fast for you to come directly to the Posada. There is someone on duty at all hours. This will save you money, for going to Guadalajara from the airport will mean backtracking the following day. Furthermore, if this is your first visit, you undoubtedly will want to spend your first night in the Inn, Posada Ajijic, with which you are in a sense somewhat acquainted.

It is preferable that deposits be sent by means of Personal Check or Bank Cashier's Check. International postal money orders are too slow, taking at least 10 days to arrive here, and "over the counter" domestic U.S. money orders are not negotiable here in Mexico.

#### MORE ABOUT RENTALS

There are no real-estate agents on Lake Chapala. Finding a home is a little different than doing it at home. It isn't difficult, but you must do it the slow, easy Latin way. Homes for rent are not advertised except by word of mouth. Therefore, if you are going to rent a house or apartment you should plan to take a little time, spending a few days getting acquainted, letting it be known that you are in the market for a home and asking others if they know of a place suitable for you. You will be surprised to find, that with a little patience, you will soon have complete knowledge of all available rentals.

No deposits are acceptable on rentals by mail. Obviously these vary so much in size, condition and facilities that it is impossible to accurately describe them or to make any guarantee that they will be held for you.

If you intend to acquire an apartment or house we think it is best that you arrange to stay at the Posada Ajijic upon your arrival, at least for several days until you have had an opportunity to look over the field. This will be cheaper in the long run than leaping at the first rental offered to you which eventually may not be what you really want at all. Since the Inn is a social center for the village, you will have the opportunity of talking to some of the older residents and getting their opinions as to what is necessary and desirable.

Also, while staying at the Posada Ajijic, you will be close enough to other towns and Guadalajara that you will easily be able to look for housing there too, if you like.

SIGHTSEEING

If you like to sightsee, the surrounding area from Ajijic and Lake Chapala is a treasure house. Here is just a sample of close-by side trips you can take:

AJIJIC, CHAPALA, JOCOTOPEC (Lake Chapala)--Of archaeological interest--idols, prehistoric mammoth, camel, dinosaur bones; native hand-embroidered blouses and shirts, hand looms, sarapes, hand-made sandals (huaraches); take a boat trip to Prison Island to see the old Spanish prison 400 years old, also the fishermen's island.

TEQUILA--Here 99% of the world's tequila is made from the Cactus plant. You can see the entire process and sample the product.

SAN BLAUS (Near Tepic on the Pacific Ocean)--Bathe in its fine surf; take the tropical up-river boat trip if you want to see real jungle life, crocodiles, monkeys, panthers, tropical birds, iguana, boa constrictors.

GUADALAJARA--View its magnificent old colonial architecture 400 years old; contrast it with its ultra-modern. See glass being hand-blown before your eyes; buy it for a few cents a finished piece. Visit the pottery factories; watch the clay being molded on potter's wheels just as it was made thousands of years ago; see the same type kilns in use today that the ancients had. See silver and copper jewelry being made by hand artisans; the bull fights. Visit the markets; see the wonderful native basket work, leather work. Visit the Museum with its Indian collection and old Spanish jewelry, furniture, effects of Mexican heroes. See the monuments that dot the city. Hire a guide and watch two newly discovered pyramids being excavated. See Mexico's "Niagara Falls" at Junacatlan, site of the hydroelectric plant.

URUAPAN--Here are the lava beds and the town covered by the lava flow from Mexico's newest volcano, Paracutín (not active at present). See the famous Indian enamel work, and art passed on from family to family for hundreds of generations past; the masks, trays, woodwork, sarapes, pottery.

LAKE PATZCUARO--See the fishermen's distinctive butterfly nets; hand-pounded copper.

MORELIA--Home of the Mexican Revolution. Visit the home of Mexico's hero, Morelos; see where Hidalgo and he plotted against the Spanish, in the end to give up their lives for Mexico. Visit the house of Mexico's first Viceroy.

GUANAJUATO--Silver mines, tomb of horrifying mummies, pottery, magnificent churches, fine old Spanish colonial architecture.

SAN MIGUEL ALLENDE--A big interesting art colony.

LEON--Mexico's shoe center.

In addition to this there are seasonal fiestas which occur at all times of the year in the various towns and villages. The most important of these is the festival to the Virgin of Zapopan in Guadalajara, lasting about 2 months, and the festival to the Virgin at San Juan de los Lagos, where a great pilgrimage takes place.

ADDITIONAL OR SPECIAL INFORMATION (RETIREMENT OR RESIDENT QUESTIONS)

A great deal of honest effort is made constantly to give you information that is up-to-date, pertinent, and adequate for what you need to know before coming here. If there are still unanswered questions or doubts in your mind, we advise you to make an exploratory trip here first to enable you to intelligently decide if you would be happy to spend a few years, or a lifetime in this delightful region. If you have further questions on permanent retirement here, the nature of such additional questions is usually of such highly individual and complicated nature that we have found out through experience that they are not satisfactorily answerable by letter. Furthermore, the unfortunate scarcity of English-speaking stenographers precludes the possibility of so much personal correspondence. However, on the spot, we are usually able to answer such questions without the tremendous work of engaging in voluminous detailed correspondence.

Now, a word of caution: Before you sell your house and furniture and jump in the car headed for Mexico, be sensible. In spite of the obvious advantages, incredible low cost of servants and all other facts recounted here which are absolutely true and accurate, don't forget that Mexico is more foreign than Europe even if it is on the U.S. border; and that not everyone will be able to adjust to a foreign land. Therefore, your first trip here should be an exploratory one. Also, this is not a well-developed tourist area despite the fact there are probably 4000 Americans living in the Guadalajara-Chapala area, and housing suitable for Americans is limited even though there is a large amount of building in progress. So even if you decide to make a permanent change now without a preliminary visit, allow yourself plenty of time and some extra financial expenses while you are looking for a home. You may find one immediately. On the other hand, you may also find that you need to exercise patience until you can find what you are looking for. Bargain rentals, modern homes at low cost, are generally occupied first, and the residents who have been here longest usually have the best arrangements. As a newcomer you will have to take into consideration the fact that you may have to spend a few months here to get situated as well as they are.

If you are for any reason hesitant about visiting Ajijic and Lake Chapala, or afraid of the unknown, remember this: They say that Mexicans visiting the U. S. are given only a fifty-fifty chance of surviving long enough to return to their native land again. What with the possibility of ulcers, nervous breakdowns, heart trouble, over-indulgence, frost bite and heatstroke, the U. S. can be pretty hazardous to people unused to flirting with high pressure living. On the other hand, Americans visiting Mexico need only to observe a few simple rules of hygiene to return home feeling fitter, better, and healthier than ever.

We repeat that we hope that we'll have the pleasure of meeting you some day soon, and reiterate our desire to extend our hospitality.

Very cordially yours,

ROBERT H. THAYER, MGR.  
THAYER OF MEXICO

RATES FOR POSADA AJIJIC (Quoted in U. S. Currency)

	<u>Room or Bungalow with Private Bath (Includes 3 meals per day)</u>		
	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Yearly</u>
1 person	\$7.50	\$180.00	\$130.00 per month
2 or more persons (each)	\$6.80	\$160.00	\$120.00 per month

Children up to 14 years.....HALF RATE

Breakfast, Dinner, or Supper in your room or bungalow?  
Room service? Ice, glasses, bartender for a party?  
It's our pleasure to serve you without extra charge.

Norman D. Ford, President of the Globetrotters' Club, world traveler, radio commentator and America's leading authority on travel and retirement, recommends the Posada Ajijic in his travel books and magazine articles as one of the best value resorts in the world. He recommends Lake Chapala as one of the world's healthiest and cheapest places for Americans to retire on a small income.



*Posada Ajijic*  
*Ajijic, Jalisco Mexico*



M E N U S

B R E A K F A S T (Served any time)

Rolls and honey  
Teast  
Fruit Juice  
Generous slice of papaya  
Eggs--fried, poached, scrambled, rancheros, etc.  
Bacon or ham  
Oatmeal  
Hotcakes with honey or syrup  
Unlimited butter service  
Unlimited homegrown coffee brewed American style

Guest may order all these together, separately or in any combination he may desire. No charge for breakfast in one's room.

D I N N E R (Service begins at 2:00 in the afternoon)

Homemade soup  
Salad  
Choice of several vegetables  
Main course--Pork, Veal, Beef, Filet Mignon, Fowl, Famous Chapala Whitefish,  
or Baked Ham, Wild Duck (in season)  
Desert  
Pasteurized milk, tea, coffee, or chocolate

S U P P E R (Service begins at 8:00 P.M.)

Rolls and honey  
Vegetables  
Salads--lettuce, potato, tuna, or fruit  
Main course--liver & onions, special Mexican dishes, meat courses, cold ham,  
or omelet.  
Desert  
Milk, tea, coffee, or chocolate

Note: Since our meal hours de not adapt themselves very well to the feeding of young children, our kitchen is prepared to serve their meals at more suitable hours at the request of the parents. No extra charge.

ROBERT H. THAYER, MGR.

## TRANSPORTATION GUIDE AND MOTOR LOG

Routes to Lake Chapala by Airline, Bus, Train, or Automobile from Key points.

AIRLINES

All flights not originating in the far West, Los Angeles, Tijuana, Mexicali, and Nogales will have to route through Mexico City to Guadalajara and Ajijic.

MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Pan American's subsidiary, CMA---4 flights daily. \$14 one way, \$25. round trip.  
 Leave Mexico City 7:30 AM (DC3); Arrive Guadalajara 9:38 AM  
 " " " 11:35 PM (DC4); Arrive " 1:34 AM  
 " " " 12:01 PM (DC4); " " 1:44 PM  
 " " " 7:00 PM (DC3); " " 9:08 PM

Aeronaves de Mexico---3 Flights daily. \$14 one way, \$25 round trip  
 Leave Mexico City 7:00 AM (DC4); Arrive Guadalajara 8:40 AM  
 " " " 8:00 AM (Constellation) Arrive Guadalajara 9:25 AM  
 " " " 6:00 PM (DC3); Arrive Guadalajara 8:10 PM

Guadalajara--Ajijic----Airport Taxi service, distance 22 miles; driving time 1/2 hour; cost \$5. Or if you are coming to the Posada Ajijic, and prefer us to send you a local taxi, we will do so on request; cost, \$5.

New York--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

New York--Mexico City----Air France (Constellation) \$97 one way, \$194 round trip.  
 Daily, Leave New York 12:00 Noon; Arrive Mexico City 7:55 PM (Pressurized)

Dallas/San Antonio--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Dallas/San Antonio--Mexico City----American Airlines (Pressurized DC6). From Dallas \$44 one way, \$88 round trip; From San Antonio \$35 one way, \$70 round trip.  
 Daily, Leave Dallas 3:15 PM; Leave San Antonio 5:10 PM; Arrive Mexico City 7:55 PM

Houston--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Houston--Mexico City----Pan American (Pressurized Constellation) \$44 one way, \$88 round trip. Daily, Leave Houston 3:30 PM; Arrive Mexico City 10:30 PM.

Los Angeles--Tijuana--Mexicali--Hermosillo--Mazatlán--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Pan American's subsidiary, CMA (DC4). \$67 one way, \$120 round trip. Daily, leave Los Angeles 10:00 AM; Arrive Guadalajara 9:03 PM.

Miami--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Miami--Mexico City----Guest Airways \$59.07 one way, \$119.14 round trip.  
 Daily, Leave Miami 9:00 AM; Arrive Mexico City 1:15 PM (non-stop)

The above listed are international flights originating in the United States.  
 The following list includes domestic flights originating at the U. S.--Mexican border.

Tijuana--Mexicali--Hermosillo--Mazatlán--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Pan American's subsidiary, CMA (DC4) \$47 one way, \$85 round trip.  
 Daily, Leave Tijuana 11:35 AM; Arrive Guadalajara 9:03 PM.

Tijuana--Hermosillo--Mazatlán--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Pan Am. subsidiary, CMA (DC3) \$47 one way, \$85 Round trip. Daily, Lv. Tijuana 8:30 AM  
 Arrive Guadalajara 7:24 PM

Tijuana--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Aeronaves de Mexico (Pressurized Constellation) \$47 one way, \$85 round trip. Daily, Leave Tijuana 2:30 PM; Arrive Guadalajara 9:40 PM (non-stop)

Nogales--Hermosillo--Guaymas--Navajoa--Los Mochis--Mazatlán--Tepic--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Aeronaves de Mexico (DC3) \$37 one way, \$67 round trip. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; Leave Nogales 7:15 AM; Arrive Guadalajara 5:10 PM.

C. Juarez--Chihuahua--Torreon--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Aeronaves de Mexico \$42 one way, \$77 round trip.  
Daily, Leave C. Juarez 3:30 AM; Arrive Mexico City 9:02 AM.

Reynosa--C. Victoria--C. Valles--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Pan American's subsidiaries, CMA and Aero Transportes (DC4) \$23 one way, \$43 round trip. Daily, Leave Nuevo Laredo 2:15 PM; Arrive Mexico City 6:02 PM.

Brownsville/Matamoros--Monterrey--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Pan American's subsidiaries, CMA and Aero Transportes (DC4) \$26 one way, \$46 round trip. Daily, leave Brownsville 12:45 PM; Arrive Mexico City 4:32 PM.

All flights listed are low cost tourist fares but serve food and beverages without charge. Space has not been used to list return flight schedules since these may be obtained at time ticket is purchased, and return reservations made then or after arrival in Mexico. Information on how to reach key points listed in the U. S. or Mexican border and how to make connections is easily obtainable from travel agencies and airlines in the U. S.

BUSESNogales--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Autotransportes Tres Estrellos de Oro (First Class) \$13 one way, \$22 round trip.  
Daily, Leave Nogales 8:00 PM; Arrive Guadalajara 2:50 AM (Travel time 32 hours)  
" " " 7:00 AM; " " " 1:50 PM " " " "

C. Juarez--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Flecha Roja (First Class) \$10 one way, \$17 round trip.  
Daily, Leave C. Juarez 10:45 AM; Arrive Guadalajara 7:45 PM (Travel time 31 hours)  
" " " " 10:15 PM; " " " 6:30 AM " " " "

Nuevo Laredo--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Flecha Roja (First Class) \$5 one way, \$9 round trip.  
Daily, Leave Nuevo Laredo 9:45 AM; Arrive Mexico City 10:15 AM (Travel time 25 hours)  
" " " " 4:00 PM; " " " 5:15 PM " " " "

Matamoros--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Transportes Del Norte (First Class) \$6 one way, \$10 round trip.  
Daily, Matamoros, Leave 8:00 AM; Arrive Mexico City 6:00 AM (Travel time 22 hours)  
" " " " 7:00 PM; " " " 5:30 PM " " " "

Reynosa--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Transportes Monterrey-Reynosa Matamoros, S.C.L. (First Class) \$1 one way, \$2 round trip. Buses leave Reynosa hourly on the hour; Arrive Monterrey every hour.  
(Travel time, Reynosa--Monterrey, 5 hours)

(III)

Piedras Negras--Monterrey--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Autobuses Anahuac, S. A. de C. V. (First Class). \$3 one way, \$5 round trip. Daily, Leave Piedras Negras 4:30 PM, 6:00 PM; Arrive Monterrey 3:30 AM, 5:00 AM. (traveling time to Monterrey 11 hours)

Monterrey--Mexico City-----Transportes Del Norte (First Class). \$5 one way, \$9 round trip. (travel time 21 hours) Daily, Leave Monterrey 7:40 PM, 9:40 PM, 7:40 AM, 3:00 PM; Arrive Mexico City 6:30 PM, 5:30 AM, 1:30 PM.

MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA

Omnibus Flecha Roja (First Class). \$3 one way, \$6 round trip. (Travel time 14 hrs.) Leave Mexico City hourly; Arrive Guadalajara hourly.

GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

Cooperativo De Chapala. First and Second Class buses leave hourly for Ajijic and Lake Chapala, \$.30 one way, \$.60 round trip. (travel time 1 and 1/2 hours)

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROADS

Nogales--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

\$18 with private pullman compartment. (Travel time 40 hours) Leave Nogales 6:30 AM; Arrive Guadalajara 10:30 PM.

C. Juarez--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

\$7 second class; First Class, Pullman, \$15 with upper berth, \$16 with lower berth, \$18 with compartment. Leave C. Juarez 12:00 noon; Arrive Mexico City 9:20 AM (Travel time 45 hours)

Nuevo Laredo--MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

\$4 second class; First Class, Pullman, \$11 upper berth, \$12 lower berth, \$17 with private compartment. Leave Nuevo Laredo 6:00 PM, 6:00 AM; Arrive Mexico City 8:00 PM, 12:40 PM (travel time 26 -- 30 hours).

MEXICO CITY--GUADALAJARA

\$2 second class; First Class, Pullman, \$5 with berth, \$8 with compartment. Daily, Leave Mexico City 6:15 PM; Arrive Guadalajara 7:30 PM (Travel time 13 hrs.)  
" " " " 6:55 PM; " " 8:30 AM ( " " 14 hrs.)  
" " " " 7:10 AM " " 10:35 PM ( " " 15 hrs.)

GUADALAJARA--AJIJIC

No train service available. Take bus to Ajijic, cost, 30¢; or there is taxi service from the railroad station to Lake Chapala, cost \$5.

The above rates quoted are one way only. Round trip fares carry a 10% saving on a 15 and 30 day excursion basis, depending on route and season. For dependable information, consult ticket agent.

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All rates for public transportation have been figured to the closest dollar and not to the nearest cent. For example, \$5.83 for a ticket has been quoted as \$6. Also bear in mind that all schedules are subject to change.



(V)

Entering from EAGLE PASS/PIEDRAS NEGRAS, or LAREDO/NUEVO LAREDO, or McALLEN/REYNOSA

Here we are going to depart from other guide books and route you through Saltillo instead of the regular Pan American Highway route. The following three routes are to Saltillo. Last listed is route from Saltillo to Guadalajara and Ajijic. There is a new broad fast highway from Saltillo through Matehuala connecting with Hy. 80 at Huizache, 57 miles above San Luis Potosi. This route will cut more than 100 miles and quite a few hours off your trip.

Eagle Pass/Piedras Negras--Saltillo, Hy. 75, Mexico

MILE 0     PIEDRAS NEGRAS  
MILE 98     MONCLOVA  
MILE 281    SALTILLO -- Take new highway continuation of 75 to Matehuala

Laredo/Nuevo Laredo--Saltillo, Hy. 85, Mexico

MILE 0     NUEVO LAREDO  
MILE 144    MONTERREY -- Gran Ancira Hotel and Rest. Take Hy. 60 to Saltillo.  
MILE 197    SALTILLO -- Take Hy. 75 to Matehuala.

McAllen/Reynosa--Saltillo, Hy. 40, Mexico

MILE 0     REYNOSA -- Hy. 40, Mexico  
MILE 143    MONTERREY -- Gran Ancira Hotel and Rest. Take Hy. 60 to Saltillo.  
MILE 196    SALTILLO -- Arezpe Sainz Hotel and Rest.; El Paso Courts. Take Hy. 75 to Matehuala

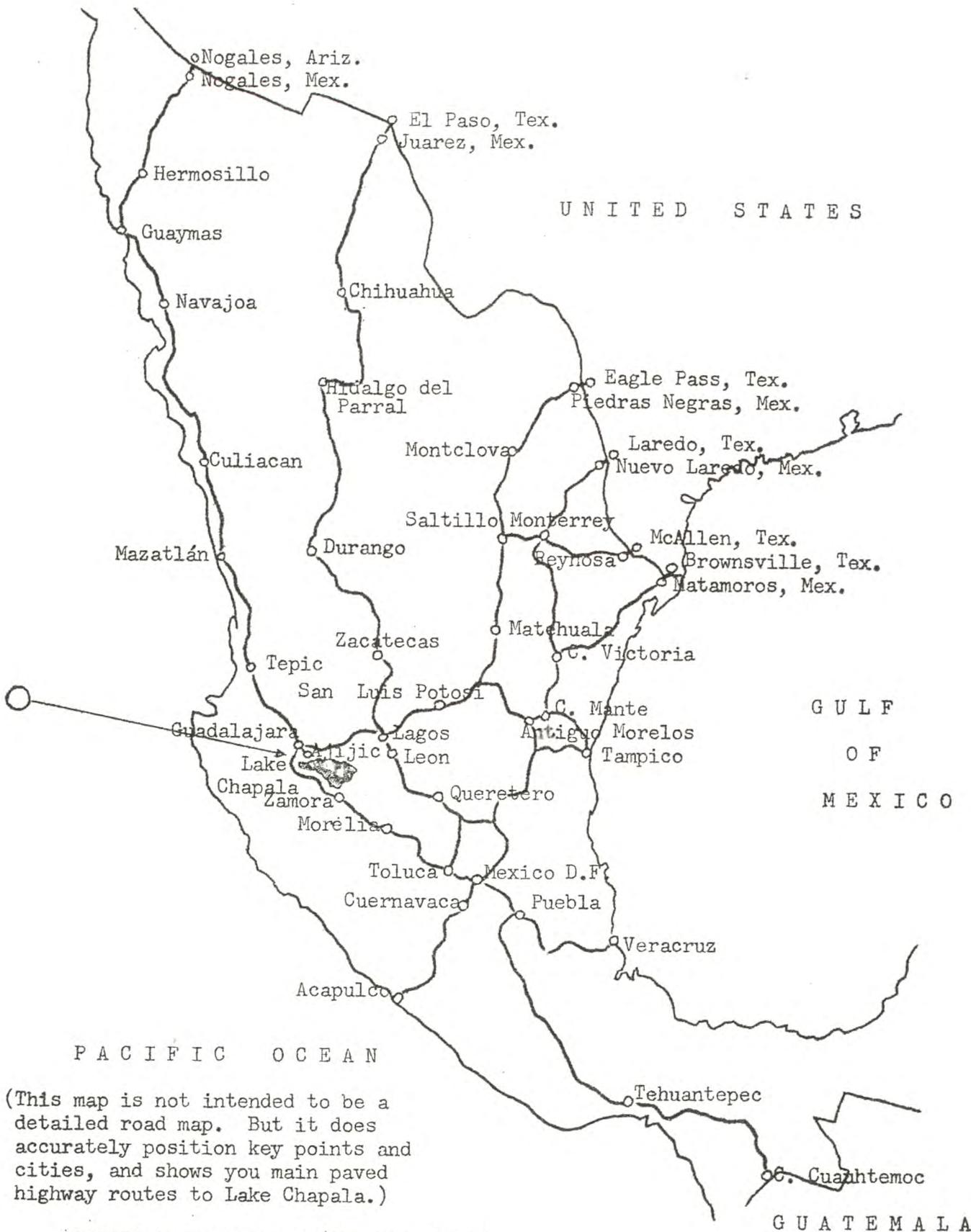
Saltillo--GUADAJAJARA--AJIJIC

MILE 0     SALTILLO -- Arizpe Sainz Hotel and Rest.; El Paso Courts.  
MILE 162    MATEHUALA -- New modern motel and restaurant.  
MILE 214    HUIZACHE -- Take Hy. 80 for San Luis Potosi.  
MILE 271    SAN LUIS POTOSI -- Hotel Progreso and Rest.; Tuna Courts and Rest.  
MILE 369    LAGOS  
MILE 493    GUADAJAJARA -- Hotel Fenix and Rest.; Hotel Morales; Copa De Leche Rest. Take Hy. 35 to Chapala and Ajijic.  
MILE 522    CHAPALA  
MILE 526    AJIJIC -- POSADA AJIJIC and Restaurant.

THAYER OF MEXICO

ROBERT H. THAYER, MGR.





(This map is not intended to be a detailed road map. But it does accurately position key points and cities, and shows you main paved highway routes to Lake Chapala.)

AJIJIC is pronounced (Ah--hee--héek)

MEXICAN MOTOR INSURANCE INFORMATION; HOW TO ACQUIRE IT, AND RECOMMENDED COVERAGE

You can acquire insurance at the border; but if you wish to avoid an unnecessary stop and loss of time, just fill out the simple attached application and mail to us with a deposit. Not only will you save yourself time and bother, but you will make a wiser choice of coverage, and in many cases, save yourself a great deal of money, plus having insured yourself in Mexico's oldest, most experienced company. Although we cannot quote rates in this booklet, since they differ with model, year, make of car, length of time, and type of coverage; we will guarantee you that there is no lower rate in Mexico. We guarantee that if you can find any other company that will insure your car at a lower rate for the same exact coverage, we will cheerfully refund, as Agents of the company, the entire amount paid to us, and in addition give you the remainder of your policy absolutely free. ANGLO-MEXICANA is completely reliable. We have chosen to represent this company after careful consideration of all Mexican companies.

If you intend to be in Mexico less than 3 months, we will write a tourist policy for your car. If you think you may be staying 3 months or longer, we recommend that you take out a resident policy. The policy is cancellable with a short-rate refund after three months. For example, if you take out a policy for one year, and stay only 3 months, after receiving your refund, the cost will be no more than if you had taken a 3 month policy to begin with. One of the disadvantages of taking your insurance at the border is that almost all of these policies are written on the daily rate as tourist policies, no matter how long you intend to stay, which makes the cost extremely high. You can avoid this by letting us insure your car in the most advantageous method for you. Furthermore, after arrival, if you wish to change some of the provisions in your policy, it may be done at any time. Resident insurance is written for a minimum of three months up to a maximum of one year. Note: A 3 month resident policy is not cancellable.

If you have not allowed yourself sufficient time to receive your policy before beginning your trip, just mail your application with a deposit of \$10.00. Your insurance will be in effect from the date you wish the policy to begin, without your needing to receive confirmation. If you do not know exactly when you intend to enter Mexico, you can drop your application in an American Post Office box enroute to the border. Your car will be insured from the date of entry you place on the application, even though you enter Mexico before the application has had time to reach us by mail. The validity of this arrangement is guaranteed by the ANGLO-MEXICANA Insurance Co. If you want us to airmail your policy before starting on your trip, allow time for us to receive your application, bill you, and mail you your policy anywhere you indicate, U. S., Mexico or Canada. Allow 4 days each way for airmail correspondence. Or if you like, you can pick up your policy in the Posada office on your arrival here, and pay the balance due then.

You can save money on not overinsuring your car on liability. The largest claim ever paid in Guadalajara resulting from multiple deaths, was 17,000 Pesos (\$1,360.) We recommend 25,000--50,000 Pesos (\$2,000.--\$4,000.) as very adequate. If you require more liability protection, in your opinion, you may check a higher amount on the application, or if not listed, write in the amount you want. For Property Damage we recommend 25,000 (\$2,000.) as adequate. Furthermore, there is a substantial saving on deductible collision. We recommend that you take this saving, because if you suffer a few dollars damage to your car, it may be more convenient to pay for it yourself than to arrange insurance indemnity for such a small amount. We cannot quote the amount deductible on your car until we have received your application because the amount varies. It is usually 2% of your car valuation. For example, if your car is valued on the policy at 20,000 Pesos (\$1,600.) the amount deductible will be 400 pesos (\$32.) Nevertheless, if you prefer full coverage, simply check it on the application. Please note: Full coverage collision is applicable only to resident policies written for 3 months or longer. Remember, Mexican insurance can be written for any length of time you wish,--any number of days, weeks, or months up to one year.

(VIII)

APPLICATION FOR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

COMPANIA GENERAL ANGLO-MEXICANA DE SEGUROS, S. A.

Please mail application to THAYER OF MEXICO, Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico

Date you intend to enter Mexico \_\_\_\_\_

Length of time policy is to run \_\_\_\_\_ days \_\_\_\_\_ months

Check each form of insurance you desire. Fire and Theft must be taken. All others are optional. Recommendation: Take all coverage listed.

ALL AMOUNTS LISTED IN PESOS

Collision (check one)

Full Coverage.....

Deductible.....

Property Damage (check one)

25,000.....

50,000.....

100,000.....

Public Liability (check one)

25,000 -- 50,000.....

50,000 --100,000.....

Fire and Theft.....(Note: Theft insurance in all Mexican companies covers only loss of entire car, not pilferage of accessories)

Glass breakage.....Comprehensive.....

Hospitalization & Medical Indemnity (check one)

(for all occupants of your car)

5,000 each occupant.....

10,000 each occupant.....

ANGLO-MEXICANA allows 400 Pesos for towing charges and a 10% discount for policy renewal if no claims have been made against the Company on previous policy for one year.

Make of Car, Year, and Model \_\_\_\_\_

(Example: 1956 Buick Roadmaster 5 Passenger 4 door sedan)

( " 1954 Ford Crestline 5 Passenger Club Coupe)

No. Cylinders \_\_\_\_\_ Motor No. \_\_\_\_\_ Lic. No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Name to be insured (Please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose deposit of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Minimum deposit \$10.)

Personal Check OK

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Airmail bill to \_\_\_\_\_ Hold for arrival.....

Airmail policy to \_\_\_\_\_ Hold for arrival.....

Confirm airmail.....I enclose \$2. for telegraphic confirmation.....Do not confirm.....

ANGLO-MEXICANA IS THE OLDEST AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. IN MEXICO

(a)

"Against visions of far-off Peru and Ecuador, Argentina and Brazil, it will come as a revelation to some would-be Pan-American drivers that the most exotic country between Alaska and Patagonia is Mexico. For Mexico has more color, unspoiled native life, ruined and preserved cities, world-famous beaches, and top four-star sights than all the rest of Latin America put together.

In many ways Mexico offers as much as present-day France and Spain rolled into one plus a background of ancient civilization equally as rich as that of India. It has more spectacular sights than any other country I know. It has beaches the equal of any in Bermuda, Nassau, or Tahiti. It has night life as gay as Havana's; hotels as streamlined as those at Miami Beach; inns as fascinating as those of England. Mexico is a pot-pourri of the best of many top tourist countries set in a perfect climate and thrown into high relief by its surprisingly low prices.

As a result it is not surprising that over 300,000 Americans cross the border every year, for they have discovered the truth about Mexico--that it offers equally as much as any two major European countries put together and that it can be visited for half or less of what a trip to Europe costs. And because Mexico is even more foreign than Europe, you should seriously consider visiting Mexico as a prelude to a European tour."

This is how Norman Ford introduces Mexico in his indispensable guidebook to Mexico and Central America, "THE FIESTA LANDS."

As a professional guidebook author, Norman Ford has made a science of finding bargain paradises, places to retire on a small income, and low cost vacation spots. In the following pages you will find a selected list of his books on travel and retirement, as well as a few specially chosen ones by other authors, and a description of their contents. I recommend them as the only books available anywhere in the world that contain complete and detailed information on the subjects of low cost travel and retirement.

Since you are obviously interested in bargain-counter vacationing and travel, or low cost retirement spots, I feel that these books contain exactly the type of information you are seeking.

We know that some people, for personal or family reasons, will not be able to live in Mexico. And we do know that those who do will also want to spend part of their time traveling and touring. Norman Ford tells you just how you can travel extensively on a small income, and where you can retire in the world's cheapest most beautiful places. Or perhaps you feel that your income is not sufficient for retirement. Norman Ford tells you how you can retire now -- and how you can actually increase your income wh. retired.

These books are not pamphlets. They are full-sized books containing 75,000 to 140,000 words (longer than many novels) jam-packed with facts and invaluable information you can depend upon. They will save you the small price you pay for them hundreds of times over.

#### BOOKS BY NORMAN FORD

(The books listed are 1957 editions, being revised yearly)

THE FIESTA LANDS--Through Mexico and Central America on a shoestring. (Our recommended motoring guide) Mexico, where two can live and vacation more cheaply than one--(in the USA). Mexico is the land of travel values, where prices look like ours way back in 1935. With Norman Ford, founder of the world-famous Globetrotters' Club, to guide you, you can really see Mexico as well as Guatemala, Panama and other lands in Central

(b)

America at so low a cost you can get there and back again, as well as visit for a while, yet spend less than you would for an ordinary vacation back home.

His big book, "The Fiesta Lands -- Through Mexico and Central America on a Shoestring," details full sightseeing plans for exactly the time you can spare -- whether it's a week-end, two weeks, or longer. He makes sure you know how to get around easily and quickly by auto, rail, bus, ship or plane, as you choose to go. Always, too, he makes sure you get real value for your money, and he tells you just where to go for the real finds in hotels, restaurants, and shops. Through his sound advice you never overspend, travel blind, or waste your time. So sound a book, so packed with facts, Esso Touring Service, the governments below the border, and thousands of Americans who have found it the practical guide to these lands of real travel values--all advise you to read it, study it, and take it with you. Price \$2.00

WHERE TO RETIRE ON A SMALL INCOME--Will you retire young enough to enjoy it? You don't need a lot of money to retire if you know just where it costs less to live and, if necessary, where you can pick up a moderate income through a part-time job or a small business. "Where To Retire On A Small Income" selects out of the hundreds of thousands of communities in the U. S. and its Island Territories only those places where living costs are less, where the surroundings are pleasant, and where nature and the community get together to guarantee a good time from fishing, boating, gardening, concerts or the like. The book never overlooks the fact that some people must get part-time or seasonal jobs to pad out their incomes and it shows where such work is available. Price \$1.00

HOW TO EARN AN INCOME WHILE RETIRED--Norman Ford interviewed hundreds of retired people who once thought they didn't have enough income to retire on. In this book he details the best plans which these men and women discovered to earn the extra income they needed for their retirement years. Some retired early in life because they were fed up with their old jobs. Others were widows; some retired because of illness; others after 65. That's why you'll like so many of these plans for earning extra income, for they consider your own special circumstances--whether you want a part-time or spare-time income; whether you want to devote a lot of time to earning an income from a hobby; whether you have a social security income, etc. One big section of this book explains the new Social Security bill, who is entitled to a retirement pension, how much you will receive, etc. Few people know all their rights under the social security legislation. This book will help you obtain all the income you and your family are entitled to. You're sure to find many ideas that will really excite you, give you an absorbing way to spend your time and provide the income you need for retirement. This book will bring retirement closer to you, or if you are already retired, it will bring added income and added pleasure in life to you. Price \$1.50

BARGAIN PARADISES OF THE WORLD--Do you know where to find an island right near the U. S. that so nearly duplicates Tahiti in appearance, beauty, and color, even the natives say it was made from a rainbow? (And that costs here are so low you can not only reach it, but also stay a while for hardly more than you'd spend at a resort in the USA? Or if you've thought of more distant places, do you know which of the South Sea Islands are as unspoiled today as in Conrad's day? Or which is the one spot which world travelers call the most beautiful spot on earth, where two can live in sheer luxury, with a retinue of servants, for about \$150 a month? "Bargain Paradises of the World," a big new book with about 100 photos and 4 maps, proves that if you can afford a vacation in the U. S., the rest of the world is closer than you think. Authors Norman Ford and William Redgrave, President and Vice-President of the Globetrotters' Club, show that the American dollar is respected all over the world and buys a lot more than you give it credit for. If you are planning to retire, this book shows that you can live for months on end in the world's wonderlands, Mexico, Majorca, the Canary Islands, Peru, Tobago, Spain, and the South Sea Islands. If you have never dreamed of taking time out for a real rest, this book shows you how you can afford that dream. Price \$1.50

(c)

WHERE TO VACATION ON A SHOESTRING--Will your next vacation really be something to talk about? The surest way to guarantee a new, different and exciting vacation is to learn the hundreds of things you can do and the places you can visit on the money you want to spend. Norman Ford tells you that in his book, "Where to Vacation on a Shoestring." This is the man who has spent a lifetime searching for the ways to get more for your money in vacations and travel. Norman Ford knows where to get real vacation bargains in all America, from Maine to California, and in Canada, Mexico, etc. At no time does he ask you to spend a lot of money to enjoy yourself, no matter how really different and exciting is the vacation you choose through his experienced advice. Price \$1.00

HOW TO GET A JOB THAT TAKES YOU TRAVELING--How to travel and get paid for it. There's a job waiting for you somewhere--on a ship, with an airline, in overseas branches of American firms, in foreign firms overseas--even exploring if you're adventurous. The full story of what job you can fill is in Norman Ford's new book, "How to Get a Job That Takes You Traveling." Whether you're male or female, young or old, whether you want a life-time of traveling or just hanker to roam the world for a short year or so, here are the facts you want, complete with names and addresses and full details about the preparations to make, the cautions to observe, the countries to head for. You learn about jobs in travel agencies (and as tour conductors), in importing and exporting concerns, with mining and construction companies. Here's the story of jobs in the Red Cross and the UN organizations, how doctors get jobs on ships, the almost-sure way for a young girl to land a job as airline hostess, the wonderful travel opportunities if you will teach English to foreigners, and the fabulous travel possibilities for those who know stenography. "Can a man or woman still work his or her way around the world today?" Norman Ford replies in 75,000 words of facts. "The answer is still a very definite YES!" To travel and get paid for it, send for "How to Get a Job That Takes You Traveling" on a money-back guarantee if not satisfied. Price \$1.00

TRAVEL ROUTES AROUND THE WORLD--Stop saying that travel is too expensive. Passenger-carrying freighters are the secret of low-cost travel. Its 130 pages include practically every passenger-carrying service starting from or going to New York, Canada, New Orleans, the Pacific Coast, Mexico, South American Republics, England, France, the Mediterranean, Africa, the Indies, Australia, the South Seas, Japan, Hawaii, etc. There is a whole section on How to See the World at Low Cost, plus pages and pages of photos and maps. Price \$1.00

HOW TO TRAVEL WITHOUT BEING RICH--America's top expert on low-cost travel has gathered into one handbook dozens upon dozens of specific travel routings to all parts of the world--Mexico, South America, Europe, Africa, and the Mediterranean, the Far East, Australia, the South Seas--so that you can see more at prices you can afford, by combining freighter, liners, rail, bus, plane, and other competing services. Over and over again he proves that you can travel now--that you don't have to wait for some far-off day when you've saved a great deal of money. Price \$1.50

AIR ROUTES OF THE WORLD--Air Travel can cost less. If you know where to look for them there are lower cost air services, scheduled, lower cost airlines, to the most exciting countries of South America or to Scandinavia, for less than most people think air travel must cost. Page after page reveals the hidden extras in your air ticket. It tells you which are the recommended airlines to South America to save money on your fare. The recommended airlines to the West Indies, to Mexico. It tells you what to do about excess baggage to avoid heavy additional costs; how to save many dollars on pay-later plans; when and how to use excursion fares to cut your travel costs still more. Prove to yourself that air travel can open the world to you, no matter how short a vacation you have. Price \$1.50

(d)

WHERE WILL YOU GO IN FLORIDA?--(Florida is Norman Ford's home when he isn't traveling) No matter what you seek in Florida--whether you want to retire, vacation, get a job, buy a home, or start a business, Norman Ford's Florida gives you the facts you need, to find exactly what you want. If you need a part-time or seasonal job to pad out your income, he tells you where to pick up extra money. Plenty of maps and 100,000 words of generally unknown facts and invaluable information. Price \$2.00

BOOKS BY DANE CHANDOS

We have been able to make arrangements with the best-selling English author, Dane Chandos, to autograph a number of his two famous books, both about the Village of Ajijic on Lake Chapala, and highly acclaimed by critics of many countries. They are "HOUSE IN THE SUN", which tells how Dane Chandos started the Posada Inn at Ajijic, and of his daily trials with the Indian help and his eccentric guests; and "VILLAGE IN THE SUN", telling how he first came to Ajijic, where he settled and still lives. The sincerity and authenticity of these two books were decisive factors in the establishment of the flourishing foreign colony on Lake Chapala. They have been hailed as the finest study of the Mexican scene in the English language.

HOUSE IN THE SUN \$3.25

VILLAGE IN THE SUN \$3.75

SPECIALLY SELECTED BOOKS BY OTHER AUTHORS

ISLANDS IN THE WIND--Are you going to the West Indies? Bermuda? Nassau? Now, with the help of William Redgrave's huge new book "Islands in the Wind," you can have your West Indies vacation--see it all, do it all--yet spend no more than would a long-time resident of the islands who knows "all the ropes". Over and over again William Redgrave shows that a West Indies vacation needn't be expensive--not if you follow his many tips on how to cut sight-seeing costs and where to find the charming, comfortable low-cost hotels which island-wise residents know about. He shows you the lowest cost ways of island hopping, tells where to go for the best shopping buys. Through his help you know just where to go for meals, where to find the best places to swim, dance, and to night club. "Islands in the Wind" covers every single island of importance from Bermuda way down to Trinidad, that incredible British colony where the calypso was born; Indian mosques pierce the sky, and brown women from Malaya wear flowered sarongs. This big book gives you the information you want about Nassau, Cuba, the free ports in the Virgin Islands, Jamaica, the British, Dutch and French West Indies. Many maps, a huge book. (The author is the Vice-President of the Globetrotters' Club) Price \$2.50

EUROPE ON A SHOESTRING--It probably costs much less than you think to see Europe. For one thing there are many low-cost tours originating in Europe, the kind that economical Europeans buy for themselves. Some are as low as \$5 a day for hotels, meals etc. Europe on a Shoestring is the book that describes these tours and many other ways to see Europe for less. Here are facts galore on--What to see from one end of Europe to the other, including England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Scandinavia, etc. When it's cheaper to rent a car than take your own; how to buy and sell a car overseas. How to get most for your money when going via rail, bus, sightseeing coach, etc. How to save on foreign exchange (this part of the book alone will pay for its cost many times over). In short, it covers everything you want to know--from what to see to how to see it, backed with solid facts. There's a handy guide to "How to Say it in 7 European Languages." It's specific about passports, visas, customs here and in Europe, clothing to take, etc. "No traveler should go to Europe without this book," writes a travel agent. "Your book saved me enough last year to bring home lots of gifts," writes a woman. "The intelligent traveler's vade mecum to Europe," says the French Government Tourist Bureau. "A useful and interesting publication...retained for the Passport Office Library," says the U. S. Department of State. Price \$1.50

HOW TO HAVE MONEY TO RETIRE ON--by the expert Editors of "The Digest of Investment Advices," the weekly newsletter read by bankers, brokers, and other financial authorities. In its full score of opportunity-packed chapters it shows how you can safely do so much more with your money:

\*The way large universities use to make stock market profits without forecasting or out-guessing the market.

\*The truth about mutual funds--are they the real road to quick profits or long-term growth?

\*Are there low cost growth companies? Or do the really good bargains for the man not retiring for a few more years lie in an altogether different kind of investment?

"How to Have Money to Retire On" sets forth in easy to understand language exactly what you can do to earn more interest and have a good chance to see your money grow, but without common stock risks. It names the country's leading insured Savings and Loan Associations which pay highest dividends. It tells why a Federal law opens the way to 8% to 10% return (some of it income-tax free) on small \$500--\$1000 real-estate investments. If you'd like to earn 33% to 50% more on money you've now got in banks; if you'd like to share in the fabulous profits selected stocks sometimes bring--but without the risk of common stocks; if you want to build your retirement fund in the fast, safe way; no matter what your financial problem might be, in the fact and figure filled pages of this book, you can probably find your answer. Price \$2.00

THE BEST BUYS IN FOREIGN CARS--"The Best Buys in Foreign Cars" opens a whole new world of experience to you. With its help, you'll find the cars that offer you lower costs, greater safety, longer car life, and greater comfort. Page after page of this big book helps you to find exactly the foreign car best suited to your needs. Roy Pepperberg's "The Best Buys in Foreign Cars," takes you on an "insiders" shopping tour of the cars you can buy now. He tells you how each rides, what its motor will do, how it handles, what it costs, the service facilities. Plenty of pictures. Price \$2.00

EVERYDAY SPANISH CONVERSATION--by M. de Subira. Of all the modern languages, Spanish is perhaps the easiest to learn, and there's really no need to travel in Spanish-speaking countries without a good knowledge of the language--especially as M. de Subira, director of the Spanish Conversation Studio of New York City, reveals in this book many secrets that really enable you to learn Spanish in a very short time. With his help you not only build up a more than adequate vocabulary, but without being aware of it, you learn grammar. Before you know what's happening, you can express yourself fluently and rapidly in Spanish. "Easy, thorough and fascinating to learn," writes one reader. "A very valuable book for beginners," writes the chairman of Modern Languages at a New York City high school. "A wonderful book for travelers--easy to learn from and so handy to carry," says another. "A practical self-instruction book," says the former director of Modern Languages in Boston. Price, \$1.95

THE 700 WORD YOU NEED MOST IN SPANISH--Harian's brand new 12" 33 RPM long-playing record, with 32 page Vest-Pocket Reminder. Harian Publications has carefully selected with the aid of top Spanish-language instructors today's 700 most necessary words in the modern Spanish language, to enable you to express yourself easily and correctly, while traveling, when shopping, in the hotel, in almost every situation a traveler might find himself. With this wonderful new record, you not only see the written word in the vest-pocket reminder, but you hear it absolutely correctly pronounced. You are not only able to practice the pronunciation of the word itself, but train your ear to recognize it when you hear it again on your travels, or--if you retire to Mexico--in your new environment. Price of 12" 33 RPM LP Record plus Vest-Pocket Reminder-----\$2.95

\*\*\*\*\*IMPORTANT NOTE: We honestly believe that Everyday Spanish Conversation and The 700 Words You Need Most In Spanish coupled together is the finest self-instruction aid to learning the Spanish language we have ever seen anywhere at any time. Not only are the two methods practical and speedy, but they are interesting and entertaining as well. We sincerely urge you to take both the book and the Audio method together. We believe that they are equal in value to hundreds of dollars of instruction by a private tutor, yet the total cost is only \$4.90 for the two.

(f)

WHY NOT WRITE?--How to sell what you write, even if you have never been published before.

If you enjoy writing as a hobby, you clearly and definitely can earn a supplementary income as a free lance writer. Norman Ford, America's most successful travel author, makes only one condition: You must be of a practical turn of mind. You undoubtedly are aware that writing is a skilled profession, and that to write professionally, you must first serve a long apprenticeship. Every writer, published or unpublished has his box of rejection slips which he proudly displays as proof of this long and unpaid apprenticeship.

This apprenticeship is inescapable. The fact that it is also unpaid is entirely the fault of the writer. It is perfectly possible to begin earning checks from the first day you sit down to start serving your apprenticeship. Why should you serve an unpaid apprenticeship when other men and women are also sitting down to write for the first time and receiving checks for \$5 or \$10 for an evening's work? This is why: Ninety-nine out of a hundred apprentice writers begin to write from the start for magazines they haven't one chance in a million of hitting. They are not yet qualified to sell to the Saturday Evening Post and other such top-notch magazines. Suppose instead that you wrote now, today, a 100 word description of your favorite household gimmick and sent it to a magazine which prints numerous practical hints. Chances are, if the hint is original, you'll receive a check for \$5 no matter how unpolished or amateurish the writing.

In other words there's a bottom rung of the ladder in writing, too. You can start on this bottom rung and get paid for it right away. Tens of thousands of new writers quit writing because their manuscripts are rejected time after time after submitting them to one top market after another. YET IF THOSE SAME MANUSCRIPTS HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO MARKETS paying perhaps 1/2c to 1c per word, they'd have been accepted on the spot with requests for more work to follow. So you get only \$10--\$15 for a 3000 word story or article. But the lift you get from seeing your name and your work in print is compensation enough at that stage. And it won't be long before you'll be getting 1c, then 2c, and later 3c a word. Payment for your earliest shortest efforts will range from \$5 to \$35. Within three months, however, you should have placed at least one article of 2,500 words for \$50. From that point it's just a short step for a more original piece of work that might take several interviews and about three weeks of work to write.

One of your first ambitions should be to get short articles accepted by several trade journals. What few beginning writers realize is that not only do these journals pay good rates and offer a minimum of competition, but the editors give their writers all sorts of cooperation in the way of leads and introductions. Once you begin selling in any of these fields, you'll continue to earn as you learn. Plenty of magazines where competition is at a minimum will pay \$100 per article. All you have to do is to write ten of these a year to earn \$1000. Writers have few expenses so practically all of this is clear profit.

"WHY NOT WRITE?" lists some 3000 literary markets, magazines, newspapers, feature syndicates, literary agents, etc., most of which you have probably never even thought of --logical markets for that story you've been thinking of putting down into words, that article you've thought of writing, those personal experiences that so thrill people, that book you want to write. Here are thousands of literary markets--you can see at a glance where to send whatever you write. They are complete with names and addresses, markets you never would have thought of (and neither would most other writers and would-be writers). You can get your manuscript where it's wanted.

"WHY NOT WRITE?" tells you also (a) Where to get ideas for your articles (b) How to treat a subject for an article (c) Where to obtain facts and background material for stories and articles. Through its help you can find a wealth of material on almost any subject you might like to write about.

Writing is a fascinating occupation or hobby and it can be profitable for anyone who is able to write acceptable English. It can be practiced in nearly every country in the world (including Mexico) without special permission of any sort and with negligible expense. It is a practical way to gain extra income, and it is a tremendous thrill to see your name, as author, in print for the first time.

"WHY NOT WRITE?"

Price \$1.00

HANDY ORDER BLANK

(All books postpaid. We cannot send COD due to International Postal Regulations)

Please fill out the form below and mail to THAYER OF MEXICO, Ajijic, Jalisco, Mexico.

Send me books checked below. I enclose remittance for \$.....

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| .....THE FIESTA LANDS  | \$2.00 |
| .....WHERE TO RETIRE ON A SMALL INCOME   | \$1.00 |
| .....HOW TO EARN AN INCOME WHILE RETIRED   | \$1.50 |
| .....BARGAIN PARADISES OF THE WORLD  | \$1.50 |
| .....WHERE TO VACATION ON A SHOESTRING   | \$1.00 |
| .....HOW TO GET A JOB THAT TAKES YOU TRAVELING   | \$1.00 |
| .....TRAVEL ROUTES AROUND THE WORLD  | \$1.00 |
| .....HOW TO TRAVEL WITHOUT BEING RICH  | \$1.50 |
| .....AIR ROUTES OF THE WORLD   | \$1.50 |
| .....WHERE WILL YOU GO IN FLORIDA?   | \$2.00 |
| .....VILLAGE IN THE SUN (Autographed)  | \$3.75 |
| .....HOUSE IN THE SUN (Autographed)  | \$3.25 |
| .....ISLANDS IN THE WIND   | \$2.50 |
| .....EUROPE ON A SHOESTRING  | \$1.50 |
| .....HOW TO HAVE MONEY TO RETIRE ON  | \$2.00 |
| .....EVERYDAY SPANISH CONVERSATION   | \$1.95 |
| .....THE 700 WORDS YOU NEED MOST IN SPANISH<br>(A 12" 33 RPM LP Record plus Vest-Pocket Reminder)  | \$2.95 |
| .....WHY NOT WRITE?  | \$1.00 |
| .....WHAT YOU MUST KNOW WHEN YOU TRAVEL WITH A CAMERA<br>(How to take Travel Pictures you'll be prouder than ever to show your friends.<br>Answers the problems of foreign photography; answers the questions of easiest<br>handling equipment to take, technical matters applicable to foreign countries,<br>where to get the best value abroad in films and cameras, etc.) | \$1.50 |

MY NAME \_\_\_\_\_ STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY AND STATE \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

September 15, 1963

Dear Mr. Szilard

The last biographical information we have for you is dated 1956. Would you be kind enough to bring this material up to date. A new form is enclosed. We would also appreciate copies of your recent curriculum vita and a bibliography.

A small but important matter, because of the idiosyncrasies of modern duplicating machines it would greatly help if you would use typewriter or pencil--not ink.

We would appreciate having your replies by October 15th.

Thank you very much.

Public Relations Office  
501 Administration Building

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION FOR UNIVERSITY RECORDS**

DATE.....

NAME.....  
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Chicago address..... Phone.....

Place of birth..... Date of birth..... Citizenship.....  
(City) (State or Country)

Wife's maiden name.....

Wife's place of birth.....  
(City) (State or Country)

Names of children, ages of each, addresses if not living at home, and married names:

Degrees (institutions and dates):

Please list chronologically all appointments held in academic institutions, including the University of Chicago, giving name of the institution, title of appointment, and dates of each:

Nonteaching positions, including government, business, important nonacademic committees, organizations, etc. (Please give name of organization, title, and dates of each position):

Memberships in learned societies, offices held, etc. (Please give full name of organization, title, and dates of offices and important committee memberships held):

Memberships in other organizations, offices held, memberships on committees including dates:

Academic honors and citations (Please give full title of honor, organization by which awarded, work for which it was awarded, date, etc.):

Academic fields of special interest (Please give a nontechnical statement, including scope and implications of this professional work):

Publications (Please give titles, dates, and indicate whether book, monograph, etc. Not all articles need be listed, but please include those of most significance):

War service, World Wars I and II, military or nonmilitary. (For military service, please give dates, type of service, place of service, citations, etc. For government war service, please give dates, organization, title, and, if permitted, nature of service):

Recreational or diversional interests:

## ABOUT LEO SZILARD

Dr. Leo Szilard, currently professor of biophysics at the University of Chicago, was among the first to conceive of the possibility of an atomic chain reaction and to recognize what it would mean to the world. The first patent issued in America in the field of atomic energy was issued jointly in his name and the name of the late Enrico Fermi. With Professor E. P. Wigner he shared the Atoms for Peace Award for 1959.

In 1939 Szilard took the initiative in inducing the U. S. Government to assume responsibility for the development of atomic energy. The historic letter which Albert Einstein wrote on August 2, 1939, to President Roosevelt was based on the work of Fermi and Szilard. In 1945 Szilard assumed the leadership of those of his colleagues who were opposed to dropping atomic bombs on the cities of Japan. In 1946 he led the successful fight of his colleagues against the May-Johnson Bill, which would have placed the development of atomic energy in the U. S. in the hands of an agency not under the direct "civilian" control of the President. His recently published little book, *THE VOICE OF THE DOLPHINS*, containing five stories of political and social satire, gives in the whimsical title story, a lucid analysis of the problems involved in disarmament. A speech, "Are We On The Road To War?," which he gave at eight universities across the country, evoked 2500 letters expressing approval and led to the establishment at the Council for a Livable World.

June, 1963

431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5  
WEBster 9-3119

THE STORY OF ILLINOIS HOUSE BILL 1504--The election of November, 1962--with VFP supporting three write-in candidates--made it evident that the Illinois Election Code would have to be liberalized if independent candidates were to have a fair chance of getting on the ballot.

With that in mind VFP took steps to have such legislation passed. Other groups agreed in principle, but VFP carried the ball...with the invaluable help of State Rep. Robert Marks of Evanston. The legislation asked for admendments to the Election Code which would reduce the number of names needed on a candidate's petition; eliminate the provision whereby voters who cast their ballot in the primaries of the two major parties cannot sign a petition, and also require names from 5 Congressional districts instead of 50 counties in state-wide contests. The amendments were drafted by Attorney Richard Watt.

Rep. Marks introduced the legislation and did a particularly effective job on its behalf in the hearing before the House Election Committee, even though the final Committee vote was 19 to 9 against the measure. Liberalizing election laws is always a difficult matter and the fact that 9 legislators voted "yes" in this initial effort is considered a strong and important step forward. (The Committee's "yes" and "no" vote by names will be included in the next issue of this bulletin). Co-sponsors of the legislation were Reps. Mikva, Scariano, Mann and Peskin.

Organizations and individuals throughout the state evidenced their support through letters and telegrams to the House Election Committee. Irv Birnbaum, chairman of the central Political Action and Legislative Committee, and Sid Orlov of Skokie did especially good work in mobilizing this support. The measure cannot be considered again until the next session of the legislature two years hence. However, steps are being taken now to mobilize a broad committee throughout the state to support such legislation at that time.

DON'T FORGET...three special fund raising events.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29--Garden party by the 13th Congressional District of VFP at the Cosbeys, 1317 Judson, Evanston. Cocktails, dinner and dancing. For details contact June Cosbey, 869-3452 or Evelyn Salk, DA 8-3617.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30--Benefit performance presenting complete new "Second City" show "20,000 Frozen Grenadiers" at Second City, 1842 N. Wells. Sponsored by the 9th Congressional District of VFP. Showtime 7 P.M.; cocktails and food in adjoining Beer Garden at 5:30 P. M. For tickets contact Mimi Harris, DE 7-6968 or Miriam Walsh, MI 2-8651.

SATURDAY, JULY 20--Garden party, dinner, and Folk Dancing from 7 P.M. on. Sponsored by the 2nd Congressional District of VFP at the Brails, 4745 S. Kimbark. For details contact Lois Williams, FA 4-4814 or Blanche Brail, KE 6-0998.

TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS COMING UP...both on Thursday, June 27th.

One is to be held by VFP in the 11th Congressional District at the Carlsons, 4701 N. Talman, 8 P.M. --Leonard Fuchs is in charge. The other will be in the

West Suburban communities of the 14th Congressional District at the Church of the Brethren, in Lombard in connection with the activities of the Peace Center in that area. Jay Miller, Peace Secretary of the Friends Service Committee in Chicago, will speak. The film "Language of Faces." Dottie Sherlock is in charge.

12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT--Discussion of the dangers of atomic testing highlighted a meeting in that district Saturday night, June 15th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Glickman in Highland Park. Truman Kirkpatrick, director of the research center of Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., spoke. Carol Halsted of the Evanston Peace Center reported on the progress of the test ban treaty campaign.

SNCC--Initial contacts have been made with the leadership of the Students Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee looking to the co-ordination of the activities of SNCC and VFP in the fields of Peace and Civil Rights.

ON THE OFFICE FRONT--VFP needs volunteer help and we are also interested in a part-time paid secretary. Contact Henry Wineberg, Chairman, VFP, WE 9-3119.

VOTERS FOR PEACE  
431 S. Dearborn Street  
Chicago 5, Illinois

BULK RATE U.S. POSTAGE P A I D Permit No. 4550 Chicago, Illinois
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RETURN REQUESTED

Mr. Leo Szelard  
Leo Szelard Committee  
Dupont Plaza Hotel  
Du Pont Circle  
Washington, D. C.

July, 1963

431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5  
WEBster 9-3119

INTRODUCING...

Ruth Brown, our new Executive Secretary at the Central office. Mrs. Brown is from Elmhurst. She has been active in the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters. In recent months her interests have been almost entirely in the Peace movement, with her activities centering around Peace meetings in the Elmhurst-Lombard-Naperville area.

FUND RAISING AFFAIRS...

13th District--Garden party at the Cosbey's in Evanston on June 29 was a success socially and financially...some 80 persons attended...and Bob Cosbey had an opportunity to show everyone his new study in the special building at the rear of his garden where he expects to have complete peace.

9th District--A sellout benefit performance at Second City on June 30. Ideal weather made the dining preliminaries at the open air beer garden next especially delightful...and the performance itself came up with its usual share of sharp and meaningful satire to make the evening a total success.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE...

Voters for Peace participated in a special conference on Civil Rights Saturday, July 20 at the First Presbyterian Church in the Woodlawn section of Chicago. Panels were held on Health, Housing, Schools, Civil Rights Legislation, Jobs and Leadership.

13th DISTRICT MEETING...

The first open meeting after the recent election of officers is scheduled in the 13th District for Wednesday evening, July 24, 8:30 P.M. at the home of the Larry Knobels, 340 Green Bay Road, Glencoe. Larry is to speak on "Donald Rumsfeld's Record in Congress." The forthcoming Poll Survey of voters' views on the test ban and disarmament will be another highlight of the meeting.

AT THE PRECINCT LEVEL...

Two new significant Voters for Peace activities (both the suggestions of Moe Shanfield, political action chairman of the 9th District):

(1) Working in at least one Republican precinct in a Congressional District with a petition sign-up calling for full support of the administration's efforts on behalf of a test ban treaty. The target date for the completion of this sign-up is August 20. It is hoped that the sign-up will indicate to Republican Senator Dirksen in particular that there is strong sentiment for a test ban treaty at the grass roots level in Republican as well as in other sections of Chicagoland.

(2) Starting next month...a follow-up Poll Survey seeking to maintain a continuing check-up on grass roots sentiment throughout Chicagoland regarding disarmament and a ban on atom bomb testing.

VOTERS FOR PEACE  
431 S. Dearborn Street  
Chicago 5, Illinois

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Chicago, Illinois

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RETURN REQUESTED

Mr. Leo Szelard  
Leo Szelard Committee  
Dupont Plaza Hotel  
Du Pont Circle  
Washington, D. C.

745

to answer

MRS. J. C. STEARNS

449 SOUTH RACE — DENVER 9, COLORADO

May 21, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Many times I have wondered whether you realized fully the deep affection and admiration my husband, Jayce Stearns, had for you.

He appreciated the efforts you made for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy. Your continued work, in the interests of peace is recognized. There are many evidences that you are a busy man.

With best wishes

Gertrude Stearns  
(Mrs. J.C.)

# CONFERENCE

Keynote Address

by

**DR. MAURICE ALBERTSON**

of Colorado State University  
(Head of research for the  
U.S. Peace Corps)

on

"The relation of peace  
action to peace research"

Luncheon Address

by

**MRS. DORIS HAVICE**

Boulder community leader  
(Developer of national  
"Shares in the Future")

on

"Your part to play"

## HEAR

Mrs. John Fiore  
of UNESCO ..... on the U.N.

Dr. Charles Milligan  
of Iliff School .....  
on disarmament

Dr. Lawrence Currier  
Psychiatrist ..... on psychology  
of Civil Defense

and other prominent Denver  
leaders

..... on political action

..... on peace action

..... on Dr. Szilard's  
proposals:

"War seems indeed to be inevitable, unless it is possible to alter the pattern of behavior which America and Russia are exhibiting at present. You, as Americans, are not in a position to influence the Russian government; it follows that you would have to bring about a change in the attitude of the American government, which, in turn, may bring about a similar change in the attitude of the Russian government."

- Leo Szilard -

Date: Saturday, May 19, 1962

Time: 9:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

Place: 6th Ave. Community Church  
E. 6th Ave. at Adams

Lunch and registration: \$1.25

Child care: Bring sack lunch and  
25¢ for each child

- - - - -

For reservations call:

Mrs. D. Barker -- FL 5-3988

Mrs. J. MacKenzie -- RA 2-2661  
637 So. Vine St.

In Boulder call:

Mrs. E. Fishman -- HI 3-4588

- - - - -

Sponsored by Women for Peace

Cooperating Organizations:  
American Friends Service Comm.  
Unitarian Alliance  
Comm. for Sane Nuclear Policy  
Women's International League  
for Peace and Freedom  
Fellowship of Reconciliation  
Turn Toward Peace  
United Church Women  
Shares in the Future  
and Others

# To gamble on man's future

WILL YOU GIVE ONE SATURDAY  
MORNING ON THE CHANCE THAT  
YOU HAVE A PART TO PLAY IN  
THE FUTURE OF MANKIND?

"Peace used to be an unattainable ideal ... Now we've reached the time when peace is a condition we must attain on our planet, as we have within the United States ... Peace is necessary today exactly the same way food is -- and water -- and shelter ... We must go to work and invent the forms."

- Margaret Mead -



It isn't raining  
daffodils!

*Publicity*

FROM: MRS. DAGMAR WILSON  
1413 - 29th St., NW  
WASHINGTON 7, D.C.  
De 2-1449

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE

Women in the Washington area, in conjunction with women throughout the country, will go on "STRIKE FOR PEACE" on Wednesday, November 1. Regular routines will be suspended for the day while women present a petition to Mrs. John F. Kennedy at the White House, and to Mrs. Niketa S. Krushchev via the Soviet Embassy, urging them to join the Women's Strike for Peace. The local presentations will be reinforced by a flood of telegrams from other "Peace Strikers" throughout the country, who are also visiting elected officials in their home towns.

Announcement of the plan was made today by (Mrs.) Dagmar Wilson, in whose Georgetown home the idea originated. MRS. WILSON is a well-known illustrator of childrens' books, the two most recent being "BERLITZ FRENCH FOR CHILDREN" (published by Grossett and Dunlop), and "POEMS TO READ TO THE VERY YOUNG" (published by Random House).

"President Kennedy at the United Nations said "mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind".. Mrs. Wilson also recalls, "Mr. Krushchev has expressed the same awareness of the finality of the choice. There really IS no choice. We must move back from the brink of war if humanity is to survive. We want the President to know that we support his "Race for Peace" and his belief that in the development of the United Nations rests the only alternative to war."

In addition to the petition, Washington delegations will present similar appeals to all embassies whose countries possess nuclear potential. Great Britain and France are felt to be especially important inasmuch as they have exploded atomic weapons.

more....

## WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE

A rally at the Jewish Community Center, 16th & Q Sts., N.W., on Wednesday October 25th at 8:30 P.M. will outline detailed plans to all who are interested.

These plans include a meeting at the Sylvan Theatre (near the Washington Monument) on the morning of November 1st prior to the presentation of the petitions; and a continuous and dignified walk around the White House throughout the day.

Without formal organization, a group of concerned women have contacted friends by word of mouth, by letter, and by phone. To groups and clubs and individuals word of this One Day Strike has been spread. It has captured the imagination of the many who are worried and anxious to express their urgent desire that channels for peaceful negotiations be found--and used.

The WOMEN'S STRIKE FOR PEACE is truly a grass roots movement. All work is carried on by volunteers who also share all expenses. Says Mrs. WILSON: "We are housewives--working women--and for the most part mothers. We are unwilling to face annihilation, or groveling in underground shelters. Women spend years of their lives bringing up children to be healthy individuals and good citizens. Now, in the nuclear age all women--not only mothers--have an equal duty...an even clearer and more urgent duty...to work for peace in order that our children may have a future."

\* \* \*

# WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

IN CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION SINCE 1897

Proofs sent during compilation are usually for the purpose of bringing to attention the latest information suggested for consideration by the Editors, and are not intended to commit them as to publication, or otherwise.

Below is a proof of your sketch as published in the previous biennial Edition of "Who's Who." Both to bring new data to the Editors' attention and to notify them that the sketch is otherwise in order for inclusion in the files from which the next Edition will be compiled, merely follow the procedure noted to the right below (in the paragraphs numbered "1" to "4"). Extending this cooperation in maintaining the reference serviceability of the files used during the preparation of each edition of "Who's Who," which the Editors must of necessity ask of you, will be greatly appreciated by them—one reciprocation for it which they can offer is tendered in the paragraph boxed in red in the lower left-hand corner of this sheet.

Should the biographee named below not be living, the Editors will appreciate this sheet being returned to them by the person into whose hands it may fall, with a (signed or initialed) notation of the date of death. Such cooperation will assure transfer of the sketch to the next edition of "Who Was Who in America.")

COMPILERS' COPY No. CA (WWA)  
(Reserved for Editor's use.)  
Orig. Edit. Galley lot  
Galley check Index check

Deadline (see paragraph "1" below) for corrections:

Within USA—10 days from receipt hereof to assure recompilation.

Outside USA—as promptly after receipt as practicable—air mail suggested.

NOTE: 1: That personal biographical data made permanently of record for public consultation at libraries and other reference centers throughout the world in "Who's Who" be currently accurate, is obviously of concern alike to the biographee and its Editors. The Editors for their part undertake a complete revision of "Who's Who" biennially, and, as individual data can be most effectively checked only at firsthand, earnestly request the personal cooperation of biographees to that end. As a complete revision of "Who's Who" for the next printing is now actively in compilation, such a request is now made of you by the Editors in respect to the proof attached to this sheet. Therefore please promptly note below—on the sheet itself, that is—any necessary alterations or additions valid as of the date it reaches you. To obviate the necessity of sending out another compilers' copy sheet, please return this one at once, regardless of whether or not changes are suggested.

2: Whenever possible, future events now known—including coming publications and changes in appointments or offices—should be anticipated and added to this compilers' copy sheet, as so doing conserves critical composing room time and material. Such information will remain entirely confidential.

3: DO NOT REWRITE the sketch, as it has already been set in type as shown. Since scattered minor alterations may involve complete resetting, the Editors, because of the continually difficult production situation, will additionally appreciate cooperation in minimizing them.

4: Please give particular attention to the accuracy of the indication of the pronunciation of your surname, if it is at all unusual—see notations overleaf.

PLEASE LIST NECESSARY CHANGES IN FOLLOWING ORDER:

- 1 TITLE OR POSITION:
- 2 MARITAL—CHILDREN:
- 3 CURRENT CAREER DATA:
- 4 MEMBERSHIPS, AWARDS AND HONORS, WRITINGS, MISCELLANEOUS:
- 5 ADDRESS CHANGES OR CORRECT ADDRESSES (IF NOT NOW SHOWN IN SKETCH):

IMPORTANT: If a sketch does not include an address, proofs can not be sent for revision necessary to current publication and avoidance of transfer to the non-current classification. Therefore, if not already correctly given in the attached proof, please note at squares "5" and "6" above both home and business addresses (including any postal zones) that are currently correct, or indicate necessary corrections in those given. If you do not wish the addresses published, and to be available only to the Editors, check here .

5 BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL:

6 HOME:

Your signature (or an authorized one)—so that the Editors may be assured personal data have been checked firsthand.

SZILARD, Leo (ze-lard), physicist; b. Budapest, Feb. 11, 1898; s. Louis and Thekla (Vidory) S.; student engring., Budapest Inst. of Tech.; Dr. Phil., Univ. of Berlin, 1922; unmarried. Came to U.S., 1937, naturalized, 1943. Mem. teaching staff, U. of Berlin, 1925-32; research work in nuclear physics, St. Bartholomew's Hosp., London and Clarendon Lab., Oxford, Eng., 1935-38; worked on atomic energy, Columbia, 1939-42; with Metall. Lab., U. of Chicago, 1942-46, now prof., U. of Chicago. Fellow Am. Phys. Soc. With Enrico Fermi, devised chain reaction system composed of uranium and graphite, used in setting up chain reaction, U. of Chicago, 1942, also used at Hanford in mfr. of plutonium. Office: Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

## BY WAY OF RECIPROCATION

By way of reciprocating somewhat for the cooperation which must be asked of biographees in checking listing manuscripts and bringing published sketches down to date preceding each printing, for many years those listed in "Who's Who" have been extended considerable discounts—such as are also allowed libraries and educational institutions—on ordering in advance of publication. Every effort will be made to continue this practice despite continually increasing costs, and a blank validating them for the new volume, is enclosed herewith. Additionally, under present conditions pre-publication booking amounts to a priority, as current production retardations affect press runs, and consequently the increased demand has resulted in pre-publication orders practically exhausting the last seven editions before publication.

# WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

## WHY SEVERAL REQUESTS FOR REVISIONARY DATA ARE NECESSARY

Sketch-by-sketch revision of closely alphabetized reference works of the size of "Who's Who" not only requires eighteen months, but involves certain mechanical considerations which rigidly determine the compilative procedure, since one makes it necessary to send revisionary material to the typesetting machines in large "lots" of correspondingly alphabetized manuscript. The entire revision is therefore broken down into several such "lots", all of which are finally assembled into one set of galleys representing the complete new printing, and from which the pages are assembled in the final step. In order to be able to include revisionary data as close to this final stage as possible, the Editors must ask for current data not once, but periodically, during a revision, as each scheduled "lot" of alphabetized manuscript is assembled for the linotype machines. It will be apparent from these conditions that it is essential that all revisions pertinent at each of the times the Editors must request them, be supplied as expeditiously as practicable, so that the particular "lot" of revisionary manuscript then next scheduled for typesetting can be processed most effectively mechanically.

## PRONUNCIATION

If the pronunciation of your last name (family or surname) is indicated overleaf in your sketch, please give particular attention to assuring that the markings reflect the correct pronunciation and the accented syllable. If the pronunciation or accentuation is unusual, and is not indicated, please designate it after your name, overleaf. If in doubt regarding the correctness of the markings, or if the markings indicated immediately below are not convenient, kindly indicate the correct pronunciation in some other effective way—as by giving a word with which it rhymes or by dividing it into syllables and then using common words that convey accurately the correct sound for each syllable.

ä . . . . . as in äle.	aw . . . . . as in saw.	g . . . . . as in go.	ô . . . . . as in ôrb.	û . . . . . as in ûnite.
â . . . . . as in senâte.	ch . . . . . as in chair.	i . . . . . as in ice.	ô . . . . . as in ôdd.	û . . . . . as in ûrn.
â . . . . . as in câre.	ê . . . . . as in êve.	i . . . . . as in ill.	ô . . . . . as in fôod.	û . . . . . as in ûp.
â . . . . . as in âm.	ê . . . . . as in êvent.	ng . . . . . as in sing.	ô . . . . . as in fôot.	û . . . . . as in menû.
â . . . . . as in ârm.	ê . . . . . as in ênd.	ô . . . . . as in ôld.	ou . . . . . as in out.	zh, z . . . . . as in azure.
â . . . . . as in sofâ.	ê . . . . . as in makêr.	ô . . . . . as in ôbey.	û . . . . . as in ûse.	

## THE BASIS FOR LISTINGS

Listings in "Who's Who in America" are selected solely on the basis of the Editors' estimate of actual or probable reference interest, sufficiently widespread to be more than merely sectional, and resulting from meritorious achievement. Initiative on the part of these selected biographees is not a consideration, nor their desires to be, or not to be, listed, although their cooperation in supplying and checking data, in order to assure accuracy of advantage to them and all concerned, is sought and appreciated. Whether or not such cooperation is forthcoming, all those selected, and considered to be subject to a requisite degree of reference interest, are listed. It follows both that a listing felt to be necessary in the service of reference adequacy is in no way optional with the selected biographee and that no consideration—purchase of the volume; monetary or political influence of any type or degree—other than the factor of actual or probable reference interest, can effect a listing—no listing has been otherwise determined since the establishment of "Who's Who in America" over fifty years ago. More complete details regarding qualifications for listing will be gladly supplied by the Editors on request, and some are outlined in "Who's Who."

## REVISION OF LISTINGS

Since reference interest is the determinative factor in the selection of listings, it likewise is the deciding consideration in respect to revisions and deletions. Listings are dropped or transferred to the inactive classification principally according to the Editors' estimate of current reference interest, and therefore no other meaning should be attached to such revisions. However, if a biographee does not furnish an address to which requests for current data may be sent, or fails to supply current information from which the Editors may judge the degree of reference interest involved, a transfer to the inactive classification is in the majority of instances to be expected. Inactive sketches are so noted and then ultimately permanently indexed as non-current.

## THE PURPOSE SERVED BY LISTINGS

As indicated above, the purpose of "Who's Who in America" is to serve more than merely sectional reference interest in men and women of meritorious achievement.

Since there are instances of worthwhile accomplishment not being subject to more than sectional reference interest, and as well ones of outstanding life records not being considered particularly noteworthy locally, the reasons for all listings may well not be at all self-evident. However, in respect to all, the answer to but one query has been deciding: "Is it likely that some reference center—such as a library—may be asked for information about this biographee, or that some constructive user of biographical data—such as a newspaperman, a student, a biographer, a researcher or a commentator—may want biographical facts about him or her?" The uses of "Who's Who" in the private library, and for individual or business service, are both many and well known because of decades of demonstrated effectiveness, but they are also obviously dependent upon the constant observance of this basic consideration of reference utility extending beyond merely sectional requirements.

# WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING  
CHICAGO-11 ILLINOIS U S A

EDITORIAL OFFICES

1897 - Our Fifty-Seventh Year - 1954  
of Continuous Publication

Dear "Who's Who" Biographee:

Your "Who's Who" sketch, as last published, is enclosed

- to be up-dated and rechecked, and then returned, in the accompanying no-postage-required envelope, to the files of the compilers now working on the next (Volume 29) "Who's Who".

Our Editors ask the favor

- and with some degree of urgency -

of as immediate as practicable cooperation to that end. You will find information on both sides of the sheet to which the check proof is attached that may prove useful.

They hope, by using new printing processes that are now available, to advance the publication date of "Who's Who".

But their new target requires speeding up markedly the thorough sketch-by-sketch up-dating made before each printing.

\* \* \*

This name-by-name checking, to make "Who's Who" currently accurate for each edition, is possible only because of the cooperation of the outstanding men and women it lists - the men and women whose noteworthy accomplishment is thereby always of record down to date in its pages ... pages in the constant reference usage typified by the few examples for which space could be taken in the enclosed Announcement of the new Edition.

Obviously the accuracy and the currency which this periodic checking at first-hand provides for personal and career data given worldwide circulation in "Who's Who", is directly in the interest of those selected for listing in it, and to whom its

to 200% - in all items necessary to its publication.

Indeed, since we are - at least for the time being in respect to biographees - continuing the preferentials the enclosed restricted form offers, the prepaid advance-subscription to them for this next Edition (Volume 29, the fourth issuance in the second half-century of continuous publication of "Who's Who"), with all delivery costs defrayed, is actually within 20% of the pre-World-War-II list figure.

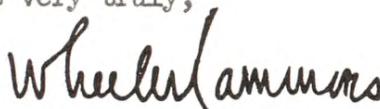
And it is with these practical factors of mutual interest in mind that we also bespeak your cooperation in now placing your subscription to the coming Edition - the enclosed postpaid envelope may of course also be used for your booking, as the carrying down to date of the accompanying biography-in-brief of you automatically makes you welcome to the reciprocal subscription discounts the attached form extends.

Your cooperation on both these scores ... advance-of-publication booking that will reduce production costs, and up-dating your data ... will be appreciated, and nonetheless because the accuracy, and the economies involved, should be mutually advantageous -

while early return of the enclosed check proof will be particularly helpful to our Editors for the reason I have cited in connection with their stepped-up production schedule.

WA/CA

Yours very truly,



Wheeler Sammons, Publisher.

The Enclosures: a check proof of your "Who's Who" sketch as last published; the Announcement of the new Edition; a biographee's privilege form; and a post-paid and self-addressed return envelope.

P.S. - I should like to call to your attention the text and illustration reproduced lithographically overleaf on the last page of this letter. Together they express, as well as we here at "Who's Who" are able, the responsibility we feel to be inherent in the compilation of "The Big Red Book". It is that responsibility which we have to ask you to share with us to the extent the Editors now request of you.

Editors must, of necessity, turn for the required cooperation.

But we here recognize that this cooperation also vitally strengthens the reference serviceability of "Who's Who", and one tangible reciprocation we can for our part offer - and gladly offer -

is to extend to its biographees' advance-of-publication bookings - on their cooperating with the Editors in keeping their data down to date - discounts (up to over 23% - \$5.25) exceeding even those for many years allowed libraries, schools, and other institutional reference users.

It is in part possible to offer biographees, who assist our Editors keep their sketches accurate, these preferences running up to as much as over 23%, because, by setting the initial press run to include their pre-publication bookings economically, certain important production savings become obtainable. We pass not only these savings, but others, on to them, which results in the unusually worthwhile dollars-and-cents preferences that are restricted to them.

These important discounts ... available only to those listed in "Who's Who" so assisting its Editors ... are:

On their pre-publication subscriptions accompanied by remittances, \$5.25 - over 23%, including 10% in lieu of the eliminated bookkeeping - reducing ... to them only ... the standard after-publication list price of "Who's Who" (\$22.15) to but \$16.90, with all delivery costs prepaid.

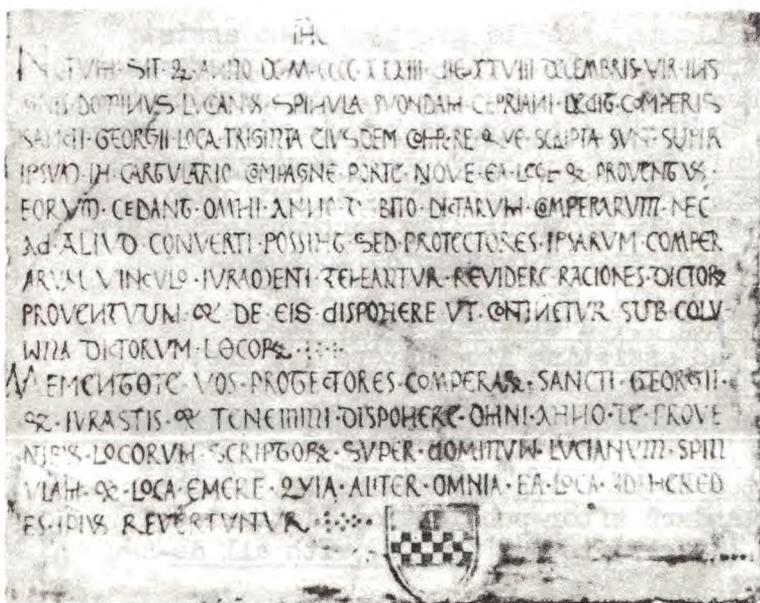
On their subscriptions placed in advance of publication, but to be billed against open account on delivery, \$3.35 - 15% - making "Who's Who" available to them for \$18.80, invoiced on delivery.

A convenient form will therefore be enclosed which - on your sketch being returned now - provides these preferences, if used by you. ("Who's Who" is, for professional, vocational or business reference use, a deductible expense taxwise.)

\* \* \*

It is, in fact, economies resulting from biographees' pre-publication bookings, and new production methods, which have principally made possible reflecting in subscriptions to "Who's Who" no more than a fraction of the drastic advances - of from 150%

# In records that defy the tooth of time. - EDWARD YOUNG



Until this and the nineteenth century, there were no adequate facilities for making soundly chosen biographical data permanently available for reference use. The life synopsis—on a marble slab—of Luciano Spinola reproduced to the left is, for example, intact after more than 500 years only because the room containing it happened to escape obliteration when the Banco San Giorgio in Genoa was bombed during World War II.

Today, using their carefully tested selective standards and the modern improvements in reproduction methods, Marquis editors continuously carry forward—from the Civil War period—a balanced coverage of the essential biographical data of Americans they have rated, under realistic criteria, as in fact noteworthy. And a significant percentage of this capably selected store of life records becomes permanently available in print, shelved in many widely dispersed libraries.

The cost is not inconsiderable—it now approximates half a million dollars annually—and under present conditions is increasing abnormally. Yet this burden is obviously justified by the unique reference source made available for all time to the biographer, the historian, and the researcher; while the expense is entirely nominal to the individual biographee who voluntarily elects to participate, because of the overall worth of the objective or on the score of the many personal successional considerations attaching to perpetuating a biographical record “against the tooth of time”—or both.

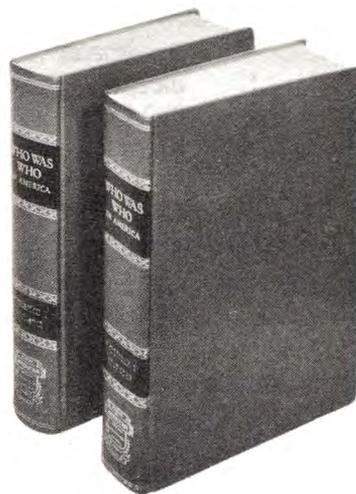
**U**NDENIABLY, along with accomplishment sufficiently noteworthy to warrant legitimate reference interest, goes a broad responsibility to make personal data available, and to revise them down-to-date periodically.

This responsibility runs to the fellow citizens of our Democracy, to the younger Americans healthily interested in the three-in-ten-thousand meritoriously subject to more than sectional notice, to those handling the day's news, to the writers and the researchers, to the historians and the biographers.

With this impersonal responsibility goes a directly personal duty. It is the individual charge to maintain a life synopsis, regularly checked for current accuracy, under assurance that for all time it will be available to those it can over the years, and under innumerable normal circumstances, surely interest and benefit.

Our Editors undertake selecting the three-in-ten thousand subject to the degree of reference interest “Who's Who” aims to serve. And “Who Was Who” provides assurance that the biographies-in-brief published in “Who's Who” will always be to hand in the principal libraries of the world—as last printed, except for suitable additions suggested by properly authorized survivors. The “Who's Who” biographies of over 31,000 noteworthy deceased Americans are now permanently thus of record.

It is to you, however, that the Editors must turn for the periodic checkings of your personal data necessary to keeping them accurately down-to-date.



“And ‘Who Was Who’ provides assurance that the biographies-in-brief published in ‘Who's Who’ will always be to hand in the principal libraries of the world . . .” (from the fourth paragraph above to the left).

THE A.N. MARQUIS COMPANY

ANNOUNCES COMPILATION OF

THE TWENTY-NINTH BIENNIAL VOLUME OF

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

NOW IN

THE SECOND HALF CENTURY OF CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION

TO BE PUBLISHED IN

THE LIBRARY FORMAT HEREIN DESCRIBED

IMPORTANT DETAILS ON SUCCEEDING PAGES

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WHO LITHOGRAPHICALLY PICTURED" OVERLEAF.



# WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

In the Library Format—Volume 29—Larger Type Area Page Size

Now in Compilation as the Fourth Printing in the Second Half-Century of Continuous Publication

## WHO'S WHO IN ACTION—

James M. Cain, the author, writes: "In the course of an ordinary writing day, one consults the 'World Almanac' at least once, the 'Britannica' three times, the 'Webster Unabridged Dictionary' six; but 'Who's Who in America', in my own case anyway, is thumbed every hour on the hour. This addiction, this habit of settling endless things, from the spelling of a name to the title of a song, by a quick look-see at an appropriate entry, goes back to my childhood, when I made the acquaintance of Volume I

(Continued on back page)

**For more than fifty years those (Americans) selected for listing in WHO'S WHO have held steadily at about three for every 10,000 of population.**

**REVISED:** More than 45,000 concise, up-to-the-minute daily-reference-useful biographies, each diligently revised and brought down-to-date. Increased content—more "late data"—made possible by special binding arrangements. Printed by the latest processes from plastic plates on paper especially manufactured to a new weight and opacity specifications.

**AUGMENTED:** Over 8,000 entirely new sketches, never before appearing in WHO'S WHO, of outstanding, today's head-line news, *living Americans*—men and women—and notable foreigners so intimately connected with this country by achievement or current prominence that they are subject to national reference interest in America.

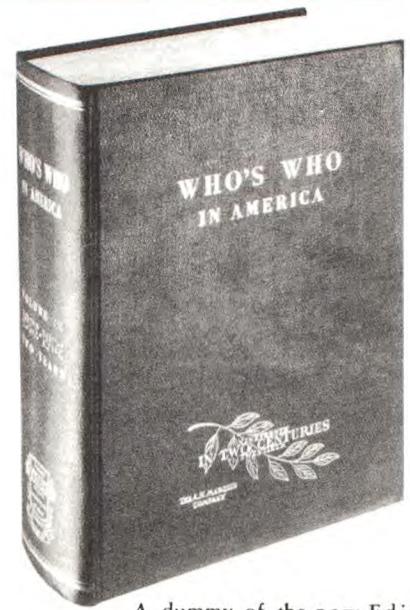
**SCOPE:** The "in America" in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA is used in its established western continental meaning—the Western Hemisphere—carefully selected groupings representative of Canada and Latin America being listed.

**PRONUNCIATION:** Pronunciation of difficult—"hard-to-say"—names is given in the first line of sketches directly after the name. The standard diacritical symbols are used throughout.

**SIZE:** Over 3,200 pages—in the easier-to-use Library Format—yet handier because the larger page type area provides a "taller and thinner" WHO'S WHO (11 inches high, 8 inches wide, 3½ inches thick).

**TYPE FACE:** Especially selected for reference use and in a deeper measure made possible by the larger page type area.

**SPECIAL INDICES:** A vocational analysis of those listed in a typical volume, a geographical index to all listed in this volume, and an index to those sketched in the MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, will be available to subscribers at a nominal charge.



A dummy of the new Edition of Who's Who, the twenty-ninth issuance since Volume I was published in 1899. (Weight: 8 pounds, 4 ounces).

## THE LIBRARY FORMAT VOLUME 29

- A new format . . . printed from plastic plates to secure exceptionally clear printing . . . type-areas that bring more listings "under the eye" simultaneously . . . wider between-columns spacing that speeds reference usage . . . "taller and thinner."

### TYPICAL COMMENTS FROM USERS OF "WHO'S WHO"—

**A TREASURER:** I have found the new page size and the clear cut printing in the new "Who's Who" quite an improvement. It is in daily use on my desk.

**AN ADMINISTRATOR:** The changes . . . "Who's Who" are all good ones. Please let me know how I can assure our getting each new Edition promptly on publication. We find "Who's Who" very helpful.

**A LAWYER:** . . . I write to congratulate you on the excellent new format for "Who's Who."

**A PRESIDENT:** The new format for "Who's Who" is fine. I of course always have "Who's Who" in my office, and it is used practically every day, and on occasions several times daily.

**A SPECIALIST:** The new "Who's Who" page size is splendid, actually a beautiful piece of work. How so comprehensive, and at the same time so compact (comparatively), a biographical dictionary of the country's noteworthy can be compiled is beyond me—and I am senior author of a "little" 1,550-page volume myself.

**A TRUSTEE:** The new "Who's Who" format is a honey. I have been subscribing to "Who's Who" for a quarter of a century and I think this latest volume is the best of them all.

**A NEWSPAPERMAN:** Congratulations on the bigger and better "Who's Who" size. It is certainly fine.

**A CONSULTANT:** I have been using "Who's Who" for nearly two decades, and the new format is definitely tops. I find "Who's Who" is a valuable basic reference tool, and I refer to it several times a week.

**A LECTURER:** The new format for "Who's Who" is by far the finest yet.

**A DIRECTOR OF SERVICE:** Congratulations on the new, improved "dress" for "Who's Who". It is better and more useful.

**A CHURCHMAN:** As evidence of the practical usefulness of "Who's Who" may I say that after I turned back one Edition when you ran short of copies with which to care for important emergency-connected subscriptions, I had to make some thirty visits to a public library to consult its copy. I notice several useful innovations have been made.

**A BUSINESS EXECUTIVE:** In my office "Who's Who" is virtually indispensable and it is very important that we have the most up-to-date issue. The new format is about the best yet. Is it possible to place a standing subscription for every edition? Is there a rate for more than one copy?

**A WRITER:** I like the somewhat larger outside dimensions you have worked out because they make the volume better looking and more convenient for handling. Congratulations.

**A PHYSICIAN:** "Who's Who" in the new arrangement is better than ever. I can not imagine a more necessary and daily-useful publication in the United States, unless it is the local telephone directory. I use "Who's Who" every day—and several times.

**AN AUTHOR:** "Who's Who" for my money is the flagship of all daily-useful reference works, beside which all others are afterthoughts. I have been examining the new format. It is a credit to you.

**A CAPITALIST:** The new format for "Who's Who" is a distinct betterment. "Who's Who", the Bible and the check-book always travel with me everywhere I go, and I find them more and more useful the more I use them.

**A LIBRARY TRUSTEE:** The new "Who's Who" format impresses me as superior in a number of ways to the preceding Edition—it is easier to read and the wider gutters between the columns are a marked improvement. I wish to mention your proofreading. It seems to me to be extraordinarily competent, considering that well over 10 million words must be involved in each printing of "Who's Who."

THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING

CHICAGO-11 ILLINOIS USA

Continued from the two preceding pages.

in the year 1901, in my father's study at Annapolis, during a summer when I was supposed to be boning square root as a preliminary to a special promotion in school, but actually spent most of my time with this fascinating book, which told all about Roosevelt and Sampson and Schley and Dewey and McKinley and Bryan and other worthies of the era, as well as George W. Cable and James Whitcomb Riley, Joel Chandler Harris and others lying closer to my heart, and transformed them



The Twenty-Ninth Biennial Edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA is the fourth Edition in the second half-century of continuous specialization in biographical compilation by the A. N. Marquis Company. To the left are shown—from left to right—a Marquis book published over fifty years ago; the first Edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA; the first Edition of WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA (which assembles the last-published sketches of WHO'S WHO biographees); the Fiftieth Anniversary Edition of WHO'S WHO; and a typical issue of the MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT which bridges the biennial separating Editions of WHO'S WHO by bringing to reference users up-to-the minute data on both its biographees and new-names-in-the-news.

## "WHO'S WHO" AT ITS DAY-TO-DAY WORK

**A CORPORATION OFFICER:** "Who's Who" in the new size and arrangement is markedly easier to use, and I thought you would like to know we have already noticed this.

**A CONGRESSMAN:** "Who's Who" enriches my library by considerably more than its weight. I'm pleased to have it.

**A PUBLICIST:** "Who's Who" has grown into an invaluable work . . . I don't see how anyone dealing with facts concerning people can do without it.

**AN ARTIST:** What tremendous detail . . . and what a wonderful job! A real service to America and the whole literate world.

from fabulous newspaper figures into flesh-and-blood human beings. "My education thus derived in no small part from these pages, has been invariably my entertainment too: I know of no book so endlessly absorbing as this, so full of surprises, so suitable to sporadic peeping or hour-long poring; if you are a stranger to it, I congratulate you for many pleasant hours lie ahead, an adventure in self-improvement, though one, I am afraid, which is habit-forming."

**A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER:** The task of preparing and printing such a volume is stupendous, but its end results are rewarding. It compresses, within one pair of covers, all pertinent information about the great and near-great of America and, to a lesser extent, of the world.

**DIRECTOR OF A MANUFACTURING PLANT:** I would not like to part with my "Who's Who" even temporarily.

**AN ENGINEER:** "Who's Who" has been on my telephone desk for years and is consulted as frequently, or more, than the telephone directory.

**A SENATOR:** I use "Who's Who" regularly and would be inconvenienced if I did not have it.

**A HOTEL PRESIDENT:** We always have "Who's Who" available for reference.

**A LABOR LEADER:** Our copy of "Who's Who" is in use daily.

**AN EDUCATOR:** My advanced college students refer to "Who's Who" publications frequently and regularly.

**A MUSEUM CURATOR:** I use "Who's Who" constantly in my college and museum work. It is an indispensable "must" on my library shelf.

**A PERSONNEL DIRECTOR:** Each issue is better than previous publications.

**A SOCIAL WORKER:** I make weekly use of "Who's Who" in my writing and cannot do without it.

**A COUNSELLOR:** "Who's Who": . . . what a wonderful directory of people.

**A RESEARCH DIRECTOR:** Hardly a day passes that I do not have to browse through "Who's Who."

## THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING

CHICAGO-11 ILLINOIS USA

OVERLEAF: *The Now-in-Compilation Volume 29 "Who's Who."*

Both because

"Who's Who in America" is confined to data of general national reference interest --

and the Editors prefer to follow both your judgment on that score and your re-scrutiny of personal data with which you are far more familiar than our staff could hope to be, they have not had transferred to the attached sheet any changes in, or additions to, your sketch which you may have previously supplied for a Marquis sectional biographical reference compilation or for "Who Knows - And What," or any previous corrections of errors.

It is therefore requested

that you mark on the enclosed form all corrections or additions, whether or not previously supplied, which you consider to be of general national reference interest and/or which are corrective of errors.

THE EDITORS

## THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES OF THE BEFORE-PUBLICATION SUBSCRIPTION DISCOUNT

### PRIVILEGE AVAILABLE TO THOSE LISTED IN "WHO'S WHO "

A 1-2-3 explanation of why this subscription form is enclosed with an "editorial" letter; why duplicates of it come with the other routine letters you receive from the Editors; and why an advantage to you, and not "selling insistence," is the underlying purpose.

1. It is extended to in some degree reciprocate for the cooperation our Editors must of necessity ask from biographees in checking for accuracy personal dates and names on proofs and manuscripts of sketches.
2. It is possible only because of certain economies obtainable in connection with advance-of-publication subscriptions—special delivery arrangements, as well as several production savings, thereby become practicable.
3. Since the cost of special mailings only extending it would largely offset the production economies that make it possible, it is offered incidentally along with the editorial routine—exactly as is done in the case of the accompanying letter—and thereby all such costs eliminated.

(Validation by the "Who's Who" biographee receiving this Preference Form is necessary—see overleaf)

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The A. N. Marquis Co.

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*Kenneth G. Constance*  
 COMPROLLER

095145

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*"Who's Who" for professional or business reference use represents a deductible expense tax-wise.*

Enter for the undersigned, a "Who's Who" biographee, a pre-publication booking assuring \_\_\_ cop \_\_\_ of Volume 29 WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, with all delivery costs paid, and allowing me the biographee's preferential discount price I have indicated.  Check—individual or company—for \$16.90 each (delivered) is attached—a 23% (\$5.25) preference.  Bill me \$18.80 each (delivered)—a 15% (\$3.35) preference.  Bill institution or concern indicated below, for my attention.  Requisition (or purchase form) attached or will follow.

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(See overleaf for an explanation of the preferentials.)

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**THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY**

Marquis Publications Building  
 Chicago 11, U.S.A.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMAL WHO MEETING ON RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT IN CHEMICAL  
MUTAGENESIS AND TOXICITIES

26 - 27 June 1963

List of Participants

- Lord Adrian, The Master's Lodge, Trinity College, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- Professor Z.M. Bacq, Université de Liège, Laboratoire de Pathologie et  
Thérapeutique Générales, 32 Boulevard de la Constitution, Liège, Belgium
- Professor D. Bovet, Director, Department of Therapeutic Chemistry, Istituto  
Superiore di Sanità, Viale Regina Elena, Rome, Italy
- Professor Adriano A. Buzzati-Traverso, International Laboratory of Genetics and  
Biophysics, Via Claudio, Naples, Italy
- Professor Dr. J.A. Cohen, Director, Medical Biological Laboratory of the  
National Defence Research Council, Rijswijk, Netherlands
- Professor Arne Engstroem, Department of Medical Physics, Karolinska Institutet,  
Stockholm, Sweden
- Professor Alex. Haddow, Director, Chester Beatty Research Institute, Royal  
Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, London S.W.3., United Kingdom
- Dr Alexander Hollaender, Director, Biology Division, Oak Ridge National  
Laboratory, P.O. Box Y, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA
- Dr Ephraim Katchalski, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel
- Dr John Kondrew, Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology,  
Cambridge, United Kingdom
- Dr R. Latarjet, Directeur, Institut du Radium, 26 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e, France
- Professor Ph. L'Héritier, Directeur, Laboratoire de Génétique des Virus, Centre  
National de la Recherche scientifique, Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- Professor O. Haaløe, Universitetets Mikrobiologiske Institut, Øster  
Farimagsgade 2A, Copenhagen, Denmark
- De Per Oftedal, Norsk Hydros Institut for Kreftforskning det Norske  
Radiumhospital, Montebelle, Oslo, Norway
- Professor J. Rotblat, Physics Department, Medical College of St Bartholomew's  
Hospital, Charterhouse Square, London E.C.1., United Kingdom
- Professor Leo Szilard, Professor of Biophysics, The Enrico Fermi Institute for  
Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, USA
- Professor V. Weisskopf, Director-General, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
- USSR - Two scientists
- WHO
- Dr R.L. Dobson, Chief, Radiation and Isotopes
- Dr H.H. Kaplan, Special Adviser on Research Development, Office of the  
Director-General
- Dr Robert B. Livingston (Consultant), National Institutes of Health, Bethesda,  
Maryland, USA

# STRATEGY for PEACE CONFERENCE

510 MADISON AVE., ROOM 701, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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## CO-CHAIRMEN

TOM SLICK  
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

C. MAXWELL STANLEY  
STANLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY  
MUSCATINE, IOWA

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS

September 2, 1960

## STRATEGY FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

### Progress Report

This letter will acquaint you with developments following the "Strategy for Peace Conference" at Arden House in early June, 1960.

### Proceedings

The report of the proceedings of the June conference has gone to the printers, and will be distributed shortly. It has been delayed because some of the principal speakers have had difficulty finding time to edit their remarks.

### Operations

At a meeting late in July in New York, Tom Slick, Helen Shuford and I outlined a program of operations for the next several months as follows:

1. Arrange a second conference at Arden House early in 1960 (see below).
2. Defer any question of formal organization until such conference.
3. Operate on a minimum basis until such time.
4. Establish a budget adequate to carry through the January conference including publication of proceedings.
5. Organize an ad hoc finance committee to raise funds to cover the budget.
6. Use a staff consisting of Helen Shuford part time and a stenographer.
7. Maintain office at the address shown in this letterhead.
8. Arrange a meeting of a large group of advisors to consult with the Steering Committee late in October.

## January Conference

Arrangements have been made for the use of Arden House, January 12 to 15, 1961, for the second meeting of the "Strategy for Peace Conference".

Program planning is under way with a view to having all principal topics presented by advance written papers.

The final program content will be determined at the meeting of the Advisory Group in October.

The agenda for the January conference will include discussion on the desirability of continuation of activities and consideration of various alternatives.

## Questionnaire

The return on the questionnaire which I mailed late in January has been more than 80%.

A summary report on the opinions expressed by this questionnaire is being prepared for duplication and will be mailed shortly.

## Co-Chairman

Tom Slick has asked that I function with him as Co-Chairman, particularly in view of his absence from the United States until late October.

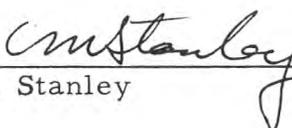
Mail will reach me either through the New York address shown on the letterhead or more directly if it is sent to:

C. M. Stanley  
Stanley Engineering Company  
Hershey Building  
Muscatine, Iowa

## Suggestions

If any of you have suggestions or comments, please send them along.

Sincerely yours,

  
C. M. Stanley

CMS:lh

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



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

To ~~Dr. Leo Szilard:~~

I am willing to commit myself to the Movement as described in your speech at Western Reserve University.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Names and addresses of others who feel likewise:

I agree largely but have the following reservations:



Cable: Worldover

Telephone: Wilton POster 2-3520

WILTON, CONN., U. S. A.



Releasing News Dispatches  
Publishing World Interpreter

February 8, 1955

go  
LS

lard:

of your impressive letter in the  
February 6th, I thought you might  
ted in the enclosed issue of

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads 'Devere Allen'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Devere Allen

## INTERPRETER

Address: World Interpreter, Wilton, Conn., U.S.A.

*A specialized newsletter on international affairs, designed to supplement the usual press coverage by uncensored, constructive reports from its own informed sources throughout the globe. Combines factual accuracy with readable crispness. Published in the New York metropolitan area by Worldover Press, Inc., a non-partisan, non-profit, educational information service established in 1933.*

EDITORS: Devere Allen, Marie Hollister Allen. ASSOCIATE EDITOR: Robert Root. CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Henry J. Cadbury, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Frances Gunther, Quincy Howe, Samuel Guy Inman, Alfred Baker Lewis, Rayford Logan, Clarence Senior, George N. Shuster, Arthur Sweetser.

Vol. VI, No. 3.

February 11, 1955.

### FRANK QUESTIONS ABOUT FORMOSA

#### World Opinion Still Unsatisfied

By Devere and Marie Allen

Senator Knowland was at first elated; later he grew angry. In epitome, this symbolized the transition of events from President Eisenhower's January 24th message on Formosa to United Nations efforts for a cease-fire.

The overwhelming support received by the President in Congress was hailed in some quarters as proof of popular unity. The truth is that the House voted so precipitately, like panicky sheep, that few Members comprehended the resolution they were backing. In the Senate, most who voted Aye did so with troubled minds. The American people were anxious and bewildered, but wistfully inclined to trust the Great White Father in Washington. The rest of the world's peoples --- as shown by innumerable sources --- were apprehensive if not downright hostile. It was realized by many that **crucial questions** remained to be asked and answered. Some, but not all, had been put courageously on the Senate floor.

#### What Really Happened?

The President emphasized "our readiness to fight if necessary," but he also said, "Our purpose is peace." If it was a peace message, it got the strangest reception in history. At once, every full-throated jingo in the land began boasting of America's mission to set the world straight by force, and the power of the U.S. to win a war anywhere on the planet. Every weapon in the arsenal was trotted out for verbal display, from poison gases to a new device with three times the destructiveness of the H-bomb. Messrs. Eisenhower and Dulles did little to counteract this **spate** of bellicosity except, respectively, to drive for the golf green and go fish.

Peace moves had actually been made, however, but behind the scenes. To the superficial eye it looked as if Sir Anthony Eden, with assists from Prime Minister Nehru and Commonwealth spokesmen, was taking the initiative. He was moving with Washington's approval, but there was more to it than that. The State Department, off the record, had outlined specific proposals for Eden to transmit to Peking. The gist of them was this: the U.S. to evacuate the Nationalist-held coastal islands, except Quemoy and the Matsus, over which there was strong disagreement, and restrain Chiang Kai-shek from attacks on the mainland or islands; Red China to forgo any attack on Formosa or the Pescadores, and refrain from building up offensive bases on the islands it gained.

But why the sudden crisis? Communist China, true, had done little to encourage a peaceful solution. Its virulence on the radio and in its newspapers --- all tightly controlled --- had outdone the wildest U.S. excesses, and gone far beyond those of Moscow. But this was old stuff, after all. It had shelled Quemoy; but Quemoy, on its doorstep, was a Nationalist base for constant air raids and naval action against Communist shipping. It had captured tiny Yikiang, but this was 240 miles

X CLUB MEETING

TIME: Wednesday, November <sup>14</sup>~~16~~, 1951, at 6:30 P.M.  
PLACE: Private dining room, Quadrangle Club  
SPEAKER: Lawrence M. Graves, Mathematics Dept.  
Subject: The Cultural basis for Mathematics.

Please indicate on the enclosed card whether or not  
you will attend and return to

R. S. Platt  
Rosenwald 20B, Fac, Ex.

CHARLES O. PORTER  
4TH DISTRICT, OREGON

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SEP 9 1960

Dear Friend:

Please excuse the reproduced letter. It's the fastest, most efficient way of bringing up to date the many persons on both sides of the Atlantic with whom I have been in contact about the proposed Conference.

As you can see by the attached copy of our newest prospectus, we have been making considerable progress on the proposed Conference of World Parliamentarians scheduled for next Spring in Washington, D. C.

I would be deeply grateful if you would send me any comments you may have on this prospectus.

Very truly yours,



Charles O. Porter  
Member of Congress

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Encl.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS  
ON DISARMAMENT AND WORLD RULE OF LAW  
THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
MAY 31, JUNE 1 AND 2, 1961

The World Parliament Association of London, comprising Parliamentarians from many nations, the United States Members of Congress for World Peace through Rule of Law and other interested individuals and organizations are planning a Conference of World Parliamentarians on World Disarmament and Rule of Law to be held in Washington, D. C. the first week of June, 1961. Tentative arrangements have been made to reserve the facilities of the Mayflower Hotel for the Conference.

The aims of the Conference were outlined by me in a speech on the House Floor on February 25, 1960. I said:

This First World Disarmament and Rule of Law Conference should include legislators from all continents on the earth, opinion leaders of all major parties, men and women who recognize the urgency and who are determined to act constructively to avoid nuclear disaster for the world.

This should be a working conference, not an occasion simply for making speeches to each other. Conferees would be divided into legislative committees where particular aspects of disarmament and the rule of law would be discussed. Each committee member would receive in advance of his arrival a draft of his committee's report and recommendations. This draft would be the basis for discussions within the committee. As amended during the sessions it would be offered to the whole conference for adoption as presented or as amended.

This speech was followed up by letters to individuals and organizations asking for their advice and help in getting the Conference under way.

The response to these letters has been exceptional. Here are extracts from some of the letters:

Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-Chief of Time Magazine:

I am delighted to learn of World Parliamentarians on World Disarmament and the Rule of Law. And I hope it may be possible for me to be of some help.

Walter P. Coombs, Executive Director, Los Angeles World Affairs Council:

I wholeheartedly endorse the idea of such a conference and hope that it might come about.

Bertrand Russell:

I think that such a conference as you envisage might be very useful.

Dr. Gerald Holton, Editor in Chief of "Daedalus", American Academy of Arts and Sciences:

I find myself in full agreement with your plans, and hope they will succeed.

Dr. Linus Pauling:

As a member of the World Parliament Association, I have an added interest in your proposed conference and I am glad to try to help.

Charles G. Fenwick, Director, Department of Legal Affairs, Pan American Union:

I think your plan for a conference of World Parliamentarians is well worthy of support.

Professor Leo Hamon, leading French lawyer:

Your idea of an international conference on disarmament and rule of law appears to me to be a good one.

Nobel Peace prize winner Philip Noel-Baker:

I need not say that I am strongly in support of the idea of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Washington in June 1961, and would do anything I could to help.

Prof. David Cavers, Law School of Harvard University:

I feel that some valuable results might well accrue from a Conference of World Parliamentarians, especially in view of the strained relations which have followed the collapse of the Summit conference.

Others who have shown an interest in the Conference are:

Hon. Thomas K. Finletter, Foreign Affairs authority and former Secretary of the Air Force.  
Dr. Philip C. Jessup, International Law Authority, Columbia University  
Mr. Jerome Spingarn, Disarmament Consultant and Washington Attorney  
The Rt. Hon. Anthony Nutting, M. P.  
Mr. Walter Millis, writer on disarmament  
Hon. Ian Mikardo, M. P.  
Mr. Wallace McClure, Consultant to the Director, World Rule of Law Center, Duke University  
The Rt. Hon. Milton F. Gregg, University of Western Ontario  
Prof. Gerard J. Mangone, Syracuse University  
Mr. Stringfellow Barr, former college president, specialist in world government organizations  
Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen, former adviser to President Roosevelt  
Mr. Jules Moch, French authority on Disarmament  
Mr. Jay Orear, Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University  
Hon. Frank Allaun, M. P.  
Prof. Robert Strausz-Hupe, Director, Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania

The Conference has been immeasurably aided by the active interest and wholehearted cooperation of a devoted group of individuals including the Cleveland industrialist, Mr. Cyrus Eaton; the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Grenville Clark; The Hon. Charles S. Rhyne, former President of the American Bar Association and Chairman of its Special Committee on World Peace through Law; Dr. Arthur Larson, Director of the Duke University World Rule of Law Center and White House consultant on World Rule of Law; and Professor Louis Sohn, Law School, Harvard University.

The Conference will be privately financed but the U. S. Department of State has been notified of the preliminary plans. Assistant Secretary of State Macomber wrote me on March 29, 1960, in part:

However, we are equally convinced that an informed world public can, through a fuller understanding of the problems and proposed solutions, greatly assist in breaking the pathway to general, controlled disarmament and the development of international peace-keeping machinery. A conference such as you suggest, sponsored by private citizens and organizations, could make a valuable contribution toward this end.

In order to insure fruitful discussions at the June Conference, it is planned to call a meeting, in January of 1961, of a group of experts to draft the propositions to be placed before the main Conference.

Many items have been suggested concerning subjects for the agenda, and this preliminary meeting is planned in order to winnow out the various suggestions and put them into proper language for the Conference members.

Propositions to come before the preliminary meeting of experts could include items from the following list:

#### 1. DISARMAMENT

- (a) Global disarmament.
- (b) Partial disarmament limited to certain types of armament, (weapon carrying vehicles, etc.)
- (c) Disarmament in certain areas.
- (d) Relationship between limited and total war. Can you divorce non-nuclear war from total war?
- (e) An immediate end to nuclear tests. If such an agreement would be reached, what would be the minimum size of the U. N. police force needed to enforce it? What authority would the force have? What is the minimum amount of inspection needed to meet the Soviet May 1960 proposal and make it workable?
- (f) Prevention of war by miscalculation. This would include U. N. control if only partial disarmament were achieved.

#### 2. RULE OF LAW

- (a) Revision of United Nations Charter: Is it theoretical, on basis that it would require unanimity and many of the younger states would ask for impractical reforms?

- (b) If disarmament attempted at all, which is better: Big Power Negotiations or U. N. Negotiations? If U. N., what should be the composition of the U. N. Subcommittee? What areas should be represented? How big should the Subcommittee be, remembering back to the Disarmament Commission of some years ago, whose membership was increased from 10 to 25 and then to 82, rendering it incapable of doing any useful work?
- (c) Discussion on disarmament could be related to political settlements which would require legal and administrative machinery necessary for such implementation. Should these discussions be on a bilateral basis or multilateral through the U. N.?
- (d) The role of China in disarmament: When and how should China be brought into discussion?

### 3. EXTENDING AND IMPROVING INTERNATIONAL COURTS

- (a) On disputes among nations, should we abolish the self-judging provision?
- (b) Should regional courts be set up?

### 4. AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS

Should it be on a bilateral basis or multilateral through the U. N. or both?

### 5. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE MODERNIZATION OF STATES, BOTH DEVELOPED AND UNDERDEVELOPED

- (a) What are the processes of adaptation which Parliamentary institutions may have to undergo during a period of change?
- (b) What should be the relations between a state in the throes of change and other more stable states?
- (c) What can be done internationally to improve the possibilities for successful change--other than simply advancing money?

### 6. UTILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICES OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

- (a) Should a fight be organized against propaganda?
- (b) What should be done to insure exchange of information, similar to results attained during the Geo-Physical year just passed?

Of course, the above suggestions are tentative. There will be many changes when the preliminary meeting in January has completed its work.

Plans for the June meeting envisage a registration day on May 30 (a Tuesday) followed by a three day session ending Friday June 2. Inasmuch as Congress will almost certainly be in session, it is hoped that many Congressmen and Senators will open their homes to their foreign colleagues during the session.

The embassies and legations in Washington will be asked to lend their unofficial aid and assistance, as will such bodies as the Organization of American States, the NATO organization and other similar groups.

None of this assistance will be given or requested on an official basis. The entire Conference will be supported by private funds. It is estimated that about 500 legislative leaders will attend the Conference, and the expenses of such a group will be in the neighborhood of \$600,000. This would include air travel to Washington, largely in chartered planes, with the return flight by scheduled airlines at the delegate's discretion. Obviously many of them will want to visit the United Nations in New York and other sections of the United States--such as Los Angeles, where the Los Angeles World Affairs Council offers a warm welcome. Conference expenses (such as hotel rooms and meals) would be met by the sponsors.

In view of the present state of tension in the world, the proposed conference of legislative leaders from all over the world could be vitally important in focusing attention on the inseparable challenge of disarmament and the successful utilization of peace machinery for settlement of disputes between nations.

Less than 40 persons in our executive branch are working on disarmament, yet this year we are spending 46 billion dollars for arms, more than half of the total federal revenue. It is high time our response to the arms race became more emphatic and somewhat in proportion to the danger confronting mankind. A consensus among reasonable men of goodwill exists. This conference can find it.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles O. Porter  
Member of Congress  
Fourth District, Oregon  
September 9, 1960