

Loomis Laboratory
Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Tel. Tuxedo 307

July 11, 1939.

Dear Leo:

Your telegram was forwarded to me here by mail, and I've supplied the necessary information on the letter head.

I shall be here most of July, but in August I'm planning to take some sort of motor trip, so I probably won't have any fixed address. Does your inquiry mean that you've got something new on your mind?

Best wishes for the summer.

Cordially,

Bill R.

3/46

From: LEO SZILARD

How:
December 4, 1956.

To: E. RACKER
Public Health Research Institute
of the City of New York

This memorandum is written as a sequel to the conversations on coronary disease and nutrition which I had with you and Trude Weiss. The issue is: what kind of study must be set up to give us the information which is now needed. This memorandum summarizes my present views. I see many pitfalls and there may be other pitfalls which I do not see as yet.

At present I see the situation as follows:

You must first of all determine in a clinical study just what diet - among several "promising" diets that might be acceptable to the American public - has a marked and sustained lowering effect on either the blood cholesterol level, or the level of the Sf(12-20) fraction of the β lipo proteins or both.

The experiments of Bronte-Stewart have raised the hope that a diet high in vegetable oils, and not very low in saturated animal fats, might depress the blood cholesterol level. Experiments by Fredric Stare seem to indicate that such an effect might not be sustained. Stare finds on the other hand that a diet high in vegetable oils and very low in unsaturated animal fats has a sustained effect in lowering the Sf(12-20) fraction of the β -lipo proteins.

We may assume that a study conducted on about 200 coronary patients, who may agree to feed on "formula" and undergo periodic blood level tests, would enable you to find -- within a year -- a "satisfactory" diet, i.e. a diet that is both acceptable to the public and effective in bringing about a sustained lowering of one of the "suspect" blood fractions.

Within a year you might even end up with two "satisfactory" diets: say for instance a diet that limits the total fat intake perhaps to 20 grams per day (or 10% of the total caloric intake), as well as another diet that permits saturated animal fats up to perhaps 30 grams a day (or 15% of the total caloric intake) and in addition requires an intake of say 60 grams of unsaturated vegetable oil per day (or 30% of the caloric intake). If ~~two~~^{two} "satisfactory" diets are found, you may want to test both of them from the point of view of their effect on the coronary incidence or the age specific death rate.

If you have found at least one "satisfactory" diet you may then proceed to try to get the answer to several questions:

1) Does this diet - say after a transitional period of 18 months - bring about an appreciable reduction in the coronary attack rate of men in their fifties or sixties when they change over to such a diet?

It seems to me however, that before you would want to recommend a change in diet to the general public you would want to know ~~not~~^{not} only that this diet reduces the coronary attack rate, but you would want to know also that it does not increase the incidence of death due to causes other than coronary disease, i.e. you would want to know that the diet decreases the total age specific death rate. Thus you must find the answer to the question -

2) Does the diet - say after ^a~~the~~ transitional period of 18 months bring about an appreciable reduction in the total age specific death rate of men in their fifties or sixties when they change over to such a diet?

In order to estimate what it would take to find a valid answer to the above formulated two questions we may start out by looking at the case of Norway. In Norway there was an apparent reduction in coronary disease when fat consumption dropped to about half, after the Germans occupied that country. On the basis of the Norwegian data we may say that middle-aged men who drastically cut their saturated animal fat intake may conceivably expect within a year, or 18 months, a reduction in the coronary death rate by about 22.5%. If the coronary death rate is about one third of the total age specific death rate, these men might conceivably decrease their age specific death rate by about 7.5%.

This means that a middleaged man in America, who cuts his fat intake to half, may conceivably hope to add one year to his life expectancy. But almost certainly ~~not more~~ ^{he may not add more} than one year, because the age specific death rate increases by more than 7.5% with each additional year of age.

For the purposes of our discussion we shall now take these Norwegian results at their face value. Let us ~~now~~ ^{then} assume that we have available a very large group of men, centering around the age of 58, who volunteer to go on a "satisfactory" diet for a period of several years. The age specific death rate at 58 is about 3%, and the corresponding coronary death rate is about 1%. On this basis we may now ask what it would take to establish a reduction in the age specific death rate in the amount of 7.5%. And we may also ask what it would take to establish a reduction in the coronary death rate in the amount of 22.5%.

Assuming that we want to establish the above effects with a degree of assurance corresponding to 2.5 times the standard

error and that we want to establish it within a time period of 3.5 years, we would need for the age specific death rate groups which are three times as large as we would need for the coronary death rate. For the age specific death rate we would need an experimental group of about 30,000 men and a control group of about 30,000 men. For the coronary death rate we would need an experimental group of about 10,000 men and a control group of about 10,000 men.

If we want to obtain reliable information on the effect of the diet on the incidence of coronary disease, we would have to take the electrocardiogram of 10,000 men within the experimental group and of 10,000 men within the control group, three times a year, over a 3.5 year time period.

In addition a representative sample of 100 men within the experimental group, and within the control group, would have to submit, three times a year, to blood testing in order to permit us to determine the blood cholesterol level and the level of the same fractions of the β lipo proteins throughout the duration of the study. This is needed in order to find out what proportions of the two groups deviate substantially from the prescribed diet.

Difficulties of the two-group study.

The study here proposed is based on a group of volunteers who are willing to modify their diet. They are motivated to do so by the belief that such a diet may reduce the probability of their incurring coronary disease. It is rather awkward to ask half of these volunteers to remain on their old diet - as controls - for a period of 3.5 years. If more than say 20% of the volunteers, asked to do so, should refuse to act as controls, you would have to abandon the study then and there. If less than 20% of these

asked refuse to serve as controls, you would presumably proceed with the study. However, in that case it might still happen that a substantial fraction of those who agree to serve as controls, may nevertheless cut off the visible fat from their meat and go over to the use of vegetable oils in place of saturated fats. Such cheating by the control group would presumably be detected, through the blood test which may show that either the blood cholesterol level or the level of the Sf(12-20) fraction of β -lipoproteins of the control group is too low. If the blood levels observed indicate that too much cheating takes place, you may have to abandon the study in the end.

Proposal for a one group study.

Because of such difficulties I believe that serious consideration ought to be given to an alternative approach. This approach does not meet the classical requirements that may be demanded of a statistical study. But even though the study does not meet all conceivable objections, it may still be able to meet all valid objections and could therefore give you a trustworthy result. This alternate study would be as follows:

A group of 20,000 men, aged about 58, who wanted to go on the "satisfactory" diet are subjected to a study that is to extend over a period of 3.5 years. In this case you do not have to wait for a year until a "satisfactory" diet is selected on the basis of clinical studies. Rather you start with the group at once but keep them for a year on their customary diet. The group is then shifted to the "satisfactory" diet at the end of the first year of the study and is kept on that diet for the ensuing 2.5 years.

An electrocardiogram would be taken on each member of the group at the outset of the study and at 4 months intervals thereafter throughout the study. Blood levels would be determined on a representative sample of 100 men at the outset of the study and every 4 months thereafter throughout the study.

This study will not give any valid information on the expected change in the age specific death rate. But a comparison of the incidence of fresh coronary disease during the first and the last year of the study (as revealed by a change in the electrocardiogram) should disclose with an assurance of 2.5 times the standard error if there is a 22.5 % decrease in the incidence of coronary disease.

In order to obtain valid results the data must be corrected for the aging of the group during the study. I believe that such a correction can be applied in a satisfactory fashion. Some other corrections might be necessary. One might for instance have to eliminate from the study - on the basis of a yearly questionnaire - all those who are not in perfect good health at the beginning of the first year, and at the beginning of each successive year. This elimination might be necessary because there might be a self-elimination at the outset of the study on the part of those who are not in perfectly good health or, conversely, there might be a self-selection at the outset of the study favoring the inclusion of those who are not in good health.

Caution.

There might be other corrections which are necessary and pitfalls of which I have not thought yet.

~~Handwritten scribble~~

Effect of cigarette smoking on the age specific total death rate.

The above discussed studies should give, as a by-product, information on the effect of cigarette smoking on the age specific death rate, if the volunteer group totals 20,000 men.

The last published study of the American Cancer Society seems to indicate that, at the age of 58, those who smoke a pack of cigarettes a day have an age specific death rate about 50% higher than those who are not regular cigarette smokers.

In a group of 20,000 men, at the age of 58, at least 10% may be expected to smoke a pack of cigarettes a day and about 6,000 to 8,000 may be expected not to smoke cigarettes with any regularity. If the death rate of the "cigarette non-smokers" is 3% and the death rate of the "cigarette smokers" is 4.5%, then the proposed study should reveal this - as a by-product - with about the same degree of assurance as it would reveal the expected effect of diet on the coronary incidence.

If any studies of the kind discussed in this memorandum are set up at all, they should be utilized to obtain information concerning the effect of cigarette smoking on the age specific death rate.

Advantage of the one group study.

I should perhaps add that while both the "one group" study and the "two group study" of the effect of diet on coronary incidence would extend over a period of 3.5 years, the two group study could not be started for another year - pending the determination of a "satisfactory" diet. Thus the two-group study would yield its result at the earliest in 4.5 years whereas the one-group study might yield its result - such as it is - in 3.5 years.

Leo Szilard

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

APPOINTMENT BUREAU

UNIVERSITY 4-8100

November 16, 1962

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

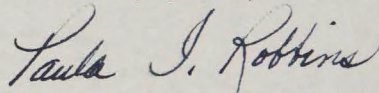
Dear Dr. Szilard:

We understand that Nancy Bancroft,
a student at Radcliffe College, was employed by you last
summer as a typist.

We are interested in knowing your evaluation of both her
ability and personal qualities.

Will you be kind enough to make a statement about her
on the other side of this sheet which you would be willing
to have us quote to agencies or to prospective employers?
Any further information which you think would be helpful to
the Appointment Bureau may be added in a separate paragraph.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Michael D. Robbins, Jr.

Student Employment

file 6

July 2, 1962

The Honorable Janos Radvanyi
Külügyminisztérium
Budapest II
Bem Rakpart 47, Hungary

Dear Mr. Radvanyi:

When you are in Hungary, I should greatly appreciate your exploring whether anything can be done for Janos Smolka, about whom I have spoken to you. I do not know in which hospital in Budapest he is, however I enclose a letter which I have received some time ago and which has been misfiled. The writer of this letter, Müller Gyula Budapest, I X., Högyes Endre-u. 3., I.em.I., should be able to give you all the information that you may need. I enclose the letter for the additional information which it contains.

I look forward to seeing you on your return to Washington.

With best wishes,

Respectfully,

Dr. Leo Szilard

LS:jl
encl.

1962 JUL 22 PM 9 44 8

July 22, 1962

Received of Leo SZILARD

Eight and $\frac{53}{100}$

\$ 8.53

in payment of tolls on word message to

Signed

MACKAY RADIO AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

By Cecil McKenna

PRESS

American Cable & Radio System

AN ITT ASSOCIATE

"Via All America" "Via Commercial" "Via Globe" "Via Mackay Radio"

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Following message is to be sent at
ORDINARY PRESS RATE —
unless otherwise indicated.

DATE _____

"Via _____"

PRESS

1962 JUL 22 PM 9 42 8

LT RADVANYI JANOS
 KUELUEGYMINISTERIUM

 BUDAPEST

MY BROTHER IS VACATIONING IN EUROPE AND EXPECTED
TO MEET THERE OUR FIRST COUSIN SCHEIBER GABOR WHO
LIVES IN BUDAPEST STOP APPARENTLY HIS PASSPORT IS
DELAYED SO THAT HE MAY MISS MY BROTHER STOP I AM
PERFECTLY WILLING TO VOUCH FOR HIM AND WOULD BE VERY
GRATEFUL FOR YOUR LOOKING INTO THIS MATTER GREETINGS

LEO SZILARD

RAI CORPORATION ITALIAN RADIO TV SYSTEM

717 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 22, N. Y. - PLAZA 8-2350

GIORGIO E. PADOVANO
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

June 28, 1961

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

Dear Prof. Szilard:

It was a great honor for me to talk to you over the telephone and to hear that you are not contrary to the idea of appearing on a program of RAI Radiotelevisione Italiana.

RAI, as I mentioned to you, is the only existing radio and television network in Italy and ranks high among the networks of Europe. Among its public service programs for which it is particularly renowned, RAI now plans to produce a series entitled "E nato il mondo di domani" - roughly translatable as "Tomorrow's World is Born" - which will include a program on the history of nuclear energy.

Such program, needless to say, would be lacking in its most basic essence did it not feature the man who had such a vital part in making that history - who, indeed, is one of the creators of our nuclear age. In brief, Prof. Szilard, it would be devoid of interest without an interview with you.

Should you be willing to grant us such interview, our reporter will be at your full disposal at the time and place most convenient for you. The interview, of course, will be conducted in English and all the arrangements for the necessary equipment will be taken care of by us.

On a separate sheet, I am enclosing a brief list of the questions you will be asked to answer. Other questions of minor impact but equally interesting to our audiences may wind up the interview. They will try to illustrate some aspects of your life and your personality - the personality of Leo Szilard the man rather than Leo Szilard the scientist. As to the nature of these questions, the high caliber of our network and its seriousness of intent must assure you that none of them will be in any way indiscreet or tending towards the "sensational". The only reason for not submitting them to you beforehand lies in our interest in achieving that spontaneity that only an unrehearsed conversation can give.

RAI CORPORATION ITALIAN RADIO TV SYSTEM

717 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 22, N. Y. - PLAZA 8-2350

GIORGIO E. PADOVANO
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

June 28, 1961

- 2 -

Looking forward to your kind consent and instructions for the place and time - possibly soon - and thanking you in the name of RAI and the Italian people, I remain

Respectfully yours,



Giorgio Padovano

GP/sk
ENCL.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INTERVIEW PROF. SZILARD

1.
 - a) In 1935 you made a first effort to induce your fellow scientists to refrain, at least temporarily, from publishing their findings in the field of atomic research. How did you try to achieve this - by approaching them in private, in a conference, or by letter?
 - b) How did your colleagues react to your proposal? Could you mention some of the most significant arguments and your replies to them?
 - c) To what extent could you at the time foresee the practical values of your theoretical findings and their possible application in atomic warfare?
 - d) Were the results of the launching on Hiroshima beyond or below your earlier expectations?
2. What kind of a day was that July day in 1939 when you and Mr. Wigner first went to Long Island to talk to Dr. Einstein? Were the streets crowded? Did you see many people going to the beach? What was the average American - the man in the street - most concerned with in those days? Do you recall any curious incident or episode during that trip?
3. Twice you approached Prof. Einstein on the official mission. Though both occasions were memorable and historically significant their purposes, it seems, were in direct contradiction to one another. In 1939, you asked for Prof. Einstein's intervention in alerting U.S. Government to the strategic importance of the atomic bomb, while in 1945 you solicited his signature to a letter to President Roosevelt warning him against the use of the bomb. The letter, we know, remained unanswered because of Roosevelt's death. Could you, in any case, evaluate Prof. Einstein's role in the history of the atomic bomb and explain the meaning of this apparent reversal of situations?
4. Could you tell us about General Groves' reaction to the "Franck Report" calling for a purely demonstrative launching of the atomic bomb rather than its actual use in warfare?
5. Now let me ask you a question, Prof. Szilard which, if answerable at all, no one can answer better than you, who beyond any doubt have been the noblest and at the same time most disquieting figure in the history of the atomic bomb. What, in your opinion, are the chances of general disarmament and universal peace which you so fervently advocate?

file 4

RAI CORPORATION ITALIAN RADIO TV SYSTEM

717 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 22, N. Y. - PLAZA 8-2350

December 4, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szillard:

Some weeks back I spoke to you on the phone and mentioned briefly to you a program which RAI Corporation, the Italian TV network is engaged in preparing.

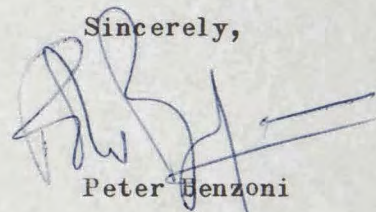
The documentary in question is devoted to the history of nuclear energy from the days of the Curie's until those of the first blast at Trinity. It will be made up of four one hour segments which will be shown in Europe with a tentative air date in April.

A team from RAI has been in the United States for the past two months and we have been interviewing all those who contributed to the history of atomic energy.

As you can well understand no such record would be complete without your participation. As I mentioned to you on the telephone I can be in Washington at your convenience for as long as you feel it necessary.

I hope that we shall be able to meet in the near future.

Sincerely,



Peter Benzoni

1947





Best Christmas Wishes

Jane Rall

5FL 75

© Fravessi-Lamont, Inc.
New York U.S.A.

to answer

Miss Ida RAMO,
3445 Ridgewood Avenue,
Apt. 412,
Montreal 26, Que.,
Canada.

August 7th, 1962

Dear Leo:

I wonder what somebody like me could do to help fighting the ignorance and apathy which is bringing us closer and closer to an atomic war.

I have a full-time job and cannot afford to drop it: however, I would be glad to devote some of my free time to work for the peace movement.

How I wish I could free myself from other duties and devote all my time to the peace cause!

The very best to you,

Sincerely,

Dussi

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

Dussi Ramo,
3445 Ridgewood Avenue,
Apt. 412,
Montreal 26, Que.,
Canada.

August 8th, 1961

Dear Leo:

Did you read the enclosed article in Life Magazine? If you did, throw it away.

"The Voice of the Dolphins" is a much needed and timely warning and yet amusing, witty and enjoyable. I distributed a couple of dozens among local friends and also mailed some copies over to Zina, Gaia and Bihaly.

It was good to hear through Laci that you are well on the way to recovery.

If you ever happen to get up to our northern regions, be sure to let me know.

The very best to you - in alter Freundschaft,

Sincerely,

Encl.

Dussi

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

TRANSLATION of letter from PROF. C. RAMSAUER
to Prof. Donnan.

Berlin-Reinickendorf/Ost 1,
Holländerstr. 31-34.

24.7.33.

Dr. Leo Szilard worked from autumn 1928 to autumn 1932 as consulting physicist in the Research Institute of the German General Electric Company (A.E.G.), of which I am Director. He was concerned with the problem of developing a refrigerating system, the idea of which was put forward by Professor A. Einstein and himself. This system was based upon the use of a stream of liquid metal. He was successful in solving this problem to the laboratory stage and would also have carried out the further manufacturing stages of his system if the A.E.G. had not refrained from taking up this manufacture in consequence of the economic situation. Dr. Szilard displayed in the carrying out of his difficult work technical ability unusually great for a theoretical physicist.

(Signed) C. RAMSAUER.

The **RAND** *Corporation*

1700 MAIN STREET
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

ALBERT WOHLSTETTER
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF PROJECTS

14 November 1960
L-22839

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am just about to leave for Washington where you can get in touch with me at the Shoreham Hotel. I have an appointment in New York on Tuesday evening and plan to come up Tuesday morning in the hope of seeing you.

I enjoyed your debate with Teller, for which we borrowed a television set.

Cordially,



Albert Wohlstetter

AW:ew

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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION ¹²⁰⁷

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

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

To Dr. Leo Szilard August 1st 1954

Care of or Apt. No. RANCHO DEL MONTE

Street and No. SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Place _____

WILL ARRIVE MONDAY NIGHT. REGARDS

JIM RASMESSEN

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

Leo Szilard

The University of Chicago
May 19, 1955

Mr. Sidney O. Raphael, Esq.
501 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Raphael:

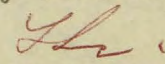
I understand from Mr. Arthur S. Lall, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations that on May 22nd you may make public the text of a letter which Einstein wrote to Mr. Nehru, but that the text of the document which accompanied it will not be released.

Since Einstein's letter contains a reference to me, ^{by name} I thought it would be in order for me to make the following remarks:

When the Quemoy-Matsu crisis was at its worst, I had several conversations with Einstein. He felt that the policy of "no speak" which somehow became established in American-Chinese relations, was creating a difficult and potentially dangerous situation. Yet he thought that, even in the absence of negotiations, the danger of war could perhaps be lessened through some unilateral steps that either America or China might take. Are there any such unilateral steps that could greatly reduce the danger of war?

Einstein, who knew Mr. Nehru personally and held him in high regard, wanted to send to Mr. Nehru a document analyzing some steps that even in the absence of negotiations, China might take and in doing so perhaps greatly reduce the danger of war in the Formosa Straits. I prepared such a document after several discussions that we had on the subject. Einstein sent it on to Mr. Nehru in the hope that the Bandung Conference would afford an opportunity to Mr. Nehru for discussing it with the Chinese.

Very sincerely yours,


Leo Szilard

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

J. H. RASMUSSEN
VICE PRESIDENT

August 31, 1954

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Quadrangle Club
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

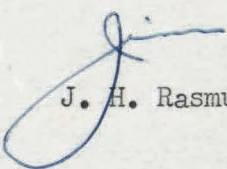
My dear Dr. Szilard:

It was nice to see you again in New York.

Think you will be interested in the enclosed --
is this somewhat similar to what you had in mind?

My kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,


J. H. Rasmussen

JHR:im
encl.

2800 McKinley Place, N.W.
Washington 15, D.C.
November 3, 1962

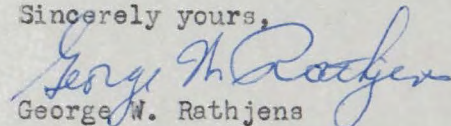
Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Dr. Victor Weisskopf
Cern
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Szilard:

On receipt of your cablegram of the first, I thought I had better talk a little with Foster, the Director of the Arms Control Agency, so that you wouldn't be misled by any cable I might send. I had anticipated that his initial reaction to the project would probably be somewhat negative (considering the way he reacted at first to the Brennan Doty exchange exercise about which I am sure you have heard). My supposition was correct. He was at first decidedly negative, but as I explained it he softened up a bit. Apparently, at least one or two others had talked to him earlier. I mentioned the contacts you had had on the Soviet side and your letter to Chairman Krushchev, and out of this there developed a discussion of possible White House involvement at this end. From this discussion I inferred that if there were White House approval, or at least an indication of acquiescence, Foster might be induced to go along, but probably not otherwise, with respect participation by me or anyone else closely associated with the Agency. In any case, lacking a blessing from the White House it would take more persuasive power to change Foster's attitude than I alone could bring to bear.

As I explained in my cable my interest in the exercise, whether or not I should become personally involved, is undiminished as a result of the Cuban crisis.

Sincerely yours,


George W. Rathjens

DIVISION OF BIOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF GENETICS AND CYTOLOGY

OFFICE: 203 BIOLOGY BUILDING



UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY 1

H. J. Curtis
Brookhaven Nat. Lab.
Lpton, Long Island, N. Y.

March 10, 1952

Hollaender
Biology Div.
Oak Ridge N.L.
P.O. Box P

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

Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy in irradiation genetics at the University of Utah and anticipate graduating in August 1952. I am interested in beginning a career in this field and am writing you at the suggestion of Dr. John Z. Bowers, Dean of the School of Medicine, to enlist your aid in securing such a position.

Bruce
ANK-Site B
University
Chicago 37, Ill.

At present, I am completing my research on an analysis of the mechanisms of x-ray induced sex-linked lethal mutations in *Drosophila*, under the supervision of Dr. George Lefevre, Jr. My problem has been supported by an Atomic Energy Commission Predoctoral Fellowship. My major is in genetics with supporting minors in cellular and plant physiology. My course work has included advanced classes in chemistry and physics.

I would appreciate any consideration you might be able to give my application and knowing of any openings coming to your attention that my qualifications fulfill. I will be glad to furnish reprints of published articles and letters of recommendation if you wish.

Sincerely,

Frank J. Ratty Jr.

Frank J. Ratty Jr.

A. M. Barnes
x A. Hollaender (Alan Conger)
H. J. Curtis (Arnold Sparrow)

5650 Ellis Avenue

April 3, 1952

Mr. Frank J. Ratty, Jr.
Department of Genetics and Cytology
Division of Biology
University of Utah
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Dear Mr. Ratty:

I am writing in response to your letter of March 10th. Here in Chicago I know of no openings, and I am not the best person to advise you concerning positions in your special field of research. The following are obvious persons to write to:

Dr. A. M. Brues
Argonne National Laboratory, Site B
6111 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dr. A. Hollaender
Biology Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Post Office Box P
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dr. H. J. Curtis
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, Long Island, New York

I regret that I am not able to give you more appropriate
advice
advice on your problem.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

THE RAULAND CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rauland

RADIO
COMMUNICATIONS
SOUND



TELEPHONE: MULBERRY 5000
CABLE ADDRESS: RAULCOR

4245 NO. KNOX AVENUE
CHICAGO 41 ILLINOIS

*Yours
sincerely*

March 19, 1948

Professor Leo Szilard,
The Institute of Radio Biology
University of Chicago
6200 S. Drexel Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Professor Szilard:

Before leaving for Arizona I made the necessary inquiry from Cinema Television (formerly Baird Television) in London, and received an answer, a copy of which is enclosed.

The visit to your Institute was extremely enjoyable, and I now hope that we shall be able to show you around in our laboratory some time after your return from New York.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

C. S. Szegho

C.S.Szegho
vcc
encl.

A. RAVIN, M. D.
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
45 SOUTH DAHLIA
DENVER 22, COLORADO

March 7, 1958

To Whom It May Concern:

I saw Dr. Leo Szilard on 2-22-58 with a story of having had an uncomfortable feeling in his chest off and on for two months. This sensation came on with exertion and was relieved by rest.

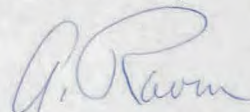
Examination revealed the blood pressure to be 140/90. The heart sounds were normal. No murmurs were heard. His heart size by orthodiagram was normal for his height and weight. The electrocardiogram showed evidence of a recent posterior-lateral myocardial infarction. There were Q waves, ST elevations and inverted T-waves in leads II, III and AVF. Fairly frequent premature ventricular contractions were recorded.

On 2-26-58, the electrocardiogram showed marked improvement with the ST-segment changes about gone and the T-wave inversions less marked. An ECG on 3-3-58 was essentially like that of 2-26-58.

My feeling is that Dr. Szilard has coronary artery disease. It is likely that there has been an occlusion compensated by good collaterals. The marked improvement of the second electrocardiogram over the first suggests that there may have been an acute coronary insufficiency on 2-22-58 on some basis other than the occlusion (tachycardia, high altitude).

Dr. Szilard is on Coumadin and has the information regarding his prothrombin times and other drugs.

Sincerely,



A. Ravin, M.D.

AR/jc

February 27, 1962

Mr. Ben Read
c/o Senator Joseph S. Clark
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Reed:

Gilbert Harrison suggested that I write a platform for the Council. I have done so, and you will find attached a copy for your information.

Let me know as soon as you can whether you would be able to be a member of the panel of political advisors to the Council so that I can advise those of my colleagues who may be involved in this operation.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

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

Enclosure

June 4, 1963

Benjamin Read
1739 Crestwood Drive, N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

Dear Mr. Read:

Enclosed is a mimeographed memorandum together with a carbon copy of a text, "A Proposal", dated May 31st. If you have any comments which you care to make, please let me have them.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

January 8, 1962

TO: DR. SZILARD
FROM: BEN READ

The first half of this memo discusses the problem of outside financial support for Senate Committee operations. Clearly, it would be unwise to contemplate this as a possibility for any disarmament hearings in view of the points discussed in the LRS memo.



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WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

file the bill

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

January 7, 1963

To : Honorable Joseph Clark
Attention: Mr. Reid

From : American Law Division

Subject: Certain Questions Re: Senate Committees

Reference is made to your request for information on the two following questions:

- (1) Can a subcommittee accept funds from a non-profit source to conduct hearings in a given field?
- (2) Is there any law governing the classification of committee reports?

Please note that the following responses are not exhaustive because of the time limitations involved in the preparation of an answer to the request.

(1) Acceptance of Funds from a Non-Profit Source

While there is no express provision in law prohibiting a subcommittee of a Senate Committee from accepting funds from a non-profit source to conduct hearings in a given field, the statutes that do exist would seem to contain implications against

such a procedure. In addition, of course, were any such investigation to be undertaken it would have to conform to all the rules governing Senate Committee investigations such as jurisdiction, etc.

Section 190 b of Title II of the U. S. Code provides that Senate Committees may meet during sessions, recesses and adjourned periods of the Senate, hold hearings, require the attendance of witnesses, etc., and to make such expenditures not in excess of \$10,000 for each Committee during any Congress. Each standing committee is authorized to "make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction," is permitted to report such hearings and to employ stenographic assistance. The section then provides: "The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman."

This latter sentence, it can be argued, would seem to imply that expenses of Committees (and thus subcommittee investigations) shall be borne by the contingent fund of the Senate and not from outside sources.

Section 196 provides that Senate resolutions for inquiries and investigations shall "contain a limit of cost of such investigations, which limit shall not be exceeded except by vote of the Senate authorizing additional amounts."

Senate Standing Order adopted on June 28, 1945, and amended March 28, 1947 (Senate Manual, 87th Congress, 1st Session, Sen. Doc. 2, pp. 101-102) provides that before the Senate authorizes payments from the contingent fund for expenses in excess of \$5,000 for any inquiry or investigation, or increases the amount already authorized, "the committee or subcommittee thereof authorized to conduct such inquiry or investigation shall have submitted to the Committee on Rules and Administration a budget, in such form as the committee may require, setting forth its estimates of expenses proposed to be incurred for personal services, hearings, and travel, and such other information as the committee may require."

Subsections (f) and (g) of section 201 of Public Law 87-849 (Conflict of Interests), provide that whoever gives or whoever receives directly or indirectly (a receiver, i.e., a public official, being defined to include Members of Congress, sec. 201 (a)), otherwise than is provided by law for the proper discharge of official duty, anything of value, for or because of any official act performed or to be performed by such public official, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

These subsections are separate from subsections (b) and (c) of section 201 which relate to corrupt bribery, and therefore it might be argued that they have a broader scope than corrupt motivation, although the House Committee

report on the bill (House Report 748, 87th Congress, 1st Session, p. 19) states that they relate to conduct which has the "appearance of evil and the capacity of serving as a cover for evil." The Senate Committee Report (Senate Report 2213, 87th Congress, 1st Session) does not contain such language, however.

It is possible though, to argue that the intent behind the subsections might be to cover situations described in the questions.

In any event, as stated, the provisions cited do not expressly prohibit such action described in the questions. They do, however, provide a basis for arguing that expenses of Senate subcommittee investigations are to be borne by the Senate and paid for from the funds thereof.

(2) Classification of Committee Reports

Certain of the Standing Rules of the Senate relate to executive sessions and confidential information (see Rule XXVI). Rule XXVI, subsection 3 provides that all confidential communications by the President to the Senate "shall be by the Senators and officers of the Senate kept secret," as well as all treaties, until the injunction is taken off.

Subsection 5 provides that whenever by the request of the Senate or any committee thereof, documents or papers communicated by the President or the head of any department relating to any matter pending in the Senate, the proceedings

in regard to which are secret or confidential under the rules, said documents and papers shall be considered as confidential, and shall not be disclosed without leave of the Senate.

Subsection 4 provides that any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose its secret business or proceedings shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion, and if an officer to suffer dismissal and punishment for contempt.

Rule XXXVIII (2) provides that Senate business shall be transacted in open session, unless the Senate in a closed session by majority vote shall determine otherwise.

These Rules are apparently applicable to the Senate and Senators during sessions of the Senate. However, under section 190 b of Title II (supra), committees may determine themselves whether hearings will be open or closed (see "Senate Procedure," 85th Congress, 2nd Session, Sen. Doc. 93, Charles Watkins and Floyd Riddick, p. 143). And, while subsection (c) of section 190 a of Title II, U.S.C., requires that the chairman of each committee shall report or cause to be reported promptly any measure approved by his committee, subsection (d) stipulates that no measure or recommendation shall be reported from any committee unless a majority of the committee were actually present.

Prompt and open reporting is, of course, not required where confidential executive matters are involved and it may well be that a committee, after a hearing in executive session may decide to keep its deliberations and conclusions confidential, especially if they relate to matters of national security. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, for instance, is authorized by statute to classify information originating within the committee (42 U.S.C. 2256).

The criminal statute against disclosure of classified information (18 U.S.C. 798) relates to information classified by a United States Government Agency and it is possible that when an agency transmits such information to a Senate Committee, a part or all of which might be contained in a committee report, the Committee would classify the report as confidential. To do otherwise could mean a violation, at least of the spirit, of this statute, particularly since subsection (c) of section 798 of Title 18 U.S.C. declares that prohibitions on the dissemination of classified information do not prevent its being furnished, upon lawful demand, to any Committee of the Senate or House.

And, subsection (d) of section 72 a of Title II, U.S.C., provides that all committee hearings, records, data, charts and files shall be kept separate and distinct from congressional office records of the Chairman, and, "such

records shall be the property of the Congress and all members of the committee and the respective Houses shall have access to such records." Here again, the implication is that committee records are specifically open only to Members and not to the general public. Thus, classification, it can be argued, is impliedly permitted.

As for disclosure of confidential committee information by a Committee member, while in some instances he might technically be violating the law, he does have certain constitutional protection against indictment (Art. I, section 6) although the protection does not extend to treason or felony. If action were to be taken it would probably be a matter for decision by the Senate itself (see Rule XXXVI, subsection 4, supra).

Robert L. Tienken
Legislative Attorney

REDBOOK MAGAZINE

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230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 6-4600

OFFICE OF EDITOR

March 16, 1962

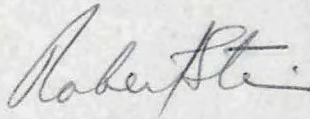
File 5
Dr. Leo Szilard
DuPont Plaza Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am enclosing an advance copy of our April issue, which contains an article based on the discussions of The Ten Commandments in which you were kind enough to participate. The article starts on page 51 and on page 4 there is a description of how the discussions were held.

I hope that you will be as pleased with the final result as we are, and I want to thank you again for your cooperation in making the article possible.

Sincerely,



Robert Stein
Editor

RS:df
Enc.

*answered
Oct 18th*

3, Hans Crescent,
London. S.W.I.

October 15th

Dear Dr Szilard,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Committee of 100, whose president is Bertrand Earl Russell.

We are holding a public forum in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, October 29th at 2.30pm, at which Lord Russell will speak, hoping to explain to the public and the Press in full detail; why we want Britain to be neutral and to start unilateral nuclear disarmament, and what positive contribution to world disarmament we think British neutralism would be.

As you may, or may not, know, we adopt the policy of non-violent civil-disobedience; feeling that marches and petitions will be regarded with customary indifference and amusement, and that time is too short and the international situation too dangerous for us to be content with handing in letter after letter of protest to either of our political parties.

Even if you disagree with civil-disobedience as a method of protest, could you in the cause of nuclear disarmament, consent to come and speak at the Forum. The 29th will not be an occasion for civil disobedience; before we take any further action of that kind we are anxious that Britain should know precisely what our aims are, and to bring home to the British public the ultimate futility of the "Deterrent", both as a defence policy for us and/or the West and East.

If you feel you might accept, could you send a cable or express letter to the address below, when we could send any further details you might like. We would arrange for all your

transport and accomodation. I wish we could offer to pay your fare, but we can't. I realize it's asking a lot of someone, that they should cross the Atlantic for the sake of one speech in Trafalgar Square. British people are more than inclined to think philosophers, writers, artists and students are a lot of cranks, but their respect for the scientist is undiminished! So your presence on the 29th would have a good deal of respect and attention from the general public, not to mention the Press of course.

If you feel on the other hand that you cannot possibly accept, could you send us a message of goodwill, or write us a short letter on your views about nuclear disarmament, that we could read aloud on the 29th, or publish?

Yours Sincerely,

Vanessa Redgrave

for Patrick Bottle Esq,
Acting Secretary,
The Committee of 100,
13, Goodwin Street,
London. N.4.

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PRESIDENT

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**FOR VICTORY
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October 11, 1945

Mr. Robert Redfield
Social Science
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

PLEASED TO AUTHORIZE MR. HUTCHINS TO SPEAK IN MY NAME AS ONE OF THE
PARTICIPANTS OF THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Leo Szilard

October 11, 1945

Mr. Robert Redfield
Division of Social Sciences
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr. Redfield:

Could you please persuade Mr. Shils to drop a number of his classes as soon as possible? The reasons for this request are the same as the ones stated in my note to Mr. Hutchins concerning another member of your Division.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

UNIVERSITETETS
ZOOFYSILOGISKE LABORATORIUM

JULIANE MARIES VEJ 32

TELF.: NORA 3463.

TELF. TID 10-12 og 1-4, LØRDAG 10-12.

København, d. 2/4 1948

Dear Prof. Leo Szilard,

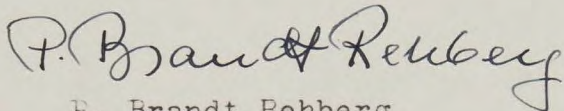
I should be very grateful if you could send me a few words on your opinion on the charter for scientists proposed by the World Federation (last summer). I hope you received through Dr. Weisskopf some notes on my opinion.

We should now prepare some sort of report to C.S.S.R.

I hope you will be able to attend the meeting in Paris in June.

If you should not have received my notes from Weisskopf, then please ask for them, should they be lost, I shall send another copy.

Yours sincerely



F. Brandt Rehberg

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

May 11, 1948

Professor P. Brandt Rehberg
Universitetets
Zoofysiologiske Laboratorium
Juliane Maries Vej 32
Copenhagen, Denmark

Dear Professor Rehberg:

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 2nd of April. I still do not know whether I shall be able to attend the meeting in Paris in June, but I shall know within the next few days, and send a cable to Dr. Burgers. I don't remember having received from Weisskopf any notes on your opinion, but I am enclosing a memorandum with this letter in which I have jotted down my own views of the subject. It seemed to me necessary to go into the analysis of the problem with which we are faced in order to avoid the kind of confusion into which discussions of this sort so frequently lead.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:sm
Enc.

333 East 53 St
New York, N. Y.
Te 2-8462

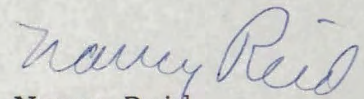
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I tried to phone you at your old hotel and the Wellington without success. I hope all goes well with you.

My scientist friend, the one who gave us advice about your eye, would like very much to talk with you about a problem on which he is working. I would be most grateful, if you are in town, if you would phone me and I could arrange a meeting either at my flat or any other place convenient for you.

This with my best wishes.

Sincerely,


Nancy Reid

NR/s

Reid

The Quadrangle Club
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
September 27, 1956

Miss Nancy Reid
333 East 53rd Street
New York City, New York

Dear Miss Reid:

This is an answer to your letter, undated, which I found in my pocket, apparently unanswered.

I expect to be in New York some time in October and will then contact you so that you may arrange a meeting with your scientist friend.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

jm files

May 12, 1964

Mr. Joseph Rehms
10024 Almira Avenue
Cleveland 11, Ohio

Dear Mr. Rehms:

I am returning to you your letter of April 27 because my preoccupation with other matters makes it impossible for me to give your suggestion any serious consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS: jm

Enc.



The Research Institute of America, Inc.

Carl Hougard, Pres. Leo Cherne, Exec. Dir. Joseph D. Ardleigh, Exec. Vice Pres.

589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

June 9, 1960

Professor Leo Szilard
Memorial Hospital
444 East 68th Street
New York, New York

Dear Professor Szilard:

Immediately after the recent "Living History" Award Dinner at the Waldorf, we began to receive a considerable number of requests for copies of the script which was prepared for that evening's presentation. As a result we decided to reproduce the script, and I am delighted to send this copy to you. I also enclose a clipping of the news story and picture as they appeared in The New York Times the day following. Within the next few weeks we shall have ready a more permanent record of the occasion in the form of a booklet which will include a picture of the dais, a number of candid shots taken at the reception, the text of Professor Nevins' remarks, some of the historic photos of the period, etc. Naturally, I look forward to sending a copy to you.

Further discussions with Professor Nevins and a number of others have led us to consider the suggestion that the Research Institute award the Living History medallions each year to those Americans who helped shape United States' history during the preceding 12 month period. Though we will not be arranging such an elaborate occasion for the presentation annually, we want to assure a representative choice of recipients each year. That is why we would like to enlist your help in making these choices as one of the group of those who were a part of the "Living History" presentation. As soon as the details are arranged, I shall write you further.

Again my best wishes and highest personal regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Cherne

Leo Cherne
Executive Director

LC:dg
Enclosure

PL 5-8900

DR. WILLIAM H. RESNIK
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

Dr. Leo Szilard
Univ. Chicago.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard - A Mrs. Janet B. Coatsworth has just applied for the position of secretary at my office. She informs me that ^{she} was your private secretary during 1939-1943. I am writing to ask whether you considered her very competent and conscientious, whether she was quick to learn and capable of making decisions. In other words, do you consider that she was a truly first-rate secretary. I should appreciate a frank, even if brief, appraisal of her abilities.

It is extremely important that my
own decisions regarding this matter
be correct and I shall be strongly
influenced by the opinions of those
to whom I have been referred.

Sincerely,

William H. Keen

Jan 16. 1952.

5650 Ellis Avenue

January 18, 1952

Dr. William H. Resnick
65 South Street
Stamford, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Resnick:

I am writing to you in response to your inquiry of January 16th. Mrs. Coatsworth was a very competent secretary when she worked for me. Her shorthand and typing were good, she was conscientious and adaptable and quick to learn. As to her ability of making decisions, I do not know just what decisions you plan to leave to her so I cannot very well answer this part of your inquiry. I am sure that as a secretary in a medical office she would be perfectly capable of handling any such decisions as would be entrusted to her, but judging from your letter this doesn't seem to be your problem. This is about as much as I can tell you without knowing much about your special problem. I assume that Mrs. Coatsworth will have given you references of a more recent date so that you will be able to see how she developed further after she stopped working for me.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF EMBRYOLOGY
WOLFE AND MADISON STREETS
BALTIMORE 5, MARYLAND

October 18, 1952

Dr. Leo Szilard
Conservation Foundation
30 East Fortieth Street
New York, New York

Dear Leo:

I enclose for your information a galley proof of the article by Shelesnyak. I also am sending for your use a letter from him which was written on October ninth, which gives the status of his current work. I think you may judge from this that he is a reliable and critical worker.

Sincerely yours,

S. R. M. Reynolds

SRMR/jk

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THIS LETTER IS FROM
400 W. MADISON STREET
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS
HOME OFFICE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

May 18, 1948

The University of Chicago
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics
Chicago 37, Illinois

Attn: Aaron Novick
Asst. Professor Biophysics

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to receive your inquiry of May 17, 1948, inquiring relative to several pounds of citrus pectin for use in some research work that Dr. Novick is conducting.

We assume that the type of pectin Dr. Novick wishes is that which complies with the specifications set up by the National Formulary although there are types of pectin used in food manufacture which do not comply and we also have another type of pectin which has been employed for use in penicillin therapy as recommended by Dr. Welch, of Washington, D. C.

Under separate cover, all charges prepaid, we are forwarding to you three 6-oz. sample bottles of Exchange Pectin, N.F., our product #444.

Exchange Pectin, N.F., our product #444, is packed and priced as follows:

2-lb. tins, 6 per case	\$2.57 per lb.
5-lb. tins, 6 per case	2.34 per lb.
30-lb. tins	2.20 per lb.
100-lb. kegs	2.06 per lb.
200-lb. barrels	2.05 per lb.

If we can be of any further assistance in this matter, please communicate with us and we will do everything we can to assist you in your research project.

Very truly yours,

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

E. L. Rhoads

Central Division Manager

E.L.Rhoads:o

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COUNSEL

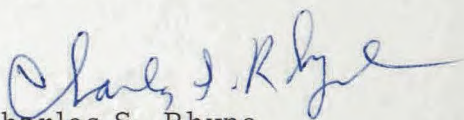
September 7, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I understand from our mutual friend, Charlie Porter, that you are interested in what we lawyers are doing about World Peace Through Law. I enclose a speech entitled "Transcending Arms With Law" and one entitled "People's Choice: World Law or World Holocaust" which gives most of the facts. I would welcome an opportunity to meet you personally and discuss this with you.

Sincerely,


Charles S. Rhyne

Enclosures
CSR:bdb



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Leo Szilard
Physicist
c/o Brandeis University
Waltham
Mass.

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forward

DEAR

W. Szilard
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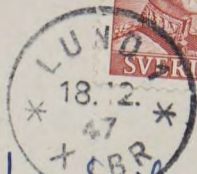
A Merry Christmas
and a Happy New
Year

Moroc Riesz

(University, Lund, Sweden)

P.S. Many thanks for your most interesting
pamphlet, which sent to La Jolla, Calif.
reached me here a few days ago.

Printed in Sweden, 41:8. 20.000. 11.9.46. 30%

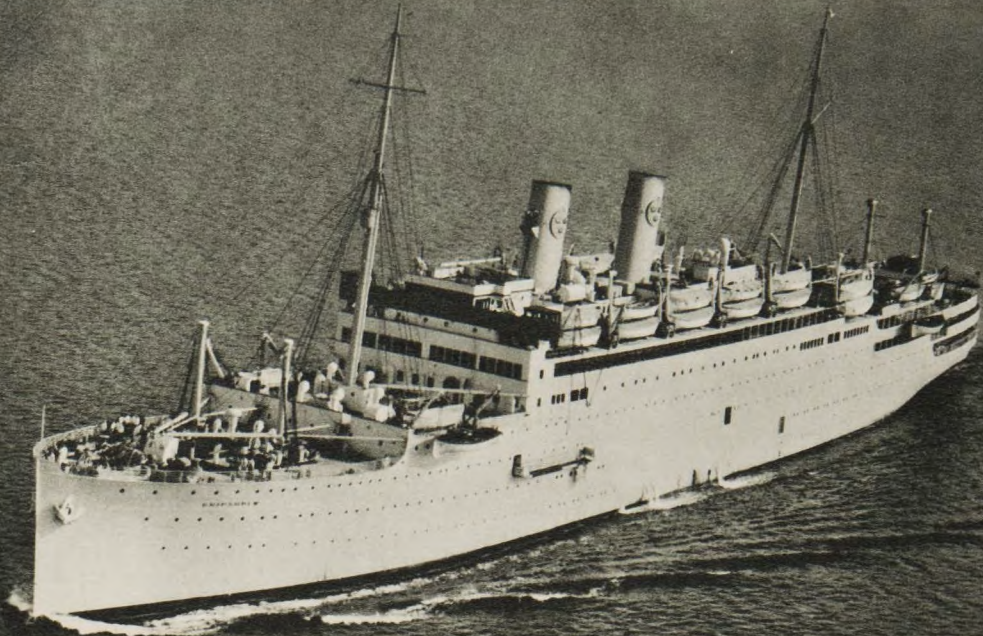


Professor Leo Sillard

Quadrangle Club

Chicago 37, Ill.

U. S. A



HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS

EMERSON HALL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

April 18, 1961

Dear Leo:

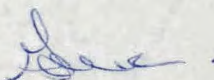
I don't know whether you are in or out of hospital and I hope this reaches you to say what a feeling of kinship your book, The Voice of the Dolphins, has given me, and how pleased I am to have it. I knew none of these stories. Now I love them all in their various ways.

You probably recall my own effort at satire in "The Nylon War" for which I've recently written a new prologue and epilogue for a book to be edited by Quincy Wright and others. I didn't realize that we had been both driven to satire by the peril and madness of our times.

Are you getting the Newsletter which I've been largely editing and writing for our Committee of Correspondence? Your continued use of the imagination in these days has been inspiring to me.

Evey joins in fond greetings,

Yours,



DAVID RIESMAN

P.S. Do you know H. G. Wells' wonderful story, "The Country of the Blind"? It has analogies to your story of the elimination of teeth.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS

M

EMERSON HALL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

February 26, 1962

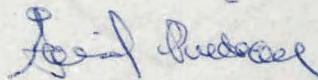
Mr. Michael J. Brower
3 Dana St.
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Mike:

In the course of talking with Stuart Hughes about other matters I had a chance informally to bring up Marty Peretz, saying that there was a possibility of his being considered for a liason job in Washington and what did he think? He laughed heartily, said that Peretz amused him, that he knew he rubbed other people the wrong way but that he wasn't bothered by him but rather refreshed and perked up. Then I asked what if there were a choice between Marc Raskin and Peretz. He said of course Raskin was one of the most superior people with all Peretz's vision and drive but much more experienced and better in every way.

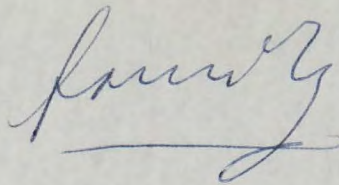
And I also talked to Raskin myself on the phone today and he is certainly, as I suggested to you, in an extremely tight position and might welcome a well deserved relief.

Sincerely,



David Riesman

DR/mhh



July 2, 1957

Mr. L. Ring
Budapest XIV
Telepes v. 12.I.4
Hungary

Dea Laci,

I have your letter of May 10th and I think I understand your problem. However, there is very little that I can do for you. I am supposed to retire in about five years, and unless there is a last minute change I shall be faced with a very difficult financial situation on retirement. It is conceivable that the situation will change, and I shall certainly try to change it, but unless it does it will not be in a position to give you any financial support on a continued basis.

I will ask a friend in Vienna to send you whatever you need in the amount of \$50. Her address is:

Miss Esther Scheiber
Wahringerstr. 6
Wien IX, Austria

But I have to make sure first that she is not away on summer vacation. This is, however, I regret to say strictly a one-shot operation which I am not in a position to repeat unless there is a major change in my financial situation. I know it is rather unbelievable that I should be in a financially strained position in view of my past performance but such anomalous things do occur in real life.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Drága Rozálék! Hónapok óta fekszenek íróasztalomon nektek írott levelek, amelyeketcaztán mégsem küldtem el. Most már inkább másikat írok. Nektek címzem, de mindnyájatoknak szól megint. Kérlek, közvetítsed. Először is mindnyájatoknak köszönöm a Kutyinak nyújtott minden természetű segítséget, Leónak pedig külön is és sokszorosan nem csak az anyagi támogatást, hanem leveleit és tanácsait, egyáltalán, a törődést. Kutyi beszámolt leveleiről, amelyekről azt írja, hogy okosak és bölcsék és Leo nagyon tetszik neki ismeretlenül. Engem pedig mindez nagyon elmozdított Leo irányában. Loló leveléről is referált Kutyi. Ezt is köszönöm és nagyon örülnék, ha veletek valahogyan folytatódna legalább időnként a levelezés. Ennek pedig még külön oka is van. Ez teszi aktuálissá, hogy régi levélírási szándékaimat most végrehajtsam. Kutyi ugyanis tegnap írta, hogy a canadai prof. aki mellett Bécsben dolgozik megkérdezte, nem volna-e kedve egy évre Canadába menni ösztöndíjjal melléje. Ő rövid idő múlva visszatér Canadába. Torontótól 60 km-re van az egyetem, amelynek profja. Kutyi ugyan nincs túl nagy véleménnyel róla, de világlátás és angol nyelvtanulás miatt mégis hajlamos lenne egy évet ott tölteni. En ezeket a szempontokat respektálom ugyan, de egyrészt tartok tőle, hogy egy canadai vidéki város egy nem túl színvonalas egyetemen nem nagy öröm és nem túl nagy haszon, másrészt azt hiszem, hogy nem épen ez a része az a világnak, amit sürgősen meg kellene ismerni. Ami számomra mégis némileg vonzóbbá teszi a vállalkozást, az az a lehetőség, hogy esetleg onnan szünetben vagy az év letelte után talán felétek is ellátogathatna, amit világisme szempontjából értékesebbnek tartok és ezenkívül Kutyi lelki ismeretét is megnyugtatóná, hogy nem mulasztott el ismeretlen lehetőségeket, ha azután mégis Európába tér vissza. Különösen szeretném azt is, hogy titeket megismerjen és viszont. Azt hiszem, pillanatok alatt egymásra találnátok, a korszakosságát és minden egyéb ellenére is. Persze tudom, hogy az ilyen átlátogatásnak számos komoly akadálya van és nagyon szeretném, ha megírnátok, láttok-e mégis lehetőséget erre. Nem mondanám, hogy ez a lehetőség döntse el, hogy elfogadja-e a meghívást, de ez mégis lényegesen növelné szememben annak értékét. Egyenlőre azt tanácsoltuk Kutyinak, aki maga sem tudott még dönteni, hogy csak akkor szánja rá magát a dologra, ha teljesen biztosítva van a Bécsbe való visszatérés és ottani letelepedés lehetősége. Ezt azért tartjuk fontosnak, mert ő is ott szeretne letelepedni és - bár ez nem első szempont - mi is szeretnénk vele még az életben

Tervezke Kutyinál, hogy megírja a levelet, és akkor gondolt mindkét levélre.

A probléma az, hogy Kutyi nem állampolgár és mint ilyen kaphat-e látogató vízumot az USA-ba? Biztrák utlevele

van amibe b. van írva, hogy nem állampolgár, ha erre vonat-
korolag meg tudták valamit rögtön irjatok. Talán Leo tud valamit
csinálni. Pityg
együtt lenni. Erre pedig nem sok lehetőséget látunk, ha ten-
geren tulon él. Rozálkám, kérlek gondolkozzatok erről a dolog-
ról és, he nem esik nehezetekre, irjatok Kutyinak is, nekünk is
Kutyi uj címe: Wien IX. Währinger Str. 60. Miénk változatlanul
V. Váci u. 11/b. Kutyi különben nagyon jól van Bécsben, sűrűn
és hosszan levelezünk egymással, de persze mindez nem mulaszt-
ja el rettentő hiányát. Különben mi is megvolnánk valahogy.
Bógyi, Alice, meg akik még ittmaradtak szintén. Legrosszabbul
- főleg anyagi okok miatt - Alice. Józsiékról többet tudtok,
mert erről közvetlenebbül érteültetek. Irjatok erről is, meg
magatokról, mindnyájatokról. Minél kevesebben maradtak itt ba-
rátaink közül, annál fontosabb számunka, hogy mindenkiről tud-
junk. Olé! mindnyájatokat *Gábor*

PAPINEMEGYAR

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Váci uca 11/b

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Budapest, 1957. május 10.

Kedves Leó!

Megkísértem átlépni a Magad köré épített, -vagy a körülmények következtében kiépült-, elefántcsont tornyod falát és remélem, hogy -ha személyen és hangom nem is-, talán e sorok mégis eljutnak Hozzád. Valamint azt is, hogy nemcsak egyszerűen elolvasod és tudomásul veszed a benne foglaltakat, hanem, hogy meg- és átérzed azokat és arra, legalább is "személyes üzenetteddel" válaszolasz is!

Miután tudom, hogy állapotomról, helyzetemről és körülményeimről, valamint azzal kapcsolatban személy szerint Hozzád is intézett kívánságomról, -vagy ha tetszik kéréséről-, Béla útján-, legalább is nagyjában-, már korábban értesülést szerezted, azt hiszem felesleges, hogy ezzel most ismét fárasztalak.

Sopainnak most nem is ez a célja, hanem -Téged illetően-, és nem csupán magam személyével kapcsolatban-, annak a kérdésnek felvetése; mi ad Neked indokot arra, hogy -Magad köré mint egy bűvös kört vonva-, elzárd Magadtól a mindennapi való életet. Amikor ezt a kérdést előttem, sőt Veled szemben felvetem, természetesen teljes mértékben tudatában vagyok több évtizedes tudományos rangodnak és tudományos világhírnevednek; -bár, természetesen, távolról sem tudom, - akár csak megközelítő pontossággal sem-, munkásságod jelentőségét, lényegét, de még célját sem megítélni!

Ugyhiszem, azt viszont én is jól megítélhetem, hogy -mint általában minden igazán nagy tudósnak-, a Te munkásságodnak is végső és igazi célja, -a működésednek szakvonatkozásain lényegesen túl- és felülemelkedve-, az emberiség boldogulásának és jövőjének ügye. /Az már nem ide tartozik, -más és több oldalulag vitatható témakör lenne-, hogy ezt a célt, vagyis az emberiség boldogulását-, ami sem a civilizációval, sem a kultúrával nem azonos fogalom, - a tudomány milyen eredménnyel és mennyiben szolgált; vagy, ha jobban-tetszik, az emberiség összesége mennyiben tudta a tudomány vívmányait és eredményeit, ezideig, saját boldogulása javára fordítani és mennyiben fogja ezt a kitűzött célt a jövőben szolgálni./

Még ha annak idején nem is ismertelek volna, akkor is feltételezném, hogy -mint, szakmáján túlmenően, minden igazi tudós-, Te is, egyben filozofus is vagy; hisz egyéni filozofiai felfogás nélkül, tudós ugyazólván nem is képzelhető el. Teljesen felesleges volna tehát a zárójelben írott mondatban rejlő célzást kifejtteni; legfeljebb annak értelmezése körül lehetne vita.

Kérlek engedd meg azonban, hogy ehelyett, azt a kérdést vessen fel, vajjon elfelejtetted-e már az idők során, -midőn csak az emberiség nagy céljai lebegtek szemeid előtt-, azt a tényt, hogy az emberiség is egyedekből, személyekből áll, hogy az emberi társadalomnak is, miként az anyagnak, meg vannak a maga molekulái, sőt atomjai is és, de ezt talán nem is folytatom; mert nem akarok komikussá válni azzal, hogy Neked az atom jelentőségéről-, akár csak symbolikusan is-, előadást tartsak. Csupán arra kérlek, hogy ez egyszer vedd észre azt -az emberiség tömegéből-, személyemben jelentkező atomot is; amely atom véletlenül, -Veled azonos család-test molekulájából szakadt ki. Ez a molekula ugyan-, már régebben-, atomizálódott és az azonos molekulákból származó szétszóródott atomok sorsa egész különbözővé válva, nyilván, egy molukulává többé össze nem állhat. Szerencsés körülmények következtében, -ha ilyen a fizikában talán nem is fordul elő-, de az emberiség, ill. az egyes ember életében annál inkább; az atomok egyike-másika

óriássá nőtt; a másik, nemhogy eredeti nagyságában maradt volna meg, hanem; ott, más, külső behatás következtében, atomhasadás is állott be; és, személyemben, ennek a kivülről, nesterségesen széthasított atomnak, egy "neutronja" fordul-Hozzád; nemcsak kőrő, hanem egyben óvóan intő, azóval is! Kedves Leó, talán jobblesz, ha ezt a /kétes értékű/ képletes beszédet abba hagyva és szavainat nemcsak komolyabbra, hanem komorra fordítva, kérdezzek Tőled valamit. Ha el is felejtett, vagy közömbös is már előtted a közös családi eredet és az azzal ő szefüggő, régmúlt ifjusági történéseknek az az emléke, hogy egykor, egyidejűleg, nemcsak egy középiskolába, /a Bulyovszkyba/ jártunk, hanem egy tüzérezredben is szolgáltunk, hogy boldogult Édesapámmal és Veled, hármasban, egy nyári hónapot a Tátrában együtt töltöttünk; mondom, ha mindez régmúlt és előtted közömbös is; mégis kérdezem, ugy gondolod-e, és rendben lévőnek tartod-e azt, hogy én, Számódra, oly közömbös idegenné válhatok, akinek sorsa iránt teljes közönyt viseltetel ?!

Vajjon az a tény, hogy kétségtelenül személyes előnyeid és akaratod, valamint a körülmények, Részedre kedvező alakulása, stb. mellett, - és, nem is utolsósorban -, a jó szerencse is, Neked kivételes sorsot adott; /mert, pl. sok egyéb között-, nem úgy mint nekem-, /a Náladnál korban fiatalabbnak-, / Neked, már annak idején, az első világháboruban sem kellett tevőlegesen részt vened; Te megkímélttédtél a szolgáló jobb oldali itteni kilengések különböző borzalmaiktól; éppencugy, mint a második világháborútól /legalább is személy szerint/, és még folytathatnám ~~Ehelyett azonban,~~ azt kérdezem, hogy gondolsz-e minderre, és ha igen, ennek tudata sem ébresztene Benned, semmi megértő részvétet az iránt, akinek mindezekből nemcsak bőven kijutott, de-, mindezekben felül-, még abban a balsorsban is része lett, hogy jó munkájának gyümölcseit-, nemcsak anyagiakban nem, de-érkölcseiében sem-, élvezheti? Ehelyett különleges balsorsa, évek óta tartó kínos és öt fizikai téltlenségre kárhozható betegséggel is verte meg. S vajjon gondolsz-e arra az eshetőségre is, hogy vajjon biztos-e, hogy akivel mind-ez megtörtént, /e sorok írója/, okvetlenül sokkal kevesebbet érő/ csak éppen más irányú/ képességekkel rendelkező ember volt-e, mint, akár Te, a világhírű tudos? Vajjon nem ítéltelezhető fel, hogy szerencsátlen külső körülmények tették lehetetlenné számára fejlődését és kibontakozását? Szeretném, ha a csillagokból, fellegekéből, ide, le, a földre is letekintve, mindezeket, legalább most, átgondolnád, mérlegelnéd és ezután határoznád és cselekednél ügyemben és érdekenben! - S.O.S. - S.O.S. - S.O.S.

Reménykedő bizalommal

Ölel

Ring Lany!

Mt.

Adalbert SILARD,

NEW YORK.

PLEASANTVILLE.

300. WASHINGTON AVENUE.

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HUNGARY.

Bela Silard

300 Washington Avenue

Pleasantville, N. Y.

K. Hay

Mellettek egy levelet Prinyhae'itól. Ah
leve'llel bombardiroz, ei egy látogató Róznit
is. Küldtünk neki annya'it és orvosa'
ját, de nem fogom feluzzal kárnyogatni.
Kellemetlen is volna is.

Róznit is nem hit jöl meenni. Lybia
vejet járja, már korábban van. Róznit
juttatban itt leg. Jöj de is?

Be

Columbia University
College of Physicians and Surgeons

630 WEST 168TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

August 17, 1961

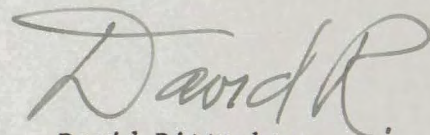
Dr. Leo Szilard
Department of Biophysics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Leo:

Congratulations on your election to the National Academy. I learned this while I was away on a sabbatical leave, which accounts for the lateness of this letter.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,


David Rittenberg

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