



Herald Tribune—Rice

Elville Minton

dies at 70; am's Sons

firm. He became presi-
1932. He and Mr. Balch
control of the firm two
ter.

Minton was president of
merican Book Publishers'
now the American Book
ers' Council, from 1945 to
e was also a director of
-McCann, Int., and of
nington-Putnam Co., of
re.

ing are his wife, Mrs.
ris Minton; a son, Wal-
ton, secretary of G. P.
's Sons; three sisters,
rence Carlson, Mrs. A.
arger, and Mrs. Benja-
mon, and three grand-
A funeral service will
at 11 a. m. Thursday at
hurch Methodist, Park
60th St.

Campbell, of Store

D. N. Y., Aug. 1 (P).—
Campbell, seventy-
ment store owner and
, died today in his
nent. He had been ill

obell was proprietor
e H. Campbell & Co.
store. He formerly
a vice-president of
son Power Corp., a
of Niagara Mohawk
president of the
er of commerce and
ty harbor and dock

e a sister, Mrs. A.
Hiamstown, Mass.
ers. Dr. Joseph F.

Nova Scotia Village Host To Thinkers Talks Will Cover World Problems

Pugwash, Nova Scotia, a vil-
lage of 500 people, this week
will be the scene of an informal
conference of thinkers who will
discuss the world's gravest prob-
lems, one of them the pressure
of rising populations.

Dr. Julian Huxley, British
biologist, who arrived yesterday
at Idlewild Airport on the way
to the conference, said that
atomic warfare, overpopulation,
and "the general ideological
problem—what beliefs shall we
hold about our destiny" were
the topics he believed to be of
pressing interest.

"Others at the conference
may have different ideas. I
really don't know what we shall
talk about," Dr. Huxley said.

Among the scientists, edu-
cators and executives who will
meet at Pugwash will be Dr.
Cyril F. James, principal of
McGill University; Dr. John A.
Wilson, Egyptologist, of the
University of Chicago, and three
scholars from Princeton; Dr.
Julian Boyd, professor of his-
tory and editor of the Thomas
Jefferson papers, Dr. Walter
Stace and Frederick S. Dunn,
director of the Center of Inter-
national Studies.

All of the men at the confer-
ence, some of them accompa-
nied by their wives and chil-
dren, will live in the ancestral
home of Cyrus Eaton, chairman
of the Chesapeake & Ohio Rail-
way, who has invited the group
"to relax together, exchange
views, sharpen their own think-
ing, and design formulas for us
to live by in this brand new
world of ours."

The conference will last for
two weeks, and during the sec-
ond week the group will be en-
larged to include Patrick B. Mc-
Ginnis, president of the New
York, New Haven & Hartford
Railroad; James R. Wiggins, ex-
ecutive editor of "The Wash-
ington Post and Times-Herald,"
and Dr. Henry S. Commager,
professor of history at Columbia
University.

F. Eppelsheimer, Ex-Editor, 86

Special to the Herald Tribune
SPOTSWOOD, N. J., Aug. 1.—
Frederick Eppelsheimer, eighty-
six, former editor of "The Wall
Street Journal," died yesterday

NorthTarr May Move

Special to the Herald Trib
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,
—County Supervisor Hu-
Lavery of Ossining said tod-
had been informed that
General Motors could not
the land it wished at N.
Tarrytown, the company w
planning to move the operatio
to Red Hook, N. Y."

On the other hand, he said
there might be a "mild revolu-
tion" if the people along the
Hudson River were deprived
of the eighty-five-acre Kings-
land Point Park.

Warns of Reduction

Mr. Lavery spoke at the
monthly meeting of the County
Board of Supervisors, which is
considering the July 7 offer
made by General Motors to buy
part of the park for expansion
of its North Tarrytown Plant.

A G.M. spokesman said he
could not confirm or deny Mr.
Lavery's statement that the
plant might be moved if the
property could not be obtained.

Instead, he referred to a
previous statement by T. H.
Keating, general manager of
the Chevrolet Motors Division
and vice-president of General F
Motors, which said: "Chevrolet
will have to reduce its North C.
Tarrytown production to 70 per Yc

Donald Harper, Oil Executive

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.,
Aug. 1 (P).—Donald L. Harper,
seventy-three, a former execu-
tive with Standard Oil (New Jer-
sey), died at his home today after
a long illness.

Started as Stenographer

Mr. Harper started with Stand-
ard in 1899 as a stenographer
and by 1914 had been placed in
charge of the company's foreign
trade department. Fourteen
years later he was made presi-
dent of the newly-formed Stand-
ard Oil Export Corp., now the
Esso Export Corp., and overseas
marketing affiliate of Standard
of New Jersey.

He was elected to the parent
company's board of directors in
1935 and later was made vice-
president in charge of sales. He
retired thirteen years ago.

During most of his business
career, Mr. Harper lived in
Yonkers, N. Y.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs.
Josephine Cody Harper; three
sons, John H., Donald R. and
Raymond D. Harper, and a
daughter, Mrs. E. L. Scherck.

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Former Attorney

Gulbenkian Foundation Gets Bulk of Fortune of Oilman

HERALD TRIBUNE N. S.—Melville... former Attorney for the... of New York... on vacation at 135 E. Fifty-York... appointed to... in Brooklyn by... in 1915. He res... later with the... ment that the... small. At that... 0 a year. Today... 0,800... in Brooklyn on... e was graduated... n 1900 and from... School in 1902... itted to the bar... he entered pri... l became active... as known as an... mocrat and was... odds with Tam-

LISBON, Portugal, July 22 (AP).—A foundation to aid "charity, arts, education and science" will dispose of most of the estate of Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian, his attorney said today. Mr. Gulbenkian, eighty-six, long a mystery figure of the international oil world and reputed a billionaire, died Wednesday.

Dr. Azerdo Perdigao, the attorney, told a press conference that the headquarters of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation will be in Lisbon but its activity will extend to "all civilized countries."

He is a trustee. Two others were named—Baron Radcliffe of Werneth, a long-time British

friend of Mr. Gulbenkian, and Kevork Esayan, a son-in-law who worked in the Gulbenkian organization for many years.

There has been much speculation about the size of Mr. Gulbenkian's fortune and who would get it.

The attorney said there were "ample provision" for Mr. Gulbenkian's son, Nubar; Mrs. Esayan and their son, Michael, the only grandchild. Nubar and his sister were told of the terms of the will this morning in Aviz Hotel, where Mr. Gulbenkian lived for many years. Mrs. Esayan was at her father's bedside when he died.

M. L. Katzenstein, Marine Engineer

Martin L. Katzenstein, seventy-five, founder of the Warren Engineering Co., of 117 Liberty St., died Thursday at the Lenox Hill Hospital after a brief illness.

Mr. Katzenstein, well known in the marine engineering field, was born in New York and was educated at the City College of New York and the Cornell University Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering. He was graduated from the latter school in 1902 with the degree of M.E.

For twenty-five years Mr. Katzenstein was associated with the Worthington Corp., where he headed the marine department. In 1928 he organized the Warren Engineering Co. and was also the Eastern marine representative of the Warren Steam Pump Co., of Warren, Mass.

Mr. Katzenstein had been a trustee and vice-president of the Hospital for Joint Diseases since 1943. He was a member of the Society for Ethical Culture, American Society of Naval Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Shipbuilders Council of America and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He was a member of the Propeller Club of the United States and the Bankers Club.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Reiss; two sons, Robert Kay and Martin L. Kay; a brother, William; a sister, Mrs. Frieda K. Sternberg, and five grandchildren. Mrs. Katzenstein's wife, Mrs. Hattie Neumann Katzenstein, died in 1943.

A funeral service will be held at 11 a. m. tomorrow at the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.

Finlay MacKenzie

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22 (AP).—Finlay MacKenzie, eighty-

Mr. Gulbenkian's art collection, one of the world's finest, will go to the foundation. The attorney said all questions regarding the foundation will be subject to Portuguese law, but the inheritance will be administered under British law, since Mr. Gulbenkian was a British subject.

Mr. Perdigao said the will was signed in Lisbon on June 23, 1953. Mr. Gulbenkian became seriously ill with a kidney ailment in January.

Radcliffe Doubtful

LONDON, July 22 (AP).—Lord Radcliffe, a judge of Britain's appeal court, said today his judicial post may bar him from becoming a trustee of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. The fifty-six-year-old judge was named one of the philanthropic foundation's three trustees in the will of the multimillionaire oil magnate who died Wednesday in Lisbon.

Joseph E. Foley, Stage, TV Actor

Special to the Herald Tribune

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 22.—Joseph Fitzgerald Foley, forty-five, stage and television actor, died of a heart attack here today at the home of Mrs. Faith C. Jenks, 151 Lincoln St.

Mr. Foley had been appearing here as a guest performer in "The Caine Mutiny Court Martial" produced at the Mountain Ark Casino by the Valley Players, a summer stock company which he helped organize in 1941.

On television, Mr. Foley had played the high school principal in "Mr. Peepers" and in 1953 appeared for forty-three weeks on the soap opera "Miss Susan." He was born in Alpena, Mich., and attended the University of Michigan. He lived at 59 W. 12th St., New York.

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Mrs.

Mrs. nett, eig ter H. B investm Emigrat Bank, c residence a long l a native besides daughter and two Dr. Johr

William

ing United States France was As- sation Counsel for ew York. After al service he be- er in the firm of France & Tully, firm was reorgan- ne Wood, Werner, uly, with offices at t, New York. Mr. counsel to the firm, former elder and e Bedford Central Church in Brook- trustee of the Kings wings Bank. He was t the Association of e City of New York, yn Bar Association ew York State Bar

are his wife, Mrs. ott France, and a . Jay France, of Eng- N. J.

am McShea, Official

ocial to the Herald Tribune ANTON, Pa., July 22.— J. McShea, fifty-seven, of branch operations Radio Pictures, died of attack here yesterday on vacation. He lived in t, L. I.

McShea was born in lass, and was a gradu- uly Cross College. In ar I, he served in the -verseas and was pro- the field from sergeant ant.

his career with the He went to RKO as anager of operations een manager since 53. Surviving are his Anita McShea; two Sister Anselm and and two sons

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F-49

Appeared
March 4, 1950
JMS

March 2, 1950

Letter to the Editor

Editor
New York Herald Tribune
230 W. 41st Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

According to Richard K. Winslow's report in today's New York Herald Tribune, Mr. David E. Lillienthal took issue with NBC's University of Chicago Roundtable conference of last Sunday in which Hans Bethe, Harrison Brown, Frederick Seitz and I participated. Mr. Lillienthal criticized statements which we made over the air, not on the ground that they were not true, but rather on the ground that the truth was frightening, and that scaring people served no useful purpose.

What we said over the air we did not say for the purpose of scaring people, nor did we say it for lack of restraint.

Whether or not American~~s~~ should develop hydrogen bombs has been under discussion by scientists, behind closed doors, ever since October of last year. Soon after the Atomic Energy Commission put the issue up to the White House, the news began to leak to the press. The scientists, not wishing to embarrass the Administration at a time when it had to arrive at a difficult decision, exercised great restraint and, with one single exception, no scientist made any comment in public until the President had made his announcement. This self-imposed silence might have been a mistake, but at least it serves to show that if some scientists speak up now, it is not for lack of restraint that they do so. The reason for speaking up now is rather this: Neither the President nor the Atomic Energy Commission have explained to the American people what the decision to develop hydrogen bombs will involve,

what the meaning of the "hydrogen bomb" is, or what the cost of the indispensable defense measures will be. Yet these are things the American people must know.

I am inclined to agree with Mr. Lilienthal that no useful purpose is served by scaring people. I do not believe ^{for instance} that it would help people who are looking for a hidden exit in a theatre, to shout to them that the theatre is on fire, and I would not be in favor of doing so. On the other hand, if the house is actually on fire, I am opposed to keeping it secret for fear of scaring some of the occupants.

If it became possible to detonate practically unlimited quantities of heavy hydrogen, then it automatically becomes possible to release very large quantities of radio active substances in the air, simply by incorporating into the hydrogen bombs natural elements which become radio active when they absorb the neutrons that are liberated in the explosion of the hydrogen bomb. The temptation of so rigging hydrogen bombs will be all the greater the more difficult it is to deliver large hydrogen bombs to specific targets in enemy territory.

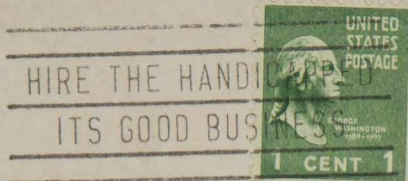
It will not be easy to get across to the American people the possibilities and limitations of such radio active warfare, but whatever we can say, on the basis of published information, will have to be said.

Mr. Lilienthal said that our concrete suggestions contained ideas that the Russians may not yet have thought of. This is difficult for me to believe, since we used only simple straight-forward reasoning, on the basis of published facts. But if the Russians had not gone through that reasoning by last Sunday, they surely would have gone through it by next Sunday. If the objection voiced by Mr. Lilienthal were valid, then Walter Lippman should not be allowed to publish his column, for in trying to divine what policy the Russians might pursue, he might give them ideas which they had not yet conceived.

The President tells us that we are going to develop hydrogen bombs, the Secretary of State tells us that there is no possibility of an overall settlement with Russia, and the cold war must go on indefinitely, and the Secretary of Defense tells us that he is looking to a reduction, rather than an increase, in our defense expenditures. These three statements taken together make no sense to me, and I doubt that they will make sense to the American people. What sense does it make to engage in an atomic arms race, and to step up its speed, without at the same time taking measures to protect the population of our cities? And how can we safeguard the population of our coastal cities against attacks by atomic bombs, except by relocating them?

Mr. Lilienthal says that the people will never agree to being relocated, and therefore there is no sense in talking about relocation. It might ~~be~~ very well ~~will~~ ^{be} true that the people will decide against relocation and that Congress will not vote funds for it. But if that happens, and if the atomic arms race continues, and if the cold war goes on and on, there may be a price to pay. It is the people who will pay the price, and it must be their decision to pay it, and they will have to discuss it before they will be able to decide.

Leo Szilard
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics
University of Chicago



Dr. Leo Szilard

Quadrangle Club

University of Chicago

Chicago 37, Illinois

Gruber has found a real possibility of a
customer for your chem. machine.
Our new telephone number is—
you

Judson 6-3340

You may wish to jot it down on your telephone number list so it will be handy when you want to call us.

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.

Name _____

Address 33 West 60th Street

New York 23, New York

February 25, 1960

Marguerite Higgins
c/o New York Herald Tribune
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Marguerite Higgins:

Marshall McDuffie suggested that I send you a copy of the article which appeared in the February issue of the "Bulletin". Attached to this letter you will find a summary of it.

If you are in New York in the near future, I shall be delighted to see you. You can reach me at TRafalgar 9-3000, extension 133. With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:je

The New York Herald Tribune,
Editorial Offices,
"Letters to the Editor",
230 West 41st Street,
New York, N.Y.

May 10th. 1960.

Gentlemen:

I appreciate your having printed my letter in today's paper. Enclosed is another communication of approximately 860 words which I also submit to you as a "Letter to the Editor". I should appreciate your printing it providing you can print it unshortened and unchanged. Would you be good enough to call me over the telephone at ext. 133, at Memorial Hospital, TRafalgar 9 - 3000 and let me know whether you think you can print this letter prior to the Summit Conference. I am sending a copy also to the New York Times but that copy I will withdraw if you tell me that you want to publish it.

Yours very truly,

Leo Szilard.

Enclosure:

June 2nd. 1960.

The New York Herald Tribune,
Editorial Offices,
"Letters to the Editor",
230 West 41st Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Attached is a communication submitted to you as a "Letter to the Editor". I should appreciate your printing it if it can be printed promptly, unchanged and in full length.

I should be very grateful for your calling me over the telephone at extension 133 at Memorial Hospital, New York, TRafalgar 9 - 3000, any time between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. to let me know whether you intend to use this letter.

Yours very truly,

Leo Szilard.

Enclosure:

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

HT
6-5-60

Today's New York Herald Tribune carries a report under a Washington dateline by Rowland Evans Jr.. This report states, the Russians now believe that four uninterrupted years of high altitude flights have pin-pointed the exact location of their long-range missile sites for the United States.

By locating these sites did we add to our security or did we detract from it? If we contemplate destroying the Russian rocket bases in a surprise attack which would make it impossible for Russia to strike a counter blow then we must, of course, know the location of these bases. But if we don't contemplate destroying these bases by a single sudden blow, what good does it do to us then to know their location? Would we not be better off if the Russians could regard the rocket bases as "invulnerable", by virtue of our ignorance of their location? Would not our ignorance of the location of these bases eliminate such rational arguments, as might otherwise be cited, in favour of Russia staging a surprise attack against our rocket, and strategic bomber, bases?

To me it seems that those who assert, or imply, that knowing the location of the Russian rocket bases protects us from a surprise attack are perpetrating a cruel hoax on the American people.

The gathering of information is clearly the responsibility of the Central Intelligence Agency. But what government agency possesses the wisdom necessary to decide whether locating the Russian rocket bases adds to our security, ~~or detracts from it~~, and has the authority to exercise such wisdom as it may possess?

June 2nd. 1960.

Leo Szilard,

The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies,
The University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill..

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

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June 2nd. 1960.

Leo Szilard,

The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies,
The University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill..

June 6, 1960

The New York Herald Tribune
Editorial Offices
Letters to the Editor
230 West 41st Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a communication sent to you for publication as a Letter to the Editor. I should greatly appreciate your advising me whether you would wish to print this letter promptly and without any change. Kindly call me over the telephone on extension 133 at Memorial Hospital in New York, Trafalgar 7-3000, anytime between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Yours very truly,

Leo Szilard

**Formosa Ruled
A Country in
Deportation Case**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—The United States Court of Appeals ruled today that Formosa is a country and the United States can deport aliens there. The case concerned two Chinese Nationalist air force officers who defected while getting military training here.

The court thus over-ruled Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who had said the immigration law provides aliens must be deported to a country, and that Formosa technically is not a country.

Judge Holtzoff had said that although the State Department recognizes the authority of the Republic of China over Formosa, there has never been a transfer of sovereignty over the island from its previous owner, Japan. He said sending aliens there might embarrass the United States in foreign affairs, or be an invasion of State Department activities by the courts.

But the Appeals Court rejected these arguments in ruling against Cheng Fu Sheng and Lin Fu-mei, both of San Francisco.

"Since Formosa is a well defined geographical, social and political entity and since there is a government on Formosa which has undisputed control of the island, we think it is a country," the court said.



is Published Daily in Paris

230 West 41st Street, New York 36

**TAIWAN IS ACCORDED
STATUS OF 'COUNTRY'**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) —The United States Court of Appeals gave Taiwan the status of a "country" today for purposes of deporting aliens.

A three-judge panel of the Appellate Court unanimously disagreed with Judge Alexander Holtzoff of the United States District Court, who had held that Taiwan was not a country within the meaning of the Immigration and Naturalization Act. Judge Holtzoff said Taiwan was neither a country nor a part of a country.

The Court of Appeals ruling went against two former members of the Nationalist Chinese Air Force.

Cheng Fu Sheng and Lin Fu Mei went to Taiwan with the Nationalist forces after Communists won control of the mainland of China. They were admitted to this country for pilot training in 1952 and 1953.

TAIPEI, Taiwan, June 10 (Reuters)—The Nationalist Chinese Government will receive United States aid commodities worth \$52,800,000 in the 1960 fiscal year, the Council for United States Aid announced here today.

The announcement said the Nationalist Government had decided to reserve \$500,000 for trade with Italy and had issued purchase authorization for the remaining \$52,300,000.

It declared the United States and Italy had agreed to let Taiwan use \$500,000 worth of Italian currency under American custody to buy Italian products such as drugs and vehicles.

The announcement said the Nationalist Government had accrued to its account more than \$10,000,000 in past years from unused credit.

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H.T.
June 11
Not published

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NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

A European Edition is Published Daily in Paris

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230 West 41st Street, New York 36

The Editor thanks you for the opportunity to consider the enclosed material and regrets that he is unable to make use of it in the Herald Tribune.

Enclosure

Letter to the Editor

H. T.
June 11 1960
Not published

The N.Y. Herald Tribune reported a ruling of the United States Court of Appeals of June 10th, under the heading "Formosa Ruled a Country in Deportation Case". According to this ruling Formosa is a country and the United States can deport aliens there. The case concerns two Chinese Nationalist airforce officers, Cheng Fu Sheng and Lin Fu Mei, who had left their homeland when the Chinese Nationalists retreated to Formosa, but defected from the Chinese Nationalist airforce while getting military training here in the United States.

The issue that concerns me here is not whether the United States can legally deport aliens to Formosa but rather whether we ought to deport these men to Formosa where presumably they would be killed.

For the moment Formosa might be an asset to us from the military point of view. Therefore, it might be expedient to have those who defect from the Chinese Nationalist airforce shot and convenient to have them shot by others than ourselves.

But what about justice and human rights?

I do not know why these two Chinese men lost interest in continuing their military training here; they might have lost interest when they realized that the Nationalists are not likely to return to the Chinese Mainland. Perhaps they even have begun to wonder whether ^{the} conquest of the Chinese Mainland by the Nationalist forces ^{should} ~~may~~ still be regarded as desirable, even if it were feasible. These men do not owe any allegiance to the United States and we can hardly expect them to continue to serve with the Chinese Nationalist airforce on the ground that ~~this airforce~~ ^{it} might perhaps make some contribution to the defense of the United States.

Formosa may very well be a country, but it is not their country. Why could these men not be deported to some country other than Formosa? People abroad, as well as in America, are going to raise this question when the import

of the Court of Appeals ruling sinks in.

There is no suggestion that these Chinese were denied due process of law. But due process of law may become a travesty of justice if the administration of justice is lacking in sense of proportions.

Curiously enough, this is much less clearly understood here in America than abroad, in countries such as England, Italy or Brazil. Many Americans found it very difficult to understand, for instance, why public opinion abroad was so strongly aroused when Chessman was executed, pursuant to due process of law, but at a time when he was well on the way to redemption.

June 14th. 1960.

Leo Szilard,
The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies,
The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Letter to the Editor

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The issue that concerns me here is not whether the United States can legally deport aliens to Formosa but rather whether we ought to deport these men to Formosa where presumably they would be killed.

For the moment Formosa might be an asset to us from the military point of view. Therefore, it might be expedient to have those who defect from the Chinese Nationalist airforce shot and convenient to have them shot by others than ourselves.

But what about justice and human rights?

I do not know why these two Chinese men lost interest in continuing their military training here; they might have lost interest when they realized that the Nationalists are not likely to return to the Chinese Mainland. Perhaps they even have begun to wonder whether ^{the} conquest of the Chinese Mainland by the Nationalist forces ^{should} ~~be~~ still be regarded as desirable, even if it were feasible. These men do not owe any allegiance to the United States and we can hardly expect them to continue to serve with the Chinese Nationalist airforce on the ground that ~~this airforce~~ ^{it} might perhaps make some contribution to the defense of the United States.

Formosa may very well be a country, but it is not their country. Why could these men not be deported to some country other than Formosa? People abroad, as well as in America, are going to raise this question when the import

of the Court of Appeals ruling sinks in.

There is no suggestion that these Chinese were denied due process of law. But due process of law may become a travesty of justice if the administration of justice is lacking in sense of proportions.

Curiously enough, this is much less clearly understood here in America than abroad, in countries ~~like~~ ^{such as} England, Italy or Brazil, ~~for instance~~. ^{For instance} Many Americans found it very difficult to understand why public opinion abroad was so strongly aroused when Chessman ~~was~~ ^{was} executed, pursuant to due process of law, but at a time when he was well on ~~his~~ ^{the} way to redemption.

June 14th. 1960.

Leo Szilard,
The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies,
The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

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June 14th. 1960.

Leo Szilard,
The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies,
The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Russell Morrison

June 14th. 1960.

New York Herald Tribune,
Editorial Offices,
"Letters to the Editor",
230 West 41st Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed is a text of a communication which I am submitting to you for your "Letters to the Editor" column if you are able to print it unchanged and unshortened. I should be grateful for your letting me know over the telephone at ext. 133, TRafalgar 9 - 3000 whether you intend to use this communication.

Yours very truly,

Leo Szilard.

Enclosure:

7-15-60

Letters to the Editor

T 7-15-60

Hurting Cuba No Remedy

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

The Government's current responses to the expropriation of American investments in Cuba bring to mind a story told me by a colleague in Germany many years ago: "When famine hit the Rhineland and the poor peasants were starving, the Bishop of Cologne, whose granaries were full, would not let them have any of his grain. Thereupon rats invaded the granaries of the Bishop, ate up all his grain and then went after the Bishop himself. The Bishop fled across the Rhine, but the rats followed him and he was devoured by them." To my colleague this seemed to be a story with a satisfying ending because the evil Bishop got the punishment he deserved; somehow it did not occur to him to consider the poor peasants whom the Bishop's violent death still left starving.

The expropriation of American investments in Cuba—without financial compensation—may have grave consequences, inasmuch as it may discourage the investment of American capital in other under-developed countries. There is little doubt that if America is bent on hurting Cuba economically, she may succeed in doing so, but this will not provide a remedy.

The government has apparently decided to take away Cuba's sugar quota. It could now set up an agency to take over this quota, purchase sugar on the world market at the prevailing low prices, sell this sugar on the domestic market at the fixed high price, and utilize the price difference to provide compensation for American investments, expropriated abroad. This would provide a remedy without putting a burden on the taxpayer. Is there any other American remedy?

America cannot militarily intervene in Cuba without flagrantly violating the Charter of the United Nations. Clearly, there is no compelling reason in this instance for doing so, particularly since, as a military ally, Cuba would represent to Russia a potential liability rather than a potential asset.

In his last speech Khrushchev set up a bogey of American military intervention in Cuba and then proceeded to knock it down. It seems to me that the State Department, much harassed these days, got rattled and approved a statement which managed to convey the impression that American military in-

tervention in Cuba might not be a bogey at all. I believe that many people in South America, for that matter many people in the United States, might find the President's reply more disturbing than Khrushchev's speech.

New York. LEO SZILARD.

(Dr. Szilard, one of the men who built the A-bomb, is a professor at Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies, the University of Chicago.)

Isolate the Misfits

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

I noticed the recent hub-bub about the man who not so long ago was put on parole after serving seventeen years in prison and then, within a few weeks, committed two homicides.

If the parole commission knew this man's record as it has been presented in the newspapers, I have to wonder what is wrong.

Whether you want to call them criminals or irresponsibles, there are some people who should be to some extent deprived of their liberty. Some should be confined permanently under maximum security conditions. Others may in time earn a certain amount of liberty and not be compelled to stay in institutions.

It is easy to talk about institutions, which cost a lot to build. Appropriate confinement of the unfit fraction of the population would include a routine of living which would make these individuals self-sustaining and the costs of the institutions amortized. This would be a lot cheaper than maintaining expensive police and court facilities to deal with the type of person I am talking about.

I am the kind of psychiatrist whose training includes not only academic but practical experience in dealing with some of the anti-social misfits. I never swallowed much of what has originated in undemonstrated theories proposed by certain psychiatrists and psychologists whose knowledge of biology as a whole was minimum.

GEORGE H. HYSLOP, M.D.
New York.

Slogan for Pedestrians

To the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

May I suggest the following slogan for the Pedestrian League of America (the president of which wrote a letter recently concerning Tom O'Hara's article on the woes of pedestrians): "Walkers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your lives."

KATHRYN SUTHERLIN.
New York.

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Also Wash Post

7-13-60

Eisenhower Statement

The President's statement said:

"The statement which has just been made by Mr. Khrushchev in which he promises full support to the Castro regime in Cuba is revealing in two respects. It underscores the close ties that have developed between the Soviet and Cuban Governments. It also shows the clear intention to establish Cuba in a role serving Soviet purposes in this hemisphere.

"The statement of the Soviet Premier reflects the effort of an outside nation and of international communism to intervene in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. There is irony in Mr. Khrushchev's portrayal of the Soviet Union as the protector of independence of an American nation when viewed against the history of the enslavement of countless other peoples by Soviet imperialism.

Rio Treaty Is Cited

"The inter-American system has declared itself, on more than one occasion, beginning with the Rio Treaty, as opposed to any such interference. We are committed to uphold those agreements. I affirm in the most emphatic terms that the United States will not be deterred from this responsibility by the threat Mr. Khrushchev is making. Nor will the United States, in conformity with its treaty obligations, permit the establishment of a regime dominated by international communism in the Western Hemisphere."

April 24, 1961

The New York Herald Tribune
Editorial Offices
"Letters to the Editor"
230 West 41 Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I should appreciate your printing the attached text in the "Letters to the Editor" column, provided you are able to print it unabridged and without changes. I should also be grateful to you for letting me know whether you intend to use this letter in the very near future.

I am at present in Washington, staying at the Hotel Dupont Plaza, telephone HUDson 3-6000, room 842.

Yours very sincerely,

Leo Szilard