

file 5

26 March 1962

Arvin Glicksman
Department Radio Therapy
Royal Marsden Hospital
Fulham Road
London S.W. 3

Dear Dr. Glicksman:

Many thanks for your report on your consultations which arrived today. Since Trude wrote you another PAB was made which was negative. The trace bleedings which Trude mentioned in her letter did not occur again. Thus, everything is back to normal. I feel particularly well. I am on a regimen of sulpha drugs and furadantin and the tube does not clog.

All assertions contained in your letter are very clear. I am curious, however, for the reason behind two of these assertions:

- a.) Is the insistence on the closing of the cystostomy due to fear of kidney damage or to the fear of some other hazard?

Since I left Memorial Hospital I have had only one episode with fever and chills and that was under control with antibiotics within 24 hours. It seems to me that for another year or two the main risk remains the recurrence of the tumor and that at the present time it would be foolish to worry too much about a possible

slow deterioration of the kidneys.

- b.) If a total cystectomy should ever become necessary what are the reasons against a radical cystectomy either with or without lymph node dissection? *P* Both Trude and I were very glad to have your letter and much of the information contained in it is useful as guidance for future diagnosis and treatment.

I am enclosing a preprint from the April issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists which shows you what I am up to.

Enclosed is also an article from the December issue which was reprinted by the Washington Post.

We are looking forward to receiving your second letter telling us what you are doing and how you are feeling.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Gene Zelle

July 30, 1957

Mrs. Maria Goeppert-Mayer
c/o Miss Maria Mayer
246 Hauptstrasse
Heidelberg, Germany

Dear Maria,

I just had a conversation with Wentzel, discussing whether it might not be advisable to propose in the Institute sometime in the fall that we offer a job to David Bohm. I am rather impressed by the textbook which he wrote, and find that he did not incorporate into this textbook, at least in the edition I saw, his somewhat pathological theory. I am passing on the book to Wentzel so that he too may form an opinion. I do not believe that, with the change in climate that has in the meantime occurred, Bohm's past political convictions would necessarily stand in the way of his appointment here if the Institute wants him. Therefore, the question is: should the Institute want him? Wentzel and I thought that since you are going to Israel you might be able to have an extended chat with Bohm about physics, and then tell us what you think of him. You might also tell us on that occasion whether he would like to return to America.

Now I have still another request. Professor Hans Zeisel, who is attached to our Law School, wants to send his son, who has completed the 8th grade and is 13 years old, for a year to school in Germany. The older sister of the boy will spend a year with Konrad Lorentz at one of the Max-Planck Institutes which has just moved to somewhere in the vicinity of Munich or the Stahremberger See. There used to be a number of good boarding schools in Germany, among them the Odenwald Schule, but Dr. Zeisel has lost touch with German schools, and asked me if I could find out the name of a few boarding schools where the boy might be sent this fall.

If you have a chance to find out something about such schools, perhaps you might write a postcard to them, asking them to write directly to Professor H. Zeisel, the Law School of the University of Chicago. Perhaps you could delegate this job to your daughter

if you yourself are pressed for time.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

m

cc: Dr. Gregor Wentzel
Dr. Hans Zeisel

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

Mrs. Frank W. Goetsch
14220 Strathmore Road, Suite 1
Cleveland 12, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Goetsch:

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



14220 Strathmore Road, Suite 1
Cleveland 12, Ohio

February 11, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
Dear Dr. Szilard:

We read your letter in the N Y Times (Sun. Feb. 6/55) with great interest and agreement. I cannot resist writing you a few lines to tell you so. I would also like to urge you to pursue and press your idea further, in regard to finding a truly responsible group of honest-to-goodness patriots who would attack the matter of preventing war, with all their might and strength, and stay with it until some decisions are reached. Of course it goes without saying that you ought to be in the group. May I be so bold as to suggest the names of two people who would be eminently fitted for serving on such a group? The one is our elderly and great statesman, ex-President Herbert Hoover, and the second one—a younger man—is none other than Dr. Walter H. Judd, (M.D.), now a Congressman from the 5th District, Minnesota. He spent a considerable number of years as a medical missionary in China. If you have ever met Dr. Judd, or heard him speak, you will understand my choice.

If we could only all be of the same mind as the Swiss are when it comes to the matter of war! Maybe a Swiss ought to be one of the group to plan a world without war, even though we are compelled to put up with a bunch of gangsters in Moscow, such as the world has never seen before. And these same devils were helped on their feet by none other than the then president of the USA, namely FDR Roosevelt, at a time when most of us knew exactly what a terrible lot the communists really are. And then the revolting business of having been "allies" with them to boot! It looks to me as if Christ's teachings contain the ingredients for peaceful existence in the world. Even though Christ may be rejected as the son of God, yet his teachings stand at the top for decent living.

Here I paused to call the Main Public Library for a bit of information about you. I see that I am writing you on your birthday! Congratulations, and good wishes for many more, all happy ones too.

Our eldest daughter, Miriam, is married to a "Budapestian." His name is Rudolph Samuels Korongai. He is a consulting engineer. His father was a graduate of an engineering school, as were his mother's 4 brothers. These were "upper crust" (shall we say??) families in Hungary. But as Rudy says, in America all are leveled into one strata. But this was a bitter pill to swallow for his mother! Rudy is a graduate of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

As for myself, my two sets of grandparents came from Switzerland. My mother was born there, but my father was born in Ohio in 1849. He suffered the hardships common to the pioneers' sons, when they came from the comforts, schools and churches in their native land, and began life in log houses in the dense forests, where a living was most difficult to wrest at first. My father determined to study music, and walked 13 muddy miles for weekly study with a German "Professor" in Lima, Ohio. My father became a church organist, and also owned the only piano far and wide, which stood in a corner of the old log house—built when they bought forestland in western Ohio.

My husband was Prussian-born, but a mere babe when his parents emigrated to Wisconsin. When I married him he had been ordained a clergyman. He graduated from a Reformed church seminary, and also from McCormick Seminary in Chicago. We had 4 children, the youngest daughter is 26. She and I live together. My husband was an invalid for some years, until a merciful God released him. But enough of personal matters.

This is not a "fan-mail" letter, for I am not one who writes letters to strangers, generally speaking. This letter was prompted because of the great concern in my own mind about conditions in the world today. Your letter offers something so sensible, that I had to say what I had to tell. Whose business is it then, to start such a group as you suggest? I shall look for more information in "Letters to the Times," column.

Every good wish to you for the prompt success in setting up this group of patriots, whoever they may be!

Sincerely,
(Mrs. Frank W.) Bertha Louise Goetsch
(Mrs. Frank W.) Bertha Louise Goetsch

May 31, 1963

Miss Betty Goetz
4506 South Langley Lane
McLean, Virginia

Dear Betty Goetz:

I should be very grateful for your showing the enclosed memorandum to Senator Humphrey. If he is interested perhaps he would want to read also my tentative Proposal which is also enclosed and which is subject to change.

I have discussed the general problem with a few individuals within the Administration including Abe Chayes, John McNaughton, Franklin Long and Governor Harriman. Further, I have a luncheon date with Justice Goldberg on June 5th and I intend to bring up the topic on this occasion.

I am much more certain of the fact that a problem exists than of the "solution" described in the "Proposal". Governor Harriman offered to invite a few people for dinner, who may be interested in the problem in order to discuss the problem and how it might be solved.

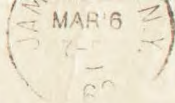
If Senator Humphrey is interested in the problem, I should appreciate an opportunity to talk with him about it before I go any further with this matter.

I am leaving Washington in the morning of June 7th, but I could be back by Monday, June 17th. I would then stay in Washington until Sunday, June 23rd, when I am scheduled to fly to Geneva. Just how long I would stay in Europe may depend on whether there is anything much that I could do in Washington if I were to return early in July.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Maurice Goldman
426 Beach 69th St
Rockaway 92 N.Y. N.Y.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

~~Mr. R. Kaster~~

~~510 A. S. S.~~

Mr. Leo Szilard
90 Dupont Plaza Hotel
Washington D. C. USA

3-listed II
Dear Dr. Szilard.

Please contact ✓ Dr. Harry
Lustig of 65 Payson ave NYC.
and ✓ Miss Sarah Neubauer of
2785. W 35th Street
Brooklyn 24 NY. Dr. Lustig is
a physicist at C.C.N.Y. and Miss
Neubauer is a math. student
at C.C.N.Y. who is a fine person.

I would also
like to know if I can
contribute to your fine work.
My friend Jay Seldin who died
at 21 was a PHD student at
Columbia U. and spoke
very highly of your work.

Hoping you will be in
good health as long as this
crisis lasts, I am sincerely yours

Maurice Goldman

list interpreted
all three
pages

Professor Leo Szilard

Pugwash Conference

Moscow

Moscow. 22/xi 1960

Dear Professor Szilard

I pass for you this note together with the parcel,
sent to you by Prof. Charles D. Coryell and delivered to
me because of your absence in Moscow.

May I ask you to give to Prof. Coryell, whom I met
in USA in 1957, my very best regards.

Take please my cordial wishes of interesting and
fruitful visit to Moscow.

Sincerely yours

V Goldanski

Prof. V. I. Goldanskii. P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of USSR
Academy of Sciences. Moscow. B-17. ГЦП.

Washington, D. C.
March 3, 1962

Professor M. L. Goldberger
Department of Physics
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Murph:

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

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

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

Enclosures

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

LS

filed

16 May 1962

Marvin L. Goldberger
Department of Physics
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Murph:

I suggest that you contact Bernard Serin, Professor of Physics at Rutgers and ask him to bring with him to the meeting scheduled at Princeton those of his group who may be interested. Serin sent me on 7 January a list of people who have expressed interest in the proposal contained in my speech.

Dr. E. Abrahams 640 West End Ave. NYC 24	Dr. N. Koller 278 S. 10th Ave. Highland Pk, N.J.	Dr. P. Lindenfield 121 Harris Rd. Princeton, N.J.	Dr. E.A. Lynton 665 Snowden Lane Princeton, N.J.
Dr. A.B. Robbins 368 Prentiss Lane Univ. Heights New Brunswick, N.J.	Dr. G. Rothberg 195 Bevier Rd. Univ. Heights New Brunswick, N.J.	Dr. B. Serin Hoes Lane, P.T. New Brunswick, N.J.	Dr. P.R. Weiss Hoes Lane, P.T. New Brunswick, N.J.

May I suggest that the above list of people be invited by you individually.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS

May 2, 1963

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

Dear Leo:

I am writing to say that I am accepting, in principle, your invitation to join a small group of Americans to engage in discussions with a similar group of Soviets on the subject of arms control and disarmament.

There are two obstacles which must be overcome before I can actually undertake this work. One involves my need to find a suitable person to stay with my family during any prolonged periods either in Washington or elsewhere. This is a purely personal matter which can hopefully be arranged. The second involves my rather considerable involvement with classified research and major responsibilities as chairman of the Jason division of I.D.A. Anything more than temporary withdrawal of my clearances would make me totally useless to Jason. My willingness to participate is predicated on the assumption that there be no problems on this score. I currently hold clearances with AEC, DOD, Joint Chiefs, White House, CIA and NSA. The latter two are not yet formalized but will be very shortly.

My schedule for the next six months is such that I am more or less available during the period 13-31 May, (27 and 28 are excluded) and these from about 7 August onward, until about 1 October when the semester at Princeton begins.

I feel that it would be extremely useful, before any discussions, to have a conversation in real depth with, say, Wiesner and Kazen about where the country really stands on the issues to be considered.

Sincerely,

M. L. Goldberger

M. L. Goldberger

MLG:cs
Enclosure

c/o Clarendon Laboratory,
Parks Road,
O x f o r d.

5th December, 1935.

Dear Goldhaber,

Enclosed you find my manuscript to " Nature ", please read it carefully and make such corrections as you think necessary and send it back to me to Oxford. I am sending you a second copy to be kept by you or by any of your friends in the Cavendish Laboratory.

The absorption experiments in boron to which the last paragraph refers, have in the meantime been carried out. If we assume that the Fermi, Bethe, Perrin and Elsasser theory holds for boron and lithium, though it does not hold for elements which show a strong radiative capture, we can conclude that indium has a selective absorbing region at a neutron energy of the order of magnitude of three volts.

With kind regards to all,

Yours sincerely,

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
December 14, 1950

Mr. M. Goldhaber
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, Long Island
New York

Dear Goldhaber:

The enclosed paper which will appear in the December issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science will give you an idea of what we are doing. We are quite pleased with this work, and so I thought it might interest you also.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

WV

QUARTET FILMS INC

September 12, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Your continuing interest, as expressed in your letter of August 30, is gratifying. My associate, who will be working on the story sketches, has been busy with another project until today.

When he disposes of that assignment he and I will have a discussion of the Voices story possibilities and will draft a treatment and a few sketches to offer for your consideration.

Meanwhile, may we inquire whether you know of any other publishers, other than those listed below, who have put out books dealing with dolphins, which we can use as related source materials?

- a. Phoenix Science Series - University of
Chicago Press
- b. Dodd, Mead - Marineland Diver
- c. John Murray (London) - A Book of Dolphins
- d. Doubleday - Man and Dolphin

Yours sincerely,


Leslie A. Goldman

June 25, 1947

1235 E. 57th St.
Chicago, Ill.

1235 E. 57th St.
Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Martin G. Goldner
Veterans Administration Hospital
Fort Logan, Colorado

Dr. Martin G. Goldner
Veterans Administration Hospital
Fort Logan, Colorado

Dear Dr. Goldner:

Dear Dr. Goldner:

I am writing to thank you for your very kind letter dated May 15th. Both Puck and I had a very pleasant conversation with Dr. Darley when he passed through Chicago. We both liked him very much and were impressed by his simple straightforwardness, a characteristic which is easier to find in the west than in the east.

It did not seem possible to make any suggestions which would have been useful for the budget for the next fiscal year which begins on July 1st, but we hope to keep in touch with Dr. Darley and if his interest in building up a department of biophysics continues something might be worked out later. If you have seen him after his return I should be happy to be guided by your advise and perhaps visit Denver during August of this year.

With many thanks and kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

June 25, 1947

1155 E. 57th St.
Chicago, Ill.

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Dr. Martin G. Goldner
Veterans Administration Hospital
Fort Logan, Colorado

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With many thanks and kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

14, WATERLOO PLACE

FALL MALL

LONDON, S. W. 1

TELEPHONE:
TRAFALGAR 2775/6

TELEGRAMS:
ELGOCO, LONDON

23rd October, 1961.

Leo Szilard Esq.,
DuPont Plaza Hotel,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

My dear Leo,

You may remember that two years ago, after I had the pleasure of seeing you, I mentioned that I would be visiting the States and that I would call upon you in the hospital.

For the sake of good order I should like to say that I made several attempts to contact you, but unfortunately in vain. Afterwards I heard from people who came over from the States, that you have completely recovered, but I still did not know your address to write to express my pleasure at this news.

I have now received an American magazine in which there is a very interesting article about you, and also the address of your new headquarters. I should be delighted if you could drop me a line about yourself and your future plans. Are you contemplating a visit to Europe in the near future, or will there be a possibility of our meeting somewhere between, say in the Caribbean?

With kindest regards,

In old friendship,

Yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Lorant', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Lorant Goldschlager

BARBIZON · PLAZA · HOTEL

101 West 58th Street . . . central park south . . . new york

August 17th

Dear Dr Szilard,

I thank you very much for your kind
interview this morning -

After having thought it over ^(again) I have

come to the conclusion that I would be
very glad to take part in the work

you talked to me about and I earnestly
hope that you will succeed in making it
possible.

~~Mrs~~ Laura D. Barney lives at 2306 Mass. Ave.
Washington D.C.

Thanking you again and hoping to work
soon under you

Believe me, dear Dr Szilard

very sincerely yours

Bertrand Goldschmidt

409 East 174th Street
New York, N.Y. January 1, 1941

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Here are the formulae you have asked for the other day:

- 1) Denote by I_0 the intensity of the incident light on a sphere of radius R assumed homogeneous with an absorption coefficient a . The total transmitted intensity is - as a simple calculation shows -

$$I_t = I_0 \int_0^R e^{-2a\sqrt{R^2-r^2}} d(r^2/R^2)$$

WTF ← $I_t = \frac{I_0}{4a^2R^2} \left[1 - e^{-2aR} (1 + 2aR) \right]$ wrong!
instead of $\frac{4}{a^2}$, $\frac{2}{a}$ is to be written

- 2) If light falls on a homogeneous ^{circular} cylinder of radius R and absorption coefficient a , the direction of incidence being perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder, the incident intensity being I_0 ; one finds for the total transmitted intensity

$$I_t = I_0 \int_0^R e^{-2a\sqrt{R^2-r^2}} d\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)$$

which ~~does~~ not seem to admit a closed form. One finds by developing the exponential in a series

$$I_t = I_0 \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2aR)^{2n}}{[(2n-1)!!]^2 (2n+1)} - \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(2aR)^{2n+1}}{[2n!!]^2 2(n+1)} \right\}$$

with the usual notation:

$$(2n-1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1); \quad -1!! = 1;$$

$$2n!! = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2n; \quad 0!! = 1$$

If you need the same kind of expressions for
a cylinder of elliptical cross-section or for
oblique incidence on a circular cylinder,
please let me know. They will be slightly more
complicated than the preceding one, which,
I hope, does not frighten you. I tried
to reduce it as much as I could.

I am, Dr. Spitzard,
very sincerely yours
L. Goldstein

Monday, January 6, 1941.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am giving below the few line of calculation which show that in the formula written in my preceding letter for the problem of the sphere was wrong by a factor $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\frac{I_t}{I_0} = \int_0^R e^{-2aR\sqrt{1-r^2/R^2}} d\left(\frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)$$

with $r/R = \sin \theta$ one gets

$$\frac{I_t}{I_0} = \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-2aR \cos \theta} d(\sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-2aR \cos \theta} d(\cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= 2 \int_{\pi/2}^0 e^{-\alpha \cos \theta} \cos \theta d(\cos \theta) \quad \text{where } \alpha = 2aR;$$

Integrating by parts one gets, with

$$du = e^{-\alpha \cos \theta} d(\cos \theta), \quad v = \cos \theta, \quad dv = d(\cos \theta)$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{I_t}{I_0} = 2 \left[uv \Big|_{\pi/2}^0 - \int_{\pi/2}^0 u dv \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[-\frac{1}{\alpha} \cos \theta e^{-\alpha \cos \theta} \Big|_{\pi/2}^0 + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\pi/2}^0 e^{-\alpha \cos \theta} d(\cos \theta) \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[-\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} e^{-\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha^2} \left[1 - e^{-\alpha} (1 + \alpha) \right] = \frac{1}{2a^2 R^2} \left[1 - e^{-2aR} (1 + 2aR) \right]$$

which reduces to unity for $aR \rightarrow 0$.

Sincerely
Goldstein

419 W. 119 Street
New York 27, N.Y.
April 23, 1951

Dr. Leo Szilard
Institute of Radiobiology
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard;

I am writing you at the suggestion of Dr. Henry Linschitz. I am a Ph.D. in physical chemistry interested in continuing work in the broad field of applying physical chemistry to biological problems. I would like to inquire if any research positions are available at your Institute at the present time. I cannot specify what I would like to do at the present time, except to say that anything that would broaden my background in this field would appeal to me, and I would be particularly interested in a problem with a strong theoretical side.

My thesis for the Doctorate at Columbia University under Professor R.S. Halford was on a study of fibrous proteins with polarized infrared radiation. I received my degree in February, 1950. Since that time I have been studying flow birefringence of nucleic acids and proteins on a Public Health Service Post-doctoral Fellowship at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute under the direction of Dr. K.G. Stern. I have a fair theoretical background, and have held graduate assistantships at Columbia University in physical chemistry, thermodynamics, chemical physics, and quantum chemistry.

I will be available for employment at the end of the summer. Thank you for any consideration you may give this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Martin Goldstein

Martin Goldstein

copy sent to Dr. Puck

5650 Ellis Avenue

May 8, 1951

Mr. Martin Goldstein
419 West 119th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

I am writing in reply to your letter of April 23rd. We have no opening for the present time, but I have told of your letter to Professor T. T. Puck of the Department of Biophysics of the Medical School at the University of Colorado in Denver, Colorado. He may contact you when he is in New York late in May or early in June. Perhaps you could write him and tell him how he can reach you over the telephone in your office and at your home.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

cc: Dr. Puck

100 11 M

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
URBANA

December 22, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

A transcript of your talk "Are We on the Road to War" recently came to our attention. We are very much taken with your ideas, and with your proposal to form a Council and a Movement to Abolish War. We are writing this letter to indicate to you our eagerness to be members of such a movement, should it be formed, and to express our hope that the response you receive in the coming weeks will prove sufficient to justify its organization.

We were very pleased to see in print so clear a statement of many of the ideas that have become increasingly attractive to us during the past months. Our enthusiasm has led us to have 500 copies of your talk multilithed locally. We are sending some 200 of these, together with a brief covering letter, to the faculty and graduate assistants of the Physics Department here, as a way of making your ideas more generally available and, also, of helping you determine whether the climate is ripe for the sort of Movement you propose. The remaining copies are being sent, on a more selective basis, to other members of the faculty, to interested members of the community, and to friends in other communities. We are enclosing a copy of our covering letter.

We look forward to learning from you the extent of the response your talk evokes over the Christmas holidays. Judging by our own community, we expect it to be quite considerable, and we wish you every success.

Yours sincerely,

Edwin L. Goldwasser

E. L. Goldwasser
Professor of Physics

David Pines

David Pines
Professor of Physics and
Electrical Engineering

ELG:DP:dab
Encl.

cc: wr2

RECEIVED AUG - 8 1963

August 5, 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard
Council for a Livable World
Dupont Circle Building
Washington 2006, D.C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Our Liberal Forum is proudly opening its 36th consecutive season. We try to include outstanding thinkers on the most vital topics of the day.

Our Planning Committee brought your name up prior to the recent issue of Look Magazine. We would be eager to hear if you would consider a speaking engagement for our Liberal Forum. Our winter calendar is not yet established and the dates are open.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mortimer Goodman
Director, Adult Services

MG:bz

cc Elmer Price

Luigi
Gorini

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
25 SHATTUCK STREET
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

Boston - May 8, 51

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I followed your advice,
I stopped to work in the lab and I am
writing papers. It is so boring!
Anyhow here is the paper on arpine
induction.

I am writing now that one on the
Strepto-gain selected colonies. When I
came back I measured ery-th in
these colonies. So now everything is
very clear: there are only two mutations
involved

1 step - mutation from R_x^+ to R_x^-

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
25 SHATTUCK STREET
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

II Step - mutation from $\text{Arg}^{\bar{5}+}$ to $\text{Arg}^{\bar{5}+}$
($\text{Arg}^{\bar{5}+}$ is a very bad \bar{x} - \bar{y} - \bar{e} way else
to $\text{Arg}^{\bar{5}-}$)

The other step - mutation concerned different
type of $\text{Arg}^{\bar{5}}$ structural gene. I prove that
by \bar{x} - \bar{y} - \bar{e} & analysis and back-mutation.
Perhaps it is not clear but it will be
when I will send you the preprint in
a couple of weeks.

I hope that you and your wife are fine
and in good spirit. Best regards
Judy Low

Pugwash
MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK UND ASTROPHYSIK

INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK

MÜNCHEN 23
FÖHRINGER RING 6
TELEFON 36 32 01-06

Feb. 6, 1964

Dear Professor Szilard:

Enclosed you find a small, unofficial report which I wrote for the benefit of a few German colleagues about the state of "Peace Research" in the U.S.,^{and Canada} as far as I was able to learn about it last summer when, unfortunately, I missed you at Washington because you were in Europe. I hope it does not misrepresent the situation too much.

With best wishes,
Sincerely yours,

Klaus Fölsch.

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
December 14, 1950

Mr. Samuel A. Goudsmit
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, Long Island
New York

Dear Goudsmit:

I am enclosing a paper which might perhaps interest you. If you think it might be of interest to others, I could probably arrange to come out and give a talk to some suitable group at Brookhaven. I expect to be in New York for a week or ten days immediately following January 1, the exact dates depending on the commitments I have in the East.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

WV

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL *for* CANCER *and* ALLIED DISEASES

NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK



TRAFALGAR 9-3000

December 27, 1961

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

Dear Leo and Trudi:

Many thanks for the book. It was very thoughtful of you and I sincerely appreciated it.

Actually, we had bought a paper back copy as we got on the boat going to Europe this past summer. It made very fine ocean reading. When you get to New York to finally accept our dinner invitation, perhaps I will get you to sign that one too.

I am seeing your friend Mr. Edward Rosenbaum, the science fiction writer. As you probably know, he has a bladder tumor and is on radiation therapy. He has had a wound infection and I have had occasion to dress him several times and to drain an abscess. I suppose he is doing fairly well, although it is difficult to say.

Thank you again and please call us when you are in town.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Grabstald, M.D.
Associate Attending Surgeon
Urologic Service

HG:hw

1155 E. 59th St.
Chicago 37, Illinois

March 29, 1948

Mr. Samuel Grafton
c/o The New York Post
75 West Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Grafton:

I am writing to congratulate you for the suggestion in your column for the discussion of a settlement between the United States and Russia by a group of outstanding citizens, who would act their parts with divided roles. I am also writing to say, first of all, that I should be very happy to cooperate, if in your opinion it would serve any useful purpose.

I had discussed the same thought with some of my colleagues here a few months ago, but no action was taken, and I am very happy that you have now taken the initiative. Since your column appeared today I have talked to Dr. Harrison Brown, who is Executive Vice Chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, of which Dr. Einstein is the Chairman. He liked your idea also very much, and we wondered if the Emergency Committee as such could play some useful role in the execution of your scheme, perhaps by mobilizing our fund raising organization for the purpose. Our next Trustees' Meeting is on the 10th of April in Princeton, and either I or Harrison Brown could perhaps see you sometime towards the end of next week, just before the meeting.

As to your suggestion, there is only one point which I would like to stress, and that is, while the American citizens who negotiate on this occasion should not be military experts, they will have to have a staff of advisors containing military experts; otherwise they will not be able to take properly into account the strategic considerations which play an important role in determining what in effect could be considered as a settlement acceptable both to Russia and the U.S.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:am

BS: There is also the possibility that the University of Chicago might be of assistance in the scheme which you propose. Mr. Hutchins is out of town but after I hear from you, and if you think that we could be of help, I will discuss the matter with him.

L. S.

1155 E. 59th St.
Chicago 27, Illinois

March 29, 1948

Lloyd Garrison,
Latin
Woman

Mr. Samuel Grafton
c/o The New York Post
75 West Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Grafton:

I am writing to congratulate you for the suggestion in your column for the discussion of a settlement between the United States and Russia by a group of outstanding citizens, who would act their parts with divided roles. I am also writing to say, first of all, that I should be very happy to cooperate, if in your opinion it would serve any useful purpose.

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Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

There is also the possibility that the University of Chicago might be of assistance in the scheme which you propose. Mr. Butcher is out of town but after I hear from you, and if you think that we could be of help, I will discuss the matter with him.

LS:am

BS:

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
June 5, 1950

Mr. Charles A. Graham
Symes Building
826 Sixteenth Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Graham:

Enclosed you will find a set of documents which you might wish to transmit to Mr. Pratt in New York. If he is interested to discuss the matter further, I shall be glad to contact him next time I am in New York. I was very glad to have had a chance to see you before leaving Denver, and I shall try to keep you informed how things go.

Sincerely,



Leo Szilard

GRAHAM AND SCHEUNEMANN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SYMES BUILDING
DENVER 2, COLORADO
MAIN 5101

June 12, 1950

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter sent today to Eliot Pratt. I certainly hope he gets involved because he could do a great deal, both in the contribution of his own support, and in a financial way to help the project along.

I have not had much time to give further thought to the question of possibilities here for the regional organization. I did have one or two ideas though I thought I would send along for you to check against those of others with whom you are consulting.

A lad I used to know pretty well and for whom I have a very high regard is an architect named Tom Moore. He was formerly associated with one of the leading firms of architects in Denver and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Grand Junction, Colorado. I can't vouch for the position that Tom may have vis a vis the USSR, but I suppose that could be checked fairly easily. I know he is a very good friend of Henry Swan's, and perhaps Henry could give you further information on that.

The Dean of the University of Montana law school, Bill Leaphart, is another person whom I would recommend very highly. He has a very clear and honest and realistic point of view on matters of this sort. I haven't seen him for several years, so again here there would be the desirability of some sort of check.

I talked with a friend of mine in the University of Denver about faculty people who might be helpful. He suggested Dr. Ben Cherrington who has some sort of consultative position with UNESCO. He suggested also Dr. Francis Brush. He mentioned also the names of Floyd Sampson in the Department of Philosophy, Lloyd Garrison, Dean of the Graduate College, and Harold Dunham of the Social Science Division. He seemed to feel that all of these would have the right general political point of view and at the same time combine the other qualities so essential for the enterprise.

If in the rush of events other names of possible candidates for help on this occur to me, I'll take the liberty of sending them along to you. Here's wishing you the best of success.

Sincerely,

Chas

Charles A. Graham

CAG:C
Encl.

July 10, 1961

Philip Graham
The Washington Post
1515 L Street
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Graham:

I am getting more and more concerned about the lack of concrete purpose in our foreign policy. Also, I find that many of my friends who are on the inside are getting from day to day, more concerned.

Last October I had an extended conversation with Khrushchev and gained certain insights which were further reinforced by private conversations which I had in Moscow last December.

On the basis of all this I have some notions on what we ought to be doing, instead of what we are doing, and I should like very much to get these notions across to you. Unfortunately, I can't get it across in any shorter time than half a day and since you are a busy man, I realize that this might be difficult to arrange -- except perhaps over a weekend.

I have spent the last four months in Washington and I expect to stay here another month or perhaps six weeks at the Hotel DuPont Plaza, HUDSON 3-6000, room 745.

With best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

Leo Szilard

S:D

Hotel DuPont Plaza
Washington 6, D.C.

Argonne National Laboratory

OPERATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

9700 SOUTH CASS AVENUE
ARGONNE, ILLINOIS

TELEGRAM WUX LB ARGONNE, ILL.

CLEARWATER 7-7711

TELETYPE TWX ARGONNE, ILL. 312-257-2409

September 5, 1963

Air Mail

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Dr. Martin Kaplan
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Doctor Szilard:

Dr. Zelle has turned over your letter of August 15 to me since as he pointed out in his note to you last week -- I am the geneticist with whom you spoke several years ago in Washington. I did have a copy of your original manuscript which you had kindly given to me in March, 1961. I am enclosing two photocopies of it.

In response to point #2 of your letter, I am also attaching several copies of a brief statement concerning my thoughts on the feasibility of a study concerned with the induction of sex-linked lethals in the mouse. Although I have not said so in the statement because of the need for further calculation, my present guess is that a fairly firm estimate of the mutation rate could be obtained by testing about 2500 irradiated x-chromosomes and 2500 controls. The exposure dose would have to be in the neighborhood of 400 or 500 r. The use of a sex-linked marker that is lethal increases the efficiency of the experiment by about 12 per cent. As noted in the attached statement, the real limitation is the reproductive capability of the female. I am afraid that very few females could beat the overlapping area of several binomial distributions.

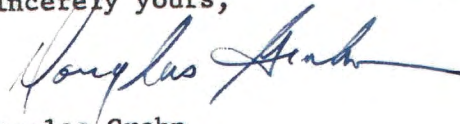
At present, as Dr. Zelle indicated in his letter, we are planning on carrying out a preliminary study along the lines of my attached statement. The extent to which we invest our efforts into this study over the next few years will depend upon the knowledge we gain from early testing. The mammalian x-chromosome is still somewhat of an enigma and, consequently, a little more than the ordinary uncertainty seems always to linger around these proposals.

You may feel free to use my statement in the manner you described in your letter to Dr. Zelle. If you should wish further information, please let me know. I have been considering this problem ever since you and I discussed it. I have used the time since my return to the Laboratory to carry out reproductive performance tests of the system to determine its statistical feasibility. The results of those trials have encouraged further consideration.

Please let me know if there is anything further we can do.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Douglas Grahn", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Douglas Grahn
Associate Director
Division of Biological
and Medical Research

DG:mab

Enclosures:

Szilard's original manuscript
Grahn's statement

January 22, 1962

Station WBAI-FM,
30 East 39th St.,
New York 16, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

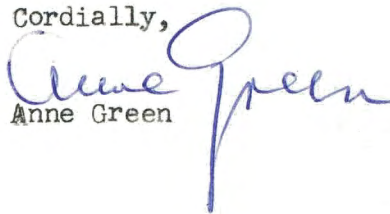
Do you have any copies of Prof. Leo Szilard's speech,
broadcast Friday evening?

I am very much interested in his proposals for building
an effective movement towards a livable world, and would
like to participate in the building. A number of people
to whom I mentioned his proposals are also interested,
and asked to see a copy of the speech when I receive it.
I could put four copies to good use, but if the supply
is limited one copy will do and I can have additional
copies made. I am enclosing two dollars to cover any
initial expense involved, like mailing and handling of
the request.

Thank you very much. I am one of your subscribers, and
glad of it.

Cordially,

Anne Green



Mail to
Miss Anne Green
200 East 26 St.,
New York 10, N. Y.

WBAI sent the
money back to
her - afraid it
would get lost
in the shuffle

Ym file

Dec. 12th

Dear Mrs Szilard,

Lillian Beckner is a friend of mine and she told me that you were going to move to La Jolla. She pointed out that you were planning to rent, or buy a home.

We have a home on 338 Via del Norte in The Hermosa Area. The house is about 17 yrs. old. We completely renovated and replaced old fixtures, new Geneva kitchen, bath rooms etc. four years ago, as old, complete furnishings, draperies, carpeting ect. The house was repainted again this spring. The garden has been done by

a well know L.A. architect Joseph Copp. The garden is beautiful - has been on tour and will be again this spring. The house has two bedrooms in one wing and one off the service area. Could be used as a bed rm. or study. Small, but efficient kitchen, dining rm. and good sized living rm. new marble fire place installed. Plan is pleasant. Gardens are visible from all windows as completely landscaped with antique brick walls surrounding each garden. Has orange trees ect.

We have slides of inside and out if interested at all.

We donot wish to rent but would consider selling.

actually would like to
sell furniture also included
in sale price if desirable.
~~It is~~ ^{they are} reproductions and
an antiques secretary. Chintz
Pictures & personal things of
course such as two small
antique chairs & Table I would
save for sentimental reasons.
Has 2 full baths & $\frac{1}{2}$ bath.
In the best of condition.
If you are interested kindly
write me at Via del Norte.
We will be there Dec 22 -
until after New Years.
If there glad to have you
look at it.

a half block
from Echart
(over)

Sincerely,

Ida M. Green
(Mrs. Carl H. Green)

P.S. a Japanese garden
come $1\frac{1}{2}$ day a week and also
take care of garbage cans,

a white dear old maid
I'd say housekeeper type
come once a week. She
keeps it immaculate.

We think the place is a
little gem and only wish
we could retire there.

So many irons and financial
reasons settled the question
of our remaining here as of now
anyway. We will probably
continue to come there anyway
as many delightful friends
in Scripps medical &
Oceanography groups.

In haste - I

6907-654
459-2069

Wm

Mrs Cecil H. Green
3908 Lexington
Dallas 5, Texas



VIA AIR MAIL

Mrs Leo Szilard

Room 745

Dupont Plaza Hotel
Washington D. C.

L.S. Apple. 954-0144

Ref'd 35-9 for 34
10 H. (unc)

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14 Byu

gen file

27 January, 1964

Mrs. Cecil H. Green
3908 Lexington
Dallas 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Green:

I must apologise for answering your letter of December 12 with such great delay. We are commuting between La Jolla and Washington and I got behind in answering my letters.

We have decided to rent a furnished place for about a year before considering just what kind of house we would want to buy. I assume that you would not want to rent your house and that you would rather sell it. In any case, from your description, I would assume that your house would rent for more than we would intend to pay.

We are leaving for Washington on February 1st, or a few days thereafter, but expect to be back in La Jolla for two weeks starting February 22.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS: jm

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 87, Illinois
May 17, 1950

Mr. A. Crawford Greene
McCutchen, Thomas, Matthew, Griffiths & Greene
Balfour Building
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. Greene:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I wrote to Mrs. Durham
together with copies of ~~the~~ enclosures.

I would be very grateful to you for letting me have your reaction
to this matter and any comments which you care to make would be
much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

WV

cc: Harrison Brown
Joe Mayer

ROBERT R. NATHAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ECONOMISTS

CABLE ADDRESS
NATECON

June 20, 1963

1218 SIXTEENTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXECUTIVE 3-8660

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. Leo Szilard

FROM: Donald S. Green

The attached tables indicate the cost of two plans of retirement income. Plan I is based on the payment of 75% of the difference between total money income and \$4,000, for heads of families, and \$3,300 for unrelated individuals. Plan II is based on the payment of 75% of the difference between total money income and \$3,000 for heads of families, and \$2,300 for unrelated individuals. The data relates to 1961.

The cost for Plan I is \$11.8 billion, with an estimated 12 million persons receiving benefits. The cost of Plan II is \$6.4 billion, with an estimated 9.9 million persons receiving benefits. The number of persons benefited has been estimated on the basis of 2 persons in each family.

If the payments were to be reduced from 75% to 60% of the difference between income and the selected levels used in Plan I, the cost would be \$9.4 billion; under Plan II, the cost would be \$5.1 billion.

ESTIMATED COST OF AN EXPANDED
RETIREMENT INCOME PROGRAM
FOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER (1961 DATA)

PLAN I

Heads of Families

<u>Income Group</u> (1)	<u>Average Income</u> (2)	<u>\$4,000 less Average Income</u> (3)	<u>Payment per Family 75% of (3)</u> (4)	<u>Number of Families (thousands)</u> (5)	<u>Total Payments (millions)</u> (6)
Under \$ 500	\$ 250	\$3,750	\$2,813	174	\$ 489.5
500 - 999	750	3,250	2,438	395	963.0
1000 - 1499	1,250	2,750	2,063	677	1,396.7
1500 - 1999	1,750	2,250	1,688	818	1,380.8
2000 - 2499	2,250	1,750	1,313	724	950.6
2500 - 2999	2,750	1,250	938	536	502.8
3000 - 3499	3,250	750	563	496	279.2
3500 - 3999	3,750	250	188	402	75.6
TOTAL				4,222	\$6,038.0

Unrelated Individuals

<u>Income Group</u> (1)	<u>Average Income</u> (2)	<u>\$3,300 less Average Income</u> (3)	<u>Payment per Unrelated Individual 75% of (3)</u> (4)	<u>Number of Unrelated Individuals (thousands)</u> (5)	<u>Total Payments (millions)</u> (6)
Under \$ 500	\$ 250	\$3,050	\$2,288	491	\$1,123.4
500 - 999	750	2,550	1,913	1,298	2,483.1
1000 - 1499	1,250	2,050	1,538	882	1,356.5
1500 - 1999	1,750	1,550	1,163	451	524.5
2000 - 2499	2,250	1,050	788	253	199.4
2500 - 2999	2,750	550	413	174	71.9
3000 - 3300	3,150	150	113	67	7.6
TOTAL				3,616	\$5,766.4
GRAND TOTAL					\$11,804.4

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census
Current Population Reports, Consumer Income
February 28, 1963, p. 17.

ESTIMATED COST OF AN EXPANDED
RETIREMENT INCOME PROGRAM
FOR PERSONS 65 AND OVER (1961 DATA)

PLAN II

Heads of Families

<u>Income Group</u> (1)	<u>Average Income</u> (2)	<u>\$3,000 less Average Income</u> (3)	<u>Payment per Family 75% of (3)</u> (4)	<u>Number of Families (thousands)</u> (5)	<u>Total Payments (millions)</u> (6)
Under \$ 500	\$ 250	\$2,750	\$2,063	174	\$ 359.0
500 - 999	750	2,250	1,688	395	666.8
1000 - 1499	1,250	1,750	1,313	677	888.9
1500 - 1999	1,750	1,250	938	818	767.3
2000 - 2499	2,250	750	563	724	407.6
2500 - 2999	2,750	250	188	536	100.8
TOTAL				3,324	\$3,190.4

Unrelated Individuals

<u>Income Group</u> (1)	<u>Average Income</u> (2)	<u>\$2,300 less Average Income</u> (3)	<u>Payment per Unrelated Individual 75% of (3)</u> (4)	<u>Number of Unrelated Individuals (thousands)</u> (5)	<u>Total Payments (millions)</u> (6)
Under \$ 500	\$ 250	\$2,050	\$1,538	491	\$ 755.2
500 - 999	750	1,550	1,163	1,298	1,509.6
1000 - 1499	1,250	1,050	788	882	695.0
1500 - 1999	1,750	550	413	451	186.3
2000 - 2299	2,150	150	113	152	17.2
TOTAL				3,274	\$3,163.3
GRAND TOTAL					\$6,353.7

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census
Current Population Reports, Consumer Income
February 28, 1963, p. 17.

SUMMARY

	<u>Income Maximum</u>	<u>Percentage Payment</u>	<u>Payments (millions)</u>	<u>Persons Benefited (thousands)</u>
PLAN I				
Heads of Family	\$4,000	75%	\$ 6,038	8,444*
Unrelated Individuals	3,300	75%	5,766	3,616
TOTAL			<u>\$11,804</u>	<u>12,060</u>
Heads of Family	\$4,000	60%	\$ 4,830	8,444*
Unrelated Individuals	3,300	60%	4,603	3,616
TOTAL			<u>\$ 9,433</u>	<u>12,060</u>
PLAN II				
Heads of Family	\$3,000	75%	\$ 3,190	6,648*
Unrelated Individuals	2,300	75%	3,163	3,274
TOTAL			<u>\$ 6,353</u>	<u>9,922</u>
Heads of Family	\$3,000	60%	\$ 2,552	6,648*
Unrelated Individuals	2,300	60%	2,530	3,274
TOTAL			<u>\$ 5,082</u>	<u>9,922</u>

* The number of persons benefited has been estimated on the basis of 2 persons in each family.

MAURICE R. GREEN, M. D.
985 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
—
BU B-4470

February 6, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I was very moved by your speech, as I was when I saw you on T.V. debating with Dr. Teller. You are so sane, so clear, so reasonable, and at the same time so passionately concerned.

I would like to participate in the experiment, both because of, and in spite of, the worm of despair that eats my heart. I have not yet spoken to my friends about it, for I wanted to write my immediate response first. I will write you again to describe their response and to let you know who among them could be counted on.

Sincerely,

Maurice R. Green

MRG:mr

J. W. FULBRIGHT, JR., CHAIRMAN
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, S.C.
JAN SPARKMAN, ALA.
ROBERT W. HUMPHREY, MINN.
WILLIAM HENRIEFELD, MONT.
PATRIC MORSE, OHIO
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ROBERT E. CAPENHART, IND.
FRANK CARLSON, KANS.
JOHN J. WILLIAMS, DEL.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

MAR 30 1960

CARL HATCO, CHIEF OF STAFF
CARROLL ST. CLARK, CLERK

March 23, 1960

Mrs. Georgianna March
Assistant Editor
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
1100 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mrs. March:

Thank you for your letter of March 25th with a reprint of "How to Live with the Bomb -- And Survive" by Dr. Leo Szilard, which appeared in the February issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists!

I highly appreciate your sending this to me and you may be assured I am looking forward to reading it with interest.

Yours sincerely,

Theodore Francis Green

TFG:her

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IN THIS COLLECTION

PAUL WINER
EDITOR-PUBLISHER

DAVID SUTCLIFFE
BUSINESS MANAGER

JAMES E. GREER
ADVERTISING MANAGER
NEWS DIRECTOR

file *M*

GREEN MOUNTAIN INDEPENDENT PRESS

PUBLISHERS OF DESTINY — A COLLEGE WEEKLY MAGAZINE

April 2, 1962

P. O. BOX 222
PLAINFIELD, VT.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

DR. SZILARD
Hotel Dupont Plaza
Washington 6 DC

ATTENTION: DR. SZILARD

Dear Sir;

I have just become effectively acquainted with your plan for putting a lobbyist in Washington to counteract the military-industrial lobby-gents already pressuring the Washingtonians into more war-war-war preparations.

W After carefully considering your plan from what little information I currently have at hand (Are We On The Road for War - a copy of your speech) I am definitely inclined to say that your cause warrants space in my magazine DESTINY, and independent weekly journal of opinion and creative writing and art. DESTINY circulates (via subscription) to college students throughout the sixteen colleges and universities in the state of Vermont as well as to people both college minded and sympathetic to movements and vigils and actions toward peace and disarmament.

DESTINY is only too available to carry your story and in effort, round-up more supporters for your cause. We are planning to run the article on your behalf in two weeks providing we receive a letter from you available for publication either in preface or conjunction with the article concerning your cause.

The letter should be sent to me care of the above address at the most immediate convenience to you. If you wish to correspond with me on the subject (all though correspondance is as time consuming as it is usually futile), again use the above address.

Sincerely in the threshold of Destiny -

Paul Winer

Paul Winer
Editor-Publisher

Editorial Board just voted in favor of supporting your Lobbyist idea... "more effective than all the pickets & vigils ever (D.C.) will be - a lobbyist in D.C."

4 April 1962

Paul Winer
Editor-Publisher
Green Mountain Independent Press
Box 222
Plainfield, Vermont

Dear Mr. Winer:

Many thanks for your kind letter of 2 April. The speech to which your letter refers, "Are We On The Road To War?", is printed in the current April issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 935 E. 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, and reprints are available at 10¢ per single copy, 7¢ per copy for orders of 25 or more and at 4¢ per copy for orders in excess of 100 copies -- all of this including mailing costs. Any assistance which you can render in spreading the gospel of the speech will be much appreciated. I do not feel, however, that I ought to write a letter or preface for publication in conjunction of any article that you or anyone else might wish to write about the speech.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

File Personal

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
March 2, 1955

General Edwin S. Greenbaum
285 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear General Greenbaum:

You suggested that I send you the passages in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which might be relevant to my case.

Section 157 b (3) - page 29 - reads as follows:

"Any person making any invention or discovery useful in the production or utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy, who is not entitled to compensation or a royalty therefor under this Act and who has complied with the provisions of section 151 c. hereof may make application to the Commission for, and the Commission may grant, an award. The Commission may also, upon the recommendation of the General Advisory Committee, and with the approval of the President, grant an award for any especially meritorious contribution to the development, use, or control of atomic energy."

Section 151 c - pages 25 and 26 - reads as follows:

"Any person who has made or hereafter makes any invention or discovery useful (1) in the production or utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy; (2) in the utilization of special nuclear material in an atomic weapon; or (3) in the utilization of atomic energy in an atomic weapon, shall file with the Commission a report containing a complete description thereof unless such invention or discovery is described in an application for a patent filed with the Commissioner of Patents by such person within the time required for the filing of such report. The report covering any such invention or discovery shall be filed on or before whichever of the following is the later: either the ninetieth day after completion of such invention or discovery; or the ninetieth day after such person first discovers or first has reason to believe that such invention or discovery is useful in such production or utilization."

Upon my return to New York, I will again get in touch with you in order to get your advice on how best this matter might be handled.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

David Greenberg
5512 N. Sawyer Avenue
Chicago 25, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Mrs. Adams suggested that I write to you, to fill you in on details of what we've been doing. Last Thursday 500 copies of your lecture were delivered to the BAS offices; by Friday nearly all of these had been distributed to students living in the area, at 20¢ each. Because of lack of volunteer aid (most students had exams through Friday) not all students who requested copies of the speech received them, but we will mail copies to these people. More copies will arrive at the BAS office tomorrow, and we will mail them, asking people to send us 25¢ per copy, or 20¢ per copy for orders of 10 or more copies. With the profit we can order more copies. Dr. Noerdlinger of the Physics Dept. has lent us \$60.00 to handle immediate costs, and several other offers of funds have come in. We may be able to use some of this money to send people to the February trip to Washington. I am not sure as yet, that we will be able to participate — since Chicago uses the quarter system, classes will be in session. We may, however, be able to send some of the members of the Student Peace Union who are not currently enrolled as

students.

About 500 people submitted requests for copies of the speech, and all but large orders should be filled by this week. Some people wanted as many as 50 or 100 copies (e.g. someone from the Committee of Correspondence wanted 100 copies). If we can afford it, we will send these first class to avoid the delay in mail at this time of year.

The enthusiasm your speech engendered among students and faculty was quite amazing. Most of us have been thoroughly saturated with the stuff put ~~out~~ out by some of the established peace groups, and long ago stopped responding because of their unrealistic, and oversimplified presentation. This, on the contrary, was imaginative, realistic, and not oversimplified.

I certainly hope that enough people can be found to support your program now, as it seems the difficulties involved in getting effective disarmament increase with time.

There is a possibility that, if needed, I would be able to work on this project next summer. I expect to get my BS in physics from UC in June, and if, as I hope, I receive an NSF grant for next year, I would not need to work for money during the summer, and could spend time on this.

Sincerely,

David Greenberg

Sanford Jerome Greenburger

11 West 42nd Street

New York

books plays films

27. Febr. 1937

Lieber Hans, nur ein paar Zeilen, um
Dir zu sagen, dass das Beste, das in den letzten
Jahr ein Chicago Mann, der Brief des Spillard
an die Times¹ war. Ich erhielt noch Antwort
daraufhin, eine von der Leitung von Associated Re-
porter) eine Antwort von einem berühmten An-
walt, und frei von der intellektuellen Mutter
haben ihre Angst in die Kinder geerbt. Sollte
nicht sofort etwas Praktisches unternommen werden?
Die Situation würde immer wieder im Gedächtnis
den Kuten gebracht werden. Vielleicht ein Committee
mit der Aufgabe das durch die Presse, Radio
etwa zu tun. Du bist doch ein großer Organisator,
also!

Dein
Sanford

Leo
Thompson
nicht
H.2.

COPY

October 24, 1961

Miss Ellen Stern
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Miss Stern:

I wrote to Reinbek early this month in reply to your inquiry concerning Dr. Leo Szilard's book. I had hoped to have an answer earlier but I figured without the dislocations of the Frankfurt Book Fair.

Now that that's over I expect that I shall have a report for you within the next fortnight at any rate.

Very sincerely,

Sanford J. Greenburger

SJG:er

PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON
575 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

August 17, 1960

Shirley Cherin, Esq.
Galef & Jacobs
24th Floor
22 East 40th Street
New York, New York

Dr. Leo Szilard

Dear Miss Cherin:

Dr. Leo Szilard telephoned me today and instructed me to deliver to you his original will and various insurance policies and other papers that we have been holding for him.

In accordance with Dr. Szilard's instructions, I deliver the following papers herewith:

1. Original will of Dr. Szilard, dated December 16, 1959. The will was witnessed by myself, David C. Brodhead, Esq. (also an attorney associated with this office), and Dr. Maurice S. Fox, a friend of Dr. Szilard.
2. Affidavits of Mr. Brodhead and myself, sworn to December 17, 1959, with respect to the execution of the will.
3. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company policy No. 7 944 231 C on the life of Dr. Szilard, together with correspondence between Dr. Szilard and the insurance company relating thereto.
4. Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, non-participating retirement annuity No. A-49903 on the life of Dr. Szilard, together with various premium notices relating thereto.

5. Certificate relating to the Prudential Insurance Company of America Group Policy No. G-2694 covering certain employees of the University of Chicago.
6. Two letters to Dr. Szilard from the University of Chicago, dated, respectively, December 7 and December 11, 1959, with respect to the retirement annuity and the group insurance.
7. A booklet describing the University of Chicago group insurance plan.
8. Letter dated December 1, 1959 from Richard R. Willey, Ph.D., of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to Dr. Szilard with respect to Dr. Szilard's research application RG-6876, and a copy of Dr. Szilard's letter of December 11, 1959 in reply thereto.
9. A copy of Dr. Szilard's letter of December 8, 1959 to Schweizerischer Bankverein with respect to Dr. Szilard's property in Zurich at that time.
10. A printed circular in German, relating, as I understand it, to certain pension payments received by Dr. Szilard from Oberfinanzdirektion Dusseldorf.
11. Original assignment, dated and acknowledged January 27, 1960, from Dr. Szilard to his wife of all of his right, title and interest in and to his share of the net receipts derived from certain license agreements therein referred to. Annexed to this original assignment is a carbon copy, signed by Dr. Szilard, of his letter of January 27, 1960 to Mr. John S. Yates of Marc Wood International Corp., with which a duplicate original of the assignment was delivered to Mr. Yates. Also annexed to the assignment is a memorandum, dated January 27, 1960, signed by my secretary, Miss Shirley A. Zaiman, with respect to the delivery of the original assignment to this office on that day. As appears from Miss Zaiman's memorandum, this firm was instructed to hold the original assignment as agent for Mrs. Szilard. Would you be good enough to obtain from Mrs. Szilard and let us have a letter authorizing us to turn the original assignment over to you as her agent.

To help you understand fully the assignment of January 27, 1960, I enclose our office file with respect thereto; it is labelled

"Dr. Leo Szilard Re: Marc Wood International". After you have made what copies you want of the various papers in this office file, please return it to me intact.

Please acknowledge receipt of the enclosed papers by signing and returning to me the enclosed copy of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard H. Greene

BHG:SAZ

Encs.

cc: Dr. Leo Szilard

~~SECRET~~

Metallurgical Laboratory - SKA

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company
Wilmington, Delaware

Explosives Department - TNX

This document consists of 2 figures
pages and 0
No. 3 of 5 copies, Series B

April 22, 1943

Dr. A. H. Compton
Metallurgical Laboratory
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Compton:

COATING FAILURE

The question as to what will happen if a coating fails in the pile is one which has given us great concern. We can foresee a number of possible consequences, each of them more or less hazardous. A coating failure will certainly result in the escape of fission activity in the effluent water which will result in excessive radioactivity in the rear working face of the pile and may require a retention basin of some sort before discharge of the effluent water into the river. A more serious consequence of a coating failure is the possibility that oxide may form between the metal surface and the coating, causing the coating to swell and the element to become stuck in the tube so that removal is difficult if not impossible. There is also the possibility that the water flow may be dangerously restricted. A third possibility is the formation of a couple of uranium and aluminum which may cause rapid corrosion and failure of the aluminum tubes.

These possibilities point to the urgency of undertaking experimental work to define the hazards which will arise when a coating fails. Such experiments will also define the remedial measures which must be provided and the safe time interval between failure of a coating and pile shutdown. The experiments will also indicate the necessary sensitivity of the monitoring system on effluent water in order to discover a failed coating after it once occurs. I should think these experiments should best be carried out in a dynamic system in which coated metal with artificially produced failures would be inserted in the ribbed tubing over which water would be flowed at the expected temperatures and velocities for which the commercial piles are being designed. This should tell us quite conclusively what consequences would follow a failed coating and would indicate the corrective measures to be taken.

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Metallurgical Laboratory

- 2 -

Dr. Howe already has under way corrosion tests on bare uranium in water at various temperatures. These tests are also quite pertinent but pertain primarily to the storage and decay period between pile and separation plant.

Of the two types of experiments, the ones relating to coating failure in the pile are obviously the most significant and should therefore receive highest priority.

Very truly yours,

TECHNICAL DIVISION

C. H. GREENEWALT
Manager

(signed)

CHG:NBS

COPY:dj

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Metallurgical Laboratory

MUC- SKA

NRTD
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Chipman

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company
Wilmington, Delaware

Explosives Department - TNX

This document consists of 2 pages and 0 figures
No. 3 of 5 copies, Series B

April 22, 1943

Dr. A. H. Compton
Metallurgical Laboratory
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Compton:

CORROSION TESTS

As you know, arrangements have been made to have the Industrial Engineering Division of our Engineering Department undertake at Hanford corrosion tests on aluminum tubes and aluminum-coated metal using Columbia River water treated in the manner planned for the commercial piles. I am presenting herewith a very general outline of the proposed tests at Hanford and, in addition, an outline of tests as agreed upon between Kidder, Howe, and Worthington, to be carried forward at the University of Chicago.

The basic philosophy in dividing responsibility between the two locations is that at Hanford tests will be made on Columbia River water under actual pile conditions, whereas at Chicago tests should be made which will define the effect of the many variables on corrosion of aluminum.

At Hanford it is planned to operate simultaneously six full-sized aluminum tubes. Three of them will be run with Columbia River water filtered, dosed with peroxide, and treated to control scale formation, pH, and oxygen content. Three of them will be run with completely demineralized water dosed with peroxide and treated to control pH and oxygen content. All tubes will be operated at the velocities which will be used in the commercial piles. One tube in each series will be operated at 65°C. maximum temperature, and one in each series will be used to develop information on the influence of temperature on corrosion. The remaining tube in each series will be used for miscellaneous experiments such as, for example, the effect of deaeration. You will see from this outline that our program at Hanford is designed to cover only operating conditions which we believe will be practical for the commercial piles.

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Metallurgical Laboratory

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN
TAKEN FROM A FILE OF THE
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
AND WAS TURNED OVER TO
DR. LEO SZILARD ON
JULY 1, 1945

The program at Chicago, on the other hand, should be much more comprehensive and should be directed toward developing the effect of individual variables on corrosion. Such variables include oxygen content, peroxide content, carbon dioxide content, chlorine content, velocity, temperature, and pH. There is also the effect of inhibitors, such as Calgon, nitrates, soluble oils, and colloidal iron. In addition to the corrosive effect on aluminum, it is also essential to determine the corrosion of metals which would be used for external fittings at inlet and outlet of the pile, such as iron, stainless steel, galvanized iron, and perhaps calorized iron. Experiments should also be done to determine the effect of bimetallic couples such as aluminum-stainless steel, aluminum-iron, aluminum-aluminum alloys, and aluminum-uranium, upon corrosion. We are in full agreement with your plans to use distilled or demineralized water in all of these tests on a once-through basis, dosing the water as indicated by the experiment to be performed, and operating at velocities not less than 16 ft./sec., which is the velocity we expect to use in the commercial piles.

I need hardly say that the question of corrosion is one of the greatest uncertainties as to the feasibility of the water-cooled pile. Hence it is of the utmost importance that this whole corrosion program receive the highest priority in your experimental work.

Very truly yours,

TECHNICAL DIVISION

CHG:NBS

(Signed)

C. H. GREENEWALT
Manager

COPY*dj

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SECRET

file M

212 Thornridge Drive
Levittown, Pennsylvania

April 11, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I keep hearing rumors that you have decided to go ahead with your Peace Lobby plan. I hope so.

I'd like to suggest for the first hearings an examination of the actual military posture of the US and the USSR, their current, past and probable future strategic policy to determine whether the thesis of P.M.S. Blackett as set forth in the April 1962 issue of Scientific American is correct. If he is right and if the American People could be made to realize the facts, it might be possible for our government and the USSR to take significant steps toward ending the arms race.

This may be the time and this may be the issue with which to launch the Peace Lobby. I earnestly urge your serious consideration of this idea.

Very truly yours

Eleanor Greenwald

Mrs. H.L. Greenwald

Charles Fray 4002 W 34th Ave
Glenn W. Gregory

4635 Vance Street

Wheatridge, Colorado

Harrison 4-3832

March 10, 1955

Mr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago - 5801 S. Ellis Ave
Chicago, Illinois - Zone 37

Dear Mr. Szilard:

Somehow I missed your article which appeared in the Denver Post recently. A friend called my attention to it last night. Since your thinking seems to be running along the same lines as my own - or shall we say - along similar lines, I should like to spend a half hour or so with you to see if we can visualize a program of work which might put our ideas into reality.

I am starting for Chicago this afternoon to attend a conference of American Civil Liberties Union at the Theological Seminary part of Chicago University. I shall arrive sometime Friday afternoon or night. I'll call you as soon as I arrive to see if we can arrange an interview.

I should judge that the time I should have would be Friday night or Sunday night. If we judged such an interview and subsequent developments important enough, I could remain in Chicago for a few days.

In order to give you a very general and incomplete idea of the course my thoughts have taken in the past couple of years, I am enclosing a letter I wrote to Larry McLaughlin, who used to be with the Fund For Adult Education and who is now in India.

Cordially,

Glenn Gregory
Glenn W. Gregory

Article I refer to by you was entitled by the Post, "Short Reprieve to Prevent War." Dealt with getting together a group of brains in the country to work out means of meeting the needs of our world, especially from standpoint of settlement with Soviets. One idea which interests me much is what your idea of "proper sponsorship" is.

to answer

Leningrad, July 9, 1962.

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Dear Prof. Scilard !

I would like to remind you of your promise given to me at our talk in Moscow in Dec. 1960. I am interested in copies of your patent applications - one to German Patent Office (1929) on the concept of the cyclotron, the second - to British Patent Office (Provisional British Pat. Appl. 5730, 21.2.1934), on the concept of frequency modulation in the cyclotron.

Your promise was: if you will succeed in finding out said copies, you will send them either to Prof. Bresler or to me directly. I would be most grateful to you for sending the copies.

Kind regards to your wife.

Sincerely yours

A. Grinberg

A.P. Grinberg
Physical-Technical Institute
Leningrad K-21, USSR

May 19, 1964

Mr. Eldon Wylie Griffiths, M.P.
House of Commons
Westminster
London, England

Dear Mr. Griffiths:

Congratulations!

If my recollection is correct I last saw you in Geneva during the aftermath of the Cuban crisis. [In October of last year I spent ten days in London, much of the time in the shadow of the Shadow Labour Cabinet.] The only conservative M.P. I saw was Aubrey Jones, whom you probably know, but if you don't, I think you would enjoy meeting him.

[I am enclosing a reprint from an article which I recently published in The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. It looks to me that we are not going to make any significant progress towards any real arms control and I believe that in its absence proliferation of atomic bombs will not be avoidable in the long run.

The enclosed manuscript "The Sting of the Bee in Saturation Parity" is based on this belief. I wrote it after my visit to London, primarily to stimulate discussion among those in the Labour Party who are supposed to make up their minds on the issue of the bomb. I was amused to find that I could not get this article printed in England - if I wanted to. Political thought appears to be at a low ebb at the present time in England. I wonder whether this is going to change after the elections.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Enc.

Leo Szilard]

Indefatigable Tory

Eldon Wylie Griffiths

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, May 15—Those who think they know Eldon Wylie Griffiths well say his driving ambition is to become Prime Minister of Britain. They believe he has a reasonable chance of making it. At the age of 38 he gave up his post as chief European correspondent for

Man in the News Newsweek to become a speech writer for the Conservative party.

Today, just a few months later, he became the Tory victor in the Bury St. Edmunds constituency and a member of the House of Commons.

If the Conservatives win in the October general elections, a former colleague said, it is hard to imagine his not becoming a junior minister.

Mr. Griffiths is a tall, loose-limbed, ruggedly good-looking man with brown, wavy hair, piercing blue eyes and great stamina. Stories about his endurance are becoming legend.

One hot day on the Riviera a few years ago he played volleyball for six consecutive hours, then swam up and down an Olympic-size swimming pool for two hours.

Coverage With a Cast

Just before the 1962 Conservative conference he ripped his Achilles' tendon playing rugby, the British football. He insisted, nevertheless, on covering the conference for Newsweek, painfully hobbling around with a foot in a cast.

Mr. Griffiths combines stamina with writing and speaking talent. His first job—with Time in New York—was obtained solely on the basis of an article for The Yale Review on the build-up of Nazi Germany.

He has a gift for phrasing and is given credit for one of the most memorable phrases of the current British election campaign. As a speech writer for the Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, he was believed to have been the man behind Sir Alec's description of Harold Wilson, Labor's leader, as "this slick salesman of synthetic science."

The phrase echoed one in Mr. Griffiths' final column in the Newsweek issue of last Nov. 4.

Of Mr. Griffiths as a talker, a man who knows him well said: "He can be lying through his teeth, and you know it, but you just sit there listening and you wind up believing him."

Mr. Griffiths is also known as an able administrator and an idea man with an acute political sense. But some say



Newsweek

Youthful "elder statesman"

he has a tendency to be arrogant.

"The trouble with Eldon," a former colleague said, "is that he is too young to be the elder statesman he tries to be."

Mr. Griffiths was born May 25, 1925, in Wigan, an industrial town in northern England, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he majored in history.

Thesis Wins Job

After graduation he earned a Master of Arts degree in contemporary history at Yale. He wrote his thesis on the Nazi build-up. The article he wrote for The Yale Review was based on the thesis.

He worked for Time in New York, Denver and Los Angeles, then returned to New York as a member of the magazine's foreign affairs department.

In 1956 Newsweek was looking for a man to take over its London bureau and act as its chief European correspondent. Mr. Griffiths got the job.

After three years in Europe, he returned to New York as Newsweek's foreign editor. Then, in June, 1962, he returned to London, again as chief European correspondent.

He gave up the Newsweek job, paying \$30,000 a year, to take the much lower-paying job in the Conservatives' research department as a speech writer. His pay as an M.P. will be the equivalent of \$4,900 a year.

The pay cut is cushioned somewhat by a successful 50-acre pig farm Mr. Griffiths bought seven years ago at Three Bridges, Sussex, about 35 miles southwest of London.

TORIES CAPTURE A 3D BY-ELECTION

Victories in All But One Race
a Boost to Party's Morale

By SYDNEY GRUSON

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, May 15 — The constituency of Bury St. Edmunds in eastern England has returned a Conservative to Parliament, making the score for the governing party 3 to 1 over Labor in Thursday's four by-elections.

Eldon Griffiths, a 39-year-old pig farmer and former chief European correspondent of Newsweek, held Bury St. Edmunds for the Conservatives with a comfortable majority of 2,459.

He polled 22,141 votes against 19,682 for Noel Insley, the Labor candidate, and 3,387 for Richard Afton, the Liberal. The Conservative majority in the 1959 general election was 7,962. Mr. Afton lost his \$420 deposit for failing to get one-eighth of the total vote.

Labor wrested Rutherglen in Scotland from the Conservatives. The Conservatives retained Winchester and Devizes along with Bury St. Edmunds. Devizes was the bitter blow to the Laborites. Not only did it fail Labor's expectations, but it gave the Conservatives a vigorous psychological uplift after almost two years of political decline.

Blakenham Heartened

But Independent political analysts, after putting all the figures from Thursday's voting through the computers, commented that except for the morale booster in Devizes the electoral situation remained just about the same, strongly in favor of Labor.

After hearing the result from Bury St. Edmunds the Prime Minister, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said the by-elections showed that the Conservatives had a "very good chance" of winning the general election this fall.

It would be their fourth successive general election victory an unprecedented number in modern British political history.

Lord Blakenham, the Tory party chairman, was even more elated than the Prime Minister. The results are "tremendously heartening to us and they must be deeply disappointing to Labor," he said. Lord Blakenham, in charge of the Conservative party machine for the elections.

The professional bookmakers backed the analysts rather than the Conservative politicians. The bookmakers dropped the odds by one point but still retained Labor as 3 to 1 favorite for the general election.

The stock market, more con-

cerned with than the book, reflecting a co Government strengthened f tions.

What concern particularly v the swing fr to Labor in tested constitu

2.8 Per Cent S

In Devizes, per cent. If th. Labor could do scale, it would Conservative G a small but wo of about 20 in Commons.

The swing wa Bury St. Edmund in Rutherglen a in Winchester. E nationally would power with an 85-

Labor was fin fort, meager thou the moment, in Party headquarter investigation to went wrong in D it had confidently capture. The failure ers conceded, was i cause of the uplift vide Conservative ers around the coun

Both Made Maj.

Both parties mae effort of the by-el paigns in Deviz many of their m political leaders in their candidate.

Devizes, in weste has been transform years from a purely area to a constitu factory workers no a large percentage alation. It is the b stituency that Labo to take over the according to the C Labor had expe the votes of at l every three of th many of whom ov homes and all of living more prospe ever before. Clearly not get all the w it had expected.

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL IN THIS COLLECTION

BO
'FA

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL FORUM

ROCHESTER 25, N. Y.

"It is the common fate of the indolent to see their rights become a prey to the active. The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance."

JOHN PHILIP CURRAN — 1790

December 17, 1961

OFFICERS:

Chairman

MRS. MARY M. GROOMS
159 Burkedale Cres.

Treasurer

GEORGE RILEY
733 Chili Ave.

Secretary

MRS. PAUL STEWART
100 Nunda Blvd.

Civil Rights

THE REVEREND GORDON KURTZ
255 Linden Avenue

Foreign Affairs

RALPH MILLIGAN
51 Chandler Street

Advisory Council

THE REVEREND WILLIAM JENKINS
CHESTER S. CARLSON
DR. HERBERT SHAPIRO
DR. HENRY KNOLL

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard,

A friend sent us a copy of your "Are We On The Road to War?" which I have read.

Your idea of bringing the Peace issue into the Political Arena, we believe, is very necessary at this time.

The Forum was begun with this in mind - we are not a political party but we have worked as a political organization. For that reason, perhaps our experience here in Rochester may be of interest to you as a small test tube of political peace action.

We started in the latter part of 1960 with a nucleus of 14 disappointed Stevenson-for-President partisans. None of us were what you might call "important" people. I am a housewife with four small children; the other 14 were housewives, graduate students, a young salesman, a teacher. We had no money, no name and no clear idea of where we were headed.

However, operating more on nerve than on knowledge, we today find ourselves a rapidly growing organization of nearly 300 people. More are added daily! We are experiencing serious growing pains - the organization is much too large and complex for an amateurish bunch to run - yet we limp along.

Mrs. Linus Pauling has praised our effectiveness. We cooperate with the Friends, SANE, WILPF, Women's Strike for Peace and others. Our local newspaper assigned its star reporter to keep up with us.

We won a victory at the polls in April by talking down a fallout shelter in a suburban school. (See May 13, 1961 issue of NATION). Our Senators,

To answer

2.

representatives and governor know who we are and find it necessary from time to time to answer us publicly. Our local civil defense director is afraid of us - we demolished him on TV in May. He was showing "Operation Abolition" all over town to teach us peasants about Communism. We stopped a showing of it on TV by demanding a debate - it was rescheduled with a debate and "Operation Abolition" lost.

We are well known for our position on shelters - groups and radio stations are asking us to speak on the subject. Presently we are being "studied" by a political science class at the University of Rochester.

May I add that Rochester is a very conservative town. Those who know Rochester are quite surprised that we survived - to say nothing of our phenomenal growth.

For what it is worth, I believe a peace oriented political group such as you envisage would take the country by storm. It may never replace the Democratic and Republican parties - but certainly would make them incorporate peace in their own platforms.

If a group of amateurish unknowns like us can do what we have done - with you at the helm we most certainly could not lose!

Although we have not discussed this among the membership, I feel you could count on us - please let us know what we can do.

Sincerely,

Mary M. Grooms

Mary M. Grooms, Chairman

Encs.

answered

file M

Washington, D.C.
27 December 1961

Mrs. Mary M. Grooms
159 Burkedale Crescent
Rochester, New York

Dear Mrs. Grooms:

I am writing to thank you for your very kind letter of December 17th. Enclosed you will find the latest version of my Speech which I am currently giving in front of student audiences. Perhaps you would want to have this speech duplicated and distributed among those interested in your local community..In this case please feel free to do so. I will be glad to hear from people individually that would want to be a member of such a movement provided it were started under suitable auspices.

Sincerely,

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

achus *fole*

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE PROSPECTIVE

Paris, 1e 29 mars 1958

Monsieur Leo SZILARD
Enrico Fermi Institute
For Nuclear Studies
Chicago University
CHICAGO 37 Illinois
U.S.A.

Cher Monsieur,

Comme je vous l'avais dit, j'ai exposé aux Administrateurs du Centre International de Prospective les projets dont vous m'avez entretenu le 4 février chez Monsieur Jules Guéron.

J'ai beaucoup pensé à ces projets depuis notre entrevue, car je suis profondément convaincu de leur grande importance.

Notre Conseil d'Administration m'a demandé de vous dire qu'il sera très heureux d'être tenu informé du développement de votre action. Il m'a prié également de vous donner l'assurance que, si une de vos réunions devait se tenir en France ou si vous aviez l'occasion de séjourner à nouveau dans notre pays, nous serions heureux d'avoir des contacts personnels avec vous ou avec vos amis, pour étudier dans quelle mesure nous pourrions vous témoigner notre compréhension.

Mais de tels contacts avec notre jeune Association seraient à nouveau nécessaires afin de pouvoir concevoir la réalisation de projets plus importants tels que ceux que vous envisagez.

....

Soyez certain que je conserve de notre entrevue, non seulement le meilleur souvenir, mais encore le désir de vous connaître davantage, de vous tenir au courant de nos travaux et de nos recherches et, si possible, de participer à apporter une aide réelle et efficace à une action aussi profondément humaine que la vôtre.

Je vous exprime, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de toute ma profonde sympathie.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Docteur André Gros". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial 'D' and a long, trailing flourish at the end.

Docteur André GROS
Secrétaire Général

P.S. - Je vous adresse sous pli séparé une documentation concernant la Société Internationale des Conseillers de Synthèse que je dirige et à laquelle collabore largement mon ami Georges Guéron qui m'accompagnait au cours de notre entrevue, chez son frère, Monsieur Jules Guéron.

May 17, 1957

Dr. François Gros
Institute Pasteur
Paris, France

Dear Dr. Gros:

Monod mentioned to me that you find RNA turnover accompanying protein synthesis. This is a problem in which I have been very much interested lately, and as you perhaps know some work has been carried out at Oak Ridge on RNA turnover after phage infection, and I should like to collect all the information I can lay my hands on.

I wonder whether you have published anything on the subject and whether you have a manuscript that you could send me. If you have not written up your results yet, I would much appreciate your writing me just a few lines, telling me the principle of the experiment, and approximately how much RNA was turned over per mole of protein synthesized. I will much appreciate your letting me have this information.

I had planned to visit Paris in May but now it looks as though I shall have to postpone my visit until July. If I do get to Paris, I plan to spend a week there and hope to see you on that occasion.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

COPY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Department of Chemistry

February 20, 1939.

Professor R. Ladenburg
Palmer Physical Laboratory
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Ladenburg:

Unfortunately, I have no uranium hexafluoride available. As you will see from the attached article this compound is extremely sensitive to moisture and decomposes even in a sealed tube unless perfectly pure.

*2. f. among. Ch.
Pd 204 Kp 11-2
S. 184 1932*

I have no equipment to prepare this compound here, but suggest that you get in touch with Professor J. Simons at Pennsylvania State College or with Professor Lucius Bigelow, Duke University, Durham, N. C., who are the most prominent specialists in fluorine in this country.

I presume that you intend to bombard the uranium hexafluoride in a Wilson cloud chamber. If this is so, I recommend complete exclusion of any traces of hydroxyl-containing compounds, also oxygen, in your apparatus.

Sincerely yours,

A. V. Grosse

AVG?ME

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL
IN THIS COLLECTION

January 17, 1964

Dear Dr. Sperry:

I have read your article entitled "The Great Cerebral Commissure" in the Scientific American, January 1964, and was interested in your findings, especially as they relate to any testing or guidance for my son. He is 15 years of age and was born without a corpus callosum and has suffered subsequent brain damage due to a viral encephalitis.

If you are interested I will arrange to have the neurosurgeon who performed a pneumoencephalogram on my son, when he was 7, send you the results of his findings.

I would be grateful for any assistance you can give me and hope I may hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Martin M. Gross

Dr. R. W. Sperry
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Two, Fifth Ave.
N.Y.C. 11, N.Y.



Office of the President

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

4150 HENRY AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA 44, PA.

April 14, 1960

Telephones
GERmantown 8-3100
GERmantown 8-8400

Dear Leo:

I was sorry to hear recently from Walter Zinn that you are sick in a hospital. I have just returned from Chicago where I saw Herbert Anderson. We, of course, reminisced about Columbia and your memorable contributions to various phases of the atomic energy project.

May I now offer you my congratulations upon receiving the Atoms-for-Peace Award.

I now want to add my voice to the many others who wish to express their sympathy for you and hope that the operation which I understand you have to undergo will turn out to be successful.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A. V. Grosse
A. V. Grosse

Dr. Leo Szilard
Memorial Hospital
444 E. 68th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dr. Syland -

5/11/54

We do not have any of these
reprints here, so I am sending
this to you with the thought
that you may have received the
reprints direct.

Mrs. Grover
secretary to Dr. Mason

La Jolla, California

April 1, 1959

Dr. G. M. Grover
The Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
Los Alamos, New Mexico

Dear Dr. Grover:

When I saw you, I was very much interested in your experimental data, because I had some doubts whether the assumptions made by Lewis and Reitz in their report of April 1958 hold for your thermo-electric generator. Your generator is based on thermionic emission maintained in a cesium vapor atmosphere at pressures of less than one mm Hg, and I had at that time serious doubts of whether the heat transfer between the electrons of the plasma and the electrodes is sufficiently good to make the Lewis-Reitz report applicable. I thought that by looking repeatedly at your raw data I should be able to see whether your thermionic generator behaves like the "plasma diode" of the Lewis-Reitz report.

Since then, I have, jointly with Dr. Nandor Balazs, given some further thought to the Lewis Reitz report. It turns out that even if we were to assume, for the sake of argument, that the heat transfer between the electrons of the plasma and the electrodes is very good, the report would still give completely wrong predictions whenever the current drawn is large compared to the saturation emission of the cold anode. This makes the formulae of the report useless for estimating what will happen in a thermo-electric generator in the useful current density range.

The upshot is, that even without any recourse to any experimental data it may be seen that, for currents which are large compared to the

Dr. G. M. Grover
April 1, 1959

2

saturation emission of the cold anode, the controlling quantity becomes the difference of the work functions of the cathode and the anode. We propose to prepare a written report if our time permits, and I shall send you a copy whenever there will be copies available for distribution.

I understand that Lewis and Reitz had contemplated publishing their report as a paper, and perhaps I ought to drop them a note. Perhaps they might choose to withdraw their paper.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

V I C T O R G R U E N *architect a.i.a.*

architecture *engineering* *planning*

Victor Gruen
R. L. Baumfeld
Edgardo Contini
Karl Van Leuven
Ben H. Southland
Herman Guttman

February 4, 1960

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

Dear Leo:

We heard recently from Trude, who told us that you have to stay in the hospital, and our thoughts have been very much with you ever since we learned this.

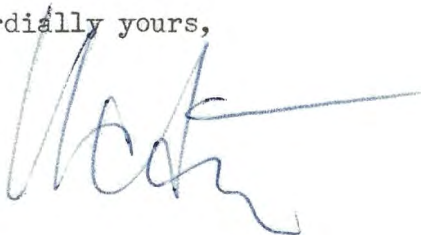
Trude also told Lazette that you enjoyed the article which I wrote in the New York Sunday Times about the traffic problem. I am glad you read it and I was happy to hear through Trude that you liked it.

Leo, is there anything I can do during your stay in the hospital? If you like to see visitors, I would be happy to drop in on you any time you say. If there is anything I can send you to read or eat, please let me know.

Lazette and I remember with such great pleasure our meetings in Vienna, and we would love to see you again soon.

Warmest regards.

Cordially yours,



VG/hh

NEW YORK DETROIT LOS ANGELES MINNEAPOLIS SAN FRANCISCO

ADDRESS REPLY TO: 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York 11, New York • ALgonquin 5-7110

One or more of the principals listed above are licensed architects or engineers in the following states: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin; and in the District of Columbia and Hawaii.



Dear Dr. Silsby,

I do not want to intrude upon your privacy, but I know that even the best hospital is not an ideal place for a prolonged rest, and therefore I thought you would perhaps not mind this small diversion. If it does not appeal to your taste, you can always bequeath it to the hospital library.

萬
事
如
意

Season's Greetings

Feliz Año Nuevo

Meilleurs Vœux

С НОВЫМ ГОДОМ

With sincere good wishes
for a healthy New Year,
Lola Gruenthal



The Fairy Tale Shepherd . . . presented for the benefit of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund. One of two designs given by Jozsef Domjan.



Le berger de conte de fées . . . un des deux dessins offerts par Jozsef Domjan à l'UNICEF, Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance.



El pastor de cuentos de hadas . . . una de las dos obras donadas al UNICEF, el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia, por Jozsef Domjan.

file 6

Mrs. Ursula U. Grundherr,
Linprunstr. 3.,
Munchen 2,
Germany.

May 15th. 1960.

Dear Ursula,

Many thanks for your note of March 10th and
also for the nice book of pictures which you sent me.
I am at present feeling quite well and I am able to work
though I continue to stay in the hospital (Memorial
Hospital, 444 East 68th Street, New York 21, New York).

I hope all is well with you and that you are
enjoying Munich which is certainly the best city in
present day Germany.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Leo Szilard', with a stylized, cursive script.

Leo Szilard.

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE
DES CONSEILLERS DE SYNTHÈSE

14, BOULEVARD POISSONNIÈRE, PARIS-9^e

TÉL. TAITBOUT 57-68 et 57-51

Paris, le 11 octobre 1961

Monsieur le Professeur Léo SZILARD
The Enrico Fermi Institute for
Nuclear Studies
Chicago University
CHICAGO 37 (Ill.) - (U.S.A.)

Cher Monsieur Szilard,

Même si je n'étais pas en train de lire "La Voix des Dauphins" et par conséquent porté à vous exprimer tout le plaisir que je prends à y retrouver votre humour, votre sagesse et votre amour des hommes, je vous aurais écrit pour vous annoncer mon passage aux Etats-Unis, le mois prochain. Je compte y séjourner du 10 au 28 novembre et serais très heureux si je pouvais vous voir et vous apporter, en particulier, un message d'amitié du Dr. André Gros.

En me chargeant de ce voyage il me demande surtout de recueillir une information, aussi large que possible, sur l'évolution actuelle des idées, aux U.S.A., chez les hommes d'action responsables, en ce qui concerne nos grands axes de réflexion : problèmes humains, l'Occident et le reste du monde, conséquences générales des grandes techniques nouvelles.

D'autre part, j'aimerais vous tenir au courant des efforts déployés ici, aux côtés du R.P. Dubarle, pour former une association qui réunirait des amis du groupe de Pugwash et tenterait d'animer certains travaux destinés à accoutumer les esprits à l'emploi des méthodes scientifiques pour aborder les problèmes politiques ou diplomatiques.

Puis-je vous demander de me faire savoir si vous serez aux Etats-Unis pendant la période indiquée ci-dessus et où il vous serait commode que je cherche à vous joindre, si vous pouvez envisager de me recevoir.

Je vous adresse, cher Monsieur Szilard, l'expression de mes sentiments très amicalement dévoués.

*ansmeret
del 23/*

Guéron

Georges Guéron

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DES CONSEILLERS DE SYNTHÈSE

14 BOULEVARD ROSSIGNOL, PARIS-8
TÉL. TAITOUT 21-28 et 21-31

Paris, le 11 octobre 1961

Monseigneur le Professeur Léo SZILARD
The Enrico Fermi Institute for
Nuclear Studies
Chicago University
CHICAGO 37 (Ill.) - (U.S.A.)

Dr. Fischel ; Bronx Hospital

Même si je n'étais pas en train de lire "La Voie des Langhans" et par conséquent porté à vous exprimer tout le plaisir que je prends à y retrouver votre humour, votre sagesse et votre amour des hommes, je vous aurais écrit pour vous annoncer mon passage aux États-Unis, le mois prochain. Je compte y séjourner du 10 au 28 novembre et serais très heureux si je pouvais vous voir et vous apporter, en particulier, un message émis par moi-même du Dr. André Gros.

En me chargeant de ce voyage je me rends compte que je pourrais vous apporter une information, aussi large que possible, sur l'évolution actuelle des idées, aux U.S.A., chez les hommes d'action responsables, en ce qui concerne nos grands axes de réflexion : problèmes humains, l'Occident et le reste du monde, conséquences générales des grandes techniques nouvelles.

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Je vous adresse, cher Monsieur Szilard, l'expression de mes sentiments très amicalement dévoués.

Georges Gerson

PRÉSIDENCE DU CONSEIL

COMMISSARIAT A L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE

AVEC LES COMPLIMENTS DE

J. Guéron

69, RUE DE VARENNE, PARIS-VII

le 24 mars 1958

NOTE ON THE SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

AT THE "MANOIR SAINT CASTIN" MEETING

1 - SELF IMPOSED RESTRAINTS

A / There is much talk now on various proposals for the suspension or suppression of nuclear explosion tests. The situation is in many ways similar to that which existed before 1951 when the "destruction of atomic weapons" was widely discussed.

This latter sort of talk has so completely vanished as to be fully forgotten now by most people. It always had been pointless because "destruction" had no meaning, except the obviously impossible scattering (essentially through explosion) of all existing fissile material of weapon grade. But no one took - or was allowed to take - the trouble of making this simple fact known to the public. And the alternative was that, or the efficient control and custody of this material, a hot topic which most of the exponents of "destruction" wanted to shelve.

We should not let the "suspension" issue reach such an undignified level.

B / To avoid this, and to create a situation when intelligent discussion can take place among experts and before public opinion essential data, most of them classified (however widely - but vaguely - known they might be) should be published and carefully vulgarised. Namely :

a) Methods for detecting nuclear explosions :

Fundamental physics of methods ; - sensitivity and range ; - uncertainty in interpretation ; - cost of establishing and maintaining a detection system (orders of magnitude in number of stations, staff, money).

.../...

- b) Means - if any - of producing so far undetectable explosions ?

Deep underground test of small charges ; explosions in the stratosphere below or above the ionized layers, etc.....

- c) Results from explosions having scientific, but no direct military, value :

Creation of new neutron rich nuclides ; large scale experiments on atmosphere and ocean behaviour and on the natural cycle of various elements, etc..... feasibility of gaining similar knowledge by means other than nuclear explosions.

- C / Such basic knowledge, together with non biased discussion of fall out and of biological radiation effects forms the only basis for honestly discussing nuclear explosion tests.

The meeting should :

- a) strongly underline this fact ; -
- b) discuss the preceding topics as fully as available knowledge and competence permits on the spot ; -
- c) ascertain that a lot of such data can be published without infringing on military security, unless the latter is unreasonably extended ; -
- d) emphasize the duty of the scientific community to share urgently in this particular type of adult education.

I hope that a clear consensus of opinion of the meeting on these points would carry weight with the governments , directly and through the later influence of enlightened public opinion.

- D / The paragraphs above only refer to the peacetime use of atomic weapons.

I have no interest in peacetime agreements on warfare methods. They become both technically and politically obsolete if and when war occurs. To my mind such agreements have exclusively propaganda value, and, therefore confuse issues not for the governments or the military, but for public opinion. The public should be treated as an

.../...

adult and told - not only let to imagine for itself - that wars are waged by their own technical necessities as assessed by the good or bad judgement of those in charge.

E / Out of points such as I- B/ c) above (if shown to be valuable) the possibility could arise of international, regional or worldwide, scientific non military projects centered on atomic explosions. Existing organizations (International Geophysical Year, W.H.O., International Atomic Agency) might well be put in charge of such projects, implying the first postwar civilian managed atomic explosions (even using some military staff as experts).

2 - POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

I fail to see how international agencies could do anything, even indirectly, in the Atomic Arms Race short of reviving the control problem, which I think should be done. To my mind the Acheson - Lilienthal basic idea still stands, namely that managerial control is more efficient and more tolerable than fiscal type control.

This is valid well beyond the field of atomic energy. The notion has been lost, and buried so deeply since 1948 that it seems to have been entirely overlooked - even as a minority proposal - during the protracted discussions which have led in the past years, to the creation of the International Atomic Agency, the O.E.C. atomic energy directorate, and Euratom.

The meeting might well consider whether the subject warrants re-evaluation and a new presentation to the public "per se", as separate from political problems of implementation.

3 - EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND STAFF IN WEAPONRY

It is difficult enough to achieve this inside an alliance. It hardly is worth considering on a wider basis in the present situation.

4 - LOCAL PROBLEMS AND LOCAL MEASURES

Here again the scientific community might help in defining words and situations. In particular how would local measures (such as neutralization) devised for local problems affect, or be affected by - non localized matters. Concepts such as territorial waters or national air space cannot be extended to the upper atmosphere or beyond it. Again, such agreements break down in case of war when neutrality can only be preserved in a precarious way, by day to day adjustments.

.../...

Steady attempts at remapping the world in a way less inconsistent with present economic and military conditions are the only positive local measures worth considering. All those which, implicitly, contribute to keep a Balkan-like statu quo are basically wrong. They may be expedient, and we should not urge, for instance, early reunification of Germany, Korea, Indo-China. But we should leave them to professional politics.

As scientists we should strive to define the critical size for stable population groups, taking exchanges into account, of course.

5 - ATOMIC HYGIENE

This is an ideal field for international action.

The work of the Committee on radiation safeguards is but a timid introduction to research and development to be conducted, in particular, under the sponsorship of the various U.N.O. or regional agencies.

World radioactivity surveys ; - development in waste disposal (and the use of radiation) ; - research in radiation biology (both to safeguard and to change living species) ; - all these need rapid extension, at the disposal of all countries.

Related administrative problems (insurance ; regulation of nuclear propulsion) are not less urgent.

6 - WIDESPREAD EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS AND SCIENTISTS

The more the better. They should be made easier by rather simple organisation steps :

- a) generalisation of the sabbatical year system ; -
- b) living up to the word "exchange" so as to make sure that part at least of the duties of a man "out" on exchange be assigned to the exchange guest in each institution ; -
- c) some modesty in academic standards, counter-weighting the trend to ask higher qualifications from the foreign than from the domestic student, in particular when the foreign student is not to be an immigrant for a minimum number of years ; -
- d) centralisation and (or) uniformisation of the international fellowships and scholarships award systems. UNESCO should be called upon, of course.

20th March, 1958
25 MARS 1958

Dr. ROTBLAT
St Bartholomew's Hospital
LONDON
(England)

JG/cb-58/29

Dear Rotblat,

I do not know whether Dr Bernard Gregory will be available for the meeting. Sadron and Leprince Ringuet were not free ; I could not get hold of Maurice Lévy before leaving for Luxembourg, and Magat could be persuaded, I fear, only if no one else is forthcoming.

You will find enclosed, a copy of rapid notes I'm sending to Lord Russell. I'd be happy if they could be of any use to you and your colleagues. The point nearest to my heart is the first one.

Yours sincerely,

cc. Prof. Szilard
Dr. E. Rabinowitch

Annex : 1

J. GUERON

ALBERT GUGGENHEIM, M. D.
1205 EAST 18TH AVENUE
DENVER 6, COLORADO

December 1, 1961

Plasma 50126

Dear Doctor Szilard,

Please excuse that my report concerning Rose's examination is coming so late. I wanted to wait until all the laboratory reports were back and also had intended to have all the findings reviewed by Dr. Mathew Block. In this I have not succeeded yet, but I want you to have a review of the findings up to now.

There is no evidence of pernicious blood disorder. Blood counts continue to show moderate to moderately severe anemia with hematocrits up to 35 and hemoglobin up to 11 grams. White blood count between 4000 and 5000. Differential counts were always within normal range, red blood cell indexes are normal. Liver and spleen are not enlarged, and there is no lymphadenopathy. Chest x-rays and radiographic examination of the G. I. tract were normal with the exception of a small inconstant sliding hiatal hernia. The Schilling test with cobalt-57 was in normal range. This was expected since the gastric analysis showed free hydrochloric acid.

Dr. Chapman, whom I consulted in the absence of Dr. Block, did the bone marrow examination which did not reveal any abnormalities. Serum-iron was found to be in the low normal range (60 mgm %). Examinations of stool for occult blood were repeatedly negative.

We still feel that we have to deal with an iron deficiency anemia and treat her accordingly.

I hope that you and Trude are all right. A happy New Year from Charlotte and me.

Sincerely, *John*

Albert Guggenheim

Albert Guggenheim, M. D.

AG:mlm

~~127-50159~~

December 11, 1961

Dr. Albert Guggenheim
1220 Glencoe Street
Denver 20, Colorado

Dear Dr. Guggenheim:

I am writing to thank you for your very kind letter which was transmitted to me by my sister. Upon receiving the information that she is suffering from a moderate to a moderate severe anemia and that you intended to have the case reviewed by Dr. Block, I called Dr. Block whom I know personally very well to find out whether he would be willing to accept my sister as a patient if she were referred to him by you for treatment as well as diagnosis of the anemia, and to ask him how much financial burden this might represent. Dr. Block said that he would be glad to treat my sister if you will refer her to him and that he would see to it that the charges, if any, shall be minimum.

My sister is returning to Denver today and I should greatly appreciate it if you were to talk to her upon her arrival and subsequently inform Dr. Block of your findings to date and refer Rozsi to him for further diagnosis and treatment of the blood condition. Haematology has become a rather complicated business and I know, of course, that in some cases it is not possible to have the red blood count and the hemoglobin returned to normal, but nothing less than normal is really satisfactory and I am very glad that Dr. Block is

willing to have a go at it and willing to see what he can do.

I hope you have better weather in Denver than we are having here in Washington. Rozsi was supposed to leave yesterday, but the planes were grounded.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

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



UNITED STATES DISARMAMENT ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 21, 1961


Dear Dr. Szilard:

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the passage on inspection that was contained in a condensed version of The Voice of The Dolphins. It is a stimulating presentation on one of the most important aspects of the inspection problem, and I am calling it to the attention of the members of the Disarmament Administration staff.

I greatly enjoyed our conversation and hope that opportunities for further discussions will arise in the near future.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,


Edmund A. Gullion
Deputy Director

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

Ferdinand G u n t h e r
117 East 89/th Street
New York, 28, N.Y.

New York, Febr. 7. '55

To

Mr. L e o S z i l a r d
Professor
University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Leo Szilard,

the urgency and passion in your letter to The New York Times would seem to be also the necessary qualification of all the members in the "qualified group" you propose. Your proposition points toward the right direction. It does not go far enough. What we need is something like the "Manhattan Project" for the scientific solution of our social and political worldproblems. The "Manhattan Project" organized the scientific minds and means for a definite task. It was urgency and passion, too. The urgency and passion to "solve" the worldconflict through superior destructive power. Our human problems not only are not solvable through the power of superior destruction, the method to "solve" this way has brought us all onto the edge of an abyss. A "Manhattan Project" is possible for any kind of scientific task. The solution of our social and political worldproblems is of utmost urgency. We can't wait until someone brings the complete solutions on a platter. And like in the project for the task of superior destruction in the new project for the life of Humankind all members, historians, philosophers, economists, scientists of all humanistic fields, etc., must all work toward the same end and follow a qualified and chosen leader. Or leadership. Human conscience and scientific truth here too are the highest authority.

/scratch The initiative of an individual genius is indispensable for the formation of this project and its further operation. You have already taken the initiative. I do hope you are going through with this. Why not start from ~~scratch~~, from what you can gather right now? Men and money may be forthcoming when the beginning is made and the will is here, it might even snowball into a scientific avalanche. Men and money could be persuaded. But some selflessness and sacrifice of individual interests must be expected and required. In the face of threat of a global catastrophe petty considerations must be abandoned.

Whatever the outcome or the findings will be we should not prejudge them. So I think that your idea of a "settlement" is an anticipation which might prove impossible. I am rather convinced that this scientific project is a powerproject too. Not for the power of the superior destruction, of course. A permanent military armistice, official or unofficial, probably could be enforced by the unassailable findings and formulations by this project. In short, I propose that science establish itself as power. These findings would have great authority and moral power in the whole world. They might rally the scientific world for a common purpose. And I am sure they would arouse the enthusiasm of all Humankind. I am also convinced that all what we need could be accomplished within a year or two. You limit yourself to the prevention of a catastrophe. That, it seems

to me, doesn't go far enough either. We need an immediate solution of our human worldproblems after we left too long already our human affairs in the hands of political, philosophical and religious demagogues. Science has to step in to lead us out from the crisis of Humankind.

This is possible just as it was possible with the development of the atomic bomb. Science had to search the innermost structure of matter. Also the innermost structure of state, society, civilization, must be discovered to find an answer to our immediate problems. It is possible. Very few realize that the same scientific precision not only may but must be applied to all human matters to find solutions. Otherwise we are mere prattlers. How could we cope, for instance, with the suicidal urge in our civilization when we don't know what causes it? I have myself devoted in the last 35 years to the theoretical solution of our human problems. And I always found there is no solution for our present problems if we are not willing to find the answers to centuries of errands. I am just about to complete a rough draft of some 150 pages which sketches the results of a long intellectual struggle. It is in the nature of almost sensational new discoveries about the mechanism of civilization and the innermost structure of human society. It should come to the attention of other scientists. I am willing to submit this draft to a group of competent scientists and philosophers. It might serve as a stimulating proposition for further search and verification. It is also of immediate interest and importance. If adopted by the government as basis of worldpolicies after it has been verified it may mean an even greater power than the atomic bomb. The unification of the world without physical force and without the imposition of a worldstate becomes clearly visible.

We must not forget that even a permanent military armistice is not yet a solution of our fundamental human problems which brought the crisis. It merely prevents our murder. But it makes solutions possible. The political war, the ideological war, is bound to increase in severity. We must be able to win that war. And only when we have the solutions for winning that war can we expect that the military armistice does us any good. In this political and ideological war scientific truths and solution will prove to be the greatest power.

Hoping that my letter is interesting enough to you to merit a reply I would like to express my appreciation for your stimulating letter in the New York Times.

Yours respectfully

f. Günther

University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill
February 12, 1955

Mr. Ferdinand Gunther
117 E. 89th St
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Gunther:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 7th. It might, perhaps, interest you that the "letter to the Editor" will be reprinted by the Denver Post. The initial reactions seem to be quite favorable, but it is too early to say whether there will be enough moral support forthcoming to catalyse some concrete course of action.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

MRS. ELIZABETH GUTMAN

690 ACADEMY STREET

NEW YORK 34, N. Y.

11. 19.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me 3 copies of
Dr. Leo Sillard's talk on "Are we
on the Road to War?" (Feb 19
11 15 AM).

Please find enclosed check of
\$ 5.00. - I thank you

Sincerely
Elizabeth Gutman

Polifunetics

May 11, 1959

Dr. Alan Guttmacher
Mt. Sinai Hospital
New York 29, New York

Dear Dr. Guttmacher:

In the January issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy, I have published a theory of the process of aging and I am now trying to compare some of the conclusions to which this theory leads with established facts. The theory permits to predict how the chances that an ovum may give rise to a viable embryo depend on the age of the mother. In order to check my conclusions against established fact, I am eager to find out how long it takes a woman who is trying to get pregnant to achieve this, depending on her age. If you were able to let me know where I could find the answers to this question, I should be very grateful.

My present address is care of Robert B. Livingston,
The National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

P. S. Attached is a list of questions. Should you be able to give me any hints of where I might find the answer to any of them, I shall greatly appreciate this also.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL
FIFTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDREDTH STREET
NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

*current
genetics acute
[signature] 59*

May 13, 1959

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Robert B. Livingston
The National Institutes of Health
Bethesda 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. Szilard:

It was very nice hearing from you and perhaps I can give you a little help.

On Page 10 of the enclosed reprint, I summarize data from an earlier study for which, unfortunately, I have no reprints. I do not know of any subsequent studies on this problem unless there is some discussion on it in the new book by Ronald Friedman* and P.K. Whelpton** concerning their contraceptive studies which should have analyzed the problem. As far as the answer to question 5* is concerned, there are three articles dealing on this and I am sending you the authors names and titles in case you do not possess them.

I am afraid this is all the help I can give you.

With cordial personal regards.

* *Univ. of Michigan*
** *Scrupps Popul. Inst. T. Miami, Ohio.*

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Alan F. Guttmacher, M.D.
Obstetrician & Gynecologist-in-Chief
The Mount Sinai Hospital

AFG:nd
encl.

- * 1. BOOK, J.A. and REED, S.C. Emperic risk figures in Mongolism. J.A.M.A. 143:730, 1950.
- 2. CARTER, C. and MacCARTHY, D. Incidence of Mongolism and its diagnosis in the newborn. Brit. J. Sociol. Med. 5:83, 1951.
- 3. MACKLIN, M.T. Monozygous and dizygous twins in study of human heredity. Mongolism. Am. J. Obst. & Gynec. 59:359, 1950.

*acknowledged
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