

UNITED STATES SENATE  
Committee on Foreign Relations

October 27, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have been apprised of your correspondence in August with Senator Humphrey and Mr. Kampelman concerning the work of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament. I am enclosing two press releases describing the Subcommittee and its plans as they stand at present. You will note that Senator Humphrey, the Chairman, does not contemplate holding hearings until after the first of the year. In the interim, the staff has been asked to cooperate with the Library of Congress in preparing a series of background studies of the problems of disarmament for the use of the Subcommittee.

The proposal to hold panel discussions of outstanding individuals who are familiar with various aspects of the subject will not be pursued at this time. Nevertheless, the Chairman is still desirous of enlisting the cooperation of the universities in the Subcommittee's study. One possibility might be through the use of the traditional device of the open hearing in Washington as well as in other cities. You may recall that this device was used extensively in the work of the Senate Subcommittee on the United Nations Charter. Hearings were held in several cities including Akron, Miami, Denver and San Francisco as well as in Washington. Because of the complex nature of the disarmament problem, universities might be able to play a special part in such an undertaking should the Subcommittee decide to pursue it.

If you think your university, perhaps in conjunction with other universities in the area might be helpful in such a project, or if you have any other ideas for the Subcommittee we would be glad to have them. In the event you wish to explore the matter further, perhaps I could arrange to meet with you and any of your colleagues from Chicago and other universities nearby whenever it might be convenient.

Sincerely yours,

Francis R. Valeo  
Staff Director

Enclosures

P. S. I might note that Senator Humphrey intends to contact the President of Chicago and other universities concerning the possibility of their cooperating with the Subcommittee.



November 14, 1955

Mr. Francis R. Valeo  
Staff Director  
Committee on Foreign Relations  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Valeo:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of October 27th which reached me in Chicago. I do not know how long I shall be staying here and do not, therefore, wish to suggest that you meet me in Chicago. However, I shall get in touch with you if I am going east and maybe we can meet in Washington or New York. I shall advise the Dean of the Social Sciences Division of your interest and will try to find out who else at this University might be of help to you in your task.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

m

P.S. I find that the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy at the University of Chicago is interested in rendering to you such help as they may be able to give. Professor Hans Morgenthau, who is in charge of this Center, is about to go abroad but will be available upon his return. I discussed your problem with Mr. Morton Grodzins, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, and with Professor Hans Morgenthau, and Mr. Grodzins will write to you about this matter. You should have his letter within a few days if it has not arrived already.



C  
O  
P

Y-Mr. Szilard ✓

UNITED STATES SENATE  
Committee on Finance

October 19, 1945

Dr. R. M. Hutchins  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Hutchins:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 15th and its enclosed brief. The memo is a very able document. I am glad to have it.

Of course you are entirely correct in saying that the Administration's proposed S-1463 is an astounding delegation of unlimited power. Nothing like it has ever been proposed under democratic government. The imponderable mystery is why every possible Administration force was mobilized to rush it through and to avoid the seasoned scrutiny which I have been demanding. But I think this latter war has now been won. Consideration in the House - under its gag rules - may still be perfunctory (although revolt is stirring). But adequate investigation is now certain in the Senate. You may count upon my continuing activity in this connection.

I shall be happy to see you whenever you are in Washington.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially and faithfully,

/s/ A. H. Vandenberg



M

919 Virginia Park  
Detroit 2, Michigan  
February 14, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I was surprised in a strange sort of way to see your article in the December issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, as I had been meaning to write you for some time about the same idea--postponed only recently because of term papers and finals. I had suggested mined cities--I called the mine a "bunker"--around January of 1960 to Bernard Brodie, Edward Teller and Kenneth Boulding, who was then at the University College of the West Indies, and perhaps to Thomas Schelling, though I am not sure.

I am sorry that I was not aware of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, and thus your work, when I wrote the letters. My suggestion would have fallen on more fertile ground. The idea of a mined city seems almost inescapable when the vast costs of missiles and planes are continually in front of us. (As is the Doomsday machine, which Herman Kahn said has been discovered independently several times. I thought of Doomsday machines slightly before "bunkers" and, in fact, proposed bunkers to answer several objections that I had to the Doomsday machine.)

An aspect of my formulation which may interest you was my proposal to include items bound up with each nation's heritage (e.g. the Constitution, Leaves of Grass manuscript, etc.) on some of the sites, together with an exchange university close enough to the bunker so that any destruction which might be large enough to make the bunker inoperative would also destroy the students and the documents. This would symbolize the destruction of the best of the nation's past and future and would (tend to) take planning for this sabotage out of the category of a "technical preparation" and make it into a sin. For example, how much harder it would be to plan to destroy a Russian bunker if we had to destroy the Lincoln Memorial in the process (though capitols are not the places for bunkers).

I am very happy to see that you, as an atomic scientist, think enough of its feasibility to suggest it. Would that it were possible! Think of even one Russian bunker located, say, by Wall Street in New York. What a powerful force for peace, even with none in Russia. And what pressure on Russia to reciprocate.



If there is anything I can do to help the spread of this idea please let me know. Though the main objection to the idea right now is the complete lack of knowledge of its feasibility, there is also a certain dispersion necessary even to get consideration of the idea. I would like to thank you for your efforts to push back the walls of our present "Pit." I only hope that some of your dreams succeed in changing place with our reality.

Sincerely,

*Lane Vanderslice*

Lane Vanderslice



מוסד ון ליר לקדום תרבות האדם

file 6

THE VAN LEER FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF HUMAN CULTURE

10 Ibn Gabirol St. Jerusalem, Israel  
P. O. B. 7113 Tel. 61840

רחוב אבן גבירול 10, ירושלים, ישראל  
טל. 61840 ת.ד. 7113

Dr. Leo Skilaroff  
Washington D.C.

June 23 - 62

Dear Dr. Skilaroff,

According to your  
wish I am sending you here with  
the idea of the Centre in a nutshell.  
Although we think that the finer  
place for such an institution is  
Israel it is understood that  
it is of universal scope and  
not restricted within any  
boundary. We are very eager  
to have your reaction. Will  
call you on Monday.  
Sincerely yours  
Van Leer



1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
October 31, 1950

Dr. C. B. van Niel  
Hopkins Marine Station  
Stanford University  
Pacific Grove, California

Dear Dr. van Niel:

The enclosed manuscripts which are now in print might interest you, particularly since Novick and I are generally regarded as your pupils and you should be blamed for any mistakes which we might make.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

wv



General corresp.

June 28, 1957

Mrs. Nina Vensas  
1728 Longwood Drive  
Mayfield Heights 24, Ohio

Dear Nina,

I was very glad to have your letter of June 24th with the enclosure of May 15th. It was quite clear to me after our last conversation that, having gone through school in this country from your early childhood, it would be all wrong to force you to live in Bolivia. "Grown-ups" in general have very little sense, and parents are the worst kind of grown-ups. You made a splendid performance in gaining acceptance to more than one medical school, and I was therefore very sorry when I heard that inadequate help and outright opposition led to a collapse of your plans. However, all is well that ends well. Let me have your Boston address when you have one and I shall contact you then when I am there.

Incidentally, now that you are about to become the mother of an American citizen, perhaps you could conform to the American custom of putting your return address on your letter rather than on the envelopes of the letters, which are customarily discarded. I had to dive headlong into the wastepaper basket to recover your envelope when I noticed that there was no return address on your letter, and somehow remembered that in Hungary it was the custom to put the return address on the envelope.

With kindest regards,

Yours,

Leo Szilard



HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

LYMAN LABORATORY OF PHYSICS  
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

May 29, 1961

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

Dear Szilard:

After considerable reflection, I have decided to "abstain," your alternative (d). I am not returning the petition with "abstain" written across the face of it, as it seems to me more courteous to let you know my reaction in a letter.

I am not a great signer, and I simply do not feel I have enough background or am close enough to the Cuban situation to have an official opinion. In general, I am a believer in close cooperation with our allies. <sup>etc.</sup>

Yours sincerely,



J. H. Van Vleck

mj



2.26.62.

M

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

Dear Professor:

Last month I recieved from my son your letter "Are we on the road to war?" which influenced and impressed him very much and asked my opinion also. He is at the University of Chicago, learning at present Chinese besides of others. He was also very proud being a Hungarian and having you among our greatest scientist.

I promised him to write to you, which I do with full respect and pride also and full agreement what you writes and tells. But at times I am wondering, can we afford to treat somebody as he would be a gentleman or would have the same moral and political obligation, what we have.?

Hitler lied in every minutes and tried to let us believe he is seeking peace. Stalin and Russia or better Kruschev are lying since the very beginning and since 1945 they do not do anything but year by year they start again the Berlin question to divert the attention of the world from the whole midle European problem inculding our country also.



That we should not incidentally remember those unsolved problems and should not initiate some steps, when he has to dance around and constantly defend himself, as we are doing in a circle since the end of the war.

Can we afford looking out of our window and seeing approaching bandits equipped with guns and knowing they will kill us, with our whole family or rob us - when we have the defense and could prevent everything, but we do not do it for principle, letting happen whatever might be?

I believe, the lion or wolf has to be treated differently than that of a rabbit or a horse, as with a murderer we can not handle in the same manner, as with ourselves.

To put down our weapon would provoke the same situation, when we, including myself disarmed our székely soldiers returning from the front fully equipped and disciplined and let our whole country delivered to the communists or to the Roumanians, who with our weapon and equipment occupied our country and did tremendous injustice and harm with our poor people in Transylvania.

Anyhow, I do not try to convince you, only tried to put down my humble opinion about the same matter.

If I may ask a big favor, you would make my son tremendously happy, if you would send few words to him. He is among the lost souls, who in this turmoil do not see the way, and you belong to one, who showed some of them and it would influence him tremendously.

Very sincerely and respectfully yours

L. K. Varga

Louis von A. - Varga, M.D.  
V.A. Center. Martinsburg. West Va.

The address of my son:  
Louis von K. - Varga.  
6107. S. Dorchester Ave. Apt. 102.  
Chicago 37. Ill.

Please do not mention, that I asked  
you to do it -



# Alfred·A·Knopf *Incorporated*

P U B L I S H E R O F



B O R Z O I B O O K S

*Cables:* KNOPF NEW YORK  
*Phone:* MURRAY HILL 8-0600

501 Madison Avenue  
NEW YORK (22), N.Y.

June 14, 1955

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

You will perhaps recall my getting in touch with you about two months ago seeking your expert advice on Charles-Noel Martin's book on the possible consequences to our environment of experimental thermonuclear explosions. Although at that time you could not examine the book yourself, you were kind enough to ask Dr. Lapp if he could manage. Unfortunately, he was also unable to undertake the job then, but he has now done so - and with devastating effectiveness. Clearly, Mr. Martin's book is not one that we can publish, except in the unlikely event that he should be willing to rewrite it from the ground up.

In thinking about this book and from discussions about the general problems it raises as well as from reports such as Dr. Lapp's, it seems to me that there is a real need for a book that would deal in a more substantive way with a broad range of human activities that may well be endangering our environment - quite apart, that is, from atomic and thermonuclear explosions. Such matters as atomic power hazards, industrial wastes (carbon dioxide and others), cloud seeding, and the like could, I should think, be effectively dealt with in one book, together with the more obviously dramatic questions of atomic and thermonuclear bombs. But I am very much a layman and I may be far off base here. Would you be willing to let me hear whether you see any merit in the idea? I should be most grateful for any comments you might wish to make.

(over)  
o



Alfred A. Knopf Incorporated

BOOKS

301 Madison Avenue

NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

June 14, 1951 p:vd

Yours very sincerely,

*Philip Vaudrin*

Philip Vaudrin

Dr. Leo S. Ellard  
King's Crown Hotel  
120 West 110th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Ellard,

For your review I would be glad to furnish you with two  
months ago reading your expert advice on Charles-Neil Martin's book  
on the possible consequences to our environment of experimental  
nuclear explosions. Although at that time you could not examine the book  
yourself, you were kind enough to ask Dr. Leo S. Ellard to be read to you  
immediately, he was also unable to undertake the job then, but he has now  
done so - and with devastating effectiveness. Clearly, Mr. Martin's book  
is not one that we can publish, except in the unlikely event that he should  
be willing to rewrite it from the ground up.

In thinking about this book and from discussions about the general  
problems it raises as well as from reports such as Dr. Lepp's, it seems  
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dangering our environment - quite apart, that is, from atomic and thermo-  
nuclear explosions. Such matters as atomic power plants, industrial  
wastes (carbon dioxide and others), cloud seeding, and the like could, I  
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I am very much a layman and I may be far off base here. Would you be  
willing to let me hear whether you see any merit in the idea? I should  
be most grateful for any comments you might wish to make.



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343 State Street  
Rochester 4, New York

December 27, 1949

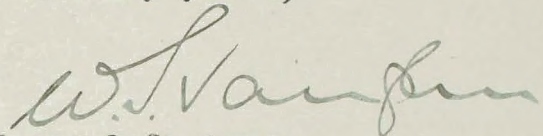
Dr. Leo Szilard  
Institute of Radio Biology and Biophysics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am enclosing herewith check from the Rochester Institute of International Affairs for \$250, as agreed upon between you and Dr. Marshak.

May I again express our appreciation of the excellent address you gave our Institute audience, and coupled with it my best wishes for the holiday season and the coming New Year.

Cordially yours,

  
General Chairman

WSVaughn/JDC  
Enc.



1155 East 57th St.  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
January 30, 1950

Mr. W. S. Vaughn  
343 State Street  
Rochester 4, New York

Dear Mr. Vaughn:

I wish to thank you for the very kind hospitality that you extended to me while I was in Rochester. For me it was a great pleasure spending a day with your group, and I appreciate your having asked me to give this talk.

I also wish to acknowledge the receipt of a check for \$250 enclosed with your letter of December 27.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

WV



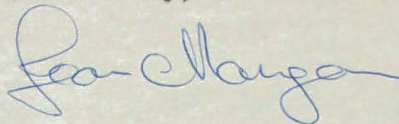
January 22, 1964

Mr. N. Vergon  
112 South Highland Avenue  
Los Angeles, 36, Calif.

Dear Mr. Vergon:

As Dr. Szilard is unlikely to find time to look at your paper in the predictable future, he has asked me to return it.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jean Mangan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Jean Mangan  
Secretary to Dr. Leo Szilard

Enc.



Dear Dr. Szilard,

At first glance you may think this paper naive, — but it contains the answers to the questions on the first page — and to the "clock paradox".

It also opens new vistas. I would most certainly appreciate your viewpoint

Sincerely

W. Heisenberg



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

July 31, 1951

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Department of Biophysics  
University of Colorado Medical School  
Denver 7, Colorado

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I should like to report the following:

(1) I have tested:

Methanol	)	
Ethanol	)	
*Propanol	)	
*Isopropanol	)	
Morpholine	)	with both sucrose
*1,4 Dioxane	)	and dextrose
Dimethyl formamide	)	
Ethylene Glycol	)	
Ethylene glycol monomethyl	)	
ether (cellosolve)	)	

Only those marked \* above gave phase separation. Upon repeating my work with n-propanol I find that sucrose and dextrose are equally effective if the solutions are truly saturated. A meniscus will form so long as neither H<sub>2</sub>O nor propanol is less than 15% of the total mixture by volume.

(2) As I understand it, you were interested in knowing what proportions gave a maximum water content in both phases. I have measured this in a number of such mixtures and find that the water content of the lower or water rich phase remains very high whatever the proportions. The water content of the propanol-rich phase varies as shown on the enclosed graph with a maximum of about 14.4% sucrose saturated water. The pure water content would, of course, be somewhat lower. Specific gravity techniques were used for these measurements.



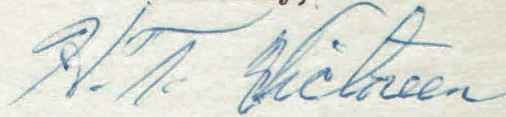
Dr. Ieo Szilard

- 2 -

July 21, 1951

Please let me know if you wish water content measurements to be made for the dextrose-water-propanol system or for systems employing other solvents.

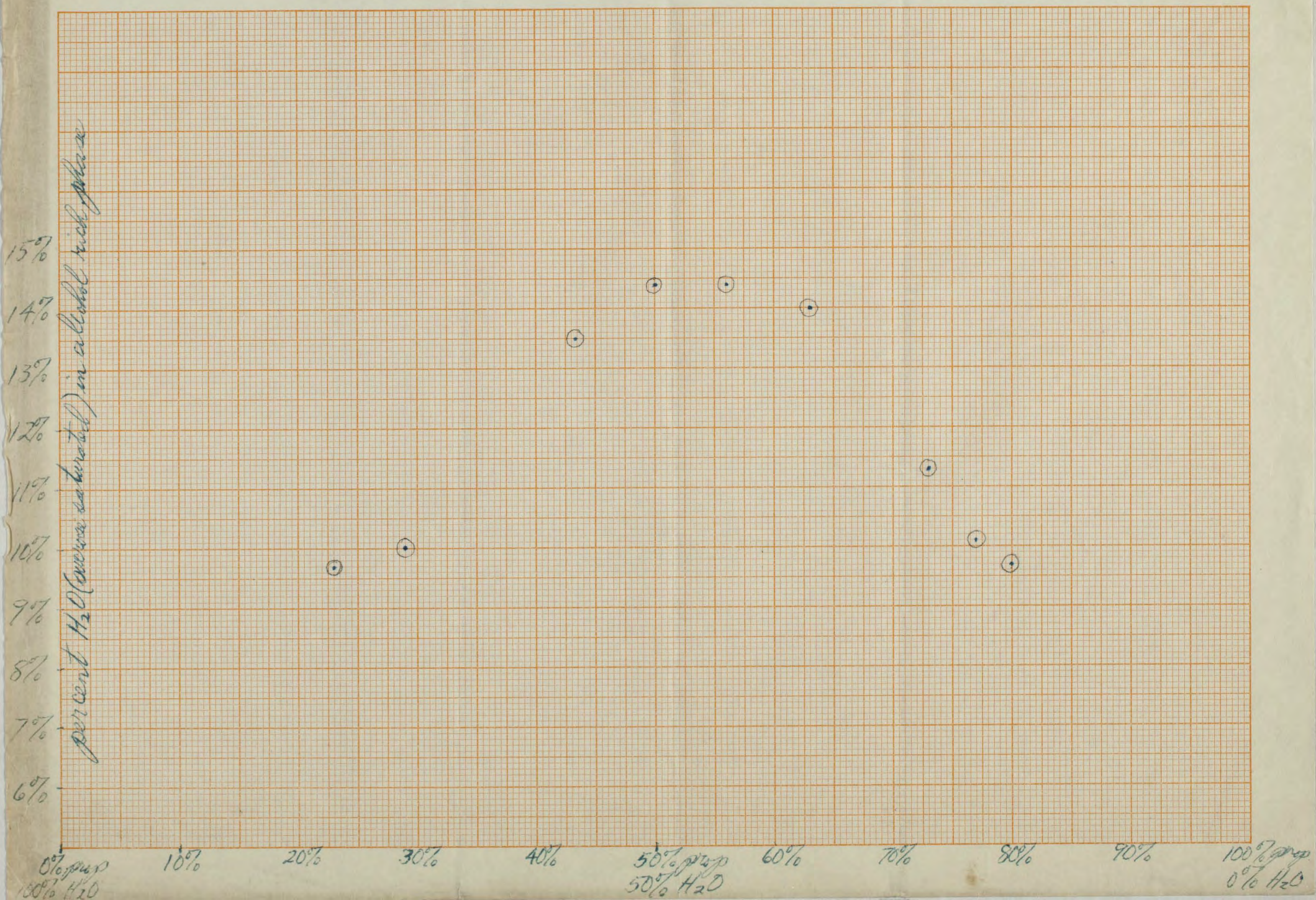
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "H. T. Victoreen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "H" and a long, sweeping underline.

H. T. Victoreen

HTV/sds  
Enclosure







August 3, 1951

Mr. Victoreen  
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Victoreen:

Will you please order from the Nutritional Biochemical Company,  
Cleveland 28, Ohio, the following preparations:

1. Papain MF, 100 g. .02-1/4 cents per g.
2. Rennin MF, 5 g. .35 per g.
3. Pepsin 1-10,000, 25 g. .06 cents per g.
4. Trysin (4xUSP Pancreatin) 25 g. .05 per g.

Please do something in order to get this fast, perhaps getting an  
order number and have them send a telegram. When the stuff arrives in  
Chicago, put it in the ice box and send me a telegram. I may then send  
for some of it to be sent to Denver by Air Mail.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw



*LS*

July 28, 1950  
The Park Lane Hotel  
Denver, Colorado

Miss Wilma Vodak  
Bulletin of Atomic Scientist  
956 East 58th Street  
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Miss Vodak:

Enclosed is a check for \$27.00 for eighteen hours of work during the first two weeks of July. Would you be good enough to send me a receipt?

Please, also, call up Jim Arnold and tell him the following: I have looked at his manuscript without reading it over very carefully. I have two comments to make.

1) I should have assumed that if large quantities of heavy hydrogen are to be made, they can be made considerably cheaper by methods other than electrolysis. For instance, hydrogen could be made cheaply from water and coal and heavy hydrogen could be made from it by fractionate distillation of liquid hydrogen.

2) I believe that he has grossly over-estimated the amount of cobalt required by completely disregarding the scattering of neutrons in cobalt.

Sincerely,

Enc  
LS/p

Leo Szilard



Dr. E. Vogel  
Institute of Microbiology  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Vogel:

I shall try to formulate in the following the crux of the mechanism for enzyme induction and repression which my theory postulates:

1. The number of enzymatic sites is not affected by repression or induction. The only thing affected is the rate of enzyme formation. One may therefore assume-- for the sake of argument--that there is just one enzyme-forming site per nucleus for each enzyme in the bacteria.

2. It takes a certain amount of time  $\tau(A)$  for the amino acids to be lined up in the proper order alongside the enzyme-forming site to be joined into polypeptide and for a polypeptide to fold up to form the attached enzyme molecule. This attached enzyme molecule ~~is~~ then closely resembles the enzyme in its ability to combine with the repressor or an inducer, though it need not be completely identical. In this respect with free molecules of the same enzyme that are contained in the cytoplasm of the cell.

3. If there were no repressor in the cell, the attached enzyme molecule would dissociate itself from the ~~enzyme-forming site~~ enzyme-forming site within an average period of time  $\tau_0$ . After the attached enzyme molecule has been formed and as long as it is still attached to the enzyme-forming site, a repressor molecule,



contained in the cell, can reversably combine with it. As long as the repressor is so combined with the enzyme molecule, the chemical bond through which the attached enzyme molecule hangs onto the enzyme-forming site is protected so that the attached enzyme molecule cannot dissociate off.

~~In a u-molecule~~

A u-molecule may also combine very possibly with the attached enzyme molecule but does not protect the chemical bond from being broken. The inducer u and the repressor u need not combine with exactly the same site on the enzyme but can not both ~~simula~~ simultaneously combine with the enzyme and, therefore, the inducer is a competitive antagonist of the repressor.

4. The principle of the growth rate independence of the enzymatic composition of the cell which I have postulated is observed only if the time  $\tau_0$  is proportionate to the generation time of the molecules.

This relationship would hold in case of a specific mechanism which I might tentatively postulate. This mechanism is as follows:

The chemical bond through which the attached molecule hangs onto the enzyme-forming site may be broken through catalytic action of some enzyme u present in the cell. The same enzyme ~~u~~ might fulfill this function for all enzyme cells except the enzyme u itself. If the enzyme u is



produced by the cell at full blast, it does at the rate  
which is determined only by the value of  $\tau(AA)$ .



RUTGERS • THE STATE UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

May 26, 1958

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I was very glad to hear your most enjoyable presentation last week. I am looking forward to receiving a copy of your manuscript, since I am anxious to get a good idea of the assumptions that you have made and of your calculations. Unfortunately, everything went so fast that I did not even get a clear picture of the data.

If I understand you correctly, I believe you assumed that the time it takes for a template to function depends (1) on the time for peptide bond formation and (2) on the time for separation of template product from template; additionally, I gather you assumed that the values of (1) and (2) remained constant in your experiments. I think you also proposed that the hypothetical "separating enzyme" could have the function of tending to keep the ratios of enzymes constant.

I would like to ask you the following question: Isn't it reasonable to assume that the time for peptide bond formation is a function of the availability of intermediates, since the lack of, say, one activated amino acid would hold up the completion of the entire peptide chain? In the experiments you cited, the growth rate apparently was determined by the restrictive supply of an amino acid. Again, is the constancy of enzyme ratios not readily accounted for on the assumption that the restrictive amino acid input tends to affect all enzymes equally (in other words, that there is no particular preference in the utilization of activated intermediates by the enzyme-forming systems)?

I would also like to draw your attention to the following: It seems very likely to us that, in general, each enzyme consists of more than one polypeptide chain. Even as small a protein molecule as insulin consists of two cross-linked chains. The simplest assumption would be that such cross-linking occurs prior to separation of the nascent protein from its template. It would seem to me that such "two-dimensional" protein synthesis also appears very probable from the point of view of folding and other "final shaping" of the nascent protein.



Dr. Leo Szilard

- 2 -

May 26, 1958

I am enclosing two reprints which I think you might like to have.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

*Henry Vogel*

Henry J. Vogel

HJV:TRN  
Encs.



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

May 28, 1958

Dr. Henry J. Vogel  
Institute of Microbiology  
Rutgers - The State University  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Vogel:

Many thanks for your letter of May 26 and enclosures. You will find enclosed a memorandum giving the gist of the theory which I presented to the Annual Meeting of the German Chemical Society, on October 7th of last year, in Berlin. The manuscript is still under preparation and, when I have mimeographed copies available, I shall send you one.

With best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

Enc.





Conference of Women for International Cooperation Year

La Conférence des Femmes pour l'Année de Coopération Internationale

Asamblea Feminina del Año de Cooperación Internacional

Конференция женщин для подготовки к году Международного Сотрудничества

341 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Canada

Tel: WA5-0912; Cable: VOWCON

August 24, 1962.

國際合作婦女特年會議

Dr. Leo Szilard,  
Hotel Du Pont Plaza,  
Washington 6,  
D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

An international conference of women will convene in Montreal September 9-14, just before the opening of the 17th General Assembly of the United Nations, with the primary purpose of developing plans and projects for an International Cooperation Year in 1963.

You may recall that the 1961 General Assembly received a proposal sponsored by Afghanistan, Ghana, India and Nepal, to make 1963 a United Nations Year of International Cooperation. To proclaim such an intention without also devising procedures for cooperative projects might be an almost meaningless gesture. Knowing this, VOICE OF WOMEN of Canada, assisted by VOICE OF WOMEN of the United States, have invited able women from 25 countries to a conference to produce plans for such a year and develop strong public support for the passage of the resolution establishing it.

We should be immensely heartened if you would send us a paragraph or two in support of the proposal for an International Cooperation Year to be read to our opening session. Such messages from men and women widely known and respected would reinforce the faith of those who believe that World War III is not inevitable and who are trying to justify that faith by realistic work.

In the belief that you will want to support these efforts, we enclose a self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Tucker (Mrs. W.D.)  
President, VOICE OF WOMEN, Canada.



DER KURATOR  
DER  
FREIEN UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN

BERLIN-DAHLEM  
HARNACKSTRASSE 3-5  
RUF: 76 52 61

den 3. 4. 1958

Az.: 5600/1-21

Bei Beantwortung bitte das Az. anzugeben

Herrn

Professor Dr. Leo S z i l a r d  
University of Chicago  
The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies  
C h i c a g o . . 37 / Ill. \_  
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Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Szilard !

Vor Ihrer Abreise aus Berlin riefen Sie mich noch an und teilten mir mit, daß Ihre sonstigen Verhandlungen mit dem Senat von Berlin positiv liefen und daß Sie nunmehr keine Bedenken hätten, wenn die Freie Universität die Berufungsverhandlungen in der Frage der Gehaltshöhe und der Unterrichtsgeldgarantie durchführte.

Zu dieser Frage muß die Kommission des Kuratoriums für Besoldungs- und Gehaltsfragen gehört werden und es muß nach dem neuen Besoldungsgesetz noch die Zustimmung von drei Senatsverwaltungen eingeholt werden. Die Kommission wird in der zweiten Aprilhälfte tagen und ich hoffe, die Zustimmung der betreffenden Senatsverwaltungen dann wenige Wochen später zu erhalten, so daß ich glaube, Ihnen in der zweiten Hälfte des Monats Mai ein endgültiges Angebot machen zu können.

Ich habe aber diese Angelegenheit am heutigen Morgen mit den Vertretern der Senatsverwaltungen Volksbildung ( Regierungsdirektor Bähr ) und Finanzen ( Regierungsdirektor Dr. Wegener ) sowie der Senatskanzlei ( Oberregierungsrätin Dr. Sengpiel ) besprochen. Diese drei Personen sind Mitglied der Kommission für Besoldungs- und Gehaltsfragen. In dieser Vorbesprechung ist Übereinstimmung erzielt worden über das Angebot, das Ihnen gemacht werden soll, so daß es keinem Zweifel unterliegt, daß sowohl die Kommission für Besoldungs- und Gehaltsfragen als auch die zuständigen Senatsverwaltungen zu dem oben angegebenen Zeitpunkt ihre Zustimmung geben werden.

Das Angebot, das Ihnen die Freie Universität demnach in der zweiten Hälfte des Monats Mai machen wird, sieht folgendermaßen aus :

Sie erhalten das höchste Sondergrundgehalt in Höhe von monatlich 1.870 DM ; zur Ergänzung dieses Grundgehalts erhalten Sie den höchst möglichen ruhegehaltfähigen Zuschuß von 385.-- DM monatlich .



Ferner wird Ihnen die höchst mögliche Unterrichtsgeldgarantie von 10.000 DM jährlich zugebilligt.

Damit werden Sie die höchsten Bezüge erhalten, die nach dem neuen Besoldungsgesetz überhaupt möglich sind.

Ich darf weiterhin darauf hinweisen, daß Sie von der Freien Universität Berlin als Beamter auf Lebenszeit übernommen werden mit dem Recht der Emeritierung ; d.h. nach Erreichen der Altersgrenze werden Sie von Ihren Vertragspflichten entbunden werden, erhalten aber das volle Gehalt weiter bis an Ihr Lebensende.

Die Unterrichtsgeldgarantie erlischt allerdings zu dem Zeitpunkt Ihrer Emeritierung.

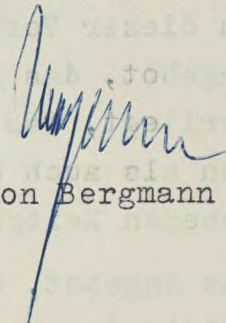
Sie werden vor dem Akademischen Senat vereidigt und erhalten die Beamtenurkunde vom Rektor der Freien Universität. Sie sind dann mittelbarer Berliner Landesbeamter.

Die Erstattung der Umzugskosten richtet sich nach den gesetzlichen Umzugskostenbestimmungen für Auslandsumzüge. Vorsorglich muß ich darauf hinweisen, daß die von der Universität für den Umzug erstatteten Beträge zurückzuzahlen sind, wenn Sie innerhalb von fünf Jahren Ihre hiesige Stellung wieder aufgeben.

Ich halte diesen Zwischenbescheid für notwendig, damit Sie schon jetzt über alles im Bilde sind. Die endgültige Bestätigung dürfte nach den <sup>hierigen</sup> Vorbesprechungen nur noch eine nachzuholende Formalität sein.

Mit den besten Grüßen

Ihr sehr ergebener

  
( Dr.von Bergmann )



JERRY VOORHIS  
12ST DIST. CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE  
ON AGRICULTURE

HOME ADDRESS  
R. F. D. No. 1  
SAN DIMAS, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE ADDRESS:  
501 HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Washington Teacher*



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

November 13, 1945.

Dr. Leo Szilard  
1018 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, D. C.

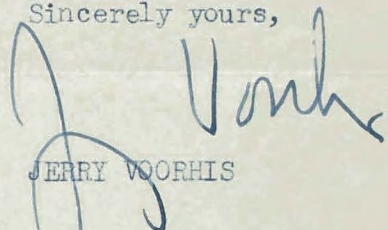
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am sending you herewith a list of the names of a number of the Congressmen who attended our meeting.

As I explained to you this is not a complete list, but it is impossible for me to remember them all. It is a partial list however and may be of some value.

I want to thank you and the other scientists for the fine service you rendered to the members of Congress, and to express the hope that this work of increasing understanding between the members of Congress on the one hand and the scientists on the other can go forward vigorously for I think a very great deal depends upon it.

Sincerely yours,



JERRY VOORHIS



JOSEPH VOLPE, JR.

AND

BENNETT BOSKEY

ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF A PARTNERSHIP

FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW

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MR. VOLPE WILL CONTINUE HIS PRESENT NEW JERSEY

OFFICE AT 1180 RAYMOND BOULEVARD, NEWARK



TRANSLATION of letter from PROF. M. VOLMER  
to Prof. Donnan.

Neubabelsberg,  
Jägersteig 8.

2.8.33.

Dear Professor Donnan,

I have heard from several quarters that you have taken part in assisting young German academic workers in England. In this connection may I draw your attention to Dr. Szilard? He is worthy of special consideration, since he is one of the most capable and many-sided people I have ever met. He unites in a rare fashion a complete understanding of the development of modern physics with a capacity for dealing with problems of all fields of classical physics and physical chemistry.

Dr. Szilard is unique in his independent, original and inventive attitude towards all problems. In my dealings with him I have repeatedly found him useful and stimulating and I believe that he would be a valuable addition to any laboratory.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Paris in October.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) M. VOLMER.