

INDEPENDENT MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

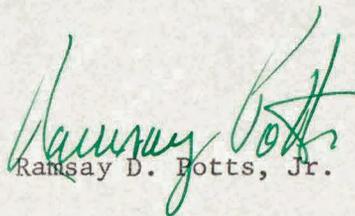
RAMSAY D. POTTS, JR.
PRESIDENT

15 June 1955

MEMORANDUM TO DR. SZILARD:

Attached is a copy of Mr. Symington's reply
to my letter.

I think you should go forward with other Senators
and not see Mr. Symington.


Ramsay D. Potts, Jr.

RDP/b
Attachment

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

file

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

220 Jordan Hall

December 18, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

My colleagues and I need your counsel and wisdom in a matter of utmost importance to us. As you may know, Professor Cleland retires in 1963 and Professor Muller the following year. Obviously these retirements will cut deeply into our present strength in Cytology and Genetics here at Indiana University. They also present us with a tremendous challenge in our search for new faculty which will include, in addition, at least one major appointment in molecular biology.

Because the men selected for these three positions will strongly influence the future of biology at this institution, we seek your advice both as to fields to be represented and as to potential candidates. At present we are inclined to try to build a balanced program in which classical areas and modern molecular biology are both adequately represented. You probably know, at least in a general way, the present composition of our biological departments (Bacteriology, Botany and Zoology, which are now closely integrated) and the research interests of our staff. What areas of research do you think should be represented by the three or more appointments to be made within the next few years? (For purely administrative purposes, the Cleland replacement will be in the Botany Department, the Muller replacement in the Zoology Department, and the molecular biologist wherever he best fits.) We would particularly appreciate having you name especially promising young men who give promise of leadership in developing fields which might come to the fore in the next decade or so. The level of the appointments is flexible and would be adjusted to the status of the candidates.

You may think we are asking the impossible of you. Perhaps we are. Nevertheless, whatever comments or suggestions you offer will be greatly appreciated by all of us.

Muller tells me you didn't go to Stanford meeting of the AIBS Long Range Planning Council. I haven't yet had a report on the meeting but I am sure you were sorely missed.

With best regards to you and your wife,

Cordially,

Tracy Sonneborn
T. M. Sonneborn

TMS:mz

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Gary Center

3400 BROADWAY

GARY, INDIANA

TELEPHONE 884-1181

11 May, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Dr. Milt Weiner, a personal friend, has suggested we write you to enlist your cooperation in a venture that we believe your own intellectual and moral position will approve.

Briefly, we are getting up an open discussion of lines of thought suggested by Dr. Hermann Muller's paper, "The Guidance of Human Evolution," delivered at the Darwin Centennial at the University of Chicago in 1959. Dr. Muller has agreed to participate in this printed symposium and we are hoping to have three or four other distinguished contributors. Each potential contributor is being supplied with an offprint of the Darwin Centennial paper and also an offprint of Dr. Muller's "Human Evolution by Voluntary Choice of Germ Plasm," published in Science, September 8, 1961. We are also supplying our editorial abstract of the main line of argument in the Centennial paper and a set of questions for such use as contributors may choose to make of them. Dr. Muller has approved of both. The abstract and the questions will be printed in our magazine, December, as points of reference for our readers. We will also print a brief editorial statement commenting on Dr. Muller's position and the purpose of the symposium.

It is our hope that you will be willing to contribute an essay of 2000 to 4000 words, defining, agreeing or disagreeing with, modifying, extending, and so on Dr. Muller's position - all as you see fit. He, then, will be afforded an opportunity to make a rejoinder to the positions of the other contributors. In subsequent issues, the interchange can be continued if the contributors so desire.

December has a distribution of 3000 copies. It is received by dozens of major university libraries and other intellectual centers. At present, the magazine appears twice yearly. So that you can see

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Gary Center

3400 BROADWAY

GARY, INDIANA

TELEPHONE 884-1181

something of our quality, we are enclosing the latest issue.

If, as we earnestly hope, you will agree to be a participant, we would appreciate receiving your manuscript by the early summer.

As an alternative proposal, Milt has suggested that you might be interested in contributing an essay to December on the possibilities of war and nuclear policy. Having heard your speech, "Are We On the Road to War?" we are also much interested in such an essay.

Please write us if there are any matters you wish further clarified.

Sincerely yours,

Jeff Marks

Jeff Marks

Editor, December

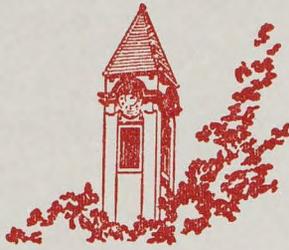
Instructor of English

Indiana University, Gary

Possible Questions for Symposium Contributors

According to your specialized competence and general interest, will you please comment on Dr. Muller's position as summarized above. The questions below may serve as a guide, and are intended as no more than that. Perhaps you would make quite different inferences from Muller's statements.

1. Is there anything to question in Muller's view of the great influence that genetic inheritance has on human well-being? Are genes at present evolving in the direction Muller points out? Is Muller's position too deterministic? Can culture in fact outweigh the influence of bad heredity? What is bad heredity? To what extent is the genetic determinism implied by Muller complementary to, or in competition with, anthropological or economic determinism?
2. Despite Muller's speaking of "consecration," do you find his view too secular? Is anything crucial left out in his analysis of human values? What of Muller's definition of happiness?
3. Does Muller too quickly believe that men can transcend their facticity, their being bound by forces working on them? Are not the very cultural forces that have brought men to their present impasses, the same forces that will prevent them from solving their problems in the way that Muller suggests? Is there some other way of improving the quality of individual life? Is there any extent to which individual well-being is incompatible with social well-being?
4. Muller's position would seem to imply that democracy--which he is strongly in favor of as a principle applicable to political, economic, and social relations--should accept the concept of genetic inequality. If this is so, what type of political organization is likely to succeed as an institutional framework likely to insure the ultimate survival of man?



INDIANA
UNIVERSITY
PRESS

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

BERNARD B. PERRY, *Director*

August 5, 1953

Prof. Leo Szilard
Institute for Radio-Biology
and Bio-Physics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Prof. Szilard:

We are most interested in the possibilities of publication of a sound scholarly book for the general non-fiction audience in the field of atomic energy. Dr. Hermann Muller, of our faculty, suggested that we write you on the long chance that you might be free to do a book for us. We are most active in promoting books to a general audience and are sending you under separate cover a copy of our latest catalogue.

I would be a pleasure to hear from you.

Cordially yours,

Bernard B. Perry
B.B.P.

INSTYTUT FIZYKI
UNIwersytetu warszawskiego
FIZYKA TEORETYCZNA

Warszawa, ul. Hoza 69

Centrala - Tel. 871-74
Dyrektor - Tel. 822-44

Warszawa, dn. May 30th 1962

Miss Ellen Stern
SIMON & SCHUSTER, Inc.
Rockefeller Center,
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York 20, U.S.A.

file 6

L. dz.

Dear Miss Stern,

Thank you very much for your letter. I read Scillard's book with extreme interest and I am indeed grateful to you for having sent me a copy.

As to publishing it in Poland I will try my best but I have some doubts whether I shall succeed. My doubts are mostly based on the contents of pages 47, 48. The author suggests that the Poles did not defend the German-Polish frontier. The Poles feel very emotionally on that subject. One had to be in Poland during the war to understand the reason for it. However, except this paragraph, I very much enjoyed this book.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Leopold Infeld

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PERSPECTIVES IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

*

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November 19, 1957

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Professor Leo Szilard
Enrico Fermi Institute
University of Chicago
Faculty Exchange

Dear Professor Szilard:

I am inclosing a copy of our new journal. We hope
that you will like it.

Can you anticipate at this time when you will have
an essay ready for PERSPECTIVES?

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dwight J. Ingle

Dwight J. Ingle

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DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
University of Chicago

March 6, 1950

WE GOT TO GO ON !

Gentlemen :

It is not often that we get news from the outside world, and even less often that we can send messages. But this one is important and we'll try everything to get it to you. We are a group of people with nothing to do but to think, day after day, year after year and we therefore think we can help you.

We see from a paper that ~~you~~ it is now possible to develop a "superbomb" and that you gentlemen are opposed to it. What is so "super " about it ? Suppose you can dstroy Moscow with one stroke. What about Leningrad, Stalingrad, the rest of Russia ? What we need is a bomb that can wipe out Russia, China - all the damn communists in the world with one stroke.

Dont talk about anything "super" until you can do taht, and better not talk at all until you have a "continental"bomb. We got to go on ! And after that is done, don't stop. We got to go on. You fools, dont forget that our real enemy is not Joe Stalin, but He, He who says he created the world, and has dominated us ever since. Dos, Donts, Ten Commandments - and innocent people like us are put behind bar because the others think He won't like what we are and think and do. We got to show him ~~whxn~~ that He cannot get awy with that any longer, we go to show him who the master is, and lets not stop until we show him that we can vblow up what he created . On to the global bomb ! From fire we come, to fire we return ! Hit them! Beat them! Mash them up! Smash them up ! Freedom !!! HI !Hi! Hi!

We beg to remain, respectfully yours,

5650 Ellis Avenue

July 16, 1952

Prof. Dr. H. Wanner
Institut für Allgemeine Botanik
Universität Zürich
Zürich, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Wanner:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of June fifth. We have received the chemicals and will test them in due course of time. Should we find anything of interest we shall, of course, write you at once.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

I N S T I T U T E F O R D E F E N S E A N A L Y S E S

Weapons Systems Evaluation Division



The Pentagon, Washington 25, D.C.

August 17, 1961

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

ref. 76808

Dear Dr. Szilard:

The Weapons Systems Evaluation Division of the Institute for Defense Analyses is planning to hold a series of colloquium meetings, starting in the Fall of this year. If you are not already acquainted with us, let me say briefly that the Institute for Defense Analyses is an association of Universities organized for the purpose of helping to bring to bear the resources of the academic and professional community on current government problems. In particular, the Weapons Systems Evaluation Division lends its support to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director, Defense Research and Engineering.

This year we would like to draw our colloquium speakers from our member Universities, among which your institution is represented. Your name has been suggested by Dr. C. H. Townes, our Vice President, as one who would be suitable to address a group such as ours. Therefore, I am writing to inquire if you would be interested in being one of our colloquium speakers during the coming academic year.

The Weapons Systems Evaluation staff comprises largely analysts with backgrounds in the physical and social sciences, as well as a complement of military officers. The work of the group necessarily encompasses a wide variety of professional disciplines. Consequently colloquium presentations must be rather general in nature. Naturally, the topic for discussion is your own choice. However, I would like to suggest that a



suitable subject would be the assessment of the significance of developments and trends in your own professional specialty to society and government planning.

The Institute will, of course, defray any incidental expenses, and is also happy to offer an honorarium of \$150.00. It is not possible at this time to establish a definite colloquium schedule. We shall endeavor to exercise enough flexibility so that mutually satisfactory arrangements can be made.

I would appreciate your response at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT KAHAL
Chairman, Professional
Advancement Committee

accepted by phone

INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS *in The Meridian House*

1630 Crescent Place NW Washington 9 DC HUDson 3-3230 cable ICONART

25 May 1963

Dear Dr Szilard—

On the occasion of the State Visit of the President of the Republic of India-- Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan-- the Trustees and the Fellows of the Institute request the honor of your company for an informal dialogue with Dr Radhakrishnan and other philosophers and writers at a breakfast meeting on Wednesday, the fifth of June from eight-thirty to ten o'clock at the President's Guest House, The Blair House, 1651 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Sincerely,

Robert Ruckman

Dr Leo Szilard
The Du Pont Plaza Hotel
Washington 36, D C

R S V P

HUDson 3-3230

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Sender's name and address:—

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92, Upper Circular Road

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*Prof. Leo Szilard,
Dept. of BioPhysics,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, 37. Illinois,
U.S.A.*

Approved by the Post Master-General, West Bengal Circle,
Calcutta, under his No. 58/348 dated 31-8-56

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INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS

92, UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD
CALCUTTA—9

July 20, 1957.

NO. 2050/2155.

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

U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

We are trying to organise a School of Biophysics in Calcutta. For this purpose, we would very much like to have an account of the work going on in your laboratory. Detailed syllabus of any graduate or post-graduate degree in Biophysics, that may be offered at your Institute, will also be very helpful. I am enclosing a copy of "Publications from this Laboratory" by separate Sea Mail. It will be appreciated if you would kindly send me a few reprints of your published work.

Yours faithfully,

N. N. Das Gupta

(Dr. N. N. Das Gupta),
Professor of Biophysics.

the intercollegian

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291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: DIgby 9-0700

July 19, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilliard
c/o Bulletin of Atomic Scientists
Educational Foundation for Nuclear
Science, Inc.

5734 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilliard:

Recently the Japanese Student YMCA and YWCA sent to the Student YMCA and YWCA of this country a letter written out of the tragic experiences of that country, telling of their great concern that adequate controls be established over the potential use of the A-Bomb and the H-Bomb. They take a clear position opposing current rearmament programs and the H-Bomb experiments. They say clearly that Christians must not remain silent on this issue.

The November issue of our national magazine, The Intercollegian, will be devoted to this letter, to background information on the H-Bomb and to the responsibilities American students have for facing this greatest of all challenges before the world today.

This is to ask if you will write an article of approximately 2000 words for this issue. We would like you to deal with either or both of two main aspects of the problem: (a) the facts about the destructive power of the A-Bomb and H-Bomb, including the established facts of the effect of the H-Bomb "fall-out"; (b) your convictions about the moral responsibility for determining how atomic power is to be used.

You may wish to select just one of these two upon which to write. Or you may wish to combine both into one article.

Other topics and authors will (hopefully) include Dorothy Fosdick on the over-riding tensions between the East and West in terms of which decisions on disarmament will perforce be made; Huston Smith (Washington University in St. Louis) on the apathy and escapes which the very complexity of the problem produces and how individuals can find ways of breaking through in creative, even though often small, ways; Bertrand Russell on the recent letter of

2- Dr. Leo Szilliard

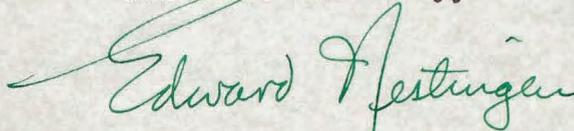
a number of scientists to the heads of the major powers; an article dealing with the Christian understanding of political power and the responsibility for entering into the arena of political activity; an answer to the letter from the Japanese YMCA and YWCA from the National Student Councils of the YMCA and YWCA of this country.

We hope very much you will be willing to write an article for this important issue. Yours is a widely respected voice and words from you will be highly regarded.

If there is some other aspect of this problem which you consider to be more to the point on which you would rather write, we will be most appreciative of your suggestions.

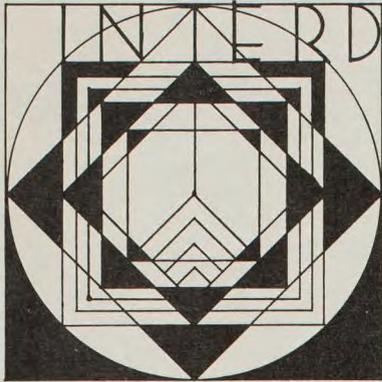
The heart of the matter is that this is a key issue before the world today on which American students need to be informed and stimulated to responsible decision. Your help to this end will be most welcome and important.

Yours most sincerely,



Edward L. Nestingen
Co-editor
The Intercollegian

ELN:jh



INTERDEPENDENCE COUNCIL

INCORPORATED

9006 CREFELD STREET, PHILADELPHIA 18, PA., U. S. A.

May , 1955

To the Signers of the Declaration of Interdependence:

As Chairman, it is my happy privilege to report that the year 1954 to June 1955 has been one of the greatest expansion and encouragement.

The limit of the number of signers originally set has been reached and raised. The number of vice chairmen in different countries is now 15. Four of these are women and it is notable that they are leading in countries where the participation of women in public affairs is not most general.

PROPOSED PROCLAMATION -- JANUARY 17, 1956

The Declaration will be proclaimed in Philadelphia, William Penn's City of Brotherly Love, on the 250th Anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth. The original text will be deposited in permanent form in an appropriate institution. The names of the original signers will be appended and yours will be included if you reply to this letter.

The Board of Directors, in your behalf, will present to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the sponsor of the Anniversary, a replica of the street lantern invented by Benjamin Franklin, the original of which was attached for many years to the wall of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Replicas will also be presented to the Royal Society of Arts, in England, of which Franklin was a member; to the Deutsches Museum, in Munich, Germany, which will hold special ceremonies; and to the University of Hiroshima, in Japan, the seat of a sincere peace movement.

WORLD-WIDE CELEBRATION

Europe. Institutions, both scientific and educational, and other groups are being invited to commemorate Franklin's Anniversary in their own way. Some will publish articles, arrange addresses, or read the Declaration at regular or stated meetings. These proceedings will be collected and published by the Franklin Institute.

Latin America. In Argentina, El Nuevo Mundo, a monthly magazine has published an account of the proposed celebration and printed the Declaration in full.

In Peru, a meeting will be held at the University of San Marcos, the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere, and the Peruvian newspaper, El Chronica, and radio will comment on the Declaration.

In Brazil, extensive arrangements are being made by the Grupo da Estudos Euclides da Cunha, and others.

Asia. In Japan, the University of Hiroshima is arranging a special celebration. In Pakistan, the new vice chairman gives assurance of participation and is translating the Declaration into URDU, a language spoken by some 50 million people.

Elsewhere. The celebrations arranged by the Interdependence Council are only a small part of those sponsored by the Franklin Institute throughout the world.

INTER-COUNTRY VISITS

The following active promoters of the Declaration have visited the United States during the year: Vice Chairman of the Interdependence Council and President of Hiroshima University, Dr. Tatsuo Morito, from Japan; from Germany, Dr. Eugen Diesel, author and philosopher, Joachim von Kruse, agricultural engineer, and Rudolf Hundertschuh, publisher, of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, new associate vice chairman; and from France, Frederic-Charles Lowenbach, our new vice chairman, a business executive and active co-worker in the White Cross.

Visits have been interchanged between French and German signers and signers from several countries have been welcomed by signers in other countries.

The Chairman, during the summer of 1954, visited Italy, Austria, France, Germany, and England and met groups of signers in each country. In March, 1955, he visited Peru and found a number of active persons ready to spread the ideas of interdependence. In most of these countries interested signers came together for an evening with the Chairman and gave him a memorable evening of friendly cooperation in each country. In some countries these groups continue to meet.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Active participation by university students has begun in the United States under the leadership of Harold V. Semling, Jr., a student of the American University, Washington 16, D. C. Each vice chairman is being asked to set up a special section for University Students.

REQUEST FOR YOUR REPLY

The Declaration says: "I am only one, but I am one; I can't do everything, but I can do something." Your continued interest and active participation is earnestly requested. Please return the enclosed slip with your reply.

In anticipation of your cooperation toward the aims of the Declaration,

Sincerely yours,

Otto Tod Mallery
Otto Tod Mallery, Chairman

INTERDEPENDENCE COUNCIL, INC.
ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
May 20-21, 1955

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interdependence Council, Inc., was opened at 7:15 p.m., Friday, March 20, 1955 at the offices of the Carl Schurz Foundation, 420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

All members of the Board of Directors residing in the United States were present, with the exception of the following: Austin, Clark, Clayton, Hansen, Laubach, Lischner, Markham, Morgan, Page, Patton and Mrs. Wolf.

On motion, the Minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

On motion, all actions taken by the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting were approved and ratified.

Announcement was made of the resignation, due to pressure of business, of Andre D. Toledano as Vice Chairman for France. On motion, the Chairman was authorized to send M. Toledano a message of appreciation and of thanks for his services.

On motion, all members of the Board of Directors were re-nominated. Additional nominations were Dr. Norman Palmer, University of Pennsylvania; William G. Smyser, former U.S. consul-general at Bangkok; and Mrs. E. Rhoads Hart, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

There being no further nominations, the Secretary was, upon motion, instructed to cast a ballot for the election each of the above named nominees. The Secretary having done so, the said nominees were declared elected for a term of one year.

On motion, the various Vice Chairmen were renominated to serve, for a term of one year, as Vice Chairmen of their respective areas. Mr. U. K. Oza was nominated as Vice Chairman for India and Mr. Rudolf Hundertschuh as Associate Vice Chairman for Germany.

The Secretary was, upon motion, instructed to cast a ballot for the election of each of the above named nominees. The Secretary having done so, the said nominees were declared elected for a term of one year.

The various Officers were re-nominated for terms of one year each. The Secretary was instructed, upon motion, to cast a ballot for the election of each of the officers and, having done so, the officers were re-elected for terms of one year.

The annual report of the Chairman was read, and, upon motion, was approved. A copy is appended. Upon motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint one or more Delegates who shall hold no official position but who may be empowered to represent the Interdependence Council at any meeting, or for any purpose, here or abroad, at which the Chairman may deem a Delegate desirable. Delegates so appointed shall be entitled to recommend to the Chairman or to the Executive Committee whatever action he may think appropriate.

In the absence of the Treasurer (unavoidably detained through illness) a preliminary financial report was read by the Assistant Treasurer. Upon motion, authority to receive at a later time and, if desirable, to approve, the Treasurer's Report was conferred upon the Executive Committee.

A preliminary discussion was opened concerning the Proclamation of the Declaration. The Chairman announced that James C. Charlesworth, a Signer, and presently Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, had agreed to invite Governor George M. Leader of Pennsylvania to read the Proclamation on Proclamation Day, on or about January 17, 1956.

On motion, the Executive Committee, or the Chairman, was empowered to write to each of the Vice Chairmen to inquire if they, or any of them, would desire a photostat of the Declaration if, as is contemplated, it is hand-lettered on parchment with such original signatures as may be practicable to attach. The Vice Chairmen are also to be asked if it is possible for the American offices to receive copies of such Proclamations as they may issue.

On the assumption that the Exchange of Persons Division of the Department of State will approve and, wholly or in part, defray expenses of foreign Signers who may attend an International Conference in conjunction with the Proclamation, discussion ensued concerning possibilities of entertaining, housing, and arranging schedules for such Signers. Though no final action was taken the following matters were discussed:

There was general agreement that the presence of foreign students, to be recruited through such agencies as the various International Houses, would be colorful (especially if in native dress).

Recognizing the need for wide publicity, debate occurred whether this should be sought through the presence of official dignitaries, such as ambassadors or consuls, or through the presence of internationally known personalities.

Is the identification of the Proclamation by local officials, such, for instance, a Governor, desirable for the proclamation of an international document?

Should the Proclamation be read at the proclamation ceremony by a representative of the Interdependence Council, (as best choice the Chairman) or by the public official or well-known personality who is to receive the Proclamation?

On motion, it was decided to invite Signers, or other interested individuals, to forward to the Chairman for consideration by the Executive Committee all possible suggestions covering the above questions or concerning any other matters regarding the Proclamation.

On motion, it was also decided to invite Signers or other interested people to suggest names of important personalities, in public or intellectual life, who might submit short statements on the desirability of the Proclamation.

The need for early action on these matters was emphasized.

On motion, the Interdependence Council recessed at 10:30 p.m.

Upon the expiration of the recess the annual meeting of the Board of Directors reconvened at 9:45 a.m., Saturday, May 21, 1955.

Discussion continued concerning proclamation of the Proclamation. Technical details about the feasibility of appending originals or facsimiles of signatures of Signers, especially those using other than Roman script were discussed. The matter was laid over for further consideration by the Executive Committee.

After much discussion, it was agreed that the eventual disposition of the original Proclamation be laid over for future decision by the Executive Committee, it being the general sense of the meeting that the final depository to receive the Proclamation upon loan only, should probably be in the United States.

Plans for a budget, either for the coming year or for a nine-months period including the date of Proclamation, were discussed. It was the general sense of the meeting that, if feasible, the Budget should provide for assistance that would relieve the Chairman of routine work.

The possibility of appointing an Executive Director, a Travelling Secretary, a Convention Manager, an Office Secretary and/or other staff assistants was explored. No decision was reached concerning the need for such assistance. Upon motion, the Executive Committee was empowered to make further study preliminary to taking such action as might be desirable and practicable---it being understood that the Executive Committee should have power if sufficient funds were available to make the necessary appointments.

Among various suggestions considered were:

Publication of a News Letter to which Signers might be invited to subscribe.

Appeal for volunteer assistance, particularly in the Philadelphia and Washington areas, for office work.

Consultation with such organizations as the American Association of University Women, womens' clubs.

Consultation with professional publicity managers.

Upon motion, Signers or other interested individuals were invited to submit such recommendations as they might desire through the Chairman's office on the above, or associated matters.

Upon motion, Semling was asked to correlate, as far as possible, his plans for summer conferences among students with the furtherance of general plans for the proclamation ceremonies. He was also asked to study means of speeding-up office operations.

Upon motion, it was ordered that the Executive Committee draft a budget largely aimed at gearing Interdependence Council plans to a successful conclusion of the Proclamation Day ceremonies but providing that nothing shall be construed as prejudicial to the success of plans already adopted or partially complete.

Upon motion, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman, Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer to receive and/or dispose of such securities as now belong, or which may hereafter belong, to the Interdependence Council. A copy of the resolution is appended.

On motion, such members of the Board as may be travelling abroad were asked to publicise the Interdependence Council and to contact Signers. Directors Harry E. Wildes travelling in Europe and Wm. Smyser flying in North and South Africa to obtain materials for his lecture program, agreed to try to visit persons any director may request. Absent directors were asked to send such names promptly to the Chairman.

The need was noted for more quotations on Interdependence by Slavic writers or statesmen.

The annual meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
H. E. WILDES
Secretary

THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SEMINARS OF WASHINGTON

(Sponsored by The American Friends Service Committee)

2101 R STREET, N. W.



WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

TELEPHONE: HUDSON 3-3341

David Mouse

February 26, 1963

Box 23196

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I was pleased to learn from my friend Tristram Coffin that you were in Washington. I should appreciate an opportunity to meet with you to discuss our monthly International Affairs Seminars for government officials, Congressmen and journalists.

But, rather than merely tell you about them, it occurs to me that you might enjoy participating in the seminar on March 5 described in the enclosure. This will be attended by several Congressmen and about ten others, including Ambassador Allen, Dean Griffith, Census Director Scammon, Deputy Budget Director Staats, Science Adviser Rollefson, President of the Peace Research Institute, Arthur Larson, and Policy Planning Councillor Ernest Lindley. I know you would find this an interesting occasion and the group would like to meet you.

If this dinner meeting is impossible for you, we are having a luncheon for a group of scientists on the following day to which you would be welcome. The announcement is enclosed.

We do hope that you can join us for one - or both - of these occasions, and I would then appreciate very much a chance to talk with you about how our seminars can be most helpful in these very critical times.

Sincerely,

Harold E. Snyder
Harold E. Snyder,
Director

Encls.
HES:kc

THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SEMINARS OF WASHINGTON

(Sponsored by The American Friends Service Committee)

2101 R STREET, N. W.



WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

TELEPHONE: HUDSON 3-3341

Sp.
NOT FOR
PUBLICATION

Memo to:

From: Harold E. Snyder, A. Burns Chalmers and William R. Bryant

Subject: LUNCHEON SEMINAR FOR SCIENTISTS AND SCIENCE ADMINISTRATORS

You are cordially invited to the background seminar and "dutch-treat" luncheon described below. For your convenience, a reply card is enclosed.

Time: Wednesday, March 6, 1963 - 12:30 to 2:15 sharp

Place: International Student House, 1825 R Street, N. W.

Topic: REDUCING INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS : INVENTIONS AND INTENTIONS

Consultant: SIR ROBERT WATSON-WATT, developer of radar; author of Man's Means to His End, C.N. Potter, N.Y., 1961.

Background: Sir Robert Watson-Watt, knighted for his pioneer work on radar, member of the family which produced James Watt, has written many books on scientific subjects including his autobiography, The Pulse of Radar, 1958. He has in recent years devoted himself to the control of science and to the development of international institutions for peace. His latest book Man's Means to His End concerns the urgency of this problem. He has been a leading participant in the Pugwash Conferences, is a consultant to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and has contributed articles to The Saturday Review, The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, etc. One of his lectures is called "Spaceism is Scrambled Escapism". He proposed "Inventions and Intentions" as his topic on March 5.

Schedule: 12:30 p.m. - Refreshments and introductory presentation by the consultant
1:15 p.m. - Luncheon (\$1.50) and discussion, closing promptly at 2:15

NOTE : Please return the enclosed post card. IF AFTER MAKING A RESERVATION YOU FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ATTEND, PLEASE NOTIFY US PROMPTLY SO THAT SOMEONE ELSE MAY BE INVITED IN YOUR PLACE.

THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SEMINARS OF WASHINGTON
(Sponsored by The American Friends Service Committee)

A

2101 R STREET, N. W.



WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

TELEPHONE: HUDSON 3-3341

Memo to:

From: Harold E. Snyder, A. Burns Chalmers and William R. Bryant

Subject: SPECIAL DINNER SEMINAR FOR LEGISLATIVE AND SENIOR EXECUTIVE
BRANCH MEMBERS

Time: Tuesday, March 5, 1963 - 6:30 p.m. sharp to 10:00 p.m. sharp

Place: Davis House, 1822 R Street, N.W.

Topic: REDUCING INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS: " INVENTIONS AND INTENTIONS "

Consultants: SIR ROBERT WATSON-WATT, developer of radar; author of Man's Means to His End, C.N. Potter, N.Y., 1961; and other leading authorities on the subject.

Background: World tensions and the danger of nuclear war are generally associated with political and economic issues. Recent scientific advances, greatly increasing the destructive possibilities of even small wars, render a major nuclear conflict almost unthinkable. On at least these points, both sides of the "cold war" are in agreement, President Eisenhower and Chairman Krushchev having so declared at Geneva in 1955. But the underlying tensions which could escalate into conflict do not seem to have been significantly reduced since 1955. On the contrary, they have at times mounted rapidly to the very brink of major war.

The Washington Seminars have, from their inception provided a setting for the calm, objective examination of various approaches to international communication and cooperation, and to the reduction of misunderstandings and of potential sources of conflict between nations and peoples. The often overlooked "human factor" in international relations is frequently stressed, as it will be on March 5.

Sir Robert Watson-Watt, knighted for his pioneer work on radar, member of the family which produced James Watt, has written many books on scientific subjects including his autobiography The Pulse of Radar. He has in recent years devoted himself to the control of science and to the development of international institutions for peace. His latest book Man's Means to His End concerns the urgency of this problem. He has been a leading participant in the Pugwash Conferences, is a consultant to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and has contributed articles to The Saturday Review, The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, etc. One of his lectures is called "Spaceism is Scrambled Escapism." He proposed "Inventions and Intentions" as his topic on March 5.

Several other leading authorities on science and international affairs and on tension-reduction will be present.

Schedule: 6:30 p.m.-Light refreshments followed by remarks by the consultants
7:30 p.m.-Dinner("dutch-treat" \$2.50) and discussion, closing at 10:00

NOTE: THIS IS NOT AN INVITATION AND IS BEING SENT ONLY TO PERSONS ALREADY INVITED. ATTENDANCE IS LIMITED TO 18 PERSONS. IF YOU HAVE ALREADY ACCEPTED AND FIND THAT YOU CANNOT ATTEND, PLEASE NOTIFY US PROMPTLY SO THAT SOMEONE ELSE MAY BE INVITED. Parking becomes available on 18th Street and on Connecticut Avenue at 6:30 p.m. Nearest parking lot - 20th, north of R.



file *Invitations*
TÉLÉPHONE : TROCADÉRO 77-23 - TÉLÉGRAMMES : SCHM-UNESCO-PARIS

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR A HISTORY OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
OF MANKIND

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE POUR UNE HISTOIRE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT SCIENTIFIQUE ET CULTUREL DE L'HUMANITÉ

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Dr. Guy S. Métraux (Switzerland), Secretary-General

Place de Fontenoy — PARIS (VII^e)

SCH/No. 64 - 8616

February 26, 1964

Dear Professor Szilard,

The International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind plans to issue this coming Summer a "special number" of its Journal of World History which will be devoted to science in the American context.

In this connection, I would be most grateful to you if you would accept to write an article on American science from a European point of view, in which you could bring out those features which seem to you particularly specific to the American milieu and the attraction they exercise, for many reasons, on European scientists. In other words, you would deal with the "brain drain" from a general and cultural point of view, without entering into details such as statistics, trends, etc. Our guiding principle, in planning this collection, has been the social and cultural background that has prevailed rather than the actual, isolated development of science in American or of American science.

You would be entirely free to organize the article as you wished within the general specifications contained in the Note to Contributors enclosed, and we would be pleased to offer you a sum of \$ 100.00 to cover incidental expenses in preparing the manuscript. There is a certain urgency concerning the completion of material for this special number, but should you be free to accept our offer - and I trust that you will be - I could propose June as a maximum delay.

I believe it of the utmost importance to include in this series the thinking of a prominent scholar who has been able to contribute

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

.../...

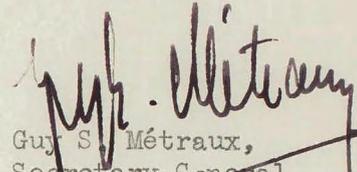
on both sides of the Atlantic to the development of knowledge. Your article, in addition to those of a more strictly historical character, would constitute a living testimonial of a great cultural phenomenon and would add to our understanding of its evolution.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if there is any additional information you would like about this contribution or about the project in general. I am also enclosing a tentative outline from the prospectus for Volume VIII of our Journal of World History.

In the hope of receiving a favourable reply,

I remain

Yours truly,


Guy S. Métraux,
Secretary-General,
International Commission.

Number 3 (Summer) : SCIENCE AND AMERICAN CULTURE

A special issue devoted to science in the American context. The place of the United States in Twentieth Century science is fundamental: American and foreign scientists working in the United States contribute to every field of science, reach for new horizons, and exercise a marked influence upon the rest of the world.

What are the historical circumstances which made this development possible? What was and what is the place of science in American life? A series of articles by distinguished scholars traces the evolution of science in American society from colonial days to the present.

The material will be divided into three parts :

I. The Cultural Background, with two articles:

RALPH H. GABRIEL (sometime of Yale University; American University, Washington), *The Climate of Public Opinion.*

Was there in American culture a special receptiveness to science and technology? What was the role of science in American culture patterns at various periods? Professor Gabriel draws a revealing picture of three hundred years of development.

EDWARD LURIE (Michigan State University), *Science and American Thought.*

American philosophers gave at all times a high priority to the knowledge and understanding of nature. Professor Lurie outlines the main trends of a development that is traceable to the early days of American philosophical thinking.

II. The Historical Record, with several articles which, in chronological order, will describe the place of science in a changing American society, notably:

WHITFIELD BELL (American Philosophical Society), *Science in the Colonies and Early Republic to about 1815.*

WILLIAM H. GOETZMANN (Yale University), *The West and the Development of American Science.*

and other specialists of the Ante-Bellum and Post-Bellum years, and of the Twentieth Century.

III. Features of American Science :

DONALD FLEMING (Harvard University), *American Science and the World Community.*

F. G. KILGOUR (Librarian, Yale School of Medicine), *American Technological Innovation.*

WILLIAM STANTON (University of Pittsburgh), *The Scientific Approach to the Study of Man.*

This number will constitute a notable contribution to our understanding of the evolution of science in general and of American science in particular. Each article will be followed by a short selected bibliography.

Number 4 (Autumn)

JEAN-PIERRE AGUET (University of Lausanne), *Essai sur les grands ensembles historiques parus ces dernières années.*

Several "world histories" have been issued latterly on both sides of the Atlantic. The author reviews here recent works—published in Europe—that purport to be all-inclusive, and attempts to assess their relative importance in a field that is now the concern of many historians.

LESTER G. CROCKER (Western Reserve University), *New Interpretations of the Enlightenment.*

The Twentieth Century has deep roots in the Enlightenment. It seems that socio-economic conditions are now creating a new world that requires new values. Professor Crocker examines recent works on the Enlightenment in relation to our changing society.

HERBERT W. HILL (Dartmouth College), *On the Roots of Racial Prejudice.*

This article examines the historical background of racial prejudice with special reference to England and the United States.

The Journal of World History, in addition, continues with the publication of the following articles on religious life in the XXth Century, the series of studies on the spiritual life of mankind which it had started several years ago.

DANIEL ROBERT (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes), and JEAN BOSCH (Faculté Libre de Théologie Protestante, Paris), *Le Protestantisme au XX^e siècle.*

A prominent Protestant theologian and a professor of the history of religion examine the position of Protestant thought in the XXth Century during which it has met so many challenges and found new directions.

ANDRÉ NEHER (Université de Strasbourg), *Les aspects religieux du monde juif au XX^e siècle.*

Together with the great problems that world Jewry has faced in the Twentieth Century there have been important religious developments. Professor Neher analyzes them and endeavours to make them clear at a time when, because of new social, economic and cultural conditions, new challenges appear from every side.

H. J. BLACKHAM (International Humanist and Ethical Union), *Modern Humanism.*

Modern Humanism which has its origins in the Eighteenth Century, tries, in the Twentieth, to reconcile science and faith. To many it is a movement that promises for man a new harmony with the world of man and that of nature. Dr. Blackham shows the significance of Modern Humanism and discusses its relationship with established religions.

JOURNAL OF WORLD HISTORY

Volume VIII
(1964)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Number 1 (Winter)

RUSHTON COULBORN (Atlanta University), *Toynbee's Reconsiderations.*

The author analyzes in detail the intellectual position of Toynbee in relation to his religious convictions.

ORESTE POPESCU (Catholic University, Buenos Aires), *On the Historiography of Economic Thought: a Bibliographical Survey.*

After a brief essay on the "history of the history" of economic thought, the author gives a detailed critique of fundamental works published between 1768 and 1963, which shows clearly the development of this new discipline.

PIERRE GRIMAL (University of Paris), *Poésie et « propagande » au temps d'Auguste.*

Professor Grimal studies the relationship of State and Art at a critical period of history. He analyzes the work of the great Latin classics of the period of Augustus to determine the extent of 'propaganda' in their creations.

YU. A. LEVADA (Moscow), *The Social Position of Russian Orthodoxy.*

Recent events have shown that the Church in the USSR has still a place of importance. What is then the position of Marxist-Leninist thought on the role of the Church in the communist state?

In tracing the history of the Orthodox Church in Russia since the 1917 Revolution, the author supplies an answer to this question.

In addition, in this winter number Rodolfo Barón Castro will deal with the problem of the Indians in Hispanic America, Leonard Marsak will describe the work of a Seventeenth Century French scientist who contributed to the scientific revolution. Two short discussions will bring further light on the problem of the welfare state and on the alleged destruction of the library of Alexandria by the Arabs in the Seventh Century.

Number 2 (Spring) : LATIN AMERICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In April 1963 a round table was held in Bordeaux on the history and the historians in Latin America in the Twentieth Century. Scholars from Latin America, the United States and Europe attempted to draw up a balance sheet of Latin America at mid-century. The editorial committee of the Journal of World History is proud to issue some of these papers which were edited for publication by their authors.

GERMAN ARCINIEGAS (Editor, *Cuadernos*), *Political Trends in Latin America in the Twentieth Century*.

The celebrated author reviews the political trends in Latin America which, albeit reflecting to a large extent world political thinking, find in the Latin American environment peculiar forms from which the New America is gradually emerging.

CARLOS M. RAMA (University of Montevideo), *Los movimientos sociales en la América latina*.

The fundamental social structure of Latin America is gradually adapting itself to social and economic conditions created by the Twentieth Century. A traditional society undergoes culture changes under the impact of new ideas, technology, public education. Its problems are solved in terms that are proper to the local conditions and provide a valuable example for the rest of the world.

EUGENIO PEREIRA SALAS (University of Chile), *La littérature hispano-américaine au XX^e siècle*.

A literature traditionally aristocratic now finds within the fabric of the nation new forces which lead to new modes of expression. Professor Pereira Salas brings out the main trends in a complex situation.

CHARLES GRIFFIN (Vassar College), *An Essay on Regionalism and Nationalism in Latin American Historiography*.

Nation, region and universe have dominated the thought of historians without, however, always being reflected in their works. Professor Griffin discusses the approach of Latin American historians to problems that transcend local conditions and rightly belong to the whole region.

This special number also devotes articles to social aspects of the Mexican Revolution (by Moises Gonzales Navarro), to race and class in Latin America (by Magnus Mörner), to the political evolution of Brazil (by Americo J. Lacombe) and to economic conditions that prevail in the region (by Pierre Monbeig). In some instances extracts from discussions on the various papers will be published.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR A HISTORY OF THE
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND

JOURNAL OF WORLD HISTORY

Volume VIII, No.

SCIENCE IN THE AMERICAN CONTEXT

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS

A. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This special number of the Journal of World History is designed to illustrate the development of science in the American context. It does not purport to present the story of American science, or that of the sciences in America, but rather to underline the climate of opinion and the cultural conditions in which science evolved and scientists worked from the early days in the Colonies to those of the National Science Foundation.

These articles should prove useful in making students of history aware of the significance of science and technology; in reminding historians of science how much science is dependent upon social and cultural conditions; and finally, for historians at large and foreign scholars, they should constitute a further contribution to the understanding of the forces that shaped American history.

B. GENERAL OUTLINE

This outline suggests the presentation now envisaged. The various topics listed under three headings are indicative of the subjects to be covered by various contributors. The final order in which these materials are to appear, as well as the title of each article, will be determined at a later date. When individual contributors are contacted, additional information will be given concerning each topic and its place in relation to the whole issue and other topics.

.../...

I. The Cultural Background

1. The climate of public opinion
2. Science and American thought.

II. The Historical Record

3. Science in the Colonies and the Early Republic, to ca. 1815.
4. American science before the Civil War.
5. The West and the development of American science
6. American science, 1860-1914.
7. American science since 1914.

III. Important Features of American Science

8. American science and the world scientific community.
9. Technological achievements.
10. The scientific approach to the study of man.
11. Prospects for science and man in America at mid-20th Century.

C. GENERAL DIRECTIVES TO CONTRIBUTORS

1. Length of articles : Not more than 30 typewritten pages, double spaced, to be delivered in two copies.
2. Footnotes : Whenever possible bibliographical references should be omitted. Notes that constitute a substantial complement, or supplement to the text should be included.
3. Bibliographies : In lieu of bibliographical footnotes, a list of sources utilized with additional readings would be most useful at the end of the article.
4. Illustrations, Maps, and Graphs : Only line drawings will be accepted. If necessary, the Journal of World History will undertake the drawing of maps and other graphic materials provided that clear models and precise instructions are supplied at the time of delivery of the article.
5. Translations : In view of the international character of the Journal of World History, a few of the articles of this special issue will be translated into French, but authors will be advised of this and will receive for approval a copy of the translation. Every effort will be made, however, for the publication of the article in the English language at a later date.

5 March, 1964

Mr. Guy S. Metraux
International Commission for a History
of the Scientific and Cultural Development
of Mankind
Place de Fontenoy
Paris (VIIe), France.

Dear Mr. Metraux:

I appreciate very much your asking me to contribute to the
Journal of World History but I am about to shift my residence to
The Salk Institute, La Jolla, and until I get settled shall not be
able to undertake any task of this sort.

With best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC UNION

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345 EAST 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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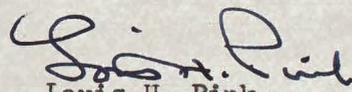
Professor Leo Szilard
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

You will probably be coming over to the United Nations during your visit here. Why don't you stop in and see us - we are just across the street. Let me know when it will be convenient after the 20th and perhaps we can have lunch together.

I think very highly of your idea and hope we may be able to help implement it in some way.

Yours sincerely,


Louis H. Pink
Chairman

LHP:mb

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WORLD



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TONI SENDER, *Rep. Internat. Confed. Free Trade Unions*
to U.N.

MAXWELL STEWART, *Ed. Public Affairs Pam.*

ARTHUR SWEETSER, *Internat. Official, L.N. & U.N., 1919-1954*

CHARLES J. TURCK, *Pres., Macalester Coll.*

J. RAYMOND WALSH, *Econ. and Lect., NYC*

H. B. WELLS, *Pres., Ind. Univ.*

WILLIAM L. WHITE, *Auth. and Ed., Emporia, Kan.*

CLAIR WILCOX, *Prof. Econ., Swarth. Coll.*

W. P. WILSON, *Pres., W. P. Wilson Co., W. Va.*

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.....

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152 SIXTH STREET
CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS
UNIVERSITY 4-3500

December 8, 1952

Mr. Maurice S. Fox
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Fox:

We have your letter of November 19, referring to the possibility of obtaining samples of CR-51 discs on materials other than the polyvinylidene chloride screen previously furnished.

We are enclosing two samples of CR-51 on glass mat and an additional sample of CR-51 on the polyvinylidene chloride screen. The glass mat backed materials are experimental and are not readily available.

We would like very much to be kept informed of any papers you may publish which relate to the applications of our membranes.

Very truly yours,

IONICS, INCORPORATED

Wayne A. McRae
Wayne A. McRae *mb*

WAM-mb

Enc: (3)

July 31, 1961

Mr. Theodore Irwin
518 Fort Hill Road
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Mr. Irwin:

Attached to this letter are about 200 words which I said I would send you. Enclosed I am also returning your manuscript with a few minor corrections. Would you be good enough to send me a copy of the revised version.

I like your story and find that it reads very well.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

"200 Words"

Last year when I was ill in the hospital, I wrote my political testament in the form of a story -- the lead story in a short book of satirical stories "The Voice of the Dolphins". The bomb poses a problem to the world which can be solved only by abolishing war and in "The Voice of the Dolphins" I have been trying to show what it would take to accomplish this feat.

The present so-called atomic stalemate is rapidly changing and is now passing through a dangerous phase. It has become urgent for America to reach a meeting of the minds with Russia either on how to get rid of the bomb or on how to live with the bomb. So far we have not been doing either and time may be running out.

General disarmament would not automatically guarantee peace, but I believe that peace could be secured in a generally disarmed world if the nations were to accept what may be reasonably demanded from them on this score.

The difficulties of instituting a system of inspection that would eliminate the danger of secret evasions of a disarmament agreement are grossly over-rated. But general disarmament will be politically acceptable only if there is a concomitant political settlement.

A political settlement in Europe might not be too far away, but it does not seem to be within sight in the Far East. The Administration seems to be blocked from moving towards such a settlement in the Far East by the attitude of the Congress. It may well be that some future historian will, in the retrospect, diagnose what the trouble has been with America in the mid-century as "too much patriotism and too few patriots".

Insert 1 - Page 9

In the type of story Szilard describes how the world achieves general disarmament -- 25 years hence. Dolphins are the most intelligent of living creatures [or are they?] which appear to play a curious role in guiding the scientists in their effort to clarify the issues involved.

Insert 2 - Page 9

Szilard is very pleased with the response to his book. Several fellow scientists wrote him that they couldn't finish the book because a college-age boy or girl got hold of it and they never saw it again. Some social scientists wrote that the book be required reading in college. Many of those who responded wrote him once they started to read it they couldn't put it down.

These days he is diligently writing memos on the subject and circulating them around Washington. "We are not going to make any progress on disarmament", Szilard commends, "until America and Russia reach a meeting of the minds on how to secure the peace in a disarmed world and on how to discover secret evasions". This, he considers, to be one among the five most important problems facing the world today. The others,

"Which would be necessary to invent new forms of democracy which will be capable of functioning in the various under-developed regions of the world. If the power or form of democracy is imposed for new countries -- like Ghana, for instance -- the first government in office will take steps to perpetrate itself.

"It would be necessary to develop new forms of birth controls which meet the needs of countries like, for instance, India. The first thing that happens when certain over-populated regions give economic aid is that the infant market goes down while the birth rate remains unchanged. As the result, the population shoots up so fast that no economic development can keep pace with it. In such areas the standard of living cannot be raised without first introducing birth control.

"We shall need to rearrange our leisure time. If there is no war, working hours may drop within the predictable future to 32 hours a week in America. This would mean three-day week-ends which make no sense at all. Rather, we ought to have a one-day week-end and three months' paid vacations. This would mean the development of a new industry -- the vacation industry. Many people would spend their vacation abroad and what they would

spend abroad may take the place of grants in aid.

"Perhaps the time ~~has~~ has come where we should try to get rid of sleep. The mechanism which forces us to go to sleep developed during the evolution of man, at a time when, during the darkness of the night, sleep may well have been the most useful kind of activity. If it were possible to block this mechanism there would be no need for us today to indulge in sleep. If we did not have to sleep, this would mean an extension of our time of living by 50 percent."

Insert 1 - Page 9

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HENRY D. ISAAC
118-65 Metropolitan Avenue
Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.

May 26th, 1955

Dear Professor Szilard:

Before I start to tell you the reason for writing to you today, may I introduce myself to you. My mother, Mrs. Gertrud Isaac, is a niece of the late Mrs. Else Dresel of Berlin, Germany. By recommendation of Mrs. Dresel, your brother Bela lived at our place in Berlin as a subtenant in 1922/1923, just after the death of my father. When my mother and I came to the States in 1948, we were pleased to hear about you and your family from Prof. Kurt Dresel, who as you probably know, died in New York 1951.

The reason, why I am writing these lines is that I have started to collect the personal views of many outstanding personalities in science, literature and politics all over the world about the following question:

"What is the best way for an individual

to contribute to a world of better understanding?"

We are living today in a world full of misunderstandings, domestically as well as internationally. The response to my question shows me how up-to-date this problem is and it is my intention to publish all these statements and personal views in a book, which I am preparing to write concerning this problem.

Although I know, dear Prof. Szilard, how terribly busy you are, I would appreciate getting even a short answer from you. In this way you may help all those looking forward to a world free from fear, hate or distrust to enjoy a life more worthwhile to live than in the past.

Asking you kindly to forgive me having asked you for this great favor and in the hope to hear from you, I am with greatest esteem and regard,

Very sincerely yours

Henry D. Isaac.

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

TUFTS COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS

MEDFORD 55
MASSACHUSETTS

January 2, 1948

Leo Szilard
Institute of Radiobiology
and Biophysics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard,

I am enclosing a copy of an article, "The Atom and the Economy" (The American Scholar), which I think may interest you. It is preliminary to a more thorough and detailed analysis, "Some Economic Implications of Atomic Energy", to appear in the February issue of the Quarterly Journal of Economics.

Very truly yours,

Walter Isard

Walter Isard