



HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL  
125 EAST 72nd STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.  
Phone : RHineland 4-8210, 8211

1955 május 25

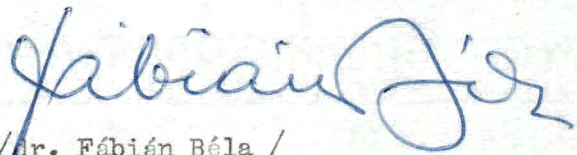
Szilárd Leo Professzor urnak,  
609 West 113 Street  
New York, New York

Igen tisztelt Tanár Ur !

Az Erdélyiéknek a címére írok, mert a chicagói címét nem tudom. Mellékelten van szerencsém megküldeni a New York Herald Tribuneban megjelent levelemet az ezeréves magyar kulturális teljesítmények , természetesen, nem részletes felsorolásával.

Örömmel értesültem róla, hogy Professzor Ur időleges newyorki lakós lett, nagyon örülnék, ha módot adna arra, hogy tiszteletemet tihessem.

Őszinte tisztelettel és nagyrabecsüléssel:

  
/Dr. Fábian Béla /

1 dbb. melléklet

G. Failla  
630 W. 168th St.  
New York 32, N.Y.

July 27, 1951

Dear Colleagues:

Enclosed herewith you will find the Constitution and By-Laws of the "Radiation Research Society" and a personal invitation to you to join it as a Member.

The formation of this society has been under careful consideration for more than a year by the Organizing Committee, elected by a representative group at the time of the Oberlin Conference on Radiobiology. Many workers in this field have been consulted and it is felt that the organizational setup embodied in the Constitution and By-Laws, represents the combined wishes of a large majority.

Please, note that the setup of this Society is a new departure in scientific organizations. Heretofore the trend has been towards further and further specialization in one branch of science. In the present case the main objective is integration of different disciplines. Since this is unusual, there will be some obstacles to be overcome. However, the problem of major interest to the society - the biological action of radiation - certainly requires for its solution a concerted attack from different angles. Therefore, there is a definite interest common to all members of the society, which will tend to hold them together. The Organizing Committee believes that the society will prove successful and will set a pattern for the future.

It is fully realized that the burden of attending scientific meetings is already very heavy. Therefore, it is highly desirable that meetings of this society be held in conjunction with meetings of other societies. Thus, one year the principal meeting might be held with the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, in which case a joint symposium could be arranged to the advantage of all concerned. Once the older societies realize (by our own actions) that the objective of this society is cooperation and not competition, such arrangements can be made readily. Great care - and tact - will have to be exercised during the first few years.

The Organizing Committee will cease to function as soon as the society is established and the officers and councillors are elected by letter ballot.

G. Failla  
630 W. 168th St.  
New York 32, N.Y.

page 2

July 27, 1951

A blank form and an envelope are enclosed for your convenience. An early reply (and comments) will be greatly appreciated. The committee hopes that you will consent to become a member and thus lend prestige to the society.

Cordially yours,



G. Failla  
for the Organizing Committee

Organizing Committee

(in alphabetical order)

---

Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Medicine
L.D. Marinelli	E.S.G. Barron	A.M. Brues	H.L. Friedell
Philip Morrison	Milton Burton	A. Hollaender	L. Hempelmann
A.K. Solomon	Martin Kamen	R.E. Zirkle	J.J. Nickson

---

Members-at-large: H.J. Curtis, A. Edelmann

You are cordially invited to become a Member of the Radiation Research Society. Do you accept? \_\_\_\_\_

Name ....Dr..L..Szilard.....

Address .....  
.....

Institution ..... Department .....

Educational Background  
(Check primary one)

- (Physics .....
- (Chemistry .....
- (Biology .....
- (Medicine .....

Specialty .....

How long engaged in "radiation research"? .....years

Scientific Societies to which you belong .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

July 19, 1951

## CONSTITUTION

### ARTICLE I - Name

The name of the organization shall be the Radiation Research Society.

### ARTICLE II - Object

The objects of the society shall be:

1. To promote original research in the natural sciences relating to radiation.
2. To facilitate integration of different disciplines in the study of radiation effects.
3. To promote the diffusion of knowledge in these fields.

### ARTICLE III - Members

1. The membership of the Society shall consist of Members and Associate Members.
2. There shall be elected to Membership only such persons as have made meritorious contributions to the advancement of radiation physics, chemistry or biology by independent, original research; or have rendered some other special service to the cause of the natural and life sciences, which is considered equivalent to such investigations. The fulfillment of these qualifications shall be determined normally by an examination of the published works of the candidate.
3. There may be elected to Associate Membership persons of any of the following classes:
  - (a) Graduate students and others showing promise of becoming qualified members at a later date.

- (b) Persons engaged in lines of work related to radiation physics, chemistry or biology.
- (c) Persons who are not professionally engaged in radiation physics, chemistry or biology or related lines, but whose interest and activity in the natural and life sciences would make them desirable Associate Members.
- (d) Associate Members have all the privileges of Members except that they may not vote or hold office.

ARTICLE IV - Management

1. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by its Members through their elected Officers, Council and Board of Editors.
2. It shall be the guiding principle of the Society, its Officers, Council, and Board of Editors, to provide equal opportunities to the participating branches of science (physics, chemistry, biology, and medicine) in the conduct of the affairs of the Society by appropriate representation on the Council, Board of Editors, and Committees.
3. The Officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Managing Editor when this office is instituted.
4. The Council shall consist of the Officers and 10 elected Councillors. The fields of physics, chemistry, biology, and medicine shall be represented on the Council each by two Councillors, elected expressly for this purpose. The remaining two Councillors shall be elected to represent science in general. At the initial election one of each of these pairs shall be elected for a two year term and the other for a three year term. Thereafter each Councillor shall be elected for a three year term.
5. In the event that a Councillor is elected to Office, the Council shall appoint a temporary Councillor to serve until the next election is held.

The Councillor elected at this time shall serve for the unexpired term of the Councillor elected to office.

6. The Board of Editors and the office of Managing Editor shall be instituted at the discretion of the Council. The Board of Editors shall have charge, as designated by the Council, of all publications of the Society.

The Board of Editors shall consist of the Managing Editor and at least eight members, elected expressly to represent the fields of physics, chemistry, biology, and medicine each by two members. At the initial election, when the Board of Editors is instituted, one of each of these pairs shall be elected for a two year term and the other for a three year term. Thereafter each member of the Board of Editors (except the Managing Editor) shall be elected for a three year term.

7. The Managing Editor may be appointed by the Council or elected by the Society membership, at the discretion of the Council, for an initial term of two years. In either case, after the initial term, he may be reappointed or reelected each year for additional one year terms. When the Managing Editor is appointed by the Council he shall have no vote in the deliberations of the Council.
8. The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer shall be elected for one year terms. No Officer, Councillor, or member of the Board of Editors, except the Secretary, Treasurer, and Managing Editor, shall be eligible for election to the same office for two consecutive terms.

#### ARTICLE V - Elections

1. Officers, Councillors and Members of the Board of Editors shall be elected by letter ballot. Not more than three months after the Annual Meeting the Secretary shall send to each Member of the Society, a request

for nominations, specifying the vacancies that are to be filled. The nominations shall be received by the Secretary and transmitted to the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a ballot form containing the names of one or more candidates nominated by the Nominating Committee for each vacancy to be filled and the name of any and each corresponding candidate nominated by members of the Society numbering at least one per cent of the members, and also blank spaces in which the voter may write other names. The Nominating Committee may nominate persons nominated by the second method aforesaid. A copy of the official ballot shall be mailed to each member not less than three weeks before the Annual Meeting. No ballot shall be counted unless marked by a qualified voter to indicate his choices, returned to the Secretary in a sealed envelope bearing the voter's name, and received by the Secretary not less than five days before the Annual Meeting. A majority of all the ballots cast conforming to these rules shall be necessary for election. The ballots shall be counted by tellers appointed by the President, and the results shall be announced at the Annual Meeting. In case of failure to secure a majority for any Officer, Councillor, or member of the Board of Editors, the members present at the Annual Meeting shall choose by ballot one of the two candidates in each category having the highest number of votes.

2. If a vacancy in any elective office or position, except that of President, occurs between Annual Meetings, the Council shall appoint a successor for a term expiring at the time of the next Annual Meeting, at which time the vacancy shall be filled by election. If the vacancy occurs in the office of President, the Vice-President shall act as President



until the next election is held. This partial term as President shall not make him ineligible for the office of President at the next election.

ARTICLE VI - Duties

1. The duties of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Managing Editor are those customarily performed by such officers, unless otherwise directed by the Council.
2. The duties of the Council shall be:
  - (a) To serve as the Board of Directors of the Corporation.
  - (b) To administer all funds of the Society and to make appropriations for the necessary expenses of the Society.
  - (c) To take such action as seems desirable and appropriate to promote the objects of the Society.
  - (d) To refrain from taking any action that may hinder wholehearted cooperation among groups of members identified with the various branches of science represented in the Society.
  - (e) To examine the eligibility of applicants and to report its findings to the Society.
  - (f) To appoint a Nominating Committee consisting of four Members. One of these Members shall represent physics, one chemistry, one biology and one medicine. Each member of this Committee shall be appointed for a one year term only but he may be reappointed.
  - (g) To establish and foster representative publications as they become desirable.
  - (h) The Council may, if it deems necessary, appoint an Executive Secretary with appropriate compensation to assist in handling the

affairs of the Society.

- (i) The Council may at its discretion appoint an Executive Committee from its members and may delegate to this committee such powers as it sees fit.

ARTICLE VII - Quorum

Eight voting members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Not less than ten per cent of the voting members of the Society, or twenty-five, whichever is greater, shall constitute a quorum for all business meetings.

ARTICLE VIII - Amendments

No part of this Constitution shall be amended or annulled except by formal proposal of an amendment, followed by opportunity for discussion at an Annual Meeting and by a letter ballot. Proposal of an amendment may be made by the Council, or by a petition to the President signed by members of the Society numbering at least five per cent of the total number of members. The Secretary shall distribute copies of the proposed Amendment to all members of the Society not less than three weeks before an Annual Meeting, and opportunity shall be given for discussion in the meeting. Not more than eight weeks after this meeting, the Secretary shall again distribute copies of the Amendment in its final form, accompanied by ballot forms. No ballot shall be counted unless marked by a qualified voter to indicate his choice, returned to the Secretary in a sealed envelope bearing the voter's name, and received by the Secretary not later than a date to be specified by him upon the ballot form. The adoption of the proposed Amendment shall require the affirmative votes of not fewer than two-thirds of the members voting. The ballots shall be counted by tellers appointed by the President, and the result announced at the next meeting of the Society following the count.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I - Membership

1. Applications for membership in either category (Member, or Associate Member) shall be made on a blank authorized by the Council signed by the applicant and recommended by at least two Members of the Society.
2. Applications and supporting documents shall be sent to the Secretary for transmittal to the Council at least three months before the meeting at which they are to be acted upon.
3. The Council shall review the applications and select the candidates that it wishes to recommend. A list of such candidates and supporting documents shall be made available for inspection by Members of the Society, prior to the executive session at which the election is to be held.
4. The Council shall present recommendations for membership at an executive session of the Society. In the event that a candidate for membership is not approved by unanimous vote, a ballot shall be taken and a two-thirds favorable vote shall be necessary for election to Membership and a majority favorable vote shall be necessary for election to Associate Membership.

ARTICLE II - Dues

1. The annual dues shall be: \$3.00 for Members; \$2.00 for Associate Members.
2. Any Member or Associate Member in arrears for two years shall cease to be a member of the Society.
3. Delinquent members may be reinstated by the Council provided all indebtedness to the Society is liquidated.
4. The Council may, at its discretion, change the dues, as circumstances may require.
5. The fiscal year of the Society shall correspond to the calendar year.

ARTICLE III - Meetings

1. The Council shall determine the number, times, and places of the regular meetings of the Society to be held each year.
2. One of these meetings shall be designated the Annual Meeting. At this meeting there shall be an executive session for reports of officers, for report of the tellers on the election of officers, and other items of business.
3. At least four weeks before a regular meeting, the Secretary shall send to each member a notice of the time and place of such meeting.
4. Special meetings can be called by the President with the approval of the Council.

ARTICLE IV - Meetings of the Council

1. There shall be at least two meetings of the Council in each year, at the time of the annual meeting before and after the new Officers and Councillors are installed.
2. The President shall convoke the Council in special meeting whenever the affairs of the Society require it.
3. A request to the President made in writing by five members of the Council shall render the convocation of the Council obligatory.

ARTICLE V - Scientific Sessions

The Council shall determine rules relative to the conduct of scientific sessions and presentation of scientific papers at all meetings.

ARTICLE VI - Amendments

An amendment to the By-Laws must be proposed in writing, signed by at least five members in good standing, and must be submitted to the Secretary of the Society at least two months before the Annual Meeting at which time the

amendment is to be acted upon. The Secretary shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Members of the Society at least thirty (30) days before the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be voted upon at an executive session of the meeting and an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all voting members present shall be necessary for its passage.

Washington, D. C.  
March 3, 1962

Professor Wm. Martin Fairbank  
Department of Physics  
Stanford University  
Palo Alto, California

Dear Dr. Fairbank:

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

I very much hope that you are willing to serve as a Fellow and that you are not going to disqualify yourself from serving on the Board of Directors of the Council.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

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

Enclosures

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

LS



Dr. G. Failla  
630 West 168th Street  
New York 32, N. Y.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

RBA170 RA479

R NA288 PD NEW YORK NY 28 352P EDT

DR LEO SZILARD

HOTEL DUPONT PLAZA WASHDC

HOPE THINGS ARE GOING WELL WITH YOU AND THAT YOU CAN ACCEPT  
OUR INVITATION TO SPEAK AT COOPER UNION FORUM OCTOBERNFIRST  
JOHNSON E FAIRCHILD.

*file: must follow*

*AL 46300*



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*list*  
*to answer*

*file M*

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# Fairfield County SANE

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May 10, 1962

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

*1-listed A*

Dear Dr. Szilard:

It is encouraging to know of your great effort to create an effective lobby devoted to the cause of peace. In recent months we too have launched a new full time effort and an important phase of our present program is to generate support for the Senate nomination this July, of Connecticut's Congressman at-large, Frank Kowalski.

**Fairfield County Officers**

**Chairman** Norman Hunt  
**Vice Chairman** Dr. Wm. Rosenfield  
**Secretary** Elizabeth Soley  
**Treasurer** John C. Besson  
**Executive Director** Nolan Kerschner

I am sure that you are fully aware of the courageous position Congressman Kowalski has taken on many issues affecting World Peace. In doing so he has understandably incurred the displeasure of the Democratic Organization and now faces an extremely difficult fight for the Senate nomination. If he can secure 20% of the delegates at the Convention in July he can force a State Primary. We firmly believe that he can not only win such a Primary, but could defeat his Republican opponent in the fall election.

**Fairfield County Board of Directors**

Louise Besson  
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Lura Grace Hirsch  
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Sylvia Rosenfield  
Rev. Arnold Westwood

While Sane does not endorse candidates we are urging all our members to take an active role as individuals in Kowalski's crucial fight. Unfortunately many of the people whose generous financial support makes our work possible are also called upon to contribute financially to the Kowalski campaign. It occurs to me that Kowalski's desperate need for funds might be partially overcome with a contribution from your new effort. As I read your proposal this is the kind of specific help that you wanted to make possible for deserving candidates. Of all the men now in the Congress none, in our opinion, have done more than Frank Kowalski to promote the cause of peace.

We would appreciate knowing if our requests have relevance to what you are doing. I believe we must have the maximum cooperation between the many groups now working for a common goal and perhaps this may be a beginning. I shall look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,  
*Nolan Kerschner*  
Nolan Kerschner, Executive Director

# FAIRPLAY PUBLISHERS

165 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

WO 2-5053

January 25, 1955

Professor Leo Szilard  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard,

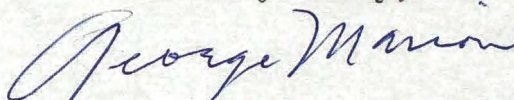
We should like your permission to publish the short "science fiction" entitled "Grand Central Terminal," which was your off-the-air contribution to a 1949 Round Table of the Air program. It has only recently come to our attention and we think it ought to be restored to print.

The month as we recall was May, but we have neither the exact date at hand nor a copy of the printed transcript of the program issued by the Round Table.

Our desire is to reissue this brief item in full with due credit to the Round Table. We would appreciate two or three copies of the printed transcript along with your authorization to republish the above described portion of it.

This request is being made jointly to the author of "Grand Central Terminal" and to the Round Table as holder of the copyright.

Yours very truly,

  
George Marion

GM:bv

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# FAIRPLAY PUBLISHERS

165 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

February 25, 1955

WO 2-5053

Mr. Leo Szilard  
% A.N. Spanel  
International Latex Corp.  
Empire State Bldg.  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

A month ago we wrote to you and to the University of Chicago (addressing you there as we had no better address) asking your permission to publish the short "science fiction" entitled "Grand Central Terminal" which was your off-the-air contribution to a March, 1949 Round Table of the Air Program. We had only recently had an opportunity to read the piece and feel it certainly ought to be restored to print.

Beulah P. Owens of the University's Radio Office has sent us the above address and says she is sending you our original communication and a copy of hers to us since the permission is solely yours to grant, though they would be delighted to give permission if they were in a position to do so.

May we have your authorization to reissue this brief item in full with due credit to you and to the Round Table? If you know where we could beg, buy, or borrow two or three copies of the printed transcript (Chicago Round Table Pamphlet No. 575 of March 27th, 1949) we would greatly appreciate that information, too.

Most sincerely,

*George Marion*  
George Marion

GM:bv

U. FANO

3510 Rodman St.  
NW

Washington, May 20, 1961

D.C.

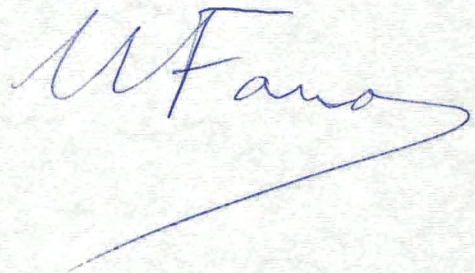
Dear Szilard,

It was very nice indeed of you to think of sending me a copy of "The voice of the dolphins". All of us have enjoyed it very much. I should add particularly that our 13-year-old, who is quite sophisticated for her age, was shrieking with delight over it.

I was very glad to hear a few days ago that a friend had just been with you and that he had found you in good physical shape. I hope you'll stay this way and to have a chance to see you soon.

Thanks again,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "U. Fano". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Hotel Ontario  
Ontario, California  
December 26, 1941

Dr. L. Szilard  
King's Crown Hotel  
116 W. Broadway  
New York City

Dear Szilard:

I am sending you eventually the notes on the production of heavy water. I have written this in Ontario, California, where I am about to make some tests with my preservative wrappers for oranges. I shall be very glad to look into this matter further in case you think it has possibilities.

I am sorry but I could not find the value  $v$  for the decomposition potential of water in Ontario, nor the voltage at which industrial electrolytic hydrogen plant operates.

This is being sent to you by my wife, to whom I am forwarding the letter and memorandum from Ontario.

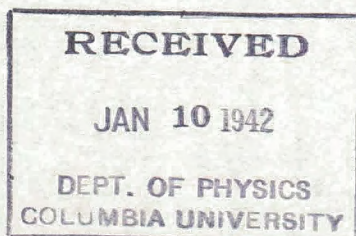
With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

*A. Farkas*

A. Farkas

Enc.



RECEIVED

JAN 10 1942

DEPT. OF PHYSICS  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

On the Production of Heavy Water

So far the most efficient method for producing heavy water is the electrolytic. If the heavy water is a by-product of the electrolytic production of hydrogen as in Norway, one need not consider the large electric energy required for each gram pure deuterium oxide produced as prohibitive. The minimum energy needed for producing one gram deuterium oxide is the energy necessary to electrolyze the amount of ordinary water in which 1g  $D_2O$  is contained. Taking the natural D:H ratio as 1:6000 this energy is 1.79v Kilo-watt hours if v is the decomposition voltage of water. In fact the energy required will be 4 to 10 times larger because in the course of electrolysis not only hydrogen is liberated but also some deuterium which is lost especially in the early stages of the electrolysis. Furthermore the electrolysis will be carried at a voltage higher than the theoretical decomposition voltage  $v$ .

Since the supply of heavy water from Norway is no longer available, the question arises whether it is possible to produce  $D_2O$  in the United States at a reasonable cost.

The first possibility is the adaptation of American electrolytic hydrogen plants, if any, for producing heavy water, as this was done in Norway.

The second possibility is the utilization of chemical or distillation methods, if not for the direct production of heavy water, but at least for the enrichment of deuterium to be followed by electrolytic concentration in the later stages. The electrical energy consumption could be considerably reduced if the first steps in

concentrating is done by non-electrolytic methods as is seen from the following table based on calculations, assuming an electrolytic separation factor of 5.

Concentration of deuterium in the water to be electrolyzed	Amount of water to be electrolyzed, or energy required, to produce a given quantity of D <sub>2</sub> O (in arbitrary units)
1:6000	1000
6:6000	100
40:6000	10
250:6000	1

Thus if it is possible to obtain a six-fold enrichment previous to electrolysis, 90% of the energy consumption may be saved.

Two methods will be considered in the following for such preliminary concentration.

Distillation of acetic acid

The first is a distillation method and makes use of the higher volatility of the acetic acid, CH<sub>3</sub>COOD, as compared with the acid CH<sub>3</sub>COOH. The enrichment of the deuterium compound in the gaseous phase is due to the stronger association in the gaseous phase. Similar behavior is shown by hydrofluoric acid.

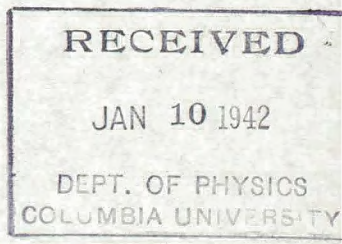
The concentration of the deuterium compound appears to be easier in this case as say, in the case of water, because the component of the lower volatility is the one present in large excess.

According to Lewis and Schultz, J. A. C. S. 56, 493, the vapor pressure ratio for these two acids is

$$\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)_{90} = 1.03 \text{ at } 90^{\circ}\text{C and}$$

$$\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)_{50} = 1.075 \text{ at } 50^{\circ}\text{C}$$

According to vapor pressure measurements of Halford and Anderson these ratios are





RECEIVED

JAN 10

DEPT. OF PHYSICS  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

$$\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)_{83.6} = 1.032 \text{ at } 83.6^\circ\text{C and}$$

$$\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)_{48.6} = 1.025 \text{ at } 48.6^\circ\text{C}$$

No figures are available for higher temperatures and it would be advisable to ascertain the obtainable separation by distillation experimentally before this method of concentration is seriously considered.

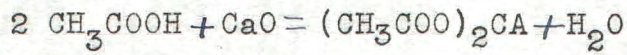
If provisionally the vapor pressure ratio or separation factor of 1.03 is taken as valid at the boiling point of acetic acid the distillation column would need to have the following minimum number of theoretical plates for various degrees of concentration

Concentration	No. of theoretical plates
6	63
10	80
18	100

Professors Urey and Huffman (Ind. Eng. Chem. 29. 531) have used distillation methods for the separation of the oxygen isotopes and they might have figures relating efficiency heat consumption, maintenance and output of this type of fractionation columns. The column used by them for concentrating  $O^{18}$  would be especially suitable with its 200-400 theoretical plates provided the material of the column is not attacked by the acid.

If the concentration of hydrogen by the fractional distillation of acetic acid proves to be feasible, the distillation of the acetic acid will be performed most advantageously in conjunction with a plant dealing with large quantities of acetic acid (acetyl-cellulose factory, for example).

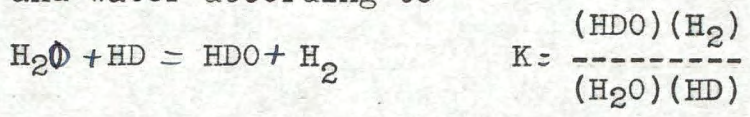
The heavy acetic acid concentrate can be treated with a base, CaO for example;



The water thus formed can be electrolyzed after removal from the acetate. Naturally the neutralization of the concentrated acetic acid and the subsequent removal of the water from the acetate is not so simple as would appear from the formula and surely some experiments will be needed to find out the most practical methods.

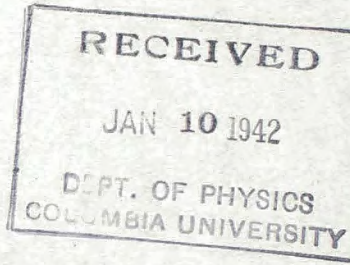
Exchange reaction

The second method suggested for the preliminary concentration of the hydrogen isotopes is based on the equilibrium between hydrogen isotopes and water according to



The equilibrium constant K of this reaction is about

- 3 at 20°C and
- 2 at 100°C.



Therefore at 20° at low deuterium concentrations the deuterium content of water in equilibrium with gaseous hydrogen will be 3 times higher than the deuterium content of the gaseous hydrogen. This equilibrium is established only in the presence of suitable metallic catalyzators such as platinum, nickel, and the like.

This method of concentration will be applicable when large quantities of hydrogen (of whatever source) are available. e.g., in a hydrogenation plant, an ammonia plant, etc. The first step in the concentration will consist of bringing into equilibrium hydrogen gas and water, both having the natural hydrogen:deuterium ratio of 600:1. The equilibrium can be established by bringing

JAN 10 1942

DEPT. OF PHYSICS  
COLUMBIA UNIV.

5

water and hydrogen in contact in a counter current scrubber or column filled with the catalyst. This equilibration will be performed at the lowest temperature at which the exchange will proceed with sufficient speed. If the equilibration is carried out at room temperature and an excess of hydrogen gas is brought into contact with water, in one step the deuterium content in the water can be increased 3-fold. The theoretical minimum ratio of hydrogen:water for this enrichment is 3:1.

The second step in the enrichment is analogous to that used by Urey and Thode (J. Chem. Phys. 7. 34) for the concentration of  $N^{15}$ . The 3-fold enriched water from the first step passes downward through a second column filled with the catalyst. The water emerging at the bottom of the column is divided into two parts, one part leaves the column and the other passes through a layer of red-hot iron, for example; and is converted into hydrogen, which is passed through the column upward. Again the column will be worked at the lowest possible temperature at which the catalyst will produce sufficiently large rate of exchange.

To maintain the process continuously, two chambers filled with iron are to be provided for the decomposition of the water into hydrogen, one being in action and the other being reduced by CO.

If a suitable catalyst can be prepared it appears possible to attain in 2 steps a 10-20-fold enrichment. As the iron-water-carbon monoxide process is a method occasionally used for producing hydrogen, this method of enriching the deuterium would be most conveniently used where such a method for producing hydrogen is already in operation.

RECEIVED

JAN 10 1942

DEPT. OF PHYSICS  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

AF

Heavy water

January 12, 1942

Dr. A. Farkas  
Hotel Ontario  
Ontario, California

Dear Farkas:

Thank you very much for sending me your memorandum on the production of heavy water. I was just about to put through a long distance call for the purpose of urging you to send it quickly. I am taking the matter up with Urey at once, and undoubtedly you will hear from him in the due course of time.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:D

LAW OFFICES  
FARMER, DENNEY & LEFTWICH  
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

November 12, 1945

*Received from [unclear]*

Dear Edith:

I received the copy of your letter to Dr. Szilard. Enclosed is a copy of a cablegram that I have sent to Henry Osborne. I thought another request might be helpful.

I am desirous, of course, of cooperating with the scientists and the other world federalists.

In view of some engagements which I have, I hardly see how I could leave now to go to Washington unless the interview is granted. I would then leave as soon as I could get transportation, which I hope would be by plane.

Sincerely yours,

*Fyke Farmer*

Fyke Farmer

FF:LR  
Encl.

Miss Edith Wynner  
54 Riverside Drive  
New York 24, New York

P.S. Also enclosed is copy of telegram sent directly to Prime Minister Attlee.

F.F.

cc - Dr. Leo Szilard  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel Rawnsley  
New York City, N. Y.

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Y

C  
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Y

C

LAW OFFICES  
FARMER, DENNEY & LEFTWICH  
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

November 12, 1945

*Washington for Throuble*

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Sincerely yours,

*Fyke Farmer*

Fyke Farmer

FF:LR  
Encl.

Miss Edith Wynner  
84 Riverside Drive  
New York 24, New York

P.S. Also enclosed is copy of telegram sent directly to Prime Minister Attlee.  
P.F.

cc - Dr. Leo Szilard  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel Kawansley  
New York City, N. Y.

COPY

COPY

C

File M

Kelly #17  
5848 University  
Chicago 37, Ill.  
January 2, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am the other University of Chicago student who mailed copies of your speech during the interim. As of last week we had received about \$100 and mailed about 900 copies of the speech. The Federation of American Scientists has asked for 75 copies - to put into the hands of its members before their late January meeting. One hardened old cynic in Russian history (with a bachelor's degree in astrophysics), who scoffed at me for being softheaded in thinking anything could be done to improve the world situation, has asked for ten more copies of the speech. I am almost certain he would agree to serve on a faculty committee in support of the movement.

We received an interesting letter from a Mr. Thomas Drake of Winnetka asking for a dollars worth of speeches, explaining that his parents were friends of Dr. Kay Way and telling of the hot summer day in '43 when you, during a visit with Dr. Way to his home, sat on a Glencoe beach in an overcoat, because it contained secret papers. He has expressed willingness to contribute 3%

of his annual income "for a responsible, rational and able lobby for peace."

As school begins again there should be greater discussion concerning the movement. Certain faculty members have volunteered to give talks and answer questions about the problems of democracy. One of my instructors has agreed to discuss the speech in class. (It is the first social sciences course in the college, considering the principles and problems of a democratic free society, using America as a model.)

The organization of a faculty committee of supporters of the movement should also start soon.

David or I will be writing to you about the further developments here in Chicago. Mrs. Adams has been telling us about developments elsewhere as reported by you. Hopefully the present response <sup>will</sup> continue or improve.

Sincerely,  
Connie Fay  
2nd year student  
(so far, in mathematics)  
University of Chicago



FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

1749 L STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 5818

Dr L. Szilard  
Institute for Radiobiology & Biophysics  
1155 E 57th St.  
Chicago, 37, Ill.

Dear Leo:

It may well be as you say that the Federation doesn't like MacArthur does not die but fades away. It is also certainly true that the original objectives of the organization have been only partially achieved. Nevertheless our aims and objectives are still as well defined as ever, and we seem to be the only group even interested in a resolution of the present impasse short of war. The Chicago Convention has only recently presented a proposal for a new kind of board type of study within the present framework of international relations which, though perhaps deemed to fail, should nevertheless be pursued.

I am particularly sorry to lose you as your affiliation when I have just taken the chairmanship.

I sawovich while in Chicago this week and got a short resume of your work. It looks very interesting.

Very truly,

W. A. Higinbotham

Officers

W. A. HIGINBOTHAM, Chairman  
- Brookhaven National Laboratory  
HUGH C. WOLFE, Vice-Chairman  
- Cooper Union  
JULES HALPERN, Secretary-Treasurer  
- University of Pennsylvania

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J. R. OPPENHEIMER  
JOHN P. PETERS  
OSCAR K. RICE  
HARLOW SHAPLEY  
ROBERT S. STONE  
LEO SZILARD  
HAROLD C. UREY

*role*

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

Federation of American Scientists  
1749 L Street, N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am not sure about it, but I have a recollection that I was, in the early days of the Federation, listed on the Advisory Panel of the Federation in addition to being listed as a member.

Since it is clear that the function that the Federation originally set out to fulfill it is not now able to effectively pursue, I am writing to ask you to remove me from the Panel as well as from your membership.

Organizations once created have a tendency to persist beyond their usefulness, even though often they may acquire some new useful function. This, I suspect, is what is happening to the Federation. But however useful the Federation might be in some new ways, the original reason for my joining it does no longer apply and therefore I prefer to cease being a member of it as well as being a member of its Advisory Panel (assuming that I am still so listed).

Very truly yours,

L. Leo Szilard

LS/sds

YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE

NEW HAVEN II, CONNECTICUT

June 29, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

After our telephone conversation yesterday, I discussed your medical situation with Dr. Paul B. Beeson, who is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine here and a connoisseur of infectious disease, particularly of the urinary tract. He confirmed the safety (within the limits of our present knowledge) of your continuous daily use of Furadantin and Sulfamethazole. He also suggested the desirability of your having a blood count done about once a month. The blood count should include a white blood cell count, differential smear, and hemoglobin or hematocrit. These routine blood counts would not obviate the necessity of your having prompt attention and ad hoc repeat of blood counts if you should develop a skin rash, sore throat, fever, cough, or any other unusual symptoms or signs. The main purpose of the routine blood counts would be (a) to provide a base line against which the ad hoc counts can be checked should you develop any difficulty and (b) to call attention to any problems that may be developing slowly and insidiously without symptoms. I did not urge you to have these counts done at such frequent intervals when we spoke, but the rationale sounds good, and I would urge you to follow it.

I was delighted to hear that you are getting along so well and are pushing your prognosis so many standard deviations outside the mean. I hope that your health, and the activities it permits, will be effective enough to bring you recognition by a Nobel Committee, not for Science, but for Peace.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Alvan R. Feinstein, M.D.

ARF/sb

*John M*

27 December 1961

Professor Otto Feinstein  
Division of Science of Society  
Monteith College  
Wayne State University  
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Mr. Feinstein:

I am writing to acknowledge your interesting letter of December 23rd. As you may have seen from my speech, I am trying to collect those who already have adopted the right attitude, in a movement that is aimed at effective political action. There exists also the quite difficult task of educating people in order to increase the number of those who may adopt the right attitude. I am not in a position to devote any time or attention to this second task.

Concerning point "b" in your letter, I don't believe that I can help you at all except that I shall be pleased to meet you and your co-workers if you come to Washington. I cannot, however, assume any additional burden that would involve correspondence since I am snowed under with correspondence as it is.

I am enclosing the latest version of my Speech for your information. I am in the process of rewriting it in order to clarify what may be the attainable long term objectives.

If the movement that I am describing should be started in earnest, it would have to lean initially quite heavily on local groups such as yours. Until it is fully organized and well under way, it will not be able to give support to local groups. As far as your immediate problem goes, you ought to be able to get support from foundations. I, personally, have little faith in foundations and I have practically no contact with them.

I am sending an extra copy of my Speech. Please feel free to forward it to Dr. Roy John if you think he may be interested in it.

Sincerely,



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



# WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

MONTEITH COLLEGE

DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

DIVISION OF SCIENCE OF SOCIETY

Otto Feinstein

23 December 1961

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

Dear Professor Szilard,

Undoubtedly you are being inundated by many letters for this reason I shall be short and to the point. My second reason is the following - I agree with most of what you say and have since 1949 in a modest way been working to accomplish this - as matter of fact our paths crossed just after Pres Truman announced that the Russians had the A-Bomb. I and a few friends approached you and some others to participate in a round table discussion in Mandel Hall at the U of Chicago, which you did. But few people were willing at the time to consider the Peace issue important enough to lay aside their political differences. Much time has passed since then in 1950 I received my BA from the U of C, in 1953 my licenciate for the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, two years in the US army and work on my PhD at the UC and for the US Senate on a reserach project on US foreign policy in Latin America. (my field is that of Under-developed areas political economic problems.) For two years now I have been teaching at Wayne State University. My views on US foreign policy you can find in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists December 1960 and January 1961. But my reason for the letter being brief has become too long : it is that for two years I have been active in doing just what you discuss in your speech - I have approached those who say they agree to find that they only mean this theoretically - thus wasting their and my time. In addition I and some student, faculty and young professionals have been trying by means of a magazine ( I enclose two copies ) to make contact with like minded people (we are all theirty or younger) only to find that the same holds true. In addition we pursue our careers. I write to you in hope that to be quite frank that we have found a friend who means what he says and thus not say words of encouragement which exite us but then when it comes to the act disappears. (please read the statement of purpose in the back of the fourth issue.

Down to brass tacks. In Detroit at Wayne ( and this is not for public consumption only ofr you) we have built up around Wayne University SANE a group of people whd have been acting and studying along the lines you suggested. We have a speakers bureau (brochure enclosed which has bspoken before Lions Clubs, Democratic party groups, Veteran, business, social and religious organizations (over 5,000 individuals have been spoken before) off the campus (also we gave a course last year listed on the back), we are now starting a weekly TV series, a radio program, a bi-weekly paper, and two major research projects one on the community and the peace question and the other on status of foreign policy and the national and international power situation. The potential is gigantic, all has been done purely by volunteers, contacts with the community and also community peace groups is good - our basic aim to make Peace a marketable political commodity. Please again this is very private information - when we are firmly and soundly established we will let others know of our activity but till then it is important to work and not to make a big noise. Now that I have given you a sketch of our activity

let me tell you two things briefly a- our position b- what I want from you.

- a) we support, as the only viable alternative to total destruction, multilateral adequately inspected disarmament. We believe that at least since May 10, 1955 no plan has been put forward by either side which gives quid pro quo on inspection and disarmament. We are in general agreement that certain negotiating tactics in themselves make agreement impossible - namely that by presenting as a starting position one unexpeable to the other side the atmosphere of serious negotiation is undermined - the risk must be taken that we present a treaty which embodies both our and the Soviet interests and indicate the reason for this very clearly to the Russians indicating that they should do the same. We also feel that it is imperative to give support to the more sensitive people in the government, (primaries included). Again just a rough sketch so you may know us a little (although I am writing in a personal capacity just having received the copy of your speech.
- b) We need three things ( and I don't know to what extent you have them)
- 1) direct contacts with distinguished people like yourselves so that we know in some co-ordinated way what is being done by others and also so that we can call on your help if need be from such things as having a speaker of national fame to having entree to big wigs either to present our views or to ask for advice, information or opinions.
  - 2) Money we have amassed resources which are worth perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars due to our positions as faculty : voluntary contributions of highly skilled people -economists, sociologists, political scientists etc etc, TV, radio, speakers and all that I described above but as the economist puts it we have hit a capitalization problem - we have no liquid funds. The research project needs some research assistants if it is to move quickly and keep the volunteers we have and also be of more than academic use, the research project needs perhaps a secretary and a research librarian. The latter so that we benefit from rather than duplicate what is being done in other places, The other projects need an administrator and perhaps some personell. We feel that it would be justified to have five full time people working on these activities but as a start we desperately need at least one. A person who has skills in various lines of research, in community work, mass media and administration. We thus desperately need seed capital. The research project which is the place that would hire this assistant is furthermore tax free as it is my project sanctioned by the university.
  - 3) An effort to bring together both the distinguished and the young activist academics from around the nation. So that a real base can be built in each local and that experience from one place can be given to others without pain of self experience. This will be very ticklish since what is perhaps least needed is national co-ordination of all these efforts for many reasons this could be harmful. Local areas must use their own initiative and ingenuity due to differences in conditions and personalities. They must however look at parallel efforts as friends. Certain people however are far more effective within the national scene and these need to be organized as not official but as sympathetic spokesmen for the many local efforts. (Each university should have its precinct so to speak) Such efforts have been considered and the PS names some of its originators.

P/S Please forward a copy of your speech to Dr Roy John Director, Brain Research Institute, University of Rochester.

This is more or less very briefly what I have to say. I most sincerely hope to hear from you.

*Otto Feinstein*  
Otto Feinstein Assistant Professor  
Monteith College, Wayne State University  
*Detroit 2, Michigan*

June 10, 1951

Mr. Leo Jehudah Feitelson,  
1, Berlin St.,  
Kiriath Shmuel,  
Jerusalem, Israel.

Dear Mr. Feitelson:

I received your application for a Fellowship and transmitted it to Professor Frank Westheimer, department of Chemistry, University of Chicago. If you don't hear from him within a month or so, please let me know so that I can look into the matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard



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

Miss Frances Fenner  
Afton  
New York

Dear Miss Fenner:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

Afton, New York  
February 12, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Kings Crown Hotel  
420 West 116th Street  
New York City

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Your letter to the New York Times of February 2, appearing in the February 6, 1955 edition strikes a sympathetic note with more than one reader.

At least two widely diverse among our associates called the letter to our attention by sending us clippings. Though thinned in ranks, there are still those who refuse to be intimidated by "what happened to Oppie". If this is to be the land of the free, we must make it the home of the brave.

Those of us who deplored the Korean adventure as a booby trap designed to squander our physical and moral resources must not now allow the Formosan crisis to paralyze our intellectual and emotional resources, with a shabby begging of the question, World government: How? by shifting from "too soon" to "too late".

History teaches the inexorable march of events, the stimulus of grinding necessities. We also enjoy the record of experience and precedent in the formation of our own federation, "unity with diversity", "liberty and Union", as a direct result of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, under the philosophy of the 1776 Declaration that "to secure these ends/governments are /rights instituted among men . . . and it is the right of the people to . . . institute new government".

On this basis some of us are advocating that the United Nations Review Conference should become a world constitutional convention. The drafting and ratification of fundamental law would provide the alternative to war, the demand for "imagination and resourcefulness" you suggest is necessary to break the present suicidal stalemate.

Some of us go further and suggest that representatives to such an assemblage should be elected, representing people as constituents, rather than regimes in temporary control of nations.

Your reactions and comments will be most welcome,

Cordially,

Newsletters:  
Vol. III-1; IV-1,2

  
Frances Fenner

216 E. Susquehanna Ave.  
Baltimore 4, Maryland  
December 7, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Enrico Fermi Institute  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

My dear Dr. Szilard:

I was delighted to read of your speech in Mandel Hall last Friday evening!

I am firmly convinced that a "council to abolish war and serving as a lobby" is not merely desirable: it is an absolute necessity. Certainly the military establishment has an effective lobby! The scattered and largely individually-conceived peace demonstrations, letter writing, and the like we've been witnessing so far are pathetic in their effects. I know; I've written plenty of letters!

An honest-to-goodness lobby, consisting of a dozen people -- all of them well-known and/or respected -- who would be willing and able to devote the time and effort necessary to talk to Congressmen, conduct campaigns, send out information, etc. -- and "backed up" by an ever increasing number of citizens who would, as you say, devote 2 per cent of their incomes to the movement -- "nothing less will do."

Question: why only scientists on the council? Why not "balance" the council with some non-scientists who are well-known and respected? Perhaps some of the "top" people on the executive councils of organizations like SANE, FOR, et al would be willing to go together on your proposal, without opting for their separate organizations. In any case, it seems to be that a council/lobby consisting of prominent representatives of a number of "walks of life" would be more effective than a group of scientists alone.

I know a number of people in this area who would -- like a good many, all over the country -- jump at the chance to join such a movement. At least it would give us hope.

With all good wishes!

Sincerely yours,

*Neal W. Ferris*

(Rev.) Neal W. Ferris

May 11, 1964

Professor Richard Feynman ✓  
Department of Physics  
California Institute of Technology  
Pasadena, California

Dear Feynman:

The enclosed preprint might perhaps interest you.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

Enclosure

*Wm. Filene's Sons Company* | *Boston 1, Mass.*



*Executive Offices*

*H. D. Hodgkinson, General Manager*

5th May  
1950

Dear Harry:

I am returning the article by Professor Szilard without a clear idea of just what I do think. Perhaps if he came with Brown it would crystallize some sort of a definite action. I would not favor his suggestion without considering the question much further and seeing more clearly the possible results and workings of the idea. It seems to me that we are beyond this stage, but I may be wrong.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Hodge c.'. The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized hand.

Mr. Henry B. Cabot  
140 Federal Street  
Boston 10, Massachusetts

# FILM FEATURES

Incorporated

*file 6*

723 SEVENTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JUDSON 2-6570-6580

*Tannenbaum*

May 8, 1962

*17 May 1962*

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I have been an ardent and avid reader of your many articles in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.

As a film producer creating a series of programs on "The Many Faces of Peace", I could think of no more worthy star than you.

Would you care for me to visit you? I'll be in Washington on Monday, staying at the Roger Smith. If this is not possible, I'll be delighted to meet you either in New York when you are here or to arrange a time to see you when free in Washington.

Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

*Julius Tannenbaum*  
Julius Tannenbaum

JT:js

17 May 1962

Julius Tannenbaum  
Film Features, Inc.  
723 Seventh Avenue  
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Tannenbaum:

I was in New York and Boston when your letter of May 8th arrived. I expect to be in New York the 29th and the 30th of May staying at the Park Sheraton Hotel. Why don't you call me over the telephone and we will see if we can set up a date.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

December 1, 1955

Mr. A. N. Spanel  
Stockton Street  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Spanel:

Mr. Szilard asked me to send to you the enclosed book by Robert A. Heinlein, "The Man Who Sold the Moon", thinking that you might enjoy it as much as he.

Yours truly,

*B. D. F.*

Mrs. B. D. Finlayson

BDF  
enc.

*signed and  
sent with book  
enclosed.*



Mr. Szilard

excerpts from

Here are pages

of the first draft of the Council minutes of March 14.

Will you please approve or revise the statement attributed to you?

We are in a hurry to get these cleared in order to circulate the minutes on Friday, the 24th, if possible.

Please return with your comments in the enclosed envelope.

Gladys L. Finn

Gladys L. Finn

Assistant to the Secretary of the Faculties

Extension 3259

March 20, 1950

Mr. Szilard raised a question about the operation of the LE contract on inventions and patents. Both the President and the Chancellor said that a revision of LE would not affect the policy of the University with respect to patents.

p. 9

Mr. Szilard suggested that all associate professors with tenure be raised immediately to full professors, and moved to amend the recommendation to extend the first appointment to a maximum of four years. Mr. Ward explained that the subcommittee had debated the first point and decided against it on the ground that there had already been too much blurring in the graded steps preceding the associate professorships. The motion to amend was lost for want of a second.

p. 15

Mr. Szilard suggested a modification allowing a four-year trial appointment, but Mr. Zachariassen pointed out that this im-

p. 14

-13-

plied a total of nine years' probation, and the committee report had stressed the need for decreasing the probationary period.

Discussion of report on academic rank, cont.

March 22, 1950

Miss Gladys L. Finn

Leo Szilard

Assistant to the Secretary  
of the Faculties  
Institute of Radiobiology  
and Biophysics

This is the corrected version of the draft  
which you sent me. I have not changed the remarks  
which were attributed to others than myself.

LS/sds  
Enclosure

March 16, 1961

Mr. Adrian Fisher  
United States Disarmament Administration  
Department of State  
New State Department Building, Room 5498  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I am in Washington, staying at the Hotel Dupont Plaza, for a few weeks and I hope to have a chat with you some time at your convenience about certain aspects of the disarmament problems. In the meantime, I am sending you a little book of satirical stories which I wrote; publication date is April 28th. In the lead story, "The Voice of the Dolphins," I am trying to show what it would take to achieve disarmament -- twenty-five years hence. I am enclosing, with this letter, a condensation of this story, out of which I have edited out the non-essential part of the fiction, including the dolphins. Since you are busy (which is a very bad state to be in) I assume that it would be better for you to read this condensed version.

The rest of the stories in the book do not deal with disarmament and you might find some of them quite amusing.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Leo Szilard

FILE COPY

HOTEL LETTERHEAD

May 9, 1963

Mr. Adrian Fisher  
U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency  
U.S. Department of State  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Preparations for the Angels Project have been moving rather slowly in Washington, perhaps because I was too disheartened to push them with vigor. Therefore, I have now asked Roger Fisher, Professor of Law at Harvard, to act as my deputy and take charge of all the preparations on the American side.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

cc: Roger Fisher

# BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES

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MURRAY HILL, NEW JERSEY

CRESTVIEW 3-6000

J. B. FISK  
PRESIDENT

25 October 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Memorial Hospital  
444 East 68th Street  
New York 21, New York

Dear Szilard:

My conversation with you and with Hans Bethe last Sunday has, naturally, forced me to rethink my position relative to the proposed meeting and to re-examine my obligations at home. I am, of course, impressed with the information and the arguments which you have given me. But I still conclude that my presence would not contribute substantially. I have attempted to maintain an essentially "technical" role over the past 2-1/2 years. It may be important to maintain that position.

This conclusion, coupled with very heavy responsibilities and quite specific obligations over the next two months, force me to refuse your invitation to join the group.

My best wishes to you personally and to the success of the enterprise.

Very sincerely yours,

*James Fisk*

M

7 March 1962

Wade L. Fite  
340 Arroyo Drive  
Encinitas, California

Dear Dr. Fite:

Many thanks for your interesting letter of 2 March. I doubt very much that our "Movement" will be sufficiently far along to be able to help you, even though it is conceivable that it might get involved in contests for three Senate seats in 1962, the Senate being more important for us than the House. On matters of this sort I expect, however, to have the cooperation of the National Committee for an Effective Congress; it is conceivable that they might choose to support you with funds and I have mentioned your name to George Agree. I suggest you write him and give him all the relevant information c/o National Committee for an Effective Congress, 10 E. 39th Street, N.Y., 16.

As far as I know, I shall be in Washington the 29th and 30th of March and I would suggest that you call me from Baltimore at, Hudson 3-6000, in order to make a date.

I am enclosing a copy of my speech. Additional copies are obtainable from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists at 7¢ per copy for shipments of 25 copies or more.

If you think it would help you to get mixed-up with our "Movement" you ought to contact Mrs. Joyce Lewin at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, who may be able to put you in touch with other people who are interested.

Attached is a Note concerning the responses to date.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

340 Arroyo Drive  
Encinitas, California  
March 2, 1962

Professor Leo Szilard  
DuPont Plaza Hotel  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Professor Szilard:

You may recall that several years ago we met at General Atomic, at a party at Marshall Rosenbluth's house, and have subsequently seen each other several times at the DuPont Plaza. It was because of our acquaintance that I was particularly interested when Ed. Gerjuoy called to my attention several months ago your address "Two Percent for Peace". I was also particularly interested in your proposed mechanism to provide political influence of scientists who are concerned about war and peace, for it represents an alternative approach to one in which I find myself currently embroiled. Perhaps we have a basis for common effort.

In my own case, a series of events have led to my finding that I apparently have a not inconsiderable amount of support for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the California 35th District. While part of this support stems from the belief that there should be, in this day and age, some scientific competence in Congress, the professional support has come from those who have suggested that winning re-election to a school board last year in a particularly hot campaign indicates some measure of voter appeal. In no small measure there is also concern that this district could well do with a congressman who is sympathetic to the needs of the local basic industries which are highly technological in nature.

By every standard of normal political judgment, the 35th District is among the safest in the State for the Republican incumbent who is Mr. James B. Utt. Despite the apparent invulnerability of his position, however, he is among the most personally vulnerable men in the Congress, and there is indication that there are sufficient numbers of Republicans who are disenchanted with him to enable an opponent to win his seat despite his apparent invulnerability.

It is clear, however, that no usual candidate could turn this trick, and I think that this is really the major reason why attention has turned to me -- there is an outside chance that one as unusual as a scientist-politician could unseat him.

Basically, the problem is to reach the people with publicity and estimates of the cost of this range from \$35,000 upward. While some local financial support has been pledged, it is inadequate to field a winning campaign, and outside sources would be required to make up the bulk of the campaign fund. I naturally wonder whether members of your movement could provide some of these outside funds.



I think it hardly necessary to mention that if a scientist-candidate, with the help of other scientists, could win election in such a district as the 35th, which was "given" to the Republicans in the last re-districting, in a state as politically important as California, the results would be spectacular. Basically it would represent beating the politicians at their own game and would suddenly make a very great number of congressional ears extremely sensitive to the ideas which you outlined in your address and to the voice of the scientists generally. And I think that it can be done.

I would certainly like to explore with you the possibilities in this matter. I shall be at the Baltimore Physical Society meeting and would be very glad to come down to Washington to see you on either March 29 or 30, if you are available. Alternatively, if you are planning to be on the West Coast prior to that time, I could arrange to meet you at your convenience. In any case, I hope that you can reply to this letter shortly, or telephone me at General Atomic so that we can arrange our respective schedules.

With best regards,

Wade L. Fite

Wade L. Fite



M

# GENERAL ATOMIC

DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 608. SAN DIEGO 12. CALIFORNIA

March 14, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thank you so much for your letter of March 7 and the information about the 2% for Peace movement. I would like very much to come down to Washington to see you on either the 29th or 30th and I shall call you from Baltimore probably on the 28th to make a firm appointment.

Very truly yours,

*Wade L. Fite*  
Wade L. Fite

WLF:amr

DIVISION OF:



December 5, 1961

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have read with interest and approval of your plan for a Council for Abolishing War.

I should like to learn more about the project. Will you please send me a copy of the lecture in which you made your proposal and any other information that is available on it.

Sincerely yours,  
Ann A. Fitzcharles  
MRS. James Fitzcharles  
Box 274  
Yardley, PA.



# SPACE-GENERAL CORPORATION

9200 EAST FLAIR DRIVE • EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA • 283-5311

February 25, 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard  
American Academy of Arts and Sciences  
280 Newton Street  
Brookline Station  
Boston 46, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I read with considerable interest the description of your proposed activities and your exchange of correspondence with Chairman Khrushchev. I believe you guessed correctly about my being on the side of "the Angels" although I am inclined to temper my own views, as occasion demands, in order to square them with those of the Administration. However, I agree with you that a cross-section of views of key people in the Executive Branch would reveal a desire to obtain a measure of Arms Control on terms compatible with those of the USSR. I also agree with you that there seems to be a communication problem between "official" representatives of our government and the corresponding representatives from the USSR. Although I further agree that now is an opportune time to start to negotiate a serious reduction in armaments, I am not sure that the situation is as desperate as "R." expressed. I presume part of the discussions you propose would be directed toward the degree of desperation we both face.

As Frank Long may have told you, I have already started on a personal program with objectives similar to yours; that is, "to explore, through privately arranged conversations between Americans and Russians, what forms of arms control may be negotiable." My program involves myself only and consists of a series of conversations with individuals from the USSR who are considered to be influential in arms control negotiations. The objectives are to simply feed information derived from these conversations into appropriate channels within ACDA. So far, I have had several such conversations with the intent of establishing a more definitive program. As you can see, the program cannot achieve a great deal but, on the other hand, it is not intended to consume a great deal of effort either and should at least be very educational.

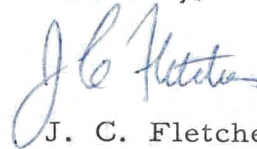
Dr. Leo Szilard

- 2 -

February 25, 1963

With regard to my joining your project, I am afraid I have already made commitments in a different direction and I am a bit reluctant to become identified with too many different operations simultaneously. I should be glad to meet with you, however, to exchange views or perhaps serve in an advisory capacity in some way. I will try to call you on my next trip to Washington which should be in the next three or four weeks.

Sincerely,



J. C. Fletcher  
Chairman of the Board

dt

cc: F. A. Long

BERT  
ASE BOND  
TON FIRE

G  
SURE  
C. C.

March 4, 1963

Dr. J. C. Fletcher  
Chairman of the Board  
Space - General Corporation  
9200 East Flair Drive  
El Monte, California

Dear Dr. Fletcher:

I am writing to say that I have received your kind letter of February 25th and that I regret that you will not participate in the Project.

I should be grateful if you would call me over the telephone next time you are in Washington, or perhaps just before leaving for Washington so that we may arrange for having a leisurely conversation at some time convenient to you.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

# ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE

*Hauptschriftleiter Dr. W. Foerst*

DR. W. FOERST · HEIDELBERG, ZIEGELHAUSER LANDSTR. 35

TELEGRAMM-ADRESSE: CHEMIEREDAKTION HEIDELBERG

RUF: 6975/76

Neu! Fernschreiber 046-1055

Herrn

Professor Dr. L. S z i l a r d  
Dept. of Biophysics, University  
of Chicago

C h i c a g o 37, Ill. / USA  
-----

IHRE ZEICHEN

IHR SCHREIBEN VOM

UNSERE ZEICHEN

F/Me/1595

TAG

11. Juli 1957

BETREFF:

GDCh-Hauptversammlung Berlin, 2.-9.10.57  
Ihr Plenarvortrag "Über die chemischen Grundlagen der Vererbung"

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Szilard,

den oben erwähnten Plenarvortrag, den Sie zur Berliner Tagung der GDCh halten werden, möchte ich gerne in der "Angewandten Chemie" bringen, und ich nehme an, dass Sie grundsätzlich geneigt sind, ihn dieser Zeitschrift der GDCh zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Ich würde es sehr begrüßen, wenn Sie mir eine für den Druck bestimmte Fassung, die ja im allgemeinen von der mündlichen Vortragsform abweicht, schon 4 - 6 Wochen früher übersenden könnten. Wir würden den Text sogleich absetzen lassen, aber natürlich erst nach der Tagung publizieren.

Für einen Bescheid im voraus vielmals dankend

mit den besten Empfehlungen

*In dem*

July 15, 1957

Dr. W. Foerst  
Ziegelhäuser Landstr. 35  
Heidelberg, Germany

Dear Dr. Foerst:

Many thanks for your letter of July 11th. I am afraid that I will not have a manuscript ready until shortly before I will give the talk so that I will probably not be able to give you a manuscript before the last days of September. Whether the manuscript will be suitable for publication in your journal you should be able to decide when you receive it. As soon as the manuscript is ready I shall deliver it to your office in Heidelberg, where I plan to attend the meeting of the German Physical Society at the end of September.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard



Dr. Leo Szilard, -----

-----The University of Chicago.-----

Gig Harbor, Washington, Route 2, Box 129-A  
July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1954.

1. This blue-printed letter is directed, primarily, to you our Leading Scientists. Toward the acquisition of a very temporary form of Security and Peace, you made possible the A-bomb and the H-bomb. There is a definite way which will lead us, step by step, to Security and Peace of a real and lasting kind. With the Scientific Approach, help us to find and to follow that way!

2. Several short decades ago, U.S.A. was the Beacon of Hope to The Backward Millions on Earth. For instance, The Chinese People were then our staunch friends. But how staunch was our friendship to them, when the real test came, i.e. when the Red Plague of Communism moved down upon them? At that time, a reasonable amount of more Sincere and Spirited Help, on our part, would have largely prevented the present Critical Mess in Asia! Those mistakes are of the past. But at least let us of U.S.A., who must lead The Free World, try to learn from the past that the true place to begin, toward making "world-wide improvements", is right here around us, in ourselves, The People! Toward the Secure and Peaceful World of The Future, the more sincere Spirit of Helpfulness, i.e. not just money-giving, in ourselves the more fortunate toward The Backward and the Less Fortunate, is mandatory! How can we build up this more Sincere Spirit toward those far away, except by starting right around us?

3. The opinion is often expressed, by World Leaders, that the present "growing pains of Humanity" are due mainly to the fact that Human Spiritual Development has lagged, dangerously, behind Human Material Development. When anything is needed as urgently as Basic Spiritual Development is needed today, is it not egregious folly to continue to depend entirely upon the indefinite, unmethodical and ineffective "Hodge-podge of Religious Teaching", as of today, to promote the needed development?

4. Toward the Splendid Objective of a United and Free Europe, there should now be a "Burning Spirit of Enthusiasm, in Us The American People! Why are we now so lukewarm toward an effort which will bring such worldwide benefits? In recent years, we of U.S.A. have "shoveled out billions of dollars", toward Foreign Aid of a "very shallow nature". Our giving has been "all wrapped around the self-interest motive"! There was far too little of Sincere Helpfulness, sparked by The Humanitarian Motive! As a result, our actual accomplishments have been incomparable with our vast expenditure of money! Our worldwide efforts become ever more in doubt, because of the deficiency as to the more Sincere Spirit of Helpfulness, primarily in Us The People!

5. Bertrand Russell writes, in "The Springs of Human Action", Atlantic Monthly, March, 1952: "Perhaps the best hope for the future of mankind is that ways and means will be found of increasing the scope and intensity of Sympathy". It is well known that "when we help others, we help ourselves". This has been the basis of our Foreign Aid. However, to do what is needed today, in Europe and elsewhere, our motivation must be deeper than "mainly to help ourselves"! It is well for us to give money toward worthy causes. However, Human Sympathy is generated, not so much by the indirect giving of money, but more especially by direct human contacts, with those in need right around us, and by the personal giving "of ourselves", via sincere acts of friendliness and helpfulness! How greatly it will help us all, to more largely "get out of our own shell of self-interest"!

6. The Deeper Need of today relates to Spirit, Spirit of Humanity and of Sincere Helpfulness, Spirit of Applied Godliness! We, as Leaders of The Free World, must find and follow a way to substantially supply the "Spirit-deficiency of today"! We must begin right here at home! Until a few years ago, Science and Religion were "quite incompatible". But recently, Science has helped us to actually demonstrate the extra-sensory Power of The Mind (or Spirit---what's in a name?). This is simply a "first faint beginning" toward developing the (probably limitless) potentialities of The Mind (or Spirit). As of the past, Spiritual development has depended, largely, upon "vague platitudes from the pulpit"! Toward a Secure, Peaceful and Progressive Future, let us use the positive Scientific Approach, to adequately supply the basic Spiritual deficiency which now endangers the very foundation of Human Cooperation and of Civilization!

7. Various well known passages from The Bible could be cited, as evidence that Human Well-being and The Destiny of Mankind depend mainly upon the actual DOING of Acts of Godliness. And what opportunities there are today! However, as these splendid passages have largely become trite, from excessive quotation and insufficient application, let us instead refer to The University of Chicago Round-table discussion on Easter Sunday, 1950, "No Cross, No Crown":

8. No Cross is involved, if and when we "simply go to Church on Sunday and expose ourselves to the usual Religious Oratory". No Cross is involved, when we simply give money, in the usual impersonal way. Read "No Cross, No Crown". It indicates that the deeper need is for more of the simple, "old-fashioned kind" of direct, friendly Helpfulness, with its personal contacts, thus to SEE Human Need and to respond to Human Need, even tho far away! Real Leadership is needed, worldwide. However, to "cash in on this opportunity", we must begin right here around us! Applied Godliness must begin at home! "No Cross, No Crown" represents a Scientific Approach toward the "pin-holing of our deeper need"! Let us carry this important diagnosis clear thru to a conclusion! Then let us "really do something about it"! The Crises of Today "spell Opportunity"!

9. According to "our usual Religious Approach", far too little emphasis is placed specifically upon the actual DOING of "God's Good Works", opportunities for which exist near and far! As a result, Human Cooperation is sadly deficient, between Us People, and therefore between The Nations. It is now difficult for many Good People to truly believe in a Benign and Omnipotent GOD. They ask: "How could there be such a GOD, in this world of self-interest and non-cooperation? On the other hand, the methodical upbuilding of Human Cooperation, by the promotion of the greater DOING of Godliness, will upbuild the ability to truly believe. Thereafter, the "Good Old Faith of Our Fathers" will become more potent than ever before! And the as yet little explored Powers of The Mind (or Spirit), as pioneered by Dr. Rhine, will become ever more beneficial, because of increased ability to truly believe!

10. What opportunities there are today, near and far, to divert Human Thoughts and Actions away from the Ends of War toward Better Things for The People, i.e. toward the Ends of Peace! What opportunities there are, far away, where Backward Multitudes have as yet hardly started to climb the Ladder of Progress! But are there still opportunities here in U.S.A.?

10-a. We of U.S.A. now have magnificent Churches, Schools, Libraries, Radio Systems, etc. However, Our Youth becomes ever more involved in Crime! Divorce and Unhappy Homes continue at an appalling rate! High-tension living does untold damage to human nervous systems! Hospitals for physical and mental disorders are filled to overflowing! Cooperation, first between People, thereafter between Nations, grows less! Many of our Churches, Agencies for Godliness on Earth, find it necessary to beg for money and to plead for People to have Faith in GOD! How different it can be! Yes, there are real opportunities, even here in U.S.A.! Before we can show others, we must ourselves find out how to Really Live!

10-b. Altho Homes constitute our largest material asset, about 275 billions of dollars worth, we usually build our homes in such a way that they depreciate to but little value, in several short decades! How wasteful! What an opportunity!

10-c. We of U.S.A. now have millions of luxurious automobiles. However, they are powered by gas engines, which pour tons of lethal gas into city atmospheres! Yes, major improvements are possible---opportunities to divert Human Energies away from War, toward Progress and Peace!

11. But you are Scientists, and I am an engineer. Surely, the above things are "not in our line"! To the contrary, when You Scientists were working to "master the Secrets of the Atom", you were working directly in conformity to GOD'S Plan! As a result, what could be a "more potent stimulant" than the H-bomb, toward making possible the accomplishment of the Simple Spiritual Development which has been needed so long? The Crisis of today necessitates initiative in every one of us! Let us make a Real Start, at the true starting place, which is right around us! Yes, "The Acres of Diamonds" are right around us! Let us---every one of us---"start digging"! Dare to speak out courageously, You Eminent Scientists, toward the end of Security, Progress and Peace---of a real and lasting kind!

How long shall we relinquish The Initiative to Leaders of Communism? To WIN The Case for Democracy will require the proper help by Us The MANY! member, Amer. Society of Mechan. Engineers. However, is it not the privilege, nay the duty, of The Influential FEW, to clearly show us "how to go about it"?

Thanks, Harold P. Ford

Harold P. Ford,  
Route 2, Box 129-A,  
Gig Harbor, Washington



Dr. Leo Szilard,  
The University of Chicago,  
Chicago, ~~University of Colorado -~~  
~~Illinois.~~ Medical Center  
Dept. of Biophysics  
DENVER 7, Colorado

Personal.

Harvard Biological Laboratory,  
Cambridge, Mass

May 27, 1961.

Dear Dr. Szilard;

In reply to your memorandum of May 10, I tentatively agree with you that our Government should abide by the restraints imposed by the United Nations Charter. I think that the proper course is well presented in the articles by Walter Lippmann, and I am inclined to agree with him 100%.

As to the communication to President Kennedy, I am convinced that he is acutely aware of the mistake he made in encouraging the invasion of Cuba, and I don't think that needs to be "rubbed in." As to relations with Russia, meetings of minds and frank talks are desirable, but I doubt if they will achieve much. Khrushchev has made it clear that he is determined to enslave us and destroy our free way of life, and I doubt if any talks will deter him. He is completely unscrupulous and treacherous, and therefore I believe we must "keep our guard up," in spite of his false declaration that he wants peace.

I am not inclined to try to advise the President, for he has at hand many wiser and better informed advisors than I. But I admire your concern about all this and your effort to exert the right kind of influence.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Forbes

# FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

Incorporated

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 22 EAST 38 STREET, NEW YORK 16

Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-5740

Cable Address: Forpolas

BROOKS EMENY  
President

June 27, 1950.

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

Dear Professor Szilard,

We had been earnestly hoping to receive from you the article on the Hydrogen Bomb which you had promised for our Foreign Policy Report. We realize how terribly busy you must be, and since our deadline for the proposed Report has long since passed, we have made use of a condensed version of an article by Professor Hans Bethe. We still hope, however, that you will send us, at your convenience, the article we discussed in our correspondence, so that we may be able to make use of it on a future occasion.

Sincerely yours,

*Vera Micheles Dean*

Vera Micheles Dean,  
Research Director

VMD:gc

June 25, 1955

Mr. Frank Bello  
Fortune Magazine  
9 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Bello:

Enclosed you will find the memorandum of which I spoke to you. If you find material in it in which you think Fortune might be interested, please mark the material on the margin and return your copy to me.

When I have your reply I will then communicate with you again and we can decide whether you want to take up the matter with Fortune officially.

I do appreciate your interest in this matter. With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

LS:srr  
Enclosure  
P. S.

Leo Szilard

As you will see from the first page of this memorandum, it was written for the purpose of defining a specific approach upon which a group of men might agree prior to entering into an inquiry of these problems on a full time basis. This means that for the purpose of a publishable article the memorandum would have to be reworked to a considerable extent.

IS

# FORTUNE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING  
ROCKEFELLER CENTER  
NEW YORK 20

July 11, 1955

Dear Dr. Szilard:

You will recall that I showed your memorandum to Fortune's managing editor, Hedley Donovan, suggesting that I found it "immensely provocative." He replied: "I agree, though in a good many places you and I are probably 'provoked' in opposite directions."

You will have to trust my judgment that I decided that it would not be profitable to press Donovan for specific reactions.

From listening to him discuss world problems (and the scientist's role in it) -- including a long luncheon discussion with von Neumann -- I would be willing to hazard the following estimate of Donovan's reaction:

While agreeing

- 1) that world problems ~~are~~ have grown more complex, and dangerous, than ever before in history, he would probably maintain that we must rely on conventional and time-honored methods of solution, i.e. diplomacy. (Plus, perhaps, Mr. Stassen's office.)
- 2) that communism represents a menace of a new order of magnitude, and that the U.S. must be prepared to go to any lengths to prevent its achieving a global victory. He would almost -- but not quite -- go along with Elmer Davis' declaration: better no world than a world dominated by communism.

I might interject here, that I have tried to defend, in discussions with Donovan, the modern case for Gandhian non-violence. Ever since Hiroshima I have thought that non-violence finally makes practical sense, since violent defenses had been made obsolete. Anyway, Donovan's response to this is that killing people with nuclear weapons is no different from killing them with bows and arrows, etc. In short, that while Gandhi might have been effective against the gentlemanly British, he would get nowhere against the dedicated communists. Incidentally, Bertrand Russell, in his dictionary of manners, morals, and ethics, takes the same position in defining "non-violence."

It is in this area that I find the latest Russell-Einstein statement is weak, for it offers no method of protection against tyranny. If governments can be persuaded to renounce war they are probably already willing to admit that war is profitless and will (in all probability) not resort to it -- no matter how large their nuclear stockpiles. The Churchillian view.

- 3) finally -- and regretfully -- I fear that Donovan belongs to the school that believes scientists should leave political

problems to politicians. One of the editors expressed this view rather bluntly to von Neumann at lunch. I thought v N. responded wonderfully. He said, to be sure a genius in politics was rare, just as a genius in science was rare, and that to be a genius in both must therefore be rare squared. However, he found that certain nuclear facts could be got over to military men, and they certainly weren't geniuses. (Adroitly, I thought, he did not go on to make the obvious point that physical scientists ought, therefore, to be able to understand basic political facts.)

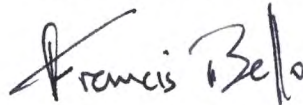
This, perhaps, represents Donovan's general attitudes. He has also said that he does not think there will be a general atomic war -- that everyone knows better. Von Neumann replied that he could not share this optimism since a war might be started "if ~~someone~~ were wrong for only five minutes." one person

I have mentioned your project to Theodore White, who wrote Thunder out of China and, recently, Fire in the Ashes -- the latter, a brilliant account of the postwar recovery of Europe. White just left the Reporter to work for Colliers. He also says he has met you. Anyway, he said he would very much like to see your memorandum. If he would comment on it, it might be very valuable -- for I consider him a very keen student of world politics.

I did not think you would care to have me send him my copy, so I haven't. (Unless you want my copy back, I should like to keep it. Do I have your permission to show it discretely to a few selected friends?)

I wish I could be more helpful, but that's about it. I greatly appreciate your sending me your memorandum, and I hope your project prospers.

Sincerely yours,



Francis Bello  
Science editor



g.  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Denver - March 8, 1955

Mr. Harold S. Fowler  
202 West Third Street  
North Manchester, Indiana

Dear Mr. Fowler:

I wish to thank you for your very kind letter of February 25th. There was much encouraging response, and I am trying to set up something. I do not yet know what success I shall have, but if you would be good enough to write me something more about yourself, I will keep the information on file and let you know if anything develops that might be of interest to you.

I found your speech very refreshing indeed.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

PS - I met Professor Moon briefly at Mackinac last summer, my first meeting with the full MRA idea. Heard him speak.

**Harold S. Fowler**  
202 West Third Street  
North Manchester, Indiana

Feb. 25, 1955

Prof. Leo Szilard,  
University of Chicago

Dear Prof. Szilard:

I have just read your letter in the NY Times of Feb. 6. I agree completely. You might be interested in some thoughts of mine along the same line. About a year ago, my Kiwanis committee took issue with some leaflets distributed by the national organization which sounded to us rather like ultra-conservative propaganda, McCarthy stuff. As chairman, I wrote headquarters explaining our views. This grew into a full scale "proposal" for an over-all solution. I am enclosing my latest effort in this direction and would be very interested in any criticism you would care to make.

On the last occasion of delivering this talk, to the local Rotary, I passed out "secret ballots". If in favor, members were asked to indicate to what extent. Financing was considered as by higher taxes only, supporting a world development program. Our present national income and tax load were explained. To my surprise, there were only 3 noes, of 37 votes. Over half favored \$10 billion or more, annually.

I have always believed the people would be in favor of this method, but the facts must be put before them, and they must be asked. I am now trying to get some national magazine to print the talk, or some version of it, and to ask for a vote. Meantime I will continue polling local audiences.

If you hear of a group such as you suggest, forming to tackle this problem, I would be glad to offer my services. I have no experience in this line, but a "man from Mars" approach, full conviction that the job must be done, complete confidence that it can be done, and enthusiasm.

Again, congratulations on a fine letter and a fine idea.

Very truly yours,

*Harold Fowler*

*dit* *file Ball Camp*

*Fowler*

Department of Psychology  
Yale University,  
New Haven, Conn.

*1-listed A*

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

*X*

Dear Dr. Szilard:

A friend has passed on a reprint of your fine article in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. I had heard of your plan for a permanent lobbying group which would also work on problems of electing congressman committed to disarmament and I must say that it is one of the most interesting and perhaps promising plans I have encountered in some time. It seems to me, moreover, that in addition to coordinating the now sporadic and too often isolated actions of many individuals, this would offer some possibilities of extending some understanding to wide groups of people not presently informed on problems of disarmament.

Regarding the question of contributing two per cent of my salary, I feel that this figure may be a little high. For one thing, there are other organizations which I feel I want to continue to support. Perhaps one per cent might be more in order and the answer would then lie in getting enough supporters to be effective. Let me hasten to add, on the other hand, that if two per cent proves to be necessary for the job, you can count on our family on a permanent basis.

I shall be interested to hear further on the development of this effort, including any support in addition to financial which I may provide.

Cordially,

*William Fowler*  
William Fowler, Ph.D.  
Instructor in Psychology

WASHINGTON D.C.  
FIDELITY BANK  
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**Columbia University**  
**in the City of New York**

MEN'S FACULTY CLUB  
400 WEST 117TH STREET, NEW YORK

September 22, 1939

Dr. L. Szilard  
420 West 116 Street  
New York, N. Y.

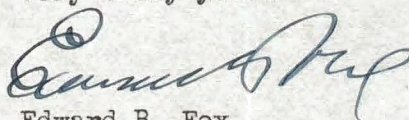
Dear Dr. Szilard:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your application for special membership in the Men's Faculty Club of Columbia University, Inc., has been accepted. Your name is on file at the Club office and you will receive from that office notice of financial obligations. Your academic status places you in the group for which the dues are \$10.00 a year, payable semi-annually.

Last year a file of photographs of members of the Club was started and through the courtesy of the White Studio photographs of members were taken free of charge. This file is now in the lounge of the Club and contains nearly five hundred portraits.

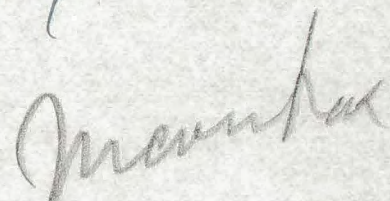
I trust that you will enjoy the privileges of the Club.

Very truly yours



Edward B. Fox  
Secretary

T



Falmouth, Mass.

d. 21. Juni.

Lieber Herr Stillard!

Nehmen Sie vielen Dank für die Übersendung

Ihres Artikels, der mich sehr interessiert hat.

Ich habe mit meiner Frau Ende des Monats nach Europa  
und muss vorher noch in Boston wegen kleineren Ge-  
brechen einen Arzt aufsuchen. Wenn ich rechtzeitig in  
New York ankomme, so möchte ich Sie gern besuchen.  
Ich bin aber noch nicht sicher wie schnell ich in Boston  
mit Zahnbehandlung, Hautarzt etc. fertig werde.  
Jedenfalls werde ich Sie vorher anrufen um zu hören  
ob es passt.

Was Ihren Artikel betrifft, so hoffe ich, dass er  
zum mindesten den Einfluss hat, den Lenen, die immer  
noch an die Möglichkeit von kleinen Kriegen ohne Welt-  
katastrophe glauben, klar zu machen, dass nur die aller-  
draufschlichsten Massnahmen einen Atomkrieg bis zum Letzten  
vermeiden können. Da ich ein Optimist bin, so habe ich  
immer noch die Hoffnung, dass jede Art von Kriegs-  
führung, trotz der unseligen Dummheit der Staatsmänner,  
unvermeidlich wird und, dass der kalte Krieg mit gegen-  
seitiger mühsamer Beschimpfung solange andauern wird  
bis Russland genügend Industrieprodukte für den  
Ebenbruch seiner Bringer erzeugt, dass es saturiert ist.

Wenn das der Fall sein wird, wird gerade China in der  
geplanten Übergangszeit sein, in der es Waffen hat  
aber eine unentwickelte und unbefriedigte Bevölkerung.  
So wird Rußland bedroht und trotz aller Unterschiede  
der Ideologien sich mit dem Westen verbinden.

Natürlich würde auch die neue Situation ungewisser  
gepolitisch sein, aber wenn es überhaupt gelingt <sup>politische</sup> Freiheit  
in einem genügend grossen Gebiet durch die Periode  
der Industrialisierung der "underdeveloped countries"  
zu erhalten, so wird sie später sich wieder ausbreiten,  
man ja. Niemanden es nicht erleben. Sie haben Recht  
Ihre meynende Stimme zu erheben.

Viele herzliche Grüsse Mr. Frank.

Dr. James Franck  
c/o Dr. H. Sponer-Franck  
Dept. of Physics  
Duke University  
Durham, N.C.

3. Dezember 1959

Prof. Dr. Leo Szillad  
The New York Hospital  
E-9  
68th Street and York Ave.  
New York, N.Y.

Lieber Leo Szillad;

ACADEMY BOND

Ich moechte Ihnen nur herzliche Gruesse und Wuensche senden und Sie nicht mit einem laengeren Brief belasten. Vor allen Dingen bemuehen Sie sich nicht, diesen Brief zu beantworten, da ich von Mrs. Mann und Kollege Fox sicher weiter unterrichtet werde, wie es Ihnen geht.

Ich hoerte mit Interesse, dass Sie bis zum letzten Moment vor Ihrer Operation wissenschaftlich gearbeitet haben. Ich weiss aus eigener Erfahrung, wie angenehm es ist, dass das Interesse an unserer Wissenschaft uns davor bewahrt, das persoene-liche Befinden zu ernst zu nehmen. Es ist schon ein schoenes Geschenk, das uns das Leben beschieden hat, Wissenschaftler zu werden.

Herzliche Gruesse und beste Wuensche,

Ihr

James Franck.

adm.  
bue 6/60

"BOOK 1960"

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BEN FRANK, M. D.  
415 WASHINGTON AVENUE  
BROOKLYN 38, N. Y.

April 28, 1960

Dear Dr. Szillard,

Enclosed you will find an effective program for medical research which I hope interests you.

I have been a student in Geneva, Switzerland, and for the past 8 years there, I have been trying to get world interest in a plan like this.

I should very much like to interest the support of the physicists of the world in this project.

Would it be possible for me to speak with you in the near future, for perhaps you can help me.

Yours sincerely,  
Benjamin S. Frank

# THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

BALTIMORE 5, MARYLAND

IVAN L. BENNETT, JR., M. D.  
PATHOLOGIST-IN-CHIEF  
ALFRED BLALOCK, M. D.  
SURGEON-IN-CHIEF  
ROBERT E. COOKE, M. D.  
PEDIATRICIAN-IN-CHIEF

NICHOLSON J. EASTMAN, M.D.  
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A. McGEHEE HARVEY, M. D.  
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF  
A. EDWARD MAUMENEE, M. D.  
OPHTHALMOLOGIST-IN-CHIEF

RUSSELL H. MORGAN, M. D.  
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RICHARD W. TE LINDE, M. D.  
GYNECOLOGIST-IN-CHIEF  
JOHN C. WHITEHORN, M. D.  
PSYCHIATRIST-IN-CHIEF

RUSSELL A. NELSON, M. D., DIRECTOR

## HENRY PHIPPS PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

June 3, 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard  
c/o Memorial Hospital  
68th. St. and First Avenue  
New York City, New York

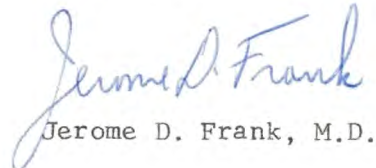
Dear Dr. Szilard:

This is just to express my deep appreciation of the two "Small World" broadcasts. They went by too fast to be fully absorbed at the time, but I am sure that their transcripts will provide food for thought for many of us for a long time to come.

For your possible interest, I am including copies of two lectures I delivered recently, which are extensions of the lines of thought which began in Baden last June.

I earnestly hope that we shall be able to benefit from your seminal thinking for a much longer time than you anticipate. With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

  
Jerome D. Frank, M.D.

JDF/fp

Enc.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

January 4, 1951

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

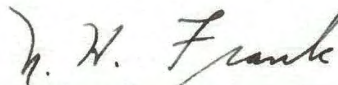
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am recommending Dr. Bernard Feld of our department for promotion to the rank of associate professor, and am very anxious to strengthen this recommendation in every way. Since Dr. Feld worked with you, might I ask you to write me a letter of support for his promotion.

Since the preliminary budget considerations for next year will occur in the very near future, it would be extremely helpful if I could have your letter promptly.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,



N. H. Frank  
Head of the Department

NHF:W

5650 Ellis Avenue

January 10, 1952

Dr. N. H. Frank, Head  
Department of Physics  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Frank:

I understand from your letter of January 4th that it would be proper for me to express an opinion concerning the possible promotion of Dr. Bernard Feld to associate professor.

Dr. Feld and I have been very closely associated for a number of years in the Manhattan Project, and I have a very high regard both for his ability as a physicist and for what you might call his moral fiber. Feld has always been widely read and up to date in his knowledge of those branches of physics which are under active development.

Feld's dissertation which was published after the war established his status as a mature scientist. Among his more recent contributions is his analysis of spin and parity of nuclear levels based on the study of the angular correlation of nuclear fragments in disintegration. This work is both experimental and theoretical, whereas his recent study of the inelastic scattering of neutrons is theoretical.

Even today, with a large increase in the number of both experimental and theoretical physicists, there are still very few who unite the ability of doing good experiments with the ability of handling modern

Dr. N. H. Frank

- 2 -

January 10, 1952

theory. The importance of this group hardly needs to be stressed, and in view of Dr. Feld's scientific standing in this group I wish to go on record as strongly recommending that he be <sup>awarded a fellowship</sup> promoted at this time to the rank of associate professor.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

Joseph S. Frankford  
9755 SW. 88 street  
Miami 56, Fla

24 of August 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szillard,

I am writing to you upon the advise of Mr. Richard Hudson, from the War / Peace Report. I will greatly appreciate your courtesy of assisting me in the following:

During a number of years I have been engaged into a special study of one of the branches of Atomic Physics and now ~~after~~ having completed my work I am attempting to promote my scientific and technical discoveries.

Being a stubborn pacifist I wish to seek the advises and the moral support of only those scientists who are actively epposing the conversion of Atomic Science into weapons of the war.

I am guessing that you may have some highly ranked scientists specialists in Atomic Physics among the members of the Council for Abolishing War, or that otherwise you may know their names. Please suggest to me a few names of such scientists in omitting however the names of the two Nobel Prize winners, well familiar to all of us.

I will appreciate hearinf from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

  
J. Frankford

King's Crown Hotel  
420 West 116th Street  
New York, N. Y.  
February 23, 1955

Mr. Paul Frankl  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
School of Humanistic Studies  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Frankl:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 11th.  
If you are in New York, why don't you call me up at University  
4-2700? I am staying at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th  
Street, whenever I am in New York. I expect to be there most of  
the time after March 5th, and if I am in town, but not in, when  
you call, please leave a message and I will call you back.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Febr. 11. 55

Dear Mr Szilard.

Probably millions of people share your Worries and will - in principle - agree with your letter to the Times in the issue of last Sunday.

Your idea to assemble quickly some men of international reputation is good in the present emergency and - although this group will be without legal background and legal power- it would impress many persons and perhaps lead to further, better steps.

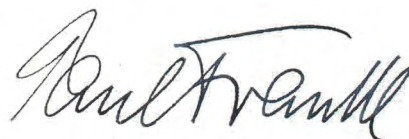
Your letter is giving New York as the place where you wrote it . I would be glad to meet you and to talk things over.

Men and women of many countries should be invited. Yet as their travel scarcely could be subventioned by you or your <sup>r</sup>friends one might have such meetings separately in U.S. , in France, Germany etc. It were possibly of advantage to invite also outstanding refugees from the Satelite countries, perhaps personalities of the governments in exile. Are you acquainted with the " World Council for the Peoples World Convention " 55, Rue Lacépède, Paris 5e.?

I became a member of this group and am still a member of the United World Federaists, though I am critical about their doings.

In May I shall be in Chicago for a few days.

Sincerely yours



PAUL FRANKL  
32 WIGGINS STREET  
PRINCETON, N. J.



HARROP A. FREEMAN

PROFESSOR OF LAW  
CORNELL LAW SCHOOL  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

May 8, 1962

103 NEEDHAM PL.  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

*File: Information*

To: Harold Taylor and Norman Thomas, Leo Szilard, David Riesman and Sidney Lens.

Dear Friends:

As I think you all know I am running for Congress with a new organization here in the 33rd Congressional District called Voters For Peaceful Alternatives. We have one of the first of these groups springing up all over the country, and have been in touch with a large number of the emerging groups. I know of each of your interests in coordinating and furthering the total national political movement toward disarmament.

I have come to wonder whether it might not be wise for us to try to have a National conference with regard to these movements, at which the local movements if possible could be represented. This might be held some time toward the end of the Summer. What do you think of this idea and who should be the one or ones to start organizing such a plan.

Cordially,

*Harrop A. Freeman*  
Harrop A. Freeman  
Professor of Law

HAF/mt

Gerald Fried

121 NORTH PALM DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

February 12, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard:

The manager of the Henry Morgan show called and asked me to pass on to you a summary of the response your interview received.

Both the number of phone calls and the number of the written responses were in the three hundreds. They divided into ~~about~~ three categories: statements of admiration and support for you and your ideas, expressions of anger at Morgan's rudeness, and admonishments claiming you were stepping out of your field.

We are awaiting news of your future plans.

Sincerely,



Gerald Fried

Orford, N. H.  
July 20, 1952

Dear Leo:

I shall be glad to meet Mr. Spauld. I have indeed seen the editorials he has printed as advertisements.

I have no objection to your sending a copy of my letter to Spauld, provided you make it clear that it is private + confidential.

The F R B has loosened up a good deal in the last couple of months + the general situation looks a bit more hopeful.

Yours  
W. H. Mitchell

M. Friedman  
Orford, N.H.

AIR MAIL



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Quadrangle Club  
57th + University Ave  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Ill

Columbia University  
in the City of New York

NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

SCHOOL OF LAW

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL RESEARCH

May 4, 1961

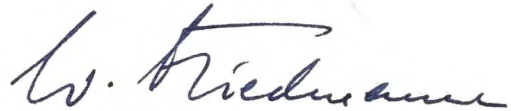
Professor L. Szilard  
Hotel Dupont Plaza  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Professor Szilard:

I received today with your compliments your book "The Voice of the Dolphins". I greatly look forward to reading it.

I am not sure why I have been privileged with this gift but I accept it gratefully.

Yours very truly,



W. Friedmann  
Professor of Law

COPY

June 20, 1941

Mr. Boris Pregel

New York

Mr. C. B. French

Toronto

DR. SZILARD

You will recall that Dr. Szilard asked us to arrange for his entry into Canada so that he might visit the Port Hope refinery. We have taken this matter up with the Department of External Affairs. They asked us to advise them as soon as possible when Dr. Szilard expects to visit Canada, and through which port he will enter. In giving the name of the port it would be well for him to advise via which railroad he will come. This information will enable the immigration officer at the border to permit the proper entry.

Yours truly,

CF/IM

August 31, 1949

Dr. O. Frey  
Chief of the Atomic Energy Commission Group  
Department of Security Council Affairs  
United Nations  
Lake Success, New York

Reference: SCA 371/01

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 24th has been received and forwarded to Professor Szilard who is at the moment away on vacation. Since I do not know exactly when Professor Szilard plans to return to Chicago, there may be a delay of one or two weeks or so before you hear from him regarding the questions which you raise.

Very truly yours,

Norene Mann (Mrs.)  
Secretary to  
Professor Leo Szilard

ERICH FROMM  
GONZALEZ COSIO NO. 15  
MEXICO 12, D. F.  
TELEPHONE 23-04-19

24th November, 1961

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

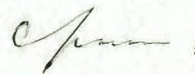
Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am enclosing a copy of the poem by Yevtushenko, the translation of which I found in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press of October, 1961 (published by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies). While the poem was mentioned in the press, especially the attacks against it, and also the defense by Ehrenberg and others, I had never seen it published. I am very much impressed by it, and I think you might like to read it.

I had wanted to write you anyway to tell you how much I enjoyed your book on the Dolphins. I don't need to explain why the stories are such a pleasure to read for me, and why I wish that a great number of people will read them.

I am, with warm wishes and personal regards,

Yours,



Erich Fromm



The Putney School  
Putney, Ut.  
Feb. 8, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I think you should know that there seems to be some interest in your proposal made in your speech "Are We on the Road to War?" in this area. Several of ~~the~~ <sup>us</sup> are presenting the proposal to a larger group shortly, and there are several individuals circulating copies of the speech as well.

Please give us a little time before evaluating the response.

Sincerely,  
Toky Frost  
(Mrs. W.T. Frost)

ATOMIC SCIENTISTS OF CHICAGO

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JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 14, 1947

Mrs. Eileen Fry  
 Room 512  
 8 West 40th St.  
 New York City

Brown proposes to speak on the work of Emergency Committee. Also willing to make this into fund raising speech if no other suitable fund raising speaker is found. Am advising Wood and Pauling. Regards.

Szilard

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL  
IN THIS COLLECTION

20 August 1964

To: S. G. Naparstek

From: H. B. Fry

I see that you have requested 500 copies of the Szilard paper reprints from us. I think all we have are 1,000, and we are using those to meet the requests of individuals and of libraries. I would appreciate it if you would order 500 of the reprints directly from the Academy. If you address a letter to: The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Attention: Mrs. Josephine A. Williams, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20418, I think you can get them at a nominal cost. Do you really need 500?

HBF

5650 Ellis Avenue

May 13, 1952

Dr. C. Fuchs  
Emulsol Corporation  
59 East Madison Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Fuchs:

Enclosed you will find the magazine which you were so kind as to lend us. We appreciate very much all the help which you have given us and hope we shall soon have some progress to report.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

P.S. We are still studying how to make ice cream and shall keep your book a little longer if we may.

*File*

February 14, 1953

Dr. Fuchs  
Emulsol Corp.  
59 E. Madison  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Fuchs,

I have to apologize for keeping your books so long.  
I was out of town and I now have to go out of town again. However  
your books will be mailed to you on Monday, February 16.

Hope to see you soon.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/llt

FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION  
914 EAST GREEN STREET  
PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA

*Office of the President*

September 25, 1951

Mr. Leo Szilard  
Quadrangle Club  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Szilard:

Thank you very much for your note about Professors I. I. Rabi and Hideki Yukawa. I plan to spend a good deal of time in New York next month and shall get into touch with them then. I am sure that they can be very helpful in connection with my planning a trip to Japan in December.

I very much enjoyed our meeting at Aspen and have been turning over in my mind the very interesting suggestions you had to make for the activities of the Fund. I hope that the visit to Pasadena we had discussed can be worked out a little later this fall. My schedule for the next six weeks has unfortunately become rather difficult. I shall, if I may, keep in touch with you.

Cordially yours,



Clarence H. Faust

Quadrangle Club  
1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
October 2, 1951

Mr. Clarence H. Faust  
Fund for the Advancement of Education  
914 East Green Street  
Pasadena 1, California

Dear Mr. Faust:

Many thanks for your kind letter of September 25th. Your letter reached me with some delay because the envelope was addressed to the Physics Department of Columbia University in New York. By this time I am back in Chicago, and the correct address is the Quadrangle Club, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

It was a great pleasure to talk with you in Aspen, and I hope to continue our discussion at some other suitable occasion.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

M.G.F. Fuortes  
6106 Tilden Lane <sup>home</sup>  
Rockville, Md. Md.

acknow. May 15-1960  
March 12, 1960

sent D

Dear dr. Szilard,

I wish to congratulate you very much for your thought-inspiring article on "How to live with the bomb".

I was deeply impressed, not only by your proposal that future acts of war could be limited to evacuated cities, but also by your unfashionably courageous position on the more general topic of coexistence.

It seems to me that we have been working rather ineffectively towards our own destruction and I should not be surprised if a good many people were more ready to accept your view that "What is good for them is bad for us" is not the definitive expression of political wisdom.



If it were possible to obtain a small number of reprints of your article I should be very happy to send them around to people who might help to spread the good word.

My wife and I have thought of you very frequently during the last several months wishing that we could be of some assistance. As long as the Greens were in New York we received your news from them. Now the news come only occasionally through the newspapers.

If you can think of anything at all that we could do, please let us know.

With all our best wishes

Michael & Yvonne Fink

MRS. PAUL FUSSELL, JR.  
5 QUEENSTON PLACE  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Dec. 4

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I was much delighted with your Dolphin book, recommended to me by String Fellow Barr.

I would like to know more about your Council on Abolishing War, after reading the report of it in yesterday's N.Y. Times. If you have any printed material, would you send it to me? Although strongly sympathetic with the aims of such a group, I found

It difficult to get a coherent picture  
of those aims from the Times' story.

Sincerely,

Betty H. Funell

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

Office of the Director

October 10, 1963

Mr. Leo Szilard  
Council for a Livable World  
c/o Dupont Hotel  
Dupont Plaza  
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Szilard:

I hope you are aware that the University Library has been acquiring in recent years the correspondence and papers of distinguished members of the University for preservation in its Archives. Equally important, and I hope of particular interest to you, has been our effort to preserve the primary documentary sources relating to the discovery of atomic fission and its political and social consequences.

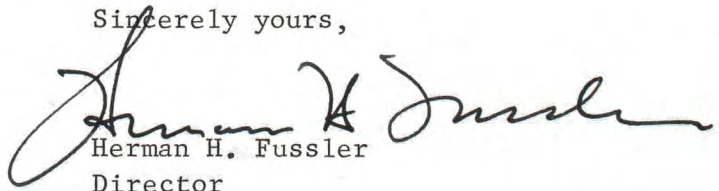
As you may know, Mrs. Fermi has presented the Library with her husband's correspondence, laboratory journals, notes, etc., which have already been invaluable to a number of researchers. The interest and value of Enrico Fermi's papers should increase when they come under the scrutiny of historians of recent scientific developments. I might add that our holdings of papers of eminent physicists associated with the University go back to A. A. Michelson.

On another tack, we have concentrated on the various organizations which formed the "scientists movement" after 1945 and, as a result, have acquired the records of the Federation of American Scientists, the "site" organizations at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Chicago, as well as those of some smaller groups of papers and records. Aside from the federal government's archives, most of the papers relating to the development of atomic energy are concentrated at the University.

It seems quite obvious to us that your papers would be an invaluable addition to this collection because of your leading role in and out of the laboratory. I hope that you will consider depositing your papers in the University Library either now, if it is convenient for you to do so, or in the future.

I look forward to hearing from you and welcome the opportunity to answer any questions you might have about our collections or the arrangements that might concern the deposit of your papers.

Sincerely yours,

  
Herman H. Fussler  
Director

HHF:fs