

Shamokin, Penna.  
1017 N. Washington St.  
March 17, 1950

Dr. Leo Szilard.  
University of Chicago.  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am taking this liberty of writing to you in regard to an invention of mine, copy of which is enclosed. I had been secretly informed by a Chicago scientist, a few years ago that this device will maintain respiration at sea level.


This gentleman claimed that as a person travelled into the stratosphere this device would lower the altitude of the air to sea level, and, as one descended into the bathysphere this invention would automatically raise the altitude of the air to sea level.

In view of future strato and bathy spheric attempts to probe the mysteries of our planet, this device, if able to perform as claimed by this scientist would prove of inestimable value to science.

This invention has never been manufactured, as I never divulged the findings of my correspondent, as the invention has been invented merely to purify the air. I presume that the person in question must be dead as I have not received any correspondence from him since, and to my knowledge this device has not been imitated.

Other than the presumptions of this unknown person what value would this device have to science or to commerce? Would disclosures prove of any value to an outside power? Would you hazard an opinion on any merits this device may prove. ?

Scientifically yours,

  
Louis Poliniak.

Courtesy of a self addressed envelope enclosed for a reply,

# The University of Chicago

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics

6200 Drexel Avenue

March 22, 1950

Mr. Louis Poliniak  
1017 N. Washington Street  
Shamokin, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Poliniak:

Dr. Szilard has asked me to write to thank you for your letter of March 17th.

The invention you describe is entirely out of Dr. Szilard's field, and I am therefore returning your enclosure.

Sincerely yours,

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

sds  
Enclosure

MOHAWK ASSOCIATION of SCIENTISTS and ENGINEERS

c/o H.C. Pollock, 2147 Union St. Schenectady?

Jan 10, 1950

Dear Szilard:

Is there any possibility that we could persuade you to talk to our chapter of the F.A.S. early in February — possibly on your way to or from the New York meeting of the American Physical Society. I know your far-sighted views would be of interest to our members, or to a public audience. There are so many topics that I hesitate to make a suggestion. One which I feel is very important is the ~~way~~ way in which discussion of the "hydrogen bomb" is handled in the press (I presume you have seen the recent articles in the N.Y. Herald Tribune by Alsop).

Many of us would like to hear you and see  
you again.

As ever,

Herb Pollock

(Chairman Program Committee)

# MARK A. POLLACK É HIJO

EXPORTERS OF  
**LEAF TOBACCO**

SAN CARLOS Y PEÑALVER  
**HABANA, CUBA**

May 7, 1938

Dr. Leo Szilard,  
Kings Crown Hotel,  
420 West 116th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

With further reference to my letter of April 25 regarding the eight cigars which you sent, I can inform you that these were tried by four different people, who can be considered as experts in the matter of taste and quality of tobacco. The envelope was, of course, not opened until this morning after the last batch of the two cigars were smoked.

There is absolutely no difference in taste between those cigars which have been irradiated with 3000 r. units of X Rays, and those which have not been irradiated.

However, I consider it advisable to send you in two boxes, twenty cigars, each box containing ten, which will be made up as follows. Each whole leaf of tobacco will be broken in two, and from each side we will make identical cigars, so as to avoid any possibility of a difference in taste. When these cigars are sent to you, kindly have those in one box irradiated and return them to us, placing a mark on one box to distinguish those which have been irradiated from those which have not. After we have smoked them, I will again write you advising if I notice any difference in taste.

If anything new occurs regarding the plant in California, please inform me.

With my very best regards, and trusting that this finds you in the best of health, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,



REP:  
REP:G



May 25, 1938

Mr. Robert Pollack,  
c/o Mark A. Pollack Hijo,  
Habana, Cuba

Dear Mr. Pollack,

Many thanks for your kind letter of May 7. I was very interested in the conclusion to which you came regarding the cigars which I sent you, and shall irradiate the cigars which you propose to get made as soon as possible after their arrival. In the meantime we shall investigate the possibility of buying some X-ray equipment from one of the large companies according to our design, but perhaps for a somewhat lower voltage. I shall let you know whatever information is available at a later stage.

I hope to hear soon from you again,

Yours very sincerely,

(Leo Szilard)

(P-2 57712)

Mr. Robert Pollack,  
c/o Mark A. Pollack é Hijo  
Habana, Cuba.

May 25, 1938

Dear Mr. Pollack,

Many thanks for your kind letter of May 7. I was  
very interested in the conclusion to which you came regard-  
ing the cigars which I sent you and shall ~~xxx~~ irradiate  
the cigars which you

Very truly,  
C. C. K...  
K...



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

Mrs. Alice H. Pollard  
2 Hargent Street  
Hanover, N. H.

Dear Mrs. Pollard:

I have the very kind letter which you and Mrs. Frey wrote me, and which I read with great interest. I do not feel, however, that I can take any action parallel to yours in my locality since, at present, I am away from Chicago most of the time and could not keep up contact in that region of the country.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

2 Sargent St.  
Hanover, N.H.  
February 7, 1955

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Working along lines suggested by your very fine Letter to the Editor which appeared in the New York Sunday Times, February 6, we are sending telegrams or letters to Senators Cotton, Lehman, Flanders, Humphrey, Wayne Morse, Kefauver, Douglas and others urging public Congressional hearings on the China problem, at which informed laymen will give opinions and testimony. Since to date the military representation has been the most vocal on this problem, we feel that such people as Bernard Baruch, Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Agnes Meyer, Pearl Buck, Prof. Wing-tsit Chan, Prof. Hadley Cantril, Norman Thomas, Dr. Stanley Cobb, yourself and others should be consulted and their opinions given nation-wide attention, comparable to that given to members of the military staff.

Even though the present crisis simmers down, we feel that a counter measure, whereby intelligent citizens are heard from, should be taken. Otherwise, a precedent has been established by a President and military advisers which could, another time, destroy entire countries before we can realize that the crisis is upon us. Furthermore, the long-range ideas and plans on the Chinese question which you advocate in your letter, could be initiated by such testimonies and form a first step in a program which could be followed up.

We hope to get at least 25 signatures to our letters or telegrams and suggest that if you think it would be wise and useful that you might make a similar move in your region. We are also writing to Pearl Buck and asking her if she would do the same thing in her locality. As perhaps you noted, on Page 77 of the New York Times (February 6) she stressed the importance of intelligent laymen opinion at this time.

We, the undersigned, are housewives who have lived in Hanover, N.H., for more than 25 years. We are impelled to write to you because we feel that if citizens do not now voice their grave doubts about precedents which pave the way to sudden atomic strife, the time may be short indeed for them to speak up.

Thank you for what consideration you may give this suggested plan of action.

Dr. Leo Szilard  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Very sincerely yours,  
(Mrs.) Alice H. Pollard  
(Mrs.) Anne S. Frey

*file #6*

POLYTECHNIC REPORTER  
BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE  
333 JAY STREET  
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Telephone UL 5-8000 — Ext. 390

May 2, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have read "Are We on the Road to War?" in the April 1962 issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" and was stimulated by the ideas you presented.

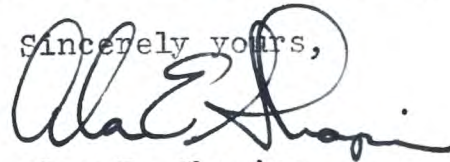
We, on the newspaper at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, have been particularly concerned with the relationship of the scientist and society with particular emphasis on disarmament.

We would like to reprint your article in the supplement of the newspaper. We are sure the article will serve to stimulate our readers.

I have already written the "Bulletin" for their permission to reprint the article -- although, I don't know if that is necessary-- but have not heard from them as of yet. I would appreciate a rapid reply to this letter so that we may meet deadlines.

The supplement is scheduled to appear May 17, and is distributed free to all students and faculty members.

Sincerely yours,



Alan E. Shapiro  
Editor

Enc.

*Hymann*

Dept. of Genetics,  
The University,  
Glasgow, W.2.

22nd January, 1952.

Dear *Dr. Sribard,*

Have you anyone in mind who might be interested in spending eight months here? The salary is quite enough to live on, as the local people do, but clearly a combination of this job with a fellowship to visit Europe would be more advisable.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

*G. Pontecorvo*

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF GENETICS.

VISITING LECTURESHIP.

---

If arrangements in progress for Dr. Roper, Lecturer in Genetics, to spend one year in U.S.A. will be successful there will be a temporary vacancy for a visiting Lecturer during the Academic Year 1st October, 1952-15th June, 1953. The salary will be up to £700, the actual level to be fixed according to qualifications. There are about 3 weeks' vacation at Christmas and again at Easter.

The duties will be:-

- (1) Taking charge, with the assistance of one Assistant and one or two Demonstrators, of the practical classes in elementary genetics (about 20 students).
- (2) Giving about 20 advanced lectures to the honours and research students on a subject in which the Lecturer is well versed.

On the whole, more than half time will be available for research.

The facilities of the Department are good for work on the genetics of microorganisms and of Drosophila. The glass-ware and the media are prepared by technical staff and some more skilled technical help is also available.

The post is equivalent in status to that of a junior Associate Professor in an American University.

Would anyone interested please write me soon.

G. Pontecorvo.  
Head of Department.

5650 Ellis Avenue

February 13, 1952

Professor G. Pontecorvo  
Department of Genetics  
University of Glasgow  
Glasgow, Scotland

Dear Professor Pontecorvo:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 22nd. I think that Dr. Aaron Novick might perhaps be interested in the position which you mention. He knows all there is to know about microbial genetics, but very little about Drosophila genetics. He is a physical chemist by training but he is, of course, conversant with the general principles of genetics, so that I believe he would be willing to assume the responsibility for the course provided that he can get able assistants. Lotte Auerbach has met him over here and can probably give you more detailed information about him. So can I, of course, if it is desired.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

On the occasion of its  
Fiftieth Anniversary  
Popular Mechanics Magazine

invites you to a

Luncheon

to meet the Directors

and Distributors of

its Foreign Editions

Drake Hotel

Chicago

Thursday, January the tenth

at twelve o'clock

R.S.V.P.  
Miss Simon  
Whitehall 4-0100

Present will be

Adrien Albarrane of Paris, France

Managing Director, Mecanique Populaire

Jorgen Norredam of Copenhagen, Denmark

Co-Director of Populär Mekanik and  
Populaer Mekanik

Douglas Wedderspoon of London, England

Manager for Great Britain

Samuel Melo

Managing Director, Mecanica Popular

All of these gentlemen are available for consultation on problems and conditions within their countries on January 14, 15 and 16. For appointment, call Mrs. MacIntosh, Whitehall 4-0100.



You are cordially invited

to attend an

# Open House

on the occasion of the

## Fiftieth Anniversary

of

Popular Mechanics Magazine

Popular Mechanics Building

200 East Ontario Street

Chicago

Thursday, January the tenth

from four until seven o'clock



CHICAGO

WM. HARRISON FETRIDGE  
VICE PRESIDENT

December 12, 1951

Mr. Leo Szilard  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Szilard:

It is a pleasure to tell you in advance of the publication of our Fiftieth Anniversary issue in January 1952 that, in recognition of your noteworthy achievements during the past half century you have been elected by our editors as one of fifty Americans chosen for the Popular Mechanics Hall of Fame.

A pre-publication copy of our Golden Anniversary issue, which includes the entire roster of our Hall of Fame, is attached herewith. There is no need to expand on the pride we take in presenting this illustrious group.

An illuminated script commemorating your election to our Hall of Fame is at present being prepared. You will be informed at a later date concerning the manner in which this citation will be presented. We hope it can be done in a way you will both appreciate and approve.

We congratulate you on your election and say again that we are grateful to you for your contribution to human welfare.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm. Harrison Fetridge".

WHF-rm



CHICAGO

January 2, 1952

WM. HARRISON FETRIDGE  
VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Leo Szilard  
University of Chicago  
5801 South Ellis  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Szilard:

Herewith is the citation announcing your election  
to Popular Mechanics Half Century Hall of Fame.

We send this to you as an expression of our  
appreciation for your great accomplishments as  
specified in our Golden Anniversary issue.

In the future as in the past we shall be standing  
by, observing each of your achievements--and we  
shall report them, pridefully, to the millions  
of readers of Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm. Harrison Ftridge".

WHF:mdh

April 8, 1963

Population Council  
230 Park Avenue  
New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

I should greatly appreciate your sending me a preliminary report of a conference held in New York last April on "Intra-uterine Contraceptive Devices" to my Washington address, Hotel Dupont Plaza, Washington 6, D.C.

If there is any charge, please bill me.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

*file: birth control*

June 20, 1963

Miss Onlea H. Gesell  
Population Council  
230 Park Avenue  
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Miss Gesell:

Dr. Szilard has asked me to write to you and thank you for sending him the preliminary report, "Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices".

We would very much like to have three more copies of this same preliminary report, if this would be possible.

Thank you very much for helping us in this matter. I certainly hope that we haven't caused you any inconvenience.

Sincerely yours,

Kay M. Shannon  
Secretary to Dr. Szilard

CHARLES O. PORTER  
4TH DISTRICT, OREGON

COMMITTEE:  
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

JACK L. BILLINGS  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
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SECRETARY  
LAURA OLSON  
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

252 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.  
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 5811

858 PEARL STREET  
EUGENE, OREGON  
DIAMOND 4-3237

GOLDY BUILDING  
MEDFORD, OREGON  
SPRING 2-6819

July 12, 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have long known of your great interest in disarmament problems and hence I feel I can call on you for advice concerning a Conference of World Parliamentarians on World Disarmament and Rule of Law.

I am enclosing a brief summary of the problem facing us, and the measures we hope to take to solve them.

Such a conference as proposed naturally requires careful planning and I therefore would be deeply grateful if you would give me your ideas on the three following subjects.

1. Who should be asked to attend: Any suggestion you have of leading parliamentarians throughout the free world.
2. Agenda: I have suggested several topics in the attached summary; I would welcome more from you.
3. Possible financial sponsors: It is estimated that such a conference would cost around \$350,000. I hope you will be able to help me out with some suggestions as to possible sponsors.

I am sure you will agree with me that such a conference is urgently needed and I am looking forward to receiving your suggestions.

Sincerely,

*Charles O. Porter*

Charles O. Porter  
Member of Congress

COP:jam  
Encl.

*New Copy 4 2452  
Missi*

Pavelić

CONFERENCE OF WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS  
ON WORLD DISARMAMENT AND RULE OF LAW

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For a considerable period of time prior to the collapse of the Paris Summit conference in May of 1960, a group of private citizens of the free world, Members of the U. S. Congress and Members of foreign parliaments (and Congresses) have been quietly working toward a conference of Parliamentarians on World Disarmament and the Rule of Law, to be held in Washington in June of 1961.

The idea of the conference was formally proposed by Representative Charles O. Porter (D-Ore) in a speech on the House Floor February 25, 1960.

In his speech, Representative Porter quoted from a speech made by Secretary of State Herter before the National Press Club of February 18, 1960. Secretary Herter said that "war by miscalculation" is growing even more possible because of the "spiraling competition in strategic delivery systems with even shorter reaction times" referring, of course, to nuclear missiles.

The Secretary also stressed the need "to assure a world of peaceful change" based on international law backed by a world court and by international armed force.

At the time of the delivery of these two speeches the "spirit of Camp David" was still presumably abroad in the world. A conference such as proposed by Congressman Porter could build on the constructive contributions the Paris Summit conference had made to peace and world disarmament.

With the collapse of the conference under the menacing attacks of the Soviet and with the recent announcement of the Soviet Ministry of War that the Soviet would rocket bomb any allied territory, the need for such a conference of Parliamentarians becomes all the more urgent.

It now appears that there will be no Summit conference until well into 1961, if then, and it becomes vitally important that every possible method of focusing attention throughout the world on the inseparable challenges of disarmament and peace machinery for settlement of disputes must be utilized.

In his speech, Congressman Porter said:

This First World Disarmament and Rule of Law Conference should include legislators from all continents on the earth, opinion leaders of all major parties, men and women who recognize the urgency and who are determined to act constructively to avoid nuclear disaster for the world.

This should be a working conference, not an occasion simply for making speeches to each other. Conferees would be divided into legislative committees where particular aspects of disarmament and the rule of law would be discussed. Each committee member would receive in advance of his arrival a draft of his committee's report and recommendations. This draft would be the basis for discussions within the committee. As amended

during the sessions it would be offered to the whole conference for adoption as presented or as amended.

Committee chairman could be men like Grenville Clark, Arthur Larson, and Charles Rhyne. Topics, among others could be: "Extending and Improving International Courts," "Revision of the United Nations Charter," "A Plan for Controlled Disarmament," "Parliamentary Government," "Economic Consequences of Disarmament," "Prevention of War by Miscalculation."

It is my hope that the President would open the Conference and that each of the candidates to succeed him would make a short talk to demonstrate the unanimity of our leadership, present and potential, in seeking both controlled disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by law instead of force and threat of force.

Such a conference would be held under the auspices of the World Parliament Association of London, comprising parliamentarians from many nations, the Members of Congress for World Peace Through Rule of Law and a group of U. S. Congressmen working to promote world peace.

The Department of State in a letter dated March 26, 1960, from Assistant Secretary Macomber to Congressman Porter, says, in part:

However, we are equally convinced that an informed world public can, through a fuller understanding of the problems and proposed solutions, greatly assist in breaking the pathway to general, controlled disarmament and the development of international peace-keeping machinery. A conference such as you suggest, sponsored by private citizens and organizations, could make a valuable contribution toward this end.

The conference must be conducted under private auspices and hence an appeal is being made for funds to underwrite the expenses of a four day meeting. It is estimated that \$350,000 would cover transportation, lodging, feeding and all the other expenses of such a conference which would be attended by a minimum of 500 legislators from 80 nations throughout the world.

oo00oo



RECEIVED AUG 12 1963

7507 Hopkins Ave.  
College Park, Maryland  
August 8, 1963

Mrs. Kay Shannon  
Council for a Livable World  
Room 301, Dupont Building  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mrs. Shannon:

Enclosed is the article I mentioned when I visited the office two weeks ago. The reproduction was disappointing; I didn't expect it to cut off so much on each side. I hope that you are able to make some sense out of the remains of it anyway. The two words which I circled were put in by my editor without my knowledge. Both change the sense of what I was trying to say. The first should have been "This" instead of "Clark's". (It was not Clark's proposal, of course, but the Administration's.) The second should have been "ambiguous" instead of "risky." It is one thing to say that there is risk involved in a proposal; it is another to say that it is "risky."

I am still fascinated by the position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and their apparent reversal for political reasons. If they would now testify that they are opposed to a test-ban, I am sure that the treaty would be in trouble. Otherwise, no sweat.

One other thing; We can expect the opposition (Goldwater, Thurmond, et al.) to bring up claims of flaws in our atmospheric detection system, based on reports of "inconclusive" ~~xxxxxx~~ evidence of Soviet tests in June. The Administration may be asked to either deny or confirm that there were such tests.

I have not yet contacted your friend, Gerry Fitzgerald, but I will try to do so this week. I plan to be in D.C. every day during the hearings on the Test Ban. I now have privileged status, incidentally, as a member of the press.

Thank you for your interest. I will welcome any news and/or views from the C. for a L.W. in the future.

Sincerely yours,

*Gay Porter*

Polo, Illinois  
September 4, 1963

Dear Mrs. Shannon:

My summer is over and I am back home preparing for another school year. I am writing to make sure that you have my new address and to request another copy of Michael Brower's study paper number 2, which I found missing when I went to file away everything which I brought back home with me. I read it a few weeks ago and was really impressed with its importance.

I am already preparing several columns for the Daily Illini, one of them on the test-ban hearings. I will try to remember to send you one. I was there for all of the morning public hearings and part of the afternoon sessions, and I found it a valuable experience for the study of how the Senate works. (To say nothing of the individual quirks of senators).

I will be glad to receive any new material published by the council; I have found much of its past literature both new and sensible.

A further comment that you might be interested in as Dr. Szilard's secretary: I read the Knebel-Bailey article in Look on the decision to drop the A-bomb and it seems to me that Dr. Szilard can certainly point with pride to a time when he was not touched, as so many others seemingly were, by the corrupting power of the bomb. I find it astonishing that a man of the stature and sensitivity of Robert Oppenheimer could give his approval to the plan which was carried out. Perhaps Dr. Szilard could shed some light on that question. If so, I would certainly appreciate any illumination he could give me.

Sincerely yours,

*Gary Porter*

Gary Porter  
711 W. Illinois  
Urbana, Illinois

September 16, 1963

Gary Porter  
711 W. Illinois  
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you for your letter of September 4th. Please accept my apologies for not answering you sooner. We have been very busy at the Council office.

I am enclosing a copy of Michael Brower's Study Paper on current U.S. nuclear policy to replace your lost copy, and it pleases me very much that you enjoyed Dr. Brower's views in this area.

I do look forward to receiving from you your column on the test-ban hearings and any other columns you care to send to me. It is so simple, and yet I never fail to be astonished as to the amount of information I can gather just by attending one of these hearings. Just the atmosphere of the place itself is something that most news articles fail to convey.

I can't remember if I gave you our latest Washington Bulletin and its enclosures. I believe that it had yet to be printed at the time of your visit to the Council; therefore, I am enclosing this Bulletin and its enclosures and if you already have a copy perhaps you will pass these on to an interested friend.

I, too, very much enjoyed the LOOK article on the decision to ~~drop~~ the A-bomb. (The September 24 LOOK, already out, also carries a quote from Dr. Szilard in an article entitled, "Morality - U.S.A.," by Robert Moskin.) I doubt very seriously if Dr. Szilard would comment on Dr. Oppenheimer's activities. They are both distinguished scientists and friends.

Please do let me hear from you when your time permits, and best wishes with your columns.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Shannon

CHARLES PORTER  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
202 LEGAL CENTER BUILDING  
858 PEARL STREET  
EUGENE, OREGON  
DIAMOND 3-3321

December 8, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Dupont Plaza Hotel  
Dupont Circle, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

It was very good to see that you have embarked on your establishment of a council for abolishing war as reported in The New York Times last Sunday. I would like to hear about the response.

I attended a disarmament conference at Columbia recently. One small result is the enclosed news release.

Best of luck to you,

Sincerely,



Charles Porter

CP:p

*Our local Platform for Peace  
Group stayed up until 4:30 AM today  
memographing your Brandeis talk -*

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EMANUEL R. POSNACK  
COUNSELOR AT LAW  
270 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.  
BARCLAY 7-5320

June 7, 1950.

Dr. Leo Szilard  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am taking the liberty of sending you, under separate cover, an advance copy of my new book, TITLE TO UNDERSTAND.

This volume, to be officially published in September, is a clarification, for the masses, of today's economic and social problems,--and includes as well a practical proposal for a "fluid" global society. It is in effect a presentation of the case of 20th century liberalism against the prevailing trend toward centralization both in the East and West.

Please accept this book with my compliments. I believe you will find in it much of special interest to you, particularly the discussion of the role of modern technology in creating a new species of man and in changing the outworn ideas of standards of education.

You may also find interesting the proposed plan for creating a global network of channels for the free movement of men, goods and information -- by utilizing fully, for the first time in history, the but recently perfected "twin technologies" of communication and transportation. This idea is of special significance today since the use of the twin technologies has thus far resulted in the opposite effect-- in dangerous concentrations of power on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

I believe my book is unique in that it presents, in a short volume, an encompassing picture of modern society, including the fallacies of both communism and reactionism, an explanation of taxes, tariff, finance, the problems of intolerance and unenlightenment -- and the revelation of the unused powers at the command of individual man for improving total society.

Now more than ever it is necessary that the people really understand the issues in the clash of ideologies. It

Dr. Leo Szilard

-2-

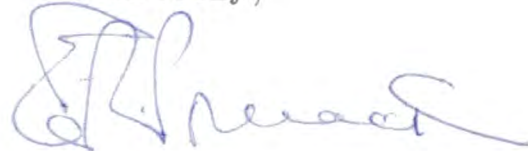
June 7, 1950.

is my hope that the book will meet this great need by providing a rational, instead of the present emotional basis for the rejection of Marxism in favor of democratic free enterprise. It is intended to serve as a guide to that vast segment of society who are dissatisfied with the inequities of monopoly capitalism, yet who refuse to accept the yoke of communism.

I should like very much to have your reaction to my book. Any comments or criticism you may care to make will be welcome and highly appreciated.

I shall look forward with interest to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. H. Nease". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "H".

ERP:ab

June 14, 1950

Mr. Emanuel R. Posnack  
Counselor at Law  
270 Broadway  
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Posnack:

Dr. Szilard did not have time to reply to your letter before leaving town, but he has asked me to tell you that he shall be very glad to read your book.

Yours very truly,

Secretary for Leo Szilard



Clarkson N. Potter, Inc./Publisher

June 19, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard  
1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I'm taking the liberty of sending you under separate cover a manuscript of MAN'S MEANS TO HIS END, by Sir Robert Watson-Watt, which I'm planning to publish this Fall.

It is to my mind an extremely important book, and I hope you will want to go over it because both Sir Robert and myself would welcome anything you might care to say about it, especially if we can quote you. I hope in any case you can return the manuscript to me fairly soon as it will be some time before we have galley proofs. Thanks in advance for your help.

Yours very sincerely,

Clarkson N. Potter

CNP:sb

*Manuscript  
has not yet  
arrived.  
N. Mann  
unless advised  
to contact  
will forward  
to you with  
rec'd.*



Paris June 28<sup>th</sup> 1951

1

Dear Sir,

Among the documents enclosed here is the French draft of an appeal to be addressed to Educationists of all countries in order to avert the danger of a new world war.

This draft will be discussed during the international seminar which is to take place at Aix-en-Provence (Bouches-du-Rhône) from July 14<sup>th</sup> to July 21<sup>st</sup> - on the occasion of the International

Festival of Music - and which we earnestly ask you to attend as a delegate or as an observer.

If you or any of your colleagues were unable to attend it, we should be very grateful to you if you would keep in touch with us to send us your suggestions on the subject or receive the resolutions passed at our seminar.

The other documents are the programme of the International Festival of Music, that of our Seminars and the visits and tours organized by us.

Sincerely yours  
For the Committee

Henri Pouget

Please reply to Prof. Henri POUGET  
16 BOULEVARD PASTEUR  
PARIS 15<sup>ème</sup>

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS  
THE ENRICO FERMI INSTITUTE  
FOR NUCLEAR STUDIES

July 26, 1957

Professor C. F. Powell  
H.H.Wills Physical Laboratory  
University of Bristol  
Royal Fort  
Bristol 8, England

Dear Professor Powell:

I am in the process of exploring what kind of reactions others might have to a proposal of holding in the future a sequence of meetings somewhat similar to the Pugwash meeting. Attached you will find a memorandum which I have written on the subject and sent to a number of people whose names are attached. This being vacation time, I do not expect an early response but when there is a significant response that is worth discussing I shall write you again.

In the meantime, could you jot down just a few lines and give me your own personal views on the subject of the memorandum?

With kind personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

m  
Encl.

P.S. Enclosed you will also find a copy of a covering letter to the memorandum that I sent to Professor Topchiev.

August 22, 1957

Professor C. F. Powell  
H. H. Wills Physical Laboratory  
University of Bristol  
Royal Fort  
Bristol 8, England

Dear Professor Powell:

I believe you are one of those designated at Pugwash to serve on a continuing committee. I should appreciate your reading the attached note and letting me have your reaction as soon as convenient.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

m  
Encl.

file M

Dear Mr. Szilard:

to answer

I think you can find your pressure group ready-made at the Co-op. I am not sure about it yet, but I am working on the one to which I belong, and when Murray Lincoln comes to town, I intend to speak to him about it. The Co-op movement is what you might call democratic capitalism, and the members tend to be a high type of person.

About the pledging 2%. I don't think people will do that. I know my husband won't. While it is the reasonable thing to do--still, there it is, people hate to commit themselves to giving that much away just to save their lives.

If you could do your work through the Co-op, you would not need any money, because the Co-op already is set up and volunteers and others could be found to do all the task that are required, through the usual channels of the group.

I enclose the Co-op News (Walnut Creek issue of the Berkeley Edition--We have four in the Bay Area, and will soon have a fifth, and after that a sixth). This is a burgeoning organization. I hope you think it is a good idea. Bernice Engle sent me a copy of your speech.

Sincerely,

Marion Powelson

Mrs. Harvey Powelson  
2411 Warren Rd.  
Walnut Creek, Calif.

I mean, not as much.

I think the Co-op stores have 2,500,000 members. The Credit Union 3,000,000.

# Argonne National Laboratory

P.O. BOX 5207  
CHICAGO 80, ILLINOIS  
BUTTERFIELD 8-1400

2 November 1950

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Enclosed for your use are the following papers by Jennings concerning the biology of P. bursaria. Unfortunately I have no duplicate copies of these reprints which I can give you.

Biol. Bull. 86: 131, 1944  
J. Exp. Zool. 96: 17, 1944  
J. Exp. Zool. 96:243, 1944  
J. Exp. Zool. 99: 15, 1945  
Science 94: 447, 1941

I have been able to find only several references to Lansing's work. These are:

A transmissible and cumulative and reversible factor in aging  
Journal of Gerontology 2: 228, 1947

Calcium and growth in aging and cancer  
Science 106: 187, 1947

The general physiology of aging  
Jour. Geron. 2: 327, 1947

His name and address are

A. I. Lansing  
Medical School  
Washington University  
St. Louis, Mo.

The Pierson reference is as follows:

The relation of mortality after endomixis to the prior interendomixis interval in P. aurelia. Biol. Bull. 74: 235, 1938.

If she were writing the paper today she would use the word "autogamy" for endomixis, and the paper should be read as if she did use the proper term.

*Powers*  
E. L. Powers

Washington, D.C.  
20 December 1961

Mr. Charles Pratt  
East 68th Street  
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Pratt:

I would appreciate your reading the text of the enclosed speech which I delivered at various universities and which I am going to deliver <sup>AT</sup> ~~to~~ still other universities on the West Coast in January.

Please note that I am not starting a movement but rather conducting an experiment to determine if such a movement would get off the ground if it were started in the right way. Attached is a note about the response to date.

If, after studying these documents, you find that you might be interested do be good enough to call me over the telephone in Washington, D.C., Hotel Dupont Plaza, HUDSON 3-6000, extension 745.

I expect to be here until the 4th of January when I take off for the West Coast.

Sincerely,

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

Charles Pratt  
242 East 68th Street  
New York 21, N. Y.

YUkon 8-6188

*Answer*  
January 18, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I hope this letter will be forwarded to you on the West Coast.

I ask you to forgive my postponement of an answer to your letter until now. In the midst of making photographs, a visual matter, I'm often lazy about correspondence, and I have been disgracefully lazy in view of the urgency (to understate it) of your proposal. I'm terribly sorry.

I'm extremely interested in your idea of a Peace Lobby, and I will support it - financially and otherwise - to the best of my ability. That means now, if you need it, or later when such a movement gets started.

Perhaps unfairly, I often become impatient with the concern of people whose motivation can be expressed by a simple, loud protest in the intricacies of political strategy. I was disappointed in the discussions of the Columbia division of the Committees of Correspondence recently, because it became clear - at least in the two meetings I attended - that the desire to be a study group rather than an action group often led to a discussion of various points of view which had the inevitability of the cold war as a common premise. Many seemed to have buried their original motives in joining a group, dedicated to finding peaceful alternatives, in what they felt was a necessary "realistic" approach.

I'm convinced that the Movement which you propose, if led by and composed of men somewhat like yourself, will be able to hold in common at all moments political reality and a passion for sanity and humanism. Through knowing you slightly and through a book ("Brighter than a Thousand Suns") which I've been reading, I've come to realize that your social ideas are based on standards whose depth has been severely tested. This humanism will not be submerged in the daily needs of strategy. (I guess I didn't know very much about your history before reading this book by Jungk).

I guess your ideas are described by some as fantastic, but I think you are one of the very few people around who has recognized the fantastic nature of the reality in which we live, and the need for appropriate solutions.

I don't mean to turn my support of the movement into a cult of personality; it's just that I feel your clarity and determination

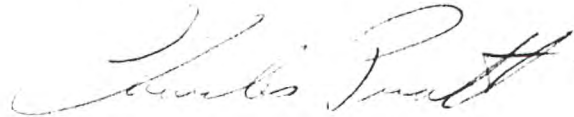


are rare.

Julie (my wife) sends her best.

Let me know how I can help as soon as the occasion arises.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles Pratt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Yours very truly,".

Charles Pratt & Co.  
45 Wall Street  
New York 5

free current

and so forth

March 22, 1962

Dr. Leo Szillard  
Hotel du Pont Plaza  
du Pont Circle  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szillard:

We enclose herewith Mr. Charles Pratt's  
check in the amount of \$3,000.00 payable to the  
Trustees for Council for Abolishing War.

Would you kindly send us a formal re-  
ceipt for which we enclose a self addressed en-  
velope.

Very truly yours,

*Charles W. Laue Jr.*  
Charles W. Laue, Jr.

CWL:H  
Enclosures

30 March 1962

Charles W. Laue, Jr.  
Charles Pratt and Co.  
45 Wall Street  
New York 5, New York

Dear Mr. Laue:

In response to your letter of 22 March I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Pratt's check in the amount of \$3,000.00 to the Trustees for the Council for Abolishing War. I have turned the check over to Mr. Dan Singer, a Washington attorney, who is serving as Trustee for the Council.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

PRATT CLINIC - NEW ENGLAND CENTER HOSPITAL

A UNIT OF THE TUFTS-NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL CENTER

171 HARRISON AVENUE - BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS

HEMATOLOGY - Blood Research Laboratory

William Dameshek, Director, M. D.  
Mario Baldini, M. D.  
W. J. Mitus, M. D.  
R. S. Schwartz, M. D.

April 30, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I recently received a letter from Dr. David Weiss, who told me of your interest in my work. I am, of course, extremely flattered by this opportunity to write to you.

We have studied the suppression of primary and secondary immune responses with 6-mercaptopurine, as you will see in the enclosed reprints, in a system in which the experimental animal was the rabbit and the antigen human serum albumin. We found that a dose of 6 mg/kg. of 6-MP given for 14 days will block the primary response, but in the secondary response took antigen. Recently, however, La Plante and Condie working with Robert Good have found that larger doses of 6-MP, 12 to 15 mg/kg. per day will block the secondary response and will, in fact, abolish a tertiary response. They suggested that the drug somehow erases "immunologic memory". Their paper is in the April issue of the Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine.

You might be interested to know that recent unpublished experiments which we are about to write up demonstrate that not only is the dose of drug important, but that the dose of antigen used plays a dominating role in the production of drug induced immunologic tolerance. I will be happy to mail you a copy of this manuscript when it is ready.

We also have a number of experiments in progress in our laboratory in which we are attempting to use the chemical suppression of ~~immunity formation~~ as a tool for studying mechanisms of immunity. If you wish, I will be glad to keep you posted on these experiments. With Best Regards.

Sincerely,

RSS/eg

Robert S. Schwartz, M. D.



# The President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke

ROOM 5623, NORTH H.E.W. BUILDING  
330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201  
WOrth 2-2581 or WO 2-3544

May 16, 1964

DR. MICHAEL E. DEBAKEY, CHAIRMAN  
DR. SAMUEL BELLET  
MR. BARRY BINGHAM  
MR. JOHN MACK CARTER  
DR. R. LEE CLARK  
DR. EDWARD W. DEMPSEY  
DR. SIDNEY FARBER  
DR. MARION FAY  
MR. MARION B. FOLSOM  
MR. EMERSON FOOTE  
GEN. ALFRED M. GRUENTHER  
DR. PHILIP HANDLER  
MR. ARTHUR HANISCH  
DR. FRANK L. HORSFALL, Jr.  
DR. J. WILLIS HURST  
DR. HUGH H. HUSSEY  
MRS. FLORENCE MAHONEY  
DR. CHARLES W. MAYO  
DR. JOHN STIRLING MEYER  
MR. JAMES F. OATES, Jr.  
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DR. HOWARD A. RUSK  
DR. PAUL W. SANGER  
GEN. DAVID SARNOFF  
DR. HELEN B. TAUSSIG  
MRS. HARRY S. TRUMAN  
DR. IRVING S. WRIGHT  
DR. JANE C. WRIGHT

STAFF DIRECTOR:  
DR. ABRAHAM M. LILIENTHAL  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:  
MR. STEPHEN J. ACKERMAN  
STAFF ASSOCIATE:  
DR. JOHN D. TURNER

Dr. Leo Szilard  
The Salk Institute  
La Jolla, California

Dear Dr. Szilard:

In pursuing its task, the Committee on Research of this Commission has deemed it desirable to collect a series of brief but highly authoritative statements or essays summarizing the current status of various segments of the problems before us. On behalf of the Committee therefore, it is my pleasure to ask whether you can prepare such a statement with respect to:

"On the inheritance of the tendency to cancer"

The specific title above is not meant to confine or limit you unduly. Please feel free to alter the title as you see fit and address yourself to such related subject as you may prefer.

It is our hope that this statement might be comprised of four sections. First, we should like you to summarize those cogent facts which, in your view, are of prime significance for understanding and progress within this field. Second, we should like some definition of the current boundary between knowledge and ignorance. Stated otherwise, this would be a delineation of those important problems, which in your view, seriously warrant exploration at this point in time. Third, we would be happy to have a few paragraphs of "blue sky" thinking in which you would be at liberty to discuss possible modes of experimental attack or research ventures, large or small, within this problem area. Fourth, such thoughts as you may wish to express concerning the organization of research in this field, the need for support, the limiting factors, etc., will be extremely welcome.

This essay may be of such length as you find convenient, i.e., from three or four pages to ten times that length should you find this necessary or desirable. It is intended to be your view of the situation at this moment in time, a view



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Page 2

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:  
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STAFF ASSOCIATE:  
DR. JOHN D. TURNER

which you could substantiate and document in the normal manner under other circumstances, but which, at this time, can probably be prepared "off the top of your head" and with little need for consultation of the prime literature. All such essays will be included in a single volume which will be published as part of the final report of this Commission. Accordingly, it is likely to receive rather wide circulation. And, in turn, this will indicate that the report should not be documented with the usual references. It is not intended for the normal scientific literature but is to be read by both professional and lay personnel. These comments may perhaps also serve as a guide with respect to the language of this report.

Because of the mandate given to the Commission by President Johnson, I regret that relatively little time can be made available to you for this preparation. It seems imperative that we set as a deadline for receipt, Friday, June 12. Although this seems an outrageously short time, by that very token you will understand that we are not seeking a scholarly effort equivalent to that which is normal to the scientific review literature but rather, as indicated above, a status report of this field as it seems to you from your own personal professional vantage point at this moment.

The Committee joins me in hoping that you will find it possible to accept this invitation. Enclosed herewith is a notification form which we should like to have at your very earliest convenience.

With all best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Handler  
Chairman, Committee on Research

PH:mlk

Please address replies to  
Philip Handler  
Duke University  
Durham, N. C.

## BASIC ASPECTS OF CANCER

- I. Genesis of cancerous changes in cells
  - A. Environmental factors
    1. Radiation
    2. Chemical
    3. Biological (viruses)
  - B. Intrinsic factors
    1. Genetic ←
    2. Endocrine
    3. Somatic mutation
- II. Features of cancerous cells
  - A. Morphology
    1. Light microscopy
    2. Electron microscopy
  - B. Biochemical
    1. Enzymes
    2. Metabolism
    3. Transport
  - C. Growth
    1. Normal and cancerous cells in culture
    2. Inhibition of normal and cancerous cells
      - a. Chemical
      - b. Radiation
  - D. Differentiation
  - E. Immunology
    1. Antigenic differences from normal cells
- III. Reactions of host
  - A. To cancerous cells
    1. Auto- and homograft transplantation
    2. The Thymus
  - B. To established cancer
    1. Immunological differences
    2. Anemia, infection and general debility
    3. Metabolic abnormalities

Your contribution is in the area designated by the arrow.

# RESPONSE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

*file: Mrs. La. Jones*

Murray Dodge Hall  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey  
24 February, 1964

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Enrico Fermi Institute  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 36, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

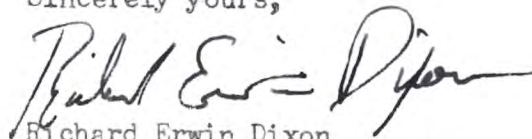
For the past few years Response, The Princeton Symposium on World Affairs, has attempted to organize pointed and fruitful discussion of issues crucial to our society. In the spring of each year, Response selects one weekend to bring together people who are competent to discuss and interested in the problems at hand. Our guests have ranged from Senator Jacob Javits to Robert Penn Warren, from Edward Albee to Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. The enclosed Chairman's Report and list of past speakers should furnish a more detailed view of our past and present activities.

Response 1964 is venturing into a complex and most important field: "The Scientific Impact." The Response Committee hopes that you will be able to join us for the weekend of May 1 -- 3, 1964, as a guest speaker-participant in our Symposium. The Committee feels that because of your outstanding contributions in the field of atomic physics, your well known science fact-fiction, and your concern with the place of science in the modern world, your presence would be most valuable. The Response Committee is able to offer an honorarium in addition to accomodation and travel expenses.

The accompanying working format gives an idea of what we hope the weekend will encompass. We are not so presumptuous as to think that in the course of one weekend we can analyze the full impact of science in the modern world. Yet, experience has taught us that the very confrontation of different men and ideas will produce an atmosphere of reappraisal and creative thought. Those listening to the panels or participating in the seminars are forced, by the contrasting opinions presented, to clarify their own positions. It is in this reappraisal and clarification that Response sees its real significance. We do not resolve anything; we help individuals --- audience and participants alike --- to focus on crucial issues in the area of discussion; and they, as educated men and women, form their own opinions.

We hope that we may hear from you in the near future. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to include them in your return letter. Looking forward to seeing you on Response Weekend and thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Sincerely yours,



Richard Erwin Dixon  
Chairman, Response Committee



May 12, 1964

Mr. Richard Erwin Dixon  
Murray Dodge Hall  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I am writing to thank you for your kind invitation to participate in your symposium, May 1-3. Because your letter was received at a time when I was in the process of moving to La Jolla, it got mis-filed and did not cross my desk until today.

I regret this but in any case it would not have been possible for me to go to Princeton early in May.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

**RESPONSE**  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Murray Dodge Hall  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

[24 Feb. 1964]

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Enrico Fermi Institute  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 36, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

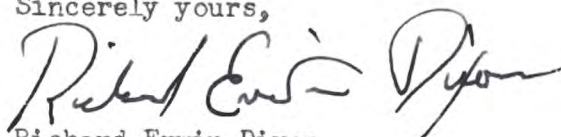
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Sincerely yours,



Richard Erwin Dixon  
Chairman, Response Committee

**RESPONSE**  
THE PRINCETON SYMPOSIUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
Princeton, New Jersey  
CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Each Spring, the Princeton Response Committee presents a weekend symposium devoted to focusing interest on a subject of contemporary importance to American society. The purpose of the Response program is to present an open discussion, encompassing diverse points of view, of that subject. By bringing outstanding and articulate leaders who are not usually directly associated with students to the Princeton campus, Response fills a definite place in the college student's attempt to educate himself. The business of students is ideas, and Response provides a necessary and vital extra-curricular forum for discussion of ideas.

In each of its three previous programs, Response has discussed various facets of the individual's role within modern society. The topic of the 1961 Response Symposium, "America, the Question of Creative Survival," examined America's reaction to two pressures resulting from a modern, industrial age: that of surviving in an increasingly complex nuclear age and that of also preserving the ideals and institutions upon which America was founded. Response 1962, "The Changing Face of the American Democracy," was a more specific examination of the effects of the modern age upon our political institutions.

Last year, Response turned from a political theme and discussed the topic of "The Pursuit of Excellence in the Creative Arts." Over thirty speakers --- artists, businessmen, critics, and producers --- examined contemporary art, its relation to society, and some of the pressures they saw in the world of the arts. In conjunction with Response 1963, the Response Committee published a magazine, which was sold during the weekend symposium, consisting of articles on the theme, color reproductions of paintings by participating artists, and critiques of the speakers written by students and faculty members at Princeton. A copy of the magazine is enclosed.

*Do I signed; showed? forwarded*

*N. MANN*

The impact of Response upon the intellectual life not only of Princeton but upon the town and other schools and colleges along the Eastern Seaboard is perhaps difficult to measure. If attendance is any measure of success, Response is having a definite impact. Attendance has grown from the approximately 1100 people in 1961 to over 2500 in 1963. Another measure of the importance of Response is that many schools have sent students and faculty members to learn how they might present similar programs to their student bodies.

Although Response is a program conceived and directed by undergraduates, the Committee must rely heavily upon people outside the academic community for intellectual and financial support. Chartered by the University in 1960, Response has remained financially independent of the University. The budget of over \$10,000 for Response 1963 was raised from contributions from corporations, foundations, interested individuals, as well as from admission and magazine charges.

This year, Response will examine modern man and his relation to a scientifically oriented world. Science influences every facet of modern man's life. Never before has one mode of thinking invaded such a myriad of seemingly unrelated fields --- art, government, religion, and business. Yet in no area is lay ignorance so appalling.

In the tradition of Response, we shall strive to deepen understanding and to provoke discussion on the relationship of science to society. We can not hope to answer the diverse questions or to solve the infinite problems raised by this most vital question. But perhaps we can do our part to broaden the base of people qualified to seek answers or to arrive at solutions., But this may only be accomplished if thoughtful and rational discussion takes place. This then is the aim of Response: to promote that discussion.

( NOTE: A list of past participants in Response and a financial statement is also enclosed. For further information concerning Response, contact:

Richard Dixon  
Chairman, Response Committee  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

## PAST PARTICIPANTS IN RESPONSE

The participants at the last three Response Symposiums have been:

EDWARD ALBEE Playwright	DR. ROBERT F. GOHEEN President, Princeton University
MILTON BABBITT Composer	ERIC F. GOLDMAN Professor History, Princeton
JAMES BILLINGTON Professor History, Princeton University	CLEVE GRAY Painter
PATRICIA BLAKE Columnist	PHILIP GUSTON Sculptor
STANLEY BRAKHAGE Film Producer	AUGUST HECKSHER Special Consultant on the Arts to President Kennedy
WILLIAM BUCKLEY Editor, THE NATIONAL REVIEW	THOMAS HESS Editor, ART NEWS
SENATOR CLIFFORD CASE Republican, New Jersey	DOUGLAS JACKSON Publisher, LIFE Magazine
JOHN CHEEVER Novelist	ELIZABETH JANEWAY Novelist
DAVID DONALD Historian, Pulitzer Prize 1961	SENATOR JACOB J. JAVITS Republican, New York
RICHARD EBERHART Poet	PHILIP JOHNSON Architect
RALPH ELLISON Novelist	BERNARD MALAMUD Novelist
DR. JEROME D. FRANK Psychologist, Johns Hopkins Univ.	SENATOR EUGENE McCARTHY Democrat, Minnesota
JACK GILBERT Poet	GORDAN McCLENDON Businessman
ARNOLD GINGRICH Publisher, ESQUIRE	ROBERT B. MEYNER Former Governor, New Jersey

NEWTON MINOW  
Former Chairman, F. C. C.

EDWARD P. MORGAN  
News Analyst

HOWARD NEMEROV  
Poet

BARNETT NEWMAN  
Painter

REVEREND ALBERT C. OUTLER  
Clergyman and Educator

HENRY S. PATTERSON  
Mayor, Princeton

I. M. PEI  
Architect

SENATOR WILLIAM PROXMIRE  
Democrat, Wisconsin

GEORGE READY  
Professor English, C. C. N. Y.

HAROLD ROSENBERG  
Art Critic

PHILIP ROTH  
Novelist

RICHARD H. ROVERE  
Author and Columnist

PAUL RUDOLPH  
Architect

MURIEL RUKEYSER  
Poet

ALINE SAARINEN  
Architectural Critic

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.  
Special Assistant to  
President Johnson

BRENDAN SEXTON  
Special Assistant to  
Walter Reuther, U. A. W.

DAVID SMITH  
Painter

SENATOR JOHN SPARKMAN  
Democrat, Alabama

WILLIAM STYRON  
Novelist

HARRY R. VAN CLEVE  
Peace Corps

ROBERT PENN WARREN  
Novelist

S. L. WEAVER  
Advertising Executive

ROBERT WHITEHEAD  
Director, Lincoln Center  
Repertory Theatre

CALDER WILLINGHAM  
Novelist

# RESPONSE

THE PRINCETON SYMPOSIUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, New Jersey

RESPONSE 1964

"THE SCIENTIFIC IMPACT"

Working Format

## FRIDAY EVENING, 17 APRIL 1964: PANEL

An analysis, by both scientists and non-scientists, of the qualitative nature of the impact of science upon mid-twentieth century America. This session will serve as an introduction to the symposium by defining the areas of discussion, by examining the "present state of the art," and also by examining the trend of future developments.

SATURDAY, 18 APRIL 1964: Three periods for meetings: one in the morning and two in the afternoon. Within each period will be simultaneous discussions of problems which fall under the three main headings.

### PERIOD I: SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT

- A. Science and policy formulation: The roles of science and scientific organizations in advising governmental policy formulation.
- B. Science and the Military: The interrelationships between the military and science in the allocation of financial and strategic resources.
- C. Science and the Bureaucracy: The degree of control exerted over scientific progress by non-scientists.

### PERIOD II: THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY

- A. Automation: An extrapolated timetable of the growth of automation and the problems inherent in this progress.
- B. Operations Analysis and Mathematical Economics: The role of operations analysis in conflict resolution and in the control of the economy.
- C. The Computer and Intelligence Amplification: The computer's role in dealing with the information explosion.
- D. Cybernetics: The current and anticipated extent of our understanding control processes in man through the integration with machine models.
- E. The Sciences of Man: The impact of research in genetics, psychology, etc.
- F. Space: Are possibilities for original research being hindered by the political necessity of being first to reach the moon and other goals in space?

### PERIOD III: SCIENCE AND HUMAN VALUES

- A. Education: What should be the goals of education within a scientific society?
- B. Specialization: What are the problems inherent in the increased specialization within all fields of human learning?
- C. Artistic Values: The extent which art can and does thrive within a scientific society; the effects of scientific learning upon art and artistic processes.
- D. The Search for an Ethic: What are the possibilities of having an ethic within a scientifically oriented world?

## SUNDAY, 19 APRIL 1964: PANEL

Summation and synthesis: Man's place in a rapidly changing world.

NOTE: This, of course, is only a tentative format. In all probability, some topics will be altered or dropped; others will be added.

# RESPONSE

THE PRINCETON SYMPOSIUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton, New Jersey

## B U D G E T

	<u>1963 estimate</u>	<u>1963 actual</u>	<u>1964 estimate</u>
<b>SPEAKERS</b>			
Honorariums	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,500.00
Lodging <sup>1</sup>		730.05	700.00
Other expenses	500.00	399.64	400.00
	<u>4,000.00</u>	<u>4,129.69</u>	<u>4,600.00</u>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>			
Telephone and Telegram	350.00	419.56	450.00
Telephone Answering Service	---	10.00	10.00
Secretarial services	150.00	36.00	50.00
Stationery and duplication	50.00	192.21	200.00
Travel expenses	250.00	216.19	250.00
	<u>800.00</u>	<u>873.96</u>	<u>960.00</u>
<b>PUBLICITY AND MAGAZINE</b>			
Printing expenses <sup>1</sup>			
brochure )		682.50	700.00
posters and handbills)	750.00	132.00	135.00
tickets )		65.00	65.00
Mailing (including art)	175.00	307.68	250.00
RESPONSE Magazine	100.00	2,991.53	2,000.00
	<u>1,025.00</u>	<u>4,178.71</u>	<u>3,150.00</u>
<b>PRODUCTION</b>			
Lighting and Sound	250.00	217.50	400.00
Labor	75.00	166.32	200.00
Chair rental	400.00	257.75	275.00
Receptions for speakers	90.00	129.50	250.00
Transcripts	250.00	---	150.00
Lodging for conferees	---	765.00	900.00
Miscellaneous (refunds, etc.)	100.00	181.13	100.00
Photography	100.00	---	---
Saturday afternoon seminars	100.00	---	---
	<u>1,365.00</u>	<u>1,717.20</u>	<u>2,275.00</u>
<b>ART EXHIBIT</b>			
Shipping, handling, insurance, and guards for special art and photography exhibits. <sup>2</sup>	3,000.00	---	---
	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>\$10,190.00</b>	<b>\$10,899.56</b>	<b>\$10,985.00</b>

- 
- NOTES: (1) Expenses not separately listed in earlier budgets.  
(2) After the proposed budget for RESPONSE 1963 was drawn, it was decided to spend the money on the RESPONSE Magazine rather than on the art exhibit. This decision was necessitated when construction on the Princeton campus forced RESPONSE to have a much smaller art exhibition space. The resulting costs for this smaller exhibit are listed in other portions of the budget.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE

Thank you for letting me see the  
enclosed material.

George E. Probst

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS  
INSTITUTE OF RADIOBIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS  
5650 Ellis Avenue

February 28, 1952

Mrs. George Probst  
Associate Editor  
The University of Chicago Magazine  
5733 University Avenue  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Probst:

Enclosed is an article entitled "The Mark Gable Foundation". If you want to use it, please let me know and I will then make some minor corrections before releasing it. Enclosed is also a reprint from the Chicago Law Review in which you might be interested. Though it found great favor with Colonel McCormick to the extent of the Tribune devoting an editorial to its praises, you might find it unsuitable for your magazine.

Sincerely yours,



Leo Szilard

LS/sds  
Enclosures



January 17, 1957

STATEMENT

by Leo Szillard

There is some reason to suspect that the age specific death rate of men in their sixties who smoke a pack of cigarettes a day is increased by a factor of 1.8 over that of non-smokers. It should be comparatively easy to establish this through the projected study with a high degree of assurance within a period of three years. We would want to know whether the same ratio holds also for much older people including the age group around 70, and we would like to learn something also about the ratio for much younger men. It may take five to ten years, however, before the effect of cigarette smoking on much younger men can be established with a reasonable degree of assurance.

If we find - as we expect we may - that the age specific death rate of heavy cigarette smokers is appreciably increased, we would like to find out whether it is increased because these men smoke heavily or whether nervous tension causes both the heavy smoking and most of the increase in the age specific death rate. We might be able to find an answer to this question by learning not only about the smoking habits but also about the use of sleeping pills and tranquilizer drugs of the policy holder. There seems to be today a rapidly increasing consumption of tranquilizing drugs, such as Miltown (or Equanil) which begin more and more to replace sleeping pills. We are probably justified in assuming that those who take such pills are under nervous tension. And we may then compare the death rate of those who take tranquilizing drugs or sleeping pills but do not smoke cigarettes and those who take such drugs and smoke cigarettes, as well as those who neither take such drugs nor smoke cigarettes.

We hope that the study will show whether there is any difference in the age specific death rate of those who smoke cigarettes with filter tips and those who smoke cigarettes without filter tips.

We would like to find out something about the effect of cigarette smoking on the age specific death rate of women. However, we are uncertain whether the number of women who smoke cigarettes in the insured group is sufficient to make such a study appear promising enough to justify the added cost.

Fearing that cigarette smoking might turn out to be very harmful, we would like to know whether we may be justified in advising young men to smoke a pipe rather than cigarettes. We would want, therefore, the study to show whether pipe smoking has any appreciable effect on the age specific death rate.

It would be important to find out whether a middle-aged man can increase his life expectancy by stopping to smoke cigarettes. This, however, can be found out in a reliable manner only if we can recruit a group of volunteers who at present smoke one pack or more a day and who volunteer to participate in an experiment. In such an experiment some participants would be asked to keep on smoking cigarettes for another three years and others to stop smoking for three years. Whether the proposed study can be adapted to recruit a group of such volunteers is not clear at present.

The information needed can probably not be obtained by observing the age specific death rate of those who have stopped smoking cigarettes of their own accord. For it might easily turn out that this group has a higher death rate than a control group (who have not stopped smoking) since many of those who stop smoking do so for reasons of ill health. Therefore, only if it should turn out that those who have stopped smoking cigarettes of their own accord exhibit an appreciably lower death rate would observations of this type permit the drawing of some conclusions.

An attempt might be made to obtain in the proposed study some information relating to dietary habits by including in the questionnaire some questions in this regard. Accordingly, the covering letter may touch upon the possible relationship of the present American diet to the high coronary death rate. By this means we could prevent focusing the attention of the policy holders too sharply on the issue of smoking. At the same time we might thus prepare the ground for a possible subsequent attempt to recruit a group of volunteers who are willing to participate in an experiment on diet. In such an experiment some of the participants would be asked to retain their present diet for a period of three years, and others

would be asked to cut down radically their animal fat intake for three years. There is at present no more than a remote possibility that conducting such an experiment might later on prove to be feasible.

January 17, 1957

Mr. Valentine Howell, Vice President  
Prudential Insurance Company of America  
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Howell:

I am writing in order to put on record my understanding of the conversation which I had with you and in order to amplify some of the statements that I made to you in these conversations. I hope that this will enable you to judge whether we have reached a meeting of the minds and to decide whether you want to proceed further with this matter. I shall now wait to hear from you whether my interpretation of your intentions is in fact correct.

Dr. E. C. Hammond of Yale University and I are prepared to explore the feasibility of setting up a five to ten year "project" at a suitable university or research institute aimed at determining the effect of cigarette smoking and various other factors on the age specific death rate. The funds for this study would have to come out of grants from foundations or government agencies. Dr. Hammond and I are thinking in terms of forming a three-men committee which would be in charge of the overall planning of this study. We are both prepared to serve on this committee and we propose to defer the choice of its third member until we know which organization will serve as the contracting agency for the funds that are required.

I understand that in principle the Prudential Insurance Company of America is willing to cooperate with such a "project" provided that the choice of the sponsorship and of the contracting agency meets with its approval. I also understand that if a questionnaire and a covering letter (which explains the purpose of the study) are drafted and meet with its approval, Prudential is willing to send these out on behalf of the project to certain policy holders and that the questionnaire may be returned by the policy holder directly to the "project". Prudential would subsequently notify the "project" of the death of these policy holders as well as of the cause of death listed in the death certificate. A contractual arrangement between Prudential and the contracting agency for the project shall regulate the reimbursement of Prudential for expenses that may be incurred on behalf of the project.

January 17, 1957

Whether a really worth while study can be set up on this basis at the cost of several hundred thousand dollars, Dr. Hammond and I are not at present in a position to say. The answer to this question depends on the system that Prudential is using for keeping its records and for addressing its premium notices. For instance if their system permits us to mail out questionnaires in the form of prepunched IBM cards (on which is recorded the policy number, the age and sex of the policy holder), then the cost of the project can be made very low indeed. This is particularly true if the system permits us to limit the mailing to certain selected age groups.

The above assumptions are probably too good to be true and it seems likely that some compromise between what is desirable and what is feasible will have to be adopted. The cost of the project will very much depend on the skill employed in finding the right compromise. Dr. Hammond and I will not be able to make any concrete proposals in this regard until after we have had detailed discussions with officials of Prudential who are familiar with the system used by Prudential for keeping its records and addressing its premium notices.

On the enclosed sheet I have listed the kind of information which we would hope to obtain through a questionnaire sent out to a group of policy holders. Attached to this list is a statement on what we would want to accomplish through the proposed study, and you may gather from this statement my reason for having chosen the particular information that I have listed.

The actual phrasing of the questionnaire and the covering letter will require further thought. Dr. Hammond has considerable experience with mailing out questionnaires but nevertheless we believe that it will be necessary to draft several questionnaires and perhaps also several versions of the covering letter and to make several test mailings of 500 copies in order to see which version yields the highest response. These test mailings need not necessarily go to policy holders of Prudential but could go to members of some other more or less comparable group.



January 17, 1957

In the past few weeks I had numerous conversations with Dr. Hammond and received from him a number of inter-office memoranda concerning the proposed study. I enclose two of these memoranda which might be of some interest to you. I should appreciate your returning these to me at your convenience.

Should I stay in New York the coming weekend I will contact your office by telephone next week. Failing this you can reach me by mail at my Chicago address.

It was a great pleasure to meet you and I hope that there will be further occasions for us to meet if the proposed study should materialize.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

COPY

COPY

From: Valentine Howell  
Executive Vice President

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF AMERICA  
HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

---

January 29, 1957

Dr. Leo Szilard  
1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have your letter of January 17. I have also received a report from our Planning and Development Department, which I am enclosing herewith.

The report indicates the procedure to be followed by the Prudential in sending out a questionnaire relative to the smoking habits of its holders of non-industrial policies. The end product of this procedure would be a window envelope containing (1) a slip of paper on which is printed the name and address and the policy number of the policyholder; (2) an I.B.M. punched card questionnaire with the policy number and year of birth (but not the sex punched in; and (3) a covering explanatory letter to the policyholder. Retained by the Prudential would be a list of the cards sent out, and a second I.B.M. card to be filed with the application. This application is matched with the claim papers when notice is received of the death of the policyholder, and at that time the second card would be sent to the Foundation.

The report gives cost estimates of the cost of getting the questionnaire out to the policyholders. The cost to the Prudential of furnishing the Foundation information on deaths has not been included.

At the time of death, any information within reason based on the information given in the original application could be sent to the Foundation: Sex, height and weight, family history, location of residence, pulse rate, blood pressure, history of previous illnesses, etc. As this second card would be sent to the Foundation regardless of whether or not the questionnaire had been sent in by the policyholder, the mortality rates on the non-answering group could be compared with that of those sending in questionnaires.

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Chicago, Illinois

January 29, 1957  
Page 2

The Prudential would also sort these retained cards according to age, and furnish the Foundation with a table of "expected" deaths on the basis of its average insured mortality.

While it is probable that the Prudential would be willing to join in a project of this kind, we, of course, must reserve our right to change our minds prior to a final agreement on all phases of this subject. We would also, I believe, wish to be represented on your top committee in charge of all phases of it.

Sincerely yours,

Valentine Howell

Executive Vice President

Enc. - Letter from E. Cuyler Hammond  
Smoking Questionnaire Project

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. VALENTINE HOWELL  
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

January 24, 1957

Smoking Survey

A procedure has been put together for the preparation of the questionnaire in regard to smoking and for sending this questionnaire to all Ordinary policy holders of attained age 45 and up. The Cost Allocation Division has prepared an estimate of the cost of this job based on our procedure.

We have assumed that the questionnaire would be in the form of a punched card which would have punched in it enough basic information to serve the purposes of the ultimate analysis. Answers as furnished by the policyholder would be punched into the same card and it would not be necessary to refer to the record which shows exactly who the questionnaire had been sent to. However, this record would be available if necessary.

If you would like further work done in refining this procedure or in designing the questionnaire, please let me know.

EFC:bm

*E. F. Cooley*  
Director of Methods Research

Ordinary Policyholders Survey

	<u>Age 45 and up</u>	<u>Age 50 and up</u>
A. Electronic computer rental and operator salaries	\$ 6,300	\$ 5,600
B. Stationery and supplies	9,700	6,600
C. Interpretation of IBM cards (Questionnaire)	900	600
D. Bursting of address forms	600	400
E. Manual collation and insertion	6,600	4,500
F. Sealing and metering (excl. postage)	400	300
G. Postage to mail Questionnaire to policyholders	<u>30,600</u>	<u>20,800</u>
Total excl. postage on return envelopes	\$55,100	\$38,800

I If return envelopes are pre-stamped, the costs (including metering) are:

A. Postage (incl. metering)	\$31,000	\$21,100
B. Cost excl. postage (see above)	55,100	38,800
C. Total cost	<u>\$86,100</u>	<u>\$59,900</u>

II If business reply envelope is used (return postage guaranteed) the cost will vary by the % of returns as follows:

<u>% of returns</u>	<u>Age 45 and up</u>			<u>Age 50 and up</u>		
	<u>Postage</u>	<u>Total Above (excl. postage)</u>	<u>Total (incl. postage)</u>	<u>Postage</u>	<u>Total Above (excl. postage)</u>	<u>Total (incl. postage)</u>
10	\$ 4,100	\$55,100	\$59,200	\$ 2,800	\$38,800	\$41,600
20	8,200	55,100	63,300	5,500	38,800	44,300
30	12,200	55,100	67,300	8,300	38,800	47,100
40	16,300	55,100	71,400	11,100	38,800	49,900
50	20,400	55,100	75,500	13,900	38,800	52,700
60	24,500	55,100	79,600	16,600	38,800	55,400
70	28,500	55,100	83,600	19,400	38,800	58,200

Cost Allocation Division  
January 23, 1957

BASIC DATA AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE CALCULATION OF COSTS  
OF PROPOSED ORDINARY POLICYHOLDERS SURVEY

- I. Third Quarter, 1956 Inforce figures were used. These were distributed to age group using data furnished by the Valuation Division and were adjusted to exclude Sickness and Accident and assignment cases. The figures used are as follows:

	<u>Number of Policies</u>
Ages 45 and up	1,019,111
Ages 50 and up	693,294

- II. All instructions for completing and returning the questionnaire would be imprinted on the questionnaire (IBM Punched Card). The only forms to be inserted are the questionnaire, the return envelope and the address slip. If additional literature were to be required, the cost would increase accordingly.
- III. The comparison, collation and insertion of the forms will be done by a staff of ten level one clerks with one level four clerk as supervision. It is estimated that this work can be done at a rate of approximately six per minute. Therefore, the entire job should take a staff of this size about seven to eight weeks for the age 45 and up cases, or five to six weeks for the age 50 and up cases.
- IV. The rate of return on a questionnaire varies considerably. With a rate of return of less than 75 percent it would be cheaper to use Business Reply Envelopes (Postage guaranteed at \$.04 each). If the rate of return were over 75 percent it would be cheaper to pre-stamp return envelopes at \$.03 each.
- V. Interpreting of the punched card questionnaire assumed that only one line would be interpreted.
- VI. 705 Main Frame rental is based on the average rate resulting from regular utilization for two full shifts.

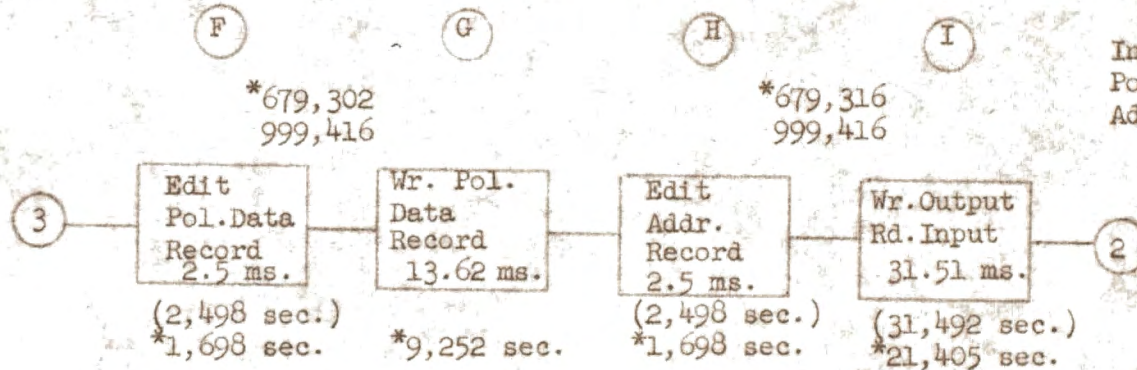
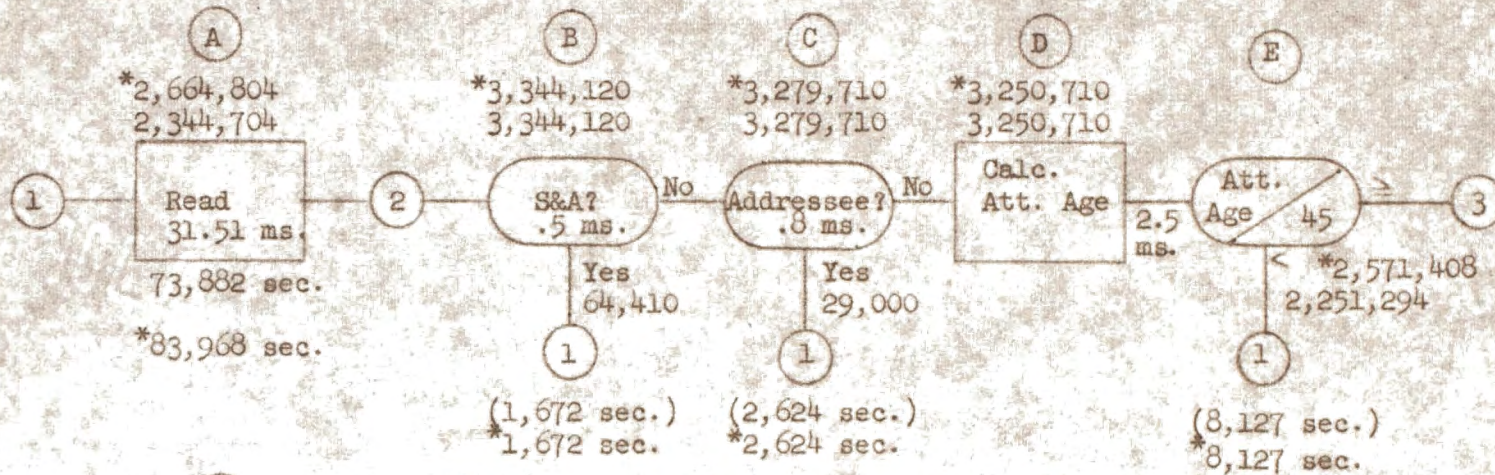
January 24, 1957

Cost Allocation Division

The following procedure will be used to determine the amount of 705 system time necessary to prepare addressed envelopes and punched card questionnaires for the Smoking Survey project.

- I The Ordinary base record tape will be run through the 705 in order to select all those records that were not S&A, not involved in assignments or duplicate notices, but are attained age 45 or greater. The records that meet these qualifications will be written out in two ways:
  - A. One tape will contain the policy number, name, and address. This tape will be used to prepare addressed envelopes.
  - B. The second tape contains policy data. This tape will be used to punch policy information into a punched card questionnaire.
- II The address tape will be used in a tape to print operation to prepare an address insert for a window envelope.
- III The policy data tape will be used in a tape to card operation to prepare a punched card questionnaire.

January 16, 1957



Input Record 321 char. 31.51ms/rec. to read  
 Pol. Data Record 54 char. 13.62ms/rec. to read  
 Addr. Record 110 char. 17.37ms/rec. to read

$$\text{Total Time} = \frac{136,405}{3,600 + 20\%} = \frac{37.9 \text{ hrs.}}{7.6} = 45.5 \text{ hrs.}$$

$$\text{Total Time} = \frac{130,444}{3,600 + 20\%} = \frac{36.2 \text{ hrs.}}{7.2} = 43.4 \text{ hrs.}$$

\*Att. Ages 50 and up

Selection and Preparation of Tape Record for Smoking Questionnaire



Detailed Description of Flow Chart  
for 705 Selection and Preparation Run

- A. A base record will be read into memory.
- B. The base record will then be checked to determine whether or not it is an S&A record. An "H" in the most significant position of the policy number field determines that the record is S&A, in which case the next base record is read into memory.
- C. If there is not an "H" in the policy number, the record is then checked to determine if an assignment or duplicate notice is involved. Anything other than blanks in the "Addressee" field indicates an involvement and the next base record is read into memory.
- D. If the record in memory is not S&A and not an assignment or duplicate notice the attained age is then calculated. 
$$\text{Attained Age} = \text{Present Date} - \text{Date of Issue} + \text{Age at Issue.}$$
 (Age is rounded to nearest year.)
- E. The calculated attained age is then compared against a constant "45". If the calculated attained age is less than 45 a new base record is read into memory. If the calculated attained age is equal to or greater than 45, step F. is then completed.
- F. The policy data record is then edited by moving certain fields from the base record input area to the policy data record output area.
- G. The policy data record is then written out on to a separate output tape.
- H. The address record is then edited by moving the policy number, name, and address from the input area to the output area. Since this tape will be used on a printer the output record is set up by placing blanks and group marks in the proper places.
- I. The address record is then written out on a separate output tape. The "read while write" instruction makes it possible to write the address record simultaneously with the reading of a new base record into memory. This accounts for the fact that the total volume is not read in the "A" box. Note that the total volume is the sum of the records passing through the "A" and "I" boxes.

January 16, 1957

Records

Base Record - std. record - 321 char.

Pol. Data Record

Amount	6
Prem.	7
State Code	2
Debit #	3
Insured's Surname	6
Office	4
Pol. #	8
Date of Issue	6
Kind Code	3
Age at Issue	2
Mode	2
Div. Opt.	1
Basis	1
Rating	1
A.D.B.	1
D.I.	1

54 char.

Address Record

Pol. #	8
Name	24
blanks	11
1st line addr.	21
2nd line addr.	21
3rd line addr.	21

106 + 4 Group marks = 110

January 16, 1957

Timing (Based on Att. Ages 45 and Up)

Selection and Preparation Run

$$\left( \frac{136,405}{3,600} \right) 1.2 = 45.5 \text{ hrs.}$$

\*Tape to Card Run

$$\frac{999,416}{6,000} = 166.6 \text{ hrs.}$$

\*Tape to Printer Run

$$\frac{8 (999,416)}{30,000} = 26.7 \text{ hrs.}$$

$$\text{TOTAL} = 238.8 \text{ hrs.}$$

Timing (Based on Att. Ages 50 and Up)

Selection and Preparation Run

$$\left( \frac{130,444}{3,600} \right) 1.2 = 43.4 \text{ hrs.}$$

\*Tape to Card Run

$$\frac{679,302}{6,000} = 113.2 \text{ hrs.}$$

\*Tape to Printer Run

$$\frac{8 (679,302)}{30,000} = 18.1 \text{ hrs.}$$

$$\text{TOTAL} = 174.7 \text{ hrs.}$$

\*Does not include tape reel changing time.

Volume Estimates (Reg. Ord. Only)  
(from Val. 1/14/57-Bob Jones)

Total Company Inforce - 6,430,804\*  
Total Company Att. Ages 45 and up - 1,977,091  
Total Company Att. Ages 45-49 - 633,243  
Total Company Att. Ages 50 and up - 1,343,848  
Total Company S&A - 126,295

Newark Totals (Assuming Newark has 51% of Company Inforce)

Total Newark Inforce - 3,279,710  
Total Newark Att. Ages 45 and up - 1,008,316  
Total Newark Att. Ages 45-49 - 322,954  
Total Newark Att. Ages 50 and up - 685,362  
Total Newark S&A - 64,410

Total Newark Inforce Incl. S&A - 3,344,120

\*\* Assignments on 45 and up 8,900 - . . . Reg. Ord. processed 999,416

\*\* Assignments on 50 and up 6,060 - . . . Reg. Ord. processed 679,302

January 16, 1957

\* Includes issues from 1886 to 1955

\*\* Based on a total number of assignments of 29,000

From: Valentine Howell  
Executive Vice President

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF AMERICA  
HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

---

January 29, 1957

Dr. Leo Szilard  
1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

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At the time of death, any information within reason based on the information given in the original application could be sent to the Foundation: Sex, height and weight, family history, location of residence, pulse rate, blood pressure, history of previous illnesses, etc. As this second card would be sent to the Foundation regardless of whether or not the questionnaire had been sent in by the policyholder, the mortality rates on the non-answering group could be compared with that of those sending in questionnaires.

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Chicago, Illinois

January 29, 1957  
Page 2

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While it is probable that the Prudential would be willing to join in a project of this kind, we, of course, must reserve our right to change our minds prior to a final agreement on all phases of this subject. We would also, I believe, wish to be represented on your top committee in charge of all phases of it.

Sincerely yours,

Valentine Howell  
Executive Vice President

Enc. - Letter from E. Cuyler Hammond  
Smoking Questionnaire Project

# PUBLIC AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

312 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE S. E. • WASHINGTON 3, D. C. • PHONE LINCOLN 4-8746

February 15, 1955

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am interested in the case you stated in your recent letter to the New York Times. I happen to be head of one of the research groups to which you made reference as possible participants in formulating a statement of principles. An old friend whom you may know, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, wrote me from Puerto Rico asking that I undertake to form a committee for the Washington area of the type you suggested.

At this point I find myself faced with the difficulty of asking busy men to give some of their time to a problem so inclusive that they may well find it beyond their capacities. It would help a great deal if I could put before them for consideration some set of suggested principles that you or others thought would perform the function of serving as a basis for a settlement of the power conflict, postponing and preventing war. Do you have anything of the kind in your mind, or in written form?

People feel that they are so uninformed that I doubt whether the type of independent-minded civic leader whom you have in mind can be persuaded to try his hand at the job that needs to be done unless he can start off from some quite concrete base. It would be very helpful indeed to have that starting place in the form of some suggested principles that have been developed by men of whom they know, and regard well.

My colleague, Stephen Raushenbush, and I have recently tried our hands at a statement of a new foreign policy for the United States toward the billion people in the non-Communist, less developed areas. (It is called "To Make a Free World," and I am sending you a copy.) One intent of this statement was to prevent war by helping speed up the movement from feudalism to freedom in the less industrialized areas, thereby removing the threat to peace that would certainly be presented again and again if the Communist forces won over one after the other of the presently independent nations by peaceful means. I mention this because it has something of a

bearing on your over-all hope of settling the power conflict once and for all. Certainly that conflict can be expected to continue, at least by peaceful means, up to the point where the non-Communist nations feel that they are endangered by the losses they may suffer.

I would like to go ahead with this idea of a Washington committee (without political figures) to discuss possible principles. I would appreciate receiving any thoughts you and your friends may have developed along these lines, and also any suggestions of people in the field of science in the Washington area who might really make a substantial intellectual contribution to the committee's work.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dewey Anderson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

Dewey Anderson  
Executive Director



King's Crown Hotel  
420 West 116th Street  
New York, N. Y.  
February 22, 1955

Mr. Dewey Anderson, Executive Director  
Public Affairs Institute  
312 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E.  
Washington 3, D. C.

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Many thanks for your letter of February 15th. I also had a note from Morris Ernst, whom I notice is included among your original sponsors. I shall try to keep you informed as my own ideas on how to proceed get more crystallized. In the meantime, I expect to be most of the time in New York after March 5th, and shall stay at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, telephone University 4-2700. If you should be in New York, perhaps you could call me up, and if I am in town, but not in, leave a message where I can call you back.

I received an inquiry from Harper's, and I might write down some of my thoughts in the form of an article to be published there. If I have a manuscript ready, I shall be happy to send you a copy. In the meantime, I may send you copies of communications which I have addressed to others, for your information. This might be the simplest way to try to remain in contact with you and some others who have indicated serious interest and might intend to do something. I do not know any scientist in the Washington area of whom I could be sure that he would make a substantial intellectual contribution to work of the kind of committee which you have in mind.

Sincerely yours,

LS:hw

Leo Szilard

Answer -

Eventually

N.Y. C. calling  
~~4:30 p.m.~~



Telephone Murray Hill 3-4331

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

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May 23, 1957

Dr. Leo Szilard  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

The Public Affairs Committee has been anxious to prepare a popular pamphlet dealing as objectively and responsibly as possible with the hazards of atomic radiation. But we have struck a snag and I am writing to ask your advice as to what you feel we should do under the circumstances.

The problem is this. We had asked C. J. Mosbacher, Jr., who was associated with Dr. Appleyard on the United Nations Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, to write the pamphlet for us. We have just received the enclosed letter from Mr. Mosbacher, who has recently accepted a new position with the Interscience Publishers. As you will note, he seems to feel that it is impossible, or at least would be highly inopportune, to publish a pamphlet at this time. This is a conclusion which I find difficult to accept. While I recognize the problem, it seems to me that for the very reasons cited, it is important to get out a pamphlet which would present the facts as far as they could be presented at this time.

Do you agree with Mr. Mosbacher's conclusions? If not, do you have any suggestions as to persons who could help us prepare a readable but sound pamphlet on the subject? Any help that you can give us on this important question will be deeply appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Editor  
Public Affairs Pamphlets

MSS:vm  
enclosure

COPY

INTERSCIENCE PUBLISHERS, INC.  
250 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Editorial Office

May 21, 1957

Mr. Maxwell Stewart  
Public Affairs Committee  
22 East 38th Street  
New York, New York

Dear Maxwell:

As you requested I am writing to amplify my feelings about publication of a pamphlet about the effects of atomic radiation. I feel that the present atmosphere is more than unfavorable and that publication should be delayed.

There are several reasons for my feelings. First, the recent Schweitzer outburst is indicative of the high emotions still prevalent concerning both the morals and the facts of the situation. Our technical knowledge is still sparse enough that the literature may be interpreted in favor of either side of the argument. Anyone attempting to strike a balance in explaining the known and unknown facts, even for an honest interpretation, would accomplish no more than to open himself to criticism by both extremes.

Second, the international political situation concerning disarmament is more unsettled now than it was six months ago. Many new proposals and counter proposals have been made in recent months, and it is still too early to detect the true meaning of these or to indicate any trend in the disarmament field. What could be written today might very well be completely wrong tomorrow.

My own feeling is that the definitive study of radiation effects will have to come from a recognized international body. Such a body exists in the United Nations Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation, which is to submit an extensive report to the General Assembly in July, 1958. One can also expect that research on genetic effects will have borne some fruit by that time. Perhaps even the disarmament situation will be clear by then.

It would seem propitious to delay this pamphlet and plan on producing it shortly after the radiation committee's report.

Very sincerely yours,

INTERSCIENCE PUBLISHERS, INC.

C. J. Mosbacher, Jr.  
Managing Editor

CJMjr/vfb

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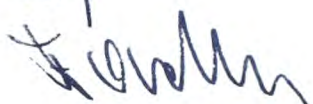
FOOT OF EAST 15TH ST., NEW YORK 9, N. Y.

TEL. OREGON 7-4411

Dear Dr. Sjilund

I hope enclosed information will  
be of help. Sorry I can't think  
of any data on primary response.  
Maybe Ed Lemmox could translate  
his data (on rats) into Ab protein?  
Merrin Fishman is also collecting  
some data on the response of rats to  
bacteriophage after a single injection  
of varying amounts of Ag. Nothing  
on "pure" protein, though.

Sincerely yours,



Chase Hotel  
St. Louis Miss.

PL 494 43

W. Howard<sup>ch</sup>  
14 S. 14 Str.

August 16, 1957

Professor E. M. Purcell  
Physics Department  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Purcell:

I should greatly appreciate your reading  
the attached note when your time permits and giving me  
your general reaction at your convenience.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

m  
Encl.



October 3rd, 1939

Arthur B. Purvis, Esq.  
President and Managing Director,  
Canadian Industries, Ltd.  
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Mr. Purvis:

I wonder whether you remember that in 1932 I met you and your wife through Major Taylor on board of the Bremen. At that time I was connected with the University of Berlin, but a year later I moved to England and spent the last years at Oxford. I happened to be in America when the Munich agreement was concluded. I then decided to stay here and have been engaged in doing research work at Columbia University since. This work seems to promise far reaching practical applications which may require the collaboration of University and industrial laboratories. Also the possibility of quite important military applications cannot be excluded.

Since in the near future it might become difficult to carry out work of this type in England I have been thinking lately of the possibility of collaborating with a Canadian branch of some English corporation. The purpose of this letter is to ask you whether you are still connected with Canadian Industries Ltd. as you were in 1932. It would be so much more attractive for me to approach this firm if I knew that I would have the privilege of taking up the matter with you.

Yours very truly,

(Leo Szilard)

APR: May 27/60.

ALBERT J. PYLE

315 WEST FIFTY - SEVENTH ST.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

24 May 1960

Dear Dr. Szilard

Let me join in thanking you for the hopeful words you expressed Sunday nite on "Small World."

And now let me plunge directly into a matter of vital concern. A close friend of ours was cured of breast cancer five years ago thru the ministrations of Dr. Max Gerson who came to this country from Germany. Dr. Gerson - he died at an advanced age, perhaps a year ago - was a heretic; he taught that cancer is due to straying too far from nature's path in the realm of diet. He was ostracized by the American Medical Association; my personal physician calls him a quack. But I adopted his general ideas five years ago and overcame a heart condition - my doctor takes the credit for this but I know that to tell him what I have done would lead only to futile argument.

It is helpful to recall that Pasteur was ostracized by the French Academy of Medicine; his life was threatened so he left France and continued his work in England. It is human but unfortunate that people forsake common sense and become emotional over cherished institutions.

Fortunately Dr. Gerson published a book: "A Cancer Therapy", publishers Whittier Books Inc., 31 Union Square, N. Y. C. Price \$8.50. I have ordered a copy and expect to have it soon.

It is courageous to face one's end firmly and with stout heart. But is not the height of courage\* expressed by Robert Frost:

Do not go gently into the night  
Rage, rage against the darkening light!

Yours for a better world  
Albert J. Pyle

\* This is the type of courage you apply to the world situation. We need you as a forceful moral leader.