

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
4200 EAST NINTH AVENUE
DENVER 7, COLORADO
October 8, 1951

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY

Leo Szilard, Ph.D.
Institute of Radio Biology
and Bio Physics
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

I understand from Dr. Fack that you are interested in joining our Metropolitan Group Insurance Plan.

As you appreciate, your case is somewhat borderline, and I have written Mr. Hislop on the Boulder Campus for a ruling. In the meantime, I am enclosing a booklet describing the plan and an application card for your signature, etc.

If you will fill out the card and send it back to me promptly, I will turn it in to the Personnel Department if I hear from Mr. Hislop that you are eligible.

Please send this back without delay, as our enrollment campaign ends October 22, and after that a physical examination will be required.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Draper
W. B. Draper, M. D.

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Enclosures 2



5650 Ellis Avenue

October 10, 1951

Dr. W. B. Draper
Department of Physiology
University of Colorado Medical School
4200 East Ninth Avenue
Denver 7, Colorado

Dear Dr. Draper:

Dr. Szilard, who left the city today, has asked me to return to you the enclosed group insurance card. He would very much appreciate your filling in some of the data which he did not quite know how to make out. The Department of Biophysics will undoubtedly help you with this. Dr. Szilard appreciates very much the trouble which you are taking in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

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

Department of Biophysics
Medical School
University of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

July 24, 1954

Mr. Henry Osborne, M.P.
Parliamentary Group for World Government
House of Commons
London, S.W. 1

Dear Mr. Osborne:

I have your very kind letter of July 13th and I do appreciate that you would want me as one of the speakers at your meeting. I feel, however, that I should not speak in public on this occasion. I am much more interested these days to reach some clarification of our minds in private discussions rather than to publicly present anything. What we do need most of all at this time, it seems to me, is to reach a concensus in private discussions as to the right course of action that we could wholeheartedly advocate in the present crisis.

For this reason I was very much interested in Professor Haddow's attempt to get together a group of scientists and scholars for a quiet discussion. I am sorry to hear that his funds didn't come through. I am not certain at this time that I will be able to come in the circumstances but I shall try to keep in touch with you and if I can come I will much appreciate the opportunity to engage in private discussions with all those who share our concern and who are trying to think their way through to a satisfactory solution.

With Best Wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Office of the Dean

July 28, 1954

TO: Members of the Full-Time Faculty

FROM: Dr. Robert C. Lewis

SUBJECT: Publication of the Army Medical Service Graduate School

We have just received a three volume set entitled "Medical Basic Sciences Notes, 1950-53, Army Medical Service Graduate School" which have been deposited in the Library where they will be readily available to faculty, residents, interns and students. These comprise the selected, edited transcripts of lectures given to the postgraduate courses in the Medical Basic Sciences during 1950-53.

In his letter of transmittal of these volumes, Lt. Col. W. D. Tigertt, Assistant Commandant of the Army Medical Service Graduate School, says:

"In January 1948, the Army Medical Service inaugurated a course of instruction to develop in qualified Medical Service Officers of the Armed Forces an appreciation of the physiological basis of medical practice. It was designed to augment the formal residency training of medical officers enrolled in the Medical Service Graduate Professional Educational Program. Secondly, its purpose was to provide formal educational and investigative opportunities for selected officers of the Medical Service. This was done in order to select and develop from this group those individuals possessing research and educational interests with a view toward keeping Army Medical Service practice at the highest quality level. This course is now in its eighth year.

"These papers contain the latest information on the medical basic sciences applicable to military problems. The subjects were presented by national and international authorities in their respective fields as an intensive review for Medical Officers of the Army. Copies of volumes forwarded to you are being distributed throughout the Armed Forces and to the medical colleges of the United States."

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Leo Szilard, Ph. D.
Biophysics
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MEDICAL CENTER

4200 EAST NINTH AVENUE

DENVER 20, COLORADO

Dr. Leo Szilard

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MEDICAL CENTER
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DENVER 20, COLORADO

COLORADO GENERAL HOSPITAL
COLORADO PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

June 3, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard
Kings Crown Hotel
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

whole
We were so busy talking about "Aging, Inc." that I didn't really have a chance to talk with you in detail about the possibility of your coming here to the Foundation as an individual. How many people would you want to bring with you? How large an assured annual budget would you require for yourself and your staff from non-grant, i.e., Foundation, sources? Would you require any more than one floor of our present building? When will you be coming back to Denver for a visit?

You spoke about a budget of \$35,000. Was this the amount that you would feel must be guaranteed from non-grant sources? If so, I doubt if we can talk business at this time, much as I would like to.

I am not sure whether I have ever told you how I feel about the investigation I have in mind for this Institution. Because of the orientation of our Board, Dr. Waring and myself, I would naturally hope that we would be doing some research in the field of tuberculosis. I am determined, however, to pick a man of outstanding qualifications and exert no authority in directing his researches. This would not prevent me from trying to arouse his interest in some of the unsolved problems of tuberculosis.

I would surely appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience in answer to these questions.

I hope you will visit Saranac Lake. Again let me thank you and Dr. Weiss for a pleasant evening last Monday,

Sincerely,


Roger S. Mitchell, M.D.
Director

RSM:ln

*Lincoln Park L. H. Smith
Lawrence Morse ; Christ Hospital
Joseph R. Markel ;*

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

May 9, 1958

Dear Leo,

Here are my comments, with those of Dick Jessor (written on the last page and over) and some remarks by Henry Ehrmann which I shall paraphrase:

Henry's main comment is that he does not see the coda duelo as producing stability. He thinks it is unstable in just the same way as the Kissinger coda is. If a local war cannot be confined in that status, then neither can a "fair exchange" bombing which ~~menfines~~ follows it or is a substitute for it. Such a type of coda might have worked in the eighteenth century, but today the world is too far from any kind of equilibrium to make it possible. Henry finds that your projection of history, particular European, is much too static, but I did not get from him a detailed critique.

For myself, I have two main comments, one along the line of the Ehrmann criticism. What we often think of as irrational behavior may, sometimes, be simply rational behavior in the face of uncertainty, as in the case of Hobbes' state of nature. An intrinsically unstable situation involving joint decisions may be stabilized, it is true, by such a coda as you propose, but only if the parties are sure enough, each of them, that the other will follow the coda; a subjective uncertainty on the part of one, as to the intentions of the other, will create an objective uncertainty on the part of the first, and a knowledge of this on the part of the other will make the other's behavior less certain, thus justifying the original subjective uncertainty of the first, i.e. turning it into a self-fulfilling prophesy. There may be a critical degree of uncertainty, below which in subsequent interactions it becomes less, and above which it becomes greater. Stability in such situations characteristically develops, when it does so, only over time and through trial and error.

I still have the impression, both from rereading your paper and from your own remarks to me, that your use of the coda is to be taken in two almost incompatible ways. One is as a purportedly realistic proposal as to how to "turn the clock forward". The other is as a reductio ad absurdum of the situation which we will encounter if present world-political tensions are projected into the second stage, a mathematical solution whose political unreality forces us back to a re-examination of present policies, possibly to a pro-disarmament position which you say you would be reluctant to oppose because it might lead to decreasing tensions and, in a generation, to some kind of world integration that would resolve the military problems at a deeper level. Since it can be taken in both ways, it will be so taken. If the issue of

disarmament is now coming up for serious decisions, your paper will help, on the rational level, to clarify some of the issues, while on a non-rational level it --you-- will be quoted as a partisan, possibly on both sides.

In the face of this probable reaction I would personally be happier with some further clarification of your attitude expressed on page 14, that you would be "reluctant to oppose" major steps toward disarmament at an early date. All of your argument would be taken as an argument against disarmament, and therefore your reluctance appears unmotivated. On the other hand if the motivation is a rational one, then there must be some statable reasons why you think this alternative might work, which however would inevitably qualify your position as stated. You do two things about this alternative: you urge that it would not be good, even if it were to be followed; and you argue that it will not be followed in fact. But the second argument here, which is merely a prediction, inevitably appears to be joined with the first, as a form of advocacy and not merely a prediction. I think this is the place, which I referred to in Denver, where you might clarify a personal attitude which otherwise seems ambivalent. But I have no suggestions as to just what you should do. ~~XXXXXXXX~~

I have in the meantime obtained a copy of Entropieverminderung bei Eingriffen Intelligenter Wesen, but have not really read it yet.

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOPHYSICS

COLORADO GENERAL HOSPITAL

COLORADO PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

12/14/59

To our Teacher and Cowrade
Warmest good wishes from the
Dept. of Biophysics:

Larry Morse
Ted Fack

Bois Ephraim
John Carr

Richard D. Ham
Ajita K. Ghosh.

Masahiko Oda

Philip Marcus

Jean A. Bowles

Joseph Engelman

Harold Fisher

Richard Garnewell
Arthur Robinson

Leonard Lerman (in absentia)



President's Office
University of Colorado

Will you kindly fill out the attached blank and
return to this office in order that our personnel records
may be complete.

Louise E. McAllister
Secretary to the President